Government of Maharashtra
Forest Department

DRAFT

TIGER CONSERVATION PLAN

2023-24 TO 2032-33

ECO-TOURISM PLAN, VOLUME : I, PART : 3

SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE

KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA



: Prepared by :

Uttam Sawant, IFS
Deputy Director (Koyna)
Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Karad

R. M. Ramanujam, IFS
Conservator of Forests & Field Director
Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur

- OFFICE OF -

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS & FIELD DIRECTOR

SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE, KOLHAPUR, MAHARASHTRA

Tiger Conservation Plan

2023-24 to 2032-33

ECO-TOURISM PLAN, VOLUME : I, PART : 3



Scenic Shivsagar from Kathi hills
@Shishupal Pawar, MFS RFO Patan

: Prepared By :

Uttam Sawant, IFS
Deputy Director (Koyna)
Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Karad

R. M. Ramanujam, IFS
Conservator of Forests & Field Director
Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur

Acknowledgement

The importance of a tiger conservation plan cannot be overstated, as tigers are not just charismatic megafauna but also keystone species that play a crucial role in maintaining the health and balance of ecosystems. A tiger conservation plan is vital for safeguarding not just the iconic species itself but also the ecosystems they inhabit and the myriad benefits they provide to both wildlife and human communities. By implementing effectiveconservation strategies, we can ensure the survival of tigers and the health of the ecosystems they call home for generations to come.

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 was amended in 2006, and a separate Chapter (IVB) has been added on the 'National Tiger Conservation Authority', which has replaced Project Tiger. This Chapter, *inter alia*, has enabling provisions (Section 38V) for preparing a 'Tiger Conservation Plan' for the proper management of a tiger reserve, which will also include staff development and deployment plan. This Tiger Conservation Plan has been based on the experiences of earlier Tiger Conservation Plan and management plans of Koyna WLS and Chandoli NP as well as results of various management works done since inception of this tiger reserve.

While writing this plan, experiences and observations of field staffs and officers serving here have helped to a large extent. From the 3-4 stakeholders' workshops conducted in last 4 years, STR management have received valuable inputs and suggestions from all the stakeholders like HWLWs of four districts, members of EDC's, Eco- guides, Safari vehicles and boat drivers, resort owners, NGOs, retired officers, professors of colleges, teachers, field staff members, field officers of all wings of forest department. All these inputs were also considered whilewriting various chapters of this plan. Inputs given by several officers served in STR and all stakeholders who have contributed in the development of the tiger reserve in various meetings and workshops were also considered while writing prescriptions in the TCP.

It is notable to mention the significant role played by Shri. Uttam Sawant, DD (Koyna), STR, Karad, in the preparation of the TCP. Appointed as the Coordinating Officer, he spearheaded various activities including fieldsurveys, data collection, and analysis. In this capacity, he executed his responsibilities with meticulous attention to detail, sincerity, and unwavering dedication.

I express gratitude to Shri. Uttam Sawant, DD (Koyna), STR, Karad, for his role in drafting the Plan for the core zone. Additionally, credit goes to Shri. Ravikant Dengare, ACF (Koyna), Shri. Shishupal Pawar, RFO, Patan, Shri. Dnyaneshwar Rakshe, RFO, Dhebewadi, Shri. Amrut Shinde, RFO, Amba Range, Sangram Godase, RFO, Mobile Squad, and Shri. Sandeep Jopale, RFO, Helwak, for their contributions to completing the draft plan for the Buffer zone. Shri. Uttam Sawant, DD (Koyna), STR, Karad, and Shri. Girish Punjabi, WCT, collaborated on finalizing the indicative plan for the corridor. Moreover, Shri. Shishupal Pawar, and Shri. Uttam Sawant, DD (Koyna), STR, Karad worked on the sub-plan of the Eco-tourism Plan. Finally, Shri. Uttam Sawant, DD (Koyna), STR, Karad, Shri. Dnyaneshwar Rakshe, RFO, Dhebewadi, and

Sangram Godase, RFO, Mobile Squad, were instrumental in completing the sub-plan of the Security Plan.

I am extremely grateful to Shri. Nanasaheb Ladkat, IFS, Shri. Samadhan Chavan, IFS and Shri. Satyajeet Gujar, IFS for their contribution towards the development of the STR and for their valuable inputs.I am thankful to all the Deputy Directors who served here namely Shri. Mahadeo Mohite, Shri. Uttam Sawant, Shri. Vishal Mali,Miss Vinita Vyas, Shri Milind Panditrao and Miss Snehlata patil. All these officers took a lot of pain to implement the field works which led the STR to secure 'Very Good' category first time in MEE-2022.

I would like to acknowledge and extend my appreciation to all the ACF's namely, Shri. Tushar Dhamdhere, Shri. Suresh Salunkhe, Shri. Ganesh Patole, Shri. Raviaknt Dengare, and all RFO's namely, Shri. Shishupal Pawar, Shri. Dnyaneshwar Rakshe, Shri. Amrut Shinde, RFO, Sangram Godase, RFO, Shri. Ajit Shinde, Balkhrishna Hasabnis, Shri Vijay Bathe, Shri Nandkishore Nalawade and Shri Sandeep Jopale, Sandip Kumbhar for their valuable contributions for STR management.

I want to express my gratitude to all field staff, including Forest Laborers (*Vanmajurs*), Forest Guards, and Foresters, for their invaluable assistance in collecting field data. Additionally, the inputs provided by the field staff of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve were thoroughly considered. Two range-wise meetings were conducted with all staffmembers, during which vital field information was gathered. Given their extensive experience at the grassroots level, these individuals possess a deep understanding of local challenges and often offer the most effective solutions. The significant contributions made by the field staff greatly facilitated the drafting of the TCP.

My special thanks to Miss Ranjana Shedage, GIS Expert, STR for preparing all type of maps. I am also thankful to Shri. Aakash Patil, Ecologist, Nilesh Patil, Ecologist, Shri Dhayagude, Nature Extension for typing and analysis of data important for TCP.

I also take this opportunity to extend my thanks to Shri. Guruprasad, IFS, DyCF, Kolhapur, Shri NavKishore Reddy, IFS, DyCF, Sawantwadi, Miss Neeta Dhere, DyCF, Sangli and Shri Deepak Khade, DFO,Ratnagiri and their field officers and their field staff for their contribution in preparing Buffer and Corridor Plan.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Shri Venugopal Reddy, IAS, Principal Secretary (Forest), Maharashtra State, Mumbai, Shri Shaileshkumar Tembhurnikar, IFS, PCCF (HoFF), Maharashtra State, Shri Mahip Gupta, IFS, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Maharashtra, Nagpur, and Dr. Clement Ben, IFS, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) East, Nagpur. Their invaluable guidance and timely inputs have been instrumental in the preparation of the tiger conservation plan for STR.

Date- 25/05/2025

Place- Karad

R. M. Ramanujam, IFS

Conservator of Forests and Field Director,

Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur

List of Abbreviations

ACF: Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Cm: Centimeter.

Cm3: Cubic centimetre.

CR: Conservation Reserve

Cum/m3: Cubic meter.

Comptt.N/ CN: Compartment Number

CTH: Critical Tiger Habitat

CSS: Centrally Sponsored Scheme

CWW: Chief Wildlife Warden

CWD:Chandoli Wildlife Division

CNP : Chandoli National Park

DEM: Digital Elevation Model

DFO: Divisional Forest Officer.

DD: Deputy Director

Dn: Division

DyCF/ DCF: Deputy Conservator of Forests

EDC: Eco-Development Committee

FAO: United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization

FD: Field Director

FSI: Forest Survey of India

FRH: Forest Rest House.

GIS: Geographic Information System

GPS Global Positioning System

Ha: Hectare.

HWW: Honorary Wildlife Warden

HWC: Human- Wildlife Conflict

IGF: Inspector General of Forests

IIFM: Indian Institute of Forest Management

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

JFM: Joint Forest Management

KWD: Koyna Wildlife Division

KWLS: Koyna Wilkdlife Sanctuary

Km: Kilometre

KTR: Kali Tiger Reserve

LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

LULC: Land Use Land Cover

MEETR: Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserve

Mt: Meter.

Mm: Millimetre.

MFP: Minor Forest Produce

MDF: Moderately Dense Forest

MoEFCC: Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

MSTrIPES: Monitoring System for Tigers- Intensive Protection & Ecological Status

MISC.: Miscellaneous

NGO: Non-Government Organization

STR: Sahyadri Tiger Reserve

NPV: Net Present Value

NP: National Park

NTFP: Non-Timber Forest Produce

NTCA: National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi

OF: Open Forest

PA: Protected Area

PAP: Project Affected Person

PF: Protected Forests.

RF: Reserved Forests.

RFO: Range Forest Officer.

RRT: Rapid Response Team

Rs: Rupees.

PT: Project Tiger

PRT: Preliminary Response Team

STR: Sahyadri Tiger Reserve

STPF: Special Tiger Protection Force

Sq. Km.: Square Kilometre

KTR: Kali Tiger Reserve

TCF: Tiger Conservation Foundation

TCP: Tiger Conservation Plan

TR: Tiger Reserve

UF: Unclassed Forest

VDF: Very Dense Forest

WLS: Wildlife Sanctuary

WII: Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun

WCCB: Wildlife Crime Control Bureau

WPA: Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

ZP: Zero Poaching

Index

CHAPTER- 11		
SR. NO.	**PARTICULARS**	**PAGE NO.**
11.01.	INTRODUCTION	**1**
11.02.	OBJECTIVES OF ECO TOURISM	**1**
11.03.	ECO-TOURISM VALUES OF SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE, KOLHAPUR	**3**
11.04.	SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION	**6**
11.05.	APPROACH AND ACCESS	**7**
11.06.	MANAGEMENT ZONING	**11**
11.07.	ECO-TOURISM SCENARIO OF SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE	**11**
11.08.	SELECTION CRITERIA FOR TOURISM AREA	**12**
11.09.	LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE	**12**
11.10.	PRESENT TOURISM MANAGEMENT	**13**
11.11.	PROPOSED TOURISM	**15**
11.12.	ECOTOURISM ZONES	**20**
11.13.	CONSTITUTION OF ECO-TOURISM ZONE IN CORE OF STR	**42**
11.14.	REGULATION OF TOURISM IN ECO-TOURISM ZONE OF CORE OF STR	**43**
11.15.	CARRYING CAPACITY	**44**
11.16.	AREA CALCULATION FOR ECOTOURISM IN STR	**45**
11.17.	STRATEGY FOR ECO-TOURISM AREA DEVELOPMENT IN STR	**45**
11.18.	PLACES OF RELIGIOUS/ HISTORICAL/OTHER IMPORTANCE IN THE STR	**47**
11.19.	TOURISM STAFF AND GUIDES	**50**
11.20.	VEHICLES AND LAUNCHES	**50**
11.21.	DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM COMPLEXES & GATES	**51**
11.22.	DO'S & DON'TS FOR TOURISTS	**52**
11.23.	REGULATION OF VEHICULAR TOURISM OF CORE ZONE	**55**
11.24.	NATURE TRAILS & CYCLE SAFARI	**57**

11.25.	IDENTIFYING ECOLOGICAL SENSITIVE AREA SURROUNDING TIGER RESERVE	**59**
11.26.	GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHING TOURIST FACILITIES	**60**
11.27.	CONSERVATION FEE	**62**
11.28.	ENTRY FEE AND OTHER FEES	**63**
11.29.	SUBSIDISED VISITS	**66**
11.30.	FOR FOREST OFFICER	**67**
11.31.	TOURISM IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF STR	**67**
11.32.	ZONE-WISE LIST OF SAFARI ROUTES IN BUFFER AREAS OF STR	**68**
11.33.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION	**69**
11.34.	MONITORING MECHANISM (NTCA GUIDELINES)	**70**
11.35.	APPOINTMENT TRAINING & DISCIPLINE OF GUIDES AND DRIVERS	**71**
11.36.	ADVANCE BOOKING	**72**
11.37.	TEMPLE AND PILGRIMAGE BOARDS IN TIGER RESERVE	**72**
11.38.	WASTE MANAGEMENT	**76**
11.39.	GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR TOURISM IN THE STR	**80**
11.40.	VEHICULAR EXCURSION	**80**
11.41.	VIGILANCE	**81**
11.42	USE OF SOCIAL SITES FOR CREATING AWARENESS:	**81**
11.43.	SUGGESTIONS BY THE LAC FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ECO TOURISM	**84**
11.44.	PERIOD OF PLAN	**85**
11.45.	CONTRAVENTION OF PLAN	**86**

List of Annexure

ANNEX. NO.	DETAILS	PAGE NO.
11.1	NTCA Eco-tourism guidelines by NTCA dated 15th October 2012	**87**
11.2	State GR No.WLP-2012/C.N. 309/F-1, Mumbai, dated 9th November 2012	**99**
11.3	Ecotourism policy of state declared vide Government resolution no.WLP-1002/ C.N. 53/F-1, Mumbai, dated 21st January 2013	**101**
11.4	State Government resolution No. WLP 0114/CR-27/F-1 dated 8th Nov 2011	**103**
11.5	Government Resolution regarding formation of LAC for STR	**113**
11.6	State Government GR No. WLP-1017/C.N.255/ F-1: 21st Sep. 2023	**115**
11.7	Minutes of Local Advisory Committee meeting dated 06 May 2022	**126**
11.8	Minutes of Local Advisory Committee meeting held on 18 October 2023	**131**
11.9	Details of roads expected to be used for eco-tourism	**137**
11.10	The table of eco-tourism area estimates	**140**
11.11	Additional instructions/terms and conditions for Eco-guides, tourist vehicle driver/ owner, tourist & staff	**148**
11.12	A letter from Chief wildlife warden regarding penalty for breach of rules by tourists	**156**
11.13	The calculations of effective permissible carrying capacity for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve core area	**161**
11.14	Table giving details of Bharat stage norms	**177**
11.15	Private vehicle owner & driver registration form	**178**
11.16	Government of Maharashtra, Urban development Department, Mantralaya Mumbai, notification dated 20/09/2017	**179**
11.17	The tourism rates (Old & current) and entry timing details	**185**
11.18	CWW, Maharashtra State Order no. 1308, dated 11/7/2014	**186**
11.19	Feedback form	**188**
11.20	Guide registration form.	**189**
11.21	List of resorts & homestay in Sahyadri TR	**190**
11.22	Government Resolution (03.05.2024) regarding Ecotourism Circuit Plan for Satara District.	**192**

List of Maps

SR. NO.	DETAILS	PAGE NO.
1	Eco-tourism zone locations Map of STR	**205**
2	Eco-tourism zone and Approach (Road & Railway) map of STR	**206**
3	Eco-tourism zone and Approach (Airports) map of STR	**207**
4	Kandat Eco-tourism zone map (Zone No. - 1)	**208**
5	Kandat Eco-tourism zone tourism places Map	**208**
6	Bamnoli-Munavle Eco-tourism zone map (Zone No. - 2)	**209**
7	Bamnoli-Munavle Eco-tourism zone tourism places Map	**209**
8	Karvat-Kusavade Eco-tourism zone map (Zone No. - 3)	**210**
9	Karvat-Kusavade Eco-tourism zone tourism places Map	**210**
10	Koyna-Helwak Eco-tourism zone map (Zone No. - 4)	**211**
11	Koyna-Helwak Eco-tourism zone tourism places Map	**211**
12	Paneri- Bhosgaon Eco-tourism zone map (Zone No. - 6)	**212**
13	Paneri- Bhosgaon Eco-tourism zone tourism places Map	**212**
14	Chandoli Eco-tourism zone map (Zone No. - 5)	**213**
15	Chandoli Eco-tourism zone tourism places Map	**213**
16	Amba Eco-tourism zone map (Zone No. - 7)	**214**
17	Amba Eco-tourism zone tourism places Map	**214**
18	Map showing Existing tourism areas of KWLS	**215**
19	Map showing Existing tourism areas of CNP	**216**
20	Map showing Existing tourism areas of STR	**217**
21	Map showing Zone wise Safari routes in Core area of STR	**218**
22	Map showing Zone wise Trek routes in Core area of STR	**219**
23	Map showing Zone wise Safari routes & Trek routes combined in Core area of STR	**220**
24	Map showing Zone wise Safari routes in Buffer area of STR	**221**
25	Map showing Zone wise Trek & Cycle routes in Buffer area of STR	**222**
26	Map showing Zone wise Safari routes & Trek routes combined in Buffer area of STR	**223**

PART-I

ECOTOURISM PLAN



ECO-TOURISM PLAN

11.01. INTRODUCTION

Eco-Tourism in context of Tiger Reserve is ecologically sustainable nature-tourism, which is emerging as an important component of tourism industry. It is distinct from mass tourism, having sustainable, equitable, community-based effort for improving the living standards of local host community living on the fringes of the Tiger Reserve. Eco-Tourism is proposed to be fostered with financial support to the host community through soft loans from Eco-development committees, in accordance with site-specific Eco-Tourism plan and carrying capacity of Tiger Reserve.

In recent times, vast changes in eco-tourism policy of the State and Central Government have taken place. The Supreme Court of India in its order dated 16th October 2012 in Civil Appeal no. 21339/2011 directed that States to prepare eco-tourism plan for each Tiger Reserve as per National Tiger Conservation Authority's eco-tourism guidelines circulated vide no. F. No. 15-31/2012-NTCA dated 15th October 2012. (Annexure No.1) This eco-tourism plan is prepared taking into consideration NTCA's guidelines, State Government resolution no.WLP-2012/C.N. 309/ F-1, Mumbai, dated 9th November 2012 (Annexure No. 2) and Ecotourism policy of state declared vide Government resolution no.WLP-1002/C.N. 53/F-1, Mumbai, dated 21st January 2013. (Annexure No. 3).

11.02. OBJECTIVES OF ECO-TOURISM PLAN :

As we embark on the journey to enhance and sustain the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Our commitment is to safeguard this precious ecosystem while providing enriching experiences for all who visit. Ecotourism, when managed responsibly, offers a unique opportunity to balance the needs of conservation with the benefits of economic and social development. It allows us to share the wonder of our natural world with visitors while ensuring that our primary focus remains on protecting and nurturing the environment.

Our objectives are the guiding principles that will direct our actions and decisions as we implement this plan. These objectives are crafted to ensure that every aspect of our ecotourism efforts contributes to the broader goals of conservation, community engagement, education, and sustainability.

The objectives outlined here are more than a roadmap; they are a pledge to uphold the principles of conservation and sustainability in all our endeavours. I am confident that with the support of our dedicated staff, partners, and visitors, we will achieve these goals and secure a thriving future for the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.

1. Conservation of Biodiversity
- Protect and enhance the natural habitats of tigers and other wildlife within the reserve.
- Implement measures to minimise human impact on sensitive ecosystems.
2. Sustainable Tourism Practices
- Promote low-impact tourism activities that do not disturb wildlife or damage habitats.
- Develop and maintain eco-friendly infrastructure that supports sustainable tourism.
3. Community Involvement and Development
- Engage local communities in ecotourism initiatives to provide economic benefits
- Provide training and employment opportunities for local residents in tourism-related activities.
4. Environmental Education and Awareness
- Educate visitors about the importance of wildlife conservation and sustainable practices.
- Offer educational programs, guided tours, and interactive sessions to visitor
5. Waste Management and Pollution Control
- Implement effective waste management strategies to ensure the reserve remains pollution-free.
- Promote the use of biodegradable and eco-friendly products among visitors and staff.
6. Cultural Preservation
- Respect and promote the cultural heritage of local communities within and around the reserve.
- Incorporate cultural education into the ecotourism experience to foster a deeper understanding of local traditions and practices.
7. Research and Monitoring
- Support and facilitate scientific research on wildlife and ecosystems within the reserve.
- Monitor the impacts of tourism on the environment and wildlife, and adjust practices as necessary to mitigate any negative effects.
8. Visitor Experience Enhancement
- Provide high-quality, safe, and educational experiences for visitors.
- Develop interpretive materials and programs that highlight the unique aspects of the reserve.
9. Economic Sustainability
- Ensure that ecotourism activities generate sufficient revenue to support ongoing conservation and management efforts.
- Diversify income sources to include eco-tourism, grants, and partnerships.

10. Policy and Regulation Compliance

- Adhere to national and international guidelines and regulations for sustainable tourism and wildlife conservation.
- Regularly review and update policies to align with best practices in ecotourism and environmental management.

11.03. ECO-TOURISM VALUES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES, VISION AND MISSION OF SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE

The Sahyadri Tiger Reserve (STR) was established on January 5, 2010, becoming the fourth tiger reserve in the state of Maharashtra. It spans two protected areas: the Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary and Chandoli National Park. Located in the Sahyadri ranges of the Western Ghats, STR is characterised by rich evergreen, semi-evergreen, and moist deciduous forests. These forest areas are interspersed with several river valleys, including those of the Krishna, Koyna, and Warana rivers. On July 1, 2012, the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site during a meeting held in Saint Petersburg, Russia.

Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is a biodiversity hotspot, home to a myriad of species beyond the Tiger, including numerous endemic and endangered species of plants, birds, and mammals. The reserve plays a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance and serves as a vital corridor for wildlife movement. Its conservation is not only imperative for the survival of the tiger but also for the preservation of global biodiversity.

Values:

1. The core of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is divided into two main sections: Chandoli National Park and the Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary. These sections are interconnected by a corridor, ensuring seamless habitat continuity. Additionally, the reserve is linked to the Tillari Conservation Reserve, Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary, and the Kali and Bhadra Tiger Reserves in Karnataka through various corridors, facilitating wildlife movement and genetic diversity across these regions.
2. The Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is home to a diverse array of wildlife in addition to tigers. Prominent species include leopards, wild dogs, sloth bears, gaurs, sambar deer, barking deer, four-horned antelopes, and wild pigs. The reserve also hosts rarer species such as the giant squirrel, common Indian civet, palm civet, Indian porcupine, jungle cat, and rusty-spotted cat, Fan Throated Lizard etc.

3. The forests of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve have been designated as an 'Important Bird Area' by BirdLife International. This status offers excellent opportunities for tourists, students, and scientists to observe and study a diverse range of birds and butterflies. During the winter season, the reserve is abode for large numbers of birds, enhancing its appeal for birdwatching and research.
4. The forests of Chandoli and Koyna have been declared Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas (MPCA) due to their rich medicinal plant diversity. The Koyna and Chandoli reservoirs, along with the surrounding grasslands, forest edges, plateaus, and rocky cliffs (such as the Kokan Kada), create a stunning habitat and add to the scenic beauty of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.
5. The vicinity of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve boasts numerous tourist attractions, including Amba and Kumbharli Ghat, Agashiv Caves in Karad, Thoseghar Waterfalls, the historic Pratapgad Fort, the hill station of Mahabaleshwar, and Ghera Dategad, known for its sword-shaped well. Other notable sites include Sajjangad (the abode of Guru Ramdas Swami) Ajinkyatara Fort, and the Khandoba Temple of Pali. Tapola Lake, a hub for water enthusiasts, attracts thousands of visitors in the summer, while the Kas Plateau, renowned for its beautiful flowering plants, draws nature lovers during September and October. In Satara and Kolhapur districts, important tourist attractions include Pavankhind and Vishalgad. These diverse spots, coupled with the natural beauty and ecological significance of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, make it a prime destination for ecotourism, interpretation, and conservation education.

Challenges:

Human-Wildlife Conflict: Ensuring the safety of both tigers and local communities.

Habitat Degradation: Mitigating the impact of deforestation, poaching, and illegal activities.

Visitor Impact: Managing the ecological footprint of tourism to prevent habitat disruption and pollution.

Opportunities:

Economic Development: Providing sustainable livelihoods through employment and entrepreneurship in ecotourism.

Education and Awareness: Promoting conservation education among visitors and locals.

Research and Monitoring: Facilitating scientific research to monitor wildlife health and habitat conditions.

Vision:

To establish Sahyadri Tiger Reserve as a model of ecotourism where conservation and community prosperity go hand in hand, creating a harmonious balance between human activity and natural preservation.

Mission:

To develop and implement a comprehensive ecotourism plan that leverages the natural and cultural assets of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, ensuring the protection of its biodiversity while providing sustainable economic opportunities for local communities and enriching the visitor experience.

The eco-tourism plan will employ a multifaceted approach, focusing on:

1. Zoning: Ecotourism will be divided in to different zones so as to facilitate the tourists effectively
2. Eco-friendly Infrastructure: Developing facilities and services that adhere to sustainable practices, including waste management, renewable energy use, and environmentally friendly construction materials.
3. Community Partnerships: Collaborating with local communities to create tourism products that reflect and respect their cultural heritage, providing training and capacity-building programs.
4. Visitor Management: Implementing guidelines and regulations to control visitor numbers, behaviour, and access to sensitive areas to minimise ecological disturbances.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation: Establishing robust systems to monitor the environmental and socio-economic impacts of tourism activities, ensuring adaptive management practices.

11.04. SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

In accordance with Section 38X of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the state government is mandated to establish a Tiger Conservation Foundation for each tiger reserve. This foundation aims to facilitate and support the management of tiger reserves for the conservation of tigers and biodiversity, and to promote eco-development initiatives by involving local communities in the development process. Based on these guidelines, the Government of Maharashtra has approved the establishment of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation (Annexure No. 4).

Aim and Objectives of the Foundation:

- The primary aim of the Foundation is to facilitate and support the management of the tiger reserve for the conservation of tigers and biodiversity through multi-stakeholder participation, as per approved management plan. It also aims to support similar conservation initiatives in adjoining landscapes, in alignment with national and state legislations.
- The Foundation will undertake functions to further its objectives through its implementing agency and staff.
- These functions may also be sponsored or supported by the Foundation, or carried out through collaboration with other institutions, agencies, or individuals as coordinated by the implementing agency.

To achieve the above said aim, the STR Foundation shall have the following objectives, namely;

1. To facilitate ecological, economic, social and cultural development in the TR and adjoining landscape.
2. To provide support to safeguard the environment in tiger reserve and relevant places in the entire region.
3. To facilitate creation & maintenance of such assets for fulfilling the above stated objectives.
4. To solicit all the support required for various activities of the Foundation
5. To support eco-development, ecotourism, research, environmental education, training management.
6. Anything incidental or ancillary to the above for furthering the. above said objectives.

11.05. APPROACH AND ACCESS

Providing clear and comprehensive information to tourists about how to approach and access the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve (STR) is essential for ensuring a smooth and enjoyable visit. Here are some steps to effectively communicate this information.

Major cities around the tiger reserve include Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, and Ratnagiri. The Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is located on the western side of the state of Maharashtra. The headquarters of the Conservator of Forests and Field Director's office is in Kolhapur city, while the headquarters of the Deputy Director's office is in Karad city in Satara district.

Access and Approaches to the Protected Areas and Ecotourism Zones:

- From Satara: The reserve can be accessed via National Highway 48, which connects Satara to Karad and further leads to the entry points of the reserve.
- From Sangli: Visitors can take State Highway 144 to reach the Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary & Chandoli National Park of STR.
- From Kolhapur: The route via State Highway 115 provides direct access to Chandoli National Park, another protected area of the reserve.
- From Ratnagiri: The journey involves traveling through State Highway 78 and then connecting to the local road networks that lead to the tiger reserve.

Providing detailed maps, clear signage, and updated travel information on the official website and at tourist information centres in these cities will further assist visitors in reaching the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve conveniently and safely.

✤ **By Road:**

Kolhapur and Karad cities are well connected to the National Highway (Pune - Bangalore). The distances from the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve to the nearest cities and neighbouring states are as follows:

Sr. No.	State	Nearest cities	Distance upto Koynanagar (KWLS)	Distance upto Manadur (CNP)	Remarks
		Pune	195 km	214 km	Pune-Satara-Karad-Patan-Koynanagar. Pune-Satara-Karad-Shedgewadi -Manadur
		Satara	83 km	103 km	Satara-Karad-Patan-Koynanagar. Satara-Karad-Shedgewadi -Manadur
		Mahabaleshwar	141 km	160 km	Mahabaleshwar- Satara- Karad- Patan-Kaynanagar Mahabaleshwar- Satara- Karad- Shedgewadi-Mandur

1	MH	Karad	60 km	53 km	Karad- Patan-Kaynanagar Karad- Shedgewadi-Mandur
		Sangli	128 km	100 km	Sangli- Karad- Patan-Kaynanagar Sangli- Islampur-Shirala- Kokrud- Shedgewadi-Mandur
		Kolhapur	127 km	74 km	Kolhapur- Karad-Patan-Koynanagar. Kolhapur- Panhala- Kokrud- Shedgewadi- Manadur
		Chiplun	43 km	117 km	Chiplun- Koynanagar. Chiplun- Koynanagar- Patan- Karad- Shedgewadi-
		Ratnagiri	126 km	122 km	Ratnagiri- Sangameshwar - Sawarde-Chiplun -Koynanagar Ratnagiri- Nanij- Sakharpa- Amba- Malkapur-kokrud-shedgewadi- Manadur.
2	KR	Belgavi	235 km	204 km	Belgavi- Nipani- Kolhapur -Karad-Patan-Koynanagar. Belgavi- Nipani- Kolhapur - Panhala- Kokrud- Shedgewadi-Manadur
		Dandeli	333 km	302 km	Dandeli- Belgavi- Nipani- Kolhapur -Karad-Patan-Koynanagar. Dandeli- Belgavi- Nipani- Kolhapur - Panhala- Kokrud-
3	GA	Goa	370 km	307 km	Goa- Panjim- Kudal- Rajapur- Lanja- Sangameshwar-Chiplun - Koynanagar. Goa- Belgavi- Nipani- Kolhapur - Panhala- Kokrud-Shedgewadi- Manadur.

- **Approaches From other nearest Tiger Reserves/ Protected areas**:

STR is also well approachable by road and railway from other nearby tiger reserve and protected areas of Southern Maharashtra and India, eco-tourist can well design their itinerary and may combine their program to visit different places of wilderness areas of Western Maharashtra eg. Dandeli-Anshi TR (KR), Bandipur TR (KR), Radhanagari WLS (MH), Dajipur WLS (MH), Sagareshwar WLS (MH) etc.

Details of Approaches From other nearest Tiger Reserves/ Protected areas to Sahyadri Tiger Reserve:

Sr. No.	State	Tiger Reserves/ Protected areas	Distance upto Koynanagar (KWLS)	Distance upto Manadur (Chandoli	Remarks
		Dandeli-Anshi TR	333	302	Dandeli- Belgavi- Nipani- Kolhapur - Karad-Patan-Koynanagar. Dandeli- Belgavi- Nipani- Kolhapur - Panhala- Kokrud- Shedgewadi- Manadur

1	KR	Bandipur TR	895	858	Bandipur- Mysuru- Tamakuru- Chitradurga- Davanagere-Hubbali- Belgavi- Nipani- Kolhapur -Karad-Patan- Koynanagar. Bandipur- Mysuru- Tamakuru- Chitradurga- Davanagere-Hubbali- Belgavi- Nipani- Kolhapur- Panhala-
2	MH	Radhanagari WLS	182	121	Radhanagari- Kolhapur-Panhala- Kokrud- Shedgewadi- Manadur Radhanagari- Kolhapur-Karad-Patan- Koynanagar.
		Dajipur WLS	205	144	Dajipur- Radhanagari- Kolhapur-Panhala- Kokrud- Shedgewadi- Manadur Dajipur- Radhanagari- Kolhapur-Karad- Patan-Koynanagar.
		Sagareshwar WLS	86	77	Sagareshwar-Karad- Patan-Koynanagar. Sagareshwar- Wathar- Kaletek- Undale- Shedgewadi-Mandur

- **Approaches to Entry Gates:** Presently, 06 main tourist entry gates have been opened by STR management. The approach to these places is as under. Distance of Entry Gates for Eco-tourism in Tiger Reserve from Satara, Karad, Kolhapur and other Nearest towns is as follows-

✤ **By Road :**

Sr. No.	Nearest City/Town	Kandat ETZ - Aarv (Koyna WLS)	Bamnoli Munavale ETZ - Bamnoli (Koyna WLS)	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ - Karvat (Koyna WLS)	Koyna-Helwak ETZ - Rasati (Koyna WLS & Chandoli NP)
1	Satara	127 km	39 km	55 km	83 km
2	Patan	111 km	96 km	13 km	21 km
3	Karad	144 km	86 km	48 km	55 km
4	Kolhapur	216 km	157 km	120 km	126 km
5	Chiplun	49 km	150 km	74 km	43 km
6	Mahabaleshwar	74 km	45 km	105 km	133 km

✤ **By Railway :** Satara is well connected with Belgavi (KR), Mumbai and Pune (MH) and Nagpur (Maharashtra) with Railway. Chiplun is 45 km away from Koyna is well connected with Mumbai to goa rail route.

- Nearest railway stations for KWLS are **:-**

1. Karad - 60 km. on Mumbai – Belgavi Railway Line

2. Satara 30 km. on Mumbai – belgavi Railwaly Line

3. Chiplun 45 km on Mumbai – Goa Railwaly Line

✤ **By Air :-** Nearest International Airport is Pune which is only 202 km from Koynanagar, the Gate way to STR by road and 170 km from place of headquarters of Deputy Director, STR. Hence STR is very well accessible to national as well as international eco-tourists.

- **Details of Approaches to Entry Gates of Chandoli National Park :-**

✤ **By Road & Rail :-**

Sr. No.	Nearest City/Town	Paneri Gate - Dhebewadi	Chandoli Gate - Mandur	Amba Gate - Amba
1	Kolhapur	113 km	74 km	66 km
2	Satara	95 km	103 km	126 km
3	Karad	46 km	53 km	76 km
4	Sangli	113 km	94 km	99 km
5	Ratnagiri	164 km	122 km	67 km

✤ **By Air:** Nearest International Airport is Pune which is only 222 km from Mandur ie Chandoli NP the Gate way to STR by road Hence STR is very well accessible to national as well as international eco-tourists.

Nearest townships :-

I. **Nearest townships for Koyna WLS** are Patan (23 km), Chiplun (43 km), Satara (45 km.) and Karad (60 km.) Nearest petrol/diesel pumps are situated at Koynanagar, Patan, Satara and Karad. Private hotels and restaurants are available at Koynanagar, Patan, Chiplun, Satara and Karad. Nearest public telephone, post office, bank facilities are available at Patan (23 km.), Chiplun (43 km) from Koynanagar and Satara (30 km) from bamnoli. The government and private hospitals are situated at Patan, Chiplun, Satara and Karad. Private vehicles such as taxies, jeeps are also available to reach Koynanagar from Patan, Karad and Satara. Koyna WLS remains closed for the ecotourism on all Thursdays.

II. **Nearest townships for Chandoli NP** are Karad (53 km.), Kolhapur (74 km.) and Ratnagiri (122 km.) Petrol/diesel pumps are available at Shedgewadi (17 km) Private hotels and restaurants are available nearby and also at Amba (56 km), Nearest public telephone, post office, bank facilities are available at Shedgewadi. The government and private Hospitals are situated at Karad. Ecotourists can also combine their plan to visit nearby places during their visit to STR.

11.06. MANAGEMENT ZONING:

STR is having core area of 600.12 sq. km and buffer area of 565.45 sq. km. Out of the total Tiger Reserve area, at present core area is under the administrative control of Field Director and Conservator of Forest, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. Total area of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve stands at 1165.57 sq. km. as notified.

The management zoning of the area of STR is as follows:

Sr. No.	Zone	Notification date	Legal Status	Total Area (Sq. Km.)
1	Core	21.08.2012	Unified control, Koyna wildlife sanctuary, Chandoli NP	600.12
2	Notified Buffer	21.08.2012	Unified control, part of Koyna wildlife sanctuary, forest, Villages, pvt lands etc.	565.45
			Total -	**1165.57**

11.07. ECO-TOURISM SCENARIO OF SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE

- Sahyadri Tiger Reserve has great potential as eco tourism destination in the state of Maharashtra. In 2021-22 more than thirty eight thousand tourists were explored the area. After establishment the STR visitors from various region are continuously exploring the area.
- At present the tourist accommodation needs are fulfilled by private Homestay, hotels & resorts. The Tourism complex is planned to develop at each Gate. Presently tourist resorts at Amba, Koynanagar, Bamnoli are well furnished with all the amenities for the tourists. Government PWD rest house available only in Koyna-Helwak zone besides government stay is not available at other places. Available Govt. rest house, private resorts, home stays from buffer & adjoining region are given in Annexure No. 21
- Presently local community is mainly benefited in eco-tourism activities through engagement as eco-guides, gypsy drivers, Homestay & by catering; doing works as unskilled labourers in the resorts and some are also deployed for protection work in core zone of STR.

Safari Timings During Tourism Season :

Period	Morning Safari		Afternoon Safari	
	Entry	Exit	Entry	Exit
1st Oct to 28/29th Feb	6.30 to 8.00 AM	10.30 AM	2.00 to 3.30 PM	6.00 PM
1st Mar to 30th April	5.30 to 7.00 AM	10.00 AM	3.00 to 4.30 PM	6.30 PM
1st May to 30th June	5.00 to 7.00 AM	9.30 AM	3.30 to 5.00 PM	6.30 PM

To promote eco tourism, separate website i.e. www.sahyadritigers.org, is under development providing all information about STR. Social handle/pages @sahyadritr needs to be popularised in near future for creation of awareness among masses.

11.08. SELECTION CRITERIA FOR ECO-TOURISM AREA

I. Identified breeding areas of the important species shall be excluded from the tourism area.

II. Environmentally vulnerable habitats and areas like riparian zones, biological hotspots, caves and dens, cliffs and over hangs, salt licks, seepage springs etc. shall be excluded from the tourism area.

III. Residence areas of bigger sizes shall be excluded from the tourism areas to create feeling of tranquillity.

IV. If any changes in the wild life habitat will observe/noticed, the tourism shall be stopped in the area.

11.09. LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A Local Advisory Committee (hereinafter referred as LAC) has been constituted by Govt. of Maharashtra vide Government Resolution No. WLP-0523/C.No. 173/F-1 Mantralaya dated 21.09.2023 (Annexure No. 5 & 6)

- **The LAC has the following functions namely:-**

I. To review the tourism strategy with respect to the tiger reserve and make recommendation to the state Government;

II. To ensure computation of reserve specific carrying capacity and its implementation through periodic review;

III. To ensure site specific norms on buildings and infrastructures in areas inside and close to tigers reserve, keeping in view the corridor value and ecological aesthetics;

IV. To advice local self government and state government on issues relating to development of tourism in and around tiger reserve.

V. Monitor half yearly all tourist facilities in and around tiger reserve vis-à-vis environmental clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employees etc. for suggesting mitigation and retrofitting measures if needed.

VI. Monitor regularly activities of tour operators to ensure that they do not cause disturbance to animals, while taking visitors in to the tiger reserves;

VII. To encourage tourism industry to augment employment opportunities for members of local communities.

11.10. PRESENT TOURISM MANAGEMENT

The Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, having many attractions for facilitating the wildlife tourism. Tourists are very much fascinated by the scenic natural beauty of this region. Apart from nature and wildlife, the historical forts like Vasota, Mahimandangad, Bhairavgad, Jangli Jaygad etc. attracts trekkers and nature lovers. Tourists are also come for worshiping the gods to the temples located at Nageshwar, Parvat, Chakdev etc. Tourists are also fascinated by the famous Koyna reservoir and its hydroelectricity project. They also enjoy the water sports in the Shivsagar lake at Tapola.

Wild animal sighting is more frequent in the existing tourism zone of CNP. tough most of the tourists are specially interested in wildlife sighting they are unable to do so due to undulating terrain, low visibility. Nature lovers, wildlife enthusiasts and institutional groups also visit the protected area for the study of wild flora and fauna.

- **Current facilities :**

Chandoli National Park :

1. Nature Interpretation Centre – An interpretation centre was established at Mandur, the head quarters of the Range Forest Officer, Chandoli National Park provides basic information to the visitors regarding the local mammals, avifauna, flora, map, sight-seeing places etc. At many occasions, slide shows are also arranged here for the visiting school children, students and tourists. recently the interpretation centre at Amba is handed over to STR by Kolhapur territorial forest division. It should be renovated.

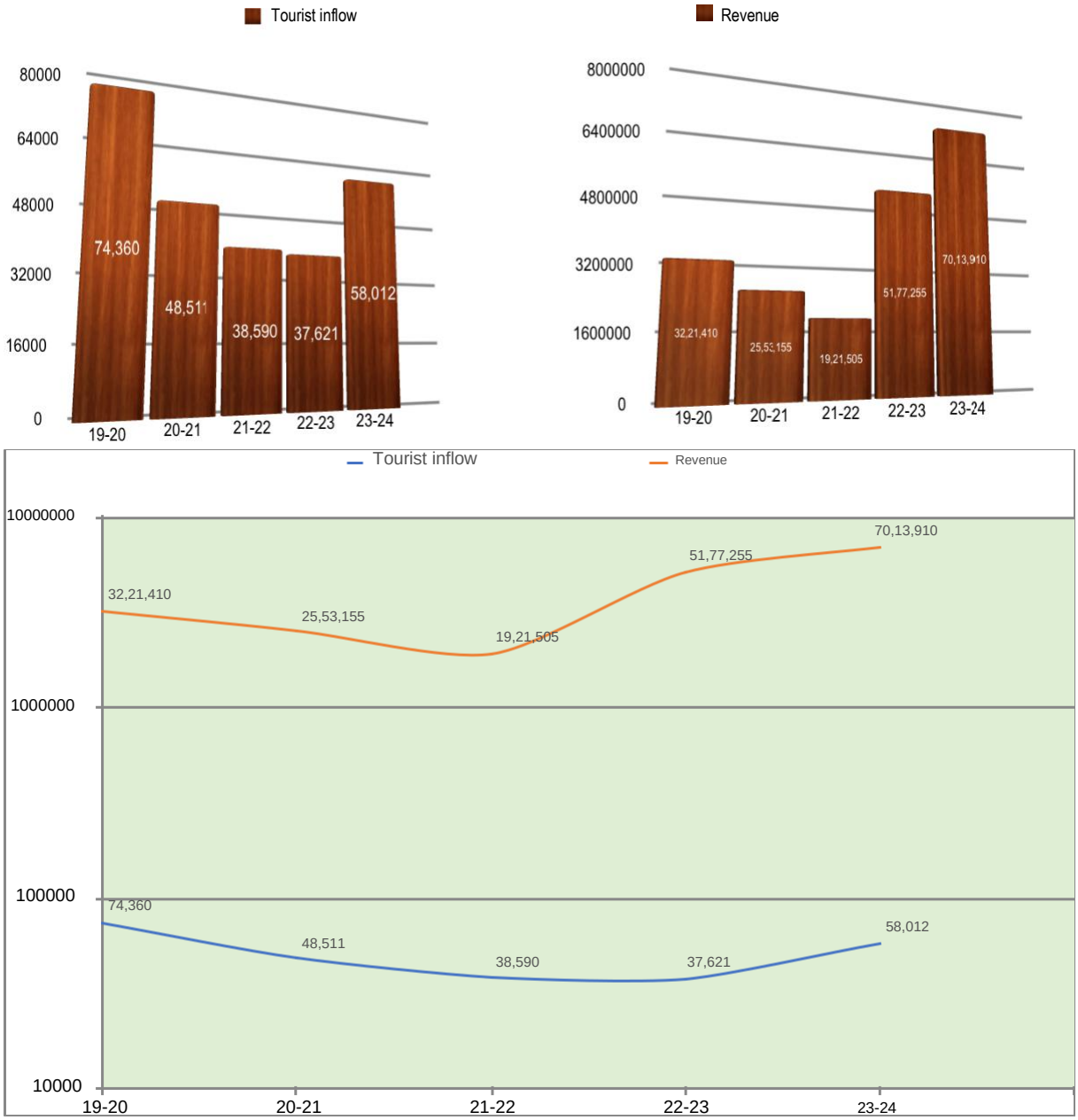
2. Information boards & Signages - Informative signages have been provided along the roads in the tourism zone. Nature trails are also being maintained for providing informed and interactive wildlife tourism. Good and durable quality boards have been used keeping in view of the high rainfall conditions. Though there is no separate staff earmarked for tourism, but the bigger groups of visitors are provided with the staff members/ daily wage labourers facilitating as eco-tourist guides.
3. Drinking water and Toilet facilities have been made available for the tourists.
4. Watch towers are provided at different places in tourism zone as the attraction points for the tourists.
5. Facility of state transport buses is available up to Khundlapur twice a day up to Mandur at an interval of one hour. This facility has been made available after discussing with the local State Transport authorities.

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary :

1. Nature Interpretation Centre – An updated and a quality interpretation centre was recently renovated at Met -indoli near the foothills of Vasota fort accessible from Bamnoli, provides information to the visitors regarding the local mammals, birds, butterflies, insects, flora, maps, sightseeing places etc. During many occasions, slide shows are also arranged for the school children, in the centre.
2. Information boards & Signages - Informative signages have been provided along the nature trails in the tourism zone. Nature trails are maintained to facilitate for visiting tourists.
3. There is no separate staff earmarked for tourism, the large tourist groups are provided with staff members/ daily wager labourers as eco - guides.
4. Old temples at historic Vasota Fort and Nageshwar Temple and Chakdev are the attraction points for the tourists.

The following data shows the numbers visitors vs revenue generated in TR in past 08 years:

No.	Year	Tourists Visited	Revenue Generated
2	2015-16	37358	₹ 15,23,045
3	2016-17	45011	₹ 16,94,055
4	2017-18	65200	₹ 26,09,140
5	2018-19	62866	₹ 23,59,165
6	2019-20	74360	₹ 32,21,410
7	2020-21	48511	₹ 25,53,155
8	2021-22	38590	₹ 19,21,505
9	2022-23	37621	₹ 51,77,255
10	2023-24	58012	₹ 70,13,910



The entire tourist inflow is yet to be tapped in the CNP & KWLS. Thousands of tourists visit various tourism sites particularly in the monsoon season which is yet to be tapped for informed wildlife tourism.

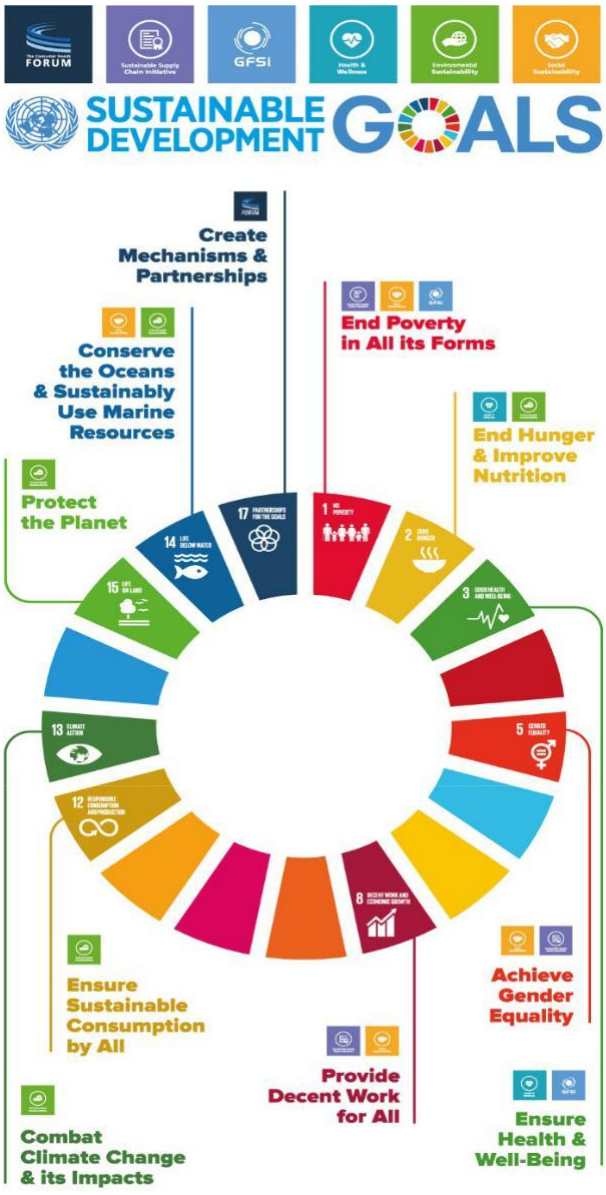
11.11. PROPOSED ECO-TOURISM

The proposed tourism plan for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve aims to create a sustainable and enriching tourism model that benefits both conservation efforts and local communities. By focusing on eco-friendly infrastructure, community engagement, sustainable practices, and strategic marketing, the reserve can enhance its reputation as a premier ecotourism destination. The implementation of this plan will require collaboration among stakeholders, continuous monitoring, and a commitment to preserving the natural and cultural heritage of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.

Tourism management in tiger reserve involves a multi-faceted approach to balance conservation efforts with the promotion of ecotourism. This ensures that the ecological integrity of the reserve is maintained while providing educational and recreational opportunities for visitors. Here is an elaboration on the various aspects of tourism management in tiger reserve.

The present tourism management at Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is designed to create a sustainable and responsible tourism model that benefits both conservation efforts and local communities. By continuously evaluating and adapting management practices, the reserve aims to protect its rich biodiversity while providing meaningful and enjoyable experiences for visitors. Future enhancements will focus on addressing current challenges and leveraging new opportunities to further integrate conservation and tourism. This comprehensive plan outlines key strategies for infrastructure development, community engagement, sustainable practices, and marketing initiatives to establish Sahyadri Tiger Reserve as a leading ecotourism destination.

Ecotourism refers to any type of tourism that is focused on nature, has a little impact on the environment, includes locals in its planning and execution, and emphasises the importance of educating visitors. Ecotourism is distinct from other types of tourism because it is reliant on the maintenance of natural ecosystems so that they, and the cultural values they represent, can be experienced and appreciated by visitors.



The World Tourism Organisation defines sustainable tourism as “tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities". In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development SDG target 8.9, aims to “by 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products”. The importance of sustainable tourism is also highlighted in SDG target 12.b. which aims to

“Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products”. Tourism is also identified as one of the tools to “by 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries” as comprised in SDG target. In the Rio+20 outcome document The Future We want, sustainable tourism is defined as a significant contributor “to the three dimensions of sustainable development” thanks to its close linkages to other sectors and its ability to create decent jobs and generate trade opportunities. Therefore, Member States recognise “the need to support sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building that promote environmental awareness, conserve and protect the environment, respect wildlife, flora, biodiversity, ecosystems and cultural diversity, and improve the welfare and livelihoods of local communities by supporting their local economies and the human and natural environment as a whole.”

Following aspects must be considered for sustainable Eco-tourism in Sahyadri TR

• Infrastructure Development

1. Eco-Friendly Lodging: Develop new accommodation options using sustainable materials and practices. This includes solar-powered lodges, rainwater harvesting systems, and waste management facilities.

2. Interpretation Centres: Interpretation centres with interactive exhibits, virtual tours, and educational materials about the reserve's ecology and conservation efforts.

3. Transportation: Introduce electric/hybrid safari vehicles to reduce carbon emissions. Develop and promote walking and cycling trails for a low-impact way to explore the reserve.

4. Rest Areas and Facilities: Construct strategically located rest areas/dormitories to facilitate research and education activities in TR.

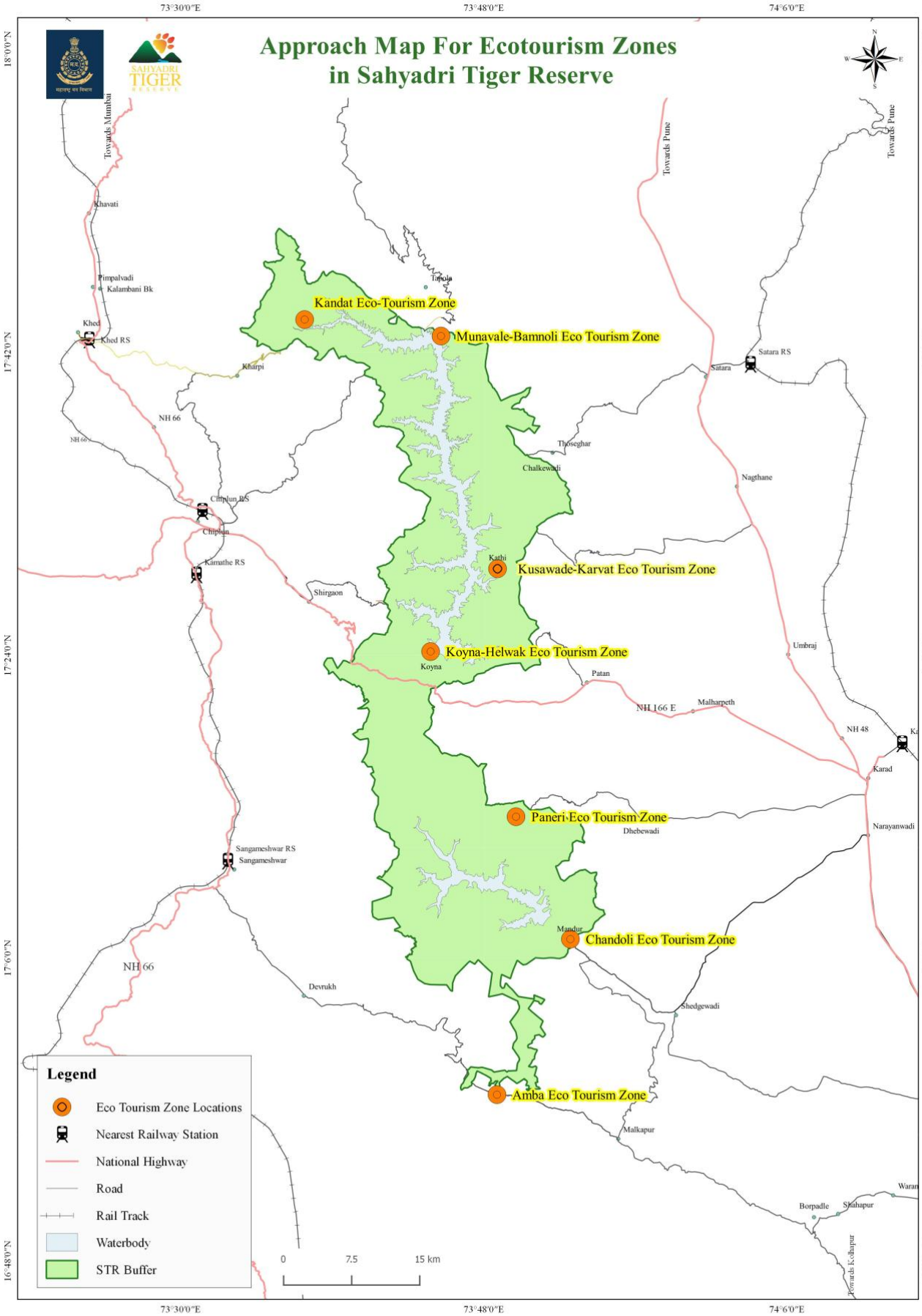
• Community Engagement:

1. Employment Opportunities: Prioritise hiring local residents for roles such as guides, rangers, and hospitality staff. Provide training programs in wildlife conservation, eco-tourism, and hospitality management.

2. Cultural Tourism: Develop community-led cultural experiences, such as guided village tours, handicraft workshops, and traditional performances. Promote local crafts and products in the reserve's gift shops.

3. Benefit Sharing: Implement a revenue-sharing model where a portion of tourism income is reinvested into community development projects, such as schools, healthcare, and infrastructure improvements.

• Sustainable Practices:


Approach Map For Ecotourism Zones
in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°30'0"E
73°48'0"E
74°6'0"E
18°0'0"N
17°42'0"N
17°24'0"N
17°6'0"N
16°48'0"N
Towards Mumbai
Towards Pune
Khavati
Pimpalvadi
Kalambani Bk
Khed
Khed RS
Kharpi
NH 66
Tapola
Kandat Eco-Tourism Zone
Munavale-Bamnoli Eco Tourism Zone
Satara RS
Satara
Thoseghar
Chalkewadi
Nagthane
Chiplun RS
Chiplun
Kamathe RS
Kathi
Kusawade-Karvat Eco Tourism Zone
Shirgaon
Koyna
Koyna-Helwak Eco Tourism Zone
Umbraj
Patan
NH 166 E
Malharpeth
NH 48
Karad
Paneri Eco Tourism Zone
Dhebewadi
Narayanwadi
Sangameshwar RS
Sangameshwar
Mandur
Chandoli Eco Tourism Zone
Devrukh
Shedgewadi
Amba Eco Tourism Zone
Malkapur
Borpadle
Shahapur
Towards Kolhapur
Legend
Eco Tourism Zone Locations
Nearest Railway Station
National Highway
Road
Rail Track
Waterbody
STR Buffer
0
7.5
15 km

1. Waste Management: Establish comprehensive waste management systems, including recycling and composting facilities. Encourage the use of biodegradable products and reduce single-use plastics within the reserve.

2. Energy Efficiency: Utilise renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, to run facilities and lodges. Implement energy-saving technologies and practices throughout the reserve.

3. Water Conservation: Install rainwater harvesting systems and promote water-saving practices. Ensure that all water usage is sustainable and does not negatively impact local water sources.

4. Wildlife Monitoring: Enhance wildlife monitoring systems with the use of technology, such as camera traps and drones, to track animal movements and health without disturbing their natural behaviour.

• Marketing and Promotion:

1. Digital Campaigns: Utilise social media platforms like Instagram and Facebook to share captivating visuals, success stories, and updates about the reserve. Engage with followers through interactive content such as live Q&A sessions, virtual tours, and educational posts.

2. Collaborations: Partner with travel bloggers, influencers, and eco-tourism organisations to promote the reserve. Offer them unique experiences in exchange for coverage and promotion.

3. Eco-Tour Packages: Develop and promote special eco-tour packages that include guided tours, cultural experiences, and eco-friendly accommodation. Highlight the conservation efforts and community benefits of these packages.

4. Events and Workshops: Organise events such as wildlife photography workshops, conservation seminars, and eco-friendly festivals to attract diverse visitor groups and raise awareness about the reserve's efforts.

• Monitoring and Evaluation:

1. Visitor Impact Assessment: Continuously monitor the impact of tourism on the reserve's ecosystem and wildlife. Adjust visitor numbers and activities as needed to ensure minimal disruption.

2. Feedback Systems: Implement robust feedback mechanisms to gather visitor insights and improve services. Use surveys, suggestion boxes, and online reviews to collect and analyse feedback.

3. Performance Metrics: Establish clear performance metrics to evaluate the success of the tourism plan. These metrics should cover environmental impact, visitor satisfaction, community benefits, and financial performance.

- **Basis of Proposal :**

a) This Ecotourism plan conceived after rigorous discussions & consultations with local stakeholders, EDC's, Tourist guides, NGO's, local MLA's & MP's, field officers & staff, local villagers.

b) The majority area from buffer zone of Sahyadri TR have been considered for Ecotourism in line with UN Sustainable development goals. considering potential for tourism as Safari, Trek routes, Cycle trek, Nature trails including the places of religious, historical and other visitor importance, potential for development of tourism complexes and employment generation for local people in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.

c) All activities proposed will be in the interest of enlightened tourism mainstreaming towards the wildlife conservation.

d) The suitable spots and routes are to be identified with following considerations :

- Where sighting of wild animals is possible without disturbing them.
- Where the trekking can be allowed without disturbing the pristine habitat.
- Places of religious/ historical/ other visitor importance in the STR
- Other places of religious/ historical/ visitor importance which are outside/ adjoining the STR, but for which entry is through the STR for which eco-tourism is possible.
- Guidelines as per the Government Resolution dated 9th November 2012.

11.12. ECO-TOURISM ZONES:

PROPOSED ECOTOURISM ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES IN SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE:

Ecotourism Activities:

1. Guided Wildlife Safaris

- Description: Conducted by trained eco-guides, offer visitors the chance to see wildlife in their habitat.
- Types: Jeep safaris, elephant safaris, and walking safaris.
- Benefits: Provides educational insights and ensures safe and minimal-impact wildlife viewing.

2. Bird Watching Tours

- Description: Specialised tours focused on the diverse avian species within the reserve.

- Features: Early morning and late afternoon sessions, led by ornithologists or experienced bird watchers.

- Benefits: Promotes awareness of bird conservation and biodiversity.

3. Nature Walks and Trails

- Description: Guided walking tours allowing close interaction with the reserve's flora and fauna.

- Types: Short walks, day-long hikes, and multi-day treks.

- Benefits: Encourages appreciation for the smaller aspects of the ecosystem, such as insects, plants etc.

4. Cultural Tours

- Description: Visits to nearby villages and communities to experience local culture, traditions, and crafts.

- Features: Traditional performances, handicraft workshops, and home-stay experiences.

- Benefits: Supports local economies and promotes cultural heritage.

5. Photography Workshops

- Description: Workshops and tours specifically designed for wildlife photography enthusiasts.

- Features: Led by professional wildlife photographers, with tips on capturing wildlife and landscapes.

- Benefits: Enhances visitor skills and promotes ethical wildlife photography.

6. Conservation Education Programs

- Description: Interactive programs and workshops focused on conservation issues and initiatives within the reserve.

- Features: Seminars, presentations, and hands-on activities such as tree planting.

- Benefits: Raises awareness and educates visitors on the importance of conservation efforts.

7. Eco-Adventure Activities

- Description: Activities that combine adventure with environmental education, such as zip-lining, canopy walks, and kayaking.

- Features: Focus on minimal environmental impact and safety.

- Benefits: Attracts adventure enthusiasts while promoting eco-friendly tourism.

Ecotourism Facilities:

1. Interpretation Centres

- Description: Information hubs providing educational exhibits, brochures, maps, and guides about the reserve. Centres focused on educating visitors about the local ecosystem, wildlife, and conservation efforts.
- Features: Interactive displays, audio-visual presentations, and souvenir shops.
- Benefits: Enhances visitor knowledge. Deepens visitor understanding of the reserve's biodiversity.

2. Eco-Camps

- Description: Accommodation facilities designed with sustainable practices.
- Features: Solar power, rainwater harvesting, waste recycling, and use of local materials.
- Benefits: Minimises environmental impact and provides comfortable lodging options.

3. Sustainable Transport Options

- Description: Eco-friendly transportation within the reserve.
- Types: Electric safari vehicles, bicycles, and solar-powered boats.
- Benefits: Reduces carbon footprint and noise pollution.

4. Rest Areas and Observation Points

- Description: Designated spots for visitors to rest and enjoy the scenery.
- Features: Benches, shade structures, water stations, and watch towers.
- Benefits: Provides safe and comfortable spots for relaxation and wildlife viewing.

5. Community-Run Facilities

- Description: Enterprises managed by local communities, such as restaurants, and souvenir/craft shops.
- Features: Traditional decor, local cuisine, and handmade crafts.
- Benefits: Promotes local culture and provides economic benefits to the community.

6. Research Stations

- Description: Facilities for scientific research and monitoring within the reserve.
- Features: Laboratories, field equipment, and accommodation for researchers.
- Benefits: Supports ongoing conservation research and initiatives.

7. Waste Management Systems

- Description: Facilities and systems for proper waste disposal and recycling.
- Features: Composting toilets, recycling bins, and waste segregation.
- Benefits: Ensures cleanliness and minimises environmental impact.

8. Renewable Energy Installations
- Description: Infrastructure to harness renewable energy sources.
- Types: Solar panels, wind turbines, and bioenergy units.
- Benefits: Reduces reliance on fossil fuels and promotes sustainable energy use.

The comprehensive range of ecotourism activities and facilities at Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is designed to provide enriching experiences for visitors while ensuring the protection and preservation of the reserve's natural and cultural heritage. By promoting sustainable practices and involving local communities, the reserve aims to create a model of ecotourism that benefits both people and wildlife. Tourism zoning is a strategic tool used to manage and regulate tourism activities within Tiger Reserve. By delineating specific areas for different types of tourism and related activities, zoning ensures that the environmental impact is minimised, wildlife habitats are protected, and the visitor experience is enhanced. This approach balances the needs of conservation, tourism, and local communities, making it a cornerstone of sustainable management in the reserve. Tourism zones are carved out meticulously to ensure least possible disturbance to the ecological environment of the Tiger Reserve. The tourism zone covers land intended for a variety of tourist activities, facilities and places. Services and facilities, including tourist accommodation, souvenir shops, restaurants and entertainment, may also be located in this zone.

Following are the proposed zones with entry gate location :

Sr. No	Name of the Zone	Zone No.	Gate location
1	Kandat Ecotourism Zone	Zone Number 1	Aarav, Tal-Mahabaleshwar, Dist-
2	Bamnoli-Munawale Ecotourism	Zone Number 2	Bamnoli,Tal- Jawali, Dist-Satara
3	Karvat-Kusavde Ecotourism Zone	Zone Number 3	Karvat, Tal-Patan, Dist-Satara
4	Koyna-Helwak Ecotourism zone	Zone Number 4	Koyna, Tal-Patan, Dist-Satara
5	Paneri-Bhosgaon Ecotourism zone	Zone Number 5	Paneri, Tal -Patan, Dist- Satara
6	Chandoli Ecotourism zone	Zone Number 6	Mandur, Tal-Shirala, Dist - Sangli
7	Amba Ecotourism Zone	Zone Number 7	Amba Tal-Shahuwadi, Dist -

Ecotourism Complex in Ecotourism zones:

An ecotourism complex in a tiger reserve is vital for balancing the needs of conservation, community development, and sustainable tourism. It serves as a crucial tool for education, economic development, and ecological preservation, ensuring that the natural and cultural heritage of the area is protected for future generations. An ecotourism complex in every tourism gate is proposed which is a gateway for visitors to immerse themselves in the wonders of the natural world while promoting sustainable practices and supporting conservation efforts.

Objectives:

I. Conservation Awareness: To educate visitors about the ecological significance of the tiger reserve and the urgent need for wildlife conservation.

II. Economic Empowerment: To generate economic benefits for local communities through employment opportunities and support for local businesses.

III. Sustainable Development: To develop eco-friendly infrastructure that minimises environmental impact and promotes sustainable practices.

IV. Research and Monitoring: To facilitate scientific research and continuous monitoring to enhance conservation strategies and management practices.

V. Visitor Management: To ensure a controlled and enjoyable visitor experience that does not compromise the integrity of the natural habitat.

VI. Cultural Preservation: To highlight and preserve the rich cultural heritage of the local communities.

VII. Revenue Generation: To generate funds for ongoing conservation efforts and local development projects.

VIII. Promote Ecotourism: To provide tourists with a comfortable and enriching experience while ensuring minimal impact on the natural environment.

IX. Educate and Engage: To educate visitors about local biodiversity and conservation efforts through interactive and engaging experiences.

X. Support Local Communities: To create economic opportunities for local communities through employment and business opportunities related to tourism.

Features:

1. Accommodation:

- Eco-Friendly Lodging: The complex offers eco-friendly accommodations, including cottages and tents, designed to blend seamlessly with the natural surroundings. These structures utilize sustainable materials and green building techniques.

- Home Stays: Local residents are encouraged to offer home stays, providing tourists with an authentic cultural experience while generating income for the community.

2. Dining Facilities:

- Local Cuisine: Restaurants and canteens within the complex serve local cuisine, providing visitors with a taste of the regional flavours. Ingredients are sourced from local farms and cooperatives to support the local economy.

- Eco-Friendly Practices: Dining facilities adhere to eco-friendly practices such as waste segregation, composting, and the use of biodegradable utensils.

3. Educational and Recreational Facilities:

- Nature Interpretation Centre: The centre offers exhibits and presentations on the local wildlife, flora, and conservation efforts. Interactive displays and multimedia presentations help educate visitors.

- Amphitheatre: An outdoor amphitheatre is used for nature films, presentations, and cultural performances, enhancing the educational and recreational experience.

4. Guided Tours and Activities:

- Nature Trails: Well-marked nature trails guided by trained naturalists provide visitors with the opportunity to explore the reserve's biodiversity.

- Wildlife Safaris: Jeep and bus safaris are organised to facilitate wildlife viewing while ensuring minimal disturbance to the animals and their habitat.

- Adventure Activities: Activities such as trekking, bird watching, and star gazing are offered to engage tourists and deepen their appreciation for nature.

5. Visitor Amenities:

- Parking and Transport: Ample parking facilities and eco-friendly transport options such as electric vehicles and bicycles are provided.

- Souvenir Shops: Shops selling local handicrafts, souvenirs, and eco-friendly products are set up within the complex, promoting local artisans.

Infrastructure:

1. Sustainable Design:

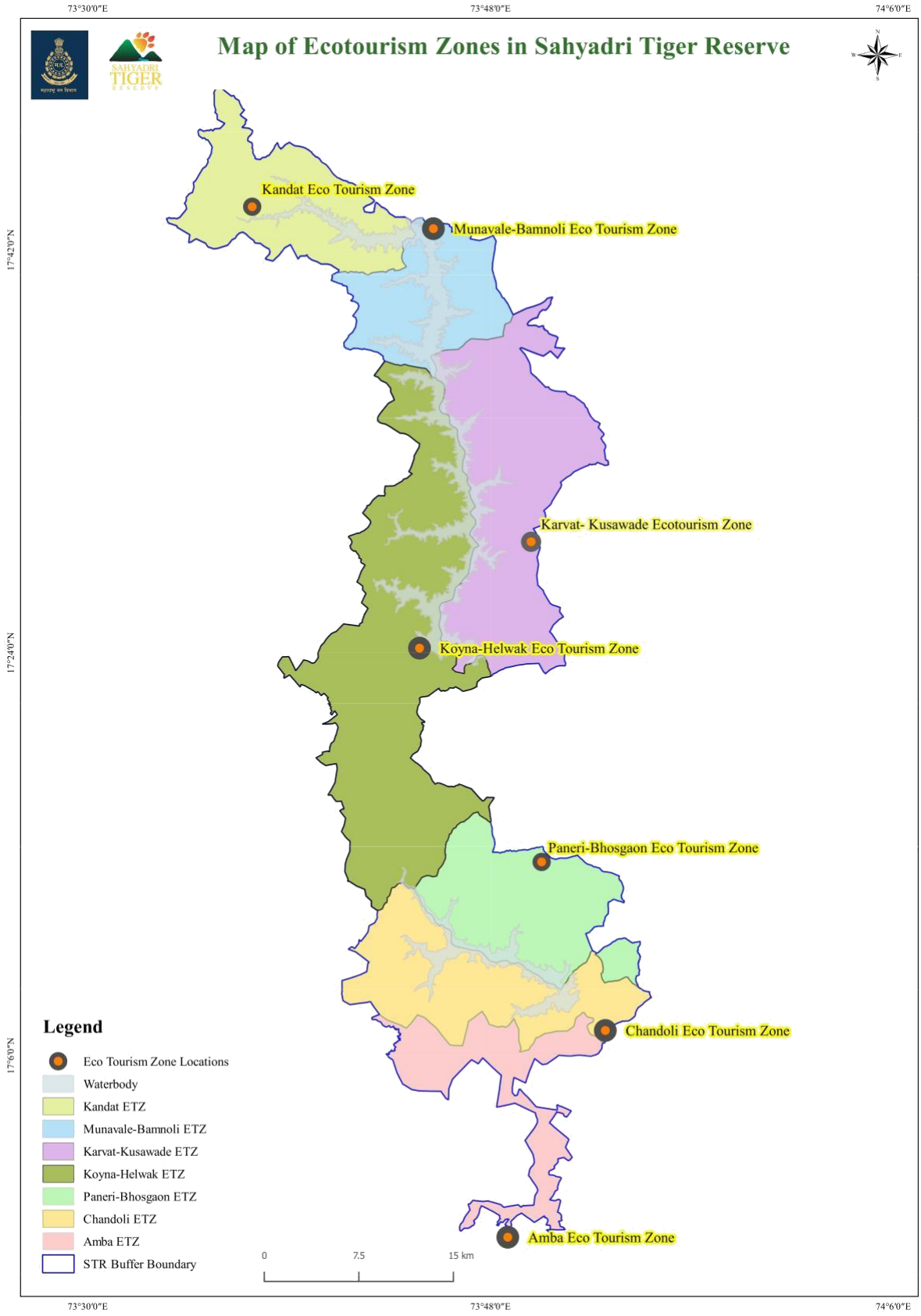
- Renewable Energy: The complex is powered by renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power.

- Water Management: Rainwater harvesting and grey-water recycling systems are installed to ensure sustainable water use.

- Waste Management: Comprehensive waste management practices, including recycling and composting, are implemented.

2. Accessibility:

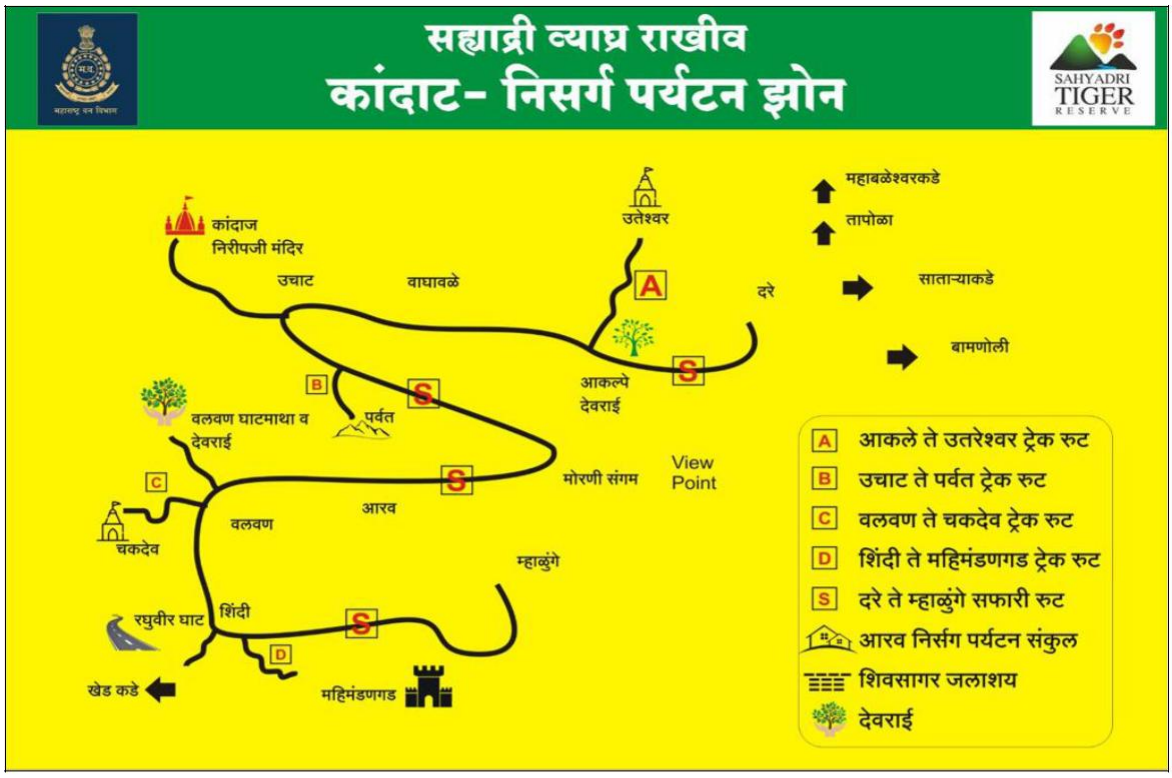
- Inclusive Facilities: The complex is designed to be accessible to all, including visitors with disabilities. Ramps, accessible toilets, and other facilities are provided to ensure an inclusive experience.


Map of Ecotourism Zones in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°30'0"E
73°48'0"E
74°6'0"E
17°42'0"N
17°24'0"N
17°6'0"N
Kandat Eco Tourism Zone
Munavale-Bamnoli Eco Tourism Zone
Karvat- Kusawade Ecotourism Zone
Koyna-Helwak Eco Tourism Zone
Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco Tourism Zone
Chandoli Eco Tourism Zone
Amba Eco Tourism Zone
Legend
Eco Tourism Zone Locations
Waterbody
Kandat ETZ
Munavale-Bamnoli ETZ
Karvat-Kusawade ETZ
Koyna-Helwak ETZ
Paneri-Bhosgaon ETZ
Chandoli ETZ
Amba ETZ
STR Buffer Boundary
0
7.5
15 km

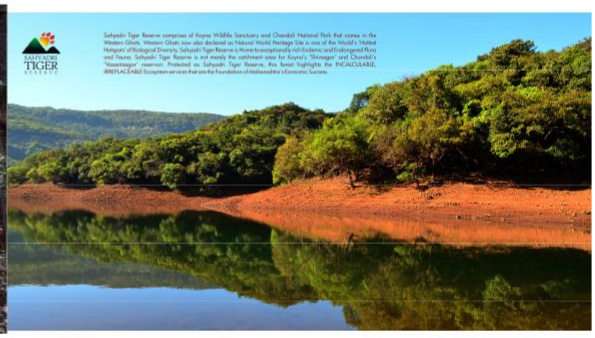
Kandat Ecotourism Zone, Aarav Tal- Mahabaleshwar, Dist- Satara : (Zone - 1)

This zone, located in Kandat Valley in the northwestern part of Koyna reservoir & Satara district, hosts an ecotourism centre in Arav village. With 16 villages in the valley, it boasts evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, drawing trekkers for fort and Devrai treks as well as nature walks. Trek routes like Mahimandangad, Parvat, and Chakdev are popular among explorers. Sacred groves at Arav, Walvan, and Akalpe harbour rich biodiversity. Authorities, along with EDCs, are planning to promote ecotourism in the area, currently without any fees/charges for tourists.

• **Tourism destinations :**	• **Proposed Tourism Facilities & Activities :**
1. **Jungle trekking** : Parvat, Chakdev, Mahimandangad, Nivli-Utteshwar 2. **Nature trails:** Shindi-Mhalungewadi, Valvan -Ghatmatha 3. **Fort** : Mahimandangad 4. **Temple** : Chowkeshwar temple-Chakdev, Jom Mallikarjun -Parvat 5. **Devrai** : Aarav, Valvan, Akalpe 6. **Other** : Chandrarav More Wada- Kandat • **Existing Tourism Facilities :** 1. **Nature trek :** Parvat	1. Jungle Safari 2. Information centre 3. Tent, Youth hostel, Canteen 4. Nature Education centre 5. 3D map & Wildlife statues 6. Information boards 7. Cycle trail 8. Souvenir shop 9. Nature library 10.Safari vehicles 11.Homestay 12.Waiting room for tourists 13.seating arrangement 14.Nectar festival 15.Bird-count 16.Forest bathing 17.community nature conservancy 18.bird & butterfly watching 19. water tourism 20.Nisarganubhav programme 21.Photographers competition 22.Nature education camp 23.Adventure tourism


सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
कांदाट- निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
कांदाज
निरीपजी मंदिर
उचाट
वाघावळे
उतेश्वर
महाबळेश्वरकडे
तापोळा
दरे
साताऱ्याकडे
बामणोली
आकल्पे
देवराई
वलवण घाटमाथा व
देवराई
पर्वत
मोरणी संगम
View
Point
आरव
वलवण
चकदेव
म्हाळुंगे
रघुवीर घाट
शिंदी
खेड कडे
महिमंडणगड
A आकले ते उतरेश्वर ट्रेक रुट
B उचाट ते पर्वत ट्रेक रुट
C वलवण ते चकदेव ट्रेक रुट
D शिंदी ते महिमंडणगड ट्रेक रुट
S दरे ते म्हाळुंगे सफारी रुट
आरव निर्सग पर्यटन संकुल
शिवसागर जलाशय
देवराई









Bamnoli-Munavale Eco-Tourism Zone, Munavale Tal- Mahabaleshwar (Zone - 2)

This zone lies in Satara district. The Ecotourism centre is at Bamnoli village. This zone is famous for Vasota fort trek. Thousands of people visit Vasota fort every year. Homestay facility is available in Eco Development Committee villages of STR. Tourists can enjoy boating and various water sports here.

- **Tourism Destinations :**

1. **Jungle trekking** : Munavle-Umbrewadi, Katrewadi-Kargaon
2. **Nature trails:** Ambavade-Katrewadi, Katrewadi-Pisadi-Kargaon, Umbari-Pushpa Pathar, Munavle-Umbariwadi, Katrewadi-Kargaon
3. **Fort** : Vasota (Vyaghragad)
4. **Temple** : Shembadi math
5. **Devrai** : Umbariwadi
6. **Water tourism** : Bamnoli, Shembadi, Munavale, Tapola

- **Existing Tourism Facilities :**

1. Boating
2. Trekking
3. Waterfalls
4. Watersports - Tapola
5. Padle boating
6. Ambavade tent house
7. Katrewadi watch tower
8. Met indoli complex
9. Souvenir shop - Bamnoli

- **Proposed Tourism Facilities & Activities :**

1. Jungle Safari
2. Information centre
3. Tent, Youth hostel, Canteen
4. Nature Education centre
5. 3D map & Wildlife statues
6. Eco guides
7. Information boards
8. Drinking water
9. Cycle trail
10. Souvenir shop
11. Floating jetty
12. Nature library
13. Safari vehicles
14. Homestay
15. Waiting room for tourists
16. Seating arrangement
17. Forest bathing
18. Bird & butterfly watching
19. Water tourism
20. Nisarganubhav programme
21. Photographers competition
22. Nature education camp
23. Cycle safari, Plateau safari


सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
बामणोली-मुनावळे-अंबवडे निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
महाबळेश्वरकडे
तापोळा
बामणोली
मुनावळे फाटा
साताराकडे
शेंबडी मठ
उंबरीवाडी
मुनावळे
अंबवडे
कात्रेवाडी
कारगाव
वासोटा
मेट इंदोली
बामणोली वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्यालय
शेंबडी मठ
बोट क्लब
मुनावळे धबधबा
शिवसागर जलाशय
बामणोली-कारगाव सफारी रुट
कात्रेवाडी-कारगाव ट्रेक रुट
मेट इंदोली नि.प.संकुल
मेट इंदोली ते वासोटा ट्रेक रुट
उंबरीवाडी पुष्प पठार



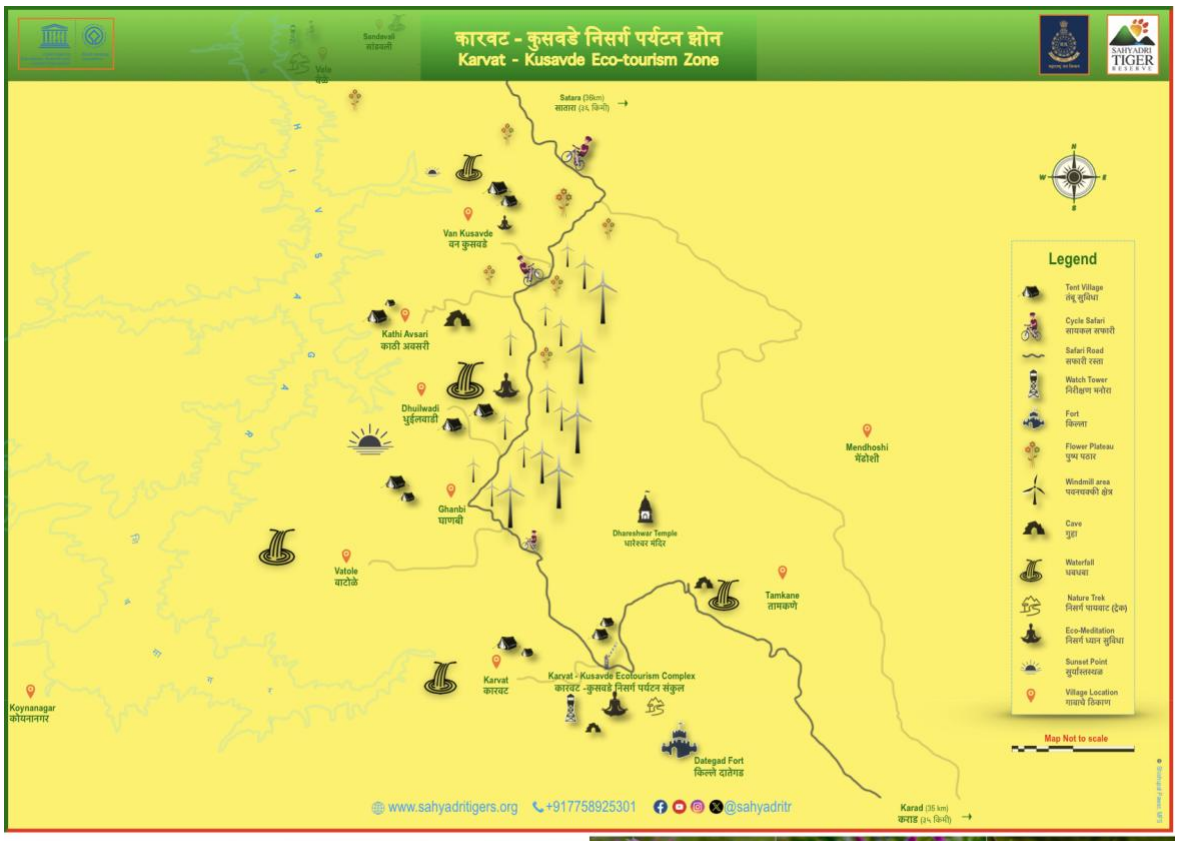


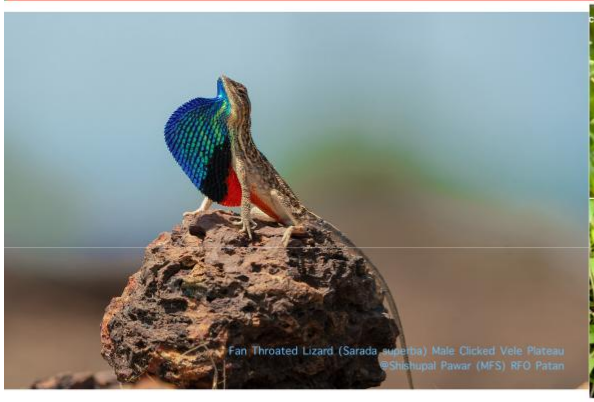


Karvat-Kusavade Ecotourism Zone, Karvat Tal- Patan, Dist- Satara : (Zone - 3)

- The Karvat-Kusavde Ecotourism Zone is located in Patan tehsil of Satara District, on the eastern part of Koyna (Shivsagar) reservoir. A proposed tourism complex at the entry point of the buffer zone is situated near the picturesque Karvat village. This zone is renowned for its unique plateau ecosystem, where the endemic fan-throated lizard is commonly seen, as well as for its windmills and flower plateaus.
- Entry points to the zone are from Karvat on the Patan side and Chalkewadi on the Satara side. Visitors can enjoy stunning views of Shivsagar Lake, especially from the sunset point at Kathi village. Other notable attractions include the sunset point at Vele and the waterfalls at Kusavde, Awasari, and Sandavali.
- The Van Kusavde plateau is particularly popular from September to November due to its beautiful flowers. Tourists can engage in windmill and plateau safaris using 4-wheel vehicles and bicycles. Additional attractions include eco meditation points, tent stays, and homestay facilities, to draw tourists to the area.

• **Tourism Destinations :**	**Proposed Tourism Facilities & Activities :**
1. **Plateau Safari** : Karvat to Vele APC plateau 2. **Nature trek:** Karvat PH to Ghera Dategad, Vele APC to Dhen-Mayni 3. **Cycle safari** : Vele-Chalkewadi to Vele, Vele to Kusavde , windmill, Karvat to Kathi. 4. **Waterfall** : Dhareshwar, Kusawade (reverse), Sandavali, Dhuilwadi, Misalwadi, Tamakne 5. **Fort** : Ghera Dategad, Gunwantgad (Morgiri) 6. **Temple** : Ganesha & Hanuman temple -Ghera Dategad, Bhairavnath mandir-Tolewadi, Pavnai mandir-Karvat, Dhareshwar mandir-Divshi, Siddhanath. 7. **Devrai** : Bhairavban devrai- Bharsakhle, Injai devrai - Ambavne 8. **Caves** : Karvat, Kathi-Avasari 9. **View Points** : Shivsagar viewpoint (Neckles point) -Kathi, Windmill point-Kusavde 10. **Others** : Tamkane buddhist caves, elephant illusion point,-Karvat, Chandghal-Kathi, Plateaues of Van, Kusavde	1. Vehicle Safari 2. Cycle Safari 3. Nature trail 4. Information centre 5. Tent, Youth hostel, Canteen 6. Nature Education centre 7. 3D map & Wildlife statues 8. Information boards 9. Souvenir shop 10.Nature library 11.Safari vehicles 12.Waiting room for tourists 13.Seating arrangement 14.Bird & butterfly watching 15. Water tourism 16. programme & competition 17.Nature education camp 18.Cycle safari, Plateau safari 19.Children play area 20.Adventure sports 21.Butterfly garden


कारवट - कुसवडे निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
Karvat - Kusavde Eco-tourism Zone
Satara (36km) सातारा (३६ किमी)
Van Kusavde वन कुसवडे
Kathi Avsari काठी अवसरी
Dhuilwadi धुईलवाडी
Ghanbi घाणबी
Vatole वाटोळे
Dhareshwar Temple धारेश्वर मंदिर
Mendhoshi मेंढोशी
Tamkane तामकणे
Karvat कारवट
Karvat - Kusavde Ecotourism Complex कारवट -कुसवडे निसर्ग पर्यटन संकुल
Dategad Fort किल्ले दातेगड
Koynanagar कोयनानगर
Karad (35 km) कराड (३५ किमी)
Legend
Tent Village तंबू सुविधा
Cycle Safari सायकल सफारी
Safari Road सफारी रस्ता
Watch Tower निरीक्षण मनोरा
Fort किल्ला
Flower Plateau पुष्प पठार
Windmill area पवनचक्की क्षेत्र
Cave गुहा
Waterfall धबधबा
Nature Trek निसर्ग पायवाट (ट्रेक)
Eco-Meditation निसर्ग ध्यान सुविधा
Sunset Point सूर्यास्तस्थळ
Village Location गावाचे ठिकाण
Map Not to scale
www.sahyadritigers.org +917758925301 @sahyadritr


Fan Throated Lizard (Sarada superba) Male Clicked Vele Plateau
@Shishupal Pawar (MFS) RFO Patan




@Shishupal Pawar, (MFS) RFO-Patan,STR

Koyna-Helwak Eco-Tourism Zone, Rasati Tal- Patan, Dist- Satara : (Zone - 4)

Tourism centre of this zone is at Rasati village nearby Koynanagar, Patan tehsil of district Satara. Large number of Nature enthusiast from various parts of Maharashtra visit this zone especially Ozarde waterfall from Navja village. Trekkers from metropolitan cities of India visit this zone frequently. they do trekking enjoy Nature walks. Historic forts like Bhairavgad, Jangli Jaygad attract many tourists. Trained guides will be available for more information about this region.

- **Tourism Destinations :**

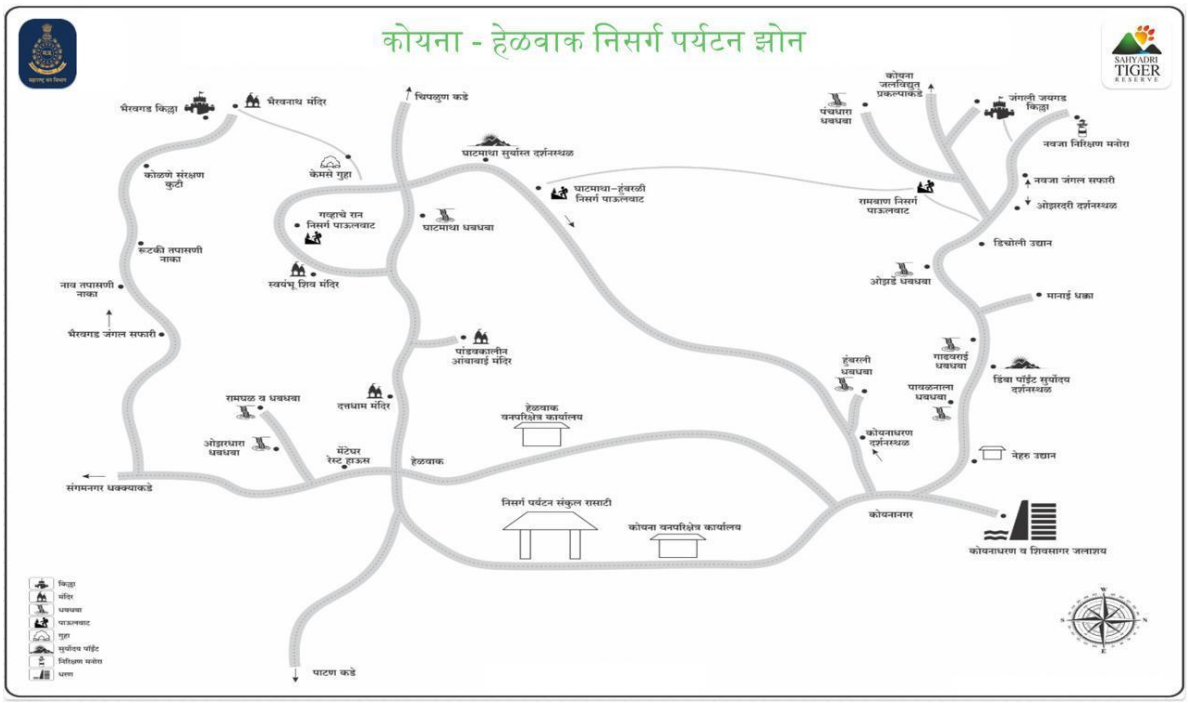
1. **Nature Trek** : Jangli Jaygad, Ghatmatha Kemse, Ghatmatha-Torne, Nechal-Bhairavgad, Kemse Ghatmatha-Rasati kuti.
2. **Vehicle Safari :** Rasati-Nav-Bhairavgad, Rasati-Navaja watchtower, Rasati-torne, Rasati-Navjakuti, Rasati-Pazar talav, Rasati-Gadhav khop-Baje
3. **Nature trail** : Ramban, Rasati nursary
4. **Waterfall** : Ozarde, Gadhavrai, Kondhavle, Ramghal, Humbarali
5. **Fort** : Bhairavgad, Jangli jaygad
6. **Temple** : Amba mandir-Bopoli, Shiva temple-Dhankal, Dattadham-Nechal
7. **Caves** : Ramghal, Kemse
8. **View Points** : Ozar valley viewpoint, Sunset point ghatmatha, Humbarali viewpoint
9. **Others** : Koyna dam, Biodiversity park, Dicholi garden

- **Existing Tourism Facilities :**

1. Ecotourism Complex - Rasati
2. Watch towers
3. Nature Treks
4. Pvt. Resorts
5. Ticket counter
6. Homestay
7. Eco guides - 20

Proposed Tourism Facilities & Activities :

1. Nature Interpretation centre
2. Vehicle Safari
3. Cycle Safari
4. Information centre
5. Tent, Youth hostel, Canteen
6. Nature Education centre
7. 3D map & Wildlife statues
8. Information boards
9. Souvenir shop
10. Nature library
11. Safari vehicles
12. Homestay
13. Waiting room for tourists
14. Seating arrangement
15. Forest bathing
16. Bird & butterfly watching
17. Water tourism
18. Nisarganubhav programme
19. Photographers competition
20. Nature education camp
21. Cycle safari, Plateau safari
22. Children play area
23. Adventure sports
24. Butterfly garden
25. Open auditorium
26. Com. Nature Conservancy




Leaf Bug

Great Hornbill


Russell's Viper

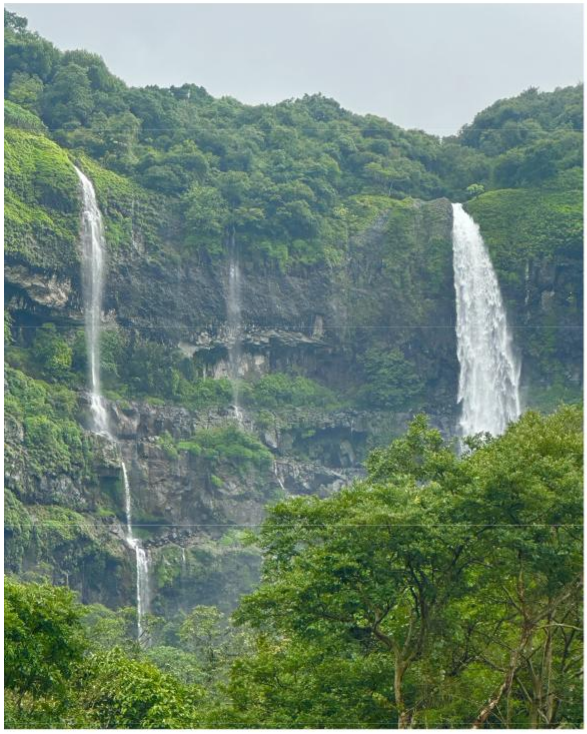

Common Tree Frog


Owl Moth


Blue Mormon


Gaur


Wild Curcuma





Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco-Tourism Zone, Paneri Tal- Patan, Dist- Satara : (Zone - 5)

This historic zone lies in Patan tehsil of District Satara. Tourism centres of this zone are at Paneri & Dhebewadi. This zone is famous for Natural evergreen forests, wildlife & historic Paneri Temple. tourists can experience scenic landscapes, birds & butterflies. This zone is only 25 km away from Karad city.

• **Tourism Destinations :**	**Proposed Tourism Facilities & Activities :**
1. **Nature Trek** : Valmiki Mandir-Valmiki plateau 2. **Vehicle Safari :** Bhosgaon-Naikba-Paneri-Bhosgaon 3. **Plateau** : Valmik flower plateau 4. **Temple** : Valmik temple, Naikba temple 5. **View point** : Vasantsagar point 6. **Others** : Vang Marathwadi dam, Mahind dam • **Existing Tourism Facilities :** 1. Entry gate 2. Drinking water	1. Nature Tourism centre - Valmiki 2. Nature Interpretation centre 3. Bamboo kuti 4. Cycle Safari 5. Ticket counter 6. Information centre 7. Tent, Youth hostel, Canteen 8. Nature Education centre 9. 3D map & Wildlife statues 10.Eco guides 11.Information boards 12.Souvenir shop 13.Floating jetty 14.Nature library 15.Safari vehicles 16.Homestay 17.Waiting room for tourists 18.Seating arrangement 19.Valmiki Ramayan - Vanvatika 20.Bird & butterfly watching 21. Water tourism 22.Nisarganubhav programme 23.Photographers competition 24.Nature education camp 25.Cycle safari, Plateau safari 26.Children play area 27.Adventure sports 28.Butterfly garden 29.Open auditorium 30.Community Nature Conservancy 31.Safari gate 32.Parking area


सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
भोसगाव-पाणेरी निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
पवनचक्की
महर्षी वाल्मिकी मंदीर
पाटण
नवा रस्ता
प्रस्तावित वाल्मिकी उद्यान
वाल्मिकी सडा
निसर्ग पर्यटन संकुल,पाणेरी
मरळी
पाटणकडे
उंब्रज
सातारा
तुळशी तलाव
नाईकबा मंदीर
सणबूर
ढेबेवाडीकडे
कराड
झोळंबी सडा
भैरी मंदीर
सातर
ढेबेवाडी आरएफओ कार्यालय
कोल्हापूरकडे
मराठवाडी धरण दर्शन पॉईंट
भोसगाव निसर्ग पर्यटन संकुल
भोसगाव वनविश्रामगृह
जिंती रस्ता
मराठवाडी धरण
वांग नदी
सूची
ठिकाण
रस्ता
निसर्ग पाऊल वाट
मंदीर
वाल्मिक ते पांढरेपाणी रस्ता


Photo By: Azim Mujawar





Chandoli -Manadur Eco-Tourism Zone, Mandur Tal- Shirala, Dist- Sangli : (Zone - 6)

Chandoli National Park of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is very famous destination for nature enthusiasts. the lush evergreen patches of forest with ample wildlife attracts tourists. Tourism centre of this zone lies at Mandur village at western parts of Sangli District. This zone lies along the Vasantsagar reservoir. Tourists as well as people from various walks of life come here for study and leisure.

- **Tourism Destinations :**

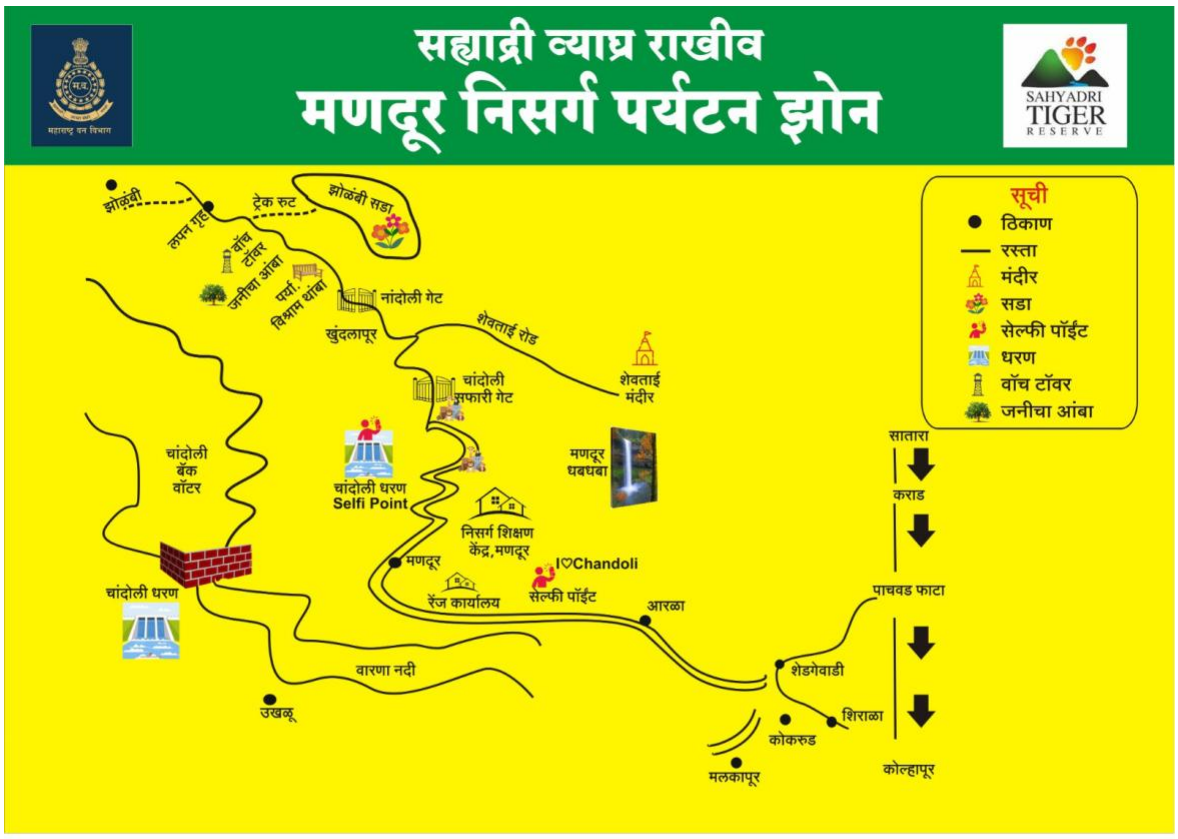
1. **Nature Trek** : Zolmbi Sada
2. **Vehicle Safari :** Jadhavwadi-Zolambi, Tambve-Udagiri, Mandur-Nandoli-Janicha Amba-Mandur
3. **Plateau** : Zolambi
4. **Temple** : Shevtai temple-Mandur, Vithalai temple-Zolambi
5. **View point** : Chandoli Dam
6. **Nature Trails** : Zolambi, Nandoli, bird hide
7. **Others** : Kandvan water tourism, Chandoli dam view

- **Existing Tourism Facilities :**

1. Ecotourism Centre - Mandur
2. Drinking water, Toilets
3. Ticket counter
4. Pvt. Safari
5. Entry Gate
6. Pvt. Resorts
7. Eco guides - 20
8. Wildlife statues

Proposed Tourism Facilities & Activities :

1. Nature Interpretation centre
2. Quarters for staff
3. Vehicle Safari
4. Cycle Safari
5. Information centre
6. Tent, Youth hostel, Canteen
7. Nature Education centre
8. 3D map & Wildlife statues
9. Eco guides
10. Information boards
11. Drinking water
12. Souvenir shop
13. Nature library
14. Safari vehicles
15. Waiting room for tourists
16. Seating arrangement
17. Bird-count
18. Forest bathing
19. Bird & butterfly watching
20. Water tourism
21. Nisarganubhav programme
22. Photographers competition
23. Nature education camp
24. Cycle safari, Plateau safari
25. Children play area
26. Adventure sports
27. Butterfly garden
28. Open auditorium
29. Community Nature Conservancy
30. Parking area


सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
मणदूर निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
सूची
ठिकाण
रस्ता
मंदीर
सडा
सेल्फी पॉईंट
धरण
वॉच टॉवर
जनीचा आंबा
झोळंबी सडा
ट्रेक रूट
वॉच टॉवर
जनीचा आंबा
पर्या. विश्राम थांबा
नांदोली गेट
खुंदलापूर
शेवताई रोड
चांदोली सफारी गेट
शेवताई मंदीर
चांदोली बॅक वॉटर
चांदोली धरण Selfi Point
मणदूर धबधबा
निसर्ग शिक्षण केंद्र,मणदूर
मणदूर
I♡Chandoli
रेंज कार्यालय
सेल्फी पॉईंट
आरळा
चांदोली धरण
वारणा नदी
उखळू
सातारा
कराड
पाचवड फाटा
शेडगेवाडी
शिराळा
कोकरुड
मलकापूर
कोल्हापूर





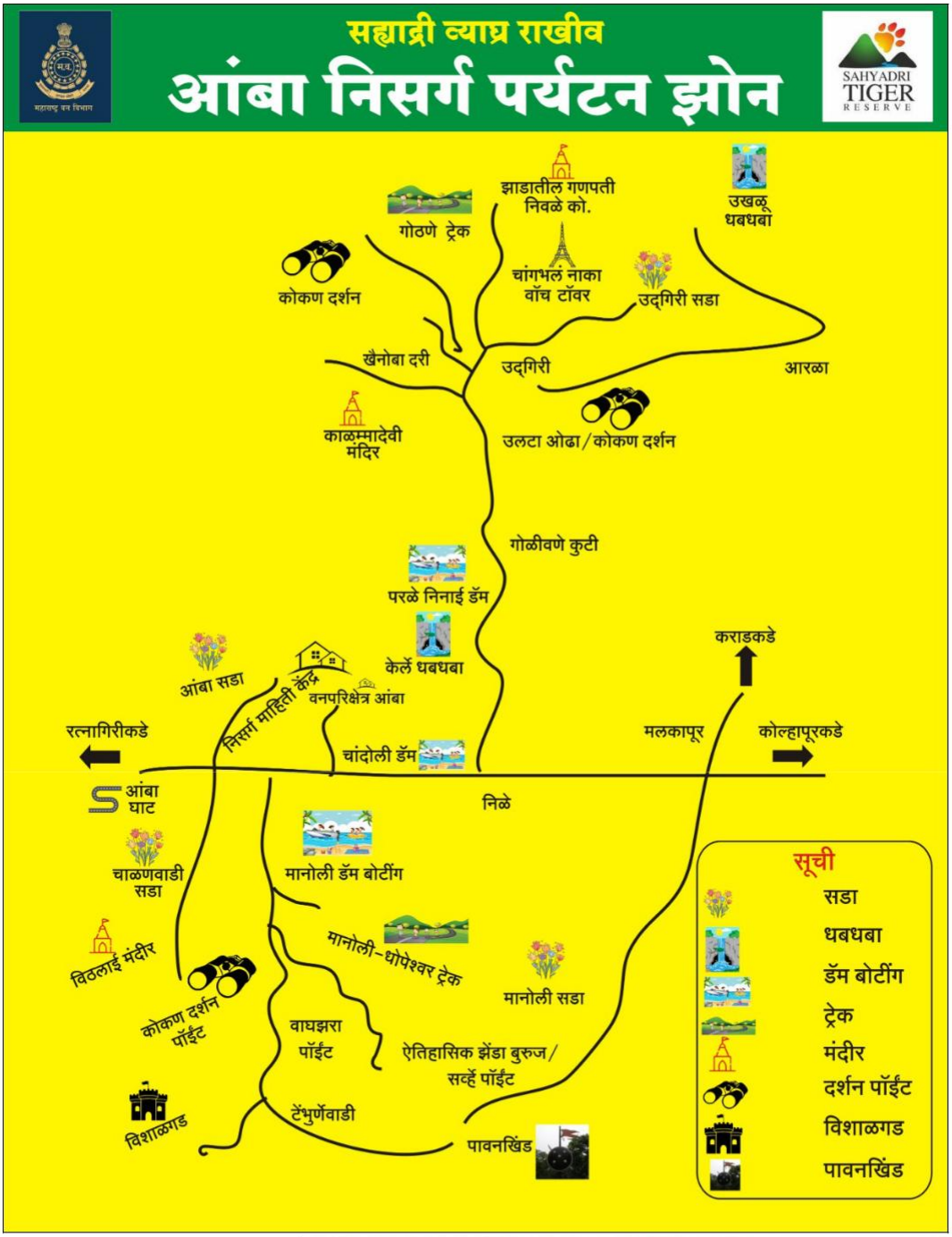




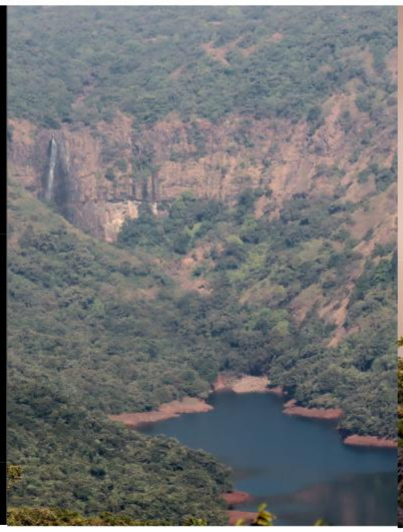
Amba Eco-Tourism Zone, Amba Tal- Malkapur, Dist- Kolhapur : (Zone - 7)

The Ecotourism centre of this zone lies in Amba village of Kolhapur district. Picturesque Sahyadri mountain landscapes attract many tourists year around. Amba pass to connect Desh (Eastern Sahyadri) to Konkan. This zone is famous for Nature tourism and wildlife sighting. Tourists can visit nature trails, historic temples, forts & Devrais.

• **Tourism Destinations :**	**Proposed Tourism Facilities & Activities :**
1. **Nature Trek** : Amba Sada-Bormal-Hanumante-Golivne, Amba ghat-Amba sada 2. **Vehicle Safari :** Jadhavwadi-Zolambi, Tambve-Udagiri, Mandur-Nandoli-Janicha Amba-Mandur 3. **Plateau** : Zolambi 4. **Temple** :Marleshwar temple, Kalamma temple 5. **Water tourism** : Manoli dam, Kerle, Ukhlu waterfalls 6. **View point** : Manoli Dam, Amba Ghat 7. **Nature Trails** : Amba ghat-Amba plateau 8. **Others** : Ambeshwar, Udgiri Devrai, Pavankhind, Waghdara	1. Nature Interpretation centre 2. Vehicle Safari 3. Cycle Safari 4. Ticket counter 5. Information centre 6. Tent, Youth hostel, Canteen 7. Nature Education centre 8. 3D map & Wildlife statues 9. Eco guides 10.Information boards 11.Drinking water 12.Souvenir shop 13.Floating jetty 14.Nature library 15.Safari vehicles 16.Homestay 17.Waiting room for tourists 18.Seating arrangement 19.Bird-count 20.Forest bathing 21.Bird & butterfly watching 22. Water tourism 23.Nisarganubhav programme 24.Photographers competition 25.Nature education camp 26.Cycle safari, Plateau safari 27.Children play area 28.Adventure sports 29.Butterfly garden 30.Open auditorium 31.Community Nature Conservancy 32.Safari gate 33.Parking area 34.Devrai visits
• **Existing Tourism Facilities :** 1. Ecotourism Centre - Mandur 2. Drinking water, Toilets 3. Ticket counter 4. Pvt. Safari 5. Entry Gate 6. Pvt. Resorts 7. Van-Dhan shoppy	


सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
आंबा निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
झाडातील गणपती निवळे को.
उखळू धबधबा
गोठणे ट्रेक
कोकण दर्शन
चांगभलं नाका वॉच टॉवर
उद्गिरी सडा
खैनोबा दरी
उद्गिरी
आरळा
काळम्मादेवी मंदिर
उलटा ओढा/कोकण दर्शन
गोळीवणे कुटी
परळे निनाई डॅम
केलें धबधबा
आंबा सडा
निसर्ग माहिती केंद्र
वनपरिक्षेत्र आंबा
कराडकडे
रत्नागिरीकडे
चांदोली डॅम
मलकापूर
कोल्हापूरकडे
आंबा घाट
निळे
चाळणवाडी सडा
मानोली डॅम बोटींग
विठलाई मंदीर
मानोली-धोपेश्वर ट्रेक
कोकण दर्शन पॉईंट
मानोली सडा
वाघझरा पॉईंट
ऐतिहासिक झेंडा बुरुज/ सह्रे पॉईंट
विशाळगड
टेंभुर्णेवाडी
पावनखिंड
सूची
सडा
धबधबा
डॅम बोटींग
ट्रेक
मंदीर
दर्शन पॉईंट
विशाळगड
पावनखिंड


Green Vine Snake (Ahaetulla nasuta) clicked at Sandavali forest
©Shishupal Pawar (MFS) RFO-Patan





Eco-tourism zones, entry gates and safari /trek route length in core area is given below :

S.No.	Protected Area	Eco tourism Zones	Route length (Km)	Entry gates
1	Koyna WLS	Kandat	0	Raghuveer Ghat
2	Koyna WLS	Bamnoli-Munavale	19.71	Bamnoli Tourism Complex
3	Koyna WLS	Karvat-Kusavade	9.57	Karvat Tourism Complex
4	Koyna WLS	Koyna-Helwak	36.14	Rasati Tourism Complex
5	Chandoli NP	Paneri	0	Paneri Tourism Complex
6	Chandoli NP	Chandoli	64.29	Mandur Tourism Complex
7	Chandoli NP	Amba	0	Amba Tourism Complex

- The roads that lie within the 'Eco Tourism Zones' will be used for the purpose of tourism in the Reserve. The total road length is 129.71 kms. Details of roads expected to be used for eco tourism purpose is given in Annexure No. 9.
- At a time a tourism vehicle shall be allowed into one zone only and it will not be allowed to visit another zone, during a safari.
- Similarly within eco-tourism zone the vehicle shall exit from same gate from which entry has been given.

11.13. CONSTITUTION OF ECO-TOURISM ZONE IN CORE OF STR

As per para 2.2.2, 2.2.4 (IV), 2.2.6, 2.2.7 and 2.2.8 of the **Guidelines of National Tiger Conservation Authority dated 15-10-2012,** conservation of Tiger is the paramount objective of tiger reserve and generating public support through regulated tourism is an invaluable tool for harnessing public and community support for tiger conservation. Regulated tourism results in enhanced awareness and is of educational value especially for the younger generations. Non consumptive, regulated, low impact tourism could be permitted within core or critical tiger habitat for tiger conservation. In tourism zones where only tourist visits are permitted and there are no consumptive uses; tiger density and recruitment does not seem to be impacted. Hence there is an importance of tourism in tiger conservation and permitting up to a maximum of 20% of core area or critical tiger habitat usage **(not exceeding the present usage)** for regulated low impact tourist visitation may be permitted.

- The Govt. of Maharashtra vide its notification no. WLP /0913/CR-316/F-1, dated 12/12/2013 notified an area of 600.12 Sq Km as Critical Tiger Habitat or Core of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.

- A total area of 33.32 sq. km from core area of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve was identified as Eco-tourism zone. Thus, it is apparent that of the total notified core area 5.48 % area is delineated as tourism zone. It is shown in Map indicating Eco-tourism zone plan & table above
- The safari routes & treks routes which comes in both buffer & core area and are less than 1 km, are considered in buffer area for effective calculation of carrying capacity.
- The entire area of a survey number for vehicle safari was taken to calculate carrying capacity.
- For calculation of carrying capacity for trek routes, 50 m area to both sides of road is taken in to consideration.
- Total 20% area of core is delineated as tourism zone. The Minutes of LAC meetings are attached as Annexure No. 7 & 8.
- The Eco-Tourism Zone have been identified in all 8 ranges, tourists will be allowed to enter for 7 eco-tourism zones through all gates.
- At present, less number of private vehicles have been acquired by locals and made available for Jungle safari.
- The implementation of new eco-tourism zone will be done after approval of Eco-Tourism Plan by LAC and further permission from Chief Wildlife Warden. Allowing tourism, modification of timings, closing of part or whole of the any block will be discretionary with Field Director, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra) and will be decided on the basis of safety of the wild animals and any other scientific reasons.

11.14. REGULATION OF TOURISM IN ECO-TOURISM ZONE OF CORE OF STR

- Though 20 % area of core is permitted for low impact eco-tourism following regulations should be implemented.
- Core management should not manipulate habitat to inflate animal abundance for tourism purpose.
- The water holes, cement-troughs should be constructed at least 25 meters, away from road but

within the visibility range from the road.

- Visitor shall keep a minimum distance of more than 25 meter from all wildlife.
- Cordoning, luring or feeding of any wildlife in eco-tourism zone by any person is prohibited.
- The Private vehicles to be used for wildlife safari have to be registered with STR Foundation. While registering vehicles, preference will be given to first EDC then local owner and then others. The EDC will be promoted to purchase tourist vehicle by STR Foundation. The vehicle registered should be allowed on rotation system and this will be regulated by Management of STR so that all vehicles registered with Foundation get opportunity of employment through year.

- Conduct of visitors, while inside wilderness areas should be governed by some easy and simple to follow set of rules about which the visitor should be clearly and prominently informed before entering into forests for wildlife safari. The visitors should also be informed about pros and cons of undesirable misconduct.
- To avoid usage of plastic water bottles in and around tiger reserve, purified drinking water facility will be arranged in all entry gates of STR.

11.15. CARRYING CAPACITY

Carrying Capacity for Core areas of STR Abstract - Vehicle safari

Sr. No.	Name of the Vehicle Safari	Distance (Km.)	PCC (Physical Carrying Capacity)	RCC (Real Carrying Capacity)	ECC (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)	Area (sq.km)
	1] Bamnoli - Munavle Ecotourism Zone - 2					
1	Bamnoli to Met Indoli Water Transport	9.77	58.62	39	35	2.65
	2] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4					
2	Kolne to Patharpunj to Bhairavgad jungle safari	15.00	120.00	46.17	37	8.10
	3] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5					
3	Jadhavwadi to Janicha Amba vehicle Safari	14.00	112.00	41.98	38	12.67
4	Mandur to Amboli to Nivle kuti Safari	8.00	64.00	16.79	15	5.04
5	Tambve to Nivle to Udgiri Jungle safari	13.80	110.40	41.14	37	7.03
	Total	**60.57**	**465**	**185**	**162**	**35.49**

Carrying Capacity for Core areas of STR Abstract - Nature Treks

Sr. No.	Name of the Nature Trek	Distance (Km.)	PCC (Physical Carrying Capacity)	RCC (Real Carrying Capacity)	ECC (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)	Area (sq.km)
	1] Bamnoli - Munavle Ecotourism Zone No - 2					
1	Met Indoli to Vasota Fort Trek	3.84	46.08	46	**41.47**	**0.38**
2	Met indoli to nageshwar temple Trek	6.10	48.80	49	**43.92**	**0.61**
	2] Karvat- Kusavde Ecotourism Zone No - 3					
3	Vele to Dhen to Mayni to Vele APC trek	9.57	38.28	38	**34.45**	**0.96**
	3] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4					
4	Jungali jaygad Trek	5.51	44.08	44	**39.67**	**0.55**
5	Humbarli to Kokan Kada (Ramban)	5.43	43.44	43	**39.10**	**0.54**

Sr. No.	Name of the Nature Trek	Distance (Km.)	PCC (Physical Carrying Capacity)	RCC (Real Carrying Capacity)	ECC (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)	Area (sq.km)
6	Humbarli to Ghatmatha Trek	10.20	40.80	41	**36.72**	**1.02**
	4] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5					
7	Tambve naka to Nivale kuti Vasantsagar trek	10.00	40.00	40	**36.00**	**1.00**
8	Lapangruh to Janicha Amba Forest trek	2.14	25.68	26	**23.11**	**0.21**
9	Lapangruh to Zolambi plateau trek	1.37	16.44	16	**14.80**	**0.14**
10	Nandoli kuti to Janicha Amba trek	4.78	19.12	19	**17.21**	**0.48**
11	Janicha Amba to backwater trek	10.00	40.00	40	**36.00**	**1.00**
	Total	**69**	**403**	**403**	**362.45**	**6.89**

11.16. AREA CALCULATION FOR ECO-TOURISM IN STR

Core area of STR (Sq. Km)	Area for Ecotourism (Sq. km)	% area for Ecotourism in Core
600.12	42.38	7.06

The carrying capacity for safari routes and trek routes has been calculated in a separate annex (Annexure No. 13). The area designated for eco-tourism within the core area should be limited to current uses, in accordance with the existing management plans for Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary and Chandoli National Park. However, there is a proposed plan to accommodate the demand for visits to Vasota from Koyna and to establish a circular route from Koynanagar to Vasota, including a water excursion.

11.17. STRATEGY FOR ECO-TOURISM AREA DEVELOPMENT IN STR

- Identification of important spots and routes and their development
- There should be a dedicated publicity account on social sites like Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube etc. for Publicity of Tiger Reserve.
- Separate tourism staff and guides – deployment and
- training Vehicles and launches provision.
- Development of the tourism complex in Kandat valley, Metindoli/Bamnoli, Karvat, Koyna (Rasati), Paneri/Bhosgaon, Mandur, and Amba with all necessary tourism facilities like Nature Interpretation Centres, Youth hostels, Canteens, Toilet blocks, Pay and Park places, Souvenir shops etc.
- Promoting Home-stay facilities and public facilities managed through EDCs in the Buffer zone.

- Water tourism – to provide the enjoyment for the visiting tourists an enchanting experience of sailing on the serene waters of Koyna in Buffer facilitated through the EDCs.
- For all the visits inside the STR area, eco-tourist guides authorized by STR authority must accompany each group of visitors. Each group shall be accompanied by rhe Eco guide. The number of visitors in a group should not be more than 12 persons. No halting inside core area is allowed to the visitors.
- The review of ecotourism activities permitted will be taken every month by a Range Forest Officer in-charge of the area. He will give his report to the Field Director STR suggesting that the sight opened for the tourists may be continued or not with necessary reasons and references.

• **Protocol** :

- This restriction initially is exempted for the local villagers residing inside till their village rehabilitation is done.
- All these check posts shall be managed by the EDCs as per the guidelines and under the control of STR management.
- Each check posts must have necessary communication means and the necessary Protection Staff i.e. wireless base station & 1 Forest Guard with 3 Watchers, where EDCs are not functional. Entry
- permitted only during the time between the sunrise to sunset.
- There will be a weekly holiday for eco-tourism on every Monday and if Monday falls on a Government holiday, the next working day will be a holiday. This provides opportunity for maintaining the vehicles, tourism facilities and the trails clean. Also this provides time for the staff and guides to spend time with their family.
- The government rest houses will be closed on 31st December and 1st January. Sight seeing – water excursions may be allowed.
- On the both days of Holi festival, both government rest houses and safaris and water excursions will remain closed. (Refer PCCF (Wildlife) letter no. desk 22(7)/3732 dt. 26-12-2012.) No halting or
- stay is permitted inside the core zone of STR.
- Entry for the tourists shall by the vehicles provided by the STR management through the village EDCs with the eco-guides on the roads designated for tourism. On walking trails, the group of maximum 10 persons accompanied by a trained guide will be permitted on designated routes. This would ensure safety to the visitors by the wild animals and provide guaranteed tourism satisfaction. Also encourages the participation of the local villagers in the tourism management in the STR to provide them the necessary livelihood.
- Each visitor is required to buy ticket as entry fees with the cleanliness cess so as to keep tourism zone plastic free. Use of Paper bags or other eco-friendly material shall be promoted. Visitors shall

pay the camera charges at the check post as per the Government rules and Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Foundation regulations.

- Binoculars shall be made available by the eco-tourist guide on payment of the necessary charges.
- STR shall promote and encourage the local village Eco-development Committees, initially to hire the safari vehicles and later purchase as per funds availability or facilitate to obtain the financial assistance by other related departments or facilitate to get loan from the Nationalised Banks or providing seed money through STR Conservation Fund.
- Adjacent to each entry gate/ Check Post, a unit comprising of a souvenir cum snack shop and toilet block for Ladies and Gents earmarked separately shall be operated by the EDCs. These facilities should be ensured to maintain hygiene and needs to be well equipped to cater to the visitor needs.
- At the souvenir shops, the visitors shall be provided folders, brochures, caps and other items at a price decided from time to time by the STR foundation in consultation with the EDCs.
- The revenue generated shall be ploughed back to the STR Conservation Fund and EDCs as per the arrangement agreed upon.
- The visitor shall be refrained from throwing any polythene inside the STR.
- To improve the sighting along the roads, new water holes, watch towers and view-lines shall be provided at suitable locations.
- The STR Conservation Fund shall facilitate these activities with the active cooperation of the EDCs.
- Roads in the tourism zone shall be maintained annually during November - December months.

11.18. PLACES OF RELIGIOUS/ HISTORICAL/ OTHER VISITOR IMPORTANCE IN THE STR

The Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is not only a haven for wildlife but also a region rich in cultural, historical, and recreational sites. These places of interest enhance the visitor experience, providing diverse attractions beyond the natural beauty of the reserve. Key sites include:

- Religious Sites: Various temples and sacred groves within and around the reserve offer spiritual experiences for visitors, blending natural tranquillity with religious significance.

- Historical Sites: The reserve and its surroundings are home to several historical landmarks, including forts and ancient caves, which provide a glimpse into the region's rich cultural heritage and past civilisations.

- Other Attractions: Waterfalls, scenic viewpoints, and other natural features within the reserve offer additional recreational opportunities. These sites attract nature enthusiasts, bird watchers, and those looking to enjoy the serene landscape.

These diverse attractions make the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve a multifaceted destination, appealing to a wide range of interests and enhancing its value for ecotourism, education, and conservation awareness.

Sr. No.	Name of the place	Location
	Forts	
1	Mahimandangad, Chakdev, Parvat	Kandat ETZ
2	Vasota (Vyagragad)	Met indoli, Bamnoli
3	Sajjangad	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ
4	Ghera Dategad	Karvat, Karvat-Kusavde ETZ
5	jungli jaygad	Navja, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
6	Bhairavgad	Helwak, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
7	Prachitgad	Helwak, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
8	Vishalgad	Amba ETZ
	Temples	
1	Chowkeshwar (Shri shailya)	Chakdev, Kandat ETZ
2	Nageshwar temple	Bamnoli-Munavle ETZ
3	Shree mallikarjun	Parvat, Kandat ETZ
4	Shembadi Datta math	Bamnoli, Bamnoli-Munavale ETZ
5	Injai Devi	Deur, Karvat-Kusavde ETZ
6	Padmavati devi, Dhareshwar	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ
7	Shiva temple	Dhankal, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
8	Amba Devi temple	Bopoli, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
9	Ramban temple	Navja, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
10	Mahadev temple	Humbarali, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
11	Manai devi temple	Torane, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
12	Vagh jai devi temple	Helwak, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
13	Shree Datt Dham	Nechal, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
14	Valmiki temple	Paneri, Paneri-Bhosgaon ETZ
15	Vitthalai temple	Chandoli ETZ
16	Shevtai temple	Mandur, Chandoli ETZ
17	Udagiri temple	Udagiri, Amba ETZ
18	Marleshwar	Marleshwar, Amba ETZ
	Sacred grooves/Devrai	
1	Aarav, Valvan, Akalpe	Kandat ETZ

Sr. No.	Name of the place	Location
2	Umbariwadi devrai	Bamnoli-Munavale ETZ
3	Ambeshwar, Udagiri devrai	Amba ETZ
	Waterfalls	
1	Munavale, Umbarewadi	Bamnoli-Munavale ETZ
2	Sandavali waterfall	Sndavali, Karvat-Kusavde ETZ
3	Ozarde, Gadhavrai, Kondhavale, Ramghal, Humbarali	Koyna-Helwak ETZ
4	Ukhlu, Tanali	Chandoli-Mandur ETZ
5	Nerle, Marleshwar, Barki waterfalls	Amba ETZ
	Plateaues	
1	Kusavade flower plateau	Kusavade, Karvat-Kusavade ETZ
2	Ghatmatha plateau	Koyna-Helwak ETZ
3	Zolambi plateau	Chandoli-Mandur ETZ
4	Amba plateau	Amba, Amba ETZ
	Caves	
1	Ramghal, Kemse	Koyna-Helwak ETZ
2	Karvat cave, Dhareshwar	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ
	Others	
1	Nehru Garden	Koynanager, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
2	Koyna (Shivsagar dam)	Koynanager, Koyna-Helwak ETZ
3	Chandoli (Vasantsagar dam)	Chandoli-Mandur ETZ

- These spots shall be kept clean and polythene free by involving the local EDCs.
- Permissible approach roads, bridal paths shall be repaired and maintained by the department through EDCs.
- New water holes, watch towers shall be erected based on suitability to increase sighting frequency in the adjoining core and in buffer areas of the STR.
- Annual festival days for the deity to be honoured by the department personnel, necessary help and co-operation between EDCs and department to be maintained mutually.
- No halting or stay is permitted for tourists inside the core zone of STR.
- Those spots which are not the part of Protected Area of STR shall be maintained and developed by the respective local JFMCs as per their local customs and traditions in consultation with the concerned Forest department authorities (Territorial Divisions).
- These spots shall be kept clean and polythene free by involving the local EDCs.
- Maintenance of these spots including necessary repairs may be done by the respective EDCs.

11.19. ECO-TOURISM STAFF AND GUIDES

- Tourism Management Staff: Currently, no staff is dedicated solely to tourism management in STR. Responsibilities fall to ACFs, RFOs, Foresters, and Forest Guards, whose workloads have increased with rising tourist numbers. Effective tourism management requires specially designated staff to handle these duties.
- To start with, 8-10 guides for each of these gates shall be trained and deployed. The number will be increased further after deciding the potential and carrying capacity of the area. Separate Tourism staff is required, the details are given below. currently 24 guides registered with TR.

The STR Management requires the following staff for tourism management:

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of Posts
1	Range Forest Officer	1
2	Forester	2
3	Forest Guard	7
4	Ecotourism Manager (Contractual)	4
5	Nature Ex. Officer	4

11.20. VEHICLES AND LAUNCHES

- The local EDCs shall be encouraged to procure and develop the necessary infrastructure as a part of ensuring their employment and participating in the eco-tourism management as per the guidelines and under the control of STR management. The STR authorities shall provide conducive environment and co-operate with the EDCs within the framework of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and the eco-tourism guidelines.
- To assess the tourism potential and carrying capacity of Tourism Zone of STR.
- To assess the requirement of vehicles and guides as per the carrying capacity of the tourism area of STR
- To provide training for the skill up gradation and capacity building for the vehicle/ launch drivers and tourist guides.
- To co-ordinate funding sources and help from other departments if required.

- The officers of the STR management shall have the powers to take penal action including cancellation of permit and license of any vehicle/ launch/ driver/ guide if they fail to abide by the Wild life act and regulations of STR.
- The rules and regulations of the related departments such as Forests/ Revenue/ Police/ RTO/ Irrigation and other related departments are applicable to all the drivers, guides, boat and vehicle owners. Their regulations are to be complied in addition to the permission from the STR authorities.

11.21. DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM COMPLEXES & GATES

1. Tourism Complexes: It is recommended that tourism complexes be developed at the major entry points: Kandat, Bamnoli, Karvat, Rasati, Paneri, Chandoli (Mandur), and Amba.

2. Entry Gates: Necessary check posts should be erected at the entry points of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve (STR) along the roads to regulate and control visitor movement. The proposed entry points are:

- For Chandoli National Park: Mandur, Paneri, Amba
- For Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary: Raghuveer Ghat/Aarav, Bamnoli, Karvat, Chalkewadi, Rasati

3. Strengthening and New Check Posts: Existing check posts at Chandoli Bk., Niwale, Udgiri, and Raghuveer Ghat need strengthening. New check posts are required at Zolambi, Ukhlu, Patharpunj, Nav, Koyna (Nehru Garden), Humbarli – Deshmukhwadi Junction, Ghatmatha, Dastan Phata, Vatole, Karvat, Kathi Tek, and Chalakevadi to restrict unauthorized entries.

4. Fee Chart: The entry fee chart, provided in the annexe, should be increased by 10% annually.

5. Tourist Complex Facilities: Each tourist complex should be well-structured with buildings that blend with nature and follow landscape-level planning. They should include high-quality nature interpretation centres, parking places with a pay-and-park facility, hygienic toilets for both men and women, souvenir shops, and youth hostels/dormitories. An area of at least 2 hectares would be required to provide these facilities. The buildings should be eco-friendly and harmonious with the natural surroundings.

6. Reallocation of Unused Areas: Areas not utilised by Irrigation, PWD, and other departments should be handed over to STR management (Forest Department) to establish parking bays and other infrastructure. From these parking bays, tourists will use local conveyance provided by local EDCs.

7. Vehicle Quotas: The Local Advisory Committee (LAC) will fix the necessary quota of vehicles for each village.

8. Homestay Facilities: Local EDCs and SHGs should be encouraged to develop and maintain homestay facilities. Necessary funding for clean toilets and other equipment will be provided through EDCs. These facilities, managed by Women SHGs, will offer visitors local food and cultural experiences. Canteens/restaurants should also be run by EDCs/Women SHGs.

9. Souvenir Shops: These shops will sell and display mementos of STR, local products from SHGs, and farmers' goods. The business operations can be transferred to local EDCs with appropriate training and empowerment.

10. Nature Interpretation Centres (NICs): State-of-the-art NICs should be established at the entry gates with themes of biodiversity, local culture, and architecture. They should include a small amphitheater with a seating capacity of 50-100 for daily nature films and presentations. Initially managed by the department or STR Conservation Foundation, maintenance will later be entrusted to local EDCs after training.

11. Youth Hostels/Dormitories: Hostels with a capacity of 25-50 beds, including toilets and kitchen/ canteen facilities, should be built for visiting students. The number of visitors should be limited to avoid wildlife disturbance. Maintenance will be entrusted to local EDCs after proper training.

12. Parking and Toilets: Pay-and-park facilities and pay-and-use toilets should be provided for visitors.

13. Water Activities: To enhance the visitor experience, boating on the Koyna and Warna rivers should be introduced. This should be done in a way that ensures minimal disturbance to wildlife and their habitats, and in accordance with the legal provisions of the Irrigation and Forest Departments.

14. Safari Routes: The routes, primarily passing through the KWLS core zone, have been identified and will be managed accordingly.

15. Water Excursions: These will be permitted through local EDCs, with each route limited to 3-4 hours. Unauthorised halting inside STR is not allowed. Safety measures must be observed by visitors and EDCs, with strict adherence to wildlife regulations.

16. Tourism Management Staff: Effective tourism management requires specially designated staff to handle these duties.

11.22. DO'S & DON'TS FOR TOURISTS

Do's:

1. Follow Guidelines: Adhere to all rules and regulations set by the reserve authorities.
2. Stay in Groups: Always stay in designated groups and with a guide if required.
3. Respect Wildlife: Maintain a safe distance from animals. Observe quietly without disturbing them.
4. Stay on Designated Paths: Use only marked trails and roads for safaris and treks.
5. Carry Essentials: Bring sufficient water, snacks, and necessary personal items. Ensure you have proper clothing and footwear for the terrain.
6. Dispose of Waste Properly: Use designated bins for waste disposal. If bins are not available, carry your waste out of the reserve.

7. Follow Entry and Exit Protocols: Enter and exit the reserve only through designated entry points and during the specified hours.

8. Listen to Guides: Follow the instructions of guides and forest staff at all times.

9. Respect Cultural Sites: Show respect at religious and historical sites within the reserve.

10. Use Eco-friendly Products: Prefer biodegradable and environmentally friendly products during visit.

11. Camera with proper permit is allowed but without flash guns and flash light.

Observing silence, desisting from playing radio or music, tape recorders, mobiles phones and blowing of horns etc.

12. Show your entry pass and identity card if demanded by tiger reserve authority at any time while on safari in core.

13. Take authorised guide for each vehicle after paying fixed guide charges while on safari in Eco-Tourism zone.

14. Vehicle movement shall be on designated route.

15. Sticking to the instructions of the guide/forest personnel.

16. Carrying only the bio degradable material and keep a paper bag to put all garbage.

17. Observing rules regulations and orders in force in accommodation areas.

18. Booking in advance to avail safari inconvenience.

19. Driving at a controlled speed with not more than 20 km/hour and respect the rights of way for wild animals and visitors should keep a distance of at least 20 meters from all wildlife.

20. Showing courtesy, respect and cooperation for tiger reserve rules and staff on duty.

Keep distance of at least 50 meters in between two vehicles while driving in eco tourism zone

Don'ts:

The following is a list of activities that will result in action under the provisions of various laws. Visitors are advised to refrain from engaging in these activities, as they may constitute offences under relevant Acts and Reserve rules, and could lead to charges of misconduct.

1. Do Not Litter: Avoid littering inside the reserve. Carry your waste with you if no disposal facilities are available.
2. Do Not Feed Animals: Refrain from feeding any wildlife, as it disrupts their natural behaviour and diet.
3. Do Not Make Noise: Keep noise levels to a minimum to avoid disturbing the animals.
4. Do Not Pluck Plants: Do not pick flowers, plants, or remove any natural resources from the reserve..
5. Do Not Smoke or Light Fires: Smoking and lighting fires, kindling of fire or leaving fire un-extinguished are strictly prohibited to prevent forest fires.
6. Do Not Carry Weapons: Carrying firearms or any kind of weapon is strictly forbidden.

7. Do Not Stray from Paths: Do not venture off designated paths or trails, as it can be dangerous and cause habitat disturbance.
8. Do Not Engage in Reckless Behaviour: Activities such as teasing animals, attempting to provoke them, or any other form of reckless behaviour are strictly prohibited.
9. Do Not Camp Outside Designated Areas: Only camp in areas designated by the reserve authorities and with proper permissions.
10. Playing of music, radio, tape recorder, making unnecessary noises at undesirable volume or carrying mobiles and using the reversing horn for vehicles.
11. Moving in forest area without proper guide is not allowed.
12. Non-following of regulations like getting down from vehicle or bounding other vehicle is not allowed.
13. Teasing, pelting stones, hurling objects etc at wild animals or chasing, yelling at wild animals.
14. Inflicting injuries or cutting of trees, plucking of plants, its parts, uprooting plants.
15. Using camera without proper permission is not allowed.
16. Carrying passengers more than the permitted capacity of vehicle is not allowed.
17. Using flashguns, flashlights in night is not permitted
18. Speeding of vehicle beyond the desired speed limit is not permitted.
19. Do not move in restricted area and after closure period.
20. Do not use perfumes or strong smelling chemicals.
21. Accompanying with pet animals is not permitted.
22. Carrying arms or illegal object is not permitted.
23. Trapping, plucking or carrying off any flora, fauna or their part is not permitted.
24. Indulging in alcoholism or drugs or immoral activities in tourism accommodations is not permitted.
25. Causing disturbance in the tourism accommodations, drawing graffiti or painting on walls, trees etc.
26. Non return or stealing of articles from library, accommodation, museum etc. is not allowed.
27. Do not Cause damage to property of STR.
28. Do not set Camp in forests without proper permits.
29. Carrying plastic bags, water bottles and other plastic packaged food items is not permitted.
30. No use of drone during safari without prior permit. videography without permission is not allowed.

Additional instructions/terms and conditions for Eco-guides, tourist vehicle driver/owner, tourist & staff are framed and attached as Annexure No 11. Violation of any of above restriction will be penalised by fine not less than Rs. 500/- and may extend up to Rs. 2,5000/- and also invite the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. In case violation is done by registered tourist vehicle owner or guide along with fine, his authorisation to enter Tiger Reserve tourism zone will be suspended for minimum 15 days, which may extend up to one month or even permanent ban. Any violation done by tourist should be reported to nearest park authority by tourist guide immediately failing he will be treated as violator

himself. A letter from Chief wildlife warden regarding penalty for breach of rules by tourist is attached as Annexure No 12.

No new tourist infrastructure (i.e. places for stay, canteen/ restaurants) will be constructed in core zone. Any type of tourism infrastructure including toilet block, interpretation centre etc. should not be erected on relocated village sites.

11.23. REGULATION OF VEHICULAR ECO-TOURISM OF CORE ZONE

Carrying capacity (is the maximum number of tourism vehicles allowed in any day) of each Zone based on length of tourism roads in that Zone have been computed as per model attached with NTCA guide lines. The Effective Permissible carrying capacity for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve core area is 162 vehicles/ day and 362 groups/ per day to move in a total tourism road length of 129.57 Km and the calculations are shown above table and in detail in Annexure No. 13.

The carrying capacity for Vehicle safari in Core of STR is given below :

Sr. No.	Eco-tourism zones	Total Tourism road (km)	(ECC) Carrying Capacity	Online entry 66%	Offline Gate entry 24%	Reserve Quota 10%
1	Bamnoli-Monawale ETZ	9.77	35	23	8	4
2	Koyna-helwak ETZ	15.00	37	24	9	4
3	Chandoli ETZ	36	90	60	22	8
	Total	**60.57 km**	**162**	**107**	**39**	**16**

The carrying capacity for Nature treks in Core of STR is given below :

Sr. No.	Eco-tourism zones	Total Tourism road (km)	(ECC) Carrying Capacity	Online entry 66%	Offline Gate entry 24%	Reserve Quota 10%
1	Kandat ETZ	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bamnoli-Monawale ETZ	9.94	85.39	56	20	9
3	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ	10	34.45	22	8	4
4	Koyna-Helwak ETZ	21.14	115.49	76	28	11
5	Paneri-Bhosgaon ETZ	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chandoli-Mandur ETZ	28.29	127.12	84	32	12
7	Amba ETZ	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**69 km**	**362**	**238**	**88**	**36**

- The separate Annexure on carrying capacity is provided. The distribution of vehicles for each gate, for morning/afternoon safari as well as online/offline bookings, will be adjusted by the Field Director, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, based on field conditions and requirements.
- The number of vehicles permitted to enter the core area can be reduced if field post vacancies exceed 25%.
- Currently, light motor vehicles (Jeep/Car and Mini-Bus) are allowed to enter the core zone of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra) for tourism purposes. Heavy vehicles, three-wheelers, and two-wheelers are not permitted for tourism purposes.

The following regulations are prescribed in this plan for private vehicles entering the core area for tourism:

- Presently, all four-wheel light motor vehicles are permitted for tourism until June 15th each year. If private vehicles acquired by locals and registered with the foundation do not equal 1.5 times the carrying capacity, the Conservator of Forests, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, may extend this date.
- In the future, only private vehicles and modified canters registered with the Sahyadri Tiger Conservation Foundation will be permitted.
- It is mandatory for vehicles to obtain a Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate every six months. Any vehicle without a proper PUC certificate will be restricted from entering the Reserve.
- All vehicles entering the tourism zones of the Reserve must strictly adhere to the emission standards of at least Bharat IV norms. Details of Bharat VI norms are attached as Annexure No. 14.

When registering private vehicles (SUV-MUV) or canter-like vehicles, preference will be given first to EDC members, then to local individuals, followed by local resorts and others. The number of vehicles registered at a gate will be limited to twice the number allowed per trip in the core area. Registered vehicles will operate on a rotation system, regulated by the respective Range Forest Officer, ensuring all registered vehicles with the Foundation get employment opportunities. The private vehicle registration form is provided in Annexure No. 15.

As decided by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC), all private vehicles must register with the foundation, paying a non-refundable fee of Rs. 1000/- per year and a Rs. 5000 deposits. The conditions for registration are as follows:

1. The vehicle must be in good condition as per RTO norms.
2. The seating arrangement and overall condition of the vehicle must be satisfactory.
3. The vehicle must have valid insurance.
4. The vehicle must have a valid PUC Certificate.

11.24. NATURE TREKS/TRAILS & CYCLE SAFARI

Nature Trails

- Nature trails are a significant component of the ecotourism initiative in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. They provide visitors with an immersive experience of the region's natural beauty and biodiversity. Here are the key features and regulations for nature trails:
- Guided Tours: All trekking on nature trails in both core and buffer zones must be accompanied by a trained guide. This ensures visitor safety and minimises disturbance to wildlife.
- Ecological Sensitivity: Trails are designed to avoid sensitive areas, such as breeding spots and habitats of endangered species. This helps preserve the natural ecosystem and protects wildlife.
- Education and Awareness: Guides provide educational insights about the flora and fauna, promoting awareness about conservation efforts. This enhances the visitor experience and fosters a deeper connection to nature.
- Sustainable Infrastructure: Trail infrastructure, such as pathways and signage, is made from eco-friendly materials. Facilities like resting spots and information boards are strategically placed to minimize environmental impact.
- Limited Group Sizes: Group sizes are restricted to reduce the ecological footprint. Smaller groups ensure a more intimate and informative experience, while also protecting the environment.
- Safety Protocols: Safety measures, including first aid kits and emergency communication devices, are in place. Visitors are briefed on safety protocols and environmental guidelines before starting the trek.

Cycle Safari

Cycle safaris offer a unique and eco-friendly way to explore the buffer zones of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. Here are the features and regulations for cycle safaris:

- Designated Routes: Specific routes are designated for cycle safaris, primarily in the buffer areas such as Karvat-Kusavde Eco-Tourism Zone (ETZ). These routes are chosen to offer scenic views and opportunities to observe wildlife without disturbing their habitats.
- Eco-Friendly Activity: Cycling is a low-impact activity that aligns with the principles of ecotourism. It reduces carbon emissions and promotes a healthy, active way of exploring nature.

- Guided Tours: Similar to nature trails, cycle safaris are often guided to ensure visitors follow the designated paths and adhere to conservation rules. Guides also provide valuable information about the local ecosystem.
- Bicycle Rentals and Maintenance: Bicycles are available for rent at various points in the reserve. Maintenance services ensure the bikes are in good condition, providing a safe and enjoyable experience for visitors.
- Safety and Preparedness: Safety gear, such as helmets and reflective vests, is provided. Visitors receive instructions on safe cycling practices and what to do in case of wildlife encounters.
- Encouraging Local Participation: Local communities are encouraged to participate in and benefit from cycle safaris. This includes opportunities for locals to work as guides, rent out bicycles, or provide refreshments and services to cyclists.
- Educational Programs: Educational programs and signage along the routes inform cyclists about the wildlife and natural features they encounter. This fosters an appreciation for conservation and the importance of protecting natural habitats.

Overall Impact

The implementation of nature trails and cycle safaris in the ecotourism zones of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve has multiple benefits:

Conservation Awareness: These activities educate visitors about the importance of conservation, fostering a culture of respect and care for the environment.

Sustainable Tourism: By promoting low-impact tourism activities, the reserve ensures that its natural beauty and biodiversity are preserved for future generations.

Local Livelihoods: Engaging local communities in ecotourism activities provides economic benefits and encourages their active participation in conservation efforts.

Enhanced Visitor Experience**: Visitors enjoy a more engaging and informative experience, deepening their connection to nature and increasing the likelihood of repeat visits.

By adhering to these guidelines and continually monitoring and adapting the activities, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve can maintain a balance between promoting tourism and preserving its pristine environment.

11.25. IDENTIFYING ECOLOGICAL SENSITIVE AREA SURROUNDING TIGER RESERVE

No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permitted within one kilometre of the boundary of the protected area or the extent of the eco-sensitive zone, whichever is nearer, except for accommodations intended for the temporary occupation of tourists engaged in eco-friendly tourism activities.

However, where the eco-sensitive zone extends beyond one kilometre and up to the full extent of the eco-sensitive zone, all new tourism activities or expansions of existing activities must conform to the tourism master plan and National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) guidelines. Certain villages have been identified as ecologically sensitive areas for the establishment of new tourism facilities. The revenue authorities should henceforth refrain from granting Non-Agricultural (NA) permissions in these villages.

Additionally, the Government of Maharashtra's Urban Development Department's notification specifies developing tourism and hospitality services within a 5 km radius from national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and other protected areas. This is attached as Annexure No. 16.

As per NTCA guidelines (para 2.2.4(i)), identification and monitoring of ecologically sensitive areas surrounding the tiger reserve are essential to ensure the ecological integrity of the corridor and buffer area and to prevent the encroachment of tourism facilities. The forest area and adjoining villages connecting Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary and Chandoli National Park constitute an identified corridor of vital importance for wildlife movement between these protected areas. This forest area includes the territorial Patan Forest Range of Satara Division and Chiplun Range of Ratnagiri Territorial Division, along with adjoining forest villages. The NTCA guidelines (para 2.2.4(i)) emphasise the identification and monitoring of ecologically sensitive areas surrounding the tiger reserve to ensure the ecological integrity of corridors and buffer areas, thereby preventing the encroachment of tourism facilities.

This corridor is particularly sensitive for wildlife movement. The villages of Ghatmatha, Waghne, Kemse, Nechal, Durgwadi, Mendheghar, Kondhavle, Helwak, Bopoli, and Pathe are situated within this corridor and hence, this area should be restricted for commercial tourism purposes, including the construction of tourist hotels, lodges, and restaurants. It should be declared a "No-Go" zone to maintain its ecological integrity.

11.26. GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHING TOURIST FACILITIES

(NTCA Guideline 2.2.10, 2.2.13, 2.2.14 and 2.3.3 to 2.3.8)

- **Tourism resorts are not permitted inside the core areas**, even on privately owned lands.
- In **buffer zone areas**, tourism resorts are not permitted on forest lands or identified corridors and should preferably be located on non-forest lands along existing roads.
- **No new tourist infrastructure** (places for stay, canteens/restaurants) will be constructed in the core area.
- **Toilet complexes may be constructed** at Rasati tourism complex, Aarav gate, Bamnoli complex, Karvat Ecotourism complex, Paneri-Bhosgaon gate, Amba Ecotourism complex, and Chandoli-Mandur Ecotourism complex to meet the demands of tourists. Any type of tourism infrastructure, including toilet blocks and interpretation centres, should not be erected on relocated village sites.
- **No new tourism infrastructure**, except gates, check posts, protection huts, and signboards, can be set up on forest land in the notified buffer area.
- The **existing tourist infrastructure** should conform to environmentally friendly, low-impact, aesthetic standards, including the use of solar energy, waste recycling, rainwater harvesting, natural cross-ventilation, proper sewage disposal, and integration with the surrounding habitat. These infrastructures and activities must adhere to all environmental clearances, noise pollution norms, and be non-polluting, blending with surroundings. District Revenue and Tiger Reserve authorities should ensure that all existing tourist facilities comply with these norms by 30.12.2021.
- **All new tourist infrastructure** set up in the buffer zone should have a maximum height of twenty-five feet (concrete structure only) and feature environmentally friendly, low-impact, aesthetic architecture. At least 50% of their energy consumption should come from solar and biogas resources. Waste recycling and rainwater harvesting arrangements should be made in each facility. The facilities should have natural cross-ventilation and proper sewage disposal arrangements, and the structures should merge with the surrounding habitat.
- Tourism facilities must **adhere to pollution norms** (noise, solid waste, air, and water) under the respective laws or rules in force. Outdoor high-intensity illumination should not be installed. Lights outside buildings should be at a height above 15 feet from ground level and covered on top to prevent upward illumination. No music systems or sound systems above 50 decibels should be permitted in open areas of any tourist facility.
- **New tourist facilities** in the buffer zone must follow all provisions of existing laws.

- There shall be a **complete ban on burying, burning, or otherwise disposing of non-biodegradable or toxic waste** in the buffer area of the Tiger Reserve. A proper plan for the disposal of degradable waste must be developed and strictly implemented.
- **Asbestos should not be used** in any tourism facility set up in the buffer. Existing asbestos should be replaced with suitable material.
- **Barbed wire fencing** should not be erected around any tourism facilities. Existing barbed wire fencing should be replaced with suitable materials, such as chain link or fixed knot fencing.
- All tourism complexes, resorts, home stays, community stays, Government rest houses, and canteens/restaurants should not use wood as fuel for any purpose other than small campfires. For campfires, wood should be purchased from the Forest Department or FDCM sale depot with a proper receipt, which must be produced at the time of inspection by authorities.
- **All tourist facilities** within the buffer zone of the Tiger Reserve should be regularly reviewed by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC) for environmental clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employees, etc. The LAC should take appropriate action for non-compliance and suggest mitigation and retrofitting measures. The LAC should have the right to access any tourist facility as and when required. The LAC can constitute a committee of experts for advising on norms for tourist facilities and infrastructure to be erected in the buffer zone, except in ecologically sensitive areas.
- **Existing tourism facilities** in the core/buffer run by the Forest Department will be renovated, landscaped, and refurnished.
- **Tourist facilities and tour operators** should not cause any disturbance to animals in the core or buffer zones.
- All resorts or operators at tourism facilities in the buffer of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve should, as far as possible, employ a maximum number of non-skilled and semi-skilled workers from the same village where the facility is situated or from neighbouring villages. The resort management/tourism facility management may impart training to local villagers in skill development within one year of the sanction of this eco-tourism plan and then employ skilled workers from the same village or neighbouring villages.
- **Suggestions, complaints, and feedback registers** should be kept at all gates. The impact of tourism will be monitored regularly, and the Field Director will make overall decisions about the tourism scenario.

11.27. CONSERVATION FEE

- As per provision contained in para 2.1.6 of NTCA guide lines dated 15.10.2012 the levy of "Conservation fee" from tourism facilities situated in and around tiger reserve.

Sr. No.	Type of Facility	Conservation Fee
1	Home stay by local villagers in their houses	--
2	Community stays by Eco-development committee or Gram Panchayat.	--
3	Any Government undertaking and private resorts up to 10 suits	Rs. 500 per suit per month
4	Private resorts above 10 suits.	Rs 750 per suit per month

- The conservation fee renewed as per Govt GR no. WLP 12/s.no. 309/f-1 dated 9.11.1012. The list of all existing resorts with details of suits in each resort in notified buffer which is in operation since July 2014 should be prepared by Deputy Director, Koyna and Deputy Director, Chandoli and should be published for calling any objection.
- After receiving and deciding objections, the final list should be published as soon as possible. The levy of conservation fee (along with arrears if any) will be made effective from 2024. A register to that effect should be opened in the office of Deputy Directors and Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Kolhapur should raise demand in writing to the management of individual resort 10 days before the completion of the quarter.
- The resort owner/management should remit the fee by demand draft in the name of Field Director and Conservator of Forest, Sahyadri Tiger Conservation Foundation, Kolhapur and should be payable at Kolhapur and submit to Deputy Director, Koyna & Chandoli, before 15th of ensuing month. Failing to remit Conservation Fee in time will attract penalty that will be 2% of total fee per late month or its part.
- The Conservation Fee so collected should be deposited in Foundation account but independent account of such fee should be kept. Independent budget of expenditure should be prepared by Conservator of Forest for conservation fee and should be sanctioned along with general budget of foundation by Governing Body.
- The fund collected as 'Conservation Fee' should be earmarked to address local livelihood development, human wildlife conflict management and conservation through eco-development.
- A sub-committee in the Foundation having representative of tourism industries along with representation of concerned EDC should be constituted by Conservator of Forest to administer the fund received as Conservation Fee.

11.28. ENTRY FEE AND OTHER FEES

- The rate of entry fees for vehicles, persons, cameras, guides, etc., in the core area can be revised by the Conservator of Forests, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur (Maharashtra), as per provisions in the operating manual/rules under the Tiger Conservation Foundation. The governing body of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Foundation sanctioned rates for the period from 1st October 2013 to 15th June 2024. Additionally, the governing body has allotted powers to the Conservator of Forests, STR, to increase rates by 10% annually. The tourism rates and entry timing details are shown in Annexure No. 17).
- For the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, the governing body fixed a fee of Rs. 300/- for the tourist period 2014-15 and granted the Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Kolhapur, the authority to increase the guide fee after due assessment. This assessment should be based on the guide's improvement or satisfactory performance in areas of knowledge, discipline, cooperation, and participation in volunteer programs organised by the administration.
- In the buffer zone area, the rates for vehicle safaris, nature trails, cycle rides, camera usage, watch tower fees, and guide fees will be decided by the concerned Eco-Development Committee in consultation with the Range Forest Officer, with prior approval from the Conservator of Forests, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur (Maharashtra).
- All the above rates should be reviewed annually by the Sahyadri Tiger Conservation Foundation.
- The approved rate structure by Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation (in the meeting dated 06.12.2022) is given below :

✤ Vehicle Safari :

No.	Name of the Ecotourism Zone	Entry fee		Pvt Vehicle	Bus/Boat fee	Camera (high end)	Camera (DSLR)	Camera (Point & Shoot)	Guide fee
		< 12 yrs	>12 yrs						
1	Kandat ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
2	Bamnoli-Munavle ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
3	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
4	Koyna-Helwak ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
5	Chandoli ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
6	Paneri-Bhosgaon ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
7	Amba ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250

✤Nisarg Bhramanti Bus Safari

The "Nisarg Bhramanti" Bus Safari Is an Ecotourism Initiative Designed To Offer Visitors an Immersive Experience in the Natural Beauty and Biodiversity of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve (STR). This Guided Tour Aims To Educate Tourists About the Rich Flora and Fauna of the Reserve While

Promoting Sustainable Tourism Practices. Below Is an Elaborate Outline of the Nisarg Bhramanti Bus Safari:

Objectives:

- Ecological Awareness: To Increase Awareness About the Importance of Wildlife Conservation and the Ecological Significance of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.
- Sustainable Tourism*: To Promote Ecotourism That Minimizes the Ecological Footprint and Supports Conservation Efforts.
- Community Involvement: To Involve Local Communities in Tourism Activities, Providing Them With Economic Benefits and Encouraging Them To Participate in Conservation.

Key Features:

1. Route and Duration:
- The Safari Follows a Predetermined Route Through the Most Scenic and Ecologically Significant Parts of the Reserve.
- Each Safari Lasts Approximately 2-3 Hours, Offering Ample Time To Explore Various Habitats and Spot Wildlife.

2. Educational Experience:
- The Bus Safari Includes a Knowledgeable Guide Who Provides Detailed Information About the Wildlife, Plant Species, and Ecological Systems of the STR.
- Educational Materials, Such as Brochures and Maps, Are Provided To Enhance the Learning Experience.

3. Wildlife Viewing:
- The Route Is Designed To Maximise Opportunities for Spotting a Variety of Wild Flora and Fauna.
- The Bus Is Equipped With Large Windows and Sometimes Even Open Roofs To Provide Unobstructed Views for Photography and Observation.

4. Comfort and Safety:
- The Buses Are Comfortable and Adhere to Safety Standards, Ensuring a Pleasant Experience for all Visitors.
- Safety Briefings Are Conducted Before the Safari Begins, and all Participants Are Required To Follow the Guidelines Provided by the Guide.

5. Eco-Friendly Practices:
- The Buses Run on Eco-Friendly Fuel To Reduce Emissions.
- Waste Management Practices Are Strictly Followed, With Provisions for Waste Segregation and Recycling.

6. Local Economic Benefits:

- Local Guides and Staff Are Employed, Providing Direct Economic Benefits to the Surrounding Communities.
- Souvenir Shops and Refreshment Stalls Run by Local Residents Are Set Up at Designated Stops, Promoting Local Crafts and Produce.

Regulations and Guidelines:

1. Visitor Conduct:
- Visitors Are Expected To Maintain Silence and Avoid Making Loud Noises To Prevent Disturbing the Wildlife.
- Littering Is Strictly Prohibited; all Waste Must Be Disposed of in Designated Bins.

2. Photography:
- Flash Photography Is Not Allowed as It Can Disturb Animals.
- Visitors Are Encouraged To Take Photos but Should Remain Inside the Bus at all Times for Their Safety.

3. Respect for Nature:
- Picking Plants, Disturbing Animals, or Damaging any Natural Features Is Strictly Prohibited.
- Visitors Must Stay on Designated Paths and Follow the Guide's Instructions at all Times.

4. Group Size:
- The Number of Visitors per Safari Is Limited To Prevent Overcrowding and Minimize Environmental Impact.
- Advance Booking Is Recommended To Manage Visitor Flow and Ensure a Quality Experience.

Booking and Accessibility:

1. Advance Booking:
- Tickets for the Nisarg Bhramanti Bus Safari Can Be Booked in Advance Online or at Designated Booking Centers.
- Booking in Advance Ensures a Spot on the Safari and Helps in Planning and Managing Resources Efficiently.

2. Accessibility:
- The Buses Are Equipped To Accommodate Visitors With Special Needs, Ensuring an Inclusive Experience for all.
- Information on Accessibility Features and Support Services Is Provided at the Time of Booking.
- The Nisarg Bhramanti Bus Safari Is a Cornerstone of the Ecotourism Offerings at the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Combining Education, Conservation, and Sustainable Tourism To Provide a Memorable and Impactful Experience for all Visitors.

No.	Name of the Ecotourism Zone	Nisarg Bhramanti (Bus Safari)		Remark
		< 12 yrs	> 12 yrs	
1	Kandat ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	1. All rates are inclusive of Entry fee, Bus fare, Guide fee & other expenses. 2. Hiring Bus for Nisarg Bhramanti : Bus will be available at ₹ 35 / Km with given rates.
2	Bamnoli-Munavle ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	
3	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	
4	Koyna-Helwak ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	
5	Chandoli ETZ	₹ 200	₹ 250	
6	Paneri-Bhosgaon ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	
7	Amba ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	

✤ Nature Treks & Cycle Safari :

No.	Name of the Ecotourism Zone	Entry fee		Guide	Remark
		< 12 yrs	>12 yrs		
1	Kandat ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	Guide is compulsory
2	Bamnoli-Munavle ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	
3	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	
4	Koyna-Helwak ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	
5	Chandoli ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	
6	Paneri-Bhosgaon ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	
7	Amba ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	

✤ Ecotourism Complex & Butterfly parks :

Indian Students	Other than Indian Students	Indian Citizen	Non Indian	children <5	Remark
₹ 15	₹ 30	₹ 30	₹ 60	₹ 0	Other fares applied as per Maharashtra forest rules

11.29. SUBSIDISED VISITS

Students visiting Sahyadri Tiger Reserve will be given concession in following way :

No.	Schools within Buffer	Schools within Tehsils of STR	Schools within District of STR	Schools within State	Other states
4	100% concession	75%	50%	25%	0

Students while fostering educational extension activities related to environmental issues, forest and wildlife related study want to be enter in Tiger Reserve, the entry fees rate should be subsidised for these students. the subsidised rates for people residing in buffer zone may be up to 50%

The subsidised entry will be allowed only after receiving application through proper channel from school authority before one month in advance from day of safari to respected Deputy Director,

Koyna/Chandoli. The permission will be given by Field director or Deputy Director of STR as per availability. School will be accessible only one-time subsidised entry in a year (year starts from 1st October and ends on 30th June), If, the same school want to visits once again, they will be charged normally (without subsidy). The subsidised entrant will have to follow all the Do's and Don't Do's. (Guidelines para 2.2.4 (xi))

11.30. FOR FOREST OFFICER

As per Chief Wildlife Warden, Maharashtra State Order no. 1308, dated 11/7/2014, for tourism purposes Fee will not be recovered from Forest employees/Retired Forest employees and their dependents for three times in one financial year. Annexure No. 18.

11.31. ECO-TOURISM IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF STR

Sahyadri Tiger Reserve has a total buffer area of 565.45 sq.km. Out of which buffer inside the protected area is 141.11 sq.km. and the area of buffer outside the PA is 424.34 sq.km. This area has immense potential for tourism. EDCs of villages in and around STR can provide tourism facilities by way of home-stay, catering and generate income for lively hood of local villagers. There are many private resorts providing accommodation and catering facilities for tourists. They will be regulated as per the NTCA guidelines and the eco-tourism policy of the State Government of Maharashtra.

Apart from The jungle and wildlife, Koyna & Chandoli reservoirs, Historical forts, Sahyadri mountains, Valleys, Plateaus, caves, cliffs, Waterfalls, Temples, Devrai, beautiful & picturesque trails and many more are areas in buffer of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve having potential to attract tourists. These areas will be utilised to provide tourist facilities including accommodation, catering etc. Potential tourism spots will be initiated on selected sites. Detailed survey will be under taken and ecotourism will promoted in those sites as per NTCA guidelines and State ecotourism policy.

Further, any commercial and pollution creating activity to be taken up in the STR should be permitted only after due consultation with the local advisory committee appointed as per Maharashtra Government dated 9th November 2012. All such developmental regulations shall be permitted by the committee as per the provisions mentioned in Chapter III A of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning act 1966 for the Buffer including migratory path in between Chandoli National Park and Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary. Necessary enforcement of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code 1966 MoEF guidelines and other laws of the land will continue as it is done in the other forest areas.

The Committee will depute and agency to assess existing land use report, existing land use map by total station, with draft development control rules (D C Rules) in the areas of tourism complexes and area allowed for commercial use in Buffer and Migratory area.

11.32. ZONE-WISE LIST OF SAFARI, TREK & CYCLE ROUTES IN BUFFER ZONE

Sr.No.	Safari Name	Distance (Km.)
	1] Kandat Ecotourism Zone No - 1	
1	Dare to Mhalunge Kandat valley landscape Safari	**54.00**
	2] Karvat-Kusavde Ecotourism Zone No -3	
2	Karvat Tourism centre to Vele APC Plateau safari	**24.60**
	3] Koyna-Helwak Ecotourism Zone No -4	
3	Koyna to Navja Jungle safari	**15.00**
4	Rasati to Baje jungle safari	**22.00**
5	Kemse to Dhankal APC jungle safari	**9.40**
	4] Paneri-Bhosgaom Ecotourism Zone No - 5	
6	Valmik Temple to Pandhre pani to Humbarne to Satar Bhairi mandir to Karale to Valmik paneri Forest Safari	**26.00**
	5] Amba Ecotourism Zone No - 7	
7	Amba to Udgiri Forest Safari	**58.08**
	Total	**209.08 km**

List of Trek routes & Cycle routes in Buffer areas of STR

Sr.No	Nature Trek/Cycle safari Name	Distance (Km.)
	1] Kandat Ecotourism Zone No -1	
1	Uchat to Parvat Trek	3.97
2	Shindi to Chakdev -Valvan Trek	4.17
3	Shindi to Mahimandangad Fort Trek	1.81
4	Akalpe to Utteshwar Temple Trek	3.79
	SubTotal	**13.74**
	2] Bamnoli Ecotourism Zone No -2	
5	Umbrewadi to Flower Plateau Trek	1.95
6	Katrewadi to Injaini Devi Plateau Trek	3.31
	SubTotal	**5.26**
	3] Kusavde - Karvat Ecotourism Zone No - 3	

Sr.No	Nature Trek/Cycle safari Name	Distance (Km.)
7	Vele Plateau Cycle Trek	13
8	Vele to Kusavade Wind Mill Cycle trek	13
9	Karvat to Kathi Hills Cycle Trek	16
10	Karvat to Dategad Fort Trek	5
	SubTotal	**47**
	4] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4	
11	Ozarde Waterfall Trek	0.8
12	Kemase To Dhankal APC to Bhirawgad Fort Trek	18.4
13	Dhankal Shiv Temple to Dhankal APC to Kemse trek	9.3
14	Mendheghar to Kondhavle to Ramghal to Bhairvagad Fort Trek	8.32
	SubTotal	**36.82**
	5] Paneri Ecotourism Zone No - 5	
15	Paneri Check post to Valmik Temple to Valmik Plateau Trek	7.6
16	Paneri Check post to Tulashi Lake Trek	3.5
17	Satar to Bhairi Temple -Zolambi Plateau Trek	2.51
18	Marathwadi Dam View Point Trek	0.48
19	Satar to Zolambi Plateau Trek	6.63
20	Kasani Majur Kuti to Shevtai Temple Trek	8.14
	SubTotal	**28.86**
	6] Amba Ecotourism Zone No - 7	
21	Amba Ghat to Selfie Point Trek	2.15
22	Amba Ghat to Vishalgad Fort Trek	18.5
	SubTotal	**20.65**
	Grand Total	**152 km**

The Effective Permissible carrying capacity for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve buffer area is 224 vehicles/day and 1068 groups/ per day to move in a total tourism road length of 209 km for safari & 152 Km for trek routes.

11.33. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

There are 91 Villages within buffer area of The Sahyadri Tiger Reserve; out of these villages at present 65 Eco-development committees have been formed. The local Villagers from these EDC

Villages are currently not so engaged in Eco Tourism activities. Tourist facilities Including Guide, Tent accommodation and catering etc. can be provided by EDC Villages. Participation in conservation of forest and wildlife is essential to actively involve villages in every eco-tourism activity through EDC's. Women Self Help Groups can well be involved in some of tourist activities. The EDC's should be actively involved in the decision making process related to development of sites, infrastructure, fee structure etc. related to eco-tourism.

Activities proposed to carry out in buffer area.

- Villagers (youth) can be trained to work as guides to tourists and can guide them for vehicle safari.
- The Eco-Development Committee of concerned village should adopt some vehicle routes maintain it, prevent grazing of their domestic animal nearby these route so that animal sighting will increase and ultimately number of tourist visiting will increase. The fee from tourist for safari on these routes can be collected by concerned Eco-Development Committee and can be used for development of villages.
- Artisans from the buffer zone villages should be identified and their handicrafts after due training and value addition should be make marketable. Souvenir shop to be run by local Eco-Development Committees situated at various tourism zones.

11.34. MONITORING MECHANISM (NTCA GUIDELINES 2.2.4.(VIII)

Periodical assessment of impact of tourism on wildlife in core and buffer should be carried out. Conservator of Forests Sahyadri Tiger Reserve should arrange every two-year scientific assessment of impact of tourism on abundance and behaviour of wildlife by reputed institute. Suitable action should be taken to mitigate adverse effect, if any.

In addition to this feedback form (Annexure No. 19) can be utilised for collecting feedback (about Eco-guides & tourist vehicle/driver) of tourist visiting the tiger reserve. On all tourist entry gates following registers should be maintained which will be checked by officers on regular basis.

1. Sighting register (To records wildlife sighting by tourist)
2. Vehicle entry register
3. Complaint register

11.35. APPOINTMENT TRAINING & DISCIPLINE OF GUIDES AND DRIVERS (NTCA GUIDELINES 2.3.3)

- The tourist guide recruited should be strictly from villagers within the buffer. Person who is not permanent resident of village within core or relocated village should not be recruited as guide. Vehicles / Canter Drivers should also be from local villages.
- One training from reputed institute should be arranged every year in monsoon season for all guide / drivers so as that their skill will be polished, their knowledge will be widened. The expenditure for training should be met from conservation fee budget.
- The curriculum of the training should be so developed that guides and drivers should get acquainted with art, craft and ethics of wildlife tourist. The curriculum should also include interpretation, rules and regulations, bird identification and natural history. The training should conclude with exam both written and oral. The successful guides / drivers should be certified and keep continued in their jobs.
- The guides and drivers should wear uniform with name tags and badges. Every year one set each (separate for winters and summers) of uniforms along with shoes, cap etc. will be provided by Tiger Conservation Foundation and one set should be arranged by the guide and drivers themselves. The colour and pattern of uniform, cap etc. will be fixed by Conservator of Forests. The driver and guide both should have different colour and pattern.
- It is also decided by governing body of Sahyadri Tiger Conservation Foundation registration is mandatory for all Eco-guides and drivers. Department will arrange specialised training to all guides for skill up-gradation. All dress material and other equipment *etc*. will be provided by foundation after registration in STR foundation with a fee of Rs. 100/- per guide/person. The registration form for Eco-guides is given in Annexure No. 20. Recovered amount from Private vehicles and Guides will be deposited in the account of STR foundation. Prescribed dress code by approved by Field Director will follow all guides and guide will accompany tourist vehicle as per roster. Identity cards will be issued to all guides by office. In case of violation about tourism rules, guides will be punished with a fine from Rs 500 to Rs. 2500/- or suspension as per prescribed in Field Director order. In case of violation, Assistant Conservator of Forest will take decision about amount of fine to be recovered either from tourist or guide.
- A periodic assessment of performance of guides shall be reviewed by the LAC before reissuing their licenses. The license for each tourism season should be issued every year before commencement of tourism season.

11.36. ADVANCE BOOKING

Advance booking of gate entry should be done preferably online. Online booking system may be incorporated by early 2024 on www.sahyadritigers.org & www.mahaecotourism.gov.in or directly through MTDC portal. There may be Dedicated Mobile number for ecotourism activities like booking and customer care. The total capacity of 66% should be online. 24% should be from gate and 10% should be the discretionary quota of Field Director and Conservator of Forests Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. If gate entry is not booked online the same shall be available on spot booking on the respective gates. Also if discretionary quota remains unused, same shall be made available for on spot booking at the gate of entry.

11.37. TEMPLE AND PILGRIMAGE BOARDS IN TIGER RESERVE (NTCA GUIDELINE 2.4)

Importance of Pilgrimage Sites in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve:

Cultural and Historical Significance

Pilgrimage sites within the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve hold great cultural and historical value, serving as spiritual havens for devotees and as reminders of the region's rich heritage. These sites include ancient temples, shrines, and holy places that attract thousands of pilgrims each year.

1. Spiritual Significance: Many pilgrimage sites within the reserve are considered sacred, with deep spiritual significance for local communities and visitors. They provide a space for worship, meditation, and reflection, fostering a sense of peace and spiritual fulfilment.

2. Historical Landmarks: These sites often have a rich history, dating back centuries, and are integral to the cultural fabric of the region. They offer insights into the architectural styles, religious practices, and historical narratives of the past.

3.Cultural Heritage Preservation: The presence of pilgrimage sites helps preserve the cultural heritage of the region. They are often associated with festivals, rituals, and traditional practices that are vital for maintaining the cultural identity of local communities.

Economic Benefits

Pilgrimage tourism contributes significantly to the local economy by generating revenue and providing livelihood opportunities for the surrounding communities.

1.Tourism Revenue: Pilgrimage sites attract a steady stream of visitors throughout the year, contributing to the overall tourism revenue. This influx of visitors supports local businesses, including shops, restaurants, and accommodation providers.

2.Employment Opportunities: The demand for services related to pilgrimage tourism creates numerous employment opportunities for local residents. Jobs in hospitality, transportation, guiding, and maintenance of sites help improve the economic conditions of the area.

3.Sustainable Development: The economic boost from pilgrimage tourism can be channelled into sustainable development initiatives. This includes infrastructure development, conservation projects, and community welfare programs, ensuring a balanced approach to economic growth and environmental protection.

Conservation and Ecotourism Integration

Integrating pilgrimage tourism with conservation efforts and ecotourism can enhance the overall sustainability of the region.

1. Promoting Ecotourism: Pilgrimage sites can serve as focal points for promoting ecotourism. Visitors can be encouraged to explore the natural beauty of the tiger reserve, participate in guided nature walks, and learn about conservation efforts, thereby fostering a deeper appreciation for the environment.

2. Awareness and Education: Pilgrimage tourism provides an opportunity to educate visitors about the importance of conservation. Information centres and interpretive signage at pilgrimage sites can disseminate knowledge about the local biodiversity, the challenges of conservation, and the role of visitors in preserving the natural habitat.

3. Conservation Funding: Revenue generated from pilgrimage tourism can be allocated to conservation projects within the reserve. This includes habitat restoration, wildlife protection measures, and community-based conservation initiatives, ensuring that tourism directly supports the preservation of the natural environment.

Community and Social Benefits

Pilgrimage sites foster a sense of community and social cohesion, bringing people together in shared spiritual and cultural experiences.

1. Community Engagement: Local communities play a crucial role in managing and maintaining pilgrimage sites. This engagement fosters a sense of ownership and pride, encouraging communities to actively participate in conservation and sustainable tourism efforts.

2. Social Harmony: Pilgrimage sites serve as gathering places for people from diverse backgrounds, promoting social harmony and cultural exchange. Festivals and religious ceremonies associated with these sites are occasions for communal celebration and bonding.

3. Cultural Exchange: Visitors to pilgrimage sites often include people from different regions and cultural backgrounds. This exchange of ideas and traditions enriches the cultural landscape of the reserve and promotes mutual understanding and respect.

The pilgrimage sites within Sahyadri Tiger Reserve are of immense importance due to their cultural, economic, and ecological significance. By integrating pilgrimage tourism with conservation and sustainable development efforts, the reserve can enhance its role as a haven for both spiritual fulfilment and biodiversity conservation. This holistic approach ensures that the natural and cultural heritage of the region is preserved for future generations while providing tangible benefits to local communities.

The pilgrimage sites within Sahyadri Tiger Reserve:

Sr. No.	Name of Range	Name of Beat	Name of Village	Temple and Pilgrimage site
1	Kandat	Pimpri	Akalpe	Uteshwar (Mahadev)
2	Kandat	Waghavle	Parvat	Shri Jom Mallikarjun
3	Kandat	Walvan	Chakdev	Chaukeshwar
5	Bamnoli	Met Indoli (N)	Bamnoli	Nageshwar
6	Dhebewadi	Paneri	Paneri	Walmiki
7	Chandoli	Mandur	Mandur	Shevtai Temple
8	Amba	Udgiri	Udgiri	Kalammadevi

- It should be confirmed that pilgrimage site should be in accordance with Forest Conservation Act. 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and Environment (Protection) Act 1986. Further expansion of such area should not be allowed to take place.
- LAC should periodically review and take necessary action. certain do's & don'ts be given by respective RFO while permitting the entry to pilgrimage site.
- Temple boards shall negotiate terms of revenue sharing with local communities and channel a minimum of 10 percent of gross revenue collected into development of local communities through the Gram Sabha.
- Deputy Director should co-ordinate with temple authority to develop a system for controlling number of pilgrimage so as to maintain the ecological integrity of the area.

- Stay will not be permitted at night time. All rules relating to tourism facility including noise, building design, use of alternative energy and fee passage to wildlife shall apply to such pilgrimage facilities.

PA interpreters:

The need for good nature interpreters has been felt by the STR Management for many years. Generally, the main objective of majority of tourists visiting the tiger Reserve is restricted to viewing tigers only. In case they are not able to see a tiger, they go back utterly disappointed, and may comment uncharitably on the management. Most visitors generally do not appreciate the importance of wildlife conservation and protected areas. If visitors are explained interestingly about the history of the protected area and the importance of wildlife conservation and its contribution to biodiversity conservation, tangible and intangible benefits of wildlife reserves, not only will it create awareness about conservation among the visitors, but will also lessen their disappointment about not having seen tigers during their excursion. The proposed interpretation programme will require two interpreters well-versed in nature education/ conservation with a training background from the premier institutions like Centre for Environmental Education (CEE), Ahmedabad etc.

The main duties of these PA interpreters will be:

- To welcome the visitors and interpret the history of the STR, ethnography, local culture,
- To brief goals and objectives of conservation, conservation of endangered species, and wildlife management practices in the STR.
- To answer the questions of visitors emerging out of his brief visit to the STR.
- To interpret the museum complex and interact with visitors.
- To give the tourists relevant and interesting PowerPoint presentations in the evening.
- To educate the students of nature camps organised in the Buffer Zone.
- While the ACF will be overall in-charge of tourism management, Range Forest Officers and the lower staff will be responsible for the entry gates, interpretation complex and tourism related complaints/ offences and vigilance etc.

11.38 WASTE MANAGEMENT :

In addition to rich Biodiversity, Sahyadri TR also has rich cultural & historical heritage in the forms of forts like Mahimandangad, Vasota, Jungli-Jaigad, Ghera-Dategad, Bhairavgad, Prachitgad. Sacred groves, Religious places like Uteshwar, Chakdev, Parvat, Shembdi, Dhareshwar, Dattdham, Ramghal, Udgiri etc. Waterfalls and flowering Plateaus.

Creating a waste management plan for tourism places in a tiger reserve is essential to ensure the protection of the environment and the preservation of wildlife. Such a plan would aim to minimise the negative impact of tourism on the delicate ecosystem while promoting responsible waste management practices. Tourism is increasing year by year in tiger reserve and it is necessary to take suitable measures for management of all kind of waste gathered at those all tourist places in reserve in order to safeguard the overall biodiversity. As well as it is also necessary to taken into consideration wastes management in 82 villages in buffer zone of tiger reserve in concurrence with line departments like Zilla Parishad. Along-with field staff, locals in these villages need to be sensitised and their participation should be sought. Suitable linkages for Waste treatment and recycling of waste should also be carried out at suitable locations.

A successful waste management plan relies on the collective efforts of all stakeholders involved in tourism within the tiger reserve. Especially nearby villages in buffer zone and VEDC's must be involved in this exercise. Also large scale awareness campaigns should be arranged on regular basis in these villages, schools and colleges to sensitise them. By promoting responsible waste management practices, we can help protect the natural beauty and wildlife of this precious ecosystem for generations to come.

Tiger reserves are critical habitats for the conservation of the endangered tiger species and other wildlife. Proper waste management in these areas is essential to maintain ecological balance, prevent pollution, and protect wildlife. An effective waste management plan for a tiger reserve involves reducing waste generation, promoting recycling and composting, and ensuring the safe disposal of waste.

Almost 75-80% of total tourist inflow in the STR is at Vasota fort in Bamnoli range of STR, as it is Trekker's paradise due to its scenic location and trek in dense forest. Before trek starts, all baggage of tourist/trekker is checked, counted at Met indoli check post and Rs.500 taken as a deposit, after

completion of trek, tourist must show all empty plastic to forest staff and then only deposit will be returned to them otherwise it is charged as Nuisance fee from concerned tourist. This model is practically successful since 5 years and resulted in negligible plastic litter on this trek route, and hence should be replicated at all tourist places in STR as a preventive measure to lower plastic garbage at those tourist places.

✤ Key Components of the Waste Management Plan:

1. Waste Assessment and Segregation

-Waste Audit: Conduct a comprehensive waste audit to identify the types and quantities of waste generated within the reserve. This includes waste from tourists, staff quarters, and conservation activities.

-Segregation at Source: Implement a segregation system with clearly marked bins for different types of waste (organic, recyclable, hazardous, and general waste) at all key locations such as entry points, visitor centres, and staff accommodations.

2. Waste Reduction Strategies

-Minimise Plastic Use: Ban single-use plastics within the reserve. Encourage the use of biodegradable or reusable alternatives.

-Eco-friendly Products: Promote the use of eco-friendly products among staff and visitors. Provide guidelines and resources for sustainable practices.

3. Recycling and Composting

-Recycling Centres: Establish recycling centres within or near the reserve to process recyclable materials like paper, plastic, glass, and metal.

-Composting Units: Set up composting units for organic waste. Compost can be used for local vegetation management and as fertiliser for any organic farming initiatives within the reserve.

4. Safe Disposal of Waste

-Hazardous Waste: Develop protocols for the safe disposal of hazardous waste such as batteries, chemicals, and medical waste. Partner with certified waste management companies for proper disposal.

-Landfills: Ensure that any landfill sites are located far from critical wildlife habitats and are managed to prevent leachate and other forms of contamination.

5. Awareness and Education

- Staff Training: Regular training programs for staff on waste management practices, the importance of waste segregation, and safe disposal methods.

-Visitor Education: Implement educational campaigns to inform visitors about the importance of waste management. Use signage, brochures, and guided tours to spread awareness.

-Community Involvement:Engage local communities in waste management activities. Conduct workshops and collaborative initiatives to promote sustainable practices.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

-Regular Inspections:Conduct regular inspections to ensure compliance with waste management protocols. Use checklists and audits to monitor performance.

-Feedback Mechanism:Establish a feedback mechanism for staff and visitors to report waste management issues. Use this feedback to continuously improve the waste management plan.

7. Partnerships and Funding

-Collaboration: Partner with environmental organisations, government agencies, and private sector companies to support waste management efforts.

-Funding Opportunities: Explore funding opportunities from conservation grants, corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, and eco-tourism revenues to finance waste management infrastructure and initiatives.

✤ Approach towards waste management in STR:

- **Waste Assessment and Characterisation:** Conduct a thorough assessment of the types and quantities of waste generated by tourism activities within the tiger reserve. Categorise the waste into recyclable, non-recyclable, biodegradable, and hazardous waste.
- **Identifying Collection Points:** Determine appropriate waste collection points strategically placed throughout the tourism areas. These collection points should be easily accessible to both tourists and staff. Zonewise collection points are as below

1. Kandat Ecotourism Zone- Shindi
2. Bamnoli-Munavale-Ambavade Ecotourism Zone- Bamnoli
3. Karvat - Kusavde Ecotourism Zone- Karvat
4. Koyna-Helwak Ecotourism Zone- Rasati
5. Paneri Ecotourism Zone- Paneri/Bhosgaon
6. Chandoli Ecotourism Zone- Mandur
7. Amba Ecotourism Zone- Amba

- **Segregation at Source:** Raise awareness among tourists and staff about the importance of waste segregation. Install separate bins for different types of waste (recyclable, non-recyclable, and biodegradable) and provide clear instructions for proper waste disposal.

- **Composting Organic Waste:** Establish composting facilities for organic waste generated from food scraps and other biodegradable materials. Compost can be used to enrich the soil or in local landscaping. Local participation through VEDC must sought here.
- **Recycling Initiatives:** Partner with local recycling facilities to handle recyclable waste. Provide separate bins for plastic, paper, glass, and other recyclable materials, and ensure that they are collected and sent for recycling regularly. Recycling agencies in nearby cities like Satara, Karad, Chiplun, Kolhapur must be find out and make linkage with them. Local VEDC's can play pivotal role here.
- **Proper Disposal of Hazardous Waste:** Train staff to identify and handle hazardous waste such as batteries, chemical containers, and electronic devices. Set up a proper disposal system for hazardous waste in collaboration with authorised agencies.
- **Public Awareness and Education:** Launch campaigns to educate tourists and local communities, Students in nearby villages about the importance of waste management in preserving the tiger reserve's natural beauty and protecting wildlife. Use signs, brochures, and guided tours to spread awareness.
- **Reduce Single-Use Plastics:** Encourage visitors to bring reusable water bottles and provide refill stations throughout the tourism areas. Discourage the use of single- use plastics by offering eco-friendly alternatives.
- **Collaborate with Local Stakeholders:** Work closely with local communities and businesses to implement sustainable waste management practices. Encourage nearby vendors to use eco-friendly packaging and recycling practices.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Regularly monitor waste generation and management practices within the tiger reserve. Analyse the effectiveness of the waste management plan and make improvements as needed.
- **Staff Training:** Conduct training sessions for staff and guides on waste management protocols, ensuring they understand the significance of their role in maintaining a clean and sustainable environment.
- **Regular Clean-up Drives:** Organise clean-up drives involving tourists, staff, and local communities to remove any litter or waste that may have been improperly disposed of. Local NGO's, NSS units of colleges, Schools should be involved in these campaigns.
- Implementing a comprehensive waste management plan in a tiger reserve is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the ecosystem, ensuring the health and safety of wildlife, and promoting sustainable tourism. By integrating waste reduction, recycling, safe disposal, and educational initiatives, the reserve can significantly minimise its environmental impact and set a standard for conservation efforts globally.

11.39. GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR ECO-TOURISM IN THE STR

Tourism in the STR is proposed to provide stay facilities outside the core areas through EDCs (however the existing facilities for the Tourists in the adjoining and buffer areas are continued) of PA along with related services, interpretive facilities through which nature/ wildlife can be enjoyed and awareness gained, and interesting natural features having significant tourism values. The following generic guidelines have to be followed:

- The STR Management has to ensure that tourism facilities including all types of accommodations are maintained properly and upgraded/ updated periodically.
- All automatic/ computerised programmes installed in the Nature Interpretation centres have to be checked frequently for their optimum performance in consultation with the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad.
- The road network needs to be maintained properly.
- The nature trails should be inspected frequently to ensure there is no defacement of signages, footpath and watch towers etc.
- Various signages and their inscriptions have to be inspected periodically for animal damage or weather related defacement.
- Route guides must be well-trained, knowledgeable and smartly dressed with appropriate - caps and badges etc.
- Proper cleanliness/ hygiene should be maintained in the forest canteen.
- Cleanliness and hygiene must also be ensured in and around the forest canteen to reduce the nuisance of crows and herbivores attracted by left-over foods.
- Toilets shall be maintained clean with proper use of deodorants.

11.40. VEHICULAR EXCURSION

Tourists enjoy these excursions to the fullest and appreciate moving/ grazing wildlife species and panoramic vistas in the STR. The following guidelines are proposed to regulate and control vehicular excursions in the protected area:

- There should be a well-planned route chart at the entry gates to divert tourist vehicles and avoid crowding on a particular road.
- Ensure a minimum distance of 50 meters between two moving tourist vehicles.
- The tourist vehicles must not exceed the prescribed seat limit of their capacity.

- The vehicles must not exceed the prescribed speed limit of 20 km./hr.
- It should be ensured that each tourist vehicle has a clear and legible code number written on them. This provision will help apprehend the vehicle in case of any tourism offence committed in the STR.
- Only licensed drivers should drive the vehicles throughout the tourism season.
- No intoxicated drivers/ guides should be allowed in tourist vehicles.

11.41. VIGILANCE

It is very important for the STR staff to be vigilant and to keep an eye on tourists and their vehicles so that no tourist offence may go unnoticed and the offender is dealt with accordingly. In view of the above, the PA management should engage a few mobile forest staff and vehicles/launches in the tourism zone to ensure vigilance on tourism in the STR to ensure the following guidelines:

1. Enforce do's and don'ts of tourism as far as possible.
2. Ensure control over the speed of tourist vehicles.
3. If a tourist vehicle stops somewhere to watch wildlife, the back vehicle has to cross over and maintain the distance of 50 meters.
4. Ensure that polythene bags are not taken inside the STR.
5. No garbage should be thrown out of tourist vehicles.
6. Tourist vehicles should not surround any wild animal, but allow them their right of way.
7. Ensure that guides accompany the tourist vehicles assigned to them.
8. The tourist vehicles must follow the route allotted to them.
9. Ensure randomly that the identities of the tourists are the same as have been registered at the entry gates and in online bookings.
10. Unauthorised stay wherever inside should be seriously dealt with.

11.42. USE OF SOCIAL SITES FOR CREATING AWARENESS:

Social media platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, Youtube, Facebook etc. play a pivotal role in the promotion and development of ecotourism. These platforms offer powerful tools for raising awareness, engaging with a global audience, and fostering a deeper connection between potential visitors and the conservation efforts at Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. This section explores how these social media sites can be effectively leveraged to support ecotourism initiatives in the reserve.

Awareness and Education

1. Raising Awareness: Social media platforms are ideal for spreading information about the importance of tiger conservation and the unique biodiversity of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. Posts featuring stunning visuals of tigers and other wildlife, coupled with compelling narratives, can captivate a global audience and raise awareness about the challenges and successes of conservation efforts.
2. Educational Content: Sharing educational content about the ecology of the reserve, the behaviour and biology of tigers, and the critical role of conservation can enhance public understanding. This can include live streams, virtual tours, infographics, and expert talks that make complex scientific information accessible and engaging.

Community Engagement and Participation

1. Local Community Stories: Highlighting stories and experiences of local communities involved in ecotourism and conservation can foster a sense of connection and empathy among followers. This humanises conservation efforts and emphasises the socio-economic benefits of ecotourism.
2. Interactive Engagement: Social media platforms facilitate interactive engagement through comments, shares, and live interactions. Regularly engaging with followers through Q&A sessions, polls, and discussions can create a community of supporters who feel personally invested in the success of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.

Promotion and Marketing

1. Attracting Visitors: High-quality photos, videos, and testimonials shared on Instagram and Facebook can attract potential visitors by showcasing the natural beauty and unique experiences offered by STR. User-generated content, such as visitor reviews and shared experiences, can also serve as authentic endorsements.
2. Event Promotion: Announcing events such as guided tours, conservation workshops, and community festivals on social media can increase participation. Timely updates and reminders help ensure high engagement and attendance.

Fundraising and Advocacy

1. Crowdfunding Campaigns: Platforms like Facebook and Instagram can be used to launch crowdfunding campaigns for specific conservation projects. By reaching a broad audience, these campaigns can generate significant financial support from individuals who are passionate about wildlife conservation.

2. Advocacy and Policy Support: Social media can mobilise support for conservation policies and initiatives. Campaigns advocating for stronger protection measures for tigers and their habitats can gain traction through widespread sharing and visibility.

Monitoring and Feedback

1. Visitor Feedback: Social media provides a channel for receiving feedback from visitors. This feedback can be invaluable for improving ecotourism services and facilities, ensuring a positive and sustainable visitor experience.
2. Real-time Updates: Platforms like Facebook and Instagram allow for real-time updates about the reserve, such as weather conditions, wildlife sightings, and any changes in visitor guidelines. This keeps the audience informed and engaged.

Best Practices for Leveraging Social Media

1. Consistent Posting: Regular and consistent posting keeps the audience engaged and informed. A content calendar can help manage and schedule posts effectively.
2. Visual Storytelling: High-quality visuals, including photos and videos, are essential for capturing attention and conveying the beauty and significance of [Tiger Reserve Name].
3. Collaborations and Partnerships: Partnering with influencers, conservation organisations, and eco-friendly brands can amplify reach and impact. Collaborative campaigns can draw more attention and resources to the reserve.
4. Transparency and Authenticity: Sharing authentic and transparent content about the challenges and successes of conservation efforts builds trust and credibility. Being honest about the difficulties faced can garner more support and understanding from the audience.

Thus Social media platforms like Instagram and Facebook are invaluable tools for promoting ecotourism at Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. By effectively utilising these platforms, the reserve can raise awareness, engage with a broader audience, attract visitors, generate funds, and advocate for stronger conservation measures. Implementing a strategic social media plan can significantly enhance the visibility and impact of ecotourism efforts, contributing to the long-term conservation of tigers and their habitat.

11.43. SUGGESTIONS BY THE LAC FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ECO TOURISM

On 03 August 2023, a preparatory Local Advisory Committee (LAC) meeting was held with the esteemed presence of the Hon. Divisional Commissioner of Pune Division, the Hon. Collector of Satara, and all tehsil-level heads. The following suggestions were made:

1. Accelerate Tiger Reintroduction: The process of reintroducing tigers should be expedited as they are the true charm of the forest.
2. Develop Ecotourism Infrastructure: Infrastructure for ecotourism should be developed to boost livelihoods in the buffer zones of the tiger reserve.
3. Double Conservation Fee: The conservation fee should be doubled and collected strictly. Stringent actions can be taken against those who refuse or fail to deposit the fee on time.
4. Identify New Biodiversity-Rich Spots: New biodiversity-rich spots need to be identified and updated in the ecotourism plan accordingly.
5. Protect Breeding Spots: Breeding spots of birds, animals, and other species should not be disturbed due to tourism. Necessary studies should be conducted at places where such regulations are essential (e.g., River Tern bird breeding spots).
6. Income Distribution Among EDCs: Income from tourism on the same route may be distributed among the Eco Development Committees (EDCs) by their mutual understanding. If a consensus is not reached, the Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Kolhapur shall decide, and his decision shall be final and binding.
7. Safari Vehicle Design: Safari vehicles should be designed specifically for the terrain. Necessary action may be taken by the Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Kolhapur.
8. Establish Rules for Buffer and Tourism Zones: Rules and norms for buffer and tourism zones shall be decided under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act 1966 Chapter-III (a). Necessary action shall be initiated by the Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Kolhapur in collaboration with Town Planning and Revenue authorities.

LAC Meeting Summary

On 18 October 2023, an LAC meeting was held in the presence of Mr. Shambhuraj Desai, Guardian Minister of Satara; Mr. Saurabh Rao, Divisional Commissioner of Pune; Mr. Jitendra Dudi, Collector of Satara; and all Honourable members of LAC and concerned department heads.

The following suggestions were made:

1. Boost Ecotourism in Buffer Zones: Ecotourism in the buffer parts of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve (STR) should be boosted to generate livelihood and employment opportunities for rural villagers residing in these areas.
2. Group Tourism to Avoid Monopoly: Tourism should be organised in groups to prevent monopolies.
3. Mandatory Conservation Fee: The conservation fee should be mandatory and strictly enforced.
4. Develop Crocodile Park and Aquarium: A crocodile park and aquarium can be constructed at a suitable location in the Chandoli area, with land made available from the Irrigation Department.
5. Coordinate Ecotourism Activities with the Tourism Department: Ecotourism activities should be coordinated with the Tourism Department.
6. Test Adventure Tourism: After feasibility testing by a certified agency, adventure tourism can be explored in buffer areas.

The ecotourism plan for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is a strategic initiative aimed at promoting sustainable tourism that benefits both conservation efforts and local communities. By aligning the interests of various stakeholders and adopting best practices in ecotourism, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve can become a beacon of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

11.44. PERIOD OF PLAN

The ecotourism plan is part of the Tiger Conservation Plan and will be co-terminus with it, covering the period from 2023-24 to 2032-33.

11.45. CONTRAVENTION OF PLAN

This ecotourism plan for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is prepared according to the guidelines issued by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (a statutory body as per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972) on 15.10.2012 and the Supreme Court's order dated 16.10.2012. Any person or organisation contravening the prohibited activities, provisions, or conditions laid out in this plan shall be liable for an offence under subsection (2) of section 38 (o) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.



"What we are doing to the forests of the world is but a mirror reflection of what we are doing to ourselves and to one another."

- Mahatma Gandhi

PART-II

ANNEXURE



रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99 REGD. NO. D.L.-33004/99

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग III—खण्ड 4
PART III—Section 4
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 244] नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, नवम्बर 8, 2012/कार्तिक 17, 1934
No. 244] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 2012/KARTIKA 17, 1934

पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

(राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्तूबर, 2012

सं. 15-31/2012-एनटीसीए.—जबकि, राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण को वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38-ण की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अधीन पर्यटन गतिविधियों के लिए आदर्श मूलक मानक और उनका सम्यक् अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए व्याघ्र आरक्षितियों के 'बफर' और 'कोड' (कोर) क्षेत्र में व्याघ्र संरक्षण के लिए व्याघ्र परियोजना हेतु मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत अधिकथित करने की शक्ति है;

और अतएव, केन्द्रीय सरकार, वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38-ण की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अधीन यथा अनुध्यात कोड क्षेत्रों और 'बफर' क्षेत्रों और पर्यटन, जिसके अंतर्गत कल्याणकारी और धार्मिक पर्यटन भी है, का नियतन करने के संबंध में और साथ ही वन और गैर वन क्षेत्रों में व्याघ्र संरक्षण के संबंध में व्यापक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत विरचित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है;

अतः, अब, वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53) की धारा 38-ण की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अनुसरण में और राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण द्वारा फा. सं.-3-1/2003-पी.टी., तारीख 21 फरवरी, 2008 द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों को उन बातों के सिवाय अधिक्रांत करते हुए जिन्हें ऐसे अधिक्रमण से पूर्व किया गया है या करने का लोप किया गया है, राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण व्याघ्र आरक्षों के 'बफर' और कोड क्षेत्र में व्याघ्र संरक्षण के प्रयोजन के लिए अनुसरण किए जाने वाले निम्नलिखित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत बनाता है और व्याघ्र आरक्षित क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों के लिए आदर्श मूलक मानक अधिकथित करता है, अर्थात् :—

1. **संक्षिप्त नाम.**—इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों का संक्षिप्त नाम राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण (पर्यटन गतिविधियों के लिए आदर्श मूलक मानक और व्याघ्र परियोजना) मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत, 2012 है ।

भाग-क

व्याघ्र परियोजना के लिए वन्य जीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 38-ण (1) (ग) के अधीन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत

अध्याय-1

2. व्याघ्र संरक्षण.—

(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के माध्यम से, अन्य बातों के साथ, व्याघ्र संरक्षण के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को तकनीकी मागदर्शन और वित्तीय सहयोग प्रदान करती है ।

(2) वन्य जीव संरक्षण से संबंधित दिन-प्रतिदिन का प्रबंधन तथा नीतियों और योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है ।

PART-B

GUIDELINES FOR TOURISM IN AND AROUND TIGER RESERVES

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, healthy natural ecosystems are critical to the ecological well-being of all living entities, and especially for the economic security of people. Tourism in the form of ecotourism has the potential to enhance public awareness, education, and wildlife conservation, while providing nature-compatible local livelihoods and greater incomes for a large number of people living around natural ecosystem which can help to contribute directly to the protection of wildlife or forest areas, while making the local community stakeholders and owners in the process.

Whereas, the Central Government considers it necessary to lay down a framework Guidelines on the selection, planning, development, implementation and monitoring of tourism in tiger reserves of the country with a view to recognise that tiger reserves and their landscapes are diverse, specific State Tourism and Ecotourism Strategies to be developed by the concerned State Governments and Tourism and Ecotourism Plans to be developed by the concerned Authorities.

These Guidelines are framed under section 38-O (c) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, (WLPA), the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, (FRA), Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, (PESA) and Part IX of the Constitution of India, besides other laws in force. These Guidelines are in consonance with the Guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.

1. THE NEED FOR GUIDELINES.

1.1 The objective of these Guidelines is to move from wildlife tourism to ecotourism which is defined as 'responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people'. Given the conditions in India, it is proposed that ecotourism includes tourism that is community based and community driven. The aim should be to move towards a system of tourism around tiger reserves, which is primarily community based tourism. Such tourism should be low-impact, educational and conserve the ecology and environment, while directly benefiting the economic wellbeing of local communities.

1.2 The primary objective of tiger reserves is to conserve tiger source populations that also act as an umbrella for biodiversity conservation. These areas provide a whole host of ecosystem services and opportunities for tourism. Unplanned and unregulated tourism in such landscapes can destroy the very environment that attracts such tourism in the first place. Hence, there is a need to move towards a model of tourism that is responsible and compatible with these fragile landscapes.

1.3 Tourism, when practiced appropriately, is an important economic and educational activity. It has the scope to link to a wider constituency and build conservation support while raising awareness about the worth and fragility of such ecosystems in the public at large. It also promotes the non-consumptive use of wilderness areas, for the benefit of local communities living around and dependent on these fragile landscapes.

1.4 In the absence of proper planning and regulation, there has been a mushrooming of tourist facilities in recent years around tiger reserves which has led to the exploitation, degradation, disturbance and misuse of fragile ecosystems. It has also led to misuse of the term 'ecotourism', often to the detriment of the ecosystems and towards further alienation of local people and communities.

1.5 These Guidelines are applicable to areas in and around tiger reserves.

1.6 PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM IN AND AROUND TIGER RESERVES.

The persons who implement and participate in tourism activities shall, *inter alia,* practice the following principles, namely:—

(a) adopt low-impact wildlife tourism which protects ecological integrity of forest and wildlife areas, secure wildlife values of the destination and its surrounding areas;
(b) engage with Gram Sabhas as defined in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights), Act 2006 (FRA) and Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) to facilitate decision making;
(c) ensure free participation and prior informed consent of Gram Sabhas and all other stake holders;
(d) develop mechanisms to generate revenues from wildlife tourism for the welfare and economic upliftment of local communities;
(e) highlight the biodiversity richness, their values and their ecological services to people;
(f) highlight the heritage value of India's wilderness and tiger reserves;
(g) build environmental, cultural awareness and respect;
(h) facilitate the sustainability of tourism enterprises and activities;
(i) provide livelihood opportunities to local communities;
(j) promote sustainable use of indigenous materials for tourism activities;
(k) promote processes for forest dwellers to control and maintain their resources, culture and rights so as to minimize negative impacts.

2. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING STATE TOURISM STRATEGY FOR TIGER RESERVES.

The following paragraphs provide the broad framework for each stakeholder.

Synergy and collaboration amongst the Central Government, and relevant State Government Departments, forest dwellers, local communities and civil society institutions are vital for ensuring successful implementation of the Guidelines.

2.1. State Governments.

2.1.1. The State-level Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy for Tiger Reserves shall be in tune with these guidelines. Ecologically sensitive land use policies related to tourism shall be specified by the State Government for the landscape surrounding tiger reserves. Adequate provisions shall be made to ensure that ecotourism does not get

relegated to purely high-end, exclusive tourism, leaving out local communities. Relevant modifications in State rules and regulations should be carried out in order to ensure adherence to these standards by tourism developers and operators. All States Governments shall notify the State-level Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy within one year from the date of notification of these Guidelines.

2.1.2. The State Governments shall endeavour to develop a State-level policy to favour ecotourism in place of wildlife tourism as a comprehensive plan to ensure that the primary objective of tiger conservation is not compromised and inter alia, include:

(i) maintaining integrity and connectivity of tiger reserves;
(ii) local community rights, participation and benefit-sharing;
(iii) sound environmental design and sustainable use of indigenous materials;
(iv) conservation education and training;
(v) adequate machinery for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of ecotourism activities on wildlife conservation and local communities;
(vi) capacity building of local communities in planning, providing and managing ecotourism facilities;
(vii) development of appropriate land use and water management planning and regulation for maintaining the ecological integrity of landscape in and around tiger reserves.

2.1.3. No new tourist infrastructure shall be set up within the core or critical tiger habitat of tiger reserves, in violation of the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and the directives of the Honourable Supreme Court.

2.1.4. The State Level Steering Committee under section 38U of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 shall review the implementation of the State-level Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy in Tiger Reserves.

2.1.5. The State Governments shall develop a system to ensure that gate receipts from tiger reserves are utilised by their management for specific conservation purposes and shall not to go as revenue to the State Exchequer. This will ensure that resources generated from tourism can be earmarked for protection, conservation and local livelihood development, tackling human-wild animal conflict and welfare measures of field staff.

2.1.6. Since the tourism industry in and around tiger reserves is sustained primarily from the non-consumptive use of wildlife resources and the local communities are the ones that bear the brunt of conservation, the State Governments may charge a conservation fee from the tourism industry for eco-development and local community upliftment works. The conservation fee shall be decided on the number of beds in a facility, the duration of operation of the facility (seasonal or year round) and on a luxury classification system such as home stay (fee for which will not be charged up to a 6 bed facility), to high end (which will have the maximum quantum of the fee). The suggested fee structure may range between Rs. 500 to Rs. 3000 per room per month. The rate of conservation fee and tourist facility strata shall be determined by the State Government, and the fund thus collected shall be earmarked to address local livelihood development, human-wildlife conflict management and conservation through ecodevelopment and not go to the State Exchequer as specified in 2.1.5 above.

2.1.7 The fund shall be administered by the Tiger Conservation Foundations with the Tourism Industry having a say in how and where this fund is to be utilized, and mechanisms for which need to be worked out at specific tiger reserves. The fund shall be used for all the villages located within or adjacent to the tiger reserves. Every State Government shall notify the rate of local conservation fee within a year from the date of notification of these Guidelines. The rate of fee shall be revised periodically taking into consideration the cost of operation. The rationale for a local conservation fee should be clearly explained to the public at large, through clear signages at local tourist facilities. The State Government shall put in place a transparent mechanism for utilisation of these funds involving the tiger reserve management through the Tiger Conservation Foundations and Gram Sabhas.

2.1.8. A Local Advisory Committee (hereinafter referred to as LAC) shall be constituted for each tiger reserve by the State Government. The LAC shall have the following functions, namely:

(a) to review the tourism strategy with respect to the tiger reserve and make recommendations to the State Government;
(b) to ensure computation of reserve specific carrying capacity and its implementation through periodic reviews;
(c) to ensure site specific norms on buildings and infrastructures in areas inside and close to tiger reserves, keeping in view the corridor value and ecological aesthetics;
(d) to advise local self Government and State Government on issues relating to development of tourism in and around tiger reserves;
(e) monitor regularly (at least half yearly) all tourist facilities in and around tiger reserves vis-à-vis environmental clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employees, etc., for suggesting mitigation and retrofitting measures if needed;
(f) monitor regularly activities of tour operators to ensure that they do not cause disturbance to animals while taking visitors into the tiger reserves;
(g) to encourage tourism industry to augment employment opportunities for members of local communities.

2.1.9. Local Advisory Committee shall consist of:

(a) Divisional Commissioner or an officer of equivalent rank to be nominated by the State Government - Chairperson;
(b) Member/s of the State Legislature representing the area comprising of the concerned tiger reserve
(c) District Collector/s
(d) Tiger Reserve Field Director (Member Secretary)
(e) Local Territorial Divisional Forests Officers
(f) Honorary Wildlife Warden (if present)
(g) Official of State Tourism Department
(h) Official of the State Tribal Department
(i) one Block Development Officer or Sub Divisional Magistrate to be nominated by the State Government
(j) two Members of Local Panchayats to be nominated by the State Government

(k) one Wildlife scientist to be nominated by the State Government

(l) one Social scientist to be nominated by the State Government

(m) one representative of the tourism sector to be nominated by the State Government

(n) two local conservationists to be nominated by the State Government

(o) two representative from a local, registered Civil Society Institution to be nominated by the State Government

(p) Provided that the Gram Sabhas and in case of North Eastern States, the traditional village councils shall be recognized as equivalent to Panchayat Members, wherever such councils exist.

2.1.10 For tourism in a tiger reserve, the Tiger Conservation Foundation shall be the overseeing authority.

2.1.11 Terms of reference and tenure of the Local Advisory Committees shall be determined by the State Government.

2.2. Tiger Reserve Management in the context of tourism.

2.2.1 The Chief Wildlife Warden of the State shall ensure that each tiger reserve prepares a tourism plan, as part of the Tiger Conservation Plan vis-à-vis the technical Guidelines of the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The plan shall inter alia, include identification of corridor connectivity and important wildlife habitats and mechanisms to secure them. This site-specific tourism plan forming part of the Tiger Conservation Plan shall be approved as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Prior to this approval, no new infrastructure for tourism (except for minor alterations in existing modest home stays) shall be allowed to be developed in and around tiger reserves.

2.2.2 The tourism plan shall, inter alia, include a monitoring mechanism, estimated carrying capacity (a suggested model mechanism to calculate carrying capacity, is provided in Annexure-I and Annexure-II, which may be modified on a site specific basis), tourism zones and demarcation of the area open to tourism on the basis of objective and scientific criteria.

2.2.3. The tourism plan should be consistent with the State Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy and shall also be approved by the LAC and the State Government.

2.2.4 The plan shall:

(i) identify (using landscape ecological principles and tools) and monitor the ecologically sensitive areas surrounding tiger reserves, in order to ensure the ecological integrity of corridor and buffer areas, and prevent corridor encroachment;

(ii) assess carrying capacity of the tiger reserve, at three levels: physical, real and effective or permissible carrying capacity of visitors and vehicles as well as residential facilities in and around the tiger reserve (in accordance with Annexure-I, Annexure-II). On the lines of the illustrative calculation provided for vehicular tourist visitation, carrying capacity needs to be computed on a site specific basis for tourist visitation involving elephant, boat and foot travel. Explore the possibility of technological tools (Global Positioning System, wireless, etc.) to manage traffic and spacing of tourist vehicles within tiger

reserves;

(iii) set a ceiling level on number of visitors allowed to enter a tiger reserve at any given time, based on the carrying capacity of the habitat;

(iv) indicate the area open to tourism in the reserves to be designated as 'eco-tourism zone';

(v) ensure visitor entry into tiger reserves through vehicles registered with the tiger reserve management, accompanied by authorised guide;

(vi) develop a participatory community-based tourism strategy, in collaboration with local communities, to ensure long-term local-community benefit-sharing, and promotion of activities run by local communities.

(vii) develop codes and standards for privately-operated tourist facilities located in the vicinity of core or critical tiger habitats, eco-sensitive zones or buffer areas, with a view to, inter alia, ensure benefit and income to local communities;

(viii) develop monitoring mechanisms to assess impact of tourism activities on the wildlife and its habitat so as to minimize them;

(ix) develop generic guidelines for environmentally acceptable and culturally appropriate practices, and for all new constructions;

(x) set up lists of Do's and Don'ts for visitors;

(xi) provide for subsidized visits of students while fostering educational extension activities.

2.2.5. In the case of human animal conflicts, compensation shall be paid within the period as per Citizen's Charter, apart from immediate payment of ex gratia.

2.2.6. All tourism activities shall take place only in delineated 'tourism zones' indicated in the tourism plan. The vacant posts in tiger reserves shall be filled up since the staff is also required to manage some tourism in addition to their regular duties.

2.2.7. Tigers in India occur across varied habitats that range from high elevation mountain subtropical forests, tropical wet evergreen forests, mangrove swamps, tropical moist or dry deciduous forests and alluvial floodplain grasslands. The densities of large ungulates, the main prey of tigers, vary from 2 to over 60 animals per km^2 among these different habitats. Breeding tigress's are territorial, and the size of their territories adjust to prey density so as to successfully raise cubs. Male tiger territories cover the territories of two to four breeding tigress territories. Due to variation in habitat specific prey density, breeding tigress territories range from 20 to 200 km^2 in India. For a demographically viable population it is essential to have a core area that harbours a minimum of 20 to 25 breeding tigresses. For long-term genetic viability the minimum effective population size is believed to be about 500 individuals. Due to the variability in breeding tigress territory size and thus breeding tiger density, the core area needed can be generalized to be between 800-1200 km^2. This core and surrounding buffer can then sustain a population of about 75 to 100 individual tigers to attain demographic viability. However, genetic viability is possible only through corridor connectivity within the larger landscape where dispersing individual tigers ensure genetic mixing between different source populations (tiger reserves) in a metapopulation framework. Current tourism zones where only tourist visits are permitted and there are no consumptive uses, tiger density and recruitment does not seem to be impacted. For this reason permitting up to 20% of the core/ critical tiger habitat as a tourism zone should not have an adverse effect on the tiger biology needs, which is subject to adherence to all the prescriptions made in these Guidelines.

2.2.7.1. There is also a need for fostering the buffer and peripheral areas for carrying out the greater part of ecotourism to benefit local communities.

2.2.8. Conservation of the tiger, our National animal, is the paramount objective of tiger reserves and generating public support through regulated tourism is an invaluable tool for harnessing public and community support for tiger conservation. Regulated tourism results in enhanced awareness and is of educational value especially for the younger generation. Non-consumptive, regulated, low-impact tourism, could be permitted within core or critical tiger habitat without in any way compromising the sprit of core/critical tiger habitat for tiger conservation. With this importance of tourism in tiger conservation in mind, it is recommended that a maximum of 20% of the core or critical tiger habitat usage (not exceeding the present usage) for regulated, low-impact tourist visitation may be permitted. In case the current usage exceeds 20%, the Local Advisory Committee may decide on a timeframe for bringing down the usage to 20%. Such area may be demarcated as tourism zone and there should be strict adherence to site specific carrying capacity. Restoration of buffer forest areas shall be done through its unified control under the respective Field Directors of tiger reserves vis-à-vis the Guidelines of the Project Tiger and the National Tiger Conservation Authority. Further, no new tourism infrastructure shall be created in the core areas. Existing residential infrastructure inside core or critical tiger habitats shall be strictly regulated to adhere to low ecological impacts as decided by the Local Advisory Committee on a site specific basis.

2.2.8.1. Any core area in a tiger reserve from which relocation has been carried out, shall not be used for tourism infrastructure.

2.2.9. Forest dwellers who have been relocated from core or critical tiger habitat to the buffer shall be given priority in terms of livelihood generation activities related to community-based ecotourism in the tiger reserve. Tiger reserve management shall make a special effort in this regard, besides a periodic review to ensure its compliance.

2.2.10. Tourism infrastructure shall conform to environment-friendly, low-impact aesthetic architecture, including solar energy, waste recycling, rainwater harvesting, natural cross-ventilation, proper sewage disposal and merging with the surrounding habitat. Violations of these norms will be appropriately dealt with by the LAC. Any violation of the guidelines will be referred to the appropriate authorities under intimation to the NTCA, for taking action in accordance to the relevant provisions of the law.

2.2.11. The District Revenue and tiger reserve authorities shall ensure that all tourist facilities within a zone of influence (to be identified by the LAC) in the context of core/critical tiger habitats in tiger reserves must adhere to all environmental clearances, noise pollution norms, and are non-polluting, blending in with surroundings. Severe penalties must be imposed for non-compliance.

2.2.12. Permanent tourist facilities located inside core or critical tiger habitat, which are being used for wildlife tourism shall be phased out on a time frame decided by the LAC. Strict plans ensuring low impact adherence by these facilities shall be developed and approved by the LAC for implementation. There shall be no privately run facilities such as catering, etc., inside the core or critical tiger habitat where night

stay is permitted. Such existing facilities if any, are to be run by the Tiger Conservation Foundations.

2.2.13. All tourism facilities located within the zone of influence (as determined by the LAC) in the context of the tiger reserve shall adhere to pollution norms (noise, solid waste, air and water, etc.), under the respective laws or rules for the time being in force. Outdoor high intensity illumination shall not be utilized as it disturbs nocturnal wild animal activities.

2.2.14. There shall be a complete ban on burying, burning or otherwise disposing non- biodegradable or toxic waste in and around the tiger reserve. Proper plan for disposal of degradable waste shall be developed and strictly implemented.

2.2.15. Management of habitat to inflate animal abundance for tourism purposes shall not be practiced within the core or critical habitat. Visitors shall keep a minimum distance of more than 20 meter from all wildlife; cordoning, luring or feeding of any wildlife shall be prohibited. Minimum distance between vehicles while spotting wildlife shall be maintained at 50 meters. Vehicles shall not monopolize a wildlife sighting for more than 15 minutes.

2.2.16. To avoid the number of visitors and vehicles exceeding carrying capacity, tiger reserve managers shall establish an advance booking system to control tourist and vehicle numbers. Rules of booking shall be transparent and, violators shall be penalized.

2.2.17. Tiger reserve authorities shall delineate an adequate and appropriate area for the visitor facility outside the protected area.

2.2.18. Tourism activities in tiger reserves shall be under the overall guidance of the respective Tiger Conservation Foundations and the LACs.

2.3. Tourist facilities and Tour operators.

2.3.1. Tourism infrastructure must conform to environment-friendly, low-impact, low height aesthetic architecture; renewable including solar energy, waste recycling, water management, natural cross-ventilation, no use of asbestos, discharge of only treated sewage, no air pollution, minimal outdoor lighting, and merging with the surrounding landscape.

2.3.2. The use of battery operated vehicles shall be encouraged to minimize pollution wherever terrain permits.

2.3.3 A 'curriculum' shall be developed for training of guides and drivers in the art, craft and ethics of wildlife tourism, resulting in certification. All guides and drivers shall compulsorily go through a short course in interpretation and rules and regulations followed by an oral examination before being certified by the Tiger Conservation Foundation. Courses may be scheduled during the non-tourist season. All certified guides and drivers shall wear appropriately designed uniforms with name tags and badges. This will instil a sense of pride, discipline and accountability. Prior to every tourist season, certified guides and drivers shall go through a refresher course or workshop. They shall also build up their capacity to identify birds and provide natural history information on other species, to slowly wean them away from a tiger-centric obsession. A periodic assessment of their

STR Tiger Conservation Plan: 2023-24 to 2032-33, Page No. 95

performance shall be reviewed by the LAC before reissuing their licences.

2.3.4. All tourist facilities falling within the zone of influence of a tiger reserve shall be reviewed regularly by the Local Advisory Committee vis-à-vis environmental clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employees, etc., for suggesting mitigation and retrofitting measures if needed.

2.3.5. All tourist facilities, old and new shall aim to generate at least 50% of their total energy and fuel requirements from alternate energy sources that may include solar and biogas.

2.3.6. The use of wood as fuel shall be prohibited, except for campfires for which wood must be procured from State Forest Department or the Forest Development Corporation depots.

2.3.7. In order to allow free passage to wildlife, developments shall be sensitive to the conservation of flora and fauna, and the corridor value of the area in and around tiger reserves.

2.3.8. Tourist facilities and tour operators shall not cause disturbance to animals while taking visitors on nature trails.

2.3.9. Any violation of the guidelines shall be referred to the appropriate authorities under intimation to the National Tiger Conservation Authority, for taking action in accordance to the relevant provisions of the law.

2.4. Temple and Pilgrimage Boards.

2.4.1. Pilgrim sites located inside tiger reserves shall be in accordance with the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent any further expansion. This shall be periodically reviewed by the LAC.

2.4.2. All transit camps and places of stay for such pilgrimage shall be restricted to nominated days in a year. The protected area managers shall work with the temple authorities to develop a system for controlling the number of pilgrims so as to maintain the ecological integrity of the area. This mechanism shall be developed within three years of the notification of these Guidelines.

2.4.3. All rules relating to tourism facilities including noise, building design, use of alternate energy and free passage to wildlife shall apply to such pilgrim facilities.

2.4.4 Temple boards shall negotiate terms of revenue sharing with local communities and channel a minimum of 10 percent of gross revenue collected into development of local communities through the Gram Sabha.

2.4.5 The tourist operators, drivers and temple controlling authorities shall be given an exposure on the value of forest ecosystem and their ecological services and alongwith the do's and don'ts during visits to forests and tiger reserves.

2.5 These Guidelines shall be applicable to the tiger reserves notified under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The State Government shall lay down Guidelines on similar lines for tourism in other protected areas.

2.6 Contravention of any provision of these guidelines or conditions laid therein by any person or organization shall be liable of an offence under sub-section (2) of 38-O of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

ANNEXURE-I

ESTIMATION OF CARRYING CAPACITY*

(Illustrative Calculation for vehicle based tourist visitation, Example: Kanha Tiger Reserve)

(a) **Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC):** This is the "maximum number of visitors that can physically fit into a defined space, over a particular time". It is expressed as:

PCC = A X V/a X RF
Where, A = available area for public use
V/a = one visitor / M^2
Rf = rotation factor (number of visits per day)

In order to measure the PCC to Kanha, the following criteria must be taken into account:

Only vehicular movements on forest roads are permitted
The "standing area" is not relevant, but "closeness" between vehicles is important
There is a required distance of at least 500 m (1/2km.) between 2 vehicles to avoid dust (2 vehicles / km.)
At least 3 ½ hours are needed for a single park excursion
The protected area is open to tourists for 9 months in a year and 9 hours per day

Linear road lengths within the tourist zone are more relevant than area, and the total lengths are:

Kanha	107.20 km.
Kisli	72.56 km.
Mukki	103 km.
Total	282.76 or 283 km.

Due to constant vehicular use, the entire road length of 283 km. is prone to erosion, out of which around 90 km. is affected more

$$\text{Rotation Factor (Rf)} = \frac{\text{Opening period}}{\text{Average time of one visit}}$$

Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC) = 283 km. x 2 vehicles / km. x 2.6

= 1471.6 or 1472 visits / day

* Hector Ceballos-Lascurain 1992-Tourism, ecotourism, and protected areas, IV World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

(b) **Real Carrying Capacity (RCC):** RCC is the maximum permissible number of visits to a site, once the "reductive factors" (corrective) derived from the particular characteristics of the site have been applied to the PCC. These "reductive factors" (corrective) are based on biophysical, environmental, ecological, social and management variables.

$$RCC = PCC - Cf_1 - Cf_2 \text{ ---------- } Cf_n,$$

Where Cf is a corrective factor expressed as a percentage. Thus, the formula for calculating RCC is:

$$RCC = PCC \times \frac{100 - Cf_1}{100} \times \frac{100 - Cf_2}{100} \times \ldots\ldots\ldots 100 - Cf_n$$

Corrective Factors are "site-specific", and are expressed in percentage as below:

$$Cf = \frac{M_l}{M_t} \times 100$$

Where: Cf = corrective factor
M_l = limiting magnitude of the variable
M_t = total magnitude of the variable

(i) Road erosion: Here the susceptibility of the site is taken into account.

Total road length = 283 km. (M_t)
Medium erosion sink = 50 km. (weighting factor: 2)
High erosion risk = 40 km. (weighting factor: 3)
$M_l = 50 \times 2 + 40 \times 3 = 100 + 120 = 220$ km.
$M_t = 283$ km.

$$Cfe = \frac{220}{283} \times 100 = 77.8 \text{ or } 78\%$$

(ii) Disturbance to Wildlife: Here, species that are prone to disturbance owing to visitation are considered. The Central Indian barasingha, a highly endangered, endemic species found only in Kanha has a courtship period of about 1 month in winter, during which it is extremely sensitive to disturbance. Likewise, the peak courtship activity for spotted deer lasts for two months before the onset of regular monsoon. As far as tigers are concerned, newborns are seen between March and May and also during the rains; hence an average value of two months in a year can be considered as the matter phase.

$$\text{Corrector Factor (Cf)} = \frac{\text{limiting months / year}}{\text{12 months / year}} \times 100$$

Corrective Factor for barasingha

$$Cf\ w_1 = \frac{1}{9} \times 100 = 11.1\%$$

राज्याचे निसर्ग पर्यटनाबाबतचे धोरण
(Eco -Tourism Policy)

महाराष्ट्र शासन
महसूल व वन विभाग
शासन निर्णय क्र.डब्ल्यूएलपी-२०१२/प्र.क्र.३०९/फ-१
मंत्रालय, मुंबई ४०० ०३२.
दिनांक ०९ नोव्हेंबर, २०१२.

वाचा :- १) शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग, क्र.डब्ल्यूएलपी-१००२/प्र.क्र.५३/फ-१, दि.२०/०२/२००८
२) शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग, क्र.बैठक-२०११/प्र.क्र.१७४/फ-५, दि.२४/१०/२०११
३) शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग, क्र.बैठक-२०११/प्र.क्र.१७४/फ-५, दि.५/१२/२०११
४) राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नवी दिल्ली यांचे पत्र क्र.१५-३१/२०१२-एनटीसीए, दि.१५/१०/२०१२.
५) मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचा स्पेशल लिव्ह टू अपिल सिव्हिल नंबर २१३३९/२०११ मधील निर्णय दिनांक १६/१०/२०१२

प्रस्तावना :-

महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या सुरक्षित क्षेत्रात ६ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, ४१ अभयारण्य व १ संवर्धन राखीव क्षेत्राचा समावेश आहे. या पैकी, अभयारण्य व राष्ट्रीय उद्यान यांचा समावेश असलेले १) ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, २) पेंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, ३) मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व ४) सहयाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प असे एकूण ४ व्याघ्र प्रकल्प आहेत. संदर्भ क्र.१ वरील शासन निर्णयान्वये राज्याचे निसर्ग पर्यटनाबाबत धोरण जाहीर करण्यात आले असून सदरहू धोरणाच्या अनुषंगाने संदर्भ क्र. २ व ३ अन्वये कार्यान्वित शासन निर्णय निर्गमित करण्यात आले आहेत.

सदरहू धोरणाप्रमाणे निसर्ग पर्यटन राबविण्यात येत होते. तथापि व्याघ्र प्रकल्पामध्ये पर्यटनासंबधी दाखल जनहित याचिका क्र.२१३३९/२०११ मध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्णयाच्या अनुषंगाने व वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, १९७२ च्या कलम ३८ O(१),(C) मधील व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील निसर्ग पर्यटनासंबधी नियम करण्याचे केंद्रशासनाने प्रदत्त अधिकारास अनुसरुन केंद्र शासनाच्या पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालयाच्या, राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, नवी दिल्ली यांनी दिनांक १५/१०/२०१२ च्या अधिसूचनान्वये व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतासाठी मार्गदर्शन तत्त्वे जाहिर केली आहेत.

राज्य शासनाने जाहिर केलेले निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरण व केंद्रशासनाने व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतासाठी जाहीर केलेल्या मार्गदर्शन सूचना या बहुतांशी सुसंगत असून काही नवीन बाबींचा राज्याच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरणात समावेश केल्याने राज्याचे निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरण व केंद्र शासनाची मार्गदर्शक तत्वांमध्ये एकसुत्रता येईल.

शासन निर्णय :-

केंद्र शासनाच्या पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालयाच्या, राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, नवी दिल्ली यांच्या दिनांक १५/१०/२०१२ च्या अधिसूचनान्वये व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतासाठी अधिसूचित केलेली मार्गदर्शन तत्त्वे खालील विशिष्ट बाबींसह राज्यात लागू करण्यात येत आहे :-

(१) व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या भोवतालच्या क्षेत्रातील पर्यटन (सोयीसुविधा) उद्योगाकडून रु.५००/- ते रु.३०००/- या दरम्यान प्रति कक्ष / प्रतिमाह या दराने कंझर्व्हेशन फी आकारुन व तत्संबधी निर्णय घेवून त्यापासून मिळणारे आर्थिक उत्पन्नातून स्थानिक जनतेचे चिरस्थाई उपजिवीकेचा विकास करणे व वन्यप्राणी संरक्षणाच्या उपाययोजना करणेबाबत केंद्र शासनाच्या मार्गदर्शक सूचनेत नमुद आहे. या संदर्भात तूर्त व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रांच्या बफर क्षेत्रातील सर्व पर्यटन उद्योग संबधी निवास सुविधांवर खालीलप्रमाणे कंझर्व्हेशन फी आकारण्यास शासनाची मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

अ.क्र.	सुविधेचा प्रकार	कंझर्व्हेशन फी प्रति कक्ष प्रति माह (रुपये)
१	होम स्टे म्हणजे स्थानिक गावकरी जे बफर झोनमधील रहिवासी आहेत त्यांचे राहत्या घरात पर्यटक निवास व्यवस्था	निरंक
२	कम्युनिटी स्टे म्हणजे ग्रामपरिसर विकास समिती / ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सामूहिक मालकीची पर्यटक निवास व्यवस्था	निरंक
३	शासनाचे अंगीकृत उपक्रम किंवा खाजगी खाजगी हॉटेल्स/रिसोर्टस (१० कक्ष पर्यंत)	५००/-
४	खाजगी हॉटेल्स/रिसोर्टस (१० कक्षाच्या वरील)	७५०/-

संबंधितांनी प्रत्येक त्रैमासिक (Quarter) संपताच १५ दिवसांचे आंत वरीलप्रमाणे कंझर्व्हेशन फी संबंधित व्याघ्र संवर्धन फाऊंडेशनचे बँक खात्यात जमा करावी. तसे न केल्यास संबंधित क्षेत्र संचालक हे सदर बाब स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीचे निदर्शनास आणून देतील व सदर समिती यासंदर्भात योग्य निर्णय घेतील.

(२) स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची रचना खालील प्रमाणे राहील :-

स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती

अ.क्र.	सदस्य	पद
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, किंवा राज्य सरकार यांनी नियुक्ती केलेले सम पदस्थ अधिकारी	अध्यक्ष
२	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील राज्य विधीमंडळ सदस्य	सदस्य
३	जिल्हाधिकारी	सदस्य
४	क्षेत्र संचालक व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	सदस्य सचिव
५	उप वनसंरक्षक, (प्रादेशिक)	सदस्य
६	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक (असल्यास)	सदस्य
७	राज्य पर्यटन विभागाचे अधिकारी	सदस्य
८	आदिवासी विकास विभागाचे अधिकारी	सदस्य
९	एक गटविकास अधिकारी किंवा उप विभागीय दंडाधिकारी	सदस्य
१०	स्थानिक पंचायत समितीचे दोन सदस्य	सदस्य
११	एक वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य

राज्याचे निसर्ग पर्यटनाबाबतचे धोरण
(Eco-Tourism Policy)

महाराष्ट्र शासन
महसूल व वन विभाग
शासन निर्णय क्र.डब्ल्युएलपी-2012/प्र.क्र.309/फ-1
मंत्रालय, मंत्रालय 400 032.
दिनांक : 21 जानेवारी 2013.

वाचा :- 1) शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग, क्र.डब्ल्यूएलपी-1012/प्र.क्र.309/फ-1, दिनांक 09.11.2012.

2) राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरणाने दिनांक 19.11.2012 अन्वये प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) आणि

मुख्य वन्यजीव रक्षक, मध्य प्रदेश यांना उद्देशुन लिहिलेले पत्र.

प्रस्तावना :-

व्याघ्र प्रकल्पामध्ये पर्यटनासंबंधी दाखल जनहित याचिका क्र.21339/2011 मध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्णयाच्या अनुषंगाने व वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 च्या कलम 38 O(1),(C) मधील व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील निसर्ग पर्यटनासंबंधी नियम करण्याचे केंद्र शासनाने प्रदत्त अधिकारास अनुसरुन केंद्र शासनाच्या पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालयाच्या, राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, नवी दिल्ली यांनी दिनांक 15/10/2012 च्या अधिसूचनामध्ये व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्यांचे सभोवतासाठी मार्गदर्शन तत्त्वे जाहिर केली आहेत. त्यानुसार संदर्भ (1) अन्वये दिनांक 09.11.2012 रोजी शासन निर्णय निर्गमित करण्यात आला आहे.

तथापि, संदर्भ क्रमांक (2) अन्वये राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरणाने दिनांक 19.11.2012 अन्वये प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) आणि मुख्य वन्यजीव रक्षक, मध्य प्रदेश यांना उद्देशून लिहिलेल्या पत्रात नव्याने मार्गदर्शक सूचनेसंदर्भात स्पष्टीकरण केले आहे. त्यानुसार संदर्भ (1) येथील दिनांक 09.11.2012 रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयात सुधारणा करण्याच्या निर्देश प्रधान सचिव (वने) यांनी दिले आहेत.

शासन निर्णय :-

संदर्भ (1) येथील दिनांक 09.11.2012 रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयान्वये केंद्र शासनाच्या पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालयाच्या, राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, नवी दिल्ली यांच्या दिनांक 15/10/2012 च्या अधिसूचनान्वये व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतासाठी अधिसूचित केलेली मार्गदर्शन तत्त्वे खालील विशिष्ट बाबींसह राज्यात लागू करण्यात आली आहे. सदर शासन निर्णयात परिच्छेद 5 मधील 5(अ)(i)(ii) येथे खालीलप्रमाणे दोन पर्याय देण्यात आले आहेत :-

(5) व्याघ्र प्रकल्पांच्या क्षेत्र संचालकांनी व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन आराखड्याचे प्रारुप दिनांक 30 नोव्हेंबर, 2012 पर्यंत तयार करावे. सदर आराखड्यामध्ये व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या कोर क्षेत्रातील कमाल 20% पर्यंतचे क्षेत्र निसर्ग पर्यटनासाठी अनुज्ञेय करता येईल.

अ) सदर क्षेत्राचे नियोजन करीत असताना खालीलपैकी कुठलाही एक पर्याय वापरण्यात यावा.

i) ज्या रस्त्यावर पर्यटकांना वन्यजीव पाहणी करण्याची परवानगी दिली असेल त्या रस्त्याच्या दोन्ही बाजूस 200 मीटर क्षेत्र सिमांकन करुन असे क्षेत्र कोर क्षेत्राच्या 20% पेक्षा जास्त क्षेत्र नसले पाहिजे अथवा

ii) ज्या कम्पार्टमेंट मधून पर्यटन रस्ते जातात त्या संपूर्ण कम्पार्टमेंटचे क्षेत्रफळ 20% च्या मर्यादेत असावे.

2. सदर शासन निर्णयातील परिच्छेद 5 मधील 5(अ)(i)(ii) ऐवजी राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरणाने दिनांक 19.11.2012 अन्वये ठरवून दिलेले खालील दोन पर्याय विचारात घेऊन, निसर्ग पर्यटन आराखडा तयार करण्यात यावा.

i) ज्या रस्त्यावर पर्यटकांना वन्यजीव पाहणी करण्याची परवानगी दिली असेल अशा व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील रस्त्याच्या एकूण लांबी गुणीले दोन्ही बाजूस 20 मीटरचे क्षेत्र

अथवा

ii) ज्या प्रकरणी वन कक्ष (कम्पार्टमेंट) मधील रस्त्यांचे जाळे सलग असून रस्त्यांमधील अंतर कमी असेल, अशा प्रकरणी त्या संपूर्ण कम्पार्टमेटचे क्षेत्रफळ निसर्ग पर्यटनासाठी विचारात घ्यावे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

(विजय सुर्यवंशी)
विशेष कार्य अधिकारी
महसूल व वन विभाग

प्रति,

मा. मुख्यमंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई यांचे प्रधान सचिव
मा. उपमुख्यमंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई यांचे सचिव
मा.मंत्री (वने), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई यांचे खाजगी सचिव
मा.मंत्री (पर्यावरण), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई यांचे खाजगी सचिव
मा. राज्यमंत्री (वने), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई यांचे खाजगी सचिव
मा.आमदार श्री. संजय देवतळे
मा.आमदार श्री. विजय वडेट्टीवार
मा.आमदार श्री. नाना श्यामकुळे
मा.आमदार श्री. केवलराम काळे
मा.आमदार श्री. आशिष जायस्वाल
मुख्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
प्रधान सचिव, नियोजन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
प्रधान सचिव, वित्त विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई

Establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve in the State.

Government of Maharashtra
Revenue & Forest Department
Government Resolution No.WLP 10-11/CR- 260 /F-1
Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032.
Dated:- 8 November, 2011.

Read:- 1) Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Notification No. S.O 1008 (E), Dated: 22.6.2007.
2) Government Notification No.WLP 10-08/CR- 232 /F-1, Dated 5.1.2008.
3) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Maharashtra State, Nagpur letter No.Desk-23(2)/1407/2011-12, Dated 29.07.2011.

Background:-

As per section 38 X of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, the State Government is required to establish a Tiger Conservation Foundation for Tiger Reserves in order to facilitate and support their management for conservation of tiger and biodiversity and to take initiatives in eco development by involvement of people in such development process. Accordingly the Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests vide its notification referred above has issued detailed guidelines for the purpose of Regulation of Tiger Conservation Foundation. Based on the said guidelines the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Maharashtra State, Nagpur vide his letter referred above has submitted a proposal for establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.

The proposal submitted by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Maharashtra State, Nagpur was under the consideration of the Government. Accordingly the Government of Maharashtra hereby resolves as follows.

Government Resolution:-

The approval of the Government of Maharashtra is hereby accorded its for establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. The foundation shall be registered under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950. The Trust deeds for the foundation is appended herewith.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra.

(Vijay Suryavanshi)
Officer on Special Duty
Revenue & Forest Department.

To :
1) Private Secretary to Minister (Forest), Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032.
2) Principal Secretary (Forests), Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032.
3) Chief Wildlife Warden & Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) M. S, Nagpur.

Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

87

314 (902)

SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE FOUNDATION.

THIS DECLARATION OF TRUST is made at ..... on this ..... day of ..... 2011, by the Board of Trustees (the First members of the board of Trust) consisting of, the following members, namely;

1. Hon'ble Minister (Forest), Govt. of Maharashtra.
2. Principal Secretary (Forests) Govt. of Maharashtra
3. Chief Wildlife Warden & Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) M S, Nagpur.
4. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests , (HOFF) MS, Nagpur.
5. Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (BPD), Nagpur.
6. Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, (Wildlife) West , Mumbai
7. Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, (Eco Tourism and Wildlife Administration) ,Nagpur.
8. Additional Principal Chief Conservative of Forests, (Protection) Nagpur
9. Chief Conservator of Forests, (Teritorial) Kolhapur
10. Field Director, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur

(Hereinafter called the TRUSTEES which expression shall unless excluded by or repugnant to the content be deemed to include their successors and assignees)

WHEREAS, the TRUSTEES have deeply felt it necessary to launch a sustainable strategy with regard to, management of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur Maharashtra and taking into consideration the vast experience and sustained efforts of various agencies and committees functioning in the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve and adjoining areas, at grass root level,

AND WHEREAS, the TRUSTEES have felt that a facilitating agency called the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation' Kolhapur (M.S.) should be established for conservation of rich natural heritage and bio-diversity of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur, Maharashtra by focusing concerted efforts on Nature education, Wildlife Research, Eco-Development, Eco Tourism, Sustainable livelihood of local people etc. so that this cause should be perpetuated and promoted further and beyond the governmental assistance and support, in a sustainable way,

WHEREAS, the Trustees are executing this deed of Trust after due deliberation and as a result of discussions held, in this respect.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSES AND DECLARES AS FOLLOWS:

1. Constitution of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Foundation

1) The name of the TRUST shall be the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation which hereafter will be referred to as the 'The Foundation'.
2) The head office of the Foundation shall be located at Kolhapur, in Kolhapur, District, Maharashtra.
3) Area of operation of the Foundation shall be at Sahyadri Tiger Reserve and its adjoining Landscape.

Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

2. Aims and Objectives of the Foundation

- The aim of the Foundation shall be to facilitate and support the tiger re... management for conservation of tiger and biodiversity, through pro... stakeholder participation as per approved management plans, and to engage... similar initiatives in adjoining landscapes, consistent with the national an... state legislations.

- For the furtherance of the said objectives, the functions of the Foundation shall be undertaken through the implementing agency and its staff and o... sponsored or supported by, it or through other institutions, agencies o... individuals collaborated by the implementing agency.

- To achieve the above said aim, the Foundation shall have the following objectives, namely:

a) To facilitate ecological, economic, social and cultural development in the tiger reserve and adjoining landscape.

b) To provide support to safeguard the natural environment in tiger ... and relevant places in the entire region.

c) To facilitate creation of and or maintenance of such assets as felt necessa... for fulfilling the above stated objectives.

d) To solicit technical, financial, social and other support required for vari... activities of the Foundation for achieving the objectives from dive... sources in conformity with the law.

e) To support eco-development, ecotourism, research, environm... education, training management and advisory aspects in the above related fields to support the implementing agency; and

f) Anything incidental or ancillary to the above for furthering the abo... objectives.

3. Governing Body of the Foundation

1) The Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation shall have a g... body for giving overall policy guidance and direction to the Sahya... Reserve Conservation Foundation.

2) The Governing body of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Conservation F... shall consist of the following members namely :-

1. Hon'ble Minister (Forests), Govt. of Maharashtra.
2. Principal Secretary (Forests) Govt. of Maharashtra
3. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests , (HOEF) MS, Nagpur.

Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

4.	Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, (Wildlife) West Mumbai.	Member
5.	Chief Conservator of Forests, (Wildlife) Nasik (T) Kolhapur	Member
6.	Field Director, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur.	Member
7.	Deputy Director/ ACF Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.	Member.
8.	One nominee of BNHS, Mumbai.	Member
9.	One nominee of Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.	Member
10.	Representative of Zilla Parishad, Sangli.	Member
11.	Representative of Zilla Parishad, Satara.	Member
12.	Representative of Eco-development Committee,	Member
13.	Member of Legislative Assembly, Patan Dist. Satara.	Member
14.	Member of Legislative Assembly, Shirala, Dist. Sangli.	M. Secretary
15.	Chief Wildlife Warden and Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) M.S. Nagpur.	

4. Cessation of Membership

A member of the Governing Body becomes a member by reason of the office of appointment he/she holds. His/ her membership of the Governing Body shall terminate when he/she ceases to hold that office, post or appointment.

5. Tenure of Nominated Members

The tenure of nominated member shall be for period of three years from the date of his nomination.

6. Powers and Functions of the Governing Body

The Governing Body shall have the following powers and perform the following functions, namely;

a) make over all policy of the Foundation in consonance with the provisions of the Act;

b) consider and approve the balance sheet and audited accounts of the Foundation;

c) consider and approve the Annual Report of the Foundation.

d) Approve the work plan, fund flow, Annual Budget of the Foundation;

e) Make amendment in the deed of trust, which may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Government.

f) Approve the "Operations Manual" of the Foundation;

g) Coordinate between different departments and other institutions and non Governmental organizations to achieve the objectives of the Foundations.

h) Frame rules and regulations under the provisions of the trust of deed for managing the affairs of the Foundations.

Scanned with CamScanner
STR Tiger Conservation Plan: 2023-24 to 2032-33, Page No. 106
Scanned with CamScanner

i) Take all policy decisions regarding fund raising, investment and budget of the Foundation.

j) Suspend, terminate or effect any other procedures on any Project or activity undertaken by the Foundation; and

k) Perform such other functions as may necessary to achieve the objectives of the trust.

7. Proceedings of the Governing Body

The meeting of the Governing Body shall be held in the following manner, namely:-

i) the meetings of the Governing Body shall be held at least once in a year preferably in the first month of the financial year;

ii) every meeting of the Governing Body shall be called in writing by and under the signature of the Member-Secretary of the Governing Body through a prior notice of fifteen days containing a summary of the business to be transacted in such meeting;

iii) any inadvertent omission to give notice to, or the non-receipt of notice of any meeting by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting;

iv) if the President is not present in the meeting of the Governing Body, the Vice-President shall preside over the meeting;

v) one third of the members of the Governing Body present shall form the quorum of the Governing Body provided that no quorum shall be necessary in respect of any adjourned meeting;

vi) all disputes in a meeting shall be determined by the division of vote;

vii) the member who is unable to attend the Governing Body meeting may send his views on the agenda in writing and such expression of opinion shall be taken to be his views on the agenda in writing and such expression of opinion shall be taken to be his vote on the matter concerned; and

viii) the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting shall be recorded and such minutes after approved the signed by the Member Secretary, Governing Body shall be the conclusive proof of the business transacted in the meeting.

Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

9919 . (26)

8. Executive Committee

The affairs of the Foundation shall be administered subject to the rules and regulations and orders of the Foundation, by the Executive Committee, which shall consist of, the following:

a.	Field Director, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve	Chairperson
b.	Deputy Director/ ACF Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.	Member-Secretary
c.	ACF Chandoli National Park	Member
d.	Representative of Eco-development Committee,	Member
e.	Sarpanch of one the villages within the jurisdiction of STR	Member
f.	Range Forest officer, Chandoli	Member
g.	Range Forest officer, Koyna	Member
h.	Range Forest officer, Bamnoli	Member

9. Cessation of Membership

A member of the Executive Committee becomes a member by reason of the office of appointment he/she holds. His/ her membership of the Governing Body shall terminate when he/she ceases to hold that office, post or appointment.

10. Tenure of Nominated Members

The tenure of nominated member shall be for period of two years from the date of his nomination.

11. Functions and Powers of the Executive Committee.

a) To manage the affairs and funds of the Foundation in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Foundation;

b) Endeavor to achieve the objectives of the Foundation and discharge all its functions;

c) Perform such other functions as are assigned to it by the Governing Body.

12. Proceedings of the Executive Committee:

1) Every meeting of the Executive Committee shall be presided over by the Chairperson. Provided that in the absence of the Chairperson the Executive Committee shall elect a Chairman to preside over the meeting.

2) One-half of the total members of the Executive Committee present in the meeting shall constitute the quorum, provided that no quorum shall be necessary in respect of any adjourned meeting.

Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

3) Not less than seven days notice for every meeting of the Executive Committee shall be given to each member of the said Committee, provided that the Chairperson may call an emergency meeting if the situation so warrants.

4) Any inadvertent omission to give notice to or the non-receipt of notice of any meeting by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting.

5) The Executive Committee shall meet as and when necessary but at least once in every month.

6) All disputed issues in the Executive Committee meetings shall be determined by vote among members.

7) Any member who is unable to attend the Executive Committee meeting may send his views on the agenda in writing and such expression of opinion shall be taken to be his vote on the matter concerned.

8) The Executive Committee shall refer any issue for the advice or recommendation to a Sub-Committee constituted by it for the purpose and the Executive Committee shall have the right to override the recommendation or advice given by the Sub-Committee and in doing so, it shall record reasons thereof.

9) The Annual General Body Meeting of the Executive Committee shall be conducted every year and the audited accounts of the previous year and the budget for the current year shall be presented, discussed and approved.

10) The Minutes of the proceedings of the Executive Committee meetings shall be recorded and such minutes after due approval shall be issued by the Secretary.

13. Office and Authorities of the Executive Committee -

1) The Field Director of the Tiger Reserve shall be the Executive Director of the Foundation and he or she shall carryout all administrative and day-to day functions of the Foundation of behalf of the Executive Committee and he shall be the custodian of all records, assets and belongings of the Foundation.

2) The Executive Director shall have the following powers in conformity with the rules of the Foundation; namely:-

(a) to accept contributions on behalf of the Foundation either by Cheque, Demand Draft or other bank instruments or in kind from a person or institutions.

b) to purchase, acquire, take on lease any movable and immovable property for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Foundation.

c) to have control and authority on the general administration of the Foundation.

d) to open and operate accounts with banks.

Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

e) to prosecute, sue and defend all actions at law for and on behalf of Foundation.

(3) The Executive Director shall powers to convene seminars, workshops, etc., and to oversee publications of research materials and books of the Foundation.

(4) The Executive Director shall initiate appropriate actions for the preparation and submission of project proposals on different programmes to be undertaken by the Foundation to various agencies for support.

(5) The Executive Director shall have powers to interact with National and International Agencies for furthering the objectives of the Foundation.

14. Property, Assets and Liabilities –

(1) The income and property of the Foundation, howsoever derived, shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objectives thereof as set-forth above.

(2) No portion of the income and property of the Foundation shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise, howsoever, by way of profit, to the persons who at any point of time have been members of the Foundation or to any of them or to any person claiming through them.

(3) Provided that, nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment of remuneration to any member or any person in return of any service rendered to the Foundation or for any administrative expenses as stipulated in the Operations Manual.

15. Powers of the Government –

The Government may time to time review the functioning of the Foundation and issue such directions, as it may consider necessary in respect of the affairs of the Foundation.

16. Financial Regulations –

A. Funds of the Trust:

The following shall be the various sources of funds for running the affairs of the Foundation in conformity with the rules and regulations of the trust, namely:-

(a) the income generated from levying tourist entry fees and other charges for the services generated out of the Tiger Reserve;

(b) contribution from other sources in terms of specific projects from national as well as international agencies as permitted by law;

Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

(c) grant-in-aids, donation or assistance of any kind from any individuals or organizations including foreign Governments and other external agencies as permitted by law; and

(d) any other activity as permitted by law and in conformity with the rules of the trust.

B. Accounts of Audit :

(a) The Foundation shall maintain proper accounts and prepare annual accounts, comprising of the receipts and payments, statement of liabilities, etc., in such form as may be determined;

(b) The accounts of the Foundation shall be audited annually by the qualified Chartered Accountant, empanelled by the Comptroller Auditor-General of India, approved by the Governing Body;

(c) The audited accounts shall be discussed and approved by the Governing Body in its annual meeting held for the purpose; and

(d) The accounts of the Foundation shall be subjected to the general provisions and directives of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

17. Dissolution of the Foundation –

The Foundation is irrevocable, however, in the event of any circumstance in which it is decided to terminate or dissolve the Foundation, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any assets and property, whatsoever be the same, shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Foundation but shall be dealt with in such manner as the State Government may determine in that behalf.

18. Miscellaneous:-

(1) As and when there is any change in the nomenclature of Ministries, Departments, or institution and designation mentioned, such changes shall automatically stand incorporated in the rules of the Foundation.

(2) Every staff of the Foundation may be sued or prosecuted by the Foundation for any loss or damage caused to the Foundation or its property or for anything done by him detrimental to the interests of the Foundation.

****

Scanned with CamScanner

Scanned with CamScanner

7C1C7.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF the Trustees have executed these presents on the day, month and year above mentioned.

Signature, names and Addresses of the Trustees

In the presence of

1) Signature, Name & Address

2) Signature, Name & Address

Scanned with CamScanner

राज्याचे निसर्ग पर्यटनाबाबतचे धोरण
(Eco -Tourism Policy)

महाराष्ट्र शासन
महसूल व वन विभाग
शासन निर्णय क्र.डब्ल्यूएलपी-२०१२/प्र.क्र.३०९/फ-१
मंत्रालय, मुंबई ४०० ०३२.
दिनांक ०९ नोव्हेंबर, २०१२.

वाचा :- १) शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग, क्र.डब्ल्यूएलपी-१००२/प्र.क्र.५३/फ-१, दि.२०/०२/२००८
२) शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग, क्र.बैठक-२०११/प्र.क्र.१७४/फ-५, दि.२४/१०/२०११
३) शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग, क्र.बैठक-२०११/प्र.क्र.१७४/फ-५, दि.५/१२/२०११
४) राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नवी दिल्ली यांचे पत्र क्र.१५-३१/२०१२-एनटीसीए, दि.१५/१०/२०१२.
५) मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचा स्पेशल लिव्ह टू अपिल सिव्हिल नंबर २१३३९/२०११ मधील निर्णय दिनांक १६/१०/२०१२

प्रस्तावना :-

महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या सुरक्षित क्षेत्रात ६ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, ४१ अभयारण्य व १ संवर्धन राखीव क्षेत्राचा समावेश आहे. या पैकी, अभयारण्य व राष्ट्रीय उद्यान यांचा समावेश असलेले १) ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, २) पेंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, ३) मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व ४) सहयाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प असे एकूण ४ व्याघ्र प्रकल्प आहेत. संदर्भ क्र.१ वरील शासन निर्णयान्वये राज्याचे निसर्ग पर्यटनाबाबत धोरण जाहीर करण्यात आले असून सदरहू धोरणाच्या अनुषंगाने संदर्भ क्र. २ व ३ अन्वये कार्यान्वित शासन निर्णय निर्गमित करण्यात आले आहेत.

सदरहू धोरणाप्रमाणे निसर्ग पर्यटन राबविण्यात येत होते. तथापि व्याघ्र प्रकल्पामध्ये पर्यटनासंबधी दाखल जनहित याचिका क्र.२१३३९/२०११ मध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेल्या निर्णयाच्या अनुषंगाने व वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, १९७२ च्या कलम ३८ O(१),(C) मधील व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील निसर्ग पर्यटनासंबधी नियम करण्याचे केंद्रशासनाने प्रदत्त अधिकारास अनुसरुन केंद्र शासनाच्या पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालयाच्या, राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, नवी दिल्ली यांनी दिनांक १५/१०/२०१२ च्या अधिसूचनान्वये व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतासाठी मार्गदर्शन तत्त्वे जाहिर केली आहेत.

राज्य शासनाने जाहिर केलेले निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरण व केंद्रशासनाने व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतासाठी जाहीर केलेल्या मार्गदर्शन सूचना या बहुतांशी सुसंगत असून काही नवीन बाबींचा राज्याच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरणात समावेश केल्याने राज्याचे निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरण व केंद्र शासनाची मार्गदर्शक तत्वांमध्ये एकसुत्रता येईल.

शासन निर्णय :-

केंद्र शासनाच्या पर्यावरण व वन मंत्रालयाच्या, राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरण, नवी दिल्ली यांच्या दिनांक १५/१०/२०१२ च्या अधिसूचनान्वये व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतासाठी अधिसूचित केलेली मार्गदर्शन तत्त्वे खालील विशिष्ट बाबींसह राज्यात लागू करण्यात येत आहे :-

(१) व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या भोवतालच्या क्षेत्रातील पर्यटन (सोयीसुविधा) उद्योगाकडून रु.५००/- ते रु.३०००/- या दरम्यान प्रति कक्ष / प्रतिमाह या दराने कंझर्व्हेशन फी आकारुन व तत्संबधी निर्णय घेवून त्यापासून मिळणारे आर्थिक उत्पन्नातून स्थानिक जनतेचे चिरस्थाई उपजिवीकेचा विकास करणे व वन्यप्राणी संरक्षणाच्या उपाययोजना करणेबाबत केंद्र शासनाच्या मार्गदर्शक सूचनेत नमुद आहे. या संदर्भात तूर्त व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रांच्या बफर क्षेत्रातील सर्व पर्यटन उद्योग संबधी निवास सुविधांवर खालीलप्रमाणे कंझर्व्हेशन फी आकारण्यास शासनाची मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

अ.क्र.	सुविधेचा प्रकार	कंझर्व्हेशन फी प्रति कक्ष प्रति माह (रुपये)
१	होम स्टे म्हणजे स्थानिक गावकरी जे बफर झोनमधील रहिवासी आहेत त्यांचे राहत्या घरात पर्यटक निवास व्यवस्था	निरंक
२	कम्युनिटी स्टे म्हणजे ग्रामपरिसर विकास समिती / ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सामूहिक मालकीची पर्यटक निवास व्यवस्था	निरंक
३	शासनाचे अंगीकृत उपक्रम किंवा खाजगी खाजगी हॉटेल्स/रिसोर्टस (१० कक्ष पर्यंत)	५००/-
४	खाजगी हॉटेल्स/रिसोर्टस (१० कक्षाच्या वरील)	७५०/-

संबंधितांनी प्रत्येक त्रैमासिक (Quarter) संपताच १५ दिवसांचे आंत वरीलप्रमाणे कंझर्व्हेशन फी संबंधित व्याघ्र संवर्धन फाऊंडेशनचे बँक खात्यात जमा करावी. तसे न केल्यास संबंधित क्षेत्र संचालक हे सदर बाब स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीचे निदर्शनास आणून देतील व सदर समिती यासंदर्भात योग्य निर्णय घेतील.

(२) स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची रचना खालील प्रमाणे राहील :-

स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती

अ.क्र.	सदस्य	पद
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, किंवा राज्य सरकार यांनी नियुक्ती केलेले सम पदस्थ अधिकारी	अध्यक्ष
२	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील राज्य विधीमंडळ सदस्य	सदस्य
३	जिल्हाधिकारी	सदस्य
४	क्षेत्र संचालक व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	सदस्य सचिव
५	उप वनसंरक्षक, (प्रादेशिक)	सदस्य
६	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक (असल्यास)	सदस्य
७	राज्य पर्यटन विभागाचे अधिकारी	सदस्य
८	आदिवासी विकास विभागाचे अधिकारी	सदस्य
९	एक गटविकास अधिकारी किंवा उप विभागीय दंडाधिकारी	सदस्य
१०	स्थानिक पंचायत समितीचे दोन सदस्य	सदस्य
११	एक वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य

ताडोबा-अंधारी, पेंच, बोर, मेळघाट, नवेगाव-नागझिरा व सह्याद्री या प्रकल्पांच्या व्याघ्र प्रकल्प स्थानिक सल्लागार समित्यांचे पुनर्गठन करणेबाबत.

महाराष्ट्र शासन
महसुल व वन विभाग,
शासन निर्णय क्रमांक डब्ल्यूएलपी-०५२३/प्र.क्र.१७३/फ-१
मंत्रालय, मुंबई, ४०० ०३२
दिनांक:- २१ सप्टेंबर, २०२३.

वाचा -

१. शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग डब्ल्यूएलपी-२०१२/प्र.क्र.३०९/फ-१, दि. ०९.११.२०१२.
२. शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग डब्ल्यूएलपी -२०१२/प्र.क्र.३०९/फ-१, दि. २१.०१.२०१३.
३. शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग डब्ल्यूएलपी -१०१७/प्र.क्र.२५५/फ-१, दि. १५.१२.२०१७.
४. शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग डब्ल्यूएलपी -१०१७/प्र.क्र.२५५/फ-१, दि. ०६.०२.२०१८.
५. शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग डब्ल्यूएलपी -०८१८/प्र.क्र.३२०/फ-१, दि. ०६.०९.२०१८.
६. शासन निर्णय, महसूल व वन विभाग डब्ल्यूएलपी -१०१७/प्र.क्र.२५५/फ-१, दि. ०७.१०.२०२०.
७. प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर यांचे पत्र क्र. २८७४, दि.०५.०१.२०२३.
८. प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर यांचे पत्र क्र. ४५, दि.१०.०४.२०२३.

प्रस्तावना :-

वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम, १९७२ च्या कलम ३८-O (१) (c) मधील तरतूदीनुसार व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील निसर्ग पर्यटनासंबधी नियम करण्याचे प्रदत्त अधिकारास अनुसरुन केंद्र शासनाच्या राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्राधिकरणद्वारे दिनांक १५.१०.२०१२ च्या अधिसूचने अन्वये व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व त्याचे सभोवतालचे क्षेत्रासाठी मार्गदर्शक सूचना निर्गमित केल्या आहेत. त्यानुसार व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या भोवतालच्या क्षेत्रातील पर्यटन (सोयीसुविधा) उद्योगाकडून फी आकारुन व तत्संबंधी निर्णय घेऊन त्यापासून मिळणाऱ्या आर्थिक उत्पन्नातून स्थानिक जनतेच्या उपजिवीकेचा विकास करण्याची तसेच सदर क्षेत्राकरीता स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची स्थापना करण्याची तरतूद संदर्भ क्र. १ व २ चे शासन निर्णयान्वये करण्यात आली आहे.

त्यानुसार संदर्भ क्र. ३ अन्वये ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाकरीता, संदर्भ क्र. ४ अन्वये नवेगाव-नागझिरा व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाकरीता व संदर्भ क्र. ५ अन्वये पेंच व बोर व्याघ्र प्रकल्पांकरीता स्थानिक सल्लागार समित्यांचे गठन करण्यात आले होते. सदर समितीतील अशासकीय सदस्यांचा कार्यकाळ २ वर्षांचा असून सदर कार्यकाळ समाप्त झाला आहे. तसेच संदर्भ क्र. ६ चे शासन निर्णयान्वये सदर समित्यांमधील अशासकीय सदस्यांची नियुक्ती रद्द करण्यात आली होती. याअनुषंगाने संदर्भ क्र. ७ व ८ चे प्रस्तावांनुसार ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, पेंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व बोर व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, नवेगाव-नागझिरा व्याघ्र प्रकल्प आणि सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प यांच्या स्थानिक सल्लागार समित्यांचे पुनर्गठन करण्याची बाब शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होती.

शासन निर्णय :-

प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर यांनी संदर्भ क्र.७ व ८ चे पत्रान्वये ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, पेंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व बोर व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, नवेगाव-नागझिरा व्याघ्र प्रकल्प आणि सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प यांच्या स्थानिक सल्लागार समित्यांचे पुनर्गठन करण्याच्या प्रस्तावास शासन मान्यता प्रदान करण्यात येत आहे. सदर समित्यांमधील पदसिध्द सदस्यां व्यतिरिक्त इतर सदस्यांचा कार्यकाळ <u>दोन वर्षांकरिता</u> राहील.

I) ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाकरीता स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती

अ.क्र.	सदस्य		
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	अध्यक्ष
२	मा. ना. श्री. सुधीर मुनगंटीवार, मंत्री (वने, सांस्कृतिक कार्ये, मत्स्यव्यवसाय) तथा पालकमंत्री चंद्रपूर जिल्हा, महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांचे प्रतिनिधी	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
३	मा. श्री. विजय वडेट्टीवार, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
४	मा. श्रीमती प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
५	मा. श्री. किर्ती कुमार ऊर्फ बंटी मितेश भांगडीया, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
६	मा. श्री. किशोर गजानन जोरगेवार, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
७	जिल्हाधिकारी, चंद्रपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
८	वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्रसंचालक, ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	पदसिध्द	सदस्य सचिव
९	उप संचालक (बफर), ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१०	उप संचालक (कोर), ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
११	श्री. विवेक नि. करंबेळकर	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
१२	प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१३	अपर आयुक्त, आदिवासी विकास, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१४	उप विभागीय अधिकारी, वरोरा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१५	सरपंच, मोहर्ली	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१६	सरपंच, कोलारा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य

१७	श्री. बिलाल हबीब, वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक, भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्था, देहराडून.	वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य
१८	श्री. किरण कुमार मनुरे	सामाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
१९	श्री. धनंजय बापट	पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी	सदस्य
२०	श्रीमती. पुनम धनवटे	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
२१	श्री. बंडू सितारामजी धोतरे	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
२२	श्री. मुकेश रमेशराव भांदककर, वन्यजीव संरक्षण सोसायटी	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य
२३	श्री. योगेश दुधपचारे, प्राध्यापक, ग्रीन प्लॅनेट सोसायटी	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य
२४	श्री. अनिल तिवाडे (मार्गदर्शक), आदिवासी ग्रामविकास पर्यटक मार्गदर्शक व वन्यजीव संरक्षण समिती		आमंत्रित सदस्य
२५	श्री. संजय मानकर (जिप्सीधारक), अध्यक्ष, जिप्सी इको टुरिझम वेलफेअर सोसायटी, मोहर्ली		आमंत्रित सदस्य

II) पेंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाकरीता स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती

अ.क्र.	**सदस्य**		
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	अध्यक्ष
२	मा. ॲड. आशिष जैयस्वाल, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
३	वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, पेंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य सचिव
४	जिल्हाधिकारी, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
५	उप वनसंरक्षक (प्रादेशिक), नागपूर वन विभाग	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
६	श्री. अजिंक्य भटकर, वरीष्ठ प्रकल्प अधिकारी, डब्ल्यू.डब्ल्यू.एफ. इंडिया.	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
७	प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
८	अपर आयुक्त, आदिवासी विकास, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
९	उप विभागीय अधिकारी, रामटेक	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१०	श्रीमती शांताबाई कुमरे, पथरई-करवाही सर्कल, ता. रामटेक	जिल्हा परिषद सदस्य	सदस्य

११	श्री. संजय पुनाराम नेवारे, बोथिया-उमरी सर्कल, ता. रामटेक	पंचायत समिती सदस्य	सदस्य
१२	श्री.प्रफुल्ल भांबुरकर, वाईल्ड लाईफ ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया	वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य
१३	नागपूर विद्यापिठ समाजशास्त्र विभागाचे प्राध्यापक	सामाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
१४	श्री. स्वानंद ल. सोनी, सृष्टी जंगल होम्स, पेंच सिल्लारी	पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी	सदस्य
१५	श्री. संजय करकरे, बी.एन.एच.एस. नागपूर	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
१६	डॉ. अनिल पिंपळापुरे, संचालक, सेंट्रल इंडिया बर्ड अकादमी, नागपूर	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
१७	नागपूर सुधार प्रन्यास यांचे प्रतिनिधी	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थेवरील सदस्य	सदस्य
१८	नागपूर महानगरपालिका यांचे प्रतिनिधी	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थेवरील सदस्य	सदस्य

III) **बोर व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाकरीता स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती**

अ.क्र.	**सदस्य**		
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	अध्यक्ष
२	मा. डॉ. पंकज राजेश भोयर, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
३	मा. श्री. समीर दत्तात्रय मेघे, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
४	वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, पेंच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य सचिव
५	जिल्हाधिकारी, वर्धा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
६	जिल्हाधिकारी, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
७	उप वनसंरक्षक, वर्धा वन विभाग	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
८	उप वनसंरक्षक, नागपूर वन विभाग	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
९	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
१०	प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
११	अपर आयुक्त, आदिवासी विकास, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१२	उप विभागीय अधिकारी, वर्धा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१३	स्थानिक पंचायत समिती सदस्य, बोरी, जि. वर्धा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य

१४	स्थानिक पंचायत समिती सदस्य, आमगांव, जि. वर्धा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१५	डॉ. वसंता इस्तारु कहाळकर, सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, महात्मा गांधी कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,आरमोरी, जि. गडचिरोली	वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य
१६	प्रा. संजय फुलकर, समाज कार्य महाविद्यालय, नागपूर	सामाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
१७	श्री. भाऊराव मारोतराव ठाकरे, राज होम स्टे, वर्धा	पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी	सदस्य
१८	श्री. कोशल केदारनाथ मिश्र	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
१९	डॉ. अनिल पिंपळापूरे, संचालक, सेंट्रल इंडिया बर्ड अकादमी, नागपूर	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
२०	नगर परिषद वर्धा यांचे प्रतिनिधी	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थेवरील सदस्य	सदस्य
२१	नागपूर महानगरपालिका यांचे प्रतिनिधी	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थेवरील सदस्य	सदस्य

IV) **मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाकरीता स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती**

अ.क्र.	**सदस्य**		
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, अमरावती	पदसिध्द	अध्यक्ष
२	मा. श्री. राजकुमार पटेल, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
३	मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, अमरावती	पदसिध्द	सदस्य सचिव
४	जिल्हाधिकारी, अमरावती	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
५	उप वनसंरक्षक, अमरावती	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
६	विभागीय वन अधिकारी, मेळघाट वन्यजीव विभाग, परतवाडा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
७	उप वनसंरक्षक (प्रा), मेळघाट वन विभाग, परतवाडा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
८	उप वनसंरक्षक, सिपना वन्यजीव विभाग, परतवाडा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
९	उप वनसंरक्षक, गुगामल वन्यजीव विभाग, चिखलदरा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१०	उप वनसंरक्षक, अकोट वन्यजीव विभाग, अकोट	पदसिध्द	सदस्य

११	प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, अमरावती	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१२	अपर आयुक्त, आदिवासी विकास, अमरावती	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१३	उप विभागीय अधिकारी, धारणी	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१४	डॉ. सावन देशमुख, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, अमरावती	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
१५	स्थानिक पंचायत समिती सदस्य, धारणी	जिल्हा परिषद सदस्य	सदस्य
१६	स्थानिक पंचायत समिती सदस्य, चिखलदरा	जिल्हा परिषद सदस्य	सदस्य
१७	डॉ. जयंत वडतकर, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, अमरावती तथा सदस्य महाराष्ट्र राज्य जैवविविधता मंडळ	वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य
१८	प्रा. युवराज रुपरावजी खोडस्कर	सामाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
१९	श्री. विजय झूनझूनवाला, सातपुडा रिसोर्ट चिखलदरा	पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील प्रतिनिधी	सदस्य
२०	अध्यक्ष, निसर्ग संरक्षण संस्था, अमरावती	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
२१	श्री. अमोल सावंत, सातपुडा फाऊण्डेशन, अकोला	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
२२	श्री. सर्वेश मराठे, अरण्यम कंन्झरवेशन सोसायटी, अमरावती	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थेवरील सदस्य	सदस्य
२३	डॉ. स्वप्नील सोनवणे, युथ फॉर नेचर कंन्झरवेशन, अमरावती	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थेवरील सदस्य	सदस्य

V) **नवेगाव-नागझिरा व्याघ्र प्रकल्प गोंदिया करीता स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती**

अ.क्र.	**सदस्य**		
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	अध्यक्ष
२	मा. श्री. नाना फाल्गुनराव पटोले, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
३	मा. श्री. विजय भारतलाल रहांगडाले, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
४	वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, नवेगाव-नागझिरा व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, गोंदिया	पदसिध्द	सदस्य सचिव
५	जिल्हाधिकारी, गोंदिया	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
६	जिल्हाधिकारी, भंडारा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
७	उप वनसंरक्षक, गोंदिया वन विभाग	पदसिध्द	सदस्य

८	उप वनसंरक्षक, भंडारा वन विभाग	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
९	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, भंडारा जिल्हा	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
१०	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, गोंदिया जिल्हा	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
११	प्रकल्प अधिकारी, एकात्मिक आदिवासी प्रकल्प विभाग, देवरी	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१२	प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, नागपूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१३	उप विभागीय अधिकारी, साकोली	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१४	पंचायत समिती सदस्य, साकोली	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१५	पंचायत समिती सदस्य, सडक-अर्जुनी	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१६	डॉ. वसंत इस्तारु कहाळकर, रा. बाम्हणी, ता. तुमसर, जि. भंडारा	वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य
१७	श्रीमती मंजुषा धनुष वाढई, सुकन्या संकल्प निकेतन हायस्कुल, काटी, ता. जि. गोंदिया.	सामाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
१८	डॉ. श्रीराम मधुसुदन भुस्कुटे, मु.पो.ता. आमगाव, जि. गोंदिया	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
१९	श्री. रुपेश मुरलीधर निंबार्ते, हिरवळ बहुउद्देशिय संस्था, गोंदिया	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
२०	श्री. सुनिल महादेवराव धोटे, धोटे फार्महाऊस, चोरखमारा	पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
२१	डॉ. राजेंद्र जैन, संकल्प संस्था, गोंदिया	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य
२२	श्री. राजेश कनोजिया, लॉयन्स क्लब, गोंदिया	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य

VI) सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाकरीता स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती

अ.क्र.	**सदस्य**		
१	विभागीय आयुक्त, पुणे	पदसिध्द	अध्यक्ष
२	मा. ना. श्री. शंभुराज देसाई, मंत्री, राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, यांचे प्रतिनिधी	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
३	मा. ना. श्री. उदय सामंत, मंत्री, उद्योग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, यांचे प्रतिनिधी	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य

४	मा. श्री. शिवेंद्रसिंह अभयसिंह भोसले, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
५	मा. श्री. मकरंद पाटील, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
६	मा. श्री. मानसिंगराव नाईक, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
७	मा. श्री. विनय कोरे, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
८	मा. श्री. शेखर निकम, वि.स.स.	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
९	वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य सचिव
१०	जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
११	जिल्हाधिकारी, सांगली	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१२	जिल्हाधिकारी, कोल्हापूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१३	जिल्हाधिकारी, रत्नागिरी	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१४	उप वनसंरक्षक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापूर स्थित कराड	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१५	विभागीय वन अधिकारी (वन्यजीव), चांदोली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, स्थित कराड	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१६	उप वनसंरक्षक, सातारा	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१७	उप वनसंरक्षक, सांगली	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१८	उप वनसंरक्षक, कोल्हापूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
१९	विभागीय वन अधिकारी, चिपळूण	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
२०	श्री. सुनिल भोईटे	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
२१	श्री. रोहन भाटे	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
२२	श्री. अजित पाटील	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
२३	श्री. रमण कुलकर्णी	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
२४	श्री. स्वप्नील पवार	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
२५	श्री. अनिरुध्द माने	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
२६	श्री. निलेश पाटील	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
२७	प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, पुणे	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
२८	अपर आयुक्त, आदिवासी विकास, नाशिक	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
२९	उप विभागीय अधिकारी, पाटण	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
३०	श्री. गिरीष पंजाबी, वन्यजीव तज्ज्ञ (WCT)	वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य

३१	श्री. जीवन बोराटे, यशवंतराव चव्हाण स्कूल ऑफ सोशल वर्क जकातवाडी, सातारा	सामाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
३२	श्री. सुनिल करकरे, नेचर संस्था, कोल्हापूर	पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
३३	श्री. शेख मोहिते, प्राध्यापक, विभाग प्रमुख वनस्पती शास्त्र विभाग, लालबहादुर शास्त्री महाविद्यालय, सातारा	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	
३४	श्री. सुहास वायंगणकर, वन्यजीव तज्ज्ञ कोल्हापूर तथा सदस्य राज्य वन्यजीव मंडळ	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ज्ञ	सदस्य
३५	श्री. नरेंद्र शेलार, अध्यक्ष रोटरी क्लब, सेव्हन हिल्स, सातारा	स्थानिक नागरी संस्थावरील सदस्य	सदस्य

२. अशासकीय सदस्यांचा प्रवास भत्ता व दैनिक भत्ता (मुंबई नागरी सेवा नियम खंड-२ मधील परिशिष्ट ४२ (अे) विभाग १) मधील सुधारीत तरतुदीनुसार तसेच शासन निर्णय, वित्त विभाग क्रमांक प्रवास-१०१०/प्र.क्र.२/सेवा-५, दिनांक ०३.०३.२०१० व टीआरए-१४७०/१३१/अठरा दिनांक २७.१.१९७१ अन्वये नियमित करण्यात येतील. त्यानुसार अशासकीय सदस्यांना विमानाने तसेच रेल्वेच्या वातानुकूलित वर्ग-१ श्रेणीने प्रवास करता येणार नाही. तसेच त्यांना खाजगी वाहनांचा वापर करता येणार नाही.

४. शासन निर्णय, महसुल व वन विभाग क्रमांक डब्ल्यूएलपी-२०१२/प्र.क्र.३०९/फ-१, दि. ०९.११.२०१२ व दि. २१.०१.२०१३ मध्ये नमुद केल्याप्रमाणे स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची कार्ये व तरतूदी पूर्वीप्रमाणेच राहतील.

५. सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या www.maharashtra.gov.in या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संकेतांक २०२३०९२७१३३४१७३७१९ असा आहे. हा शासन निर्णय डिजीटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षांकित करून काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

(सिध्देश सावर्डेकर)
विशेष कार्य अधिकारी
महसूल व वन विभाग

प्रति,

१. मा. मुख्यमंत्री यांचे प्रधान सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
२. मा. मंत्री (वने) यांचे खाजगी सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
३. मा. मंत्री (राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क), यांचे खाजगी सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
४. मा. मंत्री (उद्योग), यांचे खाजगी सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
५. मा. श्री. विजय वडेट्टीवार, विधानसभा सदस्य
६. मा.श्रीमती. सौ. प्रतिभा सुरेश धानोरकर, विधानसभा सदस्य

७. मा.श्री.किर्ती कुमार भांगडिया, विधानसभा सदस्य
८. मा.श्री. किशोर जोरगेवार, विधानसभा सदस्य
९. मा.ॲड. श्री. आशिष नंदकिशोर जैस्वाल, विधानसभा सदस्य
१०.मा.डॉ. पंकज राजेश भोयर, विधानसभा सदस्य
११.मा.श्री. समीर दत्तात्रय मेघे, विधानसभा सदस्य
१२.मा.श्री. राजकुमार पटेल, विधानसभा सदस्य
१३.मा.श्री. नाना फाल्गुनराव पटोले, विधानसभा सदस्य
१४.मा.श्री. विजय भारतलाल रहांगडाले, विधानसभा सदस्य
१५.मा.श्री. शिवेंद्रसिंह अभयसिंह भोसले, विधानसभा सदस्य
१६.मा.श्री. मकरंद पाटील, विधानसभा सदस्य
१७.मा. श्री. मानसिंगराव नाईक, विधानसभा सदस्य
१८. मा. श्री. विनय कोरे, विधानसभा सदस्य
१९.मा.श्री. शेखर निकम, विधानसभा सदस्य
२०.मा. मुख्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
२१.अपर मुख्य सचिव, नियोजन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
२२.अपर मुख्य सचिव, वित्त विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
२३.अपर मुख्य सचिव, ग्राम विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
२४.प्रधान सचिव, पर्यटन व सांस्कृतिक कार्य विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
२५.प्रधान सचिव, आदिवासी विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
२६.प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन बल प्रमुख), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर.
२७.प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर.
२८. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), पश्चिम, मुंबई / पूर्व, नागपूर.
२९.विभागीय आयुक्त, नागपूर / पुणे
३०.मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (प्रादेशिक), नागपूर / चंद्रपूर /कोल्हापूर
३१.मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, मेळघाट व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, अमरावती
३२.वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, नवेगाव-नागझिरा व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, गोंदिया
३३.वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, चंद्रपूर
३४.वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापूर
३५.वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, पेंच व बोर व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, नागपूर
३६.अपर आयुक्त, आदिवासी विकास, नागपूर /नाशिक
३७.जिल्हाधिकारी, नागपूर / चंद्रपूर / वर्धा / गोंदिया / भंडारा /सातारा/सांगली/कोल्हापूर/ रत्नागिरी
३८. उप वनसंरक्षक (प्रादेशिक), नागपूर / वर्धा / गोंदिया / भंडारा/ सातारा/ सांगली/ कोल्हापूर/मेळघाट
३९.उपसंचालक कोर / बफर, ताडोबा-अंधारी व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, चंद्रपूर.
४०.उप वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव),सिपना, गुगामल, अकोट,चांदोली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान स्थित, कराड

४१.विभागीय वन अधिकारी (वन्यजीव), मेळघाट, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव कोल्हापूर, स्थित कराड

४२.विभागीय वन अधिकारी (प्रा), चिपळूण/

४३.प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, नागपूर/ पुणे/अमरावती

४४.उपविभागीय अधिकारी, वर्धा / वरोरा / रामटेक / साकोली/पाटण/धारणी

४५.सरपंच, मोहर्ली / कोलारा

४६.मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, चंद्रपूर / भंडारा / गोंदिया / नागपूर / वर्धा /सातारा/ कोल्हापूर/ रत्नागिरी

४७.सर्व संबंधित सदस्य.

४८. महालेखापाल-१/२ (लेखापरीक्षा / लेखा व अनुज्ञेयता), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई / नागपूर.

४९.वित्त विभाग (व्यय-१० कार्यासन), मंत्रालय, मुंबई.

५०.फ-१ कार्यासन, महसूल व वनविभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई-३२ (निवडनस्ती).

*****

वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक
सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव कोल्हापूर यांचे कार्यालय

२ रा मजला, 'वनवर्धन' इमारत, मुख्य पोस्ट ऑफीस समोर, ताराबाई पार्क, कोल्हापूर ४१६००३
फोन क्र. ०२३१-२५४२७६६ E-mail ID- ccfwlkolhapur@mahaforest.gov.in

जा.क्रं.अ/कक्ष-११/सर्व्हे/एलएसी/१२२/२०२२-२३ दिनांक - ०६.०५.२०२२

प्रति,

अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक
(पश्चिम) मुंबई.

विषय - महाबळेश्वर येथील दिनांक ०२.०५.२०२२ रोजी झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त

संदर्भिय विषयांचे अनुषंगाने कळविण्यात येते की, दिनांक ०२.०५.२०२२ रोजी स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची बैठक विभागीय आयुक्त, पुणे यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली संपन्न होणार होती. परंतू सदरची बैठक काही अपरिहार्य कारणांमुळे पुढे ढकलण्यात आलेली आहे.

तथापी, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव च्या स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीच्या अनुषंगाने, मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (प्रादेशिक) कोल्हापूर यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली निसर्गपर्यटनावर उपस्थितांची बैठक घेण्यात आली. त्यावेळी, झालेल्या चर्चेच्या अनुषंगाने बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त तयार करण्यात आले असून, सदरचे इतिवृत्त आपले माहीतीसाठी या सोबत सादर करण्यात येत आहे.

सोबत - वरील प्रमाणे.

Badar

(नानासाहेब लडकत)
सदस्य सचिव तथा
वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक
सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव कोल्हापूर

प्रतिलिपी,

१. मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (प्रा.) कोल्हापूर यांना माहीतीसाठी सादर.
२. उपवनसंरक्षक, कोल्हापूर वन विभाग कोल्हापूर यांना माहीतीसाठी.
३. उपसंचालक सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव कोल्हापूर स्थित कराड यांना माहीतीसाठी.
४. उपवनसंरक्षक, सातारा वन विभाग सातारा यांना माहीतीसाठी.
५. उपवनसंरक्षक, सांगली वन विभाग सांगली यांना माहीतीसाठी.
६. विभागीय वन अधिकारी, (वन्यजीव) चांदोली राष्ट्रीय उदयान स्थित कराड यांना माहीतीसाठी.
७. विभागीय वन अधिकारी, चिपळूण यांना माहीतीसाठी.
८. उपजिल्हाधिकारी पुनर्वसन अधिकारी, सांगली यांना माहीतीसाठी.
९. श्री. रमण कुलकर्णी, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, कोल्हापूर यांना माहीतीसाठी.
१०. श्री. निलेश बापट, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, रत्नागिरी यांना माहीतीसाठी.

87

दिनांक 02.05.2022 रोजीची मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (प्रा.) कोल्हापूर यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली महाबळेश्वर येथील झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त

स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची बैठक विभागीय आयुक्त पुणे यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली दिनांक ०२.०५.२०२२ रोजी आयोजित करण्यात आलेली होती. परंतू, सदरची बैठक अपरिहार्य कारणामुळे पुढे ढकलण्यात आली. तथापि, सदर बैठकीस उपस्थित राहण्यासाठी आलेले अधिकारी व कर्मचारी तसेच मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक यांची विषयांकित प्रकरणी मुख्य वनसंरक्षक, (प्रादेशिक) कोल्हापूर यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली सहयाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील व सभोवलतालच्या क्षेत्रातील निसर्ग पर्यटनाच्या अनुषंगाने बैठक संपन्न झाली. सदर बैठकीस खालील प्रमाणे अधिकारी व मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक उपस्थित होते.

१. श्री. आर. एम. रामानुजम, मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (प्रा.) कोल्हापूर
२. श्री. नानासाहेब लडकत, वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापूर
३. श्री. रावसाहेब काळे, उपवनसंरक्षक, कोल्हापूर
४. श्री. उत्तम सावंत, उपसंचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापूर स्थित कराड
५. श्री. महादेव मोहिते, उपवनसंरक्षक, सातारा
६. श्री. विजय माने, उपवनसंरक्षक, सांगली
७. श्री. विशाल माळी, विभागीय वन अधिकारी, (वन्यजीव) चांदोली
८. श्री. दिपक खाडे, विभागीय वन अधिकारी, चिपळूण,
९. श्री. लाटकर, उपजिल्हाधिकारी पुनर्वसन अधिकारी, सांगली
१०. श्री. सुरेश साळुंखे, सहा. वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) कोयना
११. श्री. सुहास बागडी, सहा. वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) बामणोली
१२. श्री. तुषार ढमढेरे, सहा. वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) चांदोली
१३. श्री. गणेश पाटोळे, सहा. वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) चांदोली
१४. श्री. महेश झांजुर्णे, सहा. वनसंरक्षक (वनीकरण) सातारा
१५. श्री. सुधीर सोनावणे, सहा. वनसंरक्षक (पघावी) सातारा
१६. श्री. संदीप कुंभार, वनक्षेत्रपाल (वन्यजीव) कोयना
१७. श्री. बाळकृष्ण हसबणीस, वनक्षेत्रपाल (वन्यजीव) बामणोली
१८. श्री. शिशुपाल पवार, वनक्षेत्रपाल फि. प. (वन्यजीव) कराड
१९. श्री. ज्ञानेश्वर राक्षे, वनक्षेत्रपाल (वन्यजीव) ढेबेवाडी
२०. श्री. श्रीकांत कुलकर्णी, वनक्षेत्रपाल महाबळेश्वर
२१. श्री. तुषार नवले, वनक्षेत्रपाल, कराड
२२. श्री. रमण कुलकर्णी, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, कोल्हापूर
२३. श्री. निलेश बापट, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, रत्नागिरी

सभेच्या सुरूवातीस वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक सहयाद्री व्याघ्र कोल्हापूर यांनी मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (प्रादेशिक) कोल्हापूर यांचे स्वागत केले. तसेच उपस्थित सर्वांचे उपसंचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापूर स्थित कराड यांनी स्वागत केले. तसेच, उपसंचालक यांनी प्रस्तावना करताना थोडक्यात स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती ची कर्तव्य आणि व्याप्ती व प्रस्तावना करून आजच्या बैठकीचे पुढील कामकाज विषद केले. त्यानंतर पुढील कामकाजास सुरूवात करण्यात आली. सदर बैठकीमध्ये उपस्थित सदस्यांनी खालीलप्रमाणे चर्चा करून आपले मुद्दे मांडलेले आहेत.

अ.क्र.	सदस्य	झालेली चर्चा व मुद्दे
१	वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापूर	आजची आयोजित बैठक विभागीय आयुक्त, पुणे यांचे अध्यक्षते खाली संपन्न होणार होती. परंतू काही अपरिहार्य कारणांमुळे सदरची बैठक पुढे ढकलण्यात आली असल्याचे सांगितले. तसेच, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव च्या स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीच्या अनुषंगाने, मुख्य वनसंरक्षक, प्रादेशिक, कोल्हापूर यांच्या अध्यक्षते

अ.क्र.	सदस्य	झालेली चर्चा व मुद्दे
		खाली आजच्या या सभेत आपण निसर्गपर्यटनावर चर्चा करू या अशी विनंती केली. तसेच या सभेमध्ये उपस्थितांनी आपली मते मांडावीत.
२.	उपसंचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापूर स्थित कराड	उपसंचालक, यांनी सुरूवातीस आज आयोजित " स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीच्या " बैठकीचा उद्देश समितीच्या जबाबदा-या याबाबत उपस्थितांना माहीती दिली. तसेच सहयाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील सदयस्थितीत चालू असणारे निसर्ग पर्यटन, बफर क्षेत्रातील निसर्ग पर्यटनाच्या विकासास असणारा वाव, निसर्ग पर्यटनाच्या आधारे व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात स्थानिकांना पाठींबा कसा मिळवू शकतो. निसर्गपर्यटनात पर्यटकांना कसे आकर्षित करता येईल, निसर्गपर्यटनाचे झोन आणि तिथे कोणत्या सुविधा आवश्यक आहेत. याबाबत माहीती दिली व सदर प्रस्तावित निसर्गपर्यटन नियोजनाबाबत उपस्थितांनी सूचना दयाव्यात ही विनंती केली.
३	उपवनसंरक्षक, सांगली	१. सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील पुनर्वसन प्रक्रिया लवकरात लवकर पुर्ण करणे गरजेचे आहे. २. वन्यजीव व मानव हस्तक्षेप वाढलेला आहे. याबाबत उपाययोजना करणे गरजेचे आहे. ३. प्रादेशिक विभागात ज्या ठिकाणी मानव - वन्यजीव संघर्ष जास्त आहे. अशा ठिकाणी डॉ. शामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी जनवन विकास योजना स्थापन करणे आवश्यक आहे.
४	उपवनसंरक्षक, कोल्हापूर	१. सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील पुनर्वसन करावयाच्या गावांसाठी प्रस्ताव शासनास सादर केलेले आहेत. २. कोल्हापूर जिल्हयामध्ये ७४ हजार हेक्टर क्षेत्र "संवर्धन राखीव" म्हणून घोषित केलेले आहे. त्या अनुषंगाने, चांदोली अभयारण्य व कोल्हापूर वन विभाग यांच्या कॉरीडॉर मधील पर्यटनासाठी वाव असून, त्या पध्दतीने कारवाई होणे आवश्यक वाटते. ३. तिलारी, म्हादई (गोवा), व भिमगड (कर्नाटक) या ठिकाणी सदयस्थितीत वाघांची संख्या आहे. तिथून सहयाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पा पर्यंतचा भ्रमणमार्ग क्षेत्रास वन्यजीव संनियत्रण व अधिवास विकासाची कामे होणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. आणि त्यासाठी आम्ही नियोजन करत आहोत.
५	उपवनसंरक्षक, सातारा	१. सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील बफर गावामध्ये मोठया प्रमाणात पर्यटनास वाव आहे. त्या पध्दतीने पर्यटनाची कामे होणे अपेक्षित वाटते. २. महाबळेश्वर व कासचा पर्यटन व्याघ्र प्रस्तावाकडे वळविणे आवश्यक आहे आणि ते शक्य आहे. ४. पुनर्वसनासाठी सर्वोतोपरीने प्रयत्न सुरू आहेत. ५. पर्यटनासाठी प्रसार माध्यंमावर प्रसिध्दी करणे आवश्यक आहे. प्रसिध्दीमुळे पर्यट्नापासून मोठ्या प्रमाणात महसूल निर्माण होऊ शकतो.

अ.क्र.	सदस्य	झालेली चर्चा व मुद्दे
६	विभागीय वन अधिकारी, चिपळूण	१. रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यामध्ये सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या सिमा लगत मोठ्या प्रमाणात पर्यटनास वाव आहे. त्या पध्दतीने पर्यटन ठिकाणे निश्चित करण्याचे काम आमच्या विभागाकडे सुरू आहे. २. तसेच या विभागामार्फत सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पामधील पर्यटन स्थळास भेटी देणे कामी मोठया प्रमाणात शालेय विदयार्थांच्या सहलींचे नियोजन करणे आवश्यक आहे. प्रत्यक शाळेने सहयाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पास भेट दिली पाहीजे त्यासाठी योजना करावी. ३. पर्यटनास चालना मिळणे कामी शाळांचा सहभाग घेणे आवश्यक वाटते. ४. आपल्या व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाची प्रसिध्दी फार कमी आहे. त्याकरीता वेबसाईट, महामार्ग, रस्ते यावर बोर्ड लागले पाहीजेत. ५. सहयाद्रीच्या पश्चिम सीमेकडे रत्नागिरीतून निसर्ग पर्यटन नियोजन करून तिकडे सुध्दा जनजागृती करता येईल व तिकडील लोक जागृत होऊन अवैध गोष्टी कमी करता येतील.
७	विभागीय वन अधिकारी, (वन्यजीव) चांदोली	१. विदर्भ व पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र येथील भूप्रदेश वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचा आहे. त्याचा अभ्यास करून पर्यटनाचे काम करणे गरजेचे वाटते. २. निसर्ग पर्यटन वाढवून शासनाचा महसूलही वाढवणे गरजेचे आहे. ३. पर्यटनासाठी ज्या-ज्या गोष्टी करणे आवश्यक आहेत, त्या-त्या गोष्टी आम्ही करण्यास तयार आहोत, त्या पध्दतीने नियोजन होणे गरजेचे असून, त्याबाबत निधीचीही आवश्यकता आहे. ४. निसर्ग पर्यटन करताना दोन गोष्टी महत्वाच्या आहेत. एकतर निसर्ग पर्यटनामुळे तेथील निसर्गाचा -हास अथवा नुकसान झाले नाही पाहीजे आणि दुसरे म्हणजे यातुन स्थानीकांना रोजगार मिळाला पाहीजे. तरच निसर्ग पर्यटन वाठविण्यास अर्थ आहे. ५. निसर्ग पर्यटन मनोरंजक पण माहीतीपूर्ण असायला हवं.
८	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, कोल्हापूर	१. यांनी चांदोली राष्ट्रीय उद्यानामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात पर्यटनास वाव असून, त्या पध्दतीने नियोजन होणे आवश्यक आहे. २. चांगल्या प्रकारची फोटोग्राफी करणे आवश्यक आहे. ३. माझे वैयक्तिक मत मी लेखी देणार आहे. ४. तिलारी येथील वाणोशी होमस्टे प्रमाणे स्थानिकांना होम स्टे करण्यास प्रोत्साहीत करणे आवश्यक आहे. ५. चांगले " निसर्ग निर्वचन केंद्र " आवश्यक आहे. आंबा येथील निसर्ग निर्वचन केंद्र सुस्थितीत ठेवावे. ६. सहयाद्रीत जिप्सीमधून पर्यटन वाढणार नाही. जास्तीत जास्त " निसर्ग पाऊलवाटा " कराव्यात ७. आपल्याकडे पावसाळयात " निसर्ग पर्यटन " वाठविणे आवश्यक आहे.
८	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, रत्नागिरी	१ सहयाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प व रत्नागिरी वनविभागाचे चिपळूण येथे ' निसर्ग निर्वचन केंद्र ' असले पाहिजे. २. चिपळूण व सहयाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या खालच्या गावांना आपण व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या इतक्या जवळ आहे, माहीत नाही. विदयार्थी व महिलांच्या नियमित भेटी व्याघ्र प्रकल्पास होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे रत्नागिरीचा भाग सुध्दा व्याघ्र प्रकल्पांस

अ.क्र.	सदस्य	झालेली चर्चा व मुद्दे
		महत्वांचा आहे. हे लोकांना समजले तर त्यांचा पाठींबा मिळेल. ३.व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात पश्चिम सीमेवर २५- २७ ट्रेक निवडले आहेत. ते विकसित केल्यास या भागातील अवैध गोष्टी कमी होतील व लोकांना रोजगार मिळेल. ४.व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाची बस रत्नागिरीतील शाळांना घेऊन व्याघ्र प्रकल्पांस भेटीस घेऊन गेल्यास, सर्व शाळा व्याघ्र प्रकल्पास जोडल्या जातील. ५. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाची व शासकीय वाहने रत्नागिरीतील व्याघ्र प्रकल्पांस लागून असलेल्या गावांमध्ये फिरायला हवीत. त्यांचा सकारात्मक परिणाम होईल.
९	जिल्हा पुनर्वसन अधिकारी, सांगली.	१. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पास सर्व शाळांच्या भेटी झाल्यास पाहीजेत. २. जिल्हयातील पदाधिकारी, सरकारी अधिकारी कर्मचारी यांना सवलती दिल्यास त्यांच्या भेटी व्याघ्र प्रकल्पास वाढतील. ३. सांगली जिल्हयातील पुनवर्सन करण्यास ब-याच अडचणी आहेत. परंतू आम्ही त्या सोडवण्याचा पूरेपूर प्रयत्न करू. ४. सहयाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील निसर्ग पर्यटनाची प्रसिध्दी मोठयाप्रमाणात प्रसार माध्यंम व्हायला पाहिजे.
१०	सहायक वनसंरक्षक (वनीकरण) सातारा	आपला जिल्हा गडकिल्याचा असल्यामूळे, निसर्गपर्यटनात गडकिल्यांचा समावेश करून ट्रेकिंग वाठविले पाहिजे.
११	सहायक वनसंरक्षक (पघावि) सातारा	जास्तीत जास्त शालेय मुले व पर्यटकांना व्याघ्र प्रकल्पास भेट देण्याबाबत आपण विशेष प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत.
१२	वनक्षेत्रपाल (वन्यजीव) बामणोली	बामणोली भागात ३५० बोटी आहेत. सुट्टीच्या दिवशी मोठया प्रमाणात गर्दी होते. त्याकरिता ऑनलाईन बुकिंग ची सोय करावी.
१३	वनक्षेत्रपाल (वन्यजीव) कोयना	निसर्ग पर्यटन वाढविण्यास मोठा वाव आहे. परंतू पुरेसे कर्मचारी नसल्यामूळे योजना राबविणे व पर्यटकांना नियंत्रीत करण्यास अडचणी येत आहेत. त्यामुळे पुरेसं कर्मचारी उपलब्ध झाले पाहिजेत.
१०	मुख्य वनसंरक्षक, (प्रादेशिक), कोल्हापूर	यांनी उपस्थित सर्वांची मते ऐकून घेतली. याबाबत आवश्यक ती असणारी मदत पुरविण्यात येईल, असे त्यांनी आपले मत उपस्थितांना मांडले.

यानंतर, विभागीय वन अधिकारी, (वन्यजीव) चांदोली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, कराड यांनी सर्व उपस्थितांचे आभार मानले.माननीय अध्यक्षांच्या परवानगीने सदर सभा समाप्त झाल्याचे जाहीर केले.

(नानासाहेब लडकत)
सदस्य सचिव तथा
वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक
सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव कोल्हापूर

वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक,
सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव कोल्हापूर यांचे कार्यालय
2 रा मजला, 'वनवर्धन' इमारत,मुख्य पोस्ट ऑफीस समोर, ताराबाई पार्क,कोल्हापूर-416 003
दूरध्वनी क्र.0231/2542766 **Email ID** :ccfwlkolhapur@mahaforest.gov.in

पत्र जा.क्र.अ/कक्ष-11/पुनर्वसन/प्र.क्र. 8(2022-23)/LAC/ 894 /2023-24 दिनांक 23/10/2023

प्रति,

1. मा.ना.श्री.शंभूराज देसाई, मंत्री, राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क, महाराष्ट्र राज्य तथा पालक मंत्री, सातारा जिल्हा
2. मा. ना. श्री. उदय सामंत, मंत्री, उदयोग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य
3. मा.आ.श्री. मकरंद पाटील, वि.स.मतदार संघ वाई
4. मा.आ.श्री. शिवेंद्रसिंह अभयसिंह भोसले, वि.स.मतदार संघ सातारा
5. मा. आ.श्री. मानसिंगराव नाईक, वि.स.मतदार संघ शिराळा
6. मा.आ.श्री. विनय कोरे, वि.स.मतदार संघ शाहूवाडी पन्हाळा
7. मा.आ.श्री. शेखर निकम वि.स.मतदार संघ चिपळूण
8. जिल्हाधिकारी , कोल्हापूर/ सातारा/ सांगली/रत्नागिरी
9. उपवनसंरक्षक कोल्हापूर/सातारा/सांगली
10. विभागीय वन अधिकारी ,चिपळूण
11. प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापन, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, पुणे
12. अप्पर आयुक्त, आदिवासी विकास, नाशिक
13. उपविभागीय अधिकारी , पाटण
14. श्री. सुनिल भोईटे, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, सातारा
15. श्री. रोहन भाटे, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, सातारा
16. श्री. अजित पाटील, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, सांगली
17. श्री. रमण कुलकर्णी, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, कोल्हापूर
18. स्वप्नील पवार, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, कोल्हापूर
19. श्री. अनिरुध्द माने, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, कोल्हापूर
20. श्री. निलेश बापट, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, रत्नागिरी
21. श्री. गिरीष पंजाबी, वन्यजीव तज्ञ (WCT)
22. श्री. जीवन बोराटे, यशवंतराव चव्हाण स्कूल ऑफ सोशल वर्क जकातवाडी, सातारा
23. श्री. सुनिल करकरे, नेचर संस्था, कोल्हापूर
24. श्री. शेखर मोहिते, प्राध्यापक विभाग प्रमुख वनस्पती शास्त्र विभाग, लालबहादुर शास्त्री महाविदयालय, सातारा
25. श्री. सुहास वायंगणकर, वन्यजीव तज्ञ कोल्हापूर तथा सदस्य राज्य वन्यजीव मंडळ
26. श्री. नरेंद्र शेलार, अध्यक्ष रोटरी क्लब, सेव्हन हिल्स, सातारा

विषय :- सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव क्षेत्राचे स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीच्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्ताबाबत.
संदर्भ - 1. शासन निर्णय क्रमांक डब्ल्युएलपी-0523/प्र.क्र.173/फ-1, दिनांक 21 सप्टेंबर, 2023
2.या कार्यालयाकडील पत्र क्र. अ/कक्ष-11/पुनर्वसन/प्र.क्र.8(2022-23)/LAC/ 890, दिनांक 20/10/2023

92VE
16 FEB 2024
Approve
कक्ष क्रमांक..
लेखापाल

उपरोक्त शासन निर्णयानुसार सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव क्षेत्राचे स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची बैठक विभागीय आयुक्त पुणे विभाग, पुणे यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली **दिनांक 18 ऑक्टोबर, 2023 रोजी सकाळी 11.00 वाजता जिल्हाधिकारी सातारा यांचे कार्यालयातील सभागृहात** संपन्न झाली आहे. त्याअनुषंगाने बैठकीचे इतिवृत संदर्भिय पत्रान्वये विभागीय

आयुक्त पुणे विभाग, पुणे यांचे मान्यतेसाठी सादर करण्यात आले असून, त्यास त्यांनी मान्यता दिली आहे. सदर मान्यताप्राप्त इतिवृत्ताची प्रत याव्दारे सर्व माननीय समिती सदस्यांना तसेच निमंत्रित सदस्यांना पाठविण्यात येत आहे.

सोबत-वरीलप्रमाणे

(आर.एम.रामानुजम)
सदस्य सचिव,
स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
तथा
वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक,
सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव,कोल्हापूर,

स्थळ प्रतीवर व. सं. तथा क्षे. सं. स. व्या. रा. कोल्हापूर यांची स्वाक्षरी असे.

प्रतिलिपी : विभागीय आयुक्त, पुणे विभाग, पुणे यांना माहितीसाठी सविनय सादर.
प्रतिलिपी: व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, मुंबई निमंत्रित सदस्य यांना माहितीसाठी सस्नेह अग्रेषित.
प्रतिलिपी : मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (प्रादेशिक) कोल्हापूर यांना माहितीसाठी सविनय सादर.
प्रतिलिपी: जिल्हा पोलीस अधीक्षक, सातारा निमंत्रित सदस्य यांना माहितीसाठी सस्नेह अग्रेषित.
प्रतिलिपी : उपसंचालक कोयना, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कराड / उपसंचालक चांदोली, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कराड यांना माहितीसाठी रवाना.
प्रतिलिपी : उप प्रादेशिक अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र प्रदुषण नियंत्रण मंडळ, सातारा, निमंत्रित सदस्य यांना माहितीसाठी सस्नेह अग्रेषित.
प्रतिलिपी : सहाय्यक संचालक, नगररचना प्रादेशिक योजना, सातारा, निमंत्रित सदस्य यांना माहितीसाठी सस्नेह अग्रेषित.
प्रतिलिपी: सहाय्यक संचालक, नगररचना प्रादेशिक योजना, कोल्हापूर, निमंत्रित सदस्य यांना माहितीसाठी सस्नेह अग्रेषित.

महाराष्ट्र शासन
वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
कोल्हापूर,
दुसरा मजला, वनवर्धन इमारत मुख्य पोस्ट ऑफिस
समोर, ताराबाई पार्क, कोल्हापूर-416003
E mail-ccfwlkolhapur@mahaforest.gov.in ☎0231-2542766

जा.क्र.अ/सव्हे/LAC बैठक/ /2022-23 कराड दिनांक :- 19.10.2023

सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीवच्या "स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती" बैठक
जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय सातारा
दिनांक - 18 ऑक्टोंबर, 2023 रोजीच्या सभेचे इतिवृत

दिनांक 18 ऑक्टोंबर, 2023 रोजीची सकाळी 11.00 वा. सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीवच्या स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची बैठक जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय, सातारा येथे मा. सौरभ राव, विभागीय आयुक्त, पुणे यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली संपन्न झाली. सदर बैठकीकरिता खालीलप्रमाणे अधिकारी/ सदस्य उपस्थित होते.

अ.क्र.	अधिकाऱ्याचे नाव	विभाग	पदनाम
1	मा.सौरभ राव, विभागीय आयुक्त,पुणे (व्हीसीद्वारे)	पदसिध्द	अध्यक्ष
2	मा.ना.श्री. शंभूराज देसाई, मंत्री राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क, महाराष्ट्र राज्य तथा पालक मंत्री, सातारा जिल्हा (व्हीसीद्वारे)	व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्रातील आमदार	सदस्य
3	वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य सचिव
4	श्री. जितेंद्र डुडी, जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा (व्हीसीद्वारे)	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
5	श्री. मंटोडा राज दयानिधी, जिल्हाधिकारी, सांगली	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
6	श्री. राहुल रेखावार, जिल्हाधिकारी, कोल्हापूर	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
7	श्री. एच.आर.म्हेत्रे, तहसीलदार, जिल्हाधिकारी, रत्नागिरी यांचे प्रतिनिधी	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
8	श्री. यू.एस.सावंत, उपसंचालक, (कोयना) सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कराड	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
9	श्रीमती. स्नेहलता पाटील, उपसंचालक, (चांदोली) राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, कराड	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
10	श्री. वैभव बोराटे, विभागीय वन अधिकारी, चिपळूण यांचे प्रतिनिधी	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
11	श्री. सुनिल भोईट, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, सातारा	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
12	श्री.रोहन भाटे, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, सातारा	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
13	श्री. निलेश बापट, मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक, रत्नागिरी	मानद वन्यजीव रक्षक	सदस्य
14	श्रीमती मौसमी कोसे, प्रादेशिक व्यवस्थापन, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, पूणे	पदसिध्द	सदस्य
15	श्री. गिरिष पंजाबी, वन्यजीव तज्ञ (WCT)	वन्यजीव संशोधक	सदस्य
16	श्री. जीवन बोराटे, यशवंतराव चव्हाण स्कुल ऑफ सोशल वर्क, जकातवाडी, सातारा	सांमाजिक संशोधक	सदस्य
17	श्री. सुनिल करकरे, नेचर संस्था, कोल्हापूर	पर्यटन क्षेत्रातील तज्ञ	सदस्य
18	श्री. शेखर माहिते, प्राध्यापक, विभाग प्रमुख, वनस्पती शास्त्र विभाग, लालबहादूर शास्त्री महाविद्यालय,सातारा	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ	सदस्य
19	श्री. नरेंद्र शेलार ,अध्यक्ष रोटरी क्लब सेव्हन हिल, सातारा	स्थानिक पर्यावरण तज्ञ	सदस्य
20	श्री. स.भी.गारे, सहाय्यक संशोधन अधिकारी, अपर आयुक्त,	आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्प,	पदसिद्ध

Scanned with OKEN Scanner
Scanned with OKEN Scanner

	आदिवासी विकास, नाशिक यांचे प्रतिनिधी	घोडेगाव	सदस्य
21	श्री. के.एम. पाटील, पोलिस उपाधिक्षक सातारा	पोलिस विभाग, सातारा	निमंत्रित
22	डॉ. सारंग कुलकर्णी, व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ यांचे प्रतिनिधी	महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ	निमंत्रित

बैठकीच्या सुरवातीस सदस्य सचिव, स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव श्री.आर.एम.रामानुजम, यांनी दिनांक 21 सप्टेंबर, 2023 च्या शासन निर्णयाप्रमाणे सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव करिता नव्यानेच पुर्नगठीत झालेल्या "स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती" च्या प्रत्यक्ष व ऑनलाईन वरून उपस्थित सर्व सदस्यांचे अभिनंदन केले तसेच स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची उद्दिष्टे, कार्य आणि संनियंत्रण करावयाच्या विषयांबाबत माहिती दिली. सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीवचे निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरण आणि नियमन करण्याच्या दृष्टीने विषयानुसार चर्चा करणे व निर्णय घेणेबाबत सर्व सदस्यांना विनंती करून बैठकीस सुरूवात केली. त्याचे इतिवृत्त खालीलप्रमाणे...

अ.क्र.	विषय	तपशील
1	सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव क्षेत्राच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन आराखडयास मान्यता देणे	सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीवच्या "व्याघ्र संवर्धन आराखडयाचा" भाग असलेल्या व नव्याने तयार करण्यात येत असलेल्या सन 2023 -24 ते सन 2032-33 या 10 वर्षाच्या आराखडयावर चर्चा करण्यात आली, तसेच, त्या आराखडयाच्या अनुषंगाने सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीवच्या निसर्ग पर्यटनास चालना मिळावी म्हणून सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीवने तयार करण्यात आलेल्या निसर्ग पर्यटन आराखडयावरती चर्चा करण्यात आली व समितीने आराखडयास मान्यता दिली. सदर आराखडयानुसार सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीवचे निसर्ग पर्यटनासाठी 07 निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन केलेले असून त्यापैकी 05 झोन सातारा जिल्ह्यात, 1 झोन सांगली जिल्ह्यात तर 01 कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यात आहे. सदर 7 झोनच्या निसर्ग पर्यटन विकासासाठी तयार करण्यात आलेल्या निसर्ग पर्यटन प्रस्तावावर चर्चा करून मान्यता देण्यात आली.
2	मौजे गोकुळ तर्फे हेळवाक येथे महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन पोलीस प्रशिक्षण केंद्र व राज्य आपत्ती बचाव दल स्थापन करणे करीता स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीची मान्यतेसाठी प्रस्ताव.	मौजे गोकुळ तर्फ हेळवाक (कोयनानगर) ता.पाटण भुमापन क्रं. 25. 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 मधील 41.77 हेक्टर आर जमिनी वरती नियोजीत महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन पोलिस प्रशिक्षण केंद्र व राज्य आपत्ती बचाव दल स्थापन करण्याकरिताच्या प्रस्तावाबाबत चर्चा करण्यात आली. पर्यावरण संवेदनशील क्षेत्रामध्ये किंवा अभयारण्य किंवा राष्ट्रीय उदयानापासून 10 कि.मी मध्ये येणा-या प्रकल्पांना पर्यावरण पुर्व मान्यता (Environment Clearance) लागते, अशा प्रकल्पांच्या बाबतीत प्रकल्पयंत्रणा यांनी राष्ट्रीय वन्यजीव मंडळाच्या स्थायी समितीची शिफारस घेणे आवश्यक असते तसेच वर्ग 'ब' मध्ये 20,000 चौ.मी. किंवा 20,000 चौ.मी. पेक्षा जास्त आणि 1,50,000 चौ.मी. पेक्षा कमी बांधकाम क्षेत्राचा समावेश असल्यास पर्यावरण पूर्व 'मान्यता' घ्यावी लागते अशी तरतूद आहे, या बाबी समितीच्या निर्दशनास आणून दिल्या.याबाबत चर्चा होवून सदर प्रस्तावास प्रचलित नियम व अटींच्या अधिन राहून मान्यता देण्यात आली.
3	पर्यटन उदयोगांकडून कंझर्वेशन फी जमा करण्याबाबत	राज्याचा निसर्ग पर्यटन धोरणाबाबतचा शासन निर्णय दिनांक 09 नोव्हेंबर 2012 च्या अनुषंगाने व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या भोवतालच्या क्षेत्रातील पर्यटन (सोईसुविधा) उदयोगाकडून प्रतिकक्ष / प्रतिमाह करिता कंझर्वेशन फी (संवर्धन शुल्क) आकारण्याची तरतूद आहे. त्यानुसार सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीवच्या सभोवती आंबा, चांदोली, कोयना व बामणोली या भागात सदयस्थितीत खाजगी हॉटेलस् व रिसॉर्टस आहेत. त्यांचेकडून प्रचलित दराने कंझर्वेशन फी आकारणेबाबत चर्चा झाली. तसेच कोविड 19 पूर्वी काही रिसॉर्ट सदर फी काही प्रमाणात देत होते. कोविड 19 काळात व त्यानंतरही रिसॉर्टने फी दिलेली नाही यावर चर्चा करण्यात आली. स्थानिक गावकरी जे बफर झोनमधील रहिवासी आहेत त्यांचे होमस्टे व कम्युनीटीस्टे किंवा ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सामूहिक मालकीची पर्यटक निवास व्यवस्था यांना कंझर्वेशन फी मधून सूट देण्यात आली असल्याबाबतही समितीस अवगत करण्यात आले. कंझर्वेशन फी संबंधीतांकडून प्रत्येक त्रैमासिक संपताच 15

Scanned with OKEN Sc
Scanned with OKEN Scanner

		दिवसाच्या आत सहयाद्री व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्रतिष्ठानच्य बँक खात्यात जमा करणेबाबत असलेल्या शासन निर्णयाची तरतूद समितीस अवगत केली. मा. अध्यक्षांनी सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीवच्या भौगतीच्या रिसॉर्टची यादी बनविण्याच्या सूचना दिल्या तसेच कोविड 19 नंतर फंक्शनेशन फी जमा करणे आवश्यक असल्याबाबत समितीचे एकमत झाले आणि फंक्शनेशन फी जमा करणेबाबत नियमावली करण्याचे ठरले.
4	मौजे मुनावळे ता.जावली जि.सातारा येथे जागतिक दर्जाचे जल पर्यटन विकसित करण्याकरीता महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळास जागा उपलब्ध करुन देणे व सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव अंतर्गत क्षमता असणाऱ्या ठिकाणी जलपर्यटन करणेबाबत धोरण ठरविणे.	सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव अंतर्गत येणारे जलाशय व नदयांमध्ये जलपर्यटनास मोठया प्रमाणात वाव असून सोईसुविधा विकसीत झाल्यास मोठया प्रमाणात स्थानिकांना रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होवू शकतात. परंतु, जलपर्यटनाचे उपक्रम हे प्रचलित नियमानुसार व वन्यप्राण्यांना उपद्रव होणारे नसावेत यावर चर्चा करण्यात आली. कोयना धरणाच्या शिवसागर जलाशयातील असलेली बंदी धरणाच्या भिंतीकडील क्षेत्र सोडून शिथिल केल्यामुळे उर्वरित शिवसागर जलाशयात आता पर्यटनाचे उपक्रम घेण्यासाठी योग्य नियोजन करण्याबाबत चर्चा झाली. दिनांक 06 ऑक्टोंबर, 2023 च्या महाराष्ट्र शासन ग्रहविभाग यांच्या अधिसूचनेनुसार कोयना धरणाच्या भिंतीकडील 7 कि.मी. व बफर क्षेत्रातील 2 कि.मी. चा भाग वगळता कोयना जलाशयातील निर्बंध शिथील झाल्यामुळे येथील जलपर्यटनास चालना मिळेल याबाबत मा.ना.श्री. शंभूराज देसाई, मंत्री राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क, महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांनी समितीच्या निर्दशनास आणून दिले. तसेच, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाच्या जागतिक दर्जाचे जलपर्यटन करण्यासाठी व त्यातून स्थानिकांना रोजगार निर्माण करण्यासाठी मौजे मुनावळे ता.जावळी येथील रू. 45.38 कोटी असलेल्या प्रस्तावित प्रकल्पासही स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीने मान्यता दिली. वनविभागाच्या प्रचलित नियमांना धरून व वन्यप्राण्यांना कोणताही उपद्रव होणार नाही याची दक्षता घेणे आवश्यक असल्याची चर्चा झाली. त्यानुसार नियमावली तयार करण्यात याव्यात असे ठरले. वारणा धरणाच्या वसंत सागर जलाशयातही जलपर्यटनास परवानगी घेणेबाबत आवश्यक प्रस्ताव लवकरात लवकर पाठविण्याबाबत ठरले. त्याचबरोबर कोयना नदीत सुद्धा जलपर्यटनाच्या विविध उपक्रमाच्या प्रस्तावावर चर्चा झाली व सर्वेक्षण करून सदर उपक्रम करण्यास मान्यता देण्यात आली. त्याचप्रकारे वारणा नदीतही जलपर्यटनाचे सर्वेक्षण करून प्रस्ताव करण्याबाबत ठरले.
5	देशमुखवाडी आणि मोडकवाडी याठिकाणी भुस्खलन झालेल्या गावांचे पुर्नवसन करणेबाबत उपविभागीय अधिकारी पाटण उपविभाग पाटण यांचा प्रस्ताव	पाटण तालुक्यामध्ये जुलै 2021 मध्ये अतिवृष्टीमुळे भुस्खलन होवून बाधित झालेल्या मौजे मिरगाव, हुंबरळी, काटेवाडी या गावातील नागरिकांचे कायमस्वरूपी पुर्नवसन मौजे देशमुखवाडी येथील ग. नं. 11/ब/1 मधील 2.1672 हे. आर जमिनीमध्ये करणेबाबतच्या प्रस्तावावर बैठकीत चर्चा करणेत आली. सदर कामाकरीता वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापूर यांनी दि.11/07/2023 पत्रान्वये परवानगी दिली असल्याचे बैठकीत सांगण्यात आले.. या प्रस्तावास स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीने बैठकीमध्ये मान्यता दिली.
6	बफर क्षेत्रातील निसर्ग पर्यटनामध्ये स्थानिकांचा सहभाग	नवजा क्षेत्रातील ओझर्डे धबधबा पर्यटन हे नवजा ग्रामपरिस्थितीकीय विकास समितीस चालवण्यास देण्याबाबतचा प्रस्ताव समिती समोर ठेवण्यात आला. सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीवच्या क्षेत्रातील पर्यटनातून स्थानिकांना रोजगार व विकासाच्या संधी मिळाव्या हाच उद्देश आहे. त्यामुळे सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव क्षेत्रातील निसर्ग पर्यटन स्थळे, विविध सोईसुविधा तसेच उपक्रम चालवण्यासाठी ग्रामसभेची परवानगी घेवून ग्रामपरिस्थिती विकास समित्यांना देण्यास हरकत नसल्याबाबत समितीचे एकमत झाले. त्यानुसार नियमावली ठरविण्यात यावी तसेच याचा लाभ ठराविक लोकांना न होता सर्व गावाला विशेष करून महिला बचत गटांना होईल अशा पद्धतीने नियमावली बनविण्याचे मा. अध्यक्ष आणि मा.ना.श्री. शंभूराज देसाई, मंत्री राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क, महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांनी सूचविल्याप्रमाणे मान्यता देण्याचे ठरले.

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

7	सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीवच्या बफर क्षेत्राकरिता नियमावली (Draft Buffer Rules).	दिनांक 16 सप्टेंबर, 2015 च्या स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीच्या बैठकीमध्ये सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीवच्या बफर क्षेत्राकरिता नियमावली (Draft Buffer Rules) तयार करून चर्चा करण्यात आली होती. त्यावर स्थानिक, लोकप्रतिनिधीकडुन व इतर सहभागीदाराकडून आक्षेप घेण्यात आले होते. सदर नियमावली अंतिम करण्याबाबत समिती समोर विषय मांडण्यात आला, त्यावर सर्व लोकप्रतिनिधीशी चर्चा करूनच, सदर नियमावली पुढील स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीच्या बैठकीत मान्यतेस ठेवण्याचे ठरले.
8	महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या साहसी पर्यटन उपक्रम धोरणा अंतर्गत साहसी पर्यटन उपक्रम आयोजन करणेस परवानगी मिळणेबाबत. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर बहुउददेशिय सामाजिक संस्था. मुनावळे ता.जावली जि.सातारा यांचा प्रस्ताव	डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर बहुउद्देशीय सामाजिक संस्था मुनावळे या संस्थेने बफर क्षेत्रात येत असल्यामुळे जमीन, हवा व पाणी या तिन्ही प्रकारातील साहसी पर्यटन उपक्रमास सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव च्या गाभा व बफर क्षेत्रात साहसी पर्यटन उपक्रमास परवानगी मिळणेच्या प्रस्तावाबाबत बैठकीमध्ये चर्चा करण्यात आली, अशा प्रकारचे साहसी पर्यटन उपक्रमांचे प्रस्ताव परवानगी करिता पुढेही येण्याची शक्यता आहे. त्यामुळे याकरिता आवश्यक नियमावली करून त्यानुसार परवानगी देण्याचे ठरले.
9	इतर विषय	सहयाद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या क्षेत्रात निसर्ग पर्यटन विषयक उपक्रम राबविताना प्रचलित नियमांचे उल्लंघन होवू नये आणि वने व वन्यजीवांना यामध्ये नेहमीच प्राधान्य राहिल, याकरिता आजच्या बैठकीत चर्चा झाले प्रमाणे विविध उपक्रमाकरिता नियमावली निर्धारित करूनच निसर्ग पर्यटनाचे विविध उपक्रम व सोईसुविधांना परवानगी देण्यात यावी व त्याकरिता मा.अध्यक्षांच्या मान्यतेने पुढील 15 दिवसात नियमावली अंतिम करण्याचे मा.ना.श्री. शंभूराज देसाई, मंत्री राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क, महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांनी सूचित केले त्याप्रमाणे विहित कालावधी नियमावली अंतिम करण्याचे ठरले.

अशा तऱ्हेने स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीच्या बैठकीमध्ये प्रस्तावांवरती चर्चा करून मान्यता देण्यात आली. सभेच्या शेवटी उपस्थित सर्वांचे आभार मानून अध्यक्ष महोदयांनी सभा संपलेचे जाहीर केले.

(आर.एम. रामानुजम)
सदस्य सचिव, स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती,
तथा
सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव, कोल्हापुर

(सौरभ राव)
अध्यक्ष, स्थानिक सल्लागार समिती,
तथा विभागीय आयुक्त पुणे

Scanned with OKEN Scan
Scanned with OKEN Scanner

Annexure No. 9 : Details of roads & trek routes expected to be used for eco tourism purpose:

Ecotourism Vehicle safari road details for Core areas of STR

Name of Ecotourism Zone	Safari route	Tourism road Distance (Km.)
1] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4	1. Kolne to Patharpunj to Bhairavgad jungle safari	15.00
2] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5	2. Jadhavwadi to Janicha Amba vehicle Safari	14.00
	3. Mandur to Amboli to Nivle kuti Safari	8.00
	4. Tambve to Nivle to Udgiri Jungle safari	13.80
	Total	**50.8 km**

Ecotourism Nature trek details for Core areas of STR

Name of the Zone	Name of the NatureTrek	Distance (Km.)
1] Bamnoli - Munavle ET Zone No - 2	1. Met Indoli to Vasota Fort Trek	3.84
	2. Met indoli to nageshwar temple Trek	6.10
2] Karvat- Kusavde ET Zone No - 3	3. Vele to Dhen to Mayni to Vele APC trek	9.57
3] Koyna - Helwak ET Zone No - 4	4. Jungali jaygad Trek	5.51
	5. Humbarli to Kokan Kada (Ramban)	5.43
	6.Humbarli to Ghatmatha Trek	10.20
4] Chandoli ET Zone No - 5	7. Tambve naka to Nivale kuti Vasantsagar trek	10.00
	8. Lapangruh to Janicha Amba Forest trek	2.14
	9. Lapangruh to Zolambi plateau trek	1.37
	10. Nandoli kuti to Janicha Amba trek	4.78
	11. Janicha Amba to backwater trek	10.00
	Total	**68.94 km**

Ecotourism Vehicle safari road details for Buffer areas of STR

Name of Ecotourism Zone	Safari route	Tourism road Distance (Km.)
1] Kandat ET Zone No - 1	1. Dare to Mhalunge Kandat valley landscape Safari	54.00
2] Karvat-Kusavde ET Zone No -3	2. Karvat Tourism centre to Vele APC Plateau safari	24.60
3] Koyna-Helwak ET Zone No -4	3. Koyna to Navja Jungle safari	15.00
	4. Rasati to Baje jungle safari	22.00
	5. Kemse to Dhankal APC jungle safari	9.40
4] Paneri-Bhosgaom ET Zone No - 5	6. Valmik Temple to Pandhre pani to Humbarne to Satar Bhairi mandir to Karale to Valmik paneri Forest Safari	26.00
5] Amba ET Zone No - 7	7. Amba to Udgiri Forest Safari	58.08
	Total	**137 km**

Ecotourism Nature trek/Cycle safari details for buffer areas of STR

Name of the zone	Nature Trek/Cycle safari Name	Distance (Km.)
1] Kandat ET Zone No -1	1. Uchat to Parvat Trek	
	2. Shindi to Chakdev -Valvan Trek	3.97
	3. Shindi to Mahimandangad Fort Trek	4.17
	4. Akalpe to Utteshwar Temple Trek	1.81
	SubTotal	**13.74**
2] Bamnoli ET Zone No -2	5. Umbrewadi to Flower Plateau Trek	1.95
	6. Katrewadi to Injaini Devi Plateau Trek	3.31
	SubTotal	**5.26**
3] Kusavde - Karvat ET Zone No - 3	7. Vele Plateau Cycle Trek	13
	8.Vele to Kusavade Wind Mill Cycle trek	13
	9. Karvat to Kathi Hills Cycle Trek	16
	10. Karvat to Dategad Fort Trek	5
	SubTotal	**47**
4] Koyna - Helwak ET Zone No - 4	11. Ozarde Waterfall Trek	0.8

Name of the zone	Nature Trek/Cycle safari Name	Distance (Km.)
	12. Kemase To Dhankal APC to Bhirawgad Fort Trek	18.4
	13. Dhankal Shiv Temple to Dhankal APC to Kemse trek	9.3
	14. Mendheghar to Kondhavle to Ramghal to Bhairvagad Fort Trek	8.32
	SubTotal	**36.82**
5] Paneri ET Zone No - 5	15. Paneri Check post to Valmik Temple to Valmik Plateau Trek	7.6
	16. Paneri Check post to Tulashi Lake Trek	3.5
	17. Satar to Bhairi Temple -Zolambi Plateau Trek	2.51
	18. Marathwadi Dam View Point Trek	0.48
	19. Satar to Zolambi Plateau Trek	6.63
	20. Kasani Majur Kuti to Shevtai Temple Trek	8.14
	SubTotal	**28.86**
6] Amba ET Zone No - 7	21. Amba Ghat to Selfie Point Trek	2.15
	22. Amba Ghat to Vishalgad Fort Trek	18.5
	SubTotal	**20.65**
	Grand Total	**152 km**

Annexure No. 10 : Table of area estimates of Ecotourism Zone :

Name of the Vehicle Safari	Road length (Km.)	Village	Survey number	Area [SqKm]
1] Bamnoli - Munavle Ecotourism Zone - 2				
Bamnoli to Met Indoli Water Transport	9.77	Met Indoli	24	0.10
			23	0.1
			6	0.1244
			7	0.14
			10	0.150743
			11	0.1
			16	0.1
			15	0.1032
			Subtotal :	**0.918343**
		Vasota	37	0.09491
			36 pt	0.0219
			35 pt	0.039878
			34	0.014693
			33	0.01662
			31	0.12129
			28	0.096992
			1	0.029395
			5	0.001736
			3	0.0005
			7	0.00173
			8	0.001826
			12	0.027307
			23	0.011346
			22	0.041616
			67	0.06845
			61.00	0.03
			60	0.03552
			68.00	0.02
			69.00	0.00
			52.00	0.00

			51	0.06
			Subtotal :	**0.745233**
		Khirkhindi	13	0.028723
			12	0.045541
			17	0.086773
			10	0.046139
			2	0.045924
			123	0.10012
			122	0.087043
			120	0.095863
			116	0.068729
			98	0.046283
			100	0.084677
			95	0.020892
			94	0.023097
			Subtotal :	**0.779804**
		Mauje Shevandi	18	0.026381
			20	0.043618
			30	0.046406
			29	0.002206
			28	0.020265
			36	0.025054
			40	0.029301
			41	0.019813
			Subtotal :	**0.213044**
			Total :	**2.65**
2] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4				
Kolne to Patharpunj to Bhairavgad jungle safari	15.00	Patharpunj	11	5.19
			6	0.16
			13	0.14
			Subtotal :	**5.49**
		Kolane		

			4	0.11
			5	0.94
			10	0.12
			13	0.13
			12	0.14
			21	0.13
			22	0.1
			25	0.94
			Subtotal :	**2.61**
			Total :	**8.1**
3] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5				
Jadhavwadi to Janicha Amba vehicle Safari	14.00	Chandoli Bk.	23	0.036
			23	0.02114
			25	0.0612
			26	0.03841
			27	0.0257
			27	0.0243
			28	0.0925
			34	0.0367
			33	0.0175
			29	0.0441
			30	0.0795
			16	0.0718
			17	0.0682
			15	0.080283
			Subtotal:	0.69
		Khundalapur_Core	56	0.123
			61	0.117
			54	0.041
			55	0.11
			53	0.1276
			42	0.1549
			41	0.1387
			37	0.1511

			Subtotal:	0.96
		Nandoli_Core	82	1.172
			121	4.91
			81	0.154
			80	1.55
			Subtotal:	7.786
		Zolambi_Core	42	2.266
			43	0.1419
			36	0.1325
			37	0.1534
			38	0.1183
			34	0.1353
			33	0.1496
			98	0.1278
			Subtotal:	3.22
			Total :	**12.67**
Mandur to Amboli to Nivle kuti Safari	8.00	Amboli	55	0.1
			61	0.1
			Subtotal:	0.2
		Tambave	21	0.11
			22	0.1
			23	0.1
			30	0.1
			31	0.1
			32	0.12
			37	0.13
			43	1.67
			42	1.57
			Subtotal:	**4**
			196	0.73
			195	0.025
			194	0.022

		Nivale	193	0.015
			192	0.0156
			191	0.015
			190	0.02
			Subtotal:	**0.8426**
			Total :	**5.0426**
Tambve to Nivle to Udgiri Jungle safari	13.80	Amboli	55	0.1
			61	0.1
			Subtotal:	**0.2**
		Tambave	21	0.11
			22	0.1
			23	0.1
			30	0.1
			31	0.1
			32	0.12
			37	0.13
			43	1.67
			42	1.57
			Subtotal:	**4.0**
			196	0.73
			195	0.025
			194	0.022
			193	0.015
			192	0.0156
			191	0.015
			190	0.02
			202	0.014
			204	0.052
			1	0.013
			2	0.03
			71	0.00079
			84	0.00046

			85	0.0008
			86	0.00034
			89	0.00047
			90	0.00073
			105	0.00079
			112	0.00107
			111	0.00083
			110	0.00066
			109	0.00044
			108	0.00187
		Nivale	162	0.00202
			161	0.00124
			157	0.00240
			116	0.00477
			156	0.03254
			155	0.026
			126	0.00457
			117	0.08537
			59	0.01846
			60	0.01526
			33	0.12700
			34	1.26
			35	0.0242
			36	0.0462
			37	0.0340
			38	0.0229
			39	0.0195
			40	0.0222
			41	0.0084
			42	0.0121
			43	0.0215
			44	0.0280

87

			45	0.0292
			46	0.0227
			Subtotal:	**2.83**
			Total :	**7.031**
			Grand Total:	**35.49 sq. km.**

Carrying Capacity for Core areas of STR - Nature Trek

Area for trek route is considered 50 m each side multiplied by length of trek.

Name of the Nature Trek	Distance (Km.)	Area
1] Bamnoli - Munavle Ecotourism Zone No - 2		
Met Indoli to Vasota Fort Trek	3.84	0.38
Met indoli to nageshwar temple Trek	6.10	0.61
SubTotal	9.94	0.99
2] Karvat- Kusavde Ecotourism Zone No - 3		
Vele to Dhen to Mayni to Vele APC trek	9.57	0.96
SubTotal	10	1
3] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4		
Jungali jaygad Trek	5.51	0.55
Humbarli to Kokan Kada (Ramban)	5.43	0.54
Humbarli to Ghatmatha Trek	10.20	1.02
SubTotal	21.14	2.11
4] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5		
Tambve naka to Nivale kuti Vasantsagar trek	10.00	1.00
Lapangruh to Janicha Amba Forest trek	2.14	0.21
Lapangruh to Zolambi plateau trek	1.37	0.14
Nandoli kuti to Janicha Amba trek	4.78	0.48
Janicha Amba to backwater trek	10.00	1.00
SubTotal	28.29	2.83
Total	**69**	**7**

Area calculation for Ecotourism in STR

Core area of STR (SqKm)	Area for Ecotourism	% area for Ecotourism in Core
600.12	42.38	7.06

ANNEXURE NO. 11.11 ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTION/TERMS & CONDITIONS FOR ECO-GUIDES,TOURISTS, VEHICLE DRIVERS/OWNER, TOURISTS & STAFF

सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, कोल्हापूर करिता निसर्ग पर्यटनांसाठी मार्गदर्शक तत्वे व नियम

पृथ्वीवरील पर्यावरणाच्या समतोलाकरिता व सर्व प्रकारच्या सजीव आणि परिसंस्थांच्या अस्तित्वाकरिता महत्वाची असलेली हि जंगले व वन्यजीव क्षेत्रे वाचविण्याकरिता कडक कायदे आहेतच, परंतु लोकांचा सहभाग व पाठींबा खूप महत्वाचा आहे. वने व वन्यजीव संरक्षणाकरिता होत असलेल्या जनजागृतीतुन एक जागरूक व सजग निसर्गप्रेमींची लोकचळवळ अस्तित्वात आली आहे. संपूर्ण जगभरात आज ही नैसर्गिक ठिकाणे व वन्यजीव वाचविण्याकरिता संरक्षित क्षेत्रे स्थापित करणे, त्यांना कायदेशिर संरक्षण देणे आणि स्थानीक लोकांचा संवर्धनात सहभाग घेणे हे धोरण मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्वीकारले जात आहे.

हा जतन केलेला नैसर्गीक वारसा मानवाकरिता किती महत्वाचा आहे ? याबाबत जनजागृती करणे व निसर्ग संवर्धनाकरीता निसर्ग शिक्षण देऊन निसर्ग संरक्षकांची फळी तयार करण्याकरीता अशा क्षेत्रात निसर्ग पर्यटन तसेच संशोधन, छायाचित्रण, पर्यटन या करिता अटी व शर्तींच्या अधिन राहून परवानगी देण्यात येते.

निसर्ग आणि वने व वन्यजीव क्षेत्रात नैसर्गिक वातावरणाचा आनंद घेण्यासाठी भेट देणे म्हणजे 'निसर्ग पर्यटन' असे समजले जाते. आपण पर्यटनांकरिता समुद्र किनारे, किल्ले, शहरे, ऐतिहासिक स्थळे, संग्रहालये, बगीचे इत्यादी ठिकाणे जात असतो. या ठिकाणी पर्यटनाच्या वेळी विशेष अशी बंधने नसतात. नियम असले तरी ते शिथिल असतात. आपण अशा ठिकाणी काही (अपवाद वगळता) मनसोक्त पायी फिरतो, जोरजोरात बोलतो/गाणी म्हणतो, हवा तेवढा वेळ तिथे घालवतो. परंतु निसर्ग पर्यटना करिता आपण एखादया निसर्ग स्थळी किंवा संरक्षण क्षेत्रात किंवा वनात आल्यास मात्र पूर्णवेळ आपणास एक आचारसंहिता / नियमावलीत राहूनच फिरावे लागते. कारण निसर्ग पर्यटन हे "जबाबदारीचे पर्यटन (Responsible Tourism) असून निसर्ग पर्यटन स्थळी आपल्या येण्याने कोणत्याही प्रकारे तिथल्या निसर्गाला, वन्यजीवांना किंवा जंगलाला धोका पोहोचणे अपेक्षित नाही. कारण आपल्या तिथे फिरण्याने, ओरडण्याने, कचरा फेकण्याने, प्राण्यांना डिवचण्याने, आग पेटवण्याने, फांदया, फुले, पाने तोडण्याने त्या पर्यटन स्थळाला, त्याठीकाणच्या परिसंस्थेला व तेथील वन्यजीवांना प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष धोका पोहोचू शकतो. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक निसर्ग पर्यटकाने अशा ठिकाणी जबाबदारीने वागणे व निसर्गाचा खराखुरा आनंद घेणे अपेक्षित आहे.

अभयारण्ये, राष्ट्रीय उद्याने तसेच व्याघ्र प्रकल्प ही निसर्ग पर्यटनांसाठी प्रमुख ठिकाणे आहेत. आजच्या धावपळीच्या व धकाधकीच्या जीवनात, शांती व विरंगुळयासाठी सुट्टीकरीता निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळी येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांची संख्या दिवसें दिवस वाढत आहे. निसर्ग पर्यटनाकरीता आलेल्या सर्व पर्यटकांनी (निसर्गास कोणताही धोका न पोहचविता) निसर्गाच्या अंगभुत सौदर्याचा आणि अविष्काराचा अनुभव घेणे अपेक्षीत आहे.

व्याख्या :- निसर्ग पर्यटन

निसर्ग पर्यटन (Eco tourism) ची व्याख्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय निसर्ग पर्यटन संस्था यांनी पुढील प्रमाणे केली आहे. "नैसर्गिक स्थळी जबाबदारीने पर्यटनास जाणे, जेणेकरुन तेथील पर्यावरणाचा संवर्धन होईल, तेथील स्थानिकांच श्वाश्वत पध्दतीने विकास होईल आणि निसर्गविषयी माहिती व शिक्षण मिळेल."

निसर्ग पर्यटन हे इतर सर्व पर्यटनांपेक्षा कसे वेगळे आहे, हे निसर्ग पर्यटनाच्या उदेशावरून लक्षात येते.

निसर्ग पर्यटनाचे उद्देश

1) **निसर्ग शिक्षण देणे:** निसर्ग, जंगले व वन्यजीव हे पृथ्वीवरील सजीवांचा समतोल सांभाळण्याकरिता कशी महत्वाची आहेत. आणि आपण यामध्ये काय सहभाग देऊ शकतो या ची जाणीव करुन देणे. याविषयी निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक यांनी भ्रमंती दरम्यान माहीती देणे. त्यामुळे आलेला पर्यटक हा परत जाताना " निसर्ग पर्यटक " (जबाबदार पर्यटक) बनून जाईल.
2) **स्थानीकांना रोजगार संधी:** निसर्ग, जंगले व वन्यजीवाच्या संरक्षणाच्या बदल्यात निसर्ग पर्यटनामुळे स्थानीकांना विविध प्रकारचा रोजगार व वयसाय संधी उपलब्ध करुन देणे आणी त्यांचा जंगलावरील दबाव कमी होईल व वन्यजीव संरक्षणास पाठींबा मिळविणे.
3) निसर्ग संवर्धनास पाठींबा स्थानिकांचे अवलंबित्व कमी करणे आणि निसर्ग शिक्षण व जनजागृती करुन निसर्ग संवर्धनास हातभार लावणे.

वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972, चे कलम 28 (1) व (2) तसेच राज्याचे मुख्य वन्यजीव रक्षक यांचा आदेश क्र. कक्ष 23(4) /प्र.क्र. 494/1603 दिनांक 26 जुलै, 2013 मिळालेल्या अधिकाराच्या अधिन राहून सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव क्षेत्र, कोल्हापूर अंतर्गत निसर्गपर्यटन (Eco tourism) च्या नियमन व वृध्दीकरीता पुढील प्रमाणे मार्गदर्शक तत्वे व नियम निर्गमीत करण्यात येत आहेत. तरी सदर मार्गदर्शक तत्वाचे व नियमांचे तंतोतंत पालन करावे व आपल्या व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाचा निसर्ग पर्यटनांच्या वृध्दीस सहयोग दयावा.

निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक, वाहन चालक, निसर्ग पर्यटक यांचे करीता सामाईक सुचना / नियम / अटीशर्ती

1. पर्यटन गेट, पर्यटक प्रतिक्षालय, वॉच टावर, बुकिंग रुम, राहण्याची सोई, उपहारगृह व इतर सर्व ठिकाणी स्वच्छता ठेवणे ही सर्वाची जबाबदारी राहील.

2. ज्या रस्त्यावर पर्यटकांना वन भ्रमंतीसाठी परवानगी देण्यात आली आहे केवळ त्याच रस्त्याचा वन भ्रमंतीसाठी उपयोग करावा. उर्वरीत सर्व रस्ते/क्षेत्र हे प्रवेश निषिद्ध आहेत याची दखल घ्यावी.

3. अभयारण्य/राष्ट्रिय उद्यान क्षेत्रातील संबंधीत सर्व कायद्याचे पालन करणे बंधनकारक राहील. कायदयाचे भंग होईल असे वागू नये.

4. पर्यटनादरम्यान कोणताही अवैद्य प्रकार आढळून आल्यास अभयारण्य राष्ट्रिय उद्यानातील संबधित अधिकाऱ्यांना त्वरीत माहिती द्यावी व त्यांनी मागणी केलेल्या माहिती देणे, मदत करणे कायद्याने बंधनकारक आहे.

5. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात पर्यटना दरम्यान हार्न वाजविणे, संगीत, टेपरेकॉर्डर वाजवणे, मोठयाने ओरडणे, प्राण्यांना हाका मारणे, हुसकावणे, पाठलाग करणे, आकृष्ट करणे इत्यादी कृती कायद्याने प्रतिबंधीत आहेत. अन्न टाकणे व इतर) याची जाणीव पर्यटकांना करून देणे.

6. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात मांस, मद्य, सिगारेट, बिडी, अमली पदार्थ सेवन करणे अथवा सोबत बाळगणे कायद्याने प्रतिबंधीत आहेत.

7. भ्रमंती करते वेळेचे काटेकोरपणे पालन करावे. भ्रमंती करता व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात प्रवेश करणे अथवा भ्रमंतीहुन बाहेर पडण्याच्या वेळा निश्चित केल्या आहेत. त्याचे काटेकोर पालन करावे.

8. अभयारण्य / राष्ट्रिय उद्यान क्षेत्रातुन कोणतीही वस्तु वनोपज गोळा करून घेवून जाणे गुन्हा समजण्यात येईल.

9. वनविभागाच्या अटी, शर्ती व नियमांचा कोणत्याही प्रकारे भंग झाल्यास अथवा गैरवर्तणुक झाल्यास कारवाईस पात्र रहाल.

10. पर्यटना दरम्यान हत्त्यार, दारूगोळा, विपारी पदार्थ, अमली पदार्थ, ज्वलनशील पदार्थ, स्फोटक पदार्थ, सोबत बाळगणे प्रतिबंधीत आहे.

11. परवानगी शिवाय व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात प्रवेश करता / थांबता / राहता / उतरता येणार नाही.

12. व्याघ्र प्रकल्प हा' प्लास्टीक फ्री झोन' (प्लास्टीक मुक्त क्षेत्र) असल्यामुळे प्लास्टीकच्या कोणत्याही वस्तु घेवुन व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात प्रवेश करता येणार नाही.

13. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात सफारी दरम्यान ज्या ठिकाणी निसर्ग पर्यटकांना उतरण्यास परवानगी आहे, अशा ठिकाणी जास्तीत जास्त 10 मिनीटे थांबता येईल. उतरलेल्या ठिकाणांपासून दुसरे कुठेही पायी जाता येणार नाही. उतरलेल्या ठिकाणी शांतता राखावी.

14. सफारी दरम्यान कोणत्याही वेळी परवान्याची किंवा वाहनांची अचानक तपासणी (Surprise Checking) केली जावू शकते. त्या करीता वनविभागाचे कर्मचाऱ्यांना सहकार्य करणे आपले कतर्व्य आहे.

निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक संदर्भात सुचना/नियम

1. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक म्हणून कार्यरत असतांना वनविभागाकडून वेळोवेळी मिळालेल्या आदेशाचे व नियमांचे पालन करणे बंधनकारक राहील.

2. निसर्ग- मार्गदर्शक म्हणुन येणाऱ्या पर्यटकामध्ये व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाची प्रतिमा मलिन होणार नाही याबाबत सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न करणे बंधनकारक राहील.

3. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात निसर्ग पर्यटनासाठी पर्यटकांना फिरवतांना पर्यटकांकडून कोणत्याही नियमांचा भंग होणार नाही याची काळजी घ्यावी व कोणत्याही नियमांचा भंग झाल्यास तात्काळ वनविभागाच्या नजिकच्या अधिकाऱ्यांना कळवावे.

4. अभयारण्य / राष्ट्रिय उद्यानात वनभ्रमंती करीता जाणेपुर्वी पर्यटकांना व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाविषयी व सर्व नियमांची माहीती द्यावी तसेच नियमांचा भंग केल्यास होणाऱ्या कारवाईची कल्पना द्यावी.

5. निसर्ग पर्यटनावेळी वनविभागाने नेमुन दिलेल्या गणवेशातच प्रवेश देण्यात येईल.

6. वनविभागाकडून अथवा अशासकीय संस्थाकडून मिळालेल्या साहित्याचा त्याच कामासाठी उपयोग करावा.

7. प्रवेशाद्वारावरील कर्मचाऱ्यांसाठी विनाकारण हुज्जत घालणे, शासकीय कामात अडथळा मानण्यात येईल. आपली कोणतीही तक्रार असल्यास लेखी स्वरुपात संबंधीत वनपाल व वनपरीक्षेत्र अधिकारी यांना दयावी व चर्चा करावी.

8. निसर्ग- मार्गदर्शक म्हणुन काम करतांना कोणत्याही प्रकारचे नशापाणी अथवा व्यसन करण्यास मनाई असेल, असे आढळून आल्यास अथवा पर्यटकांनी तक्रार केल्यास तत्सम पदार्थ बाळगल्या प्रकरणी

नियमानुसार कार्यवाही/दंड करण्यात येईल. उदा. तंबाखु / गुटखा खाणे, दारु पिणे अथवा जवळ बाळगणे, थुंकणे इत्यादी.

9. निसर्ग- मार्गदर्शक म्हणून काम करतांना बक्षिस मिळणेसाठी अमिषापोटी अभयारण्याच्या कोणत्याही नियमांचे भंग होणार नाही याची दक्षता घेणे.

10. निसर्ग-_मार्गदर्शक म्हणुन नोंदणीकृतच व्यक्ती अभयारण्यात मार्गदर्शक म्हणुन पात्र असेल याची दखल घ्यावी. विना नोंदणीकृत व्यक्तीस मार्गदर्शक म्हणुन जाता येणार नाही. प्रत्येक वर्षी पर्यटन हंगामाकरीताच नियमाप्रमाणे नोंदणी करावी लागेल.

11. नोंदणीकृत जिप्सी व्यतीरीक्त खाजगी वाहनामध्ये निसर्ग- मार्गदर्शक म्हणुन जाताना खाजगी वाहन चालक/मालक यांना नोंदणीकृत वाहन चालक/मालक यांना लागू असलेल्या नियमांबाबत माहिती द्यावी.

12. भ्रमंतीच्या वेळी आढळलेल्या सर्व वन्यप्राण्यांची रजिस्टर मध्ये संबंधीत निसर्ग-मार्गदर्शकांने स्वतः नोंद करणे बंधनकारक राहील.

13. पर्यटकांसाठी लागू असलेले सर्व नियम हे निसर्ग- मार्गदर्शक यांना देखील बंधनकारक राहतील.

14. निसर्ग- मार्गदर्शकांनी आपले वाहन ओव्हर टेक होणार नाही किंवा २० कि. मी. तासपेक्षा जास्त वेगाने जाणार नाही याची काळजी घ्यावी.

15. निसर्ग- मार्गदर्शकांनी पर्यटक, ग्रामस्थ, वनअधिकारी, मजूर यांच्याशी सौजन्याने वागावे.

16. निसर्ग- मार्गदर्शकांनी कोणत्याही प्रकारची तक्रार असल्यास वैयक्तीक तक्रार अर्ज योग्य मार्गाने वरिष्ठ कार्यालयास सादर करावा. आपली कोणतीही सामूहिक तक्रार असल्यास प्रथम संबधीत वनपाल व वनपरीक्षेत्र अधिकारी यांच्याशी चर्चा करावी. तरीपण आपले समाधान न झाल्यास सहाय्यक वनसंरक्षक किंवा उपसंचालक, न. ना. व्या. रा. क्षे. साकोली यांचेशी प्रत्यक्ष भेटुन चर्चा करावी. आवश्यकता वाटल्यास व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाचे क्षेत्रसंचालक यांना भेटून चर्चा करावी.

17. निसर्ग- मार्गदर्शक यांनी उपरोक्त नियम भंग दोन पेक्षा अधिक वेळा केल्यास संबंधित निसर्ग-मार्गदर्शकांची नोंदणी सदर पर्यटन हंगामाकरीता किंवा कायमस्वरुपी रद्द करण्यात येईल.

18. उपरोक्त नियम भंग केल्यास वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1972 अन्वये कारवाई करण्यात येईल यांची नोंद घ्यावी.

19. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पामार्फत घेण्यात येणारे प्रशिक्षण, स्पर्धा, विविध कार्यक्रम इत्यादीमध्ये स्वंयस्फूतीने व उत्साहाने सहभागी व्हावे. प्रत्येक वर्षी प्रशिक्षणात सहभागी न होणा-या निसर्ग मार्गदर्शकास सदर पर्यटन हंगामात अथवा कायमचे रद्द करण्यात येईल

20. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शकांना सफारी वाहनाबरोबर आत जाण्याकरीता चक्राकार (Rotation) पध्दती अवलंबण्यात यावी. त्यामुळे सर्वाना समान संधी उलब्ध होईल.

21. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शकांनी पर्यटकांना आपल्या जंगलाविषयी व निसर्गाविषयी चांगली व मनोरंजक माहिती देण्याकरीता स्वतः ज्ञान वाढविण्याकरीता सर्वोतोपरी प्रयत्न करावेत. तसेच प्रवेशद्वारावरील वन वाचनालयाचा वापर करावा.

22. वन अधिकारी दौ-यावर असतांना भेटल्यास त्यांना योग्य अभिवादन करावे व पर्यटकांना सोबत असतांना योग्य सन्मान दयावा.

23. निसर्ग पर्यटनाचा मुख्य उद्देश 'निसर्ग शिक्षण देणे' हा असल्यामुळे पर्यटकांना व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाविषयी, 'निसर्ग शिक्षण' देण्याचा भ्रमंती दरम्यान प्रयत्न करावा,

24. नोदणीकृत निसर्ग मार्गदर्शकांनी भ्रमंती करीता दिलेले ओखळपत्र भ्रमंती दरम्यान सोबत ठेवावे. इतर कोठेही ओळखपत्राचा वापर करता येणार नाही.

25. प्रवेश द्वारांवरील निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक, नोंदणीकृत भ्रमंती वाहन चालक / मालक व संबंधीत वनकर्मचारी यांनी महिण्यातून एखदा श्रमदानातून प्रवेशद्वाराची स्वच्छता करावी.

पर्यटन वाहन मालक/चालक संदर्भात सुचना/नियम/अटी/शर्ती

1. जिप्सी नोंदणी दर वर्षी पर्यटन हंगाम सुरू होण्यापुर्वी 15 दिवस अगोदर करणे बंधनकारक राहील.

2. पर्यटकांची संख्या वाहन क्षमतेनुसार असावी. कोणतीही अपघाताची घटना झाल्यास आपण स्वतः जबाबदार राहाल.

3. पर्यटक कोणतेही तत्सम पदार्थ बाळगणार नाहीत याबाबत मार्गदर्शन करावे, प्लास्टीक कचरा जंगलात टाकणार नाहीत याची खबरदारी घ्यावी.

4. वन्यप्राण्यांपासून वाहनाचे अंतर 25 मीटर पेक्षा जास्त ठेवावे. जेणेकरुन वन्यप्राणी गोंधळून जाणार नाही किंवा त्यांच्या नैसर्गिक कामात (उदा. चरणे, पाणी पीणे इ.) मध्ये बाधा येणार नाही.

5. भ्रमंती दरम्यान कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत वाहनाचे हॉर्न वाजवू नये. रिव्हर्स गियर हॉर्न वाजणार नाही यांची पुरेपूर काळजी घ्यावी.

6. वाहन-चालक म्हणुन कार्यरत असतांना वनविभागाकडून वेळोवेळी मिळालेल्या नियमाचे व आदेशाचे पालन करणे बंधनकारक राहील.

7. वाहन चालवतांना वन्यप्राण्याचा पाठलाग करणे वनगुन्हा समजण्यात येईल.

8. वाहनाचा वेग मर्यादा जास्तीत जास्त ताशी 20 कि.मी. ठेवावी.

9. सफारी वाहनाने पुढच वाहनांना ओव्हर टेक करू नये.

10. समोरच्या वाहनापासून स्वतःचे वाहन कमीत-कमी 500 मीटर अंतर ठेवणे बंधनकारक आहे.

11. पर्यटन वाहन एकाच ठिकाणी 15 मिनीटापेक्षा अधिक कालावधीकरीता थांबविता येणार नाही.

12. वाहन 15 वर्षापेक्षा जुने नसावे. तसेच नोदणीकरीता RTO चे Fitness Certificate आवश्यक आहे. तसेच भ्रमंती दरम्यान RTO च्या सर्व कायदे व नियमांचे पालन करावे.

13. वाहनासोबत अद्यावत पीयुसी प्रमाणपत्र, वाहनाचा विमा (Insurance) असणे बंधनकारक राहील. वाहन चालकाकडे गाडी चालविण्याचा परवाना (Licence) असावी व गाडीची RC असावी.

14. वाहनाची स्थिती उत्तम ठेवावी.

15. व्यवसाईक सफारी वाहनास पर्यटनाकरीता प्रवेश सवलत मिळण्यासाठी नवेगांव-नागझिरा व्याघ्र प्रतिष्ठानाकडे विहित नमुन्यात आवश्यक दस्ताऐवज व शुल्क भरणा केल्यानंतर सवलत मिळू शकेल. सदर नोंदणी संबंधीत पर्यटन हंगामाकरीता लागू राहील.

16. भ्रमंती वाहनाच्या नोंदणीच्या वेळी जास्तीत जास्त दोन वाहन चालकांची नोंदणी करता येईल. त्यांच वाहनचालकांस भ्रमंती वाहनासोबत प्रवेश दिला जाईल.

17. वारंवार बिघडणाऱ्या खाजगी वाहनांना अभयारण्यात/राष्ट्रिय उद्यानात प्रवेश दिला जाणार नाही. सदर वाहन सफारी दरम्यान बिघडल्यास नवेगाव-नागझिरा व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाचेच वाहन बाहेर काढेल. विशेषबाब म्हणूनच खाजगी वाहनास याकरीता प्रवेश दिला जाईल. खराब वाहन अभयारण्य/राष्ट्रिय उद्यानातून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी लागणारा खर्च संबंधीत वाहन चालकाकडून वसूल करण्यात येईल.

18. पर्यटकांसाठी लागू असलेले सर्व नियम हे जिप्सी मालक/चालक यांना देखील बंधनकारक राहतील.

19. वाहन चालक/मालक यांनी उपरोक्त नियम भंग दोन पेक्षा अधिक वेळा केल्यास संबंधितांचे जिप्सी नोंदणी सदर पर्यटन हंगामाकरीता रद्द करण्यात येईल. वारंवार नियमभंग केल्यास कायमचे रद्द करण्यात येईल.

20. उपरोक्त नियम भंग केल्यास वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1972 अन्वये कारवाई करण्यात येईल यांची नोंद घ्यावी.

21. नोंदणीकृत वाहनांनी पर्यटकाकडून अतिरेकी भाडे घेऊ नये.

22. सफारीकरीता व्यावसायीक वाहने घेऊन येणा-या वाहनांना व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्रतिष्ठानची नोंदणी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

23. वाहनाच्या चालकांने निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक अथवा पर्यटकांना वाहन चालवण्यास देण्यात येवू नये.

24. नोंदणीकृत वाहनचालकांनी दिलेले ओखळपत्र सफारी दरम्यान सोबत ठेवणे बंधनकारक आहे.

25. नोंदणीकृत वाहनचालकांनी स्वतः खरेदी करुन 'हिरव्या रंगाचा' युनिफार्म घालावा.

पर्यटकांसाठी सुचना/नियम/अटी/शर्ती

1. पर्यटकांना पर्यटन गेटवर प्रवेश अर्ज पुरवठा करण्यात येईल, त्याअनुषंगाने पर्यटकांनी अर्जावर स्वतःची खरी माहीती भरणे व सोबत ओळखपत्र ठेवणे बंधनकारक राहील.

2. स्पॉट बुकींग करीता पर्यटकांना स्वतः वनकर्मचाऱ्यांनी दिलेल्या सुचनेनुसार रांगेत उभे राहणे बंधनकारक राहील.

3. स्पॉट बुकींगसाठीचे अर्ज भ्रमंती वेळेच्या अगोदर प्रथम येणाऱ्यास प्राधान्याने दिले जातील याची नोंद घ्यावी.

4. स्पॉट बुकींग भ्रमंती च्या प्रवेश वेळेपूर्वी अर्धा तास अगोदर वाटप केले जातील. त्यापुर्वी कोणताही अर्ज दिला जाणार नाही.

5. स्पॉट बुकींगचा अर्ज भरण्यासाठी बुकींग खिडकीजवळ संपुर्ण माहीतीनिशी उभे राहावे. तसेच विहीत शुल्कभरणा (advance) केल्यानंतर अर्ज देण्यात येईल.

6. स्थानिक व्यक्ती, हॉटेल मालक, जिप्सी मालक/चालक, निसर्ग-मार्गदर्शक यांना प्रवेश अर्ज देण्यात येणार नाही.

केवळ पर्यटकांनाच प्रवेश अर्ज घेण्याचा व मागण्याचा अधिकार राहील.

7. प्रवेश अर्ज घेणारी व्यक्ती पर्यटक असली पाहीजे व निसर्ग भ्रमंतीला ती स्वतः जाणारी असली पाहीजे.

8. प्रवेश अर्ज घेतल्यानंतर निसर्ग भ्रमंतीला जाणे बंधनकारक असेल, अन्यथा आपली ॲडव्हान्स रक्कम प्रतिष्ठानाच्या खात्यामध्ये नियमांचे उल्लंघन या कारणाखाली वर्ग करण्यात येईल.

9. प्रवेश अर्ज मिळण्यासाठी किंवा अतिरीक्त आरक्षण मिळवण्यासाठी संबंधीत कर्मचाऱ्यावर स्थानिक अथवा राजकीय व्यक्ती/संस्थाकडून दबाव आणल्यास तो शासकीय कर्तव्यात अडथळा समजण्यात येईल.

10. पर्यटकांनी पर्यटन गेटवरील कर्मचाऱ्यांना कोणत्याही कायद्याचे / नियमांचे उल्लंघन करण्यास भाग पाडु नये, कर्मचाऱ्यांशी विनाकारण वाद घालून आपला आणि संबंधिताचा वेळ वाया जाणार नाही याची दक्षता घ्यावी.

11. पर्यटकांना अभयारण्यात प्रवेश करण्यासाठी निसर्ग-मार्गदर्शक सोबत ठेवणे बंधनकारक राहील.

12. विहीत शुल्क भरल्याशिवाय कॅमेरा वापरणे गुन्हा समजण्यात येईल. व्यावसायीक छायाचित्रणाकरी नियमाप्रमाणे वेगळे शुल्क भरावे लागेल.

13. पर्यटन क्षेत्रात पर्यटना दरम्यान पर्यटकांना पाळीव प्राणी सोबत घेऊन जाता येणार नाही.

14. भ्रमंतीकरीता विहीत शुल्क भरणा केल्यानंतरच व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात प्रवेश देण्यात येईल.

15. व्याघ्र प्रकल्प प्लास्टीक मुक्त क्षेत्र असल्यामुळे पर्यटकांनी स्वतःच्या वस्तु ठेवण्यासाठी सोबत कापडी बॅग ठेवावी.

16. पर्यटकांनी सफारी नंतर बाहेर जातांना निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक, सफारीवाहन व व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाविषयी आपला अभिप्राय (Feedback) भरुन दयावा. आपले अभिप्राय (Feedback) व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाकरीता बहुमुल्य आहेत. काही तक्रार / सुचना असल्यास ccfwlkolhapur@mahaforest.gov.in किंवा ddstrkarad@mahaforest.gov.in & dfochandoli@gmail.com या ईमेलवर पाठवाव्यात.

17. पर्यटकांना उतरण्यास नेमून दिलेल्या ठिकाणीच वाहनातून खाली उतरावे. सदर ठिकाणी 10 मिनीटापेक्षा जास्त वेळ थांबू नये.

18. कोणत्याही वन अधिका-यांने परवाना दाखविण्यास विचारल्यास सर्व प्रकारचे सहकार्य करावे.

कर्मचाऱ्यांसाठी सुचना / नियम / अटी / शर्ती

1. पर्यटन गेटवर तक्रार पेटी, तक्रार नोंदवही, वन्यप्राणी नोंदवही, मार्गदर्शक व पर्यटक दंड वसुली नोंदवही, वाहन नोंदवही, खराब वाहनांची नोदवही, नोंदनीकृत गाईड नोंदवही, खाजगी जिप्सी नोदंवही, पर्यटन शुल्क वसुली नोंदवही, व प्रवेश नोंदवही संबधीत वनरक्षकांनी विहीत नमुन्यात अद्यावत ठेवाव्यात. संबधीत वनपाल यांनी प्रत्येक आठवडयात तर वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी, यांनी महिण्यातून एकदा तपासणी करावी.

2. प्रवेशद्वार निहाय निश्चित केलेल्या भ्रमंती वाहनांच्या संख्यपेक्षा (Quota) जास्त वाहने सोडता येणार नाहीत.

3. आरक्षीत (रिझर्व) वाहन कोट्यातून वरिष्ठांच्या परवानगी शिवाय कोणत्याही वाहनास प्रवेश देण्यात येवू नये.

4. वेळोवेळी व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात प्रवेशाबाबत करण्यात आलेल्या नियमांची माहिती (उदा. भ्रमंती कालावधी, वाहन मर्यादा, भ्रमंती मार्ग, इत्यादी) निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक व वाहन चालक यांना देण्यात यावी.

5. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक, पर्यटन वाहन चालक / मालक, पर्यटक यांना लागू असलेल्या सुचना / नियम / अटी / शर्ती यांचे पालन होईल यांची खबरदारी घ्यावी. तसेच नियम भंग करणा-या विरुध्द योग्य कारवाई करावी.

6. सफारी करीता प्रवेश वेळेच्या अर्धातास अगोदर 'Booking Counter' सुरु करावे. तसेच सर्व सफारी वाहने बाहेर येईपर्यंत प्रवेशव्दारांवर थांबणे बंधनकारक राहील.

7. कर्तव्यावर असतांना संपूर्ण गणवेशातच उपस्थित राहावे.

8. वाहनांना प्रवेश देतांना निसर्ग मार्गदर्शकांच्या मदतीने वाहनांची तपासणी करावी.

9. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक, पर्यटक अथवा वाहन चालकास नियमांच्या उल्लंघन करीता आकारलेल्या दंडाची वसुली ते प्रवेशव्दारातून बाहेर पडण्यापुर्वी करण्यात यावी.

10. पर्यटनाचा जमा झालेला महसूल रोज वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी, यांचेकडे सादर करावा. व तो महसुल वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी, यांनी सह्याद्री व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्रतिष्ठान च्या खात्यावर ७ दिवसाच्या आत जमा करावा व तसा अहवाल सादर करावा.

आदेशान्वये

वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्रसंचालक,
सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव कोल्हापूर

Annexure No. 11.13: A letter from Chief wildlife warden regarding penalty for breach of rules by tourist.

प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर यांचे कार्यालय.

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HOFF), Maharashtra State

वन भवन, रामगिरी रोड सिव्हिल लाईन्स, नागपूर ४४० ००१ Van Bhavan Ramgiri Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur 440001

प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) महाराष्ट्र राज्य, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Maharashtra State

Phone : 0712-2549563; Fax: 0712-2553018; Website: www.mahaforest.gov.in E-mail pccfwlngp@mahaforest.gov.in

बी-१०४९

23 OCT 2015

26

कक्ष अधिकारी, अ.प.मु.व.सं.(व.जी)प.मुंबई

प्रति,

विषय – राष्ट्रीय उद्यान/ संरक्षीत क्षेत्रात घटणा-या सामान्य दर्जाचे गैरकृत्याबाबत उपद्रव शुल्क वसुल करण्याबाबत.

क्रमांक :- कक्ष-२३(४)/प्रक्र. १२०/ ९८३८ /२०१५-१६

दिनांक :- १५ ऑक्टोबर, २०१५

अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), सर्व. पश्चिम मुंबई

मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, सर्व

संदर्भ :- मुख्य वनसंरक्षक तथा क्षेत्र संचालक, संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, बोरीवली यांचे पत्र क्र. कक्ष-८-९/वप्रा.गुन्हेम.आदेश/प्र.क्र.२२५/५०/२०१५-१६ दिनांक ०९.०९.२०१५

वर उल्लेखित संदर्भानुसार आपणास कळविण्यात येते कि, अभयारण्य, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान तथा संरक्षीत क्षेत्रात पर्यटकाकडुन वांरवार गैरकृत्य होण्याच्या घटना पर्यटकाकडुन घडत असते.उदा.संरक्षित क्षेत्रात धुम्रपान करणे, मद्यपान करणे, थुंकणे, विनाटिकिट संरक्षीत क्षेत्रात प्रवेश करणे, विहित वेळेपेक्षा जास्त वेळातमधीपर्यंत उद्यानामध्ये थांबणे, निशिध्द क्षेत्रात प्रवेश करणे, तासी २० कि.मी. पेक्षा वेगाने वाहन चालविणे, वन्यप्राण्यांना खाद्यपदार्थ खाबला देणे, प्लास्टिक-कचरा पदार्थ फेकणे, नदी नाल्यामध्ये उतरणे असे अनेक निशिध्द गैरकृत्य पर्यटकाकडुन घडतात. अशा घटनांवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे हे वन्यजीवाच्या संरक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने व वन्यजीवाचा अधिवास सुधारण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाचे आहे.उपरोक्त नमुद गैरकृत्याबाबत भारतीय वनअधिनियम १९२७ व वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम १९७२ मधील विविध कलमाखाली शिक्षेबाबत तरतुद करण्यात आलेली आहे. वरील सर्व गैरकृत्याबाबत वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम १९७२ चे कलम ३३ [R/W कलम ३५(८)] अनुसार मुख्य वन्यजीव रक्षक यांनी प्राधीकृत केल्यानुसार कलम ३३(क), (ख) अनुसार वन्यजीवाच्या संरक्षणासाठी व वन्यजीवाच्या हितासाठी तसेच वन्यजीव अधिवास सुधारणा करण्याकरिता आवश्यक उपाययोजना करता येतात. मुख्य वन्यजीव रक्षक यांनी त्यांचे दिनांक २३.१०.२०१३ च्या आदेशान्वये हे अधिकार मुख्य वनसंरक्षक यांना सोपविलेले आहे. सदर अधिकाराचा वापर करुन उपद्रवी पर्यटकांवर उपद्रवी शुल्क, आकारणी करुन संबधीत वनरक्षक व वनपाल यांचेमार्फत वसुली करण्याचे आदेश पारीत करुन संरक्षित क्षेत्रांचे नियंत्रण व व्यवस्थापन अधिक प्रभावी व जलदरित्या करण्याबाबत मुभा आहे. संदर्भ क्र. १ अनुसार जोडलेल्या प्रपत्र अ अन्वये सामान्य दर्जाचे गैरकृत्य, त्याच्याशी संबधीत कायद्यामधील तरतुदी व प्रस्तावित उपद्रव शुल्क दर्शविण्यात आलेले आहे.

वरीलप्रमाणे केलेल्या कार्यवाही पारदर्शकरित्या अमल करुन संरक्षित क्षेत्राचे, वन्यजीवाचे, वन्यजीव [illegible] अमल करण्यात येईल. म्हणुन प्रत्येक संरक्षित क्षेत्रात वरीलप्रमाणे आदेशाचे अमल

वरीलप्रमाणे.

प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव)
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर करिता

(४)

'प्रपत्र - अ'

सामान्य दर्जाचे गैरकृत्ये, त्याचेशी संबंधीत कागदयामधील तरतुदी व प्रस्तावित उपद्रव शुल्क दर्शविणारा तक्ता.

अ.क्र	संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उदयानामध्ये घडणारी गैर कृत्ये	भारतीय वन अधिनीयम, व वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, मधील आकृष्ट होणारी कलमे	आकृष्ट होणा-या कलमानूसार अरालेली जास्तीत जास्त शिक्षा	प्रस्तावित उपद्रव शुल्क
1.	धुम्रपान करणे/आग वाळगणे.	(भा.व.अ) (१९२७) कलम २६ (व) : आग वाळगणे. (व.सं.अ) (१९७२) कलम ३५ (६), ३५ (८) कोणत्याही कृत्यामुळे, कोणत्याही वन्यप्राण्यांच्या अधिवासास हानी पोहचविणे. कलम (३०) आग लावण्यास मनाई. कमल (५१) शास्ती	३ वर्षे पर्यंत शिक्षा किंवा रू. २५००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा दोन्ही	रु. ५००/-
2.	मदयपान करणे/मदय वाळगणे व हानिकारक पदार्थ वाळगणे	(व.सं.अ) कलग ३५ (६), ३५ (८), (व.सं.अ) कलम ३२ : वन्य प्राण्यांच्या अधिवासात हनिकारक पदार्थ वापरण्यास मनाई (व.सं.अ) कलम ५१ : (शिक्षा)	३ वर्षे पर्यंत शिक्षा किंवा रू. २५००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा दोन्ही	रु. १०००/-
3.	थुकणे	(व.सं.अ) कलम ३५, कलम ५१ (६),	३ वर्षे पर्यंत शिक्षा किंवा रू. २५००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा दोन्ही	रु. २००/-
4.	नदीपात्रामध्ये उतारणे/अंघोळ करणे/ निशिद्ध क्षेत्रामध्ये प्रवेश करणे	(व.सं.अ) कलम३५ (६),(८), (व.सं.अ) कलम ५१ (भा.व.अ) कलम २६ (ड): निशिदघ क्षेत्रामध्ये प्रवेश करणे.	३ वर्षे पर्यंत शिक्षा किंवा रू. २५००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा दोन्ही	रु. ५००/-
5.	हॉर्न वाजविणे/ ट्रीपल सीट वाहन चालने/ वाहन चालविण्याचे प्रशिक्षण देणे.	(व.सं.अ) कलम - ३५ (६) कोणत्याही कृत्यामुळे, कोणत्याही वन्यप्राण्यांच्या अधिवासास हानी पोहचविणे. (व.सं.अ) कलग - ५१	३ वर्षे पर्यंत शिक्षा किंवा रू. २५००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा दोन्ही	रु. ५००/-
6.	ताशी २० कि.मी पेक्षा जास्त वेगाने वाहन चालविणे	(व.सं.अ) कलम - ३५ - (६) कोणत्याही कृत्यामुळे, कोणत्याही वन्यप्राण्यांच्या अधिवासास हानी पोहचविणे. (व.सं.अ) कलम - ५१	३ वर्षे पर्यंत शिक्षा किंवा रू. २५००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा दोन्ही	रु. ५००/-
7.	वन्य प्राण्यांना खादय पदार्थ देणे/छेडछाड करणे.	(व.सं.अ) कलग - २७ (४) नूसार वन्यप्राण्यांची छेडछाड करणे. (व.सं.अ) कलग - ३५ (८)	३ वर्षे पर्यंत शिक्षा किंवा रू. २५००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा दोन्ही	रु. १०००/-

(5)

४.	निशिदध क्षेत्रामध्ये प्रवेश करणे/ विना तिकीट उदयानामध्ये प्रवेश करणे/ विहीत वेळेपेक्षा जास्त कालावधि करीता उदयानामध्ये थांवणे.	(भा.व.अ) कलम २६ (ङ) निशिदध क्षेत्रामध्ये प्रवेश करणे. (व.सं.अ) कलम ३५ (६), (८), कलम ५१.	३ वर्षे पर्यंत शिक्षा किंवा रू. २५००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा दोन्ही	रु. ५००/-
९.	वनामध्ये प्लॉस्टिक/ कचरा टाकणे	(व.सं.अ) कलम ३५ (६), (८) कलम - २७ (४) राष्ट्रीय उदयानाच्या जमिनीवर कचरा टाकणे कलम ३२: कोणत्याही वन्यजीवास घातक ठरेल असे पदार्थ वापरणे कलम ५१ : शिक्षा	३ वर्षे पर्यंत शिक्षा किंवा रू. २५००० पर्यंत दंड किंवा दोन्ही.	रु. ५००/-

टीप:-

भा.व.अ :- भारतीय वन अधिनियम - १९२७

व.सं.अ :- वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम - १९७२

मुख्य वनसंरक्षक व संचालक, संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, बोरीवली (पूर्व), मुंबई-६६ यांचे कार्यालय
Tel. २८८६०३६२ / ८९ E-mail :- sgnpmumbai@gmail.com

23535

विषय :- संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उदयनामध्ये घडणा-या सामान्य दर्जाच्या गैरकृत्यांबाबत उपद्रव शुल्क वसुल करणेबाबत

जा. क्र. :-कक्ष-८-९/वप्रा.गुन्हे/म.आदेश/प्र.क्र.२२५/५५० सन २०१५-१६ बोरीवली, दिनांक :- ९।९ .२०१५.

प्रति,
अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव)
पश्चिम मुंबई.

संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उदयान येथे मोठया संख्येने पर्यटक भेट देत असतात. अशा पर्यटकांवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे हे फार जिकरीचे काम असते. वनविभागाकडे उपलब्ध असणारा कर्मचारी वर्ग देखिल मोजकाच आहे. अशावेळी मोठया संख्येने येणा-या पर्यटकांकडून वारंवार गैरकृते होण्याच्या घटना घडतात. या गैरकृत्यांमध्ये धुम्रपान करणे,मदयपान करणे, शुंकणे, विना तिकीट प्रवेश करणे, विहीत वेळेपेक्षा जास्त कालावधि पर्यंत उदयानामध्ये थांबणे निशिद्ध क्षेत्रामध्ये प्रवेश करणे, ताशी २० किमी पेक्षा जास्त वेगाने वाहन चालविणे, वन्य प्राण्यांना खादयापदार्थ खायला देणे, प्लास्टिक- कचरा इ. पदार्थ फेकणे, नदी नाल्यांमध्ये उतरणे इ. गोष्टींचा समावेश होतो. अश्या घटना नियंत्रणात ठेवणे हे वन्यजिवांच्या संरक्षणाच्या दृष्टिने व वन्यजीवांच्या अधिवास सूधारण्याच्या दृष्टिने महत्वाचे आहे.

अशा घटना वारंवार घडत असल्याने,त्यावर उपद्रव शुल्क वसूल करून जरब व शिस्त निर्माण करणे जरुरीचे ठरते. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये अनेक ठिकाणी VEDC मार्फत अशा प्रकारे उपद्रव शुल्क वसुल केले जात आहे. तथापी या उदयानामध्ये एकही गाव नसल्याने VEDC करवी असे काम करविले जाणे शक्य नाही. उपरोक्त नमूद गैरकृत्यांबाबत भारतीय वन अधिनियम १९२७ व वन्यजिव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम १९७२ मधील विविध कलमा अंतर्गत शिक्षा नमुद करण्यात आली आहे. त्याची माहिती प्रपत्र - 'अ' मध्ये देण्यात आली आहे. त्यामूळे यातील बहूतांशी गैरकृत्यांना रू. २५,०००/- पर्यंत दंड करता येणे शक्य आहे. तथापि, त्याकरीता प्रथम गुन्हे प्रतिवृत्त जारी करून पूर्ण चौकशी अंती जाब- जबाब व पंचनामे लिहून प्रकरण तडजोडी करीता compounding उपवनसंरक्षक या दर्जापेक्षा कमी दर्जा नसलेल्या अधिका-यांकडे म्हणजे मुख्य वनसंरक्षक व संचालक यांचे कडे सादर करावे लागेल. या करीता खुप मोठा कालावधी व्यातित होईल. तरीन अशा घटना मोठ्या संख्येने घडत असल्याने खूप मोठया प्रमाणावर पत्रव्यावहार करावा लागेल व अशा प्रकारे compounding करीता विलंब झाल्याने अशी सामान्य दर्जाची गैरकृत्ये करणा-यांवर तात्काळ नियंत्रण आणणे कठीण होईल.

या उलट अशा सामान्य दर्जाच्या गैरकृत्याच्या बाबतीत संबंधित वनरक्षक व वनपाल यांनी जागेवरच उपद्रव शुल्क वसुल केले , तर गैरकृत्य करणा-यांवर व इतर व्यक्तिंवर त्याचा तात्काळ परिणाम होईल. अशा प्रकारे उपद्रव शुल्क वसुल केले जाते हे हळू-हळू सर्वज्ञात होईल व अशी गैरकृत्ये घडण्याचे प्रमाण आपसूक कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, १९७२ चे कलम ३३ [R/W कलम ३५ (८)] नूसार मा. मुख्य वन्यजिव रक्षक (Chief Wildlife Warden) यांना अभयारण्याच्या व राष्ट्रीय उदयानाच्या नियंत्रण व्यावस्थापन व देखभाल करण्याकरीता आवश्यक उपाय योजना करण्या करीता प्राधिकृत करण्यात आले आहे. वन्यजिव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम-१९७२ चे कलम ३३ (क), (ख) [कलम 33 (b), (c)] नूसार वन्यजिवांच्या संरक्षणासाठी व वन्यजिवांच्या हितासाठी तसेच वन्यजिव अधिवास सूधारणा करण्या करिता आवश्यक उपाययोजना करता येतात.

(3)

मुख्य वन्यजिव रक्षक यांनी त्यांचे दि. २६ जुलै २०१३ चे आदेशान्वये हे अधिकार मुख्य वनसंरक्षक यांना सोपविले आहेत. उपरोल्लेखित आदेशान्वये प्रदान करण्यात आलेल्या अधिकारांचा वापर करून सोबत जोडलेल्या प्रपत्र-'अ', मधील प्रस्तावित उपद्रव शुल्क या रकान्यामध्ये नमुद केल्या प्रमाणे संबंधित वनरक्षक व वनपाल यांचे मार्फत उपद्रव शुल्क आकारण्याचे आदेश देण्यात येत आहे. असे केल्याने उदयानामध्ये शिस्त निर्माण करणे सोपे होणार आहे. परिणामी वन्यजिवांचे संरक्षण होण्यास व वन्यजिवांच्या अधिवासामध्ये सुधारणा होण्यास मदत होणार आहे.

अहवाल आपल्या माहिती व आवश्यक कार्यवाहीस्तव सादर.

मुख्य वनसंरक्षक व संचालक
संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
बोरीवली

प्रतिलीपी:- मा. प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव) महाराष्ट्र राज्य नागपूर यांना माहितीस्तव सादर.
प्रतिलीपी:- मा. सचिव (वने) महसूल व वनविभाग मंत्रालय मुंबई-३२ यांना माहितीस्तव सादर
प्रतिलीपी:- विभागीय वनअधिकारी (वन्यजीव-१), (विभागीय वनअधिकारी वन्यजीव-२), सहायक वनसंरक्षक (संरक्षण-२), सहायक वनसंरक्षक (संरक्षण-वन्यजीव), सहायक वनसंरक्षक (संरक्षण-१), सहायक वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उदयान, बोरीवली.
वनक्षेत्रपाल कृष्णगिरी उपवन, अधिक्षक सिंह विहार, वनक्षेत्रपाल तूळशी, वनक्षेत्रपाल येऊर, वनक्षेत्रपाल तुंगारेश्वर,
२/-आपण आपले अधिनिस्त कर्मचा-यांना सोबतच्या प्रपत्र (अ) मध्ये नमूद केल्या प्रमाणे संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उदयान, बोरीवली. क्षेत्रामध्ये उपद्रव शुल्क आकारण्याच्या सूचना द्याव्यात.

Annexure No. 11.12

The calculations of effective permissible carrying capacity for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve core area

Tourism area in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is divided in to 7 different tourism Zones. Zone-wise information regarding Vehicle/Boat Safari in Core area given below :

Zone wise safari routes in STR Core area :

Sr.No.	Safari Name	Distance (Km.)
	1] Bamnoli - Munavle Ecotourism Zone No - 2	
1	Bamnoli to Met Indoli Water Transport	9.77
	2] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4	
2	Kolne to Patharpunj to Bhairavgad jungle safari	5.68
	3] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5	
3	Jadhavwadi to Janicha Amba vehicle Safari	14.00
4	Mandur to Amboli to Nivle kuti Safari	8.00
5	Tambve to Nivle to Udgiri Jungle safari	12.00
		58.77 km

Zone wise Trek routes in STR Core area :

Sr.No.	Trek Name	Distance (Km.)
	1] Bamnoli - Munavle Ecotourism Zone No - 2	
1	Met Indoli to Vasota Fort Trek	3.84
2	Met indoli to nageshwar temple Trek	6.10
	2] Kusavde - Karvat Ecotourism Zone No - 3	
3	Vele to Dhen to Mayni to Vele APC trek	9.57
	3] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4	
4	Jungali jaygad Trek	5.51
5	Humbarli to Kokan Kada (Ramban)	5.43
6	Humbarli to Ghatmatha Trek	10.20
	4] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5	

87

Sr.No.	Trek Name	Distance (Km.)
7	Tambve naka to Nivale kuti Vasantsagar trek	10.00
8	Lapangruh to Janicha Amba Forest trek	2.14
9	Lapangruh to Zolambi plateau trek	1.37
10	Nandoli kuti to Janicha Amba trek	4.78
11	Janicha Amba to backwater trek	10.00
	Total length	**69 km**

The allowed sites from core and buffer areas will be open for tourism at least for 9 months during 12 hrs a day. There is a required distance of at least 500 m between two vehicles or trekking groups to avoid dust and facilitate sighting (2 vehicles/km)

- PCC = Physical Carrying Capacity ie. "Maximum No. of visitors that can fit in to defined space".
  PCC = A x V/a x RF,
  where A = available area for public use
  V/a = vehicles/km or groups/km
  RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit
- RCC = Real Carrying Capacity : RCC is the maximum permissible numbers of visits to a site, once the "reductive factors (Corrective) derived from the particular characteristics of the site have been applied to the PCC. These reductive factors are based on biophysical, environmental, ecological, social and management

Real Carrying Capacity : (RCC)

$$RCC = PCC \times \frac{(100 - CF_e)}{100} \times \frac{(100 - CF_W)}{100} \times \frac{(100 - CF_t)}{100}$$

- M1 = Limiting Magnitude of the variable
- Mt = Total Magnitude of the variable
- Cfe = Corrective factor for road erosion
- Cfe = M1/Mt*100
- Cfw= Corrective factor for wildlife disturbances
- Cft= Corrective factor for temporary closing of roads
- ECC = Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity

ECC is the maximum numbers of visitor's that a site can sustain, given the management capacity (mc) available. ECC is obtained by multiplying the real carrying capacity (RCC) with the management capacity. MC is defined as the sum of conditions that PA management requires if it is to carry out its function at the optimum level. Limitation in management like absence of special staff for managing tourists, lack of even protection staff and infrastructure limits the RCC. The staff position in core is good hence the management capacity for Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is taken as 0.80 to 1

ECC =RCC x paucity

87

A] Calculation of carrying capacity for Boat / Vehicle Safari in Core area :

1. BAMNOLI - MUNAVLE ECOTOURISM ZONE (ZONE NUMBER - 2)

1. **Bamnoli to MetIndoli Water transport:** 9.77 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)
PCC= A x V/a x RF
where A = available area for public use = 9.77
km V/a = Boats/km = 2 Boats/km
RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit
RF =12/4=3
PCC= 9.77 x 2 x 3 = 58.62 Boats/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion) **Road Erosion:** Nil

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)
Disturbance to wildlife: Here the species prone to disturbance owing to visitation is considered. Major species of STR that are prone to disturbance includes Gaur, Sambar and barking deer. Due to sound of launches and possible fuel pollution this factor must be considered.
Corrective Factor (CF) = limiting months per year/Total months per year*100 Corrective factor for Sambar: 1/9 x 100 = 11.11%
Corrective factor for Gaur: 1/9 x 100 = 11.11%
Corrective factor for other animals: 1/9 x 100 = 11.11% (Cf_w) = (22.2+22.2+22.2)% = 33.33%

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)
Temporary Closing of Roads: This includes closing of roads due to maintenance and other managerial and breeding reasons and official holidays (viz; 1st and 26th January, 1st May, Holi period) excluding the monsoon period.
In STR, an average value of 2 limiting weeks per year may be considered as the "Limiting weeks" and thus the corrective factor works out to: Cft = 2 Weeks/ year/36 weeks / year x 100 = 5.5%
Cf_t = 5.56%

RCC: (Real Carrying Capacity)
RCC = PCC x 100-Cfe/100 x 100-Cfw/100 x 100-Cft/100
= 58.62 x 100-1/100 x 100-33.33/100 x100-5.5/100
= 58.62 x 1 x 0.67 x 1
= 39.27 Boats/day
RCC = 39 Boats/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)
For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.
Hence, ECC = 15.53 x .90 = 35 Boats/day
ECC = 35 Boats / day

2. KOYNA - HELWAK ECOTOURISM ZONE (ZONE NUMBER - 4)

1. **Nav to Kolne to Patherpunj to Bhairavgad Jungle Safari :** 15 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity) PCC= A x V/a x RF
where A = available area for public use = 15 km V/a = vehicles/km = 2 vehicles/km
RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/average time of one visit RF =12/3=4
PCC= 15 x 2 x 4 = 120 vehicles/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)
Road Erosion: out of 15 km, 1km is more prone to erosion.
Total road length = 15.0 km
Medium erosion sink = 2 km (weighting factor : 2)
M1 = 2 x 2 = 4
km Mt = 15 km
Cf_e = 4/15 x 100 = 26.66%

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)
Disturbance to wildlife: Here the species prone to disturbance owing to visitation is considered. Major species of STR that are prone to disturbance includes Gaur, Sambar and barking deer. Due to sound of launches and possible fuel pollution this factor must be considered.
Corrective Factor (CF) = limiting months per year/Total months per year*100 Corrective factor for Sambar: 2/9 x 100 = 22.2%
Corrective factor for Gaur: 2/9 x 100 = 22.2% (Cf_w) = (22.2+22.2)% = 44.44 %

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)
Temporary Closing of Roads: This includes closing of roads due to maintenance and other managerial and breeding reasons and official holidays (viz; 1st and 26th January, 1st May, Holi period) excluding the monsoon period.
In STR, an average value of 2 limiting weeks per year may be considered as the "Limiting weeks" and thus the corrective factor works out to: Cft = 2 Weeks/ year/36 weeks / year x 100 = 5.5%
Cf_t = 5.56%

RCC: (Real Carrying Capacity)
RCC = PCC x 100-Cfe/100 x 100-Cfw/100 x 100-Cft/100
= 120 x 100-26.66/100 x 100-44.44/100 x 100-5.56/100
= 120 x 0.30 x 0.56 x 0.94
= 46.17 Vehicle/day
RCC = 46 Vehicle/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)
For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 80%.
Hence, ECC = 46 x .80 = 37 Vehicle/day
ECC = 37 Vehicle / day

3. CHANDOLI ECOTOURISM ZONE

(ZONE NUMBER - 6)

1. **Jadhavwadi to Janicha Amba Jungle Safari :** 14 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF

where A = available area for public use = 14 km V/a = vehicles/km = 2 vehicles/km

RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/average time of one visit

RF =12/3=4

PCC= 14 x 2 x 4 = 112 vehicles/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

Road Erosion: out of 14 km, 1km is more prone to erosion. Total road length = 14 km

Medium erosion sink = 2 km (weighting factor : 2)

M1 = 2 x 2 = 4 km

Mt = 14 km

Cf_e = 4/14 x 100 = 28.57%

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

Disturbance to wildlife: Here the species prone to disturbance owing to visitation is considered. Major species of STR that are prone to disturbance includes Gaur, Sambar and barking deer. Due to sound of launches and possible fuel pollution this factor must be considered.

Corrective Factor (CF) = limiting months per year/Total months per year*100 Corrective factor for Sambar: 2/9 x 100 = 22.2%

Corrective factor for Gaur: 2/9 x 100 = 22.2% (Cf_w) = (22.2+22.2)% = 44.44 %

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

Temporary Closing of Roads: This includes closing of roads due to maintenance and other managerial and breeding reasons and official holidays (viz; 1st and 26th January, 1st May, Holi period) excluding the monsoon period.

In STR, an average value of 2 limiting weeks per year may be considered as the “Limiting weeks” and thus the corrective factor works out to: Cft = 2 Weeks/ year/36 weeks / year x 100 = 5.5%

Cf_t = 5.56%

RCC: (Real Carrying Capacity)

RCC = PCC x 100-Cfe/100 x 100-Cfw/100 x 100-Cft/100

= 112 x 100-28.57/100 x 100-44.44/100 x 100-70.42/100

= 112 x 0.71 x 0.56 x 0.94

= 41.9 Vehicle/day

RCC = 42Vehicle/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.

Hence, ECC = 42 x 0.9 = 38 Vehicle/day

ECC = 38 Vehicle / day

87

2. **Mandur to Amboli to Nivle Kuti Jungle Safari :** 8 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF

where A = available area for public use = 8 km

V/a = vehicles/km = 2 vehicles/km

RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/average time of one visit RF =12/3=4

PCC= 8 x 2 x 4 = 64 vehicles/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

Road Erosion: out of 14 km, 1km is more prone to erosion.

Total road length = 14 km

Medium erosion sink = 2 km (weighting factor : 2)

M1 = 2 x 2 = 4 km

Mt = 8 km

Cf_e = 4/8 x 100 = 50%

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

Disturbance to wildlife: Here the species prone to disturbance owing to visitation is considered. Major species of STR that are prone to disturbance includes Gaur, Sambar and barking deer. Due to sound of launches and possible fuel pollution this factor must be considered.

Corrective Factor (CF) = limiting months per year/Total months per year*100

Corrective factor for Sambar: 2/9 x 100 = 22.2%

Corrective factor for Gaur: 2/9 x 100 = 22.2%

(Cf_w) = (22.2+22.2)% = 44.44 %

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

Temporary Closing of Roads: This includes closing of roads due to maintenance and other managerial and breeding reasons and official holidays (viz; 1st and 26th January, 1st May, Holi period) excluding the monsoon period.

In STR, an average value of 2 limiting weeks per year may be considered as the “Limiting weeks” and thus the corrective factor works out to: Cft = 2 Weeks/ year/36 weeks / year x 100 = 5.5% Cf_t = 5.56%

RCC: (Real Carrying Capacity)

RCC = PCC x 100-Cfe/100 x 100-Cfw/100 x 100-Cft/100

= 64 x 100-50/100 x 100-44.44/100 x 100-5.56/100

= 64 x 0.50 x 0.56 x 0.94

= 16.79 Vehicle/day

RCC = 17 Vehicle/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.

Hence, ECC = 17 x 0.90 = 15.3 Vehicle/day

ECC = 15 Vehicle / day

3. **Tambve to Nivle to Udgiri Jungle safari :** 13.80 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF

where A = available area for public use = 13.80

km V/a = vehicles/km = 2 vehicles/km

RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/average time of one visit

RF =12/3=4

PCC= 13.8 x 2 x 4 = 110.4 vehicles/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

Road Erosion: out of 14 km, 1km is more prone to erosion. Total road length = 14 km

Medium erosion sink = 2 km (weighting factor : 2)

M1 = 2 x 2 = 4 km

Mt = 13.8 km

Cf_e = 4/13.8 x 100 = 28.99%

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

Disturbance to wildlife: Here the species prone to disturbance owing to visitation is considered. Major species of STR that are prone to disturbance includes Gaur, Sambar and barking deer. Due to sound of launches and possible fuel pollution this factor must be considered.

Corrective Factor (CF) = limiting months per year/Total months per year*100 Corrective factor for Sambar: 2/9 x 100 = 22.2%

Corrective factor for Gaur: 2/9 x 100 = 22.2% (Cf_w) = (22.2+22.2)% = 44.44 %

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

Temporary Closing of Roads: This includes closing of roads due to maintenance and other managerial and breeding reasons and official holidays (viz; 1st and 26th January, 1st May, Holi period) excluding the monsoon period.

In STR, an average value of 2 limiting weeks per year may be considered as the “Limiting weeks” and thus the corrective factor works out to: Cft = 2 Weeks/ year/36 weeks / year x 100 = 5.5%

Cf_t = 5.56%

RCC: (Real Carrying Capacity)

RCC = PCC x 100-Cfe/100 x 100-Cfw/100 x 100-Cft/100

= 110.4 x 100-28.99/100 x 100-44.44/100 x 100-5.56/100

= 110.4 x 0.71 x 0.56 x 0.94

= 41.2 Vehicle/day

RCC = 41 Vehicle/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.

Hence, ECC = 41 x 0.90 = 36.9 Vehicle/day

ECC = 37 Vehicle / day

A] Calculation of carrying capacity for Nature treks in Core area :

[**Note :** Corrective factors are considered negligible for trek as there is negligible chance of erosion and wildlife disturbance]

2. BAMNOLI-MUNAVLE ECOTOURISM ZONE (ZONE NUMBER - 2)

1. MetIndoli to Vasota (Vyagrhgad) fort trek : 3.84 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity) PCC= A x V/a x RF
where A = available area for public use = 3.84 km V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km
RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit
RF =12/2 = 6
PCC= 3.84 x 2 x 6 = 46.08 groups/ day **Cf_e :** Negligible
Cf_w : Negligible
RCC: (Real Carrying Capacity)
ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)
For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 100%. Hence, ECC =46 x 0.9 = 41.47 groups/day
ECC = 41 groups / day

2. Met Indoli to Nageshwar Temple trek : 6.10 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)
PCC= A x V/a x RF
where A = available area for public use = 6.10 km
V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km
RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit
RF =12/3 = 4
PCC= 6.10 x 2 x 4 = 48.8 groups/ day
RCC = 49 groups/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)
For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%. Hence, ECC = 49 x 0.9 = 43.92 groups/day
ECC = 44 groups / day

87

2. Karvat-Kusavde Ecotourism Zone
(Zone Number - 3)

3. Vele APC to Dhen to Mayni to Vele Forest trek : 9.57 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF

where A = available area for public use = 9.57 km

V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km

RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit

RF =12/6 = 2

PCC= 9.57 x 2 x 2 =38.28 groups/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

- Negligible

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

- Negligible

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

- Negligible

RCC = 38.28 groups/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.

Hence, ECC = 38.28 x 0.9 = 34.45 groups/day

ECC =34 groups / day

3. KOYNA-HELWAK ECOTOURISM ZONE
(ZONE NUMBER - 4)

4. Jungli Jaygad Forest trek : 5.51 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF

where A = available area for public use = 5.51 km

V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km

RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit

RF =12/3 = 4

PCC= 5.51 x 2 x 4 = 44.08 groups/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

- Negligible

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

- Negligible

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

- Negligible

RCC = 44 groups/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.

Hence, ECC = 44 x 0.9 = 39.6 groups/day

ECC =40 groups / day

5. Humbarli to Kokan kada (Ramban) Forest trek : 5.43 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF

where A = available area for public use = 5.43 km

V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km

RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit

RF =12/3 = 4

PCC= 5.43 x 2 x 4 = 43.44 groups/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

- Negligible

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

- Negligible

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

- Negligible

RCC = 43 groups/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.

Hence, ECC = 43 x 0.9 = 39.1 groups/day

ECC =39 groups / day

6. Humbarli to Ghatmatha Forest trek : 10.20 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF

where A = available area for public use = 10.20 km

V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km

RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit

RF =12/6 = 2

PCC= 10.20 x 2 x 2 = 40.80 groups/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

- Negligible

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

- Negligible

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

- Negligible

RCC = 41 groups/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.

Hence, ECC = 41 x 0.9 = 36.72 groups/day

ECC = 37 groups / day

4. CHANDOLI ECOTOURISM ZONE
(ZONE NUMBER - 6)

7. Tambve naka to Nivle kuti Vasantsagar trek : 10 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF

where A = available area for public use = 10 km

V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km

RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit

RF =12/6 = 2

PCC= 10 x 2 x 2 = 40 groups/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

- Negligible

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

- Negligible

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

- Negligible

RCC = 40 groups/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.

Hence, ECC = 40 x 0.9 = 36 groups/day

ECC = 36 groups / day

8. Lapangruh to Janicha Amba trek : 2.14 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF

where A = available area for public use = 2.14 km

V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km

RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit

RF =12/2 = 6

PCC= 2.14 x 2 x 6 = 25.68 groups/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

- Negligible

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

- Negligible

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

- Negligible

RCC = 26 groups/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.

Hence, ECC = 26 x 0.9 = 23.11 groups/day

ECC = 23 groups / day

9. Lapangruh to Zolambi plateau trek : 1.37 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF
where A = available area for public use = 1.37 km
V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km
RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit
RF =12/2 = 6
PCC= 1.37 x 2 x 6 = 16.44 groups/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

- Negligible

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

- Negligible

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

- Negligible

RCC = 16 groups/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.
Hence, ECC = 16 x 0.9 = 14.80 groups/day
ECC = 15 groups / day

10. Nandoli Kuti to Janicha Amba trek : 4.78 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF
where A = available area for public use = 4.78 km
V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km
RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit
RF =12/6 = 2
PCC= 4.78 x 2 x 2 = 19.12 groups/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

- Negligible

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

- Negligible

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

- Negligible

RCC = 19 groups/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.
Hence, ECC = 19 x 0.9 = 17.21 groups/day
ECC = 17 groups / day

11. Janicha Amba to backwater trek : 10.0 km

PCC : (Physical Carrying Capacity)

PCC= A x V/a x RF
where A = available area for public use = 10.0 km
V/a = groups/km = 2 groups/km

87

RF = Rotation factor = Opening period/ average time of one visit

RF =12/6 = 2

PCC= 10.0 x 2 x 2 = 40.0 groups/ day

Cf_e : (Corrective factor for road erosion)

- Negligible

Cf_w : (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)

- Negligible

Cf_t : (Corrective Factor for Temporary Closing of Road)

- Negligible

RCC = 40 groups/day

ECC: (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)

For STR, owing the paucity of staff the Management Capacity is around 90%.

Hence, ECC = 40 x 0.9 = 36 groups/day

ECC = 36 groups / day

Carrying Capacity for Core areas of STR - Vehicle safari.

Sr.No.	Vehicle Safari Name	Distance (Km.)	A (Available area for public use)	V/A (Visiting vehicles or Groups / km)	RF (Rotation Factor)	PCC (Physical Carrying Capacity)	M1	MT	Cfe (Corrective Factor for road erosion)	Corrective factor-Gaur	Corrective factor -Sambar	other animal	Cfw (Corrective factor for wildlife disturbance)	Limiting Weeks	Cft (Corrective factor for Temp. closing of Road)	100-cfe	100-cfe/100	100-cfw	100-cfw/100	100-cft	100-cft/100	RCC (Real Carrying Capacity)	ECC (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)	Area (sq.km)
	1] Bamnoli - Munavle Ecotourism Zone No - 2																							
1	Bamnoli to Met Indoli Water Transport	9.77	9.77	2	3	58.62	0	9.77	0.00	1	1	1	33.33	0	0.00	100.00	1.00	66.67	0.67	100.00	1.00	39	35	2.65
	SubTotal	10	10	2	3	59	0	10	0	1	1	1	33	0	0	100	1	67	1	100	1	39	35	2.65
	2] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4																							
2	Nav to Kolne to Patharpunj to Bhairavgad jungle safari	15.00	15.00	2	4	120.00	4	15.00	26.67	2	2	0	44.44	2	5.56	73.33	0.73	55.56	0.56	94.44	0.94	46.17	37	8.10
	SubTotal	15	15	2	4	120	4	15	27	2	2	0	44	2	6	73	1	56	1	94	1	46	37	8.10
	3] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5																							
3	Jadhavwadi to Janicha Amba vehicle Safari	14.00	14.00	2	4	112.00	4	14.00	28.57	2	2	0	44.44	2	5.56	71.43	0.71	55.56	0.56	94.44	0.94	41.98	38	12.67
4	Mandur to Amboli to Nivle kuti Safari	8.00	8.00	2	4	64.00	4	8.00	50.00	2	2	0	44.44	2	5.56	50.00	0.50	55.56	0.56	94.44	0.94	16.79	15	5.04
5	Tambve to Nivle to Udgiri Jungle safari	13.80	13.80	2	4	110.40	4	13.80	28.99	2	2	0	44.44	2	5.56	71.01	0.71	55.56	0.56	94.44	0.94	41.14	37	7.03
	SubTotal	36	36	6	12	286	12	36	108	6	6	0	133	6	17	192	2	167	2	283	3	100	90	25
		60.57	61	10	19	465	16	61	134	9	9	1	211	8	22	366	4	289	3	478	5	185	162	35.49

Carrying Capacity for Core areas of STR - Nature Trek

Sr. No.	Name of the Nature Trek	Distance (Km.)	A (Available area for public use)	V/A (Visiting vehicles or Groups / km)	RF (Rotation Factor)	PCC (Physical Carrying Capacity)	RCC (Real Carrying Capacity)	ECC (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)	Area (sqkm)
	1] Bamnoli - Munavle Ecotourism Zone No - 2								
1	Met Indoli to Vasota Fort Trek	3.84	3.84	2	6	46.08	46	**41.47**	**0.38**
2	Met indoli to nageshwar temple Trek	6.10	6.10	2	4	48.80	49	**43.92**	**0.61**
	SubTotal	9.94	9.94	4	10	95	95	**85.39**	**0.99**
	2] Karvat- Kusavde Ecotourism Zone No - 3								
3	Vele to Dhen to Mayni to Vele APC trek	9.57	9.57	2	2	38.28	38	**34.45**	**0.96**
	SubTotal	10	10	2	2	38	38	34.45	1
	3] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4								

Sr. No.	Name of the Nature Trek	Distance (Km.)	A (Available area for public use)	V/A (Visiting vehicles or Groups / km)	RF (Rotation Factor)	PCC (Physical Carrying Capacity)	RCC (Real Carrying Capacity)	ECC (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)	Area (sqkm)
4	Jungali jaygad Trek	5.51	5.51	2	4	44.08	44	39.67	0.55
5	Humbarli to Kokan Kada (Ramban)	5.43	5.43	2	4	43.44	43	39.10	0.54
6	Humbarli to Ghatmatha Trek	10.20	10.20	2	2	40.80	41	36.72	1.02
	SubTotal	21.14	21.14	6.00	10.00	128.32	128	115.49	2.11
	4] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5								
7	Tambve naka to Nivale kuti Vasantsagar trek	10.00	10.00	2	2	40.00	40	36.00	1.00
8	Lapangruh to Janicha Amba Forest trek	2.14	2.14	2	6	25.68	26	23.11	0.21
9	Lapangruh to Zolambi plateau trek	1.37	1.37	2	6	16.44	16	14.80	0.14
10	Nandoli kuti to Janicha Amba trek	4.78	4.78	2	2	19.12	19	17.21	0.48
11	Janicha Amba to backwater trek	10.00	10.00	2	2	40.00	40	36.00	1.00
	SubTotal	28.29	28.29	10.00	18.00	141.24	141	127.12	2.83
	Total	**69**	**69**	**22**	**40**	**403**	**403**	**362.45**	**6.89**

Carrying Capacity for Core areas of STR Abstract - Vehicle safari

Sr. No.	Name of the Vehicle Safari	Distance (Km.)	PCC (Physical Carrying Capacity)	RCC (Real Carrying Capacity)	ECC (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)	Area (sq.km)
	1] Bamnoli - Munavle Ecotourism Zone - 2					
1	Bamnoli to Met Indoli Water Transport	9.77	58.62	39	35	2.65
	2] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4					
2	Kolne to Patharpunj to Bhairavgad jungle safari	15.00	120.00	46.17	37	8.10
	3] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5					
3	Jadhavwadi to Janicha Amba vehicle Safari	14.00	112.00	41.98	38	12.67
4	Mandur to Amboli to Nivle kuti Safari	8.00	64.00	16.79	15	5.04
5	Tambve to Nivle to Udgiri Jungle safari	13.80	110.40	41.14	37	7.03
	Total	**60.57**	**465**	**185**	**162**	**35.49**

Carrying Capacity for Core areas of STR Abstract - Nature Treks

Sr.No.	Name of the NatureTrek	Distance (Km.)	PCC (Physical Carrying Capacity)	RCC (Real Carrying Capacity)	ECC (Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity)	Area (sqkm)
	1] Bamnoli - Munavle Ecotourism Zone No - 2					
1	Met Indoli to Vasota Fort Trek	3.84	46.08	46	**41.47**	**0.38**
2	Met indoli to nageshwar temple Trek	6.10	48.80	49	**43.92**	**0.61**
	2] Karvat- Kusavde Ecotourism Zone No - 3					
3	Vele to Dhen to Mayni to Vele APC trek	9.57	38.28	38	**34.45**	**0.96**
	3] Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone No - 4					
4	Jungali jaygad Trek	5.51	44.08	44	**39.67**	**0.55**
5	Humbarli to Kokan Kada (Ramban)	5.43	43.44	43	**39.10**	**0.54**
6	Humbarli to Ghatmatha Trek	10.20	40.80	41	**36.72**	**1.02**
	4] Chandoli Ecotourism Zone No - 5					
7	Tambve naka to Nivale kuti Vasantsagar trek	10.00	40.00	40	**36.00**	**1.00**
8	Lapangruh to Janicha Amba Forest trek	2.14	25.68	26	**23.11**	**0.21**
9	Lapangruh to Zolambi plateau trek	1.37	16.44	16	**14.80**	**0.14**
10	Nandoli kuti to Janicha Amba trek	4.78	19.12	19	**17.21**	**0.48**
11	Janicha Amba to backwater trek	10.00	40.00	40	**36.00**	**1.00**
	Total	**69**	**403**	**403**	**362.45**	**6.89**

Area calculation for Ecotourism in STR

Core area of STR (SqKm)	Area for Ecotourism	% area for Ecotourism in Core
600.12	42.38	7.06

Annexure 11.14 Table giving Bharat Stage Emission Standards Timeline

The following table gives the timeline of the BS norms being implemented in India starting from the India 2000 till the latest BS-VI norms.

Ecotourism Vehicle safari road details for Buffer areas of STR

Standard (Reference)	Year	Region
India 2000 (Euro 1)	2000	Nationwide
BS II (Euro 2)	2001	Metro cities
	2003	10 more major cities
	2005	Nationwide
BS III (Euro 3)	2005	Metro & Major cities
	2010	Nationwide
BS IV (Euro 4)	2010	Metro & Major cities
	2017	Nationwide
BS V (Euro 5)	Skipped	Skipped
BS VI (Euro 6)	2018	Delhi
	2019	NCR
	2020	Nationwide

The above table gives information for four-wheeler vehicles.

निसर्ग पर्यटनासाठी जिप्सी मालक व चालक यांच्या नोंदणीचा अर्ज

PHOTO

वाहन मालकाचे पुर्ण नाव : .....

वाहन मालकाचा पत्ता : .....

.....

तालुका : ..... जिल्हा : ..... मोबाईल क्र. :

जन्म तारीख : वय : ..... शिक्षण : .....

छंद : ..... कुटुंबातील सदस्यांची संख्या :

वाहन परवाना क्रमांक :

वाहन चालक क्र. ०१

PHOTO

वाहन चालकाचे पुर्ण नाव : .....

वाहन चालकाचा पत्ता : .....

.....

तालुका : ..... जिल्हा : ..... मोबाईल क्र. :

जन्म तारीख : वय : ..... शिक्षण : .....

छंद : ..... कुटुंबातील सदस्यांची संख्या :

वाहनाचा परवाना क्रमांक (License No.) :

व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात वाहन चालक म्हणुन कार्यरत असल्याचे वर्ष :

वाहन चालक क्र. ०२

PHOTO

वाहन चालकाचे पुर्ण नाव : .....

वाहन चालकाचा पत्ता : .....

.....

तालुका : ..... जिल्हा : ..... मोबाईल क्र. :

जन्म तारीख : वय : शिक्षण : .....

छंद : ..... कुटुंबातील सदस्यांची संख्या :

वाहनाचा परवाना क्रमांक (License No.) :

व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात वाहन चालक म्हणुन कार्यरत असल्याचे वर्ष :

महाराष्ट्र प्रादेशिक नियोजन व नगर रचना अधिनियम, १९६६ चे कलम २० (४) अन्वये मंजूरीबाबत...

राज्यातील **मंजूर प्रादेशिक** योजनांच्या मंजूर विकास नियंत्रण नियमावलीमध्ये राष्ट्रीय उद्याने, अभयारण्ये व इतर वन जमीनीच्या हद्दीपासुन ५ कि.मी. अंतरापर्यंतच्या बफर क्षेत्रामध्ये हॉटेल/टुरिस्ट रिसॉर्टस साठी मर्यादित स्वरूपाचा विकास अनुज्ञेय करण्यासंबंधी सर्वसमावेशक विनियम अंतर्भूत करण्याबाबत...

महाराष्ट्र शासन
नगर विकास विभाग,
मंत्रालय, मुंबई-३२
दिनांक :२०/०९/२०१७

शासन निर्णय क्र.टिपीएस-१८१६/प्र.क्र.५६३/१६/ कलम-२०(४)/नवि-१३

शासन निर्णय :- सोबतची अधिसूचना महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या, **साधारण** राजपत्रामध्ये राज्यस्तरावर प्रसिध्द करण्यात यावी.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांचे आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

(रा.म.वडार)
अवर सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रत,

१) मा.मुख्यमंत्री यांचे सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
२) मा.राज्यमंत्री, (नगर विकास) यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
३) प्रधान सचिव (नवि-१), नगर विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
४) प्रधान सचिव, महसूल विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
५) प्रधान सचिव, ग्रामविकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
६) प्रधान सचिव, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.

प्रति,

१) संचालक, नगर रचना, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.
२) संचालक, नगर रचना तथा सह सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
३) उप संचालक, नगर रचना तथा उप सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
४) सह संचालक, नगर रचना, पुणे / कोकण / नाशिक / नागपूर / औरंगाबाद / अमरावती विभाग.

५) विभागीय आयुक्त, पुणे / कोकण / नाशिक /नागपूर / औरंगाबाद / अमरावती विभाग.
६) जिल्हाधिकारी, सर्व जिल्हे.
७) सहायक संचालक, नगर रचना / नगर रचनाकार, सर्व शाखा कार्यालये, नगर रचना विभाग.
८) व्यवस्थापक, शासकीय मध्यवर्ती मुद्रणालय, चर्नी रोड, मुंबई.

त्यांना विनंती करण्यात येते की, सोबतची शासकीय अधिसूचना महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या, साधारण राजपत्रामध्ये राज्यस्तरावर प्रसिध्द करुन त्याच्या प्रत्येकी ५० प्रती नगर विकास विभागास तसेच संचालक, नगर रचना, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मध्यवर्ती इमारत, पुणे, यांना पाठवाव्यात.

९) कक्ष अधिकारी (नवि-२९) नगर विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.

त्यांना विनंती करण्यात येते की, सोबतची सूचना या विभागाच्या बेवसाईटवर प्रसिध्द करावी.

१०) कक्ष अधिकारी, माहिती व तंत्रज्ञान विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.

त्यांना विनंती करण्यात येते की, सदरची अधिसूचना शासनाच्या वेबसाईटवर प्रसिध्द करावी.

११) निवड नस्ती (कार्यासन-१३).

****

अधिसूचना
महाराष्ट्र शासन
नगर विकास विभाग,
मंत्रालय, मुंबई-३२
दिनांक :२०/०९/२०१७.

महाराष्ट्र प्रादेशिक नियोजन व नगर रचना अधिनियम, १९६६

क्र.टिपीएस-१८१६/प्र.क्र.५६३/१६/ कलम-२०(४)/नवि-१३:- ज्याअर्थी, शासनाच्या नगरविकास विभागाने, सोबतच्या **अनुसूची-अ** मध्ये नमूद केलेल्या प्रदेशांसाठीच्या प्रादेशिक योजनांना (यापुढे ज्याचा उल्लेख "उक्त प्रादेशिक योजना" असा करण्यात आला आहे) महाराष्ट्र प्रादेशिक नियोजन व नगर रचना अधिनियम, १९६६ च्या (यापुढे ज्याचा उल्लेख "उक्त अधिनियम" असा करण्यात आला आहे) च्या कलम १५ अन्वये वेळोवेळीच्या अधिसूचनांद्वारे (यापुढे ज्याचा उल्लेख "उक्त अधिसूचना" असा करण्यात आला आहे) मंजूरी दिली असून, उक्त प्रादेशिक योजना ह्या उक्त अधिसूचनांमध्ये विहित केलेल्या दिनांकापासून अमलात आलेल्या आहेत;

आणि ज्याअर्थी, उक्त प्रादेशिक योजनांच्या मंजूर विकास नियंत्रण नियमावलीमध्ये सोबतच्या **अनुसूची-ब** मध्ये नमूद केल्यानुसार **राज्यातील राष्ट्रीय उद्याने, अभयारण्ये व इतर वन जमीनीच्या हद्दीभोवती ५ कि.मी. अंतरापर्यंतच्या बफर क्षेत्रामध्ये हॉटेल/ टुरिस्ट रिसॉर्टस साठी मर्यादित स्वरूपाचा विकास करण्यासंबंधी** सर्वसमावेशक विनियम अंतर्भूत करण्यासाठी फेरबदल करणे आवश्यक आहे व त्याकरिता उक्त अधिनियमाच्या कलम २० (२) मधील तरतुदींनुसार उक्त प्रादेशिक योजना सुधारित करणे आवश्यक आहे, असे शासनाचे मत झाले आहे (यापुढे ज्याचा उल्लेख "प्रस्तावित फेरबदल" असा करण्यात आलेला आहे);

आणि ज्याअर्थी, उक्त अधिनियमाच्या कलम २० चे पोटकलम ३ मधील तरतूदीनुसार प्रस्तावित फेरबदल प्रस्तावाबाबत शासनाच्या नगर विकास विभागाची टिपीएस-१८१६/प्र.क्र.५६३/१६/नवि-१३, दि.३१/०८/२०१६ अन्वये आम जनतेच्या हरकती / सूचना मागविण्यासाठीची नोटीस महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र, भाग-एक मध्य उप विभागीय पुरवणी पृष्ठ क्र.११ ते १६ मध्ये दि.०८/०९/२०१६ ते १४/०९/२०१६ रोजी प्रसिध्द झाली असून प्रस्तावित फेरबदलाबाबत नोटीस प्रसिध्दीनंतर विहित मुदतीत प्राप्त होणाऱ्या सूचना / हरकतीवर संबंधितांना सुनावणी देण्याकरीता व शासनास अहवाल सादर करण्याकरीता संबंधित विभागीय सह संचालक, नगर रचना यांना प्राधिकृत करण्यात आले होते (यापुढे ज्याचा उल्लेख " **उक्त अधिकारी** " असा करण्यात आला आहे);

आणि ज्याअर्थी, उक्त अधिकारी यांच्या प्राप्त अहवालावर संचालक, नगर रचना, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे यांचा सल्ला घेतल्यानंतर उक्त प्रस्तावित फेरबदल मंजूर करणे आवश्यक असल्याचे शासनाचे मत झाले आहे;

त्याअर्थी, उक्त प्रादेशिक योजनेमध्ये उक्त अधिनियमाचे कलम २० चे पोटकलम (४) व त्या अनुषंगाने प्राप्त अधिकारात प्रस्तावित फेरबदलास सुधारणेसह सोबतच्या अनुसूची-"ब" मध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे शासन अंतिम मंजूरी देत आहे.

सदरहू फेरबदल नागरिकांच्या अवलोकनार्थ कामकाजाच्या दिवशी कार्यालयीन वेळेत खालील कार्यालयात उपलब्ध राहील :-

१) संचालक, नगर रचना, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.
२) सह संचालक, नगर रचना, पुणे / कोकण / नाशिक / नागपूर / अमरावती / औरंगाबाद.
३) जिल्हाधिकारी (सर्व).

सदरहू अधिसूचना शासनाच्या www.maharashtra.gov.in या वेबसाइटवर देखील प्रसिद्ध करण्यात यावी.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांचे आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

(रा.मे.पवार)
अवर सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

अनुसूची-ब
(शासनाच्या नगर विकास विभागाकडील अधिसूचना क्र.टिपीएस-
१८१६/प्र.क्र.५६३/१६/कलम २०(४)/नवि-१३, दि.२०/०९/२०१७)

Regulations for development of tourism and hospitality services under Community Nature Conservancy around wildlife sanctuaries and national parks.

Applicability:- These regulations shall apply to the privately owned (not applicable to forest land) lands falling in Agriculture / No Development Zone situated within 5 km distance from the boundaries of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in the State of Maharashtra. The provisions of existing Regional Plans / Development Plans will prevail over these regulations, wherever lands are earmarked for urbanisable zones in such plans.

Regulation:- For the lands situated within **5 km** distance **(or up to limit of notified eco-sensitive zone whichever is more)** from the boundaries of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, if the land owner applies for development permission, for development of eco-tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism, same may be allowed; provided the land under consideration has minimum **area of one hector** in contiguous manner.

Permissible users and built up area:-

The users permissible in Agricultural Zone / No Development Zone shall be as follows:-

a) Agriculture, Farming, development of wild animal shelters, plantation and allied uses.

b)Tourist homes, Resorts, Hotels etc. with Rooms / suites, support areas for reception, kitchen, utility services etc. along with ancillary structures like covered parking, Watchman's quarter, guard cabin, landscape elements, and only one observation tower per tourist resort up to the height of 15 mt. with platform area upto 10 sq.mt. in permanent / semi-permanent structural components.

The norms for buildings will be as follows:-

i) The construction activities shall be as per the Zonal Master Plan of the concerned protected area.

ii) The maximum permissible total built up area shall not exceed 10% of gross area with only G+1 structure having height not more than 9 mt. and it should blend with the surrounding.

iii) The Fencing / fortification may be permissible for only 10% of total land area around built up structures in the form of chain link without masonry walls thereby keeping the remaining area free for movement of wildlife.

*iv)*Tourism infrastructure must confirm to environment friendly, low height, aesthetic architecture, natural cross-ventilation; no use of asbestos, no air pollution, minimum outdoor lighting and merging with the surrounding landscape. They should generate at least 50% of their total energy and fuel requirement from non- Conventional energy sources like solar and biogas etc.

v) The owner shall establish effective sewage disposal and recycling system during the construction and operational phase of the development. Not 1 ltr. of sewage shall go into the natural stream;

If in cases, where lack of compliance is observed, the concerned authority should issue a notice to the resort owner/operator for corrective action within 15 days, failing to do so or having not been satisfied with the action taken or reply / justification received, any decision to shut down the unit may be taken, by the respective authority.

vi) The owner shall establish effective systems for collection, segregation, composting and /or reuse of different types of solid waste collected during the construction and operational phase of the development.

vii) The plastic components used within the area shall be recycled; failing which the resort shall be closed down within 48 hours.

viii) Natural streams / slopes / terrain shall be kept as it is, except for the built-up area.

ix) On the area other than 10% area, only local trees shall be planted and only natural vegetation shall be allowed.

x) For the development of such type already taken place, condition no.(iii) above shall be applicable retrospectively to the extent of restricting the fencing and keeping the remaining area free for movement of wild life.

xi) While allowing such development, principles given in the National Tiger Conservation Authority New Delhi Notification No.15-31/2012-NTCA, dated 15/10/2012 published in the gazette of India Ext. pt III S-4 dated 08/11/2012 and Governemnt of Maharashtra as amended time to time shall be used as guidelines.

xii) All regulation prescribed in Eco-Sensitive zone Notification of concerned National Park / Wild life Sanctuary should be strictly followed and all clearances required should be taken.

By Order and in the name of Governor of Maharashtra

(R.M.Pawar)
Under Secretory to Government

D:\Pune Desk\Police Matters\Land Use\notification_Section_2014[1].doc

Annexure 11.17 Eco-tourism rates & entry timing details

No.	Name of the Ecotourism Zone	Entry fee		Pvt Vehicle	Bus/Boat fee	Camera (high end)	Camera (DSLR)	Camera (Point & Shoot)	Guide fee
		< 12 yrs	>12 yrs						
1	Kandat ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
2	Bamnoli-Munavle ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
3	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
4	Koyna-Helwak ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
5	Chandoli ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
6	Paneri-Bhosgaon ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250
7	Amba ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 100	₹ 150	₹ 250	₹ 100	₹ 50	₹ 250

No.	Name of the Ecotourism Zone	Nisarg Bhramanti (Bus Safari)		Remark
		< 12 yrs	> 12 yrs	
1	Kandat ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	1. All rates are inclusive of Entry fee, Bus fare, Guide fee & other expenses. 2. Hiring Bus for Nisarg Bhramanti : Bus will be available at ₹ 35 / Km with given rates.
2	Bamnoli-Munavle ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	
3	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	
4	Koyna-Helwak ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	
5	Chandoli ETZ	₹ 200	₹ 250	
6	Paneri-Bhosgaon ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	
7	Amba ETZ	₹ 300	₹ 350	

No.	Name of the Ecotourism Zone	Entry fee		Guide	Remark
		< 12 yrs	>12 yrs		
1	Kandat ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	Guide is compulsory
2	Bamnoli-Munavle ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	
3	Karvat-Kusavde ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	
4	Koyna-Helwak ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	
5	Chandoli ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	
6	Paneri-Bhosgaon ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	
7	Amba ETZ	₹ 50	₹ 100	₹ 500	

Indian Students	Other than Indian Students	Indian Citizen	Non Indian	children <5	Remark
₹ 15	₹ 30	₹ 30	₹ 60	₹ 0	Other fares applied as per Maharashtra forest rules

No.	Schools within Buffer	Schools within Tehsils of STR	Schools within District of STR	Schools within State	Other states
4	100% concession	75%	50%	25%	0

प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन बल प्रमुख), महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांचे कार्यालय
Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HOFF), Maharashtra State
वन भवन, सिविल लाइन्स, नागपूर ४४०००१ Van Bhavan, Civil Lines, Nagpur 440001
प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) व मुख्य वन्यजीव रक्षक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) & Chief Wild Life Warden, Maharashtra State
pccfwlngp@mahaforest.gov.in; दूरभाष Phone: 0712-**2549563**; फॅक्स Fax: 0712-**2553018**; www.mahaforest.gov.in

विषय:- वन्यजीव संरक्षीत क्षेत्रात प्रवेशाकरिता वन कर्मचाऱ्यांना प्रवेश शुल्कभरण्यापासुन सुट

क्र. कक्ष २३(४)/ ८२ (१२-१३)/५३०८ दिनांक ११ .०७.२०१४

राज्यातील व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान किंवा अभयारण्य या वन्यजीव संरक्षित क्षेत्रामध्ये भेटी करीता वनविभागातील सर्व संवर्गातील अधिकारी/कर्मचारी तसेच वन विभागात प्रदिर्घ काळ सेवा करून सेवानिवृत्त झालेल्या वनअधिकारी/कर्मचारी व त्यांचे कुटुंबियांना उपरोक्त नमुद वन्यजीव संरक्षीत क्षेत्रात प्रवेश शुल्क / परवान्याचे शुल्क व त्यांचे वाहनाकरीता प्रवेश शुल्क भरण्यापासुन सुट असावी, अशा आशयाची अनेक कर्मचारी संघटनांकडून सातत्याने होत असलेल्या मागणीबाबत साकल्याने विचार करून, खालीलप्रमाणे आदेश पारीत करण्यात येत आहे.

आदेश

महाराष्ट्र वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) नियम, २०१४ चे नियम १८(१)(ग)(सात) व १८(१)(घ)(चार) अन्वये खालील स्वाक्षरीकर्ते यांना प्राप्त अधिकार व शक्तींचा वापर करुन वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, १९७२ चे कलम २८(१)(घ) आणि (ड) चे प्रयोजनार्थ अभयारण्य किंवा राष्ट्रिय उद्यानात पर्यटन किंवा तेथील रहिवासी यांचेसोबत कायदेशीर व्यवहार करु इच्छिणारी महाराष्ट्र वन विभागात नियमितरित्या नियुक्त व कार्यरत तसेच प्रदिर्घ काळ सेवा करुन सेवानिवृत प्रत्येक व्यक्ती (अधिकारी किंवा कर्मचारी) व त्यांचे कुटुंबीय यांना जागतिक व्याघ्र दिवस दिनांक २९ जुलै २०१४ पासुन पुढील आदेशापावेतो खालील अटी व शर्तीचे अधीन राहुन प्रवेशाकरिता व त्यांचे वाहनाचे प्रवेशाकरिता परवान्याचे शुल्क भरण्यापासुन सुट राहिल. सदर आदेश व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात समाविष्ट अभयारण्य किंवा राष्ट्रिय उद्यानाकरिताही लागु राहिल.

अटी व शर्ती

१. सदर सुट अभयारण्य किंवा राष्ट्रिय उद्यानात प्रवेशाकरिता उपलब्ध कोटा याची अधीन राहील. याला हक्क समजता येणार नाही.

२. एका अधिकारी/कर्मचारी व त्याचेसह त्यांचे कुटुंबीयांना एक आर्थिक वर्षात अभयारण्य किंवा राष्ट्रिय उद्यानात जास्तीजास्त तीन फेऱ्यांकरिता ही सुट देय राहील.

३. वर नमुद व्यक्तींना स्वत:चे वन विभागाद्वारे जारी केलेले ओळखपत्र जवळ बाळगणे बंधनकारक राहिल.

४. अनुक्रमांक ३ मध्ये नमुद ओळखपत्राची छायाप्रत अभयारण्य किंवा राष्ट्रिय उद्यानाचे संबंधीत कार्यालयात सादर केल्यानंतर याआदेशाप्रमाणे मान्य सुट देय राहिल.

५. वर नमुद व्यक्तीसोबत त्याच वाहनामध्ये भ्रमण करणारे त्यांचे कुटुंबीय यांना प्रवेशाकरिता परवान्याचे शुल्क भरण्यापासुन सुट राहिल. कुटुंब म्हणजे वर नमुद कर्मचाऱ्यांसोबत वास्तव्य करणारी त्याची पत्नी

Pg.1/2

(स्त्री कर्मचाऱ्याबाबत पती) व त्याच्या सोबत आणि त्याच्यावर अवलंबून राहणारी त्याची औरस व सावत्र मुले व मुली तसेच अवलंबून असणारे त्याचे आई, वडील, बहिणी व अज्ञान भाऊ. कुटुंबीयातील व्यक्तींसाठी सुट प्राप्त करण्याकरिता कर्मचाऱ्यांनी अभयारण्य किंवा राष्ट्रिय उद्यानाचे संबंधीत कार्यालयात घोषणा पत्र (Declaration) सादर करावे. त्यांचे वाहनामध्ये त्यांचे कुटुंबीयातील सदस्याव्यतिरिक्त अन्य व्यक्तींना प्रवास करता येणार नाही.

६. प्रवेश करते वेळी लागु सर्व आदेश व नियम तसेच नियमातील अन्य अटी व शर्ती पुर्ववत लागु राहतील.

प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक(वन्यजीव) व
मुख्य वन्यजीव रक्षक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य

प्रति:
अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) / मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) / वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) सर्व

प्रतिलीपी सादर/ अग्रेषित:

१. प्रधान सचिव (वने), महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई ४०००३२
२. प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन बल प्रमुख), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर
३. प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (उत्पादन व व्यवस्थापन), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर
४. प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (संशोधन, शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षण), महाराष्ट्र राज्य, नागपूर
५. अपर मुख्य वन संरक्षक(सर्व)/ मुख्य वन संरक्षक (सर्व)
६. मानद सचिव, महाराष्ट्र भारतीय वन सेवा संघ, नागपूर
७. मानद सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य वन सेवा संघ, नागपूर
८. मानद सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य वनरक्षक व पदोन्नत वनपाल संघटना, नागपूर
९. सरचिटनिस, स्टेनो असोशिएशन, नागपूर
१०. अध्यक्ष, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, वनरक्षक व पदौन्नत वनपाल संघटना, गुरू शंकर अपार्टमेंट, टिळक नगर, अमरावती रोड, नागपूर
११. सहाय्यक वनसंरक्षक असोशिएशन, नागपूर
१२. महाराष्ट्र वनरक्षक, वनपाल संघटना, नागपूर
१३. महाराष्ट्र राज्य, राजपत्रित वनअधिकारी असोशिएशन, नागपूर
१४. महाराष्ट्र राज्य, वन व सामाजिक वनिकरण कार्यालयीन कर्मचारी संघटना, नागपूर
१५. फॉरेस्ट रेन्जर्स असोशिएशन, ठाणे
१६. महाराष्ट्र राज्य, वनरक्षक वनकर्मचारी व वनकामगार युनियम, नागपूर.
१७. अध्यक्ष, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, वनक्षेत्र सर्वेअर व वनसर्वेअर युनियन, पुणे.
१८. वन व सामाजिक वनिकरण कार्यालयीन कर्मचारी संघटना, नागपूर

Feedback
Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur

SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE

आपला अभिप्राय आम्हास बहूमूल्य आहे.
Your Feedback is valuable for us.

निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक / Eco Guide	Rating				व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील आपला अनुभव व अमुल्य सुचना Overall experience & suggestions
	poor	fair	Good	Best	
	1	2	3	4	
1. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शकाचे वन्यजीव, जंगलाचे ज्ञान Knowledge of eco-guide about wildlife / forest					
2. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक जंगलाच्या नियमांबाबत जागरूकता Awareness / Knowledge regarding rules					
3. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक सफारीदरम्यान व्यसन केले. Had he consumed Alcohol/Tobaco/Kharra ?	होय/Yes		नाही/No		
4. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शकाचा एकंदर स्वभाव/वागणूक कशी ? Overall conduct of eco - guide (appearance, uniform)					
एकूण :					
पर्यटकाचे नाव / Name :- ठिकाण / Place :- फोन नं, No. :- सही / Signature :-					

Join us .....to save our National Pride & Precious natural heritage !

SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE

आपला अभिप्राय आम्हास बहूमूल्य आहे.
Your Feedback is valuable for us.

जिप्सी चालक / Gypsy Driver	Rating				व्याघ्र प्रकल्पातील आपला अनुभव व अमुल्य सुचना Overall experience & suggestions
	poor	fair	Good	Best	
	1	2	3	4	
1. वाहनाची परिस्थिती / अवस्था Condition of vehicle					
2.चालकाने वाहनाच्या वेगाची मर्यादा २०किमी/तास ठेवली का ? Did the Gypsy driver limit the vehicle speed to 20 kmph	होय/Yes		नाही/No		
3. चालकाने सफारीदरम्यान व्यसन केले. Had he consumed Alcohol/Tobaco/Kharra ?	होय/Yes		नाही/No		
4. चालकाची एकंदर स्वभाव/वागणूक कशी ? Overall conduct of Gypsy driver (appearance, uniform)					
एकूण :					
पर्यटकाचे नाव / Name :- ठिकाण / Place :- फोन नं, No. :- सही / Signature :-					

Join us .....to save our National Pride & Precious natural heritage !

सह्याद्री व्याघ्र संवर्धन प्रतिष्ठान, कोल्हापूर

सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प क्षेत्र कोल्हापूर / Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur

(कोयना वन्यजीव अभयारण्य आणि चांदोली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान)

निसर्ग मार्गदर्शकांचे (Eco-Guide) नोंदणी अर्ज

पुर्ण नाव :-

वडिलांचे नाव :-

वडिलांचा व्यवसाय :-

ग्रामपंचायत :- तालूका :- जिल्हा :-

मोबाईल क्रमांक :-

जन्म तारीख :- वय :- शिक्षण :-

छंद :-

कुटूंबातील सदस्यांची संख्या :-

एकूण शेती :-

अभयारण्यामध्ये निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक म्हणून कार्यरत असल्याचे वर्ष :-

---

प्रतिज्ञापत्र

मी ..... राहणार ..... व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक (Eco-Guide) म्हणून स्वमर्जीने काम करण्यास तयार आहे. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक म्हणून कार्यरत असताना खालील अटी, शर्थी व नियमांचे पालन करण्यास मी कटीबद्ध आहे.

1. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक म्हणून कार्यरत असताना वन व वन्यजीव संवर्धनास मी प्राधान्य देईन.
2. निसर्ग मार्गदर्शक म्हणून कार्यरत असताना वनविभागाकडूनच वेळोवेळी मिळालेल्या आदेशांचे व नियमांचे पालन करेन.
3. अभयारण्य क्षेत्राशी संबंधीत कोणत्याही कायद्याच्या तरतूदीचा भंग होईल, अशा प्रकारची माझी वर्तणूक असणार नाही.
4. अभयारण्यातील निसर्ग पर्यटनासाठी (Eco-tourism) नेमूण दिलेल्या क्षेत्रातच पर्यटकांना फिरवताना पर्यटकांकडून कोणत्याही नियमांचा भंग होणार नाही, याची काळजी घेईन अथवा कोणत्याही नियमांचा भंग झाल्यास लगेचच वनविभागाच्या अधिकाऱ्यांना कळवेन.
5. अभयारण्यात /व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात वन भ्रमंतीचे वेळी फिरताना काणताही अवैध प्रकार दिसल्यास लगेच अभयारण्याच्या / व्याघ्र प्रकल्पाच्या अधिकाऱ्यांना कळवेन व त्यांनी मागणी केल्यास सर्वतोपरी सहकार्य करेन.
6. व्याघ्र प्रकल्पात / अभयारण्यात वन भ्रमंती करीता जाणेपूर्वी पर्यटकांना सर्व नियमांची माहिती देऊन भंग केल्यास होणाऱ्या कारवाईची कल्पना देईन.
7. निसर्ग पर्यटनावेळी वनविभागाने नेमूण दिलेल्या गणवेशात येण्यास व कोणत्याही वनाधिकाऱ्याने माहिती विचारल्यास त्यास माहिती देण्यास मी बांधिल आहे.
8. वनविभागाकडून अथवा गैरशासकीय संस्थांकडून मिळालेल्या साहित्याचा मी त्याच कामासाठी उपयोग करेन.
9. माझ्याकडून वन विभागाच्या अटी, शर्थी व नियम कोणत्याही प्रकारे भंग होऊ न देणे, हे माझे परम कर्तव्य राहील.
10. नोंदणीच्या वेळी नोंदणी शुल्क रू. १००/- मी भरण्यास तयार आहे.

ठिकाण : .....

दिनांक : .....

निसर्ग मार्गदर्शकाची सही व नाव

Annexure No. 11.21 List of Resorts, Homestay in Buffer Area of STR

Sr. No.	Govt/Private	Name of stay facility	Place	No. of Suites
1	Govt (PWD)	Holiday homes	Koynanagar, Teh-	10
		Holiday homes Dormitory	Patan, Dist -Satara	8 beds
2	Govt (MTDC)	Koyna Lake Resort	Koynanagar	10
3	Private homestay	Ekvira		6
4		Holiday homes	Kamargaon	6
5		Vasant Shelar	Navja	2
6		Mahesh Shelar	Navja Colony	2
7		Hotel Shivshambho	Manainagar	4
8		Visava Homestay	Humbarali	5
9	Private Resorts	Presidency Resort	Humbarali	8
10		Presidency Resort - Dormitory		1
11		Gagan Vihar	Humbarali	1
12		Wind salet Resort	Humbarali	4
13		Vaji Resort	Humbarali	4
14		Gursale Resort	Humbarali	10
15		Nisarg Paryatan	Humbarali	6
16		Shrushti Resort	Humbarali	7
17		Red stone villa	Kathi (Avasari)	2
18		Kathi hills	Kathi (Avasari)	4
19		Manas Nature tourism centre	Kathi (Avasari)	5
20		Nature Nest Agro Tourism Centre	Kathi (Avasari)	4
21		Backwater cabins Agro Tourism Centre	Kathi (Avasari)	13
22		Windy hills Agro Tourism Centre	Kathi (Avasari)	10
23		Van Visawa	Amba	12
24		Hill view	Amba	13
25		Mango Resort	Amba	5
26		Vanashree Resort	Amba	6
27		Sawai Mansingh Resort	Amba	3
28		Shangrilla Resort	Amba	8
29		Hornbill Resort	Amba	7
30		Konkan Palace	Amba	9
31		Sunrise Resort	Amba	10
32		Aditya Residency	Amba	14

33		Shivsai Resort	Amba	2
34		Devrai Resort	Amba	5
35		Nisarg Ninad Resort	Amba	6
36		Jungle Resort	Amba	7
37		Green Villa Resort	Amba	9
38		Garwa Resort	Amba	3
39		Parivar Resort	Amba	5
40		Mauli Resort	Amba	9
41		Amba Resort	Amba	9
42		Blue Mormon Resort	Amba	8
43		Gokul Resort	Amba	6
44		Digvijay Resort	Amba	6
45		Nisarg Resort	Amba	7
46		Barekar Resort	Amba	9
47		Vrundawan Resort	Amba	6

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - **अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडयास" मान्यता देण्याबाबत.**

महाराष्ट्र शासन
नियोजन विभाग
शासन निर्णय क्रमांकः तीक्षेवि-२०२४/प्र.क्र.१६/का.१४४४-अ
मादाम कामा मार्ग, हुतात्मा राजगुरू चौक,
मंत्रालय, मुंबई- ४०० ०३२.
दिनांक : ०५ मार्च, २०२४.

संदर्भ: १) नियोजन विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्रमांक : तीक्षेवि-२०१५/प्र.क्र.६/का.१४४४, दिनांक ०४ जून, २०१५.
२) नियोजन विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्रमांक : तीक्षेवि-२०१५/प्र.क्र.६/का. १४४४, दिनांक १९ जुलै, २०१६.
३) नियोजन विभाग, शासन शुध्दीपत्रक क्रमांक : तीक्षेवि-२०१५/प्र.क्र.६/का.१४४४, दिनांक ०२ फेब्रुवारी, २०२२.
४) जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांचे क्रमांक :जिनिस/पर्यटन कार्या-६/२८४/२०२४, दिनांक १२/०२/२०२४ चे पत्र.
५) मा.मुख्यमंत्री महोदयांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील शिखर समितीच्या दि.२२/०२/२०२४ रोजी झालेल्या बैठकीचे इतिवृत्त.

प्रस्तावना:

नियोजन विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्र.तीक्षेवि-२०१५/प्र.क्र.६/का.१४४४, दि.०४.०६.२०१५ अन्वये राज्यातील तीर्थक्षेत्र, पर्यटनस्थळ परिसर विकास आराखडा अंतिम करणे व अंमलबजावणीसाठी धोरण / मार्गदर्शक तत्वे निश्चित करण्यात आली आहेत. तसेच दि.१९.०७.२०१६ च्या शासन निर्णयान्वये यातील काही तरतूदी/निकष याबाबत स्पष्टीकरणात्मक सूचना निर्गमित करण्यात आल्या आहेत.

०२. उपरोक्त शासन निर्णयातील तरतूदीनुसार अर्थसंकल्पीय भाषणात नमूद आंतराष्ट्रीय/राष्ट्रीय दर्जाची महत्वाची स्थळे, तीर्थक्षेत्रे परिसर विकास आराखडे यांची व्याप्ती व स्वरूप लक्षात घेऊन, संबंधित आराखडे नियोजन विभागामार्फत राबविण्यात येतात. स्थानिक पातळीवरील सर्व संबधितांशी चर्चा करून विकास आराखडा व त्यास लागणारा निधी याचा आराखडा जिल्हाधिकारी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील जिल्हास्तरीय कार्यकारी समितीने तयार करून तो मुख्य सचिव महोदयांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील उच्चाधिकार समितीस सादर करण्यात येतो. उच्चाधिकार समिती विकास आराखड्यास मा.मुख्यमंत्री महोदयांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील शिखर समितीची मान्यता प्राप्त करून घेण्यासाठी शिफारस करते.

०३. मा.पालकमंत्री, जि.सातारा यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील "जिल्हास्तरीय समितीने सादर केलेला "रू.३८१.५६ कोटी खर्चाचा "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडयाचा" प्रस्ताव नियोजन विभाग, शासन निर्णय दि.०४.०६.२०१५ मधील उच्चाधिकार समितीपुढे सादर करण्याची तरतूद शिथिल करुन शिखर समितीच्या विचारार्थ ठेवण्यास शिखर समितीने अनुमती दिल्याने दि.२२.०२.२०२४ रोजी मा.मुख्यमंत्री महोदयांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील शिखर समितीसमोर सदर प्रस्ताव मान्यतेस्तव ठेवण्यात आला.

०४. नियोजन विभाग, शासन निर्णय दि.०४.०६.२०१५ अन्वये तीर्थक्षेत्र / पर्यटनस्थळ विकास आराखड्यास मान्यता देणेकरिता मा. मुख्यमंत्री महोदयांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या "शिखर समिती" च्या दि.२२.०२.२०२४ रोजी झालेल्या बैठकीत मान्यता घेण्यात आली आहे. "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडा" हया रू.३८१.५६ कोटीच्या विकास आराखड्यास मान्यता देण्यात आली.

<u>शासन निर्णय</u> :-

"सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडा" हया रू.३८१.५६ कोटीच्या विकास आराखड्यास शासनाची मान्यता देण्यात येत आहे.

०२. "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" अंतर्गत कामांची प्रत्यक्षात अंमलबजावणी करून घेण्यासाठी जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांना "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" म्हणून घोषित करण्यात येत आहे. जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांना " संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" ही जबाबदारी पार पाडण्याकरिता स्वतंत्र कर्मचारीवृंद उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येणार नाही. समितीची कार्यकक्षा शासन निर्णयात नमूद केल्यानुसार खालीलप्रमाणे राहील :-

(१) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" अंतर्गत "परिशिष्ट अ" येथील प्रस्तावित कामे दि.३१.०३.२०२६ पर्यंत पूर्ण करण्यात

यावीत. जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांनी केलेल्या सादरीकरणानुसार निश्चित करण्यात आलेली अंमलबजावणी व कार्यान्वयीन यंत्रणांकडून विहित कालमर्यादेत सदर कामे पूर्ण करून घेण्याची जबाबदारी" संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" म्हणून जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांची राहील.

(२) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडा" मध्ये एकूण रू.३८१.५६ कोटी किमतीच्या मान्यता प्राप्त कामांव्यतिरिक्त कोणत्याही कामांचा समावेश करण्यात येऊ नये.

(३) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" तील कामांची द्विरुक्ती होणार नाही व अशी कामे कोणत्याही अन्य शासकीय योजनेत प्रस्तावित किंवा मंजूर अथवा प्रगतीत नाहीत, ह्याची खातरजमा करण्याची जबाबदारीसुद्धा "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" म्हणून जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांची राहील.

(अ) आराखड्यासाठी आवश्यक परवानग्या प्राप्त करून घेणेः

(१) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" तील कामांपैकी ज्या कामांकरिता "वनसंवर्धन कायदा, १९८०" अंतर्गत पूर्वपरवानग्या आवश्यक असतील त्यासाठी मान्यता वेळेत केंद्र व राज्य शासनाच्या विभाग/ कार्यालय/प्राधिकरणाकडून प्राप्त करून घेण्याची जबाबदारी "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" म्हणून जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांची राहील.

(२) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" तील कामे राबविण्यापूर्वी, आवश्यकता असल्यास "पर्यावरण(संरक्षण) कायदा, १९८६" तसेच "प्राचीन स्मारके आणि पुरातत्व स्थळ आणि अवशेष कायदा, १९५८" खाली अनुमती व इतर आवश्यक मान्यता/ आवश्यक ना हरकत परवानगी संबंधित केंद्र व राज्य शासनाच्या विभाग/कार्यालय/प्राधिकरणाकडून घेण्याची जबाबदारी "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" म्हणून जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांची राहील.

(ब) आराखड्यातील कामांना तांत्रिक मान्यता घेणेः

(१) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना

हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" तील कामे सुरू करण्या पूर्वी संबंधित कामांच्या आराखड्यास व अंदाजपत्रकास निश्चित केलेल्या अंमलबजावणी कार्यान्वयीन यंत्रणेचे "सक्षम प्राधिकारी" यांच्याकडून आवश्यकतेनुसार "तांत्रिक मान्यता" प्राप्त करून घ्याव्यात. तसेच ही कामे सुरू करण्यापूर्वी आवश्यकतेनुसार, जिल्हा परिषद व नगर पालिका या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था यांची देखील आवश्यक ती मान्यता घेण्यात यावी.

(२) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" तील कामे विहित केलेल्या कालमर्यादेत पूर्ण होण्याकरिता "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" म्हणून जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली आराखड्याशी संबंधित सर्व अंमलबजावणी व कायान्वयीन यंत्रणांच्या जिल्हा प्रमुखांचा समावेश असलेली एक "जिल्हास्तरीय तांत्रिक समिती", गठीत करण्यात यावी. या समितीमध्ये जिल्हा नियोजन अधिकारी" सदस्य सचिव" असतील. जिल्हास्तरीय तांत्रिक समितीची शक्यतो प्रत्येक महिन्यात एक बैठक घेण्यात यावी. अशा बैठकीस इतर जिल्हा प्रमुख यांना आमंत्रित करण्याबाबत "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" म्हणून " जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा" यांना अधिकार राहील.

(क) आराखड्याचे संनियंत्रण व अंमलबजावणीसाठी "जिल्हास्तरीय समिती" व " कार्यकारी समिती" गठीत करणेः

(१) नियोजन विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्र.तीर्थवि-२०१५/प्र.क्र.६/का.१४४४, दिनांक ४ जून, २०१५ मधील सूचनांनुसार, शिखर समितीने मान्यता दिलेल्या "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडा" जिल्हा सातारा यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली "जिल्हास्तरीय समिती" आणि "जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा तथा संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली "कार्यकारी समिती" गठीत करण्यात आली आहे. "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडयाचे" संनियंत्रण व अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे संपूर्ण अधिकार "जिल्हास्तरीय समिती" यांची राहील.

(ड) आराखड्यासाठी आवश्यकतेनुसार सल्लागार नियुक्त करणेः

"सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी

जलपर्यटन आराखडया" तील प्रकल्प अहवाल निश्चित केलेल्या कार्यान्वयीन यंत्रणांमार्फत तयार करण्यात यावेत. अत्यंत आवश्यकता असेल तरच, विशिष्ट व तांत्रिक बाबींशी संबंधित कामांसाठी स्वतंत्र व सक्षम सल्लागार याची नियुक्ती करण्याबाबत "जिल्हास्तरीय समिती" कडून मान्यताप्राप्त करून घ्यावी. असा सल्लागार हा वास्तुरचनाकाराने तयार केलेला आराखडा/ नकाशा यानुसार प्राचीन स्मारके व पुरातत्वस्थळांशी संबंधित कामे स्वतंत्रपणे पूर्ण करण्याची क्षमता व बांधिलकी असलेला असावा. नियुक्त करण्यात आलेल्या सल्लागाराकडे अशा प्रकारच्या कामाचा पुरेसा अनुभव असावा. नियोजन विभाग, शासन निर्णय क्रमांक तीक्षेवि-२०१५/प्र.क्र.६/का. १४४४, दिनांक १९ जुलै, २०१६ अनुसार संबंधित सल्लागारास अदा करावयाचे शुल्क हे **ठोक व वाजवी स्वरूपाचे असावे** व त्याचा खर्च उपलब्ध निधीमधून करण्यात यावा.

(इ) आराखड्यांतर्गत करण्यात येणाऱ्या कामांची देखभाल दुरुस्ती:

(१) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" तील कामे विश्वस्त संस्थेच्या मालकीच्या जागेवर करण्यात येणार आहेत अशा कामां संदर्भात विश्वस्त संस्थेकडून "ना हरकत प्रमाणपत्र" प्राप्त करून घेणे बंधनकारक राहील. तसेच अशा कामांच्या पूर्णत्वानंतर त्यांची आवश्यक देखभाल व दुरुस्ती, देवस्थान अथवा विश्वस्त संस्थेने करण्यासंदर्भात जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांनी " संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" म्हणून अशी कामे सुरू होण्यापूवी करारनामा करणे, संबंधित अंमलबजावणी व कार्यान्वयीन यंत्रणांवर बंधनकारक करावे.

१.१. "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" अंतर्गत निर्माण होणा-या इतर मालमत्तेची देखभाल व दुरुस्तीसाठीची जबाबदारी व यासाठी लागणाऱ्या निधीची तरतूद संबंधित अंमलबजावणी व कायान्वयीन यंत्रणांकडून होणे अपेक्षित असून ती जबाबदारी संबंधित प्रशासकीय विभागाची राहील. निर्माण होणा-या अशा मालमत्तेच्या देखभाल व दुरुस्तीसाठी कोणताही स्वतंत्र निधी नियोजन विभागामार्फत उपलब्ध करून दिला जाणार नाही.

१.२. "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" तील कामांमुळे निर्माण होणा-या भाविकांसाठीच्या सुविधा तसेच पर्यटनस्थळ सर्व नागरिकांसाठी खुले राहील अशी अट देवस्थान अथवा विश्वस्त संस्थेबरोबर होणा-या करारामध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात यावी.

(ई) आराखड्यांतर्गत करण्यात येणाऱ्या कामांकरिता निधी वितरण:

(१) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" करिता शासनाकडून वितरीत होणा-या निधीतून खर्च करताना वित्तीय नियमांचे आणि विविध नियमांतर्गत नेमून दिलेल्या कार्यपद्धतीचे पालन करण्यात यावे. कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत मंजूर/ वितरीत निधीपेक्षा अतिरिक्त खर्च करण्यात येऊ नये ह्याची दक्षता "जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा" यांची संनियंत्रण अधिकारी म्हणून राहील.

(२) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" च्या एकूण किमतीच्या मर्यादेत, आराखड्यातील एका मंजूर कामामधील बचत ही त्याच आराखड्यातील मंजूर अधिक खर्चाच्या दुसऱ्या कामाकडे समायोजित करण्याचे अधिकार, बचतीच्या कामांमध्ये भविष्यात अतिरिक्त निधीची मागणी करू नये, या अटीच्या अधीन राहून "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" म्हणून जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांनी जिल्हास्तरीय समितीकडून पूर्व परवानगी घेऊन करावी व त्याचा अहवाल स्वतंत्रपणे शासनास १५ दिवसात पाठविण्याची दक्षता घ्यावी.

(उ) आराखड्याशी संबंधित शासनास सादर करावयाची विवरणपत्रे:

(१) "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" च्या निधीमधून करावयाच्या कामांची भौतिक प्रगती, तसेच निधीतून होणाऱ्या खर्चाची विवरणपत्रे" परिशिष्ट ब" मध्ये नमूद केल्यानुसार, कार्यान्वयीन यंत्रणेने दर महिन्याच्या १० तारखेपर्यंत शासनास न चुकता सादर करावीत. तसेच काम पूर्ण झाल्यावर "काम पूर्णत्वाचा दाखला" आणि निधीबाबतचे "उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्र" न चुकता शासनास सादर करावे. या बाबींकरिता संनियंत्रण अधिकारी यांची जबाबदारी असेल.

(२) जिल्हा नियोजन अधिकारी, सातारा यांनी उपरोक्त आदेश सर्व संबंधितांच्या निदर्शनास आणावेत.

०३. मा. मुख्यमंत्री महोदयांच्या अध्यक्षतेखालील स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या "शिखर समिती" च्या दि.२२.०२.२०२४ रोजी झालेल्या बैठकीत मान्यता दिल्यानुसार प्रशासकीय मान्यतेचे आदेश निर्गमित करण्यात येत आहेत.

०४. सदर कामे करताना ऐतिहासिक वास्तूंची मूळ शैली जपण्याचे तसेच पुरातत्वीय जाण असलेल्या संस्थांकडून (भारतीय पुरातत्व विभाग तसेच राज्य पुरातत्वीय विभाग) सदर कामे करुन घेण्यात यावीत.

०५. सदर योजना सन २०२३-२४ या वर्षापासून अंमलात येईल. या योजनेवर येणारा खर्च भागविण्यासाठी विभागासाठी मंजूर असलेल्या नियतव्ययामधून तरतुद करण्यात येईल. तसेच यासाठी नवीन लेखाशीर्ष उघडण्यात येत आहे. वित्तीय तरतुद व लेखाशीर्ष याबाबतचे आदेश स्वतंत्रपणे निर्गमित करण्यात येतील.

०६. "सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडया" संदर्भातील कार्यवाही करतांना दि.२२.०२.२०२४ रोजी पार पडलेल्या शिखर समितीच्या प्राप्त मान्यतेनुसार व देण्यात आलेल्या निदेशांचे तंतोतंत पालन करण्यात येईल, याबाबतची दक्षता "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी" म्हणून जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा यांनी घ्यावी.

०७. सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या www.maharashtra.gov.in या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संकेतांक २०२४०३०५१५३००२२९१६ असा आहे. हा आदेश डिजीटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षांकित करून काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,

MILIND
RAGHUNATH
KULKARNI

(मिलिंद कुळकर्णी)
उप सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रति,

१. मा. राज्यपालांचे सचिव, राजभवन, मुंबई.
२. मा. मुख्यमंत्री ह्यांचे अपर मुख्य सचिव, मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय, मंत्रालय, मुंबई,
३. मा. उपमुख्यमंत्री (वित्त व नियोजन) यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मुंबई,
४. मा. उपमुख्यमंत्री (गृह व जलसंपदा) यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मुंबई,
५. मा. मंत्री यांचे खाजगी सचिव, (सर्व)
६. मा. विरोधी पक्षनेता, विधान परिषद/ विधानसभा, महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडळ सचिवालय, मुंबई,
७. मा. संसद सदस्य /विधानसभा/ विधान परिषद सदस्य, (सर्व)
८. मुख्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन
९. अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रधान सचिव/सचिव, (सर्व)
१०. प्रधान महालेखापाल (लेखा व अनुज्ञेयता/लेखा परीक्षा), महाराष्ट्र राज्य-१,मुंबई,
११. प्रधान महालेखापाल (लेखा व अनुज्ञेयता/ लेखा परीक्षा), महाराष्ट्र राज्य-२, नागपूर,
१२. पोलीस महासंचालक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई
१३. महाव्यवस्थापक, मध्य रेल्वे, मुंबई.
१४. विभागीय आयुक्त, पुणे विभाग, पुणे
१५. जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा.
१६. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद, सातारा.
१७. पोलीस अधिक्षक, सातारा.
१८. उपवनसंरक्षक, सातारा.
१९. अधीक्षक अभियंता, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम मंडळ, सातारा.

२०. अधीक्षक अभियंता, सातारा सिंचन मंडळ, सातारा.
२१. जलपर्यटन तज्ञ, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ.
२२. विभागीय वन अधिकारी, कोयना/चांदोली-सह्याद्री व्याघ्र प्रकल्प, कराड.
२३. वनपरिक्षेत्र अधिकारी, हेळवाक.
२४. उप कार्यकारी अभियंता, मंडळ कार्यालय, सातारा.
२५. मुख्य अभियंता, ग्रामीण पाणीपुरवठा, जिल्हापरिषद सातारा.
२६. मुख्य अभियंता, कोयना सिंचन, कोयना नगर.
२७. मुख्य अभियंता, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम प्रादेशिक विभाग, सातारा.
२८. मुख्य अभियंता, महाराष्ट्र राज्य वीज वितरण कंपनी, सातारा.
२९. मुख्य अभियंता,जलसंपदा विभाग, सातारा.
३०. संचालक, पुरातत्व व वस्तुसंग्रहालय संचालनालय, मुंबई.
३१. उप संचालक, पुरातत्व विभाग, सातारा
३२.भारतीय जनता पार्टी, महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश, सी.डी.ओ.बॅरॅक क्र.१, योगक्षेमसमोर, वसंतराव भागवत चौक, नरीमन पॉईंट, मुंबई-२०,
३३. इंडीयन नॅशनल काँग्रेस, महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश काँग्रेस (आय) समिती, टिळक भवन,काकासाहेब गाडगीळ मार्ग, दादर, मुंबई-२५,
३४. नॅशनलिस्ट काँग्रेस पार्टी, राष्ट्रवादी भवन, फ्री प्रेस जर्नल मार्ग, नरिमन पॉईंट, मुंबई-१,
३५. शिवसेना, शिवसेना भवन, गडकरी चौक, दादर, मुंबई-२८,
३६. बहुजन समाज पार्टी, डी-१, इन्सा हटमेंट, आझाद मैदान, मुंबई-१,
३७. भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, महाराष्ट्र कमिटी, ३१४, राजभवन, एस.व्ही.पटेल रोड, मुंबई-४
३८.महाराष्ट्र कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी),महाराष्ट्र कमिटी,जनशक्ती हॉल, ग्लोब मिल पॅलेस, वरळी,मुंबई-१३,
३९.महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना, राजगड, मातोश्री टॉवर, शिवाजी पार्क, दादर, मुंबई- ४०००२८.
४०. निवड नस्ती (का.१४४४-अ), नियोजन विभाग.

परिशिष्ट-अ

"सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडा"

अ.क्र.	आराखड्याचे नाव	प्रस्तावित कामे	अंदाजित रक्कम (कोटीत)
१	**इको टुरिझम आराखडा**		
	अ) सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास आराखडा	प्रेक्षागृह, तंबु निवास, सोलर लाईट, फ्लोटिंग, 3D हॅलोग्राम , सफारी रूटचे बळकटीकरण, पर्यटन सफारीकरीता वाहने, सेल्फी पॉईट, प्रवेशद्वार, 3D नकाशे, जन जागृतीपथ चित्रफित/शॉर्ट फिल्म, डॉक्युमेंटरी, बालोद्यान, निसर्ग व साहसी खेळ, सीसीटीव्ही, उपहारगृह, स्कायवॉक, कॅनॉपीवॉक, रासटी, निसर्ग शिक्षणाकरिता (फुलपाखरू, बांबु, औषधी वनस्पती, चरक, पाम, निवडूंग, तृण इ.) ची उद्याने डिजीटल Aquarium स्वच्छतागृह, विक्री स्टॉल, रस्ते, मनोरे, माहिती केंद्र, वन्यप्राण्यांचे पुतळे इ.	४४.९९
	ब. कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडा	**अ. बाधकाम कामे :-** रॅम्प, पॅव्हिलियन, स्टोरेज, कॅफेटेरिया साहित्य, प्रसाधनगृह, कॉक्रिट जेटी इ. **ब. आवश्यक साहित्य :-** फ्लोटिंग जेट्टी, जेट स्की पार्किंग जेट्टी, पॅरासेलिंग बोट, जेट स्की, जेट पॅक, कायाक, रिव्हर राफ्टींग बोट, युटीलिटी व्हेईकल, इलेक्ट्रीक कॅटॅमॅरन, वॉटर स्पोर्टर्स इक्विपमेंट इ.	२२.००
एकूण -इको टुरिझम आराखडा (अ+ब)			६६.९९

२	**प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन आणि संवर्धन**	किल्ला जतन, संवर्धन व दुरूस्तीची कामे, मंदिरे संवर्धन कामे, संग्रहालय निर्मिती, ऑडिओ व्हिज्युअल रूम, ध्वनीक्षेपक, प्रेक्षक गॅलरी, ऐतिहासिक वस्तु विक्री दालने, पार्किंग, क्युआर कोड आधारीत माहितीफलक, लॅडस्केपिंग वर्क, शौचालय, पिण्याचे पाणी, घनकचरा व सांडपाणी व्यवस्था, विद्युतीकरण, CCTV यंत्रणा इ.	१२७.१५
३	**श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर पर्यटन विकास आराखडा**	मंदिर व परिसर विकास व संवर्धन, रस्ते वाहन तळ, बाजारपेठ विकासकामे, शौचालय, पिण्याचे पाणी, घनकचरा व सांडपाणी व्यवस्था, अन्नछत्र, विद्युतीकरण, आरोग्य, पुतळा उभारणे, मंदिर परिसरात अस्तित्वात असलेल्या प्राथमिक शाळा, ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय, पोलिस स्टेशन व प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्राचे विस्थापन व निर्मिती करणे, भूसंपादन, CCTV यंत्रणा, अग्निशामक यंत्रणा उभारणे, इ.	१८७.४२
एकूण (१+२+३)			३८१.५६

परिशिष्ट-ब

"सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडा"

विवरणपत्र- १ (भौतिक उद्दिष्ट्ये)

आराखड्यातील एकूण कामांची संख्या	प्रशासकीय मान्यता प्रदान करण्यात आलेल्या कामांची संख्या	प्रशासकीय मान्यता प्रदान करणे बाकी असलेल्या कामांची संख्या	कार्यारंभ आदेश देण्यात आलेल्या कामांची संख्या	अंदाजपत्रक स्तरावरील कामांची संख्या	निविदा स्तरावरील कामांची संख्या	पूर्ण झालेल्या कामांची संख्या
१	२	३	४	५	६	७

जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा तथा "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी"

"सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडा"

विवरणपत्र- २ (भौतिक उद्दिष्ट्ये)

अ.क्र.	कामाचे नाव	कामाची कार्यान्वयीन यंत्रणा	कामासाठी मंजूर निधी	कामासाठी आतापर्यंत उपलब्ध करून दिलेला निधी	कामासाठी आतापर्यंत झालेला खर्च	काम पूर्ण करण्याचा दिनांक	काम पूर्ण झाल्याची टक्केवारी
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८

जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा तथा "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी"

"सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडा"

विवरणपत्र- ३ (आर्थिक उद्दिष्ट्ये)

अ			ब		
आराखड्यास प्रशासकीय मान्यतेचा दिनांक व त्यानुसार मंजूर आराखड्याची एकूण किंमत	आराखड्यासाठी आतापर्यंत एकूण वितरीत निधी	आराखड्यासाठी आतापर्यंत एकूण वितरीत निधीपैकी झालेला एकूण खर्च	आराखड्यासाठी सन २०२३-२४ मध्ये एकूण अर्थसंकल्पित तरतूद	आराखड्यासाठी सन २०२४-२५ मध्ये एकूण अर्थसंकल्पित तरतूद	आराखड्यासाठी सन २०२५-२६ मध्ये एकूण अर्थसंकल्पित तरतूद
१	२	३	४	५	६

जिल्हाधिकारी, सातारा तथा "संनियंत्रण अधिकारी"

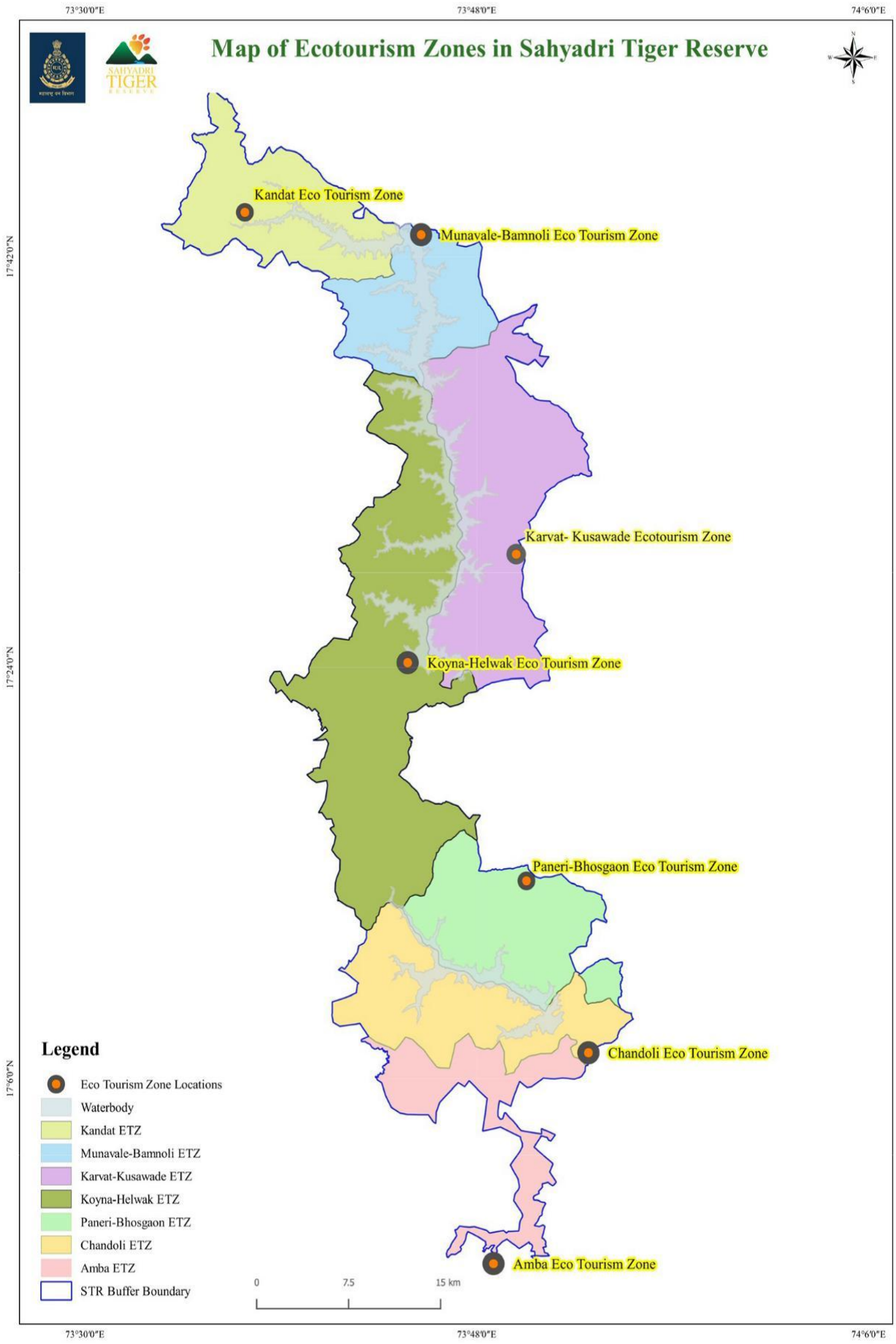
"सातारा जिल्ह्यातील पश्चिम घाट परिसरातील धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक व निसर्ग पर्यटनस्थळे विकासाचा एकात्मिक पर्यटन विकास आराखडा Western Ghat Integrated Religious, Historical, Eco-Tourism Circuit Plan - अंतर्गत श्री क्षेत्र महाबळेश्वर प्रतापगड किल्ला जतन व संवर्धन, सहयाद्री व्याघ्र राखीव वनक्षेत्रातील पर्यटन विकास व कोयना हेळवाक वन झोन अंतर्गत कोयना नदी जलपर्यटन आराखडा"

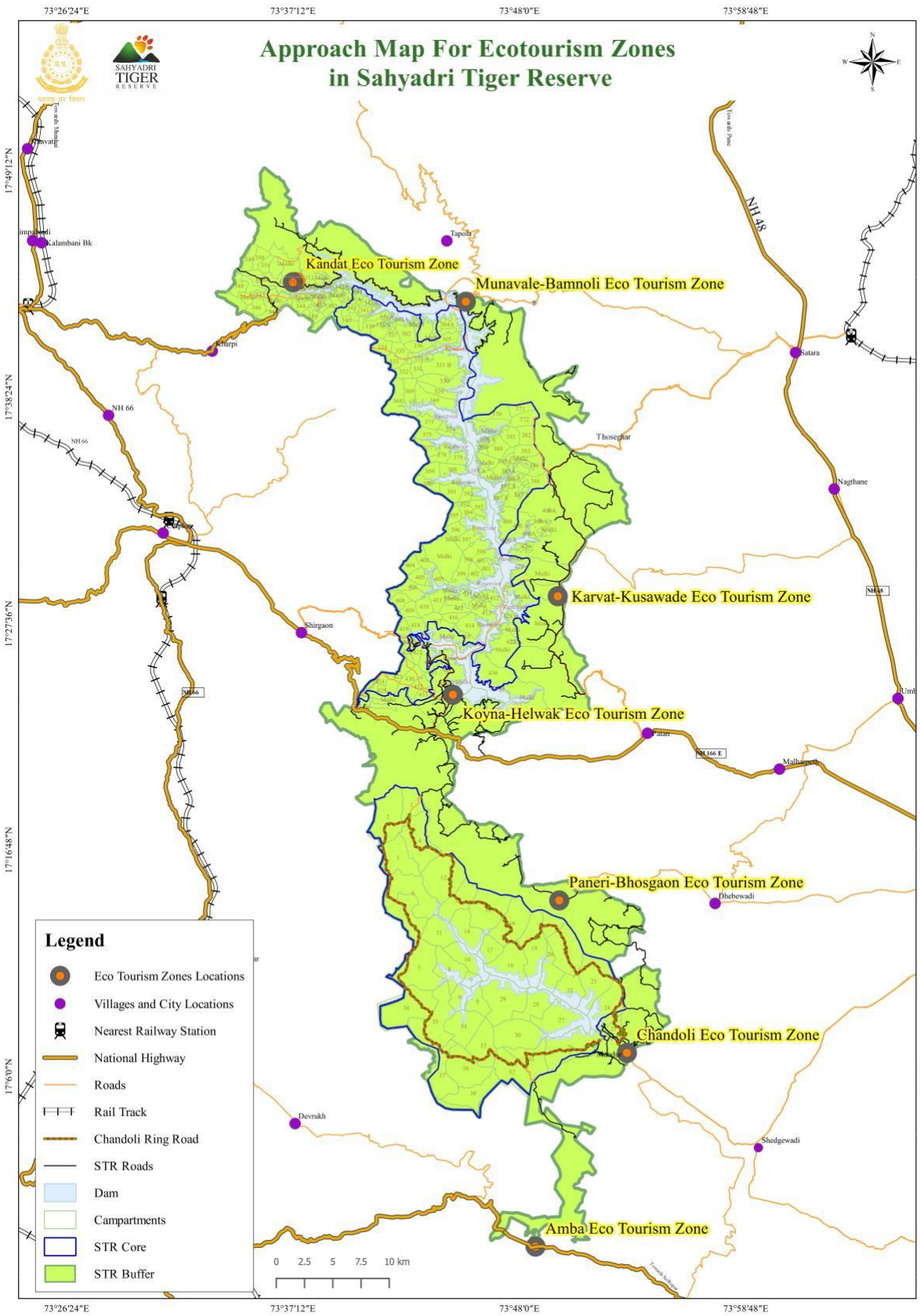
PART-III

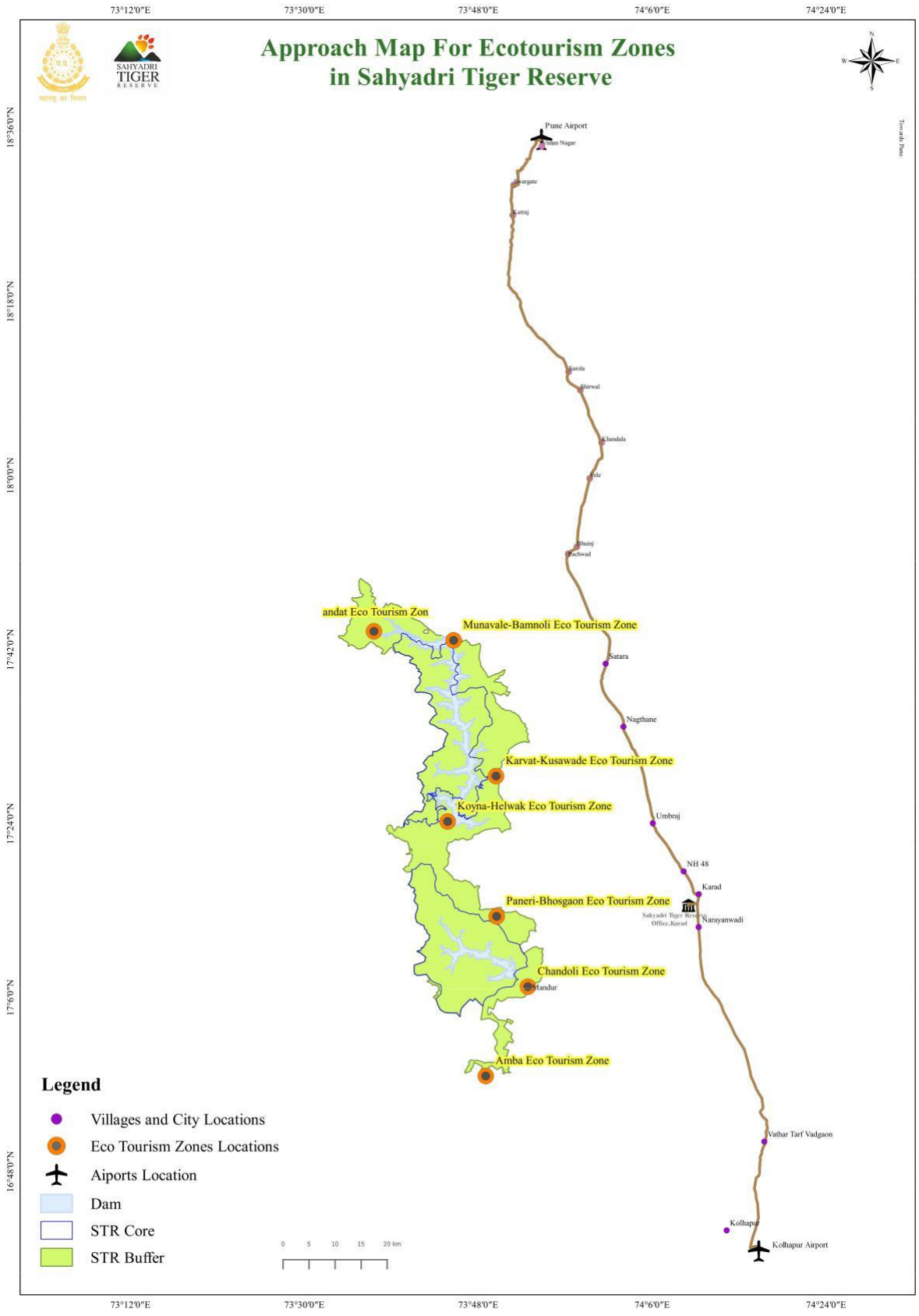
MAPS

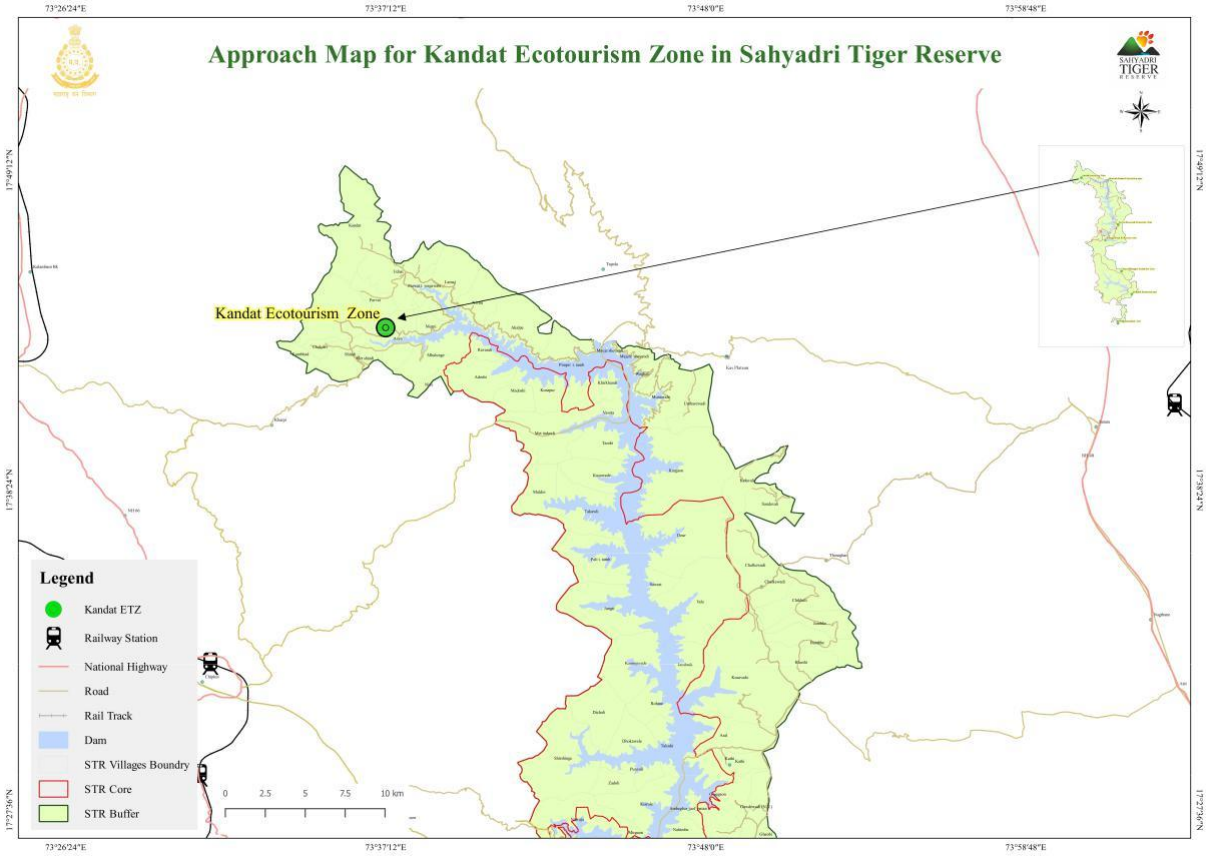


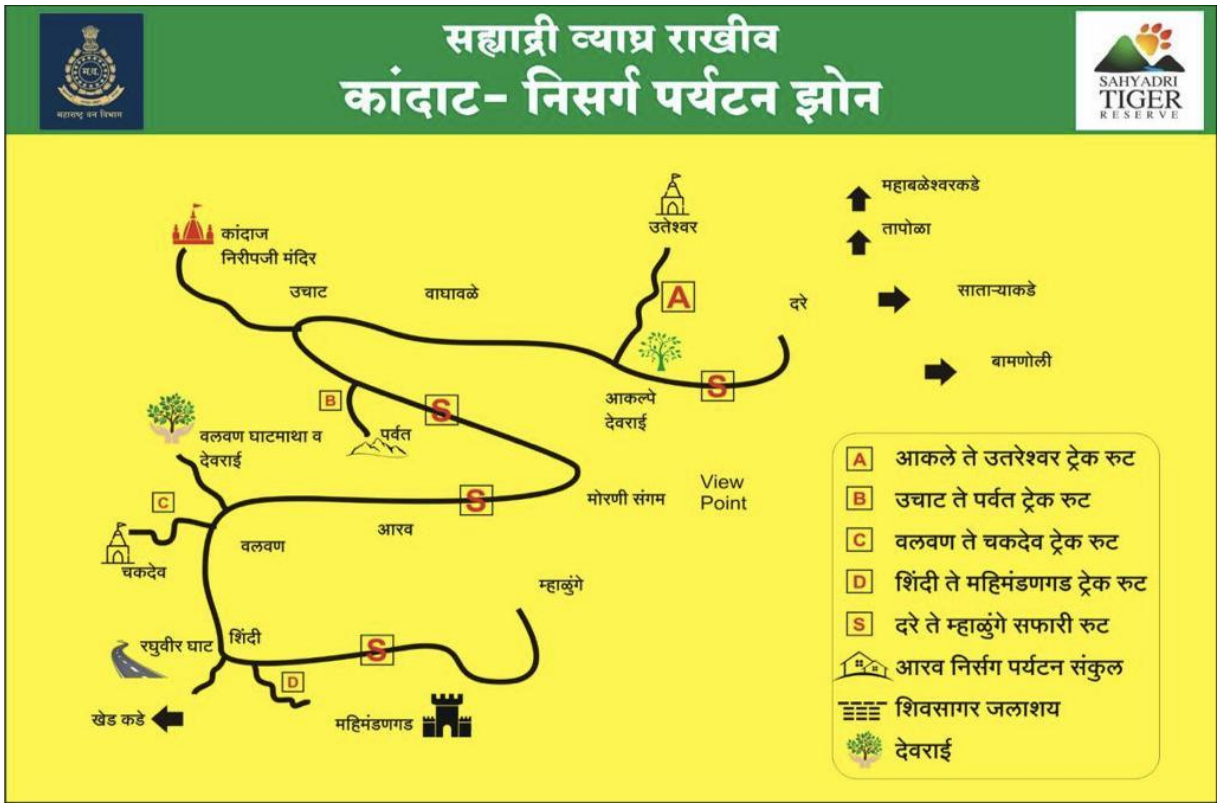
MAPS : Ecotourism Plan

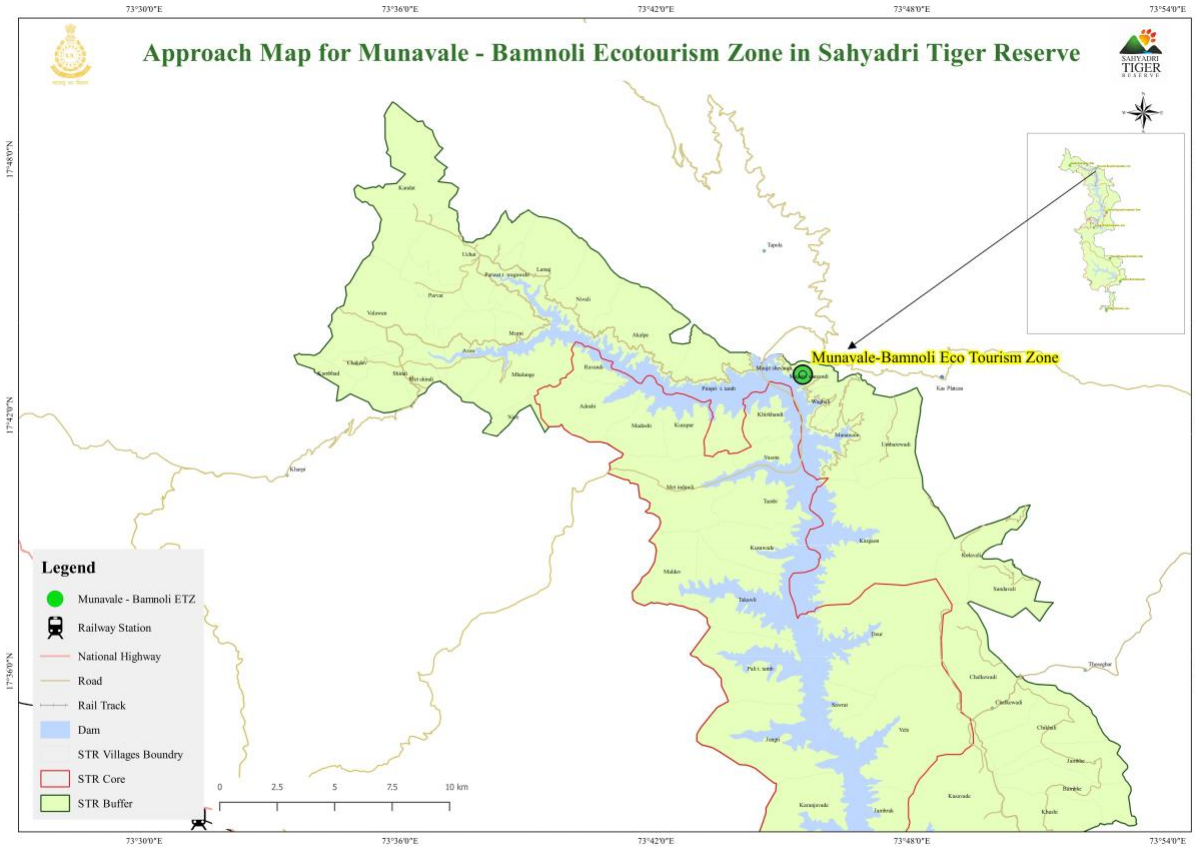



Approach Map For Ecotourism Zones
in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
Kandat Eco Tourism Zone
Munavale-Bamnoli Eco Tourism Zone
Karvat-Kusawade Eco Tourism Zone
Koyna-Helwak Eco Tourism Zone
Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco Tourism Zone
Chandoli Eco Tourism Zone
Amba Eco Tourism Zone
Tapola
Kharpi
Thoseghar
Satara
Nagthane
Shirgaon
Patan
Malharpeth
Dhebewadi
Devrukh
Shedgewadi
NH 48
NH 66
NH 166 E
Legend
Eco Tourism Zones Locations
Villages and City Locations
Nearest Railway Station
National Highway
Roads
Rail Track
Chandoli Ring Road
STR Roads
Dam
Campartments
STR Core
STR Buffer
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km
73°26'24"E
73°37'12"E
73°48'0"E
73°58'48"E
17°49'12"N
17°38'24"N
17°27'36"N
17°16'48"N
17°6'0"N

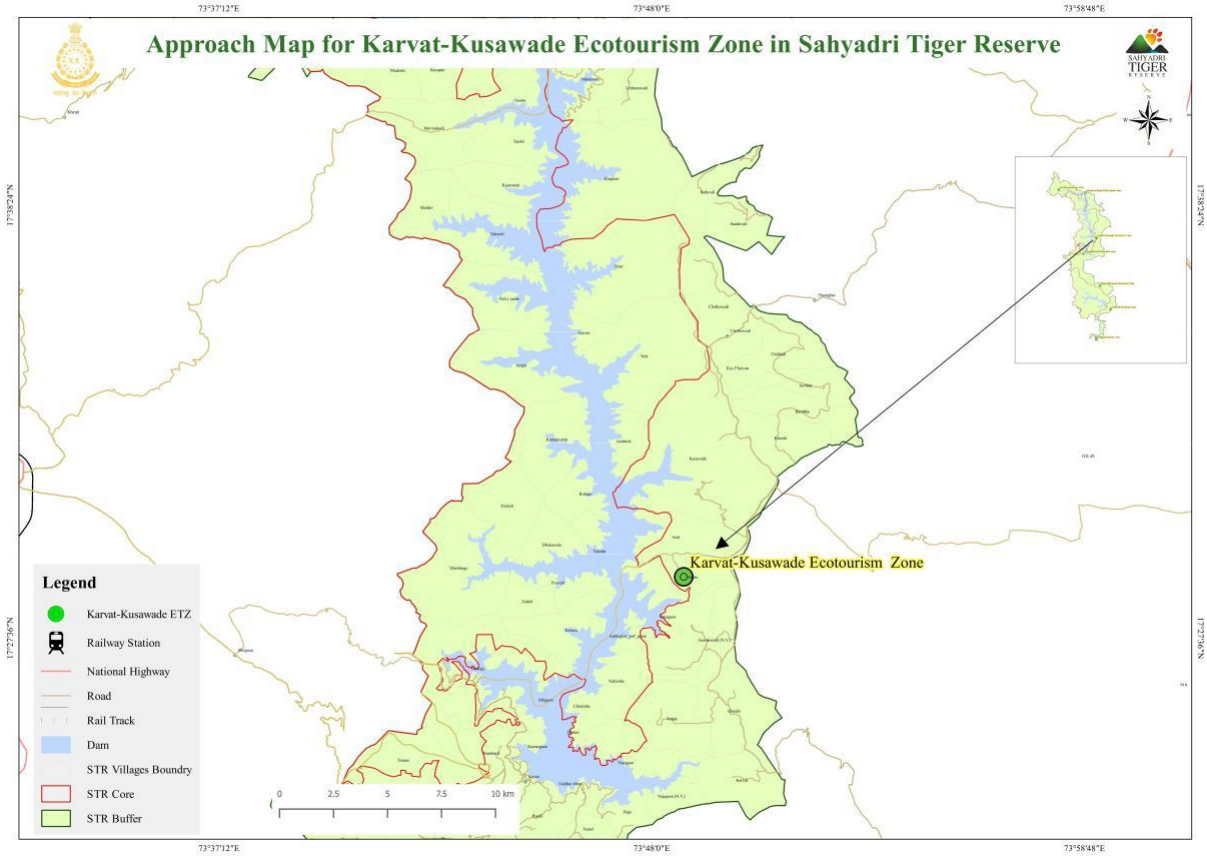

Approach Map For Ecotourism Zones
in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°12'0"E
73°30'0"E
73°48'0"E
74°6'0"E
74°24'0"E
18°36'0"N
18°18'0"N
18°0'0"N
17°42'0"N
17°24'0"N
17°6'0"N
16°48'0"N
Pune Airport
Satara
Nagthane
Umbraj
NH 48
Karad
Narayanwadi
Vathar Tarf Vadgaon
Kolhapur
Kolhapur Airport
andat Eco Tourism Zon
Munavale-Bamnoli Eco Tourism Zone
Karvat-Kusawade Eco Tourism Zone
Koyna-Helwak Eco Tourism Zone
Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco Tourism Zone
Chandoli Eco Tourism Zone
Amba Eco Tourism Zone
Legend
Villages and City Locations
Eco Tourism Zones Locations
Aiports Location
Dam
STR Core
STR Buffer
0 5 10 15 20 km

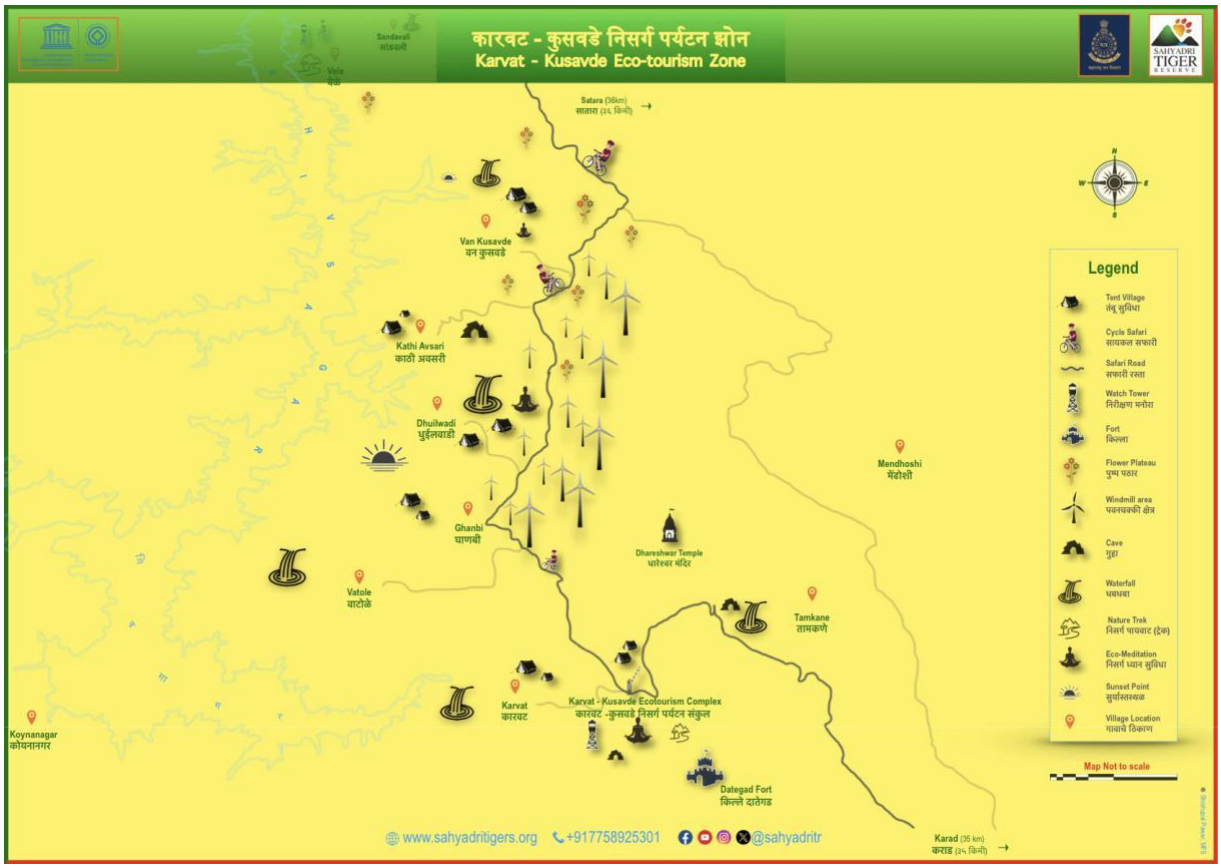

Approach Map for Kandat Ecotourism Zone in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
Kandat Ecotourism Zone
Legend
Kandat ETZ
Railway Station
National Highway
Road
Rail Track
Dam
STR Villages Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km
73°26'24"E
73°37'12"E
73°48'0"E
73°58'48"E

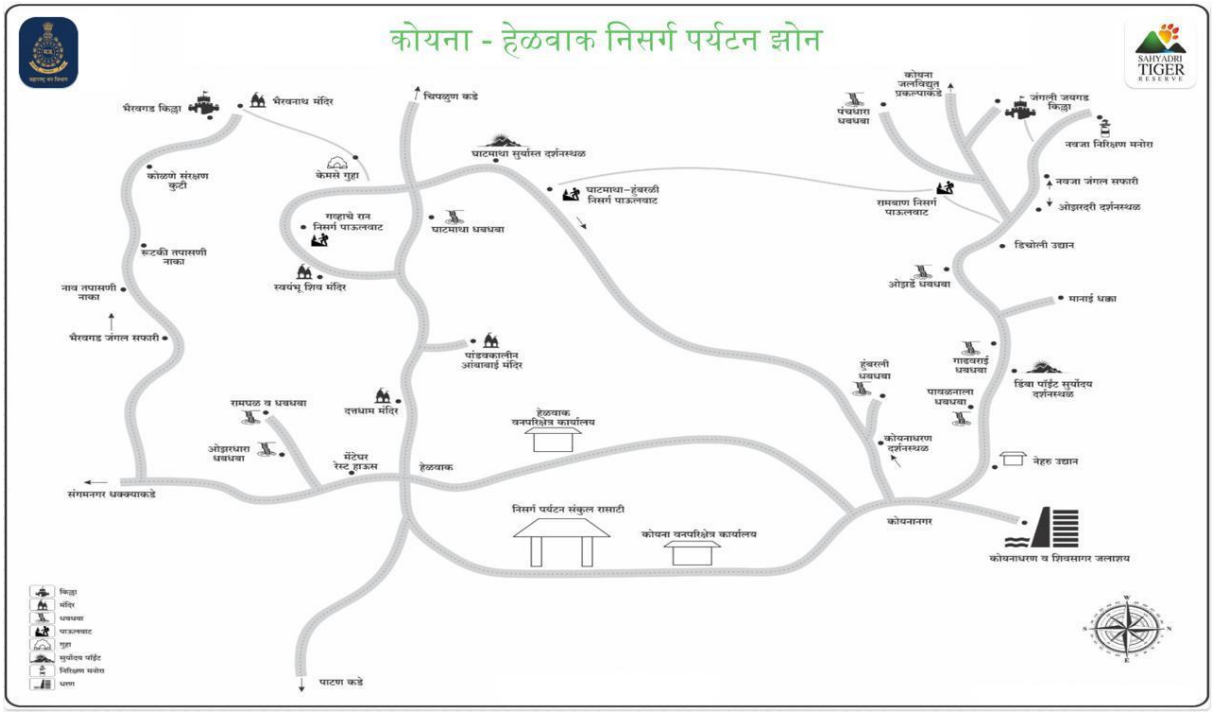

सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
कांदाट- निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
कांदाज निरीपजी मंदिर
उचाट
वाघावळे
उतेश्वर
महाबळेश्वरकडे
तापोळा
दरे
साताऱ्याकडे
बामणोली
आकल्पे देवराई
वलवण घाटमाथा व देवराई
पर्वत
मोरणी संगम
View Point
आरव
वलवण
चकदेव
म्हाळुंगे
रघुवीर घाट
शिंदी
खेड कडे
महिमंडणगड
A आकले ते उतरेश्वर ट्रेक रुट
B उचाट ते पर्वत ट्रेक रुट
C वलवण ते चकदेव ट्रेक रुट
D शिंदी ते महिमंडणगड ट्रेक रुट
S दरे ते म्हाळुंगे सफारी रुट
आरव निसर्ग पर्यटन संकुल
शिवसागर जलाशय
देवराई

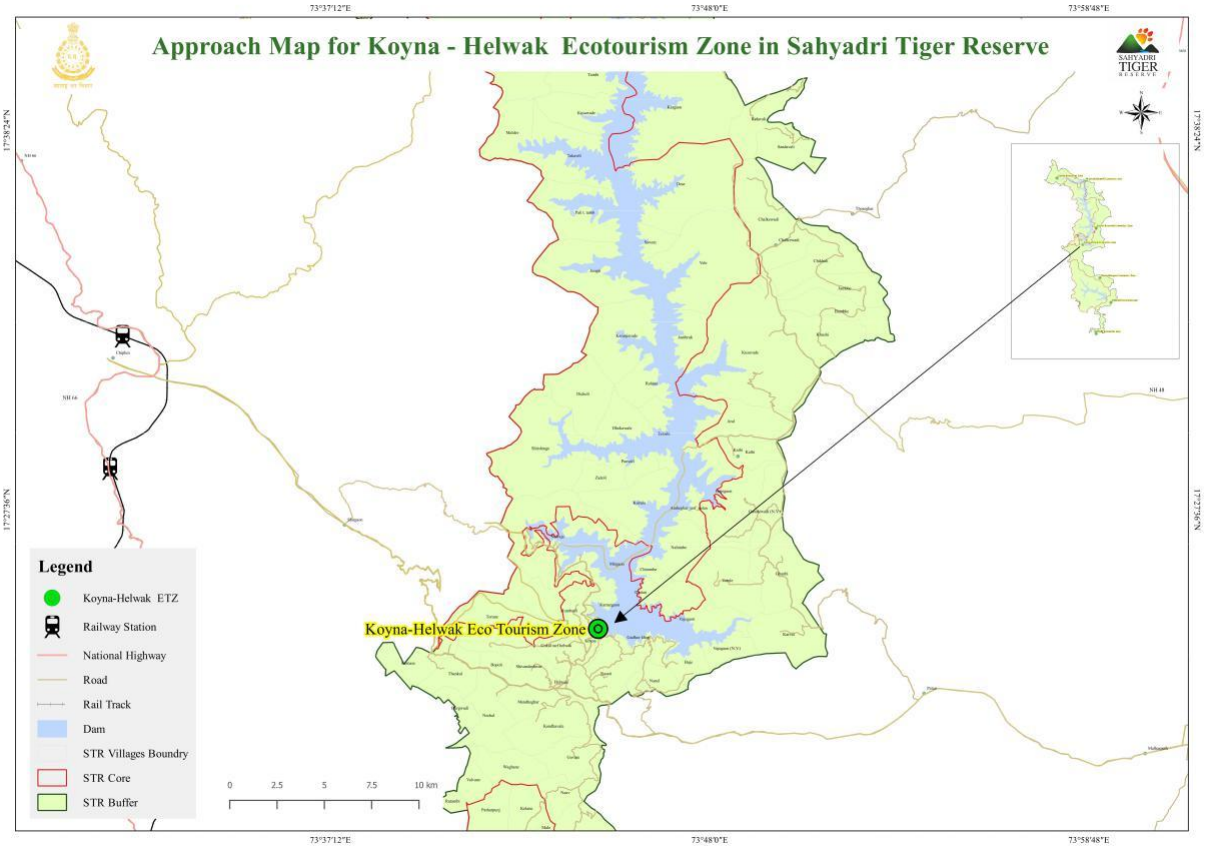

Approach Map for Munavale - Bamnoli Ecotourism Zone in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
Munavale-Bamnoli Eco Tourism Zone
Legend
Munavale - Bamnoli ETZ
Railway Station
National Highway
Road
Rail Track
Dam
STR Villages Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km
73°30'0"E
73°36'0"E
73°42'0"E
73°48'0"E
73°54'0"E
17°48'0"N
17°42'0"N
17°36'0"N

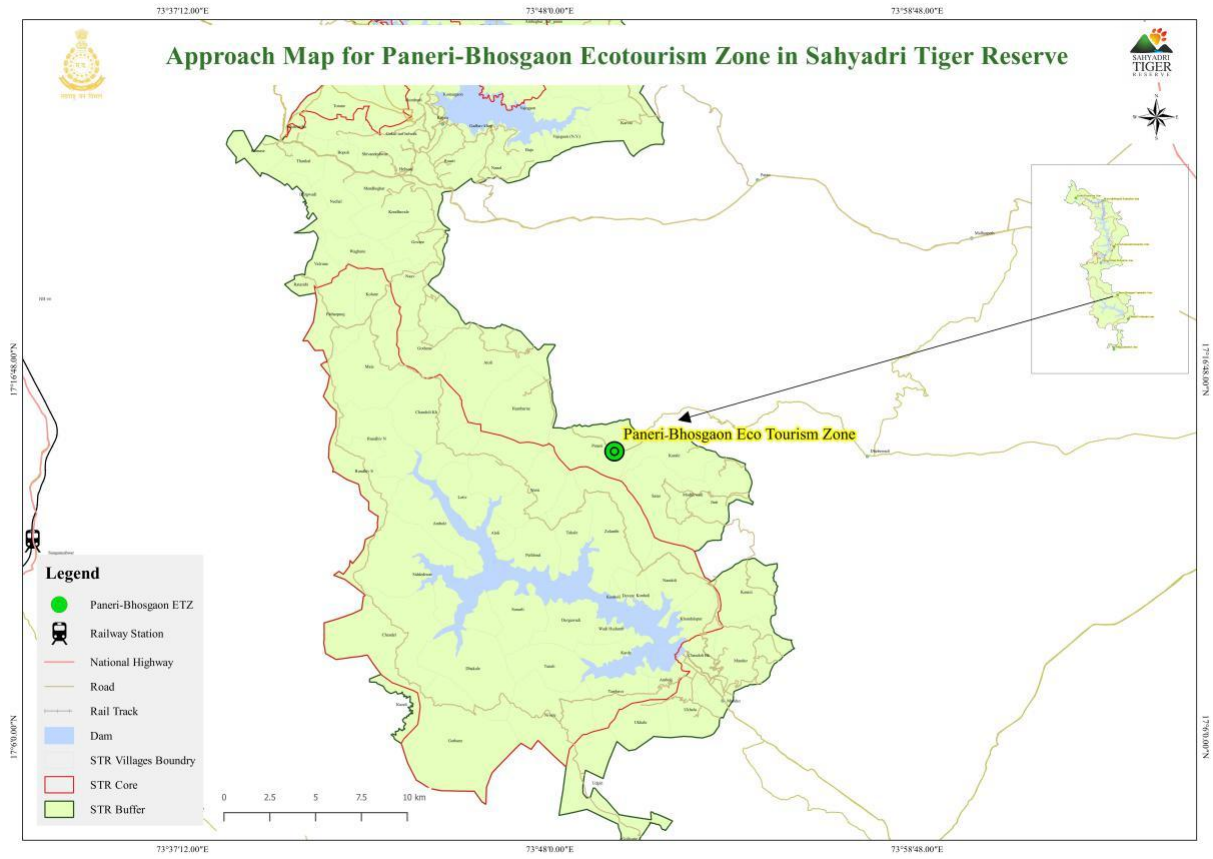

सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
बामणोली-मुनावळे-अंबवडे निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
महाबळेश्वरकडे
तापोळा
बामणोली
मुनावळे फाटा
साताराकडे
शेंबडी मठ
उंबरीवाडी
मुनावळे
अंबवडे
कात्रेवाडी
कारगाव
वासोटा
मेट इंदोली
बामणोली वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्यालय
शेंबडी मठ
बोट क्लब
मुनावळे धबधबा
शिवसागर जलाशय
बामणोली-कारगाव सफारी रुट
कात्रेवाडी-कारगाव ट्रेक रुट
मेट इंदोली नि.प.संकुल
मेट इंदोली ते वासोटा ट्रेक रुट
उंबरीवाडी पुष्प पठार

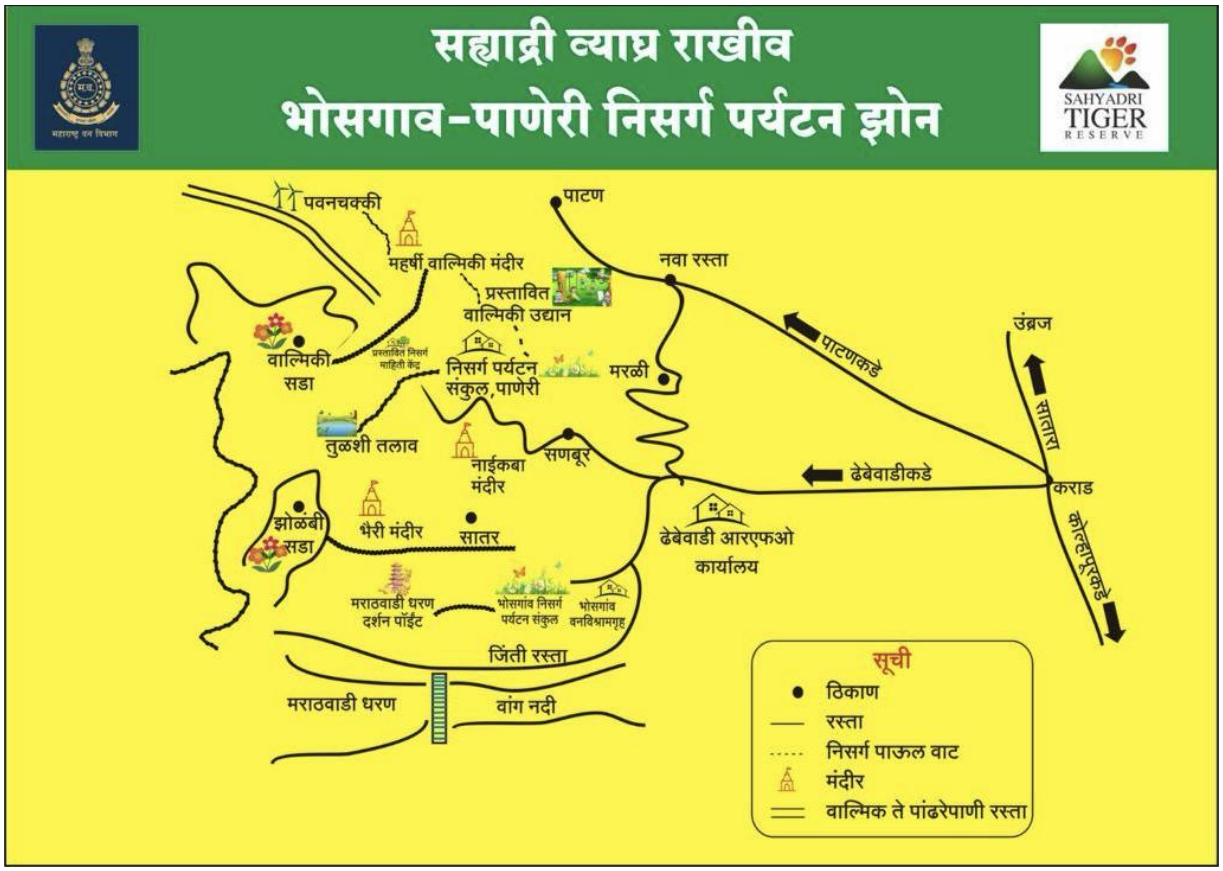

Approach Map for Karvat-Kusawade Ecotourism Zone in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°37'12"E
73°48'0"E
73°58'48"E
17°38'24"N
17°27'36"N
Karvat-Kusawade Ecotourism Zone
Legend
Karvat-Kusawade ETZ
Railway Station
National Highway
Road
Rail Track
Dam
STR Villages Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer
0
2.5
5
7.5
10 km

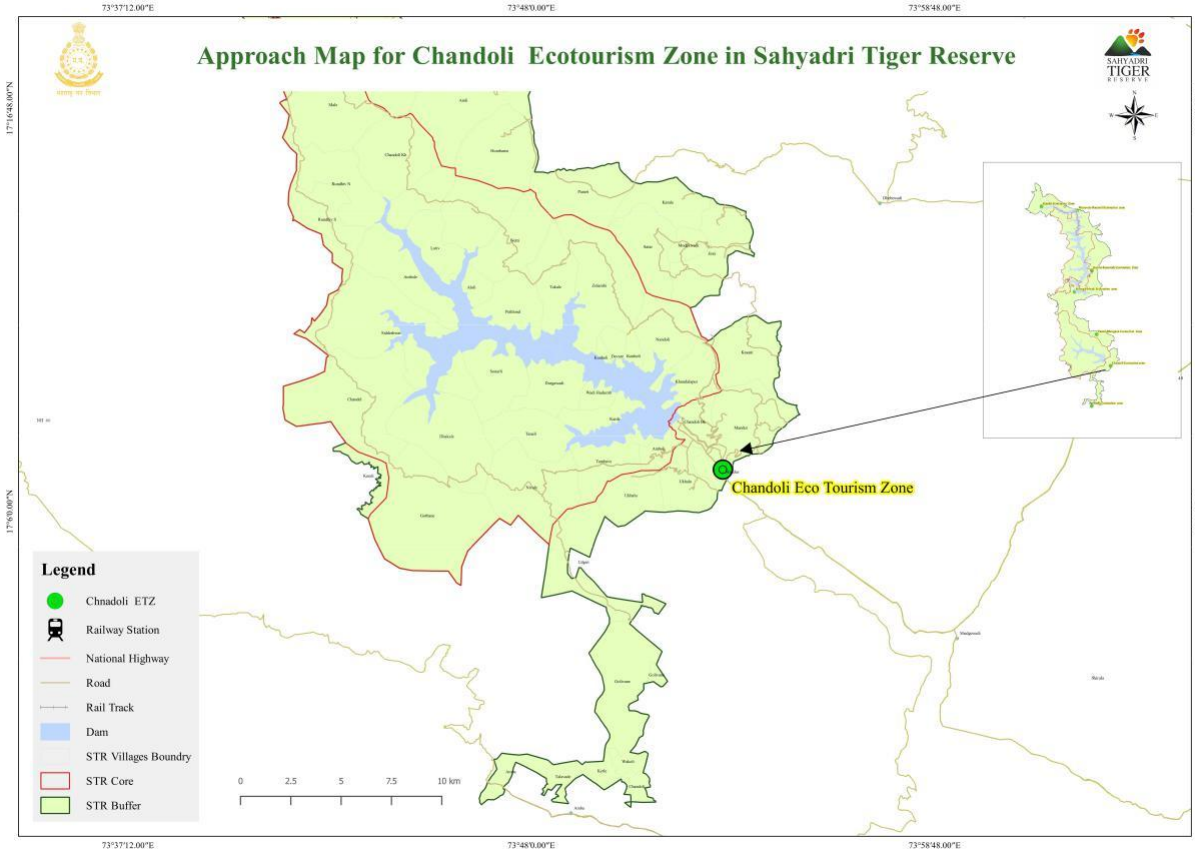

कारवट - कुसवडे निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
Karvat - Kusavde Eco-tourism Zone
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
Satara (36km)
सातारा (३६ किमी)
Van Kusavde
वन कुसवडे
Kathi Avsari
काठी अवसरी
Dhuilwadi
धुईलवाडी
Ghanbi
घाणबी
Vatole
वाटोळे
Karvat
कारवट
Koynanagar
कोयनानगर
Mendhoshi
मेंढोशी
Dhareshwar Temple
धारेश्वर मंदिर
Tamkane
तामकणे
Karvat - Kusavde Ecotourism Complex
कारवट -कुसवडे निसर्ग पर्यटन संकुल
Dategad Fort
किल्ले दातेगड
Karad (36 km)
कराड (३५ किमी)
Legend
Tent Village
तंबू सुविधा
Cycle Safari
सायकल सफारी
Safari Road
सफारी रस्ता
Watch Tower
निरीक्षण मनोरा
Fort
किल्ला
Flower Plateau
पुष्प पठार
Windmill area
पवनचक्की क्षेत्र
Cave
गुहा
Waterfall
धबधबा
Nature Trek
निसर्ग पायवाट (ट्रेक)
Eco-Meditation
निसर्ग ध्यान सुविधा
Sunset Point
सूर्यास्तस्थळ
Village Location
गावाचे ठिकाण
Map Not to scale
www.sahyadritigers.org
+917758925301
@sahyadritr

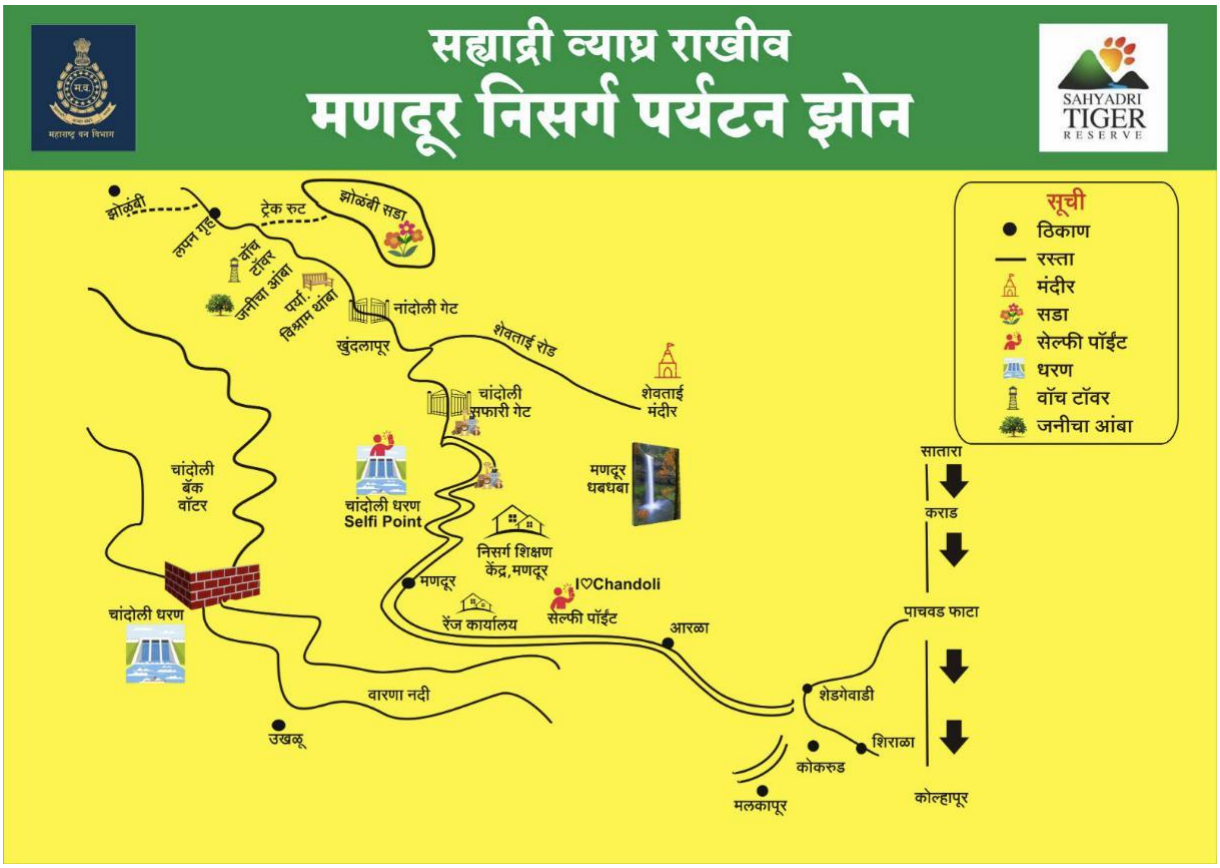

कोयना - हेळवाक निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
भैरवगड किल्ला
भैरवनाथ मंदिर
चिपळूण कडे
कोळणे संरक्षण कुटी
केमसे गुहा
घाटमाथा सूर्यास्त दर्शनस्थळ
घाटमाथा–हुंबरळी निसर्ग पाऊलवाट
गव्हाचे रान निसर्ग पाऊलवाट
घाटमाथा धबधबा
खटकी तपासणी नाका
स्वयंभू शिव मंदिर
नाव तपासणी नाका
भैरवगड जंगल सफारी
पांडवकालीन आंबाबाई मंदिर
रामघळ व धबधबा
दत्तधाम मंदिर
हेळवाक वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्यालय
ओझरधारा धबधबा
सेंट्रल रेस्ट हाऊस
हेळवाक
संगमनगर धक्क्याकडे
निसर्ग पर्यटन संकुल रासाटी
कोयना वनपरिक्षेत्र कार्यालय
कोयना जलविद्युत प्रकल्पाकडे
पंचधारा धबधबा
जंगली जयगड किल्ला
नवजा निरीक्षण मनोरा
नवजा जंगल सफारी
ओझरदरी दर्शनस्थळ
समाधान निसर्ग पाऊलवाट
डिचोली उद्यान
ओझर्डे धबधबा
मानाई धक्का
हुंबरली धबधबा
गाडवराई धबधबा
डिवा पॉईंट सूर्योदय दर्शनस्थळ
पायळनाला धबधबा
कोयनाधरण दर्शनस्थळ
नेहरु उद्यान
कोयनानगर
कोयनाधरण व शिवसागर जलाशय
पाटण कडे

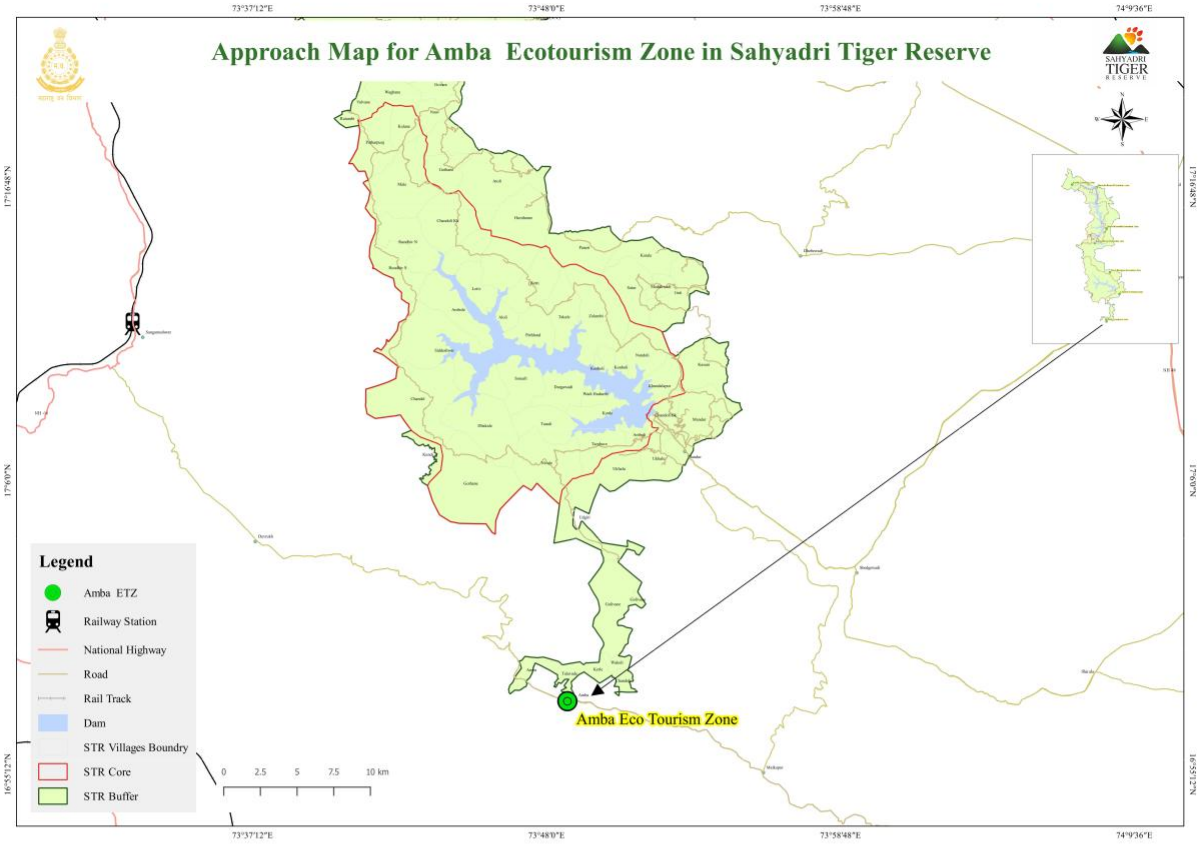

Approach Map for Koyna - Helwak Ecotourism Zone in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°37'12"E
73°48'0"E
73°58'48"E
17°38'24"N
17°27'36"N
Koyna-Helwak Eco Tourism Zone
Legend
Koyna-Helwak ETZ
Railway Station
National Highway
Road
Rail Track
Dam
STR Villages Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

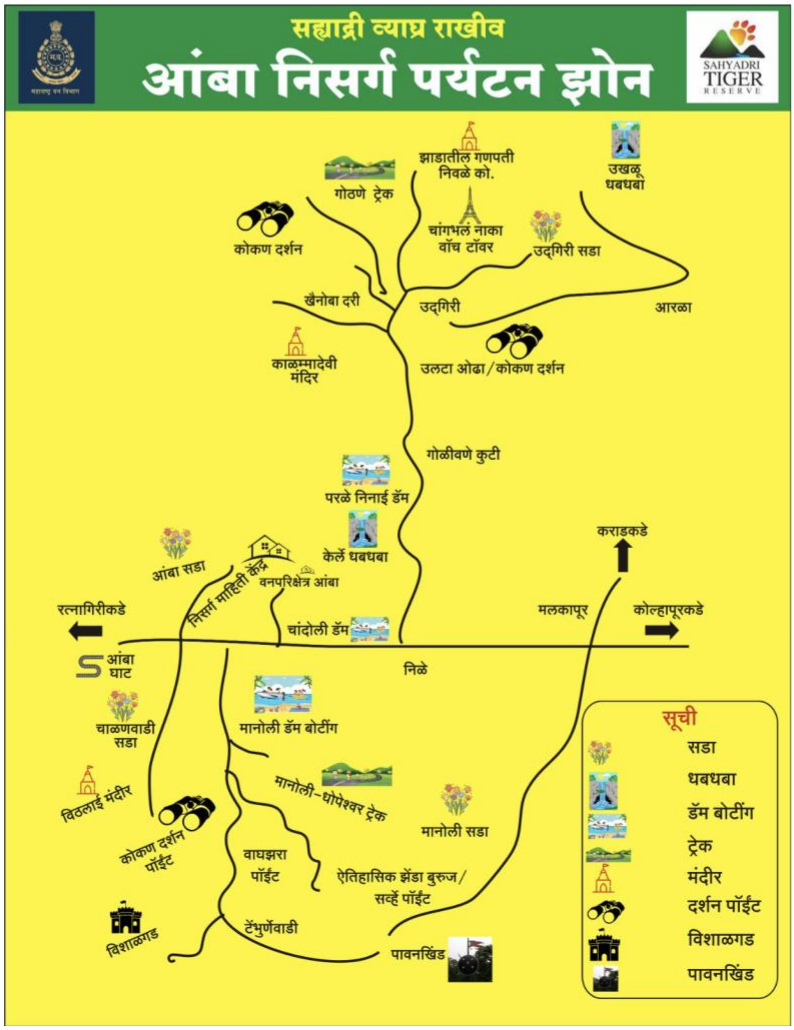

Approach Map for Paneri-Bhosgaon Ecotourism Zone in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco Tourism Zone
Legend
Paneri-Bhosgaon ETZ
Railway Station
National Highway
Road
Rail Track
Dam
STR Villages Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km
73°37'12.00"E
73°48'0.00"E
73°58'48.00"E

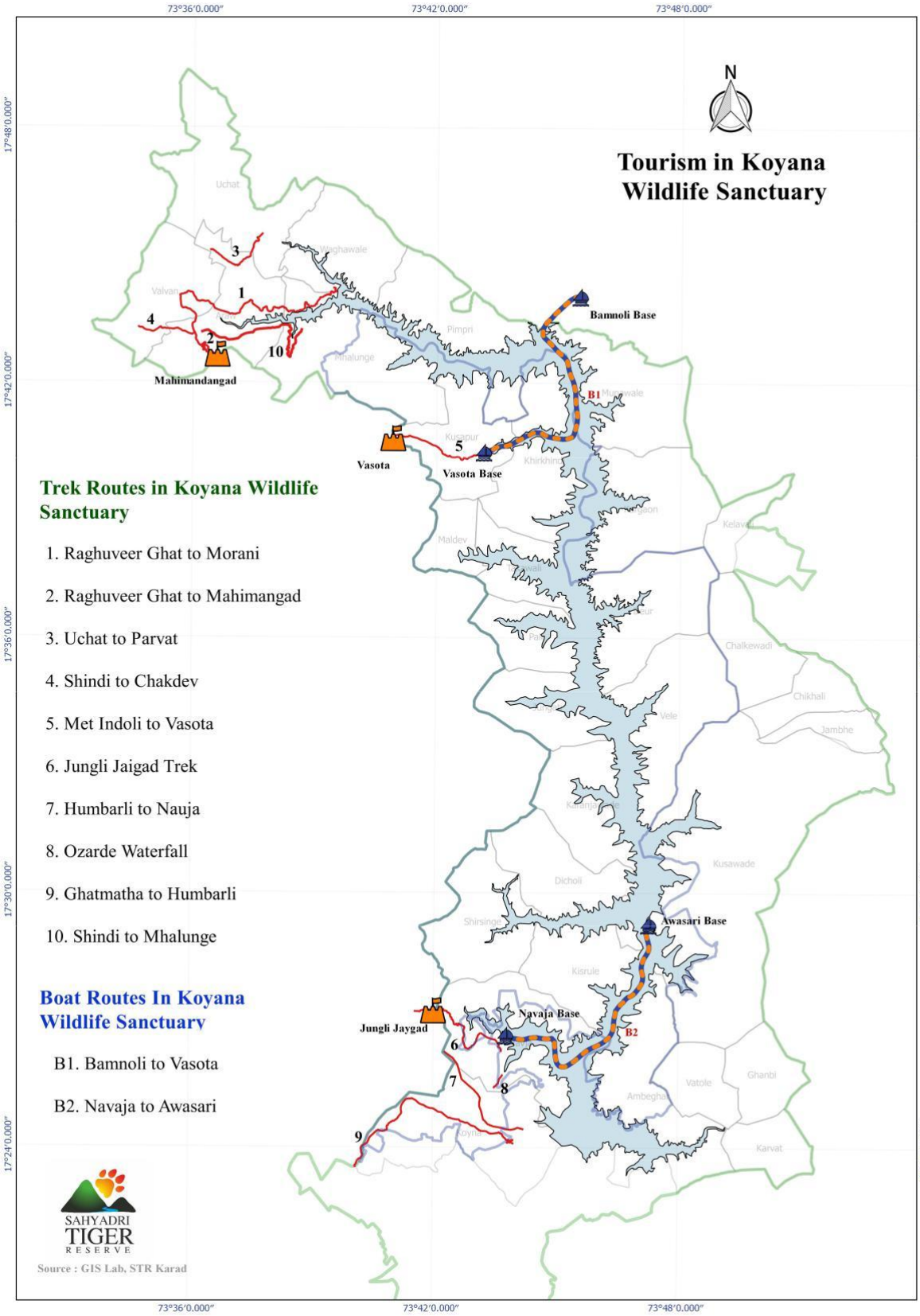

सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
भोसगाव-पाणेरी निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
पवनचक्की
पाटण
महर्षी वाल्मिकी मंदीर
नवा रस्ता
प्रस्तावित वाल्मिकी उद्यान
वाल्मिकी सडा
प्रस्तावित निसर्ग माहिती केंद्र
निसर्ग पर्यटन संकुल, पाणेरी
मरळी
पाटणकडे
उंब्रज
सातारा
तुळशी तलाव
नाईकबा मंदीर
सणबूर
ढेबेवाडीकडे
कराड
झोळंबी सडा
भैरी मंदीर
सातर
ढेबेवाडी आरएफओ कार्यालय
कोल्हापूरकडे
मराठवाडी धरण दर्शन पॉईंट
भोसगांव निसर्ग पर्यटन संकुल
भोसगांव वनविश्रामगृह
जिंती रस्ता
मराठवाडी धरण
वांग नदी
सूची
ठिकाण
रस्ता
निसर्ग पाऊल वाट
मंदीर
वाल्मिक ते पांढरेपाणी रस्ता

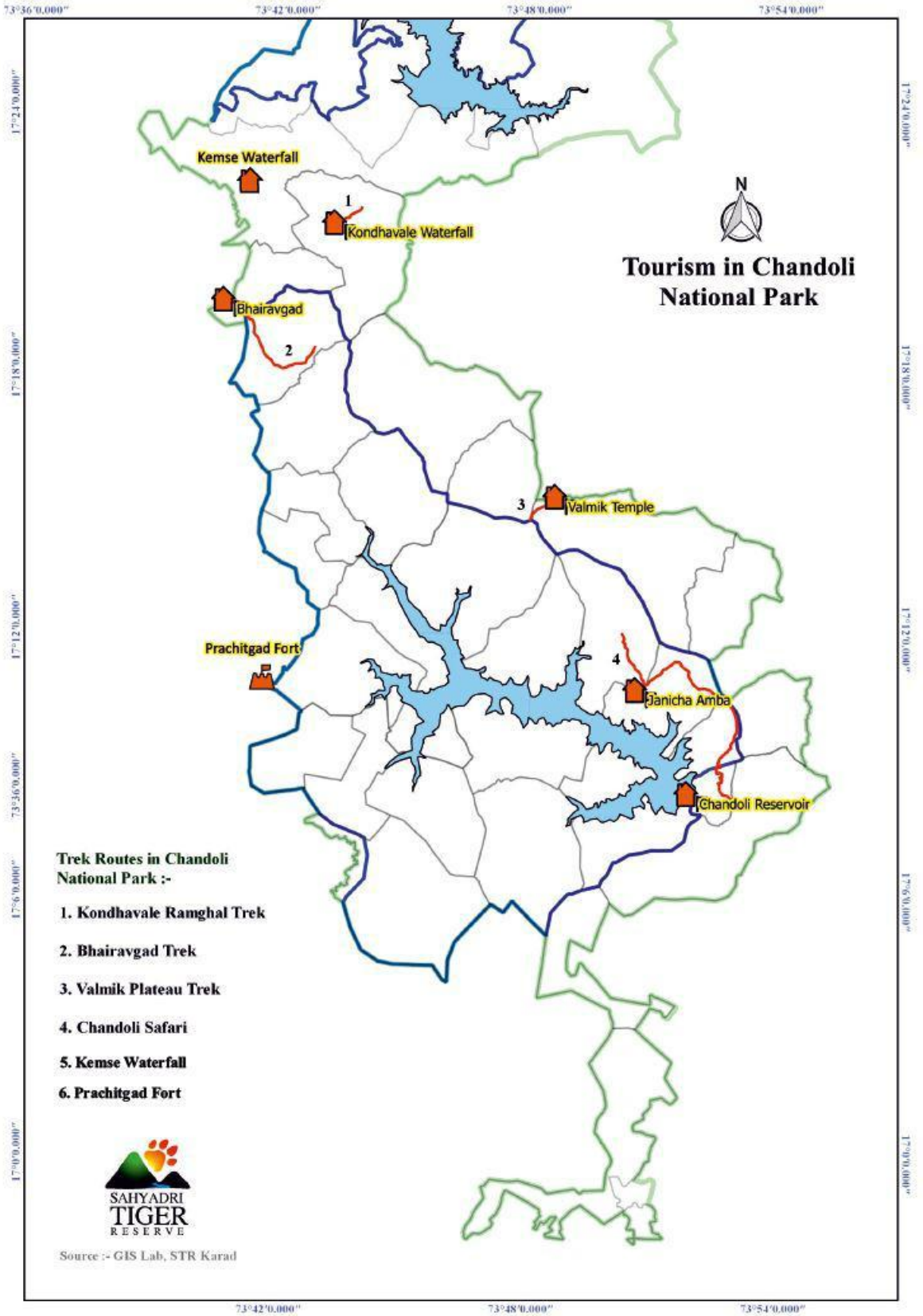

Approach Map for Chandoli Ecotourism Zone in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°37'12.00"E
73°48'0.00"E
73°58'48.00"E
17°16'48.00"N
17°9'36.00"N
17°0'0.00"N
Chandoli Eco Tourism Zone
Legend
Chnadoli ETZ
Railway Station
National Highway
Road
Rail Track
Dam
STR Villages Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer
0
2.5
5
7.5
10 km

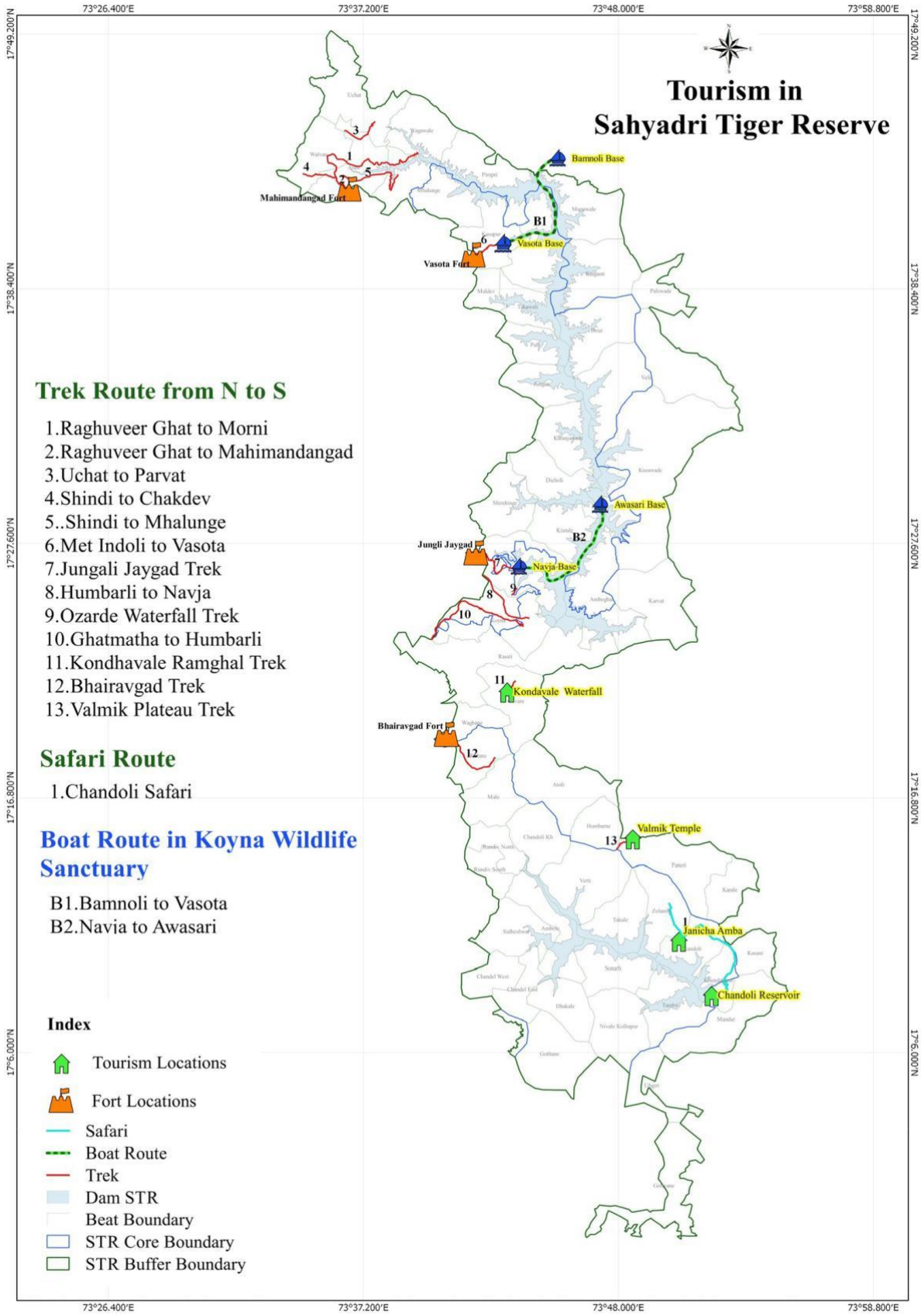

सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
मणदूर निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
महाराष्ट्र वन विभाग
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
सूची
ठिकाण
रस्ता
मंदीर
सडा
सेल्फी पॉईंट
धरण
वॉच टॉवर
जनीचा आंबा
झोळंबी
ट्रेक रुट
झोळंबी सडा
लपन गृह
वॉच टॉवर
जनीचा आंबा
पर्या. विश्राम थांबा
नांदोली गेट
खुंदलापूर
शेवताई रोड
शेवताई मंदीर
चांदोली सफारी गेट
चांदोली बॅक वॉटर
चांदोली धरण Selfi Point
मणदूर धबधबा
निसर्ग शिक्षण केंद्र,मणदूर
मणदूर
I♡Chandoli
रेंज कार्यालय
सेल्फी पॉईंट
आरळा
चांदोली धरण
वारणा नदी
उखळू
सातारा
कराड
पाचवड फाटा
शेडगेवाडी
शिराळा
कोकरुड
मलकापूर
कोल्हापूर

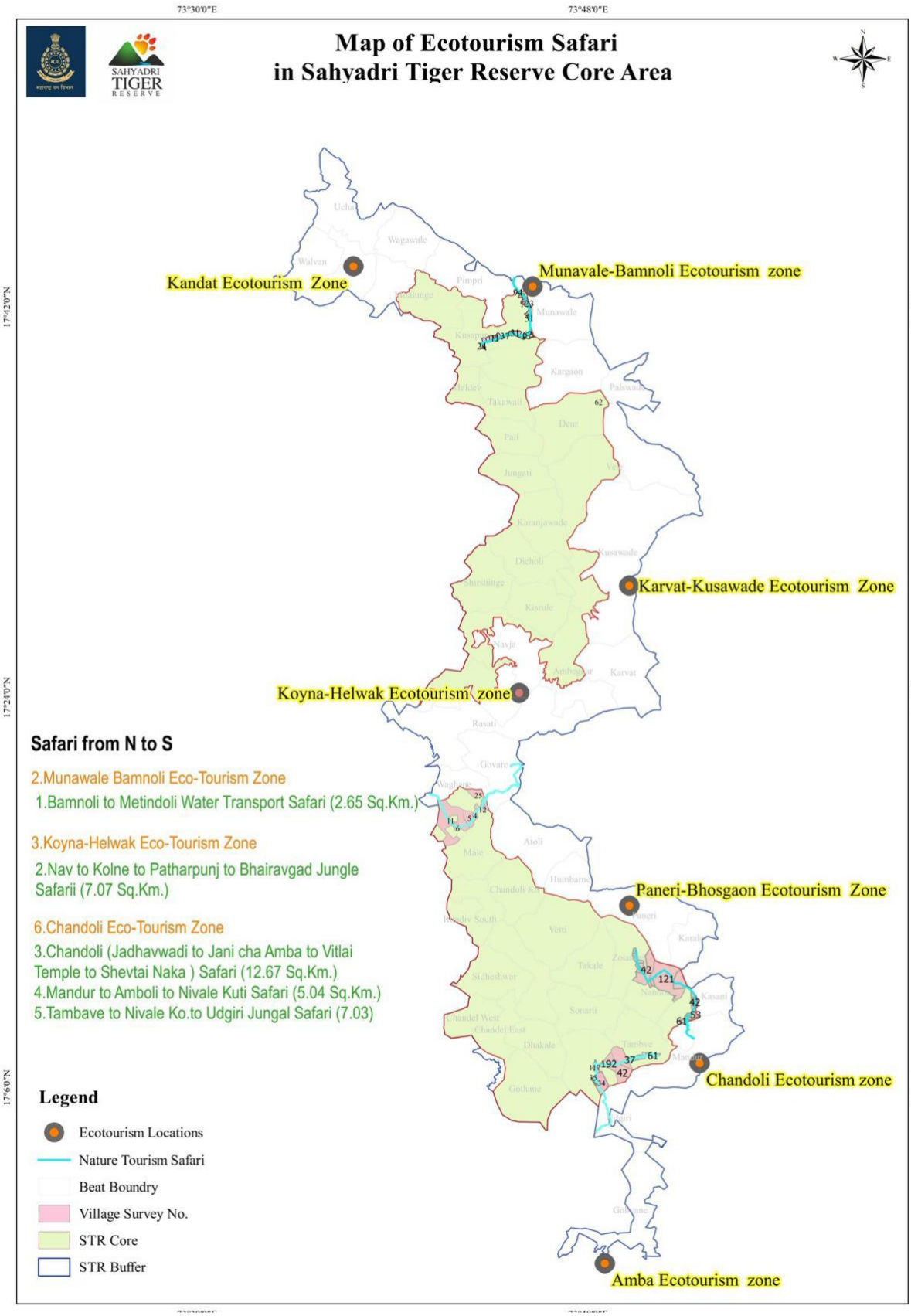

Approach Map for Amba Ecotourism Zone in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
Legend
Amba ETZ
Railway Station
National Highway
Road
Rail Track
Dam
STR Villages Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer
0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km
Amba Eco Tourism Zone
73°37'12"E
73°48'0"E
73°58'48"E
74°9'36"E

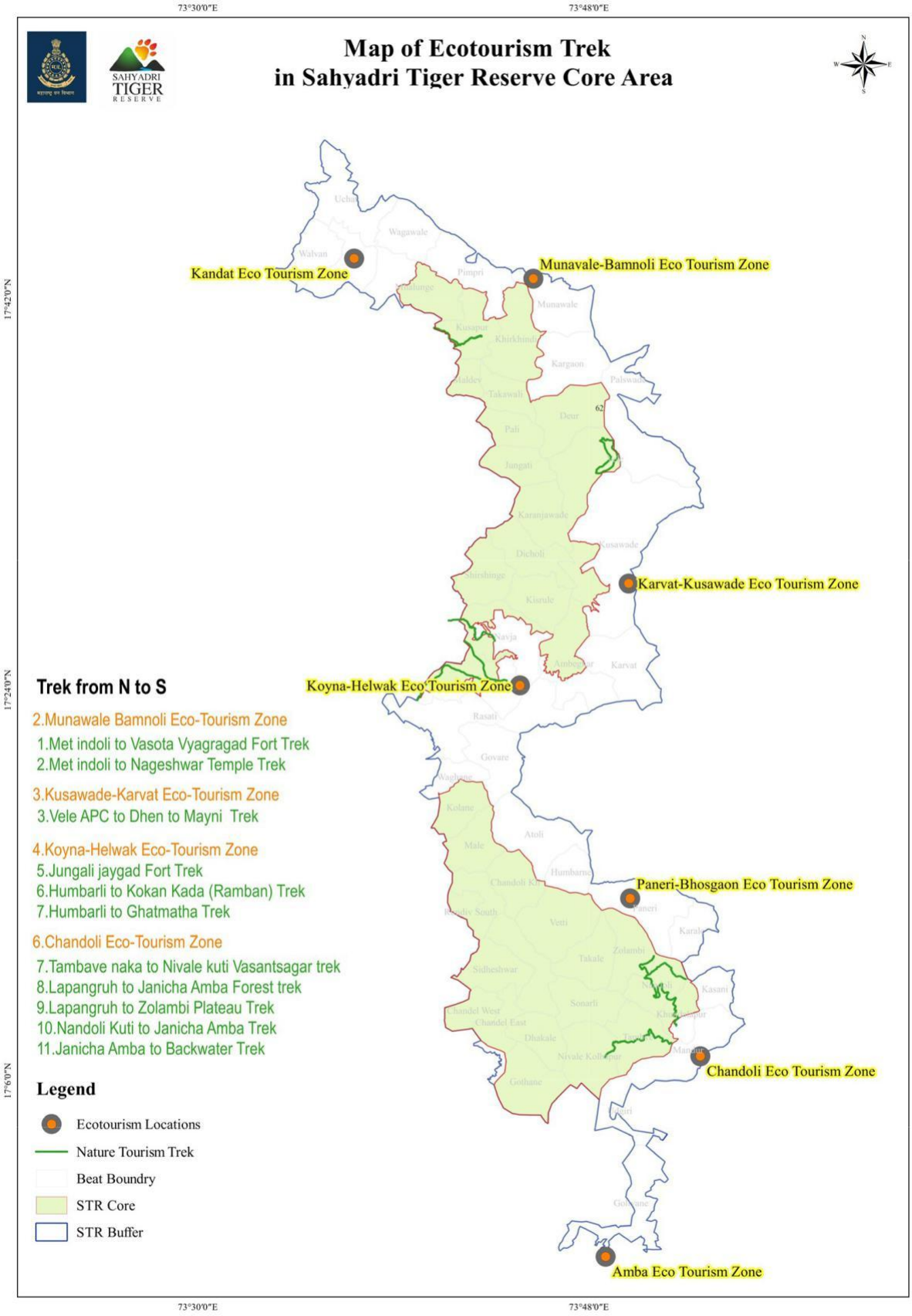

सह्याद्री व्याघ्र राखीव
आंबा निसर्ग पर्यटन झोन
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
झाडातील गणपती निवळे को.
उखळू धबधबा
गोठणे ट्रेक
कोकण दर्शन
चांगभले नाका वॉच टॉवर
उदगिरी सडा
खैनोबा दरी
उदगिरी
आरळा
काळम्मादेवी मंदिर
उलटा ओढा/कोकण दर्शन
गोळीवणे कुटी
परळे निनाई डॅम
केर्ले धबधबा
आंबा सडा
निसर्ग माहिती केंद्र
वनपरिक्षेत्र आंबा
कराडकडे
रत्नागिरीकडे
चांदोली डॅम
मलकापूर
कोल्हापूरकडे
आंबा घाट
निळे
चाळणवाडी सडा
मानोली डॅम बोटींग
विठलाई मंदीर
मानोली-धोपेश्वर ट्रेक
मानोली सडा
कोकण दर्शन पॉईंट
वाघझरा पॉईंट
ऐतिहासिक झेंडा बुरुज/ सर्व्हे पॉईंट
विशाळगड
टेंभुर्णेवाडी
पावनखिंड
सूची
सडा
धबधबा
डॅम बोटींग
ट्रेक
मंदीर
दर्शन पॉईंट
विशाळगड
पावनखिंड

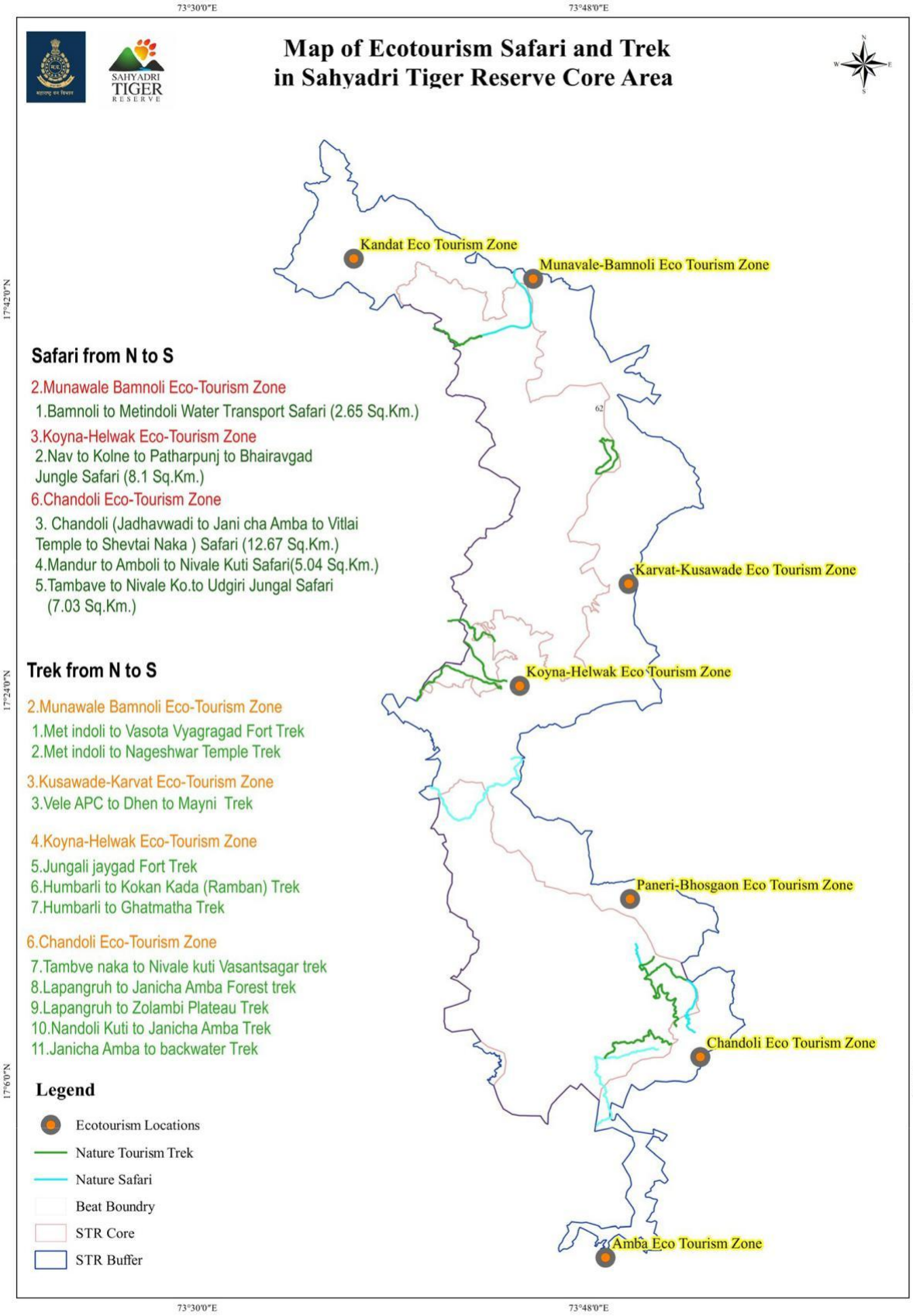

Tourism in Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary
N
73°36'0.000"
73°42'0.000"
73°48'0.000"
17°48'0.000"
17°42'0.000"
17°36'0.000"
17°30'0.000"
17°24'0.000"
Trek Routes in Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary
1. Raghuveer Ghat to Morani
2. Raghuveer Ghat to Mahimangad
3. Uchat to Parvat
4. Shindi to Chakdev
5. Met Indoli to Vasota
6. Jungli Jaigad Trek
7. Humbarli to Nauja
8. Ozarde Waterfall
9. Ghatmatha to Humbarli
10. Shindi to Mhalunge
Boat Routes In Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary
B1. Bamnoli to Vasota
B2. Navaja to Awasari
Bamnoli Base
Mahimandangad
Vasota
Vasota Base
Awasari Base
Navaja Base
Jungli Jaygad
Uchat
Pimpri
Mhalunge
Maldev
Chalkewadi
Chikhali
Jambhe
Vele
Kusawade
Dicholi
Kisrule
Vatole
Ghanbi
Karvat
Ambegha
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
Source : GIS Lab, STR Karad

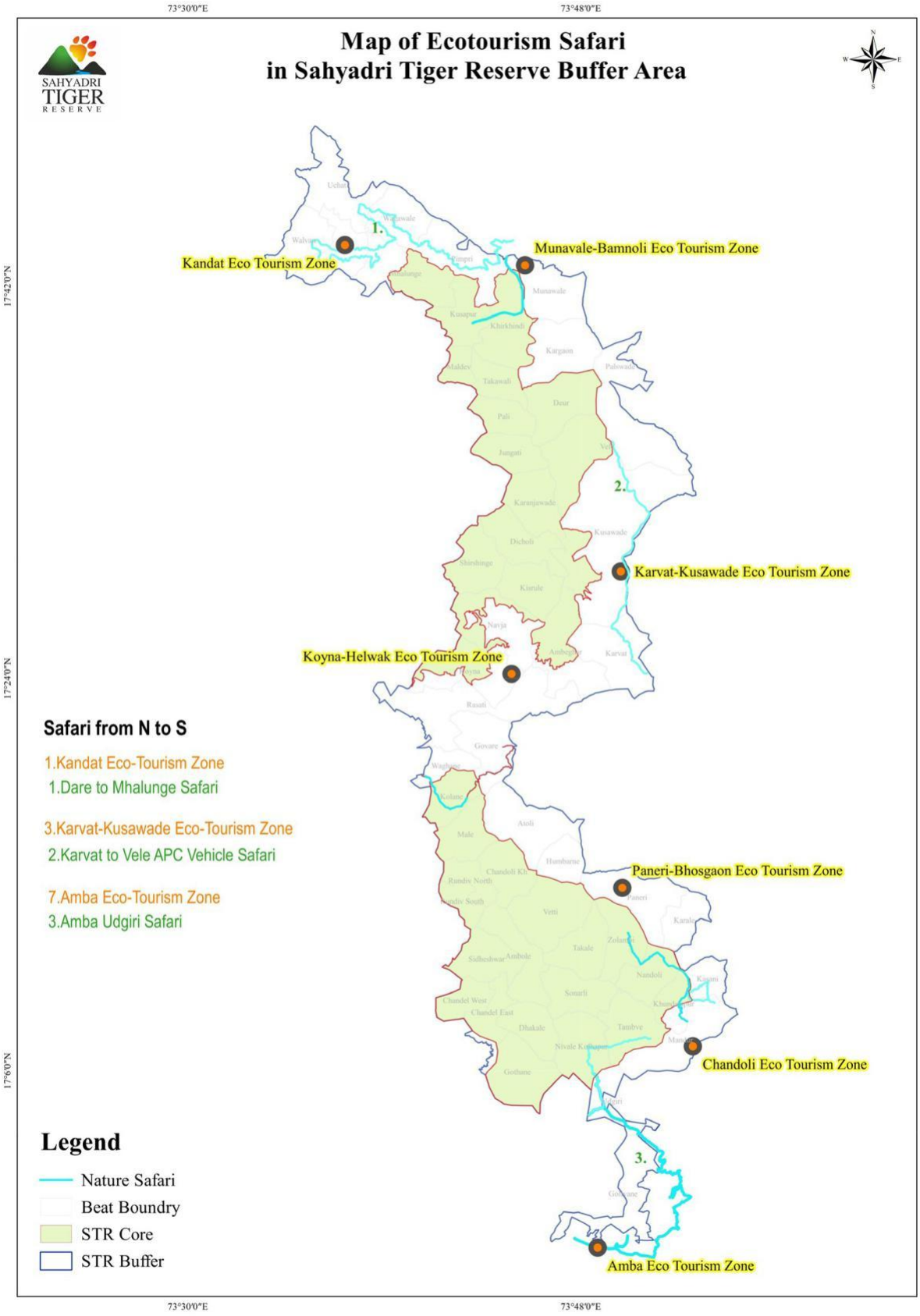

Kemse Waterfall
1
Kondhavale Waterfall
Bhairavgad
2
3
Valmik Temple
Prachitgad Fort
4
Janicha Amba
Chandoli Reservoir
N
Tourism in Chandoli National Park
Trek Routes in Chandoli National Park :-
1. Kondhavale Ramghal Trek
2. Bhairavgad Trek
3. Valmik Plateau Trek
4. Chandoli Safari
5. Kemse Waterfall
6. Prachitgad Fort
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
Source :- GIS Lab, STR Karad

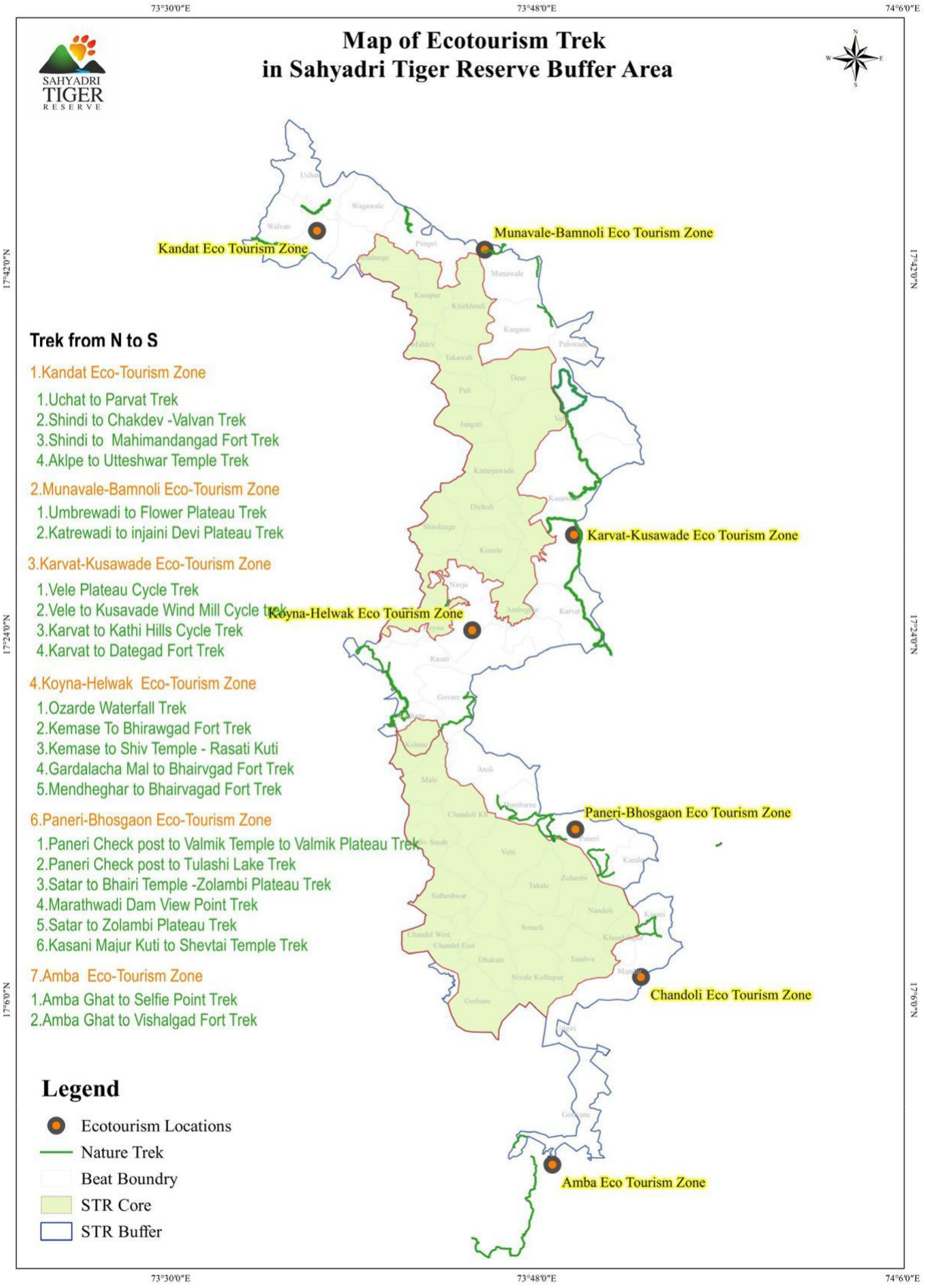

Tourism in
Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
73°26.400'E
73°37.200'E
73°48.000'E
73°58.800'E
17°49.200'N
17°38.400'N
17°27.600'N
17°16.800'N
17°6.000'N
Bamnoli Base
Mahimandangad Fort
Vasota Base
Vasota Fort
Awasari Base
Jungli Jaygad
Navja Base
Kondavale Waterfall
Bhairavgad Fort
Valmik Temple
Janicha Amba
Chandoli Reservoir
B1
B2
Trek Route from N to S
1.Raghuveer Ghat to Morni
2.Raghuveer Ghat to Mahimandangad
3.Uchat to Parvat
4.Shindi to Chakdev
5..Shindi to Mhalunge
6.Met Indoli to Vasota
7.Jungali Jaygad Trek
8.Humbarli to Navja
9.Ozarde Waterfall Trek
10.Ghatmatha to Humbarli
11.Kondhavale Ramghal Trek
12.Bhairavgad Trek
13.Valmik Plateau Trek
Safari Route
1.Chandoli Safari
Boat Route in Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary
B1.Bamnoli to Vasota
B2.Navia to Awasari
Index
Tourism Locations
Fort Locations
Safari
Boat Route
Trek
Dam STR
Beat Boundary
STR Core Boundary
STR Buffer Boundary

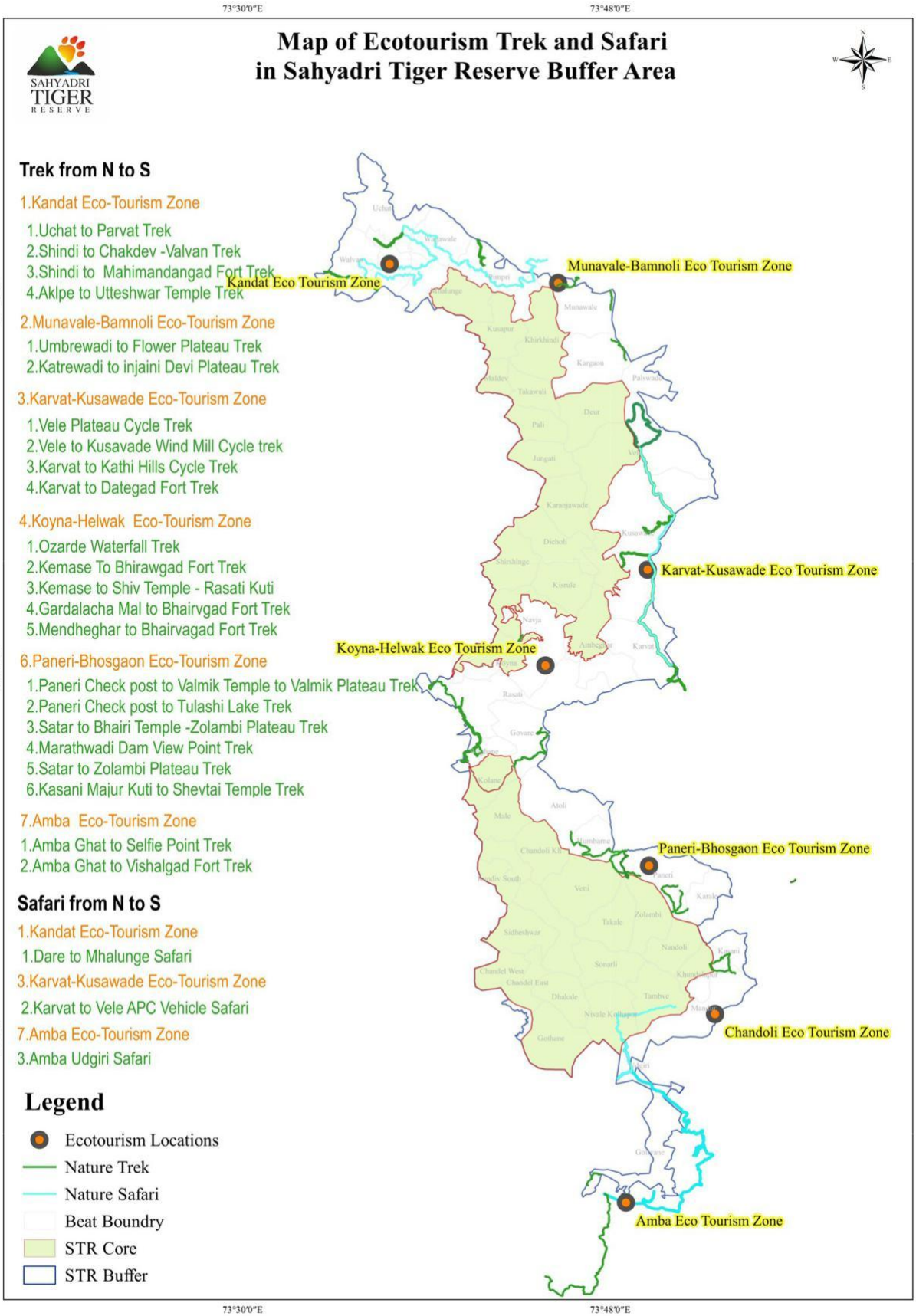

Map of Ecotourism Safari
in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Core Area
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°30'0"E
73°48'0"E
17°42'0"N
17°24'0"N
17°6'0"N
Kandat Ecotourism Zone
Munavale-Bamnoli Ecotourism zone
Karvat-Kusawade Ecotourism Zone
Koyna-Helwak Ecotourism zone
Paneri-Bhosgaon Ecotourism Zone
Chandoli Ecotourism zone
Amba Ecotourism zone
Safari from N to S
2.Munawale Bamnoli Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Bamnoli to Metindoli Water Transport Safari (2.65 Sq.Km.)
3.Koyna-Helwak Eco-Tourism Zone
2.Nav to Kolne to Patharpunj to Bhairavgad Jungle Safarii (7.07 Sq.Km.)
6.Chandoli Eco-Tourism Zone
3.Chandoli (Jadhavwadi to Jani cha Amba to Vitlai Temple to Shevtai Naka) Safari (12.67 Sq.Km.)
4.Mandur to Amboli to Nivale Kuti Safari (5.04 Sq.Km.)
5.Tambave to Nivale Ko.to Udgiri Jungal Safari (7.03)
Legend
Ecotourism Locations
Nature Tourism Safari
Beat Boundry
Village Survey No.
STR Core
STR Buffer


Map of Ecotourism Trek
in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Core Area
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°30'0"E
73°48'0"E
17°42'0"N
17°24'0"N
17°6'0"N
Kandat Eco Tourism Zone
Munavale-Bamnoli Eco Tourism Zone
Karvat-Kusawade Eco Tourism Zone
Koyna-Helwak Eco Tourism Zone
Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco Tourism Zone
Chandoli Eco Tourism Zone
Amba Eco Tourism Zone
Trek from N to S
2.Munawale Bamnoli Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Met indoli to Vasota Vyagragad Fort Trek
2.Met indoli to Nageshwar Temple Trek
3.Kusawade-Karvat Eco-Tourism Zone
3.Vele APC to Dhen to Mayni Trek
4.Koyna-Helwak Eco-Tourism Zone
5.Jungali jaygad Fort Trek
6.Humbarli to Kokan Kada (Ramban) Trek
7.Humbarli to Ghatmatha Trek
6.Chandoli Eco-Tourism Zone
7.Tambave naka to Nivale kuti Vasantsagar trek
8.Lapangruh to Janicha Amba Forest trek
9.Lapangruh to Zolambi Plateau Trek
10.Nandoli Kuti to Janicha Amba Trek
11.Janicha Amba to Backwater Trek
Legend
Ecotourism Locations
Nature Tourism Trek
Beat Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer


73°30'0"E
73°48'0"E
Map of Ecotourism Safari and Trek
in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Core Area
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
17°42'0"N
17°24'0"N
17°6'0"N
Kandat Eco Tourism Zone
Munavale-Bamnoli Eco Tourism Zone
Karvat-Kusawade Eco Tourism Zone
Koyna-Helwak Eco Tourism Zone
Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco Tourism Zone
Chandoli Eco Tourism Zone
Amba Eco Tourism Zone
Safari from N to S
2.Munawale Bamnoli Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Bamnoli to Metindoli Water Transport Safari (2.65 Sq.Km.)
3.Koyna-Helwak Eco-Tourism Zone
2.Nav to Kolne to Patharpunj to Bhairavgad Jungle Safari (8.1 Sq.Km.)
6.Chandoli Eco-Tourism Zone
3. Chandoli (Jadhavwadi to Jani cha Amba to Vitlai Temple to Shevtai Naka) Safari (12.67 Sq.Km.)
4.Mandur to Amboli to Nivale Kuti Safari(5.04 Sq.Km.)
5.Tambave to Nivale Ko.to Udgiri Jungal Safari (7.03 Sq.Km.)
Trek from N to S
2.Munawale Bamnoli Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Met indoli to Vasota Vyagragad Fort Trek
2.Met indoli to Nageshwar Temple Trek
3.Kusawade-Karvat Eco-Tourism Zone
3.Vele APC to Dhen to Mayni Trek
4.Koyna-Helwak Eco-Tourism Zone
5.Jungali jaygad Fort Trek
6.Humbarli to Kokan Kada (Ramban) Trek
7.Humbarli to Ghatmatha Trek
6.Chandoli Eco-Tourism Zone
7.Tambve naka to Nivale kuti Vasantsagar trek
8.Lapangruh to Janicha Amba Forest trek
9.Lapangruh to Zolambi Plateau Trek
10.Nandoli Kuti to Janicha Amba Trek
11.Janicha Amba to backwater Trek
Legend
Ecotourism Locations
Nature Tourism Trek
Nature Safari
Beat Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer


Map of Ecotourism Safari
in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Buffer Area
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°30'0"E
73°48'0"E
17°42'0"N
17°24'0"N
17°6'0"N
Kandat Eco Tourism Zone
Munavale-Bamnoli Eco Tourism Zone
Karvat-Kusawade Eco Tourism Zone
Koyna-Helwak Eco Tourism Zone
Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco Tourism Zone
Chandoli Eco Tourism Zone
Amba Eco Tourism Zone
1.
2.
3.
Safari from N to S
1.Kandat Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Dare to Mhalunge Safari
3.Karvat-Kusawade Eco-Tourism Zone
2.Karvat to Vele APC Vehicle Safari
7.Amba Eco-Tourism Zone
3.Amba Udgiri Safari
Legend
Nature Safari
Beat Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer


Map of Ecotourism Trek
in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°30'0"E
73°48'0"E
74°6'0"E
17°42'0"N
17°24'0"N
17°6'0"N
Kandat Eco Tourism Zone
Munavale-Bamnoli Eco Tourism Zone
Karvat-Kusawade Eco Tourism Zone
Koyna-Helwak Eco Tourism Zone
Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco Tourism Zone
Chandoli Eco Tourism Zone
Amba Eco Tourism Zone
Trek from N to S
1.Kandat Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Uchat to Parvat Trek
2.Shindi to Chakdev -Valvan Trek
3.Shindi to Mahimandangad Fort Trek
4.Aklpe to Utteshwar Temple Trek
2.Munavale-Bamnoli Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Umbrewadi to Flower Plateau Trek
2.Katrewadi to injaini Devi Plateau Trek
3.Karvat-Kusawade Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Vele Plateau Cycle Trek
2.Vele to Kusavade Wind Mill Cycle trek
3.Karvat to Kathi Hills Cycle Trek
4.Karvat to Dategad Fort Trek
4.Koyna-Helwak Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Ozarde Waterfall Trek
2.Kemase To Bhirawgad Fort Trek
3.Kemase to Shiv Temple - Rasati Kuti
4.Gardalacha Mal to Bhairvgad Fort Trek
5.Mendheghar to Bhairvagad Fort Trek
6.Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Paneri Check post to Valmik Temple to Valmik Plateau Trek
2.Paneri Check post to Tulashi Lake Trek
3.Satar to Bhairi Temple -Zolambi Plateau Trek
4.Marathwadi Dam View Point Trek
5.Satar to Zolambi Plateau Trek
6.Kasani Majur Kuti to Shevtai Temple Trek
7.Amba Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Amba Ghat to Selfie Point Trek
2.Amba Ghat to Vishalgad Fort Trek
Legend
Ecotourism Locations
Nature Trek
Beat Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer


Map of Ecotourism Trek and Safari
in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve
SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE
73°30'0"E
73°48'0"E
17°42'0"N
17°24'0"N
17°6'0"N
Trek from N to S
1.Kandat Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Uchat to Parvat Trek
2.Shindi to Chakdev -Valvan Trek
3.Shindi to Mahimandangad Fort Trek
4.Aklpe to Utteshwar Temple Trek
2.Munavale-Bamnoli Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Umbrewadi to Flower Plateau Trek
2.Katrewadi to injaini Devi Plateau Trek
3.Karvat-Kusawade Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Vele Plateau Cycle Trek
2.Vele to Kusavade Wind Mill Cycle trek
3.Karvat to Kathi Hills Cycle Trek
4.Karvat to Dategad Fort Trek
4.Koyna-Helwak Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Ozarde Waterfall Trek
2.Kemase To Bhirawgad Fort Trek
3.Kemase to Shiv Temple - Rasati Kuti
4.Gardalacha Mal to Bhairvgad Fort Trek
5.Mendheghar to Bhairvagad Fort Trek
6.Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Paneri Check post to Valmik Temple to Valmik Plateau Trek
2.Paneri Check post to Tulashi Lake Trek
3.Satar to Bhairi Temple -Zolambi Plateau Trek
4.Marathwadi Dam View Point Trek
5.Satar to Zolambi Plateau Trek
6.Kasani Majur Kuti to Shevtai Temple Trek
7.Amba Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Amba Ghat to Selfie Point Trek
2.Amba Ghat to Vishalgad Fort Trek
Safari from N to S
1.Kandat Eco-Tourism Zone
1.Dare to Mhalunge Safari
3.Karvat-Kusawade Eco-Tourism Zone
2.Karvat to Vele APC Vehicle Safari
7.Amba Eco-Tourism Zone
3.Amba Udgiri Safari
Legend
Ecotourism Locations
Nature Trek
Nature Safari
Beat Boundry
STR Core
STR Buffer
Kandat Eco Tourism Zone
Munavale-Bamnoli Eco Tourism Zone
Karvat-Kusawade Eco Tourism Zone
Koyna-Helwak Eco Tourism Zone
Paneri-Bhosgaon Eco Tourism Zone
Chandoli Eco Tourism Zone
Amba Eco Tourism Zone

"There is still so much in the world worth fighting for.
So much that is beautiful, so many wonderful people
working to reverse the harm, to help alleviate the suffering.
And so many young people are dedicated to making this a
better world. All conspiring to inspire us and to give us hope
that it is not too late to turn things around,
if we all do our part."

- Dr. Jane Goodall, 2018



Office of the Conservator of Forests & Field Director
Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Kolhapur, Maharashtra

2nd floor, Vanvardhan building, opposite to post offic, Tarabai Park Kolhapur -416003
Telephone: 0231 2542766 email: ccfwlkolhapur@mahaforest.gov.in
Website: www.sahyadritigers.org

Follow us @sahyadritr