

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park



Master Plan

2020-21 to 2040-41



**A Comprehensive Plan for Futuristic
Development**

Prepared by:

M N KIRAN

Executive Director & Deputy Conservator of
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Park, Kamalapura, Vijayanagar Dist.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Master Plan (2020-21 to 2040-41) for Scientific and long-term Management of the Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Kamalapura has been prepared by the Executive Director, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, in consultation with the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of Central Zoo Authority (CZA) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka.

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Bangalore**

Master Plan of the Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Karnataka was placed before the 106th Meeting of Technical Committee of the Central Zoo Authority held on 29.09.2022 and same was approved subject to conditions. Approval of the Chairperson, Central Zoo Authority was communicated to the Zoo vide letter diary dispatch no. 1/37573/2023.

सचिव/Member Secretary
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(SANJAY KUMAR SHUKLA)
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I owe my deep sense of gratitude to Sri Javed Akhtar, IAS. Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Ecology and Environment for his invaluable support in providing financial aid by motivating Govt. of Karnataka to release grants for the development of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park.

I would also like to earnestly acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of Sri Sandeep Dave, IAS, the then Additional Chief Secretary, Forest, Ecology and Environment who also served as official Chairperson to Zoo Authority of Karnataka, I sincerely express my profound gratitude to Sri B.P. Ravi, IFS. Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest and the Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka for the timely guidance and invaluable support for preparing this plan, mobilizing grants from various sources apart from Govt. of Karnataka grants.

I express my sincere thanks to Sri R.K Singh IFS., Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Head of Forest Force of Karnataka and also Sri Vijay Kumara Gogi, IFS., Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Wildlife Warden of Karnataka for their valuable suggestions and advices.

I would also like to earnestly acknowledge my gratitude to Sri Sanjay shukla IFS, Member Secretary, Central Zoo Authority for their invaluable support, guidance and suggestions to prepare this plan. I also express my intense gratitude to Sri S.P.Yadav, IFS, the then Member Secretary, and Central Zoo Authority for their timely guidance and suggestions to prepare this plan.

I also express my sincere thanks to Sri H.L Nagendrappa, Executive Engineer, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore, for his deep involvement in preparation of layout maps, estimates, drawings, technical scrutiny of estimates, and site inspection during development of all the units of Sri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to Dr Abdul Samad Kottur, Environmentalist and Researcher who has been instrumental in preparation of this plan.

I am grateful to Sri Ramesh V. Ganiger, Range Forest Officer and Smt. Neelima S, Deputy Range Forest Officer, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Kamalapura for their immense support and for providing timely support to me, while preparing the plan.

Further my sincere thanks to Dr.Vanishree, Veterinary Officer for extending the support. I finally express my sincere thanks to all the staff for their involvement directly and indirectly during preparation of this document.



(M N Kiran)
Executive Director
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological
Park, Kamalapur Hospet Taluk,
Vijayanagara district, Karnataka.

PREFACE:

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park (ABVZP) Kamalapura, also known as Hampi Zoo, has been established during the year 2017, recognized by the Central Zoo Authority and is running under the administrative control of Zoo Authority of Karnataka. The Zoo is situated in Bilikal West Reserved Forest at a distance of 5 KM from Kamalapura, in Hospet Taluk now part of Vijayanagar District, the newly carved out district from the erstwhile Bellary District. Earlier Mini Zoo was existed in an area of 2.4 Ha, at Bellary City. The zoo area was very congested, animals were cramped and ill placed by the side railway tracks and hence the relocation of Bellari Mini Zoo to Hampi Zoo took place. The Central Zoo Authority recommended for shifting of old Zoo to an alternative site and to close down the existing Zoo and to transfer all animals to the new Zoo considering welfare of animals as well as in the interest visitors.

Establishment / relocation of Zoo is a long-drawn process which requires approval of Master (Layout) Plan, Animal Collection Plan as well as the Master Plan. Soon after the approval of Master Layout Plan the area was handed over to Zoo Authority of Karnataka. However, CZA during the process of relocation, inferred as per the existing rules, since the handed over is a notified reserved forest land, it requires prior approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980, before the establishment of zoo, hence it delayed the process of establishment of zoo.

The Government of Karnataka sanctioned a grant of Rs. 20.00 crores to ZAK for development of new zoo at Kamalapura in the year 2009. Along with the donation of Rs. 2.00 Crores by NMDC, Donnimalai, plus interest earned on fixed deposits i.e. Rs. 11.00 Crores, total amounting to Rs. 3300.00 lakhs, was spent initially towards the expenditure of construction of outer boundary wall, internal roads and tanks with necessary soil moisture conservation works. However no enclosures were initially taken up. Thanks to the then Hon'ble Forest Minister of Karnataka Sri Ramanath Rai, for his unconditional support and help, ZAK was able to get administrative approval 6543.00 Lakhs from the Govt. of Karnataka, for establishment of Shri Atal Behari Zoological Park vide G.O.No. FEE/202/FAP/2015 dated: 15-11-2017.

After the administrative approval, ZAK received Government grants of Rs. 1384.93 Lakhs (i.e. during 2017-18= Rs. 303.00 Lakh, 2018-19 Rs. 304.68 Lakh + Rs. 308.70 Lakh, and during 2019-20 Rs. 468.55 Lakh), for taking up further works as per the approved plan.

As per direction of CZA, the zoo management, shifted, herbivore animals from Bellary Mini Zoo to Hampi Zoo during 2017 rains, using BOMA technique and in total 126 animals were shifted to designated herbivorous safari area. We must congratulate the field staff led by Sri Ramesh Ganigar, Range Forest Officer, for shifting of animals without causing any injuries to them, and it was first of its kind to shift herbivorous animals in our state employing BOMA method, hitherto chemical immobilization was being used to shift animals. Finally the herbivore safari was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka Sri Siddaramaiah on November 2017.

With administrative approval, ZAK was able to get required grants from the state Government, and started constructing Safaris like Tiger Safari and Lion Safari, along with other necessary infrastructure. Both Tiger and Lion Safaris were inaugurated by the then Forest Minister Sri Satish Jarkiholi during 2018. It is worth to mention the efforts & contribution of Mysore and Bannerghatta Zoos Directors who came forward to shift animals out of their surplus stocks like tigers and lion, for starting safaris.

With inauguration of these safaris as per approved Master (Layout) Plan, the establishment of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park become a reality. Over a period of time with the help of CSR, DMF, CAMPA funds, the Zoo management took up the construction of leopard, primates, wolf, bird's enclosures. Initially 11 animal enclosures were built and zoo was

inaugurated by the then Forest minister Sri C.C. Patil. Tiger, Hippopotamus, Giraffe and rescue centre works have been completed during subsequent years.

Enrichment is the soul of animal enclosures. Without any hesitation, it is recorded here, the leadership provided by present Executive Director Sri Kiran M.N in taking up enrichment activities, it is worth emulating elsewhere. Animal enclosures have come up very well and have acquired naturalistic characteristics and merging with the natural landscape. Visitor's facilities also have come up very well.

Sri Anand Singh, Tourism Minister & Dist. Minister of Bellary has taken special interest in the establishment of zoological park since from the beginning. Without his intervention and active support, ZAK would not have got funds under District Mineral Fund. With help of 10 crores grants under DMK, a modern Entrance Plaza is being built as per local Hampi architectural style and would be completed by October 2022. Road network of about 10 kms is completed for smooth running safari buses during the year 2021 under DMF.

As on today 21 animal Enclosures are built and three safaris are operating as per the Master (Layout) Plan, still many animal enclosures are to be built. Due to the aspirations of Kalyana Karnataka people and the interest shown towards wildlife conservation, under the guidance provided by CZA, Master Plan is being revised as per the approved revised the Master (Layout) Plan, hence this new Revised Master Plan.

The concept of Zoos in India has undergone tremendous changes, due to the pressure created by civil society for welfare of wild animals. No longer cramped space and exhibition of wild animals in cages is accepted. With the advent of social media and technological development, there is a growing concern about the welfare of wild animals & ethics of keeping wild animals in a captive condition. Therefore, CZA has come up with a new Recognition of Zoo(2009) Rules. According to these rules, enclosures must be spacious with day kraal facilities, with good ventilation & good drainage in holding rooms, apart from green barriers between animal enclosures. Well established zoo hospital is a must before shifting the animals, especially animals belonging to schedule 1 and 2 of WLP 1972.

I must say without any hesitation and record it here that the Hampi Zoo hospital has come up very well and ranks well with other hospitals under the zoos of ZAK. With active support received under CSR, the zoo hospital is able to procure all the required modern and scientific equipments such as CT Scanner, inhalant anaesthesia machine, OT Table, Lab equipments etc., Zoos are not only centres for exhibiting wild animals but also now act as centres for conservation and education. Many school children from the local region regularly visit zoo and acquire knowledge of nature and environment. Hampi Zoo (Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park) boasts of establishing first Tiger and Lion Safari in the North-Karnataka region. With the establishment of Hampi zoo, the Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation of animals got a boost, in this region especially in the mining affected areas such as Sandur, Bellary and Hospet taluks, where the man-animal conflicts increased to a greater extent.

Over a period of during last 18 months, upon the establishment of hospital, zoo rescue team led by Dr. Vanishree has rescued about 18 sloth bears. Out of 18 sloth bears, 10 sloth bears have been released back to the wild successfully; otherwise there would have been human injuries & casualties apart from death of sloth bears due to mob fury.

Our sincere thanks to the Tungabhadra Development Board for approval of drawing 2.5 cusecs of water from lower canal. The zoo management under, ZAK funds laid a pipeline of about 6 kms from Lower canal up to zoo safari area in the year 2021 and now water is being pumped to fill all the water tanks in safari area, apart from meeting the requirement of water of zoo and visitors. Sufficient water availability helped us to grow more native trees and recharge ground water level, thus the entire 140.917 hectares of area becoming natural forest.

The Zoo is situated in a strategic location and the landscape is very alluring. Hampi zoo has become potential to grow further as it is located near historical place of Hampi where the tourists from Karnataka and other states as well as many foreigners frequently visit this place. Trends of visitors are encouraging and zoo is likely to be sustainable in 5-6 years. Modern Zoos should have best visitor's facilities because visitors expect clean, neat and green spaces. Hygienic toilets, safe drinking water, good shelters & modern restaurant are all minimum requirements. Restaurant is being built as part of Entrance Plaza under second phase, which is going to be taken up in due course of time, as funding is guaranteed under KMERC. During the current year, we are in anticipation of 11 crores funds from KMERC, for taking up of new animal enclosures as well as infrastructure required for security of visitors apart from taking up necessary works as envisaged under the Master Plan.

Hampi Zoo is not only a major source of attraction in the region, it created many opportunities of employment to the local people. Conservation efforts of region have got a fillip as zoo actively involving in the rescue, relief and rehabilitation of wild animals of the region, apart from boosting the conservation education.

In the years to come, the zoo may take up research and conservation oriented activities & thus acts as important conservation centre in Kalyana Karnataka region.

I will take this opportunity to record the efforts of the earlier Executive Director, Sri S.A Hubert, who is responsible for taking over the land from forest department for establishment of zoo and sow the seeds of Hampi zoo. Fast Development of zoo, owes a great deal to Sri Kiran M.N, present Executive Director, who is keen, meticulous, and has zeal & mission oriented approach. Another important person is Sri Nagendrappa H L, the Executive Engineer of ZAK, whose sincerity, dedication & commitment to government work, not only helped the Hampi zoo, but other zoos also, ZAK would not have established modern zoos in our state without his technical knowledge & skills.

Our sincere thanks to Sri Vijay Kumar Gogi, IFS., Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Wildlife Warden of Karnataka, who in his capacity as Principle Secretary, helped to get administrative approval by Government, without that approval, the zoo would not have established. And thanks are due to all other officers who in their term as PCCF(WL) served as Vice-Chairman to ZAK viz., Sri P. Sridhar, IFS., Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), and Chief Wildlife Warden of Karnataka, Sri Jayaram.C, IFS., Principal Chief Conservator of Forests(Wildlife), and Chief Wildlife Warden of Karnataka, Sri Sanjay Mohan, IFS., Principal Chief Conservator of Forests(Wildlife), and Chief Wildlife Warden of Karnataka, Sri Ajay Mishra, IFS., Principal Chief Conservator of Forests(Wildlife), and Chief Wildlife Warden of Karnataka.

Special thanks to Sri S.K. Patnaik, I.F.S., Rtd. Chief Wildlife Warden, (Orissa), who selected the alluring site for establishment of zoo.

ZAK extends sincere thanks to Central Zoo Authority, Ministry of Env't., Forests and Climate Change, New Delhi, and Govt. of Karnataka for their support and guidance.

I am thankful to all the officers and field staff who have contributed for making Hampi Zoo as one of the best zoos in our State.



Ravi B.P, IFS.,
Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
and Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysuru

FOREWORD:

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park (ABVZP) Kamalapura, was established during the year 2017, recognized by the CZA and is running under the administrative control of Zoo Authority of Karnataka. This Zoo undoubtedly upcoming as one of the finest Zoo's in Zoos of Karnataka. A number of developmental activities have been initiated under various CSR Schemes and State Government funds. All the existing enclosures are built on modern and scientifically lines and in accordance with the CZA guidelines. Zoo has now taken up construction of entrance plaza under DMF funds, which is in conformity with heritage of 'Hampi City'.

Animals are being kept in very naturalistic environment and considerable efforts are being made by the Zoo to create empathy towards animals by providing enrichment to enclosures and enrichment to animal feed. Lot of greenery is maintained in and around the Zoo, and Zoo is making all efforts to provide immersive environment to both the visitors and animals.

ABVZP which is commonly known as Hampi Zoo, which is one of the fastest developing Zoos in Karnataka. Combining recreation and education, this Zoo is creating a meaningful infrastructure that encourages people's participation and makes them understand the meaning of conservation, and this will definitely takes the infrastructure to the new level of interpretation.

Hampi Zoo vision is to incorporate the concern for environment and outreach to the people with an aim to create empathy for the animals. I am sure that this Zoo would be a must-see landmark in future very soon.

There is no doubt that visitors to Hampi City especially foreigners would carry a good message about Indian Zoos, and this Zoo is going to become one of the best Zoos in India in future.



(Vijaya Kumar Gogi)
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)
And Chief Wildlife Warden,
Aranya Bhavan, Malleswaram, Bengaluru,
Karnataka

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bellary Mini Zoo was in the heart of Bellary city and was next to busy Guntkal – Hubli Railway track. Moreover, it was only 2.4 ha in area. This situation was causing lot of congestion and disturbance to zoo animals. In order to provide better living conditions to zoo animals the Central Zoo Authority directed to shift it to some better alternate site. Even Hon'ble Minister of Forests and Environment, Govt of India wrote to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka in this regard vide letter date 26.09.2001. In compliance to this, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF), Karnataka proposed shifting of Bellary Zoo to Bilikal West Reserve Forest near Kamalapura in Bellary District.

A proposal to shift Bellary Zoo to Bilikal West Reserve Forests and a Master Plan for new site was submitted to the Central Zoo Authority on 10-05-2010. After thorough examination the Central Zoo Authority approved the shifting of existing zoo to new site subject to condition that the existing Mini Zoo shall be closed to the visitors once all the animals are shifted to new site.

This matter was discussed in the 114th Governing Council Meeting of Zoo Authority of Karnataka held at Mysore on 26-10-2010. The meeting unanimously accepted the proposal to shift the Zoo. The matter was placed before the cabinet meeting held on 04-10-2010 and after thorough discussion, and administrative approval was given for the shifting of Bellary Zoo to Kamalapura and named it as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Hospet.

On 27-05-2011 Govt. has issued one more order to sanction various administrative posts including Bellary, and released the first instalment of Rs. 20.00 Crore (**Annexure-1**). Executive Director's post for the implementation of the project (**Annexure-9**). Followed by this, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of the then Hon'ble Forest Minister on 30-12-2011 and it was decided to shift Bellary Zoo to Bilikal West Reserve Forest immediately (**Annexure-5**).

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF) on 30-08-2013 requested the State Government to transfer 140.917 ha of Bilikal West Reserve Forest to Zoo Authority of Karnataka for the creation of Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Hospet, Vijayanagara and the Govt. of Karnataka issued necessary order to this effect on 27-09-2013. (**Annexure-7**). The Range Forest Officer of Hospet (T) Range on 22-11-2013 handed over 140.917 ha of Bilikal West Reserve Forest of to the Zoo Authority of Karnataka (**Annexure-8**).

On **07-03-2014**, the Master Plan of Bellary Zoo, relocating to Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, to Bilikal West Reserve Forest, Kamalapura, near Hospet` was scrutinized by the expert group on Zoo designing meeting held on 5-9-2013 and later the Central Zoo Authority finally approved the Master Plan on **11-02-2014**(**Annexure-6**). The additional features of this new zoo are there is Safari of Tiger, Lion and Herbivores apart from Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre for wild animals. As per this Plan, zoo was permitted to house 30 species however, having regard to the potential of area, the Animal Collection Plan, Master Layout Plan and Master Plan are revised during the year 2022 and as per this revision Zoo can house 53 species and 316 individuals. As on today there are 28 species and remaining species will be acquired in coming days.

As Reserve Forest land was involved in new proposed site, an application was moved for clearance as per the provisions of Forest Conservation Act 1980. In-principal approval (Stage I) and Stage II clearances were granted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (FC Division), Govt. of India, New Delhi, vide Letter dated 05-02-2019 (**Annexure-10**) and 31-05-2020 (**Annexure-11**) respectively.

Over the years, new animal houses, veterinary facilities, visitor infrastructures and staff capacity are being developed as per the approved Master Layout Plan, designs and rules. So far around Rs. 43.00 Crore has been invested in developing above mentioned infrastructures. Around Rs 75.00 crore is required to implement remaining works proposed in the Master Plan.

Shifting of all animals from old Bellary Zoo has been completed during the year 2019.

The entire Zoo area has been fenced with chain-link fencing and divided into 4 sections for efficient management of each animal and their display to the visiting tourists. The themes for the display of animals as of based on the taxonomical classification with emphasis on regional species. In addition to the facilities explained above the lawns, gardens, parks and other green areas will be developed not only to make the park aesthetically good but to keep a minimum of 30% total area under green cover as per the CZA mandates.

The wild animals rescue and rehabilitation centre is going to be a greater support for *in-situ* conservation in northern part of Karnataka as so far, no such facility existed and all the rescue support had to come from either Bannerghatta Zoo or Mysore Zoo and all the rescued animals were to be housed at rescue centres of Mysore Zoo or Bannerghatta Zoo.

As the establishment of new zoo needs considerable financial investment, efforts are being made to garner funds from all possible sources in addition to ZAK funds. We got support from Sate Government in regular grants, District Mining Fund, Sponsorships from Private firms under CSR etc.

The continued growth and development of the Zoo will further enhance its attraction to visitors outside local community enabling us to bring national and international attention to the importance and ongoing efforts of wildlife sustainability.

To implement the same the necessary resources both in terms of finances and human resource have to be mobilized using innovative methods. Along with this, we have to give sufficient attention to technical / managerial / veterinary inputs. I am sure that once this plan is implemented Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park will become one of the renowned Zoos of India.



(M N Kiran)

Executive Director

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological
Park, Kamalapur Hospet Taluk,
Vijayanagara district, Karnataka.

Part - I

Chapter -I

Introduction

1. Introduction

a) History of the Zoo

Bellary Zoo was established on 01-10-1981 and was only 2.4 ha in area. It was located in Bellary city behind the office of the Deputy Conservator of forests, Bellary. It was established to provide nature education, to create awareness, to create a place for relaxation and entertainment of the local public.

The land in which the zoo was established was a plain land and the soil was predominantly black cotton type. During rainy season, the whole area used to become slushy health hazard for zoo animals apart from creating inconvenience for the movement of zoo visitors. Apart from this, this site was next to very busy railway track and noise from railway movement also used to create disturbance to zoo animal and visitors. The flora was composed of *Acacia catechu*, *Albizia amara*, *Azadirachata indica*, *Dodonia viscosa*, *Lantana camera* etc. Since the Zoo was located in the heart of the city, there were very few free ranging fauna.

In order to ensure the animals welfare and to improve visitors experience, the CZA directed shifting of zoo to new site so that animals enclosures and other facilities are developed as per the norms prescribed by the CZA.

Even Hon'ble Minister of Forests and Environment, Govt of India wrote to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka in this regard vide letter date 26.09.2001. In compliance to this, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF), Karnataka proposed shifting of Bellary Zoo to Bilikal West Reserve Forest near Kamalapura in Bellary District.

A proposal to shift Bellary Zoo to Bilikal West Reserve Forests and a Master Plan for new site was submitted to the Central Zoo Authority on 10-05-2010. After thorough examination the Central Zoo Authority approved the proposal of shifting existing zoo to new site, subject to condition that once the existing Mini Zoo is closed to the visitors, and all the animals should be shifted to new site.

This matter was discussed in the 114th Governing Council Meeting of Zoo Authority of Karnataka held at Mysore on 26-10-2010. In the meeting it was unanimously accepted the proposal of shifting the Zoo. The matter was placed before the cabinet meeting held on 04-10-2010 and after thorough discussion, and administrative approval was given for the shifting of Bellary Zoo to Kamalapura and named it as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Hospet, Bellary, and released the first instalment of Rs. 20.00 Crore (**Annexure-1**).

On 27-05-2011 Govt. sanctioned various administrative posts including independent Executive Director's post for the implementation of the project **(Annexure-9)**. Followed by this, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of the then Hon'ble Forest Minister on 30-12-2011 and it was decided to shift Bellary Zoo to Bilikal West Reserve Forest immediately **(Annexure-5)**.

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF) on 30-08-2013 requested the State Government to transfer 140.917 Ha of Bilikal West Reserve Forest to Zoo Authority of Karnataka for the establishment of Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Hospet, Vijayanagara and the Govt. of Karnataka issued necessary order to this effect on 27-09-2013. **(Annexure-7)**. The Range Forest Officer of Hospet (T) Range on 22-11-2013 handed over 140.917 Ha of Bilikal West Reserve Forest to the Zoo Authority of Karnataka **(Annexure-8)**.

On **07-03-2014**, the Master Plan of Bellary Zoo, relocating to Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, to Bilikal West Reserve Forest, Kamalapur, near Hospet was scrutinized by the expert group on Zoo designing meeting held on 5-9-2013 and later the Central Zoo Authority finally approved the Master Plan on **11-02-2014(Annexure-6)**. The additional features of this new zoo are Tiger, Lion and Herbivore Safaris, apart from the Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre for wild animals. As per this Plan, zoo was permitted to house 30 species however, having regard to the potential of area, the Animal Collection Plan, Master (Layout) Plan and Master Plan are revised during the year 2022 and as per this revision Zoo can house 53 species and 316 individuals. As on today there are 28 species and remaining species will be acquired in coming days.

As Reserve Forest land was involved in new proposed site, an application was moved for clearance as per the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. In-principal approval (Stage I) and Stage II were granted by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (FC Division), Govt. of India, New Delhi; vide Letter dated 05-02-2019 **(Annexure-10)** and 31-05-2020 **(Annexure-11)** respectively.

Over the years, new animals houses, veterinary facilities, visitor infrastructures and staff capacity are being developed as per the approved Master (Layout) Plan, designs and rules. So far around Rs. 43.00 Crores has been invested in developing above mentioned infrastructures. Around Rs. 75.00 crore is required to implement remaining works proposed in the Master Plan.

Shifting of all animals from old Bellary Zoo has been completed during the year 2019.

The wild animals rescue and rehabilitation centre is going to be a greater support for *in-situ* conservation in northern part of Karnataka as so far no

such facility existed and all the rescue support had to come from either Bannerghatta Zoo or Mysore Zoo and all the rescued animals were to be housed at rescue centres of Mysore Zoo or Bannerghatta Zoo.

As the establishment of new zoo needs considerable financial investment, efforts are being made to garner funds from all possible sources in addition to ZAK funds. We got support from State Government in regular grants, District Mining Fund, Sponsorships from Private firms under CSR etc.

b) Vision of the Zoo

Our vision is to build a future in which people live in harmony with nature and to Rescue and Rehabilitate animals and nature in distress in our immediate environment. Provide medical care, shelter and lifetime care for those animals that cannot be rehabilitated.

c) Mission and Strategy of the Zoo

Mission Statement

“Conveying the message for conservation education through demonstrative, replicable and learning experiences without compromising the expected standards of display of wild animals and flora under the existing policies and rules. To connect visitors and animals through exemplary animal welfare and care, best educational and inspirational experiences fostering public appreciation and support for wild animals and conservation”.

Strategies

1. Fostering sound techniques of animal husbandry that ensure the physical and psychological well-being of the animals in our care through professional animal and veterinary care and a comprehensive animal management plan.
2. Education, through staff involvement and training, conducting in-reach and outreach programs conferences and workshops for volunteers and others, and exhibition of natural animal exhibits, directional, informational and interpretive signage.
3. Animal exhibits, plantings, graphics, and Zoo programs are to be represented in such a manner so as to give the visitor a sense of awareness and concern for wild animals and their habitat.

4. Applying resources to Conservation Breeding programmes that will assist in conservation of Indian Gaur, Nilgiri langur, Wild Dog, which will be acquired in future, from other Zoos.
5. Supporting and participating in scientific research that contributes towards the knowledge, understanding and conservation of endangered animals by utilizing staff, universities and other zoological institutions.
6. Providing satisfying experience, through modern exhibit design, well-run visitor services (i.e., toilet facilities, souvenir shop, resting places, cloak rooms, umbrella, wheel chairs, parking, etc.) and to maximize the natural and park like setting by formal and scientific landscaping.

d) Objectives

The main objectives of the Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park are as follows:

1. Conservation education and
2. Awareness creation for nature and wildlife conservation.
3. Research and Documentation.
4. Conservation Breeding
5. Rescue and Rehabilitation of the wild animals.

e) Topography:

The topography of the landscape is uneven with rocky boulders, small hillocks and valleys with scrub jungle. The Entrance Plaza / Ticket counter and office area is situated in the higher elevation. The landscape has gentle slope towards west and reaches a valley and again undulating terrain exists beyond this point. The water drains from East, West and Southern parts and flows towards North in the form of a small stream and ends up into the tanks.

f) Geology, Rock and Soil:

Geologically Hospet taluk is a treasure trove for huge deposits of Iron, Manganese and close pet granite deposits. The entire landscape where the zoo is situated is surrounded with rocky bounders and hillocks. World famous Hampi is built by close pet granite amidst the rocky hills and boulders. According to the experts the close pet granite is 2 billion years old. Rocky hill with scrub jungles are the prominent landscape of Hampi vicinity. The soil of the Zoo is a mixture of sandy loam, red and black cotton soil.

g) Flora and Fauna

According to Champion and Seth (1968) Classification, the forests in Vijayanagara district are majorly dry deciduous and scrub jungles with mixed type in Sandur, Kudligi and some parts of Hospet taluk. But at the higher elevation of Sandur hills a Semi Evergreen Forest with different flora and fauna is seen.

The vegetation in and around the Zoo is comprising of a typical dry scrub jungle of Deccan Plateau. Predominant species of plants found here are, *Albizia amara*, *Acacia catechu*, *Carissa carandas*, *Grewia latifolia*, *G.domine*, *G.arbiculata*, *Ziziphus jujuba*, *Canthium parviflorum*, *Alangium salvifolium*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Azadirachta indica* *Mimosa hamata*, *Dichrostachyus cinerea* *Zizipus xyloporus* etc.

In the rocky caves and scrub jungle around the Zoo, a number of Mammals such as Leopards, Sloth Bears, Wild Boars, Porcupines, Jungle Cats, Civets, Mongoose, Jackals, Fox, Black-naped hare, Three Striped Palm Squirrel etc and reptiles like Monitor lizard, Star Tortoise etc, including different species of snakes and about 150 species of birds are found. Tungabhadra River has a fair number of Smooth-coated Otters, Mugger Crocodiles, 4 species of Turtles and many species of fishes.

Inside the Zoo area, mammals such as Bonnet Macaque, Hanuman Langur, Black-naped Hare, Ruddy Mongoose, Common Mongoose, Common Indian Civet, Palm Civet etc., reptiles such as Bengal Monitor, Star tortoise, Rat Snake, Russell's Viper, Indian Cobra, Rock Python and many more species of Snakes, about 100 species of birds are found as free ranging.

h) Climate

The climate of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park and its vicinity is a mixture of hot and cool in different seasons of the year. Summer starts by February end and reaches to the peak in May till early June. South-West Monsoon starts by June and lasts till September. During winter months of October to January, the weather is cool with bright days and blue skies. Minimum temperature of Hospet taluk during winter is 18⁰ C in peak winter and maximum is about 42⁰ C in peak summer.

i) Temperature and Rainfall

The mean daily minimum temperature is 16.7⁰ C and maximum mean daily temperature is 29.7⁰C Average rainfall of Vijayanagara district is 636 mm and average rain fall of Hospet taluk is 502 mm per annum.

j) Season

In Vijayanagar, the summers are short, sweltering, dry, and partly cloudy and the winters are long, warm, muggy, windy, and mostly cloudy. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 61°F to 103°F and is rarely below 56°F or above 108°F.

Based on the beach/pool score, the best time of year to visit Vijayanagar for hot-weather activities is from early February to early April.

Spring Weather in Vijayanagar

Daily high temperatures are around 100°F, rarely falling below 89°F or exceeding 108°F. The highest daily average high temperature is 103°F on *April 18*.

Daily low temperatures *increase* by 8°F, from 67°F to 75°F, rarely falling below 63°F or exceeding 81°F. The highest daily average low temperature is 77°F on *May 9*.

Summer Weather in Vijayanagar

Daily high temperatures *decrease* by 7°F, from 96°F to 89°F, rarely falling below 84°F or exceeding 103°F.

Daily low temperatures *decrease* by 4°F, from 75°F to 71°F, rarely falling below 70°F or exceeding 78°F.

For reference, on *April 16*, the *hottest day* of the year, temperatures in Bellary typically range from 76°F to 103°F, while on *December 31*, the *coldest day* of the year, they range from 61°F to 88°F

Fall Weather in Vijayanagar

Daily high temperatures are around 88°F, rarely falling below 82°F or exceeding 94°F. The lowest daily average high temperature is 87°F on *November 8*.

Daily low temperatures *decrease* by 9°F, from 71°F to 62°F, rarely falling below 57°F or exceeding 73°F.

For reference, on *April 16*, the *hottest day* of the year, temperatures in Bellary typically range from 76°F to 103°F, while on *December 31*, the *coldest day* of the year, they range from 61°F to 88°F

Winter Weather in Vijayanagar

Daily high temperatures *increase* by 11°F, from 87°F to 98°F, rarely falling below 83°F or exceeding 101°F.

Daily low temperatures increase by 5°F, from 62°F to 67°F, rarely falling below 56°F or exceeding 71°F. The lowest daily average low temperature is 61°F on January 1.

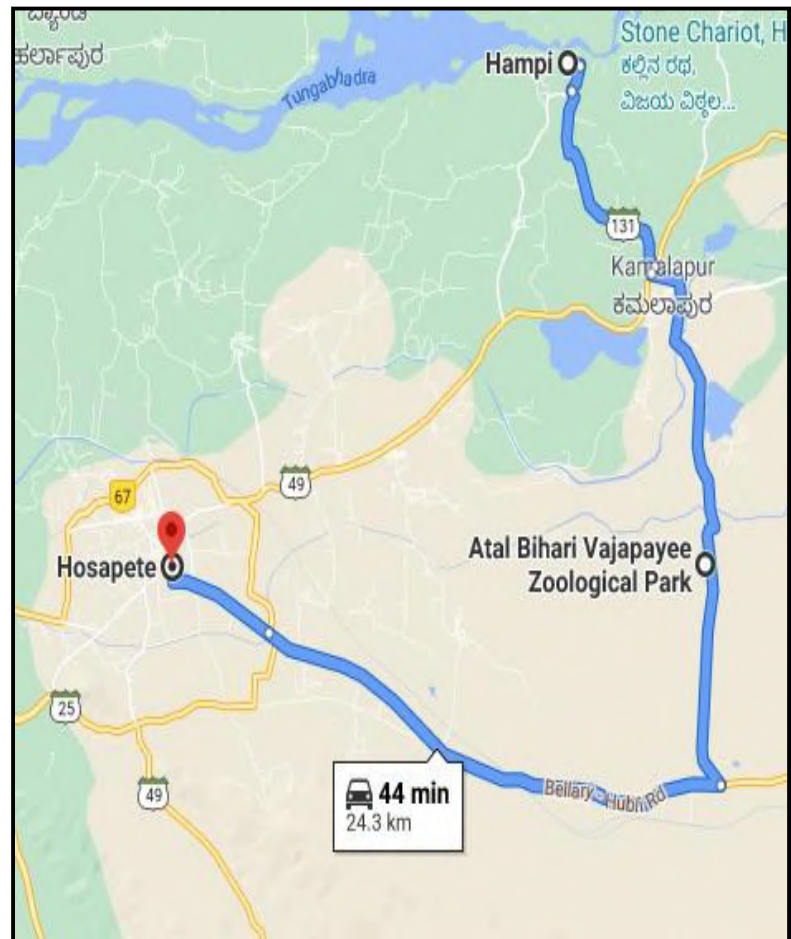
For reference, on April 16, the hottest day of the year, temperatures in Bellary typically range from 76°F to 103°F, while on December 31, the coldest day of the year, they range from 61°F to 88°F

k) Approach & Location

a) Approach:

The nearest town Bellary (Vijayanagar) could be reached by road, railway and air. From Vijayanagar, it could be reached by road. Some important routes with a distance are as below.

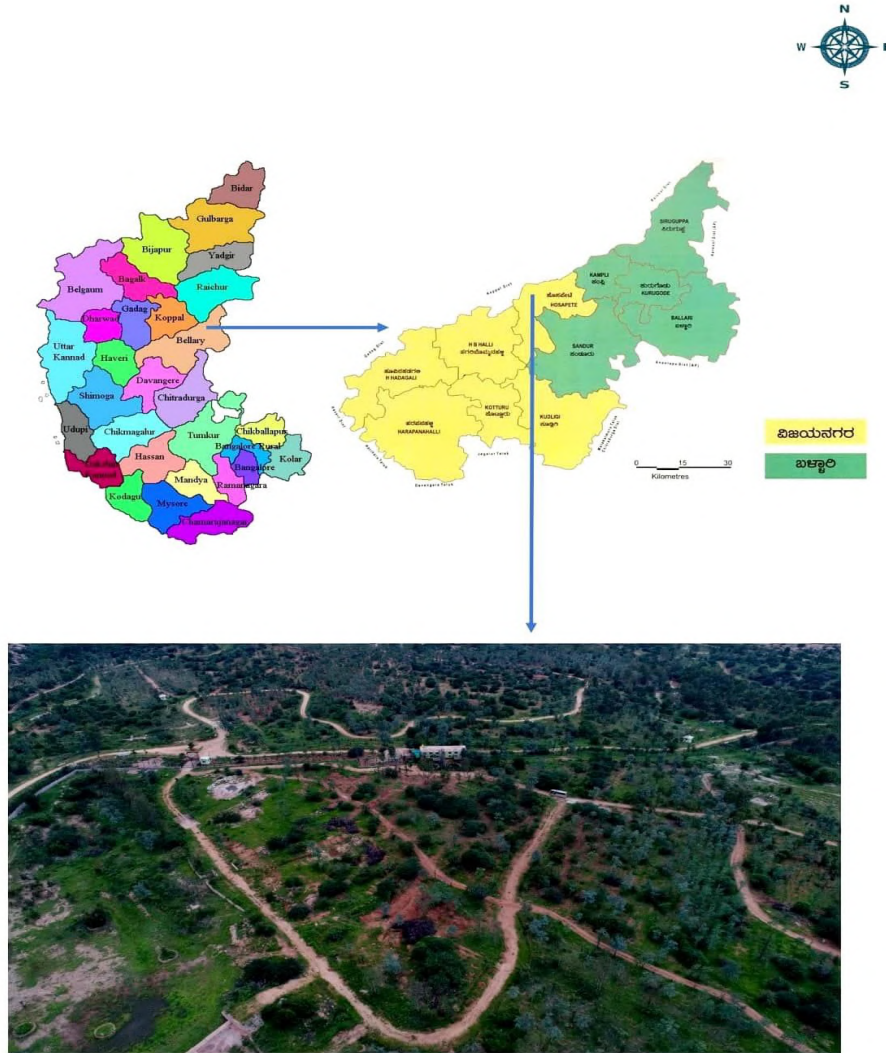
Distance from	To Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park
Hampi	11 KM
Hospet	17 KM
Vijayanagar	57 KM
Bengaluru	344 KM



One could reach by private vehicles and also by the regular bus service of State Road Transport Department from Vijayanagar.

b) Location:

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is located between $15^{\circ}16'11''$ N and $76^{\circ}39'07''$ E. It is located between Kamalapura and Papinayakanahalli in Hopset of Vijayanagara district. It is bound by Bellary taluk in the East, Sandur in the South, Gangavathi taluk of Koppal district in North and Hagaribommanahalli in the West. World Heritage Site, Hampi is about 10 kms from zoo and Daroji Bear Sanctuary and Hampi Kannada University are about 3 kms from the Zoo.



SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE ZOOLOGICAL PARK, KAMALAPUR

c) Biogeography of the location

The entire Eastern Plains of Karnataka is a part of Deccan plateau – a topographically variegated triangular region located south of Gangetic plains and extends to southern parts of Tamil Nadu. The average elevation of Deccan Plateau is about 600 MSL consists of oldest crystalline rocks. This higher elevation and rocky landscape is adopted by typical flora and fauna in this region. Daroji Bear Sanctuary, Gudekote Bear Sanctuary, Grasslands and typical scrub jungles are inhabited by Sloth Bears, Leopards, Hyenas, Wolves, Jackals, Foxes, Monitor lizards, Civets, a number of Snakes including Pythons, Vipers and the rivers are inhabited by Mugger Crocodiles, Smooth Coated Otters and different species of Turtles and Fishes. Star Tortoise is the most common tortoise in the scrub jungles.

l) Demography of the surrounding area

As per the population census of India 2011 Population of Vijayanagara District is 24.5 lakhs, Hospet taluk is 4.6 lakhs, Kamalapura town is 25,552 and that of Papinayakanahalli is 6,957.

The literacy rate of Vijayanagara district is 76.63% and the district attains 25th rank in Human Development Index in 2011. Though 75% of the population of the district depends upon the agriculture, about 5.4 lakhs hectares of land is cultivable of which 15% is irrigated. Vijayanagara district has 25% of India's Iron ore reserves. Apart from Iron, Manganese, Silica etc., are being extracted. Vijayanagar, Sandur and Hospet are the three Taluks with rich deposits of Iron and Manganese ores. A number of large and small scale iron ore based industries are situated in three Taluks, apart from Rice Mills, Cotton Mills, Garment units etc., in Kottur and other Taluks. Per capita income of Vijayanagar District is Rs. 1,34,150 as per 2018-19 Reports.

m) Legal status of the land

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is spread over 140.917 Ha area of Bilikal West Reserve Forest. The total land of 140.917 Ha of Zoo comprises of forest land.

Forest Land with Survey No.	Area in Ha
14,15,18,19,28,1080, 1083 1084, 1085, and 1086 of Kamalapura and Ingalagi villages	127.66 Ha
Patta Lands with Survey Numbers, 12, 13, 16, 1082 of Kamalapura and Ingalagi villages.	
Total Area of the Zoo	13.93 Ha
	140.917 Ha

As forest land was involved, the necessary prior approval as per the prevailing rules of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has also been obtained vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (FC Division), Govt. of India vide notification No.8-75/2018-FC dated: 31/5/2020.

n) Source of Water

a) Water pipeline from Tungabhadra River Canal System

Though it is located in semi-arid climatic condition, multiple water arrangements have been made to ensure animal welfare and zoo visitor's comfort. There are borewells, open ponds and water supply pipeline (lifting system) from major water Canal of Tungabhadra River canals system which ensures 2.5 cusecs water supply to zoo. A huge reservoir has been built across Tungabhadra River near Hospet which holds about 100 TMC of water.



Water pipeline from Tungabhadra River Canal System.

b) Ground Water:

The Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is located in the rocky scrub jungle and this area receives moderate rains. The existing lakes store the rain water for few months and remain dry in late winter and summer. Ground water level is fair due to the existing Lakes around this area. At present the zoo has 5 bore-wells from which water is being drawn.

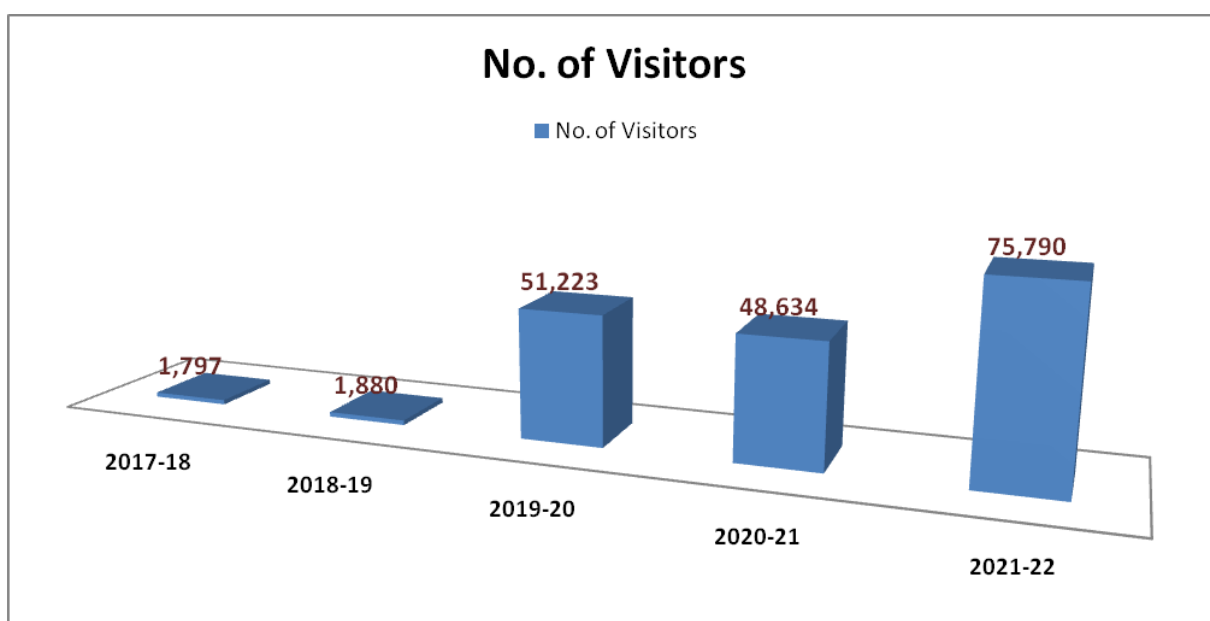
o) Sources of Pollution

At present there is no serious issues related to any kind of pollution. The possible pollution by the vendors at the entrance plaza can be mitigated by adopting suitable precautionary measures. The dung and left over vegetable food is planned to be converted into Vermicompost. The bones and leftover meat of carnivores is disposed-off by meat suppliers only on every day basis.

p) Visitors & Gate Revenue Data

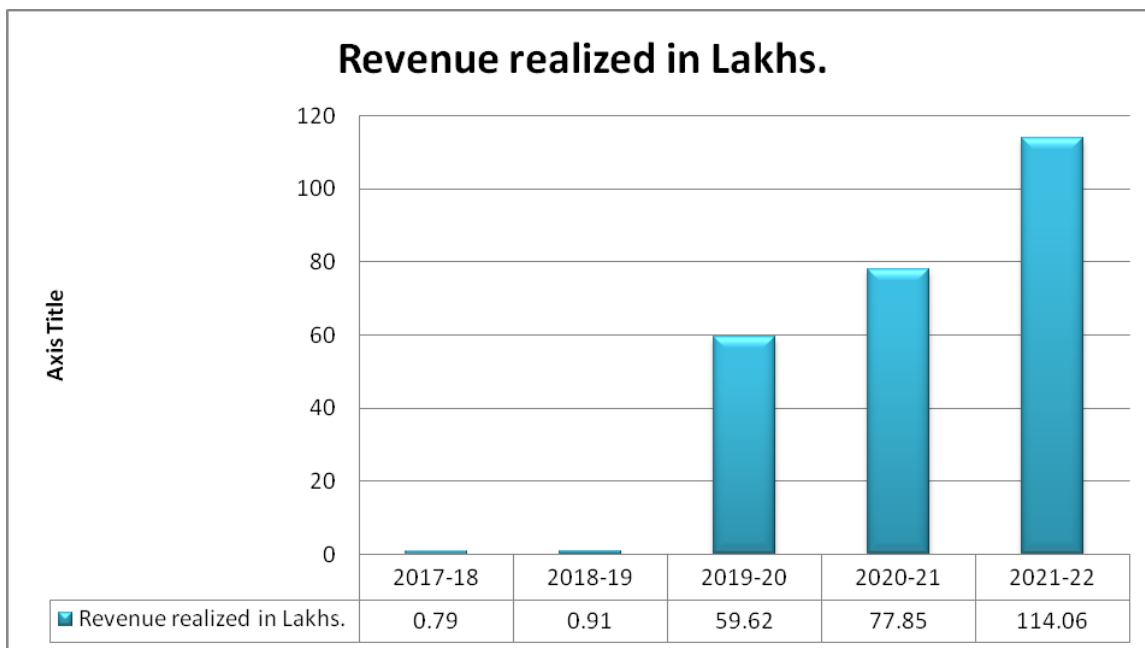
Visitors:-The Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is opened for the public during the year 2017. The visitor data from 2017 to March 2022 is as follows.

Sl No.	Year	No. of Visitors
1	2017-18	1,797
2	2018-19	1,880
3	2019-20	51,223
4	2020-21	48,634
5	2021-22	75,790



Gate Revenue: The gate revenue is proportional to the visitor number and also the entrance fee. The revenue details from the financial year 2017 to 2022 is as follows.

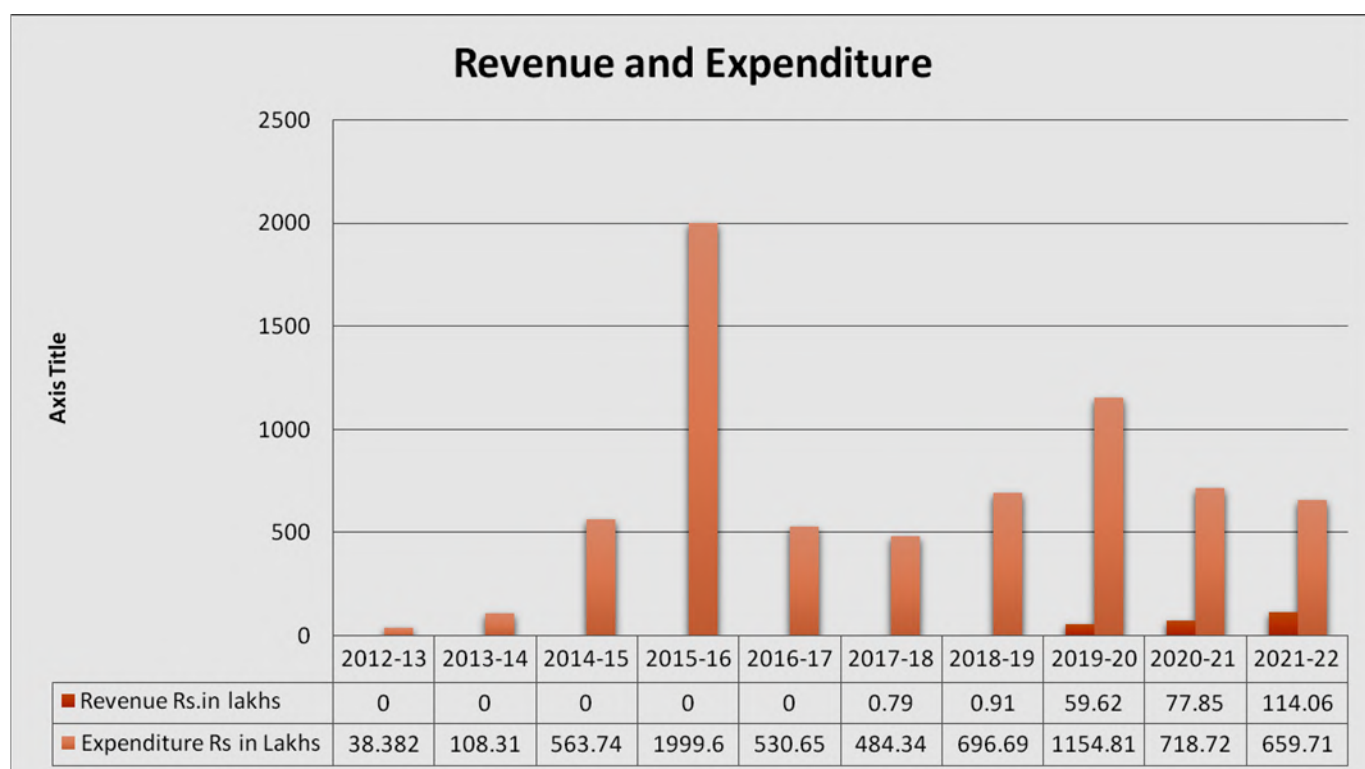
Sl No.	Year	Revenue realized in Lakhs.
1	2017-18	0.79
2	2018-19	0.91
3	2019-20	59.62
4	2020-21	77.85
5	2021-22	114.06



q) Revenue and expenditure for the last 10 years

The ABVZP is a newly established zoo and opened for the public only during the year 2017.

Sl No.	Year	Revenue Rs in lakhs	Expenditure Rs in Lakhs
1	2012-13	0	38.382
2	2013-14	0	108.31
3	2014-15	0	563.74
4	2015-16	0	1999.60
5	2016-17	0	530.65
6	2017-18	0.79	484.34
7	2018-19	0.91	696.69
8	2019-20	59.62	1154.81
9	2020-21	77.85	718.72
10	2021-22	114.06	659.71



Part - I

Chapter –II

Introduction of present arrangement and constraints

APPRAISAL OF PRESENT SITUATION

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park was established in 2017 after prolonged construction works. Due to its strategic location near the world heritage site Hampi, the Zoo is designed to blend with archaeology and ecology of the region. The enclosures in the Zoo and Safari area are constructed as per the latest Policies and Rules of the CZA. On account of accumulated effort over a period of time, the zoo has now well-established administrative structure and management that caters to the needs of zoo animals and visitors expectations.

The well-designed layout plan with broad theme on the basis of taxonomy depicting the existing enclosures, visitor facilities, administrative buildings, hospital and other infrastructure facilities are enclosed as **annexure 12**. The visitor's route of 1.25 km length is fairly streamlined with opportunity to see all displayed animals. At present there are 15 enclosures and all are occupied.

a) ANIMAL SECTION

There are two posts of Range Forest Officers sanctioned to look after Safari and Zoo areas separately. Range Forest Officers are assisted by section in-charges.

For better management, Zoo is divided into 4 sections, viz., – A, B, C and D. Two of these sections are headed by section in-charge of the rank Deputy Range Forest Officer. The section-in-charge is assisted by animal supervisors and animal keepers. The details of sections are as follows.

Section A: This section comprises Tiger, Lion and Herbivore Safari's.

Section B: This section comprises of zoo area with the enclosures of the following animals Leopard, Sloth bear, Hyena, Wolf, Jackal, Rhesus Macaque, Bonnet Macaque, Common Langur, Emu, Pheasant, Peafowl, Eclectus Parrot, Rose Ringed Parakeet, Marsh Crocodile, and Turtle.

Section C: This section consists of enclosures of Turtles, Crocodiles and aviary of all birds.

Section D: This section consists of nursery and miscellaneous activities.

Each section in-charge shall regularly monitor the feeding of animals and see that animal enclosures are cleaned regularly.

The animal keepers are entrusted with the task of feeding animals along with the cleaning of animal enclosures. They also observe animal behaviour and report any abnormality or change in the behaviour of animals or in case of any sickness to the Section-in-charge i.e., supervisor. In turn they will report to the Range Forest Officer, who in turn report to the Zoo Veterinarians for needful action. Animal Supervisors marks the attendance of animal keepers in the morning and make regular

visits to animal enclosures and other sections. Section-in-charge submits a report twice a day to the Range Forest Officer and to the Deputy Director regarding births, deaths, feeding, treatment, etc., in the prescribed format. At the closing time, all the animals are taken into their holding rooms and the keys are handed over to the animal supervisor, who in turn keeps the keys in a safe locker and the locker keys then handed over to the Security Supervisor.

Constraints in Animal Section:

1. Lack of adequately trained personnel
2. Some enclosures do not have withdrawal areas and restraining facilities.
3. Lack of uniformity in barricade system.

b) VETERINARY SECTION

Zoo has fully equipped Veterinary Hospital and is headed by a full time Veterinary Officer and is assisted by a Veterinary Assistant and two Attenders.

i) Facilities available at Zoo Hospital

Zoo hospital building has been completed and following facilities are made to meet the requirements of health care management of captive wild animals.

ii) Pharmacy

The required quantity of veterinary medicine, which includes emergency medicines, anti-snake venom, antibiotics, and analgesics, anti-histamines, anti-helminthics, dressing materials, vaccines and nutritional supplements are kept in Zoo Hospital pharmacy on ready to use basis.



iii) Laboratory

The laboratory is having a Trinocular Microscope, semi-automatic Blood Biochemical Analyzer, 5 part auto haematology analyser (blood counter), Refrigerator, Centrifuge Recently Urine Analyzer and Auto Haematology Analyzer (blood cell counter) for quick analysis of biological samples.



iv) Equipment's with Zoo Veterinary Hospital



Inhalant Anaesthesia Machine



LED OT light



Dental scaler, Multi Para unit, Thermocautery unit



Orthopaedic Set

BP doppler, Dental scaler, Dental polisher



Suction Pump



Ophthalmoscope



Laser Therapy Unit



Autoclave

v) Sterilization and compounding room

Sterilization is an important part of treatment being provided to the captive wild animals. All surgical equipment and tranquilizing equipment accessories are sterilized before using in hot water sterilization bath and autoclave. The medicines are compounded, measured and weighed in this room before issuing to the sick animals.

vi) Tranquilizing equipment

Chemical restraining is an important procedure for providing treatment, vaccination, shifting and crating of wild animals kept under captivity. The Zoo Hospital is well equipped with tranquilizing equipment and drugs. The Zoo Hospital has got the following tranquilizing equipment.

1. Single barrel Dan inject gun MOD:
2. Double barrel Dan-inject pneumatic gun model No.3680 MODJM and accessories
3. Dan inject blow pipe size: 130cm Model no.
4. Dan inject blow pipe size: 150cm Model no.

vii) Radiology (X-Ray) Facility

Mobile X-ray unit for its radiology section is being procured. The radiography is used to assist in diagnosis of fractures, dislocations, infighting trauma, choke, intestinal obstruction, dental problems etc.

viii) Operation Theatre

The operation theatre is well equipped and attached to the Zoo Hospital to serve and to attend surgical operation on captive wild animals like Primates, wild felines, canines, lesser carnivores and small Herbivore animals (Deer) and other small Carnivores. The following equipment are available in the operation theatre; foldable operation table, orthopaedic set, thermo cautery unit, dental scaler, dental polisher, laser therapy unit, inhalant anaesthesia machine, LED OT light, scrub suit, suction pump, multi para unit, ophthalmoscope, BP Doppler, autoclave and endotracheal tubes.



ix) Inpatient Treatment wards

The Zoo Veterinary Hospital has inpatient ward facility to house the animals which need very close and continuous care of Veterinarian. There are 4 rooms' and 2 kraals for this purpose. It also has species specific restraining cages.

x) Infant care unit

There is a dedicated unit to look after the young ones of wild animals. Orphaned animals are hand reared with special feeding formula by trained attenders. The hospital is equipped with puppy incubator for intensive care of orphan animals.

xi) Artificial Egg Incubation and brooding room

Most of the eggs are artificially incubated for better hatchability and survival ability. The hospital is equipped with artificial egg incubator and brooding room.

xii) Library and Documentation centre

All the information related to health care management of Mammals, Birds and Reptiles are recorded in the CZA format manually viz., Animal Stock Register, Animal History Sheet, Daily Report Register, Diet Sheet, Treatment Register, Post mortem Register and Post mortem Report. Animal record keeping system software will be used for maintaining animal history records and will be uploaded to ISIS website in future.

xiii) Post-mortem examination room

The Post Mortem room is constructed, and it is situated 750 meters away from the hospital and inpatient rooms. It is equipped with examination platform, good lighting, overhead tank and proper ventilation.

xiv) Surveillance Unit

Day and night vision cameras with recording and display unit is used for undisturbed round the clock monitoring of animal behaviour during parturition and neonatal care of animals in dark/ den room. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park hospital has CCTV with two cameras fixed at inpatient ward to observe the behaviour of animals. Rescue centre and some holding houses of big cats have CCTV units with two cameras each. Totally there are 8 CCTV units in the zoo.

xv) Zoo Hospital Activities

1. Routine observation for health, hygiene and breeding management.
2. Prophylactic measures to control viral and bacterial and parasitic diseases among zoo animals.
3. Periodic supplementation of mineral mixture, essential amino acids and vitamins to promote good health and to reduce stress on the animals.
4. Treatment of sick and injured wild animals in captive situation.
5. Chemical restraining of wild animals for treatment, crating and shifting purposes.
6. Hand rearing of rescued wild animals, rejected young ones and young ones separated to avoid cannibalistic behaviour of their mother.

7. Population control of prolific breeders like Blackbucks, spotted deer, Sambar deer and Nilgai will be taken up by adopting control measures.
8. Census of all the mammals, birds and reptiles to prepare inventory report for submission to Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, which is duly completed by 31st of March every year.
9. The Zoo Veterinarians actively involved in the Zoo Education program meant for youths, students and trainees, Internship programs for final year B.V.Sc., students of different colleges of KAPSU University
10. All the data documentation of zoo hospital is made as per the guidelines of Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi and maintained for reference.
11. Animal Record Keeping System will be done manually.

Constraints in Veterinary Section

- i. There is need of dedicated quarantine facility
- ii. There is scope for CC camera surveillance of all animal enclosures
- iii. Incineration facility is yet to be established.

c) STORES AND FEED SUPPLY SECTION

This is the important section as far as animal diet is concerned. Storing of quality feed material, preparation and supply of food to all animals requires lot of logistics. The clean and safe diet goes a long way in maintaining the health and upkeep of animals.

There is reasonably well equipped Store Section. This Section is under the overall charge of the Range Forest Officer and is assisted by a Senior Assistant. There are 2 dedicated employees for the Store Section.

It has dedicated building for receipt, storage and distribution of feed materials. It has 2 rooms for storage of grains and other feed concentrates, one room each for the preparation of feed for carnivores and herbivores and one room for store office where store records are maintained.

It has weighing bridge, small weighing scale, Gas Stove, Storage Bins, Deep freezer, crates etc., for the effective management of store materials.

For the ease of management, feeding and miscellaneous articles are divided into six units viz.,

Unit I	- Beef
Unit II	- Fish, etc
Unit III	- Chicken
Unit IV	- Reed Grass, Green Grass and others
Unit V	- Food Grains
Unit VI	- Miscellaneous items like Phenyl, Dettol, ropes, brooms, etc

At present all the food items for animals are annually procured through e-tendering process. Indents are placed on monthly basis. Materials supplied to the Zoo premises are checked for both quality and quantity. Unit I to IV materials are supplied on daily basis and that of unit V and VI on monthly basis.

The feed is prepared as per the species specific diet chart and sent to the animal houses by feed transport vehicle. Animal house specific feed storage crates (storage bins) are used while distributing the feed materials.

Feeding

- ✓ For herbivores, split feed method is adopted. Fodder is given in at least 4-5 splits from morning to evening. Feed concentrates are given once in the morning.
- ✓ The bears housed in the zoo are being fed twice a day with mixed fruits, milk, bread, egg, honey and ragi porridge.
- ✓ All the carnivores housed in safari are brought under the afternoon feed schedule.
- ✓ The beef, mutton, chicken and fish supplied by afternoon and the same is cleaned and chopped into eatable sizes in the meat chopping house located in the premises of the rescue centre. The chopped meat is weighed and packed into container for the onward distribution to the respective animal houses. The meat supplied by the tender contractor is received at the meat chopping house weighed and certified by the doctor as to confirm whether it is fit for consumption.
- ✓ Only certified meat by the zoo veterinarian is allowed for feeding. The chopped packed meat is once again weighed at the animal house to ascertain the quality and quantity and further checked by the officers on supervision before feeding.

Constraints of Stores and Feed Supply Section

- i. As of now, diesel vehicle is being used for supply of animal's feed. In coming years battery operated/electrical vehicles could be made use of.

d) SANITATION SECTION

Excellent sanitization is the basic requirement of any good zoo. Proper design of animal houses and visitor utilities, drainage network, supply of adequate water and availability of proper cleaning materials and tools plays important role in ensuring proper sanitation in zoo premises. This involves everyone in zoo including zoo visitors.

All animal houses are designed and built to facilitate proper sanitisation. Every animal house has adequate water, cleaning materials and tools. Animal keepers are responsible for hygiene of animal houses. Leftover feed materials are safely disposed off and animal dung is converted into compost. As of now, tractors are engaged for transportation of leftover feed materials and animal dung to disposal site. All the liquid waste is safely drained off and led into soaking pits away from the animal houses..

Housekeeping staff ensures the cleanliness of the visitors facilities like visitors paths, resting places and lavatories. To create awareness about waste disposal and also to encourage zoo visitors to assist in maintaining cleanliness of zoo premises, signage boards and dust bins are placed at regular intervals. Potable water and lavatory services are available at free of cost to all the visitors, this in turn reduces entry of plastic water bottles and other waste in zoo premises. Plastic use is banned inside zoo premises.

There are medicated foot mats at the entrance of zoo, Veterinary Hospital and every animal house at zoo, safari and rescue and rehabilitation centre.

Bio-medical waste is being disposed-off by availing authorised professionals.

Constraints in Sanitation Section

- i. Pressure guns are needed to be acquired
- ii. Underground Drainage networks need to be laid
- iii. Sewage Treatment Plant needs to be installed.

e) MAINTENANCE SECTION (ENGINEERING SECTION)

This section involves participation of everyone in zoo. It involves, maintenance of animal houses, gardens, visitor facilities, office utilities etc. All civil and electrical works are looked after by Engineering Section and other works by Range Forest Officer. Veterinary tools and equipment's maintenance are looked after by the Veterinary Officer. Every work is done under the administration of Executive Director.

Constraints in Maintenance Section

- i. There is no regular engineer, works being managed through an engineering assistant hired through annual contract.
- ii. Many of the works are not included in the SR of either PWD or Forest Department.

f) DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE AND LIQUID WASTE - SEWERAGE WATER SUPPLY SECTION

The solid waste generated in the zoo is segregated at source itself and is being handled scientifically. The non-biodegradable wastes such as plastics, glass and metals are collected at the entrance itself and transported outside the zoo for proper recycling or suitable disposal as required. Bio-degradable waste (leftover feed material, animal dung and litter from gardens) is taken to the dumping yard for composting. This also helps in controlling the rodent problem in the zoo premises. It is planned to have a bio-methane gas project to convert the animal waste into methane gas and to convert slurry into Vermi-compost in future with the collaboration of suitable agencies.

The leftover meat along with the plant-based fodder is collected by the contractor himself on the very next day as per the tender agreement condition

Liquid waste from animal house is safely drained to dedicated soaking pits. There is proposal to have underground drainage system and sewage treatment plant in coming years.

Constraints in Solid waste and liquid waste disposal

- i. Pressure guns are needs to be acquired
- ii. Underground Drainage networks needs to be laid
- iii. Sewage Treatment Plant needs to be installed.

g) SECURITY SECTION

This section is supervised by the Range Forest Officer. People are checked at the entrance itself by security guards. No private vehicles are allowed beyond parking area or into the zoo premises. Inside zoo premises, animal keepers and in safari area, safari gate keepers play the role of Security Guards as well. During night time, 4 Security Guards are engaged to Guard the zoo property.

There is locker room for visitors to keep their belongings. In future there is a proposal to engage retired army personnel/security agency for improved security. There is also proposal to install CC Camera Surveillance along with walkie-talkie in all sections of zoo for improved monitoring and communication.

Constraints of Security Section

- i. There is need to install Door Frame Metal Detector and also Hand Held Metal Detector for screening visitors and staff.
- ii. There is need to install CC Cameras Surveillance for zoo visitor management.
- iii. There is need to procure Wireless communication system (Walkie-talkie) for improved communication.

h) WATER SUPPLY SECTION

Uninterrupted quality water supply is very essential component of zoo management. This task is managed by Engineering Section. At present there are 5 bore wells in the premises and roughly about 2.4 lakhs litres of water is being drawn from these bore wells every day. Since there are lakes and streams in and around the zoo, the ground water recharging is good and partially takes care of the water demand of animal enclosures and visitors. In addition to this, the Government of Karnataka and TB Board has allowed to lift 2.5 cusecs of water from power canal which is about 2.8 kms away from the Zoo. The civil works of lying of pipeline has already been completed and water lifting has started. With this work, water requirement of zoo is secured.

All animals houses, Veterinary Hospital, Visitor Amenities and Gardens have adequate water supply throughout the year. In order to meet the exigencies, there are 7 underground storage tanks with 1,15,000 liters capacity.

There are tractor mounted water tanks also to ensure water supply to animal houses, visitor facilities during exigencies.

Constraints in Water Supply Section

1. There is need to have overhead tank to ensure proper storage and supply even during exigencies.

i) VISITOR AMENITIES

All the activities of zoos mainly revolve around visitors. Ensuring visitor safety, comforts during their stay at zoo and creating awareness through entertainment are very important. The following are some of the visitor amenities which are already in place. Efforts are being made to enrich them further.

- i. **Toilets:** There are separate toilets for men and women and also for children. As of now there are two toilet complexes, one at vehicle parking area and another in zoo area. These toilet facilities are toll free and maintained in good hygienic condition.
- ii. **Children's Park:** At the entrance a children's park is created to engage and entertain children. It has facilities like lawns, benches, swings, sea saw, spring horses, soccer riders and climber etc.
- iii. **Shelters:** Adequate numbers of shelters are provided at strategic locations for the benefit of zoo visitors convenience during summer and rainy days. As of now, there are two pergolas in parking area, one in zoo area, two waiting shed near Ganapati temple and zoo entrance.
- iv. **Potable Water:** R.O plant with chilled water is provided inside parking area and zoo area.
- v. Wheel Chairs are provided and kept at the Ticket Counters, to help specially abled and those with difficulty in walking.
- vi. Umbrellas will be procured soon at the Ticket Counters against nominal rental charges.
- vii. Parking Stand for parking of vehicles against payment of prescribed fee.
- viii. First Aid facility available at the office and Zoo Hospital as well as, in safari and main zoo enclosures.
- ix. Zoo Souvenir Shop is planned to be set up for selling gift items like 'T' Shirts, Posters, Caps, Stickers, etc.
- x. Brochure containing information about the Zoo are kept at the Ticket counter and office.
- xi. Canteen and Kiosks for refreshment will be provided in entrance plaza which is under construction.
- xii. Official Guide and Library facility will be provided on request in future.
- xiii. Route Map exhibited near Entrance Gate.
- xiv. Eco friendly battery operated vehicles are being purchased and will be made available to the visitors by paying separate fee at the ticket counter.
- xv. Cloak Room will be made available in the Entrance plaza (which is under construction) for keeping luggage against payment of prescribed fee.



Visitor Resting Places



Potable Water Units



Resting Benches

Wheel Chair



Toilets



Safari Vehicles

Constraints in Visitor Amenities

As the number of visitors are still minimal, ferrying visitors from the main gate to zoo is comfortably being managed through zoo run buses. In coming days, the number of visitors is likely to increase and this may warrant allowing people to walk about 500m to reach the zoo area along with increasing number of buses for visitor's movement.

i) GARDEN SECTION

At present the Garden Section is under the direct control of Range Forest Officer who is assisted by Garden Supervisors. The total strength of employees in garden section is 3 contract employees. The Garden area within the zoo is about 10 acres with large lawns with many varieties of flowerbeds. Different varieties of flower beds and lawns are maintained with sprinkler irrigation system and with the help of

lawnmower. For raising the flowering plants and seedlings for planting a nursery of about 2.5 acre area is set up inside the zoo. The seedlings are raised in poly bags. There is also a store room inside the nursery for storing the garden equipment's such as Sprayers, sickles, secateurs, blades, etc. The flower seeds are collected every year during the month of November – December, and are raised during April – May, June and after rising in the nursery; they are transplanted in the flower beds during June-July, so that the flowering coincides with the Dipavali and Dasara festivals. In 2020-21 a massive tree planting has been initiated with importance to native tree species. In the nursery seedlings of *Pongamia pinnata*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Ficus infectiora*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Ficus recemosa*, *Eugenia jambolana*, *Pithecellobium dulce* etc., are grown and used for planting in and around the zoo area.

Constraints in Garden Section

The vegetation at present is dominated by few species and need to diversify the species keeping in mind the native species. At the park and entrance plaza, flowering plants are to be planted to enhance aesthetic value. It is also planned to grow grass and other crop inside the nursery area to cater the need of the herbivores. This also helps to reduce the feeding expenses. Need to have a separate post of horticulture assistant and a vehicle for garden section.

k) MAINTENANCE OF LAKES

There are three lakes inside the zoo premises, which are built long ago as a part of rain harvesting system. The total area of these lakes is 32,000 sq meters. It is planned to de-silt the lakes and develop them into avian habitat by planting suitable tree and shrub species.

l) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park or Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park has following vehicles:

1	Mahindra Scorpio	For the official use of Executive Director
2	Mahindra Bolero	For the use of visitor in the safari
3	Mahindra Camper	Transportation of materials etc.
4	SML bus (30 Seater)	For visitors to visit safari and zoo area
5	Swaraj Mazda (20 Seater)	For visitors to visit safari and zoo area
6	Swaraj Mazda (20 Seater)	For visitors to visit safari and zoo area.

7	SML minibus (13 Seater)	For visitors to visit safari and zoo area.
8	Tractor	For transportation of seedlings, food, animals and materials
9	Bikes	Hero Passion Pro 1 number

Presently all the vehicles are in good working condition and shall be replaced as and when required. Two battery operated vehicles are being purchased, for visitors who are unable to walk in the zoo area.

m) ANIMAL COLLECTION PLAN (EXISTING)

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park has the following animals which were shifted from Bellary Mini Zoo as per the direction of the CZA - Blackbucks, Spotted Deer, Hyenas (4), Leopards (8), Sloth bears (2), Emu (2), Peafowl's (10), Pheasants (4), Rose Ringed Parakeets (8), Love Birds (2) Crocodiles (5), Star tortoise (6), Eclectus Parrots (2), Rhesus Macaque (1), Indian Rock Python (1), Budgerigar (6) etc., were shifted from Mini Zoo and Children park of Bellary in the first phase. Later animals such as, Tiger, Wolf, Jackals, Rhesus Macaques, Emu, Hanuman Langur, Nilgai, Sambar and Deers etc., were acquired from other zoos. The following is the existing stock of the zoo.

Existing Species

SI No.	Particulars	Exotic Species	Endangered Species as per CZA guidelines (Schedule 1&2 of WPA,1972)	Other Indigenous Species	Captive Hybrids	Total
1	Mammals	-	11	11	-	
2	Birds	06	01	01	-	
3	Reptiles	01	01	01	-	
Total		07	13	13	-	

Species wise details

SI No	Animal name	Scientific name	Male	Female	Sex unknown	Total No.
I BIRDS						
1	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavocristatus</i>	4	8	-	12
2	Peach faced love Birds	<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	1	-	-	1
3	Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectusroratus</i>	1	1	-	2
4	Rose ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittaculakrameri</i>	1	-	6	7
5	Silver pheasant	<i>Lophuranythemera</i>	1	-	-	1
6	Emu	<i>Dromaiusnovaehollandiae</i>	2	1	-	3
7	Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	-	-	24	24
8	Black swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	1	1	-	2
Total Birds			11	11	30	52

SI No.	Name of the animal	Scientific name	Male	Female	Sex unknown	Total No.
II. MAMMALS in Safari						
1	Royal Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	1	3	-	4
2	Royal Bengal Tiger(W)	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	1	-	-	1
3	Indian Lion	<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	2	2	-	4
4	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	33	52	-	85
5	Black Buck	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	15	45	-	60
6	Indian Nilgai	<i>Boselaphus</i>	4	8	-	12
7	Sambar Deer	<i>tragocamelusRusa unicolor</i>	2	2	-	4
Total animals in Safari			58	112	-	170

III. MAMMALS in Zoo						
7	Rhesus macaque	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	3	2	-	5
8	Hanuman Langur	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>	3	1	-	4
9	Bonnet macaque	<i>Macaca radiata</i>	3	5	-	8
10	Indian Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	5	4	6	15
11	Indian Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus pallipes</i>	4	2	-	6
12	Indian Striped Hyena	<i>Hyena hyena</i>	2	3	-	5
13	Indian Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	2	2	-	4
14	Indian Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	4	3	-	7
Total Mammal in Zoo			26	22	6	54

Sl. No.	Animal name	Scientific name	Male	Female	Sex Unknown	Total No.
IV. REPTILES						
1	Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	-	-	12	12
2	Red Eared Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	-	-	12	12
2	Indian Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys strijuga</i>	-	-	36	36
3	Marsh Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus Palustris</i>	3	7	-	10
Total Reptiles			3	7	60	70
Total Animals			98	152	96	346

This zoo has lot of potential in creating awareness in northern part of Karnataka apart from huge tourism potential owing to its closeness to World Heritage Site i.e. Hampi. Keeping in view these aspects, the already approved Animal Collection Plan is upgraded as follows.

Collection Plan

Animal Collection Plan						
MAMMALS						
Sl No	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition / Disposal	Remark
1	Royal Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	2-3-0-5	4-6-0-10	2-3-0-5	Acquisition/Breeding
2	Indian Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	1-2-0-3	3-4-0-7	2-2-0-4	From old zoo stock
3	Indian Lion	<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	2-2-0-4	4-6-0-10	2-4-0-6	Acquisition/Breeding
4	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-1-0-2	1-1-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
5	Rusty spotted cat	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-1-0-2	1-1-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
6	Common Langur	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>	3-1-0-4	2-5-0-7	0-0-0-0	From old zoo stock and Breeding
7	Stump tailed macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	0-0-0-0	2-5-0-7	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
8	Four-horned Antelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
9	Sambar Deer	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	2-2-0-4	4-6-0-10	2-4-0-6	Acquisition/Breeding
10	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	33-52-85	4-6-0-10	-75	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
11	Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjac</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding

SI No	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition / Disposal	Remark
12	Mouse deer	<i>Moschiola indica</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-2	2-2-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
13	Hog deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
14	Blackbuck	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	15-45-0-60	4-6-0-10	-50	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
15	Smooth-coated Otter	<i>Lutrogaleperspicillata</i>	0-0-0-0	3-3-0-6	3-3-0-6	Acquisition and Breeding
16	Indian Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus pallipes</i>	4-2-0-6	2-3-0-5	-1	To be spared to other zoos
17	Indian Striped Hyena	<i>Hyena hyena</i>	2-3-0-5	2-3-0-5	0-0-0-0	
18	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	4-5-6-15	2-2-0-4	-11	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
19	Indian fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	0-0-0-0	2-4-0-6	2-4-0-6	Acquisition and Breeding
20	Indian leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	4-3-0-7	3-4-0-7	0-0-0-0	Existing Stock
21	Indian Nilgai	<i>Boselaphus</i>	5-7-0-12	6-14-0-20	1-7-0-8	Acquisition/Breeding
22	Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-1-0-2	1-1-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
23	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
24	Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
25	Grants zebra	<i>Equus quagga boehmi</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-2	2-2-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
26	Hamadryas baboons	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	0-0-0-0	2-5-0-7	2-5-0-7	Acquisition and Breeding
27	Meerkat	<i>Suricata suricata</i>	0-0-0-0-	3-8-0-11	3-8-0-11	Acquisition and Breeding

AVES						
SI No	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition / Disposal	Remark
1	Red Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	0-0-0-0	3-5-0-8	3-5-0-8	Acquisition and Breeding
2	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavocristatus</i>	4-8-0-12	4-6-0-10	-2	To be released to wild
3	Red headed Ibis	<i>Pseudibispapillosa</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
4	Rose Ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittaculakrameri</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
5	Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophuranycthemera</i>	1-0-0-1	2-2-0-4	1-2-0-3	To be acquired
6	Golden Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
7	Ostrich	<i>Strythio camelus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
8	Greater rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
9	Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulates</i>	0-0-24-0	2-3-0-5	-19	To be spared to other zoos
10	Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectusroratus</i>	1-1-0-2	2-2-0-4	1-1-0-2	Acquisition/Breeding
11	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	1-1-0-2	2-2-0-4	1-1-0-2	Acquisition/Breeding
12	Emu	<i>Dromaiusnovaehollandiae</i>	2-1-0-3	1-2-0-3	0-1-0-1	Sparing to other zoo and breeding

REPTILES						
Sl No	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition / Disposal	Remark
1	Fresh Water Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus johnsoni</i>	3-7-0-10	1-2-0-3	-7	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
2	Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
3	Gharial	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
4	King Cobra	<i>Ophiophagus Hannah</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
5	Common Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
6	Common Krait	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
7	Russell's Viper	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
8	Saw-scaled Viper	<i>Echiscarinatus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
9	Indian Rock Python	<i>Python sebae</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
10	Red Sand Boa	<i>Eryx johnii</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
11	Banded Krait	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding

SI No	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition / Disposal	Remark
12	Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	0-0-12-12	4-6-0-10	-2	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
13	Indian Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys strijuga</i>	0-0-36-36	4-6-0-10	-26	To be disposed off
14	Red Eared Slider Turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	0-0-12-12	4-6-0-10	2	To be disposed off

Constraints in Animal Collection Plan

- i. As this is the new zoo, majority of the species have to be acquired in addition to those shifted from Bellary zoo which was closed following the CZA directions.
- ii. Animal Keepers need to be trained to take care of new species to be acquired.

n) GENERAL ZOO ADMINISTRATION SECTION

Since its inception in 2011, Control and Administration of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is under Zoo Authority of Karnataka (ZAK). The ZAK is a registered society under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 with registered office at Mysore. The affairs of the society are managed by the “Governing Council”, which consists of a Chairperson and 12 members. Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests is its Member Secretary, who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Governing Council. As per the Articles of the Association of the ZAK, the Government of Karnataka is the final authority to decide on various issues. The Government is empowered to issue directions on the resolutions passed by the Governing Council, or can give *suo moto* directions to the ZAK. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is administered by the Executive Director of the rank of Deputy Conservator of Forests and above, deputed from the Forest Department.

Current Staff position in Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park		
Sl. No.	Designation of Posts	No.
Staff on Deputation		
1.	Executive Director (Deputy Conservator of Forest)	1
2.	Deputy Director / Assistant Conservator of Forest	1
3.	Veterinary Officer	1
4.	Range Forest officer	1
5.	Deputy Range Forest Officer	1
Staff working on contract basis		
6.	Surveyor	1
7.	Assistant Engineer	1
8.	Wildlife Biologist/Education Officer	1
9.	Veterinary Assistant	1
Staff on working through outsource agency		
10.	MRE	01
11.	Workers Engaged on Contract Basis through Contractor by e-procurement.	41
Grand Total		51

All the Deputed Staff, including the Executive Director is governed by KCSRs. (Karnataka Civil Service Rules). The permanent staff that comes under Zoo Authority of Karnataka will be governed by the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of Zoo Authority of Karnataka approved by Govt. of Karnataka. It is to be noted that the staffing pattern is in adherence to the norms prescribe by the CZA and as per the requirement of the field.

Constraints in Organization

Since the inception of zoo there has been no direct recruitment except 5 deputed officers. The service of daily wage employees is being taken up through outsourced agencies as per the administrative directions. Most of the daily wage employees are local youth who do not have basic experience of working with the wildlife. However, these workers are trained properly by the experienced staff and the veterinary officers of other zoos.

o) RESEARCH

As Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is a new zoo that launched only in 2017, the systematic research and documentation is not yet initiated. Informal research such as, the feeding and breeding ecology and general behaviour of the animals are being documented for suitable management aspects as per the CZA guidelines and some of the observations and activities are being published in the form of annual reports. After some years, when the zoo attains maximum number of wild animals, a full time research officer may be appointed to take care of the need based research activities in the zoo. At present trainings for animal keepers and supportive staff is imparted through formal and informal sessions. The Central Zoo Authority is sponsoring keepers training program frequently, to which it is planned to depute the animal keepers to attend short and long term courses. In future it is planned to conduct need based research on various aspects of zoo animals such as feeding ecology, enrichment of food, general and mating behaviour, parental care, compatibility with the group etc.

p) CONSERVATION BREEDING

As of now, there is no dedicated conservation breeding program for any species. However, there is scope for conservation breeding of Otters, Sloth Bear and other local reptiles. This region of Karnataka is very rich in reptiles and in coming days, in collaboration with state Forest Department and other research institute, few species will be identified for taking up of conservation breeding. It would be ideal to take up dedicated breeding programs only when there is financial self-sustenance or there is a sponsorship from some agency.

q) EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

One of the main objectives of the zoos is to impart education and awareness among the general public apart from recreation. Education and awareness activities carried out successfully in Zoos have to be brought to the notice of the public regularly. The concept of educating Zoo visitors is a subject that has not received adequate attention in most of the developing countries and hence the Zoo visit was still considered as an amusement activity. Even the National Zoo Policy insists for developing an education program based on proper evaluation of local needs and promotion of education material, through education officer. Keeping in view of the above objectives and policies, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park supports various educational programs and proposes to take up following activities regularly.

Youth Club

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is planning to initiate Youth Club activities by involving the youths of the towns within the district. The Youth Club has a dual role of not only bringing the students to the Zoo, but also the parents and teachers. About 50 to 60 members in the age group of 14 to 18 years will be enrolled as members and are imparted the knowledge on wildlife and conservation. These members will get enrolled in the Zoo during June and will be with us till the end of December. On every Sunday, we are planning to conduct Youth Club activities. The activities comprise of classroom lectures, field activities, field trips, practical exposure like Animal / Visitor interaction, visitor survey, animal behaviour study, cage cleaning, plastic eradication campaign, library books reference, visit to National Parks, Bird Sanctuaries and Natural History Museum, etc.,

Summer Camp

It is proposed to organize summer camp in collaboration with Youth Club and Zoo volunteers for the high school students every year during the month of April in batches. The aim is to create awareness about wildlife and Zoo among the children in their free time. About 25 students will be enrolled for the 7 days camp. The activities such as lectures, field visits, practical classes, and project works will be taken up soon.

Zoo Outreach: It is planned to have 'Zoo Outreach' program to reach out the people in the remote schools. To achieve this various schools are contacted ahead of the schedule. On specified date and time the Zoo education officer will reach the school and talk about the Zoo through PowerPoint Presentations and posters. There will be interactive sessions on facts and myths about wildlife, all doubts and myths

will be cleared by the education officer. It is planned to reach at least 20-25 schools every year.

Zoo In-reach

Another innovative method is the Zoo in-reach program. Already we have initiated Zoo in-reach program by bringing the students of surrounding schools. However, the government run schools and rural schools are not able to visit the Zoo. Hence, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is planning to bring the students of Government Schools from surrounding area, free of cost to the Zoo. One time one school with 40-50 students will be taken around and explained about the animals, their habitat, diet and interesting facts about the animals. Thus, the deprived children will also be given a chance to experience the zoo. The Education officer, biologist and researchers will brief about the animals and their behaviour. At present the wildlife biologist is also playing the role of education Officer who is working on a contract basis.

Zoo Guide

A guide is one of the important and vital links with the public. A proper and well-educated person (in terms of the Zoo) can help and restructure the image of a Zoo. Even though there are many guides elsewhere (the one who accompany the tourist) none are well versed with our Zoo activities. Hence, it was thought appropriate to have Zoo guides.

World Environment Day

On 5th June every year the Zoo celebrates World Environment Day by contemplating various programs such as Drawing Competition for Specially abled and Special group of children; Tree planting Workshops (on water conservation, environment, wildlife etc.), campaigns like anti-plastic drive.

Wildlife Week

‘Wildlife Week’ is being celebrated at the Zoo from 2nd to 8th October every year. As a part of the celebration, drawing and other competition for students from 6th to 10th standard, photography exhibition and competition are conducted. In the photography competition, many reputed photographers exhibit their best photographs while amateurs compete in the competition. All these 7 days the students between 1st standard and 7th Standard are given free entrance. Many more activities will be initiated in this regard in future.

Competitions

Competitions are always been a part of Zoo education to create awareness on

Wildlife, Environment and the Zoo. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is organizing several competitions throughout the year and attractive prizes and certificates are given to the winners.

1. Drawing competition for Primary to P.U.C. students.
2. Quiz competition for High School students
3. Essay competition for High school and College in English & Kannada
4. Elocution Competition for high school & college in English & Kannada.
5. Photography competition in Zoo and wildlife category.

Teachers Training Program

Zoo is planning to organize two days Teachers Orientation Program, to motivate teachers to impart knowledge on wildlife to the students. They were also given the information on linking school syllabus with the Zoo. This program is planned to be organized every year during January.

Zoo Keepers' Training Program

Zoo will be organizing Zoo Keepers Training program with the assistance of Central Zoo Authority, for better management of Zoos. The topics such as enrichment of enclosures, management of wild animals in captivity, crisis management, interaction with the visitors, enrichment techniques for birds and reptiles etc., will be covered during the training program.

Workshops and Conference

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is extending all the required support for organizing workshops and conferences pertaining to Wildlife Conservation and Zoo Education.

Internship

In-house training is imparted to students of B.V.Sc. from Veterinary Colleges. These students stay with our Zoo vets and study all the relevant Health Care practices being adopted at Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park. They even get hands on experience in the field. These students during their stay at the zoo get exposed to various aspects of zoo management including tranquilization, translocation, captive animal behaviour, enrichment, National Zoo Policy, Nutrition and Diet, etc.

Orientation to Tourist Guides

The tourist guides who bring tourists to zoo were found to have inadequate knowledge about zoo and its animals. In order to orient them and educate them about the zoo, one day training cum workshop is being organized at Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park once in a year.

Publications

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is planning to bring out Quarterly Newsletter and Annual Reports. Apart from this we have brought out Brochures on zoo education programs and animal adoption scheme. For the benefit of visitors a Route Map with general information is provided to the visitors on demand.

Signage

Direction boards for the benefit of visitors, besides warning boards, and animal information boards have been provided. Animal pictorial signage boards have been put up for the benefit of visitors. The signage provides information on animal biology, distribution, food habits and habitat.

Library Facilities

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is planning to open a facility for the general public for referring books in the Library by enrolling themselves as members.

Project Work

The students from various colleges and institutions will be allowed to take up project work on captive management of wild animals and also about other aspects of zoo management.

Auditorium

We are planning to have full-fledged auditorium. The audio visual aid will be available soon for carrying out regular program on Zoo education including facility for, Documentary on wildlife.

Visitors Survey and Interactions

Regular visitors' survey is being taken up to know the problems, needs and suggestions for implementation. Visitor interaction with animal keepers is also being carried out regularly.

These are some of the education programs that are organized at Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park. However, lot more will be done in upcoming days which needs to be institutionalized.

Constraints in Education Programs

Zoo being new, the experience in organizing various education programs and resources needs augmentation. As of now, Biologist is working as Education Officer also. In coming days, it is better to have a dedicated team for Zoo Education Programs.

r) ANY OTHER ACTIVITY OF THE ZOO

1. Animal Adoption

Zoo introduced the Animal Adoption scheme during the year 2019-20. The scheme picked up slowly in the beginning. But in 2020 the number of adoptions and donations are increased significantly. Many corporate houses, philanthropists/ animal lovers and institutions are coming forward to contribute under Animal Adoption Scheme. Animal adoption details for the last two years are as follows.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Animal adopted	No. of Species adopted	No. of Individuals adopted	Amount
1	2019-20	1	1 –Tiger	01	Rs.1,00,000
2	2020-21	8	4 Tigers, 1 Lion 2 Nilgai 1 Blackbuck 1 Jackal 1 Grey Wolf 1 Hyena 1 Emu	12	Rs.5,97,500
Total		9	08	13	Rs.6,97,500

Following is the detail of privileges extended to the animal adopters.

Level-1: Rs.10, 000 – Rs.25, 000

1. One year free complimentary pass for 5 members.
2. Official certificate of adoption.
3. Publication of information about the adoption by them in local press and the zoo magazine / bulletin.
4. Display of their name in front of the adopted animal enclosure

Level-2: Rs. 25,000 and above

1. They will be entitled to receive all the above, plus free T-Shirt & cap of the zoo, plus youth club Membership to one of their child in the age group of 12 to 18 years for one year.
2. Opportunity to participate in the Conference / Workshop organized at Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park.
3. Income Tax exemption: All donations/Adoptions are exempted u/s. 80G of the IT Act, 1961
4. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park does not make any canvas or appeal for animal adoption. However, there is an overwhelming response. The success of the scheme is due to better management of Zoo, with regard to animal health care, cleanliness, visitor's facilities, scientific display of animals, zoo education programs.

The adoption rates of different animals for the year 2019-20		
Group	Amount In Rs.	Species
1	1,000	Peach-faced Love birds, Budgerigar.
2	2,000	Rose-ringed Parakeet, Black Terrapin, Star Tortoise, Red eared Slider, Eclectus Parrot.
3	3,500	Indian Peafowl, Silver Pheasant,
4	5,000	Rhesus macaque
5	7,500	Blackbuck, Spotted Deer, Sambar Deer, Mugger Crocodile, Black Swan
6	10,000	Indian Nilgai, Common Langur, Emu, Bonnet Macaque.
7	20,000	Golden Jackal, Indian Grey Wolf, Striped Hyena,
8	35,000	Indian Leopard, Sloth bear.
9	1,00,000	Indian Lion, Royal Bengal Tiger, White Tiger

Zoo is also getting sponsorship for works and veterinary equipment. The following is the brief detail of work sponsorship received by the zoo.

1. The BKG Mines, Sandur donated Rs.25 Lakhs for construction of Tiger holding house in August 2020.

2. Peoples Participation

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is planning to have various committees, such as Zoo Advisory Committee and Technical Committee, involving public and experts in the field to guide the Zoo Management. Other mode of people's

participation is in the form of Adoption of Animals.

3. Wildlife Laws, Regulations and Policies

The Zoo is strictly following the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, with special emphasis on Chapter IV-A, concerning the Zoos. Any violation of Wildlife Protection Act 1972 is reported to the local forest officer, who will book the case and investigate. The recent amendments of 2003, contemplates giving the powers to the Zoo officers to take cognizance of the violation of Section 38(J) of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

The Management of the Zoo has taken up several steps keeping in mind the National Zoo Policy, 1998 and the Guidelines and Rules issued by the Central Zoo Authority, from time to time. Apart from the above, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is bounded by several other acts like Cr. PC, IPC, The Customs Act 1962, The import – export policy, The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act 1992, The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960, The Arms Act 1959, Guidelines, CITES, etc.

Wild Animals Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre

Many wildlife sanctuaries and conservation reserves are situated around Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park. Daroji Bear Sanctuary is situated just few kilometres away from the zoo. And other protected areas are also situated within 80 kilometres from the zoo. Animals like Sloth bear, Leopards, Hyena, Wolf and Crocodiles etc., are involved in human – animal conflicts and such interactions are quite common in Vijaynagara district. Conflicts between people and animals are one of the main threats to the continued survival of many species in the different corners. Reducing human wildlife conflict is an urgent conservation priority and key to co-existence between humans and animals in this region. Earlier, due to such increased human and animal conflicts, lot of animals were rescued and sent to far away zoos for treatment or to release in rescue centres in case of their inability to live in the wild but now Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park has its own rescue centre. In order to mitigate these problems total of 2.202 Ha of area is exclusively reserved for this construction of Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre. Presently there are three housing facilities to house rescued Leopards, Sloth bears, Lesser Carnivores and also tigers.

Part - II

Chapter -III

Future objective including mission statement/theme

Mission Statement

“Conveying the message for conservation education through demonstrative, replicable and learning experiences without compromising the expected standards of display of wild animals and flora under the existing policies and rules. To connect visitors and animals through exemplary animal welfare and care, best educational and inspirational experiences fostering public appreciation and support for wild animals and conservation”.

Future Objectives

1. Conservation Education.
2. Rescue and Rehabilitation of abandoned / orphaned and deserted/ injured animals in ex-situ and in-situ conservation.
3. Exhibit and display of wild animals in a naturalistic condition.
4. To serve the cause of Wildlife conservation by arousing interest and concern for wildlife by organizing exhibitions and seminars among public.
5. Conservation Research: Study and documentation of the habits and behaviour of animals and birds in their natural surroundings as well as in captivity.
6. To provide technical advice for the preparation of plans and development of zoological park and extending technical inputs for management *in-situ* conservation.
7. Conservation Breeding: To breed and rear the endangered species of the fauna of India and the world with the object of saving them from extinction by restocking other Zoos and eventually to enrich the depleted fauna in wild.

Strategies

7. Fostering sound techniques of animal husbandry that ensure the physical and psychological well-being of the animals in our care through professional animal and veterinary care and a comprehensive animal management plan.

8. Education, through staff involvement and training, conducting in-reach and outreach programs conferences and workshops for volunteers and others, and exhibition of natural animal exhibits, directional, informational and interpretive signage.
9. Animal exhibits, plantings, graphics, and Zoo programs are to be represented in such a manner so as to give the visitor a sense of awareness and concern for wild animals and their habitat.
10. Applying resources to Conservation Breeding programmes that will assist in conservation of Indian Gaur, Nilgiri langur, Wild Dog, which will be acquired in future, from other Zoos.
11. Supporting and participating in scientific research that contributes towards the knowledge, understanding and conservation of endangered animals by utilizing staff, universities and other zoological institutions.
12. Providing satisfying experience, through modern exhibit design, well-run visitor services (i.e., toilet facilities, souvenir shop, resting places, cloak rooms, umbrella, wheel chairs, parking, etc.) and to maximize the natural and park like setting by formal and scientific landscaping.

Part - II

Chapter -IV

Future Action Plan

a) Proposed Animal Collection Plan.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park was established in the year 2017 in order to ensure the compliance to the CZA directions for shifting Bellary Mini Zoo to new and better site. The current site of zoo is 140.917 Ha in extent and having regard to the area available and also to the awareness creation and tourism potential of the region, the collection of species is upgraded in terms of number of species, species from Bellary-Koppal Region, rare and endangered species of our country and also some charismatic exotic species which needs to be conserved through awareness creation apart from promoting scientific temper about species diversity.

The following is the proposed animal collection plan.

Animal Collection Plan						
MAMMALS						
Sl. No.	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition / Disposal	Remark
1	Royal Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	2-3-0-5	4-6-0-10	2-3-0-5	Acquisition/ Breeding
2	Indian Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	1-2-0-3	3-4-0-7	2-2-0-4	From old zoo stock
3	Indian Lion	<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	2-2-0-4	4-6-0-10	2-4-0-6	Acquisition/ Breeding
4	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-1-0-2	1-1-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
5	Rusty spotted cat	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-1-0-2	1-1-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
6	Common Langur	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>	3-1-0-4	2-5-0-4	0-0-0-0	From old zoo stock and Breeding
Sl. No.	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition / Disposal	Remark

7	Stump tailed macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	0-0-0-0	2-5-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
8	Four-horned Antelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
9	Sambar Deer	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	2-2-0-4	4-6-0-10	2-4-0-6	Acquisition/ Breeding
10	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	33-52-85	4-6-0-10	-75	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
11	Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjac</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
12	Mouse deer	<i>Moschiola indica</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-2	2-2-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
13	Hog deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
14	Blackbuck	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	15-45-0-60	4-6-0-10	-50	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
15	Smooth-coated Otter	<i>Lutrogaleperspicillata</i>	0-0-0-0	3-3-0-6	3-3-0-6	Acquisition and Breeding
16	Indian Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus pallipes</i>	4-2-0-6	2-3-0-5	-1	To be spared to other zoos
17	Indian Striped Hyena	<i>Hyena hyena</i>	2-3-0-5	2-3-0-5	0-0-0-0	

Sl. No.	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition / Disposal	Remark
18	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	4-5-6-15	2-2-0-4	-11	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
19	Indian fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	0-0-0-0	2-4-0-6	2-4-0-6	Acquisition and Breeding
20	Indian leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	4-3-0-7	3-4-0-7	0-0-0-0	Existing Stock
21	Indian Nilgai	<i>Boselaphus</i>	5-7-0-12	6-14-0 -20	1-7-0-8	Acquisition/ Breeding
22	Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-1-0-2	1-1-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
23	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
24	Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
25	Grants zebra	<i>Equus quagga boehmi</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-2	2-2-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
26	Hamadryas baboons	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	0-0-0-0	2-5-0-7	2-5-0-7	Acquisition and Breeding
27	Meerkat	<i>Suricata suricata</i>	0-0-0-0-	3-8-0-11	3-8-0-11	Acquisition and Breeding
AVES						
1	Red Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	0-0-0-0	3-5-0-8	3-5-0-8	Acquisition and Breeding
2	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavocristatus</i>	4-8-0-12	4-6-0-10	-2	To be released to wild

Sl. No.	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition / Disposal	Remark
3	Red headed Ibis	<i>Pseudibispapillosa</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
4	Rose Ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittaculakrameri</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
5	Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophuranythemera</i>	1-0-0-1	2-2-0-4	1-2-0-3	To be acquired
6	Golden Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
7	Ostrich	<i>Strythio camelus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
8	Greater rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
9	Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	0-0-24-0	2-3-0-5	-19	To be spared to other zoos
10	Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectusroratus</i>	1-1-0-2	2-2-0-4	1-1-0-2	Acquisition/ Breeding
11	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	1-1-0-2	2-2-0-4	1-1-0-2	Acquisition/ Breeding
12	Emu	<i>Dromaiusnovaehollandi ae</i>	2-1-0-3	1-2-0-3	0-1-0-1	Sparing to other zoo and breeding
REPTILES						
1	Fresh Water Crocodile	<i>Crocodylusjohnsoni</i>	3-7-0-10	1-2-0-3	-7	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild

2	Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
Sl. No.	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition / Disposal	Remark
3	Gharial	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
4	King cobra	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
5	Common Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
6	Common Krait	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
7	Russell's Viper	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
8	Saw-scaled Viper	<i>Echiscarinatus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
9	Indian Rock Python	<i>Python sebae</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
10	Red Sand Boa	<i>Eryx johnii</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
11	Banded Krait	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
12	Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	0-0-12-12	4-6-0-10	-2	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
13	Indian Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelys trijuga</i>	0-0-36-36	4-6-0-10	-26	To be disposed off
14	Red Eared Slider Turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	0-0-12-12	4-6-0-10	2	To be disposed off

The total number of species proposed is 53 and of which 12 are exotics. This proportion of exotics amounts to 25% of total collection and this is in conformity with the guidelines prescribed by the CZA. The abstract of number of species of

mammals, birds and reptiles is given in the following table.

Category	Native Species	Exotic Species	Total Species
Mammals	22	5	27
Birds	6	6	12
Reptiles	13	1	14
	41	12	53

The total number of individuals proposed in each species is based on the area and other resources available for scientific housing.

Out of 41 native species included in collection plan, 28 species are listed in Schedule I and II of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and out of 12 exotic species, 16 are listed in Appendix I and II of CITES and listed as Endangered. The collection of these endangered species is proposed in view of the following points.

- i. This region is comparatively less developed and this zoo is going to be first and easily affordable exposure to wildlife in general and wild animals in particular for common man and students from rural areas.
- ii. Awareness creation through exhibition and interaction with endangered animals creates curiosity in visitors to know more about these animals and ways and means of their consecration and there by motivates them to contribute for their conservation.
- iii. Most of the endangered species included in the collection plan are unique and charismatic species which attracts visitors and thereby helps zoo in attaining self-sustenance.
- iv. Many of the endangered species included are from part of Karnataka and knowledge gained through housing these species in zoo helps in better management of rescued individuals in rescue centre. This knowledge could also be transferred to field officials for upgrading their field works and operations.

Wild Animals Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre

In order to cater to the requirement of wildlife areas of this part of Karnataka and also the resources and technical know-how available with zoo, it was proposed to develop Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre. Total of 2.202 Ha of area is reserved for this purpose exclusively. As on today, there are housing facilities to house rescued Leopards, Sloth bears, Lesser Carnivores and also tigers. The following is the

housing capacity available for each of these species and the actual number of rescued animals housed in the centre. Sufficient area has been provisioned to accommodate future expansion of centre depending upon the requirements of *in-situ* conservation conditions.

Species	Capacity of Existing Housing facility (Number)	Actually housed individuals (Number)	Remarks
Leopard	5	2-2-04	Constructed in 2021-22
Sloth bear	5	2-0-0-2	Constructed in 2021-22
Lesser Carnivorous	5	0	Constructed in 2021-22
Tiger	5	1	Yet to be constructed. Presently housed in lesser carnivorous encl. The area and standard is on par with the CZA specifications.
Birds	5 (500.00 Sqm)	0	Yet to be constructed
Reptiles	10 (500.00 Sqm)	0	Yet to be constructed
Herbivores	1 (2000.00Sqm)	0	Yet to be constructed

b) Description of Layout Plan of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park

The area for zoo has been carved out of Bilikal West Reserve Forest and existing natural features and vegetation has been retained to the greater extent possible and this adds to the need of nature immersion to a greater extent. The contiguous reserve forest patch surrounding the zoo is composed of scrub forest and rocky mountain sand is a treat to eyes and soul observer. Two natural streams and three improved water ponds not only harvest rain water but also act as habitat of wetland birds during rainy season.

Zoo is located on Papinayakanahalli and Kamalapur road and is roughly rectangular in shape. The Master Layout Plan is attached as annexure 12. The 140.971 ha of area of zoo could be broadly identified as the following zones,

- i. Zoo Vehicle Parking Zone
- ii. Entrance Plaza
- iii. Administrative Block
- iv. Zoo
- v. Lion Safari
- vi. Tiger Safari
- vii. Herbivore Safari
- viii. Wild Animals Rescue And Rehabilitation Centre
- ix. Area Reserved for future Expansion
- x. Veterinary Hospital Section

The topography of the land earmarked for the zoo is undulating with gentle slopes with rocky scrub jungle. Hence tall fence with chain link mesh as a barrier is made. The entrance plaza of zoo is located 600 m away from the public road. This stretch is being developed for systematic parking of different kinds of vehicles. Entrance Plaza is being developed suiting to the heritage values of

Hampi. At entrance plaza itself there will be facilities of ticket counter, locker rooms, rest rooms, restaurant, souvenir shop, first aid and public relation office.

The administrative buildings are located towards Southern side of the approach road close to the entrance gate. There is a proposal to develop modern administrative block in coming years on the right side of the entrance gate. For this purpose about 10 Ha of land is provisioned.

Zoo is about 500 m from the entrance plaza. As of now, there is provision of transport buses (provided free of cost) up to zoo and from zoo to exit gate at entrance plaza.

The entire zoological park is broadly divided into two types of animal display such as Safari Park area and Zoo area. Both were bifurcated in such a way that visitors can have option to visit either one or both of these two places.

Zoo:

Total area reserved for the zoo purpose is 12 Ha and in addition to this, there is provision of another 13.23 Ha for future expansion. Arrangement of enclosures in zoo exhibit area is as per the broad taxonomic classes. This method is convenient for management of visitors, research and for education purposes. The enclosures in the zoo area are developed based on CZA guidelines and the following local conditions.

There is one loop of visitor path and animal enclosures are arranged on one side of the visitor path in such a way that no animal house is missed out. There is adequate barricade of natural vegetation between two adjacent enclosures.

At the entrance, there is a provision for primates' viz., Common Langur, Stump Tailed Macaque and Hamadryas Baboon. Next to this, there is provision for hosing of lesser carnivores viz., Indian Fox, Jackal, Indian Grey Wolf and Striped Hyena. Next to this, there is provision for omnivore Sloth Bear. Larger Carnivore section involving Indian Leopard, Asiatic Lion and Royal Bengal Tiger. From tiger enclosure, there is U turn, visitor head towards exit gate. On the right side of this path, there is a flightless birds zone. This zone includes, Greater Rhea, Ostrich and Emu. Next to this zone there is a facility of Meerkat. In next stretch, provision for housing other birds is made.

Remaining area has provision for housing Snakes, Smooth Coated Otter, Turtle and Tortoises, Marsh Crocodile and the Gharial. At the end, there is provision for charismatic African herbivores viz., Giraffe, Hippopotamus and Zebra.

Separate loop adjacent to above explained road is made to house Four Horned Antelope, Sambar Deer, Barking Deer, Hog Deer, Mouse Deer, Gaur, Jungle Cat and Rusty Spotted Cat. This section is usually visited by visitors while

returning from Safari, but it can be easily visited by those visitors who opt for zoo alone as it is adjacent to primate section.

Facilities for primates, lesser carnivores, Sloth bear, Larger Carnivores and some of the bird species, Turtle and Tortoises, Marsh Crocodile and public utilities (Toilets, Drinking Water Units, and Resting Shelters) have already been built and are functional. Remaining facilities will be taken up in the coming years.

Features of Zoo

- A small visitor resting shelter and toilet for men and women is provided near leopard enclosure.
- Suitable environment is created for the animals so as to make the animal feel comfortable as if they were in their own natural environment.
- The enclosure area is planted with trees suitable to microclimate and to provide shade during hot summer.
- Good visibility of the exhibited animals to the visitors was ensured.
- The fencing of enclosures is done by the construction of moats, chain link fencing, toughened glass and other methods as per requirements by the type of the animals which are housed in the enclosure.
- The holding area for each animal is built as per the prescribed minimum area by the CZA.
- The floor of the holding area has a slope of 1:30 to enable proper cleaning using pressure water through pipes.
- Proper drainage systems are installed for easy flow of liquid waste and washed water.
- Service road is provided to all the enclosures.
- Suitable signages / boards are displayed at important locations so as to provide information about the animals and enclosures.
- Appropriately designed feeding cells for each individual animal of every species is provided along with adequate ventilation and natural lighting.
- Appropriate fittings/structures for enrichment of the environment are provided in each enclosure to meet the behavioural requirement of

the species housed/displayed.

- Round the clock potable water supply is available at each enclosure.
- Appropriate arrangement for power supply at every feeding cell/night shelter unit is provided.
- A highest standard of sanitation and hygiene is maintained at each enclosure in general and the feeding kraals and feeding cells.
- Planting of appropriate tree species in requisite number is being done to protect the animals from hot sun by providing adequate shade. Ground flora and shrubs are nurtured in each enclosure in such a manner that the animals are not unduly exposed to visitors, but the visitors must get adequate opportunity to get the unrestricted view of the animals.
- Each feeding cell/ night shelter is provided with an inbuilt squeeze in cage.
- The enclosure barriers, and all the fitting in the paddocks and feeding is made of such design and material that no animal can damage/ tear off / break down the fittings.
- Feeding cells/night shelters are also properly fenced / screened and are beyond the reach of visitors. The holding area is hidden behind natural rocks, bushes and trees camouflage so that visitors will see only rocky and tree features and not the holding area.

Safari

Totally 70 Ha of area is earmarked for Safari park.

The following safaris are proposed in the area dedicated for safari park.

1. Lion Safari
2. Tiger Safari
3. Herbivores Safari

The arrangement of safaris is along the main visitors' road and safari roads are branching out with access control entry and exit points for each safari. The safari roads will be interconnected through couple of loop path to facilitate quick exit during emergencies.

Features of Safari Park

- There is safari for Herbivores, Tigers and Lions.

- In Tiger and Lion holding room, provision for sliding gates with chain pulley system is provided to enable the required movement of the animal.
- Service road is provided to all safari holding rooms.
- Two Food points and water points have been made within the herbivores safari at different points.
- Buses and Jeeps were made available for visitors to see the safari.
- Individual GLSR* tanks were constructed for each safari i.e. Lion, tiger & Herbivore to procure the potable requirement for the animals.
- Individual entrance and exit gates were made for each safari; also a shelter facility has been provided for each gate, outside the safari premises for the gate keepers.
- Medical tool kits (First aid box) were provided to each safari holding room to assess the emergency.

*GLSR – GROUND LEVEL STORAGE RESERVOIR

Lion Safari

Safari Zone begins with Lion Safari. It is 19.52 ha in area and provisioned for housing 5 lions. There is 1.63 km of Safari Road in this area. All natural vegetation and water source are retained to provide naturalistic habitat to Lions.

Tiger Safari

Next to Lion Safari is Tiger Safari. It is 20.49 ha in area and has facility to house 5 tigers. It has 1.500 km of Safari Road and natural water body.

Herbivore Safari

It is at South West corner of Zoo and is 30 Ha in extent. It will be mixed species Safari. It has 1.58 km of safari road and also has natural water body.

Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre

To cater to the requirements of in-situ conservation, 2.202 Ha of area is reserved for housing of rescued wild animals. It is located at North West corner of the zoo area. As of now there is a facility to house Leopards, Sloth Bears and Lesser Carnivores. It is proposed to include rescue facility for Tigers and other species also in coming years. There is dedicated housing facility for each of the species.

Veterinary Hospital Section

A full-fledged Veterinary Hospital with inpatient wards is located at North West side of the Zoo area. It's located adjacent to zoo so as to facilitate quick reach to zoo and

also to meet veterinary care requirement of zoo animals at the earliest.

There is a proposal to establish a dedicated Kitchen cum Store for storing and preparing feed for zoo animals.

Post-mortem Room and Incinerators are located away from all other facilities to ensure scientific disposal of animal carcasses and other biological waste.

Natural terrain and vegetation are retained to a greater extent and green cover of the entire zoological park is more than 75%. Efforts are being made to improve the density and quality of flora by planting wild animal's friendly plant species.

All the existing animal houses are developed as per the specifications and approvals of the Central Zoo Authority.

Other Maps

There are dedicated maps developed to ensure effective implementation and maintenance of Underground Electric Cable Network, Water Supply Networks, Underground Drainage, and Underground Service Lines. Contour Map was also developed to decide about location of each and every facility at zoo. All these maps are attached as annexure 13, 14, & 15.

c) Proposals to address the inadequacies and short comings identified in the appraisal report (as appraised in Part – I, 2 a).

The following table lists some of the actions proposed to address the inadequacies identified in the appraisal part of the Master Plan.

Sl. No.	Section	Constraints identified	Proposal to address the constraints
2. a.i	Animal Section	Lack of adequately trained personnel	Efforts will be made to get proper training by sending animal keepers and other staff to Mysore Zoo and Bannerghatta Zoo for proper training
		Some enclosures do not have withdrawal areas and restraining facilities.	Species specific Restraining Cages, tools will be acquired in coming year. Withdrawal areas and Kraals will be developed in coming years.
		Lack of uniformity in barricade system.	Uniform barricades will be developed during coming years.
2. A.ii.	Veterinary Section	There is need of dedicated quarantine facility	Dedicated quarantine facility will be developed during coming years
		There is scope for CC camera surveillance of all animal	CC Camera surveillance will be installed during coming years

		enclosures	
		Incineration facility is yet to be established.	Incineration facility will be developed during coming years year
2. a.iii	Stores and Feed Supply Section	As of now, diesel vehicle is being used for supply of animal's feed. In coming years batter operated/electrical vehicles could be made use of.	Suitable electric vehicle for feed delivery to animal's houses will be procured during coming years.
2.a.iv	Sanitation Section	Pressure guns are needs to be acquired	Pressure guns will be procured during coming years.
		Underground Drainage networks needs to be laid	Under Ground Drainage Network will be improved in coming years
		Sewage Treatment Plant needs to be installed.	STP will be installed during coming years based proper assessment of need.
2.a.v	Maintenance Section	There is no regular engineer, works being managed through an engineering assistant hired through annual contract.	Matter will be taken up with State Govt to get deputation of an Assistant Engineer
		Many of the works are not included in the SR of either PWD or Forest Department.	Matter will be taken up with PWD as per need.
2.a.vi	Security Section	There is need to install Door Frame Metal Detector and also Hand-Held Metal Detector for screening visitors and staff	Hand Held and Door Frame Metal Detector will be installed in coming years.
		There is need to install CC Cameras Surveillance for zoo visitor	CC Camera surveillance will be installed during coming years
		There is need to procure Wireless communication system (Walkie-talkie) for improved communication	Wireless Communication System will be installed in coming years.
2.a.vii	Water	There is need to have overhead	Overhead tank will be installed during coming years.
	Supply Section	tank to ensure proper storage and supply even during exigencies	
2.a.viii	Disposal of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste - sewerage Water Supply Section	i. Pressure guns are needs to be acquired	Pressure guns will be procured during coming years.
		ii. underground Drainage networks needs to be laid	Under Ground Drainage Network will be improved in coming years
		Sewage Treatment Plant needs to be installed	Sewage Treatment Plant will be installed in coming years based on suitability assessment.

2.a.ix	Visitor Amenities	In coming days, the number of visitors is likely to increase and this may warrant allowing people to walk about 500 m to reach the zoo area along with increasing number of buses for visitors movement.	Additional vehicles would be procured in coming days based on requirement.
2.a.x	Garden Section	The vegetation at present is dominated by few species and need to diverse the species keeping in mind the native species. At the park and entrance plaza, flowering plants are to be planted to enhance aesthetic value. It is also planned to grow grass and other crop inside the nursery area to cater the need of the herbivores. This also helps to reduce the feeding expenses. Need to have a separate post of horticulture assistant and a vehicle for garden section.	Efforts are being made to plant native species and this effort will continue in coming years as well.
2.a.xi	Maintenance of lakes	There are three lakes inside the zoo premises, which are built long ago as a part of rain harvesting system. The total area of these lakes is 32,000 sq. meters. It is planned to de-silt the lakes and develop them into avian habitat by planting suitable tree and shrub species	Lakes will be based on wetland management principles.

The following are some other activities proposed to strengthen the functioning of different sections of the zoo. These activities are,

- i. **Overcrowding in some enclosures:** At present the overcrowding is not an issue, as the newly formed zoo has limited number of animals in safari as well as the zoo areas. But the herbivore safari has Blackbucks and Spotted Deer which are prolific breeders. In future their population will be twice or thrice the present number in span of few years. This will result in overcrowding and inbreeding problems. Fighting among them will become a frequent affair. Any contagious diseases will be disastrous to the population. Therefore, we have already adopted birth control techniques such as vasectomy, Tubectomy and separation of male and females during mating season etc. As far as Tiger, Leopards and Wolves or any other animal in the zoo area is concerned, the present number is in tune with the carrying capacity of the zoo. But in future, as their number increases, either, they will be shifted to another enclosure or will be sent to other zoos.

ii. Other important issues

- ✓ Pure potable drinking water facility shall be provided in each of the display area and holding rooms.
- ✓ Strict population control measures could be taken to manage the number of species as per the collection plan.
- ✓ It is planned to arrange adequate training to the personnel working in the Animal Section to upgrade their skill for better management of animals.
- ✓ It is proposed to provide species specific habitat enrichment to all species housed, and will be done according to the requirement.
- ✓ During the coming days, priority will be given to ensure withdrawal area and restraining facilities inside the animal enclosures.

iii. Veterinary Section

It is proposed to have following facilities

1. Separate quarantine facility for animals near zoo hospital and it will be procured soon.
2. Separate hand rearing section for raising the orphaned & rescued neo-natal animals on priority basis and will be procured in near future.
3. Ambulance provided with all requisites to attend the animal treatment during exigencies.
4. Greater number of inpatient wards in the Zoo Hospital for specific animals.
5. Research and Documentation centre for carrying out research activities.
6. Greater number of squeeze cages for animal shifting will be procured in near future.

iv. Zoo Stores

Alternate supply chain will be in place in case any emergencies and stoppage of food articles beyond normal circumstances. Veterinarians are advised to work out an alternative food regime for species specific requirements.

1. High pressure washing equipment (water jet) will be procured to clean the kitchen.
2. Centralized stores for receipts and issues.

3. Feed sample preserving system.
4. CFTRI & DFRL are to be approached for working out improved scientific diet chart.
5. Invention of feeding cubicles, water troughs.

v. Engineering Section

1. Master layout plan for Underground Drainage
2. Rain water harvesting – water scarcity.
3. Sewage treatment plant to be installed
4. Formation of new service roads.

vi. Security Section

1. More Video – Surveillance system (CCTV Cameras) to be installed at important locations to improve the effectiveness of surveillance system.
2. Regular training to the security personnel to be more accountable.
3. Rotation of security personnel to prevent familiarity for providing better security.
4. Improving service conditions.
5. Updating equipment.

vii. Garden Section

Constraints in Garden Section:

The garden section is well managed. However, we need to increase the vegetation cover keeping the species of animals in mind. The vegetation at present is dominated by few wild species such as *Harwickia binata*, *Albizzia amara*, *Acacia catechu*, *Carissa carandas*, etc. Other major native species of trees will be planted to improve the diversity of the flora. As far as possible all the open spaces outside the herbivore section will be covered with some vegetation. But tree plantation will not be taken up in the herbivore safari as it will hamper the growth of the grass. But existing tree cover is retained to provide shade to the animals.

The enclosures are having live hedges at all places and the removal of dead and dying trees be done regularly. The water distribution system needs to be streamlined.

1. The dustbins were properly placed and battery-operated vehicles will be introduced soon.
2. Undulating large lawns shall be created with good quality grass.
3. The Garden would be enriched with attractive fountains and with cascades, with a pool of water, with aquatic plants.
4. Encouragement shall be given to grow quality seedlings of various varieties, in and around the animal enclosures and give motivation and pride to the employees.
5. Tractors would be replaced by Battery operated vehicle for the transport of Garbage.
6. Solid Waste Disposal area shall be more scientifically managed and Vermi – composting to be still upgraded (Separate chapter on Solid Waste Management). Proper green house of sufficient dimension shall be added in the nursery
7. It is proposed to appoint Horticulture officer for proper maintenance.
8. Almost 70% of the total area is covered with greenery.

viii. Research and Study

1. Appointment of a Biologist has been done, appointment of Research Assistant shall be done, to identify issues pertaining to the animal ecology, behaviour, breeding and such topics and to conduct systematic, scientific study related to such issues.
2. The Zoo shall establish network with Universities and other institutions to carryout collaborative Research works on the important issues, on a regular basis
3. More funds would be earmarked to conduct such studies, their documentation and sharing with other Zoos and Scientific communities. The Website shall be used effectively for sharing such information.
4. Priority shall be given to the issues like Breeding, Artificial insemination, creation of gene bank, Stress – related studies, effect of enrichments on improving natural behaviour etc,
5. The Biologist / Researcher shall be provided with Computer / Internet facility and other basic requirements

ix. Zoo Education

At present Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park organizes various education programs quite successfully. A separate education wing is to be formed to take care of this activity. Zoo has not been able to reach the rural students and also local schools and colleges due to lack of required facilities, which is proposed to be tackled

1. The existing signage boards shall be made more attractive, interactive and informative and technical help of organization like Centre for Environment Education shall be taken to improve the signage.
2. Regular screening of Wildlife Films shall be done in the Zoo Auditorium, on big screen, to educate visitors.
3. Brochures / Booklets / CD's containing more information on wildlife should be prepared and made available to the visitors, at nominal rate.
4. Exhibitions on different species, Photography, Painting and various such themes shall be held, at least once in a quarter.
5. Information Centre would be opened up in the present administrative building, which would give basic information about the zoo to the incoming visitors.
6. Interactive Interpretation Centre would be established with the technical help of experts, to educate people about various aspects of Wildlife and Conservation
7. Zoo Guides would be trained and pressed into service, free, to go around with the visitors, especially in the group and shall interact with the visitors during their stay in the Zoo. They would play very important role in educating the visitors.
8. Specially developed talk on Animal Feed would be introduced.
9. Digital screening is proposed to be installed to give more information on the zoo.
10. Zoo volunteers' group shall be strengthened to organize effective programs.

x. Transport and Communication

The major and immediate requirement is an Ambulance Van for the Zoo hospital. The Zoo has allotted a vehicle for transporting solid waste, food and

one or two more tram cars for carrying zoo outreach programs will be procured soon.

Wireless network is functioning well. However, some more sets could be added and the location of the repeater station could be changed.

1. A new multi – utility vehicle would be procured for the Veterinary Section.
2. More Mobile phones to be supplied to the Staff Members.
3. Noise pollution would be assessed and remedies chalked out with the help of concerned agencies, with regard to moving vehicles around the zoo.
4. Shipment yard is constructed for loading and unloading the transportation crates of animals.

xi. Visitor Facilities

1. Proper and prominent direction boards will be put up at the strategic locations to guide the visitors and a flow of visitors in one direction.
2. At present toilets for both men and women are available at the parking and zoo area. And also, toilets have been provided with the facility to take care of physically challenged people within the same.
3. Booklets and CDs on Animals of Zoo and on conservation aspects should be made available for people on nominal charges.
4. The existing display / signage boards giving information about animals shall be improved with more of ecological information in coming days.
5. They shall be designed more attractively to catch visitor's attention.
6. A Public Relation Officer would be appointed to cater the needs of the visitors, get feedback, receive suggestions and complaints and also provide information to the visitors. He can also play an important role to facilitate donations and animal adoptions.
7. A film would be screened on Wildlife and Conservation on hourly basis, every day, in the Zoo Auditorium, for visitors. The films would be shown using the big screen, VCD Players, VCP and LCD Projectors. The entry shall be either free or a very nominal rate would be charged.

Constraints in Visitor Management

The road between Kamalapura and Papinayakanahalli is crowded with vehicles during festivals and holidays. Visitor interaction on regular basis in designated place is not happening. Non availability of trained guides is another concern. Modern information kiosk and digital display of daily information on happenings in zoo along with conservation message would enhance the quality of visit. Majority of the people visit the zoo during peak tourist season of April-May and September-January months. Hence there is need to have extra personnel to help visitor management.

xii. Constraints in disposal of Solid and Liquid Waste

The only constraint in disposal of solid waste is transport of the garbage within the zoo premises. Most of the solid waste is being shifted outside the zoo and disposed by the Town Municipality of Kamalapura. The organic waste such as dung, leftover fodder etc., shall be converted into Vermi-compost by installing composting pits. 1-2 persons shall be employed to take care of this work precisely. The organic vermin-compost will be used for lawns and gardens, and surplus will be sold to the interested buyers.

The problem of liquid waste is not arising as it is disposed into soak pits built near each enclosure. But this condition will not remain forever. Hence there is a need to have a proper UGD system to solve the liquid waste problem permanently.

As far as bio-medical waste disposal of zoo hospital is concerned, it is proposed to install incinerator in the zoo premises.

Part - II

Chapter -V

Personnel Planning

a) Introduction

At present, there are 5 officials and 43 outsourced employees working for zoo. Most of the daily wage outsourced employees are without any field specific skill and knowledge. Their education level is also very low and most of them are illiterates. All these workers mostly involved in the low-level managerial assignments. However, by virtue of working in the Zoo from the past few years they have gained not only the experience but acquired specialized knowledge with reference to the field they are working. As and when the occasion arises, they were given in-house training in the Zoo, Safari, to develop adequate skill and knowledge.

Karnataka State Government has recently approved Cadre and Recruitment Rules to facilitate rule bound recruitment of key employees like animal keepers, supervisors, lab assistants etc. The recruitments as per approved cadre strength is yet to be done. Till the time recruitment is done, works are being managed through employees hired through. The following table gives the details of approved staff strength and proposed strength based on actual (current and future) requirement of the zoo.

SI No.	Proposed Posts	Sanctioned	Post filled up	Proposed
1	Executive Director	1	1	0
2	Deputy Director / ACF	1	1	0
3	Deputy Director, AH &VS	1	1	1
4	Veterinary Assistant	1	1	1
5	Range Forest Officers	2	1	-
6	Deputy Range Forests Officer	2	2	-
7	Guards	-	-	5
8	Asst Engineers	1	1	-
9	Administrative Assistant	-	-	1
10	Audit Officer	-	-	1
11	Managers	-	-	2
12	Asst. Curator	-	-	1
13	Biologist / Education officer	2	1	1
14	Lab Technician	-	-	1
15	First Division Assistant	1	-	1
16	Surveyor	1	1	-
17	Horticulture Assistants	-	-	2
18	Drivers	-	-	10

19	Animal Supervisors	-	-	5
20	Second Division Assistants	-	-	4
21	Head Gardener	-	-	1
22	Asst. Gardeners	-	-	4
23	Plumber	-	-	1
24	Electrician	-	-	1
25	Asst Electrician	-	-	1
26	Animal keepers	2	-	8
27	Computer Operators	-	-	3
28	Librarian	-	-	1
29	Attenders	-	-	4
30	Asst. animal keepers	4	-	16
31	Forest Watcher	1	-	-
32	D Group	-	-	10
Total		20	10	82

Against proposed 82 employees, only 48 are working as of now. The current number of employees working (48) is as per actual requirement and it is likely to increase in coming years depending upon the development of zoo, acquisition of animals, their breeding and visitor flow.

There are many works for which it is proposed to avail the service of outsourced agencies as per the state Government directions. Some of these services are,

1. House Keeping
2. Security
3. Maintenance of Garden Section etc

It is ideal that the workers reach zoo before visitors arrive and leave zoo after visitors leave the zoo. This would ensure better visitor experience by making animals available for visitor viewing visitation time and also helps in effective address of visitor needs, grievances apart from security.

It is ideal to ensure round the clock security of zoo property and in order to ensure this, 2 security personnel are being deployed during night as well.

Veterinarians, Veterinary Assistants, Animal Keepers and required personnel would stay at zoo after office hours or even during night in case there is a need from the view point of animal health, security and other emergency issues.

b) Wages and other Perks

All deputed employees are paid as per the respective pay scale decided by the State Government. All the outsourced workers are being paid as per the Minimum Wage

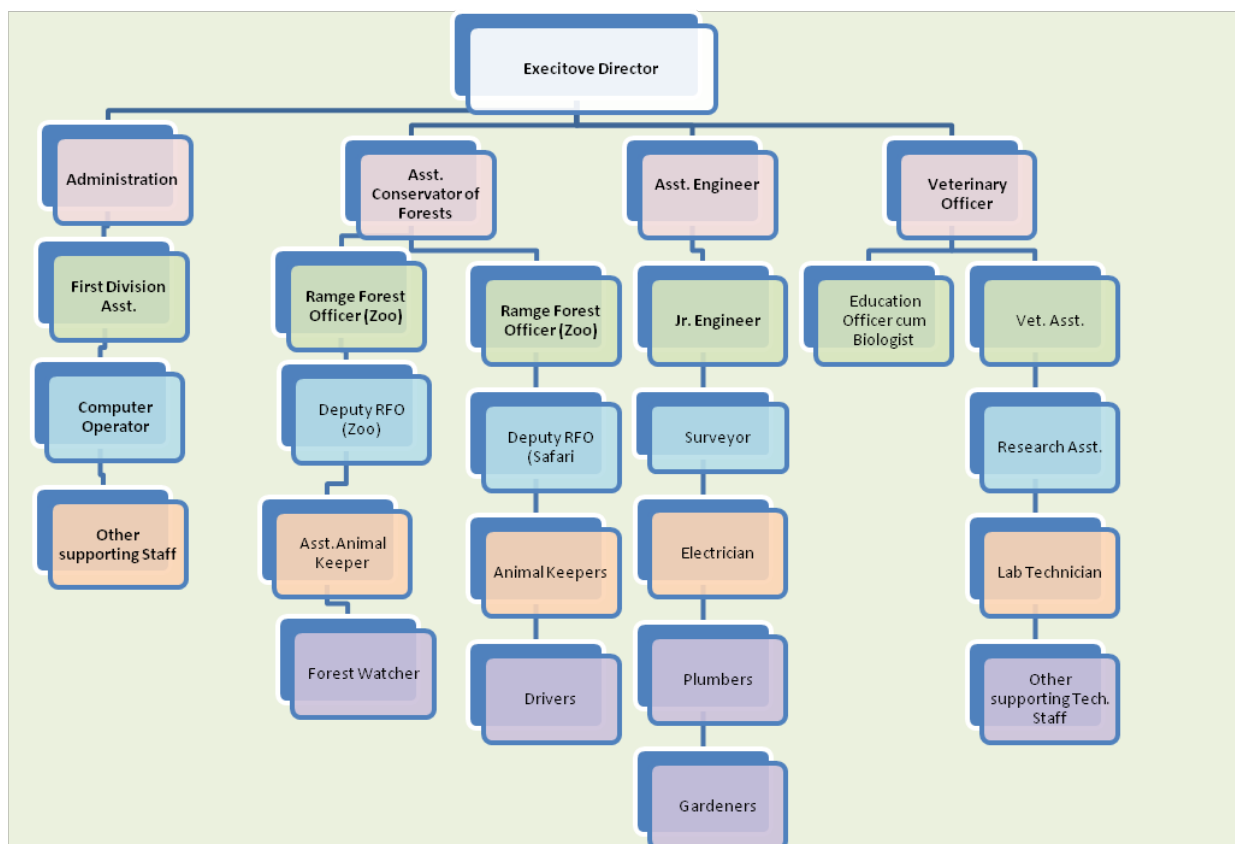
Act. In order to keep the staff motivated, other perks like Risk Allowance, Subsidized Meals etc., will be provided in coming days depending upon the financial condition of the zoo.

c) Skill up gradation

As mentioned before, most of the workers are illiterates or not qualified enough. It is to be noted that, there are no designated courses in our country for zoo keepers. Even for Veterinarians there are no specialized courses in captive wild animals management. Under these circumstances, learning from other well-established zoos is one of the options to upgrade the skill of employees working in zoo. Efforts will be made to have periodical trainings, attachments and exposure visits to other zoos of Karnataka and other states. Staff will be sent to skill up-gradation trainings organised by the CZA periodically.

d) Organisation Structure

The organization structure of the zoo is furnished in the chart given below:



Part - II

Chapter -VI

Disaster Management

a) **Definitions:** As per National Disaster Management Act 2005,

- i. **Disaster:** means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man-made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area;
- ii. **Disaster Management:** “disaster management” means a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for—
 - a. prevention of danger or threat of any disaster;
 - b. mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences; (iii) capacity-building;
 - c. preparedness to deal with any disaster;
 - d. prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster; (vi) assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster;
 - e. evacuation, rescue and relief;
 - f. rehabilitation and reconstruction;
- iii. **Mitigation:** means measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or threatening disaster situation
- iv. **Preparedness:** means the state of readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof;

b) Identification of hazards, which may crop up at the zoo

The proper identification of hazards which may crop up and leads to disaster plays very important role in planning and implementing measures and practices which helps in prevention of disaster and effective management of the disaster. The following is the tentative list of hazards that needs close monitoring and effective management at zoo

1. Insect Attack
2. Flooding
3. Animal escape
4. Animal attack
5. Diseases and epidemics
6. Infrastructure fire
7. Engineering failure

8. Vehicular &/or machinery accident
9. Entry of stray animals/wild animals from outside
10. Storm damage
11. Tree fall
12. Power and other utility outages (e.g. water, gas, phone etc.)
13. Strikes and closures
14. Medical conditions (staff or visitors)
15. Temperature extremes (severe heat or cold)
16. Excessive rainfall
17. Drought
18. Law and order break down
19. Vandalism
20. Food poisoning
21. Entrapment
22. Robbery/hold-ups
23. Hazardous biological agents
24. Individuals being threatened/safety (assault/hostage etc.)
25. Firearm discharge/threat
26. Cyclone effect
27. Land or mud slides
28. Earthquakes
29. Dangerous chemicals &/or residues
30. Bomb or other explosive threat
31. Lightning strike
32. Bolide impact event

The above list is tentative one and not exhaustive, there could some more hazards, which this list may need to include. The Zoo Management must make all efforts to foresee, be prepared, mitigate the situation in the event of occurrence and recover post impact. For this there must be well thought plan, resources and preparedness to prevent and face the disaster effectively and also to recover quickly in the event of disaster. Keeping these points in view, an effort has been made to put all possible and relevant issues at one place in the form of plan.

c) Hazard Rating

In order to assess the possibility of a hazard leading to disaster it is very much important to rate hazards based on scoring depending upon the situations prevailing at zoo and past experiences. For this purpose, the methodology adopted by Kanpur Zoo is used with bit of modification. For scoring, scale of 1 to 3 used, where 1 means low possibility/impact, 2 indicates moderate and 3 indicated higher possibility/impact in the event of occurrence of incidence.

Hazard	Possibility	Impact on Zoo Animals	Impact on Zoo Employees	Impact on Zoo Visitors	Impact on Zoo Infrastructures	Impact on Economy of Zoo	Total Impact
Forest Fire	3	3	3	2	2	2	15
Diseases and epidemics	1	3	3	3	1	3	14
Animal escape	1	3	2	3	1	3	13
Dangerous chemicals &/or residues	1	3	2	2	1	3	12
Power and other utility outages (e.g. water, gas, phone etc.)	1	1	2	2	2	3	11
Tree fall	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Excessive rainfall	1	2	2	1	2	3	11
Drought	1	2	2	0	3	3	11
Storm damage	2	1	1	1	2	2	9
Engineering failure	1	1	1	1	2	3	9
Vehicular &/or machinery accident	1	1	1	1	2	3	9
Strikes and closures	1	1	1	2	1	3	9
Cyclone effect	1	1	1	1	2	3	9
Insect Attack(Honey Bee and Wasp)	2	1	2	2	0	1	8
Flooding	1	1	1	1	2	1	7
Animal attack	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
Entry of stray animals/wild animals from outside	2	2	1	1	1	1	8
Entrapment	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
Law and order break down	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
Bomb or other explosive threat	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
Lightening strike	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
Bolide impact event	0	1	1	1	1	2	6
Vandalism	1	1	1	1	2	1	7

Infrastructure fire	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Food poisoning (Zoo Restaurant)	1	1	1	2	0	1	6
Hazardous biological agents	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Robbery/hold-ups	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Individuals being threatened/safety (assault/hostage etc.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Land or mud slides	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Earthquakes	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Medical conditions (staff or visitors)	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
Firearm discharge/threat	1	1	1	1	0	1	5
Temperature extremes (severe heat or cold)	1	1	0	1	0	2	5

The above table gives an idea about the intensity of impact of different hazards and hazards which need meticulous planning and management. However, it is kept in mind that it is only indicative and likely impact may vary depending upon other externalities.

d) Constitution of Emergency Preparedness and Response Teams

There should be designated team in a Zoo to ensure adequate preparedness and respond in the event of disaster. The following team shall ensure proper preparedness and response and disaster mitigation.

Sl. No.	Authority	Role in the Emergency Preparedness and Response Team
1	Executive Director	Team Leader Media Coordinator
2	Assistant Director	Lead Coordinator Assessment Coordinator
3	Veterinary Officer 1	Veterinary Coordinator Medical Coordinator
4	RFO Gardens and Animal Section and Assistant Engineer	Rapid Response Coordinator, Relief Material Coordinator and Logistics Coordinator
5	Security Officer	Security Coordinator

e) Duties and Responsibilities of the members of the team

A. Team Leader/Executive Director

- i. Conduct periodic review meeting with all the coordinators for feedback and developing future action plan.
- ii. To make necessary budgetary provisions for implementing various works and activities that would help in preventing and efficient management of disaster/crisis situation based on the feedback of different coordinators as mentioned above.
- iii. Organize training on disaster preparedness and mitigation, based on feedback of coordinators or need of the hour, to all the coordinators and zoo staff by coordinating with different agencies.
- iv. To coordinate with other organizations, institutions and senior authorities with respect to issues related disaster and garner necessary support to manage the crisis effectively.
- v. Communicate with media and other such agencies and appraise them about the situation and also about progress made with respect to crisis mitigation.
- vi. Identifying the persons and assigning the tasks.
- vii. Facilitate and ensure that all the logistics is provided to the people engaged in disaster/crisis mitigation.
- viii. Ensure proper coordination between all the coordinators for smooth implementation of works and mitigation measures.

B. Lead Coordinator

- i. Assist Executive Director in all matters related to preparedness and mitigation of disaster.
- ii. To ensure that periodic mock drills testing preparedness and harnessing efficiency to crisis management team is done.
- iii. To coordinate and communicate with all the Coordinators and act as link between Team Leader and all the coordinator.
- iv. Maintaining a current disaster management plan and testing it on regular basis.

- v. To ensure that all members of different teams are well trained in dealing with exigencies
- vi. To coordinate the functioning of different teams those are involved in crisis management.
- vii. Organizing and maintaining control room with adequate communication facilities
- viii. Implementing decisions and directives from the Executive Director.

C. **Veterinary Coordinator**

- i. Ensure that all animals are healthy and hale.
- ii. Ensure that all animals are vaccinated periodically in time
- iii. Keep track on disease out breaks in the country, state and nearby vicinities and bring the issue to the knowledge of the Executive Director and advice about necessary steps to be taken to prevent or mitigate the crisis condition at Zoo.
- iv. Ensure that all necessary medicines are in stock and sufficient to handle crisis kind of situation.
- v. To ensure that all bio security measures are in place and functional.
- vi. To guide lower staff involved in animals upkeep and health care about animal housing and precautions to be taken to prevent crisis condition and also about mitigation of the same.
- vii. Ensure that there is sufficient number of tools and materials (tranquilizing guns, nets, darts, syringes, drugs etc.) required for capture and restraining of all categories of wild animals are present in stock.
- viii. To ensure that there are some doses of snake anti-venom drugs and sufficient quantities of first aid units for the use of zoo staff and zoo visitors are present in stock.
- ix. To ensure that all the tools and equipment's of veterinary hospital are functional and serviced and maintained to ensure smooth functioning.
- x. To coordinate with all other coordinators and other zoo staff to ensure safety of animals and also that of visitors *vis-a-vis* animal related issues.
- xi. To coordinate with other Veterinary Institutes of National and International Institutes through Executive Director with respect to prevention and mitigation of Disaster.

- xii. To advise and assist Executive Director on all matters related to animals welfare, zoo staff and visitors safety during normal and crisis condition.
- xiii. To ensure that all the records pertaining to animals health tools are secured.
- xiv. To work on alternate food items and food sources and advice the Executive Director and Logistics Coordinator during the crisis condition so that food and fodder aspect of zoo animals is taken care of most effectively.
- xv. To ensure that all the staff and officers associated with zoo animals upkeep are trained regularly and screened at least once in a year or as per requirement for zoonotic diseases and vaccinated.
- xvi. To ensure that all the bio-safety measures and systems at zoo are in working condition and direct concerned RFO's and Supervisors to do the needful and also to bring to the knowledge of Deputy Director and/or Executive Director.
- xvii. To ensure that all the animals in need of treatment in disaster situation are attended, necessary samples are collected and sent to concerned labs/institutes for diagnosis and necessary follow up actions are taken to ensure animals health and crisis management.
- xviii. To execute any other task assigned by the Executive Director.

D. Medical Coordinator

- i. To ensure that there is a contact detail of all the nearby Hospitals, Government Hospitals are collected and compiled so that reaching them during the time of crisis becomes easy.
- ii. To ensure that there is always first aid kit is available to Zoo staff and also to zoo visitors.
- iii. To ensure that there is adequate stock of medicines and tools are there and all the tools are in functioning condition.
- iv. To ensure that zoo staffs are trained in First Aid at least once in a year.
- v. Ensure that all the staff, visitors affected by crisis and in need of treatment are attended during crisis time and communicate with hospitals during crisis situation.
- vi. Update the Executive Director about above issues.
- vii. Work in tandem with and seek necessary guidance of Veterinary Coordinator while dealing with Zoonotic Diseases.

- viii. To assist Veterinary Coordinator in annual screening and vaccination of zoo staff.
- ix. To attend any other task assigned by the Executive Director.

E. Response Coordinators

Engineering Section

- i. To ensure that all civil engineering structures are periodically inspected and evaluated for their capacity and any structure that needs to be repaired or replaced has to be attended without any delay.
- ii. To ensure that all utility services like power supply, water, internet, telephone, CC Camera, Under Ground Drainage etc are in working condition and there is a provision of back up or plan B in the event of failure of main service.
- iii. To ensure that all the floodwater drains, gates are cleaned and monitored.
- iv. To work in tandem with all other coordinators and assist them in all possible ways.
- v. To collect and keep handy the contact details of all the service providers so that they could be reached out easily during the time of crisis.
- vi. To ensure that all the contractors and their staff engaged in works strictly follow the safety measures.
- vii. To have the sufficient stock of building materials required to attend the emergency situations
- viii. To ensure that all eclectic and other such installations are safe to zoo animals, staff and visitors.
- ix. To ensure safety of records and tools and other buildings.
- x. To attend any other task assigned by the Executive Director

RFO Animal and Garden Section

- i. To ensure that all animals are taken proper care by the keeper, and animals houses are cleaned and maintained to the highest standards.
- ii. Ensure all structures of animal housing are in good condition and get them repaired or replaced as per the requirement.

- iii. To ensure that all the tools and materials (net/fork/mesh/ cages/ ropes/ torch/ helmets/ gloves/ chains etc.) required for animal containment are present in sufficient quantities and are in working condition and readily available for use.
- iv. To ensure that there is adequate provision of quality water and feed to the animals. To coordinate with other coordinators in this regard.
- v. To ensure that all dead, dry and diseased trees are removed periodically so as to avoid damage to life and property due to accidental tree fall.
- vi. To ensure that visitor path and gardens are maintained neatly.
- vii. To ensure that all necessary measures to meet the requirement of seasonal change are in place.
- viii. To ensure that all animals transport cages and vehicles are in sound condition and procure new ones as per need.
- ix. To ensure that beehives and wasp hives which are likely to attract visitors and pose threat to visitors of insect attack are removed periodically.
- x. To ensure that all the keepers follow standard protocols set for animals release in to display area and taking inside of night holding.
- xi. To ensure all the vehicles used for transport of animals, animal feed and visitor's movement are serviced periodically and are in sound condition.
- xii. To identify keepers who could lead team during crisis hours.
- xiii. To ensure that all animal enclosures are maintained periodically, moats are de-silted and unwanted and risky vegetation is removed from animal enclosures, moats and zoo premises.
- xiv. To ensure that all the drivers are periodically oriented regarding the precautions which they need to take while driving vehicles inside and outside zoo premises.
- xv. To inform and assist Assistant Director in issues pertaining to animal health and upkeep.
- xvi. To coordinate with local Forest Department and other authorities to ensure smooth functioning.
- xvii. To ensure that all fire protection tools and measures are in place so that fire incidents are attended quickly.
- xviii. To coordinate with Veterinary Coordinator and Medical Coordinator in shifting and proper treatment of visitor, staff and animal in need of medical care.

- xix. To work in tandem with all other coordinators and assist them in all possible ways.
- xx. To collect and keep handy the contact details of all the service providers so that they could be reached out easily during the time of crisis.
- xxi. To ensure that all the contractors and their staff engaged in works strictly follow the safety measures.
- xxii. To assist and implement the directions of senior authorities.
- xxiii. To ensure all signage's are in good conditions and to ensure that all tools and materials required for cordoning and diversion of movement of visitors are in place and implement cordoning off as per the need of the hour.
- xxiv. To ensure that all runoff water from garden section is handled safely.
- xxv. To lead the team to contain animals, regulate visitor's movement and remove the hurdles.
- xxvi. To ensure all the arms and ammunitions are in working conditions and are in sufficient quantity.
- xxvii. To provide training and conduct mock drills of rescue operations periodically.

F. Security Coordinator

- i. To ensure that all the security staff are trained and oriented to communicate the event of disaster as soon as possible to Security Officer.
- ii. To ensure that the event of disaster is communicated to other coordinators and senior officers as soon as possible.
- iii. To ensure to call vehicle supervisor for vehicle to carry persons in need of medical assistance to Hospital and such persons are safely seated on emergency vehicle.
- iv. To ensure that, in events which require reduction of visitors inside zoo premises, visitors are stopped from entering the zoo premises and to ensure safe exit of visitors inside zoo premises.
- v. To cordon off area of incidence and ensure safe diversion of visitors.
- vi. To ensure persons creating problem are contained by all means and are handed over to local police.
- vii. To coordinate with local security agencies with prior information to Executive

Director.

- viii. To regulate entry of media and other personnel as per the directions of Executive Director.
- ix. To coordinate with other coordinators.
- x. To ensure that all the posts are guarded properly.
- xi. To ensure all the arms and ammunitions are in working conditions and are in sufficient quantity.
- xii. To ensure that there are sufficient number of torch, raincoats, umbrella and other tools are in place and are in working condition.
- xiii. To ensure that there are sufficient number of walkie-talkie sets, mobiles and are in working condition.

G. Logistics Coordinator

- i. To ensure that the essential manpower, tools, housing and materials required for disaster management are procured in sufficient quantities and provided to the concerned coordinators as soon as possible. It includes requirements of both men and animals.
- ii. To coordinate with all the coordinators and senior officers.
- iii. As a reserve, the following tools shall be kept readily available.
 - a. Axes / Spades / Crowbars
 - b. Diesel operated Saw
 - c. Ropes (Steel / Nylon)
 - d. Manual Saws
 - e. Diesel Pumping set
 - f. HAM Radio
 - g. Guns with ammunitions
 - h. Water tankers and hose pipes
 - i. Kerosene / Gas lights / Candles and match box
 - j. Training equipment
 - k. First Aid kits
 - l. Generator sets
 - m. Torches and Batteries
 - n. Rope / Iron ladders
 - o. Spare Chain linked mesh, angular iron, poles, nut and bolts with tools for using them
 - p. Hooters and whistle for alert and signalling

- q. Consumables like Diesel, Petrol, batteries, LPG, etc.
- r. Water jets to drive the animals

H. Relief Material Coordinator

- i. In cases where citizens and other agencies come forward to donate relief materials to zoo, Relief Material Coordinator shall coordinate with them.
- ii. To ensure that details of donors and materials donated by them are properly documented and identity is maintained.
- iii. To ensure that only quality material are received.
- iv. To coordinate with Logistics Coordinators to collect information on materials required and materials available with relief material team so that time gap in supply is reduced.
- v. Team shall encourage donors for monetary donations so that it becomes easier to maintain uniformity of relief material and quality of materials especially in food and clothing related donations.
- vi. To ensure all the communications with Senior and other authorities and media are prepared as per the directions of Executive Director and communicated to them.
- vii. To update Executive Director about communications of Senior Authorities and local Authorities and also about queries of media.

I. Assessment Coordinator

- i. Shall conduct field inspection and submit detailed report to the Executive Director on damages and losses sustained due to disaster. He can take assistance of other coordinators if required.
- ii. Maintain detailed record of all the events that occurred, decisions taken, man and material involved and also about expenditure incurred.
- iii. Evaluating the preparedness and response of zoo personnel in addressing the disaster and also suggest interventions required to make improvements in future.
- iv. Preparing the recovery plan to bring the zoo to normalcy.

f) Support from outside agencies

We may have to seek support from the outside agencies since all the disasters cannot be handled with the zoo personnel. It is absolutely essential to maintain good rapport with Government and non-Government agencies. Their contact numbers, address, Email ID should be kept ready for pressing their service.

- ✓ Deputy Commissioner of the District
- ✓ Deputy Commissioner of Police
- ✓ Jurisdictional Police Officer
- ✓ Police Control Room
- ✓ Fire Brigade
- ✓ Disaster Management Unit of the State
- ✓ GESCOM (Electricity supply company)
- ✓ Hospitals
- ✓ Ambulance
- ✓ Official superior authorities ✓Volunteers / NGOs.
- ✓ Veterinary Doctors
- ✓ Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biological, Bangalore / Mysore – Doctors
- ✓ Corporation Authorities
- ✓ Indian Institute of Wood Technology
- ✓ Contract agencies
- ✓ Previous experienced personnel

g) Disaster Handling Manual

A detailed Manual prescribing duties, responsibilities and way of attending to disasters will be prepared separately and circulated amongst zoo staff for information and timely action.

Part - II

Chapter - VII Contingency Plan

The total area of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is 140.917 hectares including three lakes and the zoo is housing more than 301 individual animals. There is continuous stream of visitors to Zoo. Safety and protection of animals and visitors is the integral part of the management. Due to unexpected events, the management may have to face a crisis situation sometimes. As it involves risk to animals, keepers and visitors, a detailed contingency plan must be in place based upon the past experiences. The plan will have details of personnel and their responsibilities fixed. The required precautionary measures should be taken in advance to prevent any untoward events like fire, floods, accidents, animal escape, falling of dried and weak tree branches, attack of animals, infighting of animals, injury to the visitors, attack by stray animals, lightening, electric short circuit and such others. All such unforeseen incidents occurred in others zoos of Karnataka and we need to learn from those experiences.

As per the past experience in other zoos, the animal keepers in most of the cases did not carry safety equipment while entering the animal enclosures. Since wild animals are unpredictable and get scared, they may attack the keepers. In such cases the keepers with the help of a stick, Ankush, helmet, abdomen guard, chest guard and their presence of mind could help them in avoiding major mishaps. The regular inspection and thorough checking of all the enclosures from the point of safety with respect to animal escape, wear & tear of mesh, condition of lock & bolt system, annual & periodic maintenance of enclosures and training of keepers, supervisors and other concerned will be taking up without fail.

The following precautionary measures will be taken by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park in order to meet the contingencies in a better way.

- a. Round the clock security will be provided by the employing security guards. This will help monitoring the animals as well as the visitors.
- b. Adequate numbers of cages will be kept in handy for capturing animals like Leopards, bears, etc.
- c. A suitable vehicle in good condition for transportation of animals and injured to the Hospital will be available always.
 - ✓ Tranquilizing equipment and chemicals along with the required drugs will be kept always ready.
 - ✓ Non supply of feed –Will plan alternative arrangement.
 - ✓ Disruption of power supply and consequent water supply – Alternative arrangement will be made.
 - ✓ Deep Freezer for Meat / Non-Veg. food, as well as vegetables and fruits.
 - ✓ Anti-Snake Venom drugs

- ✓ Gun
- ✓ Fire Brigade / Police control room telephone numbers Will be kept ready ✓Hose pipe with pressure pump and water jets.
- ✓ Siren / Loud speaker
- ✓ Traffic divider
- ✓ Lifesaving medicines for animals
- ✓ Fire fighting equipments like fire extinguishers, buckets, sand, etc

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park has prepared a detailed plan to handle various crisis management situations with responsibility fixed to concerned officials for co-ordination and to take up the necessary measures.

Crisis Management Plan		
Sl No.	Nature of Crisis	Attending officers / Officials
Fire Accidents		
1	The present fire fighting system installed inside the zoo premises is basic. Need to have sufficient cylinders and water and sand in the buckets should always be filled with.	Security officer/ in charge
2	To prevent fire occurrence at the Garbage dump yard inside the zoo premises, need to clean dried cut branches and to shift the accumulated garbage to Municipal Garbage yards	Senior Assistant of Garden Section and jurisdictional sweepers
3	To give attention to office sections also where lot of records are preserved. To provide fire protection with available fire fighting equipment	Security officer / in charge
4	To check up electric installations regularly, grounding, and appliances and to take up repairs, replacements, cleaning and servicing in time to avoid accidents and to keep them in good working condition.	Assistant Engineer & officials of Engineering Section
5 (a)	Phone to Fire services, Ambulance, Police, Garuda, etc., whenever there is a fire	Security Officer / in charge officer
5 (b)	To provide water jet or hydrant jet points near all strategic locations inside the zoo, Parking, Auditorium and office area.	Assistant Engineer
Escape of animals		
6	To keep personal safety equipment for the persons attending crisis situations, such as helmets, gloves, chest guards, etc (minimum 5 sets)	Deputy Director & Security Officer

7	To check periodically and prune over grown tree branches, remove weak and dried branches inside enclosures of animals which are prone to jump out from trees or escape with the help of fallen branches	Range Forest Officer and Senior Assistant (Garden Section)
8	To check regularly the existing barricades, moat walls, mesh and to provide necessary repairs, replacements and to provide weld mesh barricade wherever necessary.	Assistant Engineer
9	To check regularly the existing biological barricades, particularly around animal enclosures and to provide required replanting so as to keep the barricade wherever necessary, in consultation with higher officers	Horticultural Consultant
10	To procure equipment to protect persons in danger, such as portable mechanical lifts to stretch into enclosures from outside (which can also be used for other works), human size cylindrical cage with bottom open, rope ladders, light weight metal ladders, etc.	Deputy Director and Assistant Engineer
Sl No.	Nature of Crisis	Attending officers /
		Officials
Fire Accidents.		
11	To procure equipment to control animals creating danger / havoc, such as nylon nets, nylon ropes, chain linked mesh easy to unfurl and furl, water jets, tarpaulins, gunny bags	Deputy Director/ Assistant Director/ Assistant Engineer
12	Other equipment such as road dividers to control visitors and for other purposes, crackers to scare animals, movable crates, mesh cutter, forceps with long hand to catch big and small animals, device like Mango Plucker with long hand for trapping big and small animals, etc.	Assistant Engineer
13	To explore the possibilities of making use of suitable equipment and devices used in adventure sports by obtaining more details, pictorial brochures and rate list.	Security Officer
14	To close main gate to avoid visitors, to cover the animal by holding/wearing safety equipment, etc., whenever there is any escape.	Staff members and Security personnel
Snake Hazard		
15	To check burrows daily in all enclosures and in garden section and to fill them with sand and put water on it. The required sand shall be kept in small piles or heaps at notified locations inside Zoo	Animal Supervisors, Garden Supervisors
16	To provide one set of suitable device for catching snakes	Resource Person in the field / Trained animal keeper

17	During rainy season, all underground drainages inside the zoo premises and open drains should be checked for easy flow of water	Assistant Engineer
18	During rainy season, to keep the available portable pump sets in working condition for dewatering enclosure moats, if required	Assistant Engineer
To control heavy vehicles and four wheelers entry at main gate		
19	The present gate at Main Entrance of zoo is wide and sufficient for free movement of four wheelers, particularly the trucks carrying animal feeds and building materials, etc. Yet as a precautionary measure, it is proposed to provide alternative gate for zoo vehicles at suitable location.	Assistant Engineer

PLAN

A simple plan shall be evolved to meet all these contingencies as and when they occur and steps to be taken shall be suggested in consultation with experienced persons in the zoo. A brain storming session can produce an excellent document. A guide book shall be prepared with detailed guidelines or Standard Operation Procedures (SOP). One such book can have both Disaster management and contingency plan.

DRILL

Mock drills shall be carried out at periodic intervals so that the individuals are aware of their duties and responsibility. During such drills all equipments shall also be tested and seen that they are operational and can be used instantly. It shall also be ensured that no equipment fails for want of consumables. All equipments and consumables should be readily available without any loss of time.

Schedule for the mockdrills for disaster management

Sl.No	Incidents	Tentative period
1	Cyclone	December
2	Earthquake	January
3	Law and order breakdown	February
4	Heavy rains causing water logging	July
5	Floods	June
6	Massive fire	April
7	Epidemics	January
8	Others	September/October

SNAKE / SCORPION / CENTIPEDE BITE

As the forest area where zoo is located is a scrub jungle with a number of different species of snakes including Cobra, Russell's viper, Common Krait

and Saw Scale Viper as well as Black and red scorpions and Centipedes. The scorpions hide under the stones that scattered in the jungle area. Hence, there are plenty of chances of visitors and animal keepers getting snake or scorpion bite. In order to prevent any casualties on account of snake bites Antivenin serum has been stored in the zoo hospital for any eventuality. Also, we have kept medicine to treat scorpion / Centipede bites. First aid kits were available at all important points in the zoo park.

INJURY TO VISITORS

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is a new zoo which is visited by around 50 thousand visitors in 2019-20. This number goes up owing to growing popularity of the zoo. During summer holidays and other festival holidays, the general visitation will be more. During which time supervision of the staff suffers. So, there is a possibility of visitors especially children getting injured by falling from swings or Sea-saw in the children area. In order to attend to these injured visitors, first aid kits are kept in important points of zoo like, hospital, office, main gate complex, and also in some of the main enclosures in Zoo area. As the zoo enclosures of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park are tall and powerful, the chances of visitors falling into enclosures are nil. Yet, the ladders were made of aluminium are kept ready. These ladders will be of two types. First type can be 2 m height and second type can be of 3m. And also these ladders are of telescopic type. In case of still bigger sites, ladders made of rope can also be set up, which will be useful in any situation.

MONKEY AND RODENT MENACE

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is facing monkey and rodent menace and we have executed a plan for controlling the Monkey menace;

In order to overcome this monkey menace, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park has introduced solar fence to primates (Bonnet Macaque and Hanuman Langur's) enclosure though the wild monkey's unable to enter into it. And also in main points we have kept trap cage's to trap the freely roaming monkeys without doing any harm to them. Once they were trapped; they will be released into the wild. Also we will ensure that, a plan will be worked against rodent menace and will be brought it soon to control them.

Part - II

Chapter - VIII Capacity Building

Skilled and knowledgeable personnel are essential to maintain and up-keep the Zoo. With time, new challenges emerge and also the availability of tools, technique apart from the knowledge base. It is desirable to upgrade the knowledge and skill of zoo personnel also so that they are able to manage the affairs of zoo better. The following are some of the modes of skill up gradation proposed.

a) In-house training

Learning is a continuous process. On daily basis, persons with less experience will be placed along with experienced one so that they learn from them the skills of animal care and zoo management. Apart from this, subject matter specialists from other zoos, research institutes would also be called to zoo periodically for guest lecturer and practical sessions. Group discussion of zoo staff will be organised periodically to share the experience, knowledge, identify problems and also the solutions through improved coordination.

b) Interaction with Retired Staff

Tapping the experience of skilled and retired personnel is advantageous to maintain the zoo in good conditions. By virtue of spending more time in animal handling and care, some of them developed finite & highly special knowledge about particular animal with respect to behaviour and breeding ability. Zoo will tap this knowledge and encourage willing personnel among the existing staff to acquire and get expertise in particular group of animal species. It is desirable to elicit the preferences of each person, and assign jobs to attain specialization in the field. In this background, it is planned to conduct interactive sessions to select staff with notable retired staff in Animal Keeping, Gardening Security, Workshop and Veterinary care.

- c) **A reward to staff member's motivation is** important to sustain the interest of staff members. Though, the zoo has introduced giving rewards to staff members recognizing for their exemplary services. Cash awards are being given to the keepers, gardeners, Drivers and other staff with appreciation certificate during Wildlife week in October first week every year.

d) Recruitment policy

The Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park was opened for public in 2017 only and it has only 2-3 years of experience of handling the animals. The Zoo has achieved all round progress in display of animals and imparting values of wildlife. It is needless to state that the success of the Zoo Management depends upon the quality of staff working in the zoo. The recruitment is not so easy,

especially the animal keepers, as the job of a keeper is quite risky and require courage and presence of mind to work with the wild animals. After taking stock of the existing staff strength and retirement the comprehensive draft cadre & recruitment rules has been prepared and shall got approved by the Zoo Authority of Karnataka. At present most of the zoo employees are working on outsource contract basis through outsourced agencies procured via e-tender. Experience and skills are given priority over the qualification at the entry cadre like animal keepers. Further ticketing, security, transportation, catering, gardening would be outsourced after following Transparency Act and Rules.

e) Keepers Training Program

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park will organize keepers training program in collaboration with the Central Zoo Authority in regional languages. The themes shall include crisis management and zoo emergencies, enrichment, management of birds and animals. The keepers so trained should be entrusted with higher responsibility and incentives. Experienced and dedicated keepers will be sent to other reputed zoos of Karnataka and other states for learning the advanced skills of zoo management.

Administrative training:

The personnel working in administration section will be sent to concerned institutes for professional training and wherever need arises, interaction with seniors and other specialists will be organised.

f) Middle level, top level training on zoo management

The Wildlife Institute of India and the Central Zoo Authority regularly conduct special and focused training and workshops on different aspects of wild life management and policy. Participation of top level management of zoo is must and essential to upgrade their knowledge and bring changes and adopt newer techniques as enunciated in National Zoo Policies and Rules.

g) Interaction with other zoos

Regular interaction and opportunity to visit other Zoos would help to acquire suitable animals, enrichment of enclosure and other aspects of zoo management such as crowd management and initiation of better visitor facilities etc. it also provides an opportunity to interact with many experts in the field, who shall participate as faculty in the training programme. The zoo will take the benefit of the training to have trained officers in the management for better results.

h) Training to the Executive Director

Government should post an officer to work as the Executive Director for at least 5 years and he should be exposed for the training at least in 2 foreign countries. He should also be sent to all the zoos to gain experience and to run the zoo on scientific lines.

i) Zoo Vets Training

Committed, knowledgeable and experienced Veterinarians are very important in effective veterinary care of zoo animals. As of now, Zoo Veterinarians come from State Animals Husbandry Department on deputation. As veterinary care of zoo animals is a specialised field, gaining sufficient experience through practice and interaction with experienced Vets play major role. As of now, the deputation period is for three years and extendable up to 5 years. State Govt been very considerate in extending the tenure even up to 7 years provided the Vet is willing. Exposure to other established zoos and interaction with Veterinarians of other zoos is regularly done. Zoo Veterinarians will be sent to trainings and workshops organised by the CZA, State Forest Department and other institutes in captive wild animal's management. Efforts will be made to send zoo Vets to reputed zoos of other countries to gain knowledge and upgrade their skills.

j) Zoo Educators training

As conservation education is one of the fundamental objectives of zoo, the Education officer will be trained properly to organize training programme for the students and NGO's

k) Regional committee of experts

A Regional committee of experts constituting leading veterinarians will be nominated to train Zoo vets and to assist in handling the case as and when required.

Part - II

Chapter - IX **E - Governance**

E-Governance

The term E-Governance, meaning 'electronic governance' is using information and communication technologies (ICTs) (such as Wide Area Networks, the Internet, and mobile computing) at various levels of the government and the public sector and beyond, for the purpose of enhancing governance.

In Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park also e-governance is being used to a greater extent to manage its affairs and become more and more visitor friendly. Some of the e-governance interventions which are already in use are

1. Computerisation of Office

All office business is dealt using computers. Majority of the communications with senior authorities and other departments are through e-mails.

2. Zoo Website

In order to reach maximum number of people and also to give basic information about zoo, a website has been launched. This website along with information about zoo, also facilitates booking of e-tickets for zoo visit, adoption of zoo animals and donation to zoo.

3. Cloud based zoo ticketing system

The cloud based ticketing system at ticket counters of zoo provides hassle free ticketing and effective accounting of every penny received. Key officials of zoo get hourly report of total number of visitors, vehicles etc, this in turn helps in effective management of zoo visitor flow, security and utilities.

4. Zoo App

Zoo App (Zoos of Karnataka) has been launched to facilitate, donation, adoption and even booking of e-tickets for zoo visit. This played a crucial role in mobilising additional resource during difficult times of COVID 19.

5. Cashless Transaction

At zoo ticket counter, there is a provision of cashless transaction. People can pay through swipe machines and other electronic payment modes.

6. Social Media

We are reaching out people through social media.

7. E-tendering

We are procuring animal feed, goods and services through e-tendering process.

8. CC Camera Surveillance

Some of the key places and majority of animal houses are monitored through CC Camera Surveillance as well. Efforts will be made to strengthen this in coming years.

9. Conservation Education Programs using electronic media.

Efforts are being made to reach out to college and school students through electronic media.

Part - II

Chapter - X **Broad Budget Analysis for implementing the plan**

a) Construction and Development

The plan period of the Master Plan of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park is for 20 years starting from 2020-21 to 2039-40. Area wise, it is third largest zoo in Karnataka. Has greater tourism potential owing nearness to world heritage site Hampi and being first of its kind in northern part of Karnataka.

Though it is a relocation of old zoo to new site, due to area allotted at new site, improvement of animal housing, visitor amenities, revision of animal collection plan, inclusion of wild animals rescue and rehabilitation centre and up gradation of veterinary facility ,the investment involved is significant.

Source of Funding.

It is being new establishment, capital cost involved is much higher than the revenue from zoo visitor entrance fee. At this stage budgetary support from the State Government is prerequisite. Efforts are being made to dovetail funding from various departments and institutes of Government apart from mobilizing funds from corporate houses and individuals under their CSR activities. All the revenue earned from various activities will be ploughed back for zoo maintenance and development as per the Annual Plan of Operation approved by the Zoo Authority of Karnataka adhering to Master Plan.

The complete development as per this Master Plan involves total investment of Rs 9108.07 Lakhs spreading over Master Plan Period. It involves construction of 22 animal houses, 5 visitor facilities, 10.00 Km of motor able safari road, 1.50 km visitor path in zoo, 8 housing facilities in rescue centre, Veterinary Hospital and associated infrastructure, entrance plaza, visitor vehicle parking area, fencing around zoo area, suitable fences for each of safari, improving green cover of zoo, landscaping etc.

So far, by investing 4200 Lakhs, 6.30 km of fence around zoo, safari of herbivore, tiger and lion, 16 animal house, veterinary hospital, 7.00 km road, 2 toilets for visitors, 3 housing facilities for rescued animals etc have been developed. The establishment remaining facilities would involve investment of another 8009.66 Lakhs.

To ensure balanced development via resource availability and also make the established facilities available to visitors, it is proposed to take up developmental works in the following order. This is tentative schedule and likely to vary depending upon resource availability, availability of animals and other externalities.

The following is the brief detail of works executed till 31.03.2022

1. Details of work completed during 2013-14

Sl No.	Particulars	Qty	Amount Invested (Lakhs Rs)	Source of Funding
1	Construction of Asphalt Approach Road	1	10.935	ZAK
2	Construction of Guards Quarters	1	25.195	ZAK
3	Construction of Compound wall and providing chain link mesh fencing form Entrance to Nature Trails	1	60.447	ZAK
4	Construction of Compound wall and providing chain link mesh fencing form Nature Trails to Sloth Bear Safari , Sloth Bear Safari to Herbivores safari , Herbivores safari to Service road, form Service road to Conservation & Breeding, Conservation & Breeding to Tiger Safari , Tiger Safari to Store cum Kitchen , Store cum Kitchen to Zoo Exhibits service road and Zoo Exhibits service road to Entrance	6	397.348	ZAK
5	Construction of Forest Quarters	1	24.760	ZAK
6	Construction of Sloth bear, Tiger ,Herbivores safari road (CCR)	1	107.25	ZAK
7	Construction of Service road from Main Gate to Tiger Retiring Cell (CCR), along periphery of Sloth Bear Safari, Tiger Retiring Cell to Herbivores safari and Covering Zoo Exhibits	5	156.05	ZAK
21	Construction of Visitors Road from Main Gate to Sloth Bear Safari	1	24.811	ZAK
22	Construction of Tiger safari road (CCR) , Herbivores safari road (CCR), and Construction of Zoo road	3	73.779	ZAK

1. Details of work completed during 2014-15

Sl No.	Particulars	Qty	Amount Invested (Lakhs Rs)	Source of Funding
1	Construction of Pipe culvert across the nalas at boundary fence area culvert	53	46.04	ZAK

2	Providing and Laying of Lawn, turfing and other ornamental species at Information centre	1	1.82	ZAK
3	Constructions of office building, Guard quarters, pathway, toilets car shed, generator room and gardening	1	66.10	ZAK
4	Formation of safari roads, stone pitching, 600mmRCC culverts, causeway in tiger safari, weep holes all around the herbivores boundary mesh, UG electrification	1	39.28	ZAK

2. Details of work completed during 2015-16

Sl No.	Particulars	Qty	Amount Invested (Lakhs Rs)	Source of Funding
1	Construction of preliminary chain Link Fencing for Tiger Safari from ch.0 m to 590 m	1	72.639	ZAK
2	Construction of preliminary chain Link Fencing for Tiger Safari from ch. 590 m to 1190 m	1	73.875	ZAK
3	Construction of preliminary chain Link Fencing for Tiger Safari from ch. 1190 m to 1770 m	1	71.395	ZAK
4	Construction of preliminary chain Link Fencing for Tiger Safari from ch. 1770 m to 2180 m	1	49.940	ZAK
5	Construction of preliminary chain Link Fencing for Sloth Bear Safari from ch. 0 m to 590 m	1	72.701	ZAK
6	Construction of preliminary chain Link Fencing for Sloth Bear Safari from ch. 590 m to 1150 m	1	68.950	ZAK
7	Construction of preliminary chain Link Fencing for Sloth Bear Safari from ch. 1150 m to 1660 m	1	62.787	ZAK
8	Construction of preliminary chain Link Fencing for Sloth Bear Safari from ch. 1660 m to 2060 m	1	48.649	ZAK
9	Construction of preliminary chain Link Fencing for Herbivores Safari from ch. 0 mtr to 730 mtr	1	71.783	ZAK
10	Construction of 60,000 Liters S.S.M. GLSR in Tiger Safari area	1	6.359	ZAK
11	Construction of 60,000 Liters S.S.M. GLSR in Herbivores Safari area	1	6.339	ZAK

12	Construction of 60,000 Liters S.S.M. GLSR in Sloth Bear Safari area	1	6.389	ZAK
13	Construction of 60,000 Liters S.S.M. GLSR in Zoo area	1	6.488	ZAK
14	Construction of Tiger holding room at Tiger Safari	1	14.135	ZAK
15	Construction of Sloth Bear holding room at Sloth Bear Safari	1	14.135	ZAK

1. Details of work completed during 2017-18

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Amount Invested (Lakhs Rs)	Source of Funding
1	Construction of Chine link Fencing for Herbivores safari-1	1	8.64	ZAK
2	Construction of Reverse Osmosis (WPP) Plant near parking area	1	7.76	ZAK

1. Details of work completed during 2018-19

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Amount Invested (Lakhs Rs)	Source of Funding
1	Construction of R O Water Building in zoo area	1	14.29	ZAK
2	Construction of Gents and Ladies Toilet Blocks Building near Parking area	1	16.76	ZAK
3	Construction of Veterinary Hospital Building	1	40.03	ZAK
4	Construction of Veterinary Hospital Office Building	1	34.17	ZAK
5	Construction of Fox Enclosure in zoo area	1	24.92	ZAK
6	Construction of Common Langur Enclosure	1	28.90	ZAK
7	Construction of Bonnet Macaque Enclosure	1	24.80	ZAK
8	Construction of Lion Tailed Macaque Enclosure	1	31.21	ZAK
9	Construction of Stump Tailed	1	31.24	ZAK

	Macaque Enclosure			
10	Construction of Jackal Enclosure	1	23.51	ZAK
11	Construction of Fox Enclosure	1	24.92	ZAK
12	Construction of Hyena Enclosure	1	22.26	ZAK
13	Construction of Sloth Bear Enclosure	1	50.09	ZAK
14	Construction of Leopard Enclosure	1	59.66	ZAK
15	Construction of Crocodile Enclosure	1	10.36	ZAK
16	Construction of Pheasant Enclosure	1	9.54	ZAK
17	Construction of Parrots Enclosure	1	9.78	ZAK
18	Construction of Parakeets Enclosure	1	10.24	ZAK
19	Construction of Peacocks Enclosure	1	12.44	ZAK
20	Construction of Pergola in zoo	1	3.64	ZAK
21	Providing and Fabricating M.S. Sliding Entrance gate to Lion Safari	1	5.15	ZAK
22	Providing and Fabricating M.S. Sliding Entrance gate to Tiger Safari	1	5.76	ZAK
23	Providing and Fabricating M.S. Sliding Exit gate to Lion Safari	1	5.12	ZAK
24	Providing and Fabricating M.S. Sliding Exit gate to Tiger Safari	1	5.31	ZAK
25	Construction of Chine link Fencing for Herbivores safari-4	1	7.76	ZAK
26	Construction of Toilet Block Building in zoo area	1	13.50	ZAK

1. Details of work completed during 2019-20

Sl No.	Particulars	Qty	Amount Invested (Lakhs Rs)	Source of Funding
1	Construction of Intake Arrangements from Jack well for providing water supply	1	8.04	ZAK
2	Construction of Jack well of 6.0 m diameter and control room for pumping raw water for providing water supply	1	14.38	ZAK

1.Details of work completed during 2020-21

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Amount Invested (Lakhs Rs)	Source of Funding
1	Construction of Entrance plaza	01	500.00	DMF[District Mineral Fund]
2	Providing water supply line	01	240.00	ZAK
3	Construction of Post Mortem Room	1	5.83	ZAK
4	Construction of Rescue centre	03	150.00	CAMPA

2. Details of work completed during 2021-22

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Amount Invested (Lakhs Rs)	Source of Funding
1	Tiger enclosure and holding room	1	53.22	ZAK & BKG Miners
2	Hospital Day kraal	1	11.06	ZAK
3	Construction & asphaltting of safari roads, return road & service road	1	424.00	DMF
4	Entrance plaza	1	120.00	DMF
5	Construction of Leopard Rescue Centre	1	50.00	CAMPA
6	Construction of Sloth bear Rescue Centre	1	54.00	CAMPA
7	Construction of Wolf/lesser carnivores Rescue Centre	1	50.00	CAMPA
8	Providing & laying of water supply lines from jack well to zoo	1	239.00	ZAK

The following is the brief details of works to be taken up during coming years.

3.Work proposed during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Construction of Hippopotamus enclosure	01	62.45
2	Construction of Lion enclosure	01	70.00
3	Construction of Giraffe	01	25.00
4	Construction of Herbivore enclosure	04	175.00
5	Construction of Over Head Tank	01	86.00
6	Construction of Kitchen	01	54.00
7	Construction of 2 lakhs litre capacity water sump	1	25.00
8	Providing of supply lines and sprinklers for zoo and herbivore safari area	1	50.00
9	Solar street lights	1	40.00
10	Providing MS sheet for existing peripheral fencing	1	300.00
11	Vehicle parking facility	1	50.00

4.Work proposed during 2023-24

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Smooth coated otters enclosure	01	20.00
2	Providing UG cable for power line.	01	150.00
3	Construction of incinerator room	01	40.00
4	Renovation of main entrance gate	01	15.00
5	Construction of restaurant, kiosk, wooden Mantapas in entrance plaza	01	350.00
6	Construction of DCF, ACF, RFO, DRFO quarters	01	155.00
7	Providing UGD and STP	01	150.00

5.Work proposed during 2024-25

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Construction of rescue centre for tiger	1	85.00
2	Modernising Wolf enclosure	1	25.00
3	Installation of solar roof top plant 100kv	1	90.00
4	Asphalting for service road	1	350.00
5	Purchase of buses	1	75.00

6.Work proposed during 2025-26

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Construction of rescue centre for herbivore	1	150.00
2	Modernising hyena enclosure	1	25.00
3	Modernising of Indian fox enclosure	1	20.00

7.Work proposed during 2026-27

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Construction of rescue centre for birds	1	75.00
2	Modernising Golden jackal enclosure	1	20.00

8. Work proposed during 2027-28

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Construction of rescue centre for reptiles	1	40.00
2	Modernising sloth bear enclosure	1	25.00
3	Construction jungle cat enclosure	1	40.00
4	Boundary fencing for fruit orchard in herbivore safari	1	40.00
5	Purchase of buses & jeeps	1	50.00

9. Work proposed during 2028-29

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Construction of rusty spotted cat enclosure	1	35.00
2	Construction of Grants zebra enclosure	1	50.00
3	Safari lake desilting for increasing water storage capacity	1	25.00
4	Providing rain jets to safaris	1	175.00

10. Work proposed during 2029-30

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Construction of Gaur enclosure	1	100.00
2	Outer chain link fencing for rescue centre	1	50.00
3	Herbivore safari fencing painting	1	30.00

11. Work proposed during 2030-31

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Construction of monitor lizard enclosure	1	15.00
2	Modernising turtle & tortoise enclosure	1	10.00

11. Work proposed during 2031-32

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Construction of snake enclosures	1	75.00
2	Modernising Crocodile enclosure	1	20.00

12. Work proposed during 2032-33

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Modernising existing aviary	1	20.00
2	Modernising Lion enclosures at Safari	1	20.00

14. Work proposed during 2033-34

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Modernising Tiger enclosures at Safari	1	20.00

15. Work proposed during 2034-35

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Improvement & maintenance of works	1	500.00

16. Work proposed during 2035-36

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Improvement & maintenance of works	1	500.00

17. Work proposed during 2036-37

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Improvement & maintenance of works	1	500.00

18. Work proposed during 2037-38

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Improvement & maintenance of works	1	500.00

19. Work proposed during 2038-39

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Improvement & maintenance of works	1	500.00

20. Work proposed during 2039-40

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Improvement & maintenance of works	1	500.00

21. Work proposed during 2040-41

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Improvement & maintenance of works	1	500.00

22. Work proposed during 2041-42

SI No.	Particulars	Qty	Tentative Investment involved (Lakhs Rs)
1	Improvement & maintenance of works	1	500.00

b) Day to day maintenance

The day to day maintenance of zoo involves expenditures like, payment of salary and wages of employees (Officials, animals keepers, supervisors, security staff etc), procurement of animals feed and fodder, electricity and water bills, veterinary medicines, maintenance of zoo assets etc. The following table gives the brief of maintenance expenditure in last 5 years.

SI No.	Particulars	Financial Year[in lakhs]				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Salary	48.42	50.95	77.87	117.55	160.26
2	Feed and Fodder	-	15.82	102.70	126.78	139.36
3	Veterinary Expenses	-	1.00	1.64	5.56	5.63
4	Electricity Bill	3.65	2.68	5.54	12.49	20.74
5	Maintenance of zoo assets	6.45	8.87	16.67	28.65	43.57

Though there is increase in number of visitors visiting zoo and associated revenue, it is not sufficient to meet the expenditure towards maintenance. It is therefore advisable to continue to avail the budgetary support from the State Government. Moreover, creation of awareness about forests and wildlife is a social investment.

Efforts will also be made to increase zoo revenue through advertisements, production of vermin compost, renting/licensing of restaurant premises, souvenir shops, increasing number of safari vehicles, justifiable increase in zoo entrance fee etc., apart from popularising animal adoption scheme.

Efforts will be made to reduce operating cost by raising part of fruits and fodder required from zoo premises itself, by encouraging staff to be multi-tasking apart from ensuring judicious use of zoo resources.

Part - III

Chapter -XI Annexures to the Master Plan

a) Annexures

following annexures are included in this Master Plan for future reference.

Annexure Number	Content
Annexure 1	Regarding the approval of Shifting Ballari Zoo to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee zoological park, hosapet, Ballari and releasing 20.00 crores as first installment.
Annexure 2	Letter from environment & Forest Ministry, MOEF ,Govt of India
Annexure 3	Notification of West Bilikal Reserve Forest.
Annexure 4	Report of Shri S k Patnaik, Retd PCCF.
Annexure 5	Proceedings of the meeting held in the chamber of Sri C P Yogeshwar, Hon'ble Forest Minister Govt. of Karnataka on 30-12-2011.
Annexure 6	Approval of Master plan from CZA.
Annexure 7	Karnataka State – Handing over the area to Zoo
Annexure 8	Handing over the area from territorial forest to ZAK.
Annexure 9	Regarding sanction of various administrative posts.
Annexure 10	Regarding Clearance of Stage-I under FCA1980 dated 05-02-2019.
Annexure 11	Regarding Clearance of Stage-II under FCA1980 dated 31-05-2020.

b) Maps of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park

Annexure 12	Master layout plan
Annexure 13	Thematic contour map
Annexure 14	Map showing UGD electrical cable layout
Annexure 15	Map showing source of water and water supply
Annexure 16	Map of Rescue Centre 1
Annexure 17	Map of Rescue Centre 2

Annexure - 1

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ: ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆರೆ ಮೃಗಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಕಮಲಾಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ: ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ನವದೆಹಲಿ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 19-80/93-CZA(104)(M) ದಿನಾಂಕ: 09-07-2010.

:-:-

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆರೆ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಸಮೀಪದ ಬಿಳಿಬೀದಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಗೊಳಿಸಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ Atal Bihari Vajapayee Zoological Park ಎಂಬ ಮೃಗಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ₹. 67.09 ಕೋಟಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸಲು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10-05-2010 - ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 09-07-2010ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಈ ಮೃಗಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದಿನಾಂಕ 04-10-2010 ರಂದು ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೃಗಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ₹.20.00 (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು) ಕೋಟಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 26-10-2010 ರಂದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ 114 ನೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆರೆ ಮೃಗಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಕಮಲಾಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ Atal Bihari Vajapayee Zoological Park ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಅಪಜೀ 227 ಎಫ್‌ಎಪಿ 2010
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 20-11-2010

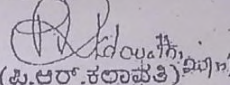
ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆರೆ ಮೃಗಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಕಮಲಾಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ Atal Bihari Vajapayee Zoological Park ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಸಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಗಲುವ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ 2406-02-111-0-03-ಇತರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳು (ಯೋ) ಇದರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೊರಕೆ ಅಂದಾಜು ಎರಡನೇ ಕಂತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವ ₹. 20.00 (ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು) ಕೋಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

...2...

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅ.ಟಿ. ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಅಇ 1376 ವೆಚ್ಚ-5/2010,
ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16-11-2010ರ ಸಹಮತಿ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,


(ಪಿ.ಆರ್.ಕಲಾಪೆತ್ತಿ)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
20/11/10

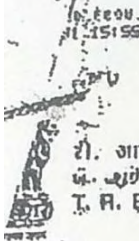
ಇವರಿಗೆ:

- 1) ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ/ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 2) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 3) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ) ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 4) ಅಪರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಕೇಂದ್ರಸ್ಥಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯ)/(ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ), ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 5) ಅಪರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
- 6) ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ವೃತ್ತ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.
- 7) ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.
- 8) ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 9) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ(ಅರಣ್ಯ)/ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು/ ಆಪ್ತ ಸಹಾಯಕರು, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
- 10) ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ.

ANNEXURE 2

Letter from environment & Forests Ministry, MOI

ANNEXURE-2



श्री. आर. बाबु
ಶ್ರೀ. ಆರ್. ಬಾಬು
T. R. BAALU

cm/5544/6/ci/2001
29/9

मन्त्री
पर्यावरण एवं वन
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली-110003
MINISTER
ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI-110003

25th September, 2001

D. O. No. 25-1/2000-CZA

Dear Thiru. S.M. Krishna Ji, Vanakkam.

The Central Zoo Authority is quite concerned about the state of zoos in Karnataka. You might be aware that almost every town in your State has a mini zoo. Most of the mini zoos have inadequate land area and cramped cages for housing the animals. The Central Zoo Authority has been requesting the State Government to close down such zoos. The list of the zoos is annexed. You may kindly issue necessary direction in this regard.

I would like to inform you that while on the one hand, the Central Government wants to close cramped and ill planned zoos, it is providing substantial financial support for upgrading such zoos, which have potential to improve. Recently, we have sanctioned Rs.166 lakhs for modernization of Lion and Tiger Safari, Shimoga. Government of India is also keen that Bellary which is one of the major cities should have a modern zoo. The area of the present zoo is only 1.2 ha. and the animals like Tigers, Panthers, Deer Species etc. are housed in dingy cages with little space for movement of these wild animals. Central Zoo Authority has been requesting Karnataka to either go for creation of a modern zoo at an alternative site or close down the existing zoo and transfer the animals to the zoos at Bannerghatta, Shimoga and Mysore. However, no action has been taken on the directions of the Central Zoo Authority.

You may like to direct the authorities concerned to take necessary action on the lines suggested above and rehabilitate the animals in recognized zoos and rescue centres in your State.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

T. R. Baalu
(T. R. BAALU)

Thiru. S.M. Krishna,
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka,
Bangalore.

ಶ್ರೀ. ಆರ್. ಬಾಬು

ANNEXURE 3

Notification Of Bilikal West Reserve Forest

JOURNAL OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE) 10th JANUARY 1904, FORMER No. 50.

Annexure

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE).

Following Government Order, dated 6th December 1893, No. 1058, Revenue:

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 18th November 1893, Forest No. 789.

Submitting to Government, for approval and publication, the draft notification of the Forest Act for the proposed constitution of the Bilikal West Block in the Bellary district, as a reserved forest.

6th December 1893, No. 1058, Revenue.

Forest No. 382.

The draft notification, as amended by the Board of Revenue, is approved and will be published in the Fort St. George and Bellary District Gazettes.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

Conservator of Land Revenue, with map.
Printed and published, Government Press, with notification.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, under the provisions of section 4 of the Forest Act (V of 1882), that it is proposed to constitute the block of land, the boundaries of which are therein the schedule appended to this notification, a "reserved forest" under the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Name of Block.	Number of block.	Description.
1	Bilikal, West.	133	North - Starting from the second village boundary stone on the southern side of Kshilapur, the line runs due north-east along the southern boundary of the said village to the north-east corner of No. 1 of the main village; from that point a straight line north-east to corner No. 1519 of Kammala; then along the western side of that number to the north-east corner of No. 1509; then the southern side of that number to the south-west corner of No. 1509; then a straight line north-east to a point on the latter side which is four and a half chains from its south-west corner; then along the southern side of that number and Nos. 1507, 1508 and 1509 to the south-west corner of No. 1509; from that point a straight line for about twenty-two chains in a south-easterly direction to a point on the western boundary of Kammala; then along the western margin of the said village to a point on the eastern boundary which is about one and a half chains from the north-east corner of No. 6 of the main village; from the last-mentioned point a straight line west to the north-west corner of No. 6; thence the north in a westerly direction to the north-west corner of No. 6; thence a straight line in a westerly direction for

"TRUE COPY"

Rajachandry, I.F.S.
Deputy Conservator of Forests
Working Plans and Forest Survey

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE), 16TH JANUARY 1894, FOREST No. 83.

about eleven chains to the nearest landing from the north-west corner of No. 4; then another straight line west-south-west to the north-west corner of No. 137; all the above numbers are of Vaynathashahalli; from that point another straight line north-west for about fifteen chains to the north-east corner of No. 3 of Jagalgi; then along the northern, north-western and western sides of No. 3 to the north-east corner of No. 4; then along the northern side of that number to its north-west corner; thence a straight line south-west to the canal landing on the western side of No. 6 from its north-west corner (all these numbers are of Jagalgi); from that point a straight line west-south-west to the village boundary line at the north-east corner of No. 17 of Yaddanahalli; then along the northern boundary of Yaddanahalli village to the second village boundary of Yaddanahalli; then along the northern boundary of the northern side of No. 43 of the same village; a straight line west-south-west to the village boundary line on the northern side of No. 43 of the same village; thence the northern side of that number to No. 41 to the north-west corner of the latter (these numbers belong to Yaddanahalli); then along the northern side of No. 184 of Jagalgi to its north-west corner; thence a straight line in a westerly direction to the north-west corner of No. 318; then from that point a straight line north-south to the northern side of No. 111; then along the eastern side of No. 152; thence a straight line north-west to the north-west corner of No. 111; then a straight line north-south-east to the south-west corner of No. 96; from that point another straight line in the same direction to the north-east corner of No. 11; then along the northern side of Nos. 73, 85 and 81 to the north-east corner of No. 83; thence a straight line due north to the north-west corner of No. 80; then that point another straight line west-south-west to a point on the northern side of No. 80, which is about seven chains east of its north-west corner; then along its northern side to its north-east corner; from that point a straight line north-south-east to the north-east corner of No. 80; thence another in the same direction to the north-east corner of No. 41; thence a third also in the same direction to the north-east corner of No. 41; from that point a straight line west-south-west to the north-east corner of No. 21; then along its northern side to its north-west corner; from that point a straight line due west to the starting point.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the provisions of section 4 (r) of the Forest Act, to appoint Mr. E. A. Smith to be the Forest Settlement officer who shall inquire into the title, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person or persons, or any land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land, and to report thereon as provided in chapter II of the said Act; and the District Forest Officer, who shall be acting on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

It is further the order of the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Bellary, for the time being, to be the officer of the Department who shall hear appeals from orders of the Forest Settlement Officer passed under sections 11 and 12 of the said Act.

And the Board of Revenue is further pleased to order that the said Forest Settlement Officer be appointed to the Collector of Bellary, and the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circars, to be the officer of the Department who shall hear appeals from orders of the Forest Settlement Officer passed under sections 11 and 12 of the said Act.

(A true Copy and Extract)
 (Signed) W. B. MASTON,
 Secretary.

Collector of Bellary, with a copy to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circars.

TRUE COPY
 Rajachandrika, I.F.S.
 District Conservator of Forests
 Mysore
 Fort. BH. Copy 533, 102.

ANNEXURE 4

Report of Sri. S.K. Patnaik, Retd. PCCF

ANNEXURE 4

To,
Sri. PATTANAİK, IFS (Retd.)
Formerly Addl. Principal
Chief Conservator of Forests - Orissa,
81, Fisheries Lane, Buddeshwari Colony,
Bhubaneswar - 751 006 (Orissa).

Camp : Hospet.
Dt : 07.12.2002

Dear Sri Sahal,

As requested, I visited the proposed site for shifting of the present Bellary Zoo to Bilikallu West Reserve Forest in Hospet Range of Bellary Division which is situated about 2 Kms from Kamalapur town, about 4 Kms from Hampi, 14 Kms from Hospet and 56 Kms from Bellary.

I had earlier visited the site located at Allpur which is 6 Kms from Bellary on Bellary-Hospet road. The present site which is part of Bilikallu West reserve forest (total area of 1200 ha.) appears to be more suitable compared to the previous site due to the following reasons :

1. The soil is more stable in the new site, as the site near Bellary has black cotton soil.
2. This is close to the Tungabhadra canal system and has good water availability. Besides this, ground water survey has indicated that the ground water availability is quite good.
3. The site is undulating and interspersed with hillocks and valleys, these features shall make the zoo interesting.
4. The floristic diversity of the area is far better than the previous site and the plantation taken up earlier has done well despite low rainfall.
5. Being in the close proximity of Vijayanagar ruins of Hampi, this will be an excellent addition to the tourist circuit as this can provide nature education to the visiting public.
6. With proper planning this can be a good Zoological park housing mainly the animals of the region provided the Zoo Authority of Karnataka decides to shift the Zoo to Hospet.
7. A nursery and a field unit of Karnataka Wild Life work is already operational close to the site, which will be an added advantage. An area of about 60 Ha. on the Eastern part of the forest block including a nice valley and gentle slope shall be quite suitable for the proposed Zoo.

Thanking you,

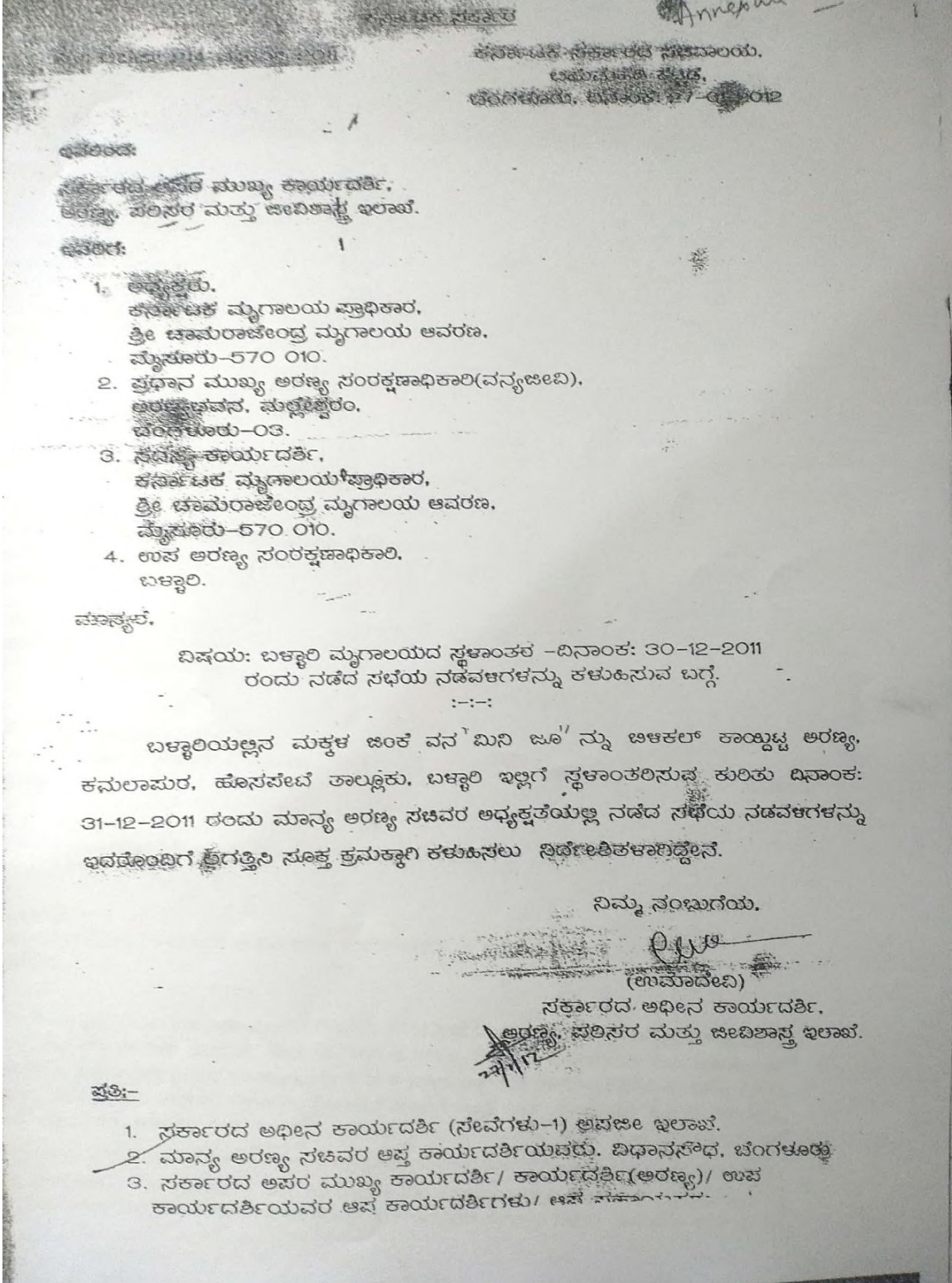
Yours sincerely,

(S.K. PATTANAİK)

To,
Sri. R.M.N. SAHAJ
Member Secretary,
Zoo Authority of Karnataka,
Mysore Zoo Campus,
MYSORE - 570 010.

Copy forwarded to the Member Secretary, Central Zone Authority, Annex-VI, Bikaner House, Sheela Sarani Road, New Delhi for information.

Annexure - 5



A-5 21

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING HELD IN THE CHAMBER OF SRI C.P. YOGESHWAR,
HON'BLE MINISTER FOR FORESTS, GOVT. OF KARNATAKA, ON 30-12-2011
REGARDING SHIFTING OF CHILDREN'S DEER PARK MINI ZOO, BELLARY TO BILIKAL
RESERVE FOREST, NEAR KAMALAPURA, HOSPETE TALUK, BELLARY.

PRESENT

Sri C.P. Yogeshwar,
Hon'ble Forest Minister,
Govt. of Karnataka,
Bangalore.

- In Chair

Sri M. Nanjundaswamy,
Chairman,
Zoo Authority of Karnataka,
Mysore.

Sri Kaushik Mukherjee, IAS.,
Addl. Chief Secretary,
Forests, Environment and Ecology Dept., Bangalore.

Sri B.K Singh, IFS.,
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (WL) and
Chief Wildlife Warden,
Bangalore.

Sri M.N Jayakumar, IFS
Member Secretary,
Zoo Authority of Karnataka,
Mysore.

Sri M. Nagaraja Hampole, IFS.,
Secretary to Government (Forest),
Bangalore

Sri S.A. Hubert,
Executive Director / Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Bellary.

Dr. Anand,
Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister for Forests,
Bangalore.

The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (WL) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Bangalore, initiated the discussions stating that as the existing Zoo at Bellary is too small and congested, decision has been taken nearly 8 to 9 years ago for shifting Children Deer Park, Mini Zoo, Bellary to Bilikal Reserve Forest, near Kamalapur, Hospete Taluk, Bellary, situated close to Hampi had been selected and a Master Plan was prepared for ₹ 67.09 Crores which was approved both by Central Zoo Authority and Govt. of Karnataka for this purpose. The Central Zoo Authority has temporarily renewed recognition to Bellary Zoo with the condition of building a new Zoo where these animals are to be

The Addl. Chief Secretary to Govt. informed that, though the State Govt. had approved this Mega Plan, private contribution as envisaged is not forthcoming at the present juncture and that the Finance Dept. has expressed difficulty in releasing the balance amount to complete this ambitious project. The Addl. Chief Secretary to Govt. further stated that as of now State Govt. is giving ₹ 2.5 Crores this year as grant-in-aid to Zoo Authority of Karnataka, and if this ambitious project is implemented as it is, State Govt. will have to provide ₹ 6 Crores annually to Bellary Zoo alone which may be very difficult and it will be impossible for the Zoo Authority of Karnataka to survive.

The Hon'ble Forest Minister expressed that the existing Zoo has to be shifted as it is not suitable and the construction of Zoo in Bilikal Reserve Forest is essential as visitors coming to Hampi, people and students living in northern Karnataka will be having an opportunity to visit this Zoo which is also near to Daroji Sloth Bear Sanctuary. He further mentioned that already an amount of ₹ 22 Crores is available and assured to provide another ₹ 10 Crores for building a new Zoo and requested to re-draft the Master Plan for development of Zoo at Bilikal Reserve Forest, limiting to ₹ 30.00 Crores, after obtaining all approval from Central Zoo Authority, State Govt. and Governing Council of Zoo Authority of Karnataka. He further requested to complete the revised Master Plan within 2 months. This suggestion was agreed to and it was unanimously decided to build a smaller Zoo in Bilikal Reserve Forests with a total outlay of around ₹ 30.00 Crores in which all the existing animals / birds in the Children Deer Park, Mini Zoo, Bellary, be shifted and accommodated besides accommodating other surplus animals available within the Zoos of Zoo Authority of Karnataka to make the proposed Zoo more attractive.

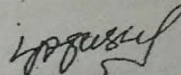
The Executive Director, Bellary, should prepare a Revised Master Plan limiting the expenditure to about ₹ 30.00 Crores. While preparing this Master Plan he should keep in mind the various guidelines and suggestions issued by Central Zoo Authority and submit Master Plan within 2 months.

To revise the master plan of the Zoo it was felt that one Asst. Conservator of Forest is also required for assisting for getting approval from Central Zoo Authority and to initiate, execute, supervise and check measurement of the Civil and other works. Therefore it was decided to create one post of A.C.F immediately.

Since the whole project has to be down sized and revised, a decision was also taken to cancel the Tenders that had been called as of now and all the Estimates prepared and submitted to Govt. would not be sanctioned.

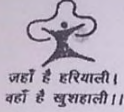
The Chairman, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, reiterated that the entire funding for building this Zoo at Bilikal and its annual maintenance cost should be borne by the State Govt. till such time the Zoo can be self reliant.

Meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.


(C.P. YOGESHWARA)
Hon'ble Forest Minister

ANNEXURE 6

Approval of Master Plan from CZA



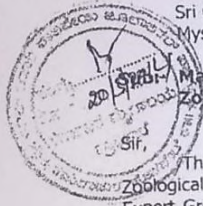
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
Central Zoo Authority



F. No. 19-80/93-CZA (104)(Vol. III)(M) 45/0

DATE: 07.03.2014

To
The Additional Chief Conservator of Forests
& Member Secretary
Zoo Authority of Karnataka,
Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens,
Mysore - 570 010 (Karnataka).



Master Plan of the Bellary Zoo, Bellary relocation to Atal Bihari Vijapayee Zoological Park in Bilikal reserve Forests, Kamalapur near Hospet, Bellary.

The Master Plan of the Bellary Zoo, Bellary relocation to Atal Bihari Vijapayee Zoological Park in Bilikal reserve Forests, Kamalapur near Hospet, Bellary was scrutinized by Expert Group on Zoo Designing in its meeting held on 5th September, 2013 and the same was placed before 68th Meeting of the Technical Committee held on 11th February, 2014 for its approval. The Technical Committee of the Central Zoo Authority had approved the Master Plan of the Bellary Zoo, Bellary relocation to Atal Bihari Vijapayee Zoological Park in Bilikal reserve Forests, Kamalapur near Hospet, Bellary subject to the condition that:-

- 11
- (a) the responsibility of mobilizing the financial resources for implementation of the Master Plan will be the sole responsibility of the State Government or respective Zoo Operator, and
 - (b) the State Government or respective Zoo Operator should quantify the resources available for the implementation of Master Plan.

In order to send you a copy of the duly signed and approved Master Plan of the Bellary Zoo, Bellary relocation to Atal Bihari Vijapayee Zoological Park in Bilikal reserve Forests, Kamalapur near Hospet, Bellary, you are requested to submit final version of Master Plan which should contain the signatures with stamp of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka and Director, Bellary Zoo, Bellary relocation to Atal Bihari Vijapayee Zoological Park in Bilikal reserve Forests, Kamalapur near Hospet, Bellary incorporating copy of this letter too.

The soft copy of the digitized and amended Master Plan in any of the format i. e. AUTOCAD/ COREL DRAW/JPEG/TIFF/PDF files on a CD/DVD may also be submitted to this office at the earliest for uploading in website.

Yours faithfully,

(B. S. Bohari)
Member Secretary

Copy favour of information & necessary action to:-

1. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
2. The Executive Director & Deputy Conservator of Forests, Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Kamalapur, 1st Cross Shankar Colony, M. P. Prakash Nagar, Hospet - 583 201, Bellary District, Karnataka.

ANNEXURE 7

Karnataka State - Handing over of the Area

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಿಳಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಯ್ದುಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ "ಆಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ಪಾಜಪೇಯಿ ಜ್ಯೂಯಾಲಜಿಕಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್" ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಿಳಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಯ್ದುಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ 141.59 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ : 1) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಅರಣ್ಯಪಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಪಿಸಿಎಫ್/ ಸಿ/ಜಿಎಲ್-360/2012-13, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30-08-2013.
2) ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಿಭಾಗ), ಧಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಎಫ್.ನಂ.11-66/2004-ಎಫ್.ಸಿ, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 13-11-2007.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30-08-2013ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಅರಣ್ಯಪಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಿಳಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಯ್ದುಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ 141.00 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಆಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ಪಾಜಪೇಯಿ ಜ್ಯೂಯಾಲಜಿಕಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಇವರು ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಕಾಶೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಅದರಂತೆ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಿಳಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಯ್ದುಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ 141.00 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಫಾರಿಸ್ಟ್ಸ್, ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ (ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಿಭಾಗ), ಧಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ನವದೆಹಲಿ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಎಫ್.ನಂ.11-66/2004-ಎಫ್.ಸಿ, ದಿನಾಂಕ:13-11-2007ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಯ್ದುಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮೈಸೂರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ವಯ ಅನುಮೋದಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರಣ್ಯ (ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 1980 ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಅಪಜೀ 150 ಎಫ್.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಎಲ್ 2013,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-09-2013

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿಯಿರುವ ಮೈಸೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಿಳಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ

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ಭಾಗದ ಕಾಯ್ದುಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ "ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿ ಜ್ಯೋತಾಲಜಕಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಿಳಿಹಲ್ಲು ಕಾಯ್ದುಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ವಿವಿಧ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು 141.59 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.	ಕಾಯ್ದುಟ್ಟ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (ಹೆ.)ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಜಮೀನು (ಹೆ.)ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಇಂಗಿಳಿ	12	-	3.23
	13	-	2.91
	14	3.47	-
	15	3.65	-
	16	-	1.46
	18	9.34	-
ಕಮಲಾಪುರ	19	3.62	-
	28	30.26	-
	1080	61.96	-
	1082	-	6.33
	1083	2.82	-
	1084	1.10	-
	1085	2.22	-
	1086	3.20	-
ಒಟ್ಟು		127.66	13.93

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ - 127.66 ಹೆ.

ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಜಮೀನು - 13.93 ಹೆ. (ಸದರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಡವಳಿಯು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದು 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸುವರ್ಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ).

ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ - 141.59 ಹೆ.ಗಳು

ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳು:-

(1) ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ: ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.1089ರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ-ಪೂರ್ವ (ಆಗ್ನೇಯ) ಮೂಲೆಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ 256 ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಹಾಗೂ 471 ಮೀ ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.1089ನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಪೂರ್ವ-ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 2ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 3 ಮತ್ತು 4ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ 4ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 5ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 6ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ 6ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 7ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 8ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1080ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ	ಬಿಂದುವಿಗೆ	ಬೇರಿಂಗ್ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಅಂತರ ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
1	1	2	102	153
2	2	3	83	379
3	3	4	74	93
4	4	5	159	150
5	5	6	90	214.6

(ii) ಪೂರ್ವ:- ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು 8ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 9ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 10ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 11ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಚಲಿಸಿ 12ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 13ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ	ಬಿಂದುವಿಗೆ	ಬೇರಿಂಗ್ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಅಂತರ ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
8	8	9	180	173.9
9	9	10	270	170.9
10	10	11	205	132.9
11	11	12	270	360.6
12	12	13	170	262.6

(iii) ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ:- ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು 13ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 14ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ 14ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿ 15ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.28ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 16 ಮತ್ತು 17ನೇ ಬಿಂದುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ 17 ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ 12ರ ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಮೂಲೆಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸುವ ರೇಖೆಯಿಂದ 40 ಮೀ. ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ 17ಎ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಮುಂದೆ ರೇಖೆಯು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.12ನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಪೂರ್ವ ಗಡಿಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ 12, 1084 ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ 28 ಸೇರುವ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 13, 12 ಕಮಲಾಪುರದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.1084, 1083 ಮತ್ತು 16 ಸೇರುವ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು 17 ಬಿ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ 16ನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಪೂರ್ವ ಗಡಿಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ 16 ರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು 17 ಸಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಧಿಸಿ ನಂತರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 17ಡಿ ಯನ್ನು ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ 16 ಮತ್ತು 17 ಹಾಗೂ ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 1783 ಸೇರುವ 17 ಡಿ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.16ರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಗಡಿಯಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 16, 15, 17, 14 ಸೇರುವ 17 ಇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 16ರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ಗಡಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 16, 13, 12 ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ. 1083 ಮತ್ತು 1084 ಸೇರುವ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು 17F ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ರೇಖೆಯು ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.13ರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಗಡಿಯಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 17G ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ ನಂತರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 19ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ 17ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.12 ಮತ್ತು 13 ಇವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿ 18ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.13 ಮತ್ತು 14 ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿ 19ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ-ಉತ್ತರಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.14, 15, 18ರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿ 20, 21, 22ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ	ಬಿಂದುವಿಗೆ	ಬೇರಿಂಗ್ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಅಂತರ ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
13	13	14	233	204.8
14	14	15	293	241.9
15	15	16	251	447.9
16	16	17	230	447.0
17	17	18	235	371.6
18	18	19	279	187.4
19	19	20	307	127.2
20	20	21	286	118.6
21	21	22	259	136.3

(iv) ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ:- ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು 22ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.18ರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿ 23ನೇ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 24, 25, 26, 27, 28ನೇ ಬಿಂದುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ 28ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ ಹಾಗೂ 28ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.1032 ಇದ್ದು, ಕಂದಾಯ ಜಮೀನು ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿದ 28ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ರೇಖೆಯು ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ 28ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂ.1080ರಲ್ಲಿ 29, 30ನೇ ಬಿಂದುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ 30ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಮೂಲಸ್ಥಾನವಾದ 1ನೇ ಬಿಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

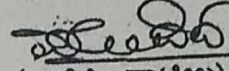
ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಬಿಂದುವಿನಿಂದ	ಬಿಂದುವಿಗೆ	ಬೇರಿಂಗ್ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಅಂತರ ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
22	22	23	326	238.5
23	23	24	34	138.2
24	24	25	72	136.3
25	25	26	65	66.2
26	26	27	46	384.6
27	27	28	34	182.8
28	28	29	55	155.2
29	29	30	74	107.4
30	30	1	46	381.1

ಪರಮಗಳು:-

1. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೃಗಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಿಳಕಲ್ಲು ಕಾಯ್ಡು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18-12-2012ರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ಅಂತಿಮ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆದು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

2. ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿ ಜ್ಯೂಯಾಲಜಿಕಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲದೇ ಇನ್ನಿತರೇ ಯಾವುದೇ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಜಮೀನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವು ಈ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ/ಖಾಸಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ/ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ/ಉಪ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,


(ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
13/11/13 (ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು)

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

- 1) ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ/ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ), ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 2) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಅರಣ್ಯಪಡೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು), ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 3) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ), ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 4) ಅಪರ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಆವರಣ, ಮೈಸೂರು-570 001.
- 5) ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ/ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು.

ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು	ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್	ಕಾಂಪ್ಯೂಟ್ಡ್ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ (ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್)ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಒಟ್ಟು (ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್)ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಒಮ್ಮೀನು
ಇಂಗಿಳಿ	12			3.23
	13			2.91
	14	3.47		
	15	3.65		
	16			1.46
	18	9.34		
	19	3.62		
	28	30.26		
ಕಮಲಾಪುರ	1080	61.96		
	1082			6.83
	1083	2.82		
	1084	1.10		
	1085	2.22		
	1086	3.20		
		127.66		13.93

ಫೋಟೋ

ಕಾಂಪ್ಯೂಟ್ಡ್ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ -127.66 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್
 ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಒಮ್ಮೀನು -13.93 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ (ಸದರಿ ಒಮ್ಮೀನುಗಳ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ನಡವಲೋಪ ಬೆಳೆಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ೧೫
 141.59 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸುಪರ್ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ)

ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳು:-

೧. ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕೆ : ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1089'ರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ-ಪೂರ್ವ (ಆಗ್ನೇಯ) ಮೂಲೆ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ 256 ದಿಗ್ರಿ ಹಾಗೂ 471 ಮೀ ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1089'ನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆಲಸಿ 2 ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆಲಸಿ 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ 4 ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆಲಸಿ 5ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆಲಸಿ 6ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ 6 ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆಲಸಿ 7 ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆಲಸಿ 8ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1080 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆಲಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ	ಬಂದುವಿಗೆ	ಬೇರಿಂಗ್ ದಿಗ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಅಂತರ ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
1	1	2	102	153
2	2	3	83	379
3	3	4	74	93
4	4	5	159	150
5	5	6	90	214.6
6	6	7	25	152.8
7	7	8	95	156.5

೨. ಪೂರ್ವ:- ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು 8ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆಲಸಿ 9ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆಲಸಿ 10ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಆಲಸಿ 11ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ ಆಲಸಿ 13ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟ...3ಕ್ಕೆ)

ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ	ಬಂದುವಿಗೆ	ಬೇರಿಂಗ್ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಅಂತರ ಮೀಟರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
8	8	9	180	173.9
9	9	10	270	170.9
10	10	11	205	132.9
11	11	12	270	360.6
12	12	13	170	262.6

೩. ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ :- ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು 13ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 14ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ 14ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿ 15ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 28'ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 16 ಮತ್ತು 17ನೇ ಬಂದುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ 17 ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 12'ರ ಆಗ್ನೇಯ ಮೂಲೆಯಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸುವ ರೇಖೆಯಿಂದ 40 ಮೀ ಅಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ 17ಎ ಬಂದುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಮುಂದೆ ರೇಖೆಯು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 12ನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಪೂರ್ವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 12, 1084 ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 28 ಸೇರುವ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1084, 1083 ಮತ್ತು 16 ಸೇರುವ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು 17-ಐ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 16ನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಪೂರ್ವ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 16 ರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗಡಿ ರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು 17 ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಧಿಸಿ ನಂತರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 17ಡಿ ಯನ್ನು ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 16 ಮತ್ತು 17 ಹಾಗೂ ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1783 ಸೇರುವ 17 ಡಿ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1783 ಸೇರುವ 17 ಡಿ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 16'ರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 16,15,17,14 ಸೇರುವ 17-ಇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 16'ರ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 16,13,12 ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1083 ಮತ್ತು 1084 ಸೇರುವ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು 17 ಎಫ್ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ರೇಖೆಯು ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 13'ರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 17-ಜಿ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ ನಂತರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 19ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ 17ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 12 ಮತ್ತು 13 ಇವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿ 18 ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 13 ಮತ್ತು 14 ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿ 19ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ-ಉತ್ತರಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಇಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 14,15,18'ರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾದು ಹೋಗಿ 20,21,22ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟ 4ಕ್ಕೆ)

ದತ್ತಿಮದಲ್ಲ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.


ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ	ಬಂದುವಿಗೆ	ಬೇರಿಂಗ್ ದಿಗ್ಗಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಅಂತರ ಮಿಟರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
13	13	14	233	204.8
14	14	15	293	241.9
15	15	16	251	447.9
16	16	17	230	447.0
17	17	18	235	371.6
18	18	19	279	187.4
19	19	20	307	127.2
20	20	21	286	118.6
21	21	22	259	136.3

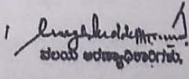
೮. ಪತ್ತಿಮಕ್ಕೆ :- ಪತ್ತಿಮದಲ್ಲ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯು 22ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ ಇಂಗಲೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 18'ರ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಾದು ಪೋಲಿ 23ನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ ಪೂರ್ವಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸಿ 24,25,26,27,28ನೇ ಬಂದುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಂತರ 28ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನ ಪತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲ ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1302 ಇದ್ದು ನೆದರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಕಂದಾಯ ಒಮೀನು ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ 28ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ರೇಖೆಯು ಇಂಗಲೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ 28ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಇಂಗಲೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಗಡಿರೇಖೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ 1080'ರ ಮೂಲಕ 29, 30ನೇ ಬಂದುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿ ನಂತರ 30ನೇ ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ ಮೂಲಸ್ಥಾನವಾದ 1ನೇ ಬಂದುವನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪತ್ತಿಮದಲ್ಲ ಸೀಮಾರೇಖೆಯ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಬಂದುವಿನಿಂದ	ಬಂದುವಿಗೆ	ಬೇರಿಂಗ್ ದಿಗ್ಗಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ	ಅಂತರ ಮಿಟರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
22	22	23	326	238.5
23	23	24	34	138.2
24	24	25	72	136.3
25	25	26	65	66.2
26	26	27	46	384.6
27	27	28	34	182.8
28	28	29	55	155.2
29	29	30	74	107.4
30	30	01	46	381.1

"ಮೇಲೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ 141.59 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪತ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ" "ನದಿ 141.59 ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪತ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ"


 ವರದಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
 ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಜ್ಞಾನ, ವರದಿ,
 22/11/13
 ಹೊಸಬೆಲೆ


 ವರದಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು,
 22/11/2013
 ಕ್ರೀ.ಆರ್. ಜ್ಞಾನಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ,
 ಹೊಸಬೆಲೆ.

Annexure - 9

- ವಿಷಯ: ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಕಮಲಾಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೃಗಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.
- ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ: 1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಅಪಜೀ 227 ಎಫ್‌ಎಫ್ 2010, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 20-11-2010.
2. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ) ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 22-11-2010 ಮತ್ತು 06-12-2010.
3. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಎ1/ಇಎಸ್‌ಟಿ/ಸಿಆರ್-33/2010-11, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 19-01-2011.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (1)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲಾದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 20-11-2010ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಿರು ಮೃಗಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಕಮಲಾಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸಿ ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿ Zoological Park ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ (3)ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 19-01-2011ರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯ ಕಿರು ಮೃಗಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂತರಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ/ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವೃಂದದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿ ಅಟಲ್ ಬಿಹಾರಿ ವಾಜಪೇಯಿ Zoological Park ಗೆ ನಿಯೋಜನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

1	ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ	1 ಹುದ್ದೆ
2	ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ	1 ಹುದ್ದೆ
3	ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು (ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್)	1 ಹುದ್ದೆ
4	ಮೋಜಣಿದಾರರು (ಸರ್ವೆಯರ್)	1 ಹುದ್ದೆ
5	ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ	1 ಹುದ್ದೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ, ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಅಪಜೀ 39 ಅಪಜೀ 2011

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-05-2011.

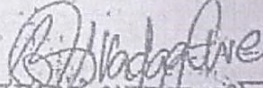
ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮೃಗಾಲಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವೃಂದದ ಒಟ್ಟು 5 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ

ಶ್ರೀಮತರ ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಉಚಿತ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯೀಯ Zoological Park ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದ ವಿಷಯ ಸೇವಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಹೆಸರು	ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವೇತನ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ
1	ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ	1 ಹುದ್ದೆ	ರೂ. 18150-26925
2	ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಧಿಯಂತರರು	1 ಹುದ್ದೆ	ರೂ. 11400-21600
3	ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ	1 ಹುದ್ದೆ	ರೂ. 10800-20025
4	ಮೋಜಣಿದಾರರು	1 ಹುದ್ದೆ	ರೂ. 7275-13350
5	ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಜಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ	1 ಹುದ್ದೆ	ರೂ. 7275-13350

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಚಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: -ಆಇ 377/ವೆಚ್ಚ-5/2011, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18-04-2011ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿರುವ ಸಹಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ


(ವಿಜಯ ಬಸವರಾಜ್)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ, (ಸೇವೆಗಳು)

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

- 1) ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಎ ಆಂಡ್ ಇ)/(ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ/ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ), -ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 2) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-02
- 3) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ (ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ) ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭವನ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-03
- 4) ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರ ಆಪ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 5) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ - ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ.
- 6) ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ/ಮಾಸಿಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ/ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು.

Annexure – 10

F. No. 8-75/2018-FC
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(FC Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Jor bagh Aliganj Road,
New Delhi – 110003.
Dated: 5th February, 2019

To,

The Principal Secretary (Forests),
Government of Karnataka
Bengaluru.

Sub: Diversion of 140.917 ha. of forest land in Kamalapura and Ingalgi village Sy No.s in Bilikallu West reserved Forest, Hospet Taluk, Ballari District for establishment of Zoological Park in faour of the Executive Director & Deputy Conservator Forests, Shri Atal Bhihaari Vajapyee Zoological Park, Kamalapura Karnataka.

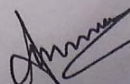
Sir,

I am directed to refer the State Government's letter no. FEE 72 FLL 2018 dated 24.11.2018 on above subject seeking prior approval of the Central Government under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and to say that the proposal has been examined by the Forest Advisory Committee constituted by the Central Government under Section-3 of the said Act.

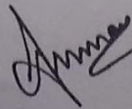
After careful examination of the proposal of the State Government and on the basis of the recommendations of the Forest Advisory Committee, *In-principle approval/Stage-I Clearance* of the Central Government is hereby granted for diversion of 140.917 ha. of forest land in Kamalapura and Ingalgi village Sy No.s in Bilikallu West reserved Forest, Hospet Taluk, Ballari District for establishment of Zoological Park in faour of the Executive Director & Deputy Conservator Forests, Shri Atal Bhihaari Vajapyee Zoological Park, Kamalapura Karnataka subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Legal status of the diverted forest land shall remain unchanged;
- (ii) NPV for 15% of the total area proposed to be diverted shall be paid by the UA. Thus, the User Agency shall transfer Net Present Value (NPV) of 15% of the entire area of 140.917 ha. forest land as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 28.03.2008, 24.04.2008 and 09.05.2008 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202/1995 and the guidelines issued by this Ministry vide its letter No. 5-3/2007-FC dated 05.02.2009 through online portal of Ad-hoc CAMPA account of the State Concerned;
- (iii) Non-forest land equal to 15% of the total area (A zoo involves both forestry activities such as ex-situ conservation, rescue center, breeding of endangered species, nature education and non-forestry activities such as cafeteria, parking. Therefore, 15% of diverted area will be considered as non-forestry activities) shall be identified to be mutated in the name of State Forest Department and be transferred accordingly. The same land is to be notified as RF/PF within six months of issue of stage-II clearance.

Page 1 of 3



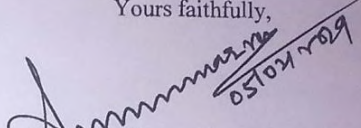
- (iv) The UA shall deposit cost of CA over the CA land to be transferred to Forest department.
- (v) The land under the existing zoo, after its shifting to the new site, shall be handed over to the forest department.
- (vi) Compensatory Afforestation shall be raised over 57 ha. identified non-forest land (NFL) land in Sy No. 871/8 of Venkatapura Village, Kamalapura Hobli, Hospet Taluk, Ballari District within three years from the date of Stage-II Clearance and maintained thereafter by the State Forest Department at the cost of the User Agency;
- (vii) Permanent diversion under non -forestry use shall not be more than 15 per cent of the total area sought for diversion;
- (viii) Before establishing the Zoo, the necessary clearance from Central Zoo Authority shall be obtained before seeking Stage-II clearance, if not already taken;
- (ix) The land identified for the purpose of CA shall be clearly depicted on a Survey of India topo-sheet of 1:50,000 scale;
- (x) The User Agency shall transfer the cost of raising and maintaining the admissible compensatory afforestation at the current wage rate in consultation with State Forest Department in the account of Ad-hoc CAMPA of the concerned State through online portal. The scheme may include appropriate provision for anticipated cost increase for works scheduled for subsequent years;
- (xi) At the time of payment of the Net Present Value (NPV) at the present rate, the user agency shall furnish an undertaking to pay the additional amount of NPV, if so determined, as per the final decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India;
- (xii) **User Agency shall ensure that the Compensatory levies (CA cost, NPV, etc.) are deposited through challan generated online on web portal and deposited in appropriate bank online only. Amount deposited through other mode will not be accepted as compliance of the Stage-I clearance.**
- (xiii) User agency shall obtain the Environment Clearance as per the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, if required;
- (xiv) No labour camp shall be established on the forest land and User agency shall provide firewood preferably alternate fuel to the labourers and the staff working at the site so as to avoid any damage and pressure on the adjacent forest areas;
- (xv) Forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal;
- (xvi) The layout plan of the zoo shall not be changed without the prior approval of the Central Government;
- (xvii) State Government shall complete settlement of rights, in term of the Scheduled Tribes and Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, if any, on the forest land to be diverted and submit the documentary evidence as prescribed by this Ministry in it's letter No. 11-9/1998-FC (pt.) dated 3rd August 2009 read with 05.07.2013, in support thereof;
- (xviii) The forest land proposed to be diverted shall under no circumstances be transferred to any other agency, department or person without prior approval of the Central Government;
- (xix) The user agency shall submit the annual self-compliance report in respect of the above conditions to the State Government, concerned Regional Office and this Ministry by the end of March every year regularly;



- (xx) Any other condition that the concerned Regional Office of this Ministry may stipulate with the approval of competent authority in the interest of conservation, protection and development of forests & wildlife; and
- (xxi) The user agency shall comply all the provisions of the all Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Hon'ble Court Order (s) and NGT Order (s) pertaining to this project, if any, for the time being in force, as applicable to the project.

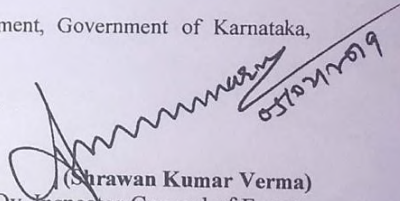
After receipt of the compliance report on fulfilment of the above conditions from the State Government, formal approval will be considered under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The transfer of forest land to the User Agency shall not be affected by the State Government till formal orders approving the diversion of forest land are issued by the Central Government.

Yours faithfully,


(Shrawan Kumar Verma)
Dy. Inspector General of Forests

Copy to:

1. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
2. The Addl. PCCF (Central), Regional Office, Bangalore.
3. The Nodal Officer (FCA), O/o PCCF, Forest Department, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
4. User Agency
5. Monitoring Cell of FC Division, MoEF & CC, New Delhi.
6. Guard File.


(Shrawan Kumar Verma)
Dy. Inspector General of Forests

Annexure – 11

File No.8-75/2018FC

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Forest Conservation Division)

Indira ParyavaranBhawan,
Aliganj, Jor Bag Road,
New Delhi - 110003.
Dated: 31st May, 2020

To,
The Principal Secretary (Forests),
Department of Forest and Environment,
Government of Karnataka,
Bengaluru.

Sub: Diversion of 140.917 ha. of forest land in Kamalapura and Ingalgi village Sy No.s in Bilikallu West reserved Forest, Hospet Taluk, Ballari District for establishment of Zoological Park in favour of the Executive Director & Deputy Conservator Forests, Shri Atal Bhihaari Vajapyee Zoological Park, Kamalapura Karnataka.- regarding.

Sir,

I am directed to refer the State Government's letter no. FEE 72 FLL 2018 dated 24.11.2018 on above subject seeking prior approval of the Central Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The proposal was accorded 'in principle' approval vide letter of even no. dated 05.02.2019. The stage I approval was based on Forest Advisory Committee recommendations which was accepted and duly approved competent authority in Government of India.

In this connection, I am directed to convey that on the basis of the compliance report furnished by the State Government of Karnataka vide letter No. FEE 72 FLL 2018 dt 20.04.2020, the **Final approval** of the Central Government is hereby accorded as per the provisions contained in Section-2 of Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 for non forestry use of 140.917 ha. of forest land in Kamalapura and Ingalgi village Sy No.s in Bilikallu West Reserved Forest, Hospet Taluk, Ballari District for establishment of a Zoological Park in favour of the Executive Director & Deputy Conservator Forests, Shri Atal Bhihaari Vajapyee Zoological Park, Kamalapura Karnataka subject to the following conditions:

1. Legal status of the diverted forest land shall remain unchanged;
2. The State Government shall ensure that only 15% of the diverted area may be utilized for non-forestry activities;
3. Non-forest land equal to 15% of the total area mutated in the name of State Forest Department, shall be notified as RF/PF within six months of issue of final/stage-II approval;
4. The State Government shall ensure that Compensatory Afforestation over 57 ha. identified non-forest land (NFL) in Sy No. 871/8 of Venkatapura Village, Kamalapura Hobli, Hospet Taluk, Ballari District shall be raised within three years from the date of final/stage II approval and maintained thereafter by the State Forest Department at the cost of the User Agency;
5. The State Government shall ensure that the User Agency shall pay the additional amount of NPV, if so determined, as per the final decision of the Hon'ble Supreme

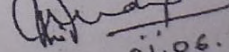
[Handwritten Signature]
01.06.2020

File No.8-75/2018FC

Court of India;

6. The State Government shall ensure that any tree felling is done only when it is unavoidable and under strict supervision of the state forest department;
7. The State Government shall ensure that the user agency shall obtain the Environment Clearance as per the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, if required;
8. The State Government shall ensure complete compliance of the FRA, 2006 by way of prescribed certificate from the concerned District Collector.
9. The State Government shall ensure that the Forest land is not used for any purpose other than as approved under FC Act, 1980.
10. The State Government shall ensure that no labour camp is established on the forest land and User agency shall provide firewood preferably alternate fuel to the labourers and the staff working at the site so as to avoid any damage and pressure on the adjacent forest areas;
11. The State Government shall ensure that the forest land approved for diversion shall under no circumstances be transferred to any other agency, department or person without prior approval of the Central Government;
12. The State Government shall ensure submission of annual self-compliance report by the user agency in respect of the above conditions to the State Government, concerned Regional Office and this Ministry by the end of March every year.
13. The State Government shall ensure that no damage to the flora and fauna of the adjoining area is caused;
14. Violation of any of these conditions will amount to violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and action would be taken as per the provisions under extant Act, Rules and guidelines made thereunder.
15. Any other condition that the concerned Regional Office of this Ministry may stipulate with the approval of competent authority.
16. The State Government shall ensure compliance of provisions of all Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Hon'ble Court Order (s) and NGT Order (s) pertaining to this project, if any, for the time being in force by the user agency, as applicable to the project; and
17. The State Government shall ensure compliance of the court orders of Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka with respect to the Writ Petition (WP No. 48018/2017) by the State Government and the user agency.

Yours faithfully,



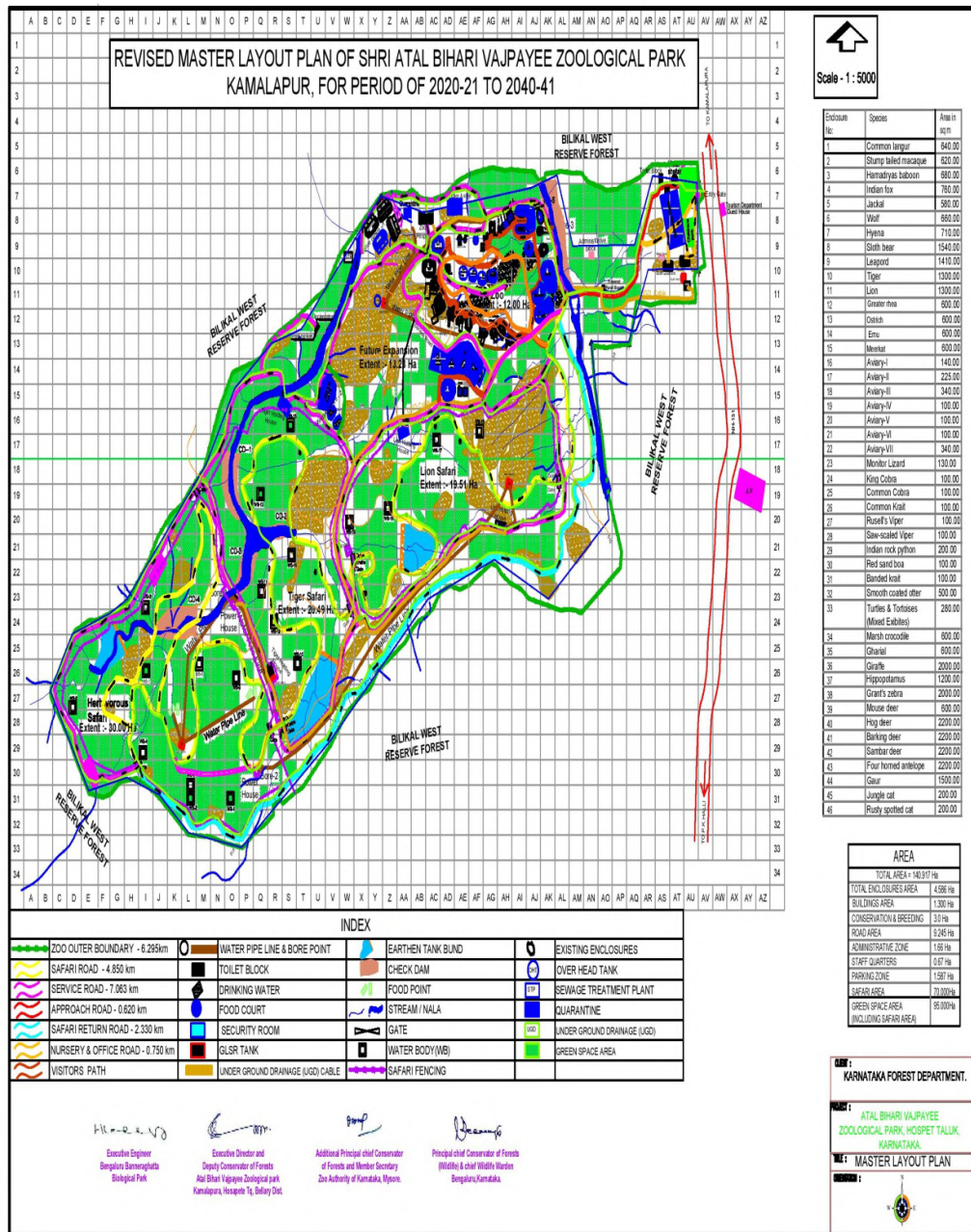
(Brijendra Swaroop)

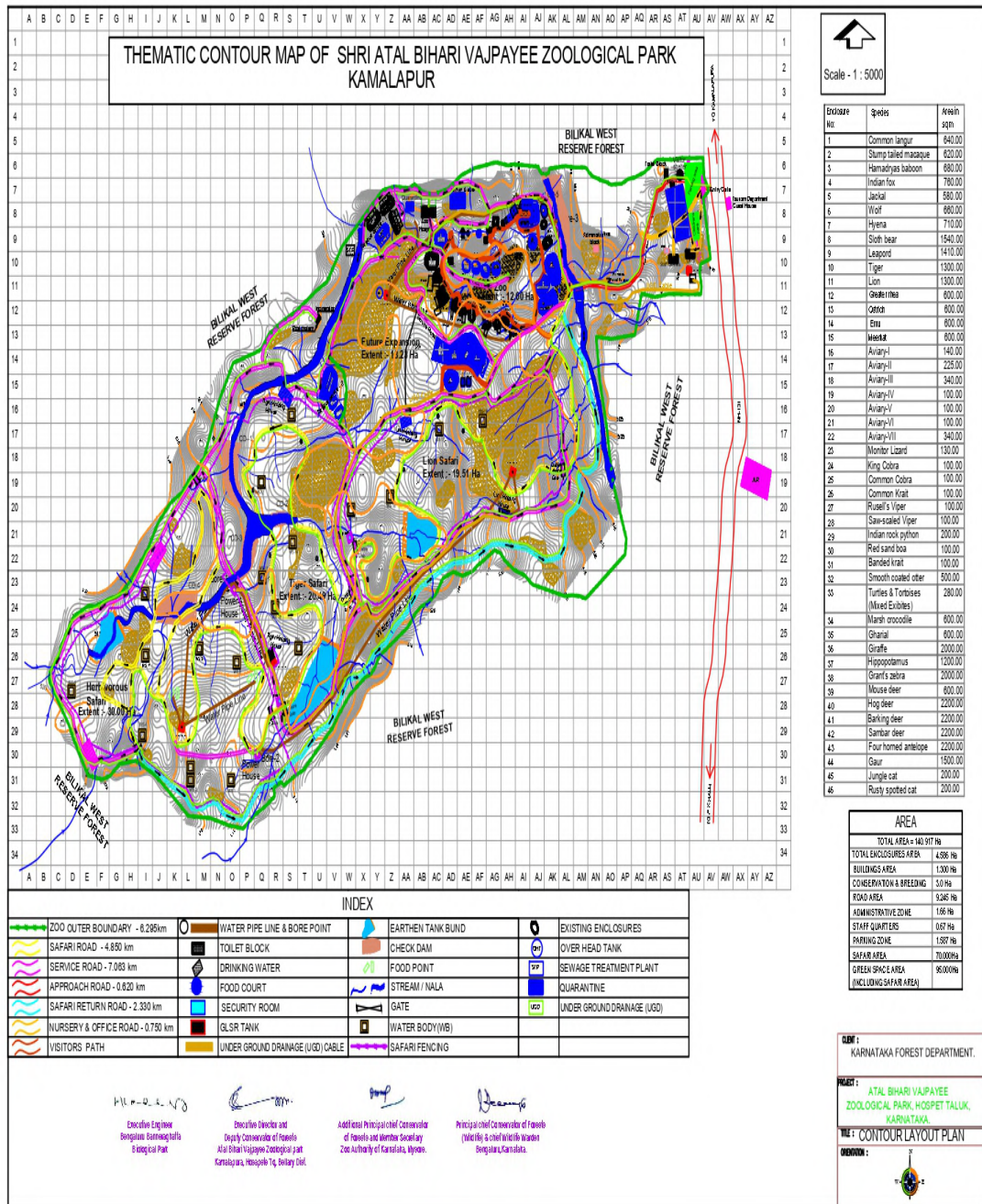
Dy. Inspector General of Forests

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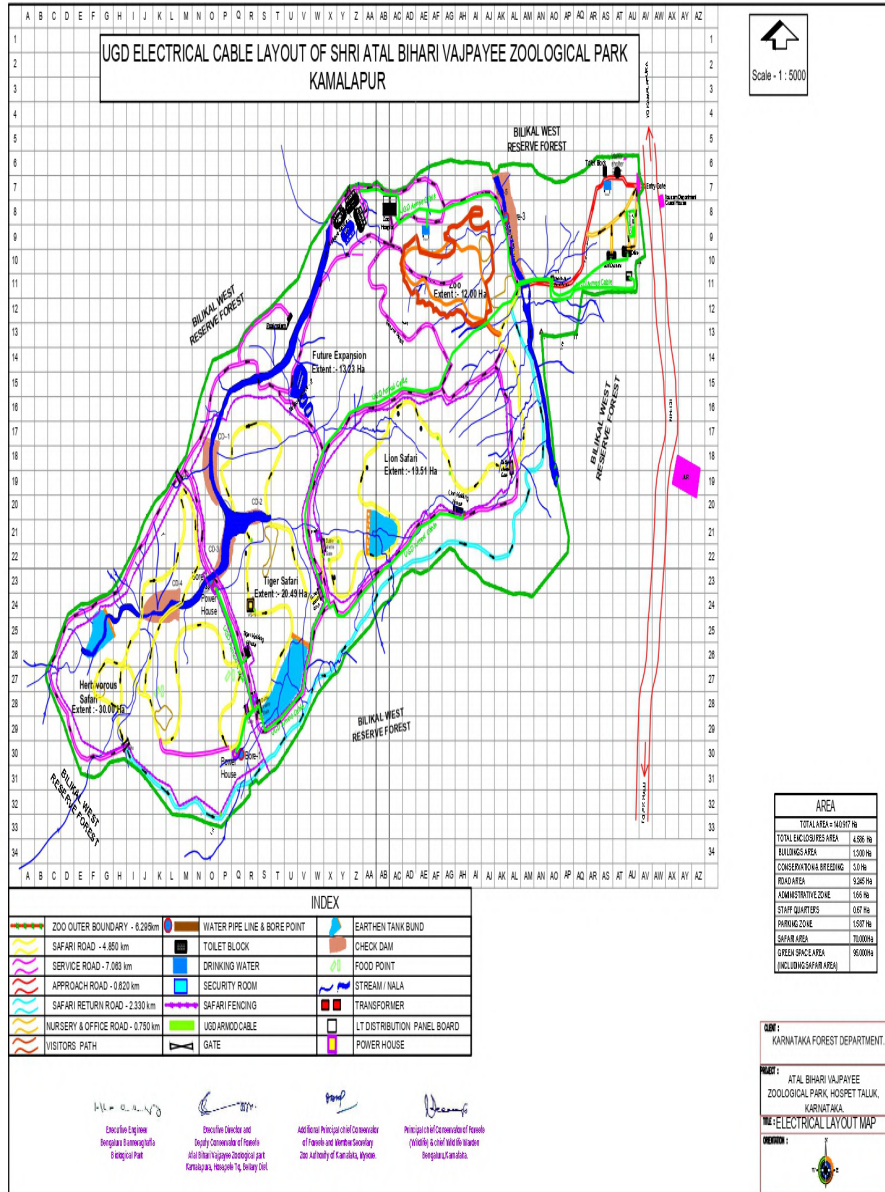
1. The Principal Chief Conservation of Forests & (HoFF), Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.
2. The Dy. Director General of Forest (Central), Regional Office (Southern Zone), Bengaluru.
3. The Nodal Officer (FCA), O/o the PCCF, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.
4. User Agency.
5. Monitoring Cell, FC Division, MoEF&CC, New Delhi.
6. Guard File.

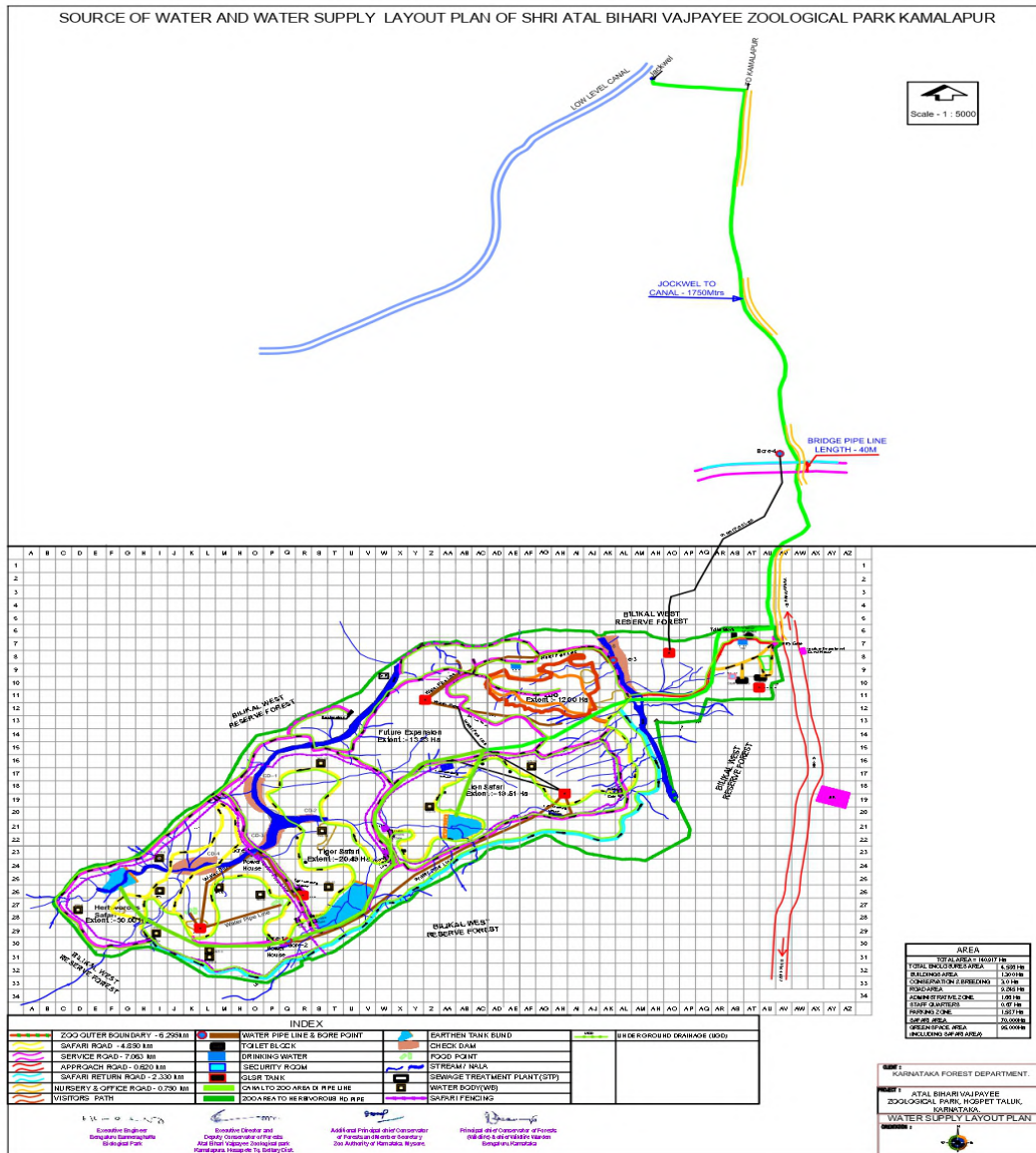
(Signature)
01.06.2020



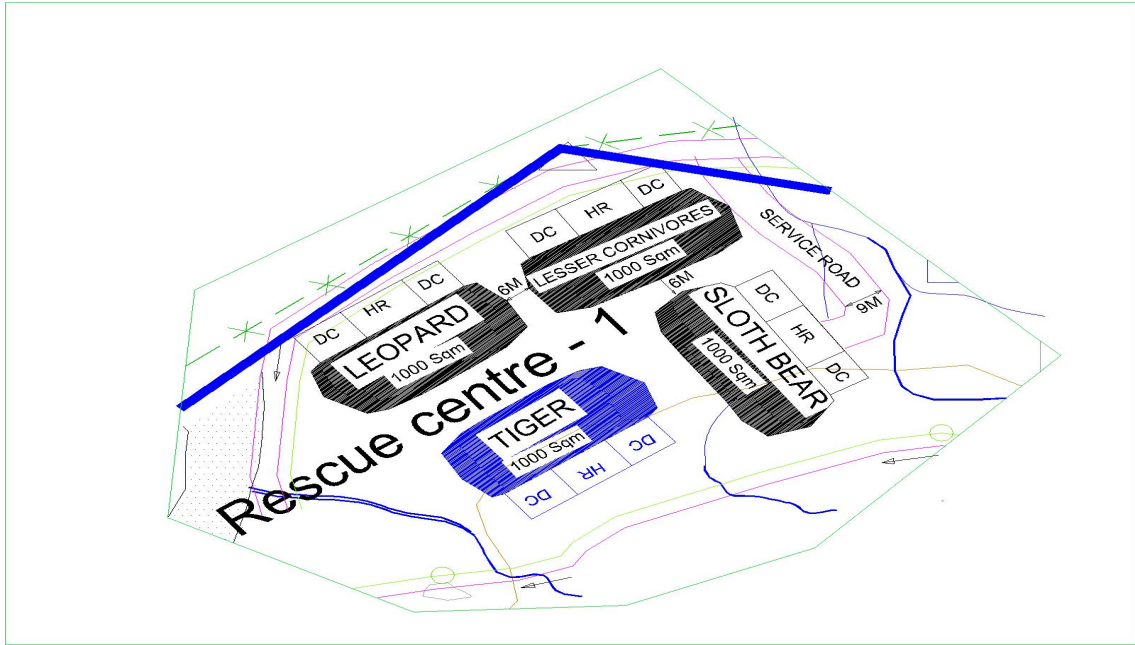


ANNEXURE-14

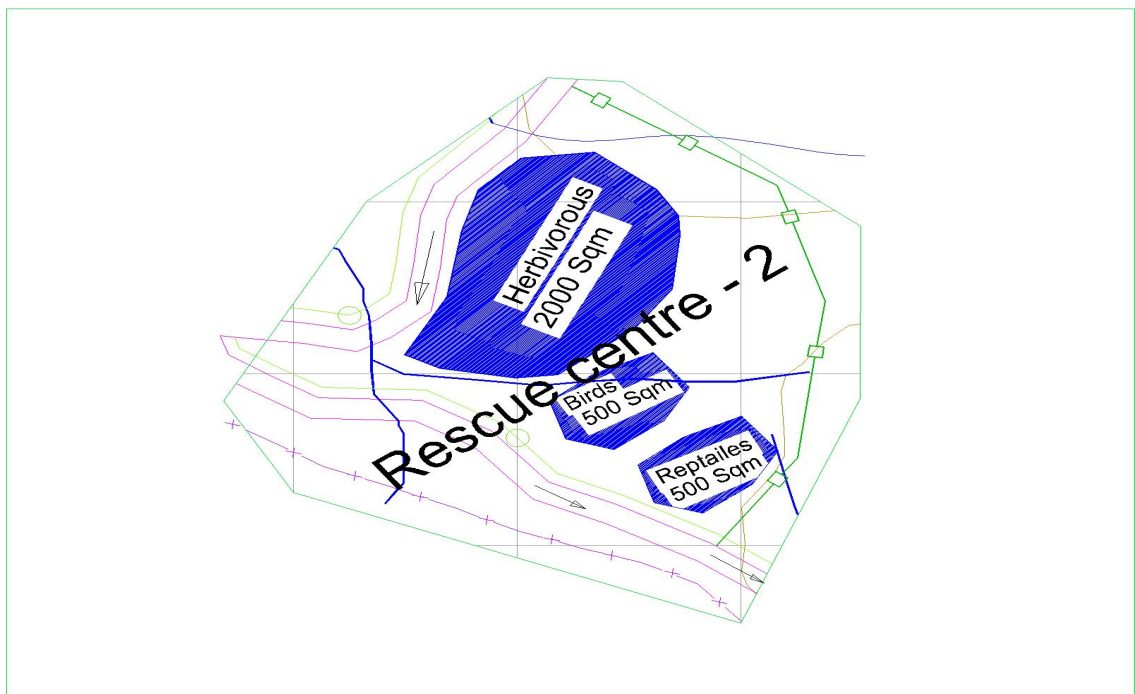




ANNEXURE-16



ANNEXURE-17



(a) Existing & Proposed Animal Collection Plan

Animal collection plan

MAMMALS						
Sl No	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition/ Disposal	Remark
1	Royal Bengal Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	2-3-0-5	4-6-0-10	2-3-0-5	Acquisition/Breeding
2	Indian Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	1-2-0-3	3-4-0-7	2-2-0-4	From old zoo stock
3	Indian Lion	<i>Panthera leo persica</i>	2-2-0-4	4-6-0-10	2-4-0-6	Acquisition/Breeding
4	Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-1-0-2	1-1-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
5	Rusty spotted cat	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-1-0-2	1-1-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
6	Common Langur	<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>	3-1-0-4	2-5-0-4	0-0-0-0	From old zoo stock and Breeding
7	Stump tailed macaque	<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	0-0-0-0	2-5-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
8	Four-horned Antelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
9	Sambar Deer	<i>Rusa unicolor</i>	2-2-0-4	4-6-0-10	2-4-0-6	Acquisition/Breeding

Sl No	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition/ Disposal	Remark
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10	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	33-52-85	4-6-0-10	-75	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
11	Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjac</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
12	Mouse deer	<i>Moschiola indica</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-2	2-2-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
13	Hog deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
14	Blackbuck	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	15-45-0-60	4-6-0-10	-50	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
15	Smooth-coated Otter	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>	0-0-0-0	3-3-0-6	3-3-0-6	Acquisition and Breeding
16	Indian Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus pallipes</i>	4-2-0-6	2-3-0-5	-1	To be spared to other zoos
17	Indian Striped Hyena	<i>Hyena hyena</i>	2-3-0-5	2-3-0-5	0-0-0-0	
18	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>	4-5-6-15	2-2-0-4	-11	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
Sl No	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition/ Disposal	Remark

19	Indian fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>	0-0-0-0	2-4-0-6	2-4-0-6	Acquisition and Breeding
20	Indian leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	4-3-0-7	3-4-0-7	0-0-0-0	Existing Stock
21	Indian Nilgai	<i>Boselaphus</i>	5-7-0-12	6-14-0-20	1-7-0-8	Acquisition/Breeding
22	Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-1-0-2	1-1-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
23	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
24	Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
25	Grants zebra	<i>Equus quagga boehmi</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-2	2-2-0-2	Acquisition and Breeding
26	Hamadryas baboons	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	0-0-0-0	2-5-0-7	2-5-0-7	Acquisition and Breeding
27	Meerkat	<i>Suricata suricata</i>	0-0-0-0-	3-8-0-11	3-8-0-11	Acquisition and Breeding
AVES						
1	Red Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	0-0-0-0	3-5-0-8	3-5-0-8	Acquisition and Breeding
2	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavocristatus</i>	4-8-0-12	4-6-0-10	-2	To be released to wild
5	Red headed Ibis	<i>Pseudibispapillosa</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding

Sl No	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition/ Disposal	Remark
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6	Rose Ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittaculakrameri</i>	0-0-0-0	4-6-0-10	4-6-0-10	Acquisition and Breeding
8	Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophuranythemera</i>	1-0-0-1	2-2-0-4	1-2-0-3	To be acquired
9	Golden Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
10	Ostrich	<i>Strythio camelus</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
11	Greater rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
12	Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	0-0-24-0	2-3-0-5	-19	To be spared to other zoos
13	Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectusroratus</i>	1-1-0-2	2-2-0-4	1-1-0-2	Acquisition/Breeding
14	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	1-1-0-2	2-2-0-4	1-1-0-2	Acquisition/Breeding
15	Emu	<i>Dromaiusnovaehollandiae</i>	2-1-0-3	1-2-0-3	0-1-0-1	Sparing to other zoo and breeding
REPTILES						
1	Fresh Water Crocodile	<i>Crocodylusjohnsoni</i>	3-7-0-10	1-2-0-3	-7	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
2	Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	0-0-0-0	1-2-0-3	1-2-0-3	Acquisition and Breeding
3	Gharial	<i>Gavialis gangeticus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4		

Sl No	Species	Scientific Name	Existing Number	Proposed Number	Acquisition/ Disposal	Remark
4	King cobra	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
5	Common Cobra	<i>Najanaaja</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
6	Common Krait	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
7	Russell's Viper	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
8	Saw-scaled Viper	<i>Echiscarinatus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
9	Indian Rock Python	<i>Python sebae</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
10	Red Sand Boa	<i>Eryxjohnii</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
11	Banded Krait	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>	0-0-0-0	2-2-0-4	2-2-0-4	Acquisition and Breeding
12	Indian Star Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>	0-0-12-12	4-6-0-10	-2	To be spared to other zoos or released into wild
13	Indian Black Turtle	<i>Melanochelystriuga</i>	0-0-36-36	4-6-0-10	-26	To be disposed off
14	Red Eared Slider Turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	0-0-12-12	4-6-0-10	2	To be disposed off

a) List of Free living Fauna in Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park.

Mammals			Reptiles		
Sl No.	Species		Sl No.	Species	
1	Wild Boar		1	Bengal Monitor	
2	Bonnet Macaque		2	Indian Star Tortoise	
3	Common Langur		3	Indian Garden Lizard	
4	Common Grey Mongoose		4	Fan-throated Lizard	
5	Ruddy Mongoose		5	Rock Agama	
6	Asian Palm Civet		6	Termite Hill Gecko	
7	Small Indian Civet		7	Indian Chameleon	

8	Jungle Cat		8	Soft supple skink
9	Indian Crested Porcupine		9	Indian Rock Python
10	Indian Pangolin		10	Russell's Viper
11	Indian Flying Fox		11	Common Cobra
12	Bandicoot		12	Saw-scaled Viper
13	Three Striped Palm Squirrel		13	Indian Sand Boa
			14	Wolf Snake
			15	Green Vine Snake
			16	Bronze backed Tree Snake
Birds				
1	Indian Peafowl		19	Jungle Crow
2	Painted Spurfowl		20	Grey Francolin
3	Painted Sandgrouse		21	Purple Sunbird
4	Red-vented Bulbul		22	Purple-rumped Sunbird
5	White-browed bulbul		23	Spotted Owlet
6	Laughing Dove		24	Rose-ringed Parakeet
7	Eurasian Collared Dove		25	Blue Rock Pigeon
8	Jungle Babbler		26	Small Minivet
9	Large Grey Babbler		27	Common Iora
10	Yellow billed Babbler		28	House Sparrow
11	Greater Coucal		29	Baya Weaver
12	Ashy Prinia		30	Indian Silverbill
13	Common Tailor bird		31	Scaly breasted Munia
14	Red-wattled Lapwing		32	Tricolored Munia
15	Asian Koel		33	Ashy-crowned Finch Lark
16	Indian Robin		34	Rufous tailed Lak
17	Oriental Magpie Robin		35	Indian Nightjar
18	House Crow		36	Pond Heron

b) List of Flora inside the Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park.

SI No	Common name in Kannada / English	Botanical Name
1	Arale / Peepul tree	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
2	Aala / Banyan Tree	<i>Ficus Benghalensis</i>

3	Kamara / Hardwickia	<i>Hardwickiabinata</i>
4	Tugli / Bitter Albizia	<i>Albizia amara</i>
5	Teredu / kher gum	<i>Acacia catechu</i>
6	Kavale / Bengal currant	<i>Carissa carandas</i>
7	Kaare / Carraycheddie	<i>Canthium parviflorum</i>
8	Ulupi / Salvia leaved Crossberry	<i>Grewia damine</i>
9	Jaane / Round leaved Grewia	<i>Grewia orbiculata</i>
10	Borey / Jujube	<i>Zizyphusmaritiana</i>
11	Bevu / Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
12	Honge / Indian beech	<i>Pongemia pinnata</i>
13	Guggualada mara / Indian Frankincense	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>
14	Pacheri / Ceylon satinwood	<i>Chloroxylon swetenia</i>
15	Dindalu / Axle wood	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
16	Baage / Lebbek tree	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>
17	Tumri / Tendu	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>
18	Tapasi / Jungle cork tree	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
19	Honge / Pongemia	<i>Pongemia pinnata</i>
20	Kari Jali / Babool	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>
21	Ballarijail /	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
22	Kakke / Golden shower	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
23	Gandu bare / Kath Ber	<i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i>
24	Bili vuli / Bush weed	<i>Flueggealeucopyrus</i>
25	Shreegandha / Sandal wood	<i>Santalum album</i>
26	Beppale / pala indigo plant	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>

c) Present staffing pattern

Current Staff position in Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park		
Sl. No.	Designation of Posts	No. of Posts
Staff on Deputation		
1.	Executive Director (Deputy Conservator of Forest)	1
2.	Deputy Director / Assistant Conservator of Forest	1
3.	Range Forest officer	1
4.	Deputy Range Forest Officer	1

5.	Veterinary Officer	1
Staff on contract basis		
6.	Surveyor	1
7.	Assistant Engineer	1
8.	Education Officer / Wildlife Biologist	1
9.	Veterinary Assistant	1
Staff on Contract basis		
11	Workers Engaged on Contract Basis through Contractor by e-procurement.	18
i)	Computer operators	2
ii)	Drivers	6
iii)	Animal Keepers	15
iv)	Plumber & Electrician	1
vi)	Sweepers	-
vii)	Security	-
Grand Total		51

d) List of buildings other than animal enclosures

Sl No.	Particulars	No.
1	Administrative block	1
2	Staff buildings	2
3	Ticket counter	1
4	Amphi-theatre	1
5	Hospital	1
6	Rescue centre	3
7	Toilet buildings	1
8	Store / Kitchen	2
9	Pump house	1
10	Sump	1