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REVISED  
**MASTER PLAN**  
OF  
**SHAHEED ASHFAQ ULLAH KHAN ZOOLOGICAL PARK,**  
**GORAKHPUR, UTTAR PRADESH**  
**(2019-20 to 2039-2040)**



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**Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,  
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## Certificate

This is to certify that the Master Plan for Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur has been prepared by Shri N.K. Janoo, I.F.S, Director/Conservator of Forests, Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh).

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The revised Master Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was placed before the 89<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) held on 25.10.2019, Technical Committee, CZA in its 93<sup>rd</sup> Meeting held on 28.10.2019 & subsequently in the Central Zoo Authority in its 36<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 17.12.2019. This has been approved by the Central Zoo Authority.

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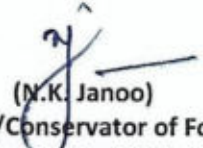
I am privileged to be considered worthy of the assignment of overseeing the preparation of Master Plan for Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur.

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**PART-I**  
**CHAPTER- 1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 History of Zoos**

Zoos, historically are very old institutions and their origin dates back to ancient civilizations. The archeological excavations confirm the earliest collections of wild animals like Antelopes, Gazelles, Monkeys, Hyenas and Mongoose etc in Egypt dating back to 2500 BC. These animal collections were established by Emperors/Rulers who maintained exotic animal collections for their own recreation/amusement derived from their strange looks and as status symbols of power and prestige. Such legacies continued through ages not only in Egypt but in other countries and civilizations too. Evidence of similar collections with Chinese Emperors dates back to 1100 BC and Greek emperors to 700 BC and later through Roman emperors descended down to Christian era on much wider scale. But ancient collections were mere cages to keep animals in captivity just for their curiosity and amusement value, providing only food and water without caring for their welfare and other necessities of life.. Such collections were known as 'Menageries' which persisted for centuries until during the later half of last century, when zoos were looked upon as second best homes for wild animals, after their natural habitats and also to fulfill an important role of conservation and environmental education. Over the yrs, in spite of strict enactments and stringent rules to protect wild life, the threat to wildlife, in-situ continues. Therefore the zoos have to shoulder additional responsibilities of ex-situ conservation by captive breeding and subsequent release in the wild, and also contribute in conservation education and related research.

India with its ancient religion and non-violent culture has a long tradition of peaceful coexistence with all other forms of life .The animals were worshiped and many of them were used as Vahan (Mode of transport) by our Gods/ Goddesses, deserving reverence & obeisance. Wild animal collections were part of Ashrams of Rishis and Munis in Vedic times. Thus in a way, zoo concept in India is one of the oldest in the

world. Presently there are more than three hundred zoos located in every nook and corner of the country. Uttar Pradesh has two large zoos at Kanpur and Lucknow and 9 deer parks/ mini zoos.

## **1.2 About Gorakhpur**

Gorakhpur has very old and rich history, spawning over ancient, medieval and modern periods. In ancient times this region was part of Koshal kingdom of Ikshwak dynasty of Lord Ram's ancestors which subsequently passed on to Magadh empire and then to Maurya, Shunga, Kushana, Gupta and Harsha empires. Gorakhpur city owes its name from a medieval ascetic saint Goraksh Nath, who settled in this place some times in 12th century and founded Nath Panth. His Samadhi is situated in a sprawling temple known as Gorakhnath Math (Temple) in the city and a large no of pilgrims visit this temple and Samadhi every year to pay obeisance. The lineage of Nath Panth has been maintained since then and the head yogi of this Panth becomes the head of Gorakhnath temple also. Nath panth has large no. of followers in India and Nepal. Prior to this historic event, this place ( known by some other name) is reported to have been visited by Gautam Budha in 6th century BC, when he renounced the world in search of Truth and disrobed himself of his princely clothing at the confluence of rivers Rapti and Rohin- the place where present day Gorakhpur is situated. Kapil vastu, the birth place of Goutam Budha is not far from Gorakhpur. Incidentally Lord Budha attained Mahanirvan (Death) also at a near by place known as Kushinara (now Kushinagar), where there is famous monument to this effect and very large no. of Buddhists from all over the world visit this monument and they are routed through Gorakhpur. Besides this, Lord Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankar of Jainism is also reported to have traveled to this place as his place of birth and death are not very far from this place. In present day Gorakhpur, there is a famous press known as "Gita Press" which prints out thousands of books and periodicals as Hindi versions of ancient Vedic literature. During Freedom struggle of India Gorakhpur district is credited to have played very important role and famous Chouri-Choura carnage took place at a nearby place where irate freedom fighters torched police station at Chouri- Choura and killed many police personnel in British raj.

In ancient times this place was covered with dense forests and the remnants of which still exist in patches all over the district, sustaining rich Sal forests. A very unique feature of Gorakhpur city is that its north-eastern fringe still touches a big natural Sal forest area covering about 2674 hectares comprising Tilkonia range, and in fact very few cities in the country can boast of this uniqueness. Few years back a new district known as Maharajganj, has been carved out of Gorakhpur district comprising northern parts of the former district, bordering Nepal, and in this part there existed very good Sal and Riverine forests which now form a Sanctuary known as Sohagibarwa sanctuary. This sanctuary is rich in flora and fauna of this region and notably Rhinoceros from Nepal make sorties to this sanctuary off and on and go back at will.

With the passage of time Gorakhpur has developed in to a big city with population of about 12 lacs. Besides being the biggest Industrial and commercial centre of north-eastern U.P. and north-western Bihar, it has big establishments like Zonal H.Qr. of North-Eastern Railways, an important and big Air Base of Indian Air force and Gorkha Recruitment Depot. of Indian Army. It is also a big educational hub having an University, Medical College and Engineering College besides number of colleges and good English medium schools/ colleges. The city is gateway to Nepal through road and railway links and also lies on Buddhist circuit connecting important Buddhiust pilgrimage centres like Kushinagar, Kapilvastu, Sravasti and Samath.

### **1.3 Site Profile**

Gorakhpur is situated in North –Eastern part of U.P. and is biggest city of this region, surrounded by most heavily populated areas of the state. Though Gorakhpur and adjoining district of Maharaj Ganj support very good Sal forests, and there is a sanctuary also known as “Sohagibarwa Sanctuary”, but there is no zoo as yet in Gorakhpur or any where in this part of the state. The local public has been demanding a zoo at Gorakhpur since long time Therefore the proposed zoo will fulfill their aspirations

### **1.3.1 Location and Boundaries**

Gorakhpur city is situated on the southern fringe of Terai belt, running along Nepal border. Terai region is characterized by high water table, with numerous streams and rivers, draining rain water, precipitated in Himalayas. The city is situated near the confluence of perennial Rivers- Rapti and Rohin, which form southern flank of the city, while site of the proposed zoo is on the northern side of the city, quite far off from rivers.

Site selected for the proposed zoological park is L shaped piece of flat land, situated in the north eastern fringe of the city and is located beside a big lake (737.093 ha.), known as Ramgarh Tal. The lake besides enhancing the aesthetic and scenic beauty of the zoo will also add to its value as it is wintering spot for migratory birds. The lake will also be a cheap and dependable source of water, in case of necessity, for wet moats and aquatic birds' ponds and swamps which will be maintained inside the zoo. throughout the year. The site is about 6 kms from the heart of the city and is easily accessible by good metalled roads from two sides. The northern and eastern sides are flanked by the lake, bounded by a wide and strong earthen bund and the southern side is bounded by the forested land owned by Gorakhpur Development Authority (GDA).and the western side is flanked partly by the land owned by U.P. Education dept & partly by a public road separating GDA land. from the zoo site..

### **1.3.2 Area**

Total area under the ownership of the zoo is 49.10 hectares (121.34 acres). Out of this 46.14 hectares (114.04 acres) will be within the zoo boundary for setting up the proposed zoo and the balance 2.96 hect. (7.30 acres) will be outside the zoo boundary but adjoining to it on the western side which will be used for building Quarantine facility, Rescue center and residential colony for the zoo staff. The available area is quite appropriate for developing a medium to large zoo depending on the availability of finances and animals. Residential colony will be outside zoo boundary and will be separated by Quarantine area. The Quarantine area will be

connected to the Zoo area through Gate no.3 which will be used only by zoo staff and for bringing dry ration, green fodder and other daily requirement of food materials for animals. Entry of newly acquired animals and those going out will also be through this gate, sparing the main entrance of the zoo for unhindered movement of daily visitors to the zoo.

### **1.3.3 Legal status of area**

110.274 acres of the proposed site was purchased from Gorakhpur Development Authority (G.D.A) by U.P. forest department several years back and over a part of which plantation has been raised and is under the absolute ownership of the dept. as civil land. In addition to this 11.068 acres land has subsequently been purchased from GDA. This land is situated on the western side of the previously purchased land and the status of this land is also civil land.

### **1.3.4 Topography**

The site is generally plain, but gently sloping towards Bund within about 1. mtrs altitudinal difference. Out of 46.14 ha. (114.04 acres) area within proposed boundary wall of the zoo, about 12 ha. (29.75 acres) area along the southern flank adjoining GDA land has been planted during the last 15 yrs with Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*) Jamun (*S.Cumini*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Baringtonia, and Babool (*Acacia nilotica*) and has taken the shape of natural forest. About 13.79 ha. (34.01 acres) area is wet land, sloping towards the Bund, which gets filled up with rain water during rains but its area shrinks gradually during dry months, leaving behind combination of swamp and water bodies and yet about one third area remaining under water during summer months also. This area will be managed as wet land for aquatic and marsh land fauna by supplementing water as and when required. The balance about 20.56 ha. (50.57 acres) area is grassy plain with occasional trees here and there Though whole area is low lying and gets water logged during rains, yet this area dries up after rains and will become usable for zoo after filling it up with earth. Thus the entire zoo area 49.10 ha. (121.34 acre.) will be divided in to five zones viz; 1) upland area for exhibiting animal spp.

,2) forest area, maintained as natural forest and arboretum for nature lovers and 3) wet land area for aquatic and marshland fauna for bird watchers. The entire land area comprising aforesaid three zones of the zoo has been shown bounded by red line in the lay out plan.

The fourth zone of the zoo is the Quarantine area will be developed on 1.33 ha. (3.28 acres) and will be out of reach of zoo visitors, marked by black and red colour lines. This land is flat, gently sloping towards wet land in the zoo area. Over this land Quarantine facility for incoming animals, Rescue centre for rescued animals in rural areas, vet. Hospital, post mortem house, kitchen & feed store and incinerator will be constructed. The fifth zone of the Zoo will be residential area marked by purple colour line where residential colony for essential staff will be constructed on 1.63 ha (4.02 acres). Thus the total area comprises of 49.10 ha. (121.34 acres) includes zoo area, wetland area, woodland area, quarantine area and residential area.

### **1.3.5 Geology, Rock and Soil**

The site is part of the geological formation resulting from the river born alluvium .brought through the rivers and streams originating in Himalayas and deposited in layers when river flow settles down in plains. Rocks are conspicuously absent. The soil depth is high and the soil is clayey loam which retains moisture for long periods. The soil is very fertile also both for tree culture and agriculture. Though Gorakhpur city is just below Terai belt, running along Nepal border, and its soil characteristics should have matched with those of Gangatic plains of central U.P. yet being situated on the bank of Rapti River, the water table is high and the soil moisture regime is like Terai region.

### **1.4 Climate**

The climate of the site is like U.P. plains with more humidity in the air resulting in to less severity of dry hot winds (loo) during summers. The summer season starts from late March and lasts till end of September. May and June are the hottest

months with mercury touching occasionally 43<sup>0</sup> c, but normally it remains around 40 degrees. Winter season from Nov. to Feb. is generally pleasant but during January the min. temperature touches 5<sup>0</sup> c for few days. Max. Day temperature during winters remains around 20 to 25 degrees.

Rainy season starts from third week of June and lasts till end of September. The max. rainfall of 730.6 mm was recorded during August 1998 and min during the same month in 2002, stood at 96.8 mm. Barring exceptions, it is a good rain fall area, typical of Terai region, During rainy season the relative humidity is generally above 90 percent, dropping to about 65 percent around noon time. April and May are the driest months when max. humidity remains generally around 70 to 80 percent dropping to about 15 to 20 percent around noon time..

### **1.5 Flora & Fauna**

Gorakhpur is situated in Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh and is a major forest district of the state having very good Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forests. In fact Gorakhpur district has been recently divided in to Gorakhpur and Maharaj Ganj districts and accordingly the forests also got divided in to two administrative units namely Gorakhpur Forest Division and the other one being richer in fauna has been declared as a sanctuary, known as Sohagibarwa Sanctuary. Therefore from the point of view of the flora and fauna, the whole Biome of undivided Gorakhpur district is one unit, of which the proposed zoo at Gorakhpur city will become representative as a captive facility for fauna. According to classification of Forest types in India (Champion and Seth), the forests of Gorakhpur are classed as 1) Tropical semi evergreen forests, 2) Tropical moist deciduous forests and 3) Tropical littoral and swamp forests. The soil is very rich with sub soil water table and rainfall being high, the tract is haven for sub tropical flora. Accordingly, the forests are rich in faunal wealth also. The site for zoo has been planted over the last several years and has assumed semi forest shape, though not legally forest land, The lists of spp. of fauna and flora found in the site of the proposed zoo have been given in the annexures at sl. nos 3 & 4 respectively.

## **1.6 Connectivity**

Gorakhpur city is very well connected to all the districts of U.P. by a good network of state highways and to the remaining country by National Highways no. 28 and 29 which intersect at Gorakhpur. Gorakhpur being the H.Qr of NER, this city is connected by Railways to all the major cities of India and many Super fast and Express trains originate and terminate at Gorakhpur Jn. For air travelers, Jet lite, operates flights to Delhi and Mumbai. The state highway connecting Gorakhpur city to Deoria, touches the eastern side of the site of the zoo, where entrance of the zoo has been located. A good metalled road from the city centre goes to the site and another metalled road from Air Force Station side approaches the site. Thus the proposed site is very well connected for the visitors to reach there from the city as well as rural areas of the district.



## CHAPTER-2

### APPRAISAL OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE SITE

#### **2.1 Demography of Gorakhpur City and Neighboring Areas**

Gorakhpur is a fast developing and expanding city and according to 2009 census, the city's population stood at 10,61,428. The district is densely populated and as per 2001 census the rural population of the district stood at 30,30,865. Besides this, Gorakhpur district is surrounded by very densely populated districts of eastern U.P. and also densely populated districts of North Bihar. In Eastern U.P. and North Bihar, there is no Zoological park till date and hence the proposed zoo at Gorakhpur will fill up the vacuum and attract visitors from far and wide areas, amply justifying its establishment. With this end in view a preliminary proposal was submitted to CZA by U.P. Forest dept and the CZA has approved the proposal in principle by it letter no.20-4/2008-CZA(M) dated 29.01.2009 (Annexure no.1) and asked for detailed Master Plan. Hence this master has been prepared as per guidelines of the CZA for seeking approval.

#### **2.2 Accessibility**

The site is situated along Gorakhpur-Deoria state highway, making it easily accessible to visitors from other districts. It is also very well connected to every nook and corner of the city by an approach road from the city to the site where the entrance gate of the zoo is proposed to be constructed. The site is about 5 kms from the city centre and is located on the north-eastern fringe of the city. Another city road approaches the site from Air Force Station side making it accessible by residents of northern part of the city as well as visitors from neighbouring town of Kushinagar. Buddhist pilgrims from neighbouring Kushinagar Town-the place of Mahanirvana of Gautam Buddha, will have easy access to the zoo through the road from Air Force station side.

## **2.3 Status of Gorakhpur City**

Gorakhpur is an important city of eastern U.P. and its importance from various angles and parameters is described in following paragraphs:-

### **2.3.1 Regional status**

Gorakhpur is the most important and biggest city in north-eastern part of Uttar Pradesh and is one amongst 9 most populous and important cities in the state. It is therefore administrative H.Qs of all the state departments at regional and divisional level. There are no .of regional offices of Govt. of India as well. Being H.Q. of North Eastern Railways, this Central Govt. dept. has very large and prominent presence in Gorakhpur city. Other notable central establishments are, Air Force Station, Gorkha Army Recruitment Depot. and Labour Recruitment Depot of Central Labour dept. Thus Gorakhpur has a sizable population of Govt. employees, central and state Govts. both, and this class being an educated class, knows the recreational and educational value of the institution like zoo. Govt. offices attract large no of people daily, from the whole region to the city who have some or the other govt. work, adding to the floating population of the city, which augers well for the zoo as a large visitor base.

### **2.3.2 Commercial Hub**

Being strategically situated near Nepal border, having very good Rail & Road connectivity, and also having large no. of important govt. offices, the city has developed in to a big commercial hub of north- eastern part of the state. The supply and demand factor in business has attracted large no. of private companies to open their regional offices in the city to boost their consumer base. The commercial activities attract people from far and wide areas of the state as well as country, increasing the floating population which needs recreation in leisure times.

### **2.3.3 Educational Hub**

Gorakhpur city is educational hub for north eastern part of U.P. There is one University, pursuing post graduate and post graduate courses and awarding Doctoral

degrees. There are 12 degree colleges, and 41 Intermediate and Secondary level colleges and schools of which 10 are good English medium schools for boys and girls. Besides this there are 6 Engineering colleges and institutes and 3 polytechnics imparting technical education. There are also 10 professional colleges imparting education in different streams of professions. For management courses there is one Institute of technology and Management. Thus Gorakhpur attracts large no of students from the eastern region, to study various courses and with out- station students, come their guardians and parents to visit institutions and their wards, quite often. Such visitors normally will like to visit zoo also.

### **2.3.4 Medical Hub**

Gorakhpur has advanced institutions of medical treatment, besides an upcoming AIIMS, it has a big modern Medical College, named B.R.D. Medical College and Purvanchal Institute of Dental Sciences, and many private clinics. Also there is a very famous and popular Naturopathy Medical Centre, which treats chronic diseases. Because of these medical facilities scores of people flock to Gorakhpur city daily, from rural hinterland and also from neighbouring districts. Patients from neighbouring Nepal and Bihar also come for treatment in these medical facilities. Patients are invariably accompanied by near and dear ones and such visitors to the city would like to visit zoo after consultation or treatment before returning home.

## **2.4 Scenic & Aesthetic Attraction**

The site is bordered on northern and north - eastern side by a sprawling (684.30 hectares) fresh water lake, known as Ramgarh Tal. The lake itself is tourist attraction of the city due to its expanse, serene, idyllic and ethereal beauty of water, which in winter months, turns in to an abode of migratory birds making it paradise for nature lovers. Local and locally migratory aquatic birds, sheltered in the lake, also keep the beauty of lake enriched, all the year round. Thus the proposed zoo and the lake will not only enhance the scenic and aesthetic beauty of the whole combined ecosystem, but also act as complementary to each other in attracting nature lovers as visitors. Blessed with this natural asset for aquatic fauna, it is planned to use the marshy area of the site, adjoining Bund to exhibit Marsh Birds in open ponds like Bharatpur Ghana bird sanctuary. Apart from zoo visitors' delight, the vast expanse of lake water, will keep the psyche and mood of the captive animals inside the zoo, enlivened and

reduce their psychological stress of captivity by communicating sense and feeling of their natural habitat.

## **2.5 Existing Infrastructures**

There exists a 14 suite Forest Rest House (marked in Lay out plan) with a conference hall, dining hall and boundary wall, built some years ago, when this place was envisioned to be developed as a tourist spot because of Ramgarh Tal (lake). It is situated close to the Bund, facing the Tal with lush green forest as back drop. This building will be repaired and used to accommodate Zoo Director's office and library cum conference hall at its ground floor and the first floor will be used as Zoo Guest House.. The Rest House complex is already bounded by a high boundary wall and it will be kept outside the zoo premises, making it accessible from the Bund side. This existing asset will thus, reduce the initial expenditure on building office, library, and conference hall and also used as zoo guest house..

There is one watch tower also (marked in Lay out plan) built for bird watching in the neighbouring lake. This watch tower will be repaired and retained for use by visitors to watch birds in the lake and also to have an aerial view of the Zoo. Besides above there exists very good network of approach roads connecting the site to Gorakhpur City from two sides, and therefore no extra expenditure will be involved in providing access roads from city to the zoo .

## **2.6 Sources of Pollution**

The proposed zoo site is away from the bustling city and there is no industry of any kind in the neighbourhood, with the result that there is no source of pollution in near by areas. The road to Deoria, which touches a small part of the site boundary, is also now infrequently used by commuters because a new 4- lane National Highway (East-West Diagonal of Golden Quadrangle of India) has come up connecting Gorakhpur to Deoria town & north Bihar cities in the east and Lucnow- Delhi –Mumbai etc in the west. Now this high way is used by travelers, between Gorakhpur and Deoria This 4-lane high way is far from zoo site and has no polluting effect on the zoo sit.. The big Ramgarh Tal is buffer between residential areas and zoo site, reducing and

absorbing the impact of any likely pollution from residential areas of the city. Thus there is neither air nor noise pollution in the zoo area.

## **2.7 Tourist Potential**

The city has religious, cultural, medical, educational, and geographical potential of tourism. Since it is connected by a very good network of Railways, Roadways and also connected to big cities like Delhi and Mumbai by Air (Jetlite), all types of tourists' domestic and foreign, visit the city in good numbers. Zoo is such an attraction that, any tourist visiting a city invariably includes the local zoo in his itinerary. As per the records of Tourist Office Gorakhpur, following no. of tourists visited the city during the year 2009.

No. of Domestic tourists	19, 83363
No. of Foreign tourists	31815

### **2.7.1 Religious Tourism**

Gorakhpur is the seat of Goraksh Panth -a sect of Shavite Hindus. The first ascetic Saint named Gorakshnath who came to this place sometimes in 12th century laid the foundation of Gorakhnath Temple here in, popularly known as Gorakhdham among the followers of Nath Panth. The Clout and popularity of this Dham is such that this place since then came to be known as Gorakhpur. On his demise, Yogi Gorakshnath, was laid to rest in the premises of this temple and therefore followers of Nath Panth visit this temple and Samadhi in large number, to worship and pay respect and obeisance to Samadhi. In the month of January on Makar Sankranti day, very large no. of pilgrims come for worship and a big fair is held there.

Gorakhpur is on Buddhist tour circuit, because it lies on Samath (near Gorakhpur is situated in the middle of these place. At Kapilvastu (Nepal) Gautam Buddh was born, at Samath He preached His first sermon, at Sravasti, He used to spend fasting and mediating, 4 months (Called chaturmasa) during rainy season and at Kushinagar He died or attained Mahanirvan. Therefore for any Buddhist, all these four places are very sacred as pilgrimage centres. Starting from Samath to Kushinagar a pilgrim has to pass through Gorakhpur. Then going from Kushinagar to Kapilvastu or Sravasti,

the pilgrim again has to pass through Gorakhpur. Thus Gorakhpur becomes a focal point for any Buddhist tourist, domestic or foreign. For foreign tourist, Gorakhpur offers nearest air terminal and also very good boarding and lodging facilities. This is why at Gorakhpur “Buddha Museum” has been set up, which is adjacent to the zoo site. Tourists mostly from Burma, Sri Lanka, Japan, North and South Korea, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam visit the Buddhist pilgrim centres in India

Gorakhpur is also the home to the **Gita Press**, publishers of many Hindu holy books, translated from Vedas, Puranas and old scriptures, including the Bhagavad Gita & Ramayana. The Press was the first to publish the Hindi text of Gita as a book. Prior to this, the Gita existed in Sanskrit only, which could be read and understood by few Sanskrit knowing scholars only, but after the translated version published by the Gita Press it became popular and a book of every house hold. This press holds a place in the Guinness book of world records as the largest publisher of religious books in the world in terms of volume. The publishing house is located in a building, having a huge hall with marble walls, inscribed with all the 18 Chapters of the Gita, and a unique display of beautiful paintings depicting the lives of Rama & Krishna. A very reputed monthly Journal, having large circulation, titled “**Kalyan**” is also published from here.

### **2.7.2 Cultural Tourism**

Gorakhpur is hub of Purvanchal Culture known for its hospitality, politeness and sweet tongue. People are religious minded and statues of Gods and Goddesses adorn their homes. Because of this culture, an ancient art of making statues and figures of animals from Terracotta has evolved and flourished in rural Gorakhpur, making it famous for this art and generating employment to large no. of people.

A special feature of Gorakhpur’s culture is the tradition of folk-songs and folk-dances. After a long day of arduous work village folk relax and muse themselves with singing and dancing. They have different dances and songs for special occasions and seasons too. Folk-songs and dances are performed at different festivals and seasons during the year. They sing folk songd locally known as kaharwa during Deepawali festival, the Alha, Kajrik and Barahmasi during the rainy season and winter nights,

and the Phaag during Holi festival. The village folk generally look for recreation and amusement during the rainy season between agriculture operations, and on winter nights, when they are comparatively free. They also sing folk songs called Biraha, kajari, Bidesia and Malhar, to the accompaniment of handy musical instruments like Dholak and Majira and often harmonium too. Kajari and Phaag are sung in groups. Tourist dept organizes such cultural festivals for general public and during Mela and Exhibition. Such cultural shows are often a big draw for locals as well as tourists.

### **2.7.3 Eco Tourism**

Gorakhpur is a forest district, having a Forest Division, comprising Sal forests, which in forestry circles is considered to be the best managed forest in the country. It is a delight to see pure crop of stately Sal trees. Sal forests barring rainy season, from Oct. to June are most enticing for nature lovers to camp therein. During autumn and winters Sal forests are lush green, filled with typical odor and winters attract dew and mist, moistening every leaf and dripping slowly on the leaf litter underneath. Sal trees are though semi evergreen- never leafless, yet spring season comes heralding, partial shedding of old leaves and new ones- succulent and mauve tinged, appearing and adorning not only the trees but the whole landscape, stretched across miles. New leaves are accompanied by inflorescence, so profuse and mildly perfumed that the whole forest looks like a flower garden.. These changing hues of the Sal forests attract visitors from far off places for camping inside the forest and such visitors would definitely include zoo in their itinerary.

### **2.7.4 Wild Life Tourism**

There is a very good Sanctuary known as Suhagibarwa Sanctuary in neighbouring district of Maharaj Ganj, which in fact was till recently part of Gorakhpur district. The sanctuary is rich in flora and fauna both, which includes among many other spp. the prominent ones like Tiger, Leopards, Hyena, wolf, Spotted deer Sambar, Barking deer, Wild boar Crocodile and Pythons etc and many spp. of Birds and Fishes. There are several water bodies inside the Sanctuary where migratory ducks take shelter during winters. There are no. of good Forest Rest Houses in the Sanctuary for tourists to stay. The approach to the sanctuary is through Gorakhpur town which is

about 30 kms away from the town. In fact the zoo and Sanctuary would complement each other in attracting more wild life lovers to visit both of them.

### **2.7.5 International Tourism**

Gorakhpur is situated near the border of Nepal. It is in fact gate way to central Nepal. Many Indians and Foreigners travel to Nepal via Gorakhpur because of easy train and road connections via Gorakhpur upto Nepal border and then onwards by Air in to Nepal. Also many foreigners, coming to India for Buddhist pilgrimage prefer to travel up to Gorakhpur by air and after visiting Kushinagar, travel up to Nepal border by train and then onward by road up to close by Nepali town of Bhairahwa and then onwards by Air to Kathmandu. For Indian tourists, visiting Nepal, this is the easiest and cheapest route. Thus tourists out, on sight seeing in Nepal – Indians as well as foreigners visit Gorakhpur in large nos. and such tourists will never miss an opportunity to visit the zoo.

### **2.8 Water Resource**

Near by fresh water lake – The Ram Garh Tal is an abundant and cheap source of water for animal wet moats, aquatic birds' ponds and irrigation of all the lawns and gardens of the zoo throughout the year, which can be used in emergent situations if zoo's internal water supply system fails for some reason.



**PART-II**  
**CHAPTER-3**  
**FUTURE OBJECTIVE**

**3.1 Vision**

Zoological parks, of late, have undergone a complete conceptual change from merely being a place for keeping wild animals in captivity, just for their exhibition value. Now the modern zoos have multifarious roles to play. Besides age old exhibition and recreation values, zoos shoulder additional responsibility to act as nature conservation centers to further the cause of wildlife conservation. Zoos also have education value, where the visiting publics get an opportunity to learn about nature, natural history, eco-systems, wildlife and their conservation issues to get sensitized to become nature lovers, leading to become conservationist. Zoos are nature's laboratories, offering ample opportunities to carry out research on animal health, nutrition, food, diseases, anatomy, physiology, inter and intra spp. behavior, breeding biology and to make base line data pool of healthy spp. for clinical treatment of wild animals.

The world zoo Conservation Strategy of 1993 formulated by the I.U.C.N. has defined the role of zoos and aquariums in conservation of spp. globally and assigned to the zoo world, a key role to play in species conservation. The Strategy affirms the need for zoos to co-operate with each other, in captive breeding programme and to convey to their visitors a global conservation message.

**3.2 Mission**

Briefly stated the mission of the proposed zoo would be as under:

***“Inspiring passion for nature and saving wildlife for future generations”.***

### 3.3 Objectives

Having appreciated and recognizing the responsibility of zoos in wildlife conservation, education, research and healthy educational recreation and to achieve the goals set by Central Zoo Authority, in National Zoo Policy, 1998, the future objectives of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan (S.A.U.K. for short) Zoological Park being set up, at Gorakhpur, will be as under:-

1. To supplement and strengthen the national efforts in conservation of the rich biodiversity of the country particularly the local wild fauna.
2. To support the conservation of endangered species through coordinated breeding programmes among the zoos, under ex-situ conditions and raise faunal stocks for rehabilitation in to the wild following proper rehabilitation programme, whenever and wherever, it is desired.
3. To educate zoo visitors in particular and masses in general through education, awareness and outreach programmes to inculcate in them empathy and love for wild animals, spreading understanding and awareness about the need for conservation of nature for maintaining the ecological balance and ensuring man's own survival
4. To provide opportunities for scientific studies/research useful for conservation in general and creation of data base for sharing between the agencies involved in in-situ and ex-situ conservation.
5. To provide and avail opportunities to carry out research for veterinary requirement of wild animals.
6. To collect and preserve specimen of dead animals for education in Universities and colleges in Zoology and vet. Sciences.

7. To provide educational recreation to the stressed masses for their welfare and create a linkage between humans and their wild brethren.
8. To function as rescue centre for orphaned and salvaged indigenous wild animals, and making them fit (if not too old and decrepit) for release in to the wild after restoring their health and following release and rehabilitation protocol.

### **3.4 Strategy to Achieve Objectives (Vision & Mission)**

The objectives, set out above, will be achieved by keeping and exhibiting properly the healthy stock of representative spp. of diverse classes and particularly the endangered species, with emphasis on indigenous fauna belonging to the region, keeping in view climatic conditions suited to them. Display of exotic species from other parts of the world will be as vow spp. for giving the visitor exciting experience of the wonders of nature and educating them about the fauna of other continents. Such animals will also be bred for exchange purposes with other zoos. The stated objectives will be achieved by resorting to following strategies;

1. Display of animals in an ambient, aesthetic and near- natural simulated habitat, making conditions favorable for their natural behavior and satisfying biological needs.
2. Designing enclosures based on immersion concept for the benefit of exhibit and visitor experience.
3. Providing larger space for each species to keep them in appropriate social groups for their natural needs and emotional support leading to success in breeding and rising off springs for future needs.
4. Ensuring high standards of animal health and hygiene and providing expert veterinary care.

5. Taking up captive breeding programme in collaboration with identified zoos by CZA, within India and abroad and other scientific organizations for benefit of the conservation of endangered species in captivity and also in the wild.
6. Designing an education programme for visitors to the zoo, to familiarize and educate them with what they are going to see as exhibits in the zoo and their role & importance in maintaining equilibrium in the nature so essential for human existence.
7. Sensitizing visitors to develop empathy towards animal and plant life, for their protection and propagation, by educating them about the interdependence of each other and linkage with survival of humans.
8. Encouraging students of life sciences to avail opportunities of research by making use of facilities available in the zoo.
9. Designing outreach programmes for schools and colleges to spread message of nature conservation amongst students and teachers, enlisting their support for this global endeavor.
10. Training of zoo staff, involved in upkeep and health care of the animals, organized by CZA at intervals in various zoos for creating trained man power, so essential for proper management of the zoo.

Breeding programmes for breeding endangered spp. will be taken up with captive bred animals of the zoo or received in exchange or rescued animals, according to the guidelines of CZA. Promoting wildlife education and awareness will be done through proper display of animals in their near natural habitat, through properly designed exhibits, signages, interpretation centre, conducted tours, film and slide shows etc. Using the wild animals and the facilities available in the zoo, the research on different aspects of animal behavior, breeding biology, disease and their control, physiology

and anatomy etc. will be encouraged with the objective of better management of the zoological park and in-situ & ex-situ management of wildlife.

### **3.4.1 Display of Exhibits**

The most important component of any zoo is the animal enclosure. The enclosure should meet all the biological and physical requirements of the species displayed in it. It should be safe for animals, visitors and caretakers. It should provide suitable natural or artificial shelters and retreat areas in open outdoor enclosures and it should have holding area, feeding cells/night shelters where visitor entry is not permitted. The outdoor area, called paddock, should be so enriched that it meets all the living requirement of the spp. exhibited, and also present simulated view of the natural habitat of that spp.

The objective of the enclosure design is to present aesthetically pleasing display of animals in near natural environment. Various components of the exhibit i.e. animals, plants, physical and topographical features of the land, together as a whole unit should be able to communicate effectively the natural habitat, habits and behavior of the animals to the visitors to enable him to get immersed in the experience, as if he is seeing a free ranging animal in the natural forest. Such immersion enclosures will be attempted in the zoo.

The enclosure at the proposed zoo at Gorakhpur will be according to the modern concepts of enclosure design. Emphasis will be on having open, out-door enclosures with either dry or wet moats. Aviaries for birds will be sufficiently large with suitable enrichment (plants, perches and nesting facilities). For aquatic and marsh birds, the existing ponds and marshes will be utilized by dividing them with earthen raised paths from where the visitors can watch the resting and swimming birds with ease. All enclosures will be as per the norms laid down by the Central Zoo Authority. Leopard will be displayed, in the most natural setting and in an unique encl., open to sky, using inclined steal plates fixed at the top of chain link fence and additional barrier provided by using hot wire to prevent its escape from the open encl.

Landscape immersion type of enclosures are the latest concept where animals are exhibited in a landscape, copied from the wild, typically suited for the exhibited spp. and recreated in a manner that the visitor gets immersed in realistic landscape. Though it is a costly exercise but if resources permit some enclosures will be designed based on this concept.

### **3.4.2 Conservation Education and Awareness**

Zoological parks are one of the most visited places by all sections of the society, from children to old people throughout the year and particularly on holidays, because zoos provide recreation as well as knowledge about the wild creatures, exhibited therein. It is estimated that about 10% population visits the zoos and this number will grow in times to come as the life of common man is getting busier and stressed day by day. Zoos being situated in cities are easiest to reach and most economical in terms of money spent and time consumed, because it is difficult, expensive and time consuming to go to the forest areas to see wild animals and most of the people cannot afford this luxury. Therefore, zoos are easiest destinations of common public and in a way are most popular show windows of nature, where public at large comes in close contact with our natural heritage. It is because of this popular interface, zoos offer tremendous opportunity to spread the message of nature conservation amongst masses in most effective manner and with least expenses. With this end in view zoos have been entrusted with the task of educating and making the masses aware of the imperative need of the nature conservation, at global and national level by following stipulations: -

The World Zoo Conservation strategy emphasizes that use of variety of educational techniques, facilities and considerations, together with knowledge, creativity and inventiveness, can make zoos highly interesting, attractive and effective places for environmental, conservation and holistic life system education.”

The National Zoo Policy (1998), framed under wildlife Protection Act 1972, stipulates that **“Each Zoo should have a drawn-up plan for educating the visitors as well as others in the community.”**

Educational activities in zoo would help realise the vision of Agenda 21, an initiative of the 1992 United Nations conference on Environment and Development in Rio Janeiro which advocates promoting educational, public awareness and training for sustainable development including environmental education.

### **Objectives of Nature Education**

The aim of the education should include following aspects:

- It should create excitement, enthusiasm and interest amongst visitors about the natural world.
- It should provide variety of experiences, materials and resources for the myriad diversity of visitors to enable them to make choices in their daily lives which benefit the environment and wildlife.
- It should encourage understanding of conservation issues and visitors' individual roles in them.
- It should develop public support and action to address conservation concerns at various levels.
- It should develop a sense of place as human in the natural world and an understanding of the relevance of nature conservation
- It should encompass clear message to convert the community from destroyer of the nature into savior of nature.
- It should sensitize researchers to realize that zoo provides unique opportunity for scientific studies, relevant to breeding, nutrition, animal diseases & cures, behaviouralology and create data base for in-situ & ex-situ conservation.

#### **3.4.2.1 Interpretation Centre**

Interpretation centre is part of nature education to be imparted by the zoo. This facility is situated immediately after the booking office, which the visitor, guided by the directional signage, is supposed to visit before proceeding further to see various animals and birds etc displayed in the zoo. The objective is to educate and acquaint

the visitor about various aspects of zoo animals and birds etc by means of trophies, models, pictures, charts and graphics etc. To start with visitor is informed about the role and importance of wild life in the nature and why its protection & conservation is necessary for human existence. Further comes the identification of animals by external appearance either by means of trophy, or photograph or painting and also by anatomical display of carcass (if available) or by drawings on the charts. Such identification aids become necessary to differentiate animals within the same family and similar groups. Some information about the habitat of spp. and its current status in the wild is also given to apprise the visitor about the relationship between plants (forests) and animals and also the need for its conservation efforts. Besides visual appearance, identification by means of pug marks, foot prints, antlers, horns of animals is also explained by drawings in the charts. With the aid of audio techniques various calls/ roars of animals and notes of birds are also mimicked so that visitor may be able to identify the particular spp. by hearing such voices. Normally such displays and aids exhibited in the interpretation centre are self explanatory but for the assistance of the visitors, a trained guide will be posted in the centre.

For showing documentary films on wild life and for delivering audio-visually aided talks on wild life to groups of visitors and particularly students' groups from schools and colleges, education hall, equipped with all necessary audio visual equipment, also forms part of interpretation centre, To conduct all such activities an education officer, assisted by an assistant to operate equipment is provided to man the interpretation centre and all educational facilities in the zoo.

In order to provide all interpretive and wild life related education to the visitors, a state-of-the-art, interpretation centre as described above will be provided at an appropriate place in Gorakhpur zoo.

Briefly speaking, information on the following aspects of animal life will be displayed/ provided in the interpretation cum education centre:



- Identification of spp.
- Food & Nutrition
- Life cycle
- Intra and inter- spp. behavioral pattern - herd / solitary habit
- Living habits-arboreal/terrestrial/burrowing/aquatic, swimming and running capability etc.

### **Habitat Information**

- Natural habitat- present status and restorative methods
- Geographical distribution
- Temperature regimes
- Water regime

### **Population Status**

- Abundant
- Normal
- Rare
- Endangered
- Critically endangered

### **Bio-Diversity Conservation**

- Concept of food chain/pyramid
- Maintenance of equilibrium in nature
- Interdependence of spp.
- Life support systems

#### **3.4.2.2 Guide Service**

In order to explain and educate the visitors about various aspects of animal life exhibited inside the zoo, and conservation aspect in general, willing educated youths will be trained by the education officer of the zoo, who will be available on hire by

the visitors. Such licensed guides will take the visitor or group of visitors on guided tour of the entire zoo and explain the educative aspect of animal and plant life. Besides such visitors some willing volunteers from the schools, will also be trained to act as guides on holidays to guide particularly the students visiting the zoo from schools and colleges on holidays.

### **3.4.2.3 Signages**

Signages are very essential and important management tools and facilities for the visitors. Signages are of three types, viz, 1) Directional 2) Educational and 3) Instructional. Directional signages indicate the direction or path to be followed by the visitor and will be fixed at prominent places near the junctions and crossing of roads/walking paths. Similar boards indicating the situation of public amenities like toilets, drinking water taps, resting sheds and kiosks etc. will also be fixed at appropriate places for the guidance of the visitors. The second type of signages will be small boards fixed near each enclosure giving name of spp. (both common and Scientific), its distribution in India, food habits and breeding & living behavior etc in brief to impart basic knowledge of the spp. exhibited. Third types of boards will carry various types of instructions to the visitors regarding Dos and Don'ts, guidance to meet emergencies like accidental fire, snake bites, animal attack, lost and found, vandalism etc. All such signages will be made of durable fiber material, painted in dull mud colour to merge with surroundings.

### **3.4.2.4 Nature Trails**

Nature trails are short distance walking paths, laid across areas where there is scope of showing some natural features, existing or created in the zoo like natural forest patch, arboretum, rocky out crops/ formations, and water body etc. Such nature trails should have educational value, explained or demonstrated with the help of proper signages. In the proposed zoo site, there is good natural forest area covering about 12 hect. Nature trails will be laid in this forest area for visitors to walk through enabling them to identify plants and shrubs by labeling them with their names and also help identify resident birds by painting them on display boards. Care will be taken to

exclude any kind of possible danger, to the visitors, while selecting the site of nature trail and subsequently laying it on the ground.

#### **3.4.2.5 Publicity Material: Development & Publication**

In order to create awareness about wild life, its importance and need for its conservation publicity material is indispensable tool, which should be carefully designed fulfilling its purpose, choosing the right type of format and eco-friendly material. The material can be in the form of book-lets, picture post cards, pamphlets, folders, brochures, badges, stickers, caps, neck-ties, T-shirts, hand bags, paper bags etc. In the electronic form it can be CD, DVD and touch screen etc

Thematically designed, illustrative booklet giving zoo's layout-plan, area, information regarding spp. exhibited, times of opening and closure, entrance & ride fees, facilities provided inside, and giving Dos and Don'ts, is a must and should be reasonably priced. Brochures and folders could be prepared for a group of animals, Stickers, badges, caps, neck-ties, T-shirts bags and picture post cards displaying preferably endangered spp., with a message- "Live & Let Live" or in Hindi "Jiyo Aur Jine Do". C.D. and D.V.D. should be made available for sale at the sale counter of Souvenir shop near the entrance gate.

There should be a well designed souvenir shop near the entrance gate of the safari, where all types of publicity material and publications should be available for sale to the visitors at reasonable rates.

#### **3.4.2.6 Celebration of National and International Days-**

There are number of national and international days earmarked for celebrating events highlighting the necessity of nature conservation, drawing public attention to enlist their support and participation in Governmental measures & initiatives. Such eventful days and weeks should invariably be celebrated with due prior publicity and gaiety. These celebrations go long way in spreading the message of conservation and make general public empathetic towards causes of conservation. Some eventful fixed days are as under:

1. World Forestry day- 21<sup>st</sup> March
2. World Environment day- 5<sup>th</sup> June
3. Wildlife week- First week of October
4. World Biodiversity day- 24<sup>th</sup> November
5. World conservation day- 3<sup>rd</sup> December
6. World Wildlife Day- 3<sup>rd</sup> March
7. World wetland day- 2<sup>nd</sup> February
8. International Tiger Day- 29<sup>th</sup> July
9. Indian Zoo week- 1<sup>st</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> December
10. Earth Day- 22<sup>nd</sup> April

### **3.5. Conservation Breeding**

As a measure of policy, catching animals from the forest to replenish depleted stock in zoos, has been banned. This policy therefore casts a solemn responsibility on every zoo, to breed every spp. firstly to sustain its own viable population of each spp. and secondly to spare some animals for other zoos, either for exchange purpose or to meet other's demand only.. There is always demand for animals from other existing zoos, either due to mortality or for addition of new spp. as exhibit or for introducing new blood to avoid inbreeding. Besides this, new zoos keep on coming up here and there and they require all their planned collection to be procured from the existing zoos only. Apart from domestic demand, there is always demand from foreign zoos also and it becomes easy to get exotic spp. in exchange by barter system.

Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, lays special emphasis on saving the endangered fauna of the country. To achieve these objective efforts to protect and breed such spp. under in- situ and ex-situ situations have been advocated. While in-situ efforts are being made in the forest areas, particularly by constituting National parks and Sanctuaries, ex-situ efforts are the sole responsibility of the zoos. Therefore, the central Zoo Authority (CZA) has made it mandatory for all the zoos under its Rule No.39 of the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992, to undertake Conservation Breeding of endangered spp. The CZA has made elaborate rules and guidelines to be followed for conservation breeding programmes. No. of endangered spp. have been identified by CZA for conservation breeding and different good zoos with appropriate facilities and infrastructure have been assigned to take up breeding of different spp. assisted by other identified participating zoos. All such identified zoos have to maintain viable

and, genetically healthy population of assigned spp. for breeding purpose by following prescribed procedure and protocol. This is in fact the most important function of the zoos. The main purpose of such breeding programmes is to help build sizable stock of each endangered spp. ultimately to be released in the wild after careful acclimatization and rehabilitation technique for augmenting depleted wild population for further natural breeding.

As long as any spp. housed in the zoo, keeps on breeding, it is a sure indication of the well being of the spp. and its good management practices. A zoo's performance is judged by the breeding records it creates. Breeding in captivity in zoos adds to the biological knowledge of the spp. which ultimately helps in its conservation efforts.

The conservation breeding activity will be carried out in this zoo also by setting up a separate satellite facility, which will be out of bound for visitors.

### **3.5.1 Conservation Breeding of Endangered Spp.**

The proposed zoo at Gorakhpur on completion will willingly undertake conservation breeding of endangered fauna of local origin and will participate in any such endeavor, assigned by the CZA to further the cause of wild life conservation. The forests of Gorakhpur and adjoining Maharajganj dist. are part of typical Terai ecosystem and the large tract of sal and misc. forests of Sohagibarwa sanctuary (Maharajganj distt.) are suitable habitat for Swamp deer, Hispid hare, Swamp partridge and Rhinoceros-the spp. once native to this region. Therefore, it is worthwhile to take up conservation breeding of these spp. in this zoo after completing the planned zoo. In order to rehabilitate these spp. in Sohagibarwa sanctuary and elsewhere in Terai forests of the state.

Since adequate space is not available within the proposed site of the zoo, the conservation breeding of aforesaid spp. will be undertaken in forest area of Ramgarh block, adjoining northern fringe of Gorakhpur city, where presently a mini zoo (to be relocated to proposed zoo) exists. Suitable site, conducive for breeding will be selected to build breeding enclosures after obtaining CZA's nod to participate in conservation breeding programme in the second phase of the plan. The budget provision for this activity is not being made in this master plan, which will be made after participation for breeding is approved by CZA. This facility will be away from the visitors, situated within natural forest and can be easily managed as a satellite facility situated about 3 to 4 kms from the zoo site.

### **3.5.2 Rhino Conservation & Breeding Centre**

Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur would become centre for Rhino Conservation & Breeding Centre. We intend to provide a healthy atmosphere for the breeding rhinos as it is one of the endangered species in India. The CZA has identified the one-horned rhinoceros among 26 priority species for conservation and breeding purposes.

The Indian rhinoceros once ranged throughout the entire stretch of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. This huge rhinoceros is found in the Terai at the foot of the Himalayas, from Bhutan to Nepal. It is more common in the eastern portion of the Terai than the west. Gorakhpur belongs to the Terai Landscape, which is a natural habitat for Rhinos. Rhino is found in Dudhwa National Park, Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary, Valmiki Tiger Reserve & Chitwan National Park in Nepal. The site of Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park is very suitable for Rhino Conservation & Breeding Centre. Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park is close to Ramgarhtal and there is a natural wetland inside the zoo with area of 34.01 Acres. We are getting 150 Acres land close to Gorakhpur Zoo for the development of Bio-Diversity Park under the directions of N.G.T.

Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park is much better than Lucknow & Kanpur Zoo in terms of habitat. Hence, we planned to develop Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park as Rhino Conservation & Breeding Centre.

### **3.6 Research**

Zoos offer excellent and unmatched opportunity and facility to carry out research and build data base of wild animals relating to various aspects of their life. To carry out such researches in Gorakhpur zoo, scholarships in collaboration with Gorakhpur University will be awarded to willing researchers, who can obtain Ph. D degrees. The areas in which extensive and meaningful research can be undertaken can be summarized as below; -

#### **3.6.1 Generation of Data Base**

Knowledge about breeding biology of wild animals is very inadequate. Studying this aspect of wild animals in their natural habitats in the forests is very difficult, time consuming and expensive too. But zoos offer ample opportunity to observe and collect data right from the stage of mating to the delivery of young ones, with least effort and expense. The life of young ones from day one to adulthood and then further to mortality also remains under constant gaze of the zoo vet providing valuable data regarding survival percentage and average age of various spp.

#### **3.6.2 Food Habits**

Diet of zoo animals is mostly different from the they eat in the state of living in the forests, yet diet charts of animals have been drawn based on the knowledge gained over long years of zoo management. Though the diet given in captivity remains as close as possible, to the natural diet, yet there remains a gap in the knowledge of actual nutrient requirement and its supply in the given diet. The deficiencies result in to poor health and impaired breeding, necessitating research in this field, which can be easily done in the zoos. The results of overfeeding and under feeding help determine the average mass of diet needed at various stages of life in different spp.

### **3.6.3 Animal Diseases & Treatments**

This is one area where knowledge is highly deficient, because of which preventable mortality takes place. There are no base line data of wild animals in veterinary science regarding normal health of a particular spp. like humans. Therefore, it becomes difficult to determine the extent and gravity of sickness, when an animal shows sign of sickness. Collection of such data base is easy in zoo animals for reference purposes. Similarly diagnosing diseases and their treatment becomes difficult due to poor knowledge of vets in this field, but the case studies of sick animals being recorded in zoos are helping to bridge this gap gradually.

### **3.6.4 Anatomical studies**

The carcasses of dead animals provide study material to learn about the anatomy of various wild animals for academic purposes and also for practical use in the zoo hospitals where injured animals have to be treated using such knowledge. Veterinary colleges and Zoology departments of various universities need such study material and zoos are the best and easiest source for procurement.

### **3.6.5 Behavioral studies**

Very little is known about the intra and inter spp. behaviour of wild animals and its study in the wild is quite difficult, expensive and time consuming. This kind of knowledge besides its academic value is important to manage wild life particularly in protected areas (National parks and Sanctuaries) as well as in other forest areas. Even for management of captive populations in zoos and captive breeding centers, such knowledge is required.

## **3.7. Rescue Centre**

After the strict implementation of Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, the man eaters and cattle lifters are not eliminated by shooting, instead they are trapped by tranquilizing and generally brought to the nearest zoo for housing. Similarly, wild animals strayed from the forests in to human habitations and also injured or sick

animals are often rescued and brought to the zoos for keeping. Such animals are called rescued animals and this is the policy of CZA to create facilities for keeping rescued animals and birds etc in every zoo, for which CZA bears the cost of construction and maintenance. Therefore, to meet this objective a rescue centre will be built to keep such animals in Gorakhpur zoo. To start with one night shelter with kraal for large cats (Tiger/Leopard) two night shelters with kraal for ungulates (Deer/Antelopes), two cubicles for hyena/ wolf/ jackal and small cats, Two cubicles for monkeys and two avianies for birds will be constructed in rescue centre to be located outside visitors' area, near gate no 2 as visitors are not allowed to visit rescue centre.

Some rescued animals may be fit for release in to the wild after required treatment. Therefore, release and rehabilitation programme as per the protocol prescribed by CZA will be followed. Some adult animals may be fit for release in to the captive stock in the zoo itself to introduce genetic diversity and others may be even fit for exchange with other zoos for same reason. Thus, rescue centre would serve multiple purposes of retrieval, protection, and care for the sick & injured and also for conservation breeding.

### **3.8 Centre for Zoo Skill Development**

Visiting a zoo offers so many incredible learning opportunities and encourages a healthy lifestyle. Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur will develop a centre for Zoo Skill Development. Gorakhpur would strive to become a member of WAZA (World Association of Zoos and Aquariums) & similar other institutions.

WAZA provides support for species-conservation management and husbandry of animals in human care, while encouraging the highest standards in member institutions.

Thus, Gorakhpur Zoo would to be become a member of WAZA and it would be developed as a Centre for Skill Development.



## CHAPTER-4

### FUTURE ACTION PLAN

#### **4. Plan Period**

The Master plan will cover period of 20 years viz 2019-20 to 2039-3040 as envisaged in the preliminary report, approved by CZA. The construction works will be completed within 10 years and the remaining years will be spent in improving the zoo administration and upkeep of the zoo. Accordingly, the physical and financial targets have been decided as shown ahead in financial analysis chapter.

#### **4.1 Animal Collection Plan**

While planning a zoo, it is a prerequisite to decide the species of wild animals, birds, and reptiles etc and their numbers also, to be exhibited in the zoo. Then only the lay out plan, indicating locations of various facilities and master plan, outlining designing, and various aspects of management etc can be prepared. But to decide about the spp. type and their number, some criteria have to be followed to arrive at a realistic desired display of animals. The criteria are based on following considerations:

##### **4.1.1 Criteria for selection of Species**

Climate of the place: The first and foremost consideration is the climate of the place which should be suitable and comfortable for the species to be exhibited.

- Topography of the area: Hilly. Undulating ravenous area limits the availability of space to construct enclosures and thereby also restricts the number of exhibit spp. in a given area.
  
- Availability of species: Priority has to be given to the local fauna, followed by the regional, then national and lastly the exotics. The exotic animals have more display value because of their unfamiliarity and curiosity value. In fact, humans' innate love to see and enjoy the wonders of natures' creations is prime reason for birth of zoos and this kind of thirst for seeing something unforeseen gets manifested when it comes to see living creatures of other geographical regions.

Therefore, with the addition of exotic spp. in the collection of a zoo, the value addition in the exhibitory of the zoo cannot be denied as it enhances the attraction of the zoo for visitors. Even a local spp. sometimes is difficult to procure as it may be a rare spp.

- Area of the zoo: The number of the species which can be displayed in a zoo will depend on the area, because in modern zoo designing there is min. enclosure area prescribed for a pair of spp to be exhibited.
- Design of enclosures: The design of enclosures determines the area required for each enclosure. For instance, a moated enclosure requires more space than other type of barriered enclosures. Creation of immersion enclosures also requires more space.
- Financial outlay: The size of the zoo will always depend on the finances available to construct the zoo and then subsequent maintenance.

#### **4.1.2 Animals from Derecognized Deer Parks**

The central Zoo Authority while approving the project for establishment of Zoo at Gorakhpur u/s 38H (1A) at Ramgarh Tal development area in Gorakhpur city vide its letter No 20-4/2008-CZA (M) dated 29-1-2009,( Annex-1) laid down a condition to shift all the existing animals from 9 captive facilities (Deer parks, Mini zoos & Recreation parks) in U.P. to the Proposed zoo at Gorakhpur and close down all those 9 facilities listed therein. Since the stock position in these facilities was reported about 3 years back when the project report for the proposed zoo was submitted to CZA, the present stock position has changed due to births and mortalities, occurred since then and the present position is as under: -

Name of Facility		No. of Spotted Deer	No. of Sambar	No. of Black Buck	No. of Hog Deer	No. of Croc.	No. of Peacock	No. of Python
1	Deer Park, Moradabad	4 + 5 Fawn	-	01	-	-	-	-
2	Van Devi Recreation Park, Mau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Cheetal Park, Khatoli, Muzzaffar Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Deer Park, Airforce, Memora, Lucknow Circle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Indira Manoranjan Van Deer Park, Mahewa, Lakhimpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Deer Park, UCL, Chattang Jhoosi, Allahabad	-	-	15 (5:10)	-	-	-	-
7	Triveni Environment Park, Allahabad	-	-	48 (15:33)	-	-	-	-
8	Deer Park, Hindalco, Renukoot, Sonbhadra	10 (3:7)	-	2 (1:1)	-	-	-	-
9	Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur	15 (3:10:2)	-	3 (2:1)	4 (4:0)	-	2 (1:1)	4 (U)
10	COD Chivki Naini, Allahabad	-	-	53 (20:29:4)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

According to CZA's direction, all the aforesaid facilities need to be closed down after shifting above animals in the proposed zoo at Gorakhpur. In case of Hog deer and Sambar there is no problem but number of Spotted deer and Black bucks are far above the optimum numbers kept in an enclosure in the zoo. Therefore it is suggested that after retaining 15 spotted deer, 3 black buck, 4 hog deer, 2 peacock & 4 python in Vinod Van, Gorakhpur and 9 Black bucks in COD Chivki naini, Allahabad, rest of the spotted deer and black bucks may either be offered to other zoos by circulating their availability or arrangements be made to release them in the nearest forest area following safe methods of capture and release for rehabilitation. Such measures are also being planned and allowed by CZA in other zoos/mini zoos wherever there exist such large captive populations.

#### **4.1.3. Proposed Animal Collection Plan and Population Size**

Having the aforesaid spp. and animals already in ready stock in derecognized mini zoos, it is proposed to exhibit following species in the proposed zoo. The optimum population size and the sources of acquisition are indicated in the table on the next page.

## Animal Collection Plan of Gorakhpur Prani Udyaan

Sr. No	Category	Name of animals	Proposed No. of animals		Remarks
1	2	3	4		5
1	Mammals	Tiger	5	2:1:2	Different species of wild animals proposed to be exhibit in Gorakhpur Zoo will be acquired from different sources mentioned hereunder. a) 50 from Kanpur Zoological Park. b) 35 from Lucknow Zoo. c) 19 from Delhi Zoo. d) 02 from Padmaja Naidu, Darjeeling Zoo. e) 02 from Chamarajendra, Mysore Zoo. f) 03 from Sakkarbaugh, Junagarh Zoo. g) 37 from different mini zoos of state likely to be closed. h) Zebra and certain pheasants/birds shall be acquired from foreign.
2		Lion	6	1:2:3	
3		Leopard	5	3:2	
4		Rhino	2	1:1	
5		Hippopotamus	2	1:1	
6		Hyena	5	1:1:3	
7		Him. Black Bear	4	2:2	
8		Sloth Bear	4	2:2	
9		Swamp Deer	13	4:4:5	
10		Hog Deer	10	5:5:0	
11		Black Buck	16	6:6:4	
12		Barking Deer	7	2:2:3	
13		Spotted Deer	43	15:15:13	
14		Sambar	18	5:5:8	
15		Zebra	4	2:2	
16		Fishing Cat	4	0:0:4	
17		Jungle Cat	4	0:0:4	
18		Leopard Cat	4	0:0:4	
19		Rhesus macaque	10	5:5	
20		Bonnet macaque	10	5:5	
21		Langur	7	3:4	
22		Hare	12	0:0:12	
23		Wolf	5	1:1:3	
24		Fox	4	1:1:2	
25		Jackal	5	1:1:3	
26		Porcupine	6	2:2:2	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>		

Sr. No	Category	Name of animals	Proposed No. of animals		Remarks
1	2	3	4		5
27	Aves	Red junglefowl	10	5:5	According to availability
28		Peafowl	4	2:2	
29		Golden pheasant	8	4:4	
30		Silver pheasant	8	4:4	
31		Ring-necked ph.	8	4:4	
32		Lady Amherst's ph.	6	4:2	
33		Him. Monal ph.	4	2:2	
34		Kalij pheasant	4	3:1	
35		Rosy pelican	6	1:1:4	
36		Duck	10	0:0:10	
37		Comb Duck	2	1:1	
38		Bhramini Duck	2	1:1	
39		Flamingo	2	1:1	
40		Painted Stork	2	1:1	
41		Open Bill Stork	2	1:1	
42		Cormorant	2	1:1	
43		Spot bill Duck	2	1:1	
44	Spoon Bill Duck	2	1:1		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>		
45	Reptiles	Crocodile	20	0:0:20	According to availability
46		Gharial	6	1:1:4	
47		Pond turtle	12	0:0:12	
48		Python	6	0:0:6	
49		Rat snake	6	0:0:6	
50		Russell's viper	4	0:0:4	
51		King Cobra	4	0:0:4	
52		Cobra	6	0:0:6	
53		Check. keelback	6	0:0:6	
54		Boa	6	0:0:6	
55		Sand boas	6	1:1:4	
56	Pit viper	6	0:0:6		
57	Aquarium Fishes	-	-		
58	Butterfly Park	-	-		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-</b>	
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>-</b>	

#### **4.1.4 Justification for Endangered Species**

Since the proposed zoo at Gorakhpur will be the first captive facility in the state being set up in Terai region of the state, which bears very good Sal forests, mixed with misc. spp. and extensive grasslands, rich in faunal wealth. Many of the spp. found in this region are now endangered and need revamping not only by in-situ conservation but also by ex-situ conservation efforts. Also the zoo at Gorakhpur will have state-of-the-art vet facilities and trained staff for proper upkeep of the animals, all out efforts will be made to breed all the endangered spp. proposed in the collection plan to augment their population for distribution to other zoos on demand and also to release them in the wild wherever necessary, to rehabilitate them following laid down release and rehabilitation procedure and protocol.

## **4.2 Lay-Out Plan**

The preparation lay out plan of a new zoo is the most important exercise as it determines the final shape and quality of the product in the form of zoological park. In other words, it is the frame on which zoo is developed and can be compared with skeleton of a human body according to which the human form develops. Therefore, the lay out plan needs to be prepared with utmost care taking in to consideration all the attributes of modern zoo designing and animal exhibitory. The lay out plan of proposed zoo has been prepared as per CZA's guidelines on the subject, on a contour map of the area drawn on a scale of 1:2500, (area being in long linear strips, bigger scale chosen to keep size of lay out sheet manageable for working) showing all its natural existing features like vegetation, water bodies, surrounding roads, earthen bund and a lake. The Lay-Out plan is appended as annexure no.2(a) to this document.

### **4.2.1 Area Description & Topography**

The total area within the zoo boundary, earmarked for zoo development is 46.14 ha. (114.04 acres) shown bounded by red line in the Lay out plan. The northern and eastern sides are flanked by Ram Garh Tal separated by an earthen bund, about 48 meter wide at the base, 4.5 meters high and 10 meters wide at the top. The bund is

quite a strong barrier between Ram Garh Tal and the proposed zoo area. Though this bund has never leaked or breached in the past even during high rain fall years yet presently its ht. is being raised and stone pitching on the slopes is being done by Irrigation dept. of U.P. to strengthen it further in view of upcoming zoo in the adjoining area. Besides this a motor-able macadam road on the top of the Bund is proposed to be built by GDA to facilitate movement on this Bund. This measure will further strengthen the Bund and will preclude any chance of its breach even during high floods. However, most of the proposed zoo area being low lying gets waterlogged during rains with one to two ft under water, because surface rain water collects from adjoining GDA land on southern side and there is no natural escape of rain water. This problem of water logging will be solved by filling earth in the area earmarked for developing zoo as described in foregoing paras and also by preventing entry of surface rain water from GDA land by raising boundary wall. Further precautionary measure is proposed by providing an underground RCC water drain (90cmx90cm) in the middle of the area, all along the length of filled up area, with lateral channels, to drain surface rain water as well as sewage water in to a sump and then discharge it in to an outside STP by lift pumps, as shown in Lay out plan Annex. 2(b).

Topographically the area comprises three zones, the first being comparatively upland, covering about 20.35 ha. (50.28 acres) area, which gradually dries up by December and it is generally treeless and grassy, with few groves of planted Arjun, and jamun trees. This upland area extends from Deoria by pass side, running along the lake bund, and ends at Line AB, marked in the Layout plan. This area is suitable for exhibiting animals after raising its ht. on an average up to 2.4 meters to make it absolutely safe and free from any possible vulnerability of flooding even during rains. This area after filling of earth will be almost flat and plain but it will be so landscaped that it gently slopes from boundary sides to inside to collect rain water almost along the center line of the area and an RCC drain of appropriate size will be built along the lowest contour of the landscape to carry water to the pumping station for pumping it out to the STP, built by Nagar Mahapalika Gorakhpur. as shown in the Lay out plan 2 (b). This kind of landscaping will serve dual purpose of providing raised area for animal enclosures and also ensure proper drainage for rain and sewage water.



Besides the inside area within the zoo boundary wall, there will be sloppy area between boundary wall, and the Bund of Ramgarh Tal, which slopes towards boundary wall, all along the Bund side, and drainage for this area will have to be provided, otherwise it will damage the boundary wall.

While designing enclosures, the plinth of animal houses will be raised by another 2 to 3ft (60 to 90 cms) above the viewing level giving additional higher level for the animal house. Obviating even the remote possibility of wetting the animal houses during heavy rains. Thus after developing the Upland part of the site, all the proposed animal enclosures, Vet hospital, feed store together with necessary visitor facilities, interpretation centre, lawns & gardens, booking office (entrance gate), car park, cafeteria and a Range Forest Office (site office) near the Booking Office, will be built as shown in the Lay out plan.(Annex, 2 (a) ).

The second zone of the zoo site, covering about 12 ha. (29.75 acres). is densely wooded and is in the shape of Natural Forest, planted with Arjun, Jamun and Beringtonia trees, about 20-25 yrs ago. This part of the land is low lying and remains marshy for longer duration, taking longer time to dry up. Small waders like waterhen, jackanas and amphibians and butterflies inhabit this wet area. In any case, this area being densely wooded, it will not be used for any major construction activity as it will entail felling of large no. of trees. Hence this area on the southern side of upland area, will be retained as wilderness in the form of natural forest. and as arboretum, marked accordingly in the lay out plan. In this area nature trails will be laid to facilitate viewing of nature, flora and fauna for nature lovers.

The third zone of the area, covering about 13.79 ha. (34.01 acres) marked partly in deep blue colour, and partly in light blue colour is Wet Land which remains partly marsh partly under permanent water (deep blue) throughout the year. This area is very suitable for aquatic birds, migratory as well as local and all kinds of local marsh land birds. Therefore, this part of the site has been proposed to be managed as Wet Land for aquatic birds—resident and migratory. A 3 m wide Pakshi Avlokan Marg

(Bird Watcher's foot road) will be built along the periphery of the mars land for the bird watchers to walk along to have closer look at the birds.

However, besides the aforesaid area, another 1.33 ha (3.28 acres) acres area has been acquired from GDA adjoining the southern fringe, connected to the zoo area by Gate no.3, as fourth zone where Quarantine facility for incoming animals, Rescue centre for rescued animals in rural areas, vet. Hospital, post mortem house, kitchen & feed store and incinerator will be constructed. The fifth zone of the Zoo will be residential area marked by purple colour line where residential colony for essential staff will be constructed on 1.63 ha (4.02 acres). Thus, the total area comprises of 49.10 ha. (121.34 acres) includes zoo area, wetland area, woodland area, quarantine area and residential area.

#### **4.2.2 Boundary Wall**

To enclose the land property of the zoo and also to check unauthorized entry of human beings, cattle and stray dogs, a masonry wall of 3.2 mtrs ht. with Y shaped angle iron fixed on top with multiple strands of barbed wire and razor wire will be erected along the boundary of zoo covering distance of 4400 meters along the earth filled area. But the remaining part of 1537 meters long boundary along proposed filled part, will be erected only 2.4 meters high, topped with Y shaped angle iron supporting multiple strands of barbed wire and razor wire.

In order to camouflage the zoo boundaries, except along the forest patch, and wet land, 5 meter wide green belt along the wall, will be created by raising suitable plants inside the zoo boundary. This green belt has been marked in the lay out plan.

#### **4.2.3 Description of Lay out plan**

The Lay out plan is a composite picture of various components of the plan described in following paragraphs. There are laid down procedures and concepts, according to which animal exhibitory is planned, animal requirement for food, medical treatment, security, sanitation and then visitors care & facilities, and landscaping need to be

addressed. Various components of lay out plan and the concepts enshrined therein in developing them have been explained under following heads: -

#### **4.2.3.1 Concept and Theme of Display**

Display of animals in any zoo is the most important aspect of zoo planning. There are many approaches and considerations to be kept in view for arranging and sequencing the animal enclosures from beginning to end and then displaying the animals within the enclosures, enriching it like their natural habitat, conveying to the visitor fuller experience of simulated viewing like in the wild. The visitor should not only watch the body form of the exhibit, instead should get momentarily transported mentally to the environs in which the exhibited animal or bird lives in free state. These goals are achieved by combining the visitors' interest, natural features of the site, collection plan of the animals, administrative ease in day-today management and certain laid down procedures of thematic display of collections (animals) in the zoos. Recognized possible themes of displaying exhibits, in vogue are as follows:-

1-Taxonomic or Systematic: Collection arrangement on the basis of broad zoological groups like Primates, Ungulates, Birds, Carnivores, Insectivores, Rodents, Marsupials and Reptiles etc.

2-Zoo-geographic: Collection arranged on the basis of continents of their origin like Asian, African, Australian, South and North American etc.

3-Behavioral: Collection arranged on the basis of their natural living behavior or etiological factors like Arboreal, Swimming, Burrowing, Flying, Climbing, crawling and nocturnal etc.

4-Bioma or Habitat based: Collections arranged on the basis of their ecological classification like Aquatic, Montane, Desert, Swamp, Savannah Forest, and Grassland etc.

5-Popularity value Based: Collections arranged on the basis of their popularity rating amongst visitors i.e. the order of preference in which the visitors would like to see groups of animals. Based on the experience in the zoos, the order of preference of viewing in case of adult visitors is; the carnivores like tigers & lions etc, then herbivores, followed by primates, birds and others. However, in case of children, they want to see first primates, followed by birds, bears, aquarium, herbivores and then carnivores and the last unwillingly the snakes (serpentarium). Another feature in the zoo which attracts the children most is the Children Zoo/corner, where they can be in close contact with harmless animals or birds and also play about. Children also like rides like elephant, camel, pony and pig driven carts etc.

6-Panoramic or Naturalistic: Collections are displayed in group of species, creating a mixed part of their natural habitats like mountain goats on a hillock, down below tiger or lion, and herbivores and birds etc, each spp. encl., separated by hidden moats, but to the visitor giving impression of a mixed group of all animals living freely mixed, like in a patch of forest.

7-Combination Theme: Collections are arranged using combination of aforementioned themes, because of practical reasons like ease in management, piecemeal subsequent additions of spp, natural features of the site etc.

In order to utilize fully, the attributes of the site like natural water bodies and ease of management, the proposed zoo will adopt combination of taxonomic, Biomal and Zoo-geographic themes of display of its collection.

#### **4.2.3.2 Entrance Plaza**

The entrance plaza consists of Entrance gate & Booking office, Souvenir shop, Parking place and Cafeteria to cater to the requirements of zoo visitors. The approach to the zoo will be from Gorakhpur-Deoria, state high way as this road embraces the zoo area on the eastern side. The booking office will be situated approximately 110 meters away from the road leaving out about 1 (one) hectares area between the road and the Booking office in order to provide enough parking place for vehicles (Cars,

Buses and Two wheelers etc) of visitors. The booking office will be suitably designed to have two booking windows, two entrance passages, one exit, and one Souvenir shop and toilet in one block. A medium size, thematically designed cafeteria, which can serve snacks and food to visitors, going to and coming out from the zoo visit and those coming from far off places, will be built at an appropriate place, in the parking zone. This will be let out to experienced caterer to provide quality food.

#### **4.2.3.3 Visitor Circulation**

The internal network of roads and paths, for visitors to see the animals exhibited inside the zoo, constitutes visitor circulation. While planning a zoo, care needs to be taken to lay roads/paths in such a way that the visitor while moving ahead does not miss any enclosure and also does not have to repeat his trodden path, as far as possible. This aspect of laying the internal roads/paths in the proposed zoo has been taken care of. Despite best efforts to achieve stated goals, internal roads/paths do cross at some points. At such crossings the visitor is guided by directional signages to follow the desired path in the layout plan the desired movement of visitors has been marked by arrows along the roads/paths. Besides the visitors' movement, there is unavoidable vehicular movement in side zoos in order to distribute food in various enclosures, sometimes to move sick and injured animals from the enclosures to the Vet. Hospital and vice-versa, and also to release acquired animals from outside, in the designated enclosure and vice-versa. In good planning care needs to be taken to avoid such vehicular movement through the entrance plaza gate and therefore in the proposed zoo a separate gate has been provided in the southern boundary (Gate no 3), through which daily supply of animal feed and ration etc. will be transported to reach food store inside the zoo, without disturbing the visitors. The road from gate no 3 will be used mainly as service road, as there are no animal enclosures along this road.

#### **4.2.3.4 Interpretation Centre**

Interpretation centre situated just after the booking office is meant to impart some basic knowledge of what the visitor is going to see inside the zoo. It is an educational aid to sensitize the visitor about species identification, importance of wild life and its conservation value. The centre will have exhibition/demonstration hall/s where either animal trophies or life size models of animals and birds etc, made of POP, their body parts like, skins, antlers/ horns, bone skeletons, paws (in case of cats) will be exhibited for spp. identification. Charts and graphics, showing food habits, reproduction data, life cycle and importance in nature etc. will be displayed.

Digital technology will be used by providing digital touch screens to elicit knowledge regarding animal behavior (intra and inter spp.), breeding habits, feed & nutrition, and complex subjects like food chain, influence on human life, evolution and ecology and conservation issues. Audio-visual facilities for showing documentaries and films on wild life and conservation will be provided for groups of visitors like students groups and visitors in conducted tours.

The interpretation and education centre will be manned by an education officer, assisted by an assistant.

#### **4.2.3.5 Visitor Amenities**

Visitors while visiting the zoo, require many facilities like water, food, toilets, resting places, sheds against sun & rains, telephone, and first aid to meet emergency situations. Therefore, in the proposed zoo one full-fledged cafeteria, able to provide lunch besides snacks, near the entrance plaza, and two small kiosks inside the zoo area as indicated in the layout plan will be provided, however no food packets will be allowed inside to be carried by the visitors. Only biodegradable packing will be allowed to be used in the cafeteria and kiosks inside. For providing drinking water to visitors, aesthetically designed water points will be provided at several places inside and also in the parking lot. And also mineral water will be allowed to be sold in cafeteria as well as kiosks.

Three toilet blocks will be provided inside the zoo area and one near the booking office for public convenience. Resting sheds, with cemented benches will be provided at four places for the relief of tired visitors to relax for some time. Though now most of the visitors possess mobile phones yet telephone booth will be provided near the booking office for needy ones. Sometimes visitors sustain injuries due to various reasons, and in such cases immediate first aid is required. To meet such emergent cases, one First Aid box will be kept in the booking office and one in Vet. hospital and one in Vet. hospital.

#### **4.2.3.6 Landscaping - Lawns and Gardens**

Zoological Park, as the name suggests, is a combination of zoo (animal display area) and garden, comprising landscaped lawns, hedges, shrubberies and flowerbeds. The areas left after having been used for animal enclosures, roads, paths and other visitor amenities, will be utilized partly for creating wilderness (forest/tree groves) and partly for gardening. The intervening lands between animal enclosures separating them from each other will be planted with low ht. trees, shrubs and bushes in order to camouflage enclosures from each other but lands available between roads and loops of paths will be landscaped gardens, raising doob grass and hedges around the lawns, with shrubberies and seasonal flower beds. Such gardening areas have been marked in the lay out plan. For planting trees to create wilderness, local and naturally occurring spp. will be planted and for avenue planting along the internal roads, tree spp. with good foliage will be planted instead of flowering trees.

The gardening part of the zoo, enhances its beauty and attraction and also breaks the monotony of continuously seeing animals only. In the proposed zoo this aspect of planning has been given due importance by providing landscaped gardens at appropriate places. Sprinkler irrigation system will be installed to irrigate gardens /lawns.

#### **4.2.3.7 Water, Power Supply and Lighting**

Potable water in the zoo is required daily in substantial quantity for drinking by animals and visitors and also for cleaning & washing of animal houses and visitors'

toilets. Besides this, water is required for irrigating lawns, gardens and planted trees during dry months of the year from Oct. to June. Residential colony for officers and staff also requires lot of water. In order to meet projected supply of potable water, two deep bore wells for zoo area (marked in Lay out plan) and one deep bore well for residential area, with separate overhead tanks of 5 kilo litre capacity (connected to each other for urgency use) will be built. From the overhead tanks in zoo area, underground network of pipelines will be laid behind the animal houses to supply water to each enclosure, and also connect all the water drinking taps, all the toilets and out lets for irrigating lawn, gardens and water hydrants for emergency fire fighting etc. Similarly, in the residential area each house will be provided water from the tube well in the colony. In order to minimize water requirement for irrigating lawns, gardens and plants, sprinkler irrigation system will be installed. Both the tube wells in zoo area will be interconnected to safeguard against any eventuality of failure of any tube well. For providing drinking water to the staff of Director's office and the occupants of rest house, a submersible water pump (Jet pump) is already installed there with four storage tanks of 500 ltr each capacity, placed on the roof top. The distribution of potable water inside zoo has been marked in the lay out plan and appended as Annex. No 2 (b).

Power to operate tube wells and lighting inside the zoo will be taken from city supply by setting up a separate transformer, within the campus at a suitable place. This work will be done through U.P. State Electricity Board after selecting a suitable site but probable site has been indicated in the lay out plan. However, to safeguard against city power failure, a high-power generator capable of operating one tube well will be kept ready near the tube well, and smaller generators in Director's office and zoo hospital for emergency situations. The administrative block housing Director's office and FRH is already connected to the power supply line taken from the main line, existing near Buddha Museum and has been shown appropriately in the Layout Plan (2-b) From this power line, the power supply for residential colony and quarantine & rescue centers will also be taken. In order to reach power to enclosures of big animals, to enable their treatment in the squeezer built with the animal house itself, an underground electric cable, running behind animal enclosures will be so installed that



power can be tapped to light the animal house and also roads inside the zoo at night by fixing low level, hooded and concealed CFLs. While lighting the roads at night care will be taken to ensure that the light does not fall directly on any animal enclosure affecting the darkness in the enclosure as complete darkness in the enclosures, at night is necessary for animals during the night. The power supply network has been shown in the lay out plan, annexed as Annex no. 2(b).

However, possibility of installing solar power system will be explored with the help of Alternative Energy Source Dept. before planning electric supply system in the zoo. It is only where alternative system expresses inability to supply the power, it will be taken from city supply.

#### **4.2.3.8 Vet. Hospital and Food Store/Kitchen**

Maintaining healthy stock of animals in the zoo is most important responsibility of the zoo authorities. Therefore, a state-of-the-art vet. hospital equipped with operation theater, x-ray and ultrasound facilities, will be built outside the zoo area (in quarantine area). Besides this, an animal food store cum kitchen, to store dry ration, and to receive daily supplies of fruits, vegetables, green fodder and beef and to prepare food as per diet chart for animals will also be built to ensure timely and uninterrupted food supply after quality checking by the vet. officer. There will be a regular qualified veterinarian in charge of the hospital assisted by necessary para-medical staff and attendants as shown in the chart of man power planning for the zoo. In most of the animal houses provision has been made to isolate sick animal and treat it there only but in serious cases the sick animals will have to be shifted to the vet. hospital and therefore animal sick ward will also be added in the vet. hospital for keeping sick and recuperating animals therein for some time.

#### **4.2.3.9 Quarantine Facility**

In order to ensure that animal stock maintained inside the zoo, remains healthy and free from any disease, the first precaution to be taken is that before introducing any animal brought from outside, in to an enclosure, it should be quarantined by keeping

it in separate facility for 7 days and observing its general health status and testing it for any communicable disease. If all health parameters are found in order., then only the quarantined animal should be released in the enclosure. However, if found suffering from any disease, it should be treated first and then only released in the enclosure. Incurable animal will not be released in the enclosure. For this purpose, quarantine facility will be located outside the zoo premises in 1.33 ha. (3.28 acre) area adjoining gate no 3, by constructing night shelters for various types of animals like big and small cats, deer and antelopes, bears, monkeys, birds, reptiles, rhino and hippo etc. This facility when not in use can be used for housing rescued animals.

#### **4.2.3.10 Children Corner**

Children corner has not been provided in zoo area as per direction of C.Z.A. The area previously earmarked as Children corner will be developed as green area.

#### **4.2.3.11 Wet Land Zone**

Along the Bund in the northern side about 13.79 ha. (34.01 acre) area remains partly under water and partly under swamp throughout the year which has been shown in deep blue and light blue colours respectively in the layout plan. This area is suitable for aquatic and marshland birds listed in collection plan. Besides protection and suitable habitat throughout the year, palatable food will also be provided to the birds to keep them confined to this aquatic habitat. Since very big Ramgarh Tal is adjacent, just across the Bund, and it is visited by migratory birds during winter months, it is expected that due to better protection and assured timely supply of food, these winter visitors will start sheltering in water ponds in zoo area also. In fact, in due course many marsh land birds will start nesting on the trees and bushes along the tree line in this marshy tract. Some earthen islands planted with short trees and shrubs will be created in the permanent water bodies to provide dry land resting and roosting places for swimmers, divers and waders. To facilitate bird watching in this wet land a 3 m. wide foot road-Pakshi Avlokan Marg paved with interlocking tiles, along marshland, will be constructed as shown in the lay out plan so that bird watchers can walk along the road without disturbing the birds.

#### **4.2.3.12 Forest Zone-Arboretum**

Sizeable part of the zoo area, about 12 ha. (29.75 acre) is under dense forest cover, which has been retained as wilderness area, marked as Forest Zone in the lay out plan. In this part no construction activity has been proposed due to dense forest cover, except an all weather painted service road, which in fact already exists as an earthen road. This earthen road will be suitably raised and made all weather 4 m wide painted road connecting zoo area without side city road near the quarantine area, through gate no. 3, to ferry daily supplies of animal feed, ration and green fodder etc. brought from outside to the store and also for zoo employees to move to and from between residences, duty area and Director's office. Forest zone is full of local birds and other local small fauna listed in annexure 3. During rains, shallow water spreads all over forest area, marsh birds particularly waders also frequent this patch of forest, then it becomes bird watcher's paradise. Therefore, nature trails will be suitably laid in this forest to enable nature lovers and bird watchers to walk through this area conveniently for bird watching and identification of trees and shrubs and bushes etc. with names labeled thereon. There exists a watch tower also built earlier, which facilitates to have bird's eye view of the whole zoo area.

#### **4.2.3.13 Disposal of Surface Rain Water and Sewage**

In order to drain the rain water from the slope of the Bund along Ramgarh tal, an RCC catch drain (30cm X 60cm) will be built along the Bund, running out side along the Boundary wall, starting from the north-eastern corner of the site, sloping and terminating it in to wet land, so that water bodies in the wet land receive adequate rain water supply to remain full of water for aquatic birds. However, there may be situations in high rain fall years that the wet land area in inside zoo may get over flooded and then it may be necessary to drain out surplus water from the wet land. For this purpose, a pump house will be built in the corner of the wetland (marked in lay out plan) to lift water from the wetland and pour it in to the adjoining Ramgarh tal. All necessary equipment for such activity has also been provided in the proposed budget.

In order to drain out the surface rain water from inside the zoo area and also accumulated rain water from the dry/wet moats during rains, and animal ponds in

side enclosures, an underground RCC drain (75cmx5cm) will be built, running in the central part of the zoo area and the whole area will be so landscaped that water accumulates in to this drain through manholes provided at appropriate places. The moats of animal enclosures will be connected to this drain by hume pipe channels to drain surplus water in to it. This drain will slope towards parking plaza where a sump & pumping station will be built near the Bund to pump out the water from the sump to gorge it in to an STP, built by Nagar Palika, across the Bund, as marked in the Lay out Plan no.

#### **4.2.3.14 Service Paths**

In order to reach daily, animal feed to each animal house and also to transport animal up to and from the animal house for introducing or removing from the enclosure, an all-weather service path of 6 mts width will be provided behind the enclosures. Not to be used by visitors. In case of fire, Fire tenders will also use this service road. Service road has been marked in the Lay out plan.

### **4.3 Animal Management**

Keeping animals healthy and taking care of all their living requirements is the most important function of zoo management. Hence the animal section is also the most important segment of zoo administration. Following functions and activities ensure proper care and welfare of animals: -

#### **4.3.1 Animal Keeping**

Animals kept in enclosures need round the clock vigil, to ward off any emergent situation which may arise due to unforeseen reasons. They have to be provided with food and water at scheduled timings. Their enclosures need to be cleaned regularly. Some animals (carnivores and primates) need to be taken inside feeding cells/ retiring cells for feeding and then taken out in open paddock for roaming about. Animals of solitary nature need to be taken out and in by rotation to ward off possibility of fight. Pregnant and suckling mothers need special care separating them from males. Animals' alertness and food consumption are also kept under watch in order to assess its health status. All these activities require 24 hr watch and ward and this will be

done by deploying Keepers, assigning them particular enclosures, changing their duties during day and night, by handing over charge of animals in writing. For cleaning purpose sweepers/Safai karmchari will be deployed with keepers.

### **4.3.2 Treatment Facility**

Animals often fall sick either due to bacterial or viral infections or even contract diseases from visitors like T.B. Sometimes animals get injured due to infighting among the inmates of the same enclosures. Such animals need immediate treatment. Condition of such animals will be reported to the Vet, officer by the keeper in charge of the enclosure, as soon as it comes to his notice. Diagnostic aids like x-ray, ultrasound equipment and pathological labs in the hospital are used to identify the cause of disease and treatment started soon after. Quite often injured animals need to be operated. Sometimes new born infants particularly the cubs of carnivores need to be separated from the mother which becomes vicious and dangerous for the infants. And such separated infants need special care and feed under the supervision of Vet. officer. Fecal collection of animals at regular intervals and its testing is a must exercise to monitor the health of animals. Regular de-worming of animals at an interval, as a precautionary measure is also required to be done. Therefore, state-of-the-art vet. hospital, with x-ray & ultrasound machine, operation theater and well-equipped lab will be set up inside the zoo premises to be manned by a qualified Vet. officer assisted by necessary staff to carry out health checkups and treat sick and injured animals. For treating big animals, squeeze cages will be built with the animal house to avoid their shifting to hospital but for other smaller animal's mobile squeeze cages will be made to shift them to the Vet. Hospital.

A post mortem (P.M) room will also be built near the hospital to carry out post mortem operations of dead animals, which is mandatory as per CZA rules to ascertain cause of death and take appropriate measures for the safety of surviving animals.

### **4.3.3 Animal Feed and Distribution**

Food materials for animals – beef, dry ration, fruits and greens, are supplied by contractors, and sometimes sub standard, rotten/stale feed supply is given by the supplier. Therefore, every day such food materials need to be checked by Vet. officer and Curator of the zoo before distribution to the animals. This is very important part of the duty of concerned officials which should be performed with utmost sincerity and commitment as general health of animals depends on the food they eat. The diet as prescribed in the animal diet chart of the zoo will be prepared in the animal kitchen under the supervision of Head keeper and Curator. Ensuring proper hygiene in preparing food in the animal kitchen and subsequent distribution through a delivery vans kept in buckets/ containers, is equally important to save animals from infections and all necessary precautions will be taken to ensure cleanliness. Food will be distributed at a fixed time daily except the carnivores which will get regular diet for 6 days in a week and remain off diet for one day, preferably on weekly closure day.

### **4.3.4 Diet and Nutrition**

Like human beings' animals also need nutritious diet. In nature, herbivores feed on variety of plants and carnivores on variety of animals. Thus, they get required nutrients from the great variety of their food material but in captivity entirely different and a fixed menu is given in the diet. The veterinary science has pool of knowledge on neutrino requirement of cattle, and pets the same knowledge is used to determine the neutron requirement of wild brethren. Therefore, while preparing diet chart care is taken to fulfill the nutrition requirement as far as possible, yet it is not complete diet and hence nutrition supplements are added to the core diet, from time to time, the pregnant females and lactating mothers need special care requiring proper nutrition.

### **4.3.5 Hygiene and Sanitation**

Maintaining hygienic conditions in the entire zoo premises is very essential for the health of animals and visitors alike. Animals in the zoo generate lot of solid and liquid waste in the form of fecal matter, left over food and urine. Solid waste will be composted to generate organic manure, but the urine and water used for washing

animal houses daily (sewer), will be disposed in soak pits provided near each enclosure. The animal houses will be rinsed daily with some suitable disinfectant, not harmful to the animals, to ward off epidemics and human born diseases, which come with zoo visitors. The Toilets will be washed and disinfected thoroughly, every day. Roads, parks, entrance plaza and common use areas in the zoo will be swept and cleaned daily to maintain hygiene. Dustbins/refuge cans designed artistically in masonry, giving shapes of animals and birds, will be installed along roads, walking paths and near kiosks, to collect the garbage. Polythene in any form and, tetra packs will not be allowed inside the zoo. Visitors will not be allowed to eat food anywhere they like; instead, there will be designated places where visitors can eat snacks obeying DOS' and DONTS written at such places. One Forester in charge of the maintenance branch of zoo administration' assisted by an attendant will ensure sanitation conditions in the zoo.

#### **4.3.6 Security**

Security of zoo property, animals, visitors and staff is an integral part of zoo management. Besides theft and burglary, sometimes there is vandalism in the zoo by mischief mongers, and at such occasions, quite often, police force has to be requisitioned. Sometimes visitors tease the animals, which is illegal and unethical. To meet such unforeseen situations, security personnel, armed with Canes, and guns will be required for the safety of animals, round the clock. Another potential danger is posed by sneaking pariah dogs in the zoo, which sometimes enter the zoo through either the damaged boundary wall or some damaged water outlet in the boundary wall. Therefore, the security guards should always patrol the boundary wall from inside to detect any damage done to it and report the damage if any to higher authorities on priority basis for repairs. Vigilance will have to be maintained and for this purpose deployment of retired army personnel through security agencies will be proper arrangement. On Forest Guard posted in the zoo will be made in charge of the security work in the zoo.

Following measure will be taken to strengthen the security inside the zoo.

1. Guards armed with guns or bamboo sticks will be posted to patrol the area day and night. Search lights or torches will be provided to night guards.
2. VHF sets will be provided security guards to communicate amongst themselves and with the security supervisor as well as zoo director to muster additional man power in the event of any emergency.
3. Warning system using modern technology will be installed.
4. The entry and exit of the zoo staff will be recorded to fix the responsibility for any mishap
5. All the security staff will wear proper and similar uniform for both day and night duty for their identity from other staff.
6. Mock drills will be carried out for ensuring preparedness of the security as well as other zoo staff for meeting any security threat.

#### **4.4 Designing of Enclosures**

The underlying principle in designing the animal enclosures would be that living experience of the animal inside the enclosure should be as close to the natural living as possible. An animal enclosure has three main components viz 1) animal house 2) an open yard often called paddock and 3) barriers around paddock. The house serves the purpose of feeding place and providing shelter to the animals, at night or whenever required for rest, treatment, giving birth & rearing young ones. in absolute safety. It also serves the purpose of release and recapture facility for animals when introduced inside the enclosure or captured from inside to be sent out. Therefore, all these aspects will be kept in sight while designing houses for various species. However, the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) has laid down minimum sizes of night shelters for various spp. and these sizes will be adhered to while designing animal houses. In the lay out plan, animal houses/night shelters have been marked with the enclosures, jutting out of the chain link just to indicate that such facility will need to



be provided while designing the enclosures, but their placing/position in relation to the overall shape and size of the enclosure will be decided while selecting the actual site of the enclosure and local conditions thereon. Thus, marking of houses in the layout plan is just symptomatic and is not the correct placing in the enclosure.

The open yard or paddock of the enclosure is provided to enable the animal to live free natural life, indulging in its natural traits of living like walking, running, chasing, jumping, climbing, scratching, crawling, digging, burrowing, bathing and swimming etc. The min. paddock sizes for each pair of various spp. have been prescribed by CZA and accordingly the sizes of paddocks depending on the number of animals intended to be kept inside will be worked while designing enclosures. It is the paddock which needs to be the replica of animal's natural habitat, in order to keep the enclosed animal psychologically and emotionally happy and satisfied. This objective will be achieved by first using the existing natural attributes of the site like trees, shrubs, undulations, rocks/cliffs and water bodies etc if any, and then further enriching the paddock by providing more such features if necessary or providing those features which are needed for the animal but not present on the site. Thus, attempt will be made to create forest like natural habitat as far as possible. Such type of replicated habitat not only suits the animal but also the visitor gets immersed in the illusion of real forest like vision enhancing his experience of watching the exhibit (animal) This technique of making immersion enclosures is the latest concept in zoo designing and it will be used to the fullest extent.

The sizes of animal houses and open area (paddock) will be planned keeping in mind the max. carrying capacity of the enclosure, assuming as under: -

Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Him Black bear, Sloth bear	6 nos.
Deer spp.	20
Primates	8
Smaller, cats, hyena, wolf, jackal etc	6
Smaller mammals	10
Avi fauna	20

While designing the third component of the enclosure- the barrier, the requirement of animal inside and that of the visitor will have to be taken care of. The animal while in paddock wants to feel free as if it is not enclosed. It wants to have unhindered view of enclosure surroundings and beyond to have a feeling of free living. Similarly, the visitor wants unhindered view of animal in the paddock, without anything in between his eyes and the animal. This objective will be achieved by providing moats – dry or wet, on the viewer side of the enclosure and chain link fencing on the lateral sides joining both ends of the moat with the front ends the animal house, situated away from the moat. The depth and ht of the moats for various spp. have been prescribed by CZA, which will be followed. The moat in between visitor and the animal, while acting as un-negotiable barrier for the animal makes it possible for the visitor to have unhindered view of animal. The use of chain link on either side of the moat enables the animal in the paddock to see the surroundings of the enclosure and it feels as if it is living in a vast open natural area. as the outside area beyond chain link, is planted to give it the look of a natural forest. Besides this in herd animals, sometimes one animal chases the other one and thus running animals do strike against the chain link but due to its resilience the striking animal does not get hurt.

#### **4.5 Garbage Disposal**

In any zoo lot of garbage is generated daily because of leaf litter from the fallen leaves of trees, litter thrown by visitors, animal fecal matter and discarded syringes and other medical waste from animal hospital and occasional corpses of dead animals.

This is why every day the first activity in the zoo starts by sweeping and cleaning the whole visitor used area, animal houses and hospital etc and the garbage thus collected needs to be disposed off daily, to prevent its rotting and resultant foul smell and spread of any disease in the zoo. The garbage collected comprises two types viz: first, the organic matter like tree leaves, mowed grasses, waste paper and any decomposable material of any kind left behind by visitors and second, used syringes. Polythene wrappings of used medicine and any other non decomposable or non - biodegradable materials used in the hospital and offices. Besides this animal carcasses, though decomposable, need to be disposed immediately after post mortem in a specialized manner for various reasons described below under inorganic waste disposal heading.

Since garbage disposal is an activity where the waste material, particularly the organic matter, has to be dumped at one place before the process of its disposal starts. Therefore, the site of its disposal has been selected away from the animal & visitor area for cleanliness purpose, as marked in the lay out plan.

#### **4.5.1. Organic Solid Waste (Garbage) Disposal**

Defecated material of zoo animals and the leftover food materials like green fodder, fruits and vegetables from animal enclosures are collected daily to clean the animal houses and enclosures. This kind of organic waste and also fallen leaves & other refuse collected by sweeping zoo roads and other public use areas daily, accumulate to form a sizable quantity for disposal on daily basis. To dispose of this kind of material a site has been selected away from the animal area in the forest zone of the zoo, where vermi composting will be done by digging some pits, and the resultant organic manure will be used in the lawns and gardens of the zoo as fertilizer.

#### **4.5.2 Inorganic Waste & Carcass Disposal**

In the zoo animals occasionally die despite best care and treatment, and disposal of their dead bodies needs to be taken care of. Their burial requires lot of space in the long run and open burning, spreads foul smell and pollutes air in the zoo. Also, the left-over bones of beef supplied to the carnivores are collected daily to clean the animal houses and their daily disposal is necessary to keep the zoo premises free of disease-causing vectors. Another problem in burying the carcasses of Tigers and Lions is that they attract thieves for smuggling bones which fetch high price in the international market. Besides, inorganic waste from the vet. hospital and throw away non bio-degradable articles by the irresponsible visitors, need to be disposed off regularly. The safest and cleanest method of disposing aforesaid kinds of wastes is by burning them in an eclectic incinerator. which will be installed in a corner of the hospital area.

## Chapter-5

### (Personnel Planning)

#### 5.1 Administrative Set up

Zoos require highly intensive management from human resource as well as funding point of views, because lives of speechless and hapless animals remain in the hands of zoo managers. Default or inadequacy in either of these two sectors will badly impact the well being of the captive animal stock. Even if efficient and committed man power is ensured, it cannot fulfill its obligation without adequate and timely funding available to look after the animals. It is born out by experience that capital expenditures are easily met from plan schemes but recurring expenditures under non-plan head are difficult to obtain. In a zoo because of daily animal feed, recurring expenditures are not merely the biggest part of total expenditure, but also the flow of funds to meet such unavoidable expenses has to be smooth and steady. If Zoo is part of the state Forest dept. the daily income from sale of entry tickets goes in to the revenue of the state Govt. and all the expenditure has to be sought through the budgeting process. But if a society is formed to manage a zoo, the income from the gate money or any other income from the donation coming through animal adoption method can be utilized for meeting day-to- day expenditure without Govt. sanction.

Therefore, in view of above observations and to make funding process easy and smooth, the proposed zoo will be administered by a registered society to be called Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Praani Udyaan Management and Development Society (S.A.U.K.P.U MDS). The Memorandum of Association and Rules of the proposed society are appended as Annexure nos. 6 & 7 to the Master Plan.

Under this arrangement the state Govt. will bear all the expenses related to the Salary and allowances of staff, office expenditure, electricity expenses, POL maintenance of vehicles etc. and the rest expenditure will be met from the revenues generated by the zoo and grants received from the state govt.

### 5.1.1 Man Power Planning and Staffing pattern

Vide government order 1264/14-4-2017-11/2017 dated 12-10-2017 total 88 posts of different categories have been sanctioned as follows:

<b>Post</b>	<b>No</b>
Director (CF rank)	1
Vet. Officer	1
Range officer	2
Deputy Ranger	1
Foresters	2
Forest guards	4
Head Clerk	1
Stenographer	1
Senior clerks	2
Junior clerk	2
Investigator cum compiler	1
Booking clerks	3
Head Keeper	1
Animal Keepers	24
Drivers	2
Orderly	3
Zoo educator	1
Vet. Compounder	1
Cooks	1
Food Distributors	2
Sweepers	12
Electrician	1
Conductor/guard/driver	2
Black smith/ Welder	1
Malis (Gardeners)	14
Head Mali	1
Watchman	1

### 5.1.2 Regular Staff

Except Security staff, Malis, Sweepers, Electrician and black smith all other categories shown in the table should be regular staff recruited with scales admissible under the state Govt. Posts of Director, Curator, Forest Ranger, Foresters, Forest Guards, and all clerical staff should be part of forest Dept and will be taken on deputation, at least

for a term of 5 years at a time. All other categories should be recruited for the zoo and will be Zoological park Society's cadre. The Vet Officer and Compounder should be taken from state Vet. Dept. on deputation, because if recruited for zoo, they will have no avenue for higher promotion and will stagnate with consequential effects. Animal Keepers form a cadre, which is zoo specific and is an important cadre because the welfare & day-to-day upkeep of animals remain in their hands. Their min. qualification should be Intermediate pass or equivalent level. Animal keepers should be trained in their jobs by attending training programmes, arranged by CZA from time to time. Their promotional avenues should be created to keep their morale high and ensure efficiency and commitment to their duties.

### **5.1.3 Staff by Outsourcing**

The staff which has no direct bearing on the up keep of animals can be outsourced to reduce financial burden on the zoo. Such categories of staff include Security staff, Malis, Sweepers, electrician, Black smith etc. Now days there are no. of security agencies operating in cities which normally enroll ex- army Jawans and JCOs for deputing them for security purpose. Hence it is advisable to get required no. of security personnel from such agencies on contract basis.

### **5.1.4 Training**

In order to equip the zoo staff, responsible in up keep of zoo animals, the CZA, organizes training courses and workshops from time to time in some zoo or the other. Such training courses are mostly arranged for, Keepers, and Vet. staff. to keep them updated about latest developments in animal keeping. Workshops are also organized for Veterinarians and other para-medical staff to update their knowledge and also train them in tranquilizing technique. Zoo Directors also meet once a year under the auspices of CZA to discuss among other issues, the management problems and various guidelines issued by CZA during the interim period. Forest Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guard, posted in the zoo for the first time should also attend the training courses at the earliest opportunity.

## CHAPTER- 6

### DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sometimes disastrous situation develops in zoos because of natural calamities listed below. Since zoo houses animals which can neither speak nor can escape such situations, particularly when they are caged, hence it becomes the sole responsibility of zoo staff to remain prepared to mitigate the impacts of such calamities. Besides animals, there are humans also as visitors, if calamity occurs when zoo is open for public. This adds another dimension and casts additional responsibility on zoo administration to save such human beings also, exposed to all kinds of dangers. This is possible only when advance preparations are in place, all necessary wherewithal are kept ready, and the entire staff of the zoo from top to bottom is trained to implement the plan and everyone knows what he/she needs to do in such situations.

This kind of advance planning in written form is known as Disaster Management Plan. Therefore, in other words, disaster management is the range of activities planned to mitigate the effects of disaster and calamitous situations. The plan should provide a frame work for saving animals at risk, evacuate the visitors from the zoo and help recovery of the impacted ones. To manage the disaster successfully, the steps to be taken prior to, during and after the disaster should be clearly identified and defined to ensure preparedness, mitigation, and recovery.

The calamities which can create disastrous situations in the zoo can be categorized as under:

Earth quake

Cyclone/Storm

Flood

Heat wave

Cold wave

Epidemics

Lightning

To deal with such situations an alarm system to alert and call the entire staff on duty scattered all over the zoo is a must necessity. With this end in view an electric hooter will have to be installed in the Director's office to send alarm signal to the staff to get busy with precautionary measures as well as get ready for salvage operation after the tragic period is over. The advance training and preparation should be such that they know what needs to be done the moment calamity strikes, no matter wherever they are on duty at that time.

Depending upon the nature of occurrence- sudden or forewarning, the calamities have been grouped as under for detailed planning to deal with them

### **6.1 & 6.2 Earthquake, Cyclone and Storm**

Though the site of the proposed zoo has no such history of any severe earth quake or any strong cyclonic storm in the past, yet nothing can be guaranteed for future. Since these types of calamities strike at once without any forewarning, it is the advance preparation anticipating the kinds of damages likely to occur, and quick measures that can be taken to minimize such damages, need to be undertaken. Among these the earth quake is the worst kind which can inflict heaviest damage in terms of life and property. In such situations, collapsing buildings cause heavy damage to inmates and the property, though damage to property can not be avoided, yet the staff should be trained to rush out of the buildings as soon as tremors are felt. To ensure safety of animals, keepers should know that animals roaming free in the paddock area will suffer minimum impact even in case of an earth quake, Therefore for most of the time excepting feeding or some other unavoidable reasons, the animals in the enclosures should be kept roaming in the open paddock rather than keeping them confined in cages.

However, in case of cyclone and storm, some forewarning time remains available, and action can be taken to save animals from the fury and wrath of cyclone/storm by taking as many animals as possible from open paddock to inside the night /feeding cells. During cyclone and storm, max. damage is caused by the uprooted/ fallen trees and their dismembered branches, falling electric poles and by blinding eyes due to kicked up dust and debris. Electric supply inside the zoo should be immediately



switched off; otherwise snapped electric wires and uprooted poles can cause fire. For this while installing electric supply there will be a master control system at one point which can be switched off at once, otherwise falling trees on electric lines may cause accidental fire. Care should also be taken, while installing electric supply within zoo area to lay underground cable and use low ht. cement masts to illuminate any place in the zoo at night.

Despite best precautions, some damage to animal enclosures, causing injury or even death to animals, zoo staff and visitors is bound to happen. Therefore, it is the post happening situations which need to be tackled to salvage it as quickly as possible. To deal with such situations veterinary and medical services available in the zoo hospital, and in the vicinity play the vital role in damage control. The zoo staff in such situations will have to play the role of quick response rescue team to salvage the injured at once and to reach them in nearest hospitals. Mobile squeeze cages should be kept ready to shift injured animals from enclosures to the zoo hospital and also to outside Vet. Facility, if needed. Some building material like chain link and angle iron should be kept in store to repair at the earliest, the damaged enclosures and also contact numbers of suppliers of such materials be kept on record to procure desired quantity at short notice. In order to prepare zoo staff for such response, they should be trained with the help of local fire service department and their readiness should be tested and insured by arranging mock drills by the zoo director at time to time. Zoo Vet. hospital should all the time remain equipped with, First-Aid kits with necessary medicines to treat even human injuries besides animal injuries.

### **6.3 Floods**

Floods do not come all of a sudden and also allow time to take appropriate action to prevent the damage. But necessary precautionary measures need to be taken to meet the situation in case it happens during some unprecedented heavy rains. The precaution needs to be taken right from the designing of the enclosures. The plinth of animal houses of moated enclosures should be kept about half to one meter higher than the existing ground level and the open paddock is properly sloped from the house towards moat. This kind of designing will on one hand give benefit of ht. to

the house and part of the paddock, keeping it safe from the eventuality of floods, and on the other will enhance the look of the enclosure. In the proposed zoo a big catch drain is being provided all along the bund, and the zoo area will be sloped towards this drain to catch rain water which will be pumped out by electric motors installed at the lowest point of the catch drain. During rains, an additional electric motor will be kept ready as a stand by arrangement to safeguard against mechanical failure of pumping system. The aviaries will have sufficient high perches of dead wood or other material which will provide safety to the birds even during flood situations. However constant vigil during rainy season is necessary to take prompt action in case there is any apprehension of floods due to unprecedented high rain fall. Some spare stock of chain link and angle iron should be maintained for emergency repair of any damaged enclosure.

#### **6.4 & 6.5 Heat and Cold Wave Conditions**

Normally temperature regime in Gorakhpur is such that neither max. nor min. temps. Will be unbearable for the animals to be displayed in the proposed zoo yet, if such conditions, occur, they do not occur all of a sudden, therefore necessary preparation to beat the vagaries of weather can be made. In such situations during peak summer days, around noon time, outside openings (grills and ventilators) of animal houses should be covered with thick curtains or if necessary, with khas-tattis, sprinkling water over them. Besides during such times, the animals should be kept in open paddocks to feel comfortable under shades of trees, at night also under the open sky to escape heat inside the animal house. During extreme winters, special care needs to be taken to protect reptiles (snakes and crocodiles), by covering the snake house cubicles by thick curtains and even heating the cubicles from outside and lighting bulbs inside to raise temp. The crocs and Gharials protect themselves by remaining immersed in deep water, therefore ponds of these animals should always remain filled up to more than one-meter ht.

## 6.6 Epidemics

Epidemics like Cat Enteritis in the cat family and Rinderpest in hoofed animals cause havoc in zoo animals. Sometimes outbreak avian flu threatens birds and particularly pheasants. Zoo animals also become victim of some contagious/vector borne/bacterial/viral diseases and large number of animals get affected. This situation if not controlled immediately, assumes epidemic form.

In order to take precautionary measures to obviate such situations, preventive measures like, checking the feed daily before serving and maintaining hygienic conditions in the animal kitchen, storage and transport containers, washing the animal cubicles regularly using disinfectants, keeping water drains in and around the enclosure clean and disinfected have to be taken without fail throughout the year. The keepers and sweepers, who attend to the animals and wash the cubicles, need to be checked periodically to screen them against communicable zoonotic diseases. The affected animals, as soon as noticed should be isolated and brought to zoo hospital for treatment. Samples of blood and fecal of affected animals should be taken and examined to determine the cause of epidemic disease. If it is beyond the means of the zoo hospital to treat the identified disease, immediate help of IVRI at Bareilly or any nearby Veterinary college should be taken for identification and treatment of disease. The affected animal/s should be re-re-introduced in the enclosure only after full treatment and necessary tests.

There is general practice in the zoos to keep tigers, lions and leopards off diet once a week and on that off day a live feathered chicken is given to the animal in order to clean the digestive tract. But of late Bird Flu has become wide spread and often it recurs affecting poultry. Its introduction in the zoo without checking is fraught with danger of spreading bird flu in the zoo. Also, the live birds are carrier of Salmonella spp. causing Gastroenteritis in the cats sometimes leading to deaths of animals, as it happened in Bannerghatta safari park, Bengaluru in the year 2010.

## 6.7 Lightning & Fire

Lightening during rains is common phenomena everywhere, but sometimes it damages building structures it strikes and also causes fire if it strikes tree/s. Therefore, it strikes, can damage enclosures, killing animals inside and also cause fire in the wooded part of the zoo. In order to prevent such happenings, earth conductors should be installed in all the enclosures and other buildings in the zoo

Sometimes accidental fire may be caused by short circuiting of power supply lines inside the zoo and particularly during storms in the summer season. Besides this, smokers amongst the visitors while smoking and walking, carelessly throw burning cigarette butts in the leaf litter along the roads, and it causes fire. In order to prevent accidental fire due to short circuiting, underground cables should be laid instead of taking overhead power supply inside the zoo and there should be a master control system near the Director's office, from where the entire power supply system may be switched off temporarily in case of fire by short circuiting. To prevent fires by negligent behavior of smokers, suitably designed warning boards, banning smoking in side zoo should be put up near the entrance gate and along visitor roads inside.

To deal with fires that have occurred despite aforesaid precautions, hooter warning system, installed in Director's offices should alert the entire staff and quick response teams of the staff, already trained in fire fighting technique, should come into action. To extinguish accidental fires, water hydrants will be installed at suitable places in the zoo and portable fire extinguishers installed within animal houses at suitable places. These preparations will prove very helpful in controlling the fire. Besides starting internal efforts, the local fire service stations will be informed at once and for this phone numbers of fire service stations will be pasted in zoo office, entrance gate, interpretation centre, zoo hospital and will be given to all security guards and keepers for use during such emergencies

## CHAPTER- 7

### CONTINGENCY PLAN

7. Zoo is a place where wild animals are kept in captivity and visitors come to see them. Zoo staff handle the animal's day and night while cleaning the enclosures, feeding them, shifting them from within the night cells, releasing them in to open paddocks, bringing them back to night shelters and treating sick animals etc Animals in open enclosures interact with each other sometimes leading to fights and injuries. Sometimes snakes enter the enclosures and bite the animals or even visitors are bitten by snakes. Free living monkeys in the zoo premises sometimes attack and bite the visitors and also enter enclosures to share the feed given to animals. Sometimes there are law and order problems either created by the visitors inside the zoo or the feed supplies are hampered due to law and order and strikes/bund in the city. All such happenings cause emergency situations where the zoo administration has to take prompt corrective action to mitigate the causative effect. Therefore, to face such challenges and to keep animals, zoo staff and the visitors safe from the likely dangerous situations, a written contingency plan is necessary for the zoo. The causative factors, leading to such situations can be categorized as under:

- 1-Animal attack
- 2-Animal escape
- 3-Snake bite
- 4-Monkey menace
- 5-Dog intrusion
- 6-Visitor falling inside moat
- 7-Vandalism and law & order breakdown
- 8-Disruption in food supply due to law & order problem
- 9- Power failure

The Director of the zoo should ensure that field staff of the zoo like keepers, sweepers, guards, malis, and kitchen and hospital staff etc are given prior training to handle such situations. Curator, Vet. officer and other supervisory staff should also be trained along with field staff with extra responsibility of coordinating the activities, required to be taken in any situation. Their efficacy after the training should be tested

by creating a mock situation. In order to alert the scattered staff of the zoo and assemble at a particular place, to meet any emergent situation, an electric hooter

Should be installed in the Director's office to send warning call and get ready for actions expected of them according to prior training given to them.

### **7.1 Animal Attack/Bite**

Sometimes the zoo staff attending the animals gets injured or bitten by the animals. For such situation as a first steps the zoo vet. hospital should keep itself equipped with necessary medicines to treat the victim. If, however the injury is serious, prior arrangement should be in place to transfer the victim to the nearest hospital for proper treatment. The phone nos. of such hospitals in the neighborhood of the zoo should be kept in Director's office as well as in zoo vet. hospital in order to contact the Hospital I/C urgently.

Sometimes herd animals like deer, antelopes, monkeys and bears etc. while in the open paddock, fight with each other, resulting in injury. Carnivores sometimes injure their off sprigs or the females during mating. In such situations immediate segregation of the victim becomes necessary to provide treatment either in the restraining facility or squeeze cage built with the enclosure. Quite often, shifting of the injured animal to the vet hospital is required. For this mobile squeeze cages should be kept ready to shift the animal to the hospital. It needs no emphasis that zoo hospital should always remain equipped and ready to treat such cases.

### **7.2 Animal Escape**

Escape of animals from the enclosures is a very serious incident requiring prompt action under the overall guidance and supervision of the Director Himself, because in this situation life of not only the animal in question but also that of visitors and zoo staff is in danger. To ward off such eventualities, firstly the enclosures must be made of strong, suitable and durable material. Every specification suggested by Central Zoo Authority for the construction of enclosures must be adhered to at the time of designing and construction. Gates and doors provided in the enclosures

should remain locked all the time unless opened for some work. Care should be taken to keep on pruning, all the leaning branches of trees in or outside the enclosure which may facilitate escape of arboreal or climbing animals. Keepers and other supervisory staff should keep on inspecting the enclosures regularly to check any damage in the enclosure. The Director should evolve a periodic reporting system about the condition of enclosures.

Though seldom, yet, in spite of all the precautions cases of animal escapes do occur in zoos. To meet such situations, the zoo should remain fully prepared and equipped with necessities like nylon nets, ladders, and mobile cages for different species of animals and tranquilizing equipment/medicines required calming down and capturing such animals. It needless to say that at least two persons (preferably more), should be trained in tranquillization technique to remain available in such emergent situations. Sometimes help of Fire dept personnel may be necessary, therefore contact no. of nearest Fire Service station should be kept handy to call them at shortest notice. If ever there is a case of any dangerous animal escape, the first step to be taken is that the visitors inside the zoo should be asked to get out of the zoo and their entry should be stopped forthwith and then retrieving action should start.

### **7.3 Snake Bite**

Zoos are mostly situated in semi wilderness areas making it a suitable habitat for free living snakes- Poisonous or non-poisonous. Also, rodent population thrives inside zoo sharing cereal food material served to zoo animals and in turn snakes thrive on rodents Therefore occasional cases of snake bite among zoo animals do occur. Similarly, sometimes though rarely, visitors are bitten by snakes. For such eventualities, anti venom injections should always be kept in zoo hospital to be administered immediately to the victim. In case of human bites after administering anti venom in the zoo hospital, the victim should be sent to the nearest hospital for further treatment. In case of animal bite, the vet after giving anti venom injection should remain in attendance of the bitten animal till as long as the animal becomes safe from the effects of snake bite. In order to keep zoo premises free of snakes, free living peacocks and mongoose should be released in the zoo premises as they predate

on snakes. Signage warning zoo visitors should also be put up at places to caution them walk carefully on zoo roads. Night duty guards need to be provided torches and instructed to be extra careful.

#### **7.4 Monkey Menace**

In and around Gorakhpur Rhesus and Common langur, are found in wild state. Though there are at present no such animals in sight, yet as soon as zoo starts functioning, in order to snatch and share the fruits/vegetables and dry ration, given to zoo animals, there is likelihood of congregation of such primates around the zoo premises. To avoid this situation, small animals/birds and Bears should be served food inside cubicles in the animal house but ungulates because of their size and number have to be fed in open spaces and are therefore vulnerable to monkey attacks. Since it will be a new zoo, there will be no monkeys in the beginning but close watch needs to be kept for incoming monkeys later on. As soon as monkey/langur is sighted, effort should be made to capture it and released in the forest far away from the zoo.

Monkeys sometimes bite the keeper or sweeper, while handling them and also the feral monkeys inside the zoo premises bite the visitors. In such cases tetanus injection needs to be administered to the victim, besides necessary first aid which should be done at the zoo hospital kept equipped with medicines.

#### **7.5 Dog Intrusion**

Dogs are forbidden inside a zoo but if somehow any stray dog intrudes inside it poses big threat to caged animals in the zoo in many ways. The ungulates (deer & antelopes), get panicky at the sight of the dog and start running helter skelter, hitting the barriers, injuring themselves or succumbing to death due to heart failure. The caged canines like wolves and jackals, may contract any disease from the stray dog, which it suffers from. The big cats become restless at the sight of the dog due to the lure of preying upon it. If the dog is Rabid, it poses danger to the visitors and staff as well. Therefore, as a first precaution, the boundary wall of the zoo should be dog proof, leaving no chance of entry of dogs either by jumping across or sneaking



through any water outlet. If, however any dog is sighted inside, the first priority of the zoo administration should be either to trap it or even shoot it at the earliest opportunity. Also, fresh stock of anti rabies injection should be maintained all the time in zoo hospital to be administered to the victim at once, in case there is any dog bite, either to any staff, visitor or animal

## **7.6 Visitor Falling Inside Moat**

Though sufficient safeguards are provided while designing and building the enclosure, by raising the outer walls of the moats, by providing stand-off barriers, and raising live hedge in between, to prevent the visitors from even touching the moat wall and excluding any chance of falling in to the moat .yet some times some aberrant visitor or a lunatic visitor dares to climb up barriers and eventually fall in to the moat. To deal with such mishaps, the zoo should have ladders (preferably collapsible metal ladders) and ropes ready to salvage the victim as quickly as possible. First aid, if injured, should be provided by zoo vet .and if necessary, the injured person should be sent to the nearest medical facility for further treatment. There should be clear warning signages fixed near the moats, warning the visitors to stand behind the stand-off barriers and particularly for the parents to take special care of children.

## **7.7 Vandalism, Law & Order Breakdown**

Sometimes zoo visitors' resort to vandalism when they are checked or prevented from doing unlawful activity inside the zoo. It may result into fight with the staff, leading to injury on either side or indulgence by unruly mobs in destruction of zoo property and even, setting fire the dry vegetation or grass in retaliation and vengeance. Such situations need to be dealt with tactfully and patiently first by the zoo staff on duty and then if needs be, by the Director himself, to diffuse the situation. However, if the situation escalates, the police should be immediately informed and summoned to handle the situation. Unlawful activities by visitors, inside the zoo have been prohibited by Law under section 38J of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 and the Directors of zoos have been empowered to punish the offenders by imposing fine. To make the visitors aware of this legal provision and to

educate them for proper behavior, signages near the entrance gate and other appropriate places should be provided.

### **7.8 Disruption in Food Supply Due to Law & Order Problem in City**

Occasional law & order breaks down in the city leading to curfew, or Strikes and Bundh by traders or political parties, which affects the normal functioning of the zoo in as much as, it may prevent the zoo staff living in city, to reach the zoo for duty and it may also affect the daily supplies of the animal feed. To meet the first situation, the zoo staff on duty should remain prepared to work overtime and arrangement for their stay overnight and meals, be made in the office and in zoo hospital, wherever possible till the situation in the city normalizes. The staff working overtime should be compensated either monetarily or by allowing compensatory leave. In order to ensure supply of daily feed of perishable items, arrangements should be made to procure such supply from nearby cities/towns by sending zoo vehicle after obtaining permission from curfew imposing authority. Sources of such supplies should be searched during normal times and the vendors be kept identified so that such alternative sources may be tapped at once if need arises. Dry ration should be stored at least for 15 day' requirement and efforts should be made to purchase deep freezer to store beef for emergency purposes. If beef requirement is appreciable, it is worth while constructing a slaughter house within zoo premises where the contractor may butcher the live buffaloes.

### **7.9 Power Failure.**

Power supply taken from city supply grid may fail or disrupt due to storms, rains or any other reason. To meet such contingent situation, back up power supply arrangement should be in place near Tube well, Zoo hospital, Director's office and booking window to operate ticket vending machine etc.

## CHAPTER-8

### CAPACITY BUILDING

8. Capacity building in a zoo refers to the capability acquired by the zoo administration to manage the zoo under their charge in the most scientific and efficient manner in all its aspects like animal welfare, health, hygiene, food, handling, visitor management, conservation education and research etc. This is done by learning and training received from knowledgeable and experienced persons in this field, to start with and then continually update and further enhance the latest know how to keep pace with the advancements in the zoo science. Thereafter comes the stage when zoo personnel become so knowledgeable that they can share their knowledge and train others to become expert zoo managers. Thus, the subject of capacity building can be categorized in two heads as under:

1-Skill up-gradation

2-Regional Cooperation

#### **8.1 Skill up-gradation**

There is continuous development in zoo science, its management techniques, veterinary science, designing and enrichment of enclosures, role of zoos in conservation and the visitor's perception towards zoos etc. The central zoo Authority as a controlling and coordinating organization, is responsible to impart latest know how and communicate Govt's policies to the zoo administrators and other personnel, engaged in the zoo management across the country to keep them updated. This is done by organizing training courses by CZA, in different parts of the country, separately for zoo keepers, foresters, veterinarians, curators and Directors. Since proposed zoo at Gorakhpur will be a new zoo, hence the zoo personnel will need to be trained in their respective jobs. This will be done first by giving them basic training in the state-owned zoos at Kanpur and Lucknow and then by deputing them in training camps organized by CZA at the earliest opportunity. At Directors level some ex-zoo Directors of Kanpur and Lucknow zoo, will be available for this work. In due course of time the zoo staff will acquire necessary experience and expertise to run the

zoo efficiently. The zoo personnel will be trained to impart knowledge in area like, animal care, animal welfare, animal behavior-inter and intra spp., food nutrition & hygiene , animal training , animal restraining & handling , the biology & general information of the spp. under the charge, sample collection for diagnosis, tranquilization and emergency euthanasia, first-aid for emergency situations, and daily record keeping etc.

For skill up gradation, zoo will subscribe various useful zoo related publications, containing information on zoo management, animal keeping, zoonotic diseases and veterinary science. A good library, of books on wildlife in general and captive animals in particular and veterinary science will be maintained to enrich knowledge continually. The eminent zoo men, and veterinarians will be invited to deliver talks on latest trends in zoo management, and health of animals.

## **8.2 Regional cooperation**

In today's era of rapidly expanding knowledge and information technology, no zoo can survive in isolation. The CZA also advocates interaction and cooperation amongst zoos for mutual benefit and knowledge up gradation. The proposed zoo at Gorakhpur will endeavor to maintain close liaison not only with other zoos within the state but also with zoos in neighboring states in particular and zoos across the country in general. Such type of liaison and cooperation is necessary to share technical knowledge on one hand and exchange of animals on the other. Animal exchange is often necessitated either to fill up vacant enclosure or to introduce genetic diversity to stop in- breeding among zoo animals. Sometimes such compatible animals are taken on loan for breeding purpose and then returned when done with. Thus, cooperation amongst zoos is must for their survival.

## CHAPTER-9

### E-GOVERNANCE

9. E-governance has become order of the day. The Govts. at centre and state level are busy with transforming all systems of governance by developing soft wares for various activities using information technology (IT), engaging expert agencies for the task. Making e-files in place of paper files and storing all kinds data in CDs, renders its recovery, storage, use and transmission easier and faster than old system of maintaining it on paper. In the zoo management, a great deal of information is generated daily and introduction of MIS (Management Information System) through computerization, as soon as possible will simplify, hasten and facilitate working. E-file of each animal containing its entire day-to- day history from inception to its demise, can be maintained .and this huge data can be retrieved anytime by click of a button. Maintaining animal records on International Species Information system (ISIS) will become easier. The service records of employees, inventory of store items like animal feed, medicines in vet. hospital, building materials, vehicle log books, etc can be computerized and maintained in e-form. Accounting system for the expenditures and revenues will be simplified by developing appropriate soft ware for the purpose.

The zoo, in due course will develop an attractive and user-friendly designed Website whereby admission tickets can be purchased by visitors sitting at home, reducing long ques and waiting time at the booking counter, particularly on holidays. The website will be kept updated for every activity or for new arrivals in the zoo, making it a tool for publicity. In order to tighten security CCTV network will be installed which will help apprehending offenders indulging in damaging or pilfering zoo property, and also check visitors resorting to teasing & harassing of animals and throwing unwanted food material inside enclosures endangering animal health. By taking internet facility getting E-mail address of the zoo registered it will become very easy and quick to correspond with other zoos-within or outside the country and unload any information from the knowledge, available on websites across the world.

## CHAPTER-10

### BUDGET ANALYSIS

The budget requirement for developing proposed zoo at Gorakhpur, according to the prepared Master plan, has been worked out separately for Capital expenditure and Recurring (maintenance) expenditure and appended with this plan as annexure nos. 8 (a) and 8 (b).

#### **10.1 Capital Expenditure.**

While preparing the budget proposals care has been taken to include all the items of works proposed in the plan and their execution planned in a manner that zoo develops systematically by the year 2022-23 if considered necessary, it may be opened partially in 2020-21 for public viewing, after transferring animals from the derecognized mini zoos in the state and also by procuring some animals from other zoos in the state. The CZA, while approving the proposal to establish zoo at Gorakhpur desired for Master plan for 20 years, but since 20 years is a long period for visualization and costing, it is proposed to split the plan in to two phases of 10 yrs each (phase-I and phase –II). During phase-I, the entire construction work to develop the zoo is proposed to be completed and stocked with most of the animals/birds. Therefore, the estimated capital expdt. on all planned works (construction works) has been spread over this period only, as shown in Annex. 8(a). However recurring expdt. in Annex 8(b) has been shown presuming that zoo would be opened partially for public viewing during the year 2020-21 and therefore maintenance shown for three years only.

After the first phase of 10 years, the master plan will be partially revised to include any correction/modification, if required and expansion/ addition, if proposed, with estimated expdt. for next phase of 10 yrs. The conservation breeding programme if permitted by CZA will also be undertaken in the next phase, as mentioned in this master plan.

The works have been planned and proposed according to the Lay Out Plan and budgeted expdt. proposed in such a way that budget analysis illustrates the flow chart of works in the manner the works will be taken up and completed based on their

priority. Initially to prepare the site for subsequent construction activities, the major works proposed are, earth filling and boundary wall construction as explained in paras 2.2.1 (Area description) and 2.2.2 (Boundary wall) under Chapter -2, describing Future Action Plan in this plan document. Renovation and setting up of Admin. Block/Director's office to supervise and carry out works has also been provided in the first year. The construction works of animal enclosures have mostly been split up over two financial years because it becomes difficult to complete such works in one year due to delay in approval of designs and then estimating and completing all formalities of tendering etc. Therefore, for ease of work splitting over two years is better option. Estimation of expdts is based on PWD schedule rates, done by U.P.Nirman Nigam.-an U.P. govt undertaking created for Construction Works,

## **10.2 Recurring Expenditure**

Under this head all the anticipated expenditures to be incurred on the pay & allowances of staff, animal feed, animal vet. care and misc expd. like office expenses, vehicle maintenance, electricity, publicity / awareness campaign expenses etc., have been worked out for remaining 2 years of first phase and shown in annexure 8 (b). Recurring expdt for second phase of 10 years (2021-22 to 2030-31) will be worked out while revising the plan for second phase. The wages of staff have been worked out based on the average of current pay scales and hiked for escalation every year. Care has been taken to stagger the posting of staff in the beginning, starting with min no of office staff and gradually increasing with the arrival of animals in the zoo, to attain full strength, when it becomes fully functional. Estimated recurring expdt. has been worked out by U.P. forest dept based on pay scales of the proposed staff and data available for office expdt for maintaining two zoos in the state.

**CHAPTER-11**  
**ANNEXURES**



## **ANNEXURE-1**



# केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण Central Zoo Authority

(STATUTORY BODY UNDER THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

**Dr. B. R. SHARMA**  
MEMBER SECRETARY

Bikaner House, Annexe VI,  
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi - 110011  
website : <http://www.cza.nic.in>

**THROUGH REGISTERED POST**

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(M)

DATE: 29.01.2009

To

The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (WL)  
& Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
Lucknow,

-----  
Subject: Proposal for establishment of a Zoo at Ramgarh Tal Development area in Gorakhpur city of Uttar Pradesh - Regarding.

Sir,

Please refer to your letter No. 2124/23-2-33 Zoo dated 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2008 and 25/Camp Eo-123-2-33 Zoo dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2008.

The proposal for establishment of a Zoo at Ramgarh Tal Development area in Gorakhpur city of Uttar Pradesh in an area of 84 hectares has been scrutinized by the Central Zoo Authority and the Authority convey its approval under Section 38H (1A) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to establish a Zoo at Ramgarh Tal Development area in Gorakhpur city of Uttar Pradesh subject to the orders from the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the fulfillment of the following conditions:-

- (i) All the animals of the following derecognized facilities and Vinod Van Mini Zoo Ramgarh Gorakhpur of Uttar Pradesh will be rehabilitated into new zoo-

S. No.	Name of Facility	No. of Spotted deer	No. of Sambar	No. of Blackbuck	No. of Hog deer	No. of Crocodile
1	Deer Park Moreadabd	1 (0:1)	1(0:1)	3 (2:1)		1
2	Van Devi Recreation Park, Mau		2(0:2)	1(0:1)		
3	Cherial Park Khatoli	14	1(0:1)		04	
4	Deer Park, Air Force Memara, Lucknow circle	9 (4:5)				
5	Indira Manoranjan Van Deer Park, Mahewa, Lakhimpur	8 (1:7)				

...2/-

- 2 -

6	Deer Park UCL, Chattang Boosi, Allahabad	13 (7:6)		5 (3:2)		
7	Triveni Environment Park, Allahabad	31		05		
8	Deer Park Hindalco	10 (4:6)		9 (3:6) Fawn 5		
9	Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur	23				

- (ii) Once the Uttar Pradesh Department gets order from Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for establishment of a Zoo at Ramgarh Tal Development area in Gorakhpur City of Uttar Pradesh, it shall submit detailed master plan for the long term development of the zoo (at least for 20 years) for the approval to the Central Zoo Authority. Relocation and rehabilitation of animals from aforesaid derecognized zoos and Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur into new zoo shall be first major activity and be appropriately developed in the master plan. After the approval of master plan, Uttar Pradesh Forest Department will commence the activities for the establishment of new zoo. After completing the construction and placing required infrastructure as per the approved master plan; Uttar Pradesh Forest department will apply to CZA to get formal recognition from the Central Zoo Authority under Section 38H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act for opening of the zoo to the public.
- (iii) The Uttar Pradesh Forest Department shall sanction the requisite number of personnel to operate Zoo and must be mentioned in master plan.
- (iv) The Uttar Pradesh Forest Department shall make provision for necessary funds for creation of the zoo as well as for the future maintenance of the establishment on professional grounds.
- (v) The ultimate responsibility of upkeep and welfare of animals at the zoo in accordance to the guidelines and the rules notified by the Central Government in this behalf would lie on the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department.

Recognition to a Zoo at Ramgarh Tal Development area in Gorakhpur City of Uttar Pradesh as a 'Zoo' under Section 38H (2) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be considered only after compliance of the above said conditions and physical evaluation of the proposed zoo at that point of time.

Yours faithfully,  
sd/-  
(B. R. Sharma)  
Member Secretary

Copy to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh for favour of information & necessary action.

(B. R. Sharma)  
Member Secretary



# केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण

## Central Zoo Authority

(STATUTORY BODY UNDER THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

**Dr. B. R. SHARMA**  
MEMBER SECRETARY

Bikaner House, Annex VI,  
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi - 110011  
website : <http://www.cza.nic.in>

**THROUGH REGISTERED POST**

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(M)

DATE: 29.01.2009

To

The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (WL)  
& Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
Lucknow,

-----  
Establishment of a Zoo at Ramgarh Tal Development area in Gorakhpur  
city of Uttar Pradesh - Regarding.

Sir,

Please refer to your letter No. 2124/23-2-33 Zoo dated 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2008 and  
25/Camp Eo-123-2-33 Zoo dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2008.

The proposal for establishment of a Zoo at Ramgarh Tal Development area in  
Gorakhpur city of Uttar Pradesh in an area of 84 hectares has been scrutinized by the  
Central Zoo Authority and the Authority convey its approval under Section 38H (1A) of  
the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to establish a Zoo at Ramgarh Tal Development area  
in Gorakhpur city of Uttar Pradesh, subject to the orders from the Hon'ble Supreme Court  
of India and the fulfillment of the following conditions:-

- (i) All the animals of the following derecognized facilities and Vinod Van Mini Zoo  
Ramgarh Gorakhpur of Uttar Pradesh will be rehabilitated into new zoo-

S. No.	Name of Facility	No. of Spotted deer	No. of Sambar	No. of Blackbuck	No. of Hog deer	No. of Crocodile
1	Deer Park Morebad	1 (0:1)	1(0:1)	3 (2:1)		1
2	Van Devi Recreation Park, Mau		2(0:2)	1(0:1)		
3	Cherial Park Khatoli	14	1(0:1)		04	
4	Deer Park, Air Force Mensura, Lucknow circle	9 (4:5)				
5	Indira Manoranjan Van Deer Park, Mehwa, Lakhimpur	8 (1:7)				

6	Deer Park UCL, Chattang Boost, Allahabad	13 (7:6)		5 (3:2)		
7	Triveni Environment Park, Allahabad	31		05		
8	Deer Park Hindalco	10 (4:6)		9 (3:6) Pawn 5		
9	Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur	23				

- (ii) Once the Uttar Pradesh Department gets order from Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for establishment of a Zoo at Ramgarh Tal Development area in Gorakhpur City of Uttar Pradesh, it shall submit detailed master plan for the long term development of the zoo (at least for 20 years) for the approval to the Central Zoo Authority. Relocation and rehabilitation of animals from aforesaid derecognized zoos and Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur into new zoo shall be first major activity and be appropriately developed in the master plan. After the approval of master plan, Uttar Pradesh Forest Department will commence the activities for the establishment of new zoo. After completing the construction and placing required infrastructure as per the approved master plan; Uttar Pradesh Forest department will apply to CZA to get formal recognition from the Central Zoo Authority under Section 38H of the Wild Life (Protection) Act for opening of the zoo to the public.
- (iii) The Uttar Pradesh Forest Department shall sanction the requisite number of personnel to operate Zoo and must be mentioned in master plan.
- (iv) The Uttar Pradesh Forest Department shall make provision for necessary funds for creation of the zoo as well as for the future maintenance of the establishment on professional grounds.
- (v) The ultimate responsibility of upkeep and welfare of animals at the zoo in accordance to the guidelines and the rules notified by the Central Government in this behalf would lie on the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department.

Recognition to a Zoo at Ramgarh Tal Development area in Gorakhpur City of Uttar Pradesh as a 'Zoo' under Section 38H (2) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be considered only after compliance of the above said conditions and physical evaluation of the proposed zoo at that point of time.

Yours faithfully,  
sd/-  
(B. R. Sharma)  
Member Secretary

Copy to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh for favour of information & necessary action.

(B. R. Sharma)  
Member Secretary



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
भारत सरकार



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

**Central Zoo Authority**

केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण

BY POST/E-MAIL

F.No.25-1/2002-CZA(Vol.II)(AK) / 1520/2017

DATE: 18.08.2017

**CIRCULAR**

**Subject: Submission of the Master (Layout) Plan and drawing of enclosure for approval of the CZA – regarding**

A Circular vide this office F.No.25-1/2002-CZA(Vol.I)(M)/592-93 dated 13.09.2011 (copy enclosed) was issued regarding preparation of Master (Layout) Plan for submission to this Authority for approval.

It has been observed that the Master (Layout) Plan and the drawings of the enclosure submitted by zoos for approval of the Central Zoo Authority are sometimes not legible/ not as per the proper scale/ not as per the colour code etc. Some of the zoos submit Xerox copy of the drawings and layout plan wherein the scale gets disturbed. Even the drawings have been submitted in pencil or without signature of any authority of the concerned zoos.

The Expert Group on Zoo Designing find it very difficult to examine the layout plan or drawings which are not properly prepared. The repeated query from the zoo in the matter lead to unnecessary and avoidable delay and it also increases the work load of the Committee which has to examine the same drawings repeatedly.

In the prevailing situation, the members of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing in its 74<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 desired that the Director/ Officer-in-Charge of the recognised zoos may be apprised about the manner in which the layout plan and drawings of the enclosures should be prepared so that they may be examined properly and decision be taken expeditiously.

Accordingly, the Director/ Officer-in-Charge of the recognised zoos are requested to ensure the following while submission of the Master (Layout) Plan and the drawings of animal enclosure of endangered species for approval:

**1. Submission of the Master (Layout) Plan for approval of the CZA:**

- a. The Master (Layout) Plan of the zoo should be in accordance with the colour code as prescribed by the Central Zoo Authority as indicated below:

*Continued..*

B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

बी-1 विंग, छठा तल, पंडित दीनदयाल अन्तोदय भवन, सीजीओ परिसर, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003

Tel.: 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852, Fax: 011-24367849

E-mail: cza@nic.in, Website: <http://www.cza.nic.in>

-2-

- i. **Existing Animal Enclosures** should be shown in **Black colour**.
  - ii. **Animal Enclosures** or buildings to be **modified** should be shown in **Green colour**.
  - iii. **Animal Enclosures** that need to be **re-constructed at the same site/place after demolition of the old structure** should be shown in **Red colour**, and
  - iv. **Proposed new Animal Enclosures** should be shown in **Blue colour**.
- b. All topographic plans should have contour numbers and north point marked legibly and clearly.
  - c. The Master (Layout) Plan of the Zoo shall be submitted on **A1 size drawing sheet**.
  - d. The Master (Layout) Plan of the Zoo shall be submitted preferably **on a scale of 1:1000 for the zoos having its area less than 80 acres, otherwise on a scale of 1:5000 for zoos having its area more than 80 acres**.
  - e. The Master (Layout) Plan of the Zoo should have the signature of the Zoo Director and the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State.
  - f. The Master (Layout) Plan of the Zoo should have **minimum Text size 2.5 mm** so that they are legible clearly and may be examined properly.
  - g. Land use of surrounding areas of the zoo, on all sides of the zoo, should be indicated.
  - h. Minimum two sets of hard copy of the Master (Layout) Plan along with a soft copy of high resolution should be submitted to the CZA for scrutiny.
  - i. It is generally not possible to have a '.pdf' format of the plan/ drawings or the Xerox copy on the same scale since it gets disturbed while converting the file in the pdf format or while making Xerox copy. Hence, the plan/ drawings should be printed directly without reducing its size from the original.
- 2. Submission of drawing of enclosure of endangered species for approval of the CZA:**
- a. The check-list of the drawing of enclosure for endangered species is enclosed with this Circular. It should be filled up for each animal enclosure designs separately. It should be submitted with each of the drawings for approval of the Central Zoo Authority.
  - b. The drawing should be submitted on minimum A3 size paper.
  - c. **Text size** on the drawing of enclosure should be legible and of **minimum 2.5 mm** so that they may be examined properly.
  - d. The drawings of the enclosures should contain **separate drawings of Plan, Elevation and Section, duly labelled with dimensions** clearly indicated thereon.
  - e. The Officer-in-charge of the zoo should certify that the proposal meets the minimum requirement of standards and norms as indicated in the check-list.

*Continued...*

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- f. Minimum two sets of hard copy of the drawing along with a high resolution soft copy should be submitted for scrutiny.
- g. The drawings should not be photographs on photographic papers or pencil drawings or sketches but it should be proper drawings with plan, elevation and sections made in drawing inks.

This is for information and necessary action.

Encls. As above



(Dr. D.N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

To

The Director/Curator/Officer in charge of all Large, Medium, Small and Mini category ZOOS

**Copy for information and necessary action to:**

1. The Chief Wildlife Warden of all States/UTs.
2. The Municipal Commissioner of Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Coimbatore, Cuttack, Gwalior, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Rajkot, Solapur, Surat, Thanjavur & Vadodara.
3. The Managing Director of Steel Plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Jamshedpur & Rourkela.



**Check List for Scrutiny of Animal Enclosure Drawing**

Name of Zoo:	
Species proposed to be housed:	
No. of Copies Submitted:	

**Information about Drawing submitted**

S. No.	Details	Yes/No	Remarks
1.	Whether the proposed enclosure is part of approved Master (Layout) Plan of CZA?		
2.	Whether the proposed species is part of the Animal Collection Plan approved by the CZA?		
3.	Whether the zoo has animals already in stock for proposed exhibit, if so, provide details.		
4.	Whether the proposed exhibit of species is part of identified Conservation Breeding Programme of CZA, if so, provide details.		
5.	Whether Drawings contains the signature of the Director/ Officer-in-Charge of the zoo and, Architects/ Engineer.		
6.	Whether drawings are legible and text is readable?		
7.	Whether drawing submitted is as per scale with contour details.		
8.	Whether drawings submitted are labelled and with plan, elevation, cross section.		
9.	Whether the drawing of the animal enclosure is new structure or modification/ extension/ renovation of existing structure, details should be furnished. If the drawing is extension, renovation of existing structure, the copy of old (existing) drawing should be submitted.		
10.	What type of the Exhibit is proposed (front barrier and rear barrier and its type) ?		
11.	Whether the drawing has provision of kraal?		
12.	Whether the drawing has provision of		

	squeeze cage/ restraining facility, if so, details thereof?		
13.	Whether the proposed exhibit has provision of environmental enrichment artefacts, water point etc.?		
14.	Whether dimensions of the entry doors/ sliding doors and windows have been provided in the drawings?		
15.	Any other information		

#### Incorporation of minimum CZA Norms in the Drawings

S. No.	Details on Drawing	Minimum Norms recommended by the CZA (if any)*	Dimensions / Area proposed by the Zoo
1.	Paddock (exhibit) Size (in sq mts)		
2.	Feeding and Retiring Cells Size (in mts)	Length:	Length:
		Width:	Width:
		Height:	Height:
3.**	Front and Rear Barrier Type and dimensions thereof		
4.	Visitors' Viewing Area (in %)-	maximum 25% of total perimeter of the exhibit	
5.	Keeper's Gallery width & length size (in mts)	NA	Length: Width: Height:
6.	Any other information		

\*Norms as issued by the Central Zoo Authority vide letter F.No.26-2/2008-CZA(M), dt.25.08.2008 and F.No.25-1/2002-CZA(Vol.I)(M)/592-93 dated 13.09.2011. Copy of the same is available on the website of the Central Zoo Authority at <http://www.cza.nic.in/guidelines.html>

\*\*Guidelines on use of innovative exhibit design and barriers' design for holding and display of animals and birds in Indian Zoos

(Signature & Seal)

Director/Curator/Officer-in-Charge of the Zoo

Date:.....

Please read following carefully before submitting the drawing/s:

1. Drawing of enclosure should be submitted on proper scale, indicating the north, and should be printed on minimum A3 size drawing paper. In no manner the drawing should be reduced from its original scale. If required the drawing may be submitted on large size of paper.

2. The text size of legend used on drawing should be minimum of 2.5 m.m. It should be legible.
3. The dimension of paddock and feeding retiring cells should be strictly followed as prescribed by CZA and should be mentioned on all drawings.
4. The drawing should be submitted along with plan, elevation, cross-section.
5. The dimensions of entry door/sliding doors and windows should be clearly indicated on the drawing.

- For CZA Office Use:

Scrutinized by (Name):
Designation:
Signature:
Date:
Remarks:



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

**Central Zoo Authority**

केन्द्रीय विज्ञानाघर प्राधिकरण



F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. I)(AK)/1730/2017

BY POST / E-MAIL

Date: 23.10.2017

To,

The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and  
Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow – 226 001. (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [pccfwl-up@nic.in](mailto:pccfwl-up@nic.in), [cwlwup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlwup@gmail.com)

**Subject: Master (Layout) Plan and the Master Plan for 2017-18 to 2038-39 of the proposed Shahid Asfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh – regarding**

**Reference:**

1. Your office letter No. 187/23-1 dated 17.07.2017
2. This office letter F.No.20-4/2008-CZA(Vol.I)(PKR)/884/2017 dated 04.05.2017

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) consisting of the Master (Layout) Plan and the Master Plan for 2017-18 to 2038-39 of the proposed Shahid Asfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was placed before the Expert Group on Zoo Designing, CZA in its 74<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 and on its recommendation, the same was placed before the Technical Committee of the Central Zoo Authority in its 84<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 19.09.2017 and was recommended for approval of the Central Zoo Authority subject to the compliance of the following conditions:

- a. A plantation strip of indigenous species, of at least 5 meter width, should be planted along the inside face of the boundary wall of the zoo, so that the wall should not be visible from the visitor side and the natural view in the background of the enclosures is maintained.
- b. The zoo should explore the possibility of getting the adjacent land of the Gorakhpur Development Authority for the expansion of the zoo.
- c. The feed store should be kept nearer to the veterinary hospital.

*Continued....*

B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

बी-1 विंग, छठा तल, पंडित दीनदयाल अन्तोदय भवन, सीजीओ परिसर, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003

Tel.: 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852, Fax: 011-24367849

E-mail: [cza@nic.in](mailto:cza@nic.in), Website: <http://www.cza.nic.in>

-2-

- d. The final Master (Layout) Plan should be submitted to CZA on larger scale (at least A1 size) with the signature of the CWLW of the State and the Officer-in-charge of the zoo.

The Central Zoo Authority in its 30<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 28.09.2017 approved the Detailed Project Report (DPR) consisting of the Master (Layout) Plan and the Master Plan for 2017-18 to 2038-39 of the proposed Shahid Asfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh subject to compliance with the above mentioned conditions.

The Master (Layout) Plan and the Master Plan for 2017-18 to 2038-39 of the proposed Shahid Asfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur complete in all respects and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the CZA vide Circular F.No.25-1/2002-CZA(Vol.II)(AK)/1520/2017 dated 18.08.2017 (copy enclosed), be submitted to this office for signature and further necessary action as per provisions of the Section 38H(1A) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

This is for your information and further necessary action.

Encls. As above

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. D. N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

Copy to:-

1. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Gorakhpur Division, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh), Fax No. 0551-2333558, E-mail: cf\_gorakhpur@yahoo.co.in
2. The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur - 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: dfogr-up@nic.in, dfogorakhpur@gmail.com - for information and necessary action.



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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

**Central Zoo Authority**

केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. I)(Pt.)(PKR) 2119/2017

By Post / E-mail  
Date: 20-11-2017

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cwlwup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlwup@gmail.com), [pccfwl-up@nic.in](mailto:pccfwl-up@nic.in)

**Sub:-** Drawing of animal enclosures proposed to be constructed at Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh – reg.  
**Ref:-** Your office letters No. 1206/23-2-33 dated 20.09.2017, No. 1245/23-2-33 dated 09.10.2017 & No. 1579/23-2-33 dated 07.11.2017.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The drawings of animal enclosures proposed to be constructed at Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh were placed before the 75<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing, Central Zoo Authority held on 09.11.2017. The members scrutinized the same and their observations are as under:-

**a. Drawing of Blackbuck enclosure**

The drawing of the proposed Blackbuck enclosure at Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur was scrutinized and approved subject to the compliance of the following conditions:-

- i. The dry moat depth should be kept 2.5 meters.
- ii. The gradient of the moat should be in such a way that it should be able to restrain the animals. It should be designed in such a way that the animals should not escape.
- iii. The moat width should be reduced appropriately and should be having slope width of 6.0 mt.
- iv. The minimum area for the kraal should be 100 sq mt.
- v. The Zoo Operator should ensure the structural safety and stability while executing the construction of the enclosure.

**b. Drawing of Peacock Aviary**

The drawing of the proposed Peacock aviary at Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur was scrutinized and not approved with following observations:-

- i. The peafowl needs unobstructed space within the enclosure for its free flight. In the proposed enclosure of the peafowl, there are GI pipes in the middle of the enclosure supporting the super structure. It may obstruct the free flight pathway of the bird inside the enclosure. The enclosure may be designed in such a manner that there should not be any obstruction inside the enclosure to obstruct flight of the birds. The supporting columns for super structure may be located along the perimeter of the enclosure.
- ii. The design submitted to the CZA needs major structural changes in drawing.

*Continued....*

-2-

c. **Drawing of Swamp deer enclosure**

The design of the proposed Swamp deer enclosure at Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur was scrutinized and approved subject to the compliance of the following observations:-

- i. The moat depth should be kept 2.5 mts.
- ii. The moat width should be reduced appropriately and should be having slope width of 6.0 mt.
- iii. The minimum area for the kraal should be of 100 sq mt.
- iv. The Visitor viewing area should be restricted to 25% of the enclosure perimeter.
- v. The slope of the moat should be kept gentle.
- vi. The animal houses, keeper's gallery and kraal should have proper ventilations, air circulation & light.
- vii. The Zoo Operator should ensure the structural safety and stability while executing the construction of the enclosure.

d. **Drawing of Reptile House**

The drawing of proposed Reptile House at Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur was scrutinized and not approved. However, following observations were made:-

- i. The drawing should indicate the species of snakes proposed to be housed.
- ii. The large snakes proposed to be housed in Reptile house should be provided with minimum 80 sq mt of area, and the smaller snakes should be provided with minimum 40 sq mt area, as prescribed by the CZA.
- iii. The proposal of feeding pit and lamp needs to be explained with its utility and purpose. The same should be explained in detail.

e. **Drawing of Himalayan black & Sloth bear enclosures**

The drawings of proposed Himalayan black bear and Sloth bear at Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur were scrutinized and not approved. However, following observations were made:-

- i. The Visitor viewing area should be restricted to 25% of the total enclosure perimeter.
- ii. The animal houses should be located in such a way that they are not in the direct line of sight of the visitors while viewing the animals in the enclosure. Thus the location of animal houses should be shifted appropriately.
- iii. There should not be any sharp corner in the enclosure, rather all corners should be made curvilinear.
- iv. The wholes proposed in MS sheet are not required.
- v. The hot wire provision as proposed is not required.
- vi. The chain link mesh with specification of 75 mm x 75 mm x 8 mm should only be used.
- vii. The moat width should be kept 5.5 mt and depth should be 2.5 mt.
- viii. The minimum area for the kraal should be 100 sq mt.
- ix. There shall be single entry and exit to the kraal from animal houses.
- x. A common passage made of chain link mesh of the height of the door of animal house may be provided in the paddock area, to ease out the animal movement & management of animals from kraal to animal house and to paddock area, may be considered by the zoo.
- xi. The hinge door provided in animal houses should have opening inside.
- xii. The keeper room to be provided attached to the keeper gallery
- xiii. The Zoo Operator should ensure the structural stability while executing the construction of the enclosure.

Continued....

-3-

- xiv. A door should be provided at the area marked for window for entry to keeper gallery to kraal.
- xv. The squeeze cage to be shifted attached to kraal.
- xvi. The soak pit will not be feasible at Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur since there is large water body existing adjacent to the zoo, thus it is advised that existing STP may be utilized for treatment of water from the zoo.
- xvii. The Zoo Operator should ensure the structural stability while executing the construction of the enclosure.

You are requested to kindly send the amended drawing of animal enclosures proposed to be constructed at Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh to the Central Zoo Authority for scrutiny and approval.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. D. N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

**Copy for information and necessary action to:-**

The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur – 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: [dfogr-up@nic.in](mailto:dfogr-up@nic.in), [dfogorakhpur@gmail.com](mailto:dfogorakhpur@gmail.com)





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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
**Central Zoo Authority**  
केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. II)(PKR)/2548

By Post / E-mail  
Date: 02.03.2018

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: cwlwup@gmail.com

Sub:- Revised Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh - reg.

Ref:- Your office letter No. 461/23-2-33 dated 11.02.2018.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The revised Master (layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was placed before the 76<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing, Central Zoo Authority (CZA) held on 15.02.2018. The members of the meeting scrutinized the same and recommended for approval of the Technical Committee and the Central Zoo Authority subject to the compliance of the following conditions:-

- Visitor path should not be straight, it should be made curvilinear.
- The visitor path should form a loop wherever the animal exhibit is located.
- There should be dense vegetation between the entry and exit path, so visitors entering to the zoo and who are on exit pathway should not see each other.
- The visitor path may be provided two cross in between for those visitors who have less time to visit the zoo or senior citizens. The width of these cross should be only two meters and be left kuccha.
- The Master (layout) Plan should indicate the percentage of area reserved for green belt.
- The land use of entire zoo area should be indicated in the Master (layout) Plan.
- The proposed enclosures for Rhino and Asiatic lion should be removed and the same shall also be removed from Animal Collection Plan, as the acquisition of these animals by the zoo may difficult as per the experience of other zoos in the State.
- The members noted that the earth filling of 2.4 mts has been done at the proposed site of the zoo. However, the following issues should be kept in mind before going further with the development of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh:

✓ Water seepage

Continued...

-2-

- ✓ Soil compactness
- ✓ Flow of water
- ✓ Drain outside boundary wall
- ✓ Width of service road to meet the requirement of fire tender
- ✓ Structural Stability

- i. The location of Incinerator should be shifted to near rescue centre/ quarantine area.
- j. The Veterinary Hospital should also be shifted to area near quarantine & isolation, post mortem, rescue centre as a composite unit.

You are requested to submit the amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh to the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) for approval.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. D. N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

**Copy for information and necessary action to:-**

The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Camus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur – 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: dfogorakhpur@gmail.com



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**Central Zoo Authority**

केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. II)(PKR)/2549

By Post / E-mail  
Date: 03.03.2018

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: cwlwup@gmail.com

Sub:- Drawing of animal enclosures to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh - reg.

Ref:-

1. This office letter F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. I)(Pt.)(PKR)/2119/2017 dated 30.11.2017.
2. Your office letter No. 1808/23-2-33 dated 29.11.2017.
3. Your office letter No. 2725/23-2-33 dated 02.02.2018.
4. Your office letter No. 2726/23-2-33 dated 02.02.2018.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The drawings of animals enclosures proposed to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh were placed before the 76<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing, Central Zoo Authority (CZA) held on 15.02.2018. The observations of the members of the meeting are as under:-

**a. Drawing of Tiger enclosure**

The drawing of proposed enclosure for tiger enclosure was scrutinized and approved subject to the compliance of the following conditions:-

- i. The slope of the moat, towards the animal side, should be kept moderate.
- ii. The stone pitching in the moat, towards sloping side, should be provided with key stone, for stability of the stone pitching.
- iii. The visitor path leading to the enclosure, for animal viewing, should be made of irregular shape and should show immersion effect.
- iv. The wall of the animal cells in the feeding and retiring cells towards the Keepers' Gallery should be made of iron grill, of appropriate dimensions, so that the animal is visible from the Keepers' Gallery in its cell.
- v. The door in the feeding & retiring cell, towards paddock, should have drop door facility.

Continued...

- vi. The enclosure should have species appropriate enrichment.
- vii. The squeeze cage position in the cell should be near to kraal.
- viii. There should be provision for additional 3 kraals for tigers. Keeping in view the number of animals proposed to be housed in the zoo.
- ix. The structural stability of the enclosure shall be the responsibility of the Zoo Operator.
- x. Before executing the design, the zoo authorities are advised to refer the guidelines and norms as laid down by the Central Zoo Authority with respect to design of animals enclosures and barrier.

**b. Drawing of Asiatic lion**

The drawing was not scrutinized as the members feel that the Asiatic lion may be difficult to obtain for the zoo. This observation has been made in view of difficulty being faced by the State of UP in procuring Asiatic lions for its lion Safari, Etawah under animal exchange. The zoo authorities are advised to reconsider it.

**c. Drawing of Leopard enclosure**

The drawing of proposed enclosure for Leopard was scrutinized and approved subject to the compliance of the following conditions:

- i. The slope of the moat, towards the animal side, should be kept moderate.
- ii. The stone pitching in the moat, towards sloping side, should be provided with key stone, for stability of the stone pitching.
- iii. The visitor path leading to the enclosure, for animal viewing, should be made of irregular shape and should show immersion effect.
- iv. The wall of the animal cells in the feeding and retiring cells towards the Keepers' Gallery should be made of iron grill, of appropriate dimensions, so that the animal is visible from the Keepers' Gallery in its cell.
- v. The door in the feeding & retiring cell, towards paddock, should have drop door facility.
- vi. The enclosure should have species appropriate enrichment.
- vii. The squeeze cage position in the cell should be near to kraal.
- viii. The structural stability of the enclosure shall be the responsibility of the Zoo Operator.
- ix. Before executing the design, the zoo authorities are advised to refer the guidelines and norms as laid down by the Central Zoo Authority with respect to design of animals enclosures and barrier.

**d. Drawing of Small cats (Leopard cat, Jungle cat & Civet cat enclosures)**

The drawings of proposed enclosure for Small cats (Leopard cat, Jungle cat & Civet cat enclosures) were scrutinized and approved subject to the compliance of the following conditions:-

*Continued....*

-3-

- i. The feeding and retiring cells should be located sideways at such a place that they are not visible to the visitors from the visitors viewing area.
- ii. The visitor path leading to the enclosure, for animal viewing, should be made of irregular shape and should show immersion effect.
- iii. The ramp in the paddock area should be kuccha, may be compacted soil, with vegetative cover.
- iv. The water hole should be made irregular in shape.
- v. The provision of soak pit for discharge of animal waste water from feeding & retiring cells will not be feasible. It is advised that the zoo should have separate drainage system for disposal of waste water since there is water body in the vicinity and the underground water table is very high, thus the soak pit shall not be successful. Moreover, from hygiene point of view also the proper liquid waste disposal system should be made for the entire zoo complex.
- vi. The enclosures may have appropriate size and thickness toughened glass for viewing the animals.
- vii. All animal exhibits should have species appropriate enrichment.
- viii. The structural stability of the enclosure shall be the responsibility of the Zoo Operator.
- ix. Before executing the design, the zoo authorities are advised to refer the guidelines and norms as laid down by the Central Zoo Authority with respect to design of animals enclosures and barrier.

**e. Drawing of Gharial enclosure**

The drawing of proposed enclosure for Gharial enclosure was scrutinized and approved subject to the compliance of the following conditions:

- i. The slope of the proposed water body should be made gentle to facilitate its use by the animals.
- ii. It is suggested that the depth of water body at centre may be increased to maintain temperature.
- iii. The visitor path leading to the enclosure, for animal viewing, should be made of irregular shape and should show immersion effect.
- iv. The structural stability of the enclosure shall be the responsibility of the Zoo Operator.
- v. Before executing the design, the zoo authorities are directed to refer the guidelines and norms as of laid by the Central Zoo Authority with respect to design of animals enclosures and barrier.

**f. Drawing of Marsh crocodile**

The drawing of proposed enclosure for Marsh crocodile enclosure was scrutinized and approved subject to the compliance of the following conditions:-

- i. The slope of the proposed water body should be made gentle to facilitate its use by the animals.

*Continued....*

-4-

- ii. It is suggested that the depth of water body at centre may be increased to maintain temperature.
- iii. The visitor path leading to the enclosure, for animal viewing, should be made of irregular shape and should show immersion effect.
- iv. The structural stability of the enclosure shall be the responsibility of the Zoo Operator.
- v. Before executing the design, the zoo authorities are directed to refer the guidelines and norms as of laid by the Central Zoo Authority with respect to design of animals enclosures and barrier.

**g. Drawing of One-horned rhinoceros enclosure**

The State of UP is unable to procure One-horned rhinoceros in exchange for its zoos at Kanpur and Lucknow. Further, the zoo does not have adequate area and facility for the housing of Rhino. Hence, the drawing was not scrutinized. The zoo authorities are advised to reconsider their decision.

**h. Drawing of Wolf enclosure**

The drawing of proposed enclosure for Wolf was scrutinized and approved subject to the compliance of the following conditions:

- i. The visitor path leading to the enclosure, for animal viewing, should be made of irregular shape and should show immersion effect.
- ii. The structural stability of the enclosure shall be the responsibility of the Zoo Operator.
- iii. Before executing the design, the zoo authorities are directed to refer the guidelines and norms as of laid by the Central Zoo Authority with respect to design of animals enclosures and barrier.

**i. Drawing of Jackal enclosure**

The drawing of proposed enclosure for Jackal was scrutinized and approved subject to the compliance of the following conditions:

- i. The visitor path leading to the enclosure, for animal viewing, should be made of irregular shape and should show immersion effect.
- ii. The structural stability of the enclosure shall be the responsibility of the Zoo Operator.
- iii. Before executing the design, the zoo authorities are directed to refer the guidelines and norms as of laid by the Central Zoo Authority with respect to design of animals enclosures and barrier.

**j. Drawing of Serpentarium**

The drawing was not scrutinized in view of the letter from Shri R. S. Bhadaura, consultant, since the letter needs further examination in this authority.

*Continued...*

-5-

**k. Amended drawing of Peacock Aviary**

The amended design of the proposed Peacock Aviary was scrutinized and not approved as the conditions stipulated by the CZA vide letter dated 30.11.2017 have not been complied.

Further it was observed that the front view (visitor viewing side) of the aviary should be made without column. However, the poles may be placed on the corner/ edges.

**l. Amended drawings of Sloth bear and Himalayan black bear**

The amended designs of the proposed Sloth bear and Himalayan black bear were scrutinized and approved subject to compliance of the following observations:

- i. Visitors viewing area through moat area should have immersion effect.
- ii. It is suggested that moat may be made of "U" shape.
- iii. The structural stability of the enclosure shall be the responsibility of the Zoo Operator.
- iv. Before executing the design, the zoo authorities are directed to refer the guidelines and norms as of laid by the Central Zoo Authority with respect to design of animals enclosures and barrier.

You are requested to submit the amended drawings of above mentioned animal enclosures to the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) for approval and signatures.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. D. N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

**Copy for information and necessary action to:-**

The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Camus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur – 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: dfogorakhpur@gmail.com



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
भारत सरकार



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

**Central Zoo Authority**

केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. II)(PKR)/2633/2018

By Post / E-mail  
Date: 28.03.2018

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh)  
E-mail: cwlwup@gmail.com

**Sub:- Approval of the amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh - reg.**

Ref:-

1. This office letter F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. I)(AK)/1730/2017 dated 23.10.2017.
2. This office letter F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. II)(PKR)/2548 dated 08.03.2018.
3. Your office letter F. No. 3207/23-2-33 dated 21.03.2018.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondences.

The amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was placed before the 76<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the CZA held on 15.02.2018 and was recommended for approval of the Technical Committee subject to compliance with the conditions. The same was communicated to you vide letter referred at S. No. 2. As the Zoo have complied with the stipulated condition, as communicated to this office vide letter referred at S. No. 3. The proposal was placed before the 85<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Technical Committee held on 23.03.2018. The Committee members approved the amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.

Signed copy of the Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh is enclosed with this letter for necessary action at your end and records.

You are requested to submitted amended copy of the Master Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh for the approval of the Central Zoo Authority.

Encl.: As above.

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. D. N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information & necessary action to:-

The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines,  
Gorakhpur – 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: dfogorakhpur@gmail.com





GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भारत सरकार

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

**Central Zoo Authority**

केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण



F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. III)(PKR)/29/5/2018

By Hand  
Date: 13.04.2018

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh)  
E-mail: cwlwup@gmail.com

**Sub:- Drawings of the Tiger, Leopard, Small Cats, Gharial, Marsh Crocodile, Wolf, Jackal, Sloth bear and Himalayan black bear enclosures to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh - reg.**

Ref:-

1. This office letter F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. II)(PKR)/2549 dated 08.03.2018.
2. Your office letter No. 3267/23-2-33 dated 27.03.2018.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondences.

The drawings of proposed animal enclosure for Tiger, Leopard, Small Cats, Gharial, Marsh Crocodile, Wolf, Jackal, Sloth bear and Himalayan black bear were placed before the 76<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the CZA held on 15.02.2018 and was approved subject to compliance with the conditions. The same was communicated to you vide letter referred at S. No. 1. As the Zoo have complied with the stipulated condition, as communicated to this office vide letter referred at S. No. 2. The approval of the Central Zoo Authority on the said enclosure drawings is communicated herewith.

Signed copy of the said enclosure drawings to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh are enclosed with this letter for necessary action at your end and records.

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. D. N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

Encl.: As above.

**Copy for information & necessary action to:-**

The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines,  
Gorakhpur – 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: dfgorakhpur@gmail.com



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
श्रीरंजित



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
**Central Zoo Authority**

केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण

By Post / E-mail  
Date: 12.04.2018

F. No. 19-161/93-CZA(290)(PKR) / 2917 / 2018

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow - 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: cwlwup@gmail.com

**Sub:-** Renewal of recognition to the Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (to be relocated to Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh) for period beyond 05.05.2017 under Section 38H(1) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 - reg.

**Ref:-**

1. This office letter F. No. 19-161/93-CZA(290)(AK)/389/2017 dated 06.03.2017.
2. Application letter No. 7375/23-1 dated 05.06.2017 received from the Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
3. This office letter F. No. 19-161/93-CZA(290)(PKR)/2360/2018 dated 17.01.2018.

Sir,

Reference is invited to above cited correspondence. It is to inform that the evaluation of Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (to be relocated to Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh) was carried out by Dr. Brij Kishor Gupta, Evaluation and Monitoring Officer, Central Zoo Authority on 24.01.2018. The evaluation report of the Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (to be relocated to Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh) as submitted by the evaluating officer was considered by the Technical Committee in its 85<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 23.03.2018. After detailed deliberations, the Technical Committee decided for renewal of recognition of the Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (to be relocated to Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh) for a period of one year. A copy of the evaluation report as submitted by the evaluating officer is enclosed with this letter for your kind perusal and needful action.

The renewal of recognition to the Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (to be relocated to Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh) as a "Mini Category Zoo" as per the provisions of Section 38H(1) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is for a period up to 22.03.2019 subject to the compliance of the following directives under the **Recognition of Zoo Rules (RZR), 2009** and mid-term evaluation of the zoo and to regularise the period after 05.05.2017:-

Sr. No	Norm under RZR, 2009	Particulars of suggestions/recommendation	Time Period to Comply
		<b>General requirements</b>	
1.	10(1.3)	The Zoo is opened on 365 days in a year, it should be closed for one day in a week as mandatory under Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009.	With immediate effect
2.	10(1.9)	The entry of the feral dogs in the zoo premises should be stopped effectively.	With immediate effect

Continued...

<b>Administrative and Staffing Pattern</b>			
3.	10(2.1)	The zoo should have a Veterinary Doctor visiting the Zoo at least once a week and as when his services are required.	With immediate effect
4.	10(2.1)	The zoo should have a "whole time Officer-in-charge" of the zoo with powers to take decision and ensure that adequate financial and administrative powers are made available to such officer for proper housing, upkeep and healthcare of the zoo animals and managing the zoo in a planned manner.	With immediate effect
<b>Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures</b>			
5.	10(4.5)	The Rose ring parakeets were seen housed in a small aviary of substandard size without any perches. The zoo should provide the area of the aviary as prescribed by the CZA and provide the naturalistic perches.	Three months
6.	10(4.5)	The Python at the zoo should be housed in an enclosure of the size as prescribed by the CZA.	Three months
7.	10(4.7)	All the enclosures and aviaries at the Zoo have 360° viewing for the visitors. The same should be avoided by planting dense vegetation. The 25% of the enclosure should only be available for visitors viewing, the visitors should not be allowed all around the enclosure.	With immediate effect
8.	10(4.9)	The Zoo should provide standoff barrier to all enclosures of the size as prescribed by the CZA.	With immediate effect
9.	10(4.10)	The enclosures at the zoo should be provided with signages containing the biological and behavioural information about the animals housed therein.	Three months
<b>Upkeep and healthcare of animals</b>			
10.	10(5.10)	The Zoo should maintain individual Animal History Sheet, Animal Treatment Card, Keepers Diary, Daily Report.	With immediate effect
<b>Veterinary and infrastructure facilities</b>			
11.	10(6.1)	The Zoo should have a treatment room with basic equipments and medicines.	Three months
12.	10(6.3)	The Zoo should have quarantine and isolation area located at an appropriate place in the zoo.	Three months
13.	10(6.3)	The Zoo should have a Post Mortem Room. At present the carcasses of the animals are taken to Primary Health Centre at Kusumi for conducting post mortem. This should be avoided.	Three months
<b>Others</b>			
A.		The Zoo has been burning leaf litter within the premises of the Zoo. It should be stopped.	Immediately
B.		The feed store should be moisture and rodent proof.	

Continued....

Observations on new Site for the relocation of Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur to to Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh	
I.	During the visit it was observed that the earth filling of 2.4 mts has been done at the proposed site of the zoo. However, the following issues should be kept in mind before going further with the development of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh: a. Water seepage b. Soil compactness c. Flow of water d. Drain outside boundary wall e. Width of service road to meet the requirement of fire tender f. Structural Stability
II.	There should be dense vegetation between the entry and exit path, so that the visitors entering the zoo and who are on exit pathway should not see each other.
III.	As the present visitor path way of the Zoo is of about 3.5 kms in length thus it is needed that the visitor path may be provided two cross in between for those visitors who have less time to visit the zoo or senior citizens. The width of these cross should be only two meters and be left kuccha
IV.	The location of Incinerator should be shifted to appropriate place near rescue centre/ quarantine area.
V.	The Veterinary Hospital should be shifted to area near quarantine & isolation, post mortem, rescue centre as a composite unit.
VI.	The boundary wall of 2115 running meter has been completed. However, the boundary wall of the length of 1410 running meter is still lying incomplete. The remaining boundary wall should be completed on priority.
VII.	The Zoo Operator should carry out the testing of water at various points.
VIII.	The Zoo Operator should conduct feasibility study with regard to proposed moated enclosure to be constructed at the Zoo.
IX.	There should be adequate buffer to be provided between vehicle parking and animal exhibits area before the construction works is taken up.

A half yearly report regarding progress made in implementation of the aforesaid conditions should be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority.

The renewal of recognition to the Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (to be relocated to Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh) for period beyond 22.03.2019 as a "Mini Category Zoo" would be considered on the basis of compliance of the conditions stated above and general performance of the zoo.

The recognition to the Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh (to be relocated to Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh) shall be revoked by the Central Zoo Authority, at any point of time if the Zoo Operator is found not complying with the stipulated conditions.

Yours sincerely



(Dr. D.N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

Encl. As above

Copy to:-

1. The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur – 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mal: dfogr-up@nic.in, dfogorakhpur@gmail.com - for information and with a request that the conditions stipulated may be got implemented.
2. The DPA, CZA – to update database.



भारतीय पशु-संरक्षण आयोग  
भारत

**Central Zoo Authority**

केन्द्रीय विज्ञानपर्यटन प्राधिकरण

**By Post / E-mail**

**Date: 04.05.2017**

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. I)(PKR)/884/2017

To,

The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife),  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Ranapratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 010 (Uttar Pradesh)  
E-mail: pccfwl-up@nic.in

**Sub:-** Master Plan for the establishment of a new Zoo at Gorakhpur (previous name – Manyavar Kanshiram Prani Udyan, but now changed name – Shahid Asfaqulla Khan Prani Udyan Gorakhpur) – reg.

**Ref:-**

1. This office letter F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(M) dated 29.01.2009.
2. This office letter F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(M)/467 dated 14/16.03.2012.
3. Your office D.O. letter No. 2193 dated 21.02.2017.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The Master Plan of Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur was scrutinized by the Central Zoo Authority and observations are as under: -

1. Approval granted by the Central Zoo Authority under Section 38H(1A) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is in principle and detailed scrutiny of the animal collection plan of the proposed zoo is being carried out now. Approval for inclusion of new species is not part of approval conveyed vide letter cited above at S. No. 1. Though inclusion of new species is prohibited while granting in principle approval, it clearly indicates priority of shifting animals from de-recognized zoos. Therefore, the Master Plan for shifting of animals from de-recognized zoos should be deliberated in detail with definite time period.
2. It is observed that the Plan period has not been mentioned on cover page. But mentioned on page 33 of the Master Plan that it is for period 2011-12 to 2030-31. Since, it is being submitted now, it should start from 2017 and should be for a period of twenty years.
3. On the proposed Layout Plan, the Administrative building is at a remarkable distance from the entrance of the zoo (almost at the centre of the zoo), the same should be realigned and should be proposed at a place close to main road / entry.
4. The Post-Mortem room though labeled on layout, not mentioned in legend. Should be included in legend as well.

Continued...

B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003  
बी-1 विंग, छठा तल, पंडित दीनदयाल अन्तोदय भवन, लॉजी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003  
Tel.: 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852. Fax: 011-24367849  
E-mail: cza@nic.in. Website: <http://www.cza.nic.in>

5. The present location of the administrative block is in marsh land which may cause problem of accessibility during monsoon. The same may be reconsidered.
6. The Central Zoo Authority vide letter at S. No. 2 has suggested that the administrative block should be located towards the entrance but this has not done in this Management Plan.
7. The proposed zoo is located adjacent to the Ramgarh Tal separated only by an earthen bund. This can lead to issues of seepage. This needs to be looked into. It is suggested that the Zoo Operator may take Environment Impact Assessment of site.
8. There are also overhead power lines towards the entrance and these also need to be looked into. This area should not be used for housing of animals, neither for public use.
9. The children's corner should be removed, marked as Ref. 14 in the layout Plan.
10. The Feed Store, Kitchen and Veterinary Hospital marked as Ref. 15 & 16 should be shifted towards Gate No. 2 close to Ref. No. 43.
11. Rescue Centre and Quarantine Centre should be shifted further towards the Residential colony.
12. The Garbage marking needs to be elaborated in the Master Plan document.
13. It is observed that sewage treatment plant in the Zoo has been located near entrance. This will inconvenience the visitors. It is desirable that the location of sewage treatment plant be shifted at the back. In addition the natural slope of ground is towards the bund. It is desirable to locate sewage treatment plant at lower level.
14. The boundary wall along bund may have iron grating at the bottom to allow free passage of water so that the possibilities of toppling of boundary wall is avoided.
15. Rain water drainage should be adequately planned. Rain water harvesting tank can be considered for use of water in the horticulture operation, landscape, etc. during dry months.
16. It is suggested that Zoo Operator may explore the possibility of getting more land from appropriate authorities to make the Zoo broader specially at the entrance.

Keeping in view of the above, you are requested to submit revised Master Plan along-with the detailed compliance report against each observation, as of above.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. D. N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information & necessary action to:-

The Chief Conservator of Forests, Gorakhpur Mandal, Civil Lines, Golghar,  
Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh). E-mail: cf-gorakhpur@yahoo.co.in

पं-5164/23-1, दि 15-05-2017

प्रतिबंधित प्रकल्प, गोरखपुर के स्वयंसेवक एवं दिवंगत  
निर्देशों के अनुसार आपसे का निष्पत्ति काव्य लेखाधिक  
मात्र मात्र और भी ८-२-११ को केजका प्रिन्सिपल से

मुद्रांक  
०२/०५/१७



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
भारत सरकार

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE  
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
**Central Zoo Authority**  
केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण



BY POST / E-MAIL  
DATE: 18.07.2018

F.No.20-4/2008-CZA(Vol.III)(AK) / 3994/2018

To

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: pccfw-up@nic.in, cwiwup@gmail.com

**Sub: Revised Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh – regarding**

**Ref:**

1. This office letter F.No.20-4/2008-CZA(Vol.II)(PKR)/2633/2018 dated 28.03.2018
2. Your letter No.3207/23-2-33 dated 21.03.2018

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

It is to inform that the recommendation of the Technical Committee to approve the revised Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, has been placed before the Central Zoo Authority in its 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting held on 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2018.

The Central Zoo Authority has approved the revised Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur subject to compliance with conditions stipulated therein.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours sincerely

(D.N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

**Copy for information and necessary action to:**

1. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Uttar Pradesh State Zoo Authority, Office of the PCCF (Wildlife), 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh)
2. The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Forest Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur – 273 001. (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: dfogr-up@nic.in

B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003  
बी-1 विंग, छठा तल, पंडित दीनदयाल अन्तोदय भवन, सीजीओ परिसर, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003  
Tel.: 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852, Fax: 011-24367849  
E-mail: cza@nic.in, Website: http://www.cza.nic.in



भारत सरकार

Government of India

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

डाक / ई-मेल द्वारा  
दिनांक : 24.09.2018

मि. सं. 20-4/2008-के.चि.प्रा.(खण्ड-3)(प्र.कु.रा.)/4438/2018  
सेवा में,

मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक,  
वन विभाग,  
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार,  
17, राणा प्रताप मार्ग,  
लखनऊ - 226 001 (उत्तर प्रदेश),  
ई-मेल: [cwlvup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlvup@gmail.com)

विषय:-शहीद अशफ़ाक उल्ला खॉ प्राणी उद्यान, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में बनने वाले  
सरीसृप भवन के नक्शे एवं मोर पक्षीशाला के संशोधित नक्शे के संबंध में।

महोदय,

उक्त विषय के संदर्भ में एक पत्र आपके अवलोकन एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु  
संलग्न है।

संलग्न: यथोपरि।

भवदीय,

(डॉ. डी.एन. सिंह)  
सदस्य सचिव





भारत सरकार

Government of India

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. III)(PKR)/4438/2018

By Post / E-mail  
Date: 24.09.2018

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cwlvup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlvup@gmail.com)

Sub:- Drawing of proposed Reptile House and amended design of Peacock Aviary to be constructed at the Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh – reg.

Ref:-

1. This office letter No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. II)(PKR)/2549, dated 08.03.2018.
2. Your office letter No. 208-23-2-33, dated 23.07.2018.
2. Your office letter No. 461/23-2-33, dated 21.08.2018.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondences.

The drawing of proposed Reptile House and amended design of Peacock Aviary to be constructed at the Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh were placed before the 79<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority held on 29.08.2018.

It was brought to the knowledge of the members by the Evaluation and Monitoring Officer, Central Zoo Authority the evaluator of the zoo, that the site of the proposed zoo is low lying area and large scale earth filling, upto 8 to 10 feet in the entire area, is being carried out. The members opined that such a huge earth filling mandates that the soil should be allowed and given time for settlement, compaction and stabilization before taking up any construction activity in the area. The level of the area may also change impacting the drainage pattern. It may lead to drainage and structural stability problems in future. The zoo authorities may take into consideration all of the connected and related factors due to large scale earth fillings. The members opined that the state authorities of the UP may properly examine with the help of experts the implications of the large scale earth filling in the zoo premises on the stability of the structures and drainage pattern of the entire area before taking up the construction work. The incident of the Lions Safari, Etawah where the structures of the Leopard Safari has collapsed due to cyclonic wind is an eye opener for this zoo.

Continued....

बी -1 विंग, 6 तल, पं.दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110003  
B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003  
दूरभाष (Tel) : 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फ़ैक्स (Fax) : 011-24367849

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. III)(PKR), Dt. 24.09.2018

-2-

As far as construction of the Peacock Aviary is concerned, the zoo authorities may consult Ms Aarti Grover, member representative of the Department of Landscape Architecture, SPA, New Delhi who shall provide the technical guidance for the geodesic dome and space frame or pole free design to be followed in case of proposed Peacock Aviary.

The members scrutinized the amended drawing of the Reptile House and approved the same. However, the zoo authorities is advised that the impact of the large amount of soil filling at the site, which may lead to unstable strata and may further lead to sagging of earth at places with time, may be looked into at the site of construction of the Reptile House before it is carried out. The structural stability of the enclosure shall be the responsibility of the Zoo Operator.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. D.N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

1. The Member Secretary, State Zoo Authority, Uttar Pradesh, 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow - 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh).
2. The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur - 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: dfogorakhpur@gmail.com



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. III)(PKR)/4481/2018

By Post / E-mail  
Date: 03.10.2018

To,  
The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cwlwup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlwup@gmail.com)

Sub:- Revised Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh – reg.

Ref:-

1. Your letter No. 20/23-2-33, dated 23.08.2018.
2. This office letter No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. II)(PKR)/2548, dated 08.03.2018.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondences.

The proposed revised Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was placed before the 79<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority held on 29.08.2018.

The members scrutinized the proposed revised Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh and existing approved location of Veterinary Hospital, Feed Store/ Kitchen and did not approve the new locations due to following reasons:

- i. It is observed from the photographs and documents of the zoo that a earth/ soil-filling upto 8 to 10 feet is being carried out on the zoo site. Such a huge earth filling mandates that the soil should be allowed and given time for settlement, compaction and stabilization before taking up any construction activity in the area. The gradient and level of the area may also change impacting the drainage pattern. If not done in a proper manner, it may lead to drainage and structural stability problems in future. The authorities may take into consideration all related and connected factors due to large scale earth fillings. This may lead to unstable strata which may further lead to sagging of earth at places with time.

Continued....

-2-

- ii. The soil filling would be highly time and cost-intensive.
- iii. The newly established surface, load bearing capacity tests etc. would need to be carried out while proposing any construction at such site, development etc.
- iv. Another implication would be that the plans envisaged at present would need to be revised and relooked considering the newly created landform after soil-filling.
- v. The most crucial and critical aspect, especially for a zoo which primarily is all about land-water-vegetation-animal dynamics, is the quality of soil with respect to the nutrients. It is important to make sure that the soil will facilitate the growth of desired plant species to allow simulation of the desired habitat for the faunal species being housed in there.
- vi. The Environment Impact Assessment of the site should be carried out by the Zoo Operator.
- vii. The members advised that the Zoo Operator, while developing the proposed site, should have done minimum tinkering with the natural landscape, features, water bodies and vegetation as it may lead to fundamental problems in future.

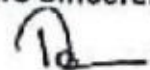
The decision with regard to change in location of Veterinary Hospital, Feed Store/ Kitchen etc shall be taken on receipt of the reply to the above, physical verification of the site and EIA report of the site.

The members did not approve the inclusion of the Asiatic lion and the One-horned rhinoceros in the Animal Collection Plan of the Zoo as decided in the earlier meeting for the reasons stated there under. It was also observed that the State of UP is unable to get the Lion and the Rhinoceros for its zoos and the Etawah Safari where huge investments made has not been utilised till date.

The enclosures of the captive lions and rhinoceros may be ready but due to non-availability of the animals in the zoo, it shall remain empty giving bad impression among the visitors. Further, the existing population of these species in zoos in captivity is very limited, hence, the expenditure on the construction of enclosures may become wasteful.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. D.N. Singh)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

1. The Member Secretary, State Zoo Authority, Uttar Pradesh, 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh).
2. The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur – 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: dfogorakhpur@gmail.com



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Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

Email/Post

DATE: 15.01.2019

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. III)(NS) / 078/2019

To

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow- 226 001, Uttar Pradesh.  
E-mail: cwlcup@rediffmail.com , cwlwup@gmail.com

**Sub:-** Drawings of Lion Enclosure and Peacock Aviary proposed to be constructed at Shahid Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh - Reg.  
**Ref:-** (i) This office letter No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. II)(PKR)/2549, dated 08.03.2018  
(ii) Your office letter No. 914/23-2-33, dated 08.10.2018.  
(iv) Your office letter No. 2027/23-2-33, dated 15.11.2018

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The drawings of Lion Enclosure and Peacock Aviary proposed to be constructed at Shahid Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh were placed before the 80<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) held on 26.12.2018. The observation of the members of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the CZA are following:-

**a. Drawing of Lion Enclosure**

The drawing of the proposed Lion enclosures to be constructed at Shahid Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was scrutinized and approved subject to the following observations:

- I. The proposed Lion enclosure should only be constructed once the queries communicated vide CZA's letter no. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. III)(PKR)/4481/2018, dated 03.10.2018 are complied, and compliance report is submitted to the CZA, including the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed site of the Zoo.
- II. The visitor path should be immersed.
- III. One of feeding/ retiring cell should have opening to paddock.
- IV. The breeding cell do not require passage, the passage should be removed.
- V. One of the breeding cell, next to the kraal should have provision of squeeze cage, instead of providing the squeeze cage along the cells.

-1-

Continued

बी -1 विंग, 6 तल, पं.दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110003  
B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003  
दूरभाष (Tel) : 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फ़ैक्स (Fax) : 011-24367849  
ईमेल (Email): cza@nic.in, वेबसाइट (Website): http://www.cza.nic.in

b. Drawing of Peacock Aviary

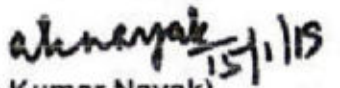
The drawings of the Indian peafowl Aviary to be constructed at Shahid Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was scrutinized and approved subject to the following observations:

1. The proposed Peacock Aviary should only be constructed once the queries communicated vide CZA's letter no. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. III)(PKR)/4481/2018, dated 03.10.2018 are complied, and compliance report is submitted to the CZA, including the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed site of the Zoo.

The structural stability of the above mentioned proposed drawings of the Lion Enclosure and Peacock Aviary has not been examined by the Members of the Expert Group of Zoo Designing of the CZA. The Zoo Operator should ascertain the structural stability of the proposed structures.

You are requested to submit amended copy of the drawings of the Lion Enclosure and Peacock Aviary proposed to be constructed at Shahid Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh for signatures of the Member Secretary, Central Zoo Authority.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information to:-

1. The Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Uttar Pradesh, 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow-226 001, Uttar Pradesh.
2. The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur-273 001. (Uttar Pradesh). E-mail: dfogorakhpur@gmail.com



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Government of India  
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Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

मि. सं. 20-4/2008-केचिप्रा(खण्ड-4)(प्रकुरा)/131/2019  
सेवा में,

डाक / ई-मेल द्वारा  
दिनांक : 22.01.2019

मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक,  
वन विभाग,  
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार,  
17, राणा प्रताप मार्ग,  
लखनऊ - 226 001 (उत्तर प्रदेश),  
ई-मेल: cwlwup@gmail.com

विषय:- शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खॉ प्राणी उद्यान, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश हेतु गैंडा उपलब्ध कराए जाने के संबंध में।

संदर्भ:-

1. इस कार्यालय के पत्र मि.सं. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. II)(PKR)/2549, dated 08.03.2018।
2. इस कार्यालय के पत्र मि.सं. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. III)(PKR)/4481/2018, dated 03.10.2018।
3. आपका पत्रांक 2339/23-2-33, दिनांक 02.01.2019।

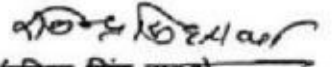
महोदय,

कृपया उक्त संदर्भित पत्रों का अवलोकन करें।

आपके पत्र संदर्भ संख्या 3 का अवलोकन करने पर यह पाया गया कि गोरखपुर प्राणी उद्यान ने अभी तक यह जानकारी नहीं दी है कि उन्हें एक सींग का गैंडा चिड़ियाघर देने को तैयार है या नहीं, अतः इस स्थिति में इस प्रस्ताव को केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

आपसे निवेदन है कि एक सींग वाले गैंडे की उपलब्धता के बारे में इस कार्यालय को अवगत कराएं।

भवदीय,

  
(रविन्द्र सिंह रावत) 22/1/19  
वित्त अधिकारी

सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रतिलिपि:-

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, गोरखपुर प्रभाग, वन परिसर, पार्क रोड, सिविल लाइन्स, गोरखपुर -  
273 001 (उत्तर प्रदेश), ई-मेल: dfogorakhpur@gmail.com

बी -1 विंग, 6 तल, पं.दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110003

B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003

दूरभाष (Tel) : 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फ़ैक्स (Fax) : 011-24367849

ईमेल (Email): cza@nic.in, वेबसाइट (Website): http://www.cza.nic.in



भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

REGISTERED POST  
By Post / E-mail  
Date: 13.02.2019

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. IV)(PKR) / 240/2019

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: cwlwup@gmail.com

Sub:- Signed copy of the drawing of the Peacock Aviary to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh - reg.

Ref:-

1. Your letter No. 2027/23-2-33, dated 15.11.2018.
2. Your letter No. 2104/23-2-33, dated 25.11.2018.
3. This office letter F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. III)(NS)/078/2019, dated 15.01.2019.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondences.

The drawing of the Peacock Aviary to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was placed before the 80<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the CZA held on 26.12.2018 and approved subject to compliance with the conditions. The same was communicated to you vide letter referred at S. No. 3. The approval of this Authority on the drawing of the Peacock Aviary to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh is communicated herewith.

Signed copy of the drawing of the Peacock Aviary is enclosed with this letter for necessary action at your end and records.

You are requested to send the amended copy of drawings of the Asiatic Lion enclosure for scrutiny and approval of the Central Zoo Authority.

Yours sincerely,

Encl.: As above.

(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information to:-

1. The Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Uttar Pradesh, 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh).
2. The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur – 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: dfogorakhpur@gmail.com

बी-1 विंग, 6 तल, पं. दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली – 110003

B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003

दूरभाष (Tel) : 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फैक्स (Fax) : 011-24367849

Scanned by CamScanner



The drawing of the Peacock Aviary to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was approved by the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority in its 87<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 26.12.2018 vide Agenda Item No. 30(1)(ix) subject to conditions laid by the Central Zoo Authority vide letter dated F. No. 20-42008-CZA/Vol III(NS)/078/2019, dated 15.01.2019.

*Sharma*  
 WEVA, IITCC, Mumbai University  
 8-1/2, Indira Park, Central Zoo Authority  
 Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change  
 New Delhi, India



KEEPER PASSAGE

HOUSE

CC FLOORING

PERCH

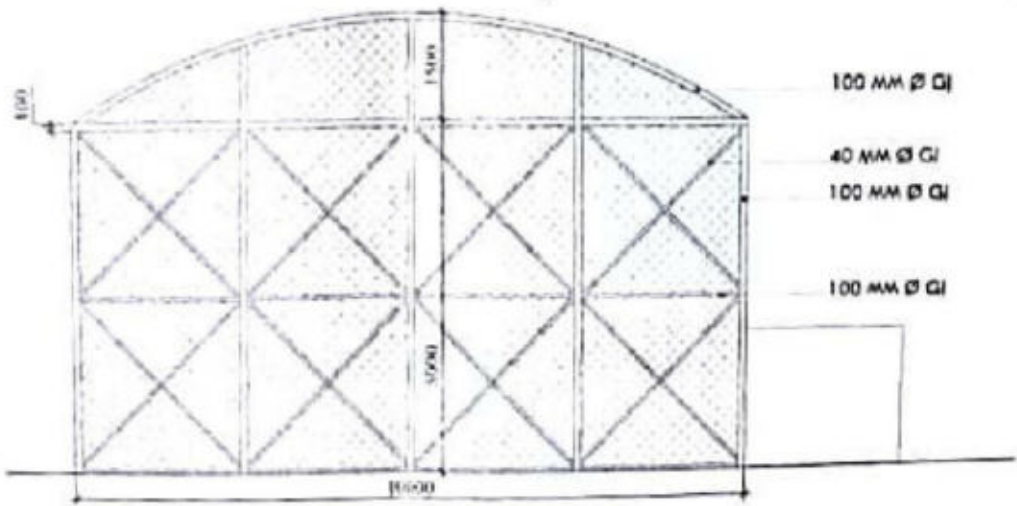
PERCH

WATER POINT

PERCH

KACCHA SURFACE

<<< VISITOR PATH >>>



SIDE ELEVATION

Pawan Kumar  
 P.C.C.F., Wild Life,  
 U.P., Lucknow

PROJECT TITLE:  
 SHAHED ASHFAQ ULLAH KHAN ZOOLOGICAL PARK, GORAKHPUR

NOTES:  
 1. All dimensions are in MM.  
 2. Only figured dimensions should be followed.  
 3. Any discrepancy in drawings should be brought to the architect's notice.

DRAWING TITLE:  
 PEACOCK AVIARY

NORTH: DRAWING NO. AR 01

SCALE: 1:1.5 ISSUE DATE:

DEVELOP BY: WPRNN

ARCHITECT:  
  
 Director  
 Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan  
 Prad Udyog, Gorakhpur



भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

By Post / E-mail  
Date: 25.02.2019

F. No. 23-2/2018-CZA(PKR)/347/2019

To,  
The Chief Conservator of Forests &  
Director,  
Lion Breeding Centre and Multiple Safari Parks,  
Etawah – Gwalior Road,  
Etawah (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [dirisetawah@gmail.com](mailto:dirisetawah@gmail.com)

Sub:- Acquisition of animals by the Lion Breeding Centre and Multiple Safari Park, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh, on transit from the Sakkarbaug Zoo, Junagadh, Gujarat – reg.

Ref:- Your letter No. 568, dated 24.10.2018.

Sir,  
Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The proposal for acquisition of animals by the Lion Breeding Centre and Multiple Safari Park, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh, on transit from the Sakkarbaug Zoo, Junagadh, Gujarat was placed before the Technical Committee of the Central Zoo Authority in its 87<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 01.02.2019. After examination, the Technical Committee recommended the proposal for approval of the Central Zoo Authority.

The Central Zoo Authority in its 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting held on 12.02.2019 has granted approval under Section 38I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for the acquisition of animals as mentioned below:-

S. No.	Sakkarbaug Zoo, Junagadh, Gujarat		Lion Breeding Centre and Multiple Safari Park, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh (on transit)	
	Name of the species	Number to be given M:F:U	Name of the species	Number to be given M:F:U
1.	Asiatic Lion	2:6:0	-	-

The above approval is subject to compliance of following conditions:-

1. All Asiatic lions shall be presently housed on transit in the Lion Breeding Centre and Multiple Safari Park, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh and should be shifted to the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, once the zoo is recognized by the CZA. It should be ensured that the Asiatic lions to be shifted from Sakkarbaug Zoo, Junagadh to the Lion Breeding Centre and Multiple Safari Park, Etawah should not be those infected with Canine Distemper Virus.

Continued....

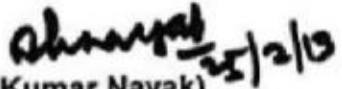
बी-1 विंग, 6 तल, पं.दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली – 110003  
B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003  
दूरभाष (Tel) : 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फ़ैक्स (Fax) : 011-24367849  
ईमेल (Email): [cza@nic.in](mailto:cza@nic.in), वेबसाइट (Website): <http://www.cza.nic.in>

-2-

2. Due screening of animals involved in the acquisition, against zoonotic diseases and ecto and endo parasites shall be carried out prior to their transportation from the Sakkarbaug Zoo, Junagadh, Gujarat to the Lion Breeding Centre and Multiple Safari Park, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh.
3. The newly acquired animals shall not be directly put in the animal enclosure with the existing species of the Zoo. They shall be first kept under quarantine for a minimum period of three weeks and quarantine protocols shall be followed. After completion of quarantine as per protocol, the veterinarian looking after quarantine of the animals shall issue a quarantine completion certificate and only then the animal may be moved to its enclosure in the Zoo.
4. The guidelines laid down by the Central Zoo Authority for the transport of captive wild animals should be strictly followed.
5. The Animal History Cards, Treatment Records (including vaccination and deworming) prophylactic measures taken etc. should also be handed over to the recipient Zoo of the animal at the time of acquisition of animals.
6. The Zoo sending the animal should also intimate to the recipient Zoo any specific requirements of the animal related to feed, upkeep and health care.
7. In case the animals under acquisition are not marked with appropriate identification mark used for the species, it should be marked at the time of acquisition without fail.

The approval is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

**Copy for information and necessary action to:-**

1. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Department of Forests, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow - 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cwlwup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlwup@gmail.com)
2. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Gujarat, Aranya Bhawan, Block - A, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Opp. St. Xavier's School, Sector - 10, Gandhinagar - 382 010 (Gujarat),  
E-mail: [cwlwguj@gmail.com](mailto:cwlwguj@gmail.com)
3. The Director, Sakkarbaug Zoo, Junagadh - 362 001 (Gujarat),  
E-mail: [directorsbz@rediffmail.com](mailto:directorsbz@rediffmail.com)



भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

पोर्ट / ई-मेल द्वारा  
दिनांक: 26.03.2019

गि० सं० 20-4/2008-फेसिआ(भाग-4)(प्रकुरा) / 551/2019

सेवा में,

मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक,  
वन विभाग,  
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार,  
17, राणा प्रताप मार्ग,  
लखनऊ - 226 001 (उत्तर प्रदेश),  
ई-मेल: cwlvup@gmail.com

विषय:-शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खॉ प्राणी उद्यान, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के शेर बाड़े के संशोधित ड्राइंग के संबंध में।

संदर्भ:-

1. इस कार्यालय का पत्र संख्या 20-4/2008-CZA(भाग-3)(NS)/078/2019, दिनांक 15.01.2019।
2. आपका पत्र क्रमांक 2952/23-2-33(गो0जू0), दिनांक 01.03.2019।

महोदय,

कृपया उक्त संदर्भित पत्रों का अवलोकन करें।

शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खॉ प्राणी उद्यान, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में बनने वाले शेर बाड़े की ड्राइंग को केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण की दिनांक 26.12.2018 को हुई 80<sup>वीं</sup> चिड़ियाघर संकल्पना संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समूह की बैठक के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया था जिसे संदर्भित पत्र संख्या 1 द्वारा दिए गए शर्तों के अनुपालन के अधीन अनुमोदन किया गया था। चूंकि शर्तों का अनुपालन संदर्भित पत्र संख्या 2 द्वारा कर लिया गया है अतः शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खॉ प्राणी उद्यान, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के शेर बाड़े के संशोधित ड्राइंग का अनुमोदन भेजा जा रहा है।

शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खॉ प्राणी उद्यान, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में बनने वाले शेर बाड़े की ड्राइंग इस पत्र के साथ आवश्यक कार्यवाही एवं आपके रिकॉर्ड हेतु संलग्न है।

भवदीय,

संलग्न: यथोपरि।

अनूप कुमार  
(डॉ. अनूप कुमार नायक) 27/3  
सदस्य सचिव

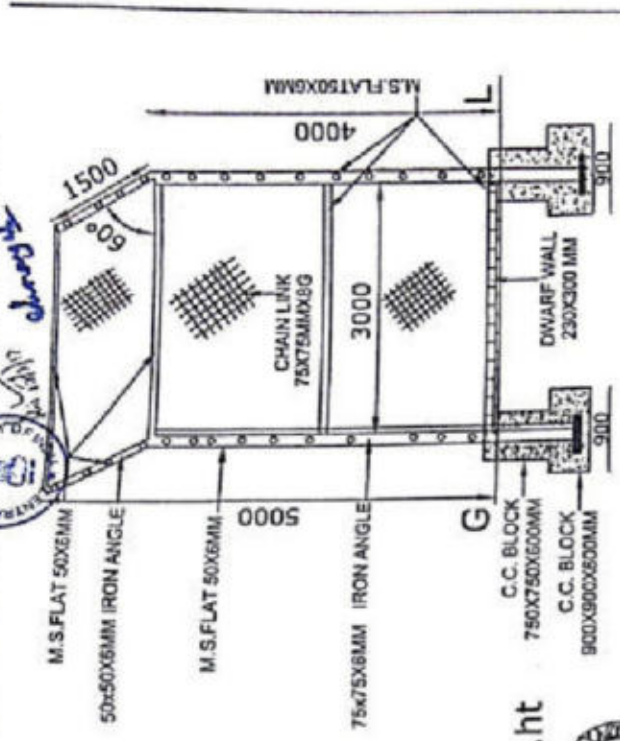
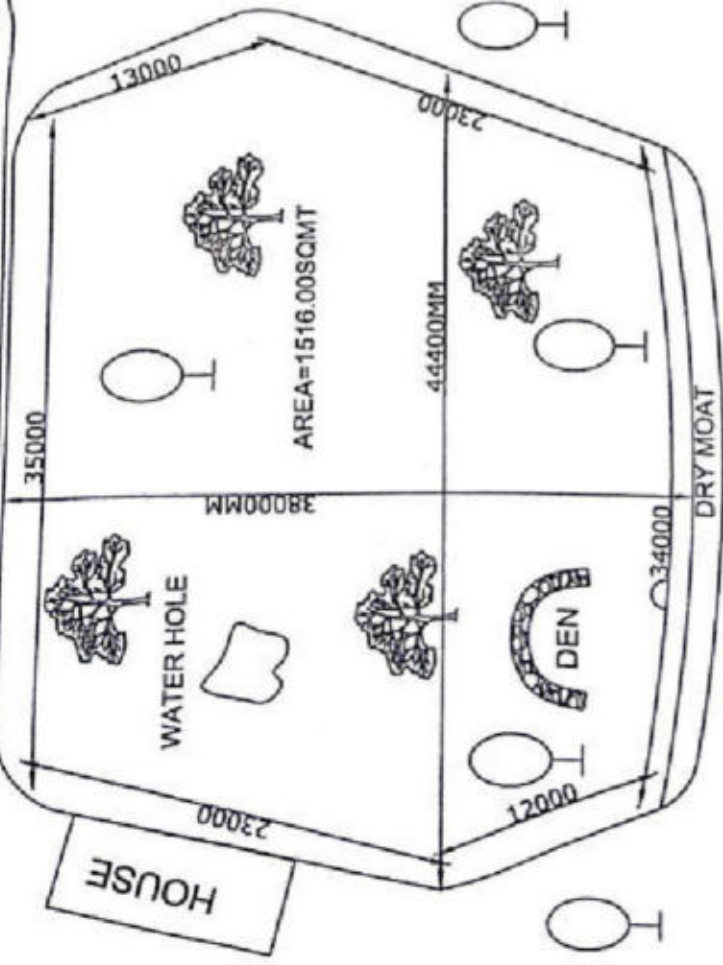
सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रतिलिपि:-

1. सदस्य सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण, 17, राणा प्रताप मार्ग, लखनऊ - 226 001 (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
2. निदेशक, शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खॉ प्राणी उद्यान, निकट रामगढ़ताल, देवरिया बाईपास रोड, गोरखपुर - 273 016 (उत्तर प्रदेश), ई-मेल: gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com (with enclosure)

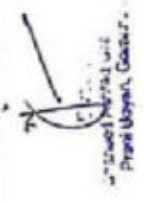
बी -1 विंग, 6 तल, पं.टीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110003  
B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003  
दूरभाष (Tel): 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फ़ैक्स (Fax): 011-24367849  
ईमेल (Email): cza@nic.in, वेबसाइट (Website): http://www.cza.nic.in

# ASIATIC LION ENCLOSURE

The drawing of the Asiatic Lion enclosure to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was approved by the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority in its 67<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 25.12.2018 vide Agenda Item No. 10. The drawing is subject to conditions laid by the Central Zoo Authority vide letter No. 20-4/2009-CZA/Vol. II/2019/290019, dated 15.01.2019.



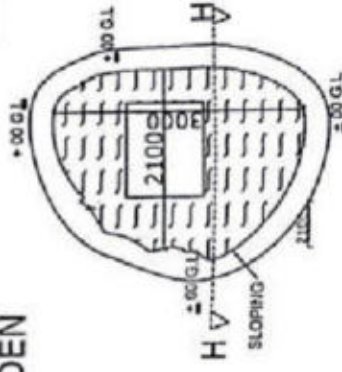
## CHAIN LINK FENCING



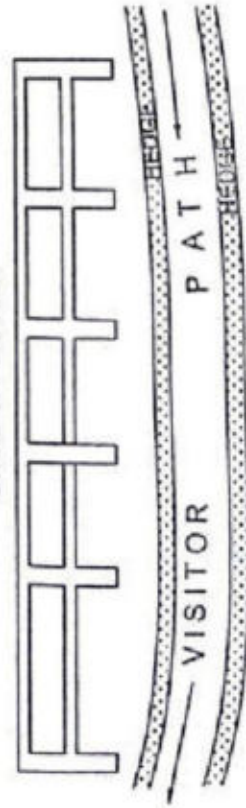
## SECTION - H-H



## DEN



## WATER BODY



## LAYOUT



Scale: 1:400  
 Drg title: HARI LUCKNOW  
 Drawn by:- HARI LUCKNOW

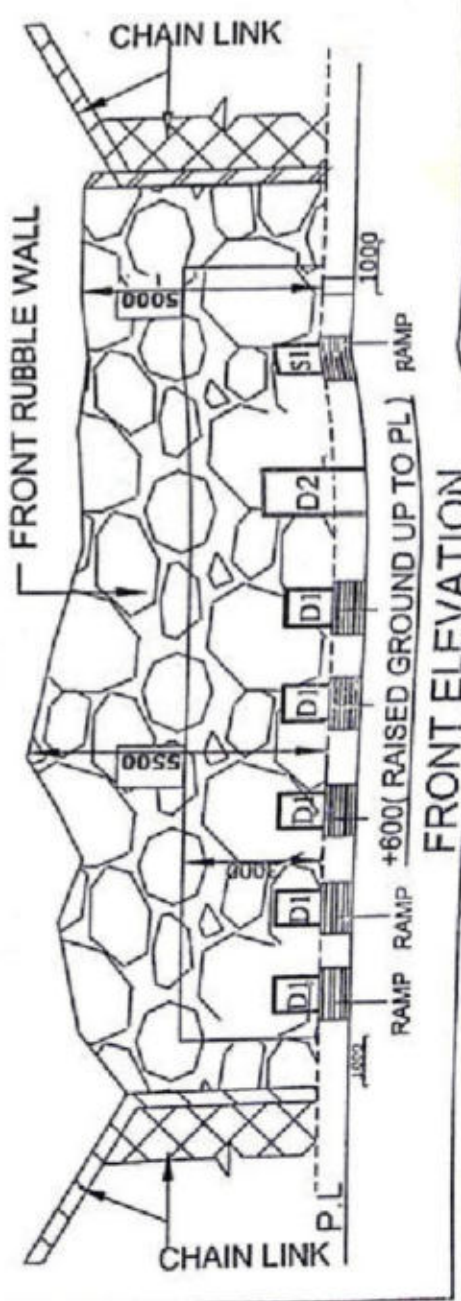
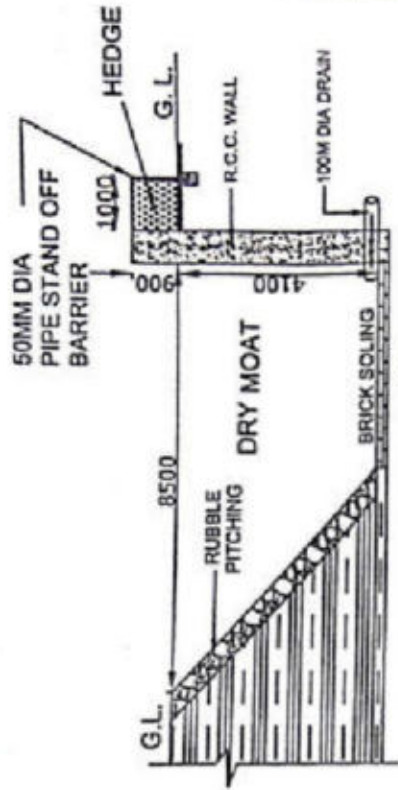
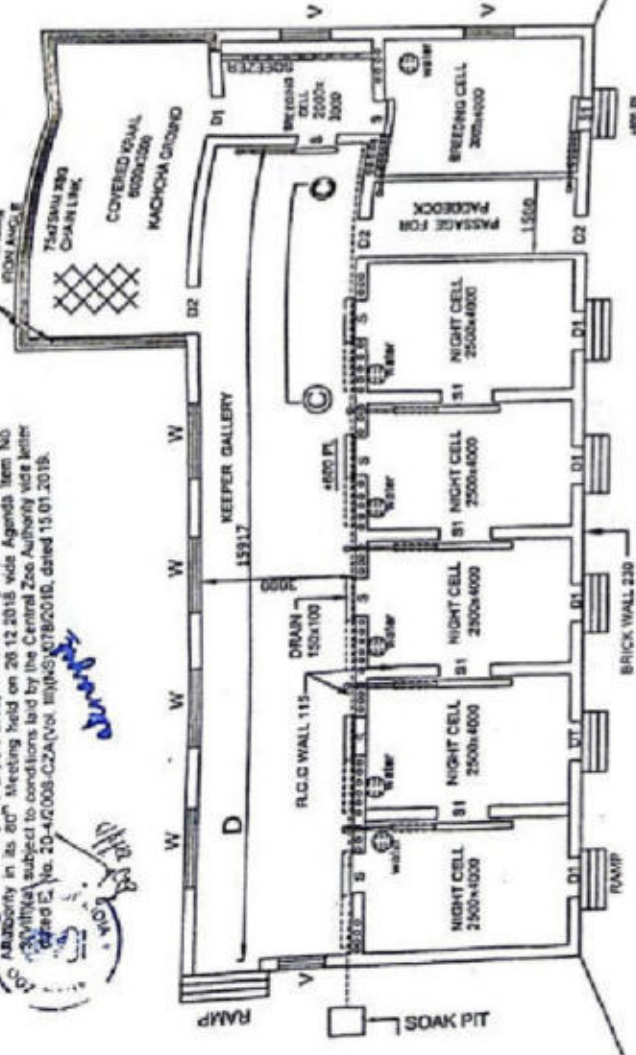
CONCEPT DESIGN BY  
  
 R.S. BHADURIA, I.F.S. [Retd.]  
 LUCKNOW

Sunit Pandey  
 P.O.S. PANDI LIE,  
 CHIEF W. LIFE WARDEN  
 U.P. LUCKNOW

SHAHEED ASHFAGE ULLAH KHAN  
 ZOOLOGICAL PARK GORAKHPUR  
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# ASIATIC LION ENCLOSURE

The drawing of the Asiatic Lion enclosure to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, is approved by the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority in its 80<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 20.12.2018 vide Agenda Item No. 30. (V) (a) subject to conditions laid by the Central Zoo Authority vide letter dated E. No. 20-42008-CZA/Vol. III/MS/078/2018, dated 15.01.2019.



## DOOR WINDOW SCHEDULE

NO.	NAME	SIZE (MM)	TYPE
1	D	1200X1950	DOUBLE MS HINGE DOOR
2	D1	750 X1000	DRAW UP SLIDING GRILL DOOR
3	D2	900X1950	MS HINGE DOOR
4	S	750 X1200	GRILL DOOR SLIDING
5	S1	750 X1200	MS SHEET SLIDING DOOR
6	W	1500 X1500	GRILL
7	V	750 X450	GRILL

Director  
Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan  
Zoo Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur

**SHAHEED ASHFAQ ULLAH KHAN ZOOLOGICAL PARK GORAKHPUR**  
©COPYRIGHT RESERVED

**Scale:** 1:150

**Drg title:** HAD LUCKNOW

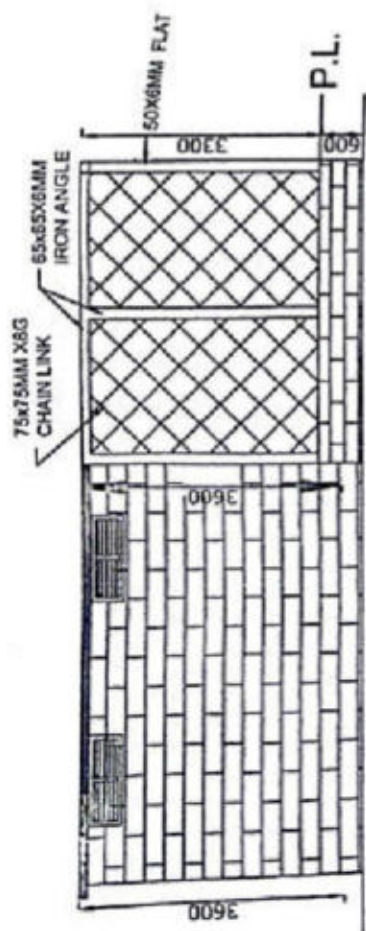
**Drawn by:** HAD LUCKNOW

**CONCEPT DESIGN BY:** *R.S. Bhaduria*  
R.S. BHADURIA, I.F.S. (Retd.)  
LUCKNOW

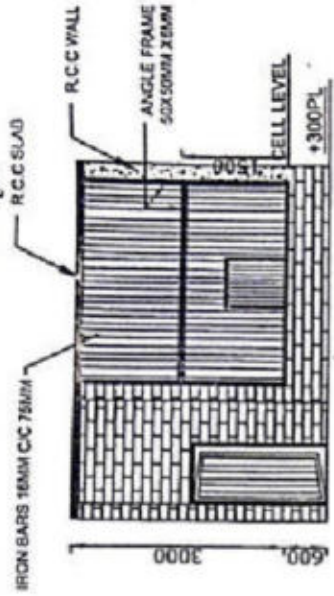
**Chief Wild Life Warden:** *Sunit Pandey*  
Sunit Pandey  
P.C.F., Wild Life,  
Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan  
Zoo Gorakhpur,  
UP. LUCKNOW

# ASIATIC LION ENCLOSURE

The drawing of the Asiatic Lion enclosure is to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. It is approved by the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority in its 80<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 26.12.2018 vide Agenda Item No. 10. The drawing is subject to conditions laid by the Central Zoo Authority vide letter No. 20-42008-CZA/Vol. 101/NS/07/2019, dated 15.01.2019.

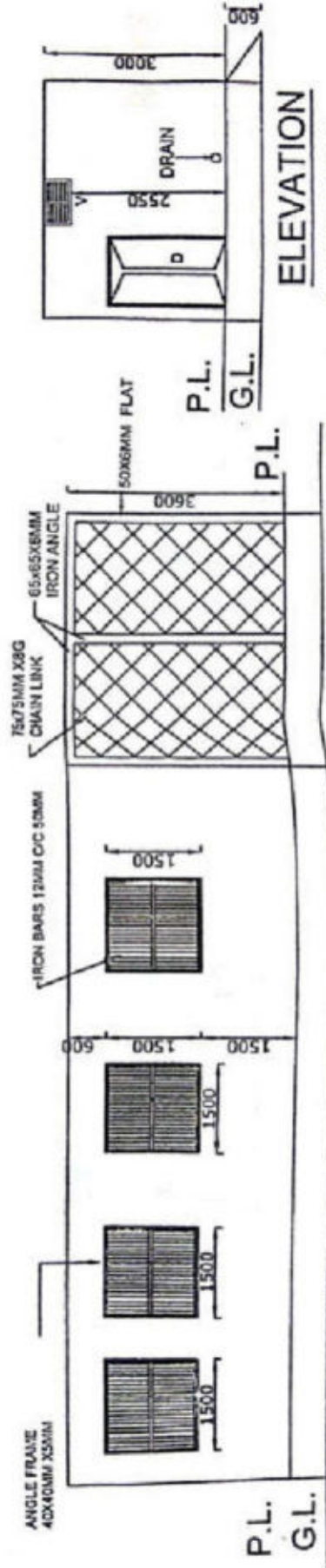


**ELEVATION  
RIGHT SIDE**



**ELEVATION  
OF NIGHT CELL AT C-C**

Director  
Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan  
Zoological Park, Gorakhpur



**BACK ELEVATION**

SHAHEED ASHFAQ ULLAH KHAN  
ZOOLOGICAL PARK GORAKHPUR  
@COPYRIGHT RESERVED



Scale: 1:100  
Drg title: HARI LUCKNOW  
Drawn by: HARI LUCKNOW

CONCEPT DESIGN BY  
*R.S. Bhaduria*  
R.S. BHADURIA, I.F.S. (Retd.)  
LUCKNOW

Sunil Pandey  
P.G. Officer, Wildlife,  
D.P. LUCKNOW  
CHIEF WILD LIFE WARDEN  
U.P. LUCKNOW



भारत सरकार

Government of India

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. IV)(PKR) / 594/2019

By Post / E-mail  
Date: 02.04.2019

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cwlwup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlwup@gmail.com)

Sub:- Drawing of One-horned rhinoceros enclosure to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh – reg.

Ref:-

1. This office letter No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. IV)(PKR)/387/2019, dated 26.02.2019.
2. Your letter No. 3064/23-2-33, dated 15.03.2019.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondences.

The drawing of One-horned rhinoceros enclosure to be constructed at the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was placed before the 83<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) held on 06.03.2019.

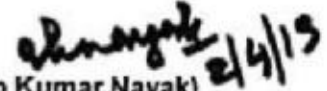
The members did not scrutinize the drawing of the proposed enclosure for the One-horned rhinoceros, as the amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh having provision of the One-horned rhinoceros enclosure is not yet approved by the Central Zoo Authority.

The Members desired that the Zoo Operator of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh should submit the amended copy of the Master (Layout) Plan having provision of the One-horned rhino enclosure.

Further, the members expressed their concern that Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh should obtain the consent from the zoos for acquisition of at least a pair of One-horned rhinoceros, as the present consent submitted to the Central Zoo Authority is for acquisition of a single One-horned rhinoceros, which is against the standards and norms as of laid under Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

The Director, Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Near Ramghartal,  
Devariya Bypass Road, Gorakhpur – 273 016 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com](mailto:gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com)

बी -1 विंग, 6 तम, पं. दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली – 110003

B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003

दूरभाष (Tel) : 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फैक्स (Fax) : 011-24367849

ईमेल (E-mail) : [cza@nic.in](mailto:cza@nic.in) वेबसाइट (Website) : <http://www.cza.nic.in>

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Government of India

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. IV)(PKR) / 387/2019

By Post / E-mail  
Date: 26.02.2019

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cwlyup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlyup@gmail.com)

**Sub:-** Drawing of One-horned rhinoceros Enclosure to be constructed at the Shahid Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh – reg.

**Ref:-** Your letter No. 2339/23-2-33, dated 02.01.2019.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The drawing of One-horned rhinoceros Enclosure to be constructed at the Shahid Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was placed before the 81<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority held on 29.01.2019:-

**a. Drawing of One-horned rhinoceros Enclosure**

The drawing was scrutinized and not approved, however following observations were made:-

- The original Master (layout) Plan having provision of enclosure for One-horned rhinoceros should be submitted for approval of the CZA.
- The spelling of dry moat should be rectified.
- The existing land features at the site should not be disturbed.
- The feeding house should be kept inside the feeding cells. There is no need of feeding platform, as proposed in the paddock.
- The number of feeding cell for the animals should be as per the Animal Collection Plan. The kraal area should be located in such a manner that it is combined with feeding cells/night cells.

Continued...

बी-1 विंग, 6 तल, पं.दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली – 110003  
B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003  
दूरभाष (Tel) : 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फ़ैक्स (Fax) : 011-24367849  
ईमेल (Email) : [cza@nic.in](mailto:cza@nic.in). वेबसाइट (Website) : <http://www.cza.nic.in>

-2-

The Zoo Operator should ensure that all the services like water supply, sewage, sewage treatment plant, electrical, electric distribution, drinking water points, drainage etc should be properly designed as per the existing codes and guidelines.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

*anup*  
(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

1. The Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Uttar Pradesh, 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh).
2. The Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur Division, Forest Campus, Park Road, Civil Lines, Gorakhpur – 273 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: dfogorakhpur@gmail.com

**By Post / E-mail**  
**Dated: 24.05.2019**

**F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. IV)(Pt.)(PKR)**

To,  
The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cwfwup@gmail.com](mailto:cwfwup@gmail.com)

**Sub:- Amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh - reg.**

**Ref:- Your letter No. 3292/23-2-33, dated 11.04.2019.**

Sir,  
The amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was placed before the 84<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority held on 07/05/2019

The members scrutinized the same and not recommended for approval. However, following observations are made:-

- i. Compliance to the observation made by the CZA vide its letter dated 03/10/2018 has not submitted.
- ii. The members of the view that the provision of toy train should not be included as there is no adequate area available at the entrance to the centre. The provision of train shall bring congestion among the visitors path way, service path way and animal exhibits. Further in case of fire and other calamities, the exiting width of the road will not allow entry of fire tenders inside the zoo premises
- iii. The detailed drawing of the proposed gazebo's along with area, cross section should be submitted for the scrutiny of the Members of the Expert Group on Zoo Design of the CZA.
- iv. It should also be clarified by the Zoo stating the green area which may get reduced by having these gazebos as they are being put up in earlier approved green area / belt of the Zoo.

You are requested to kindly send the amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur; Uttar Pradesh incorporating the above mentioned observations.

**Yours sincerely,**

**(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)**  
**Member Secretary**

**Copy for information and necessary action to:-**

**The Director, Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Near Ramghartal, Devariya Bypass Road, Gorakhpur – 273 016 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: [gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com](mailto:gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com)**



भारत सरकार

Government of India

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. IV)(PL)(PKR) / 853/2019

By Post / E-mail  
Dated: 24.05.2019

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cw/wup@gmail.com](mailto:cw/wup@gmail.com)

Sub:- Amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh – reg.

Ref:- Your letter No. 3292/23-2-33, dated 11.04.2019.

Sir,

The amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was placed before the 84<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority held on 07.05.2019.

The members scrutinized the same and not recommended for approval. However, following observations are made:-

- Compliance to the observation made by the CZA vide its letter dated 03.10.2018 has not submitted.
- The members of the view that the provision of toy train should not be included as there is no adequate area available at the entrance to the centre. The provision of train shall bring congestion among the visitors path way, service path way and animal exhibits. Further in case of fire and other calamities, the exiting width of the road will not allow entry of fire tenders inside the zoo premises.
- The detailed drawing of the proposed gazebo's along with area, cross section should be submitted for the scrutiny of the Members of the Expert Group on Zoo Design of the CZA.
- It should also be clarified by the Zoo stating the green area which may get reduced by having these gazebos as they are being put up in earlier approved green area / belt of the Zoo.

You are requested to kindly send the amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh incorporating the above mentioned observations.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

The Director, Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Near Ramghartal, Devariya Bypass Road, Gorakhpur – 273 016 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: [gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com](mailto:gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com)



भारत सरकार

Government of India

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

F. No. 23-1/2008-CZA(Pl.)(PKR) 864/2019

By Post / E-mail  
Dated: 29.05.2019

To,  
The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cwlwup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlwup@gmail.com)

Sub:- Acquisition of animals by the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh from the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, West Bengal – reg.

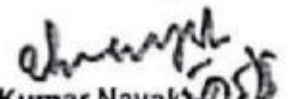
Ref:-  
1. This office letter No. 23-1/2008-CZA(PKR)/3139/2018, dated 17.05.2018.  
2. Your letter No. 980/23-2-33, dated 15.10.2018.  
3. Your letter No. 540/23-2-33, dated 30.08.2018.

Sir,  
Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh is not recognized by the Central Zoo Authority as yet, so the Central Zoo Authority can not permit the said acquisition.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

1. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Department of Forests, Government of West Bengal, Bikash Bhawan, North Block, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Salt Lake City, Kolkata – 700 092 (West Bengal), E-mail: [wb.wildlife@gmail.com](mailto:wb.wildlife@gmail.com)
2. The Member Secretary, West Bengal Zoo Authority, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, KB – 19, Sector – III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata – 700 098 (West Bengal), E-mail: [mswbza@gmail.com](mailto:mswbza@gmail.com)
3. The Director, Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Near Ramghartal, Devariya Bypass Road, Gorakhpur – 273 016 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: [gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com](mailto:gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com)
4. The Director, Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling – 734 101 (West Bengal), E-mail: [pnhzp@yahoo.com](mailto:pnhzp@yahoo.com)



भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. IV)(PKR)/872/2019

By Post / E-mail  
Dated: 29.05.2019

To,  
The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow - 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh).  
E-mail: [cwlvup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlvup@gmail.com)

Sub:- Acquisition of animals by the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh from the Kanpur Zoological Park, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh - reg.

Ref:- Your letter No. 445/23-2-33, dated 20.08.2018.

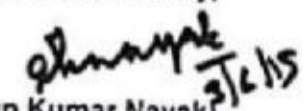
Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh is not recognized by the Central Zoo Authority as yet, so the Central Zoo Authority can not permit the acquisition of animals by the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh from the Kanpur Zoological Park, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

1. The Director, Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Near Ramghartal, Devariya Bypass Road, Gorakhpur - 273 016 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: [gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com](mailto:gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com)
2. The Director, Kanpur Zoological Park, Azad Nagar, Nawabganj, Kanpur - 208 002 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: [kanpurzoo@gmail.com](mailto:kanpurzoo@gmail.com)



सर्वतंत्र

Government of India

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

F. No. 23-2/2019-CZA(PKR)/894/2019

By Post / E-mail  
Dated: 03.06.2019

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Manipur,  
Sanjenthong,  
P.O. Imphal - 795 001 (Manipur),  
E-mail: [cwlwmanipur@gmail.com](mailto:cwlwmanipur@gmail.com)

Sub:- Animal exchange / gift between the Manipur Zoological Garden, Imphal, Manipur and Dehradun Zoo, Dehradun, Uttarakhand and the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh - reg.

Ref:- Your letter No. 3/12/2006-WL/1214, dated 06.03.2019.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

On perusal of the proposal, it has been noticed that the proposal is not submitted in the format as of prescribed by the Central Zoo Authority.

You are requested to submit the proposal in the Central Zoo Authority's format for scrutiny and approval of the Central Zoo Authority. A copy of the format for exchange of animals is enclosed with letter for your perusal.

It is also informed that the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh is not recognized by the Central Zoo Authority as yet, so the Central Zoo Authority can not permit the acquisition of animals by the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

Encl. As above.

(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

1. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Department of Forests, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow - 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: [cwlwup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlwup@gmail.com)
2. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Uttarakhand, 85 Rajpur Road, Dehradun - 248 001 (Uttarakhand), E-mail: [cwlwua@yahoo.co.in](mailto:cwlwua@yahoo.co.in)
3. The Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Government of Manipur, Sanjenthong, P.O. Imphal - 795 001 (Manipur).
4. The Director, Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Near Ramghartal, Devariya Bypass Road, Gorakhpur - 273 016 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: [gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com](mailto:gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com)
5. The Director, Dehradun Mini Zoo, New Mussoorie Road, P.O. Sionla, District Dehradun, E-mail: [zooDehradun@gmail.com](mailto:zooDehradun@gmail.com)

बी - 1 विंग, 6 तल, पं. दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110003  
B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003  
दूरभाष (Tel) : 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फैक्स (Fax) : 011-24367849  
ईमेल (Email) : [cza@nic.in](mailto:cza@nic.in), वेबसाइट (Website) : <http://www.cza.nic.in>



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Government of India  
पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

F. No. 23-2/2019-CZA(PKR) / 84 अ / 2019

By Post / E-mail  
Dated: 03.06.2019

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow - 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cwlwup@gmail.com](mailto:cwlwup@gmail.com)

Sub:- Acquisition of animals by the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh from the Nawab Wazid Ali Shah Zoological Garden, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh - reg.

Ref:- Your letter No. 276/23-2-33, dated 31.07.2018.

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

The Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh is not recognized by the Central Zoo Authority as yet, so the Central Zoo Authority can not permit the acquisition of animals by the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh from the Nawab Wazid Ali Shah Zoological Garden, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

This is for your information and necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

*Anup Kumar Nayak*  
(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

1. The Director, Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Near Ramghartal, Devariya Bypass Road, Gorakhpur - 273 016 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: [gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com](mailto:gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com)
2. The Director, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah Zoological Garden, Lucknow - 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh), E-mail: [lucknowzoo@gmail.com](mailto:lucknowzoo@gmail.com)

R  
31/07-06-19  
By mail

bc  
7/6/19

बी -1 विंग, 6 तम, प.दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110003  
B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C G O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003  
दूरभाष (Tel) : 011 24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फैक्स (Fax) : 011-24367849  
ईमेल (Email): [cza@nic.in](mailto:cza@nic.in), वेबसाइट (Website): <http://www.cza.nic.in>





भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change



केंद्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण  
Central Zoo Authority

F. No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. IV)(PKR)/922/2019

By Post / E-mail  
Dated: 17.06.2019

To,

The Chief Wildlife Warden,  
Department of Forests,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
17, Rana Pratap Marg,  
Lucknow – 226 001 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: [cwfwup@gmail.com](mailto:cwfwup@gmail.com)

Sub:- Amended Master (Layout) Plan and drawing of the proposed One horned rhinoceros enclosure of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh – reg.

Ref:-

1. This office letter No. 20-4/2008-CZA(Vol. IV)(Pt.)(PKR)/853/2019, dated 24.05.2019.
2. The Director, Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh e-mail dated 06.05.2019.

Sir,

The amended Master (Layout) Plan and drawing of the proposed One horned rhinoceros enclosure of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh were placed before the 85<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority held on 28.05.2019.

The amended Master (Layout) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh was scrutinized and not recommended for approval. However following observations were made:-

- a. The proposed train should not function in Rail.
- b. The high tension power line passing across the zoo site should be shifted immediately.
- c. The zoo has been frequently making changes in its animal collection plan, which is not permitted. Any change made should be final. No new changes shall be made by the Zoo Authorities till next two years.
- d. The adjoining area as of approved by the NGT should not be used for Animal enclosures or development of Zoo, it should be kept as green area only.

Keeping in view of the above, members desired that comprehensive plan which shall include the revised Animal Collection Plan, Master (Layout) Plan, Master Plan including detailed plan for following should be submitted to the CZA for scrutiny:-

- a) Visitor and Service Pathway and their Movement.
- b) Sewage Treatment Plan
- c) Storm Water Drain Plan
- d) Electricity Circulation Plan


Continued....

बी -1 विंग, 6 तल, पं.दीनदयाल अंत्योदय भवन, सी.जी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110003  
B-1 Wing, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003  
दूरभाष (Tel): 011-24367846, 24367851, 24367852 फ़ैक्स (Fax): 011-24367849  
ईमेल (Email): [cza@nic.in](mailto:cza@nic.in), वेबसाइट (Website): <http://www.cza.nic.in>

- e) Water Circulation Plan
- f) Public Amenities
- g) Parking Area
- h) Rain Water Harvesting System, if any.

The members did not discuss the drawing of the proposed One horned rhinoceros enclosure of the Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh as the Master (layout) Plan of the Zoo kept in the present meeting was not considered for approval.

Yours sincerely,

  
(Dr. Anup Kumar Nayak)  
Member Secretary

Copy for information and necessary action to:-

The Director, Shaheed Ashfaque Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Near Ramghartal,  
Devariya Bypass Road, Gorakhpur - 273 016 (Uttar Pradesh),  
E-mail: gorakhpurzoo2018@gmail.com

ANNEXURE - 2(a)  
LAYOUT PLAN OF SHAHEED ASHFAQ ULLAH KHAN PRAANI UDYAAN, GORAKHPUR

Project  
SHAHEED  
ASHFAQ ULLAH  
KHAN PRANI  
UDYAN,  
GORAKHPUR, (U.P.)

WORKING DRAWING

REVISED MASTER  
LAYOUT PLAN

Architect PH.No.2721505,56

**RAJIVA KUMAR**  
&  
**ASSOCIATES**  
B-46, VIBHUTI KHAND, GOMTI NAGAR,  
LUCKNOW.



- REFERENCE  
TO SYMBOLS
1. ENTRANCE & BOOKING OFFICE
  2. INFORMATION CENTRE
  3. PLAY AREA
  4. PLAY AREA
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  100. PLAY AREA



- PERCENTAGE OF LAND USE
1. WOOD LAND (already forested) = 24.0%
  2. FORESTATION AND LAWN (to be developed) = 18.8%
  3. WET LAND AREA = 28%
  4. ANIMAL ENCLOSURES, BUILDINGS, ROADS/INFRASTRUCTURE = 31%
- LAND USE PATTERN (121.34 BOPUS)
1. VISITOR'S AREA (with animal enclosures) = 20.27 ha (50.85 acres)
  2. QUARANTINE, RESCUE CENTRE, VET HOSPITAL, INCUBATOR, PM ROOM, KITCHEN AND FEED STORE = 1.33 ha (3.28 acres)
  3. WOOD LAND AREA (developed area) = 11.76 ha (29.07 acres)
  4. WET LAND AREA = 13.79 ha (34.81 acres)
  5. RESIDENTIAL AREA = 1.62 ha (4.02 acres)

The amended revised Master (Detailed) Plan of the Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan Zoological Park, Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh was placed before the 8th Meeting of the Expert Group on Zoos (Working of the Central Zoo Authority) held on 25.10.2018 & subsequently in the Technical Committee, Central Zoo Authority in its 8th Meeting held on 28.10.2018. The Technical Committee, CZA has approved the same subject to following observations:

1. The high tension electric wire lines passing above near the entrance of the Zoo shall be preferably laid underground or in-vault.
2. The overhead water available shall be kept for future use as advised by the CZA experts.

Authorised Signatory

**Annexure-2(a) &2(b)**

**Lay Out Plan (Enclosed)**

ANNEXURE - 2(b)  
LAYOUT PLAN OF SHAHEED ASHFAQ ULLAH KHAN PRAANI UDYAAN, GORAKHPUR

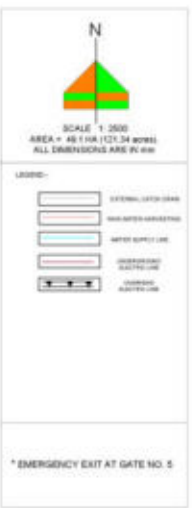
Project  
SHAHEED  
ASHFAQ ULLAH  
KHAN PRANI  
UDYAN,  
GORAKHPUR, (U.P.)

**WORKING DRAWING**

**REVISED MASTER  
LAYOUT PLAN**



- REFERENCE:
1. ENTRANCE & BOOKING OFFICE
  2. INTERPRETATION CENTRE
  3. PEACOCK
  4. PHEASANT AVIARY
  5. SMALL RABBITRY
  6. RHESUS MONKEY
  7. BONNET MONKEY
  8. LANGUR
  9. SLOTH BEAR
  10. 11RM BLACK BEAR
  11. SPOTTED DEER
  12. SAMBAR
  13. GREEN AREA
  14. FEED STORE & KITCHEN
  15. VET. HOSPITAL
  16. BLACK BUCK
  17. SWAMP DEER
  18. HOG DEER
  19. BARKING DEER
  20. RHINOCEROS
  21. HYENA
  22. WOLF
  23. JACKAL
  24. SMALL CATS
  25. LEOPARD
  26. TIGER
  27. LION
  28. ZEBRA
  29. HIPPO
  30. GHAZEL
  31. MARSH CROCODILE
  32. SERPENTARIUM
  33. TURTLE POND
  34. BUTTER FLY PARK
  35. POOL
  36. PORCUPINE
  37. HARE
  38. AQUARIUM
  39. INFO OFFICE
  40. AQUATIC BIRDS
  41. ADMIN BLOCK
  42. RESCUE CENTRE (8 UNITS)
  43. QUARANTINE CENTER (4 UNITS)
  44. RESIDENTIAL COLONY (47 UNITS)
  45. M ROOM
  46. INCUBATOR
  47. TOILET
  48. KITCHEN
  49. REST SHED
  50. GAZERO
  51. TOY TRAIN STATION & MAINTENANCE



- PERCENTAGE OF LAND USE
1. WOOD LAND (already forested) = 24.5%
  2. FORESTATION AND LAWNS (to be developed) = 15.5%
  3. WET LAND AREA = 28%
  4. ANIMAL ENCLOSURES, BUILDINGS, ROADS/IMMUNITES = 31%

- LAND USE PATTERN ( 121.34 acres)
1. VISITOR'S AREA (with animal enclosures) = 20.21 ha (49.95 acres)
  2. QUARANTINE, RESCUE CENTRE, VET HOSPITAL, INCUBATOR, IM ROOM, KITCHEN AND FEED STORE = 1.33 ha (3.28 acres)
  3. WOOD LAND AREA (forested area) = 11.76 ha (28.87 acres)
  4. WET LAND AREA = 13.79 ha (34.81 acres)
  5. RESIDENTIAL AREA = 1.83 ha (4.82 acres)

Architect Ph.No.2721555,56  
**RAJIVA KUMAR  
&  
ASSOCIATES**  
B-46, VIBHUTI KHAND, GOMTI NAGAR,  
LUCKNOW.

## **Lay Out Plan (2a)**

## **Lay Out Plan (2b)**

## Annexure-3

### Free Living Animal Species in Zoo Area

Sr. No	Name of spp	Local name
1	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i> (Blue Bull)	Neelgai
2	<i>Presbytis entellus</i> (Hanuman monkey)	Langur
3	<i>Macaca mullata</i> (Monkey)	Bandar
4	<i>Canis aureus</i> (Jackal)	Siyar
5	<i>Felis chaus</i> (Jungle cat)	Junglee billi
6	<i>Vulpis bengalensis</i> (Fox)	Lomdi
7	<i>Hystrix indica</i> (Porcupine)	Sehi
8	<i>Leupus nigricollis</i> (Hare)	Khargosh
9	<i>Herpestes edwardse</i> (Mongoose)	Neyula
10	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> ( Palm civet or Toddy cat)	Bijju
11	<i>Talpamicrura micrura</i> Mole)	Mhhachhundar
12	<i>Mus booduga</i> Field rat)	Moos/Chuha
13	<i>Grus antigone</i> (Sarus crane)	Saras
14	<i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Little Egret)	Bagula
15	<i>Egretta intermedia</i> ( Median egret)	Bagula
16	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> (Little cormorant)	Pan kawwa
17	<i>Aninga rufa</i> (Darter/snake bird)	Pan dubbi
18	<i>Egretta gularis</i> (Indian reef heron)	Kala bagula
19	<i>Ardeola grayii</i> (Paddy bird/Pond heron)	Andha bagula
20	<i>Butorides striatus</i> (Little green bittern)	Kanch bagula
21	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Night heron)	Kokra
22	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i> (Black ibis)	Lala baza
23	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i> (Open billed stork)	Gungla
24	<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i> ( Dabchick/little grebe)	Pandubi
25	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> (Brahmini duck)	Chkw-chkwi
26	Migratory ducks	Batakh
27	<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Common pariah kite)	Cheel
28	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> (Fishing eagle)	Machhranga
29	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i> (Grey Prtridge)	Safed teetar
30	<i>Columba livia</i> (Blue rock pigeon)	Kabutar
31	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i> (Spotted dove)	Padhki
32	<i>Streptopelia decaocta</i> (Ring dove)	Dhor
33	<i>Athene brama</i> (Spotted owlet)	ullu



35	Corasius bengalensis (Blue jay/Roller)	Neelkanth
36	Picoides mahrattensis ( Woodpecker)	Kathphora
37	Corvus macrorhynchos ( Jugle crow)	Junglee kowwa
38	Centropus sinensis (Crow pheasant/coucal)	Mahoka
39	Necta Zeylonica (Purple sun bird)	Shakarkhora
40	Common krait	Kala sanp
41	Rat snake	Dhaman
42	Monitor lizard	Goh
43	Fishes (Rohu, Mangur, Gerua)	Machhli

## Annexure-4

### Plant Species Inside Zoo Area

Sr. No.	Name of the species	Local name
1	<i>Azadirecta indica</i>	Neem
2	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babul
3	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>	Kadam
4	<i>Acacia aurculiformis</i>	Akashmuni
5	<i>Barintonia acutangula</i>	Paniha
6	<i>Bbahunia varigata</i>	Kachnar
7	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Semal
8	<i>Casia fischula</i>	Amaltas
9	<i>calotropis precera</i>	Mmadar
10	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Shisam
11	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Peepal
12	<i>Ficus glomereta</i>	Gular
13	<i>Eucalyptus globules</i>	Eucalyptus
14	<i>Lagerstremia flosregina</i>	Jarul
15	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Aam
16	<i>Muraya coenegii</i>	Meetha neem
17	<i>Putranjiva roxburghii</i>	Jungal jalebi
18	<i>Syzyium cumini</i>	Jamun
19	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun
20	<i>Trevia nudiflora</i>	Gutel
21	<i>Zyziphus jujube</i>	Ber
22	<i>Amplois latifolia</i>	Panibel (Climber)
23	<i>Viscum nepalensis</i>	Bunda (Climber)
24	<i>Typha elephnaine</i>	Pater grass
25	<i>Sacrum spontenium</i>	kans
26	<i>Sacrum munja</i>	Munj
27	<i>Desmostekia bipinnata</i>	Kus
28	<i>Cynodyne dactilon</i>	Doob grass

**ANNEXURE – 5**  
**Sanctioned Posts for Gorakhpur Zoo**  
**Government letter no. 1264/14-4-2017-11/2017 Dated 12-10-**  
**2017 is enclosed herewith**

प्रेषक,

संजय सिंह,  
सचिव,  
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में,

प्रमुख वन संरक्षक,  
और विभागाध्यक्ष,  
उ०प्र० लखनऊ।

वन एवं वन्य जीव अनुभाग-4

लखनऊ दिनांक : 12/10/2017

विषय: शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान, गोरखपुर हेतु नए पदों का सृजन।  
महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक अपने पत्र संख्या-प०शा० 64/20-1-8(गोरखपुर) दिनांक 08.04.2017 का कृपया संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें।

2- इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान, गोरखपुर की स्थापना हेतु निम्नलिखित तालिका में अंकित पदों के विवरण/वेतनमान के अनुसार कुल 88 अस्थायी पदों के सृजन की श्री राज्यपाल साहर्ष स्वीकृति प्रदान करते हैं:-

क्र०स०	पदनाम	वेतनमान	स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	निदेशक/वन संरक्षक	131100-216600	1
2.	क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी	47600-151100	2
3.	पशु चिकित्सक	67700-208700	1
4.	उप क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी	35700-112400	1
5.	वनदरोगा/ वन विद्	29200-92300	2
6.	वनरक्षक/ वन्य जीवरक्षक/ वनप्रसार कर्ता	18000-56900	4
7.	प्रधान लिपिक वरिष्ठ सहायक / कार्यालय प्रभारी	29200-92300	1
8.	वरिष्ठ लिपिक	29200-92300	2
9.	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	25500-81100	2
10.	आशुलिपिक	29200-92300	1
11.	अन्येषक कम- संगणक	35400-112400	1
12.	बुकिंग क्लर्क	25500-81100	3
13.	वेटनरी सहायक/ कम्पाउन्डर	25500-81100	1
14.	इलेक्ट्रीशियन कम मैकेनिक/ बिजली मिस्त्री	25500-81100	1
15.	हेड कीपर/ प्रधान रखवाला / ज्येष्ठ रखवाला	25500-81100	1
16.	कीपर कम चौकीदार	18000-56900	24
17.	हेड माली/प्रधान माली	18000-56900	1
18.	माली	18000-56900	14

AP.CCF S-2-11

P.C.CF (M.L.)  
17/10

Hcl/Go-2/Arora dsktp

3798  
13/11/17

Tc/Rel(209)/SDO (G)  
J

19	सुरक्षा प्रभारी/ सीनियर वाचमैन	18000-56900	1
20	चालक/वाहन चालक	18000-56900	2
21	आदेश पालक/डाकिया	18000-56900	3
22	कुंक	18000-56900	1
23	खाना वितरक/ फुड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर	18000-56900	2
24	स्लैक रिमध/ बेल्टर	18000-56900	1
25	जू एजेक्टर	18000-56900	1
26	कंडक्टर/गार्ड/डाइवर	18000-56900	2
27	स्वीपर/सफाईनायक	18000-56900	12
		कुल योग-	88

- 3- शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खॉ प्राणि उद्यान, गोरखपुर में उपर्वर्णित कुल 88 पदों के सृजन हेतु निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन सहमति प्रदान की जा रही है:-
- (1) उक्त पद न्यूनतम आवश्यकतानुसार भरे जायेंगे अर्थात् पद तभी भरे जायेंगे जब आवश्यकता सृजित होगी।
  - (2) वाहन चालक, डाकिया, नलकूप चालक आदि सभी चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पद आउट सोर्सिंग द्वारा भरे जायेंगे।
  - (3) इन पदों हेतु बजट में व्ययभार वहन हेतु व्यवस्था करा ली जायेगी।
  - (4) उक्त पद वन विभाग में उपलब्ध कार्मिकों से भरे जाएंगे।
  - (5) ऐसे पद (यथा पशुचिकित्सक आदि), जो वन विभाग में नहीं हैं, वो पद अन्य राजकीय विभागों से सेवा स्थानान्तरण/प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर भरे जाएंगे।
  - (6) वन विभाग में यदि इस प्रकार के पद उपलब्ध हों तो सृजित उक्त पदों की अर्हता एवं वेतनमान उनके अनुसार रखे जाएंगे।
  - (7) उपर्युक्त पदों के धारकों के उनके संगत वेतनमान में शासन द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी आदेशों के अन्तर्गत मंहगाई भत्ता व अन्य भत्ते, जो अनुमन्य हो, देय होंगे।
  - (8) उपर्युक्त पद के उपयोग में लाए जाने की तिथि से अथवा इन आदेशों के जारी होने की तिथि, जो भी बाद में हो, से उनके सम्मुख अंकित वेतनमान में दिनांक 28.02.2018 तक के लिये स्वीकृति इस शर्त के साथ प्रदान की जाती है कि ये पद निर्दिष्ट तिथि के पूर्व भी बिना किसी सूचना के समाप्त किये जा सकते हैं।
  - (9) उपर्युक्त पर होने वाला व्यय अनुदान संख्या-60 के सुसंगत लेखाशीर्षक के सुसंगत मानकमदों के नामे डाला जाएगा।
- 4- यह आदेश वित्त विभाग के अशासकीय पत्रांक-ई-7-597/दस-17 दिनांक 08.09.2017 में प्राप्त उनकी सहमति से जारी किये जा रहे हैं।

संजय सिंह  
सचिव

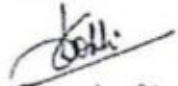
Scanned by CamScanner

संख्या-1264(1)/14-4-2017/तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित -

1. महालेखाकार (लेखा एवं हकदारी), उत्तर प्रदेश, इलाहाबाद।
2. प्रमुख मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्यजीव, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ।
3. मुख्य वन संरक्षक, प्रशासन, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ।
4. वित्त (व्यय-नियन्त्रण), अनुभाग-7
5. नियोजन अनुभाग-5
6. वित्त (वेतन आयोग) अनुभाग-1/2/3
7. वन एवं वन्य जीव अनुभाग-1/2/3/5
8. आदेश पुस्तिका।

आज्ञा से,

  
(डॉ० दीपक कोहली)  
अनु सचिव

कार्यालय मुख्य वन संरक्षक, प्रशासन, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ।

पत्रांक-ई०-728/20-1-8 (गोरखपुर) दिनांक 16/10/2017।

प्रतिलिपि प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

( डा०के०एल०मीना )

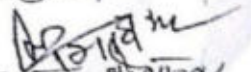
मुख्य वन संरक्षक, प्रशासन,  
उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।

कार्यालय मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ  
पत्रांक. 1358/16-24 (गोरखपुर) लखनऊ दिनांक: 30/09/2017

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक

कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

1. मुख्य वन संरक्षक, गोरखपुर।
2. उपाधीन वन्य जीव, गोरखपुर वन उपाधीन, गोरखपुर।

  
(डा०के०एल०मीना)  
उप मुख्य वन्य जीव उपाधीन  
30/09/2017  
17/10

**ANNEXURE – 6 & 7**

शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान गोरखपुर समिति,  
उ०प्र०

समिति का ज्ञाप एवं नियमावली-2019 संशोधित (हिन्दी आलेख)



कार्यालय- निदेशक, शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान  
गोरखपुर,  
गोरखपुर-देवरिया बाईपास रोड, निकट रामगढ़ताल, गोरखपुर 273016



## शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान समिति, गोरखपुर का ज्ञाप

1. नाम: शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान, गोरखपुर समिति
2. पता: कार्यालय निदेशक, शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान गोरखपुर, गोरखपुर-देवरिया बाईपास रोड, निकट रामगढ़ताल गोरखपुर, उ०प्र०- 273016।
3. कार्य का क्षेत्र: जनपद गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश।
4. समिति के उद्देश्य:
  - 4.1 प्राणि उद्यान में आने वाले आगन्तुकों को वन्य जीवों के प्रति सहानुभूति विकसित करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करना तथा उन्हें पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन बनाये रखने हेतु प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण के महत्त्व से अवगत कराना।
  - 4.2 प्राणि उद्यान में आने वाले आगन्तुकों के साथ अन्य व्यक्तियों को वन्य प्राणियों के महत्त्व व उनके संरक्षण से शिक्षित करने के लिए यथोचित कार्यक्रम विकसित करना, उनसे बेहतर तालमेल बनाये रखना एवं इस सम्बन्ध में प्राणि उद्यान के बाहर भी यथोचित सुविधाएं विकसित करना।
  - 4.3 विज्ञापनों, पोस्टर, ब्रोशर, हैण्डबिल आदि द्वारा वन्य जीव संरक्षण सम्बन्धी संदेशों का बृहद प्रचार प्रसार करना, गोष्ठियां आयोजित करना, विचार-विमर्श, वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करना, नेचर शाप स्थापित करना तथा वन्य जीव जागरूकता सम्बन्धित वेब साइट तैयार करना। इस हेतु आधुनिक दृश्य-श्रव्य माध्यम और इण्टरनेट आदि संसाधनों का प्रयोग किया जायेगा।
  - 4.4 वन्य जीवों को विलुप्त होने से बचाना और उनके विकास व संरक्षण हेतु आधुनिक एवं वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों और संसाधनों का प्रयोग करना।
  - 4.5 लुप्तप्राय प्रजाति के वन्य जीवों के संग्रहण और प्रजनन कार्य को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करना, उनके अन्य प्रजाति के वन्य प्राणियों के संख्या को संग्रहण योजना के माध्यम से इस प्रकार नियंत्रित करना कि प्रत्येक वन्य प्राणि प्राणि उद्यान के निहितार्थ उद्देश्यों को पूर्ण करे। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए प्राणि उद्यान प्रबन्धन द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रजाति की विस्तृत प्रबन्ध योजना तैयार की जायेगी।
  - 4.6 प्राणि उद्यान में संरक्षित वन्य प्राणियों के प्रजनन कार्य को संचालित करना तथा वन्य जीवों के बचाव की सुविधाएं स्थापित करना।
  - 4.7 वन्य प्राणियों के संरक्षण, संवर्धन तथा इस हेतु आधुनिक प्रविधि, पद्धति आदि को विकसित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अन्तराष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं से समन्वय स्थापित करना।
  - 4.8 प्राणि उद्यान से सम्बन्धित कार्यों, संरक्षित वन्य प्राणियों की वंश वृद्धि और अन्य सम्बद्ध कार्यों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार, अर्ध-सरकारी संस्थाएं और प्राइवेट संस्थाओं को सलाहकारी सेवाएं प्रदान करना और सलाहकारी संस्था के रूप में क्षमताओं में अभिवृद्धि करना।
  - 4.9 जू प्रबन्धन से सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के क्षमता वृद्धि के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को आयोजित करना।
  - 4.10 वन्य प्राणियों के स्वास्थ्य और स्वभाव का अध्ययन और अनुसंधान करने हेतु अत्याधुनिक पशु चिकित्सालय और अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना करना।
  - 4.11 समिति के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए उ०प्र० सरकार, केन्द्र सरकार, अन्य राज्यों की सरकार, प्रतिष्ठित राष्ट्रीय, अन्तराष्ट्रीय सरकारी या गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं व व्यक्तियों से वित्तीय और भौतिक सहयोग प्राप्त करना और प्राप्त फण्ड का सदुपयोग करना।
  - 4.12 वन्यजीव संरक्षण से सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा सौंपी गयी अन्य गतिविधियों का संचालन करना।

5. शासी निकाय:

समिति के शासी निकाय और संस्थापक सदस्यों के नाम, पदनाम एवं पता निम्न प्रकार है—

क्र०सं०	सदस्यों का नाम व पता	शासी निकाय में प्रास्थिति	व्यवसाय
1	2	3	4
1	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, वन एवं वन्य जीव, उ०प्र०	चेयरपरसन	राजकीय सेवा
2	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, वित्त, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
3	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, योजना, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
4	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, पर्यटन, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
5	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, पशुपालन, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
6	प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन एवं वन्य जीव एवं हेड ऑफ फारेस्ट फोर्स, उ०प्र०	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
7	प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ०प्र० वन निगम	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
8	प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव / मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, उ०प्र०	वाईस चेयरपरसन	राजकीय सेवा
9	सदस्य सचिव, राज्य चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण, उ०प्र०	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
10	जिलाधिकारी, गोरखपुर	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
11	निदेशक, शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान, गोरखपुर।	सदस्य- सचिव	राजकीय सेवा
12	राज्य वित्त सेवा के एक अधिकारी जो गोरखपुर में तैनात हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
13	निदेशक, भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान, देहरादून	सदस्य	भारत सरकार की स्वायत्त संस्थान
14	निदेशक, भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान या उनके द्वारा नामित कोई अन्य	सदस्य	भारत सरकार की स्वायत्त संस्थान
15	सरकार द्वारा नामित वन्य जीव संरक्षण में रुचि रखने वाले व्यक्ति (दो वर्षों की अवधि हेतु)	विशेष आमंत्रित	गैर राजकीय सेवा
16	राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित प्राणि उद्यान/सफारी प्रबन्धन में अनुभवी व्यक्ति (दो वर्षों की अवधि हेतु)	विशेष आमंत्रित	गैर राजकीय सेवा

6. समिति की कार्यकारी समिति:

समिति के कार्यकारी समिति के सस्थापक सदस्यों के नाम, पदनाम एवं पता निम्न प्रकार है—

क्र०सं०	सदस्यों का नाम व पता	कार्यकारी समिति: में प्रास्थिति	व्यवसाय
1	2	3	4
1	प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव / मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, उ०प्र०	चेयरपरसन	राजकीय सेवा
2	सदस्य सचिव, राज्य चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण, उ०प्र०	वाईस चेयरपरसन	राजकीय सेवा
3	निदेशक, शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान, गोरखपुर।	सदस्य सचिव	राजकीय सेवा
4	निदेशक, नवाब वाजिद अली शाह प्राणि उद्यान, लखनऊ	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
5	प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, गोरखपुर वन प्रभाग, उ०प्र०	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
6	राज्य वित्त सेवा के एक अधिकारी जो गोरखपुर में तैनात हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
7	निदेशक, पशुपालन विभाग, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित कोई अन्य	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा

7. हम विभिन्न व्यक्ति, जिसके नाम और पते नीचे दिये गये हैं तथा जो इस संगम ज्ञापन में वर्णित प्रायोजनार्थ संगठित हुये हैं, एतत् द्वारा इस संगम ज्ञापन पर अपने नाम हस्ताक्षरित करते हैं तथा इसपर अपने-अपने हस्ताक्षर करते हैं, और समिति पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम संख्या 21) के अधीन आज दिनांक .....2019 को एक समिति गठित करते हैं।

क्र०सं०	नाम	पद नाम व पता	सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर	गवाहों के हस्ताक्षर
1	2	3	4	5
1		अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, वन एवं वन्य जीव, उ०प्र०		
2		अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, वित्त, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो		
3		अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, योजना, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो		

4		अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, पर्यटन, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो		
5		अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, पशुपालन, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो		
6		प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन एवं वन्य जीव एवं हेड आफ फारेस्ट फोर्स, उ०प्र०		
7		प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ०प्र० वन निगम		
8		प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव/मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक उ०प्र०		
9		सदस्य-सचिव, राज्य चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण, उ०प्र०		
10		जिलाधिकारी, गोरखपुर		
11		निदेशक शहीद अशाफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान गोरखपुर।		
12		राज्य वित्त सेवा के एक अधिकारी जो गोरखपुर में तैनात हो		
13		निदेशक, भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान, चन्द्रबनी, देहरादून		
14		निदेशक, भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान, इज्जतनगर बरेली अथवा उनके द्वारा नामित कोई अन्य		

दिनांक .....

स्थान.....

कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन एवं वन्य जीव, 17-राणा  
प्रताप मार्ग, लखनऊ, उ०प्र०

शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान, गोरखपुर समिति नियमावली

1. नाम एवं विस्तार – यह नियमावली “शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान समिति नियमावली-2019” कही जायेगी और उ०प्र० में लागू होगी।
2. समिति का पंजीकृत कार्यालय – कार्यालय निदेशक, शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान गोरखपुर, गोरखपुर-देवरिया बाईपास रोड, निकट रामगढ़ताल गोरखपुर, उ०प्र०-273016।
3. परिभाषाएं – जबतक संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो, इस नियमावली में-
  - (क) “अधिनियम” का तात्पर्य समिति रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 (अधिनियम सं०-21 सन 1860) से है;
  - (ख) “शासी निकाय” का तात्पर्य नियम-21 में यथा उल्लिखित समिति के शासी निकाय से है;
  - (ग) “समिति” का तात्पर्य “शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान गोरखपुर समिति” से है;
  - (घ) “चेयरपरसन” का तात्पर्य समिति के सामान्य, निकाय एवं कार्यकारी निकाय के चेयरपरसन से है;
  - (ङ) “वाइस चेयरपरसन” का तात्पर्य समिति के शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय के वाइस चेयरपरसन से है;
  - (च) “कार्यकारी निकाय” का तात्पर्य इस नियमावली के नियम-23 के अधीन यथा गठित समिति के शासी निकाय से है;
  - (छ) “सदस्य सचिव” का तात्पर्य समिति एवं कार्यकारी निकाय के सदस्य सचिव से है;
  - (ज) “ए०पी०ओ०” का तात्पर्य वार्षिक कार्ययोजना से है जो वर्ष के दौरान कार्यान्वित किये जाने वाले कार्यकलापों / कार्यक्रमों को समाविष्ट करते हुए प्रतिवर्ष तैयार की जाती है;
  - (झ) “नियमावली” का तात्पर्य समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित समिति की नियमावली से है;
  - (ञ) “सरकार” का तात्पर्य उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से है;
  - (ट) “राज्य” का तात्पर्य उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से है;
4. (क) शासी निकाय/उच्च स्तरीय समिति का गठन निम्न प्रकार किया जाता है:

क्र० सं०	सदस्यों का नाम व पता	शासी निकाय में प्रास्थिति	व्यवसाय
1	2	3	4
1	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, वन एवं वन्य जीव, उ०प्र०	चेयरपरसन	राजकीय सेवा
2	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, वित्त, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
3	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, योजना, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
4	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, पर्यटन, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
5	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, पशुपालन, उ०प्र० या उनके	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा

	द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो		
6	प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन एवं वन्य जीव एवं हेड ऑफ फारेस्ट फोर्स, उ०प्र०	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
7	प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ०प्र० वन निगम	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
8	प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव / मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, उ०प्र०	वाईस चेयरपरसन	राजकीय सेवा
9	सदस्य सचिव, राज्य चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण, उ०प्र०	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
10	जिलाधिकारी, गोरखपुर	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
11	निदेशक, शहीद अशाफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान, गोरखपुर।	सदस्य- सचिव	राजकीय सेवा
12	राज्य वित्त सेवा के एक अधिकारी जो गोरखपुर में तैनात हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
13	निदेशक, भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान, देहरादून	सदस्य	भारत सरकार की स्वायत्त संस्थान
14	निदेशक, भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान या उनके द्वारा नामित कोई अन्य	सदस्य	भारत सरकार की स्वायत्त संस्थान
15	सरकार द्वारा नामित वन्य जीव संरक्षण में रुचि रखने वाले व्यक्ति (दो वर्षों की अवधि हेतु)	विशेष आमंत्रित	गैर राजकीय सेवा
16	राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित प्राणि उद्यान/सफारी प्रबन्धन में अनुभवी व्यक्ति (दो वर्षों की अवधि हेतु)	विशेष आमंत्रित	गैर राजकीय सेवा

5. समिति के सदस्य:-समिति में शासी निकाय के सभी सदस्य सम्मिलित होंगे।

6. समिति के पदेन और नामित सदस्य की पदावधि:- समिति या उसकी किसी समिति/निकाय के पदेन सदस्यों की सदस्यता उनके द्वारा पद न धारण किये जाने की स्थिति में समाप्त हो जायेगी। नामित सदस्यों की पदावधि नामांकन के दिनांक से दो वर्ष की होगी।

7. नामित सदस्यों की अनर्हता:- नामित सदस्य निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में सदस्यता धारण करने के लिए अनर्ह हो जायेंगे।

1. शासी निकाय की किसी बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्यों के दो तिहाई बहुमत द्वारा किसी सदस्य के विरुद्ध अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पारित होने पर।

2. त्यागपत्र देने पर।

3. किसी आपराधिक कार्यकलाप के लिए न्यायालय द्वारा सिद्धदोष ठहराये जाने पर।

4. पदावधि की समाप्ति पर।

5. बिना अनुमति के लगातार तीन बैठकों में निरन्तर रूप से अनुपस्थित रहने पर।

6. शासन, पूर्व सूचना के बिना किसी भी समय नामित सदस्य की सदस्यता समाप्त कर सकता है।

8. सदस्यों की पंजी:- समिति सदस्यों की एक पंजी रखेगी और समिति का प्रत्येक सदस्य इस पंजी में हस्ताक्षर करेगा और उसमें अपने व्यवसाय एवं पता का उल्लेख करेगा। कोई व्यक्ति तब तक सदस्य नहीं समझा जायेगा जब तक कि वह उपरोक्त रूप से पंजी पर हस्ताक्षर न कर दे।

9. पता में परिवर्तन:- यदि समिति का कोई सदस्य अपने पता में परिवर्तन करता है तो वह सदस्यों की पंजी में अपना नया पता अधिसूचित कर सकता है, परन्तु यदि वह अपना नया पता अधिसूचित करने में विफल रहता है तो सदस्यों की पंजी में दिया गया पता उसका सही पता माना जायेगा।

10. शासी निकाय की बैठक:- शासी निकाय वर्ष में कम से कम चार बार बैठक आयोजित करेगी और तत्पश्चात जब भी आवश्यक हो, जिसका विनिश्चय चेयरपरसन द्वारा किया जायेगा बैठक आयोजित करेगी, परन्तु यह कि अध्यक्ष कम से कम पचास प्रतिशत सदस्यों के लिखित अनुरोध पर बैठक बुलाएगा।
11. कार्यकारी निकाय की बैठक:- कार्यकारी निकाय सामान्यतः वर्ष में छः बार बैठक आयोजित करेगी और तत्पश्चात जब भी आवश्यक हो, जिसका विनिश्चय चेयरपरसन द्वारा किया जायेगा, बैठक आयोजित करेगी, परन्तु यह कि चेयरपरसन कम से कम पचास प्रतिशत सदस्यों के लिखित अनुरोध पर बैठक बुलाएगा।
12. बैठक के लिए नोटिस:- शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय की प्रत्येक बैठक के लिए शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय यथास्थिति के सदस्यों को सामान्य रूप से पन्द्रह दिन की नोटिस दी जायेगी, परन्तु यह कि आपात स्थिति में चेयरपरसन नोटिस की अवधि को ऐसी अवधि तक कम कर सकता है जैसा वह उचित समझे।
13. गणपूर्ति:- शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय यथा स्थिति के दो तिहाई सदस्यों से किसी बैठक की गणपूर्ति होगी, परन्तु यह कि यदि गणपूर्ति के अभाव में कोई बैठक स्थगित कर दी जाय, तो स्थगित बैठक पुनः अयोजित करने के लिए किसी गणपूर्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी।
14. बैठक का पीठासीन अधिकारी:- शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय की प्रत्येक बैठक की अध्यक्षता चेयरपरसन द्वारा की जायेगी। चेयरपरसन की अनुपस्थिति में बैठक की अध्यक्षता चेयरपरसन की लिखित अनुमति से वाइस चेयरपरसन द्वारा की जायेगी।  
क) मत:- शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय के प्रत्येक सदस्य के पास एक मत होगा और सभी मामलों में निर्णय बहुमत द्वारा लिया जायेगा। मतों के बराबर होने की दशा में चेयरपरसन का मत निर्णायक होगा। विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्यों को मत का अधिकार नहीं होगा।
15. संकल्प:- शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय की बैठक की कार्यसूची बैठक के कम से कम सात दिन पूर्व सदस्यों के मध्य परिचालित की जायेगी। शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय का कोई सदस्य एक सप्ताह पूर्व की नोटिस देने के पश्चात या सम्बन्धित चेयरपरसन या बैठक की अध्यक्षता करने वाले व्यक्ति की अनुमति से शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय यथास्थिति की बैठक में संकल्प प्रस्तावित करेगा।
16. चेयरपरसन का विनिर्णय:- प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी समस्त आपत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित चेयरपरसन का विनिर्णय अन्तिम होगा।
17. बैठक का कार्यवृत्त:- शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय की किसी बैठक की कार्यवाही का कार्यवृत्त सदस्य-सचिव द्वारा तैयार किया जायेगा और उसे शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय के सदस्यों के मध्य परिचालित किया जायेगा। सुझाए गये किसी संशोधन के साथ कार्यवृत्त को शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय की अगली बैठक में पुष्टि के लिए रखा जायेगा। सम्बन्धित चेयरपरसन द्वारा कार्यवृत्त की पुष्टि एवं उस पर हस्ताक्षर किये जाने के पश्चात उसे कार्यवृत्त-पुस्तक में अभिलिखित किया जायेगा।
18. अधिप्रमाणीकरण:- कार्यकारी निकाय/शासी निकाय के सभी आदेशों और विनिश्चयों का अधिप्रमाणन, सदस्य सचिव या कार्यकारी निकाय/शासी निकाय द्वारा इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के हस्ताक्षर से किया जायेगा।
19. सरकार को प्रतिलिपि:- शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय की प्रत्येक बैठक की कार्यवाहियों की प्रतिलिपि सरकार को उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी।
20. यात्रा भत्ता:- सरकारी कर्मचारी, जो शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय के सदस्य हों, शासी निकाय या कार्यकारी निकाय या समिति के कारोबार के सम्बन्ध में चेयरपरसन द्वारा नियुक्त उप समिति / (यों) की बैठकों में सम्मिलित होने के लिए की गयी यात्रा के सम्बन्ध में यात्रा और दैनिक भत्ता हेतु सम्बन्धित सरकारी नियमों द्वारा शासित होंगे। गैर सरकारी सदस्यों के लिए यात्रा भत्ता वित्तीय नियम संग्रह खण्ड-3 के नियम 20 (बी) के अनुसार अनुमन्य किये जायेंगे। और अन्य भत्ते उसी रूप में प्रदान किये जाएंगे जैसा कि सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर विनिश्चय किया जाय।

21. (क) शासी निकाय के सदस्यों नाम, पद व पता निम्नवत है—

क्र० सं०	सदस्यों का नाम व पता	शासी निकाय में प्रास्थिति	व्यवसाय
1	2	3	4
1	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, वन एवं वन्य जीव, उ०प्र०	चेयरपरसन	राजकीय सेवा
2	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, वित्त, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
3	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, योजना, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
4	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, पर्यटन, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
5	अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, पशुपालन, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
6	प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन एवं वन्य जीव एवं हेड ऑफ फारेस्ट फोर्स, उ०प्र०	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
7	प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ०प्र० वन निगम	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
8	प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव / मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, उ०प्र०	वाईस चेयरपरसन	राजकीय सेवा
9	सदस्य सचिव, राज्य चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण, उ०प्र०	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
10	जिलाधिकारी, गोरखपुर	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
11	निदेशक, शहीद अशाफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान, गोरखपुर।	सदस्य- सचिव	राजकीय सेवा
12	राज्य वित्त सेवा के एक अधिकारी जो गोरखपुर में तैनात हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
13	निदेशक, भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान, देहरादून	सदस्य	भारत सरकार की स्वायत्त संस्थान
14	निदेशक, भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान या उनके द्वारा नामित कोई अन्य	सदस्य	भारत सरकार की स्वायत्त संस्थान
15	सरकार द्वारा नामित वन्य जीव संरक्षण में रुचि रखने वाले व्यक्ति (दो वर्षों की अवधि हेतु)	विशेष आमंत्रित	गैर राजकीय सेवा
16	राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित प्राणि उद्यान/सफारी प्रबन्धन में अनुभवी व्यक्ति (दो वर्षों की अवधि हेतु)	विशेष आमंत्रित	गैर राजकीय सेवा

उक्त समिति की बैठक वर्ष में कम से कम चार बार होगी।

22. शासी निकाय की शक्तियां और कृत्य: शासी निकाय की शक्तियों और कृत्यों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित होगी—

1. प्राणि उद्यान के प्रबन्धन, संचालन और उसके रख रखाव हेतु नीति निरूपित करना।
2. समिति का संपरीक्षित वार्षिक तुलन-पत्र तथा वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन को अंगीकृत करना।
3. अध्यक्ष (चेयरपरसन) की अनुमति से, समिति से सम्बन्धित किसी मामले पर विचार-विमर्श आयोजित करना।



4. कार्यकारी समिति द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के समुचित संचालन में आवश्यक निर्देश देना।
5. वार्षिक बजट को अनुमोदित करना।
6. समिति के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यों के लिए प्रशासनिक, भौतिक और वित्तीय स्वीकृतियां निर्गत करना।
7. समिति के उद्देश्यों एवं नियमों में परिवर्तन, संशोधन या सामजस्य स्थापित करना।
8. कार्यक्रमों के समुचित क्रियान्वयन का पर्यवेक्षण करने के लिए आवश्यकानुसार समय-समय पर उप समितियों का सृजन करना और उनके माध्यम से समय-समय पर विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को प्रभावी रूप से क्रियान्वित कराना।
9. शासी निकाय, समिति के प्रबन्धन समिति के रूप में कार्य करेगी तथा समिति का पंजीकरण व अन्य विधिक कार्यवाही करेगी।
10. समिति की कार्यकारी समिति:

23. समिति के कार्यकारी समिति के सस्थापक सदस्यों के नाम, पदनाम एवं पता निम्न प्रकार है—

क्र०सं०	सदस्यों का नाम व पता	कार्यकारी समिति: में प्रास्थिति	व्यवसाय
1	2	3	4
1	प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव / मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, उ०प्र०	चेयरपरसन	राजकीय सेवा
2	सदस्य सचिव, राज्य चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण, उ०प्र०	वाईस चेयरपरसन	राजकीय सेवा
3	निदेशक, शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान, गोरखपुर।	सदस्य सचिव	राजकीय सेवा
4	निदेशक, नवाब वाजिद अली शाह प्राणि उद्यान, लखनऊ	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
5	प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, गोरखपुर वन प्रभाग, उ०प्र०	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
6	राज्य वित्त सेवा के एक अधिकारी जो गोरखपुर में तैनात हो	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा
7	निदेशक, पशुपालन विभाग, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित कोई अन्य	सदस्य	राजकीय सेवा

उक्त समिति की बैठक वर्ष में कम से कम छः बार होगी।

24. कार्यकारी निकाय की शक्तियां और कार्य:— कार्यकारी निकाय की शक्तियां और कार्य, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित होंगे।

1. पिछली बैठक के कार्य-बिन्दु की पुष्टि करना।
2. अपने कर्तव्यों के संचालन के दौरान अधिनियम, नियमावली और विनियमावली के उपबन्धों का पालन करना।
3. सदस्य-सचिव के माध्यम से किसी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में समिति के खाते का रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करना। भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखाकार परीक्षक के पैनल में सम्मिलित किसी प्रसिद्ध चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट द्वारा समिति के खातों की वार्षिक समपरीक्षा कराना।

4. केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार, केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण और शासी निकाय द्वारा अनुमोदित विभिन्न विकास परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों, क्रियाकलापों और अनुरक्षण कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन का पर्यवेक्षण करना।
5. तिथि, समय और स्थान निर्धारित कर के समिति के कार्यकारी समिति की बैठकें आयोजित करना।
6. समिति के उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप प्रायोजनों के लिए वैज्ञानिक और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं तथा धर्मार्थ, परोपकारी व अन्य संस्थाओं को प्रोत्साहित करना।
7. वन्य जीवों के व्यवहार और स्वास्थ्य पर परीक्षण और शोध हेतु चिकित्सालय व प्रयोगशाला बनाना और उसे संचालित करना।
8. समिति की किसी सम्पत्ति जैसे कि उपकरण, वस्तुए इत्यादि को किराये पर उठाना।
9. ऐसे नियम बनाना जो कि समिति के कृत्यों के निष्पादन के लिए आवश्यक हो।
10. अनुमोदित/प्रतिनिधानित अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत समिति के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति और क्रियान्वयन हेतु प्रशासकीय और वित्तीय स्वीकृतियों को निर्गत करना।
11. समिति के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हेतु राष्ट्रीय, अन्तरराष्ट्रीय, सरकारी, गैर सरकारी, अर्ध सरकारी संस्थाओं/व्यक्तियों से सम्पर्क, समन्वय एवं अनुबन्ध करके समिति के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करना।
25. सदस्य –सचिव, शासी निकाय और कार्यकारी निकाय के कार्य और शक्तियां:- सदस्य सचिव और कार्यकारी समिति के कार्य और शक्तियां निम्नलिखित हैं।
  1. सम्बन्धित चेरपरसन से अपेक्षित अनुमोदन के पश्चात शासी निकाय अथवा कार्यकारी निकाय की बैठक बुलाना।
  2. शासी निकाय/कार्यकारी निकाय की बैठक में सम्मिलित होना और ऐसी बैठकों की कार्यवाही को अभिलिखित करना।
  3. समिति की स्थापना, प्रबन्धन और प्रशासन के लिए, निष्पादित कार्यों के लिए समिति की अथवा किसी अन्य निधि से भुगतान करना।
  4. समिति का वार्षिक बजट तैयार करना और समिति के कार्यकारी निकाय से इसको अनुमोदित कराना।
  5. समिति के खाते से आवश्यक धनराशि को आहरित करना और समिति के दिन प्रतिदिन के कृत्यों के लिए उनको नियमावली के अनुसार व्यय करना।
  6. कार्यकारी निकाय की संस्तुतियों पर विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध कराना।
  7. धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने वाले अभिकरणों जैसे कि भारत सरकार/उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार आदि को प्रगति रिपोर्ट अग्रसारित करना।
  8. समिति के संचालन के लिए विभिन्न संगठनों से तथा विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों पर पत्र व्यवहार करना।
  9. समिति की समस्त प्राप्तियों, रसीदों तथा व्यय-विवरणों को तैयार करना।
  10. समिति के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उपयोगी या उपयोगी प्रतीत होने वाले धन या उपयोगी वस्तुओं को भारत वर्ष के अन्दर और बाहर के व्यक्तियों/संस्थाओं से प्राप्त करना।
  11. समिति के सामान्य प्रशासन का प्रबन्धन करना।
  12. कार्यकारी निकाय के अवलोकनार्थ सम्परीक्षित लेखा प्रस्तुत करना।
  13. शहीद अशाफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान के परिसर के अन्दर के ऐसे कार्यों को करना, जो समिति के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में सहायक हों।
26. समिति के वित्तीय संसाधन:- इस समिति की निधि किसी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में "शहीद अशाफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान गोरखपुर समिति निधि" के नाम से होगी और इसमें निम्नलिखित को जमा किया जायेगा-
  1. सरकार/केन्द्र सरकार से प्राप्त आवर्ती तथा अनावर्ती सहायता।
  2. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, निजी संस्थाओं, सामान्य जनता आदि से प्राप्त धन।
  3. निवेश तथा अन्य स्रोतों से प्राप्त धन।
  4. अनुदान तथा उपहार से प्राप्त धन।

5. अनुज्ञप्ति शुल्क, आगन्तुकों से प्रवेश शुल्क/अन्य शुल्क, पट्टा किराया आदि से प्राप्त धन।
6. अंशदान, दान अन्य श्रोतों जैसे कि अभिदान, परामर्श शुल्क आदि से प्राप्त धन।
7. इनके जमा पर प्रोदभूत व्याज से प्राप्त आय।
8. धनराशि केवल कैध वित्तीय स्रोतों से प्राप्त की जा सकती है।
27. समिति के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों/निधि का उपयोग:- समिति के व्ययों की पूर्ति के लिए मूल निधि से अर्जित व्याज का ही उपयोग निम्नलिखित रीति से किया जायेगा-
  1. शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान के जानवरों व आस्तियों के विकास, भरण-पोषण और सुरक्षा तथा संरक्षण के लिए व्यय।
  2. प्राणि उद्यान, आरबोरेटम, वेटलैण्ड, नेचर ट्रेल, पौधशाला व इको टूरिज्म आस्तियों आदि के विकास व रखरखाव पर व्यय।
  3. समिति के प्रबन्धन के लिए अन्य आवर्ती व्यय।
  4. अपने कृत्यों के निर्वहन में किये गये समिति के व्यय।
  5. सदस्य-सचिव समी संसाधनों, आस्तियों, सम्पत्तियों और निर्माणों का प्रबन्धन और नियंत्रण करेगा सदस्य-सचिव शासी निकाय /कार्यकारी निकाय द्वारा स्वीकृति कार्यों के लिए बजट के भीतर व्यय अनुमोदित और स्वीकृत करेगा।
  6. समिति की निधियां राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में समिति के खाते में जमा की जायेगी, जिसे सदस्य सचिव द्वारा संचालित किया जायेगा।
  7. शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान समिति गोरखपुर के मूल निधि से अर्जित व्याज की धनराशि से कराये जाने वाले कार्यों की वार्षिक कार्ययोजना बनाकर शासी निकाय के अनुमोदन के उपरान्त ही व्यय किया जायेगा।
28. लेखा प्रक्रिया:-
  1. समिति प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में अगले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपना बजट ऐसे रूप में और ऐसे समय पर जैसा विहित किया जाय तैयार करेगी, जिसमें समिति की अनुमानित प्राप्तियां और व्यय प्रदर्शित होंगे और शासी निकाय द्वारा इसे अनुमोदित करायेगी।
  2. समिति समुचित व समेकित लेखा एवं अन्य सुसंगत अभिलेखों का अनुक्षण करेगी तथा सदस्य सचिव के माध्यम से लेखा का वार्षिक विवरण उस रूप में, जो कि विहित किया जाय, तैयार करेगी।
29. लेखा परीक्षा :-समिति की लेखा परीक्षा किसी ऐसे स्थाति प्राप्त और अनुभवी चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेण्ट द्वारा की जायेगी जो भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक के पैनल में हो।
30. वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन:-
  1. समिति अपने क्रिया कलापों का पूरा विवरण देते हुए पूर्ववर्ती वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपना वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तैयार करेगी, और तीन माह के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदन के लिए शासी निकाय के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेगी।
  2. अन्य बातों के साथ साथ वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में निम्नांकित का विवरण भी दिया जायेगा-
    - क- किये गये विभिन्न कार्यों एवं व्यय की गयी धनराशि का विवरण,
    - ख- समिति द्वारा विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त की गयी धनराशि का विवरण, और
    - ग- लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट में अंकित किये गये वन्य जीव संरक्षण के प्रयास और सम्बन्धित क्रिया कलाप।
31. कार्यों का अनुश्रवण एवं मूल्यांकन:- कार्यकारी समिति प्राणि उद्यान क्षेत्र में सम्पादित कार्यों के स्वतंत्र अनुश्रवण और मूल्यांकन के लिए प्रक्रिया निर्धारित करेगी और दिशा निर्देश जारी करेगी।
32. समिति की सम्पत्ति:- समिति की समस्त सम्पत्तियां केवल समिति की होंगी। समिति की आय और सम्पत्ति का उपयोग समिति के ज्ञाप में विहित उद्देश्यों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ही किया जायेगा।
33. वाद एवं कार्यवाही:- समिति अपने सदस्य सचिव के माध्यम से समिति के नाम से वाद दाखिल कर सकती है अथवा इसके विरुद्ध इस नाम से वाद दाखिल किया जा सकता है।

- a) कोई रिक्ति हाने अथवा सदस्य सचिव अथवा समिति के किसी पदधारी के कार्यालय के पते में परिवर्तन होने के कारण कोई वाद अथवा कार्यवाही ग्राह्य नहीं होगी।
- b) किसी वाद अथवा कार्यवाही में समिति के विरुद्ध पारित कोई निर्णय अथवा आदेश समिति की सम्पत्ति के विरुद्ध निष्पादनीय होगा न कि समिति के किसी पदधारी अथवा किसी पदधारी की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति के विरुद्ध।
- c) उपर्युक्त उपनियम (2) की कोई बात समिति के किसी पदधारी को किसी अपराधिक दायित्व से छूट प्रदान नहीं करती है या किसी दण्ड न्यायालय द्वारा दोष सिद्ध किये जाने पर उनके द्वारा दिये जाने वाले किसी जुर्माने के सम्बन्ध में समिति की सम्पत्ति से किसी अभिदान के लिए दावा करने का अधिकार प्रदान नहीं करती है।
34. विनियम:- शासी निकाय समिति के कार्यों के प्रशासन एवं प्रबन्धन के लिए विनियम बनायेगी जो इस नियमावली से असंगत न होंगे और इसी प्रकार शासी निकाय इस तरह बनाये गये किसी विनियम में परिवर्धन, संशोधन, परिवर्तन, विलोपन एवं निरस्तीकरण कर सकती है।
35. समिति का प्रथम विनियम:- शासी निकाय प्रथम विनियम बनाने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगी। ये विनियम समिति के कार्यों के प्रशासन एवं प्रबन्धन के नियमों के अनुकूल होने चाहिए।
36. समिति के कर्मचारी और सेवा नियमावली:- समिति द्वारा भर्ती किये गये सभी कार्मिकों के लिए सेवा नियमावली का निर्माण एवं प्रवर्तन कार्यकारी निकाय द्वारा शासन के पूर्व अनुमोदन से किया जायेगा। समिति के कार्मिकों को वेतन और भत्ते आदि का भुगतान राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत दरों पर ही किया जायेगा तथा पदों का सृजन राज्य सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन से ही किया जायेगा। समिति में सृजित पदों के सापेक्ष कार्यरत अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को समिति में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर माना जायेगा। उन्हे वेतन और भत्तों का भुगतान समिति द्वारा किया जायेगा और इसके लिए राज्य सरकार समिति को वार्षिक अनुदान स्वीकृत करेगी।
37. बजट:-
1. समिति का वार्षिक बजट कार्यकारी निकाय के सदस्य-सचिव द्वारा तैयार किया जायेगा और प्रत्येक पूर्वगामी वर्ष के फरवरी माह में कार्यकारी निकाय के समक्ष अनुमोदनार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा।
  2. सदस्य सचिव के द्वारा प्रस्तुत और कार्यकारी समिति से अनुमोदित बजट प्रस्ताव एवं प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने पर शासी निकाय इस पर विचार करेगा और ऐसे संशोधनों के अधीन, जिन्हें वह उनमें करना चाहे, उस पर अपना अनुमोदन प्रदान करेगा।
38. सामान्य मुहर एवं वाद:- समिति की एक सामान्य मुहर होगी।
39. अचल सम्पत्ति का निस्तारण:- सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन के उपरान्त ही समिति की किसी भी अचल सम्पत्ति का निस्तारण, लीज पर या किराये पर दिया जा सकता है।
40. समिति का अधिग्रहण:- यदि समिति ठीक से कार्य नहीं करती है तो सरकार के पास अधिकार होगा कि समिति की परिसम्पत्ति को अधिग्रहित कर ले एवं समिति का प्रबन्धन स्वयं सम्भाल ले।
41. समिति का परिसमापन:- समिति का विघटन अधिनियम के प्राक्खानों के अनुरूप होगा। यदि समिति के परिसमापन अथवा विघटन पर इसके ऋणों और दायित्वों के परिशोधन के पश्चात कोई धन या सम्पत्ति अवशेष रह जाती है तो समिति के किसी सदस्य को उसका भुगतान अथवा वितरण नहीं किया जायेगा बल्कि उसे इस प्रकार निस्तारित किया जायेगा जैसा कि सरकार द्वारा अधिनियम के प्राक्खानों के अनुरूप इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया जाय।
42. समिति के उद्देश्यों में परिवर्तन:- शासी निकाय, सुसंगत अधिनियम के प्राक्खानों के अन्तर्गत समिति के किसी भी उद्देश्य या उद्देश्यों, जिसके लिए यह स्थापित की गयी है, में संशोधन कर सकती है, परन्तु यह कि समिति द्वारा अधिनियम में इसके लिए विहित प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जायेगा।
43. नियमों में परिवर्तन:- इन नियमों को सम्यक रूप से आहूत शासी निकाय की किसी बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्यों के दो तिहाई बहुमत द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव से किसी भी समय संशोधित, निरस्त अथवा परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है।
44. निविदाएं:-

1. समिति के लिए एवं समिति के ओर से समस्त निविदाएं समिति के नाम से किये जाने के लिए सदस्य सचिव अधिकृत होंगे।
2. समिति या कार्यकारी निकाय के किसी सदस्य या उसके सगे-सम्बन्धी या किसी फर्म जिसमें ऐसा सदस्य या उसका सगा-सम्बन्धी भागीदार या अंशधारक है या निजी कम्पनी जिसमें समिति का सदस्य भागीदार या निदेशक है, समिति के निमित्त और उसकी ओर से किसी माल या सामग्री के क्रय विक्रय या आपूर्ति के लिए कोई निविदा नहीं की जायेगी और न ही कोई वित्तीय अनुबन्ध ही किया जायेगा।

45. समिति के अभिलेख:-

समिति अपने पंजीकृत कार्यालय में लेखा सम्बन्धी समुचित अभिलेख रखेगी जिनमें निम्नलिखित यथार्थ प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(क). समस्त प्राप्त धनराशी एवं उनकी प्राप्ति के स्रोत समिति द्वारा व्यय समस्त धनराशियों तथा उद्देश्य या प्रयोजन जिसके लिए ऐसी धनराशियां व्यय की गयी है।

(ख). समिति परसम्पत्तिया एवं दायित्व।

(ग). समिति के अन्य अभिलेख निम्नवत होंगे:-

1. कार्य सूची पंजी।
2. सदस्यता पंजी।
3. कार्यवाही पंजी।
4. रोकड़ बही।
5. समिति के कर्मचारियों के अभिलेख।

हम, समिति के शासी निकाय के निम्नलिखित सदस्यगण अभिप्रमाणित करते हैं कि उपरोक्त समिति के नियमावली की सत्य प्रतिलिपि है।

क्र० सं०	नाम	पद नाम व पता	सदस्यों के हस्ताक्षर	गवाहों के हस्ताक्षर
1	2	3	4	5
1		अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, वन एवं वन्य जीव, उ०प्र०		
2		अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, वित्त, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो		
3		अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, योजना, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो		
4		अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, पर्यटन, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो		
5		अति० मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, पशुपालन, उ०प्र० या उनके द्वारा नामित विशेष सचिव जो विशेष सचिव पद से अनिम्न न हो		
6		प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन एवं वन्य जीव एवं हेड आफ फारेस्ट फोर्स, उ०प्र०		
7		प्रबन्ध निदेशक, उ०प्र० वन निगम		

8		प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक, वन्य जीव/मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक उ०प्र०		
9		सदस्य-सचिव, राज्य चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण, उ०प्र०		
10		जिलाधिकारी, गोरखपुर		
11		निदेशक शहीद अशफाक उल्ला खां प्राणि उद्यान गोरखपुर।		
12		राज्य वित्त सेवा के एक अधिकारी जो गोरखपुर में तैनात हो		
13		निदेशक, भारतीय वन्य जीव संस्थान, चन्द्रबनी, देहरादून		
14		निदेशक, भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान, इज्जतनगर बरेली अथवा उनके द्वारा नामित कोई अन्य		

दिनांक .....

स्थान.....

### **Annexure – 8 (a)**

According to Expenditure and Finance Committee Report dated 06-08-2018, Rs. 18182.95 lakh + GST has been sanctioned for the construction of Shaheed Ashfaq Ullah Khan, Zoological Park, Gorakhpur. A copy of budget sanctioned by E.F.C dt. 06-08-2018 for the construction of zoo is enclosed herewith.

It is pertinent to mention here that revised D.P.R for amount of Rs. 28223.15 lakh (With GST) has been submitted to U.P. Government.







27	Deduct 8%	-11.06	0.00	-186.87	-188.97	0.00	-108.37	-108.37	-87.20
	Total	210.20	0.00	2172.42	2172.42	0.00	2358.84	2358.84	1848.75
28	Add Contingency charges 12.50%	26.27	0.00	296.50	296.50	0.00	297.37	297.37	231.09
29	Labour rates 1%	2.10	0.00	35.89	35.89	0.00	20.95	20.95	18.49
30	Third Quality charges @1.5%	0.00	0.00	47.55	47.55	0.00	30.86	30.86	20.68
31	Add for GST @ 12%	0.00	0.00	302.89	300.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Est of KME Copper standing Seam Double Skin Roofing system(4x50 sqm)	0.00	0.00	1242.84	1242.84	0.00	13.35	13.35	12.35
33	Children corner (2 Nos)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.18	40.18	40.18
34	Various Works to be Done By Forest Department	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Cost of Led light fixtures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.81	81.81	81.81
36	Cost of Food/Organic waste to Compost Machine with Inbuilt shredder (Capacity: 1.5 Tons/Hr)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	Cost of Multifunction Agriculture waste Machine (Capacity: 10 Ton/Day)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	40 Tonne System	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39	CCTV For Kids	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	CCTV for Interpretation Center	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41	JV system for Interpretation Center	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL COST OF PHASE-2	238.57	0.00	5375.77	5375.77	0.00	2513.19	2513.19	2274.63
	TOTAL COST OF PROJECT (PHASE-1+ PHASE-2)	11388.94	3284.29	26924.83	24208.12	3251.18	12591.77	18162.61	6816.41

*Alaf*

*Tahir*

**Annexure-8 (b)**  
**Estimated Budget Analysis**  
**Recurring Expenditure Statement (Rs in Lacs)**

<b>Sr No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Pay and allowances</b>	<b>197.05</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>1547.05</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Animal Feed</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>225.85</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>275.00</b>	<b>750.85</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Vet. Care</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>34.50</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Misc. expdt</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>197.05</b>	<b>655.85</b>	<b>736.50</b>	<b>818.00</b>	<b>2407.40</b>