

O/o Central Zoo Authority

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MASTER PLAN

**FOR THE SYSTEMATIC AND
PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF
THE
MANIKDOH LEOPARD RESCUE
CENTER
(CENTRE FOR THE RESCUE,
REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION
OF LEOPARDS, JUNNAR,
MAHARASHTRA)**

March 2009

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Annexure

- Map of Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre showing present structures
- Map of Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre showing proposed structures
- Copy of MOU signed between Maharashtra Forest Dept. and Wildlife SOS regarding “Providing Technical support and lifetime care for leopards at Manikdoh Leopard Rescue centre”.

MASTER PLAN OF LEOPARD RESCUE CENTRE, MANIKDOH

1. Introduction

1.1 General introduction and History

Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre is a project which was started by the Maharashtra Forest Department in 2001; when the man-leopard conflict and the leopard “menace” was at its peak. Several leopards (*Panthera pardus*) were caught from the adjacent areas of Nagar, Nashik and many were caught in Junnar division itself by the Forest department.

The prime objective of this rescue centre was to house these rescued leopards who were in considerable distress in trap cages / transit cages for long periods. Some of these leopards, only required medical aid and were consequently medicated and then released back in the wild. But there were some leopards which had turned “potential man-eaters” according to the forest department and were assumed to be threats to human beings. These leopards were housed in the facility and at present Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre holds 26 animals. (21 adults and 5 leopard cubs).

In December 2007 a MOU was signed between Wildlife SOS and the Maharashtra Forest Department wherein Wildlife SOS was given the responsibility to provide technical assistance and lifetime care for the leopards housed at the facility. Wildlife SOS would also ensure timely veterinary facilities for the leopards and would be involved in rescuing leopards in distress with assistance from the forest department.

1.2 Objectives

Wildlife SOS and Maharashtra Forest Department work hand in hand at Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre and our objectives are:-

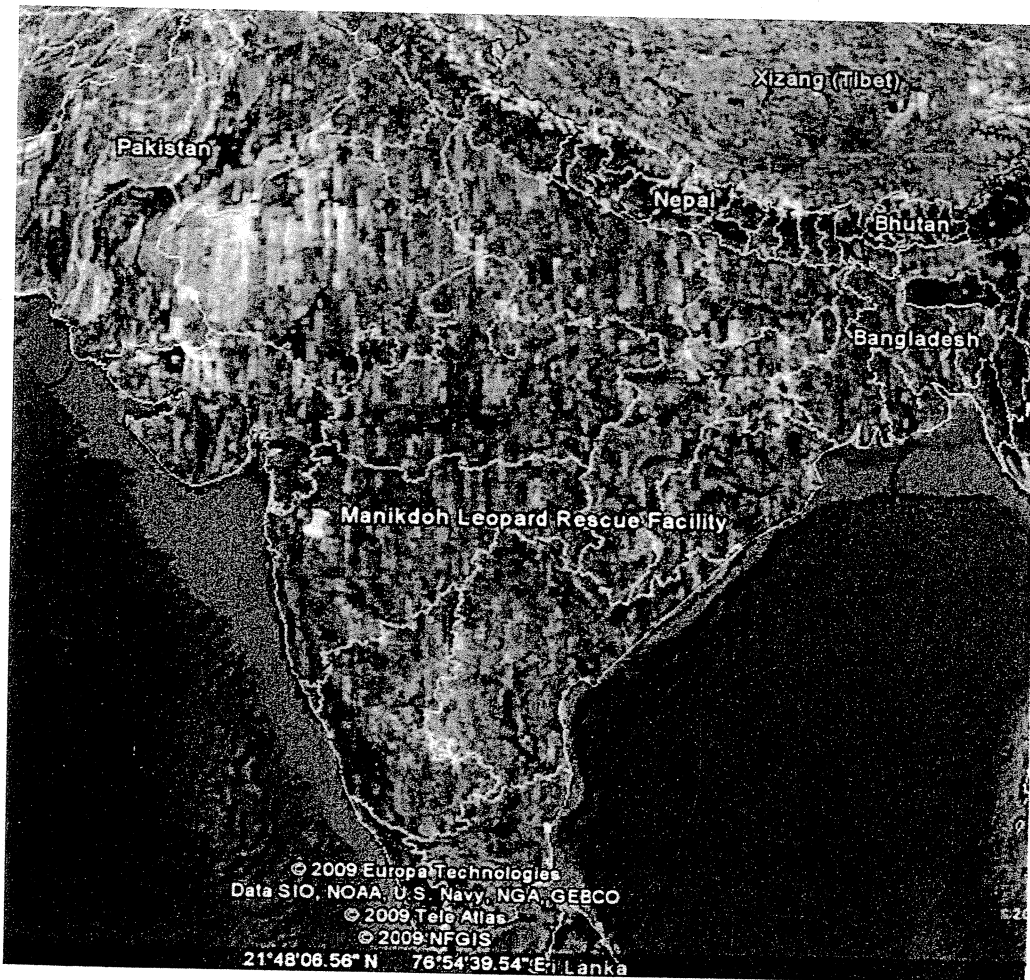
- To Rescue leopards in distress and where possible rehabilitate them back in wild.
- To house and treat injured leopards and provide best medication for the leopards which can then be released back in wild.
- To house and treat leopards which for various reasons cannot be released in the wild and require life time care.

- Raise general public awareness about Leopard conservation through various educational programmes to educate the public and teach a way to co – exist with leopards in the wild.
- Promote and develop scientific research, both veterinary and behavioural, which will help us understand the complex nature of the species.

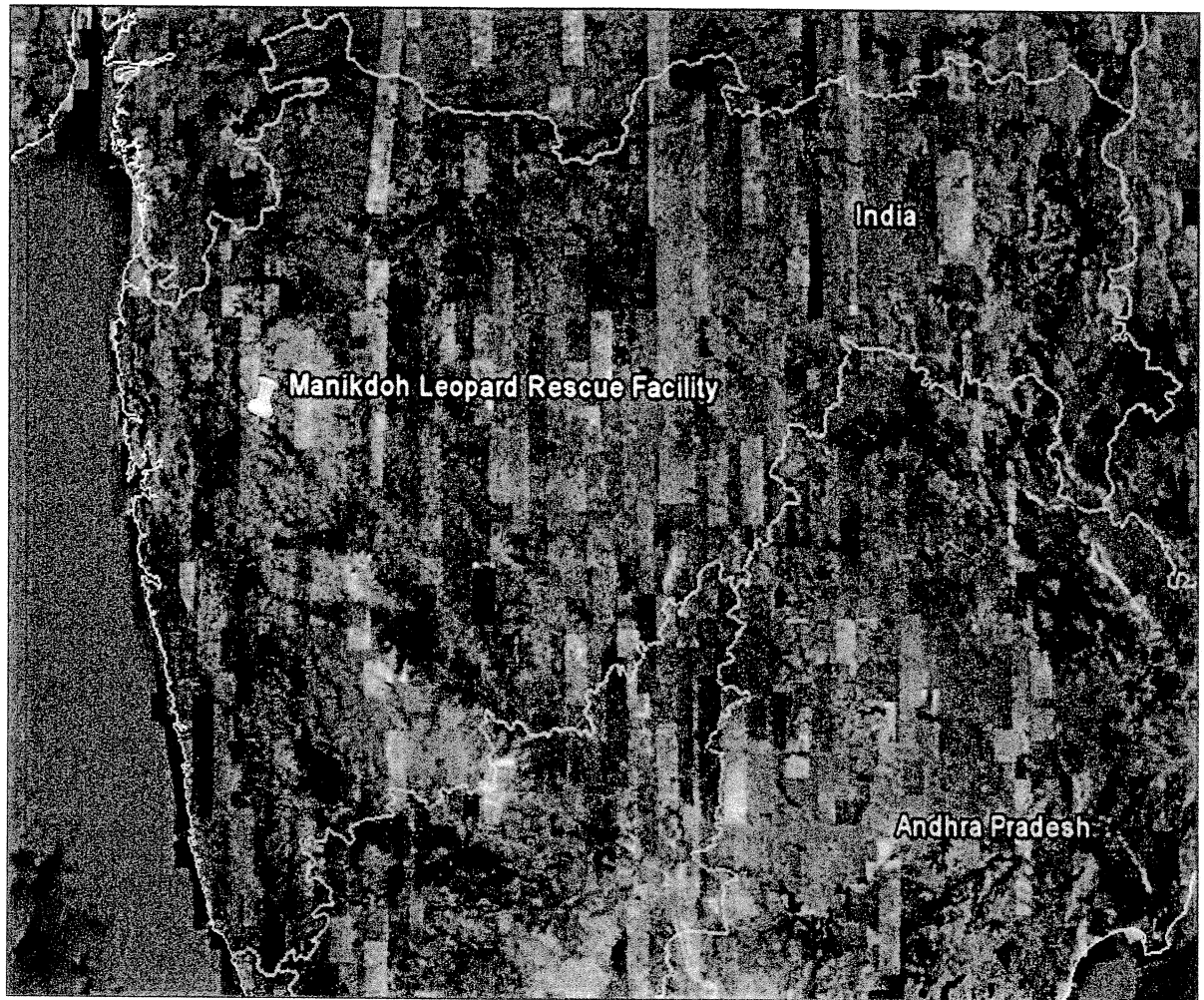
1.3 Land Area and Location

Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre falls in the Junnar division of Pune district and is located next to Manikdoh Dam between 19° 14' 15.34"N and 73° 49' 751" E. The nearest town Junnar is situated 7 Km away, which is also the birth place of King Shivaji. The closest highway is the Pune-Nashik highway situated 32 km away and the nearest city is Pune (98 Km away).

1.3. a. Map of India showing Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre



1.3. b. Map of Maharashtra showing Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre



1.3. c. Aerial view of Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre and the Manikdoh Dam



1.3. d. Aerial view showing outer Boundaries of Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre



1.3. e. Aerial view showing infrastructure of Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre



1.4 Physiography:-

The Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Facility forms a part of Junnar Forest division where the crest-line of the Western Ghats lies along the western boundary of this region from where the Mina (drains from Chilewadi), Pushpavati, Kukadi, Mina (drains from Wadaj), Ghod, Bhima, Bhama and Arala (from north to south) rivers originate and flow eastwards to join the Krishna. Most of the remnant forest patches that occur in the region are located in a narrow strip between 5km west and 10km east of the crest-line of the Ghats, marking a 15km wide corridor. The Bhimashankar WLS (19°08'N, 73°33'E), comprising 131.85 kms of forest on and adjacent to the crest-line of the Western Ghats in the south-west corner of the JFD, was notified as a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1985 and is the only Protected Area in the division. The road from Junnar to Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre has irrigated lands on both sides and has been extensively used to grow crops like sugarcane, groundnut, rice and sunflower.

1.5 Geographic Information from Junnar Forest Division

Taluka	Area(Km)	Reserved Forest(km ²)	Un-classed State Forest(Km ²)	Cultivated area(ha)	Cultivable wasteland(ha)	Wasteland
Junnar	1,616	196	8	43,403	71,588	2,165

1.6 Rainfall

The average annual rainfall varies from 500 mm to 700 mm and 90% of the rainfall is received during June to September from south-west monsoon winds.

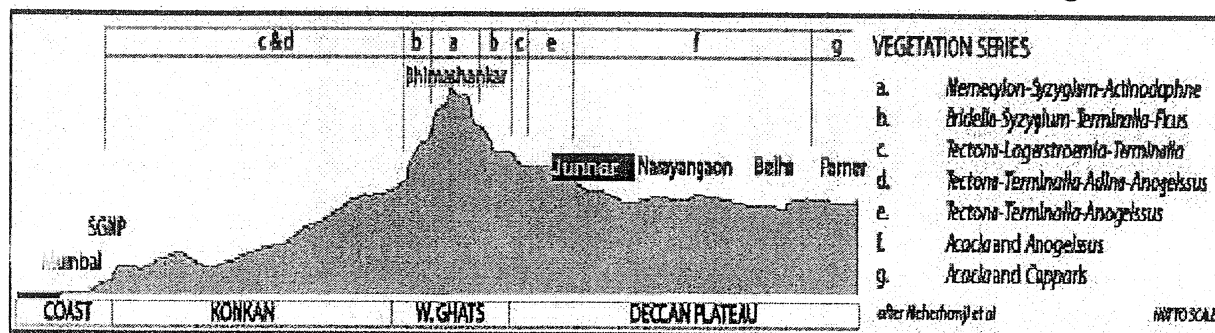
The water resource of the MLRC is from Manikdoh dam which lies on the west of the rescue centre with an expanse of 4310 meters.

1.7 Flora

Vegetation maps (1:1,000,000 scale) published by the French Institute, Pondicherry, (Gausson *et al.*, 1965) indicate a series of Memecylon-Syzygium-Actinodaphne (evergreen forest); Bridelia-Syzygium-Terminalia-Ficus (semi evergreen or semi deciduous open forest); Tectona-Lagerstroemia-Terminalia (Moist Deciduous forest); Tectona-Terminalia-Adina-Anogeissus (Moist Deciduous Forest) Tectona - Terminalia - Anogeissus (Dry Deciduous

forest) and Acacia-Anogeissus (dry form of dry deciduous forest). Acacia-Capparis (thorn forest) in a sequence that progresses eastwards, away from the crestline of the Ghats.

1.7.a Profile of vegetation types across a cross-section of the region:-



The area gets drier towards the east and originally supported dry deciduous forests. However, with the advent of seven irrigation projects in the region, the dominant vegetation consists of fields of sugarcane, grapes, onions, maize, banana, guava plantations and other cash crops. The trees that are present occur near houses or on the bunds of fields, comprising mainly useful species such as mango (*Mangifera indica*), Babul (*Acacia nilotica*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), *Zyziphus mauritiana* and *Thespesia populnea*. Hills dot the landscape, but are either devoid of trees or support a highly degraded deciduous scrub or plantations of exotic species such as *Gricidia sepium* and *Eucalyptus* species.

1.7.b Detailed List of Flora in and around MLRC

Genus	Species	Family	Local Name/s
<i>Mangifera</i>	<i>indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Amba
<i>Nothopegia</i>	<i>beddomei</i>	Anacardiaceae	Wamberi
<i>Heterophragma</i>	<i>quadrioculare</i>	Bignoniaceae	Varas
<i>Mezoneuron</i>	<i>Cucullatum</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Gharnighi
<i>Maytanus</i>	<i>Rothiana</i>	Celastraceae	Bhalvandi
<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>Chebula</i>	Combrataceae	Hirda
<i>Diospyros</i>	<i>Sylvatica</i>	Ebenaceae	Telya
<i>Elaeagnus</i>	<i>conferta</i>	Elaeagnaceae	Ambeli
<i>Bridelia</i>	<i>Retusa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Ashind / Asana
<i>Macaranga</i>	<i>Peltata</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Chandya
<i>Mallotus</i>	<i>philipinensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Shendri
<i>Sapium</i>	<i>Insigne</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Shirad

<i>Murraya</i>	<i>koenigii</i>	-	Kadipatta
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>nilotica</i>	-	Babul
<i>Azadirachta</i>	<i>Indica</i>	-	Neem
<i>Zizyphus</i>	<i>Jujube</i>	-	Bor
<i>Unidentified</i>	-	-	Khokli
<i>Unidentified</i>	-	-	Kokyara
<i>Unidentified</i>	-	-	Landagi
<i>Unidentified</i>	-	-	Nivdunga
<i>Unidentified</i>	-	-	Sabar
<i>Unidentified</i>	-	-	Tanhakombhal
<i>Unidentified</i>	-	-	Vehla
<i>Unidentified</i>	-	-	Kusar
<i>Unidentified</i>	-	-	Bhokar

1.8. Fauna:-

Junnar forest division and the area around MLRC harbors limited wildlife and mammalian diversity is really low. The most common species found are *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* (Common palm civet), *Lepus nigricollis* (Black napped Hare), *Canis aureus* (Indian Jackal), *Hyaena hyaena* (Hyaena), *Viverricula indica* (Small Indian civet), *Sus scrofa* (Wild Boar) and *Panthera pardus* (Leopard). Amongst snakes one can commonly find *Ptyas mucosa* (Rat snake), *Naja naja* (cobra), *Daboia russelli* (Russels viper), *Bungarus caeruleus* (Indian Krait) and *Xenochropis piscator* (Checkered keelback).

Apart from this MLRC and the adjoining areas are rich in bird diversity and exhibit a unique bird fauna.

<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>Stricta</i>	Fabaceae	Pangara
<i>Flacourtia</i>	<i>Indica</i>	Flacourtiaceae	Tambat
<i>Litsea</i>	<i>Stocksii</i>	Lauraceae	Powti
<i>Lagerstromea</i>	<i>Parviflora</i>	Lythraceae	Bondara
<i>Woodfordia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>	Lythraceae	Dhayati
<i>Memecylon</i>	<i>umbellatum</i>	Melastomataceae	Karap / Anjan
<i>Albizia</i>	<i>odoratissima</i>	Mimosaceae	Adhal
<i>Ficus</i>	<i>racemosa</i>	Moraceae	Umbar
<i>Ensete</i>	<i>superbum</i>	Musaceae	Kudal
<i>Syzigium</i>	<i>Cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Jambhul
<i>Olea</i>	<i>Dioica</i>	Oleaceae	Karambu
<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>Wightii</i>	Pittosporaceae	Ikhar
<i>Meyna</i>	<i>Laxiflora</i>	Rubiaceae	Aaul
<i>Paveta</i>	<i>crassicaulis</i>	Rubiaceae	Aswala
<i>Randia</i>	<i>deumatorummatorum</i>	Rubiaceae	Gel
<i>Atlantia</i>	<i>Racemosa</i>	Rutaceae	Chingar
<i>Murraya</i>	<i>Paniculata</i>	Rutaceae	Pandhri
<i>Osyris</i>	<i>quadripartita</i>	Santalaceae	Lohatal
<i>Lepisanthes</i>	<i>tetraphylla</i>	Sapindaceae	Ambekarap
<i>Xantolis</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Sapotaceae	Kombhal
<i>Glochiodion</i>	<i>hohenackeri</i>	Teliaceae	Bhoma
<i>Gnidia</i>	<i>Glauca</i>	Thymelaeaceae	Rametha
<i>Grewia</i>	<i>tiliaefolia</i>	Tiliaceae	Dhaman
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Verbenaceae	Patgera
<i>Leea</i>	<i>indica</i>	Vitaceae	Andhphod
<i>Colebrookea</i>	<i>oppositifolia</i>	-	Dhasai
<i>Carrisa</i>	<i>carandus</i>	-	Karvanda
<i>Zizyphus</i>	<i>rugosus</i>	-	Toran
<i>Caryota</i>	<i>Urens</i>	-	Maad
<i>Terminalia</i>	<i>crenulata</i>	-	Sadada
<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>balsamina</i>	-	Terda

1.8.a Checklist of the birds recorded is given below:-

Common name	Scientific name
1. Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
2. Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
3. White-throated Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
4. Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
5. Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
6. Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
7. Common Moorhen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
8. Common Coot	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
9. Common Snipe	<i>Fulica atra</i>
10. Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
11. Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
12. Red-wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
13. River Tern	<i>Sterna aurantia</i>
14. Little Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
15. Indian Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscicollis</i>
16. Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
17. Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>
18. Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>
19. Indian Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
20. Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
21. Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
22. Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
23. Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
24. Black-headed Ibis	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>
25. Black Ibis	<i>Pseudibis papillosa</i>
26. Asian Openbill stork	<i>Anastomus oscitans</i>
27. Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>
28. Common Flameback	<i>Dinopium javanense</i>

29. Coppersmith Barbet	<i>Megalaima haemacephala</i>
30. Indian Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyceros birostris</i>
31. Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
32. Indian Roller	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
33. Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
34. Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococcyx varius</i>
35. Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
36. Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
37. Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
38. Spotted Owlet	<i>Athene brama</i>
39. Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
40. Rufous-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>
41. Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
42. Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
43. Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>
44. Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>
45. Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>
46. Pied Bushchat	<i>Saxicola caprata</i>
47. Oriental White-eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>
48. Oriental Honey-buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhyncus</i>
49. Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
50. Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
51. Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
52. Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
53. Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
54. White-eyed Buzzard	<i>Butastur teesa</i>
55. Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
56. Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>

1.9 Demography

FOR JUNNAR DIVISION	Year 1991	Year 2001
Population	21,416	24,740
Area (ha)	160,576	160,576
Density (Persons km ⁻²)	13	15
No. of villages	167	167
Min. village size (ha)	56	56
Max. village size (ha)	7,093	7,093

The sex ratio in Junnar division is pretty much steady with 52% population to be males and 48% to be females. The average literacy rate is 77% out of which male literacy rate is 80% and female literacy rate is 72%. Fifty five percent of the working population is reported to be involved in agricultural activities in this region of which about 1% are involved in animal husbandry. Domestic animals commonly reared include cows, buffaloes, goats, fowl, dogs and cats. There has been an increase in the presence of the jersey breed of cows but it is unlikely to have significantly changed the number of stray cattle or those that are grazed in and around villages. Large numbers of stray pigs and dogs can also be seen in the larger villages.

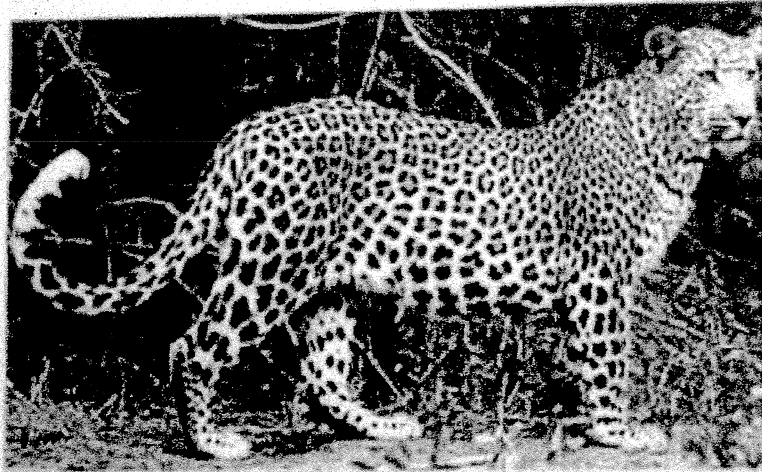
1.10 Legal status of the Land:-

The land belongs to Maharashtra Forest Department and the Leopard rescue centre exists on 4.05 hectares of land. It is planned by Maharashtra Forest department to extend the centre by acquiring the nearby land (2 hectare) which is currently with the irrigation department.

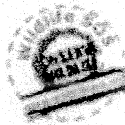
1.11 Pollution:-

Leopards in Manikdoh Leopard rescue facility breathe in the cleanest air as the location was strategically placed to be much in the interior, away from all the city pollution.

**MANIKDOH LEOPARD RESCUE,
REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION CENTER**



**A Collaboration between Wildlife S.O.S and
Maharashtra Forests Department**



MANIKDOH LEOPARD RESCUE CENTRE

Appraisal of the present arrangement and constraints

2.1.1 Animal Section

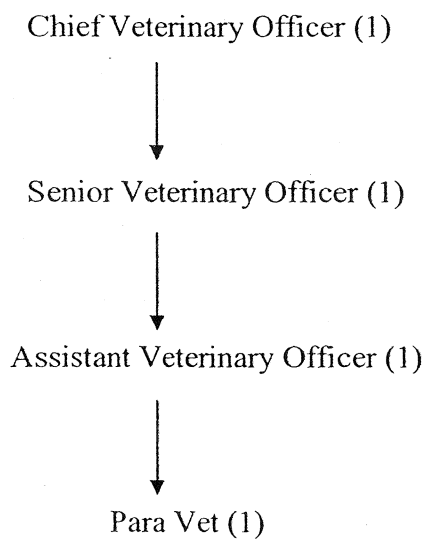
No	Name	Sex	Microchip Number	Section	House No.	Date of acquiring	Place of acquiring
	<u>ADULT</u>						
1	Julie	F	000650A0A9	1	1	10/03/2005	Sangamner
2	Lali	F	00065FAEF7	1	1	06/04/2005	Nashik
3	Dimple	F	00065DB493	1	1	10/3/2005	Sangamner
4	Rupa	F	00068363BA	1	2	21/04/2006	Nagar
5	Karishma	F	00063AFFED	1	2	02/08/2004	Borivali
6	Radhika	F	0006830916	1	2	02/08/2005	Borivali
7	Hema	F	00063B3F95	1	3	26/12/2004	Chalisgaon
8	Gauri	F	00068B6374	1	3	02/08/2004	Borivali
9	Laxmi	F	00063AD9B2	1	3	02/08/2004	Borivali
10	Rani	F	000658B8D0	1	4	21/04/2006	Nagar
11	Padmini	F	000658BC7C	1	4	NA	Sangamner
12	Meenaxi	F	000683168F	1	4	27/04/2006	Nashik
13	Sharmili	F	00068333F0	1	4	02/08/2004	Borivali
14	Baghera	M	00068348DA	2	1	20/07/2005	Nashik
15	Arjun	M	000658C1C6	2	2	26/04/2006	Nashik
16	Shiva	M	00063B92F8	2	3	02/08/2004	Borivali
17	Samrat	M	000683447D	2	4	02/08/2004	Borivali
18	Durga	F	0006836E61	2	5	21/04/2006	Nagar
19	Gul	F	00061829AF	2	6	15/05/2003	Junnar
20	Sitara	F	00063B68B5	2	7	02/08/2005	Borivali
21	Sita	F	00065DB719	2	8	29/04/2006	Nashik

	<u>CUBS</u>						
22	Bhima	M	95800000051	1	1	06/05/2008	Nashik
23	Jaya	F	3469	1	1	06/05/2008	Nashik
24	Shankar	M	95800000051	1	2	25/06/2008	Nagar
25	Jiya	F	1605	1	2	25/06/2008	Nagar
26	Shivani	F	-	1	1	25/01/2009	Junnar

2.1.2 Veterinary section

Currently the rescue centre has one visiting chief veterinary officer and two full time veterinarians who keep a regular check on the health status on the animals. The animals are treated when sick and the nutritional status is regularly maintained on a day to day basis. We are planning to construct a full fledged operation theatre with pathology laboratory at the centre with modern equipment in future.

At MLRC we are currently equipped with an electron Microscope, tranquilizing equipments, surgical equipments, and drugs and medicines for day to day use.



2.1.2.a Enrichment provided for Animals

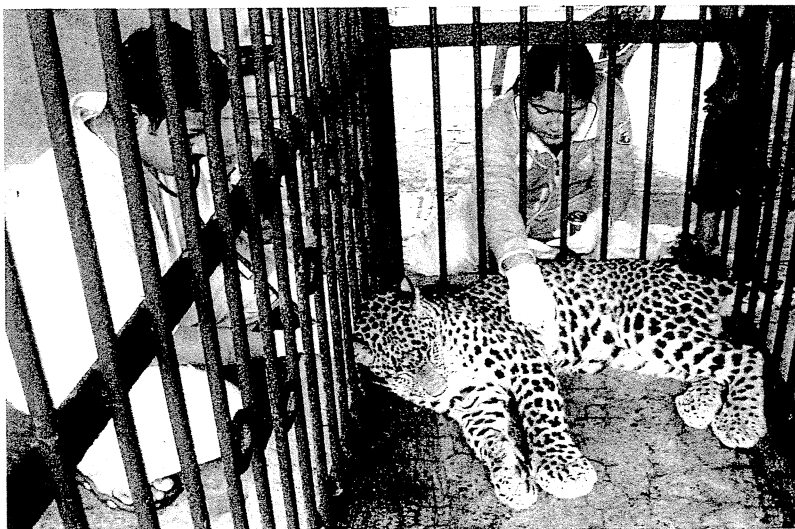
At Manikdoh Leopard Rescue centre a lot of stress is given on providing Leopards with the right kind of enrichments. Various trees have been planted inside enclosures wherever possible (in Section 2 where outdoor enclosure space is available) to give a natural habitat look. Also logs have been provided at a height so that leopards can climb them and can make maximum use of elevated platforms.

2.1.2.b Feeding schedule

Feeding time	Animal	Type of food	Quantity
5.00 to 5.30 p.m	Leopard <i>Panthera pardus</i>	Meat	3 Kg for females 3.5 Kg for males 2.5 Kg for cubs -8 months old & 1 kg for cub-4 months old.

2.1.2.c Vaccination protocol

At present, Leopards are not being injected with vaccines for any particular disease because currently all the leopards housed are wild ones and show no symptoms of any diseases. But deworming is scheduled after every 3 months of time span. Also various food and nutritional supplements are provided on daily basis and as per requirement of the animals. Vitamins and calcium are provided to Leopards via meat as per requirement.



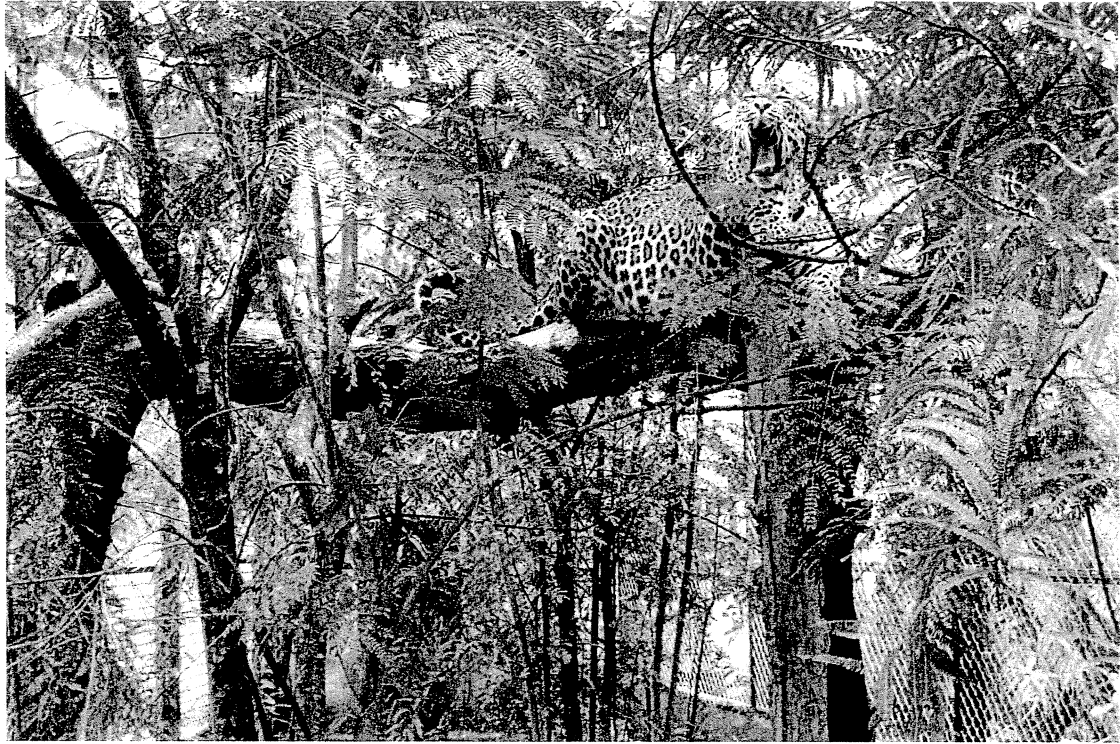
A leopard being checked in a squeeze Cage at MLRC



Entry Gate of Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre



Leopard using enclosure enrichments



Natural Forested Enclosures for Leopards at Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre



2.1.3 Store and feed supply section

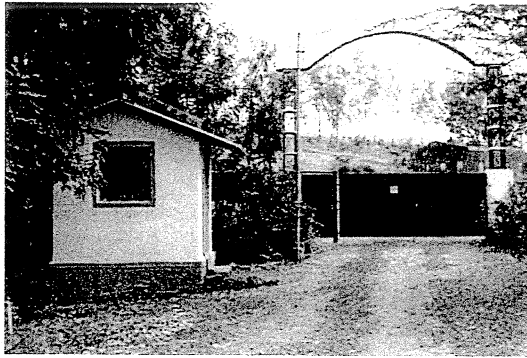
Currently fresh meat is purchased on a daily basis from a local meat supplier and supplied to the leopards at MLRC. There is no storage system for the meat as of now, but we soon plan to construct a cold storage room as per CZA guidelines.

2.1.4 Waste Management

At present all the leftover bones, scat and other wastes are disposed of by digging pits, of depth 6 feet, covered with soil. In future we plan to install a methane gas production unit, which will generate methane gas from the wastes and this gas can be used for cooking purposes. Bio- Medical waste is bagged, sealed and sent to Municipal dump.

2.1.5 Security Section

Currently there are three permanent structures built strategically which are functioning as security rooms for the guards on duty.

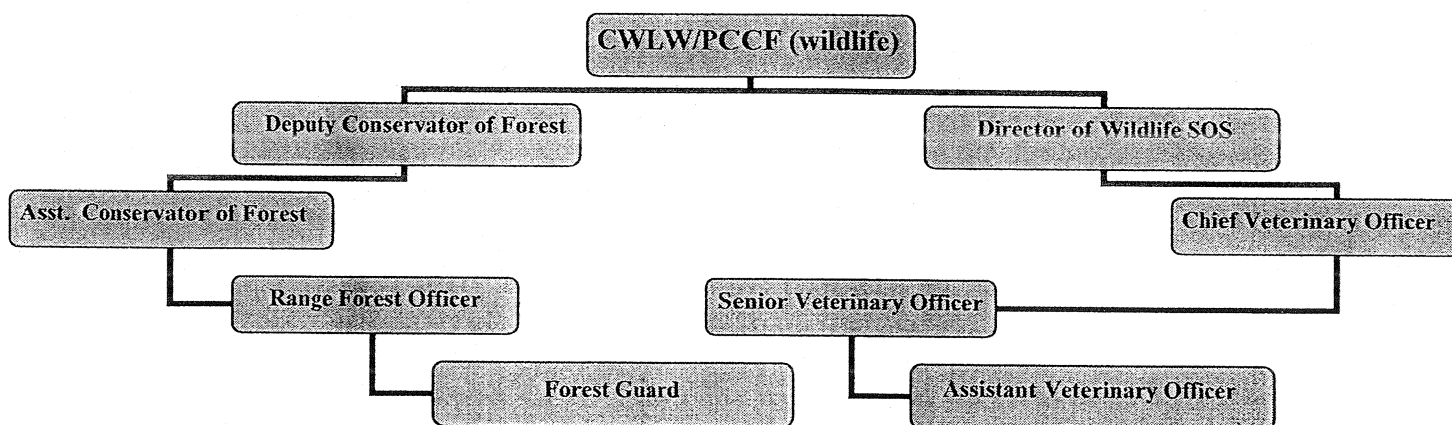


2.2 Collection Plan

As per CZA guidelines Manikdoh Leopard Rescue centre holds permission to house total of 40 leopards. At present we are housing 21 adult leopards and 5 cubs at MLRC, all rescued ones, which are not fit to be released in the wild. In future, after further construction of enclosures is completed, we can house 14 more rescued leopards from the wild if required. Transit cages are available for medicating the leopards in transit.

2.3. a. General Zoo administration Section:-

Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre is being managed by Wildlife SOS in collaboration with Maharashtra Forest Department.



2.3. b. Details on present staff working at MLRC

Currently, the number of employees engaged by Wildlife SOS is six and those who are employed by forest department are four. So with total eleven staff working daily in Manikdoh Leopard rescue centre the list of duties assigned are as follows:-

Veterinary Officer	1
Animal Keepers	3
Para-vet	1
Security Guards- Day	2
Security Guards- Night	4

2.4 Research

- 1) Detailed studies on Behavioral aspects of Leopards in captivity is being carried out at MLRC. The behavioral observations include monitoring stressed conditions in captive leopards, monitoring the levels of aggression in them and devising the type of enrichments that will be best suited for leopards at MLRC.
- 2) Periodical Faecal examination of leopards and studies of blood parameter analysis are carried out at MLRC and we are hopeful of publishing useful scientific publications soon.
- 3) Five rescued leopard cubs have been hand reared at MLRC so far and the success rate of their survival has been 100%. We have been successful in standardizing the quantity of feed and monitoring growth parameters in cubs. We are hopeful to develop expertise in hand rearing of leopard cubs and can provide the protocol to other zoos and rescue centers if needed.

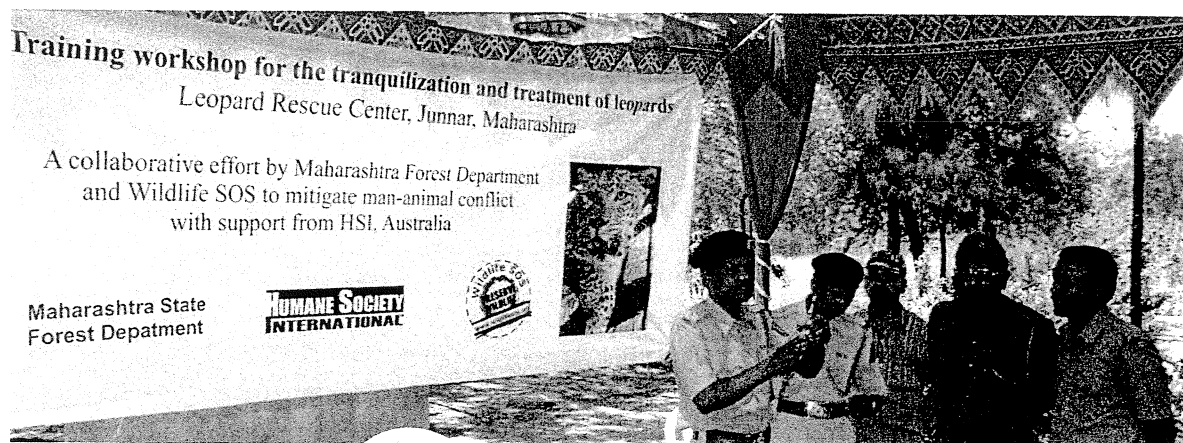
2.5 Conservation Breeding

At present, Manikdoh Leopard Rescue centre is housing 26 leopards which have been rescued from the wild. Each leopard is being housed in one separate enclosure and males and females are being held separately. In future, if there is a need to start a breeding programme for leopard conservation, MLRC can serve as an excellent breeding centre and can breed leopards following the CZA guidelines.

2.6 Educational and Awareness Activities

- 1) The senior veterinary doctor at MLRC trained local vets and forest staff at Akole. The workshop was organised by Vidya Arthreya (Kati Trust) on 27/01/2009.
- 2) Also, our agenda has been to start awareness programmes in villages which are leopard prone with the help of local forest department staff and to train local people regarding do's and don'ts in the presence of leopards in their area.
- 3) Training for Forest officials of three divisions where the man leopard conflict is highest (Junnar, Nagar and Nashik) was arranged from 19/4/08 to 22/4/08 at MLRC. Training was

given regarding the use of emergency drugs and equipments and also hands on training was given on tranquilizing leopards.



3. Management Plans for Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre

3.a Present Setup of Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre

Currently the present facility includes the following structures:-

1) Section 1 comprises of 4 units, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4, each having 4 night / day dens (a total of 16 permanent night / day dens). Each cubicle / house is of dimension 8.3m×8.3 m. The distance between two adjacent cubicles is 3.75 m.



Section 1 showing Leopard enclosure

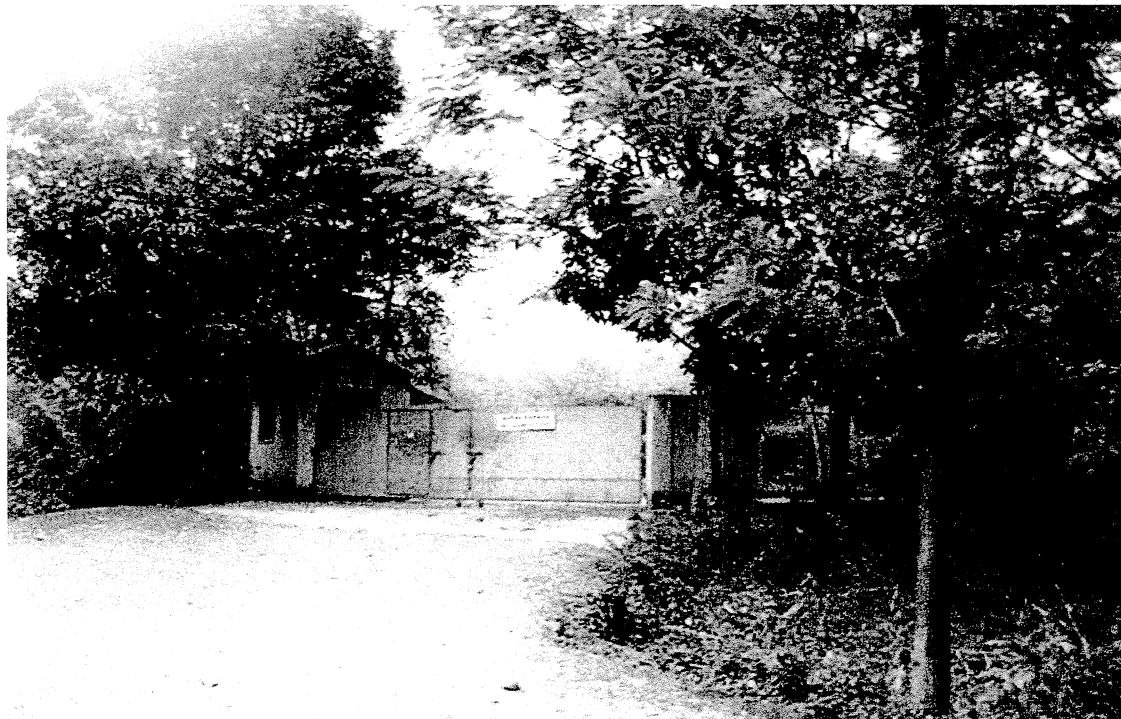


Entrance Gate for Section 1 at Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre

2) Section 2 which comprises of 8 enclosures which has inner rooms and outer free ranging area with combined dimensions of 20.3m×8.5 m. each

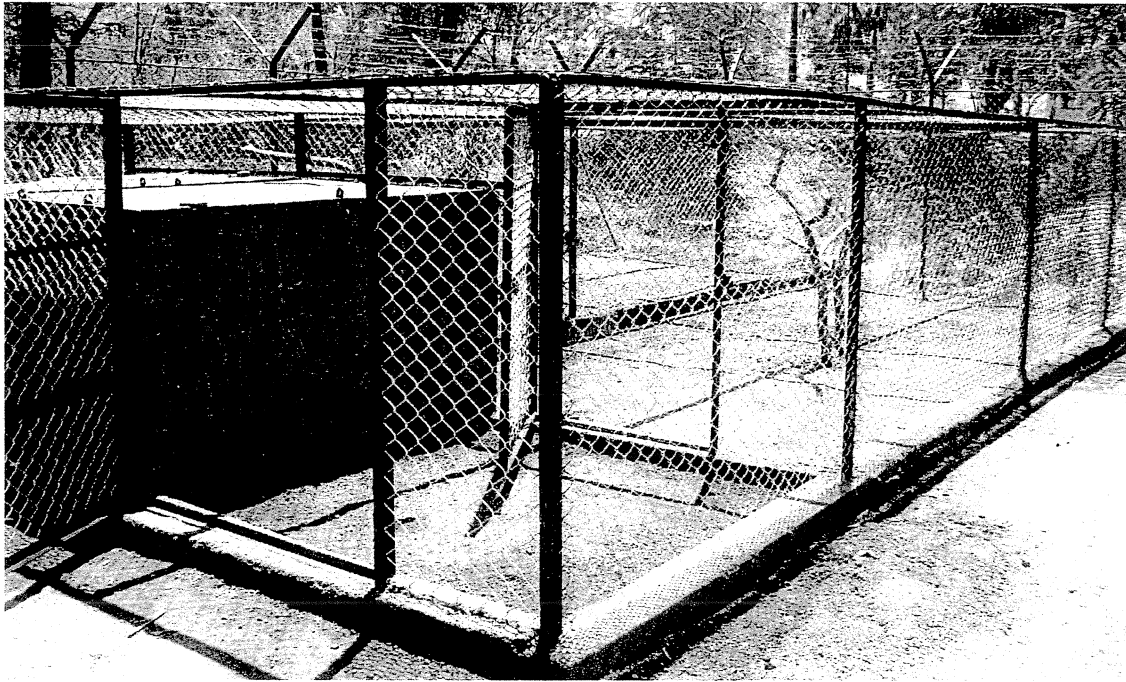


Section 2 : Leopard Enclosure



Entrance Gate for Section 2 at Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre

3) Four units of Cub enclosure have been constructed to house leopard cubs and the dimensions are 8.2m×5.8m.



Cubs Enclosure after construction



Leopard Cubs using enrichments inside the enclosure

3.b Future Proposed Plan for Manikdoh Leopard Rescue Centre

Satellite Imagery showing the present existing area and the future proposed area



PRESENT AREA 

PROPOSED AREA 

We are proposing to make new enclosures to house leopards as per CZA guidelines in the current area available to us and modifying the existing Section 2 to provide more outdoor space / exercise areas with extensions to the existing enclosures. Section 1 can then function as a transit facility for leopards undergoing medical treatment and slated for release.

Separate units can be setup to accommodate future research work with IVRI (Indian veterinary research institute) or CCMB (Centre for cellular and Molecular Biology) if CZA permission is granted.

3.c Future Objectives and Future Setup

1. Large numbers of Leopard cubs are rescued from the adjoining parts of MLRC. Many of them are brought in by local villagers and farmers who usually find them in their sugarcane fields. Hand rearing of such cubs is essential and 5 cub weaning units which have been proposed in the master plan.
2. The future construction also plans for 3 more units consisting of 12 dens and 6dens and 9dens each, respectively. Each unit will have inner rooms and outer free ranging area as per CZA guidelines, in order to accommodate the sanctioned animal collection plan of 40 leopards, permitted by CZA.
3. Also on new Extension area it is planned to construct 4 enclosures with 5 rooms each; which will have retiring dens along with outer free ranging areas and provide the Junnar facility with an additional capacity of 20 leopards which will then allow the facility to accommodate 60 leopards after due clearance from CZA.
4. It is planned to construct an operation theatre with full fledged facility for carrying out treatment and surgeries for rescued leopards, as and when required.
5. Also a diagnostic Path- lab and an X ray unit next to the O.T. is planned making the centre self sufficient for medical procedures.
6. We propose 5 security towers (marked on master plan) and an emergency gate to strengthen security over and above the three existing security units. On the new extension we propose security towers with guard rooms on the lower floor.
7. Education / interpretation centre is also proposed along with observation huts for staff, volunteers and students to enhance knowledge on wildlife conservation impart know-how on minimizing leopard man conflicts.
8. A compound boundary Wall is also proposed to increase the security of the center as well as prevent any untoward escape of an animal and to protect the animals in turn from human mischief. The master plan proposes a perimter wall around old facility and Extension with mounted solar fencing for added security.
9. Residential quarters for the staff are also proposed.

10. Sewage and Septic tanks are to be made for proper disposal of the refuse from the rescue centre.
11. Extension of 8 already existing enclosures marked on master plan as Section 2 as per CZA guidelines.
12. It is proposed to construct 20 units of inner and outer enclosures in the Extension area.

3.d Construction and Development

Future Action Plan of MLRC is divided into three phases viz. Phase I, Phase II and Phase III

Phase I Existing Facility:

5 housing Units for Leopard Cubs:	Rs 18.0 Lakhs
Compound wall with a solar fence above it:	Rs. 85.0 Lakhs
Staff quarter:	Rs 15.0 Lakhs
5 Security Towers:	Rs 35.0 Lakhs
1 Unit of 12 enclosures, (inner and outer):	Rs.80.00 Lakhs

Phase II Existing Facility:

Extension of 8 enclosures in Section 2:	Rs 22.00 lakhs
Operation theatre and Diagnostic Path lab:	Rs.12.00 lakhs
Medical store and Record room:	Rs 8.00 lakhs
1 unit of 6 enclosures (inner and outer):	Rs.40.00 lakhs
1 unit of 9 enclosures (inner and outer):	Rs 60.00 lakhs
Animal Kitchen & Food preparation Area :	Rs 6.00 lakhs
Education and Interpretation centre:	Rs.25.00 Lakhs
Septic tank, Sewage and Plumbing: (2 Nos.):	Rs.5.50 Lakhs

Phase III Proposed Structures on land extension

Construction of 15 (5 X 3) enclosures (as per CZA guidelines on proposed land):	Rs 150.00 Lakhs
Construction of enclosure for sub-adult leopards with 5 rooms):	Rs 33.00 Lakhs
Two security towers and a staff room on proposed land:	Rs 12.00 Lakhs

3.e. Broad Budget analysis for implementing the plan

a) Day to day Maintenance (monthly):-

Present maintenance- Approximately

1. Meat expenses per month (For 26 leopards):	Rs. 1,50,000/
2. Staff salary per month:	Rs. 75,000/
3. Day to day maintenance charges per month:	Rs. 15,000/
4. Vehicle and fuel per month:	Rs. 20,000/
5. Veterinary expenditure for leopards per month:	Rs. 10,000/
6. Miscellaneous expenses per month:	Rs. 10,000/
7. Leopard rescue operations in the field	Rs 20,000/
Current Total expenditure (monthly) =	Rs. 3,00,000/

b) Future maintenance (monthly) - Approximately

1. Meat expenses per month (40 leopards):	Rs 2,00,000/
2. Staff salary per month (12 staffs) :	Rs 1,50,000/
3. Day to day maintain ace per month :	Rs 20,000/
4. Vehicle and fuel per month :	Rs 25,000/
5. Veterinary expenditure for leopard per month :	Rs 50,000/
6. Medical expenditure for staff per month:	Rs 15,000/
7. Staff welfare per month :	Rs 25,000/
8. Miscellaneous charges per month :	Rs 20,000/
9. Rescue operations in field	Rs 25,000/
Future total expenditure per month=	Rs 5, 30,000/

4. Disaster Management

Manikdoh Leopard Rescue centre is well prepared to meet any kind of disasters and natural calamities. Basic amenities and management system are available to tackle any situations.

4.1 In case of Fire-

Sufficient water points have installed currently in MLRC and in case of a fire outbreak we have hose pipes with sufficient pressure at our disposal that can stop the spread of fire. Presence of trees and ample greenery around the campus will ensure successful control of fire.

4.2 Flood and cyclone-

Manikdoh dam is the only water body adjacent to MLRC and in case of any damage in the dam wall, the irrigation department has made provisions for installing alarms that go on and warn the people in surrounding areas. Also MLRC is strategically situated on a high land and the threat to be submerged is water is almost negligible. To prevent water accumulation and stagnation, proper drainage system have been provided and a nallah has been constructed to drain out the excess water in case of heavy and continuous rain.

4.3 Law and Order Breakdown-

MLRC is very strategically located, much in the interior and away from the city. The population around MLRC is very sparse and we have good relations with the local police and other law and order agencies.

4.4 Feed Supply-

Presently, Feed is being supplied to leopards by purchasing it on a daily basis from a local meat supplier. In case of any disastrous condition, backup plan is to store the meat or arrange any alternate meat supply.

5. Contingency Plan

5.1 Animal rescued from wild-

In case of any rescues of leopards from the wild, MLRC is fully prepared and equipped with additional trap cages and temporary enclosures where we can house the rescued leopards. As per procedure the matter is intimated to DFO Junnar division, to Chief Wildlife warden, to CZA and to WildlifeSOS management. As per the advice of Chief wildlife warden and CZA, further course of action is decided and till then, the animal is housed in the rescue centre and taken care off.

5.2 Escape of animals from enclosures: -

The rescue centre staff has been well trained to tackle such type of situations. Two guards are on constant vigilance all the time and are taking alternate rounds after every fifteen minutes. In case of any leopard escaping out, our veterinary doctors are fully equipped with tranquilizing equipment and can tranquilize the leopard successfully with the help of tranquilizing gun and blow pipes. Siren has been fixed in the campus to aware the staffs and villagers.

5.3 Dog Menace: -

Dog menace is not a problem in MLRC as dogs seldom go anywhere near the leopards.

5.4 Alternate arrangement for meat: -

Meat is purchased daily from a local vendor who is the largest meat seller in the entire Junnar division and has been supplying meat for last 8 years without any gap. In case of any problem regarding meat supply in future we can always opt for goat meat or chicken meat as there are lot of chicken farms and goat rearing farms around MLRC.

5.5 Snake Bite: -

We have expert snake catchers in MLRC and key staff have been trained to identify and capture snakes without harming them. In case of a snake bite we have the contact of local doctors who store the antivenom and can treat in emergencies. We are keeping anti venom tablets in our medicine stock.

5.6 Fighting among animals: -

No two animals are housed in one single enclosure in MLRC. But in case we need to do it in future, we can always use the water hose pipes to use water pressure and segregate the animals.

In worst scenario, the veterinary doctors can calm the animals by tranquilising them.

5.6 Breakdown of power supply: -

There are two generators of 18 KV and 5 KV which can function in case of a breakdown in power supply. Electricity is generated in the hydel power plant adjacent to MLRC. So incidences of power breakdown can be controlled by having good relations with the electricity supply department.

6. Capacity Building

Most of the rescue centre staff is well trained. The staffs working with the forest department at MLRC have been working in the centre for last 8 years and have mastered the skills of handling and rescuing animals. They have undergone various trainings and skill programmes at Rajiv Gandhi Zoo, Pune and at Borivali national park, Mumbai. For WildlifeSOS staff, there have been several training programmes in MLRC itself and they are getting hands on experience to work with leopards and leopard rescues. All the staff working in MLRC is from the local areas knowing their area well and have been exposed to the leopard problem all there life.

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,
Maharashtra State, Nagpur
"Vanbhavan" Ramgiri Road, Civiline Nagpur

Sub:- Proposal to provide life time care for the
rescued leopards in the Manikdoh Rescue
Center regarding MOU.

No:- D-23(3)/C.N.290/ 6335
Nagpur dt. 24th Dec. 2007

To.
Shri Kartick Satyanarayan,
Co-founder,
Wildlife SOS,
D-210 Defence Colony,
New Delhi-110024

Ref:- 1) Govt of Maharashtra Revenue & Forests Department,
Mumbai Letter No WLP-1007/C.No136/F-1 dated 7/11/2007
2) Our E-Mail dated 11-12-07

Sir,

One copy of the signed MOU is enclosed for your record and necessary
action

Yours faithfully,

Encl.: As above

Approved

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)
Maharashtra State, Nagpur

महाराष्ट्र सरकार
ज. म. वन विभाग कुर्नर
मुंबई ४००३२
4 JAN 2008
- 4127
Copy forwarded

Copy with a copy of the MOU submitted to Additional Chief Secretary,
(Forests) Govt of Maharashtra, Revenue & Forests Department
Maharalaya Mumbai-400032 for information
Copy forwarded to Chief Conservator of Forests Pune Forest Circle Pune, along
with a copy of signed MOU for information and necessary action.
Copy forwarded to Deputy Conservator of Forests Junnar Division Junnar,
along with a copy of signed MOU for information and necessary
action.

Shri-Ravali
Def
Study the
Agreement &
Remarks

AGREEMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT & OPERATION OF
JUNNAR RESCUE CENTRE, MAHARASHTRA FOR
"IMPROVEMENT IN HOUSING CONDITIONS OF LEOPARDS
AS WELL AS REHABILITATION OF DANCING BEARS" IN
MAHARASHTRA

This agreement is entered into on this fifteenth day of month December year 2007

The MAHARASHTRA FOREST DEPARTMENT, which is a Government Department under the GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, represented by its PCCF(WILDLIFE) & CHIEF WILDLIFE WARDEN - Shri B.Majumdar, IFS. hereinafter referred to as the "FIRST PARTY" (which term and expression shall unless repugnant to the context mean and include its successors, administrators, executors, legal representatives and assignees) on the ONE PART
AND

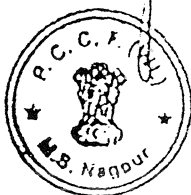
WILDLIFE S.O.S hereinafter referred to as the "SECOND PARTY" represented by its Co founder - Kartick Satyanarayan (which term and expression shall unless repugnant to the context mean and include its successors, administrators, executors, trustees, legal representatives and assignees) on the OTHER PART.

WHEREAS the FIRST PARTY is a Government Department under the GOVERNMENT OF Maharashtra, represented by its PCCF (WILDLIFE) & CHIEF WILDLIFE WARDEN and engaged in the administration of Forests & Wildlife, protection and management of Zoos and rescue centres in the state of Maharashtra and matters incidental or related thereto.

AND WHEREAS the SECOND PARTY is a charitable society registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, and is engaged in the rehabilitation of Dancing Bears and their owners for over twelve years. The SECOND PARTY has in collaboration with the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department established the Agra Bear Rescue Facility having a capacity of 120 bears. This centre is engaged in the protection, rescue, welfare & rehabilitation of Bears. The SECOND PARTY is operating Wildlife Rescue Centres in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana & Karnataka with written documentation / Agreement Deeds with the State Forest Departments in these states. The SECOND PARTY is also additionally involved in Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation, promotion of Wildlife conservation, habitat protection, anti-poaching and matters incidental thereto.

AND WHEREAS both the PARTIES are desirous of using a part of the existing Junnar rescue Centre for creating a transit facility for rescued Dancing Bears from the state, as well as bring in improvements for the welfare of the Rescued Leopards housed in the Rescue Centre by further enriching it for the benefit of the rescued animals.

AND WHEREAS the SECOND PARTY also desires to additionally provide financial and technical support for the centre, with the objective of bringing in further facilities for the rescued Leopards and also improvemental measures to address the following areas for the Junnar Rescue Centre in Maharashtra :



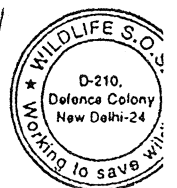
1. Provide immediate care to the trapped leopards.
2. For improvement of existing veterinary facilities (including addition if required) for handling and treatment of animals (including tranquilizing) etc.
3. Welfare of captive Leopards through enclosure enrichment & nutrition management
4. Keeper Training in modern and humane methods of Animal management
5. Creating additional outdoor / indoor enclosures to improve space / housing / welfare for each animal.
6. Awareness generation for general public to aid Leopard / Bear conservation in Maharashtra
7. Scientific Observations, Veterinary research and dissemination of this learnt knowledge
8. And any other measures necessary to relieve the animals from any form of suffering

AND WHEREAS both the parties for that purpose desire to put their Agreement in writing

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS UNDER:

Both parties agree that the following is the action plan and the scope of work related thereto:

- (a) Provide the rescued Leopards housed in Junnar Rescue Centre a high degree of care, treatment & enrichment
- (b) Follow the Central Zoo Authority's guidelines of housing and space requirements for leopards and bears (both indoor pens and outdoor kraals) and operation of Rescue centres.
- (c) Rescue bears which have been found astray, injured, maimed, orphaned, trapped, sick etc and / or confiscated from madaris or Kalandars (street entertainment industry etc) in state of Maharashtra
- (d) Optimize the conservation and rehabilitation potential of the rescued Leopards / bears
- (e) Devise and implement modern efficient and effective methods of animal care, handling, and veterinary care,
- (f) Assist the department, if required, in the monitoring and release of leopards caught in future that are deemed capable of being released
- (g) Apportion a part of the existing area of the Junnar Rescue Centre along with existing building/s and to function as a Temporary Transit Facility for bears. The SECOND PARTY shall create temporary / transit facility to house bears not exceeding 50 in number and then shall arrange to move these to the Agra Bear Rescue Facility which has recently been expanded to 160 acres of land. The FIRST PARTY shall Permit / procure permissions from the CZA / other state forest departments to shift the Bears to the Agra Bear Rescue Facility.

The SECOND PARTY shall bear all costs of transportation and shifting of these bears to the Agra Bear Rescue Facility. This apportioned area shall be named as the Maharashtra Bear Rescue Transit Facility (MBRTF) keeping in line with Rescue Centre establishment guidelines by CZA. The MBRTF will not be open for display to public as per CZA guidelines.

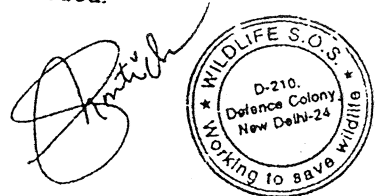
ARTICLE II

Both parties also agree to the following in order to execute the action plan and the scope of work related thereto.

- (a) Collaborate at all stages of the execution of all mutually agreed activities, and shall not withhold from each other relevant information or otherwise hinder the execution of the action plan.
- (b) The FIRST PARTY shall also endeavour to assist the SECOND PARTY to facilitate the development of the extension area, by applying to the Central Zoo Authority for funds, recommending and forwarding such application, towards construction of extension area / improvement of existing centre / running costs of the extension area / other improvemental measures of extension area and management of extension area. The Rescue Centre in its present form and after extension shall continue to remain the property of the FIRST PARTY.
- (c) Strive to provide the following to the rescued bears / Leopards: The SECOND PARTY shall provide technical expertise in these aspects and also additional financial support wherever possible and on an 'as required' basis.
 - i. Quarantine and comprehensive disease screening
 - ii. Improvement in Indoor housing
 - iii. Adequate Outdoor Kraal / Exercise areas
 - iv. Effective & Least Stress (humane) methods of handling, transport, confinement, husbandry and management
 - v. Veterinary medical management involving treatment of diseases
 - vi. Behavioural, environmental, feeding, social, structural and others forms of enrichment
 - vii. Rehabilitation measures for the rescued Leopards / bears
- (d) Display logos of both collaborating parties (FIRST PARTY & SECOND PARTY) and also logos of the donors of the SECOND PARTY at the Rescue Centre entrance, admin area and other such areas where required & found suitable.
- (e) The SECOND PARTY shall directly contribute to the veterinary management of the centre by engaging the services of a consultant / Advisor Vet who will visit the Rescue Centre on a regular basis. This will start within 30 days from the signing of this MOU. Such a person would have extensive experience in working with Leopards / Bears. Additional support staff at the centre should be extensively trained in the Agra Bear Rescue Facility (ABRF) (Centre for conservation and rehabilitation of bears or any of the other rescue centres operated by the SECOND PARTY). All Staff Costs shall be borne by the SECOND PARTY.



1. Chief Conservator of Forests, Pune Circle, Pune, will have complete administrative control over the Facility through the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Junnar Division, Junnar, Maharashtra.
2. The Facility will run on a day to day basis by the FIRST PARTY with assistance from the SECOND PARTY under the guidance of the Management Committee.
3. The second party shall legally generate funds for running the facility from national and international donors. The donors as certified by the SECOND PARTY will have free access to the facility for inspections, photographic monitoring and review of the works of the facility.
4. The SECOND PARTY will be associated with running and management of the Rescue Centre / Land / Area set aside in question for a minimum period of Ten years beginning from the date of signing of this deed and as such the agreement between the FIRST PARTY and SECOND PARTY would terminate on ----- and during this period the FIRST PARTY undertakes to collaborate with the SECOND PARTY who will assist in the use of the Rescue Centre / Land / Area for the exclusive purpose of holding rescued leopards & bears as far as running of the Rescue Centre is concerned as per the conditions agreed upon by the first party and the second party.
5. The design and facilities shall be approved by the Central Zoo Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
6. The SECOND PARTY will employ the required skilled/ unskilled staff to work for the running and maintenance of the Rescue Centre. If the FIRST PARTY wishes to depute any staff to work in this Facility in a non - managerial capacity, the SECOND PARTY will allow them to work without any payments from the SECOND PARTY. All the employees engaged by the SECOND PARTY inside the Facility shall be insured against accidents.
7. Safety of the staff & any visitors will be the sole responsibility of the SECOND PARTY who will be at liberty to get an indemnity bond signed by the staff & visitors in a manner mutually settled upon by FIRST PARTY and SECOND PARTY.
8. The SECOND PARTY will be at liberty to raise funds for the management of the centre by selling souvenirs like caps, T-shirts, etc at the Interpretation Centre in the Rescue Centre in the manner mutually agreed upon by the FIRST PARTY and the SECOND PARTY.
9. A management Committee under the chairmanship of DCF Junnar shall be set up. Members of the committee will be Range Officer Junnar, Two senior representatives of Wildlife SOS, One Veterinary doctor of Wildlife SOS and One Govt. Veterinary Doctor. This committee shall oversee the management of the Rescue Centre. National and international experts may be invited at the cost of SECOND PARTY to provide consultancy and advice when needed.



10. The number of Leopards / bears housed would be decided by the management committee keeping in view the Central Zoo Authority's guidelines and also facilities and space available.
11. The SECOND PARTY shall endeavour to provide all possible technical & veterinary assistance as and when required by FIRST PARTY for rescuing Leopards / Bears in Maharashtra as requested by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Maharashtra Forest Department.
12. Genetic Materials, trees etc from the Facility would be removed from the rescue facility only after prior permission from Chief Wildlife Warden, Maharashtra.
13. The FIRST PARTY shall provide all necessary support and co-operation to the SECOND PARTY for guidance and help with technical information and the enforcement of the Wildlife Protection Act and all cooperation to run the facility.
14. The SECOND PARTY shall try and make the Junnar centre into a training and education hub for the field staff of the Maharashtra forest department by trying to make this a model centre.
15. SECOND PARTY shall conduct periodic training camps at the centre for the field staff of the FIRST PARTY to be trained to use tranquilising equipments, taught about the biology and captive care of species like the leopards and bears.
16. The FIRST PARTY shall facilitate all programs and workshops as well as provide infrastructure support.
17. SECOND PARTY shall create a small interpretation centre inside the Junnar Rescue Centre which will assist in imparting wildlife education for the field staff during their training as well as function as an education tool for any other official who will visit the complex.
18. The Leopards / Bears received at the Rescue Centre either by means of rescue, trapping, surrender, confiscation or seizure shall be tagged, radio tagged or marked for identification through micro-chipping or any other means in conformity with the provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act and/or the guidelines of the Central Zoo Authority.
19. Licences of the surrendered Bears shall be sent for cancellation to the Chief Wildlife Warden, Maharashtra who would cancel them as per existing rules under relevant sections of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972.
20. The SECOND PARTY shall endeavour to provide assistance in rehabilitation of kalandars / Bear owners wherever possible. The parties understand that the SECOND party's endeavours in this respect are purely discretionary as it is a non profit society whose primary aim is animal welfare, conservation and rehabilitation of bears & Leopards in particular at this Facility.

