



महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र

असाधारण
प्रसिद्ध करणान

सोमवार, मे ५, १९९७/वैशाख १५, शके १९९९

स्वतंत्र संकलन म्हणून फाईल करण्यासाठी या भागाला वेगळे पृष्ठ क्रमांक दिले आहेत.

भाग चार-अ

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने केंद्रीय अधिनियमांमध्ये तयार केलेले (भाग एक, एक-अ आणि एक-क) यांमध्ये प्रसिद्ध केलेले नियम 'अ' आदेश (शंध्यतिरिक्त) नियम 'अ' आदेश.

REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032, dated the 30th April 1997

WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

No. WLP. 1095/CR-84/F-1.—Whereas the Government of Maharashtra considers that the area described in the Schedule appended hereto (hereinafter referred to as "the said area") comprised within the reserve forest in Forests Division Pandharkawada of District Yavatmal is, by reason of its adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural and zoological significance to be included in a sanctuary for the purpose of protecting, propogating and developing Wildlife therein and its environment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 26-A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Government of Maharashtra hereby,—

- (i) specifies the limits of the said area in the Schedule appended hereto; and
- (ii) declares that on and from the 30th day of April 1997 the said area shall be a Wildlife Sanctuary to be known as "Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary".

SCHEDULE

Situation and limits of the Tipeswar Sanctuary in Yavatmal District

- (1) Name of the Forest Range and Division included in the Sanctuary Patanbori and Parwa Ranges of Pandharkawada Forest Division.
- (2) Particulars of area included in the Sanctuary.

Area of Reserved Forests

Serial No.	Compartment No.	Area in Hectares
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	98	241.19
2	99	372.72
3	100	360.58
4	101-A	403.47
5	101-B	
6	102	283.28
7	103	199.10
8	104	232.29
9	105	243.62
10	106	298.66
11	107	146.09
12	108	232.29
13	109	259.40
14	110	326.99
15	111	446.37
16	112	350.86
17	113	344.39
18	114	389.71
19	115	377.98
20	116	237.55
21	117	420.87
22	118	235.93
23	119	334.68
24	124	389.31
25	125	491.69
26	126	245.24
27	127	345.60
28	128	353.29
29	129	209.22
30	130	301.49
31	131	271.54
32	132	332.25
33	133	220.96

SCHEDULE—contd.

Serial No.	Compartment No.	Area in Hectares
(1)	(2)	(3)
34	134	323.75
35	135	461.75
36	136	434.63
37	137	237.96
38	138	337.51
39	139	244.84
40	140	260.21
41	141	273.57
42	142	229.86
43	143	261.46
44	144	215.29
45	145	278.00
46	146	291.79
47	147	280.04
Total		14,029.27 Hectares

- (3) Boundaries of Sanctuary .. North.—Boundaries of Bhadumari, Mathani, Bhattar, Pendhari, Tembhi villages.
- East.—Boundaries of Sunna, Andharwadi, Wasri, Sukali villages.
- South.—Wadvat, Daryapur, Pimpalshenda, Karegaon villages and Compartment Nos. 638 and 640.
- West.—Boundaries of Bhimkund, Thanegaon, Mangi, Sawargaon, Wagar Takali and Waghari River.

(4) Area of the Tipeswar Sanctuary 14,029.27 Hectares
140.29 Sq. Kms.

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

DR. S. K. KHETARPAL,
Joint Secretary to Government.



सत्यमेव जयते

महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र

असाधारण
प्राधिकृत प्रकाशन

शुक्रवार, जानेवारी ३१, १९९७/माघ १९, शके १९१८

स्वतंत्र संकलन न्हणून फाईल करण्यासाठी या भागाला वेगळे पृष्ठ क्रमांक दिले आहेत.

भाग चार-अ

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने केंद्रीय अधिनियमान्वये तयार केलेले (नाग एक, एक-अ आणि एक-ल
यांमध्ये प्रसिद्ध केलेले नियम व आदेश यांब्यतिरिक्त) नियम व आदेश.

REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032, dated the 27th January 1997

Order

WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972.

No. WLP. 1095/CR-84/F-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Government of Maharashtra, hereby directs that the powers exercisable and the functions to be performed by the Collector under sections 19 to 25 of the said Act, in respect of the land comprised within the limits of the Tipeshwar Wild Life Sanctuary, declared under Government Notification, Revenue and Forests Department No. WLP. 1095/CR-84/F-1, dated the 24th January 1997, shall be exercised and performed by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Pandharkawada.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra

S. K. KHETARPAL,

Joint Secretary to Government.

भाग चार-अ—२३

(६१)

जानकीय मध्यवर्ती मुद्रणालय, मुंबई

TIPESHWAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY (MAH/S/TIP)

Forest Department. Undated. Map of Tipeswar Sanctuary.

Letter from Chief Wildlife Warden to Chief Secretary of Forests, Maharashtra, regarding declaration of Tipeswar Wildlife Sanctuary, March 30, 1995.

Maharashtra State Revenue and Forests Dept. 1997. Maharashtra Shasan Rajpatra, Asadharan Section - 4. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Mantralaya, Mumbai. January 24, 1997.

Maharashtra State Revenue and Forests Dept. 1997. Maharashtra Shasan Rajpatra, Asadharan Section - 4. Order - Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Mantralaya, Mumbai. January 27, 1997.

Maharashtra State Revenue and Forests Dept. 1997. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Notification - No. WLP 1095/CR 84/F-1. Mantralaya, Mumbai. April 30, 1997.

Maharashtra State Revenue and Forests Dept. 1997. Maharashtra Shasan Rajpatra, Asadharan Section - 4. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Mantralaya, Mumbai. April 30, 1997.

Maharashtra State Revenue and Forests Dept. 1997. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Order

NO. WLP 1095/CR 84/F-1. Mantralaya, Mumbai. April 30, 1997

[148.6258 of which 8.3358 is private land (villages - Tipeswar, Malegaon, Yedapur, Andhanmadi); & 140.2927 is RF (Patanbori & Parua Ranges of Pandha ~~Kamada~~ Kamada Forest Division]



महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र

असाधारण
प्रतिष्ठित प्रकाशन

शुक्रवार, जानेवारी ३१, १९९७/माघ ११, शके १९१८

स्वतंत्र संकलन म्हणून फाईल करण्यासाठी या भागाला वेगळे पृष्ठ क्रमांक दिले आहेत.

भाग चार-अ

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने केंद्रीय अधिनियमांमध्ये तयार केलेले (भाग एक, एक-अ आणि एक-ल) यांमध्ये प्रसिद्ध केलेले नियम व आदेश यांमधील (अ) नियम व आदेश.

REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032, dated the 24th January 1997.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972.

No. WLP. 1095/CR-84/F-1.—Whereas the Government of Maharashtra considers that the area described in the Schedule appended hereto (hereinafter referred to as "the said area"), being the area other than the area comprised in a reserve forest, is by reason of its adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological and zoological significance, needed to be constituted as a wildlife sanctuary for the purpose of protecting, propagating and developing wildlife therein and its environment:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) the Government of Maharashtra hereby,—

(i) declares its intention to constitute the said area as wildlife Sanctuary to be known as the "Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary"; and

(ii) defines the limits thereof as set out in the Schedule appended hereto.

६० महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र, असा., जानेवारी ३१, १९९७/माघ ११, शके १९१८ [भाग चार-अ

SCHEDULE

Situation and Limits of

"Tipeshwar wildlife sanctuary (Intended)"

Serial No.	Status of land	Name of village	Area in Hectares	Boundaries
1	Private Land	Tipeshwar	310.45	<i>North.</i> —Forest Comptt. No. 136, 139. <i>East.</i> —Forest Comptt. No. 138, 137. <i>South.</i> —Forest Comptt. No. 132. <i>West.</i> —Forest Comptt. No. 135, 136.
2	Private Land	Malegaon	418.61	<i>North.</i> —Forest Comptt. No. 115, 110. <i>East.</i> —Forest Comptt. No. 107. <i>South.</i> —Forest Comptt. No. 118, 119, 108. <i>West.</i> —Forest Comptt. No. 116, 117.
3	Private Land	Yedhapur	99.82	Within Forest Comptt. No. 104.
4	Private Land	Andharwadi	4.70	Within Forest Comptt. No. 103.
			833.58	

Area of Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (intended) ... 833.58 Ha.
or
8.34 Sq. Km.

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

S. K. KHETARPAL,
Joint Secretary to Government.

MAH/S/PAI

**PAINGANGA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
(KINWAT GAME SANCTUARY)**

Surrounded on three sides by Painganga River, the Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary (PWS) is regarded as one of the few well-protected forests in the Marathwada region of the state, probably one of the few places in this region where wildlife can still be found in fair numbers [D-2, tp, FD'98].

LEGAL STATUS: First declared as Kinwat Game Sanctuary vide notification no. WLP1670/46345/-Y, dated May 27, 1971, under Bombay Wild Animal and Wild Bird Act 1951. Subsequently, a revised notification no. WLP1085/CR-75/F-5(VIII) dated February 25, 1986 was issued to extend the area and to rename it as Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary [notif, QWB]. Proclamation of the Collector was issued 21 years after the sanctuary was declared. Inquiry into the existing rights and claims for the area falling in Yavatmal District was completed by the SDO Pusad, and the report is currently under consideration of the CWLW. However, the SDO, Kinwat had not submitted the report for the area falling in Nanded District [FD'98].

All forests included in the PWS are RF. The management was handed over to Nagpur WL Div. in May 1996 [FD'98, Q1a, tp].

The notification is not clear in explaining the limits of the PWS. Whereas the names of the villages falling inside the PWS are mentioned in the notification, their areas have not been included in the total area of the PWS. Some villages which were forest villages at the time of declaration and were subsequently converted to revenue villages continue to be mentioned as RF and UF. Their actual legal status or area is not clear. In addition, according to the notification, the northern, eastern and southern boundaries are marked by Painganga River, whereas the FD claims that the area in Nanded, beyond the river, also falls within the sanctuary. The local staff has suggested a corrigendum in the notification [FD'98].

AREA AND ZONATION: 324.63 sq km [Notifi.]. The original area was 218.76 sq. km. which was extended to the present area in 1986 [Notif.]. The earlier area of 218.76 sq. km. was divided into a CZ of 84.42 sq. km. and a BZ of 134.34 sq. km. [Q1b, m-a]. Information about present zonation is not available [m-a, Notif.]. (See also Box 15???)

Box 15??? : Proposed Rationalisation of Boundaries [D-3]

In the fourth meeting of the Task Force on Rationalisation of Boundaries of PAs of Maharashtra, held on 20th July 1999, the FD claimed that most of the areas on the Nanded side have been encroached upon and that it is practically impossible to protect and manage this part of the PWS. It therefore proposes to exclude 150.44 sq.km. from the finally notified PWS, and instead add about 70 sq.km. of RF adjoining the western boundary. The land proposed to be deleted has 43.3 sq.km. of RF and 77.14 sq.km. of *malki* land under cultivation. The precise amount of encroachment is yet to be ascertained. Members of the Task Force have requested the state government to (i) add the 70 sq.km. and if possible issue a final notification, before any deletion is carried out; and (ii) to see if a 100 sq.km. or more

national park can be notified as a core area of the NWS in Yeotmal district (most of this area is RF). Also, it suggested that since the proposed area for deletion was twice as large as the area to be added, more area should be added to this or other PAs. A strategy of shifting out villages from core areas to peripheral areas could also be considered. Finally, the deleted area should be put under some sort of protection (e.g. under the Environment Protection Act 1986), since it remains ecologically fragile.

LOCATION AND APPROACHES: Districts Yavatmal and Nanded [FD n.d.]. *Latitudinal range* 19°27'08" to 19°41'39" N; *Longitudinal range* 77°58'15" to 78°11'49" E [tp]. *Nearest town and railhead* Kinwat (3 km) [Q1a]; *Nearest airport* Nanded (150 km) [Q1b]. *Approach* From Nagpur via Yavatmal to Kinwat (*distance???*).

INFORMATION FOR VISITORS: No entry regulations. Two manned and one unmanned checkpoints exist on the highway passing through the PWS. Best time for sighting wild animals is from January to June [Q1a]. Sahastrakund Falls along the western boundary of Painganga River is popular with the visitors [Q1b]. Accommodation is available in the FRHs at Kharbi, Bittargaon, Sondhatri, Chikhali, Morchandi and Korat [Q1a] and a RH PWD at Kinwat [Dop]. Except for Korat and Sondhabi, all the RHs are on the outskirts [FD'98]. In 1986 tourist facilities were expanded by constructing more RHs. Renovation of existing RHs at Kharbi and Sondhatri was done. Cameras, binoculars and a tourist van were earlier provided, but the present status of these facilities is not known [Q1a,Q1b].

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE: Situated in the biogeographic province of Central Plateau Region (6B), the PWS has undulating terrain with low lying hills, divided by a wide valley in the central region [WII-R, tp]. Although the northern part is largely hilly, the higher peaks are in the southern part. *Altitudinal range* 300 to 522 msl [tp]. Summers are hot and dry. *Temperatures* 45.5°C in summers to 22°C in winters. *Mean annual rainfall* 600 mm to 1250 mm [Q1a, Q1b].

FLORA: [Q1a, Dop, FD'98]

Trees

<i>ain</i>	<i>Terminalia alata</i>
<i>arjun</i>	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
<i>beheda</i>	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>
<i>bija</i>	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
<i>haldu</i>	<i>Aldina cordifolia</i>
<i>kalamb</i>	<i>Mitragyna parviflora</i>
<i>lendi</i>	<i>Lagerstromea parviflora</i>
<i>kusum</i>	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>
<i>moin</i>	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>
<i>sagun</i>	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
<i>salai</i>	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>
<i>semal</i>	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
<i>shisam</i>	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>

Herbs

<i>tarota</i>	<i>Cassia tora</i>
---------------	--------------------

The predominant forest types are Dry teak forest (5A/C1b) and Southern mixed deciduous forests (5A/C3) [QWB] (see Appendix 4). Spread of *tarota* along the river banks due to excessive grazing is reported [Q1a].

Teak and bamboo plantations were done from 1981 to 1984 in an area of 1.9 sq. km. [Q1a]. Between 1986 and 1989, 0.30 sq km was planted under social forestry. FDCM also carried out plantations on 3.10 sq. km., in 1990, in the adjoining village areas [QWB, FD'98]. Forest use activities such as timber, fuelwood, gum, *tendu* leaf extraction, grass and bamboo collections were allowed till 1986. Total revenue generated from these was Rs 20,611,500 in 1983-84 [Q1b]. These were subsequently stopped.

A five km area adjoining the PWS is under the Terr. Wing of the FD [QWB, FSI '87]. Almost 25% of the PWS is shown as being occupied mostly by habitation and agriculture [FSI'87]. Patches of RFs in the surrounding 10 km radius, except to the west, are also shown as highly degraded; around Morchandi, Parotikhurud and Jaorala villages, large areas of RF are shown as blanks. The PWS is not connected to any other forests except those in the immediate northern area and the Lakkarot, Sendgi and Nichpur RFs [FSI '87].

FAUNA

Mammals [QWB]

Antelope, Indian	Hare, Indian
Antelope, Fourhorned	Jackal
Bear, Sloth	Langur, Common
Boar, Indian Wild	Leopard
Cat, Jungle	Macaque, Rhesus
Deer, Barking	Nilgai
Deer, Spotted	Porcupine, Indian
Dog, Indian Wild	Sambar
Fox, Indian	Squirrel, Threestriped Palm
Gazelle, Indian	Tiger

Birds [QWB]

Bee-eater, Green	Lapwing, Redwattled
Bulbul, Redvented	Robin, Magpie
Chat, Pied Bush	Myna, Brahmini
Coot	Myna, Common
Crow, Jungle	Oriole, Golden
Crow, House	Owlet, Spotted
Coucal	Parakeet, Roseringed
Cuckoo, Sirkeer	Partridge, Grey
Darter	Peafowl, Common
Dove, Spotted	Pigeon, Green
Drongo, Black	Roller, Indian
Egret, Cattle	Shikra
Heron, Pond	Sparrow, House
Hoopoe	Teal, Common
Junglefowl, Grey	Tree-Pie, Indian
Kingfisher, Whitebreasted	Vulture, Whitebacked
Kite, Brahminy	Vulture, Scavenger
Kite, Pariah	Wagtail, Large Pied
Koel	

30% of the reported mammals are listed in Schedule I of the WLPA. No information about other fauna is available. Under a habitat improvement plan sanctioned for 1995-96, salt licks were provided for ungulates, a tank and an anicut each were constructed, and sites with springs were cleaned up [FD'98, QWB]. Soil and moisture conservation measures like gully plugging and *nala bunding* have also been done [QWB, Q1a].

OCCURRENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASE: Rs 10,000 per annum is provided for vaccination and as many livestock as possible within this fund are vaccinated [FD'98]. The nearest vet is at Kinwat (2 km) [Q1a].

OTHER OCCURRENCES AFFECTING HABITAT: Annual forest fires occur mainly in April and May. For the years 1979-80 and 1983-84, 43 cases of fire were recorded which were reportedly started by NTFP collectors. A 100 km fireline is annually maintained [FD'98]. 10 m wide firelines are established along the periphery of the plantations. The interstate boundary between AP and Maharashtra is also maintained as a fireline [QWB]. In 1997, discussions were initiated with villagers, to enlist their help in controlling fire [FD'98].

1992 saw severe drought conditions, but the extent of damage to wildlife and habitat was not assessed [D-2].

WATER RESOURCES: The Painganga River runs along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries, and is the main perennial water source. Modhamayacha Nadi, Morchandi Nadi, Gondwadsa Nadi, Delhi Nala and Dabba Nala are prominent seasonal streams having their catchments located in the northern hilly terrain of the PWS. These along with other seasonal streams in the south, drain into the Painganga River. A large perennial village tank at Jaorala and other water facilities created in 1983-84 also exist [tp, D-1]. In addition, 19 waterholes were constructed in 1994-95 [FD'98].

BUDGET: Rs. 5,81,585 in 1989-90; Rs. 1,39,717 in 1990-91; Rs. 69,250 in 1991-92; Rs.55,661 in 1992-93, Rs. 25,562 in 1993-94 [FD'97].

MANAGEMENT PLAN: None, but work on one has begun [Q1a, Q1b, FD'98].

PERSONNEL: The staff includes one ACF, three RFOs, 11 foresters, 29 beat guards and eight special duty guards [FD'98].

EQUIPMENT: Four binoculars, one jeep with a trailer and one motorcycle [Q1a, Q1b].

RESEARCH & MONITORING: A Tiger and herbivore census is done once in five years, but there is no other research [QWB].

COMMUNITY INTERACTION PROGRAMMES: Eco-development is being carried out in three villages, Murli, Chikhli and Morchandani [FD'98]. Further details are not available.

HUMAN USES:

Habitation: 14 villages are located within, occupying 64 sq. km. Seven of these sites for which details were available, recorded a population of 7,034 in 1981, and five of these recorded a population of 6,785 in 1991 (figures for the other two were not available). The annual growth rate in this period at Darati village was unusually high, 16.8%, reasons for

which are not clear [CI, notif., tp, m-a]. The FD claims that there are only 11 villages inside, with a population of about 22,000 [FD'98]. In the approx. 10 km radius, 152 villages and hamlets have been identified. Of these, 57 for which figures were available had a population of 46,402 in 1981 and 46,638 in 1991 [CI, tp].

Rights and other uses: Local villagers use the PWS for fuelwood collection, commercial exploitation of NTFP (*tendu* leaves, honey, gum) and small timber [QWB]. However, no recorded rights exist in the PWS. Collection of firewood, fodder and *tendu* leaves were allowed till 1983-84. Grazing was also allowed, as per a grazing settlement till then [QWB].

Grazing: Grazing settlement was recorded on January 7, 1971 vide L.No. MAP/1370/78152 [QWB]. Under this about 12,000 livestock were authorised to graze in the PWS (4,500 from PWS villages and 7,500 from adjacent areas). Till 1984 grazing was permitted in approx. 50% of PWS from July to October. The RFO issues permits with a nominal charge per head of cattle. Rs 8,178.50 and Rs 4,748.50 were generated from this in 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively [D-1, QWB]. It was stopped in subsequent years but was resumed in 1997. Currently, approximately 5,500 cattle from villages inside the PWS are authorised for free grazing. Livestock from adjacent villages are not allowed [FD'98].

Offences and illegal activities : In 1979-84, about 1,288 cases were registered against illegal grazing [Q1b]. Later between 1988-91, only five such cases were registered [QWB]. Other offences for 1979-84 include 13 cases of illegal hunting, and 175 of causing fire. In all these cases local villagers were involved. In 1996-97, 286 cases of illicit felling, 46 of illicit grazing, and 50 of forest fires were registered [FD'98]. Existence of the interstate boundary reportedly increases the extent of offenses [Q1a, Q1b]. 6.05 sq km is encroached by local people for agriculture [FD'98].

Use by other government agencies: None.

Tourism: Some 10,000 pilgrims attend an annual fair at Nagnath and Sahastrakund Falls on Painganga R., adjoining PWS [QWB]. The effects of this annual human influx on PWS is not known.

Miscellaneous: Three cases of livestock killing were reported in 1980-81, for which compensation was not paid as required conditions were not fulfilled [Q1a, QWB]. In 1996-97, 60 cases of livestock kill were registered for which Rs. 52,950/- was paid as compensation [FD'98]. Crop damage is also reported from within four km radius of the PWS, caused mainly by monkeys, Nilgai, Sambar, Spotted deer, Fourhorned antelope and Wild boar [QWB]. Compensation for the same is not paid.

NGOs/NGIs ASSOCIATED: No NGOs are associated. Avinash V. Shirke was appointed as HWLW on 16/11/1997 [Notif.H.] (see Appendix 6).

CONTACT ADDRESSES:

Local: ACF (WL), Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary, At Post Taluka Umerkhed, Distt. Yavatmal. Maharashtra.

Divisional: D.C.F (WL), Akola. Goyenka House, Gorakshan Road, Near Income Tax Square, Akola - 444 004. Maharashtra.

Major Management Issues

- The notification does not clearly delineate the boundary.
- Forest areas within and around are degraded; many areas are shown as blanks.
- Information base on various aspects is very poor.
- A substantial area of the PWS is encroached for cultivation.

- There is no management plan for this 28 year old PA.
- There is a large pilgrim influx in adjacent areas, the effects of which are not known.
- The legal status of several human activities is unclear; illegal woodcutting and grazing continues.
- Crop and livestock damage by wild animals is high.

REFERENCES

- CI: Census of India. 1981. *District Census Handbook of Nanded, Yavatmal*. Series I Maharashtra; Census of India. 1991. District Census NICNET Floppy of Nanded, Yavatmal. Series I Maharashtra.
- D-1: Forest Department. 1984. Details of expenditure, revenue generated and legal status of Kinwat Wildlife Sanctuary, sent by DFO, 19/12/1984. Government of Maharashtra.
- D-2: Government of Maharashtra. 1971. *National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in Maharashtra State*. Bombay.
- D-3: PP, what is the reference to the minutes of the rationalisation committee (in box)???
- FSI'87: Forest Survey of India. Forest Vegetation Maps, 56L, surveyed 1985-87, 1:250,000; 56E, surveyed 1985-87, 1:250,000
- m-a: Forest Department. Undated. Map of Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary. Government of Maharashtra.
- notif: Maharashtra State Revenue and Forest Department notification declaring Kinwat Game Sanctuary, 27/5/1971, and notification for extended Paniganga Wildlife Sanctuary, with name change, 25/2/1986.
- Q1a: Questionnaire-I, sent by DFO, Pusad, December 1984.
- Q1b: Questionnaire-I, sent by DFO, Pusad, received 29/12/1986.
- tp: SOI toposheets: 56 I/2, surveyed 1978-79, pub 1981, 1st ed. 1:50,000; 56 I/3, surveyed 1978-79, pub 1981, 1st ed. 1:50,000.
- QWB: Questionnaire for PA Managers, World Bank Forestry Project consultancy by E. Bharucha, filled in 1991.

(२३) पैनगंगा अभयारण्य

स्थळ : जिल्हा यवतमाळ, नांदेड.

वनवृत्त : वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), विदर्भ प्रदेश, नागपूर.

नियंत्रण अधिकारी : उप-वनसंरक्षक (वन्यजीव), अकोला.

अधिसूचनेची तारीख व क्रमांक.-महाराष्ट्र शासन महसूल व वन विभागाची अधिसूचना क्रमांक डब्ल्युएलपी-१०८५-सीआर-७५-फ-५ (७), दिनांक २५ फेब्रुवारी १९८६ अन्वये पैनगंगा अभयारण्य घोषित करण्यात आले.

एकूण क्षेत्र.-३२४.६२ चौ. कि. मी.

अभयारण्यात समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेल्या क्षेत्राची वैधस्थिती.-पैनगंगा अभयारण्याचे अधिसूचित झालेले ३२४.६२ हेक्टर क्षेत्र हे "अ" वर्ग राखीव वनक्षेत्र आहे. यामध्ये अभयारण्यात वसलेल्या गावांच्या क्षेत्राचा समावेश नाही.

बंदोबस्तासंबंधी सद्यःस्थिती.-वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) कायदा, १९७२ च्या प्रावधानाप्रमाणे सदर अभयारण्य क्षेत्राची चौकशी उप-विभागीय अधिकारी, पुसद व किनवट यांचेकडून व्हावयाची आहे.

वनाचा प्रकार.-दक्षिण उष्ण कटीबंधीय पर्ण झडणारी शुष्क वने.

वन्यजीवांच्या आढणाऱ्या प्रमुख जाती.-पट्टेदार वाघ, बिबट वाघ, रानकुत्रे, कोल्हे, सांबर, चिंकारा, चौशिंगा, निलगाय, चितल, अस्बल, रानडुक्कर, काळ्या तोंडाचे वानर, लाल तोंडाचे माकड, ससे, सायाळ, भेकर इत्यादी वन्यजीव आणि फोयल, मैना, निलकंठ, तितर, लाव्हा, रानकोंबडे, हरीयल, पोपट, जंगली कबूतर, मोर, शिक्रा, पोचर्ड, डार्टर, किंगफिशर, सुतार इत्यादी पक्षी आढळतात.

वन्यजीवांची गणती : बिबट-७

सुरु असलेली विकासात्मक कामे.-

१. सिमांकन.-अभयारण्य क्षेत्राचे निश्चित सिमांकन झालेले नाही. राखीव वन क्षेत्राचे कंपार्टमेंट बाऊंडरीचे सिमांकन झालेले आहे.

२. संरक्षण.-

(अ) सर्वसाधारण संरक्षण.-अभयारण्याचे संरक्षणासाठी अवैध शिकारीवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी तसेच अभयारण्यात ये-जा करणाऱ्या पर्यटकांवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी तपासणी नाके फारच उपयुक्त ठरतात. सध्या खरवी येथे एकच चेकनाका अस्तित्वात आहे.

(ब) आगीपासून संरक्षण.-अभयारण्याचे आगीपासून संरक्षण करण्याकरिता १०० कि. मी. जाळरेषा आहेत. त्याची दरवर्षी कटाई व जलाई करण्यात येते. तसेच अग्नीसंरक्षकाची नियुक्ती करण्यात येते.

३. दळणवळण.-

(अ) रस्ते.-अभयारण्यात पर्यटकांना (फिरण्यासाठी) भ्रमंती घेण्यासाठी रस्त्याचे जाळे आहे. अभयारण्यापर्यंत महाराष्ट्र राज्य परिवहन महामंडळाच्या बसेस ये-जा करतात.

४. वन्यजीवांसाठी पाणस्थळांचा विकास.-

(अ) पाणस्थळे.-सदर अभयारण्यास जे काही वन्यप्राणी आहे त्याचे संरक्षण संबंधी योग्य ते उपाय घेण्यात आलेले आहे. जंगलात वन्यप्राण्याच्या सोयीसाठी पाणस्थळ सन १९९४-९५ साली १९ एवढ्या पाणस्थळांची निर्मिती करण्यात आलेली असून पुढील तीन वर्षांत ६ पाणस्थळे प्रस्तावित केली आहे.

(ब) बंधारे.-नाही.

(क) विहिरी, कुपनलिका.-नाही.

५. वन्यजीवांच्या निसर्गवासांचा विकास.-

(अ) रोपवने.-अभयारण्यातील वन्यजीवांच्या निसर्गवासाच्या क्षेत्रात पौष्टीक गवत वनस्पती व फळदार रोपांची लागवड करून त्याची उत्पादन क्षमता वाढविण्यात येत आहे. पैनगंगा अभयारण्याचाच भाग असलेल्या किनवट अभयारण्य क्षेत्रात आतापर्यंत विविध प्रकारच्या रोपवनांची लागवड करण्यात आली आहे. या व्यतिरिक्त सामाजिक वनीकरण विभागातर्फे ३० हेक्टर आणि वनविकास महामंडळाकडून २७१ हेक्टर क्षेत्रावर रोपवन लागवड करण्यात आली आहे.

(ब) मीठ चाटण.-वन्यजीवांच्या योग्य वाढीसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या खनिज लवणांचा योग्य प्रमाणात पुरवठा व्हावा म्हणून पाणस्थळांच्या बाजूला ठिकठिकाणी मिठ चाटण टाकण्यात येतात.

(क) लपण.-नाही.

(ड) लोटण.-नाही.

६. पशु चिकित्सा.-अभयारण्यातील वन्यजीवांना आजूबाजूच्या पाळीव जनावरांपासून संसर्गजन्य रोगांची लागण होऊ नये म्हणून पाळीव जनावरांना रोग प्रतिबंधक लसी टोचण्यात येत आहेत. जेव्हा आजूबाजूच्या पाळीव जनावरांना संसर्गजन्य रोगांची लागण मोठ्या प्रमाणात होते त्यावेळी रोगप्रतिबंधक लसी टोचण्याचा कार्यक्रम पशुसंवर्धन खात्याकडून राबविण्यात येत असतो.

७. पर्यटकांसाठी सोई-सवलती.-

(अ) विश्रामगृहे.-नांदेड विभागात सावरी व जलधारा येथे फक्त दोन निरीक्षण कुटी आहेत. पर्यटकांसाठी वनविभागातर्फे किंवा पर्यटन विकास महामंडळातर्फे कोणत्याच प्रकारच्या सोयी उपलब्ध नाहीत. पुसद वनविभागात चिखली, कोरट, खरबी, सोंवभी, बिटरगाव येथे विश्रामगृहे आहेत. तसेच मोरचंडी येथे निरीक्षण कुटी आहेत.

(ब) युवक वस्तीगृहे.-

(क) हॉलिडे होम्स.-

(ड) माहिती केंद्र.-

(इ) संग्रहालय.-

(फ) वाहनांची सोय.-

(ग) उपहार गृह.-

(ह) प्रसाधन गृह.-

सदर सुविधा उपलब्ध नाही. तथापि, व्यवस्थापन आराखड्यात प्रस्तावित करण्यात येईल.

८. एकूण क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारी.-महाराष्ट्र वानिकी प्रकल्पांतर्गत खालील पदे मंजूर आहेत.-

सहाय्यक वनसंरक्षक	वनपरीक्षेत्र अधिकारी	लेखापाल	लिपीक	वाहन चालक	शिपाई
१	१	१	१	१	२

९. कर्मचाऱ्यांसाठी सोयी-सवलती.-कर्मचाऱ्यांसाठी प्रादेशिक विभागाचे काही निवासस्थाने उपलब्ध आहेत.

(अ) निवासाची सोय.-अभयारण्यात काम करणाऱ्या कर्मचाऱ्यांना निवासाची सोय उपलब्ध व्हावी म्हणून महाराष्ट्र वानिकी प्रकल्पांतर्गत उमरखेड येथे निवासस्थान प्रस्तावीत केली आहेत.

(ब) पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सोय.-कर्मचाऱ्यांना पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सोय उपलब्ध आहे.

(क) वाहनाची सोय.-नाही.

१०. अभयारण्याच्या अडचणी.-

(अ) अधिसूचनेत दुरुस्ती करण्यासंबंधी.-पैनगंगा अभयारण्याचे अधिसूचनेत एकम्बा, कोरट, टाकरी, दराटी, जेवराला या पांच गावाचा उल्लेख असला तरी त्यांचे क्षेत्र समाविष्ट केल्याचा उल्लेख नाही. अभयारण्य क्षेत्रात ११ गावे आहेत. उमरखेड तालुक्यातील ११ व किनवट तालुक्यातील २१ गावे समाविष्ट करण्यात आली आहेत. उमरखेड तालुक्यातील १० वनग्राम व १ महसुली गाव आहे, असे कळते. १९७२ पासून वनग्रामे ही महसुली गावे म्हणून हस्तांतरित झाली आहेत. परंतु गावाचे क्षेत्र मात्र राखीव वने या वर्गाखाली मोडतात. अभयारण्याचे संरक्षण व व्यवस्थापनाचे दृष्टीने ह्या गावाचे अभयारण्य क्षेत्राबाहेर पुनर्वसन करणे जरूरी आहे. त्यासाठी योग्य चौकशी होण्याकरिता त्या गावांच्या क्षेत्राचा समावेश अधिसूचनेत होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी अधिसूचनेत दुरुस्तीची आवश्यकता आहे. याशिवाय पैनगंगा अभयारण्याच्या अधिसूचनेत अधिसूचित अभयारण्याच्या चतुःसिमा दर्शवितांना उत्तर, पूर्व व दक्षिण दिशांना पैनगंगा नदी दर्शविली आहे. वास्तविक पाहता अभयारण्याचे दक्षिणेस पैनगंगा नदी नसून ती अभयारण्याचे मध्य भागातून पश्चिम-पूर्व अशी वाहते. त्यामुळे नांदेड विभागाचा भाग अधिसूचनेतून वगळला जातो. ही चूक दुरुस्त करण्यासाठी सुद्धा अधिसूचनेत दुरुस्ती करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

(ब) अवैध कटाई-चराई.-अभयारण्याचे आंत वसलेल्या तसेच सभोवती वसलेल्या गावांतील लोकांचे जळवू व चराई संबंधीचे सारखे दडपण अभयारण्य क्षेत्रावर येते. त्यामुळे अभयारण्यात अवैध कटाई व अवैध चराई होत असते, जुन्या किनवट अभयारण्यात अवैध चराईचे गुन्हे नोंदविले आहेत.

(क) अतिक्रमण.-अभयारण्याचे परिसरात मोठमोठी गावे वसलेली असून त्यांचेकडून अभयारण्याचे क्षेत्रावर ठिकठिकाणी अतिक्रमण झालेले आहे. किनवट अभयारण्य क्षेत्रात नांदेड विभागात ६०५.१७ हेक्टर क्षेत्रावर अतिक्रमण झाल्याची नोंद आहे.

(ड) वन्यजीवाची भ्रमंती.-अभयारण्याचे क्षेत्रात अनेक गावे विखुरलेली आहेत. गावकरी त्यांचे शेतात विविध प्रकारची पिके घेतात त्या पिकांकडे वन्यजीव आकर्षिते जात असल्याने वन्यजीवांची भ्रमंती अभयारण्य क्षेत्राबाहेर होते व त्यांच्या संरक्षणाचा प्रश्न उद्भवतो.

(इ) वन्यजीवांपासून शेतपिकांना नुकसान.—वन्यजीवांची भ्रमंती शेताकडे झाल्याने वन्यजीवापासून विशेषतः रानडुकरांकडून शेतपिकांचे नुकसान होते.

११. गेल्या पाच वर्षात करण्यात आलेला खर्च.—

वर्ष (१)	योजनेअंतर्गत (२)	योजनेत्तर (३)
	रुपये	
१९८९-९०	५,८१,५८५	रिक्त
१९९०-९१	१,३९,७१७	—
१९९१-९२	६९,२५०	—
१९९२-९३	५५,६६१	—
१९९३-९४	२५,५६२	—

