

CHAPTER – IV
MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

- 4.1 Introduction**
 - 4.2 Management and Planning**
 - 4.3 Management and Planning for Conservation and Preservation of Biodiversity**
 - 4.4 Management and Planning for Affection, Attention and Awareness of Biodiversity among society**
 - 4.5 Leagal Provision for the Protection and Conservation of Bioiversity.**
- References**

CHAPTER – IV

MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

All over the world today there is a growing concern for the protection of wildlife which is fast disappearing due to man's triumphant technological civilization resulting in large scale clearance of forests to provide land for crops and for settlement, industries and transport networks. There has been a progressive deterioration of our planetary environment, which now demands a most careful look at the way man uses his habitat and adopts conservation policies. These areas of wildness are the natural habitats of wild life and they need a careful management to maintain small communities of plants and animals, which establish their own ecosystem in them. Nature maintains the vast diversity of animals and plants in a complex organization in which the various life processes of production and consumption of food and the disposal of waste are maintained in well-balanced ecological cycles. If these cycles are disturbed then the effects are far reaching. (Robinson: 1982)

The management plan deals with the areas included in Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary. The total area included in this plan is 351.16 km. For the purpose of administrative and management convenience the total area is divided into two ranges, six rounds, seventeen beats. The sanctuary is situated at about 55 km. from Kolhapur. The main activities of tourism are at present concentrated at Dajipur. Camping facilities are available at Dajipur

and Radhanagri. People living in this area are mostly labour and farmers practicing dry land farming and shifting cultivation.

The success of preservation and protection of wild life would predominantly depend upon the extent of the problems involved in the management of wildlife and the active support of the people. This can be best achieved by education, publicity and close co-operation between the public and management. With a view to preserve the fauna of India and preventing the extinction of any species of national importance and with a view to affecting protection in balance with natural and human environment, the Govt. of India during 1983 adopted a national wildlife action plan. This action, plan apart from other objectives, includes the establishment of network of scientifically managed protected areas such as national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves, development of appropriate management system for protected areas with due regard to the needs of local people and ensuring their support and involvement, promotion of wildlife education and interpretation aimed at wider public appreciation of the importance of wildlife to human betterment and development and to provide a scientific understanding of wildlife population and habitat.

4.2 MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING:

To conserve the vulnerable and delicate bio-diversity of the area scientific method of management and planning is needed with special attention on preservation and conservation of endangered floral and faunal species. There is a separate need to give special emphasis on conservation of wild habitat of the wild animals such as bison, panther, tiger, sambar, sloth bear etc.

‘Management is a distinct process consisting planning, organising, activating and controlling performed to determine and accomplish the objectives by the use of human beings and other resources’ (George R.Terry)

While ‘planning is deciding in advance what is to be done. When a manager plans, he projects a course of action for the future, attempting to achieve a consistent, co-ordinated structure of operations aimed at the desired results’ (Theo Haimann)

Objective or priority of management and planning:

In the national forest policy (1988) the objectives of the national wildlife are to maintain the environment and conserving the natural heritage of the country. However unless a simple and clear objectives of the management and planning, development of the sanctuary can’t prevail effectively. Therefore following objective may consider while management and planning.

- 1) Conservation and preservation of Biodiversity of the Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary.
- 2) Abating awareness, affection and attention about the biodiversity among the mass native people.

These objectives are to be implemented for the conservation and development of the area. However the likely problems while management and planning which could hamper the whole management and planning phenomena. The vast extension of the Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary and vicinity of the villages in and around the sanctuary area are the major problem which can hurdle the management and planning. However occurrence and potential of bauxite mineral is also one of the problems. The major problem is of funds available for the management and planning. In year 2001-

2002 the budget was 134.495 lakhs which goes up to 780.595 lakhs in year 2004-05 but it astonishingly came down up to 132.80 lakhs in year 2007-08. The proposed budget for the next two year is about 232.81 lakhs only which is very less. Therefore provision for the budget for the proposed management and planning should increase sufficiently. So the need can be met properly. The inadequate staff available in the field is also one of the problems phasing while management and planning. Therefore there should be sufficient recruitment of the staff for actual implementation of the management and planning process.

4.3 MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING FOR CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY:

Due to the exorbitant pressure from the human element as well as the natural elements the forests of the Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary is depleting day by day. Human interference by various ways such as illegal cutting of the vegetation, unplanned farming practices, shifting cultivation, grazing by domestic live stocks and other illicit practices such as killing of the animals for meat, skin, horn some time for so called medicine extracted from the blood of an animal, smuggling of endangered plants species for its medicinal utility such as *Nothopodytes nimmoniana* which is popularly called as 'Narkya', *Asparagus racemosus* 'Shatavari' and many alike is illicitly taken place in the study area.

In other hand nature itself is proving some time as a doom to the biodiversity of the area. Severe land erosion by the numerous streams, land erosion by extensive mass wasting process are helping to the destruction of plants, destruction of wild habitat etc. however in spite of the all adverse factors the biodiversity of the

area is blooming because the unique characteristics of the terrain, wild animal habitat, remoteness, governments law and regulations etc. it is therefore bound to think in that way to conserve the biodiversity of the area.

As stated above while formulating the management and planning of the area from the view of conservation and protection of the biodiversity there are some problems which hurdle the process of development therefor one should have to think to overcome these problems.

The extensive area of the Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary is itself a problem. From the management point of view at the outset there should have some segregation of the area in some zone or limits. Core zone or no mans land, protected zone, reserve zone, transition zone, tourism zone and public zone.

Core zone is strictly for the wildlife habitat and conglomerated plant species therefore in this zone no human should be permitted to enter besides the forest employee. In the protected zone the various treatments in the form of the project to develop the wildlife. Reserve and transition zone will be kept for the free migration or sojourn of the wildlife. Tourism zone will be allotted for the tourism development and other social activities whereas the public zone include human habitation and accommodation for the tourist. Each zone which discussed above should clearly separated from the other zone by the permanent boundary. These boundary should be maintained strictly. At present it is very arduous task to maintain the status of existed boundary, because it is frequently altered some time destructed by the local peasants. At present there are three entry points where check post are present. To control the whole area it required more such check

points because many time local villagers, stray persons, agrssive tourists, smuglars, and other who have ill objective are get entery in to the sanctuary and cause some problem to the biodiversity. In this regard Shelap, Radhanagri, Digas, Rajapur and other places should consider. (Image: 3)

There should be a master plan for the conservation, protecton and development of the whole sanctuary in which there should be clear demarcation of the core area of the forests, reserve forests, agricultural areas, natural anicuts and spring to protect natural water resources for conservation of the habitat of the wildlife, there should be a clear notification of the ban on- unless it is used for conservation and protection- ,any infrastructural development in the whole area which is in the form of any buiding construction, road construction, or similar raising of any modern aminity which would disturb the natural environment. This planning should be implemented within the stipulated time. Many sites in the sanctuary are sensitive and important. Such sites are nothing but the natural heritage of the country.

Ecosystems and Habitat development is another major manaagenetntal aspects which includes checking the erosion of the terrain, grassland development, and control on the growth of Karvi and othe weeds, natural water holes development, and plantaion of fruite plants.

Water management and wetland conservation and development have inevitable importance in the management and planning. The Laxmi Lake and Rajarshi Shahu Sagar are two principal pond ecosystems located in sanctuary. There should control on the utilization of the water from these reservoirs because entire erea is

depend on the storage of the water of these reservoirs. There should be some perennial water sources in the form of water holes to feed the water to wildlife. The existing water holes should maintain and clean every now and then. Number of anicuts should be increased to facilitate the wild animal.

In this sanctuary thick forests and plateau tops are locally called as Dangs and Sada respectively (Image: 4) which are the unique habitats of the endemic flora and fauna. Gaur and many other herbivore wild animals are use these areas as resting sites during early mornings and late evening. The Sada of Iderganj in the southern part of the sanctuary is important place from the point of view of wildlife existing in that area. This plateau separates the catchment areas of Rajarshi Shahu Sagar and Laxmi Talav. So that from the management and planning view this habitat development is an important task to conserve and protect the biodiversity of the area. Kala dang, patyacha dang are the major core zones of the area. As these areas have got a rich dense forest with fragile ecosystem. The protection and development of existing grasslands is also equally important to keep conserve the habitat of the herbivores. The unwanted growth of Karvi and any weeds is proving disturbance to the grass land ecosystem so that it required some management and planning to restore and development of the grass lands. Soil conservation works like Gali plugging, Nala bounding, gabriel structure are very important in the view of soil conservation and management.

While keeping in view the management and planning have ample scope in the area of wildlife health and wildlife population estimation by census.

4.4 MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING FOR ABATING AWARENESS, AFFECTION AND ATTENTION ABOUT THE BIODIVERSITY AMONG THE MASS NATIVE PEOPLE:

It includes nature awareness camps and workshops, participation of local people and implementation of programme like eco-development, which will help to create co-operative and helping attitude towards protection and conservation of the biodiversity. Development of tourism zone, interpretation centre and development of scenic spots will help in this regards.

Human resource development, infrastructure development are the other aspects of management and planning. Human resource development includes proper training to the staff, some rewards, upgradation and increments for the employee who is exelent in his duty.

Infrastructure like wireless sets, motor vehicles, rain coats, gumboots, and other gears should provide to the staff. Study on different aspects of wild life with more emphasis on Bison and vegetation should be taken.

There should be special scope for the management and planning of the threats to the biodiversity such as jungle fire, cutting and poaching of the plants species, overgrazing, man animal conflit, enchronchment etc. Protection of the forest and poaching is at all not possible without the co-operation of local people. The staff will create awareness among the local people with the help of wildlife conservation message, posters, articles, and exhibitions etc. on the days like world forestry day, world environment day, Earth day and during wildlife week.

Development of ecotourism is also having importance in management and planning. Every year on an average of about 2,000 to 8,000 tourists visit the sanctuary area. If we see the graph focuses light on the number of Tourist visited at Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary during period from 1999 to 2008. In the year 2001-2002, there are 8640 tourists visited to Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary, which is highest in numbers. In the year 1999-2000, the number of visitors decreases i.e. only 2000 tourists visited the sanctuary. This shows shifting in test of tourists. (Graph No.3)

Table: 8 Number of Tourist Visited RWS

| Sr. No. | Year | Tourists |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1998-1999 | 4834 |
| 2 | 1999-2000 | 2002 |
| 3 | 2000-2001 | 7557 |
| 4 | 2001-2002 | 8640 |
| 5 | 2002-2003 | 4045 |
| 6 | 2003-2004 | 4164 |
| 7 | 2004-2005 | 4057 |
| 8 | 2005-2006 | 4833 |
| 9 | 2006-2007 | 3339 |
| 10 | 2007-2008 | 5074 |

Tourist who knows nothing about the conservation should leave the place with good experince. Ecotourism should not only benefit but also local commuinity. In this case the Bostawana(Africa) model is high value low volume tourism which bring good revinue without putting too much pressure on fragile habitats, it is specialised wildlife tourism with the help of local

people. Forest department should apportion the areas of wilderness in to different blocks. Instead of concrete houses there should be ecofriendly cottages to accommodate the tourists. There should be the licence holder guide become after several written and oral examinations pass before being certified as a guide. They expected to be able to identify all the birds and animals in the wilderness. There should have small fleet of all terrain vehicles specially outfitted for the wilderness maintained in excellent condition to keep noise and pollution to the minimum. When the sun sets and darkness descends it is as if you have been dragged millions of years back in the wilderness. Therefore at night sky watching camps are welcomed for the tourist attraction. Walking safaris should arrange for those who are interested these can be of different durations from a half days stroll to two or three days of rigorous walking with spending of nights in the wilderness. Trekking routes like entrance point of the Dajipur to Waghachepani which cover about 25 kms, Waghache pani to Sawraichasada about 10 km is good in this regards. Jeep safari will also do some interest among the visitors. Two huge water reservoirs are calling audacious tourists for the water games. Motor launch safari will also create some thrill among the tourists. As the gorgeous bounty of nature Radhanagari Sanctuary foster the scope for adventure and ecotourism. The versatile geographical environment composing, undulating rugged surface, narrow passes, woody deep valleys, steep sloped plateaus, salubrious climate, rich bio-diversity the Radhanagari Sanctuary provoke the nature lover to experience the nature adventurously (Map: 11).

Every winter, flocks of migratory birds visit the region. To unfold the potential of adventure and eco-tourism of Radhanagari Sanctuary, visitors can join the jungle safari and have a stroll to see the Bison, Sambhar, Chital staying in a unique tree-tops or watch towards and riding a power or sail boat on the lake.

4.5 LEAGAL PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF BIOIVERSITY:

Legal provisions available for protection of the area:

- 1) According to the Indian Forest Act – 1927 and Section 27(3) and 35 (8) of the Wildlife Protection Act – 1972. destroying or removing or any modification in the boundry marks of the forest is an ofence.
- 2) According to the 33 (a) Wildlife Protection Act – 1972, grazing in the protected area of the fores is prohibited.
- 3) To control the threat of jungle fire there is a legal provision, according to the section 28(i), 26(i) C, I, F, G, 26(3) any kind of attempt to kindle fire is strictly prohibited.
- 4) Wildlife Protecaation Act. 1972, which strictly prohibit the killing and trading of the any part of any wild animal and birds.
- 5) Deforestation in any form is strictly prohibited by the Forest Conservation Act. 1980.
- 6) According to the forest strategy of India (1952), there is some stipulated percetage of the forest which is require minimul, it is sixty percent in mountaineous area and twenty percent in other area of the country. In totality it should be 33 .3% in country.

Beside leagal controll over the forest there are some government rules and resolutions which are of the conservation and protection of the forest. Threere is sound provision for the compansation of any damage made by the any wild animal to the farmer or any whome is afected by the wild animal.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Chawla R. (2003): Wildlife tourism and development, Sonali publication, New Delhi.
- 2) Dhyani S. N. (1994): Wildlife Management, Rawat publication, Jaipur.
- 3) Gupta R.S, Sharma B.D., Bhalla N.S. (1988): Principals and Practice of Managment, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- 4) Kothari A, Pande P., Singh S. & Variava D. S. (1989): Management of National Parks & Sanctuaries in India. : A status report, I.I.P.A., New Delhi.
- 5) Majupuria T.: Wildlife wealth of India, Resources and Management, Thailand, Tecpress.
- 6) Majupuria T. C. (1990): Wildlife wealth of India, Bankok, Tecpress.
- 7) Management of Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary – plan period 2001 to 2010.
- 8) Myers N. Etal (2000): Biodiversity hotspots for conservation priorities nature.
- 9) Ranga M. M. (2005): Wildlife Management and Conservation, Jodhpur, Agrobios (India).
- 10) Semwal D. P., Pardha, Saradhi P., Nautiyal B. P. & Bhatt A. B. (2007) : Current status, Distribution & conservation of rare & endangered medicinal plants of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary, Central Himalaya, India (Current Science, Vol. 92, No. 12, 25 June 2007)
- 11) Sharma B. R. & Gupta Brij Kishor (2008) : Breeding for the future, Conservation breeding inititatives in India, Science Reporter, Feb. 2008.
- 12) Toposheets of Radhanagari Wildlife Sancturay: 47H – 14, 15, 16, 47L – 3, 4 – SOI, Dehradun.