

05  
TRILLION

Up to five trillion grocery bags are used each year, a UN report said in 2018

10  
MILLION

The report also said nearly 10 million plastic bags are consumed per minute

79  
PERCENT

Some 79% of the plastic ever made has ended up dumped, it added

WE THROW, THEY EAT: HOW THE WORLD USES ITS PLASTIC

# FOREST DUMP: WILDLIFE ON A DIET OF WASTE

The death of a tiger recently in Nilgiris has highlighted the danger posed by poor waste disposal and management. Garbage that ends up on outskirts of forests not only puts lives of wild animals at risk, it also increases chances of human-animal conflicts, say experts

S SENTHIL KUMAR @Coimbatore

**T**HE recent death of a six-year-old male tiger at Parsons Valley Reservoir in Nilgiris district has again brought to the fore the threat to wildlife posed by poor solid waste management practices adopted by local bodies.

The bloated body of the tiger was found in the past week. According to the postmortem, conducted by two veterinarians from the district Animal Husbandry department, the animal had choked on undigested Sambar deer

They believe that the deer the tiger had eaten had fed at the Theetukal dumping yard. In fact, the yard became notorious this April when the image of a Sambar deer searching for food in the dumping yard went viral. At the time, environmentalists and forest officials urged the municipality to fence the yard to prevent wild animals from entering it, but in vain.

In Valparai, part of the Anamalai Tiger Reserve (ATR), human-animal conflict is increasing as leopards have started entering the town in the wee hours, drawn by chicken and fish waste, and lifting pets and cattle.

"If dumping is to happen near the forest, it



On many occasions, deer have been spotted feeding on solid waste and plastic at dumpyards | FILE PHOTO



In April this year, this photo of a sambar deer at a dumpyard in Doty sparked outrage on social media

in the open at Doddabetta and enroute to Pandalur, bordering Mudumalai. "Initially, wild boar was eating this waste from the road side and now gaur and sambar deer have also started coming here," he said.

Tourists, too, play their part by tossing their garbage — including empty liquor bottles — in forest land. As a result, K Asokan, veterinarian at the Sathymangalam Tiger Reserve (STR), has often, in his 20 years of service at Mudumalai, found plastic in the stomachs of wild elephants, sambar deer and spotted deer during postmortem examinations. "There is a high chance of wild boar, Sambar deer and

“  
Once plastic enters into an animal's stomach, the animal will suffer a lot. Initially, the animal will experience digestion problems and then will be unable to eat again as the plastic will block the rectum

K Asokan, Veterinarian at Sathymangalam Tiger Reserve

found crushed an endangered Sambar deer, found in its throat, and died. Alarmingly, the postmortem also showed that the big cat had a piece of a razor blade in its intestine. Experts have noted that such an occurrence is virtually unheard of. A forest department statement said that tiger may have fed on an animal that had ingested the blade in a dump yard.

The endangered Bengal tiger is India's national animal. As a result of years of conservation efforts, the wild tiger population in the country in 2014 was 2226 and the latest data was expected to show a rise. However, the animal remains vulnerable to poaching and faces the threat of dwindling forest land resulting in increasing human-animal conflict.

### Garbage attracts wildlife

While on one hand, human encroachments into forest land are on the rise, on the other hand poor waste management draws wild animals into human territories. Both situations lead to an increase in human-animal conflict and cause casualties on both sides.

Experts pointed out that local bodies regularly failed to manage their waste responsibly or fence off their dumping yards. In Western Tamil Nadu, for instance, there have been recent incidents of wild elephants searching for food at the Gudalur garbage yard in Nilgiris. In the recent case of the tiger death, forest officials have blamed the negligence of the Udagamandalam municipality in maintaining its dumping yard in Theetukal, just 10km from where the tiger was found dead. The yard attracts Sambar deer, wild boars, Indian gaur.

"If dumping is to happen near the forest, it should be in fenced land... the public should start recycling and prevent dumping of waste in the open which is inviting sloth bears and gaurs to their houses," said N Mohanraj Nil-



*If dumping is to happen near the forest, it should be in fenced land... the public should start recycling and prevent dumping of waste in the open which is inviting sloth bears and gaurs to their houses*

N Mohanraj Nilgiris-based conservationist

giris-based conservationist and policy advisor of World Wildlife Fund.

"Once the Gudalur landfill started overflowing, they started transporting waste to the dumping yard in Theetukal. Instead, the municipal authorities can take the waste to the Mettupalayam for composting. Though Udagamandalam municipality has a biogas plant, it is not in use," he added.

Aside from poor waste management, environmentalists charged that local bodies and individuals also dumped waste along forest reserves. Some of this includes meat waste which attracts wild animals.

V Sivadas, managing trustee of Nilgiris Environment and Cultural Service Trust, said that shopkeepers were dumping poultry waste



### WASTE KILLS!

Last week, a male tiger was found dead in Nilgiris. Doctors and forest officials were shocked to find a small piece of blade in his intestine

## Risk of poisoning

A senior forest official in the Nilgiris division noted that the pattern of agriculture in the region had changed so much in recent years, posing threat to wildlife. "Most of Nilgiris slopes and swamp areas have been converted into agriculture lands. To protect the crops, farmers have been putting out snares and poisoning animals. We have been working with the people to make them aware of the Wildlife Protection Act and other laws," the official said

### AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

In Valparai, which comes under the Anamalai Tiger Reserve (ATR), forest officials have started carrying out awareness efforts

high chance of wild boar, Sambar deer and gaur ingesting plastic along with the food. Once it enters into stomach, the animal will suffer a lot. Initially, the animal will experience digestion problems and then will be unable to eat again as the plastic will remain in the stomach and block the rectum. This eventually will lead to the animal's death," he said.

### 'No deer dines here'

Interestingly, the local bodies in the question in the Nilgiris denied that wild animals were coming to their dumping yards for dinner.

The Udagamandalam municipality officials denied forest officials' charges that animals like the Sambar deer were visitings its Theetukal dumping yard. Also, they believed their yard was far away from the reservoir where the tiger was found.

"A total of 36 metric tonnes of wastes from 36 wards are dumped at Theetukal dumping yard every day. The yard is spread over 13 acres. Five tonnes are sent to bulk generators and seven are converted into manure... However, we have two lakh metric tonnes of old waste dumped in the yard over the years," said a top Udagamandalam municipality official.

"We have been constructing a compound wall around the dumping yard. We are also trying to get land under the Udagamandalam municipality," the official added, admitting that the dumping yard was in forest land.

Sometimes, just fencing the yard is all it takes. For instance, instances of wild elephants searching for food at the Gudalur dumping yard have reduced after the authori-

ties fenced the yard following demands from environmentalists.

In Valparai, which comes under the Anamalai Tiger Reserve (ATR), forest officials have started carrying out awareness efforts. "We have been writing to the Valparai Municipal commissioner and tea estate management to take steps to bury the waste instead of dumping it in the open. We have also started awareness efforts which have received a good response from traders," said AS Marimuthu, Deputy Director of ATR.

### Behaviour change

As wild animals enter human habitations, and vice versa, experts are concerned that the animals begin to undergo behaviour changes. The recent case of Chinnna Thambi, a wild elephant, who wreaked havoc after developing a taste for crop-raiding. Similarly, in recent years, gaur and Sambar deer have started entering Ooty, Kotagiri and Coonoor towns in Nilgiris district to graze on fresh grass at residents' houses. A video in which group of youth started feeding biscuits to a gaur in Toddabedda went viral recently revealing how the wild animal had changed its behaviour.

In the case of the recent tiger death, too, vets noticed another worrying aspect. The tiger had tapeworms in its stomach. Experts said that this was a sign of canine distemper and posited that the tiger had been infected by a stray dog it had preyed on - as the tiger population in the Nilgiris has doubled over the years, the two species have more opportunity to come in contact.



Tamil yeoman, TN's State butterfly

# TN'S BIOMES AFLUTTER WITH BUTTERFLY MIGRATION

*The winged wonders, which pre-date man, soldier on for biodiversity, migrating ahead of the monsoon, nestling in areas rich in flora, fauna and terra firma*

■ BHAMA DEVI RAVI

**T**housands of butterflies took to the skies a few weeks ago, in Anamalais and Coimbatore, migrating from the Western Ghats to the Eastern Ghats, much to the delight of nature lovers and researchers. Every year, butterflies migrate across Tamil Nadu, moving from the Nilgiris to Javvadu Hills and Thirumala Hills before arriving at Sathyamangalam Reserve Forest, which is the meeting point of the Western and Eastern Ghats. However, in 2016 and 2017 there was hardly any migration, due to poor rainfall and with the State under pressure for water until the onset of the southwest monsoon, there were fears that the butterflies may not migrate.

In Chennai, too, the butterflies are in plain sight, after the rain, breaking a 190-day spell of dry weather. Last Sunday, several walkers and golfers were excited to spot a swarm of butterflies at a mud track on the golf course in Guindy, where racehorses are routinely taken for a walk. The butterflies were engaged in mud puddling, a process of sucking up nutrients from the rain and urine (from horses) soaked earth.

"Butterflies are bioindicators and the sight of them in good numbers is a clear

indicator of climate change," he said. Kumar Srivastava, Chief Wildlife Warden, Tamil Nadu. "Tamil Maravan was chosen because it is unique in many ways. We are identifying with the Tamil culture. The Western Ghats is a biodiversity hotspot and at any given time you can find 30-35 types of butterflies there. When you declare a spe-

cially protected area, it is an indicator of climate change," he said. Hari of NBS echoes the same sentiment and added that butterflies were winging their way on earth much before man came to inhabit it. "Tamil Maravan got its name from the fact that these butterflies behave like patrolman - they chase away any other butterfly from encroaching upon their space. They are brave in a way, doing yeoman service. It is endemic to the Western Ghats and some parts of Sri Lanka. Naming it the State butterfly is apt as we need to preserve what is native to our State," he added. According to him, the Forest Department consulted five NGOs and butterfly experts, after which it formed a 10-member committee to identify the State butterfly. Karnataka, Kerala, Goa and Uttarakhand had already named their State butterflies by then. The Forest Department was keen to name one that had certain unique qualities "and Tamil Maravan ticked all those boxes," added Hari. He also cautioned that the butterfly population could face a crisis if there is habitat threat due to deforestation. "Butterflies are native species, which means they cannot thrive if alien plants are introduced. Also, the use of chemical pesticides will result in loss of larva or worse, result in deformed butterflies. They need to be protected," he added.

According to S. Balaji, Executive Officer,



MIGRATION

## LIFE SPAN OF A BUTTERFLY

They have a short life span but are one of the strongest indicators of climate change and biosphere health

**Small-sized butterflies:**  
A few weeks

**Large butterflies:**  
Weeks to a few months

**Migratory butterflies:**  
Might live for 6 months or more

## SOME MIGRATORY BUTTERFLIES



# MIGRATION



**BLUE TIGER**  
(*Tirumala limniace*)



**LIME BUTTERFLY**  
(*Papilio demoleus*)



**COMMON CROW**  
(*Euploea core*)



**COMMON EMIGRANT**  
(*Euploea sylvestris*)



**PAINTED LADY**  
(*Vanessa cardui*)

ants from the rain and urine (from horses) soaked earth.

"Butterflies are bioindicators and the sight of them in good numbers everywhere is an indication that the population is healthy," said Theivaprakasam Hari, a researcher at Nature and Butterfly Society (NBS). "Butterflies (only some species) migrate due to various reasons but is primarily triggered by climatic phenomena and in association with depletion of its host plants," he added. Unaffected by obstacles on the way, butterflies in Tamil Nadu follow two major migratory patterns: From April end, they move from the Western Ghats, flying from places like Coimbatore and Tirunelveli, to Jarvadu Hills, Shevaroy Hills, etc. in the Eastern Ghats. Towards the fog end of September, they fly back to the Western Ghats. "Concerning Chennai, the migrating butterflies cross towards Villupuram and beyond in July and they fly back over Chennai in the first week of September en route the Eastern Ghats. Between September 24 and 25, the mass migration towards the Western Ghats begins," said Hari. The migration pattern not only helps them avoid monsoon fury but also enables them to hibernates before they commence laying eggs. Experts say that wherever the butterflies find host plants, they lay eggs and whenever conditions are conducive, the eggs will hatch. The process of mud puddling is also common ahead of the breeding season. "Male butterflies suck up the minerals from the earth and then transfer them to female butterflies, ensuring the larvae are healthy when the eggs hatch," said R Bhanumathi, naturalist and author.

Given that the lifespan of a butterfly is very short, the same butterfly may or may not make the return journey during migration. Fresh eggs may hatch and new caterpillars turn into butterflies and join the migrants as newbies. "Tamil Nadu has 334 varieties of butterflies and we have validated (record of sightings, etc) 511 in the last six years," said Hari, who, along with other NGOs, recommended certain butterflies to the Forest Department when it was in the process of selecting the State butterfly. NBS had recommended the Common Banded Peacock (*Papilio crino*) found in 23 districts of the State, but the Tamil Yeoman, *Cirrochroa thais* (Maravap in Tamil), found in the Western Ghats was declared the State butterfly by the government, in a GO passed on June 28.

### Tamil pride, yeoman

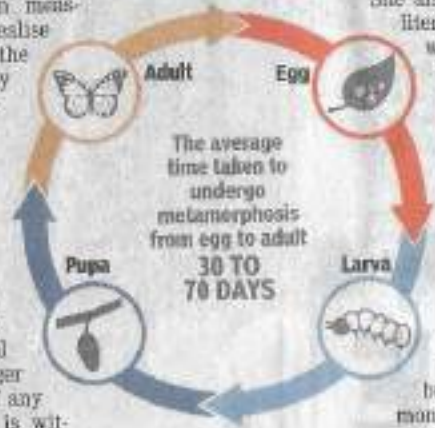
A lot of consultation went into naming the State butterfly. Over a dozen parameters were taken into consideration, said Sanjay

■ In Tamil Nadu, certain butterflies migrate from the Western Ghats to the Eastern Ghats and back again, to avoid the monsoon and also to breed

■ Between April and May, every year, the Milkweed butterflies (Dark Blue Tiger, Blue Tiger, Common Crow, Double-branded Crow) migrate from the Western Ghats to the plains below and to the Eastern Ghats to avoid unfavourable survival conditions in the hills during the rainy season

■ Between September end and October beginning, these butterflies migrate to the Western Ghats again just before the North-East monsoon

cies representing the State, a gamut of other species also falls within it and the steps and measures taken to conserve such species will benefit the entire area," he said. Pointing out that the declaration of State animal, tree, bird and fruit comes from a larger conservation perspective, and enables further scientific study, Srivastava said, "People are familiar with tiger and elephant conservation measures. Not many realise the importance of the butterflies. They can survive only if the topography, plant and animal population and moisture content of their habitat remain healthy. We have a butterfly park in Arignur Anna Zoological Park and a larger one in Tiruchy. If any species depletion is witnessed, we can step in, but as butterflies have a very short lifespan, we should do everything we can to protect them." When asked about threat to butterflies, he recalls the cases of illegal trade in butterflies in the North East decades ago. "Butterflies, too, are susceptible to smuggling. There is a demand for it for various reasons, including textile design. People need to be aware of the importance of the butterfly. Its presence or absence



They need to be protected," he added. According to S Balaji, former Chief Conservator of Forests, Tamil Nadu, the State has been periodically naming its State flower, tree, animal, etc. "The Description Gloriosa lily was declared the State flower decades ago. Over the years, the government has declared the palm as the State tree, jackfruit as the State fruit, the Nilgiri tahr as the State animal and the emerald dove as State bird. The Tamil Yeoman is the latest addition. The aim is to create more awareness among the common man about the conservation of larger biodiversity of the State. In ancient times, poets used to sing their paens," he said.

### Ancient literature and State species

Interestingly, the emerald dove does not feature in any literature, although the common dove and pigeon have a marked their presence, said T Parameshwari, a poet and a teacher of Tamil. "The palm tree features in *Needhi Vembu* and also in *Sekkizhar's Nandiyer*. There are a number of proverbs based on palm trees, many of which are still in use. For example, "Even if one drinks milk standing under a palm tree, people will say he is drinking toddy." The palm leaf was a major communication tool and news in the Sangam era and messages were exchanged on palm leaves, pointed out Parameshwari. She also added that in Sangam literature a woman's hand was often compared to Gloriosa lily, as a mark of beauty. Tam Gandhi, ornithologist and nature writer, said the emerald dove resides in hilly areas. "But when you think of Tamil Nadu, you immediately recall a vast coastline. I have seen Gloriosa lily in the Theosophical Society and a few other places, but it is not very uncommon," she added. The palm tree is ecologically sensitive, too, and it is a nesting place for certain birds like swifts and swallows. It's important we conserve this species of tree," said Gandhi. The goat family, to which the Nilgiri tahr belongs, finds copious mention in literary works such as *Nattinai*, *Ainkurunanooru*, *Pattirupathi*, *Paripadal*, etc., said Parameshwari. "To that extent, all these State symbols are truly Tamil and endemic to the region," she added.

# Man lynched on suspicion of peacock theft

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE @ Bhopal

A 55-year-old man, identified as Hiralal Banchada was lynched by a mob on suspicion of stealing peacocks on Friday night in Kukdeshwar area of Neemuch district. Nine men have been arrested in connection with the man's killing, while one is on the run.

The incident happened two days after three youths, two of them from a minority community were partially stripped by villagers and thrashed in public view for allegedly stealing goats from the Mahamaya



Bhadwa Mata temple in the same West MP district.

The latest incident happened at around 9 pm in Lasudliya Atri village in Kukdeshwar police station area of Neemuch district, where the villagers were enraged over frequent incidents of thefts of power

water pumps.

The villagers spotted four men running in the agricultural fields, after which they chased the men and caught hold of one of them, identified as Hiralal Banchada. On catching Hiralal, they found four dead peacocks on him. A mob then assaulted him, leaving him critically injured.

"Someone dialed 100 and informed the police about the incident. A police team soon rushed to the village and brought the man to the hospital, where he died later," Neemuch SP Rakesh Sagar said.

# M.P. yet to form tiger protection force

P9-7-DT 21/07/18

THE HINDU

State recorded highest number of deaths due to poaching from 2012 to 2018

SIDHARTH YADAV  
BHOPAL

Having resolved to constitute a Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) more than seven years ago, Madhya Pradesh is yet to constitute the battalion, even as the State has registered the most number of tiger deaths due to poaching since 2012.

According to an agreement, signed among the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), the State's Chief Wildlife Warden and field directors of Bandhavgarh, Kanha and Pench tiger reserves on February 10, 2012, the State Forest Department was supposed to raise, arm and deploy the force in the reserves within two years of the agreement.

However, in the absence of an independent elite unit to protect tigers in the State, 30 deaths due to poaching have been reported between 2012 and 2018. The causes of 16 of the total 141 deaths, including natural and unnatural ones, reported in the



**On the decline:** 30 deaths due to poaching have been reported in the last six years in the State. ❦

State during the period are being investigated, according to the NTCA.

Out of the 14 deaths reported in the State this year, one case was due to poaching.

## Days of glory

Famous as the 'Tiger State' at least until 2006 when it boasted the most number of tigers with an estimated 300 in its six reserves, Madhya Pradesh lost out to Karnataka in 2010 and fell behind Uttarakhnad too in 2014, ac-

ording to the Status of Tigers in India report.

"Unlike these States which have contiguous forests, Madhya Pradesh has a patchy cover running through fragmented reserves and human habitations, and therefore it's a challenge to protect tigers and prevent man-animal conflicts here," says U. Prakasham, State Chief Wildlife Warden.

He says more than 50% of the deaths in the State categorised as deaths due to

poaching happen outside reserve limits. "Often, tigers get electrocuted upon contact with high tension wires laid by farmers to protect their fields from wild boars," he says.

"Usually, poor tribals living along the fringes of the reserves are made scapegoats for an incident of poaching," claims wildlife activist Ajay Dubey. "The main obstruction to tiger corridors and natural habitats is caused by big landlords whose encroachments in the form of resorts and farmhouses have been altering the lives of tigers and tribals alike."

Stating that during a review meeting with the Forest Department 10 days ago he had directed it to expedite the formation of the STPF, State Minister for Forests Umang Singh said, "We'll emulate the Gujarat model of wildlife conservation wherein locals have been roped in and mortalities have been successfully brought down."

# Red sanders

TIMES OF INDIA  
Worth ₹10

# lakh seized

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

19.02.21 (08) 19  
Chennai: Smugglers on Friday abandoned ₹10 lakh worth of red sanders in a car after spotting police personnel approaching them near Gummidipoondi.

Police had conducted a surprise check in Elayur near Gummidipoondi. Spotting the police personnel, the occupants of the car abandoned the vehicle and escaped.

Police found one and half kilograms of red sanders, worth ₹10 lakh, chopped into small sticks and dumped under the car seat. The car and valuables were seized. The NIB-CID sleuths handed over the seized red sanders to the forest department.

The forest officials have registered a case and searched for the absconded suspects with the help of the car registration number. Police said the smugglers may have used a fake number plate or the car might be a stolen one. Further investigations are on.

Living dangerously

Page 2, 10/11/15

TIMES OF INDIA



**Killer wheels:** A hog deer scampers for life after being hit by a speeding goods carrier when it tried to cross National Highway 37 inside the Kaziranga National Park in Assam on Saturday. As flood waters receded, animals started returning to Kaziranga from the Karbi Anglong Hills. Park officials say 16 hog deer have been run over by vehicles so far. ■ PHOTOS: ANITA RAJENDRAN



## Man lynched for alleged peacock theft in M.P.

NEEMUCH

**THE HINDU**

A 58-year-old man was allegedly beaten to death by a mob on suspicion of stealing peacocks in M.P.'s Neemuch district. Police said nine persons have been arrested. The incident occurred on Friday night in Lasudi Antari village, said S.P. Rakesh Kumar Sagar. The deceased and three others were booked under the Wildlife Protection Act, he added. (m)

Page 7 of 2107119  
5/11/2018 10:56:53

## Man lynched for 'killing' peacocks in MP

**Indore/Bhopal:** A 38-year-old man was beaten to death by a mob for allegedly killing peacocks in MP's Neemuch district. The victim was chased through a field, beaten until he fell unconscious and left to bleed to death.

Nine suspects have been arrested and charged with murder, and police are looking for a tenth.

The victim, Heeralal, and his accomplices — Rahul, Bansilal and Pappu — were poachers, say police. They were trying to make away with four peacocks in Lasudia Antri village late on Friday night but were seen by locals, who mistook them for burglars, Kukleshwar police told **TOL**. The mob caught Heeralal and found four dead peacocks in his possession. They started beating him, and left him to die in the fields. **7/21**

THE HINDU

19.11.21 21/07/19

# Monsoon brings bear menace back to Coonoor

B.RAVICHANDRAN | DC  
COONOOR, JULY 20

Man-bear conflict has begun to rise in Coonoor hills in Nilgiris as incidents of the wild beast straying into the arterial part of Coonoor town and suburbs has scared residents and kept foresters on tenterhooks.

Call it a monsoon misery or monsoon blues, the bear menace has turned nightmarish for residents in Vannarpet area in Coonoor as well as in the Halakarai limits in the suburb of Coonoor hills as the past few days saw frequent incidents of bear movement that too at times in broad daylight, causing fear among Halakarai farm workers.

The movement of a bear that was recorded in the CCTV cameras in a couple of private houses in Vannarpet area. Pictures show a solitary bear is roaming freely in this prime residential area in the night hours and in the early morning hours.

## CHEAP CATTLE FOR ORGANIC FARMERS

**OOTY:** Steps will be taken to issue cattle at 50 per cent subsidy to those farmers who wish to take to organic farming in Nilgiris.

Stating this in a release, Mr. Shiva Subramanian Samraj, joint director of Horticulture here, said that in the farmers' grievances redressal day meet held on Friday here, which was presided by Ms.J.

Innocent Divya, collector of Nilgiris, it was decided to pursue with this scheme to help the organic farmers to rear cattle that is part of the organic farming culture. This apart, it was decided to write to the government to get the necessary nod to give extra subsidy for farm implements and inputs for the organic farming fields. —DC



CCTV footage shows movement of bear in Vannarpet area in Coonoor town. —DC

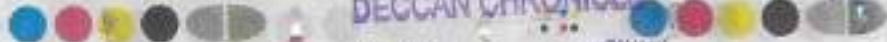
Green activists reasoned that the beginning of the pears fruiting season is the

cause for bears entering human settlements in the farmlands in Halakarai limits. However, the movement of bear in Vannarpet area, an arterial part of Coonoor town, has shocked the residents.

As this emerging man-bear conflict has caused panic among the residents in both Coonoor town and Halakarai limits, the residents there urged the Forest department to evolve strategies to capture the bear in both the localities, and to re-locate them to give quick relief to citizens.

pg 5 dt 21/07/15

DECCAN CHRONICLE



# வனக்காவலர் பணி இன்று முதல் பதிவு

சென்னை, ஜூலை 21-  
வனக்காவலர் பணிக்  
கான தேர்வில் பங்கேற்க,  
ஆன்லைன் முறையில்  
விண்ணப்பிக்கலாம்.

தமிழகத்தில், 554  
வனக்காவலர் பணியிடங்  
கள், தேரடி நியமணம்  
வாயிலாக நிரப்பப்பட  
உள்ளன.

இதற்கான தேர்வில்

பங்கேற்பதற்கான விண்  
ணப்ப பதிவு, நேற்று  
துவங்கியது.

ஆர்வமுள்ளோர், [www.forest.nic.in](http://www.forest.nic.in) என்ற, வனத்  
துறை இணையதளத்  
தில், ஆகஸ்ட், 10 வரை  
பதிவு செய்யலாம் என,  
வனச்சீருடை பணியா  
ளிர் தேர்வு குழுமம்  
தெரிவித்துள்ளது.

பி. 3 '04 2/10/17 பி. 3 '04 2/10/17



■ கோவை அருகே உள்ள, ஆனைகட்டி வனப்பகுதியில், யானை மடுவு என்ற இடத்தில், 18 வயது பெண் யானை, உடல் அழுகிய நிலையில், நேற்று முன்தினம் இறந்து கிடந்தது.

# யானை தந்தம் வைத்திருக்க

# மோகன்லால் அனுமதி சான்றிதழ்

# ஐகோர்ட்டில் வனத்துறை தகவல்

திருவனந்தபுரம்.  
ஐசிலை. 20-  
மாவையர் திரையுலகின்  
முன்னணி நடிகர் மோகன்  
லால்.

அனுமதியின்றி யானை  
தந்தம்

மோகன்லால் வீட்டில்  
கடத்த 2012-ம்  
ஆண்டு வருமான  
வரித்துறை  
யினர் சோதனை  
நடத்தினர்.  
அப்போது வீட்டில்  
யானை தந்தங்கள்  
இருந்ததை  
கண்டனர். அதனை  
பறிமுதல் செய்த  
அதிகாரிகள்  
இத்தகவலை  
வனத்துறைக்கு  
தொரிவித்தனர்.



வனத்துறை அதிகாரிகள்  
இதுதொடர்பாக மோகன்லால்  
மீது வழக்குப்பதிவு  
செய்தனர். இந்த வழக்கு  
கேரள ஐகோர்ட்டில் நடந்து  
வருகிறது. இதில், யானை  
தந்தம் வைத்திருக்க மோகன்  
லாலுக்கு அரசின் அனுமதி  
சான்றிதழ் உள்ளது என்று  
கூறப்பட்டது.

உரிமையாளர் சான்றிதழ்  
மோகன்லாலுக்கு  
யானை தந்தம் வைத்திருக்க  
அரசின் உரிமை சான்றிதழ்  
வழங்கப்பட்டதை எதிர்த்து  
கொச்சியை சேர்ந்த பவுலோஸ்

என்பவர் ஐகோர்ட்டில் ஒரு  
மனுத்தாக்கல் செய்தார்.  
அந்த மனுவில், மோகன்லால்  
வீட்டில் கடத்த 2012-ம் ஆண்டு  
ஐசினை மாதம் காண தந்தம்  
கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டது.

அப்போது யானை  
தந்தம் வைத்திருப்பதற்கான  
அரசின் உரிமை  
சான்றிதழ் எதுவும்  
மோகன்லால்  
அதிகாரிகளிடம்  
கொடுக்கவில்லை.  
இப்போது  
அவரிடம் அரசின்  
உரிமை சான்றிதழ்  
இருப்பதாக  
கூறுவதில் சந்தேகம்  
உள்ளது என்று  
மனுவில் கூறி  
இருந்தார்.

இந்த மனு மீதான  
விசாரணை விடப்போது,  
வனத்துறையினர் சார்பில்  
ஐகோர்ட்டில் தாக்கல் செய்த  
பிரமாணப்பத்திரத்தில்,  
பரிசாக பெறும் பொருட்களில்  
வில்லங்குகளின் உறுப்புகள்  
இடம் பெற்றிருந்தால் அது  
குறித்து அரசுக்கு தொரிவித்து  
உரிய அனுமதி பெற்றுக்  
கொள்ளலாம்.

அதன்படிவே மோகன்லால்  
வீட்டில் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட  
யானை தந்தத்திற்கும் அவர்,  
அரசின் அனுமதி சான்றிதழ்  
பெற்றுள்ளார் என்று  
கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது.

சென்னை சென்னை

மாலை மலர்

20/07/19

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