

PROF. SHEKHAR SINGH COMMISSION REPORT

Conclusions:

1.	ANI Internationally acknowledged hot spot of biodiversity 33 species Mammals 223 spp (flowering plants are endemic & not found elsewhere in the world) - Remote, inaccessible, low population density; with little effort/ without serious adverse effects to local inhabitants biodiversity can be effectively conserved.	
2.	ANI unique biodiversity values ecosystem extreme fragile - Major objective to Forest/ Ecosystem Management is Biodiversity Conservation/ Protection of habitat of Tribals	
3.	Major threat to biodiversity in ANI is <u>STRESS ON COMMERCIAL FORESTRY</u> - Conversion Forestry – Preponderance of commercial spp - Biodiversity deliberately destroyed - As per Working Plan approved by Govt. of India - Natural forest cleared for raising plantation of Padauk, Gurjan, Teak, Combination of these/ other commercial species - Phasing of commercial working as per IDA decision - Extraction level has come down - 60% of exploitable forests worked(excluding tribal reserve) Their NATURAL PROFILE SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED AND THEIR BIODIVERSITY VALUE COMPROMISED.	