

Invitation for Expression of Interest (EoI)

Selection of Training Partners to conduct the Short-Term Training on Snake Rescue & Rehabilitation

Ref No: MPSSDEGB/PMKVY/2024-25/EoI/02



Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development and Employment Generation Board

Govt ITI Campus,

Raisen Road, Govindpura,

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1. Notice Inviting Expression of Interest (EOI)

Department of Technical Education, Skill Development & Employment

Govt ITI Campus, Raisen Road, Govindpura, Bhopal – 462023 (Madhya Pradesh) India

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Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development & Employment Generation Board

Invitation for Expression of Interest (EOI)

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Chief Executive Officer, Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development & Employment Generation Board, Dept. of Technical Education, Skill Development & Employment, GoMP, invites Expression of Interest (EOI) from reputed and experienced organizations for **Selection of Training Partners to conduct the Short-Term Training on Snake Rescue & Rehabilitation.**

Please note that the empanelment/selection of agencies under this EOI will not guarantee allocation of work and MPSSDEGB will assume no liability or cost towards it. MPSSDEGB makes no commitments, express or implied, that this process will result in a business transaction between anyone. The application procedure, eligibility criteria, terms and conditions and the scope of work are detailed in the EOI document which can be seen or downloaded from the “Portal <https://ssdm.mp.gov.in> and <http://www.mpskills.gov.in>. The EOI will be available to download from the above websites. The last date for submitting of proposal will be **06/11/2024** up to 15.00 Hrs. Proposal will be opened on or after **07/11/2024**. The Evaluation of proposals will be made as per criteria laid down in EOI. Please refer EOI document for complete details.

**Chief Executive Officer
MPSSDEGB**

Schedule of Activities

Particulars	Details
Reference No	Ref No: MPSSDEGB/PMKVY/2024-25/EOI/02
EOI Title	Selection of Training Partners to conduct the Short-Term Training on Snake Rescue & Re-habitation
EOI Issued by	Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development and Employment Generation Board
Mode of Proposal Submission	Offline in Hard Copy along with all supporting self-attested documents
Last date of Proposal Submission	06/11/2024
Contact Person	Mrs. Purnima Das Ojha, Assistant Director

2. Disclaimer

The information contained in this Expression of Interest (EOI) document or subsequently provided to Bidders, whether verbally or in documentary form or any other form by or on behalf of the Authority/Client or any of their employees or advisers, is provided to Bidder's on the terms and conditions set out in this EOI and such other terms and conditions subject to which such information is provided.

This EOI is not an agreement and is neither an offer nor invitation by the Authority/Client to the prospective Bidders or any other person.

The purpose of this EOI is to provide interested parties with information that may be useful to them in the formulation of their Proposals pursuant to this call for proposal. This EOI may include information, which may reflect the assumptions arrived at by the Authority/Client in relation to the Programme implementation. Such assumptions, assessments and statements do not purport to contain all the information that each Bidder may require. The assumptions, assessments, statements and information contained in this EOI, may not be complete, accurate, adequate or correct. Each Bidder is therefore encouraged to conduct its own investigation and analysis and should check the accuracy, adequacy, correctness, reliability and completeness of the assumptions, assessments and information contained in this EOI and obtain independent advice from appropriate sources.

The Authority/Client accepts no responsibility for the accuracy or otherwise for any interpretation or opinion on the law expressed herein. The Authority/Client, its employees and advisers make no representation or warranty and shall have no liability to any person including any Bidder under any law, statute, rules or regulations or tort, principles of restitution or unjust enrichment or otherwise for any loss, damages, cost or expense which may arise from or be incurred or suffered on account of anything contained in this EOI or otherwise, including the accuracy, adequacy, correctness, reliability or completeness of the EOI and any assessment, assumption, statement or information contained therein or deemed to form part of this EOI or arising in any way in this Selection Process. The Authority/Client also accepts no liability of any nature whether resulting from negligence or otherwise however caused arising from reliance of any Bidder upon the statements contained in this EOI. The Authority/Client may in its absolute discretion, but without being under any obligation to do so, update, amend or supplement the information, assessment or assumption contained in this EOI.

The issue of this EOI does not imply that the Authority/Client is bound to select one or more Bidders or to appoint the Selected Bidders, as the case may be, for the implementation of the Programme and the Authority/Client reserves the right to reject all or any of the Proposals without assigning any reasons whatsoever.

3. About the MPSSDEGB

3.1. Introduction of MPSSDEGB

Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development and Employment Generation Board (MPSSDEGB) is the nodal agency for Skill Development and Employment in the State. The Board is registered as a Society under the Indian Societies Act and aims at developing the State level agenda for skilling, implementing skill development programs and linking youth in the State with employment opportunities. The mission is chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

3.2. Functions of MPSSDEGB

1. To plan, execute, co-ordinate and monitor Skill Development Programs to prepare youth for self-employment and for various jobs available in public and private Industrial & Service Sectors.
2. To develop competency-based curriculum, and to train, assess and certify school dropouts, labor working in unorganized sectors, service sector and unskilled workers engaged in various industries.
3. To prepare need-based training program of different levels as per the requirement of various groups, industrial sectors, which have recognition at national & international level and to recognize programs for further education.
4. To frame policy & programs to link non-formal vocational training with the formal education system and to develop system of RPL.
5. To provide access to vocational education & training with inclusive growth for all the groups of the society eligible to receive skill training as defined by the society from time-to-time.
6. To award certificates, diplomas and other distinctions to trained manpower and set norms for quality and standards of vocational training system.
7. To forecast the needs of skilled manpower to cater to the needs of various stakeholders in the State on regular basis.
8. To institute and award scholarships, prizes and medals in accordance with the rules and bye-laws.
9. To award certificates, diplomas and other distinctions to trained manpower and set norms for quality and standards of vocational training system.
10. To affiliate institutes as Vocational Training Service Providers on payment of prescribe fee.
11. To forecast the needs of skilled manpower to cater to the needs of various stakeholders in the State on regular basis.
12. To institute and award scholarships, prizes and medals in accordance with the rules and bye-laws.

4. About the Project

Human-Snake conflict (HSC) is a complex and pervasive problem that occurs wherever snakes and people share the same habitat. Lack of information, ignorance by the masses and absence of snakebite prevention measures results in around 2800 annual deaths in Madhya Pradesh while the national mortality figure is as high as 58,000. While the need to improve the quality of anti-venom serum and post bite clinical management is high priority, prevention of bites can play a vital role in bringing down the mortality rates.

Snakes and people often need to be rescued from certain situations especially when the former comes near people's houses and backyards, especially in rural areas. Since snake capture is a specialized activity and is often potentially dangerous in case of venomous snakes, it requires systematic training and experience. Proper knowledge to administer the right first aid can very well save a limb and even a life. Individuals who are interested in this issue need to be well trained in all relevant aspects.

4.1. Myths about Snakes

Myth 1: Snakes drink milk. This myth is prevalent due to cultural practices, especially during the festival of Nag Panchami, where milk is offered to snakes as a form of worship. However, snakes are lactose intolerant and cannot digest milk, which can lead to severe health issues or death if consumed. The act of offering milk often results from the snakes being deprived of food and water, leading them to drink whatever is available out of desperation.

Myth 2: Snakes can avenge the death of loved ones. Many believe that snakes remember those who harm them and seek revenge. This notion has been popularized by Bollywood films. In reality, snakes lack the cognitive ability to remember individuals or hold grudges, as they do not possess the emotional intelligence required for such behavior.

Myth 3: Snakes can hypnotize people with a jewel on their forehead. The idea that snakes have a magical jewel, known as "Nagmani," that allows them to hypnotize humans is a myth rooted in folklore. This belief has led to the unnecessary killing of snakes in search of this imaginary gem. Scientifically, no such jewel exists, and snakes do not have the capability to hypnotize.

Myth 4: Snakes can be identified by their color or head shape. Many people believe that a snake's venomous nature can be determined by its coloration or the shape of its head. This is a dangerous misconception, as many nonvenomous snakes can exhibit similar features. Accurate identification requires knowledge beyond mere visual cues, as many snakes have evolved characteristics that do not correlate with their venomous status.

Myth 5: Snakes dislocate their jaws to swallow prey. While it may appear that snakes dislocate their jaws to consume large prey, they actually possess highly flexible jaws that allow them to stretch around their food. This flexibility is a natural adaptation, not a dislocation.

Myth 6: Snakes can sting with their tails. Some myths suggest that certain snakes, like the Rat Snake, can sting with their tails, causing severe swelling. In reality, snakes do not possess any stinging mechanism, and such claims are unfounded.

Myth 7: There are two-headed snakes. The belief in two-headed snakes often arises from the appearance of certain species, like the Red Sand Boa, which has a blunt tail that can mimic a head. However, true twoheaded snakes are extremely rare and not a common occurrence in nature.

4.2. Snakebite envenoming

Snakebite envenoming is a neglected tropical disease caused by the bite of a venomous snake; these bites are usually accidental in nature; however, snakebite envenoming is a significant public health concern particularly in tropical and subtropical countries. As per WHO data, global snakebite incidences stand at around 5.4 million with about 1.8 to 2.7 million accounting to snake envenoming annually resulting in approx. 8000-1.3 lakh deaths and triple the number of amputations and permanent disabilities. WHO listed snakebite envenoming as a Priority neglected tropical disease in 2017 and advocates developing a global strategy to halve the number of snakebite-induced deaths and disabilities by 2030. South Asia constitutes nearly 70% of global snakebite mortality, with India reporting 2-3 lakhs cases of snakebite annually with 1000-2500 deaths¹.

4.3. Historical perspective of snakebite prevention and control in India

India, traditionally known as the land of “snake charmers” in the West, has deep roots of snakes being revered as symbols of supernatural power and important objects of worship. In Sanskrit, the word ‘Naga’ is used to refer to the cobra or snakes in general. The Hindu mythology portrays many gods decorated with snakes or cobras around their necks or as ornaments, parading their fearlessness and immortality.



In Greek mythology, Asclepius (a mortal man, who was believed to be resurrected later as the god of medicine) learned the secret of controlling death when he observed a mortally injured snake being brought back to life with healing herbs administered by another snake.

4.4. Epidemiology of Snakebites

Snakebite envenomation poses a significant public health challenge, leading to disabilities and psychological consequences in the aftermath of snakebites, particularly in developing regions. It typically affects predominantly poor, rural communities in tropical and subtropical countries throughout the world. Higher case fatality rate is observed in victims <5 years of age. Children get exposed to snakes while playing or at the site of agricultural fields. Snakebite envenoming is an occupational and environmental disease and the high-risk groups include - agricultural workers, herders, fishermen, hunter-gatherer tribes, firewood collectors etc. Pregnant women are a highly vulnerable group.

¹ NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF SNAKEBITE ENVENOMING (NAPSE)

4.5. Burden of Disease

Globally: Snakebite is a neglected global public health problem affecting many tropical and subtropical countries. About 54 lakh people are bitten by snakes globally and every year around 18 to 27 lakh cases of envenoming are reported. The annual mortality rate due to snakebite envenoming is between 81,000-1,38,000 and also results in around three times as many amputations and other permanent disabilities each year. In other words, around 7400 people are exposed to snakebites every day, and 220 to 380 people die. In 2019, the age-standardized mortality rate for snakebite has been estimated as 0.8 per lakh population, leading to 29 lakh years of life lost.

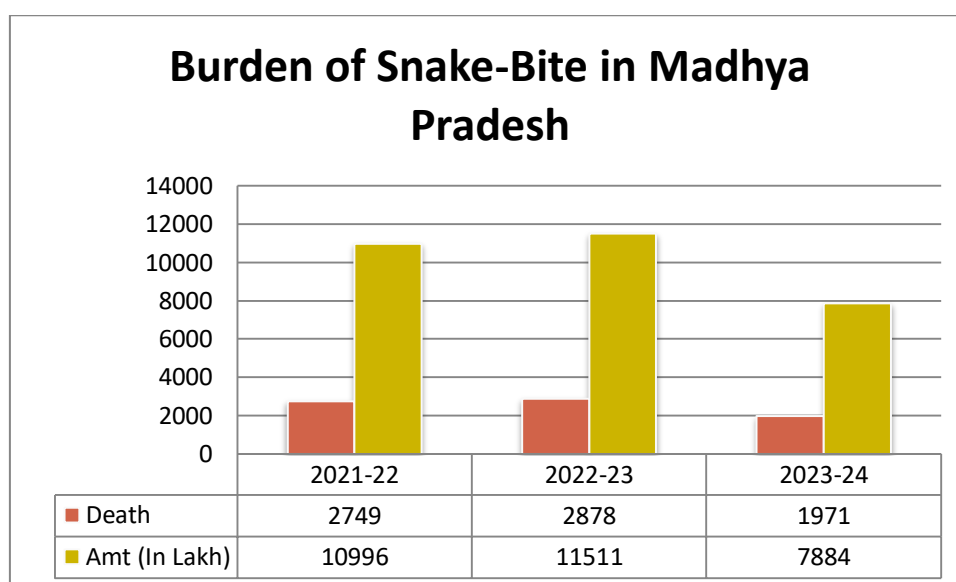
India: In India, as per a systemic literature studies conducted by researchers showed that around 58,000 deaths occur of an estimated 3-4 million snakebites annually which accounts for half of all snakebite deaths globally. Only a small proportion of snakebite victims across countries report to the clinics and hospitals and actual burden of snakebite are grossly underreported. The burden of premature death as a consequence of snakebite envenoming in India is estimated at 2.97 million disability adjusted life years, whereas the global burden is estimated at 6.07 million disability adjusted life years.

Agricultural laborers in India face heightened vulnerability to snakebites due to their dependence on traditional, non-mechanized, and cost-effective farming methods. The risk is exacerbated during the monsoons, as this coincides with both heightened agricultural activities and snake breeding seasons. Additionally, their exposure to precarious living conditions, inadequate lighting, sleeping on the ground, and the use of outdoor toilets further elevate the likelihood of encountering snakes.

The peak of Snakebite cases as per the reported data on IDSP-IHIP show that there is an increase in number of cases from June to April over the years.

Madhya Pradesh: Snakebites are a significant issue in Madhya Pradesh, India, with a high number of deaths and economic impact. Here are some facts about snakebites in Madhya Pradesh:

- **Number of deaths:** Between 2020 and 2022, there were 5,779 recorded snakebite deaths in Madhya Pradesh.
- **Compensation:** The state government pays families Rs 4 lakh for each successful snakebite claim.
- **Districts with the highest deaths:** Sagar and Satna districts had the highest number of snakebite deaths.
- **Districts with the lowest deaths:** Burhanpur and Bhopal had the lowest number of snakebite deaths.



4.6. Identification of Snakes

Identifying dangerous venomous snakes isn't straightforward, but educational materials like local language posters with pictures and identifying features can help. Some harmless snakes mimic venomous ones, like *Lycodon*, mimicking kraits. Notorious venomous snakes can often be recognized by size, shape, color, markings, behavior, and defensive sounds. Cobras rear up, spread hoods, hiss, and strike when threatened. Russell's vipers have distinctive spot patterns, and banded kraits have alternating black and yellow bands. Russell's vipers hiss, and saw-scaled vipers rasp as identifying sounds, even in darkness.

In India, venomous snakes are classified into two main families:

Elapidae: This family includes Indian cobras, king cobras, Indian kraits, coral snakes, and sea snakes. Elapids are typically long, slender snakes with uniformly colored bodies and large, smooth scales on their heads. They possess short, fixed front fangs that are permanently erect. Cobras are known for raising the front part of their bodies off the ground and spreading their necks to form a hood. o Found in Madhya Pradesh: Common Indian Krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), Banded krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*) and Indian cobra (*Naja naja*).

Viperidae: Vipers in India are divided into two sub-families: Viperinae (Russell's viper, saw-scaled viper) and Crotalinae (Indian pit viper). Viperidae are generally short, thick-bodied snakes with many small, rough scales on their heads and distinctive colored patterns on their backs. They have longer fangs that fold flat against the upper jaw when at rest but erect when striking. Crotalinae vipers possess a specialized loreal pit organ used to detect warm-blooded prey o Found in Madhya Pradesh: Russell's viper (*Daboia russelli*), Saw-scaled viper (*Echis carinatus*) and Green bamboo pit viper (*Craspedocephalus gramineus*).

4.7. Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972

All the venomous snakes and non-venomous snake species found in India are listed in Schedule I, II & IV of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and hunting or attempt to hunt any such species is an offence. As per Sec. 2 (16) (a) – (c), hunting includes capturing, killing, poisoning, snaring, or trapping of any wild animal and every an attempt to do so, driving any wild animal, injuring or destroying or taking any part of the body of any such animal, or in the case of wild birds or reptiles, damaging the eggs of such birds or reptiles, or disturbing the eggs of such birds or reptiles.

It is important to understand the law before undertaking any activity involving wildlife native to India. All Indian fauna is protected under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. None of the native snake species can be collected, rescued, kept, treated, transported or exported without the permission of the relevant Forest Department (WPA, 1972). Wild fauna is protected under different schedules wherein Schedule I is given the highest level of protection.²

The snake species protected under Schedule – I & II are as follows:³

	SN	Common Name	Scientific Name
Schedule – I	1.	Red Sand Boa	Eryx johnii
	2.	Whitaker's Boa	Eryx whitakeri
	3.	Indian Cobras	All species of the Genus Naja
	4.	King Cobra	All species of the Genus Ophiophagus
	5.	Checkered Keelback	Fowlea piscator
	6.	Dhaman or Indian Rat Snake	Ptyas mucosa
	7.	Dog-faced Water Snake	Cerberus rynchops
	8.	Indian Egg Eating Snake	Boiga westennanni
	9.	Olive Keelback Water Snake	Atretium schistosum
	10.	Russell's Viper	Daboia russelii
	11.	Pythons	All species of the Genus Python
	12.	Reticulated Python	Malayopython reticulates
Schedule – II	1.	Blind Snakes	All species of the Family Typhlopidae
	2.	Colubrid Snakes	All species of the Family Colubridae except those listed in Schedule I
	3.	Elapid Snakes	All species of the Family Elapidae except for those listed in Schedule I
	4.	Sand snakes	All species of Family Psammophiidae
	5.	Shield-tailed Snakes	All species of the Family Uropeltidae
	6.	Sunbeam Snake	All species of the Family Xenopeltidae
	7.	Thread Snakes	All species of the Family Leptotyphlopidae
	8.	Vipers	All species of the Family Viperidae except for those listed in Schedule I



² January 2023 Journal of Science Humanities and Arts - JOSHA

³ THE WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972 Last updated 01/04/2023

4.8. Why rescue snakes?

Snakes are not restricted to forested areas; their highly adaptive nature allows them to continue survival in the constantly changing environment. We do influence these changes a lot, be it creating farmlands around the villages or urbanization. Most snakes lose out to these changes as they need certain special conditions to survive, but there are some species that do very well in and around human habitation. As long as there is a decent prey-base available, species like spectacled cobras, Russell's vipers, common kraits, rat snakes, wolf snakes, chequered keelbacks, etc. thrive amongst us.

The so-called snake-human conflict arises as we unknowingly encroach various habitats that host snake populations and don't emphasise on adjusting our way of living in the presence of potentially dangerous animals (in case of venomous snakes). Lack of information, ignorance by the masses and unnecessary fear creates the need to rescue snakes. Most rescues are carried out to save the snakes from immediate threats i.e. scared humans who will kill the 'nuisance' snake if not removed from their property and to ensure its survival, though the initial distress call is the result of human safety concerns.

4.9. Most common rescue scenario

The rescue scenarios vary from underground storerooms to restaurant kitchens on the 6th floor. Most common scenarios are presented below:

Rural Areas	
Farmlands & plantations	Accidentally threatening snakes while working in fields, especially in harvest season
Firewood and grain storage	Chances of close encounters increase while trying to access stored firewood and grains
Village houses	A house with high rodent activity, multiple openings and enough shelter can be very attractive to snakes
Walking barefoot	Bare feet are most prone to snakebites
No torch after dark	Camouflage makes it difficult to spot snakes in daylight, almost impossible in dark
Urban Areas	
Encroachment	Building houses in snake habitats will always lead to conflicts, both for snakes and us
Parks	Adaptive nature of snakes helps them survive in these small habitat pockets
Backyard gardens	These gardens often seem to be the only resort in the concrete jungle
Storages	Storerooms, junk and scrap materials are good shelters for snakes
Solid waste mismanagement	Garbage dumps and open bins attract rodents, a preferred prey item for many snakes

A lot of conflict can be avoided using simple things like not walking barefoot, not walking in or putting hand in vegetated areas and using a torch at night!

5. Purpose of the EoI

In areas where incidents of snakebite are more common, Government of Madhya Pradesh to provide training on Snake Rescue and Rehabilitation to prevent these incidents, so that incidents of loss of human life and death of snakes due to snakebite can be avoided.

Snake rescue and rehabilitation training in Madhya Pradesh is crucial for several reasons:

1. **Biodiversity Conservation:** Madhya Pradesh is home to a diverse range of snake species, many of which are ecologically important. Training helps ensure that these snakes are safely rescued and rehabilitated, contributing to the preservation of local biodiversity.
2. **Human-Snake Conflict Mitigation:** As human populations expand into natural habitats, encounters with snakes are becoming more common. Training helps communities learn how to safely handle these situations, reducing fear and promoting coexistence.
3. **Wildlife Protection:** Many snake species are threatened due to habitat loss and poaching. Training programs can educate individuals on legal protections for snakes and the importance of safeguarding their habitats.
4. **Public Awareness and Education:** Such training programs often include community outreach, educating the public about snakes, their ecological roles, and how to react during encounters. This helps dispel myths and reduce irrational fears.
5. **Skill Development:** Training provides individuals with the skills necessary for safe rescue and rehabilitation practices, ensuring that snakes are treated humanely and returned to their natural habitats when possible.
6. **Support for Conservation Efforts:** Trained individuals can become local leaders in conservation efforts, mobilizing communities and resources to protect snake populations and their habitats.
7. **Research Opportunities:** Trained individuals can assist in collecting data on snake populations and health, contributing to broader research initiatives aimed at understanding and protecting these species.

Overall, snake rescue and rehabilitation training in Madhya Pradesh is vital for fostering a balanced relationship between humans and wildlife, promoting conservation efforts, and ensuring the safety of both communities and snakes.

5.1. Scope of Work

To streamline and bring in more accountability in the process of rescue of snakes in human dominated areas and release them in their natural habitat.

- i. Only the Certified Snake Handlers are permitted to carry out the entire snake rescue and release operations in the State.
- ii. Rescue of snakes shall be attempted only in such cases where its presence is life threatening. For eg, within a house or in close vicinity.

- iii. Rescue of non-venomous snakes shall be avoided to the maximum possible extent and it may be mainly limited to venomous snakes.
- iv. Government Department may make use of the services of Certified Snake Handlers to create awareness among the local people about the ecological importance of snakes, identification of snakes and steps to avoid snake bites.
- v. The Certified Snake Handlers are volunteers and government will not have any obligation for effecting any payment towards their services.
- vi. Any one causing hindrance to completion of rescue by a Certified Snake Handler is liable to penal action. Actions such as creating mob panic, showing off the rescued snake(s) publicly and any other publicity stunts with the snakes, even by the Snake Handler himself are also liable to penal action.

5.2. Objective

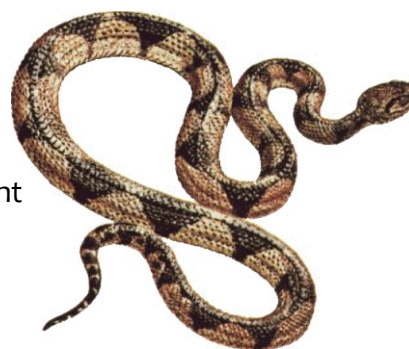
- i. To create a network of trained and Certified Snake Handlers throughout the State so as to bring in more professionalism, responsibility and accountability
- ii. To ensure rescue and release of snakes in a safe and scientific manner, taking in to consideration the ecological and behavioural factors of snakes and wellbeing of humans
- iii. To keep track of the incidents of rescue and release of snakes in the State and to maintain and update the database for the same.
- iv. To prevent any illegalities or malpractices that may occur due to misuse of rescued snakes

5.3. Target beneficiary

- i. Snake rescuers
- ii. Nature Enthusiasts
- iii. Animal Rescuers
- iv. Students aspiring to pursue herpetology as a career
- v. Agriculturalists
- vi. Animal Control
- vii. Anyone who has more than average interest in wildlife and herpetology

5.4. Expected Contents for proposed training

- i. Introduction to reptiles
- ii. Snake taxonomy
- iii. Snake identification methods
- iv. Rescue techniques using professional equipment
- v. How to rescue and how not to rescue snakes
- vi. Snake release
- vii. First aid for snake bites
- viii. Legal issues
- ix. Maintaining a stud book
- x. Environmental education
- xi. Witness live snake rescue by professional snake rescuers



5.5. Application to be a Certified Snake Handler

- i. Application shall be called from interested individuals, of not below 21 years and not more than 59 years old, through an advertisement in local newspapers and also through the official website of the Department, for certification of snake handlers.
- ii. In the first phase, it is being considered to provide Snake Rescue and Rehabilitation training to at least 10 willing applicants from each district of Madhya Pradesh. In this regard, a request has been made by the Revenue Department, Urban Development and Housing Department, Forest Department, Home Department and Madhya Pradesh Home Guard Civil Defense and Disaster Management Department to provide the list of interested applicants from each district.
- iii. Board will objectively screen the applications received, based on their merit and make a select list of Snake Handlers. Following parameters shall be considered and given due credit accordingly for the selection process:
 - a. Number of rescue operations already conducted by the applicant
 - b. Issues or allegations rose against the applicant in connection with previous snake rescue and relief operations.
 - c. Age, health and conduct of the applicant: Healthy individuals, without known alcoholism or such behavioral traits shall be chosen against others.
- iv. The short listed Snake Handlers shall be called for a mandatory training on safe and scientific handling of snakes.

5.6. Training and Certification

- i. The shortlisted Snake Handlers shall be given a mandatory training on safe and scientific handling of snakes by the experts in the field covering the topics finalized by the board & concerned stakeholders.
- ii. Those individuals who have attended and have successfully completed the training only shall be given certification as Certified Snake Handlers as per the Section 11 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- iii. Certification will be valid for 5 years from the date of issue. Renewal of certification shall follow the same procedure as afresh.
- iv. Government has reserves the right to withdraw or cancel the certification issued to any of the snake handler, if it is found that the certified snake handler is involved in any Illegal or unethical practices, or if the rescuer withdraws voluntarily from the service

5.7. Publicizing the details of Certified Snake Handlers

Details of the Certified Snake Handlers shall be informed to various Local Self Government institutions, all officers of Forest Department, Fire & Rescue Services, local Police Stations etc. enabling immediate contact and access to the nearest Snake Handler in response to an incident. The list shall also be uploaded in the official website of the Department and other related websites.

5.8. Duties and Responsibilities of Certified Snake Handlers

- i. To respond to all genuine calls/requests informing about the presence of snakes in human habitations.
- ii. To inform the concerned forest officer regarding the incident and about the call/request received.
- iii. To inform the caller the immediate precautions to be taken to avoid injury/fatality to humans as well as to the snake and to provide the following instructions to the caller, before reaching the place of incidence:
 - a. Not to disturb the snake if it is resting.
 - b. Observing the movement of the snake from a safe distance if it is moving.
 - c. Not to capture the snake on their own, injure or kill the snake out of panic.
 - d. If the presence of snake is in the natural environment, where it doesn't pose any direct threat to human life, if it is feasible, to leave the snake to escape on its own.
 - e. To obtain photograph of the snake from the caller, wherever it is feasible, for quick identification.
 - f. To inform the caller, the approximate time to reach the site.
- iv. To ensure the safety of people by asking the onlookers and other people to move away, once he reaches the place of incident.
- v. To protect themselves with required protective gear and safety equipments.
- vi. To use appropriate light source like head torch or handheld torches during the rescue operation, in places where there is no sufficient light.
- vii. To handle the snakes in a professional way as defined by the Forest Department and as specified during the training, by using proper tools and equipment and also by adapting the handling method most suited for the snake to be rescued.
- viii. To set the rescue kit properly before handling the snake.
- ix. To handle the snake safely and transfer it in to the snake bag in a way so as to cause minimum trauma to the snake and without causing injury or death of snake. Usage of tongs for capture of snakes should be discouraged and eventually stopped.
- x. To take special care and adapt safe bagging methods like use of dark towels, pipe or tubing method, while rescue of snakes that are injured, that are gravid and those that might have recently fed, with a conspicuous stomach bulge.
- xi. To focus at their task and not get distracted themselves by talking over phone, taking videos, addressing the crowd etc.
- xii. Snakes in male-combat/mating/feeding must be monitored closely without disturbing and rescue attempted later, only if unavoidable.
- xiii. Incubating snakes with eggs should not be disturbed to the maximum possible extent.
- xiv. Not to open the rescued snake for public display or entertainment.

- xv. To avail immediate first aid for self and also to provide the same for the affected individual, followed by urgent professional medical care, if any incidents of snake bite occurs during the rescue operation.
- xvi. To create basic awareness among the people on the role of snakes in an ecosystem and also that all the snakes are not venomous and need not be captured. Awareness creation should not be done by exhibiting the snake in public.
- xvii. To explain to the residents the identification of common snakes, precautions to avoid snakes entering the house and first aid in case of snake bite.
- xviii. Not to recommend to the public any unproven substance to keep away the snakes or recommend any unscientific treatment protocols.

5.9. Considerations of release of rescued snakes

- i. All release of snakes shall be made as soon as possible and only in the presence of officials of the Forest Department.
- ii. The rescued snake, if injured, should be released only after ascertaining the fitness and its health condition, in consultation with the officials of the Forest Department.
- iii. If the snake appears to be a non-native species, it shall not be released, but handed over to the Forest Department.
- iv. Location for the release of the rescued snake shall be finalized based on the species, its ecology and behavior and the accessibility to the natural habitat most suitable for the species.
- v. Locations of maximum proximity to the place of rescue shall be chosen for the non-venomous snakes.
- vi. Utmost care shall be taken to avoid repeated release of snakes to the same area because it may disturb the local ecological balance.
- vii. Simultaneous release of snakes of same or different species at the same release point should not be done.

5.10. Insurance to the Certified Snake Handlers

The certified Snake Handlers shall be provided protection under Group insurance coverage, considering the risks involved in the task.

5.11. Essential tool kit for Snake Rescue and Release

The Certified snake handlers shall be provided with essential tool kit by the training partner.

- i. PVC Pipe & Bag
- ii. First Aid Kit
- iii. Torch/Headlamp
- iv. Snake bite Bandage
- v. Snake hooks, Handled Frame with Cloth Bag of 2.5X0.8 m
- vi. Snake Bags – for smaller and medium size should be at least 1mX 0.5 m; For larger snakes, it should be at least 2m X 0.8 m, made of cloth with dark colour preferably dark green, dark blue or black.
- vii. Personal Protective Equipments

MPSSDEGB through this EOI intend to empanel reputed Training Partner having prior experience of running training related to Snake Rescue and rehabilitation, Snake Awareness, biology of snakes etc.

The MPSSDEGB will then allocate target for training and execute Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with such empaneled organizations.

The Training Partners would be responsible for candidates' mobilization, establishment of training centres, certified trainers, conduct training, scheduling assessment & certification under the overall supervision of the MPSSDEGB and concern departments of Government of Madhya Pradesh. The entire training cycle shall be managed as per the approved guideline/cost & process norms/ SoP/ Amendments/ Circulars of MPSSDEGB and concerned departments.

The MPSSDEGB monitor training performance as per the monitoring & evaluation framework. All the training shall be managed through a portal.

6. Eligibility Criteria

1. The organization should have minimum 5 years of experience in conducting in-depth research and survey on snakes of Madhya Pradesh.
2. The organization has been establishing and running a centre in Madhya Pradesh for public education and awareness about snakes.
3. The organization should have published books, literature, journals etc. and created a web-database based on snakes and reptiles.
4. Must have minimum 5 years of experience in organizing/conducting training programs by doing research work on snakes and snake bites in Madhya Pradesh.
5. Must have experience handling and Transit facility for snakes.
6. There should be a dedicated, experienced team and training center in Madhya Pradesh for snake catching, handling and snakebite management.
7. Partner organization have to obtain all legal permission from Forest and all concerned departments to run the training centre and the training for Snake Rescue & Re-habitation in Madhya Pradesh.

7. Proposal Submission Template

A. Covering Letter

Ref No:

Date:

To,

Chief Executive Officer,

MADHYA PRADESH STATE SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION BOARD

Gas Rahat ITI Campus Raisen Road Govindpura Bhopal – 462023

Sub: Response to EOI No. Ref No: MPSSDEGB/PMKVY/2024-25/EoI/02 for Selection of Training Partners to conduct the Short-Term Training on Snake Rescue & Re-habitation

Dear Sir,

This is in response to the EoI issued by the Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development and Employment Generation Board (Ref No.....) dated; we (Name of the Bidder) are keen to get selected for the project and hereby express our interest.

We hereby confirm that:

1. We have examined in detail and have understood the terms and conditions stipulated in this EoI and in any subsequent communication sent by MPSSDEGB. We agree and undertake to abide by all these terms and conditions. Our proposal is consistent with all the requirements of submission as stated in the EoI or in any of the subsequent communications from MPSSDEGB.
2. The information submitted in our response document is complete and correct to the best of our knowledge and understanding. We would be solely responsible for any errors or omissions in our document. We acknowledge that MPSSDEGB will be relying on the information provided in our documents accompanying and we certify that all information provided in the application is true and correct; nothing has been omitted which renders such information misleading; and all documents accompanying are true copies of their respective originals.
3. We acknowledge the right of MPSSDEGB to reject our proposal without assigning any reason or otherwise and hereby waive, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, our right to challenge the same on any account whatsoever.
4. We declare that we satisfy all legal requirements laid down in the EoI.
5. This proposal is unconditional, and we hereby undertake to abide by the terms and conditions of the EoI.
6. We understand that any work sanctioned in pursuance to the bidding process detailed in this proposal shall be on the terms and conditions specified in the Letter of Award / Work Order / Agreement pertaining to such work, which shall be thoroughly reviewed and accepted by us before undertaking such work.
7. We have not directly or indirectly or through an agent engaged or indulged in any corrupt practice, fraudulent practice, coercive practice, undesirable practice or restrictive practice.

For and on behalf of:

Signature & Seal of Agency			
Name			
Designation			
Date		Place	

Note: The Covering Letter is to be submitted by Authorized Signatory on the organization's letterhead with his/her signature and seal.

B. About the Organization

Details about the partner organization (please provide the required information in not more than 300 word)

C. Key details of Organization

Particulars	Details										
Name of Organization											
Registered Address											
State											
Authorized Person Name											
Authorized Person Mobile No											
Landline No											
Email											
Website											
Legal Status (Company, Proprietorship, Partnership, Society, Trust, LLP)											
Incorporation Date											
Registering Authority											
PAN											
GSTIN											

D. Organization's Financials

Particulars	Details										
Turnover 2023 – 24											
Turnover 2022 – 23											
Turnover 2021 – 22											
Average Turnover											
Net worth on 31/03/2024											

E. Experience

SN	Name of Training Programme	Work Order No.	Work Order Date	Target allotted by (Name of Govt Department)	State of Work	Place of Work	Financial Year	Compliance Certificate No.	Compliance Certificate Issue Date	Allotted Target	No. of Certified Candidates

F. Experience of running regular educational programmes and similar training programs

Please mention all the relevant experiences covering each such program managed in the past	
Name of the program	
No of Students/Trainees Trained	
Brief description about program and its operational model (please describe about the operational and implementation arrangement, roles and responsibility of the stakeholders, scope of work, etc.)	

G. Training Proposal for MPSSDEGB

Please provide the methodology for operating proposed training programs across each of the below mentioned areas:

1. Proposed course for training
2. Admissions/Enrolment strategy
3. Counselling methodology
4. Content and Curriculum (Day-wise breakup)
5. List of equipment and labs required for delivery of training
6. Assessment and certification methodology
7. Details of the training centre
8. Details of Trainers
9. Details of other Technical/Supporting Staff
10. Institute/Course Accreditation/Affiliation details
11. Legal permissions with concerned departments to conduct the course

H. Partnership

SN	Areas for collaboration <mention areas across which the partner organization would bring in collaborations such as mobilization, counselling, assessment etc.>	Name of the proposed partner for collaboration <in case of multiple partners for same areas of collaboration please use another row>	Role of the proposed partner for collaboration

I. Details of Research Paper/Journals/Books/Web-data

SN	Title	Publication Date	Publication Agency	Description

J. Commercial offer

Please provide the cost per trainee

SN	Particulars	Amount (in Figure.)	Amount (in Words.)
1	Training cost (including Theory & Hand-on)		
2	Raw-materials, consumable & other training materials etc.		
3	Assessment cost		
4	Toolkit cost		
5	Lodging-boarding & Food for entire course duration		
7	Group insurance of trainees for one year		
6	Other cost (please specify)		
	Total		

For and on behalf of:

Signature & Seal of Agency	
Name	
Designation	
Date	Place

7.1. Chartered Account Certificate

(To be fill in prescribed format only duly certified by Chartered Accountant on CA's Letterhead)

This is to certify the below details for the _____ (Company Name):

Turnover Details:

SN	Financial Year	Turnover (INR)
1	2023 – 24	In Figure
		In words
2	2022 – 23	In Figure
		In words
3	2021 – 22	In Figure
		In words
Average		In Figure
		In words

Net worth as on 31.03.2024:

In Figure	
In words	

Training Records

As per the records of training made available by the client from the portals of various government organizations, we hereby certify the same and the yearly summation are as below:

SN	Financial Year	Training Figure
1	2023 – 24	
2	2022 – 23	
3	2021 – 22	
Total		

Signature & Seal CA	
Name of CA	
Partnership No.	
Firm Name	
UDIN	
Date	
	Place

7.2. Self-Declaration of Non-Blacklisted/Bankrupted /Debarred Organization

(To be submit in prescribed format only on the letter head of the Agency duly Notarized)

TO WHOMSOEVER THIS MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that we (Name of Agency) registered under..... (Name of the Act) vide registration no. and GSTIN do hereby declare and confirm that we have never been Blacklisted/Bankrupted/Debarred by any Ministry/Department/Board/Corporation/Any other entity of the Central or State Government or by any quasi-government or any Public Sector Undertaking or any Bank or any Other Entity till date.

We further confirm that we are aware that our Application for the captioned Project would be liable for rejection in case any material misrepresentation is made or discovered with regard to the requirements of this EoI at any stage of the Bidding Process or thereafter during the agreement period.

Signature & Seal of Agency			
Name			
Designation			
Date		Place	

For edible copy of Proposal Submission Template & Annexure

<https://t.ly/NaK-Y>

