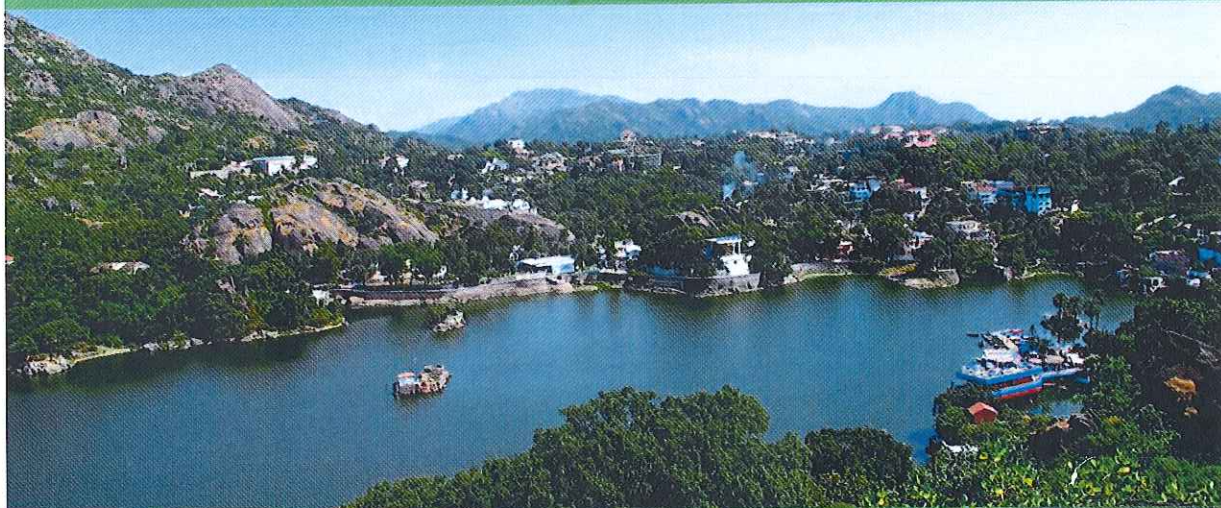




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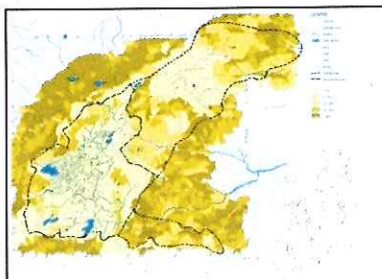
Government of Rajasthan

ZONAL MASTER PLAN 2030



MOUNT ABU ECOSENSITIVE ZONE

Annexures





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Government of Rajasthan

ZONAL MASTER PLAN 2030

MOUNT ABU ECOSENSITIVE ZONE

Annexures



GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

ZONAL MASTER PLAN 2000

MOUNT ABU ECOSENSITIVE ZONE

Annexures

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[GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the June 25, 2009

S.O.1545(E) – WHEREAS, Mount Abu area has significant ecological importance comprising of tropical dry deciduous forests at lower altitude and evergreen forests at higher altitude and the flora and fauna of the region comprise of several endemic and rare species; besides Mount Abu has natural heritage such as Nakki Lake and man-made heritage like Dilwara temples and other heritage buildings and structures;

AND WHEREAS, considerable adverse environment impact has been caused due to degradation of the environment with excessive soil erosion and water and air pollution on account of certain developmental activities, thereby endangering not only the natural resources, but also affecting the health and very survival of living beings;

AND WHEREAS, it is necessary to conserve and protect the area from ecological and environmental point of view;

AND WHEREAS, a draft notification under sub-section (1) read with clause (v) and clause (xiv) of sub – section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide Notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests vide number S.O. No. 2497 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2008, as required under sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within a period of sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

AND WHEREAS, copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public on the 22nd October, 2008;

AND WHEREAS, all objections and suggestions received in response to the above mentioned draft notification have been duly considered by the Central Government;

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (v) and clause (xiv) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby notifies Mount Abu and surrounding region enclosed within the boundary described below in the State of Rajasthan as the Mount Abu Eco-sensitive Zone (hereinafter called "the Eco-sensitive Zone").

2. Boundaries of Eco-sensitive Zone

(a) The said Eco-sensitive Zone is situated in the southern area of Rajasthan in Sirohi District between 24 °33' 42" and 24 °39' 00" North latitude and between 72 ° 41' 36" and 72 ° 48' 06" East longitude and the configuration of land is hilly and rugged with high altitudinal variation ranging from 300 meter to 1727 meter. Gurushikar, the highest peak of the Aravali, is the highest peak between the Himalayas and the Nilgiris. The boundaries of the said Eco-sensitive Zone comprise:

North – Southern Boundary of Abu Forest Block No. 3

South – Northern Boundary of Abu Forest Block No. 1.

East – Western and Southern Boundary of Abu Forest Block No. 2.

West – Eastern Boundary of Abu Forest Block No. 3.

(b) The Eco-sensitive Zone covers the entire area of Notified Urban Area Limit, including Mount Abu Municipal Limits adjoining Forest Block Areas.

(c) The map of the Eco-sensitive Zone is at Annexure-A and the list of the villages in the Eco-sensitive Zone is at Annexure-B.

(d) All activities in the Forest Block Areas (both within and outside Municipal Areas) shall be governed by the provisions of the Rajasthan Forest Act, 1953 and the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) and all the activities in the Protected Areas (Sanctuary) shall

be governed by the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972).

3. The following activities are to be regulated in the Eco-sensitive Zone, namely:-

(1) Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone:-

(i) A Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be prepared by the State Government within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification and submitted for approval to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(ii) The Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared with due involvement of all concerned State Departments of Environment, Forest, Urban Development, Tourism, Municipal Department, Revenue Department and Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board for integrating environmental and ecological considerations into it.

(iii) The Zonal Master plan shall provide for restoration of denuded areas, conservation of existing water bodies including Nakki Lake, management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater management, soil and moisture conservation, needs of local community, conservation of heritage sites (both natural and cultural) and their surroundings and such other aspects of the ecology and environment that need attention.

(iv) The Zonal Master Plan shall demarcate all the existing village settlements, tribal areas including tribal hamlets, types and kinds of forests, agricultural areas, fertile lands, green areas, horticultural areas, orchards, lakes and other water bodies, natural heritage sites including points (such as Sunset Point) and man-made heritage sites, steep slopes, drainage channels, first order streams, ground water recharge areas and areas rich in ground water, spring recharge areas, spring lines and other environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas and no change of land use from green uses such as orchards, horticulture areas, agriculture parks and other like places to non-green uses shall be permitted in the Zonal Master Plan, except that strictly limited conversion of agricultural lands may be permitted to meet the

residential needs of the existing local residents together with natural growth of the existing local populations without the prior approval of the State Government and similarly, no change in use of land from tribal uses to non tribal uses shall be permitted without the prior approval of the State Government.

(v) The Zonal Master Plan shall indicate measures and lay down stipulations for regulation of traffic.

(vi) The area within and outside Mount Abu Municipal Council area shall have separate Sub-zonal Master Plans which may be prepared by the State Government as a component of the Zonal Master Plan which will be submitted for approval to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Zonal Master Plan shall also identify and demarcate the maximum expansion area of the village settlements and of Mount Abu Town.

(vii) Pending the preparation of the Zonal Master Plan for Eco-sensitive Zone and approval thereof by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, there shall be no increase in the existing parameters of permissible Floor Area Ratio, permissible ground coverage, maximum number of floors and maximum height and all new constructions shall be allowed only after the proposals are scrutinized and approved by the Monitoring Committee and all other development activities including additions, alterations, demolitions, repairs, renovations and restorations of buildings shall require prior approval of the Monitoring Committee provided that these do not involve structural changes and are on the existing authorised plinth areas in the Mount Abu Municipal Limits and there shall be no consequential reduction in Tribal area, Forest area, Green area and Agricultural area.

(viii) The State Government or the Ministry of Environment and Forests shall prescribe additional measures, if necessary, in furtherance of the objectives and for giving effect to the provisions of this notification.

(2) Industrial Units:

(i) Only non-polluting, non-hazardous cottage industries like ice cream, hosiery, embroidery on readymade garments, sewing works, ayurvedic drugs, etc. situated in the villages in the Notified area and service industries, agriculture, floriculture,

horticulture or agro-based industries producing products from Mount Abu shall be permitted as per the guidelines drawn by the Government of Rajasthan.

(ii) Structures connected with small agro-based industries activities related to the needs of the local village economy and processing or storage of local agro-based products may be allowed subject to the usual "non Agricultural permission requirements and a maximum of 1/8th of the plot areas being built up".

(3) Quarrying and Mining:

(i) The Quarrying and Mining activities shall be restricted in the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(ii) The Monitoring Committee shall have the authority to grant special permission for limited quarrying of materials required for the construction of local residential housing and traditional road making and maintenance work in Mount Abu, based on site evaluation.

(iii) No quarrying shall be permitted on steep hill slopes with a gradient of 20 degrees or more or areas with a high degree of erosion, or on forestland.

(4) Trees: There shall be no felling of trees whether on Forest, Government, Revenue or private lands within the Eco-sensitive Zone without the prior permission of the State Government in case of forest land and the respective District Collector in case of Government, Revenue and private land as per the procedure which shall be laid down by the State Government: Provided that the District Collector shall not delegate this power to any subordinate officer below the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer. Provided further that no building permission shall be granted on a plot where trees have been felled or otherwise destroyed without obtaining the requisite prior permission.

(5) Restriction for use of fuel wood: To restrict the commercial establishments from using fuel wood for cooking and bonfire, only Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) shall be used and arrangements shall be ensured to provide Liquefied Petroleum

Gas (LPG) or natural gas to meet such fuel requirements of commercial establishments including hotels. An action plan shall be prepared for phasing out use of fuel wood even in non-commercial establishments.

(6) Restriction on encroachment: All the existing encroachments within the Eco-sensitive Zone including the forest area shall be identified and necessary action shall be taken against such encroachments in a time bound manner subject to the provisions of the State Grant Act, 1961 and other existing State Laws.

(7) Tourism:

(i) The tourism activities shall be as per the Tourism Master Plan to be prepared by the Department of Tourism of the Rajasthan State Government.

(ii) The Tourism Master Plan shall also form a component of the Zonal Master Plan and shall be based on a detailed Carrying Capacity Study of the Eco-Sensitive Zone, which may be carried out by the State Government.

(iii) All new tourism activities, development for tourism or expansion of existing tourism activities shall be permitted only within the parameters of this Tourism Master Plan.

(iv) The Carrying Capacity Study shall be carried out based on the existing infrastructure and shall not be based on future projections of any project that requires environmental or forest clearance.

(v) Till the Zonal Master Plan is approved, development for tourism and expansion of existing tourism activities may be permitted by the Monitoring Committee only after a detailed analysis is carried out by the Monitoring Committee and shall be subject to the guidelines laid down by the State Government and the Central Government in this regard.

(8) Natural Heritage: Mount Abu has natural sites such as Nakki Lake, Toad rock, rock formations, waterfalls, pools, springs, gorges, groves, caves, points, walks, etc., and plans for their conservation in their natural setting shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and Sub-Zonal Master Plan and strict

guidelines shall be drawn up by the State Government to discourage construction activities at or near these sites including under the garb of providing tourist facilities and all the general pool reserve areas in the Zone shall be reserved.

(9) Man-made Heritage: Mount Abu is famous for several temples, the most prominent being Dilwara Temples and the main heritage and historical buildings are Achalgarh Fort, Dilwara Jain Temples, Rishav Deo Temple, Neminath Temple, Adinath Temple, Parshwanath Temple, Mahaveer Temple, etc., and later heritage buildings, structures and precincts. The plan for their conservation shall be prepared and incorporated in the Zonal and Sub-Zonal Master Plan and the development or construction activities at or around the heritage sites shall be regulated under the statutory provisions of the Rajasthan Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act and in accordance with the Draft Model Regulations for Conservation of Natural and Manmade Heritage Sites formulated by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests in 1995.

(10) Water:

(i) All future and existing buildings, where possible, in the Municipal Area shall provide roof-top rain water harvesting structures commensurate with their plinth area and the Institutional and commercial buildings shall not draw water from existing water supply schemes in a manner that adversely affects water supply especially to local villages or settlements.

(ii) In Non-Municipal Areas rain water harvesting shall be undertaken through such structures as percolation tanks and storage tanks and only other means. Ground water aquifer recharge structures shall be constructed wherever such structures do not lead to slope instabilities.

(iii) The rain water collected through storm water drains shall be used to recharge the ground water or to clean the waste disposal drains and sewers.

(iv) The extraction of ground water shall be permitted only for the bona-fide agricultural and domestic consumption of the

occupier of the plot and the extraction of ground water for industrial or commercial or residential estates or complexes shall require prior written permission, including of the amount that can be extracted, from the State Ground Water Department. However, the areas rich in ground water may not be diverted for construction activities.

(v) No sale of ground water shall be permitted except with the prior approval of the State Ground Water Department and all steps shall be taken to prevent contamination or pollution of water including from agriculture.

(vi) The area has three big water bodies namely Upper Kodra dam, Lower Kodra dam and Nakki Lake and in addition to this the area has around 25 water places, where water remains throughout the year, which include natural nalla, dams, anicuts, seepage and baoris that are spread over entire area and must be protected.

(11) Use of Plastics: No person shall use plastic carry bags within the notified area.

(12) Noise pollution: The Environment Department, Rajasthan shall be the authority to draw up guidelines and regulations for the control of noise and the Monitoring Committee shall ensure adherence to these guidelines.

(13) Development on and protection of hill slopes:

(i) The Zonal Master Plan shall indicate areas on hill slopes where development shall not be permitted.

(ii) No development shall be undertaken in areas having a steep slope or areas which fall in fault or hazard zones or areas falling on the spring lines and first order streams or slopes with a high degree of erosion as identified by the State Government on the basis of available scientific evidence.

(iii) No development on existing steep hill slopes or slopes with a high degree of erosion shall be permitted.

(14) Discharge of sewage and effluents: No untreated sewage or effluent shall be permitted to be discharged into any water body or forests within the Eco-sensitive Zone and the local authority shall provide proper drainage and treatment system

for collection, treatment and disposal of untreated / and treated effluent in accordance with the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Moreover, the treated sewage and treated effluent shall be disposed only at or into a point(s) identified and approved by the local authorities and the Monitoring Committee.

(15) Solid Wastes:

(i) The solid waste disposal shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and the local authorities shall draw up plans for the segregation of solid wastes into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components.

(ii) The biodegradable material may be recycled preferable through composting or vermiculture and the inorganic material may be disposed in an environmentally acceptable manner at the site identified outside the Eco-sensitive Zone. No burning or incineration of solid wastes shall be permitted.

Explanation:- In this notification, "solid wastes" shall include domestic, industrial commercial and garden wastes.

(16) Natural Springs: The catchment areas of all springs shall be identified and plans for their conservation and rejuvenation of those that have run dry, in their natural setting shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and the strict guidelines shall be drawn up by the State Government to ban development activities at or near these areas.

(17) Hill Roads: Guidelines shall be framed for the construction and maintenance of hill roads and incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan:

(i) for construction of any road including untarred in the Eco-sensitive Zone of more than 5 km length (including the extension or widening of existing roads);

(ii) provision shall be made in the design of the road for treatment of hill slope instabilities resulting from road cutting cross drainage works and culverts using bio-engineering and other appropriate techniques and by including the cost of

such measures in the cost estimate of the proposed road;

(iii) the debris shall not be dumped down the khud or slopes but shall be subsumed in the construction of roads and the provision shall also be made for disposal of unused debris in appropriate manner at suitable and identified locations so as not to affect the ecology of the area adversely and the debris shall be treated and landscaped using bio-engineering and other appropriate techniques and the cost of such measures shall be included in the cost estimate of the proposed road;

(iv) whenever hot mix plants are used they shall be set up at least 2 kilometer away from the settlements and a minimum area of 200 square meter surrounding the site shall be devoid of vegetation;

(v) all roads shall be provided with adequate number of road side drains and these drains shall be kept free from blockage for runoff disposals. This runoff from the road side drainage shall be connected with the natural drainage system in the area;

(vi) alignment shall be selected so as to minimise loss of vegetal cover;

(vii) appropriate design standards shall be followed while designing the roads including mass balancing of cut and fill and avoidance of unnecessary cutting;

4. Monitoring Committee:

(1) Under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government shall constitute a committee to be called the Monitoring Committee to monitor the compliance of the provisions of this notification.

(2) The Chairman of the Monitoring Committee shall be an eminent person with proven managerial or administrative experience and understanding of local issues and the other members shall be:

(1) a representative of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India;

(2) senior Town Planner of the Area;

(3) one expert, on the Eco-sensitive Zones nominated by

Government of India;

(4) two local residents / people knowledgeable about the region to be nominated

by the Government of India.

(5) two representatives of Non-governmental Organizations working in the field

of environment (including heritage conservation) to be nominated by the

Government of India;

(6) Assistant Director (Tourism), Mount Abu;

(7) Regional Officer, Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, Pali;

(8) Deputy Conservator of Forests (Wild Life), Mount Abu;

(9) the District Collector, Sirohi as the Member Secretary.

In case of activities requiring prior permission or environmental clearance, such activities shall be referred to the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, which shall be the Competent Authority for grant of such clearances.

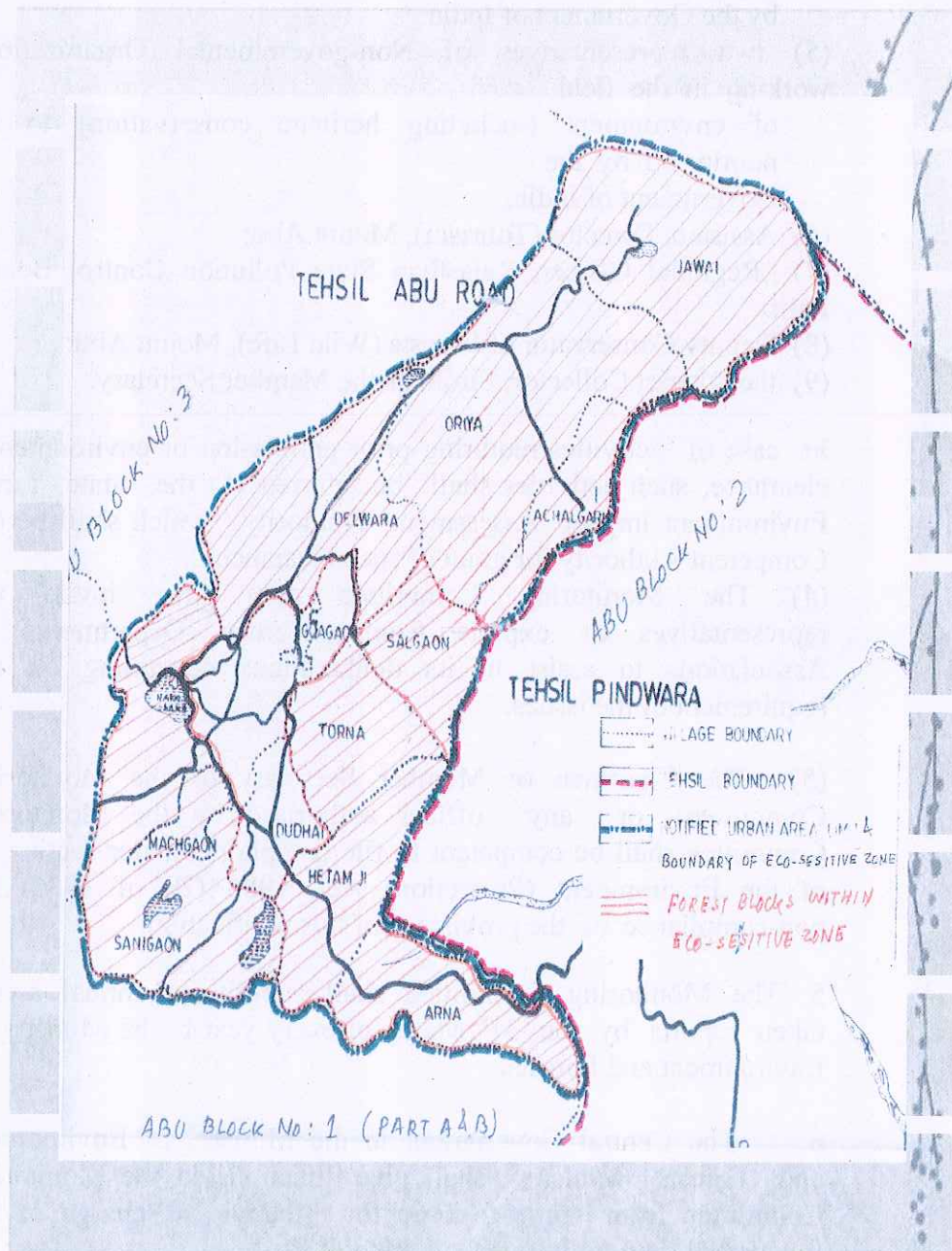
(4) The Monitoring Committee may also invite the representatives or experts from concerned Departments or Associations to assist in its deliberations depending on the requirement of the issues.

(5) The Chairman or Member Secretary of the Monitoring Committee or any officer authorised by the Monitoring Committee shall be competent to file complaints under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for non-compliance of the provisions of this notification.

5. The Monitoring Committee shall submit its annual action taken reports by the 31st March of every year to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

6. The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests Ministry shall give directions to the Monitoring Committee from time to time for effective discharge of the function of the Monitoring Committee.

ANNEXURE – A
[See paragraph 2(c)]



ANNEXURE – B

[See paragraph 2(c)]

LIST OF VILLAGES FALLING UNDER ECO SENSITIVE ZONE

Serial Number	Name of village
1.	Sanigaon
2.	Machgaon
3.	Goagaon
4.	Delwara
5.	Oriya
6.	Jawal
7.	Achalgarh
8.	Salgaon
9.	Torna
10.	Dudhai
11.	Hetamji
12.	Arna

[F.No. 20-1/2005-IA-III]

(Dr. G. V. Subrahmanyam)

APPENDIX B

1967-1968

LIST OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

NO.	NAME	CLASSIFICATION
1	ALAN T. BROWN	SECRET
2	JOHN D. SMITH	SECRET
3	ROBERT J. WILSON	SECRET
4	CHARLES E. JONES	SECRET
5	WILLIAM F. GIBSON	SECRET
6	EDWARD G. BAKER	SECRET
7	FRANK L. MILLER	SECRET
8	DAVID H. WHITE	SECRET
9	JOHN A. BLACK	SECRET
10	ALICE M. GREEN	SECRET
11	CHARLES K. HARRIS	SECRET
12	WILLIAM L. KING	SECRET
13	EDWARD N. LEE	SECRET
14	FRANK O. SCOTT	SECRET
15	DAVID P. TAYLOR	SECRET

1969-1970

1971-1972

1973-1974

1975-1976

TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) INCLUDING DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES FOR PREPARATION OF ZONAL MASTER PLAN FOR THE MOUNT ABU ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE

Scope of Work

Consultant shall prepare the Zonal Master Plan for the Mount Abu Eco-Sensitive Zone in close coordination with line departments i.e. Town Planning, Forest, Environment, Tourism, PHED, Irrigation, District Collector, Sirohi, Revenue, Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Rural Development, Municipal Board, UIT, State Pollution Control Board, etc. The language of the documentation and reporting shall be in Hindi and English. **Zonal/Sub-Zonal Plans shall be prepared as per the provisions laid down in the Notification dated 25th June, 2009 issued by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, New Delhi. The above work shall be completed as per schedule of work mentioned in TOR. The area of work is as defined in the above mentioned Notification.**

The main works to be taken up by the Consultant for preparation of Zonal and Sub-Zonal Master Plans for eco-sensitive zone shall be as below:

Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone

The Zonal Master Plan shall cover every aspect mentioned in the above referred notification of Government of India. The maps which will form part of the Zonal Master Plan shall be on the scale of 1:16,000 with a contour interval of 100 metres. The Zonal Master Plan shall comprise of maps and reports. It shall incorporate the following aspects:-

- (i) Identification, restoration and protection of denuded areas, water bodies and lakes, management of their catchment areas, watershed, groundwater, drainage channels, first order streams, groundwater recharge areas and areas rich in groundwater, spring recharge areas, spring lines and other environmentally ecologically sensitive areas, soil and moisture conservation, etc.
- (ii) Identification and demarcation of types and kinds of forests, agricultural areas, watershed, fertile lands, green areas (parks, open spaces, woodlands, farm houses etc.), horticulture areas, orchards, etc.
- (iii) Demarcation of all natural & manmade heritage sites/ buildings/ precincts like Achalgarh Fort, Dilwara Jain Temples, Rishab Deo Temple, Mahaveer Temple, Neminath Temple, Adinath Temple, Parshwanath Temple, Sunset Point, Nakki Lake, Toad rock, rock formations, waterfalls, pools, springs, gorges, groves, caves, walk ways etc.

- (iv) The Zonal Master Plan shall indicate measures and lay down stipulations for regulation of traffic.
- (v) Identification and demarcation of existing village settlements.
- (vi) The Zonal Master Plan shall also identify and demarcate the maximum expansion area of the village settlements and of Mount Abu Town. Plan for expansion of existing village abadi /settlement on the basis of trends of growth of population in last 20 years. There shall be no consequential reduction in Tribal area, Forest area and Green areas Agricultural area except that strictly limited conversion of agricultural lands may be permitted to meet the residential needs of the existing local residents together with natural growth of the existing local population.
- (vii) Identification and demarcation of steep hill slopes with a gradient of 20 degrees or more and areas with a high degree of erosion to prevent quarrying and development on such sites.
- (viii) Proposals for rainwater harvesting and recharge of ground water shall also incorporate storm water drains and sites for structures as percolation and storage tanks and other means. Ground water aquifer recharge structure sites shall be proposed wherever such sites do not lead to slope instabilities.
- (ix) Identification and protection of water bodies including natural nallahs, dams, anicuts, seepage sites and baories. This shall also includes three big water bodies namely, Upper Kodra dam, Lower Kodra dam and Nakki lake and other 25 water places, where water remains throughout the year.
- (x) Proposals for protection of natural water courses/water bodies, water falls, water springs, watershed development for recharge of ground water.
- (xi) Identification, demarcation and protection of natural drainage system.
- (xii) Identification of watersheds and measures for their improvement.
- (xiii) Identification of check dam sites and proposals for improvement of existing check dams.
- (xiv) Identification and demarcation of existing encroachments within the Eco-sensitive Zone including the forest area and suggestions shall also be given for removal of encroachments in a time bound manner subject to the provisions of the State Grant Act,1961 and other existing State laws.

- (xv) Collection of data about use of fuel wood for domestic and commercial establishments in order to prepare an action plan for phasing out use of fuel wood in domestic as well as commercial establishments with a view to use only LPG.

Preparation of Sub-Zonal Master Plans (within Municipal Area)

(a) Preparation of Sub Zonal Master Plan (within municipal area)

The Sub-Zonal Master Plan for municipal area of Mount Abu shall be prepared as per the provisions of Notification dated 25th June, 2009 issued by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, New Delhi and also as per the provisions of The Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959/ Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 2009 and rules and regulations made under them. This plan shall be as per the prevailing norms/practice of State Town Planning Department.

In this plan mainly following aspects shall be incorporated:

- (i) Base map for Mount Abu urbanized area shall be prepared on the scale of 1:8,000 with contour interval of 50 metres.
- (ii) Existing Land Use Map showing the generalized land uses such as residential, commercial (i.e. retail commercial, hotel, warehousing godowns, etc.), Governmental use, public and semi-public use (i.e. educational, medical and health, social, cultural, religious institutions/historical monuments), recreational uses (i.e. parks, open spaces, playgrounds, clubs, etc.), public utilities, circulation system, agriculture lands, vacant lands and forest areas with rock climbing areas.
- (iii) Proposed Land Use Plan - in this plan, proposals for development shall be given after assessment of population and economic activities for next 20 years and its requirements. This shall also be worked out on the basis of trends of growth of population for last 50 years and after study of carrying capacity of eco-sensitive zone.
- (iv) Traffic and transportation plan shall also be prepared on the basis of traffic volume on major existing roads and future development and tourist arrival. Proposals for traffic regulation and parking sites shall also be part of this plan. Guidelines shall also be framed for construction and maintenance of hill roads.
- (v) Survey of existing system of discharge of sewage/solid waste and effluents and its impact on environment. Strategy and plan for environment friendly disposal system.

- (vi) Proposals for rainwater harvesting and recharge of ground water shall also incorporate storm water drains and sites for structures as percolation and storage tanks and other means. Ground water aquifer recharge structure sites shall be proposed wherever such sites do not lead to slope instabilities.
- (vii) Building regulations for construction/ alteration/ renovation of buildings. It will also include the provisions for rooftop rainwater harvesting, energy conservation and use of eco-friendly building materials.
- (viii) Impact of use of plastic bags on the environment and proposals for banning use of plastic bags.
- (ix) Details regarding disposal of solid waste and plan for environment friendly disposal system with segregation of solid waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components.
- (x) Proposals for recycling biodegradable solid waste.

Preparation of Sub-Zonal Master Plans (outside Municipal Area)

- (i) Identification and demarcation of existing village settlements in eco-sensitive zone.
- (ii) Identification of site for disposal of solid waste outside the eco-sensitive zone.
- (iii) Survey of existing village economic activities like service industries, agro based industries, cottage industries, processing, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture areas and storage of agro based products, etc.,
- (iv) Plan for expansion of existing village abadi/settlement on the basis of trends of growth of population in last 20 years.
- (v) Proposals for expansion of village economic activities after assessment of carrying capacity.
- (vi) Impact of use of plastic bags on the environment and proposals for banning use of plastic bags.
- (vii) Details regarding disposal of solid waste and plan for environment friendly disposal system with segregation of solid waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components.

(viii) Proposals for recycling biodegradable solid waste.

(b) Preparation of Tourism Master Plan

The Tourism Master Plan shall be prepared on the scale of 1:16,000 with contour interval of 100 metres. This Sub-Zonal Plan shall be prepared as per the provisions of Notification dated 25th June, 2009 issued by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, New Delhi. In this plan mainly following aspects shall be incorporated:

- (i) Identification and demarcation of sites of tourist importance both natural and manmade heritage along with development proposals for each site.
- (ii) Identification and demarcation of tourist routes, golf course, convention centre, resorts etc. If permitted in the government of India Notification.
- (iii) Availability of existing infrastructure and tourist facilities and their carrying capacity.
- (iv) Annual arrival of tourists in last ten years.
- (v) Plan/proposal for expansion of existing tourist facilities and infrastructures. Proposals for additional tourist sites such as eco-tourism sites, camping sites, trails and facilities like convention centre, golf course, parking lots, sites for resorts & hotels, etc. and other infrastructures on the basis of requirements worked out for next 20 years after study of carrying capacity.

Stages of payment

Following schedule of payment to the consultant will be:

S. No.	Stages of Work	Percentage of Consultancy Fee	Time Schedule
1.	Mobilisation advance after signing the agreement	10%	
2.	On submission of Draft Zonal Master Plan and all Sub-Zonal Master Plans as mentioned in the TOR	20%	5 months from the date of award of work
3.	After approval of Draft Zonal Master Plan and all Sub-Zonal Master Plans as mentioned in the TOR by	30%	Changes/corrections if any shall be done by SPA within

	the line departments and further by Evaluation and Review Committee		fortnight
4.	On submission and approval by state Govt. of Final Zonal Master Plan and all Sub-Zonal Master Plans as mentioned in the TOR (along with all collected data, plans, study and related materials including soft copies)	30%	Changes/corrections if any shall be done by SPA within fortnight
5.	After final approval of the Plans by Ministry of Environment & Forest, Govt. of India	10%	

Other conditions

1. Extension of Time:

If the consultant requires an extension of time in completion of contractual work on account of occurrence of any hindrance, he shall apply in writing to the authority, which has placed the work order for the same immediately on occurrence of the hindrance but not after the stipulated date of completion of work assigned. This period may be extended, if delay in the supply is on account of hindrances beyond the control of the consultant.

General

- (i) All the work shall be done in Consultation with line departments as mentioned in TOR.
- (ii) All data and support material required for the Consultancy should be compiled and analysed by the Consultant from reliable secondary sources as required by the Client.
- (iii) All data and support material pertaining to each activity shall be completed and handed over to Town Planning Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur in two sets of hard copies including drawings and two soft copies. The material shall remain the property of Town Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan.
- (iv) No material, including the collected data, its analysis, projections and proposals, with Study Maps/Supporting Maps and Plans, shall be given or used for any other work by any other person or organization by the Consultant.
- (v) The Zonal Master Plan and Sub-Zonal Master Plans shall be prepared by using latest satellite imageries of entire eco-sensitive zone with application of GIS techniques. If necessary total station surveys shall be conducted as may be required by the Ministry of Environment and Govt. of India for the preparation of above plans.

- (vi) The consultant shall hire the services of experts in the respective field.
- (vii) If any clarification is required at any stage of work, the consultant may consult Ministry of Environment, Government of India so that the work is done as per the requirements of notification issued on 25th June, 2009 by Government of India.
- (viii) Draft Zonal Master Plan and Sub Zonal Master Plan shall be submitted to Town Planning Department in 20 hard copies and two soft copies for sending them to the line departments for their comments and approval.
- (ix) Final Zonal Master Plan will be submitted to Town Planning Department in 30 hard copies and two soft copies for obtaining the approval of Consultancy & Evaluation Committee.
- (x) After incorporating all the necessary corrections, changes, suggestions etc. 6 sets of hard copies along with two soft copies shall be submitted by SPA to Town Planning Department for seeking approval of Government of India.



(b) The applicant shall have the services of experts in the respective field.

(c) If any objection is received at any stage of work, the consultant may consult Ministry of Environment Government of India and the Ministry is going to get the requirements of registration for use as 25% from 2008 onwards and from 2010.

(d) The Zonal Master Plan and the Zonal Master Plan shall be submitted to Town Planning Department in 30 days and the consultant shall prepare for security from the Town Planning Department for their contents and accuracy.










(e) The Zonal Master Plan shall be submitted to Town Planning Department in 30 days and the consultant shall prepare for obtaining the approval of Government of India.

(f) After receiving all the necessary documents, the consultant shall prepare a 5-year plan and submit it to the Town Planning Department for their approval and the consultant shall prepare for obtaining the approval of Government of India.

FLORA											
S.No.	V/W	U	M	L	NAME OF SPECIES		LOCAL NAME	STATUS	USE/SIGNIFICANCE	IMAGES	
					Trees I & II						
					(UPPER CANOPY & LOWER STOREY)						
1					Morinda coreia buch		Aal		Cash crop,fruit for animal feed,Medicinal/homeopathic,dye		
2					Morinda citrifolia				Medicinal, Fruit		
3					Morinda tinctoria				Dying, Medicinal		
4					Mangifera indica (tree)		Am		Fruit/Comm., Tropical gardens, shade tree, (High value)		
5					Cassia fistula (tree with yellow flowers)		Amaltas or Karmala		Ethno-Medicinal (High value)		
6					Psidium pyrifera (tree)		Amrud		Fruit/Comm.		
7					Psidium cattleianum (Red)		-		Honey plant, Implants Dye, Artifacts		
8					Psidium guajava (white)		-				
9					Punica granatum (Pomegranate bush)		Anar		Fruit Production, Medicinal, tannin		
10					Ficus palmata (An edible fig)		Angir (greenish purple)		Fruit production		
11					Ficus Platypoda / palmir figs		-				

Project Overview									
Project Name		Project Manager		Project Status		Project Budget		Project Timeline	
Project A		John Doe		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project B		Jane Smith		Delayed		\$200,000		2023-2025	
Project C		Mike Johnson		On Hold		\$50,000		2024-2026	
Project D		Sarah Lee		Completed		\$75,000		2022-2023	
Project E		David Kim		On Track		\$150,000		2023-2024	
Project F		Emily White		On Track		\$120,000		2023-2024	
Project G		Chris Brown		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project H		Alex Green		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project I		Mia Black		On Track		\$80,000		2023-2024	
Project J		Noah Grey		On Track		\$130,000		2023-2024	
Project K		Sophia Blue		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project L		Liam Yellow		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project M		Olivia Purple		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project N		Ethan Silver		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project O		Ava Gold		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project P		Caleb Bronze		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project Q		Isabella Copper		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project R		Jacob Iron		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project S		Mia Steel		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project T		Noah Aluminum		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project U		Olivia Titanium		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project V		Ethan Nickel		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project W		Ava Zinc		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project X		Caleb Lead		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project Y		Isabella Tin		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project Z		Jacob Silver		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project AA		Mia Gold		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project AB		Noah Bronze		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project AC		Olivia Copper		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project AD		Ethan Iron		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project AE		Ava Steel		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project AF		Caleb Aluminum		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project AG		Isabella Titanium		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project AH		Jacob Nickel		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project AI		Mia Zinc		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project AJ		Noah Lead		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project AK		Olivia Tin		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project AL		Ethan Silver		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project AM		Ava Gold		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project AN		Caleb Bronze		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project AO		Isabella Copper		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project AP		Jacob Iron		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project AQ		Mia Steel		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project AR		Noah Aluminum		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project AS		Olivia Titanium		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project AT		Ethan Nickel		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project AU		Ava Zinc		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project AV		Caleb Lead		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project AW		Isabella Tin		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project AX		Jacob Silver		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project AY		Mia Gold		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project AZ		Noah Bronze		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project BA		Olivia Copper		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project BB		Ethan Iron		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project BC		Ava Steel		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project BD		Caleb Aluminum		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project BE		Isabella Titanium		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project BF		Jacob Nickel		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project BG		Mia Zinc		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project BH		Noah Lead		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project BI		Olivia Tin		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project BJ		Ethan Silver		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project BK		Ava Gold		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project BL		Caleb Bronze		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project BM		Isabella Copper		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project BN		Jacob Iron		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project BO		Mia Steel		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project BP		Noah Aluminum		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project BQ		Olivia Titanium		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project BR		Ethan Nickel		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project BS		Ava Zinc		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project BT		Caleb Lead		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project BU		Isabella Tin		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project BV		Jacob Silver		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project BW		Mia Gold		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project BX		Noah Bronze		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project BY		Olivia Copper		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project BZ		Ethan Iron		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project CA		Ava Steel		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project CB		Caleb Aluminum		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project CC		Isabella Titanium		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project CD		Jacob Nickel		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project CE		Mia Zinc		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project CF		Noah Lead		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project CG		Olivia Tin		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project CH		Ethan Silver		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project CI		Ava Gold		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project CJ		Caleb Bronze		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project CK		Isabella Copper		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project CL		Jacob Iron		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project CM		Mia Steel		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project CN		Noah Aluminum		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project CO		Olivia Titanium		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project CP		Ethan Nickel		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project CQ		Ava Zinc		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project CR		Caleb Lead		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project CS		Isabella Tin		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project CT		Jacob Silver		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project CU		Mia Gold		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project CV		Noah Bronze		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project CW		Olivia Copper		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project CX		Ethan Iron		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project CY		Ava Steel		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project CZ		Caleb Aluminum		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project DA		Isabella Titanium		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project DB		Jacob Nickel		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project DC		Mia Zinc		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project DD		Noah Lead		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project DE		Olivia Tin		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project DF		Ethan Silver		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project DG		Ava Gold		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project DH		Caleb Bronze		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project DI		Isabella Copper		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project DJ		Jacob Iron		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project DK		Mia Steel		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project DL		Noah Aluminum		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project DM		Olivia Titanium		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project DN		Ethan Nickel		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project DO		Ava Zinc		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project DP		Caleb Lead		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project DQ		Isabella Tin		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project DR		Jacob Silver		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project DS		Mia Gold		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project DT		Noah Bronze		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project DU		Olivia Copper		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project DV		Ethan Iron		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project DW		Ava Steel		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project DX		Caleb Aluminum		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project DY		Isabella Titanium		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project DZ		Jacob Nickel		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project EA		Mia Zinc		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project EB		Noah Lead		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project EC		Olivia Tin		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project ED		Ethan Silver		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project EE		Ava Gold		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project EF		Caleb Bronze		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project EG		Isabella Copper		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project EH		Jacob Iron		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project EI		Mia Steel		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project EJ		Noah Aluminum		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project EK		Olivia Titanium		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project EL		Ethan Nickel		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project EM		Ava Zinc		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project EN		Caleb Lead		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project EO		Isabella Tin		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project EP		Jacob Silver		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project EQ		Mia Gold		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project ER		Noah Bronze		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project ES		Olivia Copper		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project ET		Ethan Iron		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project EU		Ava Steel		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project EV		Caleb Aluminum		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project EW		Isabella Titanium		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project EX		Jacob Nickel		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project EY		Mia Zinc		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project EZ		Noah Lead		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project FA		Olivia Tin		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project FB		Ethan Silver		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project FC		Ava Gold		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project FD		Caleb Bronze		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project FE		Isabella Copper		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project FF		Jacob Iron		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project FG		Mia Steel		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project FH		Noah Aluminum		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project FI		Olivia Titanium		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project FJ		Ethan Nickel		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project FK		Ava Zinc		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project FL		Caleb Lead		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project FM		Isabella Tin		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project FN		Jacob Silver		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project FO		Mia Gold		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project FP		Noah Bronze		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project FQ		Olivia Copper		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project FR		Ethan Iron		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project FS		Ava Steel		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project FT		Caleb Aluminum		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project FU		Isabella Titanium		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project FV		Jacob Nickel		On Track		\$90,000		2023-2024	
Project FW		Mia Zinc		On Track		\$105,000		2023-2024	
Project FX		Noah Lead		On Track		\$115,000		2023-2024	
Project FY		Olivia Tin		On Track		\$95,000		2023-2024	
Project FZ		Ethan Silver		On Track		\$125,000		2023-2024	
Project GA		Ava Gold		On Track		\$100,000		2023-2024	
Project GB		Caleb Bronze		On Track		\$110,000		2023-2024	
Project GC		Isabella Copper		On Track		\$90,000		2023-20	

25				Ficus bengalensis(The Indian Banyan)	Bar			Ethno -Medicinal, Sacred	
26				Crataeva religiosa (a medium sized tree)	Barna			Ethno -Medicinal,Dying,Fodder,Artifacts,Drums,Sacred	
27				Salix babylonica (weeping willow tree)(SL 88)	Bed/Jaimeda			Medicinal,Crickent bats ,furniture,Craft items,statilsing banks	
28				*Salix acmophylla(SL85)					
29				Salix tetrasperma(SL85)					
30				Aegle Marmelos (A tree)	Bill,Bael, or Bilgir			Sacred & Medicinal	
31				Semecarpus anacardium(SL24)	Bhilara			Ethno-medicinal	
32				Pterocarpus Marsupium (A tree with shining pinnate leaves)	Bija/Indian padouk			Ethno-medicinal,Honey plant ,oil/Cosmetic (high value)	
33				Melia azedarach(SL22)	Bakain			Medicinal/Insecticide,dye,rope fibre,fodder	
34				Zizyphus jujuba (The bair tree)	Bor			Fruit (in villages),imp. Lac tree,medicinal(cancer)	
35				Garuga pinnata (Tree)(SL25)	Bhorli				
36				Parkinsonia aculeata (SL29)	Bhubhan				
37				Michellia champaca (A large tree)	Champa			Sacred & Indst.,Perfume,timber,Medicinal,Artifacts&carvings.	

38				Pongamia glabra (A moderate sized tree)	Charr/Kanji				
39				* Pinus roxburghii (A large tree with symmetrical branches)(SL33)	Chir			Timber & resin used for medicinal purposes	
40				Pinus caribea					
41				Syzygium heyneana	Chote jamun				
42				Casearia tomentosa (A small tree)/Elliptica(SL34)	Dantpara/Mujal				
43				Butea frondosa /monosperma(A tree)(SL74)	Dhak or Palas/Khakhar			Medicinal,Fibre gum,oil,dye,lac tree.	
44				*Grewia pilosa and G.tilaeifolia (a small tree)(SL35)	Dhaman			Fodder & Medicinal,Fruit,alcohol	
45				Anogeissus pendula (A small gregarious tree)(SL57 & SL 69)	Dhau (Kantia)/Indrok - dhau			Fodder,Dye,Medicinal& Timber	
46				Anogeissus latifolia (A large tree)(SL47)	Dhaukra/Golia			Ethno- medicinal	

GENERAL INFORMATION									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
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Annexure 3.2

LIST OF AVIFAUNA :WILD LIFE SANCTUARY , MOUNT ABU

S.No.	English Name	Latine Name
1	Babbler common	Turdoides caudatus
2	Babbler Jungle	Turdoides striatus
3	Coppersmith Barbet	Megalaima haemacephala
4	White Checked Barbet	Megalaima virdis
5	Blue tailed bee eater	Merops phillipinus
6	Bee eaterblue checked	Merops superciliosus
7	Bee eater little green	Meros oriental
8	Brain fever bird/howkcuckoo	Cuculus varlus
9	Bulbul Red vented	Pyenonotus cafer
10	Bulbul Red Whiskered	Pyenonotus ecosus
11	Oriental Honey Buzzard	Pernis ptilorhyncus
12	Bunting Crested	Melophus lathani
13	Brown rock chat	Cercomela fusca
14	Coot-Common	Fulica atra
15	Cormorant large	Phalacarocorax carbo
16	Cormorant little	Phalacaroorax niger
17	Greater Cousal	Centrous sinensis
18	Crane Sarus	Grus Antigone
19	Crow house	Corvus splendens
20	Crow large billed	Corvus macrorhynchos
21	Cuckoo	Euchynamis scolopaceus
22	Cuckoo pied	Clamator jacobinus
23	Little grebe Dab chick	Podiceps ruficollis
24	Dove Laughing	Streptopelis senegalensis
25	Dove Red Collarged	Streptopelis tranqubarca
26	Dove Spotted	Streptopelis chinensis
27	Black Drongo or king Crow	Discurus macrocerous
28	Hawk Eagle	Spizaetus
29	Crested serpent Eagle	Spilornis cheel
30	Eagle short toed snake	Circaetus gallicus
31	Egret Cattle	Bubulcus ibis
32	Egret Little	Egret Garzette
33	Egret Median	Egret intermedia
34	Falcon Larger	Falco Biarmicus
35	Fly Catcher grey headed	Cullalcapa ceylonensis
36	Flycatcher whitebrowed	Rhepadura aureula
37	Flycatcher Paradise Asian	Terisphone paradise
38	Flower Pecker thick billed	Dicaeum agile
39	Flower pecker pale-billed	Dicaeidae erythrohynchos
40	Geese Bar headed	Anser indicus

LIST OF PLANTS: WILDLIFE HAZARDOUS PLANTS

1	1. <i>Adiantum</i>	1. <i>Adiantum</i>
2	2. <i>Asplenium</i>	2. <i>Asplenium</i>
3	3. <i>Polypodium</i>	3. <i>Polypodium</i>
4	4. <i>Marattia</i>	4. <i>Marattia</i>
5	5. <i>Platyneuron</i>	5. <i>Platyneuron</i>
6	6. <i>Polypodium</i>	6. <i>Polypodium</i>
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41	Heron Indian Reef	<i>Egretta gularis</i>
42	Black crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctirax nycticorax</i>
43	Heron pond Indian	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
44	Eurassin Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
45	Black headed ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopia</i>
46	Iora Common	<i>Aegithina tithys</i>
47	Jacana Bronze Winged	<i>Metopidium indicus</i>
48	Jacana Pheasanttattled	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>
49	Jungle Fow Red Spur	<i>Gallus spadiceus</i>
50	Jungle Fow Grey	<i>Callus sonneratii</i>
51	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
52	King Fisher Little Blue	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
53	King Fisher Pied	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
54	King Fisher with Throated	<i>Haliastur smurnesi</i>
55	Kite Black Winged	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
56	Kite Black	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
57	Lapwing Red Watted	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>
58	Lapwing Yellow Watted	<i>Vanellus meianthus</i>
59	Lark Ashcrowned Finch	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
60	Lark Black Crowned Finch	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
61	Minivet Scarlet	<i>Pterocarpus flammula</i>
62	Minivet small	<i>Pterocarpus cinnamomeus</i>
63	Munia Black Headed	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>
64	Munia spotted	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>
65	Bharamani Starling	<i>Sturnus pagadarum</i>
66	Myna Common	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
67	Myna Bank	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
68	Myna Hill	<i>Gracula religiosa</i>
69	Night Jar Indian	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>
70	Oriole Golden Eurasian	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
71	Owlet Spotted	<i>Athene brama</i>
72	Parakeet Rose ringed	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
73	Parakeet Plumheaded	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>
74	Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>
75	Painted Francolin	<i>Francolinus pictus</i>
76	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
77	Pigeon rock	<i>Columba livia</i>
78	Pigeon Mountain Imperial	<i>Ducula badia</i>
79	Quail Common or grey	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>
80	Robin Indian	<i>Saxicola rubra</i>
81	Roller Indian	<i>Coracias benghalensis</i>
82	Robin Magpie	<i>Copysychus saularis</i>
83	Sandgrouse Chestnut bellied	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>
84	Sand piper common	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>
85	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
86	Northern Shoveller	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>

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87	Shrike Long-tailed	Lanius schach
88	Shrike Wood common	Tephrodornis pondicertianus
89	Chestnut tailed Minla	Minla strigula
90	Sparrow House	Passer domesticus
91	Sparrow Yellow Throated	Petronia xanthocollis
92	Sun bird purple	Nectarinia asiatica
93	Sun bird Crimson	Aethopyga siparaja
94	Stilt Black winged	Himantopus himantopus
95	Eurasian Thick-knee	Burhinus oedipus
96	Stork white necked	Ciconia episcopus
97	Swallow Barn	Hirundo rustica
98	Swallow Wiretailed	Hirundo smithii
99	Tailor bird-common	Orthotomus sutorius
100	Tit Yellow cheeked	Parus xanthogenys
101	Tern river	Sterna aurantia
102	Tree pie Rufous	Dendrocitta vagabunda
103	Vulture white rumped	Gyps benghalensis
104	Vulture Egyptian	Neophron peronopterus
105	Wagtail White or pied	Monticola alba
106	Wagtail large pied	Monticola madagascariensis
107	Golden-headed cristicola	Cisticola juncidis
108	Water hen white breasted	Amanorornis phoenicurus
109	Weaver bird common	Ploceus philippinus
110	Common Flameback	Dionopium benghalensis
111	Yellow crowned /wood pecker	Picoides maharattensis
112	Eurasian Wigeon	Anas penelope
113	White bellied Drongo	Dicrurus caeruleus
114	Spotted Eagle	Aquila clanga
115	FlyCatcher Red breasted	Muscicapa parva
116	Indian Grey Hornbill	Tockus blanfordi
117	White eyed Buzzard	Buteo teesa
118	Pied Bush Chat	Saxicola leucurus
119	Grey Tit	Parus major
120	Oriental white eye	Zosterops palpebrosa

150	Chinese white oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
149	White oak	<i>Q. alba</i>
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2	White oak	<i>Q. alba</i>
1	White oak	<i>Q. alba</i>



3 CHAMPA CAVE

4 RAM JHARUKHO

5 HATHI GUFA

2 TOAD ROCK

3 CHAMPA CAVE

4 RAM JHARUKHO

5 HATHI GUFA

2 TOAD ROCK

3 CHAMPA CAVE

4 RAM JHARUKHO

5 HATHI GUFA

2 TOAD ROCK



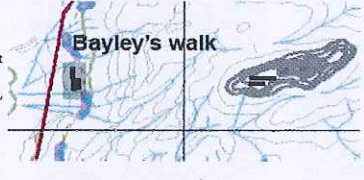




3 CHAMPA CAVE







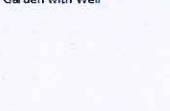

4 RAM JHARUKHO


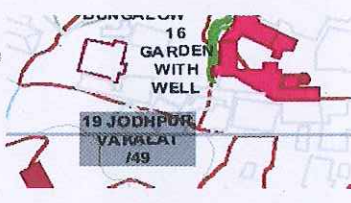






5 HATHI GUFA










2 TOAD ROCK



6 RAMKUND PAHAR

7	Sunset Point Route	7	AB/48/ 180-181.	Khasra No. 331. This route connects the Polo Ground with the Sunset Point located near Lease Boundary Pillar 38	Trail/ Scenic Route	This route originally passed through the undulating countryside to the southwest of the Abu Camp, with views of waterbodies, the residency lawns and the Kesar Bhawan & Swarup Bhawan Palaces.	From near the Polo Ground, Polo Pavilion intersection.	Indicated in the 1870 Plan, the route is shown linking the Bazaar with the Sunset Point, as an extension of the Old Cart Road.	Heritage / Nature trail leading to an important recreational spot in Mt Abu	A gently sloping road, about three quarters of a mile long, which ascends from the Polo Pavilion, through the recreational areas of the Residency Lawns, Windermere Lake areas westwards to the Sunset Point located on the edge of the Abu Plateau, overlooking the plains. The Bayley's walk bifurcates from this route, leading northwards towards Toad Rock and Jaipur Palace.		Natural and Man Modified	Ecological/ Recreational	Municipal Body / Forest Department	POOR - trail should be landscaped for an improved visitor experience. Parking inadequate.			
8	Sun-set Point	8	AB/48/ 180-181. INTACH NO.41 MAOR-58	About three quarters of a mile from the polo ground. Khasra No. 330. Located near Lease Boundary Pillar 38 at an elevation of 3880'.	Landscape/ Recreational/ Scenic Spot	The Sunset Point area has been developed at two levels for visitors, overlooking the steep, densely wooded slopes on the western edge of the Plateau and the plains below. Spectacular visual linkages with the plains.	Located at the end of the Sunset Point route, with a parking space provided just below the final steeper stretch intended for pedestrians.	Indicated in the 1870 Plan, as well as the 1920 Survey Plan as a flat area on the edge of the Plateau with tourist seats at two levels.	Provides a spectacular and memorable view of the sun setting over the distant plains below.	The Sunset Point Area consists of a flat area where the Lease Boundary Pillar 38 was located, with hills to the north and the south, and an unrestricted view of the plains below to the west. A series of flat, stepped stone terraces which provide seating for visitors have been developed on the flat area, and some viewing spots have been developed also on the slopes to the south of this. Itinerant vendors of local snacks and drinks cater to the large number of visitors.		Natural and Man Modified	Ecological / Recreational	Municipal Body / Forest Department	Within the Forest area.	POOR - Overcrowded due to large number of visitors converging there to view the sunset. Inadequate facilities.	Large monkey population due to the waste generated by visitors/ tourists.	
9	Bayley's walk	9	AB/36/179. MAOR- 62	The trail/route extends 3mile from the palace of Jaipur. Khasra No. 276, 279, 280,330	Trail	The trail connecting the Jaipur Palace area with the Sunset Point area follows a meandering route with a range of hills on one side, and a view of the plains on the west. Originally described as "a picturesque walk through thick forest commencing just south of Vishram Bhawan and winding along the Ramkund hillside behind Jaipur House, and between Ram Kund and the Toad Rock, overlooking Nakki Lake, to join a path that begins at the southwest corner of the lake."	Linked with the Sunset Point Route on the South, and with the Jaipur Palace on the East.	Indicated on the 1920 Survey Plan, the Route is named after Col. Bayley, Agent to the Governor General and author of the section on Sirohi in Erskines Rajputana Gazetteer- 1903	Heritage / Nature trail connecting important recreational spots such as Sunset Point, Ramkund Pahar, Toad Rock, Jaipur Palace in Mt Abu	The Bayleys walk extends northwards from near Lease Boundary Pillar 38, between two hill outcrops, along the western edge of the Abu Plateau till Lease Boundary Pillar 39, from where it turns eastwards at a height of app. 3800' between two sharp escarpments, crossing a watercourse towards the Ramkund, and the Jaipur Palace.		Natural and Man Modified	Ecological / Recreational	Municipal Body / Forest Department	Within the Forest area.	FAIR - less frequented trail, but waste management problems in the area near the Toad Rock.	Associated with the fair and pilgrims going to the Ramkund Pahar.	
10	Raghnunthji Temple/ Ranchor mahadev	10	AB/27/175. INTACH NO.21, MAOR-55	On the South western bank of Nakki lake. Khasra No. 311,278, 279, 280, 281 IO- 72.70541407980 IA-24.5929 E- 1165	Temple/ Dharamshala	Known as the Dhyani ki dhuni. Whole area covered by the Rama Jharokha, Champa Gupha, Hasti Gupha and Gorakhshani/ Agai mata are associated with the Temple.	Accessible from the lakeside road	Said to have been originally constructed in the 14th century, the temple has been rebuilt in the 20th century, though the image in worship is said to be the original. The footprints of Sant Ramanand are believed to have been carved at Gurusikhra.	Pilgrims and Hindu monks visit the temple, quarters here, are rented in the summer season to visitors.	Indicated as Ranchor Mahadev on the 1870 Map, the complex originally consisted of a small enclosed courtyard on the banks of the lake, with two small shrine buildings with low shikharas. There was a small garden outside the temple enclosure on the northern side, on the banks of the lake, beyond which there was a ghat projecting into the water.	 	Manmade	Religious / Cultural	Temple of Raghnunthji	A mahant is incharge of it. Probably under the Sirohi Temple Endowments Trust.	GOOD - the temple complex has been expanded in an uncontrolled way. Design guidelines are required to prevent out of scale additions.	IIB	One of the chief centres of the Ramananda sect (14th century A.D.)
11	Ravan Ghat	10a	IO- 72.70180594870 IA-24.5964 E- 1162 Khasra No 282.		Temple / Ghat - Water Structure	This is located on a small promontory projecting from the south-west banks into Nakki Lake, and is surrounded by water on three sides with the road to the landward edge.	Accessible from the lakeside road	Not indicated in the historic maps, the present structures are probably 19th or early 20th century, and recently rebuilt.	Religious	The ghats were probably associated with the caves located on the southern slopes of Nakki.		Religious / Ecological	Temple of Raghnunthji	Probably under the Sirohi Temple Endowments Trust.	GOOD	IIB	Associated with the pilgrim rituals and Nakki Lake	
12	Hanuman Ghat	10b	IO- 72.70160913730 IA-24.5942 E- 1163		Temple / Ghat - Water Structure	This is located on a small reclaimed island on the south-west banks of Nakki Lake, and is now surrounded by water on three sides with the road to the landward edge. The Ravan Ghat is to its northwest.	Accessible from the lakeside road	Not indicated in the historic maps, the present structures are probably 19th or early 20th century, and recently rebuilt.	Religious	The ghats were probably associated with the caves located on the southern slopes of Nakki.		Religious / Ecological	Temple of Raghnunthji	Probably under the Sirohi Temple Endowments Trust.	GOOD - On an island close to the lake edge that is now connected with the southern banks.	IIB	Associated with the pilgrim rituals and Nakki Lake	
13	Duleshwara/ Dulasir Mahadev Temple & Dharamshala	11	AB/28/ 176. INTACH NO.23 IO- 72.70714273800 IA-24.4826 E- 1173	Between Raghnunthji temple and Palace of the Jaipur ruler. Khasra No. 262, 302	Temple/ Dharamshala	Sited at a very prominent location at the corner of the main road leading down to Nakki Lake from the Bazaar side. Also linked with the southern bank of the Nakki Lake by a steeply terraced designed garden.	Accessible from the lakeside road, through the Dharamshala as well as from the road leading to Gandhi Park.	Indicated on the 1870 and the 1920 Survey Plan, the Temple is shown as a Mahadeo or Shiva Temple known as Duleshwara.	Religious with pilgrim accommodation or ashrama.	Located on the flat top of a hill at the southeast corner of Nakki Lake, the Mahadeo Temple consisted of a fortified courtyard enclosure with the temple consisting of a cella with a low shikhara and a domed mandapa located within. It had circular bastions at the corners of the stone masonry enclosure, and arched gateways. There were two associated enclosures for the ashrama, and the steep slopes on the Nakki Lake side have been converted into a terraced garden.	 	Manmade	Religious	Religious Trust	Probably under the Sirohi Temple Endowments Trust.	FAIR - The original courtyard enclosure is still visible, but obscured by numerous incompatible additions and alterations, as well as new construction.	IIB	Associated with the pilgrim rituals and Nakki Lake. Also linked with the numerous vakalats in the area.

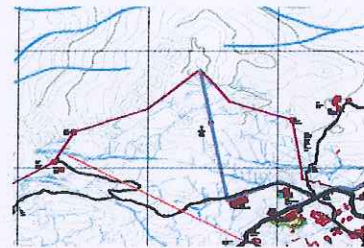
14	Palace of Maharaja of Jaipur & Garden with Ancillary buildings	12	INTACH NO.54	On the mountain to the south west of Nakki Lake, Khasra No. 309,310, LO- 72.71295785130 IA-24.5982 E- 1176	Palace	Jaipur House was built on the flat high cliff top overlooking the magnificent Nakki Lake and the plateau below, at an elevation of app. 3900'. There are visual links with the other significant structures of the Abu Cx/Vl Station such as the Raj Bhavan and Swanup Bhavan that are located at similar elevations. It is a very large estate with numerous ancillary complexes.	Accessible from the road leading to Hamkund.	Maharaja Ram Singh of Jaipur built the Jaipur Palace at Mount Abu in 1897 on the same site as the earlier Jaipur House (1870)	Palace converted into a heritage Hotel.	Reconstructed in the 'Rajput' style of the Jaipur area, the 19th century palace has been considerably enlarged, with the provision of additional wings and dining hall. There was a historic garden to the west, and there is also a terraced garden on the eastern side. In addition to the main palace there are numerous ancillary buildings which are architecturally significant located on the cliff top including residences and barracks.	Manmade	Architectural/ Residential/ Economic	Private Trust - Hotel Group	Designated as Heritage by the Municipality.	GOOD - Well maintained main building and associated gardens. Some associated structures in a FAIR condition.	I	Associated with the Jaipur Maharajas who were given the opportunity by the Sirohi Maharaja to select a site of their choice in the vicinity of the Nakki Lake.	II
																		
15	Panch Vakil (Sanand House/ Bharatpur Vakalat)	13	KNMA/ 39	Near Govt. Hospital LO- 72.70804613490 IA-24.5926 E- 1151	Residence of Thakur of Sanand	Sanand House was built on the site north of the road leading down to Nakki Lake near the Temple of Dhuleshwar Mahadeo. It was prominently sited at the northern corner of the intersection of the road leading from the Raj Bhavan and Agency Office to the Nakki Lake. The Adams Memorial Hospital/ Govt. Dispensary was located to its north-east. It is shown as the Bharatpur Vakalat in the 1920 Plan.	Accessible from the road leading to Nakki Lake	Indicated on 1870 Map as Panch Vakil, Bharatpur Vakalat and also on 1920 Survey Map. Records in the Municipal Office indicate that it was later owned by Maharana Ranmal Singh of Sanand	Residential	The complex consists of a central building, courtyard, platform and garden with mature trees, surrounded by later additions. The central building has an elaborate, multiple pitched roof and verandahs. There was a well within the complex.	Manmade	Architectural / Residential/ Economic	Private	Identified as Heritage by the Municipality	POOR - The historic building is obscured from the road level by recent additions from which shops are functioning.	II	Associated with the tradition of all the princely states of Rajputana being provided land in Mt Abu for construction of their 'Vakalats' - a unique typology of this hill station which allowed the various state courts to function in Abu.	I
																		
16	Kishangarh Vakalat	14a		Khasra No. 308, LO- 72.70774359770 IA-24.5919 E- 1179	Government Residential	Located below the Jaipur Palace on the wooded eastern slopes of the hill, the area within which the Kishangarh vakalat was located also had the vakalat complexes of Manwar and Alwar. It was a visually prominent location with views of the Polo Ground and the Nakki Lake.	Accessible by a pathway from the northern side, above the Mahadeo Temple and Dharamshala	Indicated on the 1920 Survey Plan, the Kishangarh Vakalat was constructed in the late 19th or early 20th century.	Vakalat - Residential/Administrative	The Kishangarh vakalat was located on a flat outcrop on the eastern slope of the hill with a designed garden to the east and a well nearby. The main building was a rectangular bungalow with verandahs, and a pitched roof at two levels, which was originally tiled. It is now surrounded by mango orchards and dense vegetation on the hill slopes.	Manmade	Architectural - Residential/ Administrative	Private	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	POOR - The historic building is partially utilised and not well maintained.	II	Associated with the tradition of all the princely states of Rajputana being provided land in Mt Abu for construction of their 'Vakalats' - a unique typology of this hill station which allowed the various state courts to function in Abu.	II
																		
17	Sirohi State Bungalow	14b		Khasra No. 300	Government Residential	Located on the lower slopes of the Jaipur Palace Hill, to the southeast of the Kishangarh Vakalat, the Sirohi State Bungalow was in a prominent location in close proximity to the Kishangarh, Alwar, Bundi, Jaisalmer and Alwar Vakalats.	Accessible from the road leading to the Jaipur Palace.	Indicated on the 1920 Survey Plan, the Sirohi State Bungalow was constructed in the late 19th or early 20th century.	Guest House - Residential	The Sirohi State Bungalow was located on a flat outcrop on the lower eastern slope of the Jaipur Palace hill, with the Alwar Vakalat to the north, and the Bundi Vakalat across the road to the east. The main building was a L-shaped plan bungalow with a portico, verandahs on all sides and a pitched tiled roof at two levels. It was located in a large compound.	Manmade	Architectural - Residential/ Amenity for state visitors	Government	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	FAIR - Another building has been constructed within the compound.	II		II
																		
18	Alwar Vakalat	15		Khasra No. 299											VR	III	Associated with the tradition of all the princely states of Rajputana being provided land in Mt Abu for construction of their 'Vakalats' - a unique typology of this hill station which allowed the various state courts to function in Abu.	II
																		
19	Garden with Well	16		Khasra No. 308	Municipal Government - Kitchen Garden for growing vegetables for the hill resort.	Located to the southeast of the Bazaar street.	Accessible from the road leading from the Bazaar to the Nakki Lake	Indicated in the 1870 Drawing as a garden with well, this continued to be indicated in the 1920 Survey Plan as an open garden area with a well and a small building.	Kitchen Garden which was cultivated by subscription by the residents of the hill station for 'english' vegetables.	It was a fairly large green space located to the south of the Walter School, between the Bundi, Jaisalmer & Bharatpur Vakalats, and is now used as a parking lot.	Natural - Manmodified open space	Historical / Landscape. Kitchen Gardens were an important component of the hill stations in the 19th century for the supply of vegetables to residents.	Municipal Body	Not Protected.	VR	III		III
																		
20	Vishrama Bhawan	17		A8/37/179. Near the Adam memorial hospital	Hotel/ Ashram			It has been built from certain charities	Providing boarding and lodging facilities for visitors		Manmade				VR	III		II
																		

21	Jaisalmer House	18	KNMA/ 47	Located at the northeastern corner of the Polo Ground, on the other side of the road.	Government - Residential	Located across the road from the northeastern corner of the Polo Ground, to the southeast of the old Bundi Vakalat complex, and north of the Jennings House (Youth Hostel)	Accessible from the road encircling the Polo Ground	Indicated on the 1920 Survey Plan, the Bungalows were probably constructed in the late 19th or early 20th century.	Vakalat - Residential/Administrative	The Jaisalmer Vakalat consisted of two large bungalows of the typical plan form with double pitched roofs located within a spacious compound at the western corner of the intersection between the road leading to Nakki Lake and the road encircling the Polo Ground.		Manmade	Architectural - Residential/ Administrative. The compound has temporary structures with a restaurant/ hotel	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	POOR - The bungalows are not well maintained and the open space has been constructed upon	II	Associated with the tradition of all the princely states of Rajputana being provided land in Mt Abu for construction of their 'Vakalats' - a unique typology of this hill station which allowed the various state courts to function in Abu.	II	
22	Jodhpur Vakalat	19	INTACH NO.53	LO- 72.70712957710 LA-24.5919 E- 1173	Palace - Institutional/ Educational	Located on the southern slopes of Nakki Lake, between the Mahadeo Temple and the Kishangarh and Alwar Vakalats	Accessible from the road leading to Nakki Lake	Indicated on the 1920 Survey Plan as a group of buildings within a walled compound, it was a bungalow with a semi-octagonal portico in 1870.	Vakalat - Residential/Administrative	The Jodhpur Vakalat consisted of the older main bungalow, with the walled compound and additional buildings constructed before 1920. It was located above the Mahadeo Temple with open space to the east.			Government	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	FAIR	II	Associated with the tradition of all the princely states of Rajputana being provided land in Mt Abu for construction of their 'Vakalats' - a unique typology of this hill station which allowed the various state courts to function in Abu.	II	
23	Sophia School Bhawan (Khetri House)	20	KNMA/23. INTACH NO.47	Ward No.1. Khasra No. 317 LO- 72.70703087750 LA-24.5908 E- 1176	Palace	Located on a flat hilltop at a height of app. 3875' to the south of the Jaipur Palace hill, the Khetri House was prominently located in the central-southern section of the hill station.	Accessible from a road leading to the Jaipur Palace & the Christian Cemetery.	Indicated in the 1870 Map as Mr Framji's house, the complex is indicated as Khetri House in the 1920 Survey Plan. The Sophia Convent High School was started by nuns of the order of St Mary of the Angels, and taken over in 1951 by the Mission Sister of Ajmer.	Palace of Maharaja of Khetri - Residential	The Palace of the Maharaja of Khetri was a large rectangular bungalow with a portico, with a designed garden to the north-east and southwest. It had ancillary buildings at a lower level, and was surrounded by sloping, rocky open land.		Manmade	Architectural/ Residential	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	GOOD - REBUILT, The original building is now completely enclosed within the large three storeyed school buildings which have been constructed on the site.	II	Associated with the visit of Swami Vivekananda to Mt Abu at the end of the 19th century as a guest of the Maharaja of Khetri	II	
24	Christian Cemetery	21	MAOR -106	Khasra No. 320 LO- 72.70790924580 LA-24.5898 E- 1185	Funerary - Memorial. Burial ground for the Christian community of Mt Abu.	Located on sloping land to the west of the Polo Ground, sheltered on the north and south by rock outcrops.	Accessible from the road leading to Sunset Point	Indicated on the 1870 Map, The cemetery may date back to before 1840 CE	Burial Ground for Christians.	Open Ground in a roughly oval shape with the boundary defined by small outcrops and a wall. The gate is on the eastern side. The cemetery is a historic one, with many memorial structures and graves. It has many mature mango trees and bamboo thickets. One of the oldest graves is that of Honoria, wife of Sir Henry Lawrence, who died in 1854. Most of the other early graves are of British officers and other ranks who died at Abu of wounds and sickness during 19th century campaigns.		Manmade - Open Space	Associational/ Historic/ This was the only christian cemetery in Rajasthan in the 19th century.	Community - St Saviour's Church - Church of North India	Protected by the Church of North India	FAIR	II	Associated with the many families and soldiers who came to Mt Abu sanatorium, and with the history of the christian community in Mt Abu.	II
25	Windermyre Lake with Garden	22		Khasra No. 325, 327, 342, 343	WaterBody - Recreational	Located on the lowlying land to the southwest of the civil station, north of the Sunset Point Route. The Jalatva Vaidshala is located to the southeast, with the former Residency Lawns & Municipal Garden to the northeast.	Accessible from the road leading to Sunset Point	In 1870, there was a natural watercourse shown in this area, which by 1920 had been channelised by a series of dams along the Sunset Point Route to form this waterbody.	Recreational / Scenic Spot	This extensive and extremely picturesque water body is irregular in shape, following the terrain, and can be divided into three sections according to the system of dams which were constructed for retaining the water. The northern section is elongated, with an irregular edge, and the water is retained by a long embankment roughly parallel to the sunset road to the south and a smaller dam constructed between two rock outcrops. The central section narrows and links with the narrower southern sections. The lake in the northern and central section is associated with the Residency Lawns & the Municipal Garden.		Manmade - Water Body, Garden and Open Space	Environmental/ Ecological / Landscape	Municipal Body	POOR - The original extent of the lake indicated in the 1920 Survey Plan has been much reduced in the central and southern section.	I	Associated with the planning and development efforts for the Mt Abu hill resort in the late 19th and early 20th century.	I	
26	Residency Lawns (Ashoka Vatika)	23		Khasra No. 324, 329	Designed Garden	Located to the northeast of the Windermyre Lake, a roughly rectangular flat area was designated for the Residency Lawn associated with the Residency (Raj Bhavan) and the Municipal Garden. It was on the route leading to the Swarup Bhavan, behind the Kesar Bhavan.	Accessible from the Sunset Point Road, on the road leading towards Swarup Bhavan	By 1920, the Residency Lawns had been made on the northeast of the northern section of Windermyre Lake	Recreational / Scenic Spot/ Ceremonial	This was a roughly rectangular garden area with extensive lawns, associated with the Residency located within the civil station at some distance to the northeast. It was accessible from the triangular intersection of Sunsetpoint Road with the Kesar Bhavan Road. To the southeast it was bordered by the central section of Windermyre Lake		Manmade - Open Space - Designed Garden. The Forest Department Nursery is now located in part of this area.	Environmental/ Ecological / Landscape Recreational	Municipal Body	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	POOR - Not maintained in a systematic manner and underutilised	I	An important facility and heritage component of the hill resort of Mt Abu.	I
27	Municipal Garden (Ashoka Vatika)	24		Khasra No. 344, 345	Designed Garden	Located to the southeast of the Residency Lawn	Accessible from the Sunset Point Road, on the road leading towards Swarup Bhavan	By 1920, the Municipal Gardens had been made to the north of the lower section of Windermyre Lake	Recreational/ Scenic Spot	The municipal garden consisted of a roughly triangular area, with the Residency Lawn to the north and the watercourse linked with Windermyre Lake to the south. It now forms part of the Ashok Vatika Municipal Garden.		Manmade - Open Space - Designed Garden	Environmental/ Ecological / Landscape Recreational	Municipal Body	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	POOR - Neglected and underutilised.	I	An important recreational facility and heritage component of the hill resort of Mt Abu.	I
28	Agriculture nursery	25		Khasra No. 339		Located to the south of the Windermyre Lake, Residency Lawn and Municipal Garden	Accessible from the road leading from Swarup Bhawan towards Sunset Point.	Shown as grassland/ marshland in the 1920 Survey Map, the Agriculture Nursery was established post-Independence.	Economic / Infrastructure Facility	The Agriculture Nursery has been established in the area lying between the road leading from Swarup Bhavan to Sunset Point, and is bordered to the north by a watercourse and has a hilly outcrop in its eastern section. It has some fruit trees and a hut within it		Manmade - Open Space	Environmental/ Ecological / Landscape / Functional	Municipal Body	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	POOR - The Agriculture Nursery is understaffed, and not functioning properly. Much of the area is overgrown and unutilised.	I	Associated with the plantation and fields in the area.	I










29	Government Hospital (Rajkiya Samudayik Swasthya Kendra) Old Government Dispensary/ Adams Memorial Hospital	KNMA/ 12. INTACH NO.38 MAOR - 46	Ward No. 19 LO- 72.70810979720 LA-24.5929 E- 1172	Institutional-Health/ Hospital	Located to the northeast of the road leading to Nakki Lake, in front of the old AngloVernacular School/ Walter School. The historic Government Dispensary was prominently sited on a high point overlooking the Nakki Lake, with the Bharatpur Vakalat with its garden to the south and the Wilderness bungalow on a rock outcrop to the north.	Accessible from the road leading to the Raj Bhawan from the Bazaar Area	The old Rajputana Agency Hospital and charitable dispensary was constructed in 1868 - one of the earliest in the area, and was renamed in 1902 as the Adams Hospital in memory of Lt Col Adams. Vaccination was carried out in Mt Abu since 1859.	Institutional - Health facility	The old hospital and charitable dispensary is an important facility within a large compound which has numerous ancillary bungalows from the same period for doctors. The main building is a stone masonry structure with a double pitched roof, an external staircase on the west and projecting wings on two sides. It has an entry portico and pillared verandahs to the south, and distinctive pointed arched doorways. The hospital had 18 beds including a ward for poor patients, private wards and lab facilities.		Manmade. The hospital was named after Lt Col A. Adams, who was a very popular Chief Medical Officer of Rajputana, who died of cholera in Abu in 1900.	Architectural/ Historical/ Functional - Institutional	State Government	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area. On Municipality Heritage List.	FAIR - The main building is functioning as a health facility, and is maintained. The ancillary buildings within the compound are not well maintained.	II	Associated with the early history of modern medicine and vaccination in the area. One of the first dispensaries to be constructed in Sirohi district.
30	Government Press			Institutional/Office	Located to the east of the Nakki Lake		The Rajputana Agency Press located at Mt Abu was an important facility of the hill resort/ Headquarters of the Rajputana Agency. Important official reports were printed at Mt Abu and it is indicated on the 1920 Survey Plan.	Institutional - Government Facility	This was a large rectangular, pitched roof shed with the lithographic press, located to the west of the Wilderness bungalow. The compound and site of which can still be found.		Manmade	Institutional/ Architectural	State Government	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	VERY POOR - RUINOUS The press building is in ruins		Associated with the printing of official reports and publications of the Rajputana Agency of the late 19th and early 20th century.
31	Dr. Moore / The Wilderness		Khasra No. 238 LO- 72.70987285870 LA-24.5936 E- 1178	Residential	Located to the east of the Nakki Lake, adjacent to the hospital/ dispensary complex.	Accessible from the road leading from the Raj Bhawan, past the Bazaar to the Nakki Lake area.	Shown in the 1870 Map as Dr Moores Bungalow, in the 1920 Survey Plan it is indicated as the Wilderness	Residential	In 1870 this was a typical Mt Abu bungalow with a rectangular plan and a semi-octagonal verandah with a plantation on the southeast slopes. By 1920, it had been extended on the northern side with a rectangular addition with a projected verandah. It was located on the top of a hillock, accessible by a driveway through a garden, and was surrounded by dense vegetation on all sides.		Manmade	Architectural / Landscape	CRPF	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	FAIR - Maintained by the CPWD	II	Associated with two of the three historic medical facilities at Mt Abu.
32	Pipals													Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	VR	III	
33	Jhalawar													Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	VR	III	
34	Lake-view Cottage (Mr K.S. Kavasi's House)			Residential	Located on a promontory on the eastern edge of Nakki Lake, at a higher elevation with a view of the Lake.	Accessible from the Lakeside road.	Indicated on the 1920 Survey Plan as Lake View Cottage, it was constructed at the end of the 19th or in the early 20th century.	Residential	On a prime location on the eastern banks of the Nakki Lake, this was a typical square bungalow with a double pitched roof and a verandah overlooking the Nakki Lake. There was a terraced garden on the western side.		Manmade	Architectural	Private - Hotel	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	FAIR - The original building has been altered and converted into a hotel.	II	Associated with the history of the Parsi community in Mt Abu
35	Kota Vakalat														POOR	III	II
36	Mr. Shanahan's Bungalow / Lake House	KNMA/36	Ward No. 1, Khasra No. 261. LO- 72.70525249710 LA-24.5969 E- 1186	Residential	Located at an elevation of 3868' on a prominent promontory projecting into the Nakki Lake at the northeast corner. Visually linked with other lakeside features.	Accessible from the intersection of Subhash road with the Lake road	Indicated in the 1870 Map as Mr. Shanahan's house, the complex is indicated as Lake House in the 1920 Survey Plan. It was one of the palaces of the Maharaja of Jodhpur in Mt Abu	Residential - Functioned as a hotel in the past.	Accessible from an internal driveway with a garden; on the eastern side, the Lake House was sited on the top of a hillock at the northeastern corner of Nakki Lake. It was basically rectangular in plan, with a pitched roof and a projected verandah overlooking the lake.		Manmade	Architectural /Ecological	Private - Maharaja of Jodhpur	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area. On Municipality Heritage List.	POOR - Partially in ruins. Currently not used.	I	Associated with the request to the 16 princely states of Rajputana to establish their summer residences in Mt Abu
37	Dargah of Ahshan Ali Shah Baba/ Tomb		LO- 72.70552227030 LA-24.5972 E- 1178		Located across the road from the Lake House, the Dargah is at intersection of Subhash a prominent road junction near Nakki Lake.	Accessible from the road with the Lake road	Indicated as a tomb in the 1870 Map, the Dargah complex is shown as a Mazhar in records with the Municipality.	Religious	The Dargah of Ahshan Ali Shah Baba comprises of an enclosure with graves located at the base of a prominent rock feature near the northeastern corner of Nakki Lake. Within the enclosure are numerous flowering plants and trees and there is a prayer hall on the western edge of the enclosure.		Manmade	Religious / Historical	Rajasthan Waqf Board	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area.	FAIR - Extensively renovated and maintained as a religious place	IIB	Associated with the many sufi shrines that came up in the 15th and 16th century in this area.

38	Anadara Point or Gate, Ganesh Temple and Sain Gupha	35	MAOR -56, 57, AB/71/188	On northern slopes of Nakki Lake area to the east of Lease Boundary Pillar 45. Anadara Point / Anadara Gate is located at Lease Boundary Pillar 44. It is linked with the Anadara Route. 1.5 miles from the post office.	Scenic Viewpoint, Temple and Cave / Rock Formation	Located between Lease Boundary Pillars 44 & 45 on the western boundary of the Abu Plateau. It provides a fine view of the plains below at sunset.	Accessible from the Ganesh Road. The Sain Gupha is accessible from a track leading northwards from the Ganesh Temple.	These are indicated on the 1920 Survey Plan. The geological formation known as Anadara Gate and the Sain Gupha are linked with the geomorphology of the Abu Plateau.	Religious / Recreational / Ecological	A huge rock standing near Boundary Lease Pillar 41 has been given the name of Abu Gate or Anadara Gate. To the north of Abu Gate was a small shrine of Ganeshji, located on a hill. A little higher from this temple, the Sain Gupha is located to the east of Lease Boundary Pillar 45.		An important tourist attraction, located on the Anadara route. Natural. A big rock standing here has given it the name of Abu gate or Anadara point	Religious / Recreational / Ecological	Forest Department	Not Protected. Located in Nakki Lake watershed area, within Forest land.	FAIR - The temple has been rebuilt and enlarged	I+ II B	The temple is visited by residents of Mt Abu on the Ganesh Chaturthi day.	I
39	Chisti House	36		Located at the intersection of Sunset Road and the road parallel to the western edge of the Polo Ground, on the western side of the road.	Bungalow	Adjaacent to the Christian Cemetary & Sophia School, the Chishti House is located on the Sunset Road, near Kesar Bhavan and the Tibetan Market area.	Accessible from the Sunset Point Road	Constructed after 1920.	Residential	This is a rectangular stone masonry structure with a pitched roof and an octagonal towerlike section, constructed to the southwest of the hill of the christin cemetary, and located within a compound		Manmade	Architectural	Private	Not Protected.	FAIR - The structure has been substantially modified	III		II

1 ARBUD DEVI PRECINCT


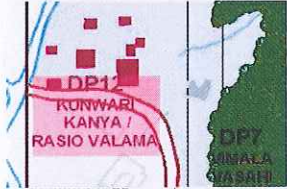


S.NO	NAME	LOCATION	CULTURAL RESOURCE	SITE & SURROUNDINGS	ACCESS	PERIOD/ HISTORY	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION PLAN	SPECIAL FEATURES/ ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS	SIGNIFICANCE	OWNERSHIP	PROTECTION/ MANAGEMENT	CONDITION	VALUE GRADING	ASSOCIATED INTANGIBLE TRADITIONS	PRIORITY			
			IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	CROSS REFERENCE NO.	CARTOGRAPHIC GRID REFERENCE	LAYOUT/SPATIAL ORGANISATION														
1	Arbud Giri/ Adhar Devi Peak/ Arbudachal	AD1		DE/23/173. INTACH NO.22	GM-B2. Located in the Central section of the Mt. Abu Plateau and a prominent feature of the central-northwestern edge of the plateau.	Sacred site for Hindus (Shaktas and Shaivas) & Jains. Cultural associations of the Peak with the Bhil community of the area, and with the temple complex of Adhar Devi	Prominent natural feature after which the entire plateau is named. This hill is contiguous with the Nakki Lake area on the SW and is visible from most parts of the Nakki Lake area as well as the hill station to the south, and Dilwara to the NE. A number of sacred sites associated with the pilgrim routes to the Adhar Devi Temple complex, and the Bhil sacred networks are found here. Numerous water courses with associated vegetation and fauna along the lower slopes. Traditionally associated with the numerous small magnitude earthquakes felt periodically in the area.	Access to the central section of the hill by two steeply ascending paths - eastern route from Sant Sarovar which is more difficult and the western stepped route from the Duddh Baori	Mentioned in the Skanda Purana as Arbudgiri, the peak after which the Abu area was referred to as Arbud-giri is probably of volcanic origin. The associated sites of the Arbud or Adhar Devi are considered to have been sacred from the earliest period.	Sacred site and place of worship. Contiguous with the Abu Sanctuary	The Adhar Devi Peak with a height of 1409M has a distinctive silhouette with a massive, steeply sloping, exposed granite upper section resembling an 'igneous plug', and the lower slopes are well covered with soil and dense vegetation that supported a host of fauna. There are a number of water courses on the Eastern slopes. In a cleft in the exposed natural rock adjacent to the valley of the most prominent of these water courses is located the Adhar Devi Temple Complex. There are two main pilgrim routes along the water courses on the SE & SW		The distinctive topography of the upper section of the exposed granite rock formation of the peak is an important feature of the terrain of the area due to which a number of associated religious sites of the Shaktas as well as sacred places of the Bhils & the Jains are found here.	Environmental - Distinctive in terms of the geology and topography Ecological - Part of the Abu Sanctuary, significant for its wealth of bio-diversity, as well as its sacred groves and clearings. Associational - Sacred site associated with many myths and deities including Arbuda or Adhar Devi considered to be the tutelary deity of Mt Abu. Socio-Cultural - Distinctive aspects of the Bhil folklore and rituals. Architectural/Archaeological - Carved Doorway & Cave Temples	Government	Within the Mt Abu Municipal Area - Under the purview of the ULB, the Forest Department, the Arbuda Devi Temple Committee/ Devasthanam Board, Traditional institutions	Good -Not much deforestation, some new construction along the main route leading to the Arbud Devi Complex for which guidelines are required. Expansion of Temple Complex and provision of pilgrim facilities.	Ib	Mentioned in Hindu & Jain scriptures. (Rig Veda X. 68. 12 & I. 51. 61) According to the Jains, a hundred crore (Arbud) Munis came to this hill for meditation, and that benefits of offerings transform Arbud-guna or 100 times.Tradition that lord Mahavira visited Abu before attaining salvation	I
2	Adhara Devi Temple Complex	AD2			GM-B2 Located between Abu camp and Dilwara, in the central section of Arbud Devi Hill at 1286M	Caves with temples and ancillary buildings	On a hill, with vistas towards Nakki Lake and east towards Bikaner Palace. Associated with a water course, two pilgrim routes and shady groves of Mango and Michaelia champaca.	The ascent is quite steep - from Abu town there is a road leading to the base of the shrine where limited parking is available. From there, the shrine is reached by ascending 450 steps. Alternative routes start from a well near the old kothi of Limbdi and Bikaner house which are also wildlife corridors.	Mentioned in the Skanda Purana and the Arbuda Mahatmya, as well as other religious texts. Later inscription dated 1575CE records the donation of a carved doorway to the temple.	Goddess Adhara-Devi or Arbuda Devi is worshipped here. It is an old holy spot.	The image of Adhara Devi or Arbuda Devi, the tutelary goddess of Abu, is located in a small cave, within a cleft in a prominent rock formation. The entrance to the cave is very low, and the image is believed to hang without any support (perhaps because of the magnetic properties of the rock). A white painted structure is located on the rock above to emphasise the location of the shrine from a distance. Near the cave is a small temple of Pataleshwar Mahadev and a small temple of Shiva / Nilkanth Mahadev with a cave, as well as a Dharamshala and visitor facilities. Also a temple of Goddess NavDurga & god Ganesh		Man-Modified Natural Feature. Originally very closely and sensitively integrated with the natural features of the site.	Environmental - Distinctive in terms of the location integrated with the terrain features Ecological - Part of the Abu Sanctuary, significant for its wealth of bio-diversity, as well as its sacred groves and clearings. Associational - Sacred site of Arbuda or Adhar Devi considered to be the tutelary deity of Mt Abu. Socio-Cultural - Distinctive aspects of the Bhil folklore and rituals.	Government/ Devasthanam Board	Temple Complex and shrines managed by the Sirohi Devasthanam Board with traditional pujaris. Parts of the complex donated by pilgrims.	Good- The various shrines are well maintained, but the ancillary facilities and recent Dharamshala expansion are not well located, are out of scale and use inappropriate construction materials. Solid waste generated is found strewn along the water courses and the access routes.	I	Regarded as the superintending goddess of the whole of Mount Abu. A fair is held twice a year, on the full moon day of Chaitra and Ashwin.	I
3	Papateshwar Mahadeva	AD3			GM-B2	Sacred site for Hindus (Shaktas and Shaivas)	Located in dense forest, half a mile above the Adhar Devi Complex	Steep ascent from the Adhar Devi Complex	Religious	Shiva ling with a small kunda under a mango tree and a cave nearby.	Man made	Socio-cultural	Government - On Forest Land		Ib	It is believed that all past sins are destroyed by the sight of the deity here.	I			
4	Adhar Devi Pilgrim Route from Bikaner House	AD4a			GM-C2. Old, less frequented route ascending through natural surroundings, starting from Bikaner House.	Pilgrim Route/ Nature trail also used by wildlife, including Sloth bears.	Runs from the East towards the NorthWest, parallel to the watercourse, and is interspersed with Bhil sacred clearings and folk deities and 'Sthans'. Vistas towards the SW & E.	Reached via the Dilwara Road	Historic pilgrim route	The old route traverses fairly level ground with a number of circular clearings with folk deities, 'sthans', sacred trees at intervals associated with rock formations before a steep ascent toward the Temple complex which follows the watercourse.	Natural trail	Environmental - Distinctive due to modulation and use of terrain features Ecological - Part of the Abu Sanctuary, significant for its wealth of bio-diversity, as well as its sacred groves and clearings. Associational - Sacred sites and fairs of Bhils Socio-Cultural - Distinctive aspects of the Bhil folklore and rituals.	Government - On Forest Land	On Forest Land	Good- Less used and left natural. Some exotic species	Ib	Intangible ethno-medicinal and religious practices of the Bhils	I		
5	Adhar Devi Route Via Duddha Baori	AD4b			GM-B2. Route used by visitors and pilgrims, starting from in front of Manek Manor.	Pilgrim Route	Runs from the South towards the Adhar Devi Complex, across a watercourse and past the Duddh Baori. Constant view of the Temple complex and Vistas towards the SW & E.	Start of pedestrian ascent reached via the Dilwara Road	Historic pilgrim route	Stone paved stepped route, lined with shops along part of the way, with stages and stopping points. Karaunda bushes, bells and other sacred markers along the route. Donations of Toranas or gateways along the route.	Man modified nature trail	Associational - Sacred sites and fairs	Government - On Forest Land	Managed by the Sirohi Devasthanam Board. Torana gates donated by pilgrims.	Good - Path being widened to cater to large number of pilgrims and provide for segregated movement. Sandstone steps and local masons. Toranas of inappropriate materials and colours. Guidelines required.	Ib		I		
6	Dudha - Vavadi/ Bavadi	AD5		AB/25/174	GM-B2. Near Limbdi-Kothi	Water Feature/Structure	Located to the west of the main pilgrim access to the Adhar Devi Complex. Associated with the watercourse nearby to the south east, with remains of associated dharamshala structures nearby	Pedestrian access near the foot of steps leading to Adhara Devi, to the south-west.	Associated with the route to the Adhar Devi Temple complex - structure probably 16th century.	Traditional water source - still used by rabaris of the area for making lassi for the pilgrims	It is called Dudha- Milk, Bavadi- small step well, because the water is whitish and sweet. Also known as Duddhi Kuvu. A short, narrow flight of steps leads down to the circular structure around the water spring.	Natural/Man-modified; Beside it there were 3 quarters for Hindu monks to stay in which are now disused.	Ecological/ Socio- cultural	Government - On Forest Land	Not protected.	Poor condition. Water may be polluted. Ancillary structures dilapidated.	II	Associated with the pilgrim rituals of the Adhar Devi complex.	I	

7	Santa Sarovara- tank/ Godharia Talao	AD6	DE/22/173	GM-C2 On way to Adhara Devi from Shrimata. Khasra No. 72-77	Water Feature/Structure	At a lower level from the Shrimata/Kanya Kumari shrine to the west is a small garden. At some distance from it, to the southwest is the tank.	Access is from the Dilwara Road which passes to the south of the Santa Sarovar complex.	Unknown - may be 6th century.	Water source associated with historic ruins and garden.	The water reservoir, with rock cut sides is in two sections, with the recently reconstructed and expanded religious complex located to the south east. Towards the north and west is open wooded area. It occupies an area of approx.		Manmade - Natural depression deepened in two sections for use as water reservoir	Ecological / Socio-Cultural	Garden is under the Shvetambara Jain Karkhana of Delvara shrines	Not protected.	Not well maintained. Water is polluted. Religious complex well maintained. Pavilions constructed on edges of the Sarovar.	Ib		I
8	Somnath Temple Complex	AD6a		GM-C2	Religious	Located to the west of the Dilwara Road, southeast of the Santa Sarovar, and opposite the Bikaner House complex	Access is from the Dilwara Road.	Reconstructed about forty years ago - 1978 by Swami Ishwarananda Giri. Earlier ruins may date from the 6th century.	Religious complex. Provides facilities for visitors.	Earlier historic ruins removed and complex of new buildings constructed on historic site		Manmade	Socio-cultural	Headquarter of Samvit Sadhayan	Not protected.	Good - Maintained but using materials not appropriate to the site.			
9	Shanti Shikhar and Route	AD7		GM-B2	Natural Feature	Located midway between the Adhar Devi Temple Complex and Adhar Devi Peak.	Access from a specially constructed path north of Limdi House	Ancient site for meditation	Site for meditation and viewpoint.	Holy peak named by Vijayashantisuri as he meditated there.		Natural	Environmental / Socio-cultural	Government - On Forest land	Within protected area.	VR	Ib	Associated with latterday Jain saint.	II
10	Craig's Point (Craig's), Craig's walk	AD7a #46		GM-A2	Natural Feature, Viewpoint, Lease Boundary Pillar	At the end of the pathway leading through forest area, to the north of Limdi House. Overlooking the Anadara Plains, to the north of Anadara Point/ Honeymoon Point. Visual link with the Nakki Lake area.	Access from a forest trail, north of Limdi House	Marks boundary of British Lease area	Natural feature	Located on the edge of the Abu Plateau		Natural	Environmental	Government - On Forest land	Within protected area.	VR	II		II
11	Guru Gupha	AD7b		GM-A2	Natural Feature	Below Craig's Point, to the south, within the forest area.	Access from a forest trail, north of Limdi House	Cave and place of meditation for hermits	Site for meditation and wildlife.	Located in the cliffside, with some parts constructed		Man-modified	Environmental / Socio-cultural	Government - On Forest land	Within protected area.	VR	II	Associated with age-old tradition of meditation in forest retreats	II
12	Jehangir Point	AD7c #47		GM-A2	Natural Feature, Viewpoint, Lease Boundary Pillar	North of Craig's Point, overlooking the Anadara Plains	Access through forest from Craig's Point	Marks boundary of British Lease area	Natural feature	Located on the edge of the Abu Plateau		Natural	Environmental	Government - On Forest land	Within protected area.	VR	II		II
13	Palace of Maharaja of Limdi	AD8	KNMA/9. INTACH NO.50	GM-B2, W. No.20. LO- 72.70966245590 LA-24.4826 E- 1218	Architectural Heritage	Palace / Residential/ Institutional Complex. Located on the south facing slopes of the hills to the north of Nakki Lake, and visually linked with all the important complexes of the hill resort of the 19th/20th century. Sited within a terraced garden. Area to the north is forest land.	Access from a road leading to the north-west from Subhash Road, along the old trail.	Constructed after 1921 on invitation of the Maharaja of Sirohi by the Raja of Limdi (Gujrat)	Unutilised - Earlier used as an Institution - Residential School. The new owners intended to convert this property to a Heritage Hotel, but it is empty at this time.	One of the largest palatial residences or Vakalats in Mt Abu, with a built up area of ---, on a large site of ---in a prominent location overlooking Nakki Lake. The Limdi House was originally sited within a large terraced garden, and designed in a hybrid style reminiscent of neo-classical palaces. Consists of two double storeyed blocks symmetrically arranged around a central core section, with a colonnaded entrance portico to the east.		Use of 'giant order' pilasters on the east façade, pedimented windows and eccentric neo-classical details.	Manmade - Built Heritage. Architectural/ Residential	Private	On the fringes of the protected forest area.	Good condition - Structurally sound with some rainwater ingress. Addition of a floor on part of the building and minor additions. Garden dilapidated and poorly maintained.	I	Associated with the planning principles on which the Mt Abu civil station/ hill resort was developed.	II
14	Krishna Nivas	AD9		GM-B2 LO- 72.71099016130 LA-24.4826 E- 1211	Architectural Heritage	Residential. Located at the intersection of the Subhash Road with the road leading to Limdi Palace. At an elevation from the Subhash Road, and a visual landmark.	Access from both the Subhash Road as well as the Limdi Palace access road.	Original bungalow complex constructed after 1921. Expanded and modified recently as a Heritage Hotel.	Heritage Hotel in main building. Ancillary building used as a residence.	Original single storeyed, pitched roof bungalow with semi-octagonal entrance area, arched side verandahs retains original drawing room space. Original building has been transformed with additional rooms and an additional floor on the west side.		Lily pond and garden setting retained, with some rooms and original design features such as arcades and sloping ceilings of the central drawing room.	Manmade - Built Heritage. Architectural/ Residential	Private	On the fringes of the protected forest area.	Well maintained but heavily altered and transformed. Garden setting retained.	III		I
15	Dawn Bungalow	AD9a		GM-B2. LO-72.70956715420 LA-24.5939 E- 1178	Architectural Heritage	Residential. Located on a side road leading west from the Subhash Road, adjacent to Pandava Bhavan. Provides views of Nakki Lake, over the Pandava Bhavan Complex. Originally a prominent and breathtaking location on a large rock outcrop.	Access from a side road leading west from Subhash Road.	Bungalow complex constructed after 1921.	Intermittently used guest house of Ahmedabad based business family.	Complex of a main bungalow and small ancillary block spectacularly sited on the top of a weathered rock formation-group of boulders. The main building is a tiled roof, single storeyed, stone masonry and exposed timber frame structure typical of the Mt Abu.		Group of three buildings, two of which are uniquely and sensitively sited on the top of a prominent rock formation. Half-timbered and masonry structure with tiled pitched roof and arched	Manmade - Built Heritage. Architectural/ Residential	Private	Not protected. Not included in Municipal Council Heritage List or INTACH List despite locational and architectural significance.	Structurally sound but poorly maintained as it is intermittently used.	II		I

DELWARA

S.NO	NAME	LOCATION	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	CROSS REFERENCE NO.	CARTOGRAPHIC GRID REFERENCE	CULTURAL RESOURCE	SITE & SURROUNDINGS	ACCESS	PERIOD/HISTORY	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION PLAN	SPECIAL FEATURES/ ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS	SIGNIFICANCE	OWNERSHIP	PROTECTION/ MANAGEMENT	CONDITION	VALUE GRADING	ASSOCIATED INTANGIBLE TRADITIONS	PRIORITY
1	Trevor's Tank/ Trevara Tala	DP1	DE/16/170, INTACH NO.33		On the way to Achalgadh from Delvada. 1.25 miles from Delvada within the Forest area. Khasra No. 237	Water Feature/Structure	Originally a watering hole for the wildlife of the area within the forest, it was converted into a deep lake with well built embankments. Dense growth of trees in the surrounding. A natural water hole, serving flora and fauna in the surrounding. Also a Scenic spot. Small pavilions and a guest house constructed for visitors by the Sirohi Maharaja.	Access is by a circuitous by-road with dense forests on either side on which private cars & taxis are allowed.	It was constructed at a cost of Rs. 35,000/- by a Sirohi ruler	Named after Trevor, one of the British Agents to the Governor General. Europeans enjoyed a bath here and weekend.	Not very extensive. Surrounded on all sides by dense vegetation. Originally for water supply to residents of Abu. Area of 80BIGHA 3BISWA (20375SQ.M). Built area is 125sq.m which is 0.61% ground coverage		Man-modified/ Manmade				protected, fair	I		I
2	Tank next to Rasio Valama/ Kanya Kumari Complex	DP2			Khasra No. 37						Area is 8bigha 15 biswa (21875sq.m). Built area is 500sq.m which is 2.29% ground coverage					POOR	I		I	
3	Nagagupha	DP3	DE/19/172		About 2 furlongs from the shrine of Shrimata. Khasra No. 38	Cave	Part of a group of 3 caves.						Modified	Ecological			VR	II		II
4	Pandava Gupha	DP4	DE/20/172		At some distance from Nala gupha. Khasra No. 18	Cave					Area is 17bigha 11 biswa (43875sq.m). Built area is 250sq.m which is 0.57% ground coverage		Modified	Ecological			VR	II		I
5	Mauni-bava Cave	DP5	DE/21/172		Still further from Pandava gupha	Cave			Was recently occupied by a monk who observed Silence - 'mauna'				Modified	Ecological			VR	II		I
6	Gyan Gupha	DP6			Khasra No. 44						Area is 2bigha 8 biswa (6000sq.m). Built area is 1411sq.m which is 23.52% ground coverage					VR,ENLARGED	II		III	
7	Vimal Vasahi Temple	DP7	DE/IV/22-84, INTACH NO.15	Delvada, No. 14, 229	Khasra Temple	Founded near the famous beautiful city called Chandravati, situated near the foot of Mount Abu, capital of the Parmaras- today an important archaeological site of the Vimala Vasahi, outside and on one side of the Hast Shala is a small shrine of Mahavira		Consecration in 1021 A.D. Repaired in 1147-49 A.D., 1188 A.D. Damaged in 1311. Repaired and rebuilt in 1321 A.D.	The sculpture of Jina is still worshipped	140 ft. X 90 ft. It has a sanctum, gudhamandapa (front-hall), Navachoki (rectangular hall to front of gudhamandapa), Rangamandapa (main bu pavilion or assembly hall in front of the latter) and 52 cells around the courtyard. In front of the main entrance is a big roofed hall known as the Hasti Shala or hall of elephants. Area is 8bigha 8 biswa (21000sq.m). Built area is 9704sq.m which is 46.67% ground coverage		Manmade. Vimala Saha erected a magnificent white marble shrine beautiful with fine carvings. There is a beautiful image of Adinatha caste in bronze. A beautiful stone sculpture of the Jina was installed later on.	Archaeologica/Historical/Associational/ Economic/Architectural/ Religious		FAIR, RENOVATED, CONSERVED	I*		I		
8	Luna Vasahi temple	DP8	DE/IV/85-128	Delvada, No. 14, 229	Khasra Temple	Associated with the group of 5 Temples		The temple was consecrated in 1230 A.D. Extension and repairs in 1321 A.D.		Within the large enclosures containing the Vimala Vasahi, Pittalaha and Parshavanath shrines. On two side of the entrance from Navachoki into the gudhamandapa are two big niches with ornamental frame work of fine carvings.		On two side of the entrance from Navachoki into the gudhamandapa are two big niches with ornamental frame work of fine carvings .	Architectural/ Religious		Historic trust for future, proper management and protection of the shrine.	FAIR, RENOVATED, CONSERVATION CONCERNS,	I*	Part of one of the most significant religious complexes in the country. Built by the minister Tejapala for the spiritual welfare of his wife and son	I	
9	Pittalhar Temple	DP9	DE/VI/ 129, INTACH NO.16		Shrine	Associated with the group of 5 Temples. Small apartment to the right, a platform around a Champaka tree and a small cell dedicated to a yakshi.		1316-1432 A.D.	Big sculpture of Mulanayaka and sculpture of Thirthankara Suvadhanatha, Adinatha are worshipped here.	Construction of Rangmandapa and Shamat left unfinished. Within a compound a navachoki, mula Garbhagriha shrine, Gudhamandapa, numerous memorial stones, numerous cells and inscriptions and images. Chaumukha images on the third floor represent Parshwanatha.		Manmade	Architectural/ Religious			I*	Linked with the ancient practice of Chaliya vikshas/ tree worship and dance in open chowk behind the shrine	I		





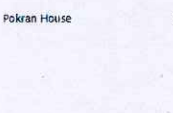
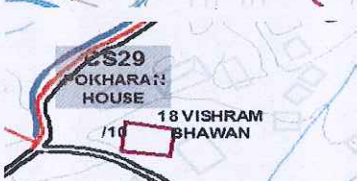














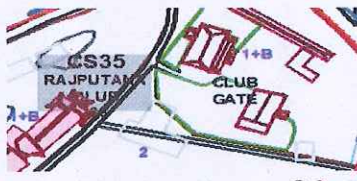



10	Kharatara Vasahi (Chaumukha Temple)	DP10	DE/VII/ 136 INTACH NO.17	Delvada	Shrine	Associated with the group of 5 Temples. Connected with the compound of the other temples by a narrow passage.	Was erected probably by Samghavi Manadalka in 345B-1459 A.D	Has entrance to the sanctum on three sides, it is a 3 storied temple. Since the central four-fold image (Chaumukha) is a sort of tall shaft, at each storey there are four-fold images.		Manmade. Tallest of all the shrines at Dilwara. Constructed of grey sandstone not marble, ornate taranas and sculptures.	Architectural/ Religious	FAIR, RENOVATED, CONSERVATION CONCERNS, ENCROACHMENT	I*	Associated into the Kharatara order of the Jains	I
11	Mahavir temple	DP11	DE/VII/ 138	Delvada	Temple	Associated with the group of 5 Temples	Installed in V.S. 1515			Manmade	Architectural/ Religious	FAIR, VR	I*		I
12	Rasio Valama / Shrimata/ Kanyakumari	DP12	DE/18/171. INTACH NO.12, 19 DE/17/170	On the back of Vimala Vasahi. Khasra No. 30/31	Shrine	Associated with the shrine of Shrimata	6th Century (14 th century A.D.)	Pavilion with a dome and a figure worshipped as Rasio Valama		Manmade. Image of a form of Durga assignable to the 6 th Cent. A.D.	Religious		la	Associated with a legend	I
			DE/17/170	On the outskirts of village Delvada, along with this shrine there are 3 more ruined shrines of the Hindus.			6th Century	In it is worshipped an image of a goddess Shrimata.		Manmade/ There is an inscription here dated in the year 1497	Religious				
13	PWD Dak Bungalow	DP13	KNMA/ 50	Delvada, W. No. 9, Khasra No. 249 72.72511085140 LA-24.4826 E- 1184	LO-							Government	FAIR, VR	III	III
14	Digambar Jain Temple	DP14	INTACH NO. 13	Khasra No. 263				Area is 1bigha 3biswa (2875sq.m). Built area is 1649sq.m which is 57.36% ground coverage					FAIR	II b	II
15	Jain Dharamshala	DP15	INTACH NO. 27	Khasra No. 228				Area is 8bigha 10biswa (2125sq.m). Built area is 6114sq.m which is 21.87% ground coverage					FAIR, INFRASTRUCTURE II UPGRADED		II
16	Lal Mandir	DP16		Khasra No. 4 TO 8				Area is 31bigha 7biswa (7835sq.m). Built area is 2250sq.m which is 2.87% ground coverage				GOOD	II b		III

BAZAAR PRECINCT

S.NO	NAME	LOCATION	CULTURAL RESOURCE	SITE & SURROUNDINGS	ACCESS	PERIOD/ HISTORY	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION	SPECIAL FEATURES/ ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS	SIGNIFICANCE	OWNERSHIP	PROTECTION/ MANAGEMENT	CONDITION	VALUE GRADING	ASSOCIATED INTANGIBLE TRADITIONS	PRIORITY		
		IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	CROSS REFERENCE NO.	CARTOGRAPHIC GRID REFERENCE				LAYOUT/SPATIAL ORGANISATION	LOCATION PLAN									
1	Government High School/ Anglo Vernacular/ St. Walter School	BP1	KNMA/ 25. INTACH NO.49	LO- 72.7086366680 LA-24.5927 E- 1166	School	The school was located on the road opposite the Government dispensary, adjacent to the Jama Masjid. It became a high school in 1943.	Accessible from the main road to the north.	The school was opened as a Hindi-Urdu school in 1888. It was raised to middle level in 1914 and renamed Walter Middle School, and is shown in the 1920 Survey Plan as the Anglo-Vernacular School.	Educational - for local children	Housed in a rectangular rubble stone masonry building with a double pitched roof, the school was expanded with the addition of 4 rooms each in 1927 and 1940, and two rooms in 1960. It had a playing field to the south, which was on the site of an old garden with well shown on the 1870 Map. The end walls have unusual circular windows.	Manmade	Educational / Historical. This was the first school for local children set up in 1888CE.	State Government	Not Protected. On Municipality List.	FAIR. The structure has been substantially modified.	II	Associated with the extension of western style education to local children in the 19th century.	I
2	Jama Masjid	BP2	KNMA/ 44 INTACH NO.32	LO- 72 7088618590 LA-24.5928 E- 1159	Religious - Mosque	The mosque was located at the western end of the Bazaar Street, near the Kitchen Garden and Well	Accessible from the road to the north.	The mosque was in existence alongside the Abu Civil Station probably from 1835 and is indicated in the 1870 Map as a structure with a walled enclosure, and was shown in the 1920 Survey Plan, as a walled enclosure within open land	Religious	The Jama Masjid was originally a rajasthani style walled enclosure with a gateway to the north and a prayer chamber to the west, with a projected qubla section and the western wall accentuated with minarets. It has been subsequently expanded and modified with the addition of a 'modern' dome and more minarets on the gateway.	Manmade	Religious/ Architectural / Historical	Rajasthan Waqf Board	Not Protected. On Municipality List.	FAIR - Considerable additions and alterations have had a detrimental impact on the original structure. It is maintained as a religious structure. Shops (unauthorised) are being constructed on the north.	IIB		I
3	Sirohi Tehsil(SDM Court) Adalat	BP3	INTACH NO.44		Government Office	The Sirohi Adalat was constructed at the northeastern end of the Bazaar within a large compound, in a prominent location along the road leading to the Residency-Raj Bhavan	Accessible from the road leading from Raj Bhavan to Nakki Lake	Indicated in the 1920 Survey Plan as the Sirohi Tahsil, the Adalat / Vakalat (SDM's Court) was probably constructed on the site occupied by the Jail in the 1870 Map.	Administrative / Office - Court		Manmade. This is an architecturally very significant structure in an eclectic hybrid style that combines rajasthani and european 'arts and crafts style' details that are characteristic of the official buildings constructed in the early 20th century in Mt Abu	Architectural / Historical	Government	Not Protected. On Municipality List.	FAIR - Some additions and alterations but in use and well maintained	II	Important example of the architectural vocabulary of official buildings in Mt Abu	I
4	Union Bank	BP4			Residential with Bank on the Ground Floor	Constructed towards the western end of the Bazaar Street.	Accessible from the main Bazaar Street	Probably constructed in the 1930's on the basis of the architectural style. Verification from Municipality records.	Mixed Use - Commercial and Residential	Constructed at the corner of the main bazaar, towards the western end, this is an unusual building with a tall entrance doorway and projected upper storey with a flat roof. It is in an eclectic style.	Manmade	Architectural	Private	Not Protected.	FAIR - Some additions and alterations but in use and well maintained	II		II
5	Hormuz Hall / Ibrahim Hall	BP5	KNMA 41		Bungalow compound complex	Constructed to the north of the Bazaar, on the Ridge road,	Accessible from the ridge-church road, and the complex can also be entered from the bazaar side.	Indicated in the 1870 Map as a large compound of Mir Munshi / Hormuzji. In the 1920 Survey Plan it is shown as the Hormuz Hall.	Residential / Community. Now functioning as a Guest House.	Consisted of a large, rectangular bungalow type, double pitched roof structure with a elaborate verandah on the western side. Ancillary buildings were located along the ridge road and within the compound and are older than the main building.	Manmade	Architectural / Historical	Private	Not Protected. In the Municipality List	GOOD - Some additions and alterations but in use and well maintained. Ancillary buildings not maintained well.	II		II
6	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	BP6		LO- 72.7105326210 LA-24.5933 E- 1198	Typical two storeyed mixed use building in bazaar	At the southeastern corner of the Bazaar street, near the Nirmala Girls School	Accessible from the Bazaar Road	Indicated in the 1920 Survey Plan	Commercial/Residential	This is typical rectangular bazaar building with arched openings on the ground floor and a projected verandah with a pitched roof on the first floor. The building is designed according to a distinctive rhythm of alternating wide and narrow bays.	Manmade - Typical vernacular mixed use shop-house typology.	Architectural	Private - Used by the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Not Protected	FAIR - VR. The building is maintained, but the upper floor seems underutilised	II		I
7	Bohron ki Masjid / Mudra Cooperative Society	BP7	KNMA/ 45	LO- 72.71094551670 LA-24.4826 E- 1202	Community Facility/Mosque Prayer Hall of the Bohra Community	On the southern side of the main Bazaar street.	Accessible from the Bazaar Road	Indicated in the 1920 Survey Plan	Religious/Community - Part Commercial	A rectangular double storeyed building with an arcade along the bazaar street and arched openings on the first floor. It is supposed to have the community prayer hall of the Bohra community within it.	Manmade - European style building details of columns, arcades and arched windows.	Architectural / Historical - related to the Bohra community.	Private - Mudra Cooperative society is now located within it.	Not Protected. In the Municipality List	FAIR - VR Now utilised by the Mudra cooperative society.	II	Associated with the prosperous community of Bohras who were engaged in trade.	I

ABUCAMP S.NO	NAME	LOCATION	CROSS REFERENCE NO.	CARTOGRAPHIC GRID REFERENCE	CULTURAL RESOURCE	SITE & SURROUNDINGS	ACCESS	PERIOD/ HISTORY	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION	LAYOUT/SPATIAL ORGANISATION	LOCATION PLAN	SPECIALFEATURES/ ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS	SIGNIFICANCE	OWNERSHIP	PROTECTION/ MANAGEMENT	CONDITION	VALUE GRADING	ASSOCIATED INTANGIBLE TRADITIONS	PRIORITY
		IDENTIFICATION NUMBER																		
	BUNGALOW/ CIVIL STATION																			
1	Residency/ Raj Bhawan Complex	CS1		LO- 72.711146901790 LA-24.5954 E- 1207	institutional/Summer Office and Residence of the Governor of Rajasthan	Located on a prominent, densely wooded hillcock at a height of over 3960' and one of the most prominent landmarks of Mt Abu, visible from almost all important heritage structures and area.	Accessible from the road leading north to the Rajputana Club, opp. the Survey of India (Agency Office) Bldg. where a small pavilion and entrance gate is located.	Indicated in the 1870 Map as a substantial Residency building with three wings with semi octagonal verandahs facing towards the Nakki Lake. In the 1920 Survey Plan, two wings have been added and a garden and tennis courts are shown.	Government / Institutional	The Residency Building was one of the first constructed by the British in Mt Abu and was originally comprising of three wings with semi- octagonal verandahs on the garden side. Subsequently more wings and additional buildings were constructed. It is a very large scale stone masonry building with distinctive pitched roofs that is prominently sited and visible from most sections of the hill station.			Manmade	Architectural	Government of Rajasthan	Not Protected. In the Municipality List	VR, GOOD - Maintained as the summer residence of the Governor of Rajasthan.	I	From 1840 Abu was used as a summer residence by the Political Superintendent of Sirohi. From 1845 until 1947 it was the headquarters of the British Resident in Rajputana.	I
2	Rajkiya Sangrahalaya Bhawan	CS2	KNMA 48 MAOR - 60	LO- 72.70993570430 LA-24.5940 E- 1179	institutional/Museum	Located at the base of the Raj Bhawan Hill		Constructed in the 1960's to house sculptures and artefacts from the many archaeological sites in the vicinity of Abu.	Museum. Offices of the State Department of Archaeology & Museums.	Rectangular stone masonry structure.			Manmade	Institutional - Educational Museum Facility/ Recreational	Government of Rajasthan - State Department of Archaeology & museums	Not Protected. In the Municipality List	GOOD	III	Important educational and cultural resource of Mt Abu	I
3	Ross Bungalow	CS3			Residential				Residential - Bungalow				Manmade	Architectural	Private	Not Protected. In the Municipality List	VR, MODIFIED	II		II
4	Lt. Court Bungalow/ The Dell	CS4	KNMA/ 42, NO. 45	INTACH Ward No. 19, Khasra No. 215 LO- 72.71134143240 LA-24.5934 E- 1196		Located on the northwestern corner of the Ridge road	From Ridge road	Indicated as Lt Court's bungalow in the 1870 Map and as the Dell in the 1920 Survey Plan	Residential - Bungalow	Originally a large single storey bungalow on a high plinth with a double pitched roof and a semi octagonal verandah, Dell occupied a prominent location near the Residency and the Agency Building. It had been expanded with the addition of a rectangular block on the southern side by 1920. Area of the plot is 68IGHA 4 BISWA(15500 SQ.M). Built Area is 1386 sq.m and the ground coverage is 8.94%					Central Govt.		POOR, Modified and deteriorated.	II		I
5	St. Saviour's Church	CS5	KNMA/ 22, NO. 31 MAOR - 106	INTACH Khasra No. 213	Anglican Church	A prominent component of the hill resort located at one end of the ridge road, near Lawrence School.	From Ridge road	Built 'at the instance of Sir Henry Lawrence in 1854. An apse was added to the original building in 1870, and two side aisles were erected in 1894. The stained glass window in the apse at the east end of the church dates from 1907.'	Religious - Church	A landmark building located at the eastern end of ridge road, this church originally consisted of the central nave with a tower, while the aisles and apse as well as the stained glass window were added subsequently.			Manmade	Architectural/ Religious/ Historical	Church of North India	Protected by the Church	GOOD - Maintained as a religious building	I	Associated with the rituals of the christian community	I
6	Col. Forlong Bungalow/ Eagle Nest/ The Retreat	CS6	KNMA/ 30	Ward No. 13, Khasra No. 216 LO- 72.71671780910 LA-24.5934 E- 1209				Shown in the 1870 Map as Col. Forlong's Bungalow, in the 1920 Survey Plan it is indicated as the Retreat	Residential - Bungalow	Area of the plot is 48IGHA 10 BISWA(11250 SQ.M). Built Area is 2120 sq.m and the ground coverage is 18.04%. 1 STOREY			Manmade	Architectural	Government	Not Protected. In the Municipality List	VR	II		I
7	Office of the Governor General's Agent to Rajputana/ Survey of India	CS7	KNMA/ 11, INTACH NO. 43 MAOR - 103	Ward No. 19, Near Shahi Bagh. Khasra No. 219 72.71209734300 24.5951 E- 1197	Secretariat of the Rajputana Agency - Offices.	Located in a prominent position on a hillock opposite the Residency/ Raj Bhawan.				An imposing landmark building of the historic hill resort, this was one of the two key buildings constructed for the use of the Resident and the Rajputana Agency. Located near the Residency, this was a well constructed stone masonry building, with a projected top storey, distinctive corner towers and elaborate pitched roofs. Internally important features include a ceremonial staircase. Area of the plot is 38IGHA 7 BISWA(8375 SQ.M). Built Area is app. 2440 sq.m and the ground coverage is 29.13%			Manmade. Special features include the distinctive architectural style, staircases etc.	Architectural/ Historical	Government, Survey of India	Not Protected. In the Municipality List	FAIR - large section I is currently unutilised. New annexe has been constructed.	I	Associated with the development of large institutional structures in the hill resort.	I

8	Jodhpur House	CS8	KNMA/32,	LO- 72.71272801530 LA-24.5941 E- 1190	Residential - currently CRPF Officers Mess	Located in a prominent position on a hillock opposite the Anglican Church.	Accessible from the Ridge-church road.	Shown in the 1870 Map as the Jodhpur Maharaja's Palace, located on a hill with a driveway and surrounding garden. In the 1920 Survey Plan, a large complex of ancillary buildings is indicated.	CRPF	Typical large bungalow of Mt Abu with masonry walls, plastered and with deep verandahs and a double pitched roof. Area of the plot is 181GHA 13 BISWA(4125 SQ.M). Built Area is 2841 sq.m and the ground coverage is 68.87%		Manmade	Architectural/ Historical	Government	Not Protected. In the Municipality List	FAIR - VR. Currently used by CRPF	II	Associated with the presence of the 16 rajput states in Mt Abu.	I
9	Lawrence School	CS9	AB/38/179. INTACH NO.48	Khasra No. 386/1. LO- 72.71294594300 LA-24.5935 E- 1198	Educational -Schools/ Colleges	On one side is the hill town of Abu-camp and the Church, on the other the post office and the secretariat.	Accessible from the Ridge-church road.	Built by Henry Lawrence in 1854 AD. After the school closed down in 1950, it was taken on lease for housing the office, classrooms and library of a training college for IPS officers and is now the ISA.	The first school 'on modern lines' founded for children of European soldiers and orphans.	Area of the plot is 9BIGHA 4 BISWA(23000 SQ.M). Built Area is 6428sq.m and the ground coverage is 27.90%. It used to maintain a stable with 25 horses.		Manmade	Architectural/ Historical	Government	Not Protected. In the Municipality List	GOOD -VR. Currently the Internal Security Academy	I	Associated with the history of the evolution of the modern educational system in India. It was the first such school in Rajputana and Western India	I
10	Post-office	CS10		Khasra No. 206 LO- 72.71391681170 LA-24.5938 E- 1198	Institutional/office	Located on Ridge road, opposite the St Saviours church.	From Ridge road	A post office existed on this site from before 1870.	Post Office	An unusual building with a semi octagonal front section and a very elaborate pitched roof. Area of the plot is 4BIGHA 17 BISWA(112125 SQ.M). Built Area is 1346 sq.m and the ground coverage is 11.1%. B+2		Manmade	Architectural	Government. MTNL building constructed within same compound.	Not Protected.	POOR, MODIFIED, the building is not maintained and is underutilised.	II	Associated with the development of the Postal System and the Telegraph System in Rajputana and Mt Abu as a crucial component of the communications system of the British Raj	I
11	Captain Abbot (The Briars)	CS11		Khasra No. 209 LO- 72.71454863840 LA-24.5938 E- 1202	Residence/ Institutional	Located on Ridge road, opposite the St Saviours church. One of several church properties including Palm view located in the vicinity.	From Ridge road	Shown in the 1870 Map as Capn Abbots Bungalow.	Residential	Large bungalow with the typical semi octagonal verandah, within a very extensive compound. Modified in the 1920's. B+1		Manmade	Architectural/ Functional	Church of North India	Not Protected.	VR, modified. The building appears to be underutilised and is not in a good condition	II		I
12	Mushkil Aasan (Mount Hotel)	CS12	KNMA/ 52	Khasra No. 206. Behind Telephone Exchange LO- 72.71435789950 LA-24.5951 E- 1192						Hotel.						Reconstructed. GOOD, MODIFIED	III		I
13	Dak- Bungalow	CS13		Khasra No. 155 LO- 72.71718018270 LA-24.5952 E- 1183	Government Rest House/ Hotel					Area of the plot is 2BIGHA 2BISWA(5250 SQ.M). Built Area is 816 sq.m and the ground coverage is 15.57%. B+2		Manmade	Architectural			VR	II		I
14	Rajputana Lodge	CS14			Hotel							Manmade	Architectural			VR, MODIFIED	II		I
15	Midhurst Dak Bungalow	CS15	KNMA/ 27.	Behind SDM Residence. Khasra No.221 LO- 72.71411102100 LA-24.5956 E- 1215	Government Rest House					A bungalow with the typical rectangular plan form with a semi octagonal verandah and pitched roofs. Extended with wings to the north & south. Area of the plot is 3BIGHA 9 BISWA(8625 SQ.M). Built Area is 1071 sq.m and the ground coverage is 12.42%. 1+B		Manmade	Architectural	Government.CPWD	Not protected. In the Municipality List	VR, rebuilt, SOUND, SOUND	II		I
16	Col. Ashbury's Bungalow (The Shrubbery) Global Hospital Compound	CS16	KNMA/ 28	Khasra No. 157 LO- 72.71509561980 LA-24.5969 E- 1196	Shrubbery Garden					Although the original bungalow has been replaced by the Global Hospital the shrubbery grounds contain some species of plants that are of value, and are relicts of the shrubbery garden.		Manmodified	Ecological/ Landscape	Government - Armed Forces	Not Protected.	VR, DETERIORATED,	II		I

27	Dholpur House	CS27	KNMA/7	Ward No. 20. Khasra No. 244 LO- 72.711022153420 LA-24.5977 E- 1185	Palace	Dak Bunglow	Area of the plot is 3BIGHA 5 BISWA(8125 SQ.M). Built Area is 1100 sq.m and the ground coverage is 13.51%			Manmade	Architectural/ Residential			
28	Uniar House	CS28	KNMA/ 6, INTACH NO.52	Ward No. 19 Khasra No. 236 LO- 72.71020276470			J. R. College. Area of the plot is 3BIGHA 14 BISWA(4250 SQ. m). Built Area is 2065 sq.m and the ground coverage is 25.06%					FAIR	II	I
29	Pokran House	CS29	KNMA/ 10, INTACH NO.25	Ward No. 20 LO- 72.70597236570 LA-24.6001 E- 1185								VR, DELOPIDATED	II	I
30	Ratan manson	CS30		Khasra No. 186 LO- 72.71595043790 LA-24.6004, E- 1350			Area of the plot is 3BIGHA 18 BISWA(9750 SQ.M). Built Area is 1515 sq.m and the ground coverage is 15.15%						II	I
31	Menak Manor	CS31		Khasra no. 172 LO- 72.71249322840 LA-24.6005 E- 1214						Residential		FAIR	II	I
32	The Perch (Telegraph Office)	CS32		Khasra No. 21, 22			Area of the plot is 3BIGHA 1 BISWA(7625 SQ.M). Built Area is 470 sq.m and the ground coverage is 6.16%					SOUND, SOUND	II	II
33	Palanpur Palace	CS33	KNMA/6, INTACH NO.55 MAOR - 104	Khasra No. 166. LC- 72.715950367860 LA-24.5996 E- 1198	Palace	Commanding an excellent view of beautiful surroundings, it was centrally located on a high cliff overlooking the Rajputana Club buildings and playgrounds. It was then leased to the government in the 1960's and is now a hotel. Prior to its purchase by the Nawab of Palanpur in 1929, this house was a first class hotel known as Mount Hotel. The Nawab carried out extensive additions and improvements.	Hotel. Area of the plot is 3728 CHA 32 BISWA(431500 S11.M). Built Area is 3206 sq.m and the ground coverage is 0.74%. 3 STOREYS					FAIR, MODIFIED, SOUND, SOUND	II	II
34	Palace of Maharaja of Alwar (Alwar House/ Holiday Home)	CS34	KNMA/5, INTACH NO.42	Ward No. 11. Khasra No. 30,34	Palace		Area of the plot is 10BIGHA 6 BISWA(25750 SQ.M). Built Area is 2239 sq.m and the ground coverage is 8.7%			Manmade	Architectural	fair, ancillary buildings, ruinous	II	I
35	Rajputana Club	CS35	AB/41/180, INTACH NO.37	Near the Rajputana hotel. Khasra No. 178	Recreational/ library		Area of the plot is 3BIGHA 18 BISWA(9750 SQ.M). Built Area is 3791 sq.m and the ground coverage is 38.86%			Manmade	socio-cultural	FAIR	I	I
36	Palace of Maharaja of Bikaner	CS36		On the hill near Alwar talab. Khasra No. 37	Palace		Area of the plot is 11BIGHA 6 BISWA(28250 SQ.M). Built Area is 6818 sq.m and the ground coverage is 24.13%			Manmade	Architectural	GOOD	I	I


37

St. Ann's Church/ Roman Catholic

CS37

INTACH NO.30

Khasra No. 123.
 LO- 72.7037663402
 LA-24.5934
 E-1185



38

Eagle's Nest

CS38

Khasra No. 118, 119




39

Captain Bayley (Hill Side)

CS39

KNMA/ 31

Before Eagle's Nest, Khasra No.
 391
 LO- 72.714926931000
 LA-24.5931
 E- 1186



40

Boulders

CS40

Khasra no. 388
 LO- 72.71490965020
 LA-24.5930
 E- 1183



41

Major Cochrane (Mount Pleasant)

CS41

Khasra No. 395
 LO- 72.71494253720
 LA-24.5928
 E- 1201



42

Connaught House

CS42

KNMA/15.

Ward No.16.
 Khasra No. 375




43

Victoria House/ Kishangarh House

CS43

KNMA/ 16

Khasra No. 394
 LO- 72.71371037880
 LA-24.5911



44

Jodhpur Tennis Courts and Golf links

CS44

Khasra no. 110/ 111



45

BSG Camping ground

CS45

Khasra No. 112



46

Lord's Villa

CS46

Khasra No. 82
 LO- 72.71885529110
 LA-24.5921
 E- 1170



47

Old Villa

CS47

Khasra No. 385
 LO- 72.71306344820
 LA-24.5914
 E- 1168



Ashram



1 FLOOR



Area of the plot is 28/8HA 5 86WA/5625 SQ.M). Built Area is 1223 sq.m and the ground coverage is 21.74%

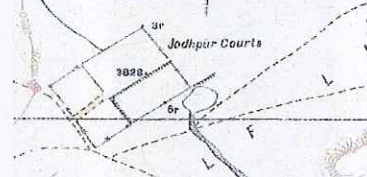
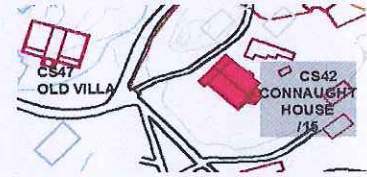
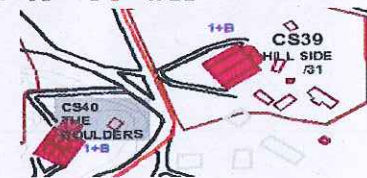
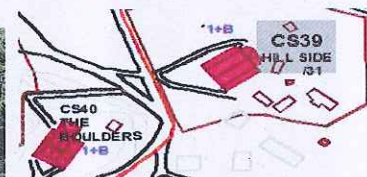
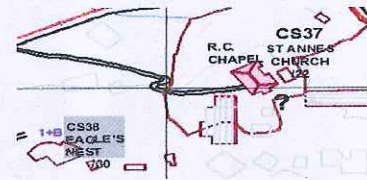
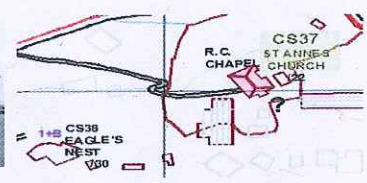
Area of the plot is 48/8HA 1 86WA/10125 SQ.M). Built Area is 2113 sq.m and the ground coverage is 20.87%



Hotel, Area of the plot is 68/8HA 15000sq.M). Built Area is 2054 sq.m and the ground coverage is 13.69%

Heritage Hotel

Ashram



Recreational

Recreational
Commercial

Religious

VR	IB	II
VR	II	I
VR	II	I
VR	II	I
FAIR	I	I
GOOD	I	I
FAIR	II	I
VR	II	I
GOOD	II	I
POOR	II	I

48	Jal House	CS48			Khasra No. 307 LO- 72.712967049300 LA-24.5912 E- 1165				
49	Udaigarh Palace	CS49	KNMA/14		Khasra No. 384 LO- 72.71221565370 LA-24.5913 E- 1183				
50	Tonk Vakalat	CS50			Khasra No. 374				
51	Mewar Bhil Corps	CS51			Khasra No. 397				
52	Mangalam GH	CS52			Khasra No. 373 LO- 72.71155303950 LA-24.5903 E- 1179				
53	Shanti Ashram	CS53	AB/58/ 183.	A little upwards on the left from Ashrams/ milestone 13-2 LO- Dharamshalas LA- 24.5905 E- 1159	A rest house and a small watershed	Built by Sheth Chhajulal of Abu in V.S. 1956			
54	Brooke Sarai	CS54		LO- 72.71312536730 LA-24.5896 E- 1146	Residence	Named after Col J C Brooke, a former Agent to the Governor General, the Sarai or inn for travellers was constructed bet 1891 and 1903.			
55	Mr. Cook Office (The Peaches)	CS55		Khasra No. 372					
56	Modi House	CS56				Residence/ Hotel			
57	Ibrahim House	CS57	KNMA/41	LO- 72.71113074190 LA-24.5934 E- 1145	Residence/ Hotel	Hotel- Honey dew			

Area of the plot is 11 BISWA(1375 SQ.M). Built
Area is 892 sq.m and the ground coverage is
64.87%. B+2

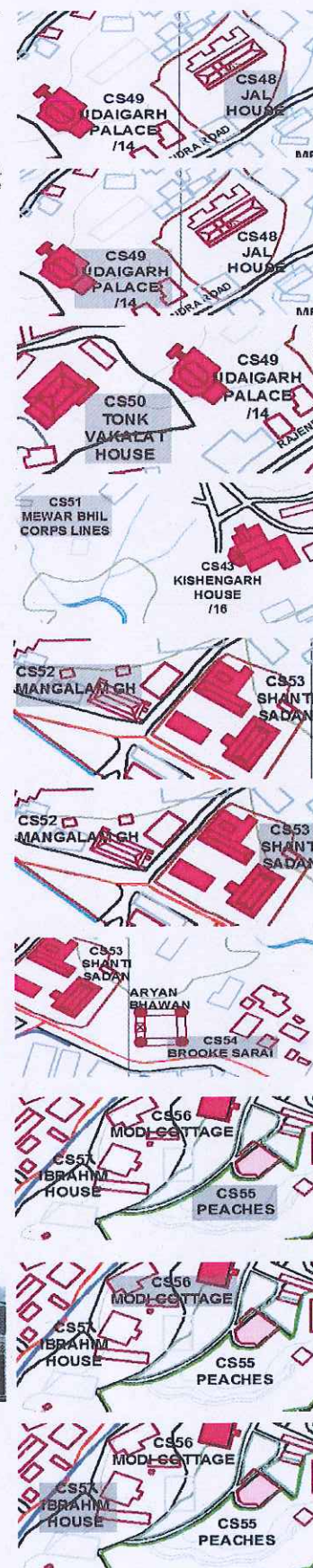
Hotel. Area of the plot is 13BISWA(1625 SQ.M).
Built Area is 688 sq.m and the ground coverage
is 43.2%. B+2

Area of the plot is 4 BISWA(500 SQ.M).

Heritage Guest House

Behind it on a higher level is erected recently a
shanti Ashrama. A two streyed structure.

Guest House



Residential Government

Commercial

Government

VR, SOUND,
SOUND

GOOD

GOOD,
RENOVATED,
SOUND, SOUND

VR

POOR



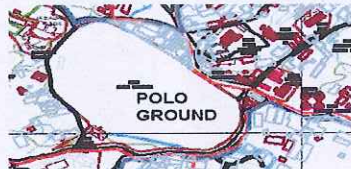














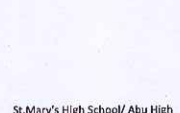




FAIR

III

FAIR

VR, SOUND,
SOUND

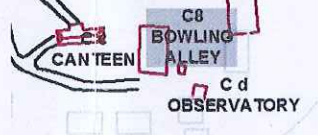
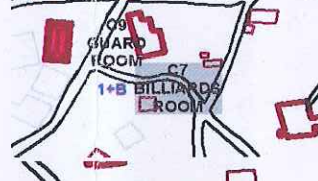
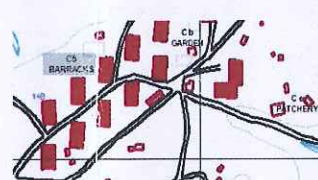
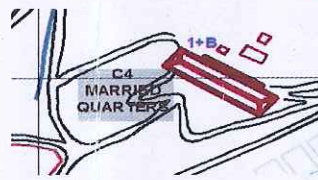
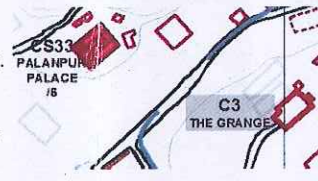
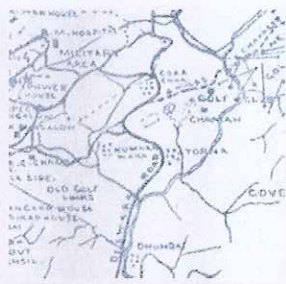
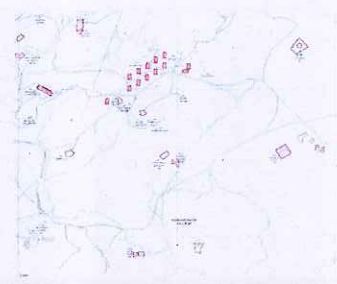
GOOD

58	Polo Ground/ Trevor Oval	CS58	AB/44/180. INTACH NO.35	Near the bus stand of Abu camp. Khasra No. 368	Landscape/ Recreational	Located near the old bus stand	The land on which the polo ground was made was 'acquired, drained, cleared of large rocks and formed into a ground for public recreation under the direction of Col GH Trevor, Agent to the Governor General 1891-94.'	Has a pavilion for people to watch the game.	A large flat ground used for polo matches, with a polo pavilion located on the western side. The ground was surrounded by trees, some of which still remain, and was used for games as well as the passing out parade of the ISA. Area of the plot is 218IGHA & BISWA(53500 SQ.M).				Manmade. Important recreational resource of the town. Important component of the urban landscape.	FAIR	I		
59	Polo Pavilion	CS59	KNMA/38	Khasra No. 354	Recreational/ library		Presented to the community of Mt Abu by Maharaja Madho Singh of Jaipur in 1894	Recreational	A unique purpose-built pavilion for recreational activities of the hill resort, the Polo Pavilion has an unusual wooden roof, a large hall with a small stage area as it was also used as a theatre and cinema for some time. A small library and reading room is located here. A large viewing balcony on the polo ground side has elaborate iron columns and brackets and a minton tile floor. Area of this plot is 18IGHA 7 BISWA(3775 SQ.M).				Nagar Palika	FAIR	I		
60	Jenning's House	CS60		LO- 72.70789281340 LA-24.5912 E- 1168													
61	Kesar Bhawan	CS61	INTACH NO.61	Khasra No. 3 LO- 72.70843509810 LA-24.5885 E- 1157	Palace / Running as a heritage hotel									FAIR, MODIFIED	I		
62	Old Kothi of Sirohi/ Sarup Bhawan	CS62	KNMA/13. INTACH NO.63	Khasra No. 93 LO- 72.71032626180 LA-24.5850, E- 1174	Palace / Residence			Heritage	Area of the plot is 5BIGHA 11 BISWA(13875 SQ.M). Built Area is 2124 sq.m and the ground coverage is 15%				Manmade	Architectural	POOR, DILAPIDATED	I	
63	Palace of Maharaja of Bharatpur/ Sun Rise Palace Hotel & Garden	CS63	KNMA/17.	Ward No. 4 LO- 72.71399921220 LA-24.5855 E- 1152	Palace / Running as a heritage hotel			Hotel					Manmade	Architectural/ Residential	POOR	II	
64	Idgah	CS64	AB/46/180	On the road leading to the foot of mount Abu, about a mile from the bus stand LO- 72.71957349550 LA- 24.5846 E- 1170	Religious								Manmade		FAIR	I	
65	Cemetery- Muslims	CS65	AB/47/180	On the way to Gaumukh below Idgah LO- 72.72009388230 LA-24.5842 E- 1153									Manmade		FAIR	I	
66	St.Mary's High School/ Abu High School	CS66	AB/51/182. INTACH NO.46 MAOR -45, 107	3 furlongs from customs choki. Khasra No.484 LO- 72.72357126910 LA- 24.5753 E- 1196	Educational -Schools/ Colleges	Located on a 'splendid site known as Mars Hill'.	Accessible from a branch road leading off to the southwest from the main Abu Road. Originally on the 1884 old access road to Mt Abu.	Built by the Bombay- Baroda and Central India Railway Company (W. R. Rly.) In 1887 CE. at a cost of 1.5 Lakh Rupees. It came under private management in 1903, and received grants in aid from the Government. In 1929 the Irish Christian Brothers took charge.	A boarding school, the original complex has been extended with the construction of classrooms and laboratories.				Manmade	CPWD - Leased	FAIR, MODIFIED	I	

67	Hanumanji Temple/ Hanuman Ashram	CS67	INTACH NO.11. MAOR - 64	Khasra No. 462	Religious-Ashram	From here, the 700 steps leading down to the hermitage of Sage Vashishtha start.	By a path leading south from the Abu Cart Road.	Probably associated with the Sirohi state patronage of the Agnikund near the Vashishtha hermitage.	Religious- node on pilgrim route	Area of the plot is 68BIGHA 2 BISWA(170250 SQ.M). There is a temple over the image of Hanumanji. A shed had been built by the Abu Municipality 'for the comfort of visitors to and from Gaumukhi'. A fruit garden was maintained here by the muliant of the temple.	Manmade	Religious	Sirohi Temple Trust	IIB	VR	I	I
68	Route to Gaumukh & Vashishth Ashram	CS68	MAOR -65	Khasra No. 459	Pilgrim Route	Steep route connecting the Hanuman Ashram with the Vashishtha Ashram.	From the Hanuman Ashram	Associated with the ancient pilgrim site of Vashishtha Ashram.	Pilgrim Route	The path is shaded by fragrant flowering trees.	Natural/ Manmodified	Route	Forest Department	IIB	VR	I	I
69	Sirohi Forest Bungalow	CS69		LO- 72.71390350850 LA-24.5886 E- 1159											POOR	II	I
70	Government Tehsil	CS70		Khasra No. 424, 425 LO- 72.71499601600 LA-24.5882 E- 1160						Area of the plot is 28BIGHA 16 BISWA(7000 SQ.M). Built Area is 1520 sq.m and the ground coverage is 21.71%			Government			III	II
71	The Knoll	CS71														III	II
72	Rose Cottage	CS72		Khasra No. 161 LO- 72.71601966770 LA-24.5976 E- 1205												III	II
73	Kathiyawadi Kothi	CS73	KNMA/ 43.	Ward No. 19						CRPF Officer's Mess			CRPF				II



S.NO	NAME	LOCATION	CULTURAL RESOURCE	SITE & SURROUNDINGS	ACCESS	PERIOD/HISTORY	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION	SPECIALFEATURES/ ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS	SIGNIFICANCE	OWNERSHIP	PROTECTION/ MANAGEMENT	CONDITION	VALUE GRADING	ASSOCIATED INTANGIBLE TRADITIONS	PRIORITY
		ID NUMBER	CROSS REFERENCE NO.	CARTOGRAPHIC GRID REFERENCE				LAYOUT/SPATIAL ORGANISATION								
1	Sanatarium Officer's mess	C1									Government		VR	I		I
2	Military Hospital	C2					Health facility						VR	I		I
3	The Grange	C3									Government		VR	II		I
4	Married Quarters	C4											VR	II		
5	Barracks	C5											VR	II		
6	Summer Hill	C6									Government		VR	I		I
7	Billiard room	C7									Government		VR			
8	Bowling Alley	C8											VR			



9 Guard Room C9

10 Takhtwala Bunglow C10 KNMA/ 34 Ward No. 7. Khasra No. 55/1 LO- 72.72142467920 LA-24.5963 E- 1186

11 Fateh Vilas C11 KNMA/ 2 & 35. Khasra No. 69



12 Akhe Vilas C12 KNMA/ 76. From Kumharwada Rd.Khasra No. 76



14 Khandela House C14 KNMA/ 18 Khasra No.47 LO- 72.72142467920 LA-24.5963 E- 1168

15 Dargah Hazrat Baba C15

16 Alwar Palace/ Jai Vilas C16 KNMA/3. INTACH NO.62 MAOR-104-5



Palace - Institutional/ Educational Situated to the east of Bikaner Palace, and near the Golf Links on the Pilgrim Road from the toll gate to Dilwara.

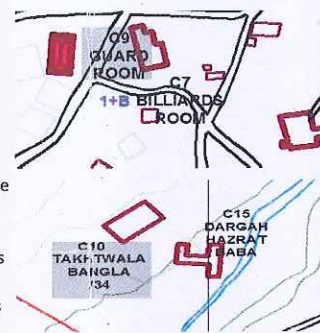
Constructed by Maharaja Jai Singh of Alwar at an 'enormous cost' in 1929.

The Alwar Palace grounds covered an area of 133 acres, and contained a beautiful tank. It now houses the residential school- Gurushikhar Ved Vidhyalaya.

17 Sikar Kothi C17 KNMA/19 Khasra no. 433 Palace

18 Hill View Bunglow C18 KNMA/ 33. Near Gora Chapra. Khasra No. 49 LO- 72.72486627020 LA-24.5981 E- 1178

19 Cook Room C a



Private. Area of the plot is 19BIGHA 6 BISWA(48500 SQ.M). Built Area is 692 sq.m and the ground coverage is 1.4%

Private

VR

I

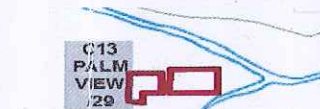


Private. Area of the plot is 6BIGHA 0 BISWA(15000 SQ.M). Built Area is 390 sq.m and the ground coverage is 2.6%

Private

VR

I



Private

Private

VR

II



VR

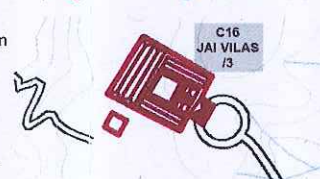
I



VR

III

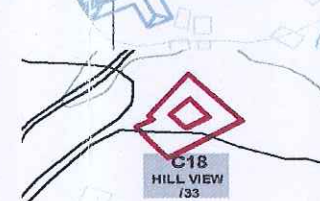
II



Residence Area of the plot is 5BIGHA 8 BISWA(13500 SQ.M).

Manmade

Architectural/ Residential



Atomic Research Centre



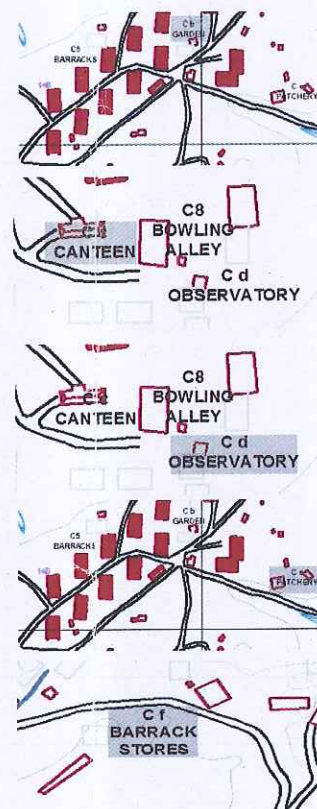
20 Garden C b






21 Canteen C c



22 Observatory C d





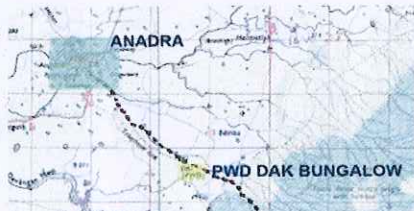
23 Patcheries C e

24 Barrack Stores C f



ABUCAMP S.NO	NAME	LOCATION	CULTURAL RESOURCE	SITE & SURROUNDINGS	ACCESS	PERIOD/ HISTORY	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION	SPECIALFEATURES/ ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS	SIGNIFICANCE	OWNERSHIP	PROTECTION/ MANAGEMENT	CONDITION	VALUE GRADING	ASSOCIATED INTANGIBLE TRADITIONS	PRIORITY		
		IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	CROSS REFERENCE NO.	CARTOGRAPHIC GRID REFERENCE				LAYOUT/SPATIAL ORGANISATION	LOCATION PLAN									
1	Gaumukha		AB/78/190-191. INTACH NO.29. MAOR-65	About 5 miles from Delvada- a miles steep descent from the shrine of Hanuman. To the east of Gaumukh is located the Vyas Tirtha, while to the southeast, on the edge of the nala is the Nag Tirtha with an old kunda.	Temple	The valley has a thick growth of mango, ketaki, mogra etc. with cool fragrant breeze	Steep descent of 700 narrow steps	Associated with the ancient pilgrim site of Vashishtha Ashram.	Religious / Recreational / Ecological	At the end of flight of steps is an - artificially built small reservoir, in which a stream of water flowing out of the rock falls continuously . The mouth of this stream is enclosed by an sculptural Gaumukh- motif. Due to this it is called Gaumukha kunda or Gaumukhaganga. On one side of it are two cells of the Loteshwara Mahadeva.		Manmade	Ecological/ Environmental / Religious	Sirohi Temple Trust	Not Protected	VR	IB	I
2	Vasishtha Ashrama		AB/79/191-192. INTACH NO.29 MAOR - 65	Close to the Gaumukha kunda.	Ashrams/ Dharamshalas	Near the ashrama are thick growth of trees in the valley, and bowers of grapes. It is a place of great antiquity.	Steep descent of 700 narrow steps	Was built in 1394 V.S. in the time of Maharao Kkahnadadeva. Repaired by Sirohi rulers in 1875 VS. Villages were donated for the maintenance of the Ashrama.	Hindu monks live and provide for beds, utensils, foodstuffs etc. People come here to enjoy picnic	Temple with inscriptions, images and ashramas. The famous site of Vashishthashrama has an old temple with an image of Sage Vashishtha. There are also images of Rama, Lakshmana, Arundhati and Kapilmuni. Outside the main temple, in the compound is a sculpture of Vashishtha's cow. There is also an image of Buddna with a rosary dtd to 1267CE. There is a ancient fire pit or Agni Kund which is associated with the creation myths of the Agnikula Rajputs.		Manmade. Inscriptions of Maharana Kumbha.	Religious/ Ecological/Cult ural	Sirohi Temple Trust	Not Protected	VR	IB	Every year a fair I is held here on the full moon day in the month of August.
3	Jamadagini		AB/80/192	Further downward from Vashishta Ashrama	Ashrams/ Dharamshalas		Difficult descent		Religious			Manmade	Religious/ Ecological/Cult ural	Sirohi Temple Trust	Not Protected	VR	IIB	Associated with I the pilrim route
4	Gautamashrama		AB/81/193. INTACH NO.28. MAOR - 68	About 4 miles from Gaumukh	Ashrams/ Dharamshalas	On a network of pilgrim trails linking Gaumukhskunda, Vashishthashrama, Vyas Tirth and Nag Tirth.		Steps built in 1613 V.S by two ladies, Parvati and Champabai, during the reign of Maharana Udaysimha	Religious	A small shrine dedicated to Gautama, with a Vishnu image and images of the sage Gautama and his wife Ahalya.		Manmade	Religious/ Ecological/Cult ural	Sirohi Temple Trust	Not Protected	VR	IIB	Associated with I the pilrim route
5	Umbarani		AB/68/187	About half a mile from the Bhadrakali temple.				It was a big place with many Jaina shrines & natives, but now it is a very small hamlet, with no Jaina resident & no Jaina shrine.				Manmade						
6	Banas- Bridge		AB/69/187.	About half a mile from the Bhadrakali temple	Bridge			Has facilitated transport from Abu road or Kharadi to the Mount.	Built from funds collected by old state rulers and jagirdars in 1943-1945 V.S.			Manmade						
7	Kharadi- Abu Road		AB/70/187.	About 1.5 miles from the main road, situated on the Banas river.	Village			About 70 years back it was a small village, its present growth is due to the construction of Abu road station, & a bus- road leading to Mount Abu		Sirohi darbar kothi and a large garden. Shrine and Jain dharamshalas		Manmade						
8	Jaina Dharamshala (Arana Taleti)		AB/52/182.	On the road to Abu road station, near mile stone no. 4-2 is the village of Arana	Ashrams/ Dharamshalas	Situated on the slopes of Mount Abu, there are deep valleys on this slope		There is a Jain Dharamshala in this village wherein is worshipped a Chovisi metal image.	Small Jain griha Chaitya			Manmade			Dharamshala is managed by the Achalgarh Jaina Krakhana			
9	Sat- Ghuma		AB/53/ 182, MAOR - 16	The ascent begins from milestone No. 9 and ends at milestone No. 7	Road	While going up the hill, above Chippaberi.				The road winds up taking 7 turns, on one side is the rock on the other is the deep valley with thick growth of trees and murmuring streams falling in the rainy season.		Manmade						

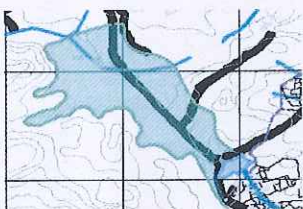

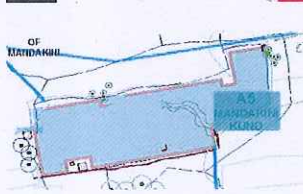
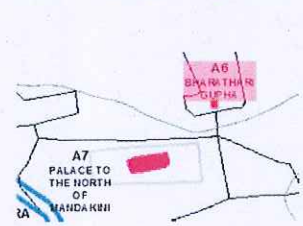
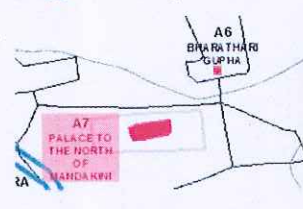
10	Chhipa-beri (Nala) with Dargah and Well		AB/54/183 MAOR - At milestone No.9-3 111	Water Feature/ Well with Religious Shrine	There are large banyan trees and a well for drinking water, with a shrine at a point where the road turns and crosses the nallah. Located at a height of 1967'. Equivalent of halfway house on old Abu Cart Road	Accessible from the main access road to Mt Abu	Mentioned by Muni Jayantvijayaji in 1928, the shrine was probably of the 16th century.	Travellers take rest under the shade of the banyan trees.	On the western side of the road, above the nallah and well is located the Dargah of Sayyid Dudam Shah Baba which is a grave enclosure of a Pir on a high platform, in the shade of the large spreading banyan tree with many aerial roots. The banyan trees are located in an area with many flowering aal trees, and the first date palms. The forest naka is located there. There was also a small dak bungla here. There is a labelled Holoptelea integrifolia tree near the foresters bungalow.		Natural and Manmade	Chippaberi is under the Forest Area. Shrine under the Rajasthan Waqf Board.	Unprotected	FAIR	IIB	I	
11	Vagha (Tiger) Nala		AB/56/183, MAOR - Near milestone No. 11-16 3	Water Feature/ Structure	Beautiful natural scenery	On Abu Cart Road			Vagh Nala or Tiger Rivulet was believed to be the haunt of tigers.		Natural						
12	Mahadeva Nala		AB/57/183, MAOR - Near milestone No. 12 16	Water Feature/ Structure	Small water fall from the rocks				Two very old temples stand adjoining a very huge and steep rock		Natural						
13	Jwala Devi Cave		AB/59/184.	A little westward from the Shanti- Ashrama	Cave			Image of Jwala Devi - considered as a sister of Adhardevi- is worshipped	2 smaller caves near by.		Modified						
14	Ruined Jain Shrine		AB/60/184.	A little downward from Jwala Devi cave	Shrine			Probably was dedicated to the Tirthankara Chandraprabha	Near the cave is a chowk or compound probably with the ruins of two two brick structures, one of which was possibly dedicated to the Tirthankara Chandraprabha, whose yakshi was known as Jwala Devi.		Manmade						
15	Tower Of silence / Zoroastrian Dakhma		AB/61/184, MAOR - Near the milestone No. 15 16	Tower-conduct last rites			Built by Parsi gentleman Motabhai Bhikaji	Funerary / Conduct last rites of Zoroastrians			Manmade	Historical	Private	Unprotected	VR	IIB	
16	Bhaththa / Akara Village		AB/62/185.	Near the milestone 15 2	Dharamshala/ Residence	Within the village	Built by Seth Jamnadas	Travellers Facility - Resthouse	Small dharamshala with Residence of the donor & small garden		Manmade	Associational - linked with the old pilgrim routes	Private	Unprotected	VR	IIIB	Linked with pilgrim networks of the area
17	Manpur Jaina Temple		AB/63/185	In the village of Manpur, near Milestone No. 16, on the way to Rakhikishana	Temple	Small dharamshala in ruins nearby, a wall & a small garden			It is a temple with a shikhara, composed of the sanctum, the gudha-mandapa, a choki in front and a bharnati enclosed by a compound wall.			There is a mutilated image of Rsabhnatha with an inscription dated in the year 1507 V. S.		Protected by ASI	VR	I	I
18	Dak- Bungalow		AB/64/185	Some distance from the Jaina Temple.	Residence/ Hotel						Manmade					III	III
19	Gorakh Shani Mata / Agai Mata		AB/33/177.	At some distance from Temple Hasti Gupha	Temple						Manmade	Religious				IIB	Annually a mela/fair of workers and peasants in villages is held here, in the month of Falguna- Spring season
20	Hrishiksha/ Rakhikisan/ Lak Chaurasi		AB/65/185 INTACH NO.20. MAOR - 98	About a mile and a half from Shanti Ashrama. Located at the southeast corner of Abu, at its foot, about three miles from the road.	Shrine	Famous shrine of Vishnu situated at the taleti of mount Abu. Rocks on three sides and thickets screen it from view.	It is easier to take the cart-road of about 1.5 mile from Shanti ashrama.	King Ambrisha of Amravati commemorated the spot by erecting a temple over it. Ruins of old structures in the area are said to be the ancient city of Amravati in ruins.	There is a monastery and a dharmshala near the temple, on one side are a kunda, a well and cattle- shed. There is also a 'Chaurasi' or stone with the footprints of certain animals on it.		Manmade	Religious/ Archaeological / Ecological				IB	I
21	Temple of Bhadrakali		AB/66/186	On the way to Hrsiksha	Temple			Old dilapidated temple, was rebuilt & consecrated in 1979 V.S			Manmade	Religious					
22	Ruined Jain Shrine		AB/67/186	Near the Bhadrakali temple, to the left of the nala nearby	Shrine				Now in ruins, with only its walls standing in situ.		Manmade	Religious					

23	Madhavashrama	AB/82/193	2 miles upward from Kharadi	Ashrams/ Dharamshalas	About eight miles down the slope from Vashishthashrama.		Manmade	Religious											
24	Vasthanaji	AB/83/193. INTACH NO.7. MAOR - 97	About 10-12 miles NE from the Abu camp.	Cave	On the northern slopes of Abu, on the way to Sher village. Halfway between Vasthanji and Shergaon is Suraj Kund where water is collected in a curious stone and does not dry even in summer. Other associated buildings are the Raja and Rani's buildings, Bhairon-nathji, Zabakasanji, Pushkarji but they are all difficult to access.	Herein is worshipped an image of Vishnu besides a Shiva linga, a Parvati and a figure of Ganesha.	There is a cave 18' long, 12' broad, and 6' high, within which are images of Vishnu with his ten incarnations, a Shiva linga, Parvati, Ganish. Outside the cave, in a walled compound, are images of Ganesha, Bhairava, Brahma and others. There is a very fine black marble image of Garuda mounted on sheshnaga.	Natural	Religious/ Archaeological								IB		I
25	Krodhidaja 	AB/84/194. INTACH NO.9 MAOR - 61	About 2.5 miles from Anadara. A little below Devangan.	Shrine		Columns of the arcade contain two inscriptions dated 1147CE.	Religious/ Archaeological site	Outside the Sabhmandapa of the temple on one side is a smaller Temple, near the entrance door, is a big marble equestrian sculpture of sun.		Manmade	Religious/ Archaeological	Forest	Not Protected	VR - Neglected		IB	Every year on the full-moon of the month of Shravana a fair/ mela takes place here.	I	
26	Devanganaji or 'Courtyard of the gods'	AB/85/ 194. INTACH NO.10. MAOR - 60	Foot of the mountain on the southern side. About a mile from Krodhidaja. About 2miles south of Anadara Dak Bungalow	Shrine	In a sacred grove and bamboo forest, on the banks of a mountain stream.	According to tradition, this is where the ancient city of Lakhavati once stood.	Archaeological / Religious	A colossal Vishnu image of greenish blue schist datable to the medieval period is under worship in the old shrine of Devangan. Other sculptures have been shifted to Abu Museum. A colossal Trimurti of Shiva ascribed to the 11th century is fixed on a wall of a deserted shrine on the other side of the stream.		Manmade; in it is enshrined a big sculpture of Vishnu, a few more sculptures are lying in the shrine.Associated with the ancient city of Lakhnagar	Religious/ Archaeological	Forest	Not Protected	VR - Neglected		I		I	
27	Chirauti House	KNMA/ 20																	
28	Shiva Temple/ Dharamshala		DE/23/173	Residential Temple/ Dharamshalas	With a small cave and a small rest-house					MANMADE	Religious						III	A fair is held twice a year, on the full-moon days of the months of Chaitra and Ashvin.	III
29	Dhundhai Choki		AB/50/181		About a mile from Delvada	Road		A choki and customs house									III		III
30	Anadara Taleti & Dak bungalow		AB/75/189		A descent of about 3miles from the Abu gate	Village	Foot of Abu										III		III
31	Anadara		AB/77/189		Old village of Anadara, about 2 miles from Anadara Taleti	Village		Formerly there were many Jain families and Jain temples here. At present there is a big old temple of Shri Adishvara. About 35 Jaina families are still living here		Near the shrine are are 2 Upashrayas and a Dharamshala.						III		III	

A small foot
path from the
Sirohi Kothi
leads to a
small hill

From the top of
the small hill,
one can see the
town of
Palanpur



S.NO	NAME	LOCATION	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	CROSS REFERENCE NO.	CARTOGRAPHIC GRID REFERENCE	CULTURAL RESOURCE	SITE & SURROUNDINGS	ACCESS	PERIOD/ HISTORY	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION PLAN	SPECIAL FEATURES/ ASSOCIATED ELEMENTS	SIGNIFICANCE	OWNERSHIP	PROTECTION/ MANAGEMENT	CONDITION	VALUE GRADING	ASSOCIATED INTANGIBLE TRADITIONS	PRIORITY
1	Scenic Routes/ Cultural Corridors- Pilgrim Route- Dilwara to Achaleswar		AC1				Very important pilgrim route which needs to be preserved and protected.			Significant pilgrim route			Along this route there is the Chamunda Devi, Mandakini Kund, Achaleswar complex, a cave and a Palace.	Has great religious significance among the Rajputs of Sirohi as well as for Jains				II		II
2	Scenic Cultural Landscape		AC2															II		II
3	Shri Shantinatha Shrine - Tirthankara		AC3	AC/ 4 - 155. INTACH NO. 5	Khasra No. 135, 136. Foot of Achalgarh Hill Fort, 50 yards W of the bus stand	Shrine	Located on a small mound, at the foot of the hill fort	Accessible by motorable road with regular bus service.	May be the shrine dedicated to Shri Mahavirswami built by the Solanki ruler of Patan, Gujrat	Jain / Religious - Meditation	Enclosed in a large walled compound. East facing with Sanctum, adjoining Gudhamandapa hall, Navachoki with platform, Srngara Choki and a Courtyard. Area of the plot is 1BIGHA 1 BISWA(3875 SQ.M).		Well modelled low shikhara, Large finely sculpted images, architectural and relief carvings, motifs and 'toranas'					IB		I
4	Saraneshvara Mahadeva Temple		AC4	AC/ 8 -165	Khasra No. 98. At the foot of Achalgarh hill	Temple	Located on the western bank of the Mandakini Kund, surrounded by mature Micharbias Champaka trees, next to the water course leading to Mandakini Kund		Built by Dharabai, the mother of Maharav Mansingh of Sirohi in 1577 AD	Shiva Temple/ Religious	a) Enclosed in a small walled compound b) Shrine with Mandapa, Nandi, and small compound. Area of the plot is 1BIGHA 1 BISWA(2625 SQ.M).		Manmade. Low shikhara over the main shrine - Shivalinga, image of Parvati in a niche and a sculpture representing Manasimha with queens and devotees					IB		I
5	Mandakini Kund		AC5	AC/ 7-164. INTACH NO.39	Khasra No. 119. Above Achalgarh Jain Dharamshala	Water Structure / Kund	a) Linked with the Achaleswara group of temples - Inscription on the Chittor Kirti Stambha mentions its association with the Temple of Kumbhaswami b) linked with Saraneshwar Mahadeva c) Phoenix Sylostis lined northern edge with path leading to palace and bharrathari Gupha	Repaired by Maharana Kumbha. Associated with agricultural fields interspersed with palm groves, dhak and succulents	Religious - Sacred Water Body or Kunda	a) Large Tank 900' long x 240' broad b) Flight of steps / ghats on all sides, with shrines and temples on the banks. of the plot is 2BIGHA 8 BISWA(6000SQ.M).		Modified/Manmade. Northern embankment has beautiful stone portrait sculptures of the Parmara ruler of Abu, Dharavarshadeva. Stylistically linked with the Luna Vasahi.					I		I	
6	Bhartrhari Gupha		AC6	AC/ 9-166	Khasra No. 114. Little away from the N bank of Mandakini Kund	Cave	Associated with the Mandakini Kund	Building constructed around c. hundred years ago	Religious - part of an old Matha	Area of the plot is 10 BISWA(1250 SQ.M).		Modified						I		I
7	Palace/ Hermitage to the North of Mandakini Kund		AC7		Khasra No. 115. 72.76710948610 LA-24.4826 E- 1306	LO-					Area of the plot is 1BIGHA 14 BISWA(4250 SQ.M). Built Area is 354 sq.m and the ground coverage is 8.33%								I	

ix Mural AC ix



x Nandi and Devotee AC x



xi Navgrahadevji AC xi



xii Suryanarayanji AC xii



xiii Badrinathji AC xiii



xiv Omkareshwarji AC xiv



xv Shri Aapeshwarji AC xv



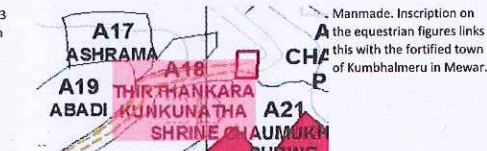
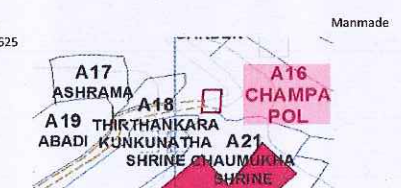
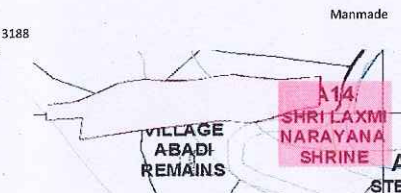
xvi Narbadeshwarji AC xvi

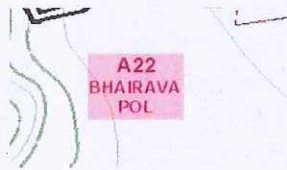






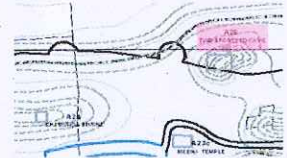



xvii Markundeshwarji AC xvii



19	Step Well (vavdi) & Small Garden	AC13B	AC/ 5-160	Khasra No.162. 72.76690446820 LA-24.4826 E- 1312	LO- Water Structure and Garden	By the roadside	Provided drinking water and flowers for worship	Religious/ Water Structure	a)Old Step well by the roadside b) Step well was a perennial water source and alongside was a small walled garden.Area of the plot is 15 BISWA(625 SQ.M).
20	Shri Lakshmi narayana Shrine	AC14	AC/ -- 142	Khasra No.147, 148. To the right of the Kapursagara tank, towards Champa Pol LO- 72.76813779710 LA-24.4826 E- 1337	Shrine	Within Achalgarh fortified settlement archaeological area			
21	Village Abadi Remains	AC15		Khasra No.147.					
22	Champa Pol	AC16A	AC/ -- 142	Khasra No.164.One of the lanes or Pols leading to the Chaumukha Shrine	Lane	Within Achalgarh fortified settlement archaeological area			
23	Shaiva Shrine	AC16B	AC/ -- 142	Near entrance of Champa Pol	Shrine				
24	Ashrama	AC17			Ashrams/ Dharamshalas	Linked with the steeply ascending route to the Jain shrines on the hill.			
25	Thirthankara Kunthunatha Shrine	AC18	AC/ 3-153	Near the Jain Shwetambara Karyalaya and rest house	Shrine - Grha Chaitya or shrine in a private residence	Within Achalgarh fortified settlement archaeological area	Reached by climbing upwards from the bigger Jain Dharamshala at Achalgarh	Chief deity dating to 1470AD	Religious
26	Abadi	AC19							
27	Shri Adishvara Bhagvan Shrine	AC20	AC/ 2-151	Khasra No.172, 173. On a Shrine slightly lower level than the Chaumukh Shrine LO-72.76788286070 LA-24.4826 E- 1389			Inscription on central image installed in c. 1665 AD. Temple built about 300 years ago by Dosi Shantidasa Sheth of Ahmedabad	Religious	a)Large complex with main temple, cells and chattris b) Main shrine dedicated to Adinatha, Bhamati with 24 cells, 4 chattris and cell of goddess Ambika.Area of the plot is 2BIGHA 6 BISWA(5750 SQ.M). Built Area is 5026 sq.m and the ground coverage is 87.41%
28	Chaumukha Shrine	AC21	AC/ 1- 145. INTACH NO. 4	On hill-Also known as 'navanta jodha'	Jain Shrine	Associated with an important pilgrim route and numerous shrines in the area. Built on a high peak of the Abu mountains, with visual linkages with the extensive green plains and distant villages studded amongst trees and hillocks	Built by Samghavi Sahasa during the reign of Maharav Jagmala of Sirohi (1483-1523 AD)	Religious	Large complex with Mulagarbhagraha, Gudamandapa, Sabhamandapa, Bhamati circumambulatory passage, important images with inscriptions.















29	Bhairava Pol	AC22	AC/ -- 142	Khasra No.146. On route to the Chaumukh Shrine and the Hill Fort	Lane	Within Achalgarh fortified settlement archaeological area	By ascending a flight of steps from the Champa Pol	Part of the settlement associated with Rana Kumbha (1452-3AD)	Lane of the old settlement	Small image of Bhairava in the side wall at its entrance. Area of the plot is 298IGHA 15 BISWA(74375 SQ.M).		Manmade	III	I
30	Shravana Kund	AC23A	AC/ 1-158. INTACH NO.59	Khasra No.141. Above Achalgarh Jain Dharamshala	Water Structure		Reached by climbing upwards from the bigger Jain Dharamshala at Achalgarh			Area of the plot is 18IGHA 8BISWA(3500 SQ.M).		Manmade	I	I
31	Bhadarvo Kund	AC23B	AC/ 1-158. INTACH NO.59	Khasra No.141. Above Achalgarh Jain Dharamshala	Water Structure		By foot			Area of the plot is 18IGHA 8BISWA(3500SQ.M).		Manmade	I	I
32	Meera Temple	AC23C		Khasra No.144						Area of the plot is 1 BISWA(125 SQ.M).			IIIB	II
33	Palace Ruins	AC23D		Khasra No.144						Area of the plot is 4 BISWA(500 SQ.M).			IIIB	I
34	Chamunda Shrine	AC24	AC/2-158	Khasra No.138. Near the Shravana-Bhadarvo Kunds	Shrine	Linked with the two kunds and the route to the Achalgarh hill fort.	Up from the Bhairava Pol			Area of the plot is 438IGHA 1 BISWA(107625 SQ.M).		Manmade	IIIB	II
35	Palace of Rana Kumbha	AC25	AC/ 3-159	S of the Achaleshwara Temples on the summit of a hill. LO-72.76586845350 LA-24.4826 E- 1425	Fort Palace	Fine Scenic views and linked with 2 Jain Temples and equestrian statues of Rana Kumbha and Udai Karan	By steep rough road of stone slabs through the Pals of Old Achalgarh	Upper part built by the Paramaras and added to by Rana Kumbha (1452-3 AD)	Palace - Administrative & Residential. Now an important archaeological site	a) Large fortified Palace Complex with associated settlement b)Entered from the sixth Pol, there is a secretariat complex, palace, constabulary and gunpowder stores, godowns, state granary, barracks and a Mithanokot or salt stores. Three or four targets for archery practice. Water was supplied from the S-B Kunds.		Manmade. Important example of early fortified hill palace and settlement.	I	I
36	A two-storeyed cave	AC26	AC/ 4- 159	Little below the Fort, on the hill. Khasra No.146	Cave with associated buildings	Linked with the ruins of the Palace of Kumbha Rana.	By foot from the Fort	Associated with Pauranic King Harishchandra or Gopichand, a monk of the Natha Sect	Religious - Hermitage	a) Cave complex b) Double storeyed cave with three compartments on the ground floor, and building constructed on top of the cave		ManModified. Significant example of a rock cut cave hermitage and associated structures	IB	I
37	Arana - talati	AC27	AC/-- 144		Ashrams/ Dharamshalas	Linked with the pilgrim route			Social Infrastructure	Jain pilgrims are supplied free meals and other facilities. Area of the plot is 298IGHA 15 BISWA(74375 SQ.M).		Manmade		
38	Revati- Kunda	AC28	AC/ 10-166	Quarter of a mile from the Achaleshwar shrine, E of the Mandakini Kund	Water Structure - Kund	Linked with the Mandakini Kund	Behind the Mandakini Kund	Historic source of perennial sweet water	Religious - Water source - Kund	a) Small water reservoir b)Flights of steps built on two sides, remaining sides formed of natural rocks		Man Modified		

39	Bhrgu Ashrama	AC29	AC/ 11a - 166	Half mile east of Revati Kunda	Temple with step well , kund, overflow channel and garden	Linked with the system of kunds			Religious - Temple and Water source - Kund	a) Small complex with walled compound b)Small Shiva temple with a shikhara and wall enclosing the Bhamati circumambulatory passage . A small step well, kund, platform with Chattri around the temple.	Man Made & Man Modified. Shrine with a Shivalinga and image of Parvati, Kund with fresh cool water spring from 'gaumukh', overflow channel & stepwell with Ganesh image in a niche. Platform in front shaded by a Champaka tree, pavilion with images of chaumukh Brahma
40	Shri Tirthavijaya Ashrama	AC30	AC/ 11b-167	Some distance from Bhrgu Ashrama, at a higher level, in a wilderness area	Ashrams/ Dharamshalas	Visual linkage with the Chaumukha Shrine	On a ritual pilgrimage route	Associated with Yogiraja Shri Shanti Suri, constructed in 1931 AD	Religious - accommodation for monks and pilgrims	a) Built on a low rock and Verandah in front with an open terrace above b)Hall	Manmade. Seen from the Chaumukha shrine. Located in natural surroundings.

ORIYA



S. No.	Name	Identification No./ Cross Reference No.	Location/ Cartographic Grid Ref	Cultural Resource	Site & Surroundings Link with natural features- topography, water features, sacred groves, visual linkages etc.	Access	Association/ Period/ History	Function-Historic/ Present	Description a) Area/ Extent b) Layout/ spatial organisation	Special Features/ Associated Elements	Significance Architectural, Archaeological, Historical, Associational, Socio-cultural, Economic, Ecological	Ownership	Protection/ Management	Value Grading	Associated intangible traditions	Priority
1	Rest House	OR/---139	On the road to Achalgadh from Dilwara at a distance of 3 miles	Ashram/ Dharamshala	With a watershed for travellers						Socio cultural/ Historical		Managers of Achalgadh shrines			
2	Dak Bungalow 	OR/---139	3 furlongs from the rest house/4.5 miles from the Rajputana hotel		From here there is a kachha road taking one to the old village of Oriya.		Old Sirohi State			Manmade	Historical/ Socio-cultural					
3	Shri Mahaviraswami 	OR/---139	in Oriya village	Old, fairly big Shrine	Erected by the Shvetambra community		(Between 1400-1450 AD) After the 14th century V.S.	At present no Jainas staying here, nor is there a rest house for Jain monks.	a) courtyard all around enclosed by a small wall b) Gudhamandapa with a shikhara in front of the sanctum is an open platform	Mulanayaka sculpture of Shri Mahaviraswami with images of Shri Parshvanatha and Shri Shantinatha	Religious/ Historical		Trustees of Achalgadh shrines	IIB	New flag hoisted on Magha Shukla 5, Basant Panchmi	I
4	Koteswara (Kanakhaleshwara Shiva Temple) 	OR/12/167	About 2 Furlongs south from Mahavira Temple	Small but old Shrine	3 more old, dilapidated small cells stand near the temple area		Repaired in 1265 V.S. under Parmara Dharavarsha	Holy tirtha of the Hindus	a) originally within a compound b) Sanctum with two chokis in front	There is a Shivalinga, and an image of Parvati, in the niches of the adjacent hall are figures of Ganesha etc.	Socio cultural/ Historical/ Religious			IIB	worship	I
5	Bhima Gupha	OR/13/167	35 feet from Kanakhaleshwara	Cave	Under the shade of a big banyan tree					Modified	Ecological/ Religious			IIB	Mythological association with Bhima	I
6	Sakkara Kunda	OR/14/167	Few yards away from Bhima gupha	Water Structure	On a lower level is a very small reservoir with a continuous natural supply of water	Reached by descending a couple of steps.				Manmade. A small well with very sweet water	Ecological/ Religious			I	Part of the water system of the area	I

GURU SHIKHAR																
S. No.	Name	Identification No.	Location/ Cartographic Grid Ref	Cultural Resource	Site & Surroundings Link with natural features- topography, water features, sacred groves, visual linkages etc.	Access	Period/ History	Function- Historic/ Present	Description a) Area/ Extent Layout/spatial organisation	b) Special Features/ Associated Elements	Significance Architectural, Archaeological, Historic al, Associational, Socio- cultural, Economic, Ecological, Environmental	Ownership	Protection/ Management	Value grading	Associated intangible traditions	Priority
1	Guru Shikhara 	GU/15/169	2.5 miles north- west of Oriya - LO-72.7758703956 LA-24.6494 E-1687	Highest peak of Mount Abu 5650' above MSL	Panoramic view of the Abu valley and visual linkage with Ambika Devi shrine on a hill to the east of Abu	Ascent is difficult through a range of hills and rocks.							Forest Act	I	Pilgrim destination	I
2	Shiva Temple 	GU/15/169		On the way to Gurushikhara	Temple	A small garden Kamala Kunda and a gaushala nearby.				Manmade	Religious			IB	on pilgrim route to Guru Shikhara	I
3	Cell-with the footprints of Guru Dattatreya 	GU/15/169		Further upwards toward Gurushikhar	Cave	Here was an old bell with an inscription of 1468 V.S. which is now broken and replaced by another.		Every pilgrim flocks to this spot for the worship of Dattatreya		Modified	Historical/Ecological/ Religious			IB		I
4	Anasuya Shrine 	GU/15/169	North west of Dattatreya's cell	Shrine				Dedicated to the mother of Guru Dattatreya		Manmade	Religious			IB		I
5	Dharamshala 	GU/15/169	on Gurushikhara	Ashrams/ Dharamshalas				With two rooms and some small caves wherein mahants & monks stay.		Manmade	Socio- Cultural/Religious		Mahant/ Pujari is incharge of the shrine.	IIB		I
6	Ganesha Nala 	GU/15/170	Descending on the other side of the Dharamshala	Water Feature 	Beautiful spot with dense growth of trees in valleys around it	A road leading to a village called Utaroja then to Gurushikhara. But a difficult pass through wild natural scenery.				Modified	Ecological			I		II

**DRAFT REGULATION FOR CONSERVATION OF HERITAGE
BUILDINGS. HERITAGE PRECINCTS AND NATURAL FEATURES
WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA OF MOUNT ABU**

Regulation No **HC1**

Conservation of buildings, artefacts, structures, areas and precincts of historic and/or aesthetic and/or architectural and/or cultural significance (heritage buildings and heritage precincts) and/or natural features of environmental significance.

1. APPLICABILITY

This regulation will apply to those buildings, artefacts, structures, areas and precincts of historic and/or aesthetic and/or architectural and/or cultural significance (hereinafter referred as Listed Buildings/Heritage Buildings and Listed Precincts/Heritage Precincts) and those natural features of environmental significance and/or of scenic beauty including but not restricted to sacred groves, hill, hillocks, waterbodies (and the areas adjoining the same), open areas, wooded areas (hereinafter referred to as 'listed natural features') which are listed in a notification to be issued by Central/State Government. The list issued in the notification shall be hereinafter referred to as the said list. (Appendix 1)

**2. RESTRICTION ON DEVELOPMENT/RE-DEVELOPMENT/REPAIRS
ETC**

- i) No development or re-development or engineering operation or additions, alterations, repairs, renovations including the painting of buildings, replacement of special features or plastering or demolition of any part thereof of the said listed buildings or listed precincts or listed natural features shall be allowed except with the prior written permission of the Municipal Commissioner/Chief Officer of the Municipality/legally designated urban area (hereinafter referred to as the Municipal Commissioner.)

Before granting any such permission, the Municipal Commissioner, shall consult the Heritage Conservation Committee to be appointed by the State Government (hereinafter referred to as the said Heritage Conservation Committee) and shall act on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee.

- ii) In relation to religious buildings in the said lists, the changes, repairs, additions, alterations and renovations required on religious grounds mentioned in sacred texts, or as a part of holy practices laid down in religious codes may be treated as permissible, subject to their being in accordance and in consonance with the original structure and architecture, designs, aesthetics and other special features thereof. Provided that while considering applications for such changes, repairs, additions, alterations and renovations, the Municipal Commissioner shall act on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee.
- iii) Provided that before granting any permission for demolition or major alterations/additions to listed buildings (or buildings within listed precincts),

objections and suggestions from the public shall be invited and duly considered by the Heritage Conservation Committee.

- iv) Provided that in exceptional cases, for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Municipal Commissioner may overrule the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee. Provided that the power to overrule the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee shall not be delegated by the Municipal Commissioner to any other officer. Provided further that the Municipal Commissioner shall take the prior approval of Government before overruling the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee.

3. PREPARATION OF LIST OF HERITAGE BUILDINGS, HERITAGE PRECINCTS AND LISTED NATURAL FEATURES

The said list of buildings, artefacts, structures, areas and precincts of historic, and/or aesthetic, and/or architectural and/or cultural the said list of those natural features of environmental significance including sacred groves, hills, hillocks, water bodies (and the areas adjoining the same), open areas, wooded areas, sthalarikshas, etc. to which this regulation applies shall not form part of this Regulation for the purpose of section----- of the -----Regional and Town Planning Act. This list shall be supplemented from time to time by Government and/or the Municipal Commissioner on the advice of the said Heritage Conservation Committee, or by Government suo moto or by the Municipal Commissioner suo moto. Provided that before the list is supplemented, objections and suggestions from the public shall be invited and duly considered by Government and/or the Municipal Commissioner respectively.

4. POWER TO ALTER, MODIFY OR RELAX REGULATIONS

With the approval of Government and on the advice of the said Heritage Conservation Committee and for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Municipal Commissioner may/shall alter, modify or relax the provisions of other Regulations of the Development Control, Regulations/Building Byelaws (hereinafter referred to as "the said Regulations") if it is needed for the conservation, preservation or retention of historic and/or aesthetic and/or cultural and/or architectural quality of any listed buildings/heritage buildings or listed precincts/heritage precincts and/or the preservation of any listed natural features and/or environment.

5. SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR HERITAGE PRECINCTS

- i) In cases of heritage precincts notified as per the provisions of this Heritage Conservation Regulation No. HC1 above, development permissions shall be granted in accordance with the special separate regulations prescribed for respective precincts which shall be framed by the Municipal Commissioner on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee.

Before finalising the special separate regulations for precincts, the draft of the same shall be published in the official gazette and in leading newspapers for the purpose of inviting suggestions and objections from the public. All suggestions and objections received within a period of 60 days from the date of publication in the

official gazette shall be considered by the Municipal Commissioner/Heritage Conservation Committee.

After consideration of the above suggestions and objections, the Municipal Commissioner, acting on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee shall modify (if necessary) the aforesaid draft separate regulations for precincts and forward the same to Government for sanction.

Provided that pending consideration of suggestions and objections and pending final sanction from Government to the above draft special regulations for precincts, the Municipal Commissioner/Heritage Conservation Committee shall have due regard to the above draft special regulations while considering applications for development/re-development etc. of heritage buildings/heritage precincts.

ii) Road widening lines under the Municipal Corporation Act (date) shall be prescribed so as to protect and not detract from the said heritage precincts/said listed natural features.

iii) If there are any new roads or road widening lines proposed in the Revised sanctioned Development /Master Plan of Mt Abu the Municipal Commissioner shall consider the heritage provisions and environmental aspects while considering applications for development permissions in these precincts. Necessary steps may be taken to modify the Development Plan/Master Plan accordingly. Pending this action, the road widening/development of new roads shall not be carried out.

iv) No widening of the existing roads under the Municipal Corporation Act or in the Development Plan/Master Plan for Mt Abu HC1 shall be carried out in a manner which may affect the existing heritage buildings (even if they are not included in a Heritage Precinct) or which may affect listed natural features.

v) If there are any Development Plan/Master Plan reservations shown on heritage buildings, or on listed natural features the same shall not be implemented. If required, the Municipal Commissioner, on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee, shall move government to get these reservations deleted/modified as need be. However for this purpose the required procedure under law would need to be followed.

6. GRANT OF TRANSFERABLE DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS (TDR) IN CASES OF LOSS OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

If any application for development is refused under this Regulation or conditions are imposed while permitting such development which deprive the owner of any unconsumed FSI, the said owner/lessee shall be compensated by grant of Development Rights Certificate of the nature set out in **Appendix I** and as may be prescribed by Government from time to time. The TDR from heritage buildings/listed natural features in Mt Abu Bazaar may also be consumed in the same Ward/area from which it originated. The extent of Development Rights Certificates to be granted may be determined by the Municipal Commissioner, on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee and will not be awarded unless sanctioned by the Government.

7. INCENTIVE USES FOR HERITAGE BUILDINGS

The Development Control Regulation No. HCI bans/office/commercial user/in Machgaon Area. However, in cases of buildings included in the Heritage Conservation List, if the owner/owners agree to maintain the listed heritage building as it is in the existing state and to preserve its heritage stage with due repairs and the owner/owners/lessees give a written undertaking to that effect, the owner/owners/lessees may be allowed with the approval of the Heritage Conservation Committee to convert part or the whole thereof of the non-commercial area within such a heritage building to commercial/office user. Provided that if the heritage building is not maintained suitably or if the heritage value of the building is allowed to be spoiled in any manner, the commercial/office user shall be disallowed.

8. MAINTAINING SKYLINE

“Buildings including heritage precincts shall maintain the skyline in the precinct (without any high-rise development) as may be existing in the surrounding area, so as not to diminish or destroy the value and beauty of the said heritage building/heritage precincts. The development within the precinct shall be in accordance with the guidelines framed by the Municipal Commissioner on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee.”

9. RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

Restrictions existing as on date of this Notification imposed under covenants, terms and conditions on the leasehold plots either by State Government or by Port Trust or by Municipality Corporation shall continue to be imposed in addition to the Development Control Regulations. However, in case of any conflict with the heritage preservation interest/environmental conservation, the said Development Control Regulations and this Regulation No. HCI shall prevail.

10. REPAIR FUND

Non cessed buildings included in the said list shall be repaired by the owners of the said buildings themselves or if they are cessed buildings, those can be repaired by the Housing Repair Board or by the owner or by the Co-operative Society of the owner and occupiers of the old building. With a view to give monetary help for such repairs a separate fund may be created which would be kept at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, who will make disbursement from the funds on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee. Provisions for such a fund may be made through District Planning and Development Council Budget.

11. GRADING OF THE LISTED BUILDINGS/LISTED PRECINCTS

In the last column of the said list of Heritage Buildings, Heritage precincts, “Grades” such as I, II, or III have been indicated. The meaning of these Grades and basic guidelines for development permissions are as follows:

Listing does not prevent change of ownership or usage. However, such usage should be in harmony with the said listed precinct/building. Care will be taken to

ensure that the development permission relating to these buildings is given without delay.

A) **DEFINITION:-**

GRADE I

Heritage Grade I comprises buildings and precincts of National or historic importance, embodying excellence in architectural style, design, technology and material usage and/or aesthetics; they may be associated with a great historic event, personality, movement or institution. They have been and are the prime landmarks of the City.

GRADE II

Heritage Grade II (A & B) comprises buildings, and precincts of regional or local importance possessing special architectural or aesthetic merit, or cultural or historical significance though of a lower scale in Heritage Grade I. They are local landmarks, which contribute to the image and identity of the City. They may be the work of master craftsmen or may be models of proportion and ornamentation, or designed to suit a particular climate.

GRADE III

Heritage Grade III comprises buildings and precincts of importance for townscape; they evoke architectural, aesthetic, or sociological interest though not as much as in Heritage Grade II. These contribute to determine the character of the locality and can be representative of lifestyle of a particular community or region and, may also be distinguished by setting on a streetline, or special character of the façade and uniformity of height, width and scale.

B) **OBJECTIVE:-**

Heritage Grade I richly deserves careful preservation.

Heritage Grade II deserves intelligent conservation.

Heritage Grade III deserves intelligent conservation (though on a lesser scale than Grade II) and special protection to unique features and attributes.

C) **SCOPE FOR CHANGES:**

No interventions be permitted either on exterior or interior unless it is necessary in the interest of strengthening and prolonging, the life of the building/s or precincts or any part or features thereof. For this purpose, absolutely essential and minimal changes would be allowed and they must be in accordance with the original.

Grade II (A)

Internal changes and adaptive re-use and external changes may be and large be allowed but subject to strict scrutiny. Care would be taken to ensure the conservation of all special aspects for which it is included in Heritage Grade-II.

GRADE II (B)

In addition to the above, extension or additional building in the same plot or compound could, in certain circumstances, be allowed provided that the extension/additional

External, internal changes and adaptive re-use would by and large be allowed. Changes can include extensions, and additional buildings in the same plot or compound. However, any changes should be such that they are in harmony with and should be such that they do not detract from the existing heritage building/precinct.

GRADE I

GRADE II

GRADE III

building is in harmony with (and does not detract from) the existing heritage building(s) or precincts especially in terms of height and facade.

D) PROCEDURE:-

Development permission for the changes would be given by the Commissioner on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee to be appointed by the State Government.

Development permission for the changes would be given by the Commissioner on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee to be appointed by the State Government.

Development permission for the changes would be given by the Commissioner on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee to be appointed by the State Government.

E) VISTAS/SURROUNDING DEVELOPMENT:-

All development in areas surrounding Heritage Grade I shall be regulated and controlled, ensuring that it Does not mar the grandeur of, or view from, Heritage Grade I.

In addition to the categories of Grade I, Grade II & Grade III given above, there will also be a separate category of Grade I* or heritage resources of Grade I significance that are also living religious/pilgrim complexes of global significance, and require special heritage management measures due to their exceptional architectural value.

12. SIGNS AND OUTDOOR DISPLAY STRUCTURES

- A) National Building Code to apply – The display or advertising signs and outdoor display structures on buildings and land shall be in accordance with Part X – Signs and Outdoor Display Structures, National Building Code of India.
- B) Additional conditions – In addition to sub-regulation A above, the following provisions shall apply to advertising signs in different land use zones :
- (i) Residential Zone (R-1) : The following non-flashing neon signs with illumination not exceeding 40 watt light –

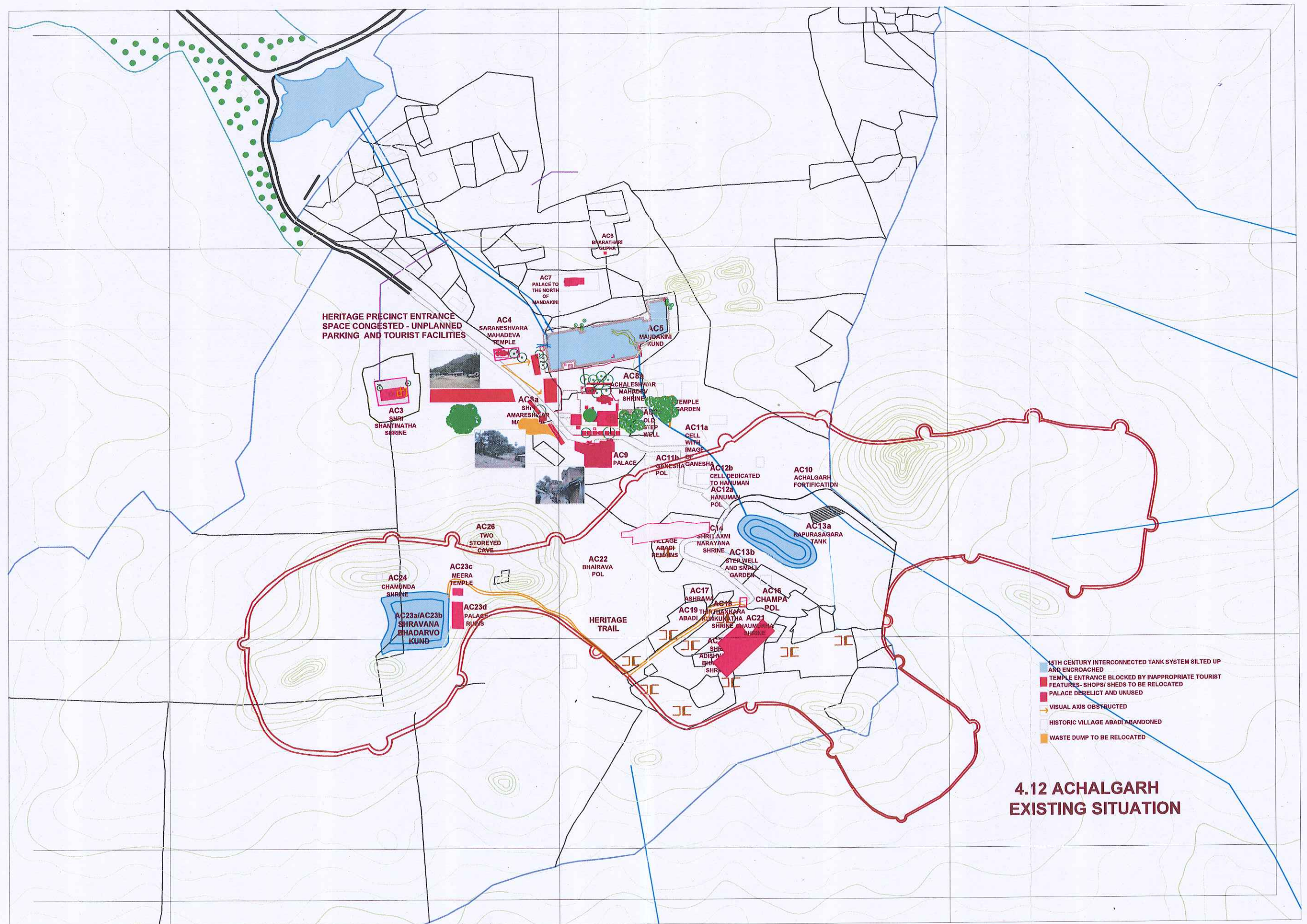
- (a) one name plate with an area not exceeding 0.1 sq. m. for each dwelling unit ;
 - (b) for other users permissible in the zone, one identification sign or bulletin board with an area not exceeding 10 sq. m. provided the height does not exceed 1.5 m.
 - (c) "For sale" or "For rent" signs for real estate, not exceeding 2 sq. m. in area provided they are located on the premises offered for sale or rent.
 - (ii) Residential Zones with shoplines (R-2) : Non-flashing business signs placed parallel to the wall and not exceeding 1m. in height per establishment.
 - (iii) Commercial Zones (C-1) and (C-2) : Flashing or non-flashing business signs placed parallel to the wall not exceeding 1 m. in height provided such signs do not face residential buildings.
- C. Prohibition of advertising signs and outdoors display structures in certain cases :
- Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-regulations of A & B, no advertising sign or outdoor display structures shall be permitted on buildings of architectural, aesthetic, historical or heritage importance as may be decided by the Municipal Commissioner, on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee or on Government buildings, save that in the case of Government buildings only advertising signs or outdoor display structures may be permitted if they relate to the activities for the said buildings own purposes or related programmes.
- D. Provided that if the Heritage Conservation Committee so advises, the Municipal Commissioner shall refuse permission for any sign or outdoor display structure.
- E. The Municipal Commissioner may on the advice of the Heritage Conservation Committee, add to, alter or amend the provisions of sub-regulations A, B and C above.

13. COMPOSITION OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

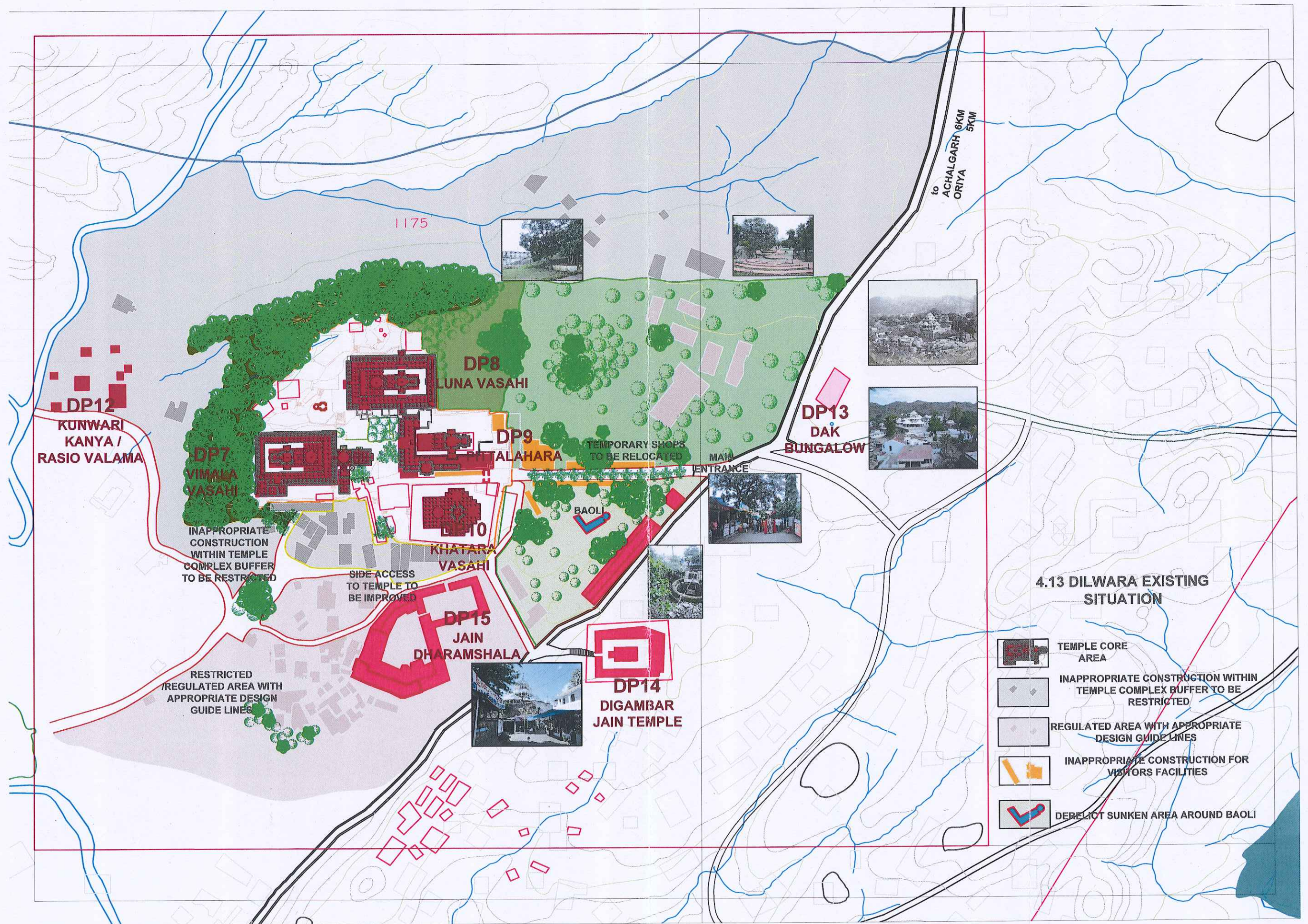
- A. The qualifications for membership of the Heritage Conservation Committee shall be as follows :
- i) Expert with 15 years experience in the filed of heritage conservation ...
Chairman
 - ii) Structural Engineers having experience of 10 years in the field and membership of the Institute of Engineers ... 2
- Members
- iii) Architects having 10 years experience and membership of the Council of Architecture
 - i) Urban Designer
 - ii) Heritage Conservation Architect

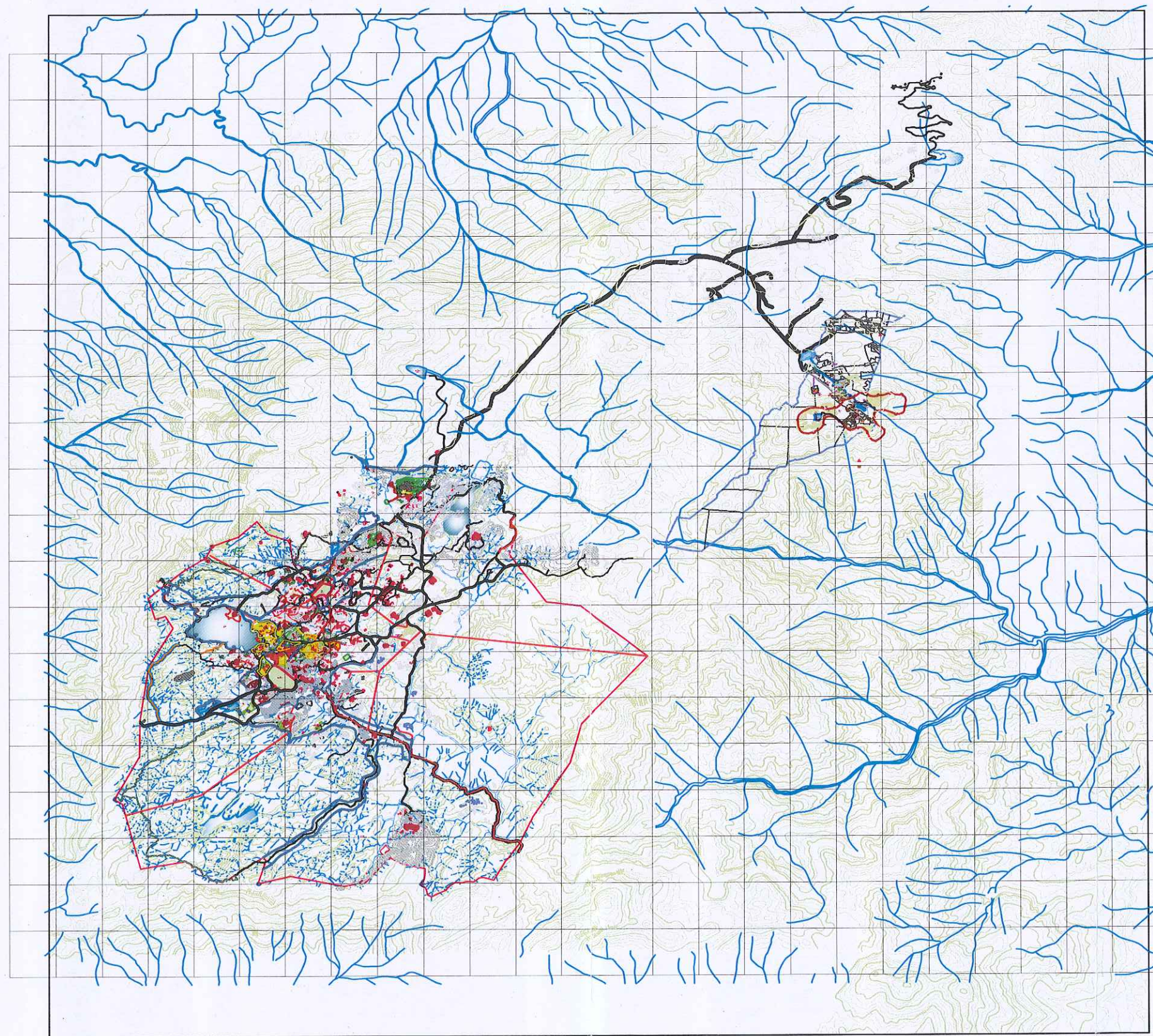
- Architects shall be those having experience in conservation architecture... 2
Members
- iv) Director Museum ...
Member
- v) Environmentalists having in-depth knowledge and experience of
10 years of subject matter ... 2
Members
- vi) City historians having 10 years experience in the field ... 2
Members
- vii) Nominee of the State Government ... 1
Member
- viii) Nominee of the Ministry of Environment & Forests ... 1
Member
- ix) Officers of the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/ legally
designated Urban areas ... 2
Members (of
whom one
shall be Member
- Secretary
of the
Committee)
- (a) The Committee shall have the powers to co-opt upto five additional members who may have lesser experience, but who have special knowledge of the subject matter. Provided that the additional members may be co-opted for special purposes or on sub-committees of the Heritage Conservation Committee.
- (b) The tenure of the Members of category (i), (ii), (iii), (v) and (vi) above shall change after every three years provided however that the same person shall be eligible for re-appointment as Member.
- B The Terms of Reference of the Committee shall be, inter-alia,
- (i) to advice the Municipal Commissioner whether Development permission should be granted under this Regulation No. and the conditions of such permission (vide sub-regulation 2.)
- (ii) to prepare a supplementary list of buildings, artefacts, structures, areas, precincts of historic, aesthetic, architectural, or cultural significance and a supplementary list of natural features of environmental significance including sacred groves; hills, hillocks, water bodies (and the areas adjoining the same), open areas, wooded areas sthalarikshas etc. to which this Regulation would apply (vide sub-regulation 3.)
- (iii) to advise whether any relaxation, modification, alteration, or variance of any of the Development Control Regulations/Building Byelaws, is called for under sub-regulation 4.
- (iv) to frame special regulations for precincts and to advise the Municipal Commissioner regarding the same (vide sub-regulation 5.)

- (v) to advise on the extent of Development Rights Certificates to be granted, in terms of sub-regulation 6
- (vi) to advise whether Development Rights Certificates may be allowed to be consumed in a heritage precinct (in terms of sub-regulation 6, Appendix I)
- (vii) to advise in terms of Sub-regulation (7) whether to allow commercial/office user in the (name the areas) and when to terminate the same.
- (vii) to advise the Commissioner in the operation of sub-regulation 12 to regulate or eliminate/erection of outside advertisements/bill boards;
- (ix) to recommend to the Commissioner guidelines to be adopted by those private parties who sponsor beautification schemes at public intersections and elsewhere.
- (x) to advise the Municipal Commissioner to evaluate the cost of repairs to be give to owners to bring the existing buildings back to the original condition. For this purpose the Committee may also try to help the Municipal Commissioner to raise funds through private resources.
- (xi) to prepare special designs and guidelines for listed/cessed buildings, and non-cessed buildings control of height and essential façade characteristics such as maintenance of special types of balconies and other heritage items of the buildings and to suggest suitable designs adopting new materials for replacements keeping the old form in tact to the extent possible.
- (xii) to prepare guidelines relating to design elements and conservation principles to be adhered to and to prepare other guidelines for the purposes of this Regulation.
- (xiii) To advise the Municipal Commissioner on any other issues as may be required from time to time during course of scrutiny of development permissions and in overall interest of heritage/environmental conservation.
- (xiv) To appear before the Government either independently or through or on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner in cases of Appeals under Section of the Regional & Town Planning Act in cases of listed buildings/heritage buildings and listed precincts/heritage precincts and listed natural features.



**4.12 ACHALGARH
EXISTING SITUATION**





4.14 ECO SENSITIVE AREA,
MT. ABU



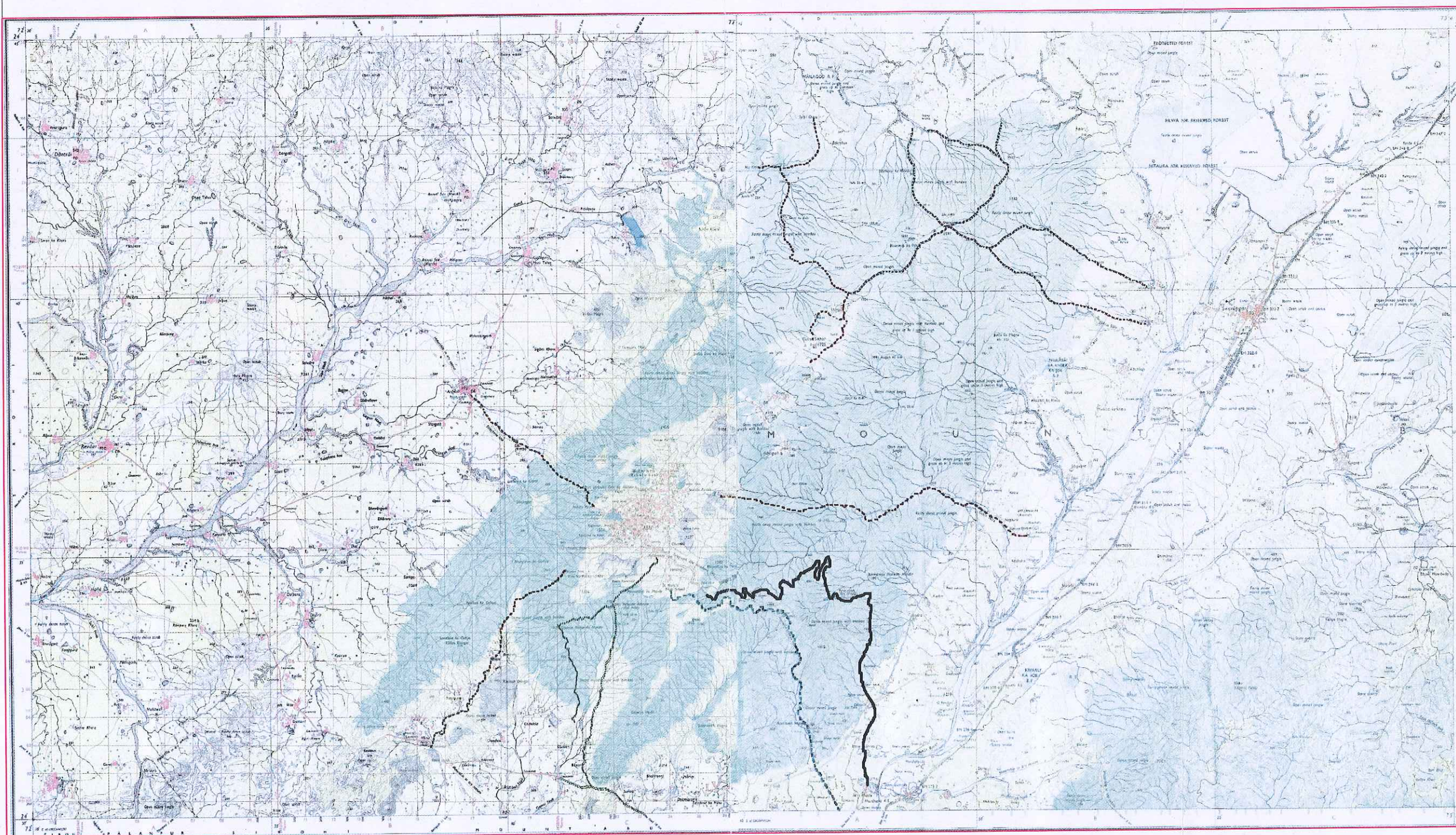
4.15 1870 CIVIL STATION



4.16 1870 PLATEAU



4.17 1870 Mt.ABU



4.18 ABU REGION 1920

[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, PART II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (ii)]

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi the of November, 2010

G.S.R. ----- WHEREAS the wetlands, vital parts of the hydrological cycle, are highly productive, support exceptionally large biological diversity and provide a wide range of ecosystem services, such as waste assimilation, water purification, flood mitigation, erosion control, ground water recharge, microclimate regulation, aesthetic enhancement of the landscape while simultaneously supporting many significant recreational, social and cultural activities, besides being a part of the cultural heritage;

AND WHEREAS many wetlands are seriously threatened by reclamation through drainage and landfill, pollution (discharge of domestic and industrial effluents, disposal of solid wastes), hydrological alterations (water withdrawal and inflow changes) and over-exploitation of their natural resources resulting in loss of biodiversity and disruption in goods and services provided by wetlands;

AND WHEREAS India is a signatory to the Ramsar Convention for the conservation and wise use of wetlands, which includes in its ambit a wide variety of habitats, such as rivers and lakes, coastal lagoons, mangroves, peatlands, coral reefs, and numerous man-made wetlands, such as ponds, farm ponds, irrigated agricultural lands, sacred groves, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms, and canals;

AND WHEREAS the Central Government has identified certain wetlands for conservation and management under its conservation programme and provides financial and technical assistance to the State Governments and Union territory Administrations for various conservation activities through approval of the Management Action Plans;

AND WHEREAS the National Environment Policy, 2006 recognises the ecological services provided by wetlands and emphasizes the need to set up a regulatory mechanism consistent with the Ramsar Convention to maintain the ecological character of the identified wetlands and develop a national inventory of such wetlands;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, read with sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) and sub section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules for conservation and management of wetlands, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement.-

1. These rules may be called the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010.

2. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.- (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) "Act" means the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986);
- (b) "Authority" means the Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority constituted under rule 5;
- (c) "dredging" means an excavation activity or operation usually carried out at least partly underwater, in shallow sea or fresh water areas with the purpose of gathering up bottom sediments and disposing them off at a different location;
- (d) "National Park" means an area declared, as National Park under section 35 or section 38, or deemed to be declared as a National Park under sub-section (3) of section 66, of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (35 of 1972);
- (e) "Ramsar Convention" means the Convention on Wetlands signed at Ramsar, Iran in 1971;
- (f) "UNESCO" means the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation;
- (g) "wetland" means an area or of marsh, fen, peatland or water; natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water, the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters and includes all inland waters such as lakes, reservoir, tanks, backwaters, lagoon, creeks, estuaries and manmade wetland and the zone of direct influence on wetlands that is to say the drainage area or catchment region of the wetlands as determined by the authority but does not include main river channels, paddy fields and the coastal wetland covered under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forest, S.O. number 114 (E) dated the 19th February, 1991 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of dated the 20th February, 1991;
- (h) "wildlife sanctuary" means an area declared as a wildlife sanctuary under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (35 of 1972) and shall include an area deemed to be sanctuary under sub section (4) of section 66, of the said Act.

- (2) The word and expressions used in these rules and not defined but defined in the Act, shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Protected wetlands.-

Based on the significance of the functions performed by the wetlands for overall well being of the people and for determining the extent and level of regulation, the following wetlands shall be regulated under these rules, namely:-

- (i) wetlands categorised as Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention as specified in the Schedule.

- (ii) wetlands in areas that are ecologically sensitive and important, such as, national parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, reserved forests, wildlife habitats, mangroves, corals, coral reefs, areas of outstanding natural beauty or historical or heritage areas and the areas rich in genetic diversity;
- (iii) wetlands recognised as or lying within a UNESCO World Heritage Site;
- (iv) high altitude wetlands or high altitude wetland complexes at or above an elevation of two thousand five hundred metres with an area equal to or greater than five hectares;
- (v) wetlands or wetland complexes below an elevation of two thousand five hundred metres with an area equal to or greater than five hundred hectares.
- (vi) any other wetland as so identified by the Authority and thereafter notified by the Central Government under the provisions of the Act for the purposes of these rules.

4. Restrictions on activities within wetlands.-

- (1) The following activities within the wetlands shall be prohibited, namely:-
 - (i) reclamation of wetlands;
 - (ii) setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries;
 - (iii) manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances covered under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 notified vide S.O. number 966 (E) dated the 27th November, 1989 or the Rules for Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organisms/Genetically engineered organisms or cells notified vide GSR number 1037 (E) dated the 5th December, 1989 or the Hazardous Wastes(Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 notified vide S.O. number 2265 (E), dated the 24th September,2008;
 - (iv) solid waste dumping: provided that the existing practices, if any, existed before the commencement of these rules shall be phased out within a period not exceeding six months from the date of commencement of these rules;
 - (v) discharge of untreated wastes and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements: provided that the practices, if any, existed before the commencement of these rules shall be phased out within a period not exceeding one year from the date of commencement of these rules;
 - (vi) any construction of a permanent nature except for boat jetties within fifty metres from the mean high flood level observed in the past ten years calculated from the date of commencement of these rules.

- (vii) any other activity likely to have an adverse impact on the ecosystem of the wetland to be specified in writing by the Authority constituted in accordance with these rules.
- (2) The following activities shall not be undertaken without the prior approval of the State Government within the wetlands, namely:-
- (i) withdrawal of water or the impoundment, diversion or interruption of water sources within the local catchment area of the wetland ecosystem;
 - (ii) harvesting of living and non-living resources;
 - (iii) grazing to the level that the basic nature and character of the biotic community is not adversely affected;
 - (iv) treated effluent discharges from industries, cities or towns, human settlements and agricultural fields falling within the limits laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board or the State Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;
 - (v) plying of motorized boat, if it is not detrimental to the nature and character of the biotic community;
 - (vi) dredging, only if the wetland is impacted by siltation;
 - (vii) construction of boat jetties;
 - (viii) activities within the zone of influence, as per the definition of wetlands, that may directly affect the ecological character of the wetland;
 - (ix) facilities required for temporary use, such as pontoon bridges, that do not affect the ecological character of the wetland;
 - (x) aquaculture, agriculture and horticulture activities within the wetland;
 - (xi) repair of existing buildings or infrastructure including reconstruction activities.
 - (xii) any other activity to be identified by the Authority.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule(2), the Central Government may permit any of the prohibited activities or non-wetland use in the protected wetland on the recommendation of the Authority.
- (4) The State Government shall ensure that a detailed Environment Impact Assessment is carried out in accordance with the procedures specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Minister of Environment and Forests S.O. number 1533 (E) dated the September 14th, 2006 as amended from time to time.
- (5) No wetland shall be converted to non-wetland use unless the Central Government is satisfied on the recommendation of the Authority that it is expedient in the public interest and reasons justifying the decision are recorded.

5. **Constitution of Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority.-**

- (1) The Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act,1986 (29 of 1986), hereby constitutes Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority consisting of the following Chairpersons and members for the purpose of these rules, namely:-
- (a) Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India – Chairperson;
 - (b) a representative (not below the rank of Joint Secretary) from Ministry of Tourism, Government of India – Member ex-officio;
 - (c) a representative (not below the rank of Joint Secretary) from Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India – Member ex-officio;
 - (d) a representative (not below the rank of Joint Secretary) from Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India – Member ex-officio;
 - (e) a representative (not below the rank of Joint Secretary) from Ministry of Social Justice, Government of India – Member ex-officio;
 - (f) Chairman or his nominee, the Central Pollution Control Board,– Member ex-officio;
 - (g) Joint Secretary or Adviser, dealing with the wetland in the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, - member ex-officio;
 - (h) Dr. Asad R. Rahmani, Director ,Bombay Natural History Society, Hornbill House, Dr. Salim Ali Chowk, Shaheed Bhagat Singh Road , Mumbai – 400 023; **Expert Ornithology** –Member.
 - (i) Dr. M. R.D. Kunadangar, Darul Aloom Qasmia Lane, Botshah Mohalla, Lal Bazar, Srinagar, Kashmir ; **Expert Limnology**- Member
 - (j) Dr. C.K. Varshney, 88 Vaishali, Pitampura, New Delhi-110034; **Expert Ecology**- Member
 - (k) Dr E. J. James , Director, Water Institute, Karunya University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu ; **Expert Hydrology**- Member;
 - (l) Director or Additional Director or Joint Director dealing with the Wetland in the Ministry of Environment and Forests-Member Secretary.
- (2) The term of the Authority shall be three years effected from the date of publication of the notification referred to in sub-rule(1).
- (3) The Authority shall exercise the following powers and perform the following functions, namely:-

- (i) appraise proposals for identification of new wetlands, projects or activities in consultations with the concerned local authorities;
- (ii) identify and interface with the concerned local authorities to enforce the provisions contained under these rules and other laws for the time being in force;
- (iii) grant clearances or identify in consultation with the local state government, the areas for the grant of clearance for regulated activities in the wetlands within their respective jurisdictions;
- (iv) determine, in consultation with concerned local authority, the zone of direct influence of the wetlands;
- (v) issue whatever directions, necessary for the conservation, preservation and wise use of wetlands to the State Governments.

(4) The Authority shall periodically review the list of wetlands and the details of prohibited and regulated activities under the rules.

(5) The Authority shall specify the threshold levels for activities to be regulated and the mode and methodology for undertaking activities in wetland.

6. Process for identification of wetlands under different categories.-

- (1) Wetlands covered under item (i) of rule 3 specified under Schedule shall be the wetland to be regulated under these rules.
- (2) The States Government shall prepare, within a period of one year from the commencement of these rules, 'Brief Document' identifying and classifying the wetlands within their respective territories in accordance with the criteria specified under Rule 3 and submit the same to Authority.
- (3) The 'Brief Document' of each wetland for identification shall comprise of following information, namely:-
 - i) broad geographic delineation of the wetland;
 - ii) its zone of influence along with a map (accurate and to scale);
 - iii) the size of the wetland;
 - iv) account of pre-existing rights and privileges, consistent or not consistent with the ecological health of the wetland.
- (4) The Authority, shall on receipt of the 'Brief document' under sub-rule(2), if consider it necessary refer in consultation with the State Government to a research institute or university having relevant multi-disciplinary expertise related to wetlands, to conduct a comprehensive survey of the wetland within a period of thirty days: provided that the institute or university to which the matter has been referred under sub-rule(4) shall submit a report within next ninety days from the date of such reference to Authority, which shall contain information with respect to the criteria specified under rule 3.
- (5) The Authority shall, thereafter, arrive at a decision in consultation with the State Government, on the proposal, within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of the report under sub-rule(4)

- (6) The Central Government shall on the receipt of the recommendation of the Authority notify the area of wetlands as recommended by the Authority for public information inviting objections and suggestions from the general public likely to be affected to make representation to the Central Government within a period of sixty days;
- (7) The Authority shall consider all the representations which the Central Government may receive under sub-rule(6) and submit its recommendation on the such representations to Central Government within a period of sixty days for final notification;
- (8) The Central Government shall on receipt of the recommendations of the Authority under sub-rule(7) issue a final notification notifying therein the area of the wetland its category or classification to be regulated under these rules and display the said notification in public places in English and vernacular languages.
- (10) The Authority may, *suo moto* or on application made to it, review any decision under these rules or issue direction for inclusion of wetland under these rule.

7. Overlapping provisions.-

- (1) The wetlands within the protected areas of the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries shall be regulated by the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972(35 of 1972).
- (2) The wetlands within the protected or notified forest areas shall be regulated by the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927(16 of 1972); the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980(69 of 1980); and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986(29 of 1986).
- (3) The gaps in the regulation of wetlands within the protected and notified forest areas, if any, under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927; Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; shall be plugged by invoking provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (4) The wetlands situated outside the protected or notified forest areas referred to in sub rule(2) shall be regulated by the relevant provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986(29 of 1986)

8. Enforcement of regulated activities.-

- (1) The identified activities for management and wise use of wetlands situated within the protected or notified forest areas referred to in sub rule (2) of rule 7 shall be regulated by the Forest Department of the State concerned.
- (2) The identified activities for management and wise use of wetlands situated outside the protected or notified forest areas shall be regulated by the nodal Department or the relevant local state agencies to be designated by the State Government within a period of six months from the date of commencement of these rules.

9. Appeals against the decisions of Authority-

Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Authority may prefer an appeal to the National Green Tribunal constituted under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010(19 of 2010) within a period of sixty days from the date of such decision: Provided the National Green Tribunal may entertain any appeal after the expiry of the said period of sixty days if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

THE SCHEDULE
[see-rule 3(i)]

List of wetlands in India identified as Ramsar sites under Ramsar Convention on Wetland

Serial Number	Name of Wetland	State
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Ashtamudi Wetland	Kerala
2	Bhitarkanika Mangroves	Orissa
3	Bhoj Wetland	Madhya Pradesh
4	Chilika Lake	Orissa
5	Deepor Beel	Assam
6	East Calcutta Wetlands	West Bengal
7	Harike Lake	Punjab
8	Kanjli	Punjab
9	Keoladeo National Park	Rajasthan
10	Kolleru Lake	Andhra Pradesh
11	Loktak Lake	Manipur
12	Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu
13	Pong Dam Lake	Himachal Pradesh
14	Ropar	Punjab
15	Sambhar Lake	Rajasthan
16	Sasthamkotta Lake	Kerala
17	Tsomoriri	Jammu and Kashmir
18	Vembanad-Kol Wetland	Kerala
19	Wular Lake	Jammu and Kashmir
20	Chandratal	Himachal Pradesh
21	Renuka	Himachal Pradesh
22	Rudrasagar	Tripura
23	Uppar Ganga	Uttar Pradesh
24	Hokersar (Hokera)	Jammu and Kashmir
25	Surinsar and Mansar (complex)	Jammu and Kashmir

[F.No. J-22012/31/05-CS(W)]

R. Mehta
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Adviser to the Government of India

Hill Roads Planning Norms

A. Planning Aspect

1. In hilly areas, road links should be provided on the basis of cluster or group of villages as far as feasible because the population of each village may be very low. Villages located within a radius of 1.6 km and having an altitude difference of not more than 200 m can be considered as one cluster or group. Isolated villages. Having population of more than 500 should be provided with an all-weather link road. For a cluster of villages of population less than 500, a selective approach of an all-weather road within 5 kms from the village may be considered to start with. Where funds do not permit construction of regular motor road, road may be constructed for light vehicular traffic to link villages.
2. Due to topographical constraints and location of small isolated villages, it may not be possible to connect all villages with motorable roads. However for the development of the area and its economic growth, there is a need to connect all villages and production centres with some means of communication. The isolated villages/habitations can be connected by bridle roads after bringing them within 2 to 3 km of a motorable road, with an altitude difference of, say, not more than 200 m.
3. From topographical considerations hill roads can be divided into Arterial roads, and Link roads. Arterial roads will include National/State Highways and Major District Roads, Link roads take off from Arterial roads to link villages/production areas in small/sub-valleys. These will comprise Other District Roads and Village Roads.
4. The priority for hill roads in rural areas should be as under:
 - Village connectivity as per criteria proposed in para 1.
For hamlets (Wadis) of villages located away from main villages connection may be provided by pathways and foot bridges.
 - Upgrading of existing unsurfaced roads.
Such roads can be used only as fair weather roads with limited level of service. These roads require surfacing and providing with cross-drainage works for serving as an all-weather road connection.

5. Capacity of Roads

The recommended Design Service Volumes for Hill Roads as per IRC :64- 1990 'Guidelines for capacity of Roads in Rural Areas' is as under

S. No.	Type of Road	Design Service Volume in PCU/day		
		Carriageway Width	For Low Curvature (0-200 degrees per km.)	For high curvature (above 200 degrees per km.)
1.	Single Lane	3.75 m	1,600	1,400
2.	Intermediate Lane	5.5 m	5,200	4,500
3.	Two Lane	7 m	7,000	5,000

The capacity of two lane roads can be increased by providing paved surfaced shoulders atleast 1.5m width on either side. Provision of hard paved shoulders result in slow moving traffic being able to travel on the shoulder which reduces the interface to fast traffic on the main carriageway. Under these circumstances, 15 percent increase in capacity can be expected vis- a - vis the values given in table above.

6. Alignment of Hill Roads

- In order to explore the possibility of various alternative alignments-, preliminary investigation should start from the high obligatory or control summit points and proceed downwards. The alignment finally selected linking the obligatory and control points should fit in well with the landscape. The aim should be to establish a safe, easy, short and economically possible line of communication between the obligatory points considering the physical features of the region and traffic needs apart from least disturbance to the eco-system.
- The route should avoid the introduction of hair-pin bends as far as possible. However if such a provision becomes inevitable, the number of hair-pin bends should be reduced to absolute minimum. Further, the bends should be located on stable and flat hill slopes, and their location in valleys avoided. Also, a series of hair-pin bends on the same face of the hill should be avoided.

- iii. Economy in operating cost of transport vehicles is achieved by adopting easy grades, minimising rise and fall and by following a direct line as far as possible between obligatory points.

Geometric Design Aspect

1. Road Land Width

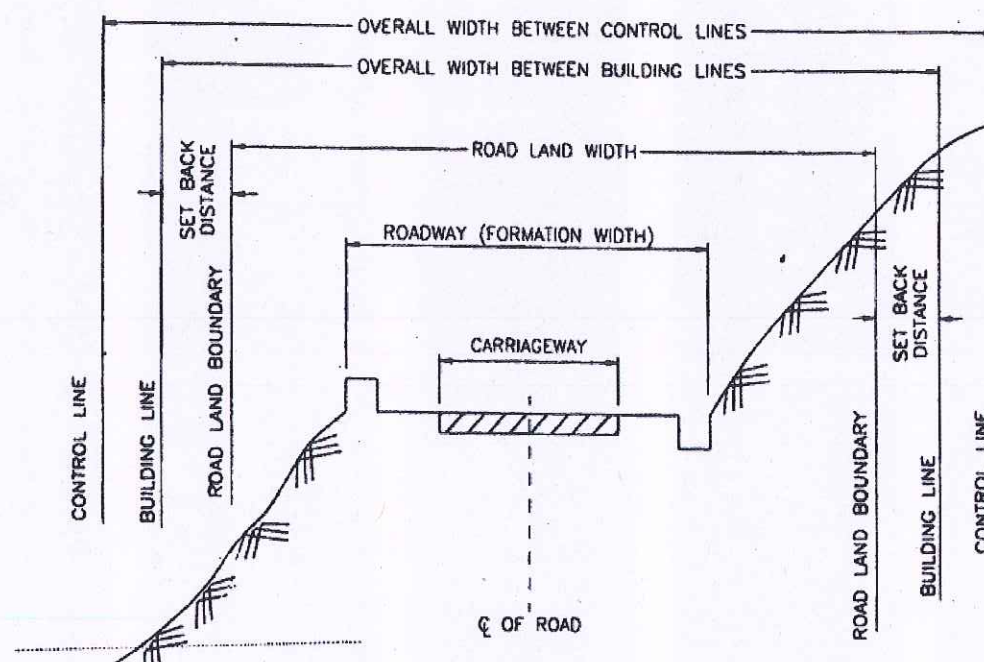


Fig. Road Land

Desirable widths of road land (right of way) for various categories of roads are given in table below-

S. No.	Road Classification	Open Areas		Built up Area	
		Normal	Exceptional	Normal	Exceptional
1	National and State Highways	24	48	20	18
2	Major District Roads	18	15	15	12
3	Other District Roads	15	12	12	9

In order to ensure proper sight distance, it may be necessary to acquire additional right of way over that indicated in the Table.

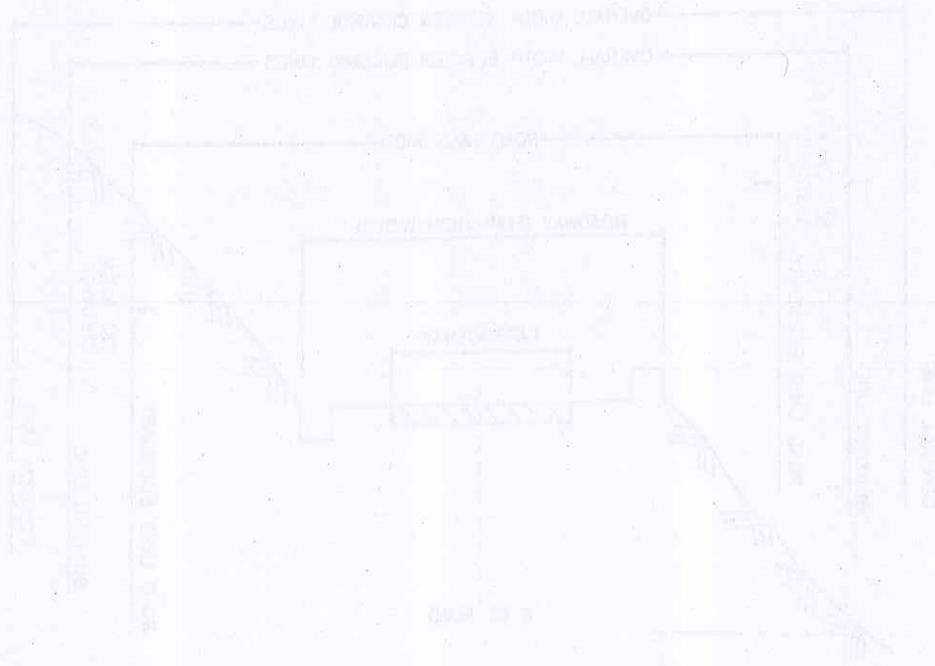
Notes:

1. Right of way should be enough to ensure minimum set back of 5 m for building line from edge of road land boundary.

Economy in operating cost of the road vehicle is achieved by reducing weight, resistance to air and rolling resistance. The following factors are the most important in achieving this aim:

Geometric Design Aspects

1. Road Lane Width



2. Road Lane Width

The width of the road lane is the distance between the center lines of the two lanes. It is the width of the road lane which is used by the vehicle.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Width (m)	Width (ft)	Width (in)
1	Shoulder	1.5	5	15
2	Wheel track	1.5	5	15
3	Wheel track	1.5	5	15
4	Wheel track	1.5	5	15

The width of the road lane is the distance between the center lines of the two lanes. It is the width of the road lane which is used by the vehicle.

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2. Additional land is required at locations involving deep cuts, high fills and unstable/landslide area
3. If the road is planned to be upgraded in the future, land width should correspond to higher class of road.
2. Width of carriageway, shoulders and roadway

Widths of Carriageway, Shoulder and Roadway

	Highway Classification	Carriageway Width (m)	Shoulder Width (m)	Roadway Width (m)
a	National Highways and State Highways			
i	Single lane	3.75	2 x 1.25	6.25
ii	Double lane	7.00	2 x 0.9	8.8
b	Major District Roads and Other Roads	3.75	2 x 0.5	4.75
c	Village Roads	3.00	2 x 0.5	4.00

Notes:

1. The roadway widths are exclusive of parapets (usual width 0.6m) and side drains (usual width 0.6 m)
2. In hard rock stretches or unstable locations where excessive cutting may lead to slope failure. width may be reduced by 0.8 m on two lane and 0.4 m on other roads. Where Such stretches are to be provided continuously for long distances, passing places should be provided.
3. On horizontal curves, roadway width should be increased to provide for extra widening at curve
4. On roads subject to heavy snow fall, where snow clearance is done over long periods, roadway width may be increased by 1.5 m. However, the requirement of such widening may be examined with reference to ground conditions in each case considering terrain, traffic and other influencing conditions/factors.

The clear roadway width on culverts and causeways (measured from inside to inside of parapet walls or kerbs) should be the same as given in Table for village roads the desirable is 4.25 m. For bridges, the clear width between kerbs should be 4.25 m for single lane bridges and 7.5 m for double lane bridges.

2. Addition of a new line to the existing system is not recommended.

3. The system is not recommended for use in the future, but will be considered for future use.

4. The system is not recommended for use in the future, but will be considered for future use.

Table 1. Summary of the results of the study.

Line	Line	Line	Line	Line	Line
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102
103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114
115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136	137	138
139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156
157	158	159	160	161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174
175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186
187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200	201	202	203	204
205	206	207	208	209	210
211	212	213	214	215	216
217	218	219	220	221	222
223	224	225	226	227	228
229	230	231	232	233	234
235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246
247	248	249	250	251	252
253	254	255	256	257	258
259	260	261	262	263	264
265	266	267	268	269	270
271	272	273	274	275	276
277	278	279	280	281	282
283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294
295	296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305	306
307	308	309	310	311	312
313	314	315	316	317	318
319	320	321	322	323	324
325	326	327	328	329	330
331	332	333	334	335	336
337	338	339	340	341	342
343	344	345	346	347	348
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355	356	357	358	359	360
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415	416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425	426
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433	434	435	436	437	438
439	440	441	442	443	444
445	446	447	448	449	450
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499	500	501	502	503	504
505	506	507	508	509	510
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523	524	525	526	527	528
529	530	531	532	533	534
535	536	537	538	539	540
541	542	543	544	545	546
547	548	549	550	551	552
553	554	555	556	557	558
559	560	561	562	563	564
565	566	567	568	569	570
571	572	573	574	575	576
577	578	579	580	581	582
583	584	585	586	587	588
589	590	591	592	593	594
595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606
607	608	609	610	611	612
613	614	615	616	617	618
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625	626	627	628	629	630
631	632	633	634	635	636
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709	710	711	712	713	714
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721	722	723	724	725	726
727	728	729	730	731	732
733	734	735	736	737	738
739	740	741	742	743	744
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757	758	759	760	761	762
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835	836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845	846
847	848	849	850	851	852
853	854	855	856	857	858
859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870
871	872	873	874	875	876
877	878	879	880	881	882
883	884	885	886	887	888
889	890	891	892	893	894
895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906
907	908	909	910	911	912
913	914	915	916	917	918
919	920	921	922	923	924
925	926	927	928	929	930
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937	938	939	940	941	942
943	944	945	946	947	948
949	950	951	952	953	954
955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966
967	968	969	970	971	972
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979	980	981	982	983	984
985	986	987	988	989	990
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1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008
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1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098
1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104
1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110
1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116
1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122
1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128
1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134
1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140
1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146
1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152
1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158
1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164
1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170
1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176
1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182
1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188
1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194
1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200
1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206
1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212
1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218
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1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302
1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308
1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314
1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320

3. Design Speeds

Design Speed (km/h)

S. No.	Road Classification	Mountainous Terrain		Steep Terrain	
		Ruling	Min	Ruling	Min
1	National and State Highways	50	40	40	30
2	Major District Roads	40	30	30	20
3	Other District Roads	30	25	25	20
4	Village Roads	25	20	25	20

4. Minimum Curve Radii

Minimum Radii of Horizontal Curves for Various Classes of Hill Roads

Classification	Mountainous Terrain				Steep Terrain			
	Areas not Affected by Snow		Snow Bound Areas		Areas not Affected by Snow		Snow bound Areas	
	Ruling min (m)	Absolute Min (m)	Ruling min (m)	Absolute Min (m)	Ruling min (m)	Absolute Min (m)	Ruling min (m)	Absolute Min (m)
National Highways and State Highways	80	50	90	60	50	30	60	33
Major District roads	50	30	60	33	30	14	33	15
Other District Roads	30	20	33	23	20	14	23	15
Village Roads	20	14	23	15	20	14	23	15

Note: Ruling minimum and Absolute Minimum Radii are for ruling design speed and minimum design speed respectively.

5 Sight Distances:

Design Values of stopping and intermediate sight distance for various speeds

Speed (km/h)	Design Values – Metres	
	Stopping sight distance	Intermediate sight distance
20	20	40
25	25	50
30	30	60
35	40	80
40	45	90
50	60	120

Criteria for Measuring sight distance

S. No.	Sight Distance	Driver's Eye Height	Height of Object
1	Safe stopping distance	1.2 m	0.15 m
2	Intermediate sight distance	1.2 m	1.2 m

* Based on Indian Roads Congress (IRC) Guidelines.

MOUNT ABU

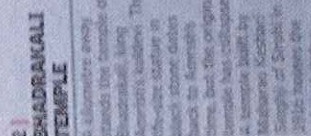
Cradle of civilisation

The famous Dilwara temples atop Mount Abu are surrounded by some unknown but equally beautiful structures dating back to thousands of years. **TOI** takes you on a 146-km 'parikrama' of the foothills of one of world's oldest mountains

1 | RISHIKESH TEMPLE
The 8,000-year-old exquisitely carved white marble temple of Rishikesh was built by the Pauranic king Rishikesh. He performed 57 Ashwa Megh Yajnas here. The kund exists even today. A few hundred yards away stands the Pauranic temple of Karolpur. Maharaja built in grey marble.



2 | BHADRAKALI TEMPLE
A miniature enclaved temple stands the temple of Bhadrakali. King The Bhadrakali enclaved in 15th-century style. The black stone statue dates back to Karolpur. The original temple has collapsed. A temple built by Maharaja Karolpur. Temple of Shiva in 15th-century style. The original statue.



3 | TODA PALADI
The Toda Paladi fort with its beautiful white marble steps and was built by the Pauranic king in the eighth century. Not far away is the historic battlefield of Dabhoi. Here, Maharaja Surmal of Saurashtra defeated Mahipal Sanghar. Maharaja's arrival in 1583.




7 | BHAIRU TARAK DHAM
The Bhairu Tarak Dham on the western foothills of Mount Abu is a white marble temple dedicated to the Jain Tirthankar Parshvath. It was built by the Jain philanthropist Tera Chand Jain in 2005.



8 | PAWAPURI
The exquisitely carved white marble temple of Pawapuri was a gift to the region by Babubhai Sanghvi in 2005.



9 | MIDPUR JAIN TEMPLE
This blue marble temple was the pride of the historic ruler of Nimarpur, now known as Marwar. The strategic citadel was laid out by Sultan Alauddin Khilji in 1296. The main idol of the temple was destroyed but the carvings are intact.



4 | VARMAN SUN TEMPLE
The 2,000-year-old city of Varmanpur, now known as Varman, boasts of the oldest sun temple in the world in white marble. It was partially destroyed by Mahmud Ghazni in 1025. The pillars of the temple bear inscriptions dating back to the seventh century.




5 | KRISHNA VAT
The 2,000-year-old Krishna Vat Jain temple, a Varman sun temple, is exquisitely carved in black stone and has a carvings of 1025. It was named to the ground by Maharaja Ghanshyam.




6 | KAROLI DHWAJ
The 1,500-year-old sun temple of Karolpur, in the western foothills of Mount Abu, is exquisitely carved in white marble. It was named to the ground by Maharaja Ghanshyam.



12 | CHANDRAVATI
The mighty metropolis of Chandravati, built 2,000 years ago, extended from foothills of Mount Abu to the Arabian Sea. This city boasted of 999 temples in white granite and was a flourishing centre of trade.



11 | VASTANJI SHIVA TEMPLE
The cave temple of Vastanji on the northern slopes of the Mt of Abu was where all the Hindu gods and goddesses met for the first night before coming up to Abu.



10 | SIRONHI FORT
The Sironhi fort was built by Maharaja Sahasrabhai in 1425 and remained invincible till 1802. The Bhadrakali temple was built by the Chaudhary 2,000 years ago and remained the seat of power for many centuries. The fort has many temples, dedicated to the Sun, Shiva, Shiva and the Jain Tirthankars.



