MANAGEMENT PLAN

OF

JAISAMAND WILDLIFE

SANCTUARY

2025-26 to 2034-35

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Udaipur

FOREST DEPARTMENT RAJASTHAN

RAJASTHAN FOREST DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF DEPUTY CONSERVETOR OF FORESTS, WILDLIFE UDAIPUR

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Shri Sedu Ram Yadav, IFS

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PREFACE

Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary is situated in south of Tourist City Udaipur amidst lush green valleys of Aravallis, which is one of the oldest mountain ranges of the world. Geographically the area of this sanctuary falls within revenue limits of Salumber District of the state of Rajasthan. The world famous Jaisamand Lake constitutes an integral part of the sanctuary. A glimpse of the history of Mewar reveals that the forests included in the sanctuary used to be the favorite hunting grounds for the erstwhile Maharanas of Mewar State of ancient Rajputana. In 1955 the area was declared as Wild Life Sanctuary under the Rajasthan Wild Life Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951. The administration and management control of sanctuary area had remained with the respective territorial Divisional Forest Officer during the past. Till 1979 the management of sanctuary area was done on the basis of prescriptions laid down in working plan of concerning Forest Division. In the year 1979, the sanctuary was transferred to Wild Life wing. Since then, the management of Wild Life Sanctuary is being done on the basis of Annual Plans. With an objective to manage the sanctuary on principals of scientific management, the present management plan is prepared for the period of 10 years (2025-2026 to 2034-2035). This management plan includes all the constituents required to manage the Wild Life Sanctuary, Jaisamand.

The management plan consists of two parts. Part A of the plan deals with introductionand existing situation in and around Sanctuary area. It has eight chapters.

Part B of plan contains the Suggestive Prescriptions for management of the Peripheral Zone of Influence (ZoI) for the next ten years. It contains two chapters. Annexures and maps have been included to make the plan most informative and referable for concerned & field staff. Annexures and maps have been included to make the plan most informative and referable for concerned & field staff.

The management plan is a dynamic document. Though the document period has been 2025-2026 to 2034-2035, it needs periodic review and updating of information. The data will be reviewed constantly through studies, research, monitoring and baseline survey & will be incorporated at a future date.

Udaipur

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

At the very outset we would like to express our gratitude's to Shri Arijit Banerjee, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Head of Forest Force, and Miss Sikha Mehra, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and CWLW Rajasthan for providing encouragement, valuable guidance and support which helped us to prepare a meaningful and dynamic document incorporating down to earth proposals for management of Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary.

We are extremely thankful to Shri Anuraqg Bhardwaj Add. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Working Plan) & Shri Sedu Ram Yadav, Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife, Udaipur for developing useful practical guidelines and valueable suggestations based on which the present management plan has been prepared.

Thanks are extended to Dr.Satish Kumar Sharma for his corporation. Thanks are also due to all the Range Officers, Foresters, Asstt. Foresters, Forest Guards of Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary posted during the preparatory period of this management plan, for being instrumental in collecting the basic data, maps and relevant information, without which the present document would never have seen the light of the day. Thanks are also due to all the Range officers who are posted in the sanctuary and shared their valuable experiences in giving final shape to this plan. Thanks are also due to local people, who helped in various ways to prepare this management plan.

Special thanks to Shri Kapil Kumar, ACF Phulwari Ki Nal WLS Udaipur and Surbhi Sharma, ACF Sajjangarh WLS Udaipur for sparing their valuable time in preparation of this document.

Last but not the least, we are thankful to all forest officials of the Forest Department, Rajasthan for their guidance and co-operation.

The Management Plan is compilation of management ideas combined with field wisdom. The staff of Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary are having rich experiences of local condition. Thanks to all staff members and field workers for inspiring us and sharing the knowledge in formulating the strategies for the management plan.

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Rajasthan is the largest state in India by area, making up 10% of the country's total land. The state is divided into two unequal sections by the Aravalli mountain ranges, which stretch from the west to the northeast. The area located to the west of the Aravalli range comprises mainly arid and semi-arid regions, forming part of the Indian Thar Desert, with 61 percent of the desert found within Rajasthan. Conversely, the region to the east of the Aravalli range and the southwestern areas have more favorable agro-climatic conditions and host the well-developed forests of Rajasthan. Additionally, the eastern and southeastern regions of the state are enriched by several rivers and streams, teeming with diverse vegetation and wildlife.

Rajasthan's forests fall into two main categories: tropical dry deciduous forests and tropical thorn forests, which are further classified into 20 distinct forest types. The predominant forest types in Rajasthan include Northern Dry Deciduous Forest (40.07%), Anogeissus pendula forest (15.21%), dry deciduous scrub (10.96%), desert dune scrub (06.62%), and desert thorn forest (06.17%). Protected forests make up 3.92% of the state's total geographical area, encompassing 3 National Parks, 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries, and 36 Conservation Reserves. The state is home to 5 tiger reserves (Ranthambore, Sariska, Mukundara Hills, Ramgarh Vishdhari, and Dholpur Karauli) as well as 2 Ramsar sites (Keoladeo National Park and Sambhar Lake). The overall protected area of the state is 13418.11 sq. km.The evaluation carried out by the Indian Forest Survey in 2019 reveals that there are 3,826 wetlands spanning an area of 56,341 hectares within the state's recorded forest area. This includes 284 natural local wetlands covering 21,519 hectares and 1,275 local artificial wetlands covering 28,064 hectares, highlighting the necessity for effective scientific management of forests to enhance these wetlands.

Rajasthan has 9,829 square kilometers of grasslands, which constitutes approximately 2.9 percent of the state's total geographical area. Within these grasslands, there are 375 species of plants and animals from 46 families and 188 genera.

According to the 2011 census, Rajasthan has a population of 68.55 million, accounting for 5.66 percent of India's overall population. The Twentieth Livestock Census conducted in 2019 reported that the total livestock population in the state is 56.80 million, ranking it second highest in the nation for livestock numbers. Of this total, 54.94 million livestock are located in the state's rural areas. This number includes 13.9 million cattle, 13.7 million

buffalo, 7.9 million sheep, 2.13 million camels, and 20.8 million goats, with most livestock relying on fodder sourced from forests and forest-based resources, as stall feeding is less common in the region.

According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2019 published by the Forest Survey of India, communities residing in villages adjacent to forests rely on these areas for various resources: 8.5 million tonnes of fuel, 112.7 million tonnes of fodder, 3,698 tonnes of bamboo, and 82.4 thousand cubic meters of minor timber. This information highlights the importance of forests and forest-derived resources for the economic and social welfare of the state's population, particularly in rural and forest-dependent villages.

1.2 PROTECTED AREA NETWORK OF THE STATE

Rajasthan is home to a wide variety of plant and animal species, despite the harsh climatic conditions that dominate much of the region. The differences in forest types are quite apparent, transitioning from arid thorn forests in the west to more humid deciduous forests in the east, largely dictated by the rainfall gradient. The ancient Aravalli Mountain range, one of the oldest mountain systems globally (with its name originating from the geological term – Ara Vertical, Valli Mountain), plays a crucial role in influencing both plant diversity (such as the pure stands of Anogeissus pendula forests) and animal diversity.

The forested areas in southern and south-central Rajasthan lie within the hilly landscape of the Aravalli mountains, characterized by steeply uneven terrains. The southeastern region is marked by dry deciduous forests,

including tropical dry broadleaf forests that are home to species like Tectona, Acacia, and more.

The Rajasthan Forest Department plays a vital role in protecting threatened and endangered wildlife by creating protected areas for these species and improving habitat quality through active management strategies. The state includes 3 National Parks, 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries, and 36 Conservation Reserves, all dedicated to this mission, along with 5 tiger reserves.Currently, the more densely wooded regions of the State are primarily found within sanctuaries and national parks, many of which face significant biological stress due to nearby villages. This biological stress diminishes the habitat availability for wildlife and fosters competition for natural resources between large carnivores and humans.

List of Protected Areas in Rajasthan as on Dec.2023

S.no	Protected Area Name	District	Area (Sq. Km.)
A	**National Parks**		
1	Keoladeo National Park	Bharatpur	28.73
2	Mukundra Hills National Park	Kota, Chittorgarh	200.43
3	Ranthambhore National Park	Sawai Madhopur	289.11
B	**Wildlife Sanctuaries**		
1	Band Baretha Sanctuary	Bharatpur	171.19
2	Bassi Sanctuary	Chittorgarh	138.50
3	Bhensrodgarh Sanctuary	Chittorgarh	273.54
4	Darrah Sanctuary	Kota, Jhalawar	233.46
5	Desert National Park Sanctuary	Jaisalmer, Barmer	3162.00
6	Jaisamand Sanctuary	Udaipur	52.34
7	Jamwa Ramgarh Sanctuary	Jaipur	300.00
8	Jawaharsagar Sanctuary	Kota, Bundi,Chittorgarh	210.62
9	Keladevi Sanctuary	Karoli, Sawai Madhopur	676.82

10	Kesarbagh Sanctuary	Dholpur	14.76
11	Kumbhalgarh Sanctuary	Rajsamand, Udaipur, Pali	610.53
12	Mount Abu Sanctuary	Sirohi	103.97
13	Nahargarh Sanctuary	Jaipur	52.40
14	National Ghariyal Sanctuary	Kota, Bundi, Sawaimadhopur, Karoli, Dholpur	564.03
15	Phulwari ki Naal Sanctuary	Udaipur	511.41
16	Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary	Bundi	303.05
17	Ramsagar Sanctuary	Dholpur	34.40
18	Sajjangarh Sanctuary	Udaipur	5.19
19	Sariska Sanctuary	Alwar	544.22
20	Sawaimadhopur Sanctuary	Sawai Madhopur	288.83
21	Sawaimansingh Sanctuary	Sawai Madhopur	121.60
22	Shergarh Sanctuary	Baran	81.67
23	Sitamata Sanctuary	Udaipur, Chittorgarh	422.94
24	Talchappar Sanctuary	Churu	7.19
25	Todgarh Raoli Sanctuary	Rajsamand, Ajmer,	495.27

		Pali	
26	Van Vihar Sanctuary	Dholpur	25.60
C	**Conservation Reserves**		
1	Bansial-Khetri Bagore Conservation Reserve	Jhunjhunu	39.66
2	Bansial-Khetri Conservation Reserve	Jhunjhunu	70.18
3	Beed Jhunjunu Conservation Reserve	Junjhunu	10.47
4	Bisalpur Conservation Reserve	Tonk	48.31
5	Gogelav Conservation Reserve	Nagaur	3.58
6	Gudha Vishnoiyan Conservation Reserve	Jodhpur	2.32
7	Jawai Bandh Leapard Conservation Reserve II	Pali	61.98
8	Jawaibandh Leopard Conservation Reserve	Pali	19.79
9	Jodbeed Gadhwala Bikaner Conservation Reserve	Bikaner	56.47
10	Mansa mata Conservation Reserve	Jhunjhunu	102.31
11	Rotu Conservation Reserve	Nagaur	0.73
12	Shahbad Conservation Reserve	Baran	189.40

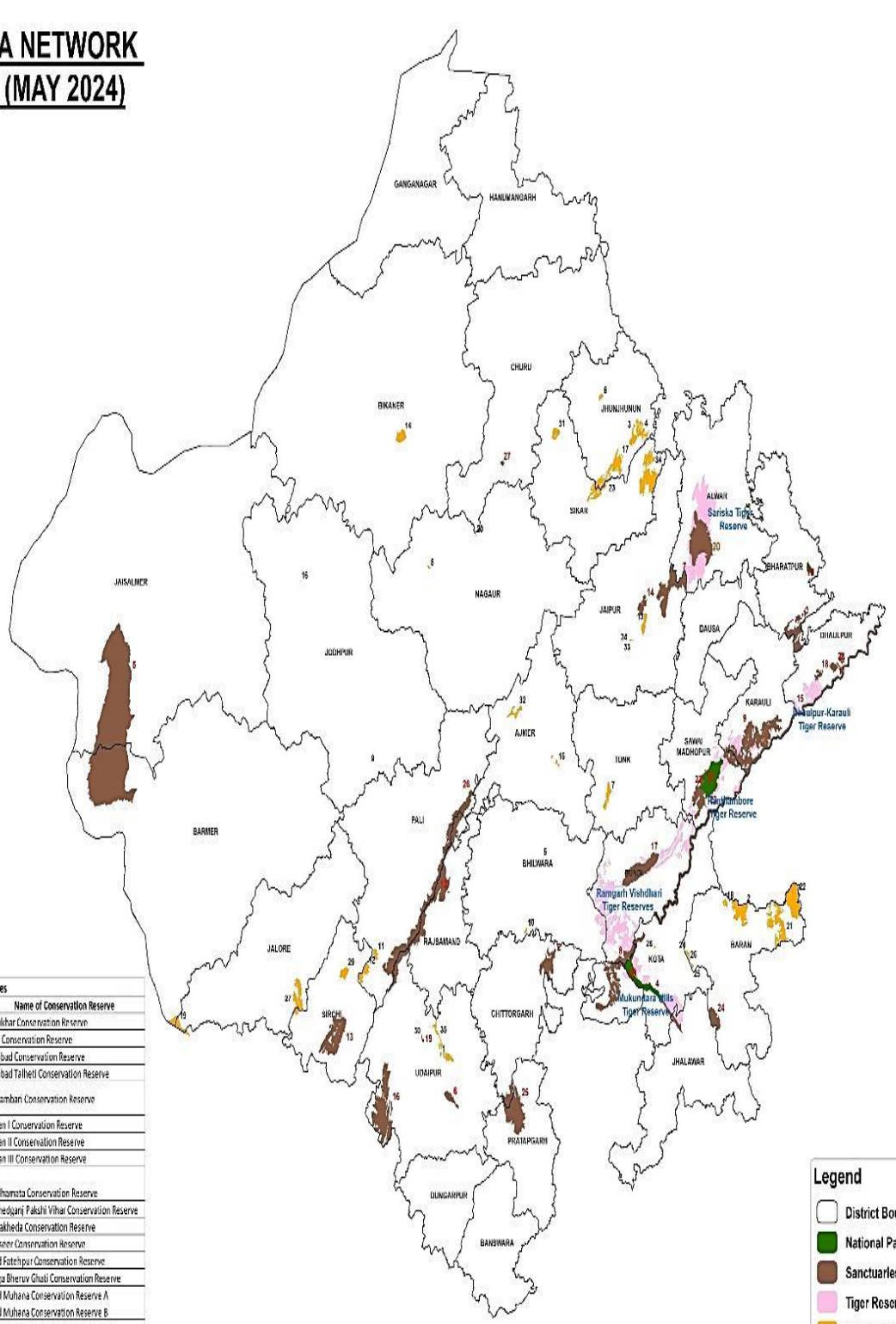
13	Shakambari Conservation Reserve	Sikar, Junjhunu	131.00
14	Sundhamata Conservation Reserve	Jalor, Sirohi	117.49
15	Ummedganj Pakshi Vihar Conservation Reserve	Kota	2.72
16	Rankhar CR	Jalore	72.88
17	Shahbad Taleti CR	Baran	178.84
18	Beed Grass Fuliya Khurd CR	Bhilwara	0.86
19	Baghdara Crocodile CR	Udaipur	3.69
20	Vadakheda CR	Shiroi	43.31
21	Jhalana-Amagarh CR	Jaipur	35.07
22	Ramgarh CR	Barna	38.09
23	Kharmor CR	Ajmer	9.31
24	Hamirgarh CR	Bhilwara	5.66
25	Sorsan Ist	Baran	16.11
26	Sorsan IInd	Baran	4.27
27	Sorsan IIIrd	Baran	0.76
28	Kurnja CR	Jodhpur	2.92
29	Banjhamli CR	Baran	146.21
30	Baleshwar Conservation Reserve	Neem Ka Thana	221.69

31	Beed Muhana CR-A	Jaipur Rural	2.07
32	Beed Muhana CR-B	Jaipur Rural	0.10
33	Ganga Bhairav Ghati CR	Ajmer	39.51
34	Mahaseer CR	Udaipur	2.06
35	Beed Fatehpur CR	Sikar	30.03
36	Amrakh Mahadev Leopard CR	Udaipur	71.47
D	**Tiger Reserves**		
1	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve	Sawaimadhopur, Karauli, Bundi, Tonk	1530.23
2	Sariska Tiger Reserve	Alwar, Jaipur	1213.34
3	Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve	Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh	1135.79
4	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve	Bundi, Kota, Bhilwara	1496.49
5	Dholpur-Karauli Tiger Reserve	Dholpur, Karauli	599.64
E	**Under Process**		
1	Desert National Park Sanctuary	Jaisalmer, Barmer	3162.00
2	Sariska National Park	Alwar	405.93
3	Kumbhalgarh National Park	Pali, Udaipur &	462.05

		Rajsamand	
4	Band Baretha Sanctuary	Bharatpur	197.86
5	Sariska 'A' Sanctuary	Alwar	3.01
6	Dholpur Sanctuary	Dholpur	204.26
7	Mount Abu Sanctuary	Sirohi	222.13
8	Gajner Sanctuary	Bikaner	26.32

(**Source Annual Administrative Report 2023-24**)

PROTECTED AREA NETWORK IN RAJASTHAN (MAY 2024)



Sno	Wildlife Sanctuaries/ National Parks
1	Bandh Baretha Sanctuary
2	Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Bhensrodgarh Wildlife Sanctuary
4	Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary
5	Desert National Park
6	Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary
7	Jamwa Ramgarh Sanctuary
8	Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary
9	KelaDevi Sanctuary
10	Keoladeo National Park
11	Kesarbagh Sanctuary
12	Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary
13	Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary
14	Nahargarh Sanctuary
15	National Chambal Sanctuary
16	Phulwari ki nal Wildlife Sanctuary
17	Ramgarh Vishdhari sanctuary
18	Ramsagar Sanctuary
19	Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary
20	Sariska Sanctuary
21	Ranthambore National Park
22	Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary
23	Sawaimadhopur Wildlife Sanctuary
24	Shergarh Sanctuary
25	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
26	Tadgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary
27	Talchappar Sanctuary
28	Van Vihar Sanctuary
29	Mukundara Hills National Park

Conservation Reserves			
S.No	Name of Conservation Reserve	S.No	Name of Conservation Reserve
1	Baghdara Crocodile Conservation Reserve	19	Rankhar Conservation Reserve
2	Banjh Amli Conservation Reserve	20	Ratu Conservation Reserve
3	Bansiyal Khetdi Bagore Conservation Reserve	21	Shahbad Conservation Reserve
4	Bansiyal Khetdi Conservation Reserve	22	Shahbad Talheti Conservation Reserve
5	Beed ghas Puliya Khurd Conservation Reserve	23	Shakambari Conservation Reserve
6	Beed Jhunjunu Conservation Reserve	24	Sorsan I Conservation Reserve
7	Bisalpur Conservation Reserve	25	Sorsan II Conservation Reserve
8	Gogelav Conservation Reserve	26	Sorsan III Conservation Reserve
9	Guda Vishnoiyan Conservation Reserve	27	Sundhamata Conservation Reserve
10	Hamirgarh Conservation Reserve	28	Ummedganj Pakshi Vihar Conservation Reserve
11	Jawai bandh Leopard Conservation Reserve	29	Wadakheda Conservation Reserve
12	Jawai bandh Conservation Reserve II	30	Maheeer Conservation Reserve
13	Jhalana Amagarh Conservation Reserve	31	Beed Fatehpur Conservation Reserve
14	Jodbeed Gadhwala Conservation Reserve	32	Ganga Bheruv Ghati Conservation Reserve
15	Khamor Conservation Reserve	33	Beed Muhana Conservation Reserve A
16	Kuranja Conservation Reserve	34	Beed Muhana Conservation Reserve B
17	Mansa mata Conservation Reserve	35	Amnikh Mahadev Conservation Reserve
18	Ramgarh Conservation Reserve	36	Baleshvar Conservation Reserve

1.3 MAJOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND MILESTONES

1. Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary has been notified 4th Tiger Reserve in the state and in principle approval also has been obtained for Dholpur-Karauli and Kumbhalgarh Tiger. To increase the protected area in the state, many conservation reserves like Mansa Mata, Beed Jhunjhunu, Shahbad, Rankhar, Beed Muhana, Bhanjh Amli, Mahasheer etc. have been notified.

2. Wildlife Surveillance & Antipoaching System (WS & APS) Project is an Integral Software based Surveillance solution for Protected Area like Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Sariska Tiger Reserve, Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve, Jawai Bandh Leopard Conservation Reserve, Jhalana Conservation Reserve which includes high level Thermal/Optical Cameras, point to point wireless network and communication equipments.

3.A project for Biodiversity Conservation has been sanctioned through the French Development Agency and efforts are being made to get another sanction through JICA.

4. New Forest policy, Climate change policy and eco-tourism policy have been launched in the state. In Rajasthan Ecotourism Policy special importance has been given to conservation of natural sites and livelihood management through ecotourism. Private enterprise would be encouraged so as to get the involvement of local communities in the environment preservation.

5. As a result of these efforts, interest towards forests and wildlife in the state has increased among the people and forests have increased., Wildlife and environment related activities have gained momentum as well.

6. To increase vegetation cover outside the forest area, the Tree Outside Forest scheme has been launched and being implemented in the whole state.

7. According to the tripartite MoU between the Government of India, Wildlife Institute of India and the State Government for the conservation of the critically endangered State bird-Godavan, artificial breeding of the Godavan has been started in Sam and Ramdeora. Under which 27 chicks of Godavan have been hatched are being nurtured. Conservation efforts for Kharmor have also been initiated in Sonkhaliya, with declaration of a Conservation Reserve.

8. State Wetland Authority has been constituted by the State Government in the year 2019-20. 76 wetlands have been notified in the state and efforts have been initiated to declare 5 wetlands as Ramsar sites.

9. For prey base augmentation, translocation of surplus herbivores population from Zoos, Biological Parks, KNP etc. to the lesser prey base PAs and Sucessfuly rewilding in natural habitats.

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CHAPTER-2

INTRODUCTION TO THE PA & BACKGROUND

2.1 NAME AND CONSTITUTION/NOTIFICATION

Geographically this sanctuary is situated between 73^0 50' – 73^0 59' east longitude and 24^0 13' – 24^0 19' North latitudes. Jaisamand Sanctuary was declared as Wild Life Sanctuary wide Government of Rajasthan Notification No. F39 (2)/ For. 1955 dated 7.11.1955 under the provision of Section 5 of Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951. Copy of notification is enclosed at "Annexure–III".

2.2 LOCATION, PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES, AND EXTENT

Situated in most fragile ecosystem of Aravalli's "Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary" is 50 Kms in south of Lake City "Udaipur". The world famous JaisamandLake constitutes an integral part of the Sanctuary. A glimpse of history of "Mewar" reveals that the forests included in the Sanctuary used to be "Shikargah" of the erstwhile Maharanas of Mewar. Jaisamand or "Jaisamudra" lake is one of the largest artificial sheet of fresh water in the world built three centuries ago by Maharana Jai Singh of Udaipur measuring 14 Kms. in length and 9 Kms. in width. The lake has a circumference of nearly 88 Kms .The Sanctuary area forms water catchment zone for this lake. From this famous lake the Sanctuary has derived its name as "Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary". Total Geographical area of the sanctuary is 52.342 square kilometers. On the east of this Sanctuary is JaisamandLake, whereas western, northern and southern boundaries of this

sanctuary are delineated by the village boundaries of Pilader, JuniJhar and Chandaji Ka Guda revenue villages respectively.

2.3 ZONE OF INFLUENCE

The map showing the zone of influence as described is placed as ANNEX VI. The GIS map showing the land use pattern upto ten km from the boundary of the PA is placed as ANNEX VII. The notification of the ESZ is placed as ANNEX VIII.

2.4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Encompassing a geographical area of 52.342 Sq.kms., this Sanctuary forms an ideal habitat to support a variety of terrestrial as well as Aquatic Fauna. The majestic Panther constitutes the ecological apex among wild animals and thereby indicating good health of forest Eco-system. Comparatively flat terrain of the Sanctuary than that of surrounding provides an ideal landscape for herbivorous animals to survive and sustain. The faunal biodiversity of the Sanctuary includes Panther, Hyenas, Jackals, Jungle Cats and Foxes Civet, Mongoose among Carnivores and Chittal, Sambar, Wildboar, Chinkara, Hares, Bluebull, Langur, among herbivores. Besides number of Reptiles including snakes like Cobras, Kraits, Pythons, Vipers, Rat snakes etc., it is an ideal habitat for terrestrial birds like Peafowl, Doves, Parakeets, Babblers, Owls, Partridges, Quails, Nightjars, Woodpeckers, Mynas, Flycatchers, Curlew, Orioles, Vultures, Kites and Eagles.

Situated within the limits of Sanctuary are two big Palaces namely “Hawa Mahal” which is been used as summer resort and “Roothi Rani palace” used to admire the scenic beauty of the area and magnificent JaisamandLake by the rulers. These historical monuments which are the live examples of art & sculpture, attracts number of visitors now a days to appreciate scenic beauty of Aravallis and world famous Jaisamand Lake. Besides these Palaces, four shooting boxes commonly known as “Ohdis” were constructed around the

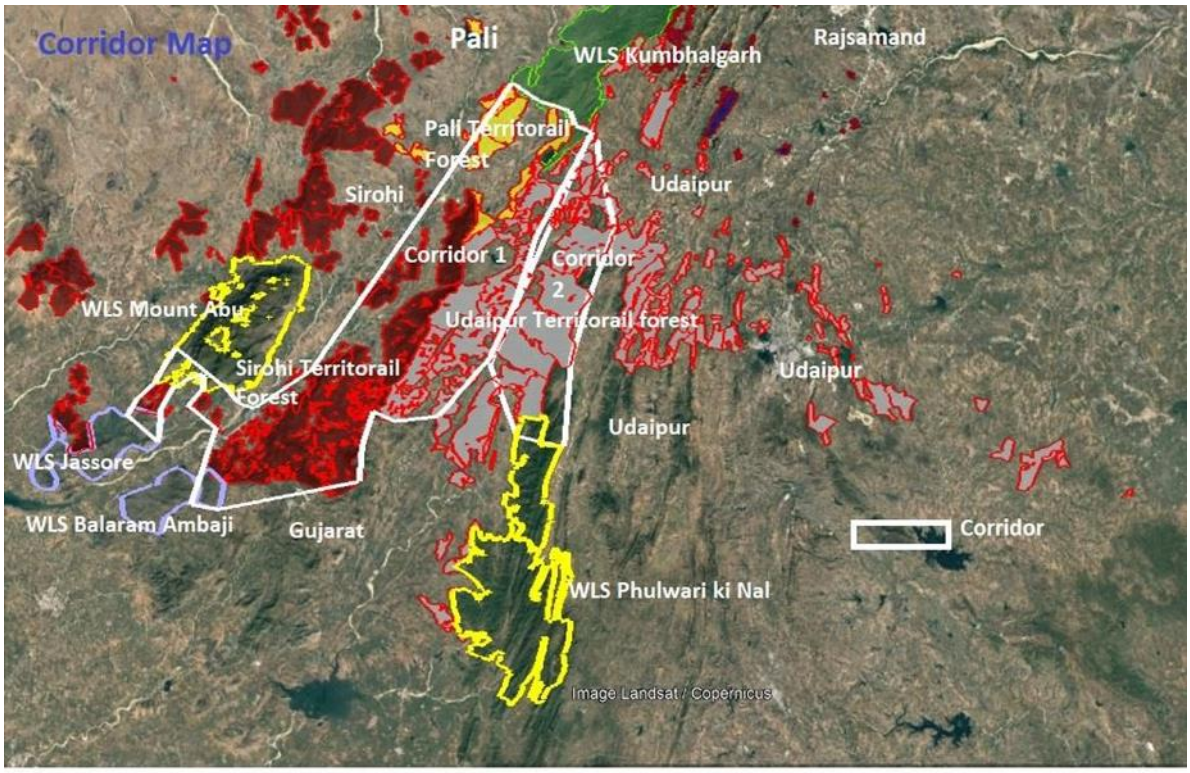
Sanctuary to facilitate hunting and to overview the lush green forest cover of Aravallis. Now a day these "Ohdis" are used to watch the wild animals from close quarters.

The area of this sanctuary which is 52.342 square kilometer, is a part of catchments of lakeJaisamand, which in turn acts as a life line for the city of Udaipur, since it is the main source of drinking water to inhabitants of the city apart from its aesthetic beauty. This lake provides excellent scope for Nature Camping, Tracking, Bird Watching and Water Sports apart from improving floral & faunal diversity. Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary, being in close viscidity of Udaipur city, acts as center for education to local children, youth and tourists on one hand while on the other is a unique example of habitat revival and restoration of past floral & faunal glory, including Panthers, Hyenas, Jackals, Hares & Variety of reptiles and birds. It is now centre for breeding of indigenous, rare and endangered fauna of Aravallis and it is also acting as translocation center for wild animals of this region.

In brief, Jaisamand Sanctuary has following significant values due to its strategic location;

- Rich biodiversity area.
- Catchment area of largest freshwater LakeJaisamand, which in turn plays major role in promotion of tourism.
- Biological research area with considerable scientific, educational, aesthetic, tourism and recreational values.
- Located in close vicinity of Udaipur city hence attracts numerous visitors both in country & foreigners.
- Historical and cultural importance.
- Habouring in an around four species of *Anogeissus*.

Map showing the Southern Aravalli Landscape and the corridors



2.5 APPROACH AND ACCESS

Wild Life sanctuary 'Jaisamand' is situated 50 kms away from the tourist city Udaipur and is approachable by means of mechanical vehicles. Nearest Railway Station is Jaisamand at a distance of 23 Kms., however it is convenient to alight at Udaipur since from here transport vehicles including Buses, Jeeps, Cars etc. are available to reach the Sanctuary. Jaisamand itself is a Bus stand on Udaipur-Banswara Highway, situated at a distance of 2 Kms from the main entry of Sanctuary. Nearest Maharana Pratap (Dabok) Airport, Udaipur is at a distance of 72 Kms from the sanctuary. From here Taxi cars can be hired to reach the sanctuary. Udaipur-Banswara Highway run parallel to eastern geographical boundary of this sanctuary & tourist can enter into the sanctuary boundary from any of the two main entries i.e. "Palodara Gate" or "Dheemra Bagh Main Gate" after taking proper entry 'ticket'.

2.6 ATTRIBUTES OF THE PROTECTED AREA

2.6.1 Geology, Rock, and Soil

Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary lies in the Aravalli hill ranges, which is one of the oldest formations in the world. The Aravalli hill ranges consists largely of tightly folded and highly metamorphosed rocks belonging to Archian and Aalgorhian systems consisting of gneiss, biotite, hornblendic schist and limestone with frequent binding of marble and granite. The whole rock system has much been disturbed and is very greatly fissured, various strata are usually repeated several times in section and the dip frequently being most vertical.

The geology of the area has a strong influence on the soil types, which in turn determines the vegetation types. The soil resulting from disintegration of rocks is sandy particularly where schist and quartzite predominate. Hence it is generally very shallow, dry and of very poor quality. These areas are characterized by poor growth of *Anogeissus pendula* and other associates. Large grassy blanks also occur in these soils. Large area of the constituting forest blocks of Sanctuary are situated on limestone and gnesis, the soil is much deeper and better. This factor is mainly responsible for the superior vegetation of *A.latifolia* and its associates.

Jaisamand sanctuary has many nallahas traversing through the area. In these nallahas and valley the soil is comparatively deep and fertile having high moisture contents. The moist valleys in the sanctuary have *Ficus glomerata, Syzygium cuminai, Mitragyna parvifolia* etc. as major constituents of vegetation.

2.6.2 TERRAIN CHARACTERISTICS

The area of Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary forms part of South – Eastern Aravalli region of Mewar. The tract of the sanctuary is highly undulating with broken ranges of hills of height ranging from 25 to 200 Mts. from surrounding countryside. Most of the hilly tract has moderate to high slopes. The hills and hillocks form a network leading to the nallahas. The topography of the area can be divided into hills, piedment zone and plains. The hills have got a rugged topography. The plains down the hill have gentle slopes having deep soil. The sanctuary forms watershed area for Jaisamand Lake on Eastern side and on Western side for river Tiri.

2.6.3 Climate

The climate is sub-tropical with extremely hot summer and relatively moderate winter. The variations in seasons are given in following table.

TABLE

THE SEASONAL VARIATION AT JAISAMAND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Season	Duration	**Peak months**
Summers	Mid March to Mid June	April-May
Rains	Mid June to September	July-August
Winters	October to mid March	December – January

RAINFALL PATTERN AND DISTRIBUTION:

Rainfall in the area is very erratic and unevenly distributed. Rains generally start in the last week of June and intermittently continue up to September end. Highest intensity of rain is generally observed in the month of August. The average annual rainfall is about 600 mm. The number of rainy days is 15 to 20

on an average. Recorded rainfall datas of the last ten years are enclosed at Annexure-29.

***TEMPERATURE; A SUMMARY OF YEAR ROUND PATTERN*:**

A wide variation to temperature is observed round the year. Summer is generally very hot. The temperature increases rapidly after mid March. May and June are the hottest months when temperature reaches upto 45^0c. Temperature starts declining in the month of October after withdrawal of monsoon. January is the coldest month with mean daily minimum temperature of around 6^0c. Monthly minimum and maximum temperature for the last ten years are enclosed at Annexure-30.

HUMIDITY; A SUMMARY OF YEAR ROUND PATTERN:

Humidity in the air is generally low and rarely exceeds 20-25 percent except in the rainy season when it ranges between 50-60 percent.

WIND SPEEDS, A SUMMARY OF YEAR ROUND PATTERN:

Winds blow from Southwest to Northeast during summer and the direction is reversed during winter season. Winds generally blow with moderate speed and rarely blow at a speed of 40-60 kms per hour. During summer, dust storms are sometimes observed.

DROUGHT AND ITS PERIODICITY:

Periodic and frequent droughts are observed in the area. Generally good rains are received once in three years. Rains are quite irregular and temporary drought conditions prevail even during the rainy season. Current year has experienced fourth successive drought during the last five years.

2.6.4 Water Resources (Wetlands, river systems, drainage)

The main source of water in the Sanctuary is man made artificial Lake Jaisamand which spreads over an area of about 80 Sq. Kms. This Lake is mainly used for supply of drinking water for Udaipur City as well to Salumbar, a historical town situated at a distance of 18 Kms from here. The pipeline for Udaipur runs along the western periphery of the sanctuary. At certain places the minor leakage's in this pipeline helps in ensuring water availability to wild Animals in the sanctuary area.

"Peeladar" is a small irrigation dam whose backwater is inside the sanctuary area provides other source of water for wild animals. Besides this there are two natural water sources at "Rakheshwar Mahadevji" and "Karondiya Bhairuji" which serves as water source for wild Animals & Birds. Other water holes created under C.S.S. and other departmental schemes including Anicuts, Open wells, Baodi's stores water for about 7 to 8 months in a year, but they have little or no water available during the dry and hot summer seasons. Since the water has always been a limiting factor in the sanctuary, therefore, it is essential that arrangements be made to make water available to the wild animals during pinch periods close to their feeding grounds. The competition between cattle and wild ungulates at the water holes need to be avoided because it is a health hazard to the wild animals.

2.6.5 Forest Types, and Cover attributes

As per the champion & Seth classification the forests of this sanctuary fall under the II category of Tropical Dry Deciduous forests, which can be sub-classified as:

5 A Southern Tropical Dry deciduous 2C1, 2C2 types,

5 B Northern Tropical Dry deciduous 2C2, Tropical Dry mixed deciduous (DS-1, DS and Dry Edaphic types E-1, E/Ds-1 types.

2.7 LAND USE LAND COVER (LULC)

Assessment of the degradation of forest cover by Remote Sensing and GIS (Geographical Information System) technique of the Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary is the main aim of the present investigation. Anthropogenic activities in the study area are so intense that forest cover is degrading at an alarming rate. Supervised classification methodology has been employed using maximum likelihood technique in ERDAS Imagine 14.0. The images of the maps were classified into Forestland, scrubland, water and barren land. Although the forests cover in the study area is of open forest type. The statistical analysis indicates change in land use pattern from the year 2001 to 2005 and till 2015. And this change in land use pattern is of great concern for environmentalists and this leading to the habitat loss to the endemic flora and fauna species. This scientific venture gives a vivid picture of the forest degradation due to human activities which has to be checked immediately to save the forest land and the sanctuary as well.

2.8 BIOGEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

This sanctuary falls in **Semi-arid Biogeographic Zone** of India.

THE FOREST TYPES, COVER AND FOOD FOR WILD ANIMALS:

The floral constituents of the Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary are mostly edapho-climax type forests. As per the champion & Seth classification the

forests of this sanctuary fall under the II category of Tropical Dry Deciduous forests, which can be sub-classified as:

5 A Southern Tropical Dry deciduous 2C1, 2C2 types,

5 B Northern Tropical Dry deciduous 2C2, Tropical Dry mixed deciduous (DS-1, DS and Dry Edaphic types E-1, E/Ds-1 types.

Forests of the sanctuary are composed of wide floral diversity dominated by mixed miscellaneous forests. The main Tree species of this sub type are *Anogeissus pendula* mixed with *Mitragyana parviflora, Terminella tomentosa, Boswellia serrata, Laennea coromendelica, Bauhinia racemosa, Acacia catehu, Wrghthia tomentosa etc.. At the top hill slopes Boswellia serrata and Laenia grandis dominates, in the middle slopes, Anogeissus latifolia, Anogeissus pendula, Casia fistula, Albizia labbac, etc. exists. In the lower slopes Ziziphus spp. Acacia catechu, Dicrostacis cineraria, A. leucophloea and Greweia flewecence etc. are mainly found.*

The major species of the lower canopy are Balanites aegyptica, Flacourtia indica, Adhatoda vesica, Carissa congesta, Alangium salvifolium, Capparis sapieria, Helicteres isora, Holarrhena antidysentrica, Dichrostachys cineraria, Zizyphus numularia, Vitex nigundo etc. Major grasses include *Themeda triandra, Dicanthium annulatum, Heteropogon contortus, Aristide funiculata, Cenchrus setigerus, Cynodon dactylon, Cenchrus ciliaris* etc.

The list of flora present in the sanctuary is annexed at “Annexure -15 ”

2.8.1 Species and plant communities of conservation importance; Key Area

Heavy biotic pressure and excessive grazing during the past has resulted in reduced regeneration of some vital species leading to low biodiversity. The slow growing and non- coppicing species including medicinal herbs have been worst effected. Although after declaration of sanctuary & construction of loose stone wall all around the boundary they have started regenerating again but

still these vital species need effective protection & propagation measures. The floral species that have become rare are listed below:

1. *Anogeissus latifolia* - Species has gone rare and only few trees are observed.

2. *Bridellia retusa* - Very rare in sanctuary area.

3. *Madhuca indica* - only few tree are found in the sanctuary.

4. *Sterculia urens* - Scattered trees are observed. Lack of regeneration is the cause of its loss.

5. *Anogeissus serracia* - few var. nummularea Species has gone rare and only trees are observed.

6. *A. Acuminata* - Species has gone rare and dotted in the sanctuary.

7. *Leptadenia reticulate*- Species has gone rare and dotted in the sanctuary

8. *Abrus precatorius*- Very few plants are observed. The species is confined only in nallahas.

Apart from above some plant communities need conservation efforts. *Anogeissus latifolia, Anogeissus pendula, Zizyphus species, Madhuca indica*, are species of special conservative significance.

Animals:

VERTEBRATES THEIR STATUS, DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT, HABITAT QUALITY, QUANTITY AND KEY AREAS:

The major carnivore at the top of the food chain is Panther (*Panthera pardus*). Other vertebrates inhabiting the area are Striped Hyaena, Jungle Cat, Jackal,

Wolf, Indian fox, Common Langur, Bluebull, Indian Hare, Wild Boar, Squirrels, Rats, Hedgehog, Indian Pangolin, Bats, Porcupine etc.

Panther :-

The Panther is the top carnivore of the sanctuary. They are inhabiting the forests of Jaisamand sanctuary. The woody hilly tract forms the best habitat for the Panthers. Suitable habitat is available for this species in whole the sanctuary.

the Striped Hyena :-

Hyena is nocturnal in nature. They are known as the scavengers as it eats the dead animals and left-over portions of kills of other animals. Occasionally goats and sheep are lifted by them.

Suitable habitat is available for this species. Hyenas are more peripheral in the sanctuary so that they can approach road kills easily.

Jackal:-

This species prefers outskirts of the sanctuary. It hunts small animals for food and does scavenging on dead animals too. It is commonly occurring in the sanctuary. It is very fond of Ber fruits.

Suitable habitat is available for this species. They are also more peripheral in nature.

Hanuman Langur: -

It is a folivorus, semi-arboreal primate. It likes a variety of food items like foliage, fruits, buds, seeds, bark etc. It devours leaves of Mahuwa, Godal, *Calotropis procera*, Salar etc. Many troops of langurs roost near Jhoomar Baodi, Gamdhar and Saladia Kot ohdhis and at Roothi Rani palace.

Suitable habitat is available for this species. This species prefers areas having tree groves with drinking water. Sometimes they raid on crops at peripheral area.

Indian small Civet and Toddy Cat:-

These two species of civets inhibit in the hollows and crevices of the rocks. They are omnivorous natural animals, found in good number over here.

Suitable habitat is available for this species . More seen in Ber and Khajur groves.

Common Mangoose:-

A species which is commonly found in the Sanctuary. It is diurnal, prefer relatively open areas to live. It hunts rodent, birds and reptiles for its survival.

Suitable habitat is available for this species. A good population is seen near western border of the sanctuary, to take advantage of road kills as food.

Ruddy Mangoose: -

It prefers relatively denser part of the sanctuary. It is a diurnal, carnivorous animal, hunts small birds, reptiles, mammals for food. This species is less common within the geographical limits of the sanctuary.

Suitable habitat is available for this species. A good population is seen near western border of the sanctuary, to take advantage of road kills as food.

Birds:-

A large number of terrestrial birds are found in the Jaisamand Wild Life sanctuary viz. Common Quail, Grey Partridge, Painted partridge, Crested lark, Ashycrowed Finch Lark etc. A variety of waterfowl can be seen in the waterbody of Jaisamand Lake. Arboreal birds like yellow legged Green Pigeon, White–browed Fantail, Fly catcher, white – throated fantail flycatchers, Grey hornbill, Parakeets, Copper smith etc. are commonly seen near the water holes in the sanctuary. Rock loving birds like Brown Rock Chat, Crested Bunting, Long-billed Vulture, Martin etc. also inhibit the habitat of the sanctuary. Crested Bunting breeds in this sanctuary area in the rock cervices during rainy season. Suitable habitat is available for this various species. Birds are seen everywhere in the sanctuary. Peeladar pond is preferred for breeding by many aquatic species. This site need habitat improvement. Micro habitat development like moors, swamp, reed, marsh etc are needed. This site also has potential for eco-tourism development. Bird watching hideout can be developed here.

Many bird species found in this sanctuary are listed in the IUCN Red Data Book and ZSI Red Data Book are, an account of which is given in following tables respectively:

TABLE :

White Bellied Minivet	*Pericrocotus erythropygus*	Near Threatened
Indian Black Ibis	*Prendibis papillosa*	Near Threatened
Painted Stork	*Myeteria leucocephals*	Vulnerable
White-winged Black Tit	*Parus nuchalis*	Vulnerable
Asian Openbill	*Anastomus oscitans*	Vulnerable
White-backed Vulture	*Gyps bengalensis*	Vulnerable
King Vulture	*Gyps calvus*	Vulnerable

TABLE :

ZSI RED DATA BIRDS OF JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

S. No	Common Name	Latin Name	Category
1	Spoonbill	*Platelia leucorodia*	Threatened
2	Common Peafowl	*Pavo cristatus*	Threatened

THE LIMITING FACTORS:

Poor availability of drinking water, specially during pinch period, frequent draught, low number of herbivores, fire hazard, invasion of obnoxious weeds like Lantana & Prosophis juliflora, anthropogenic pressure of population living on periphery of sanctuary, encroachment on forest land are the major limiting factors for wild life of the area.

IMPORTANT INVERTEBRATES, THEIR STATUS, DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT:

Honey bees, earthworms, dragonflies, butter flies, moths etc. are important invertebrates. Rock bee hives are seen on cliffs and tall trees. From March to June cicadas are seen singing on Salar and Godal tree in good numbers. Singing of cicadas ends with the on set of mansoon. Few snails are seen in moist areas during rainy season and early winters. Bugs, flies, mosquitoes, mite etc. are seen in various habitas of the sanctuary.

Habitat conditions are suitable for invertebrates. They are seen everywhere in the sanctuary. Good number of butter flies are seen during rainy season.

2.9 ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE PA

Jaysamand Wildlife Sanctuary plays an essential role in providing various ecosystem services that benefit the local community as well as the wider region. These services include the conservation of biodiversity, water resource management, carbon absorption, soil protection, climate regulation, and opportunities for leisure and tourism, alongside cultural and spiritual significance. The sanctuary boasts a diverse array of flora and fauna, including endangered species such as the Indian leopard, sloth bear, and four-horned antelope, which are vital for preserving genetic diversity and ecological

equilibrium. Acting as a catchment area for several rivers, the sanctuary aids in regulating water flow, preventing soil erosion, and replenishing groundwater, thereby ensuring a steady water supply for local residents and agricultural needs. The forested areas within the sanctuary absorb carbon dioxide, contributing to the fight against climate change and improving air quality. Furthermore, these woodlands mitigate soil erosion, protecting fertile topsoil and reducing sedimentation in water bodies, which is crucial for sustaining agricultural productivity and lowering flood risks. The sanctuary's forests also influence both local and regional climate conditions by providing shade, reducing wind speed, and regulating temperatures, thus creating a more favorable environment for both people and wildlife. Additionally, the sanctuary's breathtaking landscapes, historical sites, and diverse wildlife attract tourists, supporting local economies and encouraging recreational activities such as trekking, wildlife watching, and camping. The cultural and spiritual aspects of the sanctuary hold great significance for local residents and visitors alike.

2.10 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL PROFILE

The region around the Jaysamand Wildlife Sanctuary is predominantly populated by rural communities that heavily depend on natural resources and ecotourism activities. The local demographics are largely made up of tribal groups like the Bhil, Garasia, and Bhil Meena, whose traditional ways of life center around agriculture, animal husbandry, and forest-related activities. The socio-cultural landscape is rich in traditional knowledge and practices regarding the management of natural resources, which have been passed down through generations. However, the area faces challenges such as

poverty, limited access to education and healthcare, and dependence on subsistence farming. These circumstances can result in the over-exploitation of resources and lead to conflicts with wildlife conservation efforts.

2.11 PERIPHERAL LAND USES

1. Stakeholders in the landscape and forest resource dependency

The population around the sanctuary area is mainly agriculturist, pastoralist and labour class, depending upon the natural resources of the sanctuary for grasses and to some extent for small wood. Based on these facts, the zone of influence of wild life sanctuary is tentatively identified up to 5 km from boundaries of eastern, western, northern and southern side of sanctuary.

2. Major Production Sectors, intensive land uses within the landscape

The key production sectors within the area surrounding Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary are mainly agriculture and livestock farming. Agriculture is the primary land use in this region, with most families involved in farming small plots. Commonly cultivated crops include maize, wheat, and pulses, although agricultural yields are often hindered by difficult terrain and inconsistent soil quality.

Livestock farming also plays an important role, particularly the raising of goats and sheep, which are essential for the livelihoods of

communities such as the Rabari. These animals are typically grazed on private property as well as in adjacent forested regions, supporting the local economy through the production of milk, meat, and wool. Moreover, some areas have experienced the emergence of horticulture, with villagers increasingly growing vegetables and fruits. However, the absence of structured marketing channels means that much of this produce is sold at low prices to intermediaries.

In summary, the landscape is heavily utilized for agriculture and livestock farming, which are the main income sources for the local community. While these activities are vital for sustaining livelihoods, they also exert considerable pressure on the land and natural resources in the area.

3. Eco-sensitive zone

Govt declared Eco-sensitive zone around sanctuary. Details of ESZ given in Part B.

4. Socio-Economic Profile of villages in the zone of influence

The socio-economic characteristics of the villages within the influence zone surrounding Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary depict a primarily rural and agricultural community, where the livelihoods of local residents are closely linked to the land and forest resources. This area is inhabited by a variety of ethnic groups, with the Bhil, Garasia, and Bhil Meena tribes comprising the majority of the population. These tribes have a

longstanding history of coexisting with the forest, depending on its resources for their survival and cultural traditions. Other groups such as Rajputs, Rebari, Meghwal, and Mahajans are also present in the region, each enhancing the socio-economic landscape of the area.

Agriculture serves as the main source of livelihood for most households, with average landholdings between 1 to 1.5 hectares. The region's terrain and soil conditions are typically subpar, resulting in low agricultural output, which compels many families to seek additional sources of income. Animal husbandry, particularly the raising of goats and sheep, is a crucial economic activity, especially for the Rabari community. These animals largely depend on the forest for grazing, thereby exerting significant pressure on the sanctuary's resources. The increasing demand for milk in nearby towns such as Udaipur, Kotda, Panarwa, Kumbhalgarh, Gogunda, and Sayra further intensifies the need for livestock, heightening reliance on forest grazing areas.

The economic situation in these villages is difficult, with a significant number of individuals categorized as marginal farmers or landless laborers. Due to the lack of year-round employment opportunities in agriculture, many men from these communities migrate to cities like Surat, Mumbai, and Ahmedabad in pursuit of better job prospects. This trend of migration has become more widespread, as the younger generation seeks work in construction, services, or various industries in urban areas. While this migration alleviates some immediate pressure on local resources, it also transforms the traditional socio-economic structure of the villages.

Access to education and healthcare within the influence zone is slowly improving, attributed to a range of government initiatives. Schools have been set up in several villages, leading to increased literacy rates among younger individuals. Health programs, including "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" and "Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Yojana," have been rolled out to improve health and sanitation conditions in the area. Nonetheless, these advancements are inconsistent, and many remote regions still experience insufficient infrastructure and services.

The economic framework of the villages continues to heavily depend on natural resources, especially those sourced from the forest. This dependence encompasses the collection of fodder, firewood, and minor timber, along with using forest land for grazing. The limited land holdings and unsatisfactory agricultural production often drive villagers to encroach upon forest areas, which aggravates environmental harm. This persistent strain on the sanctuary's resources poses challenges for conservation efforts, as the need to reconcile ecological preservation with the local population's socio-economic requirements becomes increasingly pressing.

In conclusion, the socio-economic landscape of the villages surrounding Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary is marked by a strong dependence on agriculture, animal husbandry, and forest resources, alongside an increase in migration to urban settings for work. Although there have been strides in education and healthcare, the economy of the region remains delicate, heavily reliant on the natural environment, and susceptible to shifts in land use and conservation strategies.

5. Major Infrastructure and mitigations therein

Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary, being a protected area, has limited infrastructure development to minimize its impact on the fragile ecosystem. However, some existing infrastructure within and around the sanctuary includes:

- **Roads:** The sanctuary is connected by roads to nearby towns and villages, facilitating access for visitors and management staff. However, these roads can pose risks to wildlife through collisions and habitat fragmentation. Mitigation measures include:
  I. Constructing wildlife underpasses or overpasses to allow safe crossings.
  II. Reducing vehicle speeds in sensitive areas.
  III. Promoting eco-friendly modes of transportation for visitors.
- **Watchtowers:** Some watchtowers are located within the sanctuary, providing vantage points for wildlife observation and monitoring. These towers can be used for habitat surveillance, fire detection, and anti-poaching activities.
- **Rest Houses:** There is a rest houses and tourist facilities within the sanctuary, catering to visitors and researchers. These facilities should be designed and managed to minimize their impact on the environment.

6. Forthcoming major projects/land use change

There is no major project Proposed in Management Plan Area.

7. Status of corridor linkages

The Southern Aravalli corridor, stretching across Rajasthan and Gujarat, presents a complex picture of connectivity. While the landscape offers a semblance of continuity, human activities, such as settlements, agriculture, and infrastructure development, have fragmented the corridor in certain areas. This fragmentation poses significant challenges to wildlife movement and gene flow. Despite these challenges, the corridor boasts several important protected areas, including Phulwari Ki Nal, Kumbhalgarh and Todgarh-Raoli Wildlife Sanctuaries, which serve as vital refuges for wildlife. However, the effectiveness of these sanctuaries in maintaining connectivity depends on their size, location, and the quality of their surrounding habitats. To enhance corridor linkage, efforts are needed to restore degraded areas, establish wildlife corridors, and promote sustainable land use practices.

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CHAPTER-3

HISTORY OF PAST MANAGEMENT AND PRESENT PRACTICES

3.1 MANAGEMENT HISTORY

Conservation History

The Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary is under administrative control of wild life division, Udaipur. It is situated in southern Aravalli's. Prior to independence the forests, which are presently within the limits of sanctuary, were managed by erstwhile rulers of "Mewar" state. During olden times the area was rich in forest wealth and wild life. Presence of tigers at the apex of food chain itself is evidence of rich floral and faunal wealth of the area. After 1947 with the integration of states and abolition of state rules the era of deterioration of natural resources begin. Release of restrictions has diverted the energies of inhabitants for destruction of forest wealth. As the population increased the people have started finding new ways & means to earn the money and easiest of all is they find destruction of natural resources. Quantum of domestic cattle gone up, most of them unproductive depending on adjoining forest areas for their feed. Further the proportion of sheeps and goats in cattle herd increased causing further destruction to the forest biomass.

The initial management plan for the sanctuary was developed following the transfer of administrative control to the wildlife divisions. This plan was specifically created to focus on wildlife welfare and habitat conservation, and it ran from 1990-91 to 1994-95. A second plan was drafted for the period from 1996-97 to 2000-2001, emphasizing habitat enhancement and infrastructure development. However, there was limited progress in areas like eco-

development, fauna rehabilitation, and eco-tourism, primarily due to financial limitations.

Conservation Strategies employed

The official recognition of the area as Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary in 1955, along with the establishment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act in 1972, represented a major conservation initiative for the region. A systematic development strategy for the sanctuary began in 1984-85 when it was incorporated into the list of centrally sponsored schemes and received government funding for infrastructure enhancements. Ongoing management strategies have been executed since then, with the latest plan covering the years 2012-13 to 2022-23, and a new plan suggested for 2023-24 to 2032-33. These strategies focused on developing infrastructure, managing invasive species, improving water management, and tackling the issues related to the non-regeneration of species at higher altitudes.

Forestry Management Practices ; Historic & Present

Management practices in the Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary have progressed notably over time. The original emphasis was on the preservation and restoration of the forest cover. Timber operations were limited, and the collection of resources such as bamboo and firewood was strictly regulated. Once the area was designated as a sanctuary, all resource extraction activities were prohibited, resulting in a natural revival of both vegetation and wildlife. There have also been initiatives to eliminate invasive species like Prosopis

juliflora and Lantana camara to enhance the habitat for indigenous plants and animals.

In recent years, the focus of management has shifted towards improving the uneven-aged forest system, which reflects successful regeneration in certain sections of the sanctuary. Nonetheless, challenges persist, including managing the overgrazing by herbivores and domestic livestock, which has led to uniform crop patterns in some locations. Current efforts aim to tackle these challenges via selective forest canopy openings and the reintroduction of species such as antelopes to sustain ecological equilibrium.

Socio-cultural Dynamics Within Landscape and its Management

The socio-cultural interactions in the Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary area have significantly influenced the approaches to its management. Surrounding the sanctuary are various villages primarily populated by tribal communities, who have historically relied on the forest for their livelihoods. Before the sanctuary was established, these communities had the right to gather firewood, grass, and other forest products, but these rights were later restricted to safeguard the area's biodiversity. Following the relaxation of these restrictions after independence, there has been a rise in unlawful activities, such as poaching, logging, and grazing. Sanctuary management has had to reconcile the needs of local communities with conservation objectives, engaging residents in activities such as grass collection to avoid the development of grass beds that obstruct seed regeneration.

3.2 HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary has implemented various habitat management and protection strategies over the years to ensure the sustainability of its ecosystems and the preservation of its wildlife. The management practices have evolved to address the unique challenges posed by the sanctuary's landscape, species composition, and human interactions.

3.2.1. Habitat Management Regimes

The habitat management regimes in Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary focus on maintaining and enhancing the ecological health of the area. These include a range of practices aimed at preserving forest cover, preventing illegal activities, and ensuring natural regeneration of species.

3.2.2.Timber Operations Including Bamboo & Firewood Harvest

No activities involving feelings are allowed since the sanctuary was established. Right holders can collect dead and dried firewood and grass without any cost. Grazing is permissible in the open forests, but camping is not allowed. However, in accordance with the Supreme Court's ruling, removing any forest produce from the Protected Area is prohibited. Clarification on the villagers' settlement rights regarding forest produce and patta tendu extraction is still awaited from higher authorities in light of this ruling.

After the sanctuary was established, all such activities were halted, leading to the recovery of vegetation and the reappearance of native wildlife. In accordance with the Supreme Court's ruling dated 14.02.2000 (I.A No 548), the extraction of dead, dying, or diseased trees, as well as grass, from any National Park or Sanctuary is completely forbidden.

3.2.3. Silvicultural Systems and Tending Operations

Currently, there is no timber extraction or collection of other forest resources taking place. The removal of undesirable weeds occurs when budget constraints permit. The sanctuary is significantly affected by invasive species like Prosopis juliflora and Lantana camara, which must be eliminated to enhance habitat quality. Important silvicultural techniques such as weeding, hoeing, and pruning should be applied in areas where plantations have been established for habitat enhancement. Cutback and singling methods are advisable in regions with thick growths of species like Anogeissus latifolia, Ziziphus mauritiana, and Wrightia tinctoria. Furthermore, ring trenches can be excavated around trees such as Salar, Neem, Pallas, and Belpatra to help retain soil moisture and shield them from grazing animals.

3.2.4 Even-Aged and Uneven-Aged Systems

The occurrence of varied-aged crop patterns across several sections of the sanctuary demonstrates effective regeneration. Nevertheless, in regions such as Ranakpur, Sumer, Desuri ki Naal, and parts of Magha ki Maal, uniform-age Dhok crops are noted, likely due to herbivore grazing and domestic cattle. The high presence of Blue Bull and sporadic

sightings of Sambar in these areas support this trend. In the last decade, some parts of the sanctuary have seen an increase in density, leading to a rise in the population of Grey Jungle Fowl. The improvement of the uneven-aged system implies a decrease in external biotic pressure and a reduction in herbivore numbers, including Chinkara and other antelopes. To facilitate the reintroduction of antelopes in these regions, a careful thinning of the forest canopy might be required.

3.2.5. Bamboo Working

No bamboo working is currently being conducted.

3.2.6. Firewood Harvest and Collection

No official firewood harvest is being undertaken within the sanctuary. However, local tribes residing in and around the sanctuary occasionally collect dried, deceased, and decayed wood from the forest, often doing so covertly.

3.2.7. Non-Timber Forest Produce Collection

No non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are put up for auction in the sanctuary. However, since 1995, the extraction of 'tendu patta' has been conducted through departmental auctions in seven designated units. Following the directive from the Supreme Court, tendu patta extraction was halted in 2003.

There has never been any formal auction of non-wood forest produce within the sanctuary area. Still, the local Adivasi communities nearby gather plants, shrubs, and medicinal herbs for their own use. Despite the Supreme Court's injunction against the removal of forest resources from sanctuary areas, residents sometimes illegally take honey, gum, mangoes, tamarind, and various other wild fruits out of the sanctuary. Those who are caught may face penalties.

3.2.8Ongoing Management Practices

The ongoing management practices at Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary are centered around protecting and maintaining the sanctuary's ecosystems, ensuring the safety and sustainability of its wildlife, and addressing the challenges posed by human activities. These practices include legal protection measures, controlling illegal activities, and addressing issues such as grazing, wildfires, and interagency coordination.

3.3 Leases

No leases have ever been granted for forestland for any purpose.

3.4 ECO-TOURISM AND INTERPRETATION:

Wild Life Sanctuary Jaisamand is situated at a distance of 50 kms. from tourist city Udaipur. Presence of Asia's largest fresh Water Lake "Jaisamand" attracts numerous tourists both in country & foreigners to admire its aesthetic beauty. Wild Life Sanctuary Jaisamand and the lake are contemporary to each other, since sanctuary area forms integral part of water catchment zone of the lake. Besides this the wild life sanctuary has two important historical buildings i.e. Roothi Rani Ka Mahal and Hawa Mahal within its limits. Number of visitors reaching to Jaisamand faces hardships in form of availability of vehicles to visit the

sanctuary. Only those visitors who are having their own vehicle, that too either jeep or gypsy can go inside the sanctuary area.

The sanctuary area has rich floral & faunal diversity and has high potential to promote tourism. Comparatively flat terrain across the sanctuary presence of tree grooves, historical palaces & Ohdhi's all set an ideal environment for nature lovers. Moreover the Jaisamand lake is ideal to promote water sports like parasailing etc. Various tourist places inside and around the sanctuary area are:

(i) Jaisamand Lake

Jaisamand or "Jaisamundra" lake is one of the largest artificial sheet of fresh water in the world, built three centuries ago. The water body spreads over a length of 14 kms. in length & 9 kms. in width with an circumference of nearly 88 kms. Embankment of the lake measures 330 meter in length and 35 mtrs. in height. It was built by the Late Maharana Jai Singh, who on its inauguration on 2nd June 1961 AD walked around it distributing gold equal to his own weight in charity. He built six cenotaphs with finely embroidered elephants in front of the temple of Lord Shiva in the centre of the embankment.

Jaisamand Lake provides an ideal paradise for water birds because of its view of picturesque surroundings. The vastness of the lake interspersed with a series of Islands, ringed with the undulating Aravallies accompanied with the avian diversity attracts the tourists to this place of natural beauty. Bird lovers can sight more than hundred varieties of migratory and local birds in the lake water. The island provides ideal resting & breeding place for birds. Pelicans, Herons, Egrets, Storks, Ibis, Spoonbill, Geese, Ducks, Teals, Poachards, Cranes, Moorhen, Jacanas, Stilts, Plovers, Terns, Lapwings, Snipes, Gulls etc. can be seen.

The deep quite, calm and clean water of the lake makes it an ideal place for boating and site for developing Water sports like rowing, yachting, angling, parasailing and water skying etc.

(ii) Roothi Rani Ka Mahal

Situated on the top of magnificent lake, the actual submergence area of the lake can be appreciated from this palace. An autopsy of the History reveals that, this palace was specially built by the Maharana Jai Singh for his beloved younger queen "Roothi Rani", who hailed from the erstwhile Panwar family of Bijoliya. Later on this palace came to be known as "Roothi Rani Ka Mahal".

(iii) Hawa Mahal

This palace was also built by Maharana Jai Singh. The palace provides marvelous view of the lake and adjoining areas. It is a unique example of Rajput Style of monumental architecture. The palace is known as "Hawa Mahal" or the "Air Palace" because of the fact that one can experience the blowing winds from this palace. Presently this palace has been developed as Wild Life "Interpretation Center".

(iv) Dhimra Bagh

Situated 5 kms. from Jaisamand on way to Udaipur it is the entry point for Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary. It was a favorite hunting lodge for royal shoots of Wildboars. A beautiful palace exists in the garden, which is spread over an area of 2.5 Hectares. The existing building and fenced area provide an ideal site for Nature camping and Bird watching.

(v) The Ohdhi's

Situated within the limits of sanctuary area, are four beautiful Ohdhi's which during the past were used to facilitate royal hunt by the Maharanas. Presently they are used as observation towers for Wild Life and photography lovers. These Ohdhi's are build at strategic points, which were "Haliographically", connected for communication purposes. These are:

(a) Peeladar

Situated on periphery this is an ideal place to admire the scenic beauty of nature & water point for variety of terrestrial birds & herbivores.

(b) Saladia Kot

Situated inside lush green valley on a small hillock is an ideal place for viewing landscape as well as Wild Life.

(c) Gamdhar

Situated on way to Saladia Kot. This is one of the favorite spot for watching Chinkara, Wild boar and Panther. It also provides an excellent view of the forests.

(d) Davana

Situated on Jaisamand- Jagat road, this is an ideal spot to view Wild Boar, Chinkara, Panther and variety of terrestrial birds besides excellent view of the forests.

(vi) Chavand

About 25 kms. westward of Jaisamand and associated with great legend of Mewar "Maharana Pratap" who made this place as a capital of Mewar. He captured most of his lost territory before his death in the year 1597 AD Ruined palaces and cenotaph of Maharana Pratap can be seen here. Besides this the area was developed under "Mewar Complex" scheme.

(vii) Jagat

It is 20 Kms. in east of Jaisamand, Magnificent temple of Jagat dedicated to deity "Ambika Mata". The fine sculpture bears similarity with Khajuraho.

(viii) Jhumar Baori

It is situated 10.0 kms from Jaisamand on Dhimrabagh- Palodara forest road. Jhumar Baori unfolds completely the undisturbed state of the forest Eco-system. It is an ideal place for viewing Chinkara, Panther and a variety of birds.

(ix) Nature Camping

Nature camps are the best methods for enjoying oneself in the lap of nature. Besides being an adventure and pleasure, one can have in-depth knowledge of wildlife. Nature camps provide an opportunity to understand and appreciate the nature's treasure and thereby boosting the environmental cause. Nature camps can be organized by youth clubs, schools and other institutions.

(x) Trekking Routes

❖ Dhimrabagh	-	Palodara	17.0 Km.
❖ Jaisamand	-	Roothi Rani Mahal	2.0 Km.
❖ Jaisamand	-	Hawa Mahal	1.0 Km.
❖ Jaisamand	-	Dabana – Adwas	25.0 Km.

3.5 RESEARCH MONITORING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

3.5.1 Research Monitoring

Few aspects of biodiversity of sanctuary has been studied by a scholar Dr. Sunil Dubey (2011) has been submitted a thsis for Ph.D. degree in M.L.S. University Udaipur.Dubey and Choudhary (2010,2011,2012) have studied few aspects of Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary, but there is still lot of scope for research on different topics. Detailed strategy as well the possible topics has been discussed in relevant chapter of this management plan.

For monitoring the activities only "ocular observation" is the method adopted. Only written document is the biannual census which give an overview about the health of habitat. No database so far has been created and not much information is available about various parameters of habitat, habitat changes, movement of wild animals, ethological aspects of wild animals of sanctuary area.

Effect of new developmental activities on various wildlife is another field of study.

3.5.2 Capacity Building

Staff involved in management of sanctuary has not received specialised training in "Wild Life Management". The need for training strategies and action plan has been discussed in relevant chapter of this management plan.

3.6 ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

Presently the wild life sanctuary Jaisamand is in administrative control of Deputy Conservator of Forests (WL) Udaipur. He is supported by Asst. Conservator of Forests at head quarter to supervise the development works of sanctuary. The sanctioned strength of line functionaries at sanctuary level includes:

(i) Forest Range Officer	-	One
(ii) Forester/ Asstt. Forester	-	One
(iii)Forest Guards	-	Ten
(iv)Cattle Guards	-	Ten

Looking into different aspects i.e. need of intensive patrolling to curb grazing and lopping, extent of area, terrain, wireless system & ongoing developmental activities, the strength of the staff is far below the requirement for management & protection of sanctuary. It is proposed to increase the strength of staff as mentioned below:

(i)	Forester / Astt. Forester	-	1 no.
(ii)	Forest Guards	-	5 nos.
(iii)	Cattle Guards	-	10 nos.
(iv)	Rest House keeper	-	1 no.

CHAPTER-4

Management Issues of Protected Areas

4.1 APPRAISAL OF EMPIRICAL FINDINGS

- Habitat selection by major herbivorus/Omnivore Species including livestock along anthropogenic stress gradient during pinch and other seasons.

Panther:-

The Panther is the top carnivore of the sanctuary. They are inhabiting the forests of all ranges The woody hilly tracts forms the best habitat for the Panthers.

The striped Hyna:-

Hyena is nocturnal in nature. They are known as the scavengers as it eats the died animals and left over portions of kills of other animals. Occasionally goats and sheep are lifted by them.

Jackal :-

This species prefers outskirts of the sanctuary. It hunts small animals for food and does scavenging on dead animals too. It is commonly occurring in the sanctuary. It is very fond of Ber fruits.

Hanuman Langur: -

It is a folivorus semi-arboreal primate. It likes a variety of food items like foliage, fruits, buds, seeds, bark etc. It devours leaves of Mahuwa, Godal, Calotropis, Salar etc. A big troop can be seen near Dudhaleshwar temple, where it roosts regularly.

Indian small Civet and Toddy Cat :-

These two species of civets inhibit in the hollows of trees and crevices of the rocks. They are omnivorous natural animals, found in good number over here.

Common Mangoose:-

It is a speciy which is commonly occurring in the sanctuary. It is diurnal; prefer relatively open areas to live. It hunts rodents, birds, and reptiles for its survival.

Ruddy Mangoose:-

It prefers relatively denser part of the sanctuary. It is a diurnal, carnivorous animal, hunts small birds, reptiles, mammals for food. This species is less common within the geographical limits of the sanctuary

- STATUS OF PROTECTED AREA LINKAGES WITH NEARBY AREAS.

  Jaisamand, Phulwari Ki Nal, Todgarh Raoli, and Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuaries are significant wildlife reserves located in Rajasthan. These sanctuaries are positioned within the south-central

and southern regions of the Aravalli ecosystem. They are interconnected, allowing for the unrestricted movement of wildlife among them. Since both sanctuaries are at the junction of the western edge of the Aravallis and the Thar Desert, their location can be described as ecotonal. Consequently, various elements from both the Aravallis and the Thar can be observed in these reserves. They also serve as vital watershed divides in India. The western slopes give rise to rivers flowing westward, while the eastern slopes support rivers that flow eastward. Thus, each slope has its own distinct river systems.The forest areas of the Udaipur (North) division function as a corridor that links the southern part of Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary with the Phulwari Ki Nal Wildlife Sanctuary in Udaipur. The Udaipur forests continuously connect with the forest blocks in the Sirohi Division to the west. In turn, the Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary is linked with the forest areas of the Sirohi Division. The landscape stretches into Gujarat state, where protected areas like Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary, Jassore Sloth Bear Wildlife Sanctuary, and the surrounding forest regions also contribute to this landscape.

Thus, the entire expanse extending from Todgarh-Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan to the protected areas in Gujarat constitutes a crucial habitat for a diverse range of wildlife.

- **Wild herbivore crop damage across seasons.**

Based on the information provided, while Kumbhalgarh Tiger Reserve has a diverse range of herbivores, crop damage by these animals can be

a significant issue, particularly during certain seasons. Nilgai, in particular, are known to frequent open habitats near human settlements, increasing the likelihood of crop raids. Sambar deer, although preferring woodlands and grasslands, may also venture into agricultural areas. Factors like water scarcity and habitat degradation can exacerbate these conflicts, as herbivores may seek food and water resources outside protected areas. Effective management strategies, including fencing, crop protection measures, and community engagement, are essential to mitigate crop damage and promote harmonious coexistence between wildlife and local communities.

- **Carnivore conflict data**.

Attached in annexture.

4.3 IMPORTANT MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Grazing Control

2. Habitat degradation

3. Fuel wood & Fodder Problem

4. Fire Control Problem Identification

5. Encroachment Control

6. Checkpoints/Barriers

7. Boundary Demarcation & Mutation

8. Man-Animal Conflict

9. Infrastructure & Communication

10. Eco Development

11. Soil & Water Conservation

12. Water Management & Combating Drought Conditions

13. Development of Prey Base in Poor Wildlife Areas

14. Ecotourism

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CHAPTER-5

VISION AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROTECTED AREA AND SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE

5.1 OVERALL VISION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

5.1.1 Vision

Jaisamand sanctuary is an important sanctuary of southern Aravallis.

During past time, it was a corridor for tigers between Kumbhalgarh and Salumber zone. Forest of Keora-Ki–Nal, Kurabad and Salumber are more or less still in continuation with forest of Jaisamand sanctuary. Though area of Jaisamand is small, but extensive stretch of forest cover in outskirts can sustain the spillover of this sanctuary very well. Hence it is necessary to maintain the breeding potential of this sanctuary to populate the forests of surrounding area. Thus local gene pool can be saved by saving Jaisamand sanctuary.

Human population is increasing and expansion of agriculture is seen everywhere. This is inviting human-animal conflict. it is envisaged to improve and maintain the habitat so that crop depredation can be minimized. Cattle lifting by Panthers is another problem in the area. It is happening because food chains are disturbed in and around the sanctuary. It is aim of this plan to restore the food chains of the sanctuary to curb the wild animal antipathic agitation of the locals.

This sanctuary has great potential for development of eco-tourism. Besides biological heritage, many historical buildings, world's second largest fresh water lake is there, which can attract a large member of Indian and foreigner. This step will help to uplift the socio-economic status of local people.

In nutshell, it is the vision of the plan to conserve the biological wealth of the area vis-à-vis to improve the socio-economic status of local people.

5.1.2 Management Goal

The Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary is representative of many rare and medicinal plants of Aravalli ecosystem as well that of faunal species like panther and variety of herbivores. Moreover, the situation of sanctuary at a distance of just 50 Kms. from the tourist city & presence of historical monument like "Roothi Rani palace" & "Hawa Mahal" besides famous Jaisamand lake attracts number of incountry and foreign tourists visiting lake city Udaipur.

This establishes the sanctuary to be an ideal place for promotion of Eco-tourism.

The area in the past has been managed for short-term needs of revenue realization and has been subjected to excessive human interference. This resulted into loss of bio-diversity, degradation of the resources as regards to soil cover, soil health, density and number of species, arrest of bio-geochemical cycle, productivity of resources, imbalance of hydrological cycle, successional degeneration, reduced carrying capacity of the resource resulting hardships for the ecological components including the floral, faunal and tribal population. The enormous biotic pressure and human interventions have resulted in the degradation of the productivity potential of the resource. As a result the resources needs to be managed for enhancing its carrying capacity and reaching a climax ecosystem and making the habitat more and more suitable for the flagship species of the area, the panther and its faunal associates.

In view of the above facts, as well the situation of sanctuary and conservative imperatives, the proposed management plan is based on following objectives;

1. To conserve and sustainably manage the species and ecosystems of Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary.
2. To restore and enhance the biodiversity and productivity of the depleted habitat.
3. To augment the hydrological regime in the tropical dry forests of Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary through Drainage Line Treatment (DLT) and appropriate measures for soil and moisture conservation
4. To implement the Eco-development programme for improving the protected area-people interface.
5. To improve the managerial and technical capacity of the staff through appropriate training programmes and strengthening of infrastructure.
6. To enhance the level of awareness for biodiversity conservation amongst the relevant stakeholders including

younger generation and students.

7. To develop and promote Eco-tourism and heritage tourism in Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary and it's Cultural Landscape on sustainable basis.
8. To protect the catchment of Jaisamand Lake, which is a mega-water body and drinking water source for Udaipur City.

5.1.3 Perceived Issues in achieving objectives.

1. 1 High rate of degradation at periphery.
2. Inadequate intelligence information network.
3. Biotic pressure from villages situated on the periphery of the sanctuary.
4. Inadequate soil depth to promote regeneration and thus to ameliorate habitat.
5. Insufficient staff for protection.
6. Lack of awareness about Eco-tourism concept & insufficient interpretation facilities.
7. Lack of essential facilities like availability of drinking water for tourists in the sanctuary area.
8. Higher age group and educational background of the staff with least training and technical exposures.
9. Changes in the existing land use in the near vicinity of the sanctuary.
10. Inadequate moisture conservation in the sanctuary area.
11. Lack of scientific information and database.
12. Lack of amenities for staff personals involved in management of Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary.
13. Poor cooperation of natives.
14. Lack of fast moving vehicles.
15. Area falls in sheep migration route hence become prone for grazing while sheep in migration.

BASIC ISSUES FOR THE MANAGEMENT:

HABITAT AMELIORATION:

The prerequisites for wild life inhabiting the area are the year round availability of food and water and suitable living and breeding environment. Following consideration is to be taken into account during the management. The degraded area at the periphery of the sanctuary needs to be rehabilitated with suitable indigenous species.

a) Habitat improvement works to ensure the food availability to the flagship species i.e. Panther & herbivores like Chinkara etc. need to be carried out intensively.
b) Moisture status needs to be improved for amelioration of vegetation growth and establishment of natural regeneration.
c) Establishment of relocation center with intensive planting of fodder trees.
d) Grass cover improvement works in the plainer areas are needed for sustenance of herbivore population. Phased removal of *Xanthium indicum* is needed to regenerate the grass cover especially in the valleys.
e) Water availability during pinch period is limiting factor. Repeated droughts are further making the situation worst. Fresh water points with assured water supply need to be developed in various parts of the sanctuary.
f) Grazing needs to be completely stopped.
g) Some threatened species of flora and fauna need protection and rehabilitation measures.

PROTECTION :

a) The major problem of the area is grazing by the cattle belonging to local tribals of the adjoining villages.
b) Hacking of the branches and prunning of trees by the villagers living around the sanctuary, which in turn adversely affect the growth of trees.
c) Illegal removal of fuelwood by headloads.
d) Encroachment threat is always prevalent. A large number of villages present on the periphery of the sanctuary making it highly encroachment prone.
e) Collection of non-timer forest products.
f) Poaching.

ANTHROPOGENIC ISSUES:

a) Heavy grazing by live stock especially during months of scarcity.
b) Agriculture crop damage by Wild Life.
c) Head loaders.
d) Lopping of trees for fuel & fodder.
e) Protection issues and conflict with locals.
f) Encroachments.

OTHER ISSUES

a) Settlement of the area.
b) Lack of proper demarcation.
c) Lack of scientific information and database.
d) Inadequate infrastructure.
e) Lack of knowledge and skills among staff for protected area management.
f) Staff amenities.

5.3 LIST OF ZONE AND THEME PLANS.

5.3.1 List of Zone plans.

Since the area of Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary is just 52.343 Square kilometers, the activities to achieve the objectives will confine in whole of the area. The area of sanctuary should be used for the purpose of:

i) Tourism & Eco-tourism activities.
ii) Eco development activities.
iii) Habitat improvement activities.

With an object of total management of the area as a single unit following guidelines should be enforced in the area:

i) Total protection of the area be accorded top priority.
ii) Fire conservancy should be strictly enforced. Fire lines should be maintained and new fire lines should be created.
iii) Existing system of division of area into blocks and compartments should be continued.
iv) Grazing should be controlled strictly.
v) Basic facilities like drinking water and urinals should be provided to promote tourism.
vi) Eco-tracks should be maintained & developed.
vii) Boundaries are demarcated in almost 80% of area by construction of 2050 running mtrs. of pucca wall and loose stone wall, however there is a need to construct pucca wall all around the Sanctuary to ensure complete protection.
viii) Eco development activities should be taken up in appropriate areas.
ix) Adequate number of water wholes should be developed.
x) In Nallaha's traversing through the sanctuary area, site specific drainage line treatment and soil & water conservation works should be taken up.
xi) Entry of domestic animals in fenced area should strictly observed and prohibited.

Weeds like "Lantana" and "Prosopis juliflora" etc. should be identified and eradicated.

5.3 List of Zone and Theme Plans

This section deal with defining and focusing on the objectives guiding various management activities within the protected area.

5.3.1 List of Zone Plans

- Management prescriptions for Grasslands
- Management prescriptions for Wetlands
- Zone plan for Ecotourism

5.3.2 List of Theme Plans

Various theme plans have been proposed below for the management of the sanctuary during next decade. Annual Plan of Operations (APO) of coming years will be prepared according these theme plans to manage the PA. Few themes plane are as follows:

CHAPTER - 6

Proposed Management Interventions for Wildlife Sanctuary

6.1 Specific Interventions for each Zone Plan

Management prescriptions for Grasslands

1. Controlled Grazing

- Implement rotational or managed grazing to prevent overgrazing.
- Allow recovery periods for grass to regrow and maintain soil health.
- Adjust stocking rates according to grassland productivity and season.

2. Fire Management

- Use prescribed burns carefully to remove accumulated dead biomass.
- Fire helps control invasive species and promotes nutrient cycling.
- Schedule burns during appropriate seasons to avoid damage to native species.

3. Invasive Species Control

- Monitor and remove invasive plant species promptly.
- Use mechanical removal, targeted herbicides, or biological control agents.
- Promote native species regeneration through reseeding or restoration.

4. Soil Conservation

- Minimize soil disturbance from heavy machinery or excessive trampling.
- Use contour plowing or terracing on slopes to reduce erosion.
- Maintain ground cover to protect soil from wind and water erosion.

5. Restoration and Reseeding

- Reintroduce native grasses and forbs in degraded areas.
- Use seed mixes suited to local climate and soil conditions.
- Improve diversity to enhance ecosystem resilience.

6. Water Management

- Maintain natural hydrology and avoid drainage or over-irrigation.
- Manage wetlands and riparian zones to support biodiversity.
- Prevent waterlogging or drought stress by balancing water availability.

7. Monitoring and Adaptive Management

- Regularly assess grassland condition (vegetation cover, species diversity, soil health).
- Adjust management techniques based on monitoring results.
- Engage local communities and stakeholders in monitoring efforts.

Management prescriptions for Wetlands

1. Hydrological Management

- Maintain natural water flow regimes (inflows and outflows).
- Avoid draining or excessive water extraction that lowers the water table.
- Restore altered hydrology by removing barriers or restoring channels.

2. Pollution Control

- Prevent runoff of agricultural chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides) and industrial pollutants.
- Establish buffer zones with vegetation around wetlands to filter runoff.
- Monitor water quality regularly for contaminants.

3. Vegetation Management

- Protect native wetland plants and control invasive species.
- Avoid excessive removal or harvesting of wetland vegetation.
- Use native species for restoration and re-vegetation efforts.

4. Wildlife Habitat Protection

- Preserve breeding, feeding, and resting areas for wetland-dependent species.
- Avoid disturbances during critical wildlife periods (e.g., nesting seasons).
- Create habitat corridors to connect wetlands and other natural areas.

5. Sediment Control

- Reduce soil erosion in surrounding areas to minimize sediment deposition.
- Manage upstream land uses to control sediment inflow.

- Periodically remove excess sediment if accumulation threatens wetland function.

6. Invasive Species Management

   - Monitor for invasive plants and animals that disrupt wetland ecosystems.
   - Use mechanical, chemical, or biological control methods where appropriate.
   - Promote native biodiversity to increase ecosystem resilience.

7. Restoration and Rehabilitation

   - Re-establish natural hydrology and native vegetation in degraded wetlands.
   - Remove or mitigate impacts of previous drainage or filling.
   - Encourage natural regeneration alongside active restoration.

8. Regulation and Protection

   - Enforce laws and policies that protect wetlands from development and pollution.
   - Designate wetlands as protected areas or conservation zones.
   - Engage local communities in wetland conservation through education and stewardship programs.

9. Monitoring and Adaptive Management

   - Regularly monitor wetland health, water quality, and biodiversity.
   - Adapt management practices based on monitoring data and new scientific knowledge.
   - Collaborate with stakeholders for sustained wetland management

Zone plan for Ecotourism

1. Infrastructure Development

   - Use eco-friendly, low-impact materials and designs.
   - Limit construction footprint; avoid sensitive habitats.
   - Design trails and viewing platforms to minimize soil erosion and habitat fragmentation.

- Provide proper waste disposal and sanitation facilities to prevent pollution.

2. Visitor Management

- Use trained EDC members as a guides to educate visitors and ensure compliance.
- Develop clear signage and codes of conduct.

3. Community Involvement

- Engage local communities or EDC in planning and management.
- Promote local culture and crafts in tourism products.
- Provide employment and income opportunities to local people.
- Encourage benefit-sharing mechanisms.

4. Environmental Education and Interpretation

- Create visitor centers and information kiosks.
- Develop educational materials highlighting conservation values.
- Conduct workshops and guided walks focusing on local biodiversity and culture.

5. Monitoring and Impact Assessment

- Regularly monitor environmental impacts (wildlife disturbance, vegetation damage, waste).
- Assess visitor satisfaction and socio-economic benefits.
- Adjust management practices based on monitoring outcomes.

6. Transport and Access

- Promote use of non-motorized or low-emission transport within the site.
- Provide parking and access points outside sensitive zones.
- Design access routes to avoid fragmentation of habitats.

7. Safety and Emergency Planning

- Establish emergency response plans.
- Train staff in first aid and rescue operations.
- Provide clear safety information to visitors.

THEME PLAN FOR GRAZING CONTROL

EXISTING SITUATION:

Nearly 0.28 Lac domestic animals including cow buffalo, camel, sheep and goat belonging to the villagers residing in zone of influence has direct impact on the sanctuary resources. The period from July to October is critical since most of the domestic animals of nearby villages move into the sanctuary area. Although most of the boundaries of area under the wild life sanctuary are delineated by loose stone wall fencing, but the inhabitants residing on periphery of sanctuary has tendency to damage the stone wall at places leaving their cattle inside the sanctuary in search of green fodder. The tendency is observed in the areas, where there is least movement of wild animals, areas having poor soil quality, sparse vegetation and availability of green fodder.

The Jaisamand wild life sanctuary has peculiar geographic spread. The area of the sanctuary in form of corridor having length of about 15 km and width varying from 6 kms. to 4 kms. at places. This geographical feature makes the area more susceptible for the grazing, since the villagers inhabited on the periphery of sanctuary has easy accessibility of the sanctuary area nearby their villages. Further, the invasion of cattle is not only restricted to the peripheral areas of sanctuary, but core area is also affected. Generally, the domestic animals are left in sanctuary area around forenoon and taken away by early evening. The quality of the grasses has deteriorated in the peripherial areas of the sanctuary. The deteriorated buffer area of sanctuary is not remained conducive to the growth of ungulate population.

GRAZING PROBLEM IN JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY:

The eastern, Western and Southern parts of sanctuary are the worst effected by illegal grazing during the monsoon season. Presence of two large water bodies i.e. Jaisamand Lake and Peeladar pond adjoining to the peripherial boundary of sanctuary has further aggravated the problem of grazing in sanctuary. The cattle, which are left for drinking water on these water sources enters into the sanctuary area in search of, green fodder. The main reasons for illicit grazing in the sanctuary are lack of pasturelands & lack of fodder in the villages within Zone of influence. Sometimes the villagers come in large numbers and resort to violence and overwhelm the staff, thus adversely affecting the morale of staff involved in protection of the sanctuary. Details regarding number of cattle belonging to villagers residing within Z.I., which influences the resources of sanctuary are enclosed at Annexure- 31.

ADVERSE IMPACT OF THE ILLICIT GRAZING IN JAISAMAND SANCTUARY:

- The peripherial area of sanctuary is getting degraded.

- Damage caused to the dry rubble stone wall fencing of sanctuary by graziers, which needs repair every year.
- Reduced regeneration of better grasses and tree species.
- Illegal wood cutting along with the illegal grazing.
- There is every possibility of spread of communicable diseases in the wild animals.

ACTION PLAN TO CONTROL GRAZING:

The grazing problem is acute on eastern northern and southern aspects of the sanctuary. The villages situated on foothills of these aspect has little or no pasture or revenue lands within their village boundaries, for rearing the cattle or development of pastures. However, on eastern and northern aspect forest land under control of Udaipur (North) territorial division is available. Hence with available resources following actions are proposed to control the rampant grazing and to check its ill effects on the habitat health.

- Effective & Intensive patrolling and deployment of more number of protection staff in the sensitive areas.
- Dialogue with the villagers and involvement of local people through Eco-development Committees is to be ensured.
- Starting with areas adjoining to revenue villages, which are susceptible to the entry of cattle, a pucca stone wall of 1.2 mtr. high having cross section of 0.37 mtr. x 0.37 mtr. with pillar at every 4 mtr. of cross section 0.45 x 0.45 mtr. supported by 1 mtr. high Angle Iron- three strand barbed wire fencing is to be created along 34 kms. periphery of the sanctuary. The action has already been initiated in the year 2002-03 from the financial resources made available under CSS 36, famine relief and MNERGA works. 2050 Rmtrs. of pucca stone wall was constructed before 2003-04 and 11684.10 Rmt. Pucca wall was constructed under MNERGA from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (up to 15.2.2013) . In first phase construction was under taken at places which are most susceptible for grazing. It is proposed to construct the wall in left out area during this tenure of plan . The existing dry stone wall of size 1.8 mtrs. x 0.8+0.6/2 mtr. need repairs every year at places where it is damaged by villagers to facilitate the easy entry of cattle in the sanctuary.
- Awareness programme regarding menaces of grazing in the sanctuary area and promotion of stall-feeding should be carried out.
- The encroachments on the village pastures and the revenue lands should be removed and these areas should be developed as village pastures.
- Investment should be made on the available forestland at the periphery to develop them into pastures and system of regulated grazing should be adopted.
- Agro forestry on the agriculture holdings of farmers with specific emphasis on planting of fodder yielding trees is to be promoted. Subabool, Ber, Siris, etc. are important foddor yielding trees suitable for the area. There is scope to developed production of vegetables in

agricultural fields. This can improve purchasing capisity of farmers and they can purchase fodder from outside.

- Detailed study of village wise socio economic conditions of the graziers, domestic animal population and grazing land should be carried out to ascertain the quantum of their dependency on sanctuary area for detailed planning.
- The nallahas and rivulets at junction of revenue and sanctuary land provides an easy entry for the cattle. Check dams and Anicuts or any other suitable barricades will be constructed at all such points to cover them all during the plan period. These structures will also provide the benefit of soil & moisture conservation in downward side, apart from protection against grazing.
- At prominent entry points gates and Barriers will be erected to create a psychological awareness and pressure. Such gates can be closed to handle the emergency situation in order to strengthen overall protection of the sanctuary.
- Cattle impounding places (Kanji House) should be developed within limits of sanctuary.
- Raising of fodder plots of nearly 200 Hectare per year in the villages in vicinity of sanctuary subject to availability of funds and land (pasture land, Revenue land or Forest land) during the plan period.

THEME PLAN FOR POACHING CONTROL:

EXISTING SITUATION:

Presence of good number of herbivorous animals & panther in the sanctuary area, its geographic constitution and presence of Udaipur-Banswara highway adjoining to the Southern periphery of sanctuary creates constant threat of poaching in Jaisamand wild life sanctuary. During the recent past in last decade of 20^{th} century few cases of poaching of wild boar were detected. However, since last five years no poaching case has been reported from the sanctuary area but this does not rule out the possibility of poaching over the period of time. Frequent movement of graziers and fuelwood collectors can pose poaching hazard and therefore generates a need to have strategies to control poaching in the sanctuary area.

GENERAL STRATEGIES FOR CONTROLLING POACHING:

The following strategies are proposed to tackle the menace of poaching:

i) ***Improving Staffing Pattern***: The effective protection of the wild life sanctuary depends on the strength of staff. Apart from number the quality of staff is also desired. Quality in terms of health, training & devotion etc. There has been no fresh recruitment of the functionaries at the ground level i.e. that of forest guards & forester since last 15 years. These two cadres need cutting edge if effective protection is to be ensured at ground level. They are the persons who actively form the

front line staff. Trained, educated and young people can deal with the crime better. They are required to keep them updated with recent advances in "Wild Life Management" besides sciences & principles of "bio-diversity Conservation", "Ecosystem", "Population dynamics" etc. It has become increasingly difficult to entrust them with task since they are requiring certain level of training and education. Apart from this, additional pressure of communication with villagers, so as to enlist their participation in protecting the sanctuary has been put on the staff. The staff also lacks regular training required to keep them fit and take coordinated action against miscreants. The staffing pattern should be designed to meet the special needs of the sanctuary and regularly reviewed after five years.

The staff functionaries should be provided specific training in dealing with crime, besides providing complete knowledge about the laws prevailing on the land and to make strong cases in case of any crime detected. Induction of women staff at lower cadres to deal with women offenders will be of extra advantage in ensuring protection against women offenders.

ii) ***Mobility***: Now a days the criminals have become equipped with fast moving vehicles and modern weapons, advanced means of communication etc. The sanctuary staff is not in position to compete with them. It would be helpful that Range officer incharge of sanctuary should be provided with jeep, foresters with motorcycles and Forest guards with mopeds. At least two cycles should be kept at range office and one at forester's Headquarter for patrolling or to check any unwanted incidence. Looking to the topography and terrain of the sanctuary it is essential that one tractor is to be kept at Range Head Quarter.

iii) ***Control Over use of Firearms around the Sanctuary***: It is essential that strict compliance of provision of sec. 34 of wild life protection act 1972 be observed. The registration of weapons of inhabitants living around the sanctuary area should be completed within the limited period.

iv) ***Fire Arm***: It is need of time that firearms should be provided to all officers involved in protection of sanctuary i.e. from Forest Range officer down to Forest Guard. The government orders pertaining to use of firearms is inadequate. The government order prohibits the use of Firearms at night whereas the poachers prefer night hours for crime.

v) ***Restriction of Unauthorized Movement in Sanctuary***: Large number of villagers tends to move in the sanctuary area. Such movements are done in the pretext of grazing, wood gathering and worshipping etc.

Sometimes to reach the other villages, villagers use the Sanctuary routes since they are the shortest ones. This kind of unregulated entry provides opportunity to the poachers to enter into the sanctuary and to commit serious wild life crimes. This should be closely monitored, regulated and checked from time to time.

vi) ***Wild Life Crime Prevention***: The villagers living around the sanctuary area and in nearby villages mainly belongs to "Bhil"& "Garasia" tribes. These tribes are having lower literacy rate and love for hunting among them. An organized hunting drive is carried out by these tribes around "Holi" festival and they treat them lucky if they are able to hunt some of the small or big wild animal. Under such circumstances it becomes essential that preventive action should be taken to curb the crimes. The following steps are proposed to prevent wild life crimes done by trebles:

(a) The staff involved in protection should be vigilant about the movement of the tribals living on periphery and nearby villages.

(b) Establishment of check post to ensure vigilance at all entry and exit points of the sanctuary.

(c) Induction of women staff among ground functionaries so as to check the women culprits involved in crime.

(d) Network of informers should be developed in suspected villages and public places like Bus stand & Railway station. These informers should be rewarded on providing correct information although secretly.

(e) The staff personals should be provided with adequate training to deal with poaching incidences and new ways of patrolling.

(f) Every Naka under the sanctuary should be provided with at least two double barrel guns.

(g) Speedy mode of payment of compensation against reporting cattle kill by the carnivores should be ensured.

vii) ***Field Level Improvement***: The staff involved in protection of sanctuary needs improvements at field level, which includes:

(a) Round the clock readiness of flying squad at division level, with separate staff for day and night patrolling along with two drivers.

(b) Maintenance of patrolling register at Forest Nakas in which the record of inspection of beats in jurisdiction of Naka is to be kept & every information related to the activity of wild life should be recorded in such register.

(c) Cases related to wild life crimes before compounding or filing charge-sheet. In the court are to be reviewed at ACF & DCF level.

(d) Tourism/VIP's & protocol duties should be separated from the protection duties.

(e) The court cases & offence cases filed against the staff should be treated as government cases, unless otherwise proved.

(f) Training & expertise to deal with wild life offenders should be given to field staff.

(g) The field functionaries involved in protection are either old foresters and Forest Guards or uneducated Cattle Guards. They are required to be replaced by young and energetic staff for this specific job.

(h) At range level three to four Forest guards should be kept as reserve to deal with any information related to poaching.

(i) Procedure for forensic investigation related to wild life material should laid down, so as to enable strong pleading at court level in wild life offence cases.

(j) The teams involved in anti poaching activity should be rewarded properly.

(k) The service condition of wild life staff should be modified so that they can work with more motivation and efficiency. Award scheme and out of turn promotion can be the motivating factor.

(l) Forest Officers should be empowered with police powers under arms act within 5km. radius of sanctuary boundaries.

The following activities are proposed to control poaching at Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary:

i) There are six entry points for vehicles and visitors i.e. at Palodara, Mahudi, Dheemra Bagh, Jaisamand Bund, Chatpur and Davana, Out of these entry points four of them viz. Palodara, Dheemra Bagh, Jaisamand Bund & Chatpur are guarded well, having barriers in form of Iron gates and protection chowkies. However, two check-post & Barriers are proposed at Davana and Mahudi during the plan period and adequate number of staff should be posted.

ii) Night patrolling should be made more effective by providing adequate staff.

iii) Strict Vigilance should be observed at water holes, since these are the points most prone for poaching.

iv) Registration of licenses within 10 Km. periphery of sanctuary boundaries should be completed.

v) Information brochures providing know how about the wild life offence cases and consequences should be published to generate awareness among the people.

vi) Women personnel should be included in the staff to deal with women offenders.

vii) EDCs will be strengthened so that there help can be sought.

THEME PLAN FOR FUEL WOOD & FODDER PROBLEM

EXISTING SITUATION:

The Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary is surrounded by 32 villages and a small town Jaisamand itself. These are situated within 5-km. periphery from the sanctuary boundaries. These villages are having a human population of about 0.47 Lac and domestic cattle population of about 0.28 Lac besides large herds with an estimated 1.00 Lac live stock passing through the area in search of fodder from Marwar region of the state to Gujarat and other adjoining states. The problem is aggravated further because of increasing trends in human population and cattle population and the changing life styles of the people. Although much of the dependence of people living around the sanctuary area depends upon resources primarily for their own consumption, however villagers living around Jaisamand town use the sanctuary in terms of economic benefit.

It is estimated that 60% of the population in the villages and township of Jaisamand are totally dependent, while the remaining population is partially dependent on forest resources of the Sanctuary. The villages within 2 km. from peripherial boundaries are having more dependence on sanctuary resources. Beyond 2 kms. the villagers show lesser dependence, but the impact is still there. Maximum villagers use fuel wood for cooking their food. Consumption of fuel wood increases in the winters. Lodges situated at Jaisamand town are heavily dependent on forests for firewood. Because of this severe pressure the forest area of the Sanctuary in vicinity of Jaisamand town has become prone to illegal felling. Availability of firewood is low in this area and in light of right and concession allowed to the villagers, they are resorting to pollarding the green trees. Although the presence of Prosophis juliflora on the peripherial area of sanctuary near Jaisamand town has helped a lot to reduce the pressure on the natural forests, but impact is still felt even in the interior areas of the sanctuary.

Villegers will be motivated to eradicate the Prosophis juliflora from there field to use the wood to meet out their fuel wood requirement.

STRATEGY TO CURB THE FODDER PROBLEM

i) Collection of village wise data regarding villagers dependence on sanctuary resources to fulfill their demand of fuelwood and fodder and estimation of demand supply gap should be carried out and necessary measures should be initiated to narrow the gap.

ii) Adjoining to eastern, western and northern boundaries of sanctuary, the available forest and community land, which is not the part of sanctuary area should be put under “Pastoral and fuelwood plantation”. The seed of high nutritious value like *Cenchrus cilliaris* and C*enchrus settigerious* should be shown and plants having fodder values like Zizyphus etc. should be planted. Grass slips will be planted in fodder deficient areas and thorny cut material will be placed on planted slips to save them during first year. It is assumed that *Anogeissus* will come

up in the area through natural regeneration and will supplement fodder need of cattle during pinch period. It is proposed to take up 200 Hectare area every year under fuel wood & fodder plantations. The village Eco-development committees should be encouraged to manage these pastures & fuel woodlots.

iii) Schemes such as bio-gas, fuel efficient crematorium, solar lights, solar cookers and fuel efficient chullahas should be promoted in the peripheral villages, so as to reduce the dependence of inhabitants on sanctuary resources.

iv) Jaisamand town is one of the major centre of fuel wood consumption. Particularly the hoteliers, sweet shops and tea stalls use large quantity of fuel wood. They should be persuaded to use the LPG gas. Besides this the villages falling within limit of 2 km. from sanctuary boundaries should be provided with LPG gas connections. LPG outlet counter at Jaisamand should be opened to facilitate the availability of LPG.

v) In light of recent Supreme Court direction collection of all kind of forest produce is banned from sanctuary area, however the villagers are still dependent on sanctuary area for collection of fuel wood. Because of lack of alternate fuel sources they continue to do so.

vi) Villagers residing in Zone of influence (Eco-sensitive zone) of the sanctuary should be motivated to plant fodder and small timber yielding trees on the bunds of their agriculture fields under 'Agro Forestry Programme'.

vii) Awareness among the villagers is to be generated regarding promotion of 'Stall feeding' and planting of fodder yielding trees on their marginal lands and available community land of the village.

STRATEGY TO CURB THE OTHER PROBLEMS

It will be tried to solve other problems like drinking water, cattle breed, bovine health etc. through entry point activities.

THEME PLAN FOR FIRE CONTROL

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION:

Fire causes great harm to the forests. A single uncontrolled fire can ruin the forests and destroy the entire ecosystem, including the wild life. Fires not only destroy young regeneration, but also adversely affect the humus layer thus deteriorating the soil layer. The soil is exposed to be acted upon by sun & wind.

The forest fires are mostly experienced during summer months i.e. from March to June. In Jaisamand wild life sanctuary the forest fire problem is controlled feature. No major incidence of forest fire has taken place during last five years. There

is only one fire incidence reported in the year 1994-95, caused by unknown reasons. The nature of fire was that of 'ground fire' damaging 215 hectares of sanctuary area. During last decade i.e., 2003-04 to 2012-13 as many as 61 incedences of fire hazards were recorded. However, because of timely information received the fire was put under control before it could have become detrimental for the sanctuary.

To prevent major fires and damage caused out of it, integrated fire management measures are to be adopted.

THE STRATEGY:

The strategy to prevent fire incidences includes:

i) Creation of awareness among villagers residing on periphery of sanctuary, visitors visiting the sanctuary and laborers engaged to carry out various developmental activities in the area, by carrying out education programme, and by putting signage's at fire prone places.

ii) Early detection of fires through well conceived network of communication system & observation points. Besides this patrolling has to play a vital role in prevention & control of fires.

iii) Fast counter measures in case of fire out break.

iv) Immediate & versatile follow up action.

v) Fire watchers will be deputed for survillence.

Each of above component has to play a vital role in prevention and control of fires.

EXISTING FIRE LINES:

The details of fire lines existing in the area are given in following table (Table 6.3)

TABLE 6.3

EXISTING FIRELINES IN JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

S. No.	Name of Fire line	Length
1.	Saladia Kot to Godal darrah	8 kms.
2.	Mahu darrah to Jhoomar Bawdi	6 kms.
3.	Palodara to Chand ghati	6 kms.
	Total:	20 Kms.

ACTION PLAN TO PREVENT & CONTROL FIRES

i) At least 50% of existing fire lines in sanctuary area should be cleared every year before summer season, so that total quantum of fire lines can be cleared within a period of two years.

ii) The field staff of wild life sanctuary should be given proper training to fight the fire.

iii) Fire fighting equipment should be provided at Range head quarter of sanctuary and at Nakas, and staff personnel should be given proper training to use them.

iv) Existing ohdhi's (the ancient shooting boxes for Maharajas) should be repaired and used as fire watch towers.
v) People living in villages situated at the periphery of wild life sanctuary should be educated about danger and damage caused by the forest fires.
vi) Signage's depicting the damage caused by fires as well the means by which fire can break in the sanctuary should be erected at entry point and at places of tourist interest in the sanctuary.
vii) Tourists and city dwellers should be discouraged to carry "Bidi" & "Cigarettes" in the sanctuary area to prevent accidental fires.
viii) Fire watchers should be kept to patrol the area during summer season.
ix) Besides identified fire lines, new fire lines should be created as per the sensitivity of area to fire hazard.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES:

i) Maintenance of Existing fire lines
ii) Cutting of new fire lines
iii) Fire fighting equipments
iv) Publicity & Signage's depicting hazards of fire
v) Repairs of existing ohdhi's to be used as fire watch towers.
vi) Training to staff Personals.

Funds required for the purpose are incorporated in Annexure 52

THEME PLAN FOR ENCROACHMENT CONTROL

SITUATION ANALYSIS:

Wild Life Sanctuary Jaisamand is one of the oldest sanctuary in State of Rajasthan. The declaration of Sanctuary was made as early as in the year 1955 under section 5 of the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds protection Act, 1951. In the Notification dated 7th November, 1955 the boundaries of Sanctuary were defined taking revenue village boundaries existing during those days into consideration. Since then number of revenue villages has came into existence. Moreover, no demarcation of sanctuary boundaries on the grounds with the issue of notification has given rise the problem of encroachments on the sanctuary land. Even maximum of shops in Jaisamand town has come up on the sanctuary land. There are 218 old cases of encroachment registered over an area of 65 hectares of the sanctuary.

The encroachments in the areas on the periphery of sanctuary are primarily for agriculture. The area of sanctuary from Peeladar to Dheemada Bagh and near Jaisamand town along Udaipur– Banswara highway and Jaisamand Bund to Davana is more prone to encroachments. The area of sanctuary within these limits, because of foothill area and having better soil quality is highly cultivable, making it more prone to encroachers. The area is vulnerable for encroachments because:

i) The boundary demarcation is not clear on the grounds, as most of the boundary pillars are missing.
ii) The field staff is not well versed with the boundaries.

iii) Adequate survey staff is not available for resolving the disputes.

iv) Mutation of forestland records in the revenue records as well the maintenance of land records at par with revenue settlement is still incomplete.

STRATEGY:

i) Patrolling of the boundaries of sanctuary should be done regularly by the staff and any encroachment should be reported immediately.

ii) Inspection of boundary pillars by Range officers and other higher officers should be done time to time as per norms and report should be monitored in review meetings of senior officers.

iii) The non-mutated land should be taken on priority basis for mutation.

iv) Land records should be completed and copy of map along with the land record should be given down to the level of Forest guard so as to facilitate the checking of boundary pillars during patrolling.

v) Scientific instrument like GPS should be provided to the Foresters & higher officers and proper training to use them is to be given to them.

vi) Encroachment should be given top priority. The powers to trial under section 91 of Land revenue act should be delegated to ACF (Head Quarter) Udaipur, who looks after the development works of the sanctuary.

vii) Regular monitoring on monthly basis related to encroachment cases should be done at Range level and at Division level meetings.

viii) A team of 3 surveyors and a inspector should be deployed at Division level to maintain land records and check at ground level at least once in three months.

ix) Hon'ble Highcourt has directed to remove all the encroachments in cachement area of Jaisamand Lake. Eastern slop of outer hills of Jaisamand sanctuary are part of jaisamand cachement hence utmost attention will be given to remove enchroments of cachement area.efforts will be made to restore and maintain the eclolgical health of Jaisamand Lake cachement area by adopting all possible measures.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

i) Boundary demarcation should be completed.

ii) Protection wall in form of pucca stone wall should be constructed as described under the 'Theme Plan for Grazing".

iii) Beat maps should be provided to Forest Guards so as to ensure proper checking of boundaries.

iv) Immediate action should be taken to remove encroachment.

Financial resources required for the purpose are incorporated in Annexure 52.

THEME PLAN FOR CHECK POINTS/ BARRIERS TO CHECK ILLICIT MOVEMENT OF FOREST & WILD LIFE PRODUCTS

SITUATION ANALYSIS:

Although at present there is no threat of removal of any wild life products from Jaisamand wild life sanctuary. But illicit cutting of *Prosopis juliflora* for fuel wood, lopping of *Anogeissus pendula* leaves for fodder and hacking of green tree branches for fuel wood are the forest products brought by the villagers in light of rights and concessions prevailing in forest block constituting the sanctuary area. Looking to the existing growth rate in human and cattle population in surrounding villages, restricted availability of job opportunities and increasing means of communication & transportation, the possibility of illicit movement of Forest and Wild Life products can not be ruled out in future. The best way to check illegal transit of wild life and forest products is to strengthen the present checkpoints in sanctuary area and set up new checkpoints and barrier on the road adjoining to the sanctuary area.

Presently wild life sanctuary Jaisamand has two checkpoints within its limits the details of which are enclosed at Annexure- 26. These check points are in form of iron gates and mainly used to control and regulate the tourist traffic in sanctuary area. However, these checkpoints are having shortage of staff. Looking to the future threats following strategy proposed to check illicit movement of Forest & Wild Life products.

STRATEGY:

- Three new barriers are proposed on the roads existing around the sanctuary. The barriers proposed to be set up according to priority are at:
  - (1) Mahudi
  - (2) Chatpur
  - (3) Davana

- Each barrier point should be manned at least by a staff of 2 forest guards and 3 Cattle guards.
- Each barrier point should be equipped with wireless system.
- Existing two checkpoints in the sanctuary should be provided with adequate staff.

- Record should be maintained at each barrier and checkpoints with respect to movements, checking done by the staff personals.
- There should be some women guards to deal with the head loader women.

THEME PLAN FOR HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICT

EXISTING SITUATION:

Development of Wild Life Sanctuary Jaisamand has evolved through different stages. During past the management of sanctuary area was with the state rulers. The state rulers were using the area for their own recreation. They have their own laws and by laws to deal with any adverse situation. It was shear fear of the rulers that human beings even can not dare to look towards the "Royal Hunting Grounds". After independence the owners have changed from princely state to Government. Throughout this process of state controlling the resources, increasing population, less availability of means of employment and lack of policy to control the community property resources, the local people got alienated gradually over a period of time. The local population in the past had an access to forest resources of sanctuary with limited control. After coming into force of Wild Life Protection Act 1972, the free access has been restricted. On the other hand due to population explosion the quantum of available community land went on squeezing. Opening of new era of Eco-tourism because of presence of largest man made fresh water lake. historical monuments all around, increasing tourist traffic has given a false notion to local people that sanctuary area has been created for the tourists and local people have little or no claims. Shift in occupation from agriculture to animal husbandry and that too with low productivity cattle has further aggravated the situation. Cattle herd owned by the villagers living around the sanctuary has maximum percentage of Goats and Sheep, which graize in the area without incurring any cost. Decision to construct dry rubble stone wall in 80's and further shift to pucca stone wall in the year 95 has further alienated the local people, since the accessibility to forest resources has been restricted for the villagers. Of late the population of blue bull in the sanctuary area has increased and few cases of crop damage has been reported from the villages adjoining to sanctuary area. Besides these few cases of cattle lifting by panther has provoked the villagers to retaliate in violent way.

STRATEGY TO CURB THE SITUATION:

i) Pucca stone wall all around the periphery of sanctuary should be constructed, although in phases as discussed in Theme plan for grazing (6.1)

ii) Damage to the cattle or crop of villagers situated on the periphery of wild life sanctuary should be adequately compensated.

iii) Degraded forest & community areas on the periphery of sanctuary should be developed as pastures as discussed under "Theme Plan for Fodder".

iv) The entry fee to the sanctuary includes Eco-development surcharge. The money collected as Eco development surcharge was supposed to be plough back in the region for development. No provision has made so far, hence should be given top priority in interest of the sanctuary.

v) Sufferers will be compensated for their cattle lose as per existing rates of Govt. of Rajasthan

vi) A rescue team will be constituted, which will be equipped by Tranquilizing gun, medicines, net and fast-moving four-wheeler vehicle.

THEME PLAN FOR INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

The Jaisamand Wild Life sanctuary is spread over an area of 52.342 Sq. kms. surrounded by 32 villages within 5 km. periphery from its peripherial boundaries. Major population living in these villages is dominated by tribals, who have their own traditions and customs. The terrain of sanctuary is hilly, undulating and having good density of mixed deciduous species. The people living in villages around the sanctuary and those coming from Udaipur City move in sanctuary area. To provide adequate protection to the wild life and manage the protected area, proper infrastructure and communication is of great importance. The existing infrastructure & communication facilities in the sanctuary area are as following:

BUILDINGS:

Jaisamand wild life sanctuary has following buildings within its limits (Table 6.4):

TABLE 6.4
EXISTING BUILDINGS AT JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

S. No.	Type of Building	Place
1	Forest Guard Chowkies:	1. Palodara 2. Mahudi 3. Jamuda 4. Peeladar 5. Dheemda Phathak 6. Davana 7. Junijhar 8. Chatpur
2	Forester Naka	Jaisamand

3	Range Office cum Residence	Dheemda Bagh entry
4	Rest House	Jaisamand Bund
5	Historical Places	Hawa Mahal Roothi Rani ka Mahal 4 Ohdhi

* Existing numbers of buildings are sufficient except the need for one forester Naka building at Davana. However, since these building are very old constructed under different development schemes in the state, they are in need of intensive repairs. Further four chowkies out of existing ones are lack of drinking water, toilets, lights, compound wall, benches etc. facilities. Davena, Juni Jhar and Ghatla chouki need electrification. Chatpur chouki need compound wall to be completed. Jamuda chouki need Lat- bath to be constructed.

COMMUNICATION:

Presently the wild life sanctuary Jaisamand has five fixed wireless sets fixed at strategic places and 6 handsets, the details of which are given in following table (Table 6.5):

TABLE 6.5
DETAILS OF WIRELESS SETS AT JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

S. No.	Type of Set	Place of installation
1	Fixed Sets	i) Range Office, Jaisamand ii) Forest Chowki, Palodara iii) Forest Chowki, Mahudi iv) Dheemada Bagh v) Forest Chowki, Davana
2	Handsets	i) With Range Officer, Jaisamand ii) With Forester iii) Forest Chowki Peeladar, Dhimda Fatak, Jambuda, Chatpur,

Number of wireless sets present in the sanctuary is getting out dated partly because of non repairable mechanical faults and partly because of non availability of spares in local market. Since no major wireless repair shop is available in the Udaipur market and Police department has shown their usability to repair these wireless sets, these sets are to be sent to Delhi for repairs, which not only requires considerable investment but ample time too. This further affects the communication adversely. It is essential that one hand set and one fixed set should be kept in reserve at sanctuary head quarter to meet the emergency situation.

STRATEGY:

Following strategy is proposed to improve infrastructure and communication facilities at Jaisamand wild life sanctuary:

i) Construction of new Forester Naka cum residence building at Davana in order to ensure effective protection of sanctuary. This chowki along with barrier will help to check any unwanted event detrimental to wild life and forest resources.

ii) Maintenance of existing chowkie's along with provision of hand pump installation to ensure water facilities.

iii) Fixing of 4 fixed wireless sets along with one repeater at following places to enhance communication facilities:
   (a) Peeladar
   (b) Jamuda
   (c) Chatpur
   (d) Roothi Rani Mahal with repeater.

iv) Providing 4 handsets to Forester and Forest guards to ensure effective patrolling in the area.

v) Three wireless sets are to be provided at new proposed barriers.

Requirement of funds for the purpose is incorporated in Annexure 52.

THEME PLAN FOR ECO-DEVELOPMENT

Jaisamand Wild Life sanctuary is situated amidst the most fragile Eco-system of Aravalli's. The people living around the sanctuary remained dependent on sanctuary directly or indirectly for their needs of fuelwood and fodder in past thus causing adverse impact. This generates the necessity for special Eco-development programme in and around the sanctuary areas with an object to improve capacity of sanctuary management to conserve bio-diversity of area, and to reduce the negative impact of local people.

STRATEGY:

The most effective strategy proposed is to involve the local villagers in development of adjoining areas through process of micro-planning, & by ensuring implementation & management of the areas through their active collaboration. Following activities are proposed in these villages and Sanctuary area:

i) Pasture development outside sanctuary area to fulfill the need of grasses
ii) Animal husbandry activities to improve the cattle breed.
iii) Investment in alternate fuel source development.
iv) Investment in developing water holes inside the sanctuary.
v) Habitat improvement in sanctuary areas so as to avoid movement of wild animals outside sanctuary.
vi) Village fuel woodlots should be developed to reduce pressure on the sanctuary area.

Details of activities have been covered in coming chapter of this management plan.

THEME PLAN FOR SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

The terrain of Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary is hilly and undulating. Because of specific geo-morphological features the depth of soil is shallow. Underneath the shallow soil the earth crust is bouldry and stony causing sparse growth of vegetation. The hill system has high gradient slopes and numbers of nallahas are traversing throughout the area. As a combined effect of this factor the area of sanctuary is vulnerable to soil erosion. Along with soil erosion there is no or little water conservation because of rapidly flowing nallaha's in rainy season. Limited availability of water causes acute shortage of drinking water during summer months.

Estern slope of various hills of the sanctuary are prone to erosion. Hon'ble High Court has directed to save and enrich the catchment of Jaisamand Lake. To protect the catchment and to improve the water availability, and to conserve the soil, following strategies are proposed:

GENERAL STRATEGIES:

Intensive soil & water conservation measures are to be taken up on watershed basis. The works proposed are:

i) Drainage line treatment
ii) Contour trenching and contour dykes along with grass & fodder seed sowing.
iii) Construction of pucca checkdams in Nallahas supported by loose stone checkdams.
iv) Construction of limited number of anicuts (less then 2m height) and water ponds (Nadi's) in the bed of Nallaha's.
v) Planting of grass seeds, slips and fruit bearing trees along the nallaha's and erosion prone areas.

THEME PLAN FOR WATER MANAGEMENT & COMBATING DROUGHT CONDITIONS

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM:

The sanctuary area falls in dry tropical zone receiving less rainfall. Good rainy seasons are observed once in three or four years. The area receives only about 600-mm average rains in case of good monsoon and number of rainy days is also limited. Most of the Nallaha's goes dry within two to three months after rains. On the other hand the summers are very harsh and intense because of which the little rainwater collected on low-lying areas gets evaporated very rapidly. Droughts are also frequent which makes the water availability still worst. These features make the sanctuary area devoid of water and make the water most scarce resource and limiting factor for growth of the sanctuary. Shortage of water especially during summer months results in the movement of wild animals outside the sanctuary in search of water and is killed in accidents or get hurted by the villagers. The habitat quality of the area need to be improved by creating artificial water holes, well dispersed throughout the sanctuary as well as digging of few tube wells so as to facilitate the water supply to these water holes during pinch period. The pucca checkdams and anicuts constructed under soil & moisture conservation works will also serve as water points to curtail the pinch period during summer.

Avalability of water round the year:

Rakheshwar Mahadeo, Karondia Bheruji, Peeladar Talab, Lodhi kui, Saladia kot kui, Jamuda ramp well, Nandvi kui

GENERAL STRATEGIES:

i) Construction of three water holes in form of anicuts/ Nadis (Water Ponds) in the sanctuary area during the plan period. The new water holes are proposed looking into the requirement of water in different habitats, and ensuring proper dispersal of animals evenly throughout the sanctuary area, as well as utilization of available fodder in whole of the area.

ii) The existing water holes will be desilted regularly depending upon the requirement, so as to maintain their capacity of holding water. The Nandvi ramp well has narrow entry. Its entry span needs widening so that more members of bigger herds can approach water in single effort. List of existing water holes is enclosed at Annexure 18.

iii) In case of famine water holes should be regularly filled with water using tube wells and transporting water, if required. For the purpose three tube wells in sanctuary area are proposed during the plan period.

iv) Installation of hand pumps near existing chowkies. These hand pumps will ensure availability of water to the staff as well as for wild animals. Handpumps at Mahudi, Chatpur, Roothi Rani Ka Mahal, & at Peeladar are proposed during the plan period.

v) Deepening and maintenance of existing old wells in the sanctuary area is to be carried out periodically, preferably once in 3 years. The deepening and maintenance should be completed by the end of month March every year.

vi) Construction of Guzzlers would be given top priority. The guzzler tanks should have capacity to store at least one Lac liters of rainwater, which can be utilized from October to June. Eight guzzlers are proposed to be constructed in the sanctuary area during the plan period.

vii) Anicuts constructed in the sanctuary area during previous years should be properly maintained by carrying out desilting operation and necessary repair works, as and when required.

viii) Three new Anicuts at Chatpur block, Roothi Rani valley and Davana are proposed to be constructed during the plan period.

ix) Intensive drainage line treatment works should be taken up to conserve the moisture in the, sanctuary area. 300 cubic meter of pucca check dams and 500 Cumtrs. of loose stone check dams are proposed in catchment of Eighteen big Nallahas traversing through sanctuary area.

x) One Tractor with a trolley & a water tanker of 1000 liter capacity has to be purchased to facilitate water transportation to water holes.

THEME PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PREY BASE IN POOR WILD LIFE AREAS

EXISTING SITUATION:

Out of total 52.342 Square kilometer area of wild life sanctuary Jaisamand, about 40% of the area has depleting prey base because of intensive biotic pressure. Due to low prey density the carnivore population is very sparse. It is leading to unviable endemic population. Sufficient prey base is required for growth and sustainability of large predator like panther.

Villages situated around the sanctuary and cattle population is the main source of biotic interference, which has resulted in depletion of the habitat.

STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN:

i) 100 Hectare area every year is to be selected during the plan period and intensive measures should be taken to develop good quality of grasses and fodder yielding species.

ii) The area should have potential for providing water, food and shelter round the year.

iii) Soil & moisture conservation works should be undertaken in the enclosed area to improve the soil and water retention to facilitate better growth of vegetation.

iv) Check dams of both kind 'Kachha' & 'Pucca' should be constructed in the Nallaha's. Drainage line treatment works are to be taken up. At few points gabions will be constructed so that loose stone check dam can be protected during rainy season when streams are flooded.

v) V-ditches, contour trenching & contour dykes with sowing of grass seed should be taken up in the area.

vi) Small trails should be constructed in the area for carrying out field inspection, which after the development of area will serve as 'Nature trails'.

vii) Pasture development works should be taken up in closed area to ensure availability of fodder to herbivores.

viii) Surplus Sambar, Chittal and other prey base from Udaipur zoo and other places should be relocated.

ix) Existing fencing at Dheemra Bag will be repaired and the area of around 7 hectares will be used as Relocation Enclosure. The herbivores from zoo and other places will be relocated in the area. Availability of water and fodder will be ensured in this area.

No data is available for predator and prey relationship for the sanctuary. Scientific reserch is needed to know this relationship indepth so that planing can be made accordingly.

Requirement of fund for development of prey base and renovation of existing Dheemra Bag as location center is incorporated in Annexure-52.

THEME PLAN FOR TOURISM IN JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Wild life tourism is a tool of awareness generation for conservation of wild life and forest resources. Publicity, Nature Education and creation of awareness towards wild life conservation create an environment for the benefit of the sanctuary. Jaisamand wild life sanctuary is one of the major tourist spot in tourist circuit of Udaipur. Presence of famous Jaisamand Lake coupled with historical buildings and monuments in and around the sanctuary area and frequent sighting of herbivores are the features, which opens new means for promotion of tourism and Eco-tourism in the area. Although efforts are made by developing few trails to approach the historical buildings existing in the sanctuary, but alone development of trails is not sufficient for promotion of tourism. Conditions for promotion of tourism are ideal, however the interventions are required with respect to strengthening of infrastructure and strategy to promote the tourism.

PROBLEMS OF MANAGEMENT OF TOURISM:

i) The sanctuary area has only four tourist trails. Further on these trails because of terrain tourists generally do not prefer to take their own

vehicles. These trails need maintenance every year, after the monsoon season. The expenditure required is not available with the management.

ii) To visit the sanctuary, the management has to rely on private taxi owners. Private taxi owners on having their bookings to other place generally do not prefer to turn up for drives in sanctuary areas.

iii) Staff is overburdened because of shortage of Manpower. They have to work from early morning to late evenings, thus reducing their efficiency.

iv) Because of language problem staff is unable to provide requisite information to the tourists.

v) The booking office at main entry of sanctuary is not connected by telephone.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS:

i) Increased administrative work.
ii) Replying to queries of tourists.
iii) Management of vehicles .
iv) Ensuring availability of nature guides.

TOURISM FACILITIES:

Udaipur is well connected from Delhi, Jaipur and Ahmedabad by train. It is also connected by road from Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Kota & Delhi. Nearest airport is Maharana Pratap Airport (Dabok), situated at a distance of 20 km. from Udaipur City. The unique pleasant climate because of seven lakes present in and around the city, number of historical buildings, memorable events & places related with great warrior of soil "Maharana Pratap" and overall green and pleasant environment establishes the city at top of the tourist circuit of the state. From low cost to luxury class hotels are present in the city to cater the needs of tourists. Tourist reception centre run by the tourism department facilitates tourists and provides them requisite information.

Tourism has become an industry in Udaipur. A large number of people are earning their livelihood by adopting 'guide' as an occupation. Besides this large number of people get employment in hotels, on vehicles and as travel agents. Shops having local handicraft items have also been developed in and around the city. Tourists need to be tackled by trained personnel in a sophisticated manner. Tourists still approach the Forest department for correct information and guidance with regard to Wild Life Sanctuary areas present around the city.

STRATEGIES FOR TOURISM:

i) Foremost necessity for promotion of tourism in sanctuary area is to provide appropriate facilities to the tourists.

ii) Eco-tourism trails are to be developed in better form in the sanctuary area, so as to facilitate the free movement of four wheelers.
iii) It is essential to provide training of nature interpretation to local literate inhabitants to provide them economic benefit.
iv) Areas having thick groove of evergreen species along with water body nearby should be developed to promote tourism.
v) Adequate and specially trained staff should be provided to deal with tourists.
vi) The income accrued out of tourism as Eco-development surcharge should be reutilize for the Eco-development of the sanctuary.
vii) The tourism presently restricted to wild life viewing & visit of historical buildings in the sanctuary area. More and more spots are to be developed as view point and tourist spots.
viii) Birds watching site for both terrestrial and aquatic birds are to be developed.
ix) Regular training programmes are to be organized for guides in field of nature interpretation and identification of wild animals and avifauna.
x) The interpretation center at Hawamahal has to be completed on priority basis.
xi) Signage's related to natural features, terrestrial and avifauna at places of tourism interest are to be erected at suitable sites.

THEME PLAN FOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Present, is the age of information and efficiency of organization is depends upon its Management Information System (MIS). It not only helps managers at various levels in organization but also helps in dissemination of information to the society. Not only the Jaisamand wild life sanctuary but other sanctuaries too within the jurisdiction of wild life division, Udaipur does not have well defined MIS. As a result the functioning of organization suffers, hence is a felt need for sound MIS.

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS RELATED TO MIS:

i) Retrieval of Information is slow.
ii) Repetitive processing of information manually.
iii) Delays in transfer of information.
iv) Erratic reporting of information.
v) Lack of standard formats.
vi) Non compliance of the schedules.

AREAS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION:

i) Forest & Wild life protection including monitoring forest & wild life offence cases and court cases.

ii) Settlement and demarcation including monitoring of encroachment cases.

iii) Information related to establishment matters including deployment of staff.

iv) GIS based resource inventory including wild life and development works.

v) Management plan and perspective planning.

vi) General Periodic returns.

vii) Annual Plan of operation, Budgeting, Monitoring & Evaluation.

viii) Resource inventory such as vehicles, arms, wireless network and other equipment.

ix) Eco-tourism activities.

x) Documentation of resources.

xi) Environment awareness Programmes.

xii) Inventory and information related to villages around the sanctuary.

xiii) Information relating to registration of arms, and licenses issued under wild life protection act, 1972.

ACTION PLAN FOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM:

i) Information needs at different levels will be identified.

ii) The data source will be identified.

iii) Standardized format for collecting and recording data will be finalized.

iv) Communication Network for information transfer and feed back is to be identified.

v) Periodicity of data input and transmission of information will be standardized.

vi) Formats for reporting will be finalized as per the needs of different levels.

vii) Naka, Range & Divisional Notebooks are to be maintained regularly. It is expected that happenings in sanctuary should be recorded in these books by forester, R.O., A.C.F and Dy.CWLW respectively. Any deviation and lapses should be viewed seriously.

viii) At each Naka level village information record under their jurisdiction should be maintained.

ix) Record of wild life offence cases and offenders should be maintained at division and range level.

x) Computer based GIS framework will be used for inventory and management purposes including monitoring and evaluation.

xi) The divisional office, ACF's and sanctuary Incharge R.O.'s office should be provided with computer facilities and Internet connections.

xii) Additional post of Data Entry Operator, may be on contractual basis should be provided at Division and sanctuary level.

xiii) Efficacy of MIS will be periodically reviewed and the necessary alternations in the system should be made as per the requirement.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS:

While designing the MIS following steps should be taken into consideration.

i) Basic character of data collected at field level should remain the same.
ii) Repetition of items of input information should be avoided.
iii) Format of output data should be kept similar as far as possible.
iv) Data should be easily accessible. The staff at all level should be able to collect the input data easily, only with some orientation and training suited to his level.
v) The programme be introduced in phased manner and improved according to needs.

THE PLAN FOR DESILTING AND RESTORATION OF WATERBODIES

PROBLEM IDENTIFIED

Area is hilly and undulating and prone for soil erosion due to run off. Soil of hill slopes move towards downstream and get deposited there, resulting affecting water storage capacity of water bodies. It is a general observation that shallow bed is gradually occupied by *Prosopis juliflora.*

Rocks of hilly areas are highly fragmented hence many anicuts are prone to leakage and seepage. Water is seen in them during rainy and post rainy period only. No water remains available during the pinch period.

The water bodies which are facing siltation problem are as follows:

TABLE 6.6
WATER BODIES WHICH ARE FACING SILTATION PROBLEM

S. No	Block	Name of water body	Inputs needed
1.	Maniyol	Jamuda talab	State time small dam which need desiltation, grouting, eradication of *Prosopis juliflora,* wall repair etc.
2.	Maniyol	Anicuts near Dhimda Baugh (2 nos.)	Desiltation, grouting, eradication of *Prosopis juliflora* etc.
3.	Dhuniwala Chatpuria	Badi nal anicut	Desiltation
4.	Dhuniwala Chatpuria	Chatpur anicut	grouting

STRATEGY:

(I) *Prosopis juliflora and other weeds* will be eradicated from the bed of water bodies and water courses leading to them.

(II) Desilting will be done to restore storage capacity of the water bodies. Members of EDC will be motivated for desiltation on PPP mode. If they show no interest then only work will be done on departmental basis.

(III) Bentonite powder (*Multani mitti*) will be sprinkled before rains to chock porosity of storage bed.

(IV) Grouting will be done parallel to head wall to check leakage and seepage.

(V) Water loving native species will be promoted along water courses and littoral zones of the water bodies.

THEME PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AQUATIC BIRD HABITAT AT PEELADAR DAM

EXISTING SITUATION

Peeladar dam is an important water body which supports varied avian life forms. Many migratory birds are seen in this dam during winter season. Though dam is rich in aquatic birds but deficient in microhabitats. Moors, swamps, reeds, marshes etc. are not available there. Islands are also missing. *Acacia nilotica* groves are also not there. *Prosopis juliflora* is advancing everywhere and damaging habitat quality of littoral zone

STRATEGY TO IMPROVE HABITAT

Island development and management:

Few islands will be developed in sub littoral zone and following inputs will be given:

i) Sowing / planting of *Acacia nilotica*.

ii) Stump planting.

iii) Placing of rock pieces.

iv) Piling pebbles of different sizes.

v) Planting of aquatic vegetation like *Typha anguasta, Phragmites karka, Cyperus rodundus* etc.

vi) Safety against trampling and yielding.

Littoral zone management

i) *Acacia nilotica* will be planted in patches in peripheral zone.

ii) *Prosopis juliflora* and *Lantana camara* will be eradicated in phased manner.

iii) Hideouts and other birding facilities will be developed to enhance ecotourism. EDC members will be trained to provide eco-guiding services to the tourists coming over there for bird watching.

iv) Fish fries will be released in water to improve availability of food to the aquatic birds.

v) Tall *khajoor* planting will be done to provide nesting trees to breeding native birds.

THEME PLAN FOR MAHUWA REGENERATION

Existing situation

Mahuwa is an important umbrella tree of this sanctuary. Mahuwa supports Langurs, Squirrels, Civets and birds. Its flowers and fruits are much relished by many wild animals. During day time, trees are used as roosting sites also by many animals.

Only old groves of Mahuwa are present in the sanctuary. New regeneration is missing. Outside the sanctuary, situation is same. Mahuwa is not regenerating in farm land also. Since total seeds are collected by the tribals hence no regeneration is possible owing to paucity of propegules in forest and farm land.

Strategy for regeneration of Mahuwa

i) Every year a lot of Mahuwa plants will be planted in the sanctuary and thorny bush guards will be erected to save them.
ii) Seeds will be dibbled at appropriate sites and cut thorny material will be placed over them to keep away Porcupines and wild boars.
iii) Mahuwa seedling will be distributed to farmers free of cost for planting on their own land and incentive of Rs.50 will be given as following:
    - Rs. 25/- will be given at the end of first year for every live plant
    - Rs. 25/- will be given in third year for every live plant.

THEME PLAN FOR IMPROVING HABITAT FOR CHINKARA

Existing situation

Since pucca stone wall fencing work is going on and degree of protection is enhancing, therefore status of natural regeneration is satisfactory in various pockets of the sanctuary. Due to new recruitment of plants and better protection of old crope, density is increasing in many pockets. Though, this situation is good for Panthers and other density loving animals but not good for animals like chinkara which prefers openness. Area towards Palodara gate is satisfactorily open, but as we move towards Jhoomer baodi, density increases. Density is also increasing along Palodara -Jaisamand road. Density has also increased in Chandaji ka guda area.

Strategy

i) Density will be maintained along Palodara- Jaisamand road in the form of 50m wide strip and in other peripheral areas to improve the impenetrable thicket. This action will help to keep away the poacher when they are moving on peripheral roads.
ii) Invasive weeds will be eradicated in phased manner and follow up action will be taken up during rainy season to pull out new recruitment of the weeds.Superior, platable grasses will be developed using appreciate techniques.
iii) Baby plants of tree species will be removed in a judicious manner.
iv) Thinning, pruning, singling out etc will be done judiciously.

v) Singling out in bushes will be done in a judicious way to create desired density of wild crop.

THEME PLAN FOR SHEEP MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

PROBLEM IDENTIFIED:

Jaisamand sanctuary falls in sheep migration route. To and fro ovement of sheep between Marwad zone and Malwa take place through the roads present in the vicinity of this sanctuary. While coming or going sheep herds are tend to damage the habitat of the sanctuary.

STRATEGY

i) Help of flying squad will be sought.
ii) Intensive and extensive patrolling will be done from June to July and October to November when migration of sheep take place.
iii) Help of EDC members will be sought.
iv) Pucca fencing wall be constructed where same is still missing.

Theme Plan for invasive weed eradication

Prosopis juliflora eradication

Problem identified

A big part of the sanctuary is infested by *Prosopis juliflora*. A strip along Salumbar road, area around Dheemra baugh, Chatpur area, area along Jagat Road are heavily infested by this invasive weed which is taking a heavy toll from grasses and native species. This behiviour of this weed is influencing the population of wild animals.

Strategy

i) A strip of 50mt. wide will be left intact at periphery as live fence.
ii) Eradication will be done on “top to bottom” and “inner to outer” pattern.
iii) Eradication will be done on “digging and uprooting” basis. Cutting above the ground only will be not allowed. will be not allowed.
iv) Proper slash disposal will be ensured to avoid the hoof and paw injuries among wild animals.
v) Work will be done in phases.
vi) Operation will be done during monsoon season.
vii) A three year follow up will be ensured to eradicate the new regeneration in treated area.

viii) Treated area will be regenerated by native species.

***Lantana camara* eradication**

Problem identified

Many patches of the sanctuary are infested by *Lantana camara*. Area where moisture regime is good and bird activities are more, the weed is growing wildely. This invasive weed is taking a heavy toll from grasses and native species. This behiviour of this weed is influencing the population of wild animals also.Some times this species causes fire hazard also.

Strategy

i) Eradication will be done on "top to bottom" and "inner to outer" pattern.
ii) Eradication will be done on "digging and uprooting" basis. Cutting above the ground only will be not allowed. This will be done before flowering/ fruiting season. To uproot the Lantana T.R. Balu technique will be adopted. The uprooted plant will be kept upside down to avoid any chance of re-rooting again.
iii) Proper slash disposal will be ensured.
iv) Work will be done in phases.
v) Operation will be done during monsoon season.
vi) A three year follow up will be ensured to eradicate the new regeneration in treated area.
vii) Treated area will be regenerated by native species.

Control of other weeds

Weeds like *Xanthium indicum, Acanthospermum hispidum, Hiptis suveolence* etc. will be eradicated during rainy season before starting flowering in the plants. This will help in development of fodder grasses.

Theme plan for grassland development
Problem identified

Area is deficient in nutritious grasses. A big spread of *Aristada* is seen in open areas. *Aristada* is not a nutritious grass. Sometimes it also causes fire hazards in the area. To increase number of herbivorous animals' quality grasses in grasslands are required. To improve food chain system, good grasslands are wanted.

Strategy

i) Fire contolling system will be improved by making new fire lines and by proper maintainance of old fire lines. Since networks of roads is present in out skirts of the sar *Mangara baosi.* During night time these fires cause havoc. Firelines are very important inputs to

ii) B

Table no. 6.7

Suitable speTrees for planting in wildlife areas

S.No.	Species	Habit	Regeneration Method

etter species of grasses will be grown by broadcasting, slip planting, furrowing etc methods. Following species will be preferred:

a. *Sehima nervosum*
b. *Eremopogom foveolatus*
c. *Dicanthium annulatum*
d. *Heteropogon contortus*

iii) Protected patches will be developed to improve seed dispersal mechanism

iv) Invasive weeds will be eradicated from the area. Proper follow up will be done to eradicated younger growth also.

v) "Cut brush wood cover" method will be adopted to protect the planted grasses during initial years.

vi) Few natural blanks will be protected while developing grassland/ grass plots.

Theme plan for enhancement of food production

Strategy

i) Umbrella trees like *Ficus glomerata, Ficus religiosa, Ficus benghalensis, Phoenix sylvestris, Madhu indica* etc. will be planted at appropriate sites. Direct seed sowing will also be practiced. Old trees will be protected in the area.

ii) Bushes like *Capparis sepiaria , Grewia spp., Securinega leucopyrus, Kirganalia reticulata* etc. will be raised in the area by seed sowing method

iii) Ficus groves will be developed near water bodies, chowkies, nakas etc.

iv) Various tree/shrub are known for there fodder value. They should be planted for enhancement of food production. Important species are as following(Table no. 6.7):-

1.	*Ficus glomerata (gular)*	Tree	Planting
2.	*Ficus religiosa (pipal)*	Tree	Planting
3.	*Ficus benghalensis (bargad)*	Tree	Planting, branch planting
4.	*Phoenix sylvestris (khajur)*	Tree	Sowing
5.	*Madhu indica (mahuwa)*	Tree	Sowing, planting
6.	*Capparis sepiaria (kanther)*	Bush	Sowing, planting
7.	*Grewia fleviscence (kali siyali)*	Bush	Sowing
8.	*Grewia tenex (gangeran)*	Bush	Sowing
9.	*Grewia villosa (gangeran)*	Bush	Sowing
10.	*Grewia daminae*	Bush	Sowing
11.	*Grewia asiatica (phalsa)*	Bush	Sowing
12.	*Securinega leucopyrus*	Bush	Sowing
13.	*Kirganalia reticulate (kamoi)*	Bush	Sowing
14.	*Rhus mysorensis*	Bush	Sowing
15.	*Salvadora persica*	Bush	Sowing, planting
16.	*Salvadora oleoides*	Bush	Sowing, planting
17.	*Dichrostachys cenaria*	Bush	Sowing
18.	*Moringa oleifera*	Tree	Sowing, planting, branch planting
19.	*Moringa concanensis*	Tree	Sowing, planting, branch planting
20.	*Ziziphus mauritiana*	Tree	Sowing, planting
21.	*Ziziphus xylopyrus*	Tree	Sowing, planting
22.	*Ziziphus nummularia*	Bush	Sowing
23.	*Syzygium heynanium*	Tree	Sowing, planting
24.	*Syzygium cumini*	Tree	Sowing, planting
25.	*Mangifera indica*	Tree	Sowing, planting

CHAPTER-7

RESEARCH, MONITORING AND TRAINING

Research stands out as a significant concern in the Plan Outline of the Management Plan document. The document anticipates that the sanctuary's scientific team will conduct foundational research initiatives focused on assessing systematic factors and influences, in order to develop practical management strategies for specific populations and the overall ecosystems. Effective management of wildlife protected areas greatly relies on research. Utilizing research-based wildlife management is essential for the prosperity of any protected area. This is a valid endeavor and should align with the wildlife management goals set for the protected area. The protected area requires a well-defined wildlife research policy that prioritizes the following areas.

7.1 RESEARCH PRIORITIES

Wildlife management combines practical skills and scientific methods grounded in field studies. Research within Protected Areas (PAs) should prioritize critical information needs that are generally applicable to most of these areas. Individual researchers focusing on specific topics or species without collaboration can make minimal contributions to effective wildlife management. The research should involve “problem-solving studies” that are developed through a collaborative process with

PA management, local communities, and the actual circumstances present in our tropical environment. Certain "pressure points" for PA management are shared across many of our protected areas, and besides the ongoing short-term projects, wildlife research in Jaisamand Sanctuary should ideally center on these issues.

PA Managerial Priorities	Research Areas
A) **Values Relating to PA :** 1. Ecological/ Regional landscape	• Regional changes in species richness & diversity • Changes in species occurrence • Effect on water table • Habitat fragmentation • Endangered species: prey base, age/ sex ratio, biomass computation, life table computation
2. Habitat degradation	• Types of exotic infestation • Control methods
• Livestock depredation by carnivores & crop damage by wild ungulates	• Reasons for livestock depredation • Percentage of livestock in the food-spectrum of carnivores

	• Reasons for crop damage
4. Habitat management practices	• Biodiversity conservation vis-a-vis management practices in-vogue
5. Poaching	• Magnitude • Modusoperandi (variations) • Wildlife crime intelligence and networking • Wildlife crime prevention
6. Fire	• Nature and efficacy of existing preventive and control measures • Changes in the habitat due to fire • Changes in animal use pattern due to fire
7. Insects as agents of ecological change	• Impact (magnitude) • Ecological changes • Periodicity
8. In-situ conservation	• Founder population size

	• Translocation
9. Eco-tourism	• Involvement of host-communities • Mechanism • Impact assessment
10. Jurisprudence	• Morphological studies • Biochemical studies • DNA fingerprinting
11. Wildlife disease	• Landscape epidemiology studies • Linkages between sylvatic & pastoral cycles
12. Animal monitoring and estimation techniques	• Customization of software • Estimation procedures, indices for various species • Home range studies •
Study of Wetland	• Vegetative succession in the entire wetland, especially in regard to weed invasion in draw down area. • Detailed ecology of the fauna of the wetland,

	especially invertebrate fauna • Effect of agricultural and other practices in the catchment area of Sanctuary.
• **Biotic Pressure on PAs:** Vision beyond the PA Interface problems	• Effect of existing land use • Mechanism/ strategy to mitigate ill effects • Magnitude of crop damage outside PAs • Methods for mitigation • Decadal population growth in impact zones outside PAs (human/ cattle) • Resource use pattern of indigenous people • Impact of PAs on indigenous people • Legal status of the impact zone & related problems • Community role in conservation • Levels of sustainable

	use • Grazing impact • Regeneration status in right burdened forests • Impact of rights and concessions on habitat quality • Socio-economics of indigenous community • Resource requirements of indigenous people & dependencies • Traditional knowledge & occupation of indigenous communities • Impact assessment of Eco-development woks

In addition to the biological and ecological research mentioned earlier, park administration should promote the gathering of pertinent information regarding the impact of the protected area on the local economy and the communities in nearby villages. These social research initiatives should also be transformed into reports, status papers, micro-plans, and other documents that lead to the formulation of effective policies aimed at the upliftment and eco-development of local communities. While these social initiatives may appear to be purely academic or bureaucratic and might not exhibit any immediate

significance for management, they will ultimately hold substantial value, as the current dynamics between parks and surrounding populations in our country are likely to evolve significantly over time.

7.1.1 Future strategy: -

1. Development of Infrastructure

A. Research Labs -

No research laboratories have been established in Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary. There is an immediate necessity to conduct systematic and fundamental research concerning the habitat, population density, habitat use patterns of herbivores and carnivores, as well as the impact of various activities taking place in and around the Protected Area. There is an urgent requirement for a full-time research officer, researchers, and assistants.

B. Meteorological Stations –

A Meteorological Station has not been set up. There is a pressing need for a Meteorological Station to gather accurate information and systematically compile the data. Additionally, Chemical Immobilization equipment and medications will be essential for capturing sick or distressed wild animals in need of assistance and treatment.

C. Formation of Animal Rescue Team: -

An Animal Rescue Team has been established by the Deputy Conservator of Forest Wildlife Udaipur to perform the rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals. The team members will receive training in tranquilizing, capturing distressed animals, administering first aid, and using various essential instruments.

2. Constitution of Research Advisory Committee

A Research Advisory Committee may be constituted with the following members–

(i)	The Chief Wildlife Warden	Chairman
(ii)	Chief Conservator of Forests Wildlife Udaipur	Member
(iii)	DCF Wildlife Rajsamand	Member Secretary

The Committee would have the following main activities: -

To finalize the selection/identification of relevant research based studies.
To review the progress of research activities carried out for the PA.
Provide suggestion/recommendations for improvement and smooth functioning of the research activities.

The meeting should be arranged as per the requirement, but at least once in six months.

7.2 Monitoring Framework

The management of the protected area should ensure that monitoring biological resources remains a fundamental routine task in conservation efforts, as it is the primary method for identifying trends or changes and assessing the effectiveness of management interventions. Although this process may seem unstructured and subjective, collecting valuable biological data can be accomplished in a straightforward, systematic, and scientific way. The management should aim to integrate various effective monitoring activities into the regular responsibilities of the staff, along with annual assessments of wildlife counts and related activities. All such information

should be regularly incorporated into the Management Information System.

The protected area should maintain its existing system of ecological monitoring for both flora and fauna. As noted, the reserve has an extensive network of forest camps representing all vegetation types and wildlife habitats. Each of these camps is equipped with registers containing predefined formats for data collection that cover the general phenology of various vegetation types, species-specific animal sightings categorized by age and sex, sightings of females with young, lactating females, and more. Additionally, templates for documenting indirect signs of panther presence have been included. From a management perspective, a valuable inventory might be as straightforward as tracking the distribution of key species, as their numbers can signify significant ecological processes. Even basic estimates of these animal populations would enhance the inventory's value. A color photographic guide for identifying animals has been created and shared with all field personnel. Furthermore, a photographic album showcasing various ground flora, including numerous grasses, herbs, and shrubs, should be compiled and distributed to all field staff involved in daily monitoring to assist in the straightforward identification of species from management’s standpoint. The data collected through such ongoing monitoring can subsequently be analyzed to reveal intriguing trends, leading to targeted species- and habitat-specific planning within the protected area. The template for the camp register mentioned above is provided below. Each Forest Guard responsible for a specific camp must complete the necessary information gathered during their daily patrols. This approach will generate

substantial data on the essential parameters for managing a wildlife protected area.

The data can be compiled for large carnivores based on camp registers, allowing for the creation of a monthly presence map for panther sightings.

Format of Patrolling Camp Register for Routine Ecological Monitoring

Particulars of Patrolling			Phenology			
Date	Place & Compartment No.	Time	Flowering trees/ Plants	Fruiting Trees/ Plants	Leaf Fall	New Leaves
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Herd Structure of Ungulates														
Total No. of Herds (Chital/ Sambar/ Nilgai/)	All Male Herd				Female-Fawn Herd				Mixed Herd					
	Adult	Sub-Adult	Fawn	Total	Adult	Sub-Adult	Fawn	Total	Male Adult	Male Sub	Female	Female Sub	Fawn	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Various Stages of Antler Development	Birth Frequency of Ungulates (15 days Intervals)	Stages of Gestation

Males with Fallen Antlers	Males with Developing Antlers	Males with Branched velvet Antlers	Males with Developed Hard Antlers	Total	Date	t Tot al Ne wB orn	)t No. of Pregna nt Female	No. of Lactati ng Female s
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Data/ Evidence Relating to the Leopard										
Male/ Female Pugmark (No./ Unit Distance Walked)	Urination(No./ Unit Distance Walked)	Scraping (No./ Unit Distance Walked)	Call	Scratches (No./ Unit Distance Walked)	Scat (No./ Unit Distance Walked)	Cattle Kill	Other Kill	Stride Measurement	Straddle Measurement	Signature Inspecting Officer
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

7.3 **Capacity Building**

While managing the Phulwari Ki Nal Sanctuary ecosystem is a learning experience for most frontline staff, the Park Management needs to ensure that newly hired personnel receive wildlife training from various institutes both within the State and beyond. Staff members should be motivated to pursue Diploma, Certificate, and Capsule courses offered by the Wildlife Institute of India in Dehradun, applicable to officers down to the Forest Ranger level. Below is the information regarding the available training and the institutes providing it.

Table No. – 101

S. No	Course Name	Course Type	Course Duration	Participant Level	Resource person/ org.	Frequency
1	Advance Diploma in Wildlife Management	Diploma Course	Ten Months	A.C.F./DCF	WII, Dehradun	Once
2	Eco-development	Module	Three Months	A.C.F./DCF	WII	Once
3	Wildlife Management	Certificate	Three Months	F.R.	WII	Once

		Course				

Aside from that, Forest Guards assigned to wildlife areas should receive training in wildlife management at the wildlife training center in Jaipur. In addition to this fundamental training, several essential courses are needed for staff and officers to effectively perform their daily responsibilities.

1. Weapon training -

The personnel may encounter anti-social elements, including hardcore criminals engaged in illegal activities. To maintain effective control, the staff must be armed with modern weapons and ammunition and be trained in their usage. Therefore, comprehensive training on handling arms and ammunition should be regularly provided to field staff.

2. Wildlife Health Monitoring Training

The assessment of wildlife health and the treatment of various contagious diseases require specific technical skills. Staff members must also be knowledgeable about techniques for collecting samples to send to forensic laboratories or to the research center at WII, Dehradun, for thorough analysis.

3. Chemical immobilization training -

It has been recognized that wild animals often stray near human settlements, especially during the summer months. Such occurrences can lead to challenges for both wildlife and humans. Animals that are distressed should be safely captured and released back into the wild after adequate treatment.

4. Tourism and interpretation training

Tourism and interpretation are highly sensitive topics. Even a small act of discourtesy can tarnish the reputation of the Protected Area and the Forest

Department. Staff responsible for interacting with tourists should receive proper training to ensure they handle situations courteously. This approach will also help in implementing various rules and regulations related to wildlife tourism and management. Moreover, staff involved in interpretation activities should possess sufficient knowledge about the Protected Area and ongoing initiatives. If tourists do not receive satisfactory answers to their inquiries, the goals of extension and interpretation cannot be fulfilled. Initial training and ongoing refresher courses should be provided for the staff, as there is currently no organized training on tourism and interpretation activities.

5. Computer Application Training:

The use of computer applications and related software has become essential for daily management. Utilizing GIS and other related software, along with understanding their application, could enhance the effectiveness of Protected Area Management. These efforts will only be beneficial if the staff is sufficiently skilled to operate these technologies. Therefore, a three-month capsule course should be organized for selected staff and officers in Jaipur or Udaipur.

In addition to these training programs, other important topics may be incorporated if needed.

7.4. Human Resources Development Plan (HRD Plan)

Wildlife management is a specialized field that requires particular orientation, skills, and knowledge. Training is essential for making technocrats and field staff proficient in their roles. Being exposed to commendable efforts made in exemplary sites fosters motivation to reach similar or even higher standards. Furthermore, significant confidence is built when initiatives are recognized and appreciated by others. Thus, initiating training efforts for all staff levels in various relevant domains is a positive step.

Training for field staff and officials stationed in the Phulwari Ki Nal Sanctuary is especially crucial, as they must manage sensitive biodiversity conservation alongside eco-development challenges. Although sufficient technical support and guidance will be provided by relevant experts, regular refresher courses covering diverse topics are recommended for the various staff levels at the Sanctuary.

S. No	Course Name	Course Type	Course Duration	Participant Level	Resource person/ org	Frequency
1	General wildlife management course	Orientation Course	One week	D.C.F./C.F.	WII, Dehradun	Once
1 a	--do--	Orientation Course	10 days	A.C.F./ D.C.F.	WII, Dehradun	Once
1 b	--do--	Orientation Course Module I	One week	Ranger Foresters	Forestry Training Institute, Jaipur	Once
1 c		Orientati	One	Forest Guard &		Once

	--do--	on Course	week	Cattle Guard	Forestry Training Institute, Jaipur	
2	Soil and moisture Conservation	Orientation Course	One week	Ranger Foresters, & Forest Guard	Forestry Training Institute, Jaipur	Once in a year
3	Rural development	Orientation Course	One week	Ranger Foresters, & Forest Guard	Forestry Training Institute, Jaipur	Once in a year
4	Enforcement of Law and Enactment's	Refresher Course	Three days	Range officers Dy. Ranger Foresters & Forest Guards	Forestry Training Institute, Jaipur	Once in six months
5	Education Awareness	Refresher course	One week	ACF, Range	WII, Dehradun	Once in two

	course			officers, Foresters and Forest guard	for DCF and ACF; FTI Jaipur For Foresters and Forest guards.	year

The senior as well as lower field staff should be exposed to latest trends and developments achieved in different subjects related with wildlife management. Such exposure would help the field staff to carry out various management practices for effective management. A regular short- course requires to be organized from time to time for the ground level field staff to impart technical expertise to carry out various routine works, like; population estimation, water hole management, wildlife habitat management and the like.

To impart training in the above topics and other useful subjects, the selected staff should be sent to Forestry Training Institute, Jaipur, for witch funds and equipment has to be provided.

Conducting Study tours at par-excellence sites: -

- Eco-development study tour for EDC members and associated staff
- Wildlife management study tour for Officers & field staff.
- International study tours
- Working visit for PA Officers

Workshops and Field Study: -

Every year, workshops and field studies should be conducted at the Protected Area (PA) level to share experiences gained from fieldwork and to spread knowledge and practices that have been successfully implemented in other PAs. Some potential topics for these workshops and field studies could include -

• Monitoring wildlife and its habitat, along with understanding the purpose of data collection during routine patrols.

• Techniques for conducting wildlife censuses and field surveys.

• Anti-poaching measures, legal processes, and forensic science.

• Micro-planning for eco-development in neighboring communities.

• Training in fire protection.

- Managing EDC accounts.
- Promoting environmental education and awareness.
- Workshops for PA planning.
- Workshops for regional planning.
- Workshops for finalizing PA management plans.

In these workshops and field training sessions, regular interactions and discussions between officers and field staff would enhance the understanding of new perspectives related to wildlife management.

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CHAPTER-8

ORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATION & BUDGET

8.1 Steering Committee -

As per the requirement of act the process of constituting steering committee for ensuring, co-ordination, monitoring, protection and conservation of large carnivores and prey animals is in progress.

8.2 Co-ordination with Line agencies / Departments

Co-ordination with line agencies / departments are needed for: -

→ Better protection

Police, revenue, railway authorities, Judiciary etc.

→ Eco-development

Revenue, Rural development, Agriculture, health, Veterinary, Horticulture, Jila Panchayat, Women and child development, PHED, Education, Tribal welfare etc.

→ Gaps in habitat development

Jila Panchayat, Rural development, Agriculture etc.

→ Conflict resolution

Revenue, Police, Tribal welfare, Judiciary etc.

It is evident from above that co-ordination can be obtained in many ways and in many fields. Better co-ordination will not only ease pressure on limited resources of reserve management but will earn general goodwill among various sectors.

For co-ordination following measures could be adopted:-

- Regular meetings with line department.
- Co-coordinating with District Collector and CEO, ZP for organising special meetings with line departments.
- Knowing various schemes of line departments and identifying schemes suitable for the PA area.
- Reserve tour of officials of line departments.
- Accreditation and highlighting achievements of other departments in PA area.

These are few suggestive things, but in practice convergence could be achieved only through good interpersonal relationship with officials of line departments of various levels from district to village. Officer of PA should interact with their respective counterparts in other departments.

8.3 Human Resource Development / Staff Deployment

Staff deployment in forests involves strategically placing personnel to ensure effective forest management, conservation, and protection. Here's an overview of the roles and responsibilities:

Key Roles

- Forest Guards: Responsible for patrolling the forest, preventing encroachment, poaching, and forest fires.

- Forest Rangers: Oversee forest management activities, including timber harvesting, reforestation, and wildlife conservation.
- Assistant Conservator of Forest: Manage forest resources, enforce forest laws and regulations, and engage with local communities.
- Wildlife Biologists: Conduct research and monitoring to inform conservation efforts and management decisions.

Deployment Considerations

- Forest Type and Terrain: Staff deployment should consider the type and complexity of the forest, ensuring adequate coverage and effective management.
- Forest Resources and Threats: Staff should be deployed in areas with high conservation value, taking into account potential threats such as deforestation, poaching, or forest fires.
- Community Engagement: Staff should engage with local communities to promote sustainable forest management and conservation practices.
- Safety and Security: Staff deployment should prioritize safety and security, ensuring that personnel are equipped to handle potential threats.

Best Practices

- Regular Training and Capacity Building: Provide ongoing training and capacity-building programs for staff to enhance their skills and knowledge.
- Effective Communication and Coordination: Ensure effective communication and coordination among staff, management, and stakeholders to achieve conservation goals.
- Adaptive Management: Foster a culture of adaptive management,

allowing staff to respond to changing circumstances and emerging challenges.

Benefits

- Effective Forest Management: Staff deployment ensures effective management of forest resources, including conservation and protection.
- Sustainable Livelihoods: Staff deployment can support sustainable livelihoods for local communities, promoting forest-based enterprises and eco-tourism.
- Biodiversity Conservation: Staff deployment can help conserve biodiversity, protecting endangered species and ecosystems.

By deploying staff effectively, forests can be managed sustainably, ensuring the long-term health and productivity of these vital ecosystems.

8.4 Fund-Raising Strategies

1. leveraging support from ongoing Goverment schemes (State and Centre) such as State Plan, CAMPA, RPAC, CSS, FPM and many more.
2. CSR Contributions from industries
3. Contributions from expert organizations for special requirements/tasks (capacity building, wildlife monitoring, and community stewardship, RRT deployment, etc.)
4. Souvenir sales
5. Accessing carbon/green funds and green financing.

8.5 Schedule of operations

A timeline spread out across the years of the plan will give an illustrative view of how progress will be qualitatively and quantitatively seen.

Schedule plan of operations will be given separately in annual plan of operations.

8.6 Plan Budget

Presently the Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary gets funds from "Non Plan" to meet out the expenditure on establishment. To carry out the development activities in sanctuary area under central sponsored scheme (100%) funds are provided.

The budget requirement of this management plan can be broadly classified into following categories:

i) Establishment cost:

The present mode of bearing establishment cost through "State Plan" or "Non Plan" should continue. Expenditure on Salary, T.A., Medical, Office expenses & running of motor vehicles should be met from the existing budget heads.

ii) Activities proposed in management plan:

State government has limited financial resources. Hence the expenditure required to carry out the development works proposed in management plan are to be met through "Central Sponsored Scheme" (100% share).

iii) Budgeting for Management plan :

The budgeting for the plan period (2025-26 to 2034-35) for various components of management plan has been done. Year wise physical and financial requirements are submitted for consideration as "Annexure 51".

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Part B

Suggestive Prescriptions for management of the Peripheral Zone of Influence (ZoI)

A draft notification of eco-sensitive zone of Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *vide* notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number S.O. 1914(E), dated the 3rd June, 2019, inviting objections and suggestions fromall persons likelyto be affected therebywithin the period of sixtydays fromthe date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public.

No objections and suggestions were received from persons and stakeholders in response to the draft notification.

The Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Girwa, Sarada and Salumbar Tehsil of Salumber district in the State of Rajasthan; encompassing a geographical area of 52.342 square kilometres. It is necessary to conserve and protect the area, the extent and boundaries of Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary as Eco-sensitive Zone from ecological, environmental and biodiversity point of view and to prohibit industries or class of industries and their operations and processes in the said Eco-sensitive Zone.

NOW,THEREFORE**,** the Central Government hereby notifies an area to an extent varying from 1.60 kilometres to 8.90 kilometres around the boundary of Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary, in Udaipur districts in the State of Rajasthan as the Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone (hereafter in this notification referred to as the Eco-sensitive Zone) details of which are as under,namely: -

1. **Extentand boundaries of Eco-sensitive Zone.–**(1)The Eco-sensitive Zone shall betoan extent of 1.60 kilometres to 8.90 kilometres around the boundary of Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary and the area of the Eco-sensitive Zone is 220.118 square kilometres.

   (2) The boundary description of Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary and its Eco-sensitive Zone is appendedas **Annexure-I** of ESZ Notification**.**

   (3) The maps of the Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary demarcating Eco-sensitive Zone along withboundary details and latitudes and longitudes are appended as **Annexure-IIA, Annexure-IIB, Annexure-IIC** and **Annexure-IID** of ESZ Notification.

   (4) Lists of geo-coordinates of the boundary of Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary and Eco-sensitive Zone are given in Table **A** and Table **B** of **Annexure-III** of ESZ Notification.

   (5) The list of villages falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone along with their geo co-ordinates at prominent points is appended as **Annexure-IV** of ESZ Notification.

2. **Zonal Master Plan for Eco-sensitive Zone.-** (1) The State Government shall, for the purposes of the Eco-sensitive Zone prepare a Zonal Master Plan within a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, in consultation with local people and adhering to the stipulations given in this notification for approval of the competent authority of State.

   (2) The Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be prepared by the State Government in such mannerasis specifiedinthisnotification and also inconsonance withtherelevant Central and State laws and the guidelines issued by the Central Government, if any.

   (3) The Zonal Master Plan shall be prepared in consultation with the following Departments of the State Government, for integrating the ecological and environmental considerations into the said plan:-

(i) Environment;

(ii) ForestandWildlife;

(iii) Agriculture;

(iv) Revenue;

(v) Urban Development;

(vi) Tourism;

(vii) Rural Development;

(viii) IrrigationandFloodControl;

(ix) Municipal;

(x) PanchayatiRaj; and

(xi) PublicWorksDepartment.

(4) TheZonal Master Plan shall not impose any restriction on the approved existing land use, infrastructure and activities, unless so specified in this notification and the Zonal Master Plan shall factor in improvement of all infrastructure and activities to be more efficient and eco-friendly.

(5) The Zonal Master Plan shall provide for restoration of denuded areas, conservation of existingwater bodies, management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater management, soilandmoistureconservation,needsoflocalcommunityandsuchotheraspectsoftheecologyand environment that need attention.

(6) The Zonal Master Plan shall demarcate all the existing worshipping places, villages and urban settlements, types and kinds of forests, agricultural areas, fertile lands, green area, such as, parks and like places, horticultural areas, orchards, lakes and other water bodies with supporting maps giving details of existing and proposed land use features.

(7) The Zonal Master Plan shall regulate development in Eco-sensitive Zone and adhere to prohibited and regulated activities listed in the Table in paragraph 4 and also ensure and promote eco-friendly development for security of local communities" livelihood.

(8) TheZonalMasterPlanshallbeco-terminuswiththeRegionalDevelopmentPlan.

(9) The Zonal Master Plan so approved shall be the reference document for the Monitoring Committee for carrying out its functions of monitoring in accordance with the provisions of this notification.

3. Measures to be taken by the State Government.- The State Government shall take the following measures for giving effect to the provisions of this notification, namely:-

(1) Land use.– (a) Forests, horticulture areas, agricultural areas, parks and open spaces earmarked for recreational purposes in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall not be used or converted into areas for commercial or residential or industrial activities:

Provided that the conversion of agricultural and other lands, for the purposes other than that specified at part (a) above,within the Eco-sensitive Zone maybe permitted ontherecommendation of the Monitoring Committee, and with the prior approval of the competent authority under Regional Town Planning Act and other rules and regulations of the Central Government or theState Government as applicable and *vide* provisions of this Notification, to meet the residential needs of the local residents and for activities such as:-

(i) wideningandstrengtheningofexistingroadsandconstructionofnew roads;

(ii) constructionandrenovationofinfrastructureandcivicamenities;

(iii) smallscaleindustriesnotcausingpollution;

(iv) cottageindustriesincludingvillageindustries;conveniencestoresandlocalamenities supporting eco-tourism including home stay; and

(v) promotedactivitiesgivenunderparagraph4:

Provided further that no use of tribal land shall be permitted for commercial and industrial development activities without the prior approval of the competent authority under Regional Town Planning Act and other rules and regulations of the State Government and without compliance of the provisions of article 244 of the Constitution or the law forthe time beingin force, includingthe Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007):

Provided also that any error appearing in the land records within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be corrected by the State Government, after obtaining the views of Monitoring Committee, once in each case and the correction of said error shall be intimated to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change:

Provided also that the correction of error shall not include change of land use in any case except as provided under this sub-paragraph.

(b) Efforts shall be made to reforest the unused or unproductive agricultural areas with afforestation and habitat restoration activities.

(2) Natural water bodies.-The catchment areas of all natural springs shall be identified and plans for their conservation and rejuvenation shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and the guidelines shall be drawnup by the State Government in such a manner as to prohibit development activities at or near these areas which are detrimental to such areas.

(3) Tourism or Eco-tourism.- (a) All new eco-tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be as per the Tourism Master Plan for the Eco- sensitive Zone.

(b) TheEco-TourismMasterPlanshallbepreparedbytheStateDepartmentofTourismin consultation with State Departments of Environment and Forests.

(c) TheTourismMasterPlanshallformacomponentoftheZonalMasterPlan.

(d) The Tourism MasterPlan shallbe drawn based on the study of carrying capacity of the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(e) Theactivitiesofeco-tourismshallberegulatedasunder, namely:-

(i) new construction of hotels and resorts shall not be allowed within one kilometre from the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone whichever is nearer:

Providedthatbeyondthedistanceofonekilometrefromtheboundaryoftheprotected area till the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, the establishment of new hotels and resorts shall be allowed only in pre-defined and designated areas for eco-tourism facilities as per Tourism Master Plan;

(ii) all new tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by the CentralGovernment in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the eco- tourism guidelines issued by National Tiger Conservation Authority (as amended fromtime to time) with emphasis on eco-tourism, eco-education and eco-development;

(iii) until the Zonal Master Plan is approved, development for tourism and expansion ofexisting tourism activities shall be permitted by the concerned regulatory authorities based on the actual site specific scrutiny and recommendation of the Monitoring Committee and no new hotel, resort or commercial establishment construction shall be permitted within Eco-sensitive Zone area.

(4) Naturalheritage.-AllsitesofvaluablenaturalheritageintheEco-sensitiveZone,suchasthegene pool reserve areas, rock formations, waterfalls, springs, gorges, groves, caves, points, walks, rides, cliffs, etc. shall be identified and a heritage conservation plan shall be drawn up for their preservation and conservation as a part of the Zonal Master Plan.

(5) Man-made heritage sites.- Buildings, structures, artefacts, areas and precincts of historical, architectural, aesthetic, and cultural significance shall be identified in the Eco-sensitive Zone and heritage conservationplan for their conservationshallbe prepared aspart of the ZonalMaster Plan.

(6) Noise pollution. - Prevention and control of noise pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be complied in accordance with the provisions of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 under the Environment Act.

(7) Air pollution.- Prevention and control of air pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be compiled in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) and the rules made thereunder.

(8) Discharge of effluents.- Discharge of treated effluent in Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the provisions of the General Standards for Discharge of Environmental Pollutants covered under the Environment Act and the rules made thereunder or standards stipulated by the State Government whichever is more stringent.

(9) Solidwastes.-DisposalandManagementofsolidwastesshallbeasunder:-

(a) the solid waste disposal and management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of IndiaintheMinistryofEnvironment,ForestandClimateChange*vide*notificationnumber S.O. 1357 (E), dated the 8th April, 2016; the inorganic material may be disposed in an environmental acceptable manner at site identified outside the Eco-sensitive Zone;

(b) safe and Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Solid wastes in conformity with the existing rules and regulations using identified technologies may be allowed within Eco- sensitive Zone.

(10) Bio-MedicalWaste.–BioMedicalWasteManagementshallbeasunder:-

(a) the Bio-Medical Waste disposal in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of Indiain the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R. 343 (E), dated the 28th March, 2016.

(b) safe and Environmentally Sound Management of Bio-Medical Wastes in conformity with the existing rules and regulations using identified technologies may be allowed within the Eco- sensitive Zone.

(11) Plastic waste management.- The plastic waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R. 340(E), dated the 18th March, 2016, as amended from time to time**.**

(12) Construction and demolition waste management.- The construction and demolition waste managementintheEco-sensitiveZoneshallbecarriedoutaspertheprovisionsoftheConstruction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R. 317(E),dated the 29th March, 2016, as amended from time to time.

(13) E-waste.- The e-waste management in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out as per the provisions of the E-Waste Management Rules, 2016, published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as amended from time to

time.

(14) Vehicular traffic.– The vehicular movement of traffic shall be regulated in a habitat friendly manner andspecificprovisionsinthis regardshall beincorporatedinthe Zonal Master Planandtill such time as the Zonal Master Plan is prepared and approved by the Competent Authority in the State Government, the Monitoring Committee shall monitor compliance of vehicular movement under the relevant Acts and the rules and regulations made thereunder.

(15) Vehicular pollution.- Prevention and control of vehicular pollution shall be incompliance with applicable laws and efforts shall be made for use of cleaner fuels.

(16) Industrial units.– (i) On or after the publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, no new polluting industries shall be permitted to be set up within the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(ii) Only non-polluting industries shall be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone as per the classification of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016, unless so specified in this notification, and in addition, the non-polluting cottage industries shall be promoted.

(17) Protectionofhillslopes.-Theprotectionofhillslopesshallbeas under:-

(a) the Zonal Master Plan shall indicate areas on hill slopes where no construction shall be permitted;

(b) construction shall not be permitted on existing steep hill slopes or slopes with a high degree of erosion.

4. List of activities prohibitedor to be regulatedwithinEco-sensitive Zone.-All activities inthe Eco-sensitive Zone shall be governed by the provisions of the Environment Act and the rules made thereunder including the Coastal Regulation Zone, 2011 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and other applicable laws including the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980), the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (16 of 1927), the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), and amendments made thereto and be regulated in the manner specified in the Table below, namely:-

TABLE

S. No. **(1)**	**Activity** **(2)**	**Description** **(3)**
	A. ProhibitedActivities	
1.	Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.	All new and existingmining(minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units are prohibited with immediate effect except for meeting the domestic needs of bona fide local residents including digging of earth for construction or repairof houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing and for other activities; The mining operations shall be carried out in accordance with the order of the Hon‟ble Supreme Court dated the 4th August, 2006 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 and dated the 21st April, 2014 inthe matter of Goa Foundation Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.435 of 2012.

2.	Setting of industries causing pollution (Water, Air, Soil, Noise, etc.).	New industries and expansion of existing polluting industriesin the Eco-sensitive Zone shall not be permitted: Provided that non-polluting industries shall be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone as per classification of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016, unless so specified in this notification and in additionthenon-pollutingcottageindustriesshallbepromoted.
3.	Establishmentofmajorhydro-electric project.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
4.	Use or production orprocessing of any hazardous substances.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
5.	Discharge of untreatedeffluents in natural waterbodies or land area.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
6.	Settingup ofnew sawmills.	New or expansion of existing saw mills shall not be permitted within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
7.	Settingupofbrickkilns.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
B.RegulatedActivities		
8.	Commercialestablishmentof hotels and resorts.	No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permittedwithin one kilometer of the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, except for small temporary structures for eco-tourismactivities:
		Provided that, beyond one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone whichever is nearer, all new tourist activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan and guidelines as applicable.
9.	Constructionactivities.	New commercial construction of any kind shall not be permitted within one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or up to extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer: Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building bye-laws to meet the residential needs of the local residents. Provided further that the construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per applicable rules and regulations, if any. Beyond one kilometre it shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.

10.	Small scale non polluting industries.	Non polluting industries as per classification of industries issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February, 2016 and non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro-based industry producing products from indigenous materials from the Eco- sensitive Zone shall be permitted by the competent Authority.
11.	Fellingoftrees.	ThereshallbenofellingoftreesintheforestorGovernmentor revenue or private lands without prior permission of the competent authority in the State Government. The felling of trees shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Act and the rules made thereunder.
12.	Collection of Forest produce or Non-Timber Forest produce.	Regulatedaspertheapplicablelaws.
13.	Erection of electrical and communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures.	Regulated under applicable laws (underground cabling may be promoted).
14.	Infrastructureincludingcivic amenities.	Takingmeasures of mitigationas per the applicable laws, rules and regulations available guidelines.
15.	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads.	Takingmeasures of mitigationas per the applicable laws, rules and regulation and available guidelines.
16.	Undertaking other activities related to tourism like flying over the Eco-sensitive Zone area byhot air balloon, helicopter, drones, Microlites, etc.	Regulatedaspertheapplicablelaws.
17.	Protectionofhillslopesand river banks.	Regulatedaspertheapplicablelaws.
18.	Movementofvehiculartraffic at night.	Regulatedforcommercialpurposeunderapplicablelaws.
19.	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along withdairies, dairy farming, aquaculture and fisheries.	Permittedaspertheapplicablelawsforuseof locals.
20.	Establishment of large-scale commercial livestock and poultry farms by firms, corporate and companies.	Regulated (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws except for meeting local needs.
21.	Discharge of treated waste water or effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	The discharge of treated waste water or effluents shall be avoidedtoenterintothewaterbodiesandeffortsshallbemade for recycle and reuse of treated waste water. Otherwise the discharge of treated waste water or effluent shall be regulated as per the applicable laws.

22.	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water.	Regulatedaspertheapplicablelaws.
23.	Openwell,borewell,etc.for agriculture or other usage.	Regulatedunderapplicablelawsandtheactivityshallbestrictly monitored by the concerned authority.
24.	Solidwaste management.	Regulatedaspertheapplicablelaws.
25.	Introductionofexoticspecies.	Regulatedaspertheapplicablelaws.
26.	Eco-tourism.	Regulatedaspertheapplicablelaws.
27.	Useofpolythenebags.	Regulatedaspertheapplicablelaws.
28.	Commercialsignboardsand hoardings.	Regulatedaspertheapplicablelaws.
C.PromotedActivities		
29.	Rainwaterharvesting.	Shallbeactivelypromoted.
30.	Organicfarming.	Shallbeactivelypromoted.
31.	Adoptionofgreentechnology for all activities.	Shallbeactivelypromoted.
32.	Cottageindustriesincluding village artisans, etc.	Shallbeactivelypromoted.
33.	Useofrenewableenergyand fuels.	Bio-gas,solarlight,etc.shallbeactivelypromoted.
34.	Agro-Forestry.	Shallbeactivelypromoted.
35.	PlantationofHorticultureand Herbals.	Shallbeactivelypromoted.
36.	Useofeco-friendlytransport.	Shallbeactivelypromoted.
37.	Skill Development.	Shallbeactivelypromoted.
38.	Restorationofdegradedland/ forests/ habitat.	Shallbeactivelypromoted.
39.	Environmentalawareness.	Shallbeactivelypromoted.

5. **Monitoring Committee for monitoring the Eco-sensitive Zone Notification.-** For effective monitoring of the provisions of this notification under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government hereby constitutes a Monitoring Committee, comprising of the following, namely:-

S N	ConstituentoftheMonitoringCommittee	Designation
1.	DistrictCollector,Udaipur	Chairman,ex officio;
2.	DistrictLevelOfficerofthePublicWorksDepartment,Udaipur	Member;
3.	DistrictLevelOfficeroftheIrrigationDepartment,Udaipur	Member;
4.	DistrictLevelOfficeroftheMiningDepartment,Udaipur	Member;
5.	DistrictLevelOfficerofthePoliceDepartment,Udaipur	Member;
6.	DistrictLevelOfficeroftheIndustryDepartment,Udaipur	Member;
7.	DistrictLevelOfficeroftheFisheriesDepartment,Udaipur	Member;
8.	RegionalOfficeroftheStatePollutionControlBoard,Udaipur	Member;
9.	Sub-DivisionalOfficer,Sarada,Udaipur	Member;
10.	Sub-DivisionalOfficer,Salumbar,Udaipur	Member;
11.	Sub-DivisionalOfficer,Girwa,Udaipur	Member;
12.	ArepresentativeofNon-governmentalOrganisationworkingin the field of wildlife conservation to be nominated by the State Government	Member;
13.	OneexpertinEcologyfromreputedinstitutionoruniversityofthe State	Member;
14.	DeputyConservatorofForests,Udaipur	Member;
15.	DeputyConservatorofForests,Wildlife,Udaipur	Member-Secretary.

6. Terms of reference. –(1)TheMonitoringCommitteeshallmonitorthe complianceof the provisionsofthis notification.

(2) Thetenure ofthe Monitoringcommittee shall beforthree years or till there-constitutionofthenew Committee by the State Government and subsequently the Monitoring Committee shall be constituted by the State Government.

(3) The activities that are covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in theTable under paragraph4 thereof, shall be scrutinised bytheMonitoringCommittee basedonthe actual site-specific conditions and referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for prior environmental clearances under the provisionsof the said notification.

(4) The activities that are not covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forest number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006andarefallingintheEco-sensitiveZone,exceptfortheprohibitedactivitiesasspecifiedinthe Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the concerned regulatory authorities.

(5) The Member-Secretary of the Monitoring Committee or the concerned Deputy Commissioner(s) shall be competent to file complaints under section 19 of the Environment Act, against any person who contravenes the provisions of this notification.

(6) The Monitoring Committee may invite representatives or experts from concerned Departments, representatives from industry associations or concerned stakeholders to assist in its deliberations depending on the requirements on issue to issue basis.

(7) TheMonitoringCommitteeshall submit the annual action taken report of its activities as onthe 31st March of every year by the 30th June of that year to the Chief Wildlife Warden in the State as per proforma appended as **Annexure-V**.

(8) The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may givesuchdirections,asitdeemsfit,totheMonitoringCommitteeforeffectivedischargeofitsfunctions.

7. The Central Government and the State Government may specify additional measures, if any, for giving effect to provisions of this notification.

8. The provisions of this notification shall be subject to the orders, if any passed or to be passed by the Hon‟ble Supreme Court of India or the High Court or the National Green Tribunal.

[F.No.25/10/2015-ESZ-RE]

Dr.SATISHC.GARKOTI,Scientist„G“

ANNEXURE-I

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF THE JAISAMAND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY,RAJASTHAN

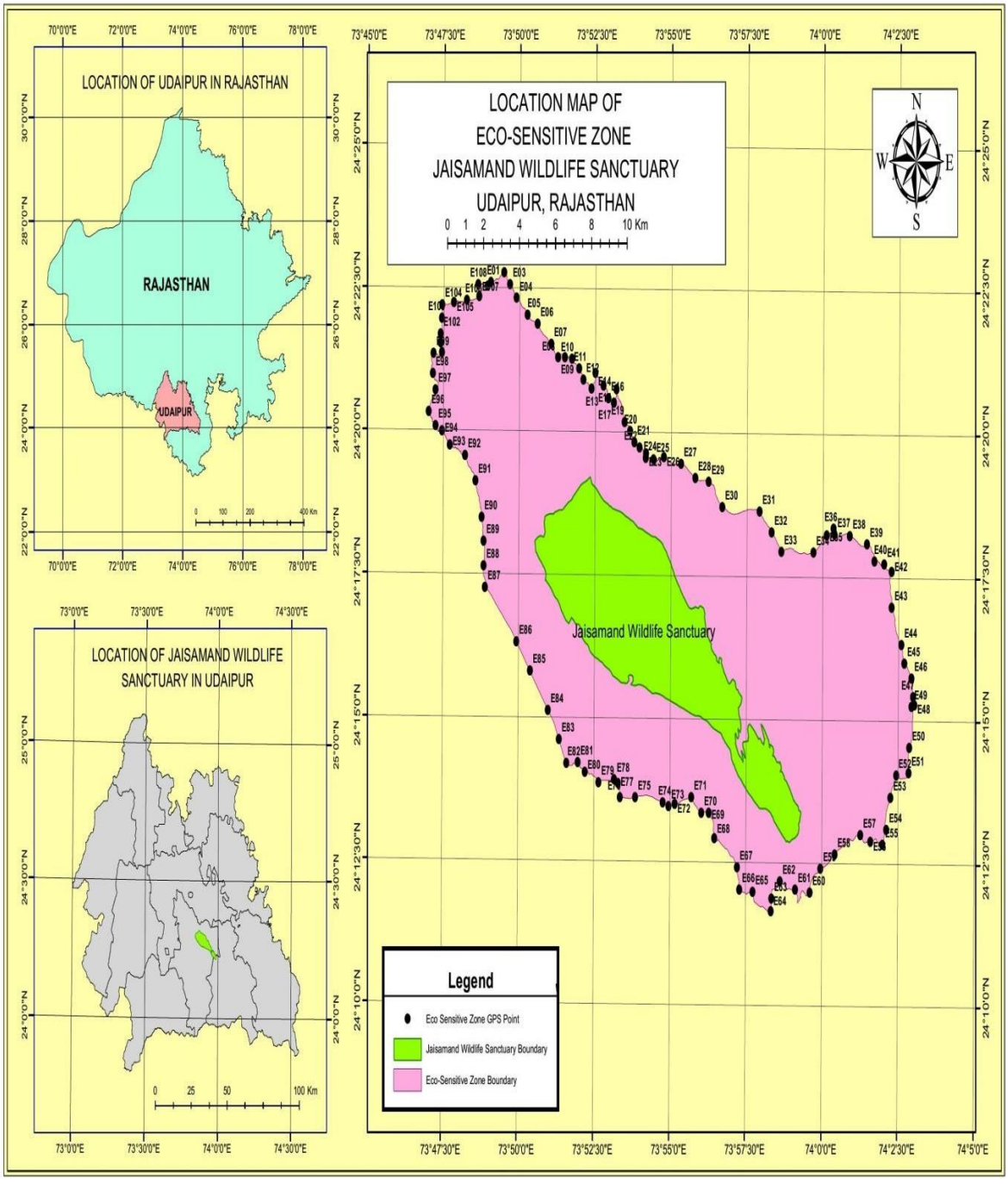
Direction	**Frompoint No.**	**TillpointNo.**	**DescriptionofPointnumber**
North direction	E01	E02	FromBagurawaAudaroadtoMallMagritri-junction (crematorium and anket) at point No. E01 is situated. Proceedontheroadtowardsvillage Bagurwa.
	E02	E05	From village Bagurawa to village Ajbra road on Mamadev temple road to trijunction (opposite Hanuman templeofvillageBaguravaandBawdi),point No.E02is situated. Proceedontheroadtowardsvillage Ajbara.
	E05	E08	Basot trijunction by village Bagurawa to village Ajbra road (near the area of population of Vanda Kheta Fala and well near Baba Chautra) point No. E05 is situated. Proceedontherawroadtowardsvillage Basot.
	E08	E13	On the path goingfrom ghostlypond trijunction towards Voh Magra Point No. E08 is situated.
	E13	E14	On the diversion from the populated area of village Runija to village Vasu and Jagat road,the point No. E13 is situated. Proceedontheroadtowardsthevillage Jagat.
	E14	E17	From Runeja to Jagat road on the raw road goingtowards village Adwas (trijunction) point No. E14 is situated. The forest block proceeded along the border of Sonigara Magra as well as on the way to Bhalawat Basti.
	E17	E18	OnthepavedroadatBhariyatrijunctiononJagadto Adwas road point No. E17 is situated.
	E18	E24	From Jagat to Adwas Road to Om Nagari Temple road trijunction at point No. E18 is situated.

	E24	E26	Near mobile tower on trijunction, on the way from village Javad to Naijhar road to Sarpanch Niwas point No. E24 is situated. ProceededontheroadtowardsvillageNaijhar.
	E26	E28	The road from village JavadtoNaijharroadtovillage Bailwadi, point No. E26 is situated. ProceededontheroadtowardsvillageNaijhar.
	E28	E30	TheroutefromvillageJavadtoNaijharroadtoJaisamand lake (13 km), point No. E28 is situated. ProceededontheroadtowardsvillageNaijhar.
	E30	E33	Village Naijhar to Gingla Road, Village Nayakua, Way of Meduda (Baba Ramdev Temple) Near trijunction Point No. E30 is situated. Proceedontheroadtowardsvillage Gingla.
	E33	E35	VillageNaijhartoGinglaroadtoSemalroadneartrijuncti on point No. E33 is situated.
	E35	E36	Crossroad Gingla to Semal Road and Devla pond to Bhairauji Bavji Road, where Devnarayan's temple is located. Near the crossroad Point No.E35 is situated.
Eastdirection	E36	E40	RawroadfromGinglatoSemalroadtoMitodiBhil Basti towards Kalakhet, point No. E36 is situated.
	E40	E42	MovingoutthepopulationareaofGinglavillage, proceedfromthebacksideofthevillage.
	E42	E43	The road of village Dhulji coming from Jhamri river of Gigala village on Gurdha to Saradi road, point No. E42is situated.
	E43	E44	Village Dhulji's Gurda on Gomti river bridge to Saradi road point No. E43 is situated.
	E44	E47	VillageSaradinearBanyanofEklavyaNagarpointNo. E44is situated.
	E47	E51	OntheroadinfrontofAnganwadicenterofvillage SichhavalipointNo.E47issituated.Heproceeded towardssouthinfront.
	E51	E53	OnKheradRoadtrijunctiononKarvaliRoadfromvillage Makad border Point No. E51 is situated.
	E53	E55	On the valley main road crossroad (Jaisamand, Nahapura, Ghati, Macadseema) point No. E53 issituated.
	E55	E57	NearGamdatrijunctionDaulapuraSchool(Salumbar Road9km)fromKheradonKaravaliRoadtopointNo. E55 is situated.
	E57	E60	On Chiboda trijunction (Kherad to Karavali Road) point No. E57 is situated.
	E60	E66	FromSalumbartoJaisamandroadnearcanaltopoint

			No.E60is situated. Along the canal the village proceeded towards Gandhinagar.
South direction	E66	E68	On the canal and road crossing of village Gandhinagar point No. E66 is situated. ProceedalongtheroadtovillageKantoda.
	E68	E71	Onthetrijunction(Butavala,Kantoda,Gandhipura)of village Kantoda point No. E**68** is situated.
	E71	E74	Ontrijuction(JaisamandtoJhadolRoad)ofvillageButwas point No. E**71** is situated.
	E74	E76	The crossroad of village Pahari (Shyampura, Pahari Khurd, Jaisamand and Jhadol Road) point No. E**74** is situated. ProceedalongtheroadofvillageJhadol.
	E76	E77	ThevillageproceededalongtheroadfromJhadolto Batuka.
	E77	E82	From the Dharmatlai area of village Jhadol near the water tank at Padrada crossing on the road from Batuka to point No. E77 is situated.
	E82	E87	VillageDhaniMelanatoKalaPyraRoadrailway crossing, near railway underbridge No. E82 is situated. Proceedinthenorth-westdirectionalongtherailtracks.
	E87	E89	Village Dhavadia toKathila Road railway crossing, near railway underbridge point No. E87 is situated. ProceedonVillageDhavadia Road.
West direction	E89	E91	NearDhavadiacrossroad(Dhavadia,DingadiFalla, Devpura, Palodada)point No. E89 is situated. ProceededtoDingadiFallaroad.
	E91	E96	**1**kmeastofvillageDingadiFallapointNo.E91is situated.
	E96	E100	AtVillageRailaTiraha(Rella,DingadiFalla,Padla Road) point No. E96 is situated. ProceedalongtheroadtoDevlabusstation.
	E100	E104	Devla bus station at trijunction Jaisamand-Udaipur road at point No. E100 is situated. ProceedalongtheroadtowardsUdaipur.
	E104	E01	At In front of Bhimraj Kalal's house and shop in village Auda on Jaisamand-Udaipur road point No. E104 is situated. Along with the river coming from the hills of forest block Palodda will arrive at point No. E01.

ANNEXURE-IIA

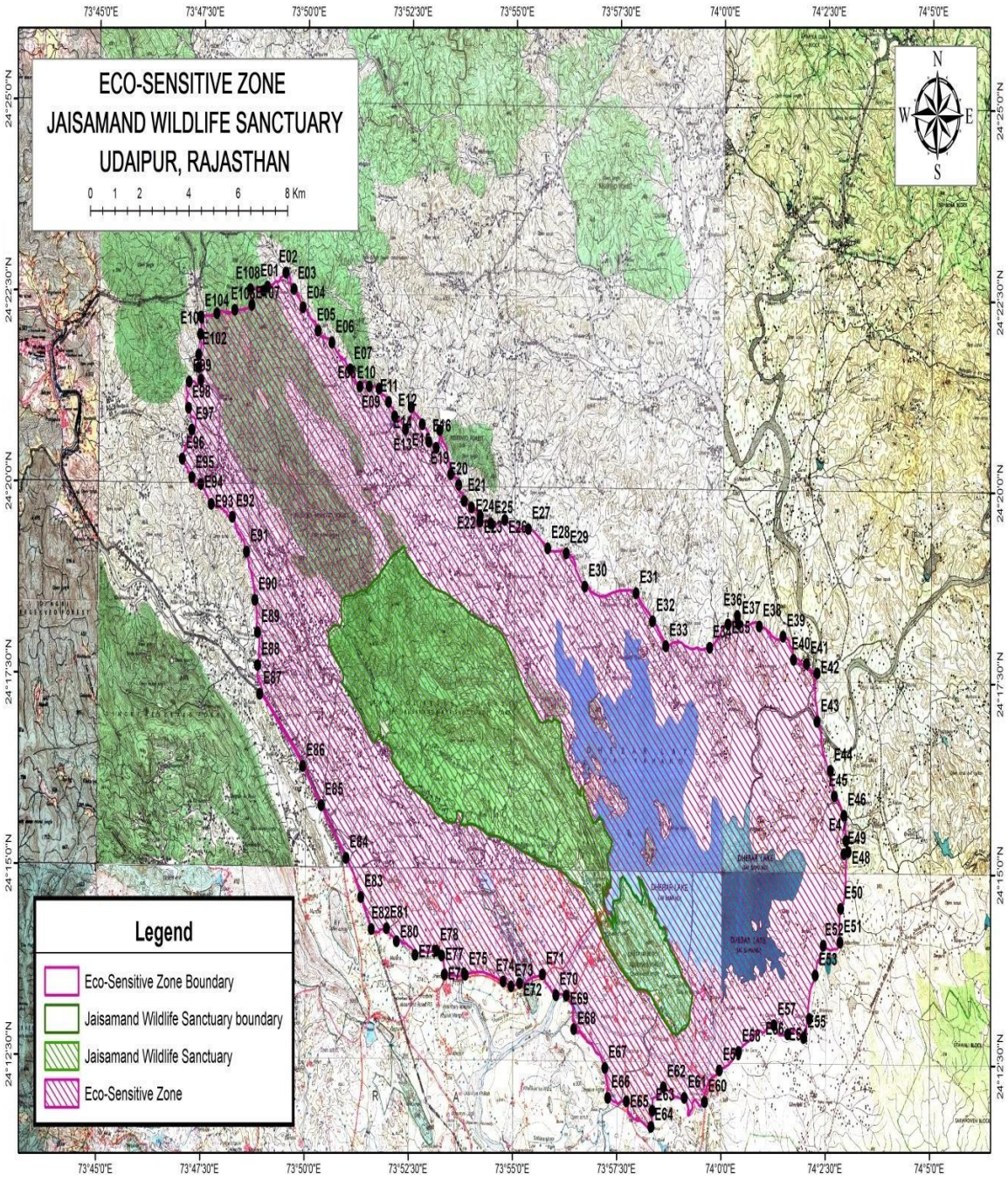
LOCATIONMAPOFJAISAMANDWILDLIFESANCTUARYANDITSECO-SENSITIVEZONE ALONGWITHLATITUDEANDLONGITUDEOFPROMINENTLOCATIONS



ANNEXURE-IIB

GOOGLE MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF JAISAMAND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

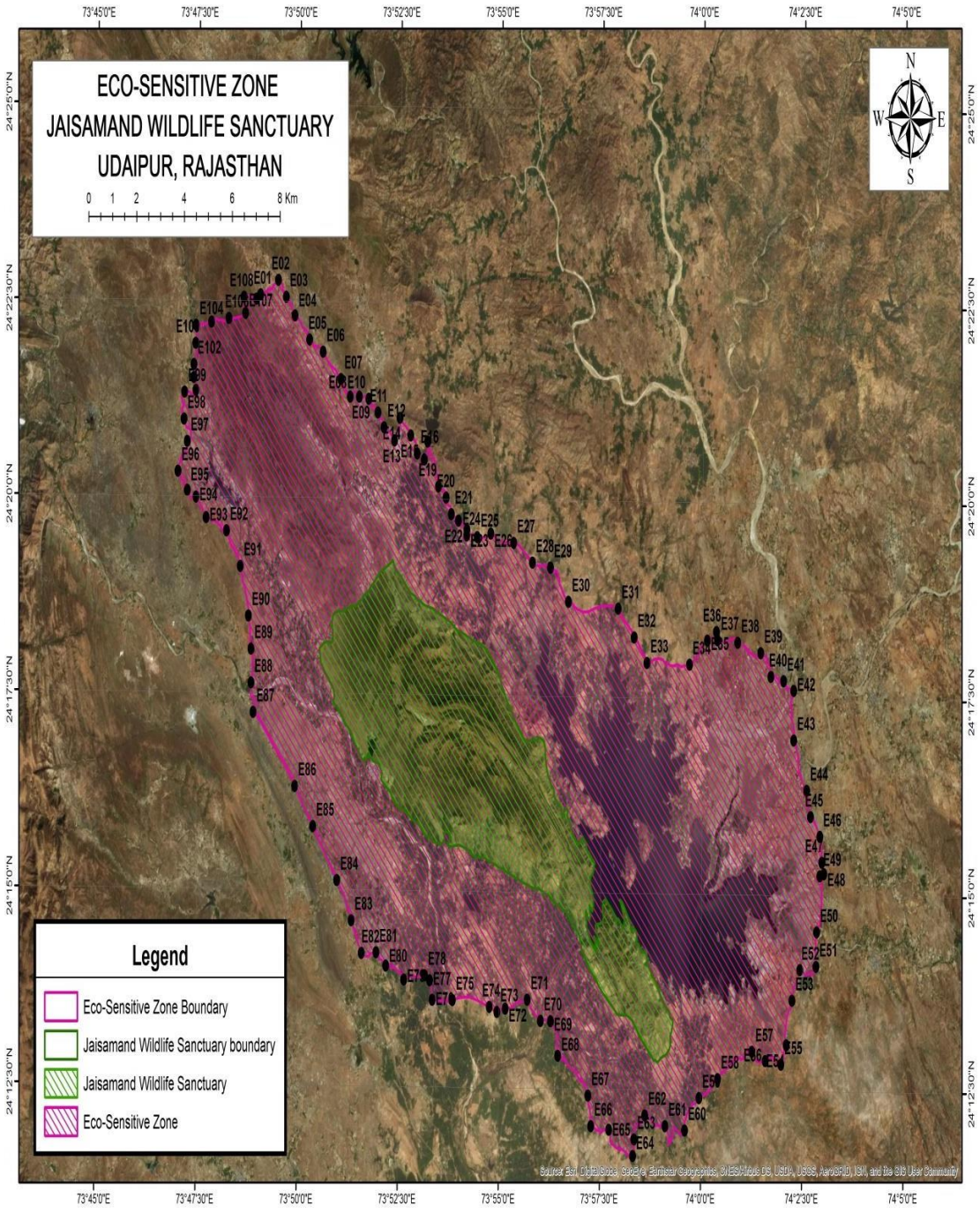
ALONGWITHLATITUDEANDLONGITUDEOFPROMINENTLOCATIONS



ANNEXURE-IIC

SETTELITE IMAGE OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF JAISAMAND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

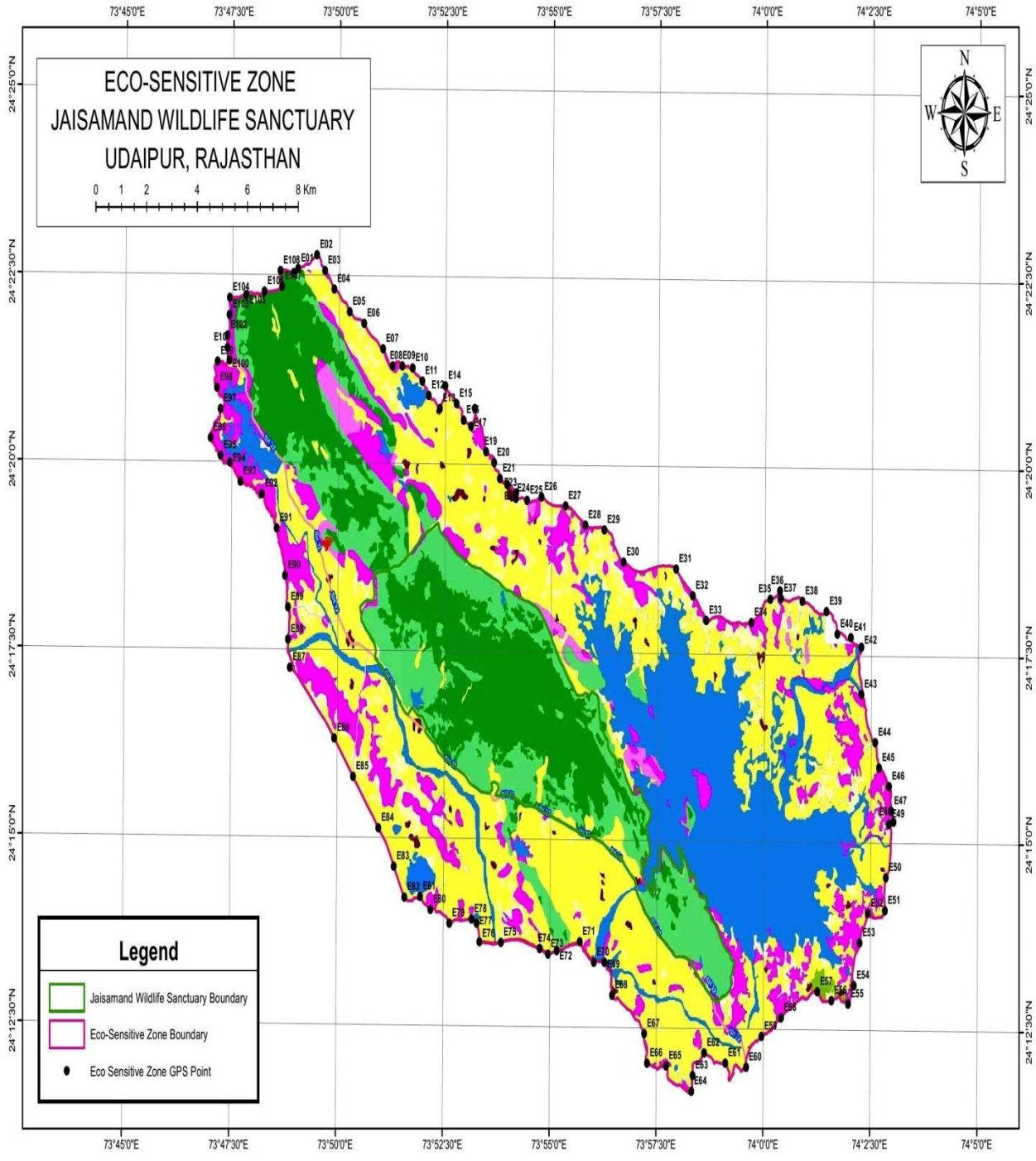
ALONGWITHLATITUDEANDLONGITUDEOFPROMINENTLOCATIONSONSURVEYOF INDIA (SOI) TOPOSHEET



ANNEXURE-IIID

MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF JAISAMAND WILDLIFE SANCTUARY ALONG WITH

LATITUDEANDLONGITUDEOFPROMINENTLOCATIONS



ANNEXURE – 1

List of Protected Areas in Rajasthan as on Dec.2023

S.no	Protected Area Name	District	Area (Sq. Km.)
A	**National Parks**		
1	Keoladeo National Park	Bharatpur	28.73
2	Mukundra Hills National Park	Kota, Chittorgarh	200.43
3	Ranthambhore National Park	Sawai Madhopur	289.11
B	**Wildlife Sanctuaries**		
1	Band Baretha Sanctuary	Bharatpur	171.19
2	Bassi Sanctuary	Chittorgarh	138.50
3	Bhensrodgarh Sanctuary	Chittorgarh	273.54
4	Darrah Sanctuary	Kota, Jhalawar	233.46
5	Desert National Park Sanctuary	Jaisalmer, Barmer	3162.00
6	Jaisamand Sanctuary	Udaipur	52.34

7	Jamwa Ramgarh Sanctuary	Jaipur	300.00
8	Jawaharsagar Sanctuary	Kota, Bundi,Chittorgarh	210.62
9	Keladevi Sanctuary	Karoli, Sawai Madhopur	676.82
10	Kesarbagh Sanctuary	Dholpur	14.76
11	Kumbhalgarh Sanctuary	Rajsamand, Udaipur, Pali	610.53
12	Mount Abu Sanctuary	Sirohi	103.97
13	Nahargarh Sanctuary	Jaipur	52.40
14	National Ghariyal Sanctuary	Kota, Bundi, Sawaimadhopur, Karoli, Dholpur	564.03
15	Phulwari ki Naal Sanctuary	Udaipur	511.41
16	Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary	Bundi	303.05
17	Ramsagar Sanctuary	Dholpur	34.40
18	Sajjangarh Sanctuary	Udaipur	5.19
19	Sariska Sanctuary	Alwar	544.22
20	Sawaimadhopur Sanctuary	Sawai Madhopur	288.83

21	Sawaimansingh Sanctuary	Sawai Madhopur	121.60
22	Shergarh Sanctuary	Baran	81.67
23	Sitamata Sanctuary	Udaipur, Chittorgarh	422.94
24	Talchappar Sanctuary	Churu	7.19
25	Todgarh Raoli Sanctuary	Rajsamand, Ajmer, Pali	495.27
26	Van Vihar Sanctuary	Dholpur	25.60
C	**Conservation Reserves**		
1	Bansial-Khetri Bagore Conservation Reserve	Jhunjhunu	39.66
2	Bansial-Khetri Conservation Reserve	Jhunjhunu	70.18
3	Beed Jhunjunu Conservation Reserve	Junjhunu	10.47
4	Bisalpur Conservation Reserve	Tonk	48.31
5	Gogelav Conservation Reserve	Nagaur	3.58
6	Gudha Vishnoiyan Conservation Reserve	Jodhpur	2.32
7	Jawai Bandh Leapard Conservation Reserve II	Pali	61.98

8	Jawaibandh Leopard Conservation Reserve	Pali	19.79
9	Jodbeed Gadhwala Bikaner Conservation Reserve	Bikaner	56.47
10	Mansa mata Conservation Reserve	Jhunjhunu	102.31
11	Rotu Conservation Reserve	Nagaur	0.73
12	Shahbad Conservation Reserve	Baran	189.40
13	Shakambari Conservation Reserve	Sikar, Junjhunu	131.00
14	Sundhamata Conservation Reserve	Jalor, Sirohi	117.49
15	Ummedganj Pakshi Vihar Conservation Reserve	Kota	2.72
16	Rankhar CR	Jalore	72.88
17	Shahbad Taleti CR	Baran	178.84
18	Beed Grass Fuliya Khurd CR	Bhilwara	0.86
19	Baghdara Crocodile CR	Udaipur	3.69
20	Vadakheda CR	Shiroi	43.31
21	Jhalana-Amagarh CR	Jaipur	35.07
22	Ramgarh CR	Barna	38.09

23	Kharmor CR	Ajmer	9.31
24	Hamirgarh CR	Bhilwara	5.66
25	Sorsan Ist	Baran	16.11
26	Sorsan IInd	Baran	4.27
27	Sorsan IIIrd	Baran	0.76
28	Kurnja CR	Jodhpur	2.92
29	Banjhamli CR	Baran	146.21
30	Baleshwar Conservation Reserve	Neem Ka Thana	221.69
31	Beed Muhana CR-A	Jaipur Rural	2.07
32	Beed Muhana CR-B	Jaipur Rural	0.10
33	Ganga Bhairav Ghati CR	Ajmer	39.51
34	Mahaseer CR	Udaipur	2.06
35	Beed Fatehpur CR	Sikar	30.03
36	Amrakh Mahadev Leopard CR	Udaipur	71.47
D	**Tiger Reserves**		
1	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve	Sawaimadhopur, Karauli, Bundi, Tonk	1530.23
2	Sariska Tiger Reserve	Alwar, Jaipur	1213.34

		Jhalawar, Chittorgarh	
4	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve	Bundi, Kota, Bhilwara	1496.49
5	Dholpur-Karauli Tiger Reserve	Dholpur, Karauli	599.64
E	**Under Process**		
1	Desert National Park Sanctuary	Jaisalmer, Barmer	3162.00
2	Sariska National Park	Alwar	405.93
3	Kumbhalgarh National Park	Pali, Udaipur & Rajsamand	462.05
4	Band Baretha Sanctuary	Bharatpur	197.86
5	Sariska 'A' Sanctuary	Alwar	3.01
6	Dholpur Sanctuary	Dholpur	204.26
7	Mount Abu Sanctuary	Sirohi	222.13
8	Gajner Sanctuary	Bikaner	26.32

ANNEXURE – 2

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

ZONE – WISE AREA STATEMENT

Name of Division / zone	Protected Unit	Name of Block	Compartment No included in block	Area in Hectares
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Wild Life, Division Udaipur	Jaisamand Wild Life Sanctuary	Maniol	1 to 19	4593.55 Hectares
		Dhuniwala (Chatpuria)	1 to 3	640.65 Hectares
			Total	**5234.20 Hectares**

ANNEXURE – 3

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN
RANGE WISE & BLOCK WISE AREA STAEMENT

S.No.	Name of Range	Name of Block	Compartments	Area in Hectares
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Jaisamand	Maniol	1 to 19	4593.55 Hectares
		Dhuniwala uarf (Chatpuria)	1 to 3	640.65 Hectares
			Total	**5234.20 Hectares**

ANNEXURE – 4

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

AREA STATEMENT SHOWING CONSTITUTION & EXTENT OF THE SANCTUARY BY. COMPARTMENTS

S. No.	Name of Division	Name of Range	Name of Block	Compartment No.	Area in Hectares		
					R.F.	P.F.	U.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1	Wild Life Division, Udaipur	Jaisamand	Maniol	1	245	-	-
				2	194	-	-
				3	220	-	-
				4	200	-	-
				5	143	-	-
				5A	305	-	-
				6	194	-	-
				7	334	-	-
				8	228	-	-
				9	273	-	-
				10	364	-	-
				11	173	-	-
				12	218	-	-
				13	207	-	-
				14	185	-	-
				15	128	-	-
				16	109	-	-
				17	189	-	-
				18	380	-	-
				19	338	-	-
			Dhuniwala (Chatpuria)	1	196	-	-
				2	255	-	-
				3	181	-	-

ANNEXURE –5

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

AREA STAEMENT

1. DISTRICT - WISE AREA

S.No.	Name of District	Area of Sanctuary within Limits of District Boundaries (in Hectares)	Details of Area (in Hectares)		
			R.F.	P.F.	U.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	UDAIPUR	5234.20	5234.20	-	-

2. LEGAL STATUS WISE AREA

S. No.	Total Area of Sanctuary	Details of Area (in Hectares)			
		R.F.	P.F.	U.C.	Revenue land
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	5234.20	5234.20	-	-	-

ANNEXURE – 6

Appendix – G

Boundaries notified by the Government of Rajasthan of Wild Life Sanctuary Jaisamand

(ABSTRACT COPY)

FOREST DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION
Jaipur, November 7, 1955

Miscellaneous No. F.39(2)For 1955 – In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 5 of the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protectiob Act, 1951, the Rajpramukh is pleased to declare the following areas the boundaries of which are described in Schedule "A" attached hereto, as Reserved Areas wherein it shall be unlawful to hunt, shoot not trap, snare, capture or kill any kind of wild animals and birds at any time of the year,

(1) Jaisamand, (2) Sawai Madhopur, (3) Sariska, (4) Darrah,
(4) Dholpur (Ramsagar, BanBihar and Kesarbagh)

SCHEDULE

Jaisamand	East	-	Gamdi Village and Jaisamand Bund.
	West	-	Jadiana and Piladhr villages.
	North	-	Nandvi Advas, Guda, Davana and Juni Jhar Villages.
	South	-	Chanda-ji-ka-Gura-, and Mahudi, Bambuda, Ghator, Veerpura and Chatpur Villages.
Sawai Madhopur	East	-	Sawai Madhopur – Khandar Road.
	West	-	Mor Doongri and Mansarowar.
	North	-	Chindali Forests.
	South	-	Gosadan, Indala.
Sariska	East	-	Kalighat – Tehla Road.
	West	-	Thana Gazi, Amra-ka-Bas, Mala Dohar.
	North	-	Indok, Karna-ka-Bas, Protected Zamindar Forests.
	South	-	Dabkah, Reserved Forests.
Darrah	East	-	The Ahu aqnd Kali Sindh rivers.
	West	-	The Chambal river.
	North	-	The Mukandwara hill range from the Kalisidh river, along Kalipura, Chand baori, Baontha and Molso villages.
	South	-	The Mukandwara hill rage from the Chambal to the Kalisindh along Ghantoli & Ghati Jagini villages.

By Order
P.N. Kaui
Secretary to the Government

ANNEXURE – 7

राजस्थान राज पत्र दिसम्बर,
जयपुर फरवरी 10

संख्या एफ7(12)रा.क./61–चूकिं विज्ञप्ति संख्या 2585 फोरेस्ट 1950 दिनांक 14.9.50 द्वारा नीचे लिखी हुई भूमि को राजस्थान वन अधिनियम (1956का अधिनियम संख्या 13) के अधीन आरक्षित वन के रूप में गठित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव किया था ।

और चूकिं इन भूमियों पर अधिकारों के बारे में अधियाचनाए प्रस्तुत करने की अवधि जो निर्धारित की गई, व्यतीत हो चुकह है और समस्त प्रस्तुत अधियाचनाएं यदि हो, निवदा दी गई है।

और चूकिं उपयुक्त अधियाचनाओं पर पारित आदेशो के विरूद्व अपील पेश करने की अवधि व्यतीत हो चुकी है और इस अवधि में प्रस्तुत की अपीलें निम्दा दी गई है।

और चूकिं प्रस्तावित वन में सम्मिलित किए जाने के कलए आवाप्त की गई समस्त भूमियों यदि हो, अनिवार्य अवाप्ति कानून के अधीन सरकारमें निहित हो गई है।

अतः उक्त एक्ट की धारा 20 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के प्रयोग में राज्य सरकार उक्त भूमि को दिनांक 10.2.66 से प्रभाव में रखते हुए आरक्षित वन घोषित करती है जो प्रावधान के अधीन है कि नीचे लिखे गांव अधिकारों की संक्षिप्त सूची (1) में लिखित सीमा तक अधिकार रखते रहेगे व संक्षिप्त सूची (2) में उल्लिखित सीमा तक ऐसे सीमाओं में उक्त वन के ऐसे भाग में तथा ऐसे नियमों के अधीन जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा समय–समय पर निर्धारित किए जाए रियायतों का उपभोग करेंगें।

भूमि का विवरण

जिला	तहसील	पट्टी या वनखण्ड	मौजा	क्षेत्रफल वनखण्ड मौजा एकड में	थ्वशेष विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6
उदयपुर	सराडा	मनियोल	अदवास	2564.00	सीमा रेखा का विवरण परिश्ठि (अ) संलग्न।
			झडियाना	713.89	
			नादवी	48.53	
			पीलादर	1354.11	
			गाामडी	164.69	
			महुडी	1325.12	
			दमाणा	1.47	
			जाम्बूडा	847.36	
			गातोड	1312.33	
			अनसर्वेड	2994.72	
			योग	**11386.19**	

परिशिष्ठ (अ)

वन खण्ड मनियोल रेंज या विस्तार उदयपुर, जिला उदयपुर की सीमा रेखा का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :–

क्र. सं.	स्तम्भ संख्या से	स्तम्भ संख्या तक	दूरी जरीब व कडियों में		दिशा	टागामी स्तम्भ तक संख्या तथा प्रकार
			जरीब	कडियां		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	2	106	20		एप्रोग्जिमेड फोन्यडिग के दरमियान में सडक सडक होर मय खामोपेत के साथ
2	2	3	84	50		–''–
3	3	4	7	00	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	127ण00
4	4	5	33	00	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	14.00
5	5	6	40	75	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	146.00
6	6	7	37	20	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	142.00

7	7	8	6	50	दक्षिण–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	105.00
8	8	9	18	00	उत्तर–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	72.00
9	9	9/1	14	30		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
10	9/1	10	2	75	पूर्वीय	97.00
11	10	10/1	19	20	दक्षिणीय	178.00
12	10/1	10/2	28	20	दक्षिण–दिक्षण–पूर्वीय	162.00
13	10/2	10/3	18	20	दक्षिण–दिक्षण–पूर्वीय	163.00
14	10/3	10/4	41	00	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	145.00
15	10/4	11	22	07		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
16	11	12	140	00		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
17	12	13	4	10	दक्षिण–पश्चिम–पश्चिमीय	242.00
18	13	14	16	50		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
19	14	15	82	30		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
20	15	15/1	32	80		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
21	15/1	16	75	20		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
22	16	16/1	31	30		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
23	16/1	17	29	50		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
24	17	18	10	85	पश्चिमीय	270.00
25	18	18/1	7	40	उत्तर पूर्वीय	56.00
26	18/1	18/2	3	50	उत्तर–उत्तर–पूर्वीय	13.00
27	18/2	18/3	2	50	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	347.00
28	18/3	18/4	6	60	डत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	294.00
29	18/4	18/5	3	60	पश्चिमीय	270.00
30	18/5	18/6	4	10	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पश्चिमीय	198.00
31	18/6	19	3	40	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	167.00
32	19	20	7	30	दक्षिण–पश्चिम–पश्चिमीय	239.00
33	20	20/1	32	20		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
34	20/1	21	96	10		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
35	21	22	5	40	उत्तर–उत्तर–पूर्वीय	22.00
36	22	23	13	00	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	328.00
37	23	23/1	13	50	उत्तर–पश्चिम–पश्चिमीय	303.00
38	23/1	24	9	30	उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	315.00
39	24	25	11	80	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पश्चिमीय	207.00
40	25	26	83	60		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
41	26	27	12	35	उत्तरीय	4.00
42	27	28	38	50	उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	321.00
43	28	29	14	10	उत्तरीय	352.00
44	29	30	23	50		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
45	30	30/1	6	00	उत्तर–उत्तर–पूर्वीय	28.00
46	30/1	30/2	3	20	उत्तरीय	354.00
47	30/2	30/3	6	40	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	346.00
48	30/3	30/4	1	80	उत्तरीय	6.00
49	30/4	31	5	00	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	332.00
50	31	31/1	41	40		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ
51	31/1	1	96	00		सडक सडक मय खामोपेज के साथ

नोट :– 1. जरीब से अभिप्राय 76 फीट की जरीब से है, जिसमें 100 किडियां होती है।
2. माप से अभिप्राय धरातल के स्तर के माप से है।
3. खाना संख्या 7 में एप्रोग्जिमेट फोरवर्डिग बीयरिग्ज दर्ज किए गए है।

राजस्थान राज पत्र फरवरी,
जयपुर जुलाई

संख्या एफ7(110)रा.क./15–चूकिं विज्ञप्ति संख्या 34 (200) रेवेन्यू/43–12177 दिनांक 2.2.54 नीचे लिखी हुई भूमि को राजस्थान वन अधिनियम (1953 का अधिनियम संख्या 13) के अधीन आरक्षित वन के रूप में गठित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव किया था ।

और चूकिं इन भूमियों पर अधिकारों के बारे में अधियाचनाए प्रस्तुत करने की अवधि जो निर्धारित की गई, व्यतीत हो चुकह है और समस्त प्रस्तुत अधियाचनाएं यदि हो, निवदा दी गई है।

और चूकिं उपयुक्त अधियाचनाओं पर पारित आदेशो के विरूद्व अपील पेश करने की अवधि व्यतीत हो चुकी है और इस अवधि में प्रस्तुत की अपीलें निम्दा दी गई है।

और चूकिं प्रस्तावित वन में सम्मिलित किए जाने के कलए आवाप्त की गई समस्त भूमियों यदि हो, अनिवार्य अवाप्ति कानून के अधीन सरकारमें निहित हो गई है।

अतः उक्त एक्ट की धारा 20 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के प्रयोग में राज्य सरकार उक्त भूमि को दिनांक से प्रभाव में रखते हुए आरक्षित वन घोषित करती है जो प्रावधान के अधीन है कि नीचे लिखे गांव अधिकारों की संक्षिप्त सूची (1) में लिखित सीमा तक अधिकार रखते रहेगे व संक्षिप्त सूची (2) में उल्लिखित सीमा तक ऐसे सीमाओं में उक्त वन के ऐसे भाग में तथा ऐसे नियमों के अधीन जो राज्य सरकार द्वारा समय–समय पर निर्धारित किए जाए रियायतों का उपभोग करेंगें।

भूमि का विवरण

जिला	तहसील	पट्टी या वनखण्ड	मौजा	क्षेत्रफल वनखण्ड मौजा एकड में	विशेष विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6
उदयपुर	सराडा	धूणीवाणा उर्फ चाटपुरिया	रेटगुरिया	339.00	
			वीरपुरा	1115.00	
			लालपुरिया	26.60	
			चाटपुर करीडियां	1.87	
			योग	**1582.47**	

परिशिष्ठ (अ)

वन खण्ड मनियोल रेंज या विस्तार उदयपुर, जिला उदयपुर की सीमा रेखा का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :–

क्र. सं.	स्तम्भ संख्या से	स्तम्भ संख्या तक	दूरी जरीब व कडियों में		दिशा	आगामी स्तम्भ तक संख्या तथा प्रकार
			जरीब	कडियां		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	2	24	00	सडक – सडक	–
2	2	3	2	30	सडक – सडक	–
3	3	4	31	80	जयसमन्द की पाल	–
4	4	5	1	60	पुर्वीय	90.00
5	5	6	3	20	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	340.00
6	6	7	3	90	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	339.00
7	7	8	4	00	उत्तरीय	354.00
8	8	9	4	00	उत्तरीय	354.00
9	9	10	1	60	पूर्विय	91.00
10	10	11	9	75	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	157.00
11	11	12	6	90	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	147.00
12	12	13	3	15	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	125.00
13	13	14	1	00	दक्षिणीय	18.00
14	14	15	1	20	उत्तर–उत्तर–पूर्वीय	32.00
15	15	16	4	00	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	344.00
16	16	17	7	00	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	336.00
17	17	18	10	90	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	330.00

18	18	19	3	05	उत्तरीय	307.00
19	19	20	1	70	उत्तरीय	360.00
20	20	21	7	30	उत्तर–पूर्वीय	43.00
21	21	22	4	97	उत्तर–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	70.00
22	22	23	4	40	पूर्वीय	82.00
23	23	24	0	90	उत्तरीय	360.00
24	24	25	0	80	उत्तर–पश्चिम–पश्चिमीय	301.00
25	25	26	0	50	उत्तर–उत्तर–पूर्वीय	23.00
26	26	27	2	60	उत्तर–उत्तर–पूर्वीय	–
27	27	28	5	30	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	344.00
28	28	29	6	13	उत्तरीय	358.00
29	29	30	2	10	उत्तरीय	10.00
30	30	31	5	60	उत्तरीय	27.00
31	31	32	7	80	उत्तर–उत्तर–पूर्वीय	124.00
32	32	33	1	60	दक्षिणीय	175.00
33	33	34	1	00	दक्षिण–पश्चिमीय	220.00
34	34	35	1	50	दक्षिण–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	115
35	35	36	1	20	उत्तर–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	78.00
36	36	37	2	00	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	224.00
37	37	38	8	90	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	148.00
38	38	39	1	17	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	165.00
39	39	40	1	60	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	124.00
40	40	41	2	70	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	124.00
41	41	42	3	85	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	148.00
42	42	43	2	30	दक्षिण–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	114.00
43	43	44	2	60	दक्षिण–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	108.00
44	44	45	1	40	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	143.00
45	45	46	2	30	उत्तर–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	72.00
46	46	47	3	80	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	144.00
47	47	48	3	20	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	131.00
48	48	49	3	80	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	126.00
49	49	50	1	20	उत्तर–पूर्वीय	35.00
50	50	51	1	60	उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	304.00
51	51	52	1	85	उत्तरीय	360.00
52	52	53	1	80	उत्तरीय	60.00
53	53	54	2	62	उत्तरीय	349.00
54	54	55	1	20	पूर्वीय	90.00
55	55	56	3	30	उत्तरीय	2.00
56	56	57	2	05	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	290.00
57	57	58	0	90	उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	317.00
58	58	59	2	75	उत्तरीय	355.00
59	59	60	1	90	उत्तरीय	360.00
60	60	61	1	60	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	330.00
61	61	62	1	60	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	335.00
62	62	63	2	40	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	334.00
63	63	64	3	60	उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	329.00
64	64	65	1	25	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	342.00
65	65	66	2	80	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	328.00
66	66	67	2	80	पूर्वीय	90.00
67	67	68	6	05	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	139.00
68	68	69	2	90	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	125.00
69	69	70	1	83	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	142.00
70	70	71	2	40	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	142.00

71	71	72	1	40	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	147.00
72	72	73	11	20	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	147.00
73	73	74	9	60	दक्षिणीय	169.00
74	74	75	4	30	उत्तर–पूर्वीय	36.00
75	75	76	6	20	दक्षिण–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	120.00
76	76	77	1	45	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	154.00
77	77	78	4	80	दक्षिणीय	169.00
78	78	79	5	40	दक्षिणीय	172.00
79	79	80	2	20	दक्षिण–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	120.00
80	80	81	3	15	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	136.00
81	81	82	4	00	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	145.00
82	82	83	1	60	उत्तर–पूर्वीय	43.00
83	83	84	5	20	दक्षिण–पूर्व–पूर्वीय	103.00
84	84	85	2	80	पूर्वीय	90.00
85	85	86	1	80	उत्तर–पूर्वीय	46.00
86	86	87	4	60	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	130.00
87	87	88	6	40	दक्षिणीय	184.00
88	88	89	3	95	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पश्चिमीय	213.00
89	89	90	4	00	पूर्वीय	97.00
90	90	91	8	70	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	144.00
91	91	92	38	50	सडक – सडक	–
92	92	92/1	16	40	सडक – सडक	–
93	92/1	92/2	6	00	दक्षिणीय	170.00
94	92/2	93	7	10	दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	140.00
95	93	93/1	4	35	दक्षिण–पश्चिमीय	223.00
96	93/1	93/ 2	4	70	दक्षिण–पश्चिमीय	230.00
97	93/ 2	93/ 3	4	00	दक्षिण–पश्चिम–पश्चिमीय	242.00
98	93/ 3	93/ 4	6	80	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	160.00
99	93/ 4	93/ 5	3	80	दक्षिण–दक्षिण–पूर्वीय	163.00
100	93 / 5	93/ 6	4	95	दक्षिणीय	170.00
101	93/ 6	93/ 7	39	00	सडक – सडक	–
102	93/ 7	94	3	20	सडक – सडक	–
103	94	94/ 1	34	00	स्डक – सडक	–
104	94/ 1	94 / 2	20	00	उत्तर–उत्तर–पूर्वीय	20.00
105	94/ 2	94/ 3	3	40	उत्तर–उत्तर–पश्चिमीय	334.00
106	94/ 3	94/ 4	3	60	दक्षिण–पश्चिमीय	233.00
107	94/ 4	95	22	00	सडक – सडक	–
108	95	96	120	50	सडक – सडक	–
109	96	1	24	40	सडक – सडक	–

नोट :– 1. जरीब से अभिप्राय 76 फीट की जरीब से है, जिसमें 100 किडियां होती है।
2. माप से अभिप्राय धरातल के स्तर के माप से है।
3. खाना संख्या 7 में एप्रोग्जिमेट फोरवर्डिग बीयरिग्ज दर्ज किए गए है।

ANNEXURE – 8

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

CENSUS FIGURES OF WILD LIFE ANIMALS IN JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY FROM 2013 – 2023

S.No	Animal species	Year										
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Panther	11	10	11	12	11		-	-	-	15	-
2	Hyena	9	19	12	11	9		-	-	-	8	-
3	Wild Boar	119	118	114	107	113		-	-	-	80	-
4	Sambar	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	20	-
5	Chital	-	-	-	20	17		-	-	-	40	-
6	Chinkara	78	79	81	78	82		-	-	-	9	-
7	Porcupine	22	20	21	23	19		-	-	-	35	-
8	Fox	14	11	14	13	15		-	-	-	12	-
9	Jackal	64	59	58	54	48		-	-	-	38	-
10	Hare	132	137	141	144	178		-	-	-	190	-
11	Peafowl	526	521	537	545	564		-	-	-	920	-
12	Jungle Cat	12	16	18	19	21		-	-	-	18	-
13	Civet	12	66	16	18	19		-	-	-	20	-
14	Monkey	683	689	685	697	620		-	-	-	990	-
15	Mangoose	64	58	61	67	82		-	-	-	90	-
16	Partridge	105	117	125	140	142		-	-	-	160	-
17	Four horned Antelope	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
18	Blue Bull	71	73	77	81	97		-	-		180	-

ANNEXURE - 9

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF MAMMALS WITH LOCAL STATUS

S.No	Local Name	English Name	Scientific name	Status
1.	Bhund	Wild Boar	*Sus scrofa*	R
2.	Chhachhunder	Grey Musk Shrew	*Sunchus murinus*	C
3.	Samisulia	Bat	*Cyanopterus sphynx*	L
4.	Bagal	Flying Fox *	*Pteropus gigenticus*	A
5.	Cheetra	Panther	*Panthera pardus*	L
6.	Vandra	Common Langur	*Prebytis entellus*	L
7.	Jharakh	Striped Hyena	*Hyaena hyaena*	L
8.	Jungli minki	Jungle Cat	*Felis chaus*	L
9.	Khiskoli	Five striped Palm Squirrel	*Funambulus pennanti*	A
10.	Halahooda	Indian Pangolin	*Manis carassicaudata*	R
11.	Lonkdi	Indian Fox	*Vulpes bengalensis*	R
12.	Noliyo	Common Mongoose	*Herpestes edwardsi*	C
13.	Bhundra	Ruddy Mongoose	*H. smithi*	R
14.	Oonder	House Rat	*Rattus rattus*	A
15.	Roj, Neelgai	Blue Bull	*Boselaphus tragocamelus*	I
16.	Hanhan	Indian Hare	*Lepus nigricollis*	C
17.	Heli	Indian Porcupine	*Hystrix indica*	L
18.	Chinkara	Chinkara	*Gazella gazella*	L
19.	Shiyal	Jackal	*Canis aureus*	A
20.	Viju	Indian Small Civet	*Vivaricula indica*	L
21.	Viju	Toddy Cat	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	L

* No roosting inside. They roost outside Sanctuary area, come over here during night for

feeding .

INDEX :

Local Status A = Abundent, C = Common, L = Less common, R = Rare,

I = Inttroduced

ANNEXURE - 10

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF BIRDS WITH LOCAL STATUS

Group	English name	Latin Name	Local name	Local
Partriges & Francolins	1. Painted Francolin	*Francolinus pictus*	Kalda	L
	2. Grey Francolin	*F. pondicerianus*	Teetar	R
Quails & Button Quails	3. Common Quail	*Coturnix coturnix*	Lava	C
	4. Rain Quail	*C. coromadelica*	Lava	C
	5. Rock Bush Quail	*Perdicula argoundah*	Lava	C
	6. Yellow-legged button Quail	*Turnix tanki*	Lava	C
	7. Barred Button Quail	*T. suscitator*	Lava	L
Pheasants	Indian Peafowl	*Pavo cristatus*	Mor	R
Geese, Whistling Ducks Shelduck, Ducks	Ruddy Shelduck	*Tadorana ferruginea*	-	R
	Gadwal	*Anas strepera*	-	R
	Eurasian Wigeon	*A.. penelope*	-	R
	Spot-billed Duck	*A. poecilorhyncha*	-	R
	Common Teal	*A. crecca*	-	R
	Garganey	*A. querquedula*	-	R
	Northern Pintail	*A. acuta*	-	R
	Northern Shoveller	*A. clypeata*	-	R
	Common Pochard	*Aythya ferina*	-	L
Wood peckers	Yellow-Crowned Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos mahrattensis*	Sutharna	L
	Black Rumped Flameback	*Dinopium benghalensis*	Sutharna	C

Barbets	Coppersmith Barbet	*M. heamcephala*	Chhoti tatrok	C
Hornbill	Indin Grey Hornbill	*Ocyceros birostris*	Dhantar	R
Hoopoe	Common Hoopoe	*Upupa epops*	Sutharia	L
Rollers	European Roller	*Coracias garrulus*	-	R
	Indian Roller	*C. benghalensis*	Nillkanth	L
Kinghfisher	Common Kingfisher	*Alcedo athis*	-	L
	White-throated Kingfisher	*Halcyon smyrnesis*	-	C
	Pied Kingfisher	*Ceryle rudis*	-	L
Bee-eater	Green Bee-eater	*Merops orientalis*	-	C
Cuckoo	Pied Cuckoo	*Clamator jacobinus*	-	C
	Common Hawk Cuckoo	*Hierococcyx various*	-	L
	Eurarian Cuckoo	*Cuculus canorus*	-	L
	Asian Koel	*Eudynamys scolopacea*	Koel	C
	Sirkeer Malkoha	*Phoenicophaeus leschnaultii*	-	R
	Greater Coucal	*Centropus sinensis*	-	C
Parakeets	Rose-ringed Parakeet	*P. krameri*	Hooda	C
	Plum-headed Parakeet	*P. cynoceplala*	Tui	C
Swift	House Swift	*Apus affinis*	Kanuda	R
Owl	Eurasian Eagle Owl	*Bubo bubo*	Ghughu	R
	Spotted Owlet	*Athene brama*	Chhibra	C
Nightjar	Indian Nightjar	*Caprimulgus asiaticus*	Pataped	R
	Savanna Nightjar	*C. affinis*	Pataped	C

Pigeon	Rock Pigeon	*Columba livia*	Pareva	C
	Yellow-footed Green Pigeon	*Treron phoenicoptera*	Halewar	L
Doves	Laughing Dove	*Streptopelia senegalensis*	Holy	A
	Spotted Dove	*S. chinensis*	Holy	R
	Europian Collared Dove	*S. decaocto*	Holy	A
Rallids	Common Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*	-	R
	Common Coot	*Fulica atra*	-	C
Waders	Common Redshank	*Tringa totanus*	-	L
	Green Sandpiper	*T. ochropus*	-	L
	Wood Sandpiper	*T. glareola*	-	L
	Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	-	C
Thick Knees	Europian Thick-knee	*Burhinus oedicnemus*	-	L
Plovers & Lapwings	Little-ringed Plover	*Charadrius dubius*	-	L
	Red-wattled Lapwing	*Vanellus indicus*	Teetodi	A
Terus	River Tern	*Sterna aurantia*	-	L
Kites	Black-shouldered Kite	*Elanus caeruleus*	-	C
	Black Kite	*Milvus migrans*	-	C
Vultures	Egyptian Vulture	*Neophron percnopterus*	Hamli	L
	White-rumped Vulture	*Gyps bengalensis*	Girajh	R
	Long-billed Vulture	*G. indicus*	-	R
Accipiters	Shikra	*Accipiter badius*	-	C
Bazzards	White-eyed Buzard	*Butostur teesa*	-	C
Grebe	Little Greb	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	-	C

Darter & Cormorants	Darter	*Anhinga melanogaster*	-	L
	Little Cormorant	*Phalacrocarax niger*	-	C
	Great Cormorant	*P. carbo*	-	L
Egret & Herons	Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	Bagula	A
	Intermediate Egret	*Mesophoyx intermedia*	Bagula	L
	Cattle Egret	*Bubulcus ibis*	Bagula	A
	Indian Pond Heron	*Ardeola grayii*	Bagula	A
	Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*	Bagula	L
Ibises	Black-headed Ibis	*Threskiornis melounocephala*	-	L
	Black Ibis	*Pseudibis papillosa*	-	L
Storks	Painted Stork	*Mycteria leucocephala*	-	L
	Asian Openbill Stork	*Anastomus oscitans*	-	C
	Woolly-necked Stork	*Ciconia epicopus*	-	L
Pitta	Indian Pitta	*Pitta brachyura*	-	C
Shrike	Longteiled Shrike	*Lanius schach*	Son-chiri	A
	Great Grey Shrike	*L. excubitor*	-	R
Treepie & Crows	Rufous Treepie	*Dendrocitta vagabunda*	Ganela	C
	House Crow	*Corvus splendens*	Kowa	C
	Large-billed Crow	*C. mancrorhynchos*	Dhod	C
Oriole	Eurasian Golden Oriole	*Oriolus oriolus*	Peelak	A
Minivet	Small Minivet	*Pericrocotus cinnamomeus*	-	C
Fantails	White-throated Fantail	*Rhipidura albicollis*	Nachan	L
	White-browed Fantail	*R. aureola*	-	L

Drongos	Black-Drongo	*Dicrurus macrocercus*	Kangwalia	C
	White-bellied Drongo	*D. caerulescens*	-	L`
Paradise Flycatchers / Flycatchers	Asian Paradise– Flycatcher	*Terpsiphone paradisi*	Mehpedka	L
	Red-throated Flycatcher	*Ficedula parva*	-	C
	Grey-headed Canary Flycather	*Culicicapa ceylonensis*	-	C
Ioras	Common Iora	*Aegithina tiphia*	-	C
Chat bush chuts, Robi etc.	Oriental Magpie Robin	*Copsychus saularis*	-	C
	Indian Robin	*Saxicoloides fulicata*	Duchki	C
	Black Redstart	*Phoenicurus ochruros*	-	C
	Common Stonechat	*Saxicola torquata*	-	C
	Pied Bashchat	*S. capreata*	-	C
	Variable Wheater	*Oenanthe picata*	-	R
Starling and Mynas	Brahminy Starling	*Sturnus pagodarum*	Cabar	C
	Bank Myna	*Acridotheres givgivadis*	Cabar	R
	Common Myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	Cabar	A
Tit	Great Tit	*Parus major*	-	L
	Black-lored Tit	*P. xanthogenys*	-	R
Martin & Swallows	Dusky Crag Martin	*Hirumdo cancolor*	-	C
	Wire-tailed Swallow	*H. smithii*	-	C
	Red-rumped Swallow	*H. daurica*	-	C
Bulbul	Red-vented Bulbul	*Pyconotus cafer*	Pittola	A

Warblers	Grey-breasted Prinia	*Prinia hodgsonii*	-	A
	Ashy Prinia	*P. socialis*	-	A
	Lesser Whitethroat	*Sylvia curruca*	-	A
	Common Tailarbird	*Orthotomus sutorius*	-	C
White eye	Oriental White-eye	*Zosterops palpebrosus*	-	A
Babbler	Common Babbler	*Turdoides caudatus*	-	R
	Large Grey Babbler	*T. malcolmi*	-	C
	Jungle Babbler	*T. striatus*	-	R
Larks	Indian BushLark	*Mirofra eyethroptera*	-	L
	Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark	*Eremopterix nigriceps*	-	C
Sunbird	Purple Sunbird	*Nectarinia asiatica*	Sui	C
Sparrow weavers and munias	House Sparrow	*Passer domestica*	Chakli	A
	Chestnut-shouldered Petronia	*Petronia xanthocollis*	-	A
	Baya Weaver	*Ploceus phiippinus*	Jhari	L
	Scaly-breasted Munia	*Lonchura punctulata*	-	C
	Indian Silverbill	*L. malabarica*	-	C
Wagtail	White Wagtail	*Motacilla alba*	-	C
	White Browed Wagtail	*M. maderaspatensis*	-	L
	Yellow Wagtail	*M. flava*	-	L
	Citrine Wagtail	*M. citreola*	-	L
Pipit	Paddyfield Pipit	*Anthus phulvus*	-	A
Buntings	Crested Bunting	*Melophus lathami*	-	C

INDEX

A = Abundent, C= Common, L = Less common, R= Rare

ANNEXURE - 11

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF AMPHIBIONS WITH LOCAL STATUS

Local Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Status	
			National	Local
Dedka	Indian Bull Frog	*Rana tigerina*	-	C
Dedka	Indian Burrowing Frog	*R. tomopterna*	-	A
Dedka	Skipper Frog	*R. cynophlyctius*	-	A
Dedka	Cricket Frog	*R. limnocharis*	-	A
Dedka	Indian Baloon Frog	*Uperodon systoma*	-	L
Dedka	Common Toad	*Bufo melanoctictus*	-	A
Dedka	Marbled Toad	*B. andersoni*	-	L

ANNEXURE - 12

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF REPTILES WITH LOCAL STATUS

S. No.	Local Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Status
1	Ajgar	Indian Python	*Python molursus*	R
2	Andhdi chakdol, Boga	John Sandboa	*Eryx johni*	L
3	Bodi bamani	Common Skink	*Mabuya carinata*	C
4	Dedu	Cheakered Keelback	*Natrix piscator*	C
5	Dhaman	Rat Snake	*Ptyas mucosus*	C
6	Garodi	House Lizard	*Hemidactylus flaviviridis*	A
7	Kachhua	Starred Tortoise	*Geochalone elegans*	R
8	Kachinda, Kangatia	Garden Lizard	*Calotes versicolor*	A
9	Kalotra	Common Indian Krait	*Bungarus caerulens*	R
10	Khadchitti	Russel's Viper	*Vipera russelli*	R
11	Leelo kachindo, Halanviya	Indian Chamaeleon	*Chamaeleon zeylanicus*	R
12	Nag, Nagin	Indian Cobra	*Naja naja*	R
13	Kachhua	Flapshell Turtle	*Lissemys punctata*	R
14	Pankha	Fan-throated Lizard	*Sitana ponticeriana*	C
15	Patla goh	Moniter Lizard	*Varanus bengalensis*	C
16	Udni	Tree Snake	*Dendrolephis tristis*	R

INDEX

A = Abundent, C= Common, L = Less common, R= Rare

ANNEXURE - 13

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF FISHES WITH LOCAL STATUS

S. No.	Local Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Status
1.	Katla	Katla	*Catla catla*	A
2.	Rohu	Rohu	*Labeo rolita*	A
3.	Grigal	Grigal	*Cirrhina mrigal*	C
4.	Mahasir	Mahasir	*Tor tor*	C
5.	Putthi	Putthi	*Puntius sarana*	L
6.	Sarsi	Sarsi	*Labeogranius*	L
7.	Lanchi	Lanchi	*Wallago attu*	C
8.	Singhara	Singhara	*Mystus seenghati*	C
9.	Kater	Kater	*Mystus cavassius*	R
10.	Sanwal	Sanwal	*Channa manilius*	C
11.	Singhi	Singhi	*Heteropntustis fossilis*	R
12.	Bam	Bam	*M. armatus*	R
13.	Suiya	Suiya	*Bellana cancilla*	R
14.	Baata	Baata	*Labeo baata*	R
15.	Dudhia	Dudhia	*Labeo bugget*	R
16.	Chaal	Chaal	*Rasbora damicassicus*	R
17.	Kalot	Kalot	*Labeo calbasu*	R

INDEX

A = Abundent, C= Common, L = Less common, R= Rare

ANNEXURE – 14

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF IMPORTANT INVERTEBRATES WITH LEGAL STATUS

S.No.	Hindi Name	Local Name	Latin Name	Status Abundant / Common / Less Common / Rare
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	**Madhu makhi**	Bhanwar	*Apis dorsata*	Common
2	**Madhu makhi**	Bhanwar	*Apis indica*	Common
3	**-**	Tanni	*Cicada sp.*	Abundant
4	**Kenchua**	Alsiya	*Pheritema posthuma*	Common
5	**-**	-	*Neocerambyx paris*	Rare
6	**-**	-	*Mantis sp.*	Less Common
7	**Gobar ka Gubrella**	-	*Onthophagus sagittarius*	Common

ANNEXURE - 15

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

A LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS, HERBS, CLIMBERS, GRASSES AND BAMBOOS IN THE SANCTUARY WITH LOCAL STATUS

INDEX: (A= Abundent, C=Common, L=Less common, R= Rare, I= introduced)

TREES

S.No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	*Acacia catechu*	Khair	Mimosaceae	A
2	*Acaia leucophloea*	Ronjh	Mimosaceae	A
3	*Acacia nilotica*	Desi Bawalia	Mimosaceae	L
4	*Acacia senegal*	Kumta	Mimosaceae	A
5	*Adina cordifolia*	Haldu	Rubiaceae	R
6	*Aegle marmelos*	Bili	Rutaceae	L
7	*Ailanthus excelsa*	Ardusa, Paba	Simaroubaceae	L
8	*Alangium salvifolium*	Ankol	Alangiaceae	L
9	*Albizzia lebbeck*	Black Siris	Mimosaceae	L
10	*Albizzia odoratissima*	Safed Siris	Mimosaceae	L
11	*Albizzia procera*	Safed Siris	Mimosaceae	R
12	*Annona sequamosa*	Sitaphal	Annonaceae	C
13	*Anogeissus pendula*	Dhokda	Combretaceae	C
14	*Anogeissus latifolia*	Dhavda	Combretaceae	C
15	*Anogeissus sericea*	Adrukh, Indok	Combretaceae	R
16	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Dhok	Combretaceae	R
17	*Azadirachta indica*	Neem	Meliaceae	L
18	*Balanites aegyptica*	Hingot	Balanitaceae	C
19	*Bauhenia recemosa*	Jhinjha, Heetri	Caesalpiniaceae	L
20	*Bombax ceiba*	Semal	Bombacaceae	L
21	*Boswellia serrata*	Salar	Burseraceae	L
22	*Butea monosperma*	Khakhro	Papilionaceae	L
23	*Cassia fistula*	Karmela	Caesalpiniaceae	L

24	*Cassia siamea*	Kasid	Caesalpiniaceae	I
25	*Cordia mixa*	Gunda, Lisoda	Ehretiaceae	L
26	*Crataeva religiosa*	Varna	Capparaceae	R
27	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Sissoo	Papilionaceae	I
28	*Diospyros melanoxylon*	Timru	Ebenaceae	C
29	*Ehretia laevis*	Tambolia	Ehretiaceae	L
30	*Emblica officinalis*	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	L
31	*Erythrina suberosa*	Dhed khakhro	Papilionaceae	R
32	*Euclyptus sp.*	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae	I
33	*Ficus benghalensis*	Vad	Moraceae	C
34	*Ficus racemosa*	Umara	Moraceae	C
35	*Ficus religiosa*	Piplo	Moraceae	C
36	*Flacourtia montana*	Kankan	Flacourtiaceae	C
37	*Gardenia resinifera*	Dikamari	Rubiaceae	R
38	*Grewia hirsuta*	Khad Dhaman	Tiliaceae	L
39	*Grewia tenax*	Gangeti	Tiliaceae	L
40	*Grewia tiliaefolia*	Dhaman	Tiliaceae	L
41	*Grewia villosa*	Gangeti	Tiliaceae	R
42	*Holoptelia integrifolia*	Kanji	Ulmaceae	L
43	*Hymenodictyon excelsum*	Lunio	Rubiaceae	R
44	*Lannea coromandelica*	Godla	Anacardiaceae	A
45	*Leucaena leucocephala*	Subabul	Mimosaceae	I
46	*Limonia acidissima*	Kotbadi	Rutaceae	R
47	*Madhuca indica*	Mahudo	Sapotaceae	L
48	*Mangifera indica*	Amba	Ancardiaceae	C
49	*Melia azaderach*	Bakain Neem	Meliaceae	L
50	*Mitragyna parviflora*	Kalam	Rubiaceae	C
51	*Moringa oleifera*	Sahjana	Moringaceae	L
52	*Pithecellobium dulce*	Kikar	Mimosaceae	L
53	*Pongamia pinnata*	Karanj	Papilionaceae	R

54	*Prosopis cineraria*	Khijdo,	Mimosaceae	R
55	*Prosops juliflora*	Vilayati	Mimosaceae	I
56	*Soymida fabrifuga*	Royan	Meliaceae	R
57	*Sterculia urens*	Kadaya	Sterculiaceae	L
58	*Tamarindus indica*	Khatri Amli	Caesalpiniaceae	L
59	*Tecomella undulata*	Rohida	Bignoniaceae	R
60	*Wrightia tinctoria*	Dudhi	Apocyanaceae	A
61	*Wrightia tomentosa*	Dudhi	Apocyanaceae	L
62	*Zizyphus mauritiana*	Bordi	Rhamnaceae	L
63	*Zizphus xylophyrus*	Ghat bor	Rhamnaceae	L

SHRUBS

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	*Adhatoda vesica*	Ardusa	Acanthaceae	C
2	*Calotropis gigantea*	Akdo	Asclepiadaceae	A
3	*Calotropis procera*	Akdo	Asclepiadaceae	L
4	*Capparis decidua*	Ker	Capparaceae	R
5	*Capparis sepieria*	Kanther	Capparaceae	A
6	*Cassia auriculata*	Awal	Caesalpiniaceae	A
7	*Cassia occidentalis*		Caeslpiniaceae	L
8	*Clerodendron phlomidis*	Arani	Verbenaceae	L
9	*Dendrocolamus strictus*	Bans	Poaceal	R
10	*Dendropthoe fulcuta*	Vahi-hankal	Lorarthaceae	R
11	*Dichrostachys cinerea*	Goya khair	Mimosaceae	C
12	*Euphorbia cadueifolia*	Thor	Euphorbiaceae	A
13	*Euphorbia nivulia*	Thor	Euphorbiaceae	C
14	*Helicteres isora*	Marod phali	Sterculiaceae	L
15	*Holarrhena antidysenterica*	Kadwa	Apocyanaceae	L
16	*Jatropha carcus*	Ratna jyot	Euphorbiaceae	A

17	*Jatropha gossypifolia*	Chhoti Ratan Jyot	Euphorbiaceae	A
18	*Kirganelia reticulata*	Kamboi	Euphorbiaceae	L
19	*Leptadenia pyrotechnica*	Khinp	Asclepiaduceae	L
20	*Mimosa hamata*	Aila	Mimosaceae	R
21	*Nyctenthes arbor-tristis*	Tamat	Nyctoginaceae	L
22	*Plumbego zeylanica*	Chitrak	Plunbeginaceae	L
23	*Ricinus communis*	Arundo	Euphorbiaceae	R
24	*Securinega leucopyrus*	Shenvi	Euphorbiaceae	L
25	*Thespesia lampas*	Paras pipal	Malvaceae	R
26	*Vitex nigundo*	Nagod	Verbenaceae	A
27	*Vogelia indica*	Chitawal	Plembegenaceae	A
28	*Waltheria indica*	--	Sterculiaceae	L
29	*Woodfordia fruticosa*	Dhavadi	Lythraceae	L
30	*Zizyphus glabarata*	Bordi	Rhamnaceae	L
31	*Zizyphus nummularia*	Chanibor	Rhamnaceae	A

CLIMBERS

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	*Abrus precatorius*	Ratti	Papilionaceae	C
2	*Ampelocissus latifolia*	Khata limbu	Vitaceae	C
3	*Asparagus racemosus*	Satvari	Liliaceae	L
4	*Cardiospermum halicacabum*	Kak mardika	Sapindaceae	A
5	*Cayratia camosa*		Vitaceae	C
6	*Celastrus paniculata*	Mali	Celastraceae	L
7	*Cissampelos pareira*	Pahod Bel	Menispermaceae	C
8	*Coccinia indica*	Tindori	Cucurbitaceae	C
9	*Cocculus hirsutus*	Vevdi	Menispermaceae	C

10	*Cryptolepis buchanani*	--	Periplocaceae	C
11	*Cucumis callosus*		Cucurbitaceae	C
12	*Cuscuta reflexa*	Amarvel	Convolvulaceae	C
13	*Dioscorea bulbifera*	Varahi kand	Dioscoriaceae	C
14	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Dudhvel	Asclepiadaceae	C
15	*Ipomoea nil*	Kaladana	Convolvulaceae	C
16	*Ipomoea pestigridis*	--	Convolvalaceae	C
17	*Ipomoea sindica*	--	Convolvulaceae	L
18	*Ipomoea sinensis*	--	Convolvulaceae	
19	*Luffa acutangula*	Turia	Cucurbitaceae	C
20	*Luffa echinata*	Kakadvel	Cucurbitaceae	C
21	*Maerua arneria*	Hemkand	Capparidacea	R
22	*Merremia aegyptica*		Convolvulaceae	C
23	*Marremia emarginata*		Convolvulaceae	C
24	*Merremia hederacea*	---	Convolvulaceae	C
25	*Momordica balasama*	---	Cacurbitaceae	R
26	*Momordica dioca*	Kikoda	Cacurbitaceae	A
27	*Mucuna pruriens*	Kavach	Papilionaceae	C
28	*Pergularia daemia*		Asclepiadaceae	C
29	*Peuraria taberosa*	Gejvi	Papilionaceae	C
30	*Passiflora edulis*		Passiflorace	L
31	*Rhynchosia bracteata*	Kamal vel	Papilionaceae	C
32	*Rhynchosia minima*		Papilionaceae	C
33	*Rivea hypocrateriformis*	Faug, Fag	Convolvulaceae	C
34	*Tinospora cordifolia*	--	Menispermacea e	C
35	*Trichosanthes brackteata*	Ratrani	Cucurbitaceae	C
36	*Trichosanthes cucumarina*	--	Cucurbitaceae	C

HERBS

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1.	*Abelmoschus manihot*	Jungli Bhindi	Malvaceae	C
2.	*Abutilon indicum*	---	Malvaceae	C
3.	*Acalypha ciliata*	---	Euphorbiaceae	C
4.	*Acalypha malabarica*	---	Euphoriaceae	C
5.	*Acalypha indica*	---	Euphorbiaceae	C
6.	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	---	Compositae	A
7.	*Achyranthus aspera*	Ulta Kanta	Amraldaceae	A
8.	*Aeschynomene indica*	---	Papilionaceae	C
9.	*Ageratum conyzoides*	---	Compositae	C
10-.	*Aloe vera*	Patha	Lilaceae	R
11.	*Alysicarpus hamosus*	---	Papilionaceae	C
12.	*Alysicarpus longifolius*	---	Papilionaceae	C
13.	*Alysicarpus procumbens*	---	Papilionaceae	C
14.	*Alysicarpus rotundifolia*	---	Papilioaceae	C
15.	*Alysicarpus tetragonoloba*	---	Papilionaceae	C
16.	*Alysicarpus vaginalis*	---	Papilionaceae	C
17.	*Ammania baccifera*	---	Lythraceae	C
18.	*Amaranthus gracilis*	---	Ammrantaceae	C
19.	*Amaranthus hybridus*	---	Ammrantaceae	C
20.	*Amarantus spinosus*	---	Ammrantaceae	C

21.	*Amaranthus tricolor*	---	Ammrantaceae	C
22.	*Argemone maxicana*	---	Papaveraceae	A
23.	*Bidens bipinnata*	---	Compositae	A
24.	*Baccopa monneiri*	Brahmi	Scrophulanaceae	
25	*Blepharis liniriaefolia*	---		C
26	*Blumea glomerata*	---	Compositae	C
27	*Borreria stricta*	---	Rubiaceae	A
28	*Brassica nigra*	Kali Rai	Cruciferae	L
29	*Cannabis sativa*	Bhang	Cannabianaceae	R
30	*Cassia abrus*	Chimod	Caesalpiniaceae	C
31	*Cassia pumila*	---	Caesalpiniaceae	C
32	*Cassia tora*	Puwad	Caesalpiniaceae	C
33	*Celosia argentea*	---	Ammrantaceae	C
34	*Chenopodipum album*	Chil	Chenoprodiaceae	C
35	*Cleome gynandra*	---	Capparaceae	C
36	*Cleome viscosa*	---	Capparaceae	C
37	*Commelina benghalensis*	---	Commelinaceae	A
38	*Commelina haskaei*	---	Commelinaceae	A
39	*Commelina paludosa*	---	Commelinaceae	A
40	*Corchorus acutangulus*	---	Tiliaceae	L
41	*Corchorus capsularis*	---	Tiliaceae	L
42	*Corchorus depressus*	---	Tiliaceae	L
43	*Coronopus didymus*	---	Cruciferae	L
44	*Crotolaria filipes*	---	Papilionaceae	R
45	*Crotolaria juncea*	Saniya	Papilionaceae	L
46	*Crotolaria medicaginea*	Ran Methi	Papilionaceae	A
47	*Cyanotis fasciculata*	---	Commelinaceae	L

48	*Cyathocline purpurea*	---	Compositae	C
49	*Cyperus compressus*	---	Cyperaceae	C
50	*Cyperus rotundifolia*	---	Cyperaceae	C
51	*Desmodium dichotomum*	Shal parni	Papilionaceae	C
52	*Desmodium gangeticum*	---	Papilionaceae	C
53	*Desmodium rotundifolium*	---	Papilionaceae	C
54	*Desmodium neomaxicum*	---	Papilionaceae	C
55	*Desmodium trifolium*	---	Papilionaceae	C
56	*Dipteracanthus patulus*	---	Acanthaceae	L
57	*Dipteracanthus micranthus*	---	Acanthaceae	L
58	*Dipteracanthus prostratus*	---	Acanthaceae	L
59	*Echinops echinatus*	---	Compositae	C
60	*Eclipta alba*	Bhangaro	Compositae	C
61	*Euphorbia geniculata*	---	Euphorbiaceae	C
62	*Euphorbia hirta*	---	Euphorbiaceae	C
63	*Euphorbia hypercifolia*	---	Euphorbiaceae	C
64	*Euphorbia prostrata*	---	Euphorbiaceae	C
65	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	Kalishankhavali	Convolvulaceae	C
66	*Haplanthus tentaculatus*	---	Acanthaceae	L
67	*Haplanthus verticillatus*	---	Acanthaceae	L
68	*Hydrilla verticillata*	---	Hydrocharitacea e	C
69	*Hygrophila auriculata*	---	Acnthaceae	C
70	*Indigofera cordifolia*	---	Papilianaceae	A
71	*Indigofera tinctoria*	---	Papilionaceae	C
72	*Justicia repens*	---	Acanthaceae	C
73	*Lepidagathis trinervis*	---	Acanthaceae	A

74	*Lapidium sativum*	---	Cruciferae	C
75	*Leucas aspera*	Kubi	Labiatae	A
76	*Leucas cephalotes*	Kubo jungli	Labiatae	C
77	*Leucas zeylanica*	Kubo	Labiatae	C
78	*Limnophila indica*	---	Scrophulariaceae	C
79	*Lindenbergia indica*	Patharchati	Scrophulariaceae	
80	*Ocimun canum*	Jungli tulsi	Labiatae	C
81	*Phyllanthus niruri*	Bhoy Amli	Euphorbiaceae	A
82	*Physalis minima*	Popatiya	Solanceae	C
83	*Physalis peruviana*	---	Solanaceae	C
84	*Pluchea lanceolata*	---	Compositae	C
85	*Portulacea oleracea*	Moti luni	Portulacaceae	R
86	*Portulacea quadrifida*	Zini luni	Portulacaceae	R
87	*Pulicaria angustifolia*	---	Compositae	C
88	*Riungia parviflora*	---	Acanthaceae	R
89	*Ruelia tuberosa*	---	Acanthaceae	C
90	*Seasmum indicum*	Tal	Padaliaceae	C
91	*Sesbania bispinosa*	---	Papilionaceae	L
92	*Sida cordifolia*	---	Malvaceae	C
93	*Sida glutinosa*	---	Malvaceae	C
94	*Smithia sensitiva*	---	Papilionaceae	C
95	*Smithia conferata*	---	Papilionaceae	C
96	*Solanum nigrum*	---	Solanaceae	C
97	*Solanum surattense*	Bhoi ringni	Solanacae	C
98	*Tephrosia labialis*	---	Papilionaceae	C
99	*Tephrosia pumila*	---	Papilionaceae	C
100	*Tephrosia purpurea*	---	Papilionaceae	C
101	*Tephrosia tenuis*	---	Papilionaceae	C

102	*Tephrosia villosa*	---	Papilionaceae	C
103	*Tribulus terrestris*	Gokharu	Zygophylaceae	R
104	*Trichodesma zeylanica*	---	---	R
105	*Tridax procumbens*	Kali Mendhi	Composite	A
106	*Triumfetta pentandra*	---	Tiliaceae	C
107	*Triumfetta rhomboidea*	---	Tiliaceae	C
108	*Triumfetta rtudifolia*	---	Tiliaceae	C
109	*Tubipora acaulis*	---	Acanthaceae	C
110	*Urginea indica*	Jungli Piyaj	Liliaceae	C
111	*Vernonia anthihelmintica*	Kali jiri	Composite	R
112	*Vermonia cinerea*	---	Composite	A
113	*Vicoa auriculata*	---	Composite	A
114	*Vicoa indica*	---	Compsite	L
115	*Xanthium strumarium*	Gokharu	Composite	A
116	*Zornia diphylla*	Samar ani	Papilionaceae	C
117	*Zornia gibbosa*	---	Papilionaceae	C

GRASSES

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	*Alloteropsis cimicina*	---	Graminae	L
2	*Andropogon pertusa*	---	Graminae	L
3	*Apluda aristata*	---	Graminae	C
4	*Apluda mutica*	---	Graminae	C
5	*Aristida adscensionis*	Lapdu	Graminae	C
6	*Aristida funiculata*	Laso lampdo	Graminae	L
7	*Arthroxon serrulatus*	---	Graminae	C
8	*Brachiaria racemosa*	---	Graminae	C
9	*Cenchrus setigerus*	Dhaman	Graminae	L
10	*Chloris dolicostachys*	---	Graminae	C
11	*Chloris montana*	---	Graminae	C
12	*Chloris virgata*	---	Graminae	C
13	*Cymbopogan martinii*	---	Graminae	L
14	*Cynodon dactylon*	Dub	Graminae	A
15	*Dendrocalamus strictus*	Bamboo	Graminae	R
16	*Dicanthium annalatum*	---	Graminae	A
17	*Digitaria adscendens*	----	Graminae	C
18	*Digitaria granularis*	---	Graminae	C
19	*Dimeria ornithopoda*	---	Graminae	C
20	*Echinochloa colonum*	Samo	Graminae	R
21	*Eragrostis ciliaris*	---	Graminae	R
22	*Eragrostis japonica*	---	Graminae	L
23	*Eragrostis pilosa*	---	Graminae	L
24	*Eragrostis viscosa*	---	Graminae	L
25	*Hteropogon contortus*	Surawala	Graminae	L
26	*Melanocenchrus jacquemontii*	---	Graminae	A
27	*Oryza sativa*	---	Graminae	C

28	*Paspalidium flavidum*	---	Graminae	C
29	*Paspalidium geminatus*	---	Graminae	C
30	*Saccharum spontaneum*	Kans	Graminae	C
31	*Setaria tomentosa*	---	Graminae	C
32	*Setaria verticillata*	---	Graminae	L
33	*Sorghum vulgare*	Baru	Graminae	C
34	*Sporobolus marginatus*	---	Graminae	L
35	*Spodiopogon rhizophorus*	---	Graminae	L
36	*Tetrapogon tennelus*	---	Graminae	L
37	*Themeda triandra*	Ratad	Graminae	L
38	*Urochloa panicoides*	---	Graminae	L

PARASITES

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	*Cuscuta reflexa*	Amar Bel	Conolvulaceae	C
2	*C. hylina*	Amar Bel	Conolvulaceae	C
3	*Dendrophoetha fulcata*	Vahi Hankal	Loranthaceae	R

PTERIDOPHYTES

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	*Adiantum caudatum*	---	Adiantaceae	C
2	*Actinopterua radiatum*	Morpankhi	---	A

ANNEXURE - 16

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF PLANT SPECIES

SERVE AS FOOD TO WILD ANIMALS

S. No.	Name of Plant	Name of species depend for food	Part of plant eaten
1	*Borhaavia diffusa*	Porcupine	Root
2	*Puraria tuberosa*	Porcupine	Tuber
3	*Lannea grandis*	Hanuman Langurs	Leaves
4	*Zea mays*	Hanuman Langurs	Cob
5	*Anogeissus latifolia*	Hanuman Langurs	Bark
6	*Ficus glomerata*	Hanuman Langurs	Bark
7	*Albizia odoratissima*	Hanuman Langurs	Bark
8	*Butea monospera*	Flying fox *	Flower
9	*Ficus religiosa*	Flying fox *	Fruit
10	*Albizia odoratissima*	Flying fox *	Leaves
11	*Maducu latifolia*	Flying fox *	Flower, rind of fruits
12	*Ziziphus numularia*	Jackal and Birds	Fruit

* There is no roosting of Flying Fox inside sanctuary, but those roosting outside the sanctuary come to this sanctuary for feeding.

ANNEXURE - 17

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF SPECIES OF ETHNOBOTANICAL VALUE IN AND AROUND JAISAMAND

S. No.	Use of plant	Used by	Name of species useful
1.	Fruits used for nutrition	Bhil	*Mangifera indica, Ficus glomerata, Madhuca latifolia, Diospyros melanxylon, Puraria tuberosa, Carissa congesta, Pithocelobium deulce, Cordia mixa*
2.	Seeds used as delicacy	Bhil	*Sterculia urens, Mangifera indica, Terminalia bellirica*
3.	Weather forcasting	Bhil	*Lannia grandis, Azadiradita indica,*
4.	Henna	Bhil	*Impetiance balsamina, Lindenbergia muraria*
5.	Roots used as delicacy	Bhil	*Bombex ceiba, Puraria tuberosa,Ceropegia bulbosa*
6.	Tonic	Bhil	*Asparagus racemosus*
7.	Adornment	Bhil	*Butea monosperma*
8.	Indigenous medicine	Bhil	*Butea monosperma, Acacia catechu, Urgenia indica, Acacia leucophloea, Holoptelia integrifolia, Emblica officinalis,Capparis seperia, Terminulia bllerica,*
9.	Dry Farm-fence	Bhil	*Alangium salvifolium Butea monosperma, Zizyphus mauritiana*

10.	Live farm fens	Bhil	*Euphorbia nerifolia, Jatropha curcas, Delonix elata*
11.	Country liquer	Bhil	*Madhuca latifolia, Terminalia tomentosa,*
12.	Oil seed	Bhil	*Madhuca latifolia, Jatropha carcus, Pongamia pinnata*
13.	Fibre	Bhil	*Sterculia urens, Butea monosperma, Helicteres isora, Pongamia pinnata, Holeoptelia integrifolia.*

ANNEXURE – 18

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

CATEGORY - WISE LIST OF NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL WATER SOURCES

S.No.	Name of Range	Name of Water Hole	Category Artificial / Natural	Block in which Water Hole Situated	Com-partment No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jaisamand	Dheemra Bagh	Artificial	Maniyol	13
2	Jaisamand	Dheemra Bagh Relocation Centre	Artificial	Maniyol	12
3	Jaisamand	Gamdhar Anicut	Artificial	Maniyol	12
4	Jaisamand	Gamdhar Chowk	Artificial	Maniyol	12
5	Jaisamand	Jhoomar Bawri	Artificial	Maniyol	6
6	Jaisamand	Jhoomar Bawri Nadi	Artificial	Maniyol	6
7	Jaisamand	Jamuda Kui	Artificial	Maniyol	9
8	Jaisamand	Nandvi Kui	Artificial	Maniyol	5B
9	Jaisamand	Rakheshwar Mahadev	Natural	Maniyol	6
10	Jaisamand	Karondia Bhairuji	Natural	Maniyol	12A
11	Jaisamand	Jaisamand Lake	Artificial	Maniyol & Dhuniwala	14,15,16 1,2
12	Jaisama	Peeladar Pond	Artificial	Maniyol	4

	nd				
13	**Jaisamand**	**Hand Pump Davana**	**Artificial**	Maniyol	18
14	**Jaisamand**	**Anicut Chatpur**	**Artificial**	Dhuniwala	2

ANNEXURE – 19

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

IMPORTANT EVENTS SINCE CREATION

S.No.	Year	Poaching	Natural Deaths	Fire incidence	Encroachement
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	2013-14	**-**	**-**	-	-
2	2014-15	**-**	**-**	-	-
3	2015-16	**-**	**-**	1	-
4	2016-17	**-**	**-**	1	-
5	2017-18	**-**	**-**	-	-
6	2018-19	**-**	**-**	1	-
7	2019-20	**-**	**-**	2	-
8	2020-21	**-**	**-**	7	-
9	2021-22	**-**	**-**	5	-
10	2022-23	**-**	**-**	6	-
11	2023-24	**-**	**-**	10	-

ANNEXURE – 20

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO HELD THE CHARGE OF INCHARGE, PROTECTED AREA JAISAMAND

S.No.	Name of Officer	From	To	Remark
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sh. Kanahiya Lal	20-06-92	19-07-94	
2	Sh. Abhay Singh	19-07-94	24-10-94	
3	Sh. Daulat Singh Shaktawat	24-10-94	16-10-96	
4	Sh. Dinesh Kumar Sharma	16-10-96	16-05-98	
5	Sh. Arvind Kumar Jha	16-05-98	08-03-01	
6	Sh. Shatrughan Singh Chundawat	08-03-01	13-12-01	
7	Sh. Khem Raj Sharma	13-12-01	09-11-02	
8	Sh. Laxmi Kant Joshi	09-11-02	19-12-02	
9	Sh. Amar Singh Ranawat	19-12-02	29-6-2011	
10	Sh. Satish Sharma	29-6-2011	02-11-2011	
11	Sh. Ganeshi Lal Gotwal	02-11-2011	13-06-2012	
12	Sh. Surya singh	13-06-2012	30-06-2015	
13	Sh . mahendra singh chundawat	01-7-2015	15-2-2019	
14	Sh .Goutam lal meena	16-2-2019	22-2-2024	
15	Sh . shanti lal megwal	22-2-2024	Till today	

ANNEXURE – 21

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

STATEMENT OF POSTS SANCTIONESD & STAFF WORKING AGAINST THE SANCTIONED POSTS

S.No.	Category of Post	Sanctioned No.'s	Working	Vacant	Since When?
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	Range Officer	1	1	-	-
2	Forester	2	1	1	-
3	Forest Guard	8	11	-	-
4	Cattle Guard / Work Charge	10	0	10	-

ANNEXURE – 22

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

INFORMATION REGARDING VEHICLE

EXISTING :-

S.No.	Category of Vehicle	Total Run So Far	Present Condition
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1	Motorcycle 1 No RJ-27-AK-4606	More than 18000 Kms	Model of 2022

The number of vehicles present are inadequate for managing Sanctuary activities. These vehicles are very old and on verge of condemnation. The old vehicles should be replaced by new vehicles.

Following is the requirement of the vehicles for the sanctuary :

REQUIREMENT :

S.No.	Category of Vehicle	No.	Cost (in Lac.)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1	**Jeep**	1	10.00
2	**Motor Cycle**	2	1.50
3	**Tractor with Accessories**	1	10.00
4	**Moped**	8	2.10
5	**Bicycle**	10	1.00

ANNEXURE – 23

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

INFORMATION REGARDING WEAPONS

S.No.	Name of Office	Number of Weapons					
		Revolver		Rifle		Gun (DBBL 12 Bor)	
		Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
1	Jaisamand	Nil	1	-	4	Nil	4
	Total	*Nil*	**1**	**Nil**	**4**	**Nil**	**4**
	Cost	-	1.50	-	4.00	-	3.00

Note: The weapons / ammunition are inadequate. It is proposed that every Range officer should have one revolver issued. Every ACF should have one revolver. At every range office there should be two double barrel (DBBL) guns. As per the govt order adequate safety and security measures should be ensured.

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

INFORMATION REGARDING WIRELESS STATIONS

S.No.	Name of Office	Number of Station / Setts		
		Fixed	Mobile	Hand
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jaisamand	5 (Range Office, Jaisamand, Palodara Forest Chowki, Mahudi Forest Chowki, Dheemda Bagh, Davana Forest Chowki,	-	3 (With R.O., Peeladar Forest Chowki, Palodara Forest Chowki)

ANNEXURE – 25

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

INFORMATION REGARDING EXISTING & PROPOSED FIXED / MOBILE / HAND WIRELESS SETS

S.No.	Name of Office	Existing	Proposed
1	2	3	4
1	Jaisamand	**FIXED SETS** Range Office Jaisamand, Palodara Forest Chowki, Mahudi Forest Chowki, Dheemda Bagh Davana Forest Chowki, **HAND SETS** With R.O., Peeladar Forest Chowki, Palodara Forest Chowki	4 Set 1. Peeladar 2. Jamuda 3. Chatpur 4. Roothi Rani Mahal **4 Set** 1. Forester 2. Forest Guards : 3 Sets

Number of wireless sets present in the P.A. is getting out dated partly because of non repairable mechanical faults and partly because of non availability of spares of "Punwire" sets. In place of obsolete and unserviceable sets, it is an immense need that modern and advance sets are replaced. Besides this wireless sets are proposed for new Naka's and barrier buildings.

ANNEXURE – 26

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

INFORMATION REGARDING EXISTING AND PROPOSED CHECK POINTS & BARRIERS

S.No.	Name of Office	Existing Barrier & Checkpoints	Proposed Barrier & Checkpoints
1	2	3	4
1	**Jaisamand**	1. Main Entry of the Sanctuary, Dhimra Bagh 2.chanda ji ka guda 3. Palodara	**1.Mahuri** 2. Chatpur 3. Davana 4. peelader

ANNEXURE – 27

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

INFORMATION REGARDING EXISTING & PROPOSED CHOWKIS / NAKAS / RANGE BUILDING

1. CHOWKI'S

S.No.	Name of Office	Existing Chowki's	Proposed Chowki's	Cost of proposed each
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jaisamand	1. Palodra 2. Mahudi 3. Jamuda 4. Peeladar 5. Dheemra Bagh 6. Davana 7. Junijhar 8. Chatpur	-- Nil --	-- Nil --

2. NAKA'S

S.No.	Name of Range Office	Existing Naka's	Proposed Nakas	Cost of proposed each
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jaisamand	Jaisamand	Davana	5.00

3. RANGE BUILDING

S.No.	Name of Range Office	Existing Head Quarter (Yes/No)	Proposed Range Building	Cost of proposed each
1	2	3	4	5
1	Jaisamand	Yes	Nil	Nil

4. OTHER BUILDING'S (Residential)

S.No.	Name of Range Office	Category	Head Quarters		Proposed		Cost of proposed each
			Existing	No's	Existing	No's	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1	Jaisamand	Forest Rest House	Yes	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

ANNEXURE – 28

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF EXISTING & PROPOSED ROAD

1. ***EXISTING***

S.No.	Name of Office (Range)	Name of Road	Distance (in Kms)	Nature of Road (Kachha / Pacca)
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Jaisamand	• Palodara Gate to Dheemra Bagh. • Chatpur Gate to Roothi Rani Palace. • Jaisamand Lake to Roothi Rani Palace. • Jaisamand Lake to Hawa Mahal. • Mahudi to Jhoomar Bawri	12 5 4 1.5 2	kuchha Kuchha Kuchha Kuchha Kuchha

2. ***PROPOSED***

S.No.	Name of Office (Range)	Name of Road	Distance (in Kms)	Nature of Road (Kuchha / Pacca)	Cost
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	Jaisamand	• Davana to Palodra	12	Kuchha	50.00

ANNEXURE – 29

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

STATEMENT OF RAINFALL IN SANCTUARY AREAS

S.No.	Year	Total Rainfall (in MM)	Remark
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1	2013-14	763.67	
2	2014-15	699.22	
3	2015-16	926.89	
4	2016-17	844.61	
5	2017-18	580.22	
6	2018-19	1063.78	
7	2019-20	750.42	
8	2020-21	420.77	
9	2021-22	402.54	
10	2022-23	318.13	
11	2023-24	510.74	
12	2024-25	411.21	

ANNEXURE – 30

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

STATEMENT OF TEMPERATURE IN SANCTUARY AREA

S.No	Year	Summer		Winter		Remark
		Max. (^{0}C)	Min. (^{0}C)	Max. (^{0}C)	Min. (^{0}C)	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
1	2013-14	44	32	29	7	
2	2014-15	46	31	30	8	
3	2015-16	45	33	29	6	
4	2016-17	46	33	28	6	
5	2017-18	44	29	28	7	
6	2018-19	45	30	27	8	
7	2019-20	46	31	28	7	
8	2020-21	45	34	27	6	
9	2021-22	46	32	28	7	
10	2022-23	45	33	27	7	
11	2023-24	46	32	28	6	
12	2024-25	45	31	27	7	

ANNEXURE – 31

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

INFORMATION REGARDING CATTLE POPULATION IN VILLAGES WITHIN SANCTUARY AREA & WITHIN 5 Kms LIMITS OF SANCTUARY AREA

1. WITHIN SANCTUARY AREA

S.No	Name of Range	Name of Village	Panchayat samiti	Tehsil	No of Cattle				
					Cow	Buffalow	Sheeps / Goat	Camel	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	*Jaisamand*	*No village is there inside the Sanctuary*							

2. *WITHIN 5 Kms FROM THE PERIPHERY OF SANCTUARY*

S.No	Name of Range	Name of Village	Panchayat samiti	Tehsil	No of Cattle				
					Cow	Buffal-ow	Sheeps / Goats	Camel	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Jaisamand	Adwas	Sarada	Sarada	586	1625	1625	-	3836
2	Jaisamand	Jhadiana	Sarada	Sarada	49	106	97	15	267
3	Jaisamand	Nandvi	Sarada	Sarada	84	19	121	-	224
4	Jaisamand	Piladar	Sarada	Sarada	853	577	200	-	1630
5	Jaisamand	Gamdi	Sarada	Sarada	252	102	562	-	916
6	Jaisamand	Mahudi	Sarada	Sarada	250	106	600	-	956
7	Jaisamand	Dawana	Sarada	Sarada	383	317	745	-	1445

8	Jaisamand	Jambuda	Sarada	Sarada	168	57	278	-	503
9	Jaisamand	Gatod	Sarada	Sarada	173	310	482	-	965
10	Jaisamand	Chanda ji Ka Guda	Sarada	Sarada	185	165	150	-	500
11	Jaisamand	Jhuni Jhar	Sarada	Sarada	270	270	200	-	740
12	Jaisamand	Retpuria	Sarada	Sarada	215	520	150	-	885
13	Jaisamand	Veerpura	Sarada	Sarada	610	152	210	-	972
14	Jaisamand	Lalpuria	Sarada	Sarada	174	280	230	-	684
15	Jaisamand	Chatpur	Sarada	Sarada	140	120	250	-	510
16	Jaisamand	Karodia	Sarada	Sarada	213	155	317	-	685
17	Jaisamand	Palodra	Sarada	Sarada	213	150	95	-	458
18	Jaisamand	Amarpura	Sarada	Sarada	212	150	200	-	562
19	Jaisamand	Bawas	Sarada	Sarada	185	280	156	-	621
20	Jaisamand	Khakal	Sarada	Sarada	120	20	225	-	365
21	Jaisamand	Mithodi	Sarada	Sarada	105	350	211	-	666
22	Jaisamand	Bagurwa	Sarada	Sarada	140	120	275	-	535
23	Jaisamand	Samal	Sarada	Sarada	90	45	110	-	245
24	Jaisamand	Javad	Sarada	Sarada	80	520	181	-	781
25	Jaisamand	Piyawadi	Sarada	Sarada	150	250	130	-	530
26	Jaisamand	Nayakuan	Sarada	Sarada					0
27	Jaisamand	Magara wali Thoai	Sarada	Sarada	70	330	300	-	700
28	Jaisamand	Mindoda	Sarada	Sarada	80	520	100	-	700
29	Jaisamand	Kherad	Sarada	Sarada	90	120	320	-	530

30	Jaisamand	Kantoda	Sarada	Sarada	80	107	440	-	627
31	Jaisamand	Paluna	Sarada	Sarada	70	250	400	-	720
32	Jaisamand	Aajbera	Sarada	Sarada	90	225	300	-	615
				Total	**6380**	**8318**	**9660**	**15**	**24373**

ANNEXURE – 32

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF VILLAGES WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF SANCTUARY & EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

S.No	Name of Village	No. of Families	Population	Area of Village	Status of Infrastructure Facilities				
					School	Light	Water	Hospital	Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No Village is existing within the boundary of Sanctuary								

ANNEXURE – 33

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF VILLAGES WITHIN 5 Kms FROM THE BOUNDARY OF SANCTUARY & EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

S.No	Name of Village	No. of Families	Population	Area of Village	*Status of Infrastructure Facilities*				
					School	Light	Water	Hospital	Roads
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Adwas	780	3799	2242	+	+	+	+	+
2	Jhadiana	67	270	469	+	+	+	-	+
3	Nandvi	31	158		+	+	+	-	+
4	Piladar	485	2538	716	+	+	+	+	+
5	Gamadi	185	932	256	+	+	+	-	+
6	Mahudi	70	408	718	+	+	+	-	+
7	Dawana	129	621	292	+	+	+	+	+
8	Jambuda	226	1254	411	+	+	+	-	+
9	Gatod	59	1612	985	+	+	+	-	+
10	Chanda ji Ka Guda	79	430	25	+	+	+	-	+
11	Jhuni Jhar	134	749	317	+	+	+	-	+
12	Retpuria	74	421	254	+	+	+	-	+
13	Veerpura	352	1612	840	+	+	+	+	+
14	Lalpuria	23	123	138	+	+	+	-	+
15	Chatpur	To be declared as Revenue village							
16	Karodia	To be declared as Revenue village							
17	Palodara	190	1700	864	+	+	+	+	+
18	Amar Pura	320	1600	251	+	+	+	-	+

19	Bawas	179	890	360	+	+	+	-	+
20	Khakal	150	900		+	+	+	-	+
21	Mithodi	370	1200	826	-	-	-	-	-
22	Bagurwa	230	1100	1672	-	-	-	--	-
23	Samal	280	1400	2322	-	-	-	--	-
24	Jawad	550	3300	2323	-	-	-	-+	-
25	Piyawadi	110	500	233	-	-	-	--	-
26	Nayakuan	115	600	19	-	-	-	--	-
27	Magara wali Thoai	142	700	356	-	-	-	--	-
28	Mindoda	130	600	75	-	-	-	--	-
29	Kherad	460	2300	750	-	-	-	--	-
30	Kantoda	380	1900	624	-	-	-	--	-
31	Paluna	130	600	637	-	-	-	--	-
32	Aajbera	410	2050	1052	-	-	-	--	-

INDEX: (+ = Facility Available, - = Facility Not Available)

ANNEXURE – 34

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE IN SANCTUARY AREA

S.No.	Name of Place	Situation (Name of Forest Block)	Name of Range	Distance from nearest Bus stop Parking
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Rakhehwar Mahadevji	Maniyol	Jaisamand	5 Kms
2	Mahadevji Jamuda	Maniyol	Jaisamand	2 Kms
3	Dhuni Peeladar	Maniyol	Jaisamand	3 Kms
4	Bharuji Dheemra	Maniyol	Jaisamand	2 Kms
5	Mataji Ka Cheetla	Maniyol	Jaisamand	4 Kms
6	Mataji	Maniyol	Jaisamand	1 Kms
7	Mataji	Chatpur (Dhuniwala)	Jaisamand	½ Kms
8	Mahadevji Ki Dhuni	Chatpur (Dhuniwala)	Jaisamand	1 Kms
9	Karondia Bhairuji	Maniyol	Jaisamand	3 Kms

ANNEXURE – 35

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF BUILDING IN SANCTUARY AREA (OFFICE / RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS)

S.No	Name of Range	Name of Building	Purpose of Use	Area in Sq.Mtr	When Constructed	Present Condition
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jaisamand	Palodara Chowki	Forest Guard Chowki (Residential)	37.80		Need Repair
2	Jaisamand	Piladar Chowki	Forest Guard Chowki (Residential)	42.84		Need Repair
3	Jaisamand	Mahuri Chowki	Forest Guard Chowki (Residential)	42.84		Need Repair
4	Jaisamand	Jamuda Chowki	Forest Guard Chowki (Residential)	42.55		Need Repair
5	Jaisamand	Dhimda Bagh Chowki	Forest Guard Chowki (Residential)	44.00		Need Repair
6	Jaisamand	Chatpur Chowki	Forest Guard Chowki (Residential)	31.82		Need Repair
7	Jaisamand	Dawana Naka	Forest Guard Chowki (Residential)	72.00		Need Repair
8	Jaisamand	Jhar Chowki	Forest Guard Chowki (Residential)	44.00		Need Repair
9	Jaisamand	Dhimra Bagh Mahal	Historical Building	276.64		Need Repair
10	Jaisamand	Rest House & Range Office	Rest House & Range Office	603.45		Need Repair
11	Jaisamand	Ranger Residence	Residential	300.00		Need Repair
12	Jaisamand	Electricity House Old	-	153.00		Need Repair
13	Jaisamand	Ruthi Rani Mahal	Historical Building	1110.00		Need Repair
14	Jaisamand	Hawa Mahal	Historical Building	2016.00		Need Repair
15	Jaisamand	Range office cum residence Dhimrabagh	Office building	44	2003	Need Repair

ANNEXURE – 36

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF VALID ARM LICENSES

Tehsil: SARADA District: UDAIPUR

S.No	Licence No.	Date of Issue	Name of Licencee & Address	Name of Arms Type / Make	Expirty Date	Area for which licence is valid District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	217/90	-	Naga Ram/Kalu Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
2	144/90	16-6-90	Dungari / Nathu Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
3	133/90	15-6-90	Amra /Teja Meena , Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
4	131/90	15-6-90	Menna /Teja Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
5	130/90	15-6-90	Dhanraj/Pema Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
6	141/90	15-6-90	Raja /Punja Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
7	135/90	15-6-90	Laxman / Jeewa Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
8	137/90	16-6-90	Kalu /Dhula Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
9	134/90	15-6-90	Dharma /Puinja Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
10	129/90	15-6-90	Kana /Badha Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
11	139/90	15-6-90	Teji /Amra Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
12	140/90		Roopa /Ratna Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
13	132/90		Veerji /Kalu Meena, Vill.–Palodara	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
14	136/90		Amra /Rama Meena, Village – Paluna	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
15	60/90		Pancha /Jagna Meena, Vill.–Palodara	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
16	1170/90		Kalu /Bhera Meena, Vill.–Palodara	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
17	8/90		Bhanwar Lal /Sukh Lal,	SBl	31-12-90	Udaipur

			Vill.–Palodara			
18	63/90		Goma /Dharma Meena, Vill.–Palodara	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
19	56/90		Mana /Nathu Meena, Vill.–Palodara	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
20	113/90		Amra /Lala Meena, Vill.–Palodara	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
21	115/90		Heera /Dhula Meena, Vill.–Palodara	SBl	31-12-98	Udaipur
22	55/90		Dalla /Veerji Meena, Vill.– Paladara	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
23	119/90		Tola /Dhula Meena, Vill.–Palodara	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
24	58/90		Rama /Vala Meena, Vill.–Palodara	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
25	227/90		Roop Singh/Lal Singh, Vill.–Amarpura	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
26	184	3-7-59	Anvar Kha/Reshid Kha, Vill.–Makda	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
27	5/87	11-8-87	Razak Mho./Yasin Mho., Vill.– Makda	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
28	7/81		Yasin Mohd./ Gulthab Mohd., Vill.– Mahoowada	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
29	59/90		Hanis Mohd/Vajir Mohd Vill.– Makda	DBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
30	52/90		Ajaj Mohd/Yasin Mohd, Vill.-Makda	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
31	8/84		Shankar Lal/Jagnath, Vill.- Sarada	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
32	108/90		Padam Singh/ Roop Singh, Vill.- Amarpura	DBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
33	62/52	3-7-58	Shambhu Singh/ LalSingh Vill.-Dhavadia	DBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
34	187	6-3-87	Jai Singh /Shambhu Singh, Vill.-Dhavadia	DBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
35	536/1963		Ratan Singh/Kishor Singh, Vill.-Dabana	DBL	31-12-05	Udaipur
36	9/90		Ratan Singh/Kishor Singh, Vill.-Dabana	DBl	31-12-05	Udaipur
37	13184	30-7-84	Bharat Singh/Ratan Singh, Vill.-Dabana	SBl	31-12-99	Udaipur
38	12/84	29-10-84	Bhagwat Singh / Ratan Singh, Vill.-Dabana	DBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
39	2/89	19-4-85	Gitendra Singh / Ratan	DBL	31-12-01	Udaipur

			Singh, Vill.-Dabana			
40	259/90		Mawa ji/Bhera ji, Vill.-Veerpura	SBL	31-12-92	Udaipur
41	555/63		Kalu /Lemba Meena, Vill.-Retguria	SBL	31-12-05	Udaipur
42	5/81 4/86		Roopali Lal/Nand Lal, Vill.- Palodara	DBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
43	775/72	4-9-72	Bhanwar Lal/Jankidas, Vill.-Jhadol	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
44	211/90		Khemraj/Kalu ji, Vill.-	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
45	66/92		Kishan Singh / Laxmaan Singh, Vill.- Sarada	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
46	341/90	26-9-90	Bansidas/Mangidas, Vill.-Devpura	SBL	31-12-03	Udaipur
47	69/57		Abdhul Khan/ Vill.-Veerpura	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
48	145/66	9-11-66	Geeva /Sava Meena, Vill.-Padla	SBL	31-12-95	Udaipur
49	115/30	21-4-89	Vesaram/Ganga Meena, Vill.-Padla	SBL	31-12-97	Udaipur
50	150/66	5-11-66	Roopa /Sava Meena, Vill.-Padla	SBL	31-12-97	Udaipur
51	42/66	5-11-66	Mana/Punja Meena, Vill.-Padla	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
52	149/66	5-11-66	Roopa /Lalu Meena , Vill.-Padla	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
53	116/66	3-11-66	Kura /Daya Meena, Vill.-Padal	SBL	31-12-06	Udaipur
54	566/63	14-6-63	Roopa /Bhera Meena, Vill.-Retguria	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
55	208/66	22-11-66	Dhula /Khoga Meena, Vill.-Padla	SBL	31-12-97	Udaipur
56	228/90	19-6-90	Pema /Bhera Meena, Vill.-Kachoda	SBL	31-12-92	Udaipur
57	255/90	22-6-90	Jagaa/Bhera Meena, Vill.-Ghadol	SBL	31-12-92	Udaipur
58	230/90	19-6-90	Moga /Punja Meena, Vill.-Kanthod	SBL	31-12-92	Udaipur
59	254/90	22-6-90	Kalu /Punja Meena, Vill.-Kanthod	SBL	31-12-96	Udaipur
60	559/63	8-11-63	Leemba /Kana Rawat, Vill.-Retguria	DBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
61	784/72		Laxman/Lalu Meena, Vill.-Padla	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
62	13/63	17-4-63	Bhaga /Dhunga Meena,	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur

			Vill.-Sarada			
63	90/66	9-3-63	Vela /Padha Meena, Vill.-Sarada	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
64	236/90		Khema /Dhungri Meena, Vill.-Sarada	SBL	31-1292	Udaipur
65	10/90		Dhaneshver/Roopa Ji Vill.-Sarada	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
66	561/63		Bhera /Kana Rawat, Vill.-Retguria	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
67	560/63	2-11-63	Kalu /Deva Rawat Vill.- Retguria	SBL	31-12-02	Udaipur
68	133/88	6-1-88	Laxmi Lal/Jagdiesh Garg Vill.- veerpura	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
69	126/66	4-6-66	Rama/Wakata Meena Vill.-Padla	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
70	565/63	14-11-63	Roda/Mega Meena Vill.-Retguria	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
71	27/66		Moga/Kodhar Meena Vill.-Retguria	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
72	885/90	26-1-90	Teji/Leema Meena Vill.-Lalpuria	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
73	71/66	12-4-64	Pada/Mega Meena Vill.-Retguria	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
74	564/63	8-11-63	Harji/Chatra Meena Vill.-Retguria	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
75	385/90		Roopa/Deeta Meena Vill.-Padra	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
76	286/66		Nara /Roda Rawat Vill.-JuniJar	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
77	562/63	26-6-91	Rama/Bhera Meena Vill.-Retguria	SBL	31-12-06	Udaipur
78	194/66	22-11-66	Kana /Rama Meena Vill.- Deopura	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
79	147/1996		Mangla/Bhera Meena Vill.-Padla	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
80	182/90	12-6-93	Gotmala /Lal ji Meena Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-96	Udaipur
81	183/90	12-6-90	Bhagwan Lal / Kanji Meena Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-95	Udaipur
82	70/66	31-12-66	Jaichand /Vimal ji Jain Vill.-Veerpura	SBL	31-12-03	Udaipur
83	102/57	22-7-59	Hamer Singh / Jawan S. Rathor Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
84	103/57	22-7-59	Hamer Singh / Jawan S. Rathor Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	DBL	31-12-98	Udaipur

85	104/57	22-7-59	Hamer Singh/Jawan S. Rathor Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	DBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
86	245/90	22-6-70	Jeevan Singh/Devi Singh Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
87	86	28-4-90	Khanheya Lal / Lalu ji Meena Vill.-Gathod	SBL	31-12-03	Udaipur
88	607/90	30-6-90	Babu Lal/Kanu Lal Meena Vill.-Gathod	SBL	31-12-04	Udaipur
89	470/90		Kesher Singh / Arjun Singh Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
90	105/57	22-7-59	Bhadhur Singh / Jawan Singh Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-02	Udaipur
91	134/90		Eshvar Singh / Arjun Singh Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-04	Udaipur
92	226/66		Goutam /Lala Meena Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-04	Udaipur
93	421/90		Gopal Singh/Udai Singh Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-96	Udaipur
94	17/92		Suneet/Ratan Singh Vill.-Jaisamand	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
95	80/88	3-3-88	Shankar Lal/ Gebaji Meena Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-97	Udaipur
96	184/90	12-6-90	Padam /Kalu Meena Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-97	Udaipur
97	371/63	14-11-63	Pema/Roopa Meena Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
98	467/63	19-2-63	Geba /Kurra Meena Vill.-Chanda ji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-96	Udaipur
99	2/85	15-5-85	Ajij Mohd /Gul Mohd Vill.-Jhadol	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
100	30/66	12-4-66	Rata /Dhanna Vill.- Retguria	SBL	31-12-06	Udaipur
101	1/81	7-1-1981	Hussain Khan/Gul Mohd Vill.- Jhadol	SBL	31-12-91	Udaipur
102	491/90		Goutham Lal/Bhera Vill.- Chandaji ka Gura	SBL	31-12-06	Udaipur
103	13/90	30-6-90	Vijay Singh / Kishor Singh Vill.- Dhabana	SBL	31-12-97	Udaipur
104	445/57	7-1-88	Vijay Singh / Kishor Singh Vill.- Dhabana	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
105	632/64	1-1-64	Shermhommad/Fathe Singh Vill.-Jhadol	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
106	703/60		Bhanwar Lal / Champa Lal Vill.- Jawad	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
107	400/90	30-6-91	Mohan/ Kanchan Meena	SBL	31-12-04	Udaipur

			Vill.- Gamdi			
108	79/66		Koor Singh/Jagnath Singh Vill.- Jawad	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
109	68/57		Layub Ali/Roogil Ali Vill.- Veerpura	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
110	330/1970		Alnoor/Noor Mhommad Vill.- Jaisamand	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
111	253/30		Kachroo/Prtha Meena Vill.- Gathod	SBL	31-12-92	Udaipur
112	31/99		Raja/Mega Rawat Vill.- Rstguria	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
113	563/63		Bhera/Bagha Meena Vill.- Retguria	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
114	34/1965		Galla/Dhurga Rawat Vill.- Jogi	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
115	684/57	26-1-89	Jothara./Bhera Meena Vill.-Jogi	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
116	6/91	31-12-94	Vadhan Singh / Naval Singh Vill.-Adwas	SBL	31-12-05	Udaipur
117	254/92	15-3-99	Amra /Roopa Meena Vill.- Devpura	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
118	146	5-11-66	Bhima /Mana Meena Vill.-Padla	SBL	31-12-91	Udaipur
119	287/90		Punja /Kachra Meena Vill.- Gamri	SBL	31-12-02	Udaipur
120	273/90		Kalu/Dhola Meena Vill.- Karondiya	SBL	31-12-03	Udaipur
121	8/63	17-4-99	Kalu/ Amra Meena Vill.- Karondiya	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
122	52/88	31-12-88	Kachra/Kanji Meena Vill.- Nadiya	SBL	31-12-96	Udaipur
123	166/90		Goma /Manji Meena Vill.-Deopura	SBL	31-12-95	Udaipur
124	239/66	22-11-66	Dhalla /Roopa Meen Vill.- Dovpura	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
125	1/92	9-1-92	Lakha /Jalna Meena Vill.- Dovpura	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
126	521/90	29-9-99	Jagna /Goma Ji Vill.- Gathod	SBL	31-12-03	Udaipur
127	554/63	8-11-63	Dalla/Nathu Meena Vill.- Mahuri	SBL	31-12-05	Udaipur
128	15/57	3-7-58	Chagan Lal/Kuna Mal Vill.-Adwas	SBL	31-12-04	Udaipur
129	233/90		Bhanwar Singh / Man ji Meena Vill.- Peeladar	SBL	31-12-92	Udaipur
130	486/57		Kesar Singh / Kuber Signgh	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur

			Vill.- Jawad			
131	429/57		Deva /Khema Meena Vill.-Jawad	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
132	1/97	12-3-87	Yakub Khan / Anwaar khan Vill.-Amarpura	SBL	31-12-04	Udaipur
133	10/81	30-11-89	Abdhul / Makul Khan Vill.-Amarpura	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
134	149/88	31-3-88	Ram Lal/Dhana ji Meena Vill.-Gthosd	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
135	549/13	1-1-97	Vala /Bhaga Meena Vill.-Mahuri	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
136	276/90	30-6-90	Moga/Rama Vill.-Devpura	SBL	31-12-96	Udaipur
137	209/66	27-11-66	Kesar Gar/Sav Gar Vill.- Devpura	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
138	26/66		Kana/Kachra Meena Vill.- Mahuri	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
139	553/63	1-8-63	Kachra /Goma Meena Vill.- Mahuri	SBL	31-12-99	Udaipur
140	285/90		Ukar /Kalu ji Meena Vill.-Gathod	SBL	31-12-06	Udaipur
141	87/57	3-7-58	Fakir Mohd./Pool Khan Vill.-	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
142	600/63	19-2-97	Bheru Singh / Bhopal Singh Vill.- Dabana	SBL	31-12-00	Udaipur
143	220/90	20-6-90	Padam Lal / Punja Ji Meena Vill.-Karondiya	SBL	31-12-98	Udaipur
144	343/90	20-9-91	Ram Lal/Bhaga Ji Vill.- Saldiya	SBL	31-12-95	Udaipur
145	152/88	30-3-88	Manji/Har Ji Meena Vill.-Gathod	SBL	31-12-90	Udaipur
146	227/90	19-6-99	Vela Ram / Punja ji Meena Vill.- Gathod	SBL	31-12-91	Udaipur

ANNEXURE – 37

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF VETERINARY HOSPITAL IN AND AROUND SANCTUARY

S. No.	Name of Veterinary Hospital	Distance from Sanctuary Head Quarter
1	**2**	**3**
1	Government Veterinary Hospital, Jhadol	5 Kms
2	Government Veterinary Hospital, Sarada	24 Kms
3	Government Veterinary Hospital, kherad	3 Kms
3	Government Veterinary Hospital, Salumbar	18 Kms

ANNEXURE – 38

जयसमन्द, वन्यजीव अभयारण्य

अभयारण्य के वन खण्डों में स्थानीय ग्रामवासियों को प्राप्त अधिकार एवं रियायतो का विवरण

क्र. सं.	नाम वन खण्ड	कुल क्षेत्रफल	ग्राम जिन्हे अधिकार एवं अनुदान प्राप्त है	अनुदान	अधिकार
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	मनियोल	4593.55 है.	अदवास चन्दाजी का गुडा झडीयाना नान्दवी पिलादर झूनीझर अमरपुरा गामडी महुडी दवाणा जाम्बुडा गातोड	चराई, जलाउ लकडी	1. कृषि भूमि पर काश्त कर सकेगे जो वर्तमान में विभाग के खाते में है। 2. ग्रामवासियों को चराई, ईधन का अधिकार 3. देवस्थान द ान पूजा अर्चना आना जाना, 1. जाम्बुडा महादेव 2. महादेव जी 3. ढीया माता 4. भैरू जी 5. जोगी पायरा की घुणी 6. माता जी 7. बगडवाला मगरे पर दो स्थान भेरू जी 8. कान मथरा पर घुणी 9. श्री हनुमान जी 10. भीतला माता 11. माता जी 12. बराई माता 13. मनियोल बावजी 14. मगरा धुणी महादेव 15. कमलिया भेरू जी 16. धुणमल की धुणी 17. रखे वर महादेव, रात्रि जागरण,मेला, नवरात्रि पूजन, आजा सकेगें, विश्राम रात्रि कर सकेगें । 4. ग्रामवार फलदार चन्दाजी का गुडा 64, पिलादर 112, अदवास 12, घातोड 27, नान्दवी 7, झूनीझर 1, महुडी 35, दमाणा 7
2	धुणी वाला (चाटपुरिया)	640.65 है.	रेंट गुरिया वीरपुरा चाटपुर लालपुरिया कराडिया	1. पशुचराई के अनुदान घरेलु पशुओ के लिए ही है, इसमें भैंड, बकरी भी सम्मलित है, कूप वृक्षारोपण व कल्चरल आपरेशन क्षेत्र में निषेघ है। 2. ईधन सरबोझ द्वारा केवल घरेलु उपयोग	1. ग्रामवासी के पशु मरने पर चमडे पर पशु स्वामी का अधिकार 2. वनखण्ड 7/611, 14/311, 17/3.5, रकबा 11.1/4 पर काश्त है जो यथावत रहेगा । 3. ।देवपूजा में पूजा अर्चना यात्री आ जा सकेगा, ठहर सकेगा । 4. निम्न देवस्थान –

				के लिए है, बेचनेके लिए जो गिरी पडी सुखी लकडी से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। 3. सरभार द्वारा घास के अनुदान केवल मौसम सर्दी में ही उपयोग में लाया जा सकते है।	1. देबरिया महादेव 2. आम्बा माता 3. कालका माता 4. श्री सत्यनाराण 5. नहर वनक्षेत्र से गुजरती है जो सदैव पिलाई करते रहेगें। 6. निम्न पगडंडियों पर फ्रि आवागमन कर सकेगें। वीरपुरा से गुरिया इन कन्टूर लाईन के पास–पास पंगडंडियों पर आ जा सकेगें ।

ANNEXURE – 39

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, ROADS, ANICUTS, CAUSE WAY & TALAI

S.No	Year	Building	Bridge	Anicut	Cause way	Talai	Road	Hand Pump	WHS
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
1	2013-14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	2014-15	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
3	2015-16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4	2016-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2017-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	2019-20	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
8	2020-21	-	-	2	-	1	--	-	-
9	2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	2022-23	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
11	2023-24	1	-	2	8	-	-	-	-
12	2024-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

ANNEXURE – 40

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

TOURIST POSITION & REVENUE REALIZED TOURISTS VISITED THE SANCTUARY

Year	In Country Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Total	Entry Fee
2013-14	1118	19	1137	52894
2014-15	2628	17	2645	123366
2015-16	1194	27	1221	94386
2016-17	3724	43	3367	240970
2017-18	3585	44	3629	206820
2018-19	3727	25	3752	216280
2019-20	3117	29	3146	227280
2020-21	2822	00	2822	204585
2021-22	3026	0	3026	253400
2022-23	4712	20	4732	382600
2023-24	3040	11	3051	590104
2024-25	1780	5	1785	179950
Total	**34473**	**240**	**34313**	**2772635**

ANNEXURE – 41

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

EXISTING PATTERN OF STAFF BY HIERAREHIAL LEVELS AND SCALES OF PAY

S.No.	Designation	Number of Posts	Pay Scale	Posting from which Date	Duties assigned
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	Range Forest Officer	1	5500 – 9000		In charge Sanctuary
2	Forester	1	5000-8000		Protection & Development
3	Forest Guard	1	4000-6000		Protection & Development
4	Forest Guard	5	3200 – 4900		Protection & Development
5	Forest Guard	2	2750 – 4400		Protection & Development
6	Cattle Guard	10	2650-3500		Protection & Development

ANNEXURE – 42

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF SURVEY OF INDIA TOPOSHEETS WITH SCALE COVERING MANAGEMENT JURISDICTION

S.No.	Scale	Survey of India Topo sheet No.	Forest Blocks covered by the sheet
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1	1 : 50000	**45 H / 15** **45 H / 16**	**Maniyol** **Dhuniwala**
2	1:250000	**45 H**	**Maniyol** **Dhuniwala**

ANNEXURE – 43

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF PLANTATION CARRIED OUT IN THE SANCTUARY AREA

S. No.	Name of Plantation	Year of Establi-shment	Name of Scheme	Area Cove-red	No. of Plants Planted		Spacing	Comme-nts Success / Failiure
					Species	Nos.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chatpur janana odhi	2014-15	Campa	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000		Partly Successful
2	Gamdi	2015-16	Mjas	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	1250		Partly Successful
3	Khana Khedi	2021-22	Campa	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
4	Nandvi	2021-22	Campa	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
5	Suravala Nala	2021-22	Campa	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
6	Gatod	2021-22	Nabard	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
7	Closure Nala Fala Dheemra Fatak - I	2022-23	campa	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
8	Closure Nala Fala Dheemra Fatak - II	2022-23	campa	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
9	Hanuman Ji Mahudi Closure- I	2022-23	campa	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
10	Hanuman Ji Mahudi Closure- II	2022-23	campa	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
11	Chatpur	2023-24	nabard	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
12	kajdeshwar	2023-24	NABARAD	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
13	Satimata	2023-24	NABARAD	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
14	Amalidara	2023-24	NABARAD	50	Thorny	10000	As per	Partly

				Hectare	Plants		requirement of Site	Successful
15	Shitala mata	2023-24	STATE PLAN	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
16	Nandvi	2023-24	CAMPA	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
17	Grasslend lodiya	2023-24	STATE PLAN	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants and grasses	5000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
18	Grasslend Gajalardara	2023-24	STATE PLAN	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants and grasses	5000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
19	Grasslend chanda ji ka guda	2023-24	STATE PLAN	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants and grasses	5000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
20	Grasslend jambuda	2023-24	STATE PLAN	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants and grasses	5000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
21	Piladar	2024-25	CAMPA	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
22	Bharav Talab	2024-25	CAMPA	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
23	Mahiya Fatak	2024-25	CAMPA	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
24	Umriya Card	2024-25	STATE PLAN	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
25	Nageshwar Mahadev	2024-25	STATE PLAN	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
26	Retguria	2024-25	STATE PLAN	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
27	Ghatod-II	2024-25	STATE PLAN	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful
28	Dangal Audhi	2024-25	STATE PLAN	50 Hectare	Thorny Plants	10000	As per requirement of Site	Partly Successful

ANNEXURE – 44

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF SENSITIVE AREAS WITH LOCATION BY COMPARTMENT NUMBERS

S.No.	Name of Sensitive Area	Location	Name of Forest Block	Compartment No.	Remarks Causes of Sensitiveness
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	Chatpur	On Periphery of Sanctuary	Dhuniwala	3	Grazing & Encroachment Prone Area

ANNEXURE – 45

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUA

RY, RAJASTHAN

DETAILS OF CATTLE KILLING BY CARNIVORES &

COMPENSATION PAID

S.No.	Year	Name of Village in which Killing reported	Kind of Animal Killed	Number of Animals Killed	Compensation Paid (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2014-15	Dawana	Cow's calf	1	2000
2		Javad	Cow's calf	1	2000
3		Javad	Cow	1	5000
4		Khanakedi	Cow's calf	1	2000
1	2015-16	Rehatguriya	Cow's calf	1	2000
2		Dawana	Cow's calf	1	2000
3		Mahudi	Cow's calf	1	2000
4		Dawana	Cow	1	5000
5		Chatpur	Cow	1	5000
6		Gamdi	Cow	1	5000
7		Junijar	goat	1	1000
8		junijar	Cow's calf	1	2000
9		veerpura	buffalo	1	10000
10		Dawana	Cow	1	5000
11		Gamdi	Cow	1	5000
12		Dawana	Ox	1	10000
13		Advas	Buffalo's calf	1	2000
14		peelader	Cow	1	5000
15		mahudi	goat	1	1000
16		Adwas	Buffalo's calf	1	2000
1	2016-17	Adwas	Cow	1	5000

2		Adwas	Buffalo's calf	1	2000
3		Jawad	Cow's calf	1	2000
4		Veerpura	Cow	1	5000
5		Adwas	Cow's calf	1	2000
6		Adwas	Cow's calf	1	2000
7		Nandvi	Ox	1	10000
8		Dawana	Goat	1	1000
9		Khanakhedi	Cow's calf	1	2000
10		Adwas	Cow	1	5000
11		Adwas	Cow	1	5000
12		Adwas	Goat	1	1000
13		Adwas	Cow	1	5000
14		Peeladar	Cow	1	5000
1	2017-18	Chanda ji ka guda	Cow	1	5000
2		Chatpur Veerpura	Cow's calf	1	2000
3		Jud junijar	Goat	1	1000
4		Amarpura	Cow's calf	1	2000
5		Dangi Khera Palodra	Goat	6	6000
6		Jawad	Cow	1	5000
7		Dawana	Cow's calf	1	2000
8		Adwas	Buffalo's calf	1	2000
9		Jawad	Buffalo	1	10000
10		Adwas	Cow	1	5000
11		Dawana	Cow	1	5000
12		Adwas	Cow	1	10000
13		Dawana	Goat	1	2000
14		Junijar	Ox	1	0
1	2018-19	Palodra	Goat	1	2000
2		Adwas	Human	1	40000
3		Adwas	Cow's calf	1	4000
4		Veerpura	Goat	1	2000

5		Palodra	Goat	2	0
6		Gatod	Cow	1	10000
7		Peeladar	Cow	1	10000
8		Adwas	Cow	1	10000
1	2019-20	Jawad	Ox	1	20000
2		Adwas	Cow	1	10000
3		Peeladar	Goat	1	2000
4		Peeladar	Goat	1	2000
5		Gatod	Goat	1	2000
6		Adwas	Cow	1	10000
7		Adwas	Cow's calf	1	4000
8		Gatod	Cow's calf	1	4000
9		Gatod	Goat	1	2000
10		Veerpuara	Cow's calf	1	4000
11		Peeladar	Cow	1	10000
12		Gamdai	Ox	1	20000
13		Gatod	Ox	1	20000
14		Gatod	Cow	1	10000
15		Shyampura	Buffalo's calf	1	4000
16		Gatod	Goat	1	2000
17		Gatod	Goat	1	2000
18		Dawana	Buffalo's calf	1	4000
19		Dawana	Goat	1	2000
20		Gatod	Cow	1	10000
21		Dawana	Goat	1	2000
22		Gamddi Gatod	Goat	1	2000
23		Gamddi Gatod	Cow	1	10000
24		Junijar	Ox	1	20000
26		Mahudi Shyampura	Buffalo's calf	1	4000
1	2020-21	Jawad	Human	1	40000
2		Gatod	Goat	1	2000
3		Veerpuara	Cow's calf	1	4000

4		Peeladar	Human	1	40000
5		Peeladar	Goat	2	4000
6		Peeladar	Goat	1	2000
7		Veerpuara	Cow's calf	1	4000
8		Gatod	Cow	1	10000
9		Gatod	Cow's calf	2	8000
10		Gatod	Goat	1	2000
11		Chanda ji ka Guda Peeladar	Cow	1	10000
12		Chanda ji ka Guda Peeladar	Ox	1	20000
13		Palodra	Cow's calf	1	4000
14		Gatod	Goat	1	2000
15		Veerpura	Buffalo's calf	1	4000
16		Mahudi	Ox	1	20000
17		Gamdi	Cow	1	10000
18		Jamuda	Ox	1	20000
19		Nala Fala Gatod	Goat	1	2000
20		Padrada	Cow's calf	1	4000
21		Padrada	Cow's calf	1	4000
22		Dawana	Cow	1	10000
23		Dawana	Cow	1	10000
24		Jawad	Buffalo's calf	1	4000
1	2021-22	Mahudi	Buffalo's calf	1	4000
2		Dawana	Cow	1	10000
3		Dawana	Cow's calf	1	4000
1	2022-23	Veerpura	Cow's calf	1	4000
2	2022-23	Veerpura	Ox	1	20000
3	2022-23	Padrada	Goat	1	2000
4	2022-23	Veerpura	Buffalo's calf	1	4000
5	2022-23	Jamuda	Buffalo's calf	1	4000
6	2022-23	Veerpura	Cow	1	10000
7	2022-23	Veerpura	Cow's calf	1	4000

8	**2022-23**	**Adwas**	**Ox**	**1**	**20000**
9	**2022-23**	**Gatod**	**Cow’s calf**	**1**	**4000**
10	**2022-23**	**Mahudi**	**Buffalo**	**1**	**20000**
11	**2022-23**	**Junijar**	**Goat**	**1**	**2000**
12	**2022-23**	**Gatod**	**Goat**	**1**	**2000**
13	**2022-23**	**jawad**	**Buffalo**	**1**	**20000**
14	**2022-23**	**mahudi**	**Cow’s calf**	**1**	**4000**
15	**2022-23**	**jawad**	**Cow**	**1**	**12500**
16	**2022-23**	**Jambuda**	**Goat**	**1**	**2000**
17	**2022-23**	veerpura	Cow	1	12500
18	**2022-23**	**Jambuda**	**ox**	**1**	**25000**
19	**2022-23**	**Gatod**	**cow**	**1**	**12500**
1	**2023-24**	**Adwas**	**Buffalo’s calf**	**1**	**5000**
2	**2023-24**	**Gatod**	**cow**	**1**	**12500**
3	**2023-24**	**Adwas**	**Buffalo’s calf**	**1**	**5000**
4	**2023-24**	**Gatod**	**Buffalo’s calf**	**1**	**5000**
5	**2023-24**	**Retguriya**	**cow**	**1**	**12500**
6	**2023-24**	**jambuda**	**Cow’s calf**	**1**	**5000**
7	**2023-24**	**Gatod**	**ox**	**1**	**25000**
8	**2023-24**	**Gamdi**	**Buffalo**	**1**	**25000**
9	**2023-24**	**Peelader**	**Cow’s calf**	**1**	**5000**
10	**2023-24**	**Adwas**	**Cow’s calf**	**1**	**5000**
11	**2023-24**	**veerpura**	**Goat**	**1**	**3000**
1	**2024-25**	**Jhadifala**	**Cow**	**1**	**12500**
2	**2024-25**	**Gingala**	**Cow's calf**	**1**	**5000**
3	**2024-25**	**Ghatod**	**Cow**	**1**	**12500**
4	**2024-25**	**Jambuda**	**Cow**	**1**	**12500**
5	**2024-25**	**Sarada**	**Cow**	**1**	**12500**
6	**2024-25**	**Javad**	**Cow**	**1**	**12500**
7	**2024-25**	**Adwas**	**Cow's calf**	**1**	**5000**
8	**2024-25**	**NalaFala**	**Cow's calf**	**1**	**5000**
9	**2024-25**	**Javad**	**Ox**	**1**	**25000**
10	**2024-25**	**Junijhar**	**Cow's calf**	**3**	**15000**

ANNEXURE – 46

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

DETAILS OF ILLEGAL HUNTING OF WILD LIFE INCLUDING POISONING CASES

S.No.	*Year*	No. of Cases	Related to which wild Animal	Action Taken
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

ANNEXURE – 47

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

NUMBER OF OFFENCE CASES RELATING TO ILLEGAL TRADE IN WILD ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS BY SPECIES

S.No.	Year	No. of Cases	Related to which wild Animal	Action Taken		
				Compounded	Court Challaned	Compounding Amount
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
No Case of Offence relating to Illegal Trade in Wild Animals and Animal Products has been reported in the Sanctuary Area						

ANNEXURE – 48

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF ANNUAL FIRES

S.No.	Year	No. of Fire Incidences	Name of Forest Block	Area Affected	Reasons
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	2013-2024	7	Maniyol and dhuniwala urf chatpuriya	250 Hectares	Unknown

ANNEXURE – 49

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF ENCROACHMENTS

Prior to 1980

S.No.	No. of encroachment cases registered	Disposal of Cases		Present status of Disallowed cases whether the encroacher has still the land in his possession or evicted	
		Sent for Approval	Disallowed by Committee	No. of Encroachers still having land in there possession	No. of encroachers those evicted the land
1	2	3	4	5	6
No Encroachment case prior to 1980 has been registered in the Sanctuary Area					

After 1980

S.No.	No. of encroachment cases registered	Action Taken	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1	216	Action U/S 91 of Land revenue Act. Has been initiated	The encroachers have constructed Pucca house & Jhunpas on encroached land of 65.10 Hectares

ANNEXURE – 50

JAISAMAND WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

DISTRIBUTION OF VERTEBRATES IN SANCTUARY AREA, HABITAT ORIENTATION & MICRO HABITAT

S.No.	Name of Animal	Macro Hebitate	Micro Hebitate
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1	Panther	Dense Forest & edge of Forests	Area Full of Forest Crops & Crags
2	Common Langur	Semi Dense Forest Area	Green Area of Foothills, Road Sides
3	Striped Hyaena	Dense Forest	Undulating Terrain full of Nallaha's
4	Jungle Cat	Outskirts of Forest	Open Scrubs, Agriculture Fields, Grassy Areas dotted with Shrubs & Trees
5	Jackal	Open Scrub or edge of the Forest	Open Scrub and cultivated areas for agriculture purpose, Nallahas & Trails.
6	Fox	Open Scrub & Cultivated Areas	Open Scrub and cultivated areas for agriculture purpose, Nallahas & Trails.
7	Chital	Open Scrub or edge of the Forest	Along game paths & Plain area having thick grass cover
8	Sambar	Thick Forest & towards higher groundss	Along stream banks and higher hill slopes
9	Blue bull	Open Scrub and grass lands	Open Scrub & grass lands in flat and gentle slopes having dense patchas of grasses.
10	Chinkara	Hilly grass lands and open scrub	Open Scrub on gentle slopes & places having dencs patches of scrub and grass
11	Porcupine	Dense cover in Nallahas and rocky hilly side	Nallahas, rocks of hill sides, patches of ziziphus sps and A. Catechu
12	Civet Cat	Dense Cover or Under growth	Among trees and in the bushes in moist areas
13	Common Mangoose	Open Areas within Forest	Loose stone fencing walls
14	Hare	Open Areas	Grassy Patches, Rizka fields
15	Indian Python	Dense Forest	Foothill Zone

16	Parrots	Denser Forest	Villages
17	Peafowl	Denser Areas	Area having dense bushes, hilly interior tredes
18	Grey Partridge	Open Areas	Bushy foothill zone
19	Painted Partridge	Denser Areas	Tall Grass land zone with out crops
20	Koel	Denser Areas	Groves of Villages
21	Martins, Swallows	Open Areas	Area full of crages
22	Crested Tree swift	Open Areas	Vicinity of water holes

Annexure-51

The Budget Requirements
(Financial Forecast from 2025-26 to 2035-36)
RECURRING

1.Maintenance:

Items	25-26		26-27		27-28		28-29		29-30		30-31		31-32		32-33		33-34		34-35	
	Phy	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**
(I) Building	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0		20.0	-	20.0	-	20.0	-	20.0	-	20.0	-	20.0
(II) Nature Trails	05 km	2.00	05 km	2.0	05 km	2.0	05 km	2.0	05 km	2.0	05 km	2.0	05 km	2.0	05 km	2.0	05 km	2.0	05 km	2.0
(III) Moter Vechile	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0
(IV) Wireless Network	**-**	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0
(V) Water Facilites	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00
(VI) Fire Protection	20 km	4.13	20 km	4.13	20 km	4.13	20 km	4.13	20 km	4.13	20 km	4.13	27 km	8.10	27 km	8.10	29 km	8.70	38 km	8.70
(VII) Publicity & Extension	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0

(VIII) Maint. Of Forest Boundary	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	10.00	-	10.00	-	10.00	-	10.00	-	10.00
(IX) Secret Information System	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	1.00	-	1.00
(X) Reward to Staff	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.75
(X) Compensta-ion For Cattle kill & loss to human life	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	10.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	15.0
(XI) Maint.of Anicut & other structures	4	4.00	3	3.00	4	4.0	3	3.0	3	3.0	3	3.0	3	3.0	3	3.0	3	3.0	3	3.00
(XII) Research and Training	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0
(XIII) Maint. Of Equipments	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0
(XIV) Maint. Of Forest roads	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0	-	5.0
(XVI) Maint. Of ficus groves & development of birding points	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0

(XVII) Maint of herbarium	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.0
Total works recurring		66.2		65.0		63.6		63.6		83.5		93.25		90.6		93.6		94.45		97.15

NON RECURING

2. SANCTUARY MANAGEMENT

Items	25-26		26-27		27-28		28-29		29-30		31-32		32-33		33-34		34-35		35-36	
	Phy	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**
(I) Survey & Demarcation	150 B. Pillar	2.10	150	2.10	150	2.10	150	2.10	150	2.10	150	3.0	150	3.0	150	3.0	150	3.0	150	3.0
(II) Nature Trails	12km	11.0	9km	8.0	9km	8.0	9km	8.00	9km	8.0	12km	14.0	9km	10.0	9km	10.0	9km	10.0	9km	10.0
(III) Buildings	3	30.0	3	30.0	3	30.0	2	20.0	2	20.0.	2	25.0	2	25.0	2	25.0	2	25.0	2	25.0
(IV) Soil & Water Cons./DLT Works	250 ha	75.00	250 ha	75.00	250 ha	75.00	250 ha	75.00	250 ha	75.00	300	90.0	300	90.0	300	90.0	300	90.0	300	90.0
(V) Habitat Improvemen-ts	100ha	45.0	100	45.0	100	45.0	400	45.0	400	45.0	300	45.0	200	80.0	200	80.0	200	80.0	200	80.0
(VI)Construction of Causeway	5	15.0	4	12.0	4	12.0	4	12.0	4	12.0	3	10.00	3	10.00	3	10.00	3	10.00	3	10.00
(VII) New Well digging	4	16.00	4	16.00	3	12.0	3	12.0	3	12.0	3	14.0	3	14.0	3	14.0	3	14.0	3	14.0
(VIII) Communicati on network	L.S.	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		2.00		2.00		2.00		2.00		2.00
(IX) Fire Arms.	L.S.	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00

(X) Checkpoints & Barriers	2	5.0	2	5.0	L.S	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0
(XI) Pasture Develop.	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	200ha	100.0	200ha	100.0	200ha	100.0
(XII) Weed Eradication	L.S.	25.0	-	25.0	-	25.0	-	25.0	-	25.0	-	30.0	-	30.0	-	30.0	-	30.0	-	30.0
(XIII) Stone wall fencing (pucca) near villages	0	0																0	3km	150.0
(XIV) Devlopment of biodiversity clouser	100 hec	50	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100ha	50.0	100 ha	50.0
(XV) Amount for compensation	L.S.	15.0		15.0		15.0		15.0		15.0	-	20.0		20.0		20.0		20.0		20.0
(XVI) Creation of Relocation center	L.S.	150.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	L.S.	150.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(XVII)Const. Of View Towers/Hides	2	5.00	2	5.00	2	5.00	1	2.50	1	2.50	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0
TOTAL		1326.1		1020.1		1012.1		954.6		1084.6		978.0		974.0		989.0		989.0		989.0

3.Infrastructure Development:

Items	25-26		26-27		27-28		28-29		29-30		31-32		32-33		33-34		34-35		35-36	
	Phy	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**
(I)Vehicles	-	12.00	-	12.00	-	12.00	-	2.00	-	15.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00
(II)Wireless Systems	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
(III)Office Equipments	L.S.	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	2.00
(IV)Specialised Field Equipments for protection & fire fighting	L.S.	2.00	-	2.00	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	4.00
(V) Const. of guzzler/water points	3	21.0	3	21.0	2	14.0	2	15.0	2	15.0	2	16.0	2	16.0	2	16.0	2	16.0	2	16.0
(VI) Anicuts	3	15.0	3	15.0	3	15.0	3	18.0	3	18.0	3	18.0	3	18.0	3	18.0	3	18.0	3	18.0
(VII)Creation of fire lines	L.S.	5.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	8.00
(VIII) Fire Watch Tower(New)	2	12.0	2	12.0	2	12.0	2	14.0	2	14.0	2	14.0	2	14.0	2	14.0	2	14.0	2	14.0
(IX) Construction of Talai	4	8.0	4	8.0	3	6.0	3	6.0	3	9.0	3	9.0	3	9.0	3	9.0	3	9.0	3	9.
TOTAL		78.0		78.0		70.0		66.0		82.0		70.0		73.0		74.0		74.0		74.0

4.Ammenities For Field Staff:

Items	25-26		26-27		27-28		28-29		29-30		30-31		31-32		32-33		33-34		34-35	
	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.
(I) Basic Ammenities	4	4.00	4	4.00	3	3.00	3	3.00	3	3.00	3	3.00	3	3.00	3	3.00	3	3.00	3	3.00
(II) Camping equipments	5	2.00	5	2.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00
TOTAL		6		6		4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4

5.Tourism Facilities:

Items	25-26		26-27		27-28		28-29		29-30		30-31		31-32		32-33		33-34		34-35	
	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.	Phy	Fin.
(I) Tourism facilities		2.00		2.00		2.00		2.00		2.00		3.00		3.00		3.00		3.00		3.00
(II)Pamphlets/Brochur-es		0.50		0.50		0.50		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.50		1.50		1.50
(III)Interpretation/Learning Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-
(IV)Development of Camping site and other EcoTourism Development Works	1.Maint. Of Eco. Tourism site Jhomar Bavdi .	38.00	2.Dev. of Eco tourism site Ruthu Rani mahal and Hawa mahal	55.00		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		40.5		17.5		2.5		3		3		4		4		4.5		4.5		4.5

6.Information Technology:

Items	25-26		26-27		27-28		28-29		29-30		30-31		31-32		32-33		33-34		34-35	
	Phy	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**
(I) Computers	L.S.	1.00		100		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00
(II) Survey Equipments	L.S.	0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50
TOTAL		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5

7.Village Eco Development:

Items	25-26		26-27		27-28		28-29		29-30		30-31		31-32		32-33		33-34		34-35	
	Phy	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**
(i) Entry point Activites	L.S.	10.0		10.00		10.00		10.00		10.00		10.00		10.00		10.00		10.00		10.00
(II) Eco Devlop. Activites	L.S.	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		7.50		7.50		7.50		9.00		9.00
(III)Agroforestry works	L.S.	0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50
TOTAL		16.5		16.5		16.5		16.5		16.5		18		18		18		19.5		19.5

8.Environmental Awareness Programme:

Items	25-26		26-27		27-28		28-29		29-30		30-31		31-32		32-33		33-34		34-35	
	Phy	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**
(I)Development and procurement of Education Material	L.S.	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5
(II)Awareness Programmes	L.S.	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00
TOTAL		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5

9.Research, Monitoring, Training & Census:

Items	25-26		26-27		27-28		28-29		29-30		30-31		31-32		32-33		33-34		34-35	
	Phy	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**	**Phy**	**Fin.**
(i) Research Studies	L.S.	0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50		0.50
(II) Monitoring Studies	L.S.	0.25		0.25		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.3		0.4		0.4		0.4		0.4
(III)Census	L.S.	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0
(IV)Training	L.S.	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5
(V) preparation of APO	L.S.	0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10		0.10
(VI) preparation of Management plan	L.S.	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L.S.	2.00
Total Non Recurring		**1473.75**	**-**	**1143.95**	**-**	**1111**	**-**	**1050**	**-**	**1196**	**-**	**1080.4**	**-**	**1079.5**	**-**	**1096**	**-**	**1097.5**	**-**	**1099.5**
Sum of Recurring and Non Recurring items		**1539.95**	**-**	**1208.95**	**-**	**1174.6**	**-**	**1113.6**	**-**	**1279.5**	**-**	**1173.65**	**-**	**1170.1**	**-**	**1189.6**	**-**	**1191.95**	**-**	**1196.65**

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