GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN FOREST DEPARTMENT



MANAGEMENT PLAN YEAR 2025-26 TO 2034-35

BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Deputy Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)

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PREFACE

BASSI WildLife Sanctuary is situated at the confluence of Vindhayas, Aravallis and Malwa plateau. Geographically the area of this sanctuary falls within revenue limits of Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh and kota Districts of the state of Rajasthan. The world famous Chittorgarh fort is 35 km away from Bassi 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. In 1979 the area was declared as Wild Life Sanctuary under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. 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 Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary.

The management plan consists of two parts. Part A of the plan deals with existing situation and Proposed Management interventions in and around sanctuary area. It has 8 chapters. The first chapter is an introduction about protected areas of the State. The second chapter contains introduction to sanctuary and background information of the sanctuary including geographical boundaries, geological features and infrastructure available for wild life in the sanctuary. In third chapter history of management and present practices has been discussed. The fourth chapter deals Management Issues for sanctuary.

Vision and Objectives for the sanctuary and surrounding landscape have been discussed in chapter Five. Chapter Six deals with the proposed Management intervention for Sanctuary in form of Zone and Theme plans. Need for Research, Monitoring & Training has been dealt with in chapter Seven. Present organization & administrative set up of the sanctuary along with The Schedule of operation and financial requirements to implement the plan proposals have been included in chapter Eight. Part B contains the Suggestive Prescriptions for management of the Peripheral

Zone of Influence (ZoI). 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 2025-2025 to 2034-2035, it needs periodic review and updating of information. The data will be reviewed through studies, research, monitoring and baseline survey & will be incorporated at a future date.

Chittorgarh

24th July 2025

Rahul Jhajhria

IFS Dy. Conservator of Forests, Wildlife, Chittorgarh

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At the very outset we would like to express our gratitude's to Ms Shikha Mehra, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan for providing encouragement, valuable guidance and support during this plan preparation which helped us to revise a meaningful and dynamic document incorporating down to earth proposals for management of Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary.

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Thanks, are also extended to all the Foresters, Assistant Foresters, Forest Guards, Local People of Bassi 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 documents would never have seen the light of the day. Thanks, are also due to all the Range staff who are posted in the sanctuary and shared their valuable experiences in giving final shape to this plan.

Special thanks to Mr Narendra Bishnoi Range Forest officer(Bassi wildlife sanctuary) for sparing their valuable time in preparation of this document.

Last but not the least, we are thankful to all the 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 Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary is 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.

Chittorgarh

24 July, 2025

YASHWANT KANWAR RFS Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Rajasthan state is the largest state in the country in terms of geographical area and occupies country's total 10% of geographical area. The state is formally divided into two unequal parts by the Aravalli Mountain ranges extending from west to northeast. The two-thirds of the state west of the Aravalli range is primarily arid and semi-arid and is a part of the Indian Thar Desert, 61 percent of which lies in Rajasthan. The region east of Aravalli and the south-western part is better in terms of agro-climatic conditions and is home to the developed forests of Rajasthan. The eastern and south-eastern parts of the state are blessed with the presence of various rivers and streams, rich in vegetation and wildlife.

Forests in Rajasthan belong to two types of forest groups. - Tropical dry deciduous forests and tropical thorn forests; which are further divided into 20 types of forests. Major forest types found in Rajasthan are 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%). 3.92% of the total geographical area of the state is included in the protected forest area network, which includes 3 National parks, 26 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 36 Conservation reserves. The state also has 5 tiger reserves (Ranthambore, Sariska, Mukundara Hills, Ramgarh Vishdhari and Dholpur Karauli) and 2 Ramsar sites (Keoladeo NationalPark and Sambhar Lake). The total protected area of the state is 13418.11 sq. km.

The assessment conducted by Indian Forest Survey, 2019 reports a total of 3826 wetlands covering an area of 56,341 hectares within the recorded forest area of the state. It consists of 284 natural local wetlands covering an area of 21,519 hectares, and 1275 local man- made wetlands covering an area of 28,064 hectares, and this in

the need for proper scientific management of forests for the improvement of these wetlands.

There is 9829 square km area under grasslands in Rajasthan, which is about 2.9 percent of the total geographical area of the state. Inthese grasslands, 375 species of flora and fauna belonging to 46 families and 188 genera are found.

The population of Rajasthan according to census 2011 is 68.55 million which is 5.66 percent of the total population of India. The Twentieth Livestock Census 2019 put the state total livestock population at 56.80 million, which is the second highest in terms of livestock population in the country. Out of which 54.94 million of the total livestock is found in rural areas of the state. This includes 13.9 million cattle, 13.7 million buffalo, 7.9 million sheep, 2.13 million camels and 20.8 million goats, with most of the livestock deriving their fodder supply from forests and forest-based resources, as stall feedingis practiced less in the state.

According to the India Forest Status Report (ISFR) 2019 released by the Forest Survey of India, peoples are dependent on forests in the villages along the banks of forests for fuel (8.5 milliontonnes), fodder (112.7 million tonnes), bamboo (3698 tonnes) and minor timber (82.4 thousand cubic metres). These data indicate the value of forests and forest-based resources in the economic and social well-being of the people of the State, mainly in rural areas and forest marginal villages.

1.2 PROTECTED AREA NETWORK OF THE STATE

Rajasthan has a rich and varied flora and fauna amidst the harsh climatic condition experienced in the majority of its land area. Along with the rainfall gradient from the west to east, a significant change in forest types can be observed; starting from the dry thorn forest to moist deciduous patches of trees. The great influence of Aravalli Mountain range, one of the oldest mountain ranges of the world (the name came from its geological standpoint – Ara Vertical, Valli Mountain), can be observed in terms of floral (e.g., pure patches)

Anogeissus pendula forests) and faunal diversity. Forest areas of southern and south-central Rajasthan are part of hilly ranges of Aravalli hills, where in the forested area contains hilly forest with the highly undulating areas within the hill range. The south-eastern region of the state is home to the dry deciduous forests, with tropical dry broadleaf forests that include Tectona, Acacia, and other trees.

Rajasthan Forest Department is playing an important role in protecting the threatened and endangered wildlife by creating inviolate space for wildlife and enriching the quality of habitat through active management. There are 3 National Parks, 26 Sanctuaries and 36 Conservation Reserves located in the State for this purpose and the state also has 5 tiger reserves.

At present, the denser forest areas of the State are mainly located in sanctuaries and national parks, many of whom are under immense biological pressure from the villages situated inside and in the vicinity. These biological pressures reduce the availability of habitat for wildlife and create competition between large carnivores and humans over the use of natural resources.

List of Protected Areas in Rajasthan as on Dec.2023

			Area (Sq.
S.no	Protected Area Name	District	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
В	Wildlife Sanctuaries		
1	Band Baretha Sanctuary	Bharatpur	171.19
2	Bassi Sanctuary	Chittorgarh	138.69
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,	210.62
		Bundi,Chittorgarh	
9	Keladevi Sanctuary	Karoli, Sawai	676.82
		Madhopur	
10	Kesarbagh Sanctuary	Dholpur	14.76
11	Kumbhalgarh Sanctuary	Rajsamand,	610.53
		Udaipur, Pali	
12	Mount Abu Sanctuary	Sirohi	103.97
13	Nahargarh Sanctuary	Jaipur	52.40

		Kota, Bundi,	
14	National Ghariyal Sanctuary	Sawaimadhopur,	564.03
		Karoli, Dholpur	
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	Pratapgarh,	422.94
		Chittorgarh	
24	Talchappar Sanctuary	Churu	7.19
25	Todgarh Raoli Sanctuary	Rajsamand, Ajmer,	495.27
		Pali	
26	Van Vihar Sanctuary	Dholpur	25.60

C	Conservation Reser	ves		
1	Bansial-Khetri	Bagore	Jhunjhunu	39.66
	Conservation			
	Reserve			
2	Bansial-Khetri	Conservation	Jhunjhunu	70.18
	Reserve			
3	Beed Jhunjunu	Conservation	Junjhunu	10.47
	Reserve			

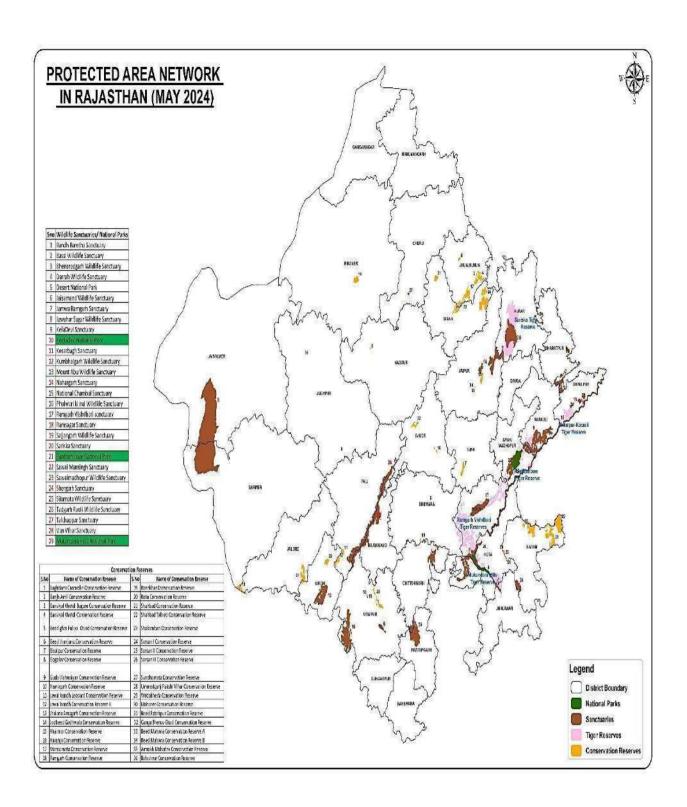
4	Bisalpur Conservation Reserve	Tonk	48.31
5	Gogelav Conservation Reserve	Nagaur	3.58
6	Gudha Vishnoiyan Conservation Reserve	Jodhpur	2.32
7	Jawai Bandh Leapard Conservation Reserve II	Pali	61.98
8	Jawaibandh Leopard Conservation Reserve	Pali	19.79
9	Jodbeed Gadhwala Bikaner Conservation Reserve	Bikaner	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

D	Tiger Reserves		
		Sawaimadhopur,	
1	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve	Karauli, Bundi, Tonk	1530.23
2	Sariska Tiger Reserve	Alwar, Jaipur	1213.34
		Kota, Bundi,	
3	Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve	Jhalawar, Chittorgarh	1135.79
4	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger	Bundi, Kota,	1496.49
	Reserve	Bhilwara	
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	

Band Baretha Sanctuary	Bharatpur	197.86
Sariska 'A' Sanctuary	Alwar	3.01
Dholpur Sanctuary	Dholpur	204.26
Mount Abu Sanctuary	Sirohi	222.13
Gajner Sanctuary	Bikaner	26.32
	Sariska 'A' Sanctuary Dholpur Sanctuary Mount Abu Sanctuary	Sariska 'A' Sanctuary Dholpur Sanctuary Mount Abu Sanctuary Sirohi

(Source Annual Administrative Report 2023-24)



1.3 MAJOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND MILESTONES

- 1.1.1 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.
- 1.1.2 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 equipment's.
- 1.1.3 A project for Biodiversity Conservation has been sanctioned through the French Development Agency and efforts are being made to get another sanction through JICA.
- 1.1.4 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.
- 1.1.5 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.
- 1.1.6 To increase vegetation cover outside the forest area, the Tree Outside Forest scheme has been launched and being implemented in the whole state.

- 1.1.7 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.
- 1.1.8 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.
- 1.1.9 For prey base augmentation, translocation of surplus herbivores population from Zoos, Biological Parks, KNP etc. to the lesser prey base PAs and Successfully rewilding in natural habitats.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROTECTED AREA AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 NAME AND CONSTITUTION/NOTIFICATION

The Sanctuary derives its name from the historical town Bassi situated at the corner of the sanctuary; it lies between 74°40' to 75°56' East longitude and 25°55' to 25°08' North latitude. Bassi was declared as wildlife sanctuary vide Government of Rajasthan Notification No. F-11/41/Raj. /8186 dated 29.8.88 for the purpose of protection, propagation and development of wild life & its environment.

Bassi wildlife sanctuary is well connected with roads. Bassi, Vijaypur& Begun are the nearest towns. The sanctuary is situated along the Chittorgarh –Kota National highway at a distance of 25 Km. from Chittorgarh. The nearest railway station is Bassi-Berisal on Kota-Chittorgarh broad gauge line. The nearest airport is Dabok (Udaipur) 130 Km. away.

2.2 LOCATION, PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT

- North: In the limits of village Parsoli, Bhichor, Nahargarh, Fatahpura forest Block bhichor, Badamagara, Kotha's Northern limit.
- East: Village Nal, Devpuria, Muroli, Shopura, Ghanshyampura, Nandwai, Umar ka khal with Bhichor, Nandwai, Amjhariya forest block's eastern limits.
- South: M.P. boundary village Fusariya, Kevariya, Surat singh ka khera, Bhungaria, Forest block Jaleshwar, Rajpuria, Bhungaria's limits. Rajpuria, compartment No. 1 & 2 boundary line Bassi, Vijaypur road's, bridge no. 8/1 below Bungaria valley
- West: Bridge No. 8/1 Bassi Vijaypur road, western limit of forest block Jaleshwar near village Keljher pillar no. 7/1 in the limits of village Siyaliya from there upto Bundi road. Pillar no. 55 of forest block than forest block Neemghatti, Nandwas,

Bhichor, Baramagra, Kotha's limits up to forest Naka Parsoli. The map of the PA as provided with the notification and as prepared by which DGPS or Total Station Survey shall be ANNEX II and ANNEX III.

Table 2.1

AREA OF FOREST BLOCKS INCLUDED IN Wild life sanctuary bassi

Name of Forest	Legal Status	Area(ha.)
BlocK		
Jaleshwar	Reserve Forest	2305.48
Bokria Shikargah	Reserve Forest	228.6
Kala Magra	Reserve Forest	362.8
Amjharia	Reserve Forest	3986.00
Bora Magra	Reserve Forest	320.60
Nandwas A.	Reserve Forest	2145.85
Rajpuria	Reserve Forest	165.00
Bhungria	Reserve Forest	204.95
Pat	Protected forest	85.00
Nimghatti	Protected forest	434.20
Mahesara	Protected forest	642.50
Kotha	Protected forest	740.20
Bhichor	Protected forest	2097.08
Nandwas B	Protected forest	150.8
Total		13869.06

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 protected area is

placed as ANNEX VII. The notification of the Ecosensitive zone (ESZ) is placed as ANNEX VIII.

2.4 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The sanctuary is one of the protected areas containing diversity and interspersion of habitats, which include area of Dhok and Khair stands, wetlands and fine grooves of mixed woodlands. The forests interspersed with numerous hills and hillocks, form the watershed for Orai and many other streams. The diverse habitat provides ideal habitat for a variety of fauna such as Panther, Chinkara, Wild Boar, Chital, Four Horned antelope etc. Two dams namely Orai and Bassi have been constructed in the past which provides excellent water facility for wild animals. These dams also provide very good place for water and terrestrial birds. The sanctuary contains historical and religious places such as Jharia Mahadev, Tukara Mata, Modia Mahadev with which emotions of people are deeply attached.

The varied biological, cultural, environmental values support the view that Bassi is important sanctuary in Rajasthan.

2.4.1 Ecological/Biodiversity – Floral and Faunal

The present legally established boundaries are not biologically sufficient from the point of view of specific objects of management. The present boundary does not enclose a viable area of southern part of sanctuary this contains continuous belt of forest cover compressing of Rajpuria, Gorasia forest blocks which must be included in sanctuary. A proposal has been sent to the govt. by letter no 7100 dated 7-12-01 which is still pending. It is necessary to include proposed forest area in the sanctuary.

The forests of the sanctuary are interspersed with agricultural fields. The agricultural activities & heavy biotic pressure has greatly influenced the management of the sanctuary. The permanent sources of water

present in and around the sanctuary is a great boon to the wild life. This also facilitates the wild animals for their survival particularly on the south-western and central zone of the sanctuary.

Flora

The health of the ecosystem is governed by the vegetation of the area. The Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary is quite rich in the biodiversity, organized into a geometric composition of ground flora to the top canopy designed naturally to harvest maximum sunlight and maximize the biodiversity. The soil formation, ground water recharge, prevention of excessive surface water evaporation, humification, soil structure and prevention of soil erosion are the attributes that depend upon the vegetal cover of the area.

The Anogeissus pendula forests are found all over the sanctuary. The main tree species are Dhok. (Anogeissus pendula) Khair (Acacia catechu), Ber (Ziziphus mauritiana), Kakon, Khirni (Wrightia tinctoria), Tendu (Diospyrous melonoxylon), Gurjan (Lannea grandis), Karaya (Sterculia urens), Jhinjha (Banharia rasemosa), Salar (Boswellia serrata), Kalan (Mitragyna perviflora), Dhawara (Anongeissus latifolia), Bel (Aegle marmelos) Anwla (Embelica officinalis).

The average density is 0.2 to 0.8. The average height of tree is 6 mts. In favorable localities it goes up to 20 Mts. The vegetation in Nallah beds is evergreen and provides excellent habitat for wild life.

The undergrowth consists of Kali-Scali (Grewia flavens) Tamat (Nyitenthis arbotristes) Ber (Ziziphus muriciana), Hungo (Balamites olgyptica) Karonda (Carrissa cerandis)

The grasses mainly found are lampla (Aristida dipressa), Aristida (Aatradathemeda valvis), soarwal (Hetiropogon contrortus) etc.

In nallah the tall evergreen trees of Aam (Mangiferra indica) Jamun (Syzizium cuminii), Aonla (Emblica officinalis) Imli (Tamarandus indica) are found.

The spatial distribution of food is good, as forage is available in almost all parts of sanctuary during rainy season. During the summers the trees shed their leaves and animals come around water sources. The fallen Dhok leaves provide good forage for herbivores.

The forage is not available in the peripheral areas after rainy season where cattle pressure is high particularly in Bhichor, Kotha, Neemghatti, Nandwas, Jaleshwar.

Fauna –

The top carnivore inhabiting the area is Leopard *Panthera pardus*. Other major vertebrate species of the area include the Striped hyena. Jungle cat, Jackal, Indian fox, Common langur, Neelgai, Indian pangolin, Chinkara, Chausingha, Bats, Porcupine & Muggar (Crocodile).provide an ideal habitat for these big cats, making it a crucial conservation area for this species. particularly in areas where their natural habitat overlaps with human settlements.

Alongside these, the Striped Hyena (Hyaena hyaena), Jackal (Canis aureus), and Indian Fox (Vulpes bengalensis) are also common carnivores in the sanctuary, playing vital roles in the ecosystem as scavengers and hunters. Small mammals like the Jungle Cat (Felis chaus), Indian Hare (Lepus nigricollis), and various species of mongoose, such as the Common Mongoose (Herpestes edwardsii) and Ruddy Mongoose (Herpestes smithii), add to the diversity of the sanctuary's fauna.

The variety of birds inhabiting the sanctuary ranges from land birds to water birds. The multistoried forests provide a

suitable habitat for various avifaunal species. Variety of fruit species, grasses and varied microenvironments inhabiting insects etc. form suitable habitat conditions for various frugivores and insectivorous birds. Bassi & Orai dams and other Tanks, Talais & lakes inhabit a variety of water birds Sarus crane is found in comparatively large number.

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's cicadas are seen singing on Salar and Godal tree in good numbers. Singing of cicadas ends with the onset of monsoons. 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.

2.4.2 Socio-cultural value of local communities around the protected area

- The zone of influence extends over the entire periphery of the forest. The entire landscape gives a mosaic appearance as a result of large number of revenue villages existing inside the boundary of the sanctuary, but at the same time are not part of sanctuary as per notification.
- Bhil, Dhakar and Meena are the main communities living around the sanctuary
 . Even celestial bodies are also worshipped. Their religious places are "Deora"
 generally situated either at outskirts of village or near some hill clade within the
 forests.
- The major practices, which have an ill effect on the forest resource, are illegal grazing, lopping and firewood & NTFP collection. As per forest laws, no forest produce can be taken out from protected areas.
- Economically and culturally, the people are dependent on the forests of the sanctuary. Agricultural economy of the local population mainly consists of

- raising milch cattle, as the holding is small and fragmented. Practice of raising milch cattle has brought tremendous grazing pressure on existing forest.
- Traditionally the people are religious. The worship different Gods. The major festivals of the people are Diwali, Dussehra, Holi etc. Various communities live together harmoniously and conflicts are rarely observed.
- Economy of the people is mainly agrarian. Irrigation facilities are very limited. Generally, irrigation is done by wells and tube-wells.
- The major crops of the area are maize, groundnut, wheat, mustard and seasonal vegetables during mansoon and winter.
- The agriculture is mainly rain fed. Bassi and Orai dams constructed in the area help in recharging the ground water level and also serve as a source of irrigation for some period.
- Cattle rearing is the other major occupation of the villagers. Cows, Buffaloes and Goats are the milk yielding cattle. Dairy industry is not well developed in the area.
- Other vocations of the people include the labour works at various sites of Government agencies.

TABLE 2.2
VILLAGES SITUATED WITHIN ZONE OF INFLUENCE

Tehsil	Number of Villages
Chittorgarh	13
Begun	29

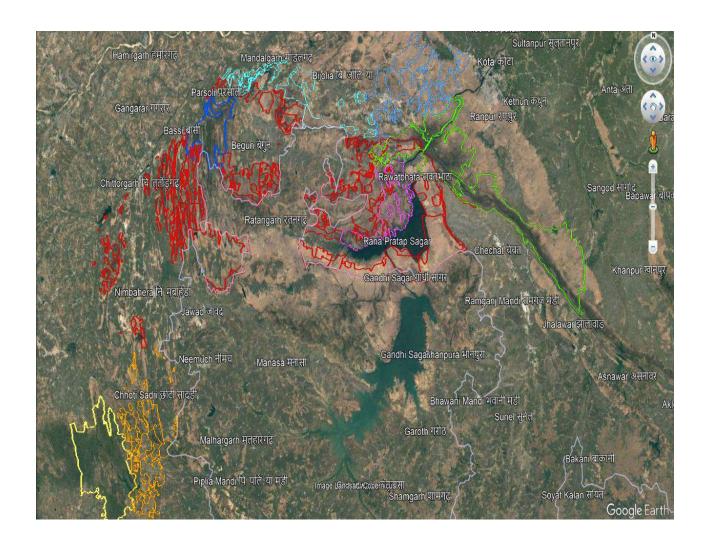
2.4.3 Ecosystem services – rivers, lakes, habitate

• Bassi sanctuary forms a unique system as the vindhyan range forms a typical Dhok forest, mixed with a variety of flora. Presence of rich bio-diversity provides

- complete food chain, which requires strengthening from the base. The Panther is apex of food chain of the tropical dry forest of the sanctuary.
- This area is rich in water resources particularly south-western region of the sanctuary, where springs and river system are perennial and large water bodies are present e.g., Bassi dam, Orai dam, Ruparel dam & Bujhara dam. Many other tanks and anicuts are also present in and around the sanctuary.
- The Sanctuary area mainly falls in the Vindhyan hills. Because of the shallow soil and its geomorphologic conditions, percolation of the rainwater is considerably low. Most of the nallah dry up during the pinch and water is available only at few points. The main source of water is Orai River. The natural springs originate at following places, which provide water for few months after rains.
 - (i) Jharia Mahadeo (Amjharia block)
 - (ii) Amba ka pani (Amjhraria block)
 - (iii) Jogideh (Jhaleshwar block)
 - (iv) Modia mahadeo (Bara Magara Block)

2.4.4 Connectivity/Linkages

- The sanctuary is linked to the forest of Chittorgarh (Territorial) division, which provides important corridors for the wild life present in the sanctuary. These corridors are required to be protected by including these areas into the sanctuary and proper management practices. For this, a separate proposal is under consideration at the Government level.
- Map showing of connectivity/Linkages nearby forest area with corridors -



Legends

Sitamata Sanctuary	
Pratapgarh Territorial forest area	
Chittorgarh Territorial forest area	
Bassi Wildlife sanctuary	
Bhilwara Territorial forest area	
Bundi Territorial forest area	
Bhaisroadgarh Wildlife sanctuary	
Mukundra Tiger Reserve	
MP State Broder Boundary	

2.5 APPROACH AND ACCESS

- Bassi wildlife sanctuary is well connected with roads. Bassi, Vijaypur& Begun are the nearest towns. The sanctuary is situated along the Chittorgarh –Kota National highway at a distance of 25 Km. from Chittorgarh. The nearest railway station is Bassi-Berisal on Kota-Chittorgarh broad gauge line. The nearest airport is Dabok (Udaipur) 130 Km. away.
- Detailed transport links including road, to reach the protected areashall be described in this section. The details of rights to access and various rights of way given in the Protected area (PA) shall be mentioned in the ANNEX IX.

2.6 ATTRIBUTES OF THE PROTECTED AREA

2.6.1 GEOLOGY, ROCK & SOIL

- The Bassi wildlife sanctuary falls is in protected area which includes the older formations like phylites, sand stone rock & Limestone.Laterite is formed at a number of places. It is generally reddish brown in color and pisolitic.
- In a few places it contains bauxite segregation. Lithomergic clays are also found associated with laterites in some places.
- The soil is varied from clayey, clayey-loam to gravelly depending upon topography. Black or Grey cotton soil is found in patches lying upon the older formations.
- The soil on slopes and plateau is unfertile. The soil depth is good and varies from 30 cm. to few meters. The soil is mixed with pebbles and boulders.

Table 2.3
The Seasonal Variation at bassi 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

2.6.2 TERRAIN

- The forest tract of the Bassi wildlife sanctuary is highly undulating with broken ranges of hills of different heights. Most of the hilly tracts are. The hills and hillocks forming a network leading to the bigger nallahs, entering the plains and draining into the rivers.
- The topography of the area can be divided into hills, piedmonts zones and the plains. The hills with high altitudinal variation ranging from 250 Mts. to 600 Mts. The plains down the hills are mostly agricultural fields and grassing (changed) lands.

TABLE 2.3:
IUCN Red Data Birds of BASSI WILD Life Sanctuary

S.	Common Name	Latin Name	Category
N			
o			
1	White Bellied	Pericrocotus	Near
	Minivet	erythropygus	Threatene
			D
2	Indian Black Ibis	Prendibis papillosa	Near
			Threatene
			d
3	Painted Stork	Myeteria leucocephals	Vulnerabl
			Е
4	White-winged Black	Parus nuchalis	Vulnerabl
	Tit		Е
5	Asian Openbill	Anastomus oscitans	Vulnerabl
			Е

6	White-backed	Gyps bengalensis	Vulnerabl
	Vulture		E
7	King Vulture	Gyps calvus	Vulnerabl
			E

2.6.3 CLIMATE

The climate of this tract is sub-tropical characterized by distinct winter, summer and monsoon season. The summers commence from middle of March and the heat becomes intense in April. Hot westerner winds called 'Loo' are common in summers. The nights are pleasant.

2.6.3.1 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. High intensity of rain is generally observed in the month of July. The average rainfall is 852 mm. The average number of rainy days is 30.

2.6.3.2 TEMPERATURE; A SUMMARY OF YEAR-ROUND PATTERN

A wide variation of temperature is observed round the year. Summers are generally very hot. The temperature reaches up to 46° C. Temperature starts declining in the month of November after the withdrawal of monsoon. The minimum temperature falls at 0.2° C.

2.6.3.3 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 reaches between 60-80 percent.

2.6.3.4 WIND SPEEDS, A SUMMARY OF YEAR-ROUND PATTERN

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

2.6.3.5 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.

2.5 WATER SOURCES.

2.5.1 NATURAL

The Sanctuary area mainly falls in the Vindhyan hills. Because of the shallow soil and its geomorphologic conditions, percolation of the rainwater is considerably low. Most of the nallah dry up during the pinch and water is available only at few points. The main source of water is Orai River. The natural springs originate at following places, which provide water for few months after rains.

- (i) Jharia Mahadeo (Amjharia block)
- (ii) Amba ka pani (Amjhraria block)
- (iii) Jogideh (Jhaleshwar block)
- (iv) Modia mahadeo (Bara Magara Block)

2.6 THE FOREST TYPE AND COVER ATTRIBUTES.

2.6.1 FOREST TYPES

- The forest of the sanctuary falls under "II Dry tropical forest" as per Champion and Seth's revised classification of forest types.
- The following sub-types and groups are recognized-

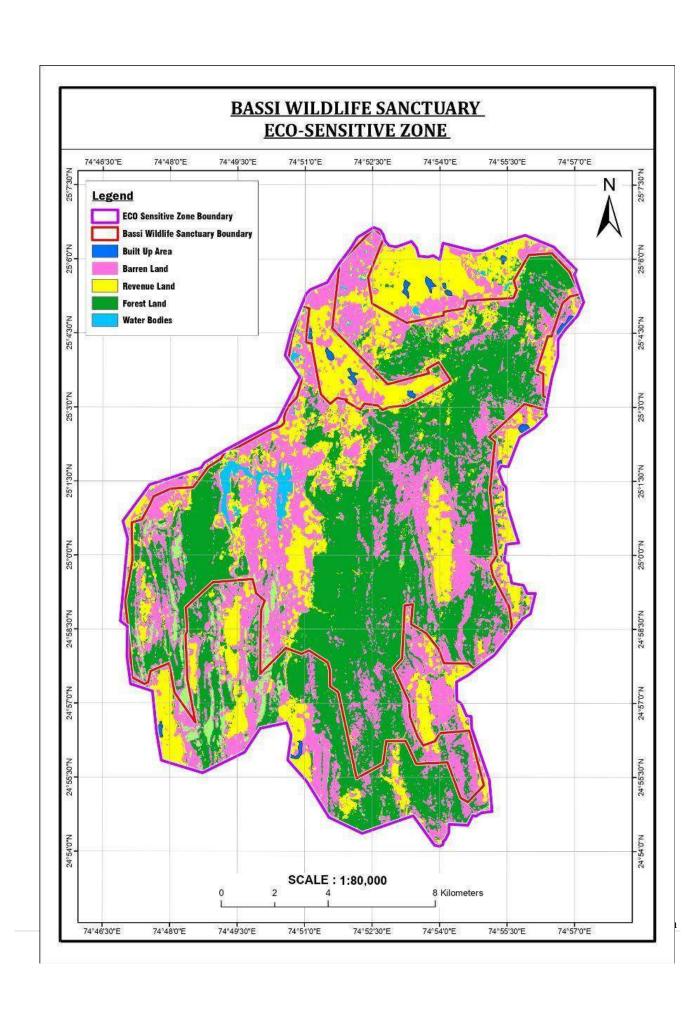
Group

5B	Sourthen tropical dry deciduous forest
5BC2	Mixed deciduous forest
E1	Anogeissus pendula forests
E2	Boswellia serrata forests

2.6.2 COVER ATTRIBUTES

- The vegetation density and diversity is an important factor in determining the habitat conditions for particular wild animal. Different animals prefer different type of habitat, food and shelter.
- The flagship species of the area, Panther, needs wooded and shrubby groves for hiding and predation, which are available in the most part of the sanctuary area.
- Existence of the boundary out crops and numerous gorges in the hilly terrain form ideal cover for the big cat.
- Due to disruption of food chain and thin population of herbivores, fairly good population of panthers quite often invades the domestic livestock to fulfill their food requirement.
- The Hyenas, Jackals, Foxes, Jungle cat are also found co-existing in the similar habitat conditions.
- Chinkara, Cheetal, Blue Bulls, Wild Boars, Langoor, Hare and Porcupine form major herbivores of the sanctuary. The low population level is due to their direct competition with live stock and human disturbances

2.7 LAND USE LAND COVER (LULC) LAND USE MAP



2.8 BIOGEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

- The *Anogeissus pendula* forests are found all over the sanctuary.
- The main tree species are Dhok. (Anogeissus pendula) Khair (Acacia catechu), Ber (Ziziphus mauritiana), Kakon, Khirni (Wrightia tinctoria), Tendu (Diospyrous melonoxylon), Gurjan (Lannea grandis), Karaya (Sterculia urens), Jhinjha (Banharia rasemosa), Salar (Boswellia serrata), Kalan (Mitragyna perviflora), Dhawara (Anongeissus latifolia), Bel (Aegle marmelos) Anwla (Embelica officinalis).
- The average density is 0.2 to 0.8. The average height of tree is 6 mts.
- In favorable localities it goes up to 20 Mts. The vegetation in Nallah beds is evergreen and provides excellent habitat for wild life.
- The undergrowth consists of Kali-Scali (*Grewia flavens*) Tamat (*Nyitenthis arbotristes*) Ber (*Ziziphus muriciana*), Hungo (*Balamites olgyptica*) Karonda (*Carrissa cerandis*).
- The grasses mainly found are lampla (*Aristida dipressa*), Aristida (*Aatradathemeda valvis*), soarwal (*Hetiropogon contrortus*) etc.
- In nallah the tall evergreen trees of Aam (Mangiferra indica) Jamun (Syzizium cuminii), Aonla (Emblica officinalis) Imli (Tamarandus indica) are found.
- The spatial distribution of food is good, as forage is available in almost all parts of sanctuary during rainy season.
- During the summers the trees shed their leaves and animals come around water sources.
- The fallen Dhok leaves provide good forage for herbivores.
- The forage is not available in the peripheral areas after rainy season where cattle pressure is high particularly in Bhichor, Kotha, Neemghatti, Nandwas, Jaleshwar.

2.8.1 SPECIES AND COMMUNITIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE AND KEY AREAS

- The biotic pressure in the sanctuary area has resulted in reduced regeneration capacity of various floral species leading to loss various floral species leading to loss of bio-diversity.
- The slow growing and non-coppicing species have been affected most and have slowly been localized to smaller pockets of the sanctuary.
- Khair (Acacia catechu), Salar (Bosewakia Sarrata) etc. are the species, which need serious attention.
- Apart from these species there are certain other key areas which are of special conversation significance.
- As per International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) classification several plant species of global importance are found in the sanctuary which needs immediate actions to protect them against threats of extinction. A list of such species is as under —

S. No.	Scientific Name	IUCN Category Threatened	
1.	Sterculia urens		
2.	Chlorophytum tuberosum	Rare	
3.	Desmotachya bipinnata Rare		
4.	Glriosa superba	Intermediate	

- These species may be extinct if timely action is not taken against the threats
- Due to small population and restricted distribution, they require monitoring and habitat management.
- The intermingling of very ancient mountain ranges in the sanctuary and resultant bio-diversity is an important factor for conservation, hence every

- effort should be made to make them free from human interference and restore moisture regime through drainage line treatment.
- The rare threatened bird species found in the sanctuary as listed by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) are as under:

S.No	English Name	Scientific name	<u>IUCN/ZSI</u>
<u>.</u>			Category
1.	Common Peafowl	Pavo cristatus	Threatened
2.	White backed	Bengalensis	Vulnerable
	vulture		
3.	White scavenger	Nephron	Vulnerable
	vulture	peronopterus	
4.	Open billed stork	Anastomus	Vulnerable
		lencocephals	
5.	Painted stork	Mycturis	Vulnerable
		lencocephals	
6.	Black ibis	Pseudobis papillosa	Near threatened
7.	Spoon bill	Platcha lencoeodia	Threatened
8.	Paradise flycatcher	Terpsiphone paradise	Vulnerable
9.	Grey hornbill	Tockus birostris	Vulnerable
10.	Open billed stork	Ariastomus oscitans	Vulnerable

2.8.2 VERTEBRATES, THEIR STATUS, DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT OF MAJOR ANIMALS

The top carnivore inhabiting the area is Panther *Panthera pardus*. Other major vertebrate species of the area include the Striped hyena. Jungle cat, Jackal, Indian fox,

Common langur, Neelgai, Indian pangolin, Chinkara, Chausingha Bats, Porcupine & Muggar (Crocodile).

I. Panther

Panther is the top carnivore of the area. It inhabits all over the sanctuary, some times it moves to the forest areas of territorial forest division. Some times it moves to agriculture fields and habitations in search of food.



II. The striped hyena.

Hyena is nocturnal in nature. They are termed as scavengers as they feed upon the dead animals and the left over portions of the hills of other animals.

III The Chinkara

Clinkara is the antelope found in Nandwas, Amjhariy, Jaleshwar blocks.

IV Blue bull

It is the largest antelope of the area. It is found all over the area. It also moves to the agricultural fields.

V Crocodile

Mainly found in bassi dam n orai dam .200+ crocodiles are present



VI Birds

The variety of birds inhabiting the sanctuary ranges from land birds to water birds. The multistoried forests provide a suitable habitat for various avifaunal species. Variety of fruit species, grasses and varied microenvironments inhabiting insects etc. form suitable habitat conditions for various frugivores and insectivorous birds. Bassi & Orai

dams and other Tanks, Talais & lakes inhabit a variety of water birds Sarus crane is found in comparatively large number.

VII Reptiles and Amphibians

The reptiles include the snakes, tortoises and lizards of various types. Non poisonous snakes include Rat snake (Dhaman), Earth boa, Cat snake, Wolf snake etc. The poisonous snakes include the Cobra, Common krait, Russell's viper. lizards including monitor Lizard, are also commonly seen.

2.8.3 THE LIMITING FACTORS

Biotic pressure, presence of many revenue village causing honey combed situation degrading habitat quality, frequent and periodic droughts, absence of herbivores constituting food chain, heavy grazing beside illicit cutting of trees, removal of N.W.F.P. are the major limiting factors for the wildlife of area.

Photo of Birds

2.8.4 Important invertebrates, their status, distributia and habitate:

- 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's cicadas are seen singing on Salar and Godal tree in good numbers. Singing of cicadas ends with the on set of monsoons.
- 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 Protected Area

- Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary plays a vital role in providing a range of ecosystem services that benefit both the local community and the region.
- These services include biodiversity conservation, water resource regulation, carbon sequestration, soil conservation, climate regulation, recreational and tourism opportunities, and cultural and spiritual significance.
- The sanctuary's diverse flora and fauna, including endangered species like the Indian leopard, crocodile, and four-horned antelope, contribute significantly to genetic diversity and ecological balance.
- Its role as a catchment area for several rivers helps regulate water flow, prevents soil erosion, and recharges groundwater, ensuring a sustainable water source for local communities and agriculture.
- The sanctuary's forests sequester carbon dioxide, helping to mitigate climate change and improve air quality.
- Additionally, the forests prevent soil erosion, preserving fertile topsoil and preventing sedimentation in water bodies, which is crucial for maintaining agricultural productivity and preventing flooding.
- The sanctuary's forests also influence local and regional climate patterns, providing shade, reducing wind speed, and regulating temperature, creating a more conducive environment for both humans and wildlife.
- Furthermore, the sanctuary's natural beauty, historical sites, and diverse wildlife attract tourists, contributing to local economies and promoting recreational activities such as trekking, wildlife viewing, and camping.
- The cultural and spiritual landscapes within the sanctuary, including the jogniya mata and Bassi & orai dam, hold significant value for local communities and visitors.

2.10 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL PROFILE

- The Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary region is characterized by a predominantly rural population with a dependence on natural resources.
- The local communities, primarily belonging to tribal groups like Bhil, and Bhil Meena, have traditional livelihoods rooted in agriculture, animal husbandry, and forest-based activities.
- The socio-cultural landscape is rich in traditional knowledge and practices related to natural resource management, which have been passed down through generations.
- However, the region also faces challenges such as poverty, limited access to education and healthcare, and dependence on subsistence agriculture.
- These factors can contribute to unsustainable resource use and conflicts with wildlife conservation efforts.

2.10.1 Demographic profile

- Demographic profile of the zone of influence (Z.I.) around the Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary is characterized by a diverse and primarily rural population, deeply intertwined with the natural environment of the sanctuary.
- The population within this 5-kilometer radius includes a mix of ethnic groups, with the Bhil, and Meena tribes forming the majority.
- These tribes have a long history of living in close connection with the forest, relying on its resources for their livelihoods. Alongside these tribal communities, other ethnic groups such as Rajputs, and Dhaker are also present in significant numbers, contributing to the rich cultural tapestry of the area.

- The social and cultural structures of these communities are largely homogeneous, with common traditions, customs, and religious practices. Phytolatry (worship of plants) and zoolatry (worship of animals) are prevalent among these groups, reflecting their deep reverence for nature.
- Religious practices are often centered around "Deoras," sacred places typically located on the outskirts of villages or near forested hills, which serve as spiritual hubs for the local tribes.

2.10.2 Traditional use and indigenous knowledge

- Indigenous communities in the region possess a wealth of traditional knowledge about the local ecosystem, its resources, and sustainable management practices.
- This knowledge encompasses plant and animal identification, sustainable resource management, ecological understanding, and cultural and spiritual connections.
- Integrating traditional knowledge into modern conservation efforts can contribute to more effective and culturally sensitive management strategies.
- For example, traditional practices like rotational grazing and selective tree felling can ensure the long-term viability of resources, while understanding ecological dynamics can help in developing sustainable land use plans.

2.10.2.1 Inventory of available data

- A comprehensive inventory of existing data is essential for informed decisionmaking and effective management of the Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary.
- This inventory should include data from various sources, such as government agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs), academic institutions, local communities, and participatory data collection.

- Government agencies can provide data on wildlife censuses, forest cover changes, and management activities.
- NGOs may have conducted research on biodiversity, community livelihoods, and conservation initiatives. Academic institutions can contribute research papers and theses related to the sanctuary's ecology, biodiversity, and socio-economic aspects.
- Local communities can share traditional knowledge and observations regarding wildlife, plant species, and ecological changes.
- Participatory data collection methods like interviews, focus groups, and participatory mapping can provide valuable insights into local perceptions, needs, and practices.
- This inventory can be organized into a database or knowledge management system for easy access and analysis.

2.10.2.2 Existing Documentation and Dissemination efforts

- The Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary likely has existing documentation and dissemination efforts, including management plans, annual reports, research publications, public awareness materials, and dissemination channels.
- However, the effectiveness of these efforts may vary, and there may be a need for improved documentation and dissemination strategies to reach a wider audience and ensure better information sharing.

2.10.2.3 Existing local narratives and toolkits (Participatory Rural Appraisal, Multi- stakeholder dialogues, and knowledge exchange plat forms)

• Local narratives and traditional knowledge provide valuable insights into the history, culture, and ecological understanding of the Bassi region.

- These narratives can be documented through oral histories, folklore, and traditional practices. Toolkits for participatory rural appraisals (PRAs) and multi-stakeholder dialogues can be utilized to facilitate effective engagement with local communities, identify local priorities, build consensus, and exchange knowledge.
- By incorporating local narratives and utilizing participatory tools, the Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary can strengthen its connection with local communities and develop more inclusive and sustainable management strategies.

2.10.3 Landuses-past and present

- The land use in the zone of influence around Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary has historically been dominated by agriculture and animal husbandry, with a significant reliance on the forest for resources such as grazing, fodder, and small timber.
- In the past, the local communities, primarily composed of tribal groups, practiced subsistence farming on small landholdings and reared livestock, particularly goats and sheep, which depended heavily on forest grazing.
- Over time, as the population grew and agricultural practices intensified, the pressure on the land increased.
- The lack of adequate irrigation facilities and poor soil conditions limited agricultural productivity, leading to further encroachment on forest lands for cultivation.
- In recent years, the trend of migration to urban areas for employment has emerged, slightly reducing the direct pressure on the land, but the overall dependency on forest resources remains high.

• Conservation efforts and restrictions on forest use have altered land use patterns, but the challenge of balancing ecological preservation with the livelihood needs of the local population continues to persist.

2.10.4 Resource dependency of communities such as minor forest produces collection

- Agriculture is a seasonal work and does not provide employment throughout the year. They do have employment for nearly six months in a year.
- During the rest six months of unemployment they prefer cattle rearing and labour oriented works. Intricacy of tribal with forests is remarkable.
- They fully depend on forests for housing, fencing material, fodder and small timber for agricultural implements.

2.10.5 Peoples Biodiversity Register

People's biodiversity register is prepared.data included in annexure

2.10.6 Local biological/natural resources

• The Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary and its surrounding areas are rich in local biological and natural resources, which play a crucial role in the livelihoods of the local communities.

- The dense forests provide a variety of timber and non-timber forest products, including small wood, fodder, fuelwood, and medicinal plants.
- These resources are essential for the day-to-day needs of the local population, particularly the tribal communities who have historically depended on the forest for housing materials, agricultural implements, and traditional medicine.
- Water resources, though limited, are another critical natural asset, with streams and small reservoirs supporting both human and animal populations.
- However, the increasing human and livestock pressure on these natural resources
 has led to significant environmental challenges, including forest degradation and
 soil erosion.

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 major production sectors within the landscape surrounding Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary are primarily agriculture and animal husbandry. Agriculture dominates the land use in this region, with most families engaged in farming on small plots of land.

- Crops such as maize, wheat, and pulses are commonly grown, although agricultural productivity is often limited by the challenging terrain and variable soil quality.
- Animal husbandry is another significant sector, particularly the rearing of cows, which is integral to the livelihoods of communities.
- These livestock are often grazed on both private lands and the nearby forested areas, contributing to the local economy through the production of milk, meat, and wool.
- In addition to these traditional sectors, some areas have seen the introduction of horticulture, with villagers increasingly cultivating vegetables and fruits.
- However, due to the lack of organized marketing infrastructure, much of this produce is sold at low prices to middlemen.
- Overall, the landscape is intensively used for agriculture and livestock rearing, which are the primary sources of income for the local population. These activities, while crucial for sustaining livelihoods, also place significant pressure on the land and natural resources in the region.

3. Eco-sensitive zone

S.O. 4008(E).—In supersession of Ministry's draft notification S.O. 2808 (E), dated 12th October, 2015, the following draft of the notification, which the Central Government proposes to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), read with clause (v) and clause (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) is hereby published, as required under sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft notification shall be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of sixty days from the date on

which copies of the Gazette containing this notification are made available to the public;

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

- The socio-economic profile of villages within the zone of influence (Z.I.) surrounding the Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary reflects a predominantly rural and agrarian society, where the livelihoods of the local communities are intricately tied to the land and forest resources.
- The region is home to a diverse mix of ethnic groups, including the Bhil, and Meena tribes, who represent the majority population. These tribes have a long history of living in close connection with the forest, relying on its resources for sustenance and cultural practices.
- Other communities such as Rajputs, and dhaker also reside in the area, each contributing to the socio-economic fabric of the region.
- Agriculture is the primary occupation for most families, with small landholdings ranging from 1 to 1.5 hectares.
- The terrain and soil quality are generally poor, leading to low agricultural productivity and forcing many households to supplement their income through other means.
- Animal husbandry, particularly goat and sheep rearing, is a significant source
 of livelihood, especially for the Rabari community. These livestock are
 primarily dependent on the forest for grazing, which places considerable
 pressure on the sanctuary's resources.
- The economic conditions in these villages are challenging, with a large portion of the population classified as marginal farmers or landless laborers. Due to the limited employment opportunities in agriculture, which is seasonal.

- Education and healthcare access in the zone of influence are gradually improving, thanks to various government initiatives. Schools have been established in several villages, contributing to higher literacy rates among the younger population.
- Health programs, such as the "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" and "Mukhyamantri Chiranjeevi Swasthya Yojana," have also been implemented to enhance the overall health and sanitation conditions in the region. However, these developments are uneven, and many remote areas still lack adequate infrastructure and services.
- The economy of the villages remains heavily reliant on natural resources, particularly those provided by the forest. This dependence includes the collection of fodder, fuelwood, and small timber, as well as the use of forest land for grazing.
- The small landholdings and poor agricultural yields often push villagers to encroach on forest lands, exacerbating environmental degradation. This ongoing pressure on the sanctuary's resources creates challenges for conservation efforts, as the need to balance ecological preservation with the socio-economic needs of the local population becomes increasingly urgent.
- In summary, the socio-economic profile of the villages in the zone of influence around Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary is characterized by a deep reliance on agriculture, livestock rearing, and forest resources, with growing migration to urban areas for employment.
- While there have been some improvements in education and healthcare, the region's economy remains fragile, heavily dependent on the natural environment, and vulnerable to changes in land use and conservation policies.

5. Major Infrastructure and mitigations therein

- Bassi 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: Several 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 are a few rest houses and tourist facilities within or near 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, if any within the landscape

 There is no major project Proposed in Management Plan Area.

HISTORY OF PAST MANAGEMENT AND PRESENT PRACTICES

3.1 MANAGEMENT HISTORY

3.1.1 Conservation History

The erstwhile ruler of Gwalior state also uses to come for hunting in this area for which a rest house was constructed at Bhichor. This shows the richness of this area in terms of wildlife. But gradually the forest cover degraded and wildlife population decreased. Tiger became extinct in this area in early seventeen.

TABLE 3.1

LEGAL STATUS OF FOREST AREA OF BASSI WILID LIFE SANCTUARY

S. No.	Legal Status	Area (in hectares)
1.	Reserved Forest	9719.28
2.	Protected Forest	4149.78
	Total	13869.06

3.1.2 Conservation Strategies employed

• The formal designation of the area as the bassi Wildlife Sanctuary, followed by the enactment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, marked a significant turning point in the conservation strategy for the region.

- A planned development approach for the sanctuary commenced in 1980-81 when it was included in the centrally sponsored schemes list, receiving financial assistance from the government for infrastructure development.
- Successive management plans have been implemented since, with the most recent one covering the period 2012-13 to 2022-23, and a new plan proposed for 2025-26 to 2034-35.
- These plans emphasized infrastructure development, management of invasive species, water management, and addressing the challenges of non-regeneration of species at higher altitudes.

3.1.3 Forestry Management Practices; Historic & Present

Silviculture systems and tending operation

Till 1988 the forest area of the sanctuary felled under coppice with standard system. Some standard trees were marked and kept standing as mother tress. Gap planting was also done in bell in felled coupes

Evenaged system and unevenaged system:

- Uneven aged crop is seen here and there in the sanctuary which indicates that natural regeneration is going on.
- This stage is seen in Dhok, specially along the path between Meghpura & Jaleshwar (Sarna) area. Though, species is not regenerating well in some area but due to openness, Chinkaras are confined to this zone.
- This condition should be continued to sustain the Chinkaras because this antelope prefers openness to live.
- Due to last 10 years management many pockets of the sanctuary have became

quite denser which is being avoided by the Chinkaras, hence a justified opening is required in many pockets to maintained the distribution range of this antelope within the sanctuary area.

Bamboo working:

Area is bamboo deficient and no bamboo working is being done

Firewood harvest and collection:

No firewood harvest is going on. However local tribals, living around the sanctuary

Non-wood forest produce collection

Tendu leaves, Mahua flowers and seeds, gum, honey, and wild fruit of Timru, Anoala, Janum & medicinal plants were collected from the area by the local people. Collection of gum is totally prohibited. Collection of Tendu leaves is completely banned in the sanctuary.

Socio-cultural Dynamics Within Landscape and its Management

- The socio-cultural dynamics within the bassi Wildlife Sanctuary landscape have played a crucial role in shaping its management strategies.
- The sanctuary is surrounded by numerous villages, inhabited primarily by tribal communities, who have traditionally depended on the forest for their livelihood.

- Prior to the sanctuary's establishment, these communities had rights to collect firewood, grass, and other forest products, which were later curtailed to protect the area's biodiversity.
- The relaxation of restrictions post-independence led to an increase in illegal activities, such as poaching, tree felling, and grazing.
- The implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006, which granted land rights to forest dwellers, has further complicated the management of the sanctuary.
- The granting of these rights has led to increased incidents of fire, grazing, and encroachment within the sanctuary, requiring focused management efforts to prevent further degradation.
- The sanctuary management has had to balance the needs of these communities with conservation goals, involving local people in activities like fodder collection to prevent the formation of grass beds that inhibit seed regeneration.

3.2 Habitat management and protection

- The Bassi 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.

Habitat Management Regimes

- The habitat management regimes in Bassi 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.
- The following sections outline the key components of these regimes.

Ongoing Management Practices

- The ongoing management practices at Bassi 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.

Hunting

In the pre independence era, hunting was done by the erstwhile rulers of Mewar state. After creation of the sanctuary only few cases of illegal hunting have been reported.

Illegal Activities:

Illegal collection of firewood, NWFP, grazing & lopping are the other problems faced in the sanctuary.

Poaching

• While major poaching incidents are rare, there have been occasional reports of wild boar poaching, and fishes ,especially during the winter months.

• To counter these threats, the sanctuary management employs measures such as setting up barriers at key roads and entry points, conducting intensive patrolling by staff and officers in sensitive areas, and maintaining an effective communication network

Illegal Cutting of Trees

- Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary is predominantly surrounded by the villages having low percentage of tribal population. They partially depend on forest resources for their livelihood and sustenance.
- Although, illicit felling in the sanctuary area is under control but the dry wood collection by stake holders is causing adverse effect on the health of forests.
- Their tendency is to cut the tree branches and small shrub growth and leave it in the forest to dry. When this is dried up they take it away as head load.
- This kind of felling of small sized trees not only causes damage to the forest but also disturbs wild life and deteriorates its habitat.

Illegal Removal of Non-Wood Forest Produce, Encroachment, and Other Illegal Activities

- No mass collection of non wood forest produce is been reported from the sanctuary area, although villager residing on the periphery of the sanctuary seldom collects the parts of trees, shrubs and herbs having medicinal values.
- Encroachment remains a concern,,but there is no mining

Livestock Grazing

livestock grazing is one of the challenges in the sanctuary.

Wildfires

No major fire incident are reported in the sanctuary.

Insect Attacks & Pathological Problems

Since the inception of this sanctuary no out break of insect attack or any pathological problem has been noticed in the area.

Similarly, there are no incidents of disease epidemics in wild life as well as domestic live stock.

Wildlife Health

The health of wildlife in the sanctuary is directly linked to the availability of food resources and the quality of their habitat.

Overgrazing by domestic livestock has depleted grass quality, which in turn affects herbivore populations and disrupts the food chain.

This imbalance can lead to starvation and reduced health among carnivores.

To mitigate this, it is essential to improve grassland management and ensure that domestic cattle are regularly vaccinated to prevent the spread of diseases to wildlife.

No specific disease is seen in wild animals. Langurs, Nilgais, Chinkaras, Wildbores and birds are quite visible during day time, look healthy and they express their normal behaviour.

Interagency Programs and Problems

Effective management of the sanctuary requires coordination with multiple government agencies working within the area. However, conflicts can arise due to differing priorities, particularly regarding the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, which restricts non-forestry activities within the sanctuary.

The sanctuary management must work closely with agencies such as MNREGA.Many MNREGA works are going on in the sanctuary area, sanctioned

by the district administration. Natives of many close by villages are opposing the works, especially *Pucca* wall construction.

These ongoing management practices are essential for maintaining the ecological integrity of Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary and ensuring that its diverse wildlife and natural resources are protected for future generations. Continuous monitoring, community engagement, and interagency collaboration are key to the success of these efforts.

3.3 Leases

No forestland has ever been given on lease for any purpose.

3.4 ECO-TOURISM AND INTERPRETATION:

- Bassi wildlife sanctuary has got good diversity of flora and fauna, along with some religious places situated inside the sanctuary.
- Organised tourism is not in existence in the sanctuary. However, people do visit some places like Tukara Mata Temple, Jhariya Mahadev, Modiya Mahadev, Bassi Dam, Sarana tank & Meghpura eco-torism site etc. During rainy season people come for picnic at Bassi and Orai dams.
- For wildlife lovers Panther, Jungle Fowl, Wild Boar, Sambar, Chinkara, crocodile
 & many other wild animals and species of birds can be seen in this sanctuary.

3.5 RESEARCH MONITORING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Research Monitoring

- Very Less research activity has been carried out on the sanctuary so far, but there is 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.
- Use of camera trap application has been record the movement of wild animals, any other illegal activities. This will help in creating data base regarding, movement of wild animals changes etc.

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

- The Sanctuary is headed by Assistant conservator of forests (A.C.F.) under the control of Deputy Conservator of Forest (wildlife) Chittorgarh.
- The sanctuary is divided into four Rounds or Nakas.
- The line functionaries at sanctuary level includes:
 - i) Asstt. Conservator of Forests (1)
 - ii) Forest Range Officers (1)

• POSTS & STAFF WORKING AGAINST THE SANCTIONED POSTS

S. No.	Category of Post	Sanctioned No.'s	Working	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1	ACF	1	1	0
2	Range Forest Officer	1	1	0
3	Forester	5	1	4
4	Assistant forester	6	5	1
5	Forest Guard	20	11	9
6	Cattle Guard / Work Charge	1	1	0
7	Driver	1	0	1

MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR PROTECTED AREA

4.1 APPRAISAL OF EMPIRICAL FINDINGS

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

Leopard:-

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: -

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 :-**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.

It is a folivorus semi-arboreal primate. It likes a variety of food items like foliage,

Common Mangoose:-

It is a specify 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.

Birds

The variety of birds inhabiting the sanctuary ranges from land birds to water birds. The multistoried forests provide a suitable habitat for various avifaunal species. Variety of fruit species, grasses and varied microenvironments inhabiting insects etc. form suitable habitat conditions for various frugivores and insectivorous birds. Bassi & Orai dams and other Tanks, Talais & lakes inhabit a variety of water birds Sarus crane is found in comparatively large number.

Reptiles and Amphibians

The reptiles include the snakes, tortoises and lizards of various types. Non poisonous snakes include Rat snake (Dhaman), Earth boa, Cat snake, Wolf snake etc. The poisonous snakes include the Cobra, Common krait, Russell's viper. lizards including monitor Lizard, are also commonly seen.

Habitat And Terrain

The forest tract of the sanctuary is highly undulating with broken ranges of hills of different heights. Most of the hilly tracts are. The hills and hillocks forming a network leading to the bigger nallahs, entering the plains and draining into the rivers.

The topography of the area can be divided into hills, piedmonts zones and the plains. The hills with high altitudinal variation ranging from 250 Mts. to 600 Mts. The plains down the hills are mostly agricultural fields and grassing (changed) lands

STATUS OF PROTECTED AREA LINKAGES WITH NEARBY AREAS.

- The zone of influence extends over the entire periphery of the forest.
- The entire landscape gives a mosaic appearance as a result of large number of revenue villages existing inside the boundary of the sanctuary, but at the same time are not part of sanctuary as per notification.
 - The major practices, which have an ill effect on the forest resource, are illegal grazing, lopping and firewood & NTFP collection.
 - Economically and culturally, the people are heavily dependent on the forests of the sanctuary.
 - Agricultural economy of the local population mainly consists of raising milch cattle, as the holding is small and fragmented.
 - Practice of raising milch cattle has brought tremendous grazing pressure on existing forest.
 - Traditionally the people are religious. The worship different Gods.
 - The major festivals of the people are Diwali, Dussehra, Holi etc.
 - Various communities live together harmoniously and conflicts are rarely observed.
 - Socially every community is a different entity and they do not participate in social functions of other community at large.
 - Caste system is relatively rigid. Marriages take place with is the same community.
 - Economy of the people is mainly agrarian. Irrigation facilities are very limited. Generally, irrigation is done by wells and tube-wells.
 - The major crops of the area are maize, groundnut, wheat, mustard and seasonal vegetables during mansoon and winter.
 - The agriculture is mainly rain fed. Bassi and Orai dams constructed in the area

 Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan

help in recharging the ground water level and also serve as a source of irrigation for some period.

- Cattle rearing is the other major occupation of the villagers. Cows, Buffaloes and Goats are the milk yielding cattle.
- Dairy industry is not well developed in the area. Other vocations of the people include the labour works at various sites of Government agencies.

TABLE 4.1
VILLAGES SITUATED WITHIN ZONE OF INFLUENCE

Tehsil	Number of Villages
Chittorgarh	13
Begun	29

Wild herbivore crop damage across seasons: Based on the information provided, while Bassi wildlife sanctuary 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 being plan which, including fencing, and community engagement, are essential to mitigate crop damage and promote harmonious coexistence between forest officials and local communities.

Carnivore conflict data

Attached in annexture.

4.3 Important management issues

- 1. Grazing Control
- 2. Poaching Control
- 3. Rehabilitation of degraded forest
- 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. Tourism Bassi WLS
- 15. Ecotourism
- 16. Nature Interpretation
- 17. Education & Awareness
- 18. Techniques of Population Estimation
- 19. Training
- 20. Management Information
- 21. Proposed animal corridor
- 22. proposed of animal rescure center

VISION AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROTECTED AREA AND SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE

5.1 OVER ALL VISION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

5.1.1 Vision

- The management of sanctuary is not an end in itself. It is the means by which specific ends are achieved.
- For a wildlife manager to achieve objective, it is necessary first for to be clearly defined and second that an appropriate selection of strategies available to achieve the goals of nature conservation.

5.1.2 Management Goal

- To maintain a viable Population of leopards and its pray base in Bassi Wildlife Sanctury and Sustainable use of biodiversity in Surrounding area With maintaining a harmonious relation with indigenous people without causing any stress on Protected area resources
- Management of objectives is a standard procedure for achieving goals. The management involves protection, preservation and minimum human intervention in nature.
- The problems in sanctuary like illicit feelings, unregulated grazing and encroachments have to be minimized in addition to providing ideal conditions of food, water and shelter for wild animals.

5.1.3 Management strategy

The strategy for achieving the objectives, envisaged in previous chapter in light of enlisted constraints is multipronged. The strategies for management of the sanctuary would focus on:

- 1. Ensuring & improvement of Food availability for wild life.
- 2. Ensuring water availability: Soil & Water conservation.
- 3. Overall improvement in quality of habitat.
- 4. Conserving & restoring the floral & faunal biodiversity of the area.
- 5. Speed control at highway near Bassi wildlife sanctuary
- 6. Fuel wood & fodder problem.
- 7. Fire control.
- 8. Encroachment control.
- 9. Check points for illicit movement of faunal & wild life products.
- 10. To reduce Man- animal conflict.
- 11. Combating drought condition.
- 12. Development of prey base.
- 13. Awareness & education programmes.
- 14. Training.
- 15. Management Information system.
- 16. Zonation of sanctuary in Core, Buffer and Ecotourism zone
- 17. At buffer zone formation of patrolling road around perpheri near boundary.
- 18. prey n preator relationship and observation

5.1.4 Objectives

Bassi is an important sanctuary as it gives protection to fauna and flora of typical hill range. The primary objective of sanctuary management is-

- To maintain the ecological integrity of fauna, forests and wetlands.
- To restore the habitat and wildlife communities and to ensure the maintenance of population considered endemic or rare species.
- To restore historical, cultural and aesthetic values related to the sanctuary.
- To facilitate compatible educational programs, scientific research and monitoring activities so as to improve the understanding of natural environment among all stake holders (Government, civil society and citizens).
- To facilitate and promote variety of compatible recreational and ecotourism activities for visitors to the sanctuary so as to develop their understanding and respect of nature.
- To improve the quality of water resources.
- To initiate and sustain eco-development projects for the betterment of local population in coherence with the conservation objective.
- To develop and maintain existing corridors.
- To promote scientific, ecological and socio-economic studies and socioeconomic studies and research
- To conserve and sustainably manage the species and ecosystems of Bassi Wild Life Sanctuary by creating a Core, buffer Zone and tourist zone.
- To restore and enhance the biodiversity and productivity of the depleted habitat by eradicting monoculture species like lantana.
- To augment the hydrological regime in the tropical dry forests of Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary through Drainage Line Treatment (DLT) and appropriate measures for soil and moisture conservation.
- To implement the Eco-development programme for improving the protected areapeople interface.

- To improve the managerial and technical capacity of the staff through appropriate training programmes and strengthening of infrastructure.
- To enhance the level of awareness for biodiversity conservation amongst the relevant stakeholders including younger generation and students.
- To develop and promote eco-tourism and heritage tourism in Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary and its Cultural Landscape on sustainable basis.
- To improve the depleted food chain of wild life.

5.1.5 Perceived Issues in achieving objectives.

Biotic pressure from villages situated on the periphery of the sanctuary. Bassi Wildlife sanctuary is facing the problems of modern times and pressures. The biggest of these is the people residing inside the sanctuary. Their high dependency on forest resources for their day-to-day needs is putting high pressure on the forest and is bringing changes in the ecology of the area. Invasion of weeds and grazing of cattle in the reserve is putting more pressure on the herbivore population of the reserve. Understaffing and low budget has added to the woes in protecting the park from various pressures. The problems in the sanctuary in achieving the abovementioned objectives are:

Villages inside the sanctuary: The people residing inside the sanctuary have a high dependency on forest resources for their daily needs. This is putting high pressure on limited resources and the area for wildlife to thrive is shrinking because of them. To make this space as inviolate for wildlife and for recovery of Wildlife, it is paramount that the villages located inside the sanctuary should be removed on priority basis.

High rate of degradation at periphery: The sanctuary is surrounded on all the sides by villages which are dependent on the reserve for their day to day needs and

they meet these requirements from the nearest possible distance from the reserve. Hence degradation is more on the periphery of the sanctuary.

Weed invasion: The sanctuary due to frequent movement of domestic cattle and grazing has become weed infested. Approximately 30% of the sanctuary is infested with weeds like Lantana.

Habitat loss: Due to high rate of degradation on the periphery by surrounding villages there is a continuous loss of habitat for wild animals.

Forest fires are frequent in some parts of the core especially during sub – normal rain years from February to June.

Water scarcity in the pinch period: Water is already scarce in the sanctuary and during summers it is restricted to very few places with little pools making wild animals easy targets of poachers.

Sanction post increase: The sanctuary is under severe shortage of staff to man the area. Strengthening of staff is must for proper protection of the reserve.

Encroachment threat is always prevalent in the Bassi Wildlife sanctuary by the villages situated inside and on the periphery of the area.

Exposed Sanctuary: The Sanctuary is not covered by buffer on all the sides. At many places it is directly exposed to agricultural fields. This increases the threat of wild animals being poisoned for destruction of crop.

High dependency of local people on forest resources: The people residing inside the sanctuary and on the periphery are highly dependent on the forests for their day-to-day needs. Biggest among these dependencies being for fuel wood and grazing of their domestic cattle.

Collection of non – timber forest products: Local population residing in the villages go to the sanctuary to collect non timber forest produce creating a lot of disturbance to wild life and habitat by their movement and activities.

Poaching: no poaching is reported in this Sanctuary

Lack of scientific information and database

Lack of knowledge and skills among staff for protected area management: The staff deployed in Sanctuary is grossly inadequately trained to handle wildlife issues. Continuous trainings are required to sensitize them to the nature of work.

Staff amenities: The available staff amenities are short of expectations. Staff needs to be given proper amenities to motivate them to do good work.

5.2 STRENGTHS WEAKNESSES OPPORTUNITIES THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS

Bassi wildlife Sanctuary is one of the most disturbed protected areas owing to several factors. The Protected Areas is open from all sides and entry to the sensitive areas is easy option if the forests are not tracked or monitored effectively and systematically.

STRENGTHS	 Bassi sanctuary is surrounded by Chittorgarh division. Bassi staff Bassi sanctuary is natural housing over many plant species, bird species in an area of 138.69 sq.kms. Bassi sanctuary has a unique assemblage of high biodiversity
WEAKNESSES	 Kota - Chittorgarh Highway passing along the boundary. Grazing and NTFP collection (Tendu patta) activities near human settlement areas

	Ţ			
	Biotic disturbance in the PA owing to presence of huge			
	cattle population and many villages in and around Bassi			
	sanctuary.			
	Open from all sides resulting in illegal entry from all			
	sides.			
	• No Interpretation facility for enriching visitor's experience.			
	• Inadequate strength of the foresters and forest guards and			
	limited staff capabilities in a tough terrain.			
OPPORTUNITIES	• In an effort to revive Bassi, the P.A offers a great			
	opportunity to reintroduce the Chinkara and spotted deer.			
	• Corridor connectivity development by inclusion in the			
	Chittorgarh territorial forest areas to serve as potential			
	habitat for wildlife			
	• Readily available research support from local			
	universities			
THREATS				
IIICAIS	Owing to a large number of entry points, especially from			
	the peripheral areas, illegal entry of suspected person			
	and poachers is a continuous threat.			
	• Due to high biomass extraction/ NTFP, habitat			
	degradation is a big threat.			
	Annual sheep migration and local cattle camps.			

5.3 LIST OF ZONE AND THEME PLANS.

5.3.1 List of Zone plans.

Following table shows the list of blocks included in Core Zone of Bassi wildlife Sanctury:

The following forest blocks and compartments form the core zone.

S.No. Name of block		Compartment	Area in Ha.
1.	Amjharia	1 to 27	3986.0
2.	Kala Magra	1 to 2	362.8
3.	Mahesara	1 to 4	642.50
4.	Jaleshwar	1 to 7	1954.48
5.	Bokaria	1	228.6
6.	Pat	1	85.0
	Total		7259.38

It is proposed to eliminate all the disturbing factors strict preservation of the area and to leave it to nature. All operations including grazing, removal of dead any dying trees etc. will be strictly prohibited. Human interference will also be prohibited except for scientific and research purposes.

Following table shows the list of bocks included in Buffer Zone of Bassi wildlife Sanctury.

The excessive human interference prevailing in the peripheral areas of sanctuary in form of legal settlement does not allow extending the dimensions of one zone. It is therefore needed to constitute a buffer zone the area of divergent uses enclosing a core zone.

The remaining area of sanctuary viz. 6690.68 ha. will be buffer zone. The block wise details of the buffer zone are as follows: -

S.No.	Name of block Compartment		Area	in
			На.	
1	Jaleshwar	8 A & 8B	351.0	
2	Rajpuria	1	183.0	
3	Bara Mangra	-	288.8	
4	Nandwas A	1 to 6	2146.00	
5	Kotha	1 to 4	740.2	
6	Neem Ghatti	1 to 2	434.2	
7	Bhichor	1 to 9	2057.00	
8	Nandwas B	1	137.8	
9	Bhungaria	2	202.3	
	Total		6540.68	

ECO -SENSITIVE ZONE, SANCTUARY BASSI

S.	Direction	Description of boundary		
No.				
1	2	3		
1	North	NH-76, Revenue land of village Sultanpura, Meghpura,		
		Basotha, Dekrikheri to NH-76, Parsoli, Revenue land of		
		village Nahargarh, Ganeshganj, Fatehpur, Gangapur, NH-		
		76, Bhichor to Nalmor.		
2	West	Vijaypur to Rajgarh road, Rajpura, Bavari kheda,		
		Bhungriya to PWD road Vijaypur to Vijaypur Mor NH-76		
3	South	Forest boundry of block Charcha Raj/M.P. state boundry		
		from Malaji ka khera to 573 (Utkhora ka mangra),		
		Kevariya, Sujansingh khera, Rajpura.		

S.	Direction	Description of boundary		
No.				
1	2	3		
4	East	Nal Mor-Nal revenue area, Devariya, Muroli, Sopura,		
		Ghanshyampura, Umar ka khal, Anooppura, Majeri,		
		Javdiya Naya, Javadiya Juna, Fatahpur, Charcha.		

5.3.2 List of Theme Plans.

- Theme plan for Proposed animal corridor which will connect mukundarabhasrodegard rawatbata-jogniyamata-charcha begu- M.P-bassi bisaipur -mp forest-sitamata wild life sanctuary and plan for speed control of vehicle moving on highway near ecosensitive zone of Bassi wildlife sanctuary.
- Theme Plan for Grazing Control
- Theme Plan for Poaching Control
- Theme Plan for rehabilitation of degraded forest to develop for fodder and grassland
- Theme Plan for Fire Control Problem Identification
- Theme Plan for Encroachment Control
- Theme Plan for Checkpoints/Barriers
- Theme Plan for Boundary Demarcation & Mutation
- Theme Plan for Man Animal Conflict
- Theme Plan for Infrastructure & Communication
- Theme Plan for Eco Development
- Theme Plan for Soil & Water Conservation

- Theme Plan for Water Management & combating Drought Conditions
- Theme Plan for Development of Prey base in poor Wild Life Areas
- Theme plan for Tourism in Bassi WLS
- Theme Plan for Ecotourism
- Theme Plan for Nature Interpretation
- Theme Plan for Education & Awareness
- Theme Plan for Techniques of Population Estimation
- Theme Plan for Training
- Theme Plan for Management Information
- Theme plan for introduction herbivorous
- Theme plan for animal rescue center.
- Theme plan for Jeep Safari
- Theme plan for Grassland Development.
- Theme plan for conservation of Wildlife species.
- Theme plan for Wildlife Corridores.

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS FOR PA

6.1 ZONATION IN BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The concept of zoning is important sanctuary to eliminate all sorts of exploitation or occupation in some area, which could provide ideal conditions for wild life called the sanctorum or core zone while the area surrounding it called buffer zone would absorb the impact of biotic pressures.

The buffer zone will be conceived as a type of multiple use area from where the people could be use forest produce which they are getting earlier.

The tourist traffic in Bassi Sanctuary is very less so far. Tourism is important to create awareness for nature conservation.

The zonation is with a view to create ideal conditions in part of the sanctuary free from interferences for breeding of both plant and animal species.

An Eco-sensitive zone around the sanctuary has been proposed and sent to head office as per the directions of Moef

Core zone:- The area situated in the interior of sanctuary with good density of forest crop & having more movement of wildlife will be included in core zone.

- i. For habitat improvement activities.
- ii. For enhancing the herbivera population.
- iii. To enhance the prey base.
- iv. For introduction and regeneration of rare and threatened species.
- v. Ban on entry of tourist vehicles.
- vi. Eradication of invasive species on top priority.

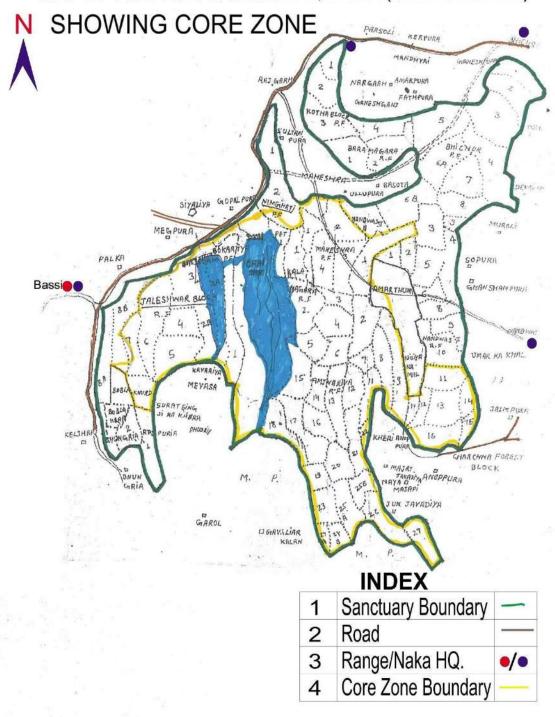
vii. Formation of panther proof closures with a minimum area of 400 hactare.

The following forest blocks and compartments form the core zone.

S.N	o. Name of block	Compartment	Area in Ha.
1.	Amjharia	1 to 27	3986.0
2.	Kala Magra	1 to 2	362.8
3.	Mahesara	1 to 4	642.50
4.	Jaleshwar	1 to 7	1954.48
5.	Bokaria	1	228.6
6.	Pat	1	85.0
	Total		7259.38

- It is proposed to eliminate all the disturbing factors strict preservation of the area and to leave it to nature.
- All operations including grazing, collection of grass, removal of dead any dying trees etc. will be strictly prohibited.
- Human interference will also be prohibited except for scientific and research purposes.

MAP OF WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, BASSI (CHITTORGARH)



Buffer Zone:- The area surrounding core zone is marked as buffer zone

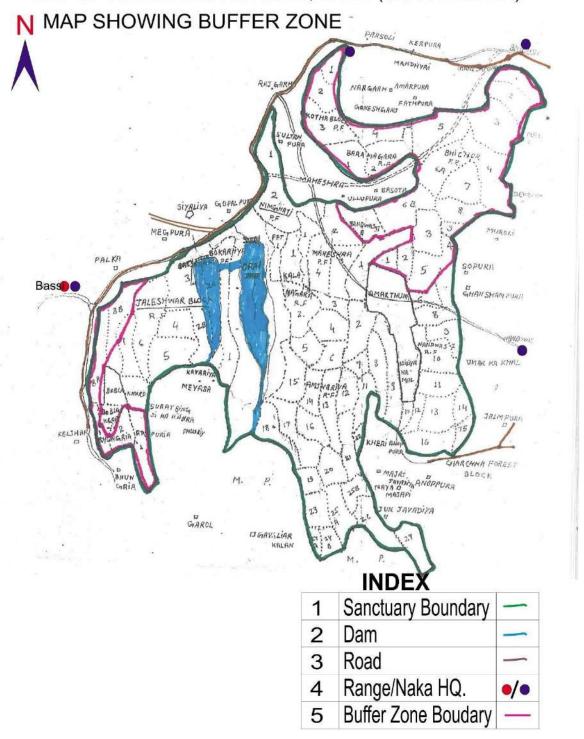
- i. Planting of native species in the areas which are indigenous to this place.
- ii. Maintenance and repair of building of the staff.
- iii. Maintenance of Eco-Track.
- The excessive human interference prevailing in the peripheral areas of sanctuary
 in form of legal settlement does not allow extending the dimensions of one zone.

 It is therefore needed to constitute a buffer zone the area of divergent uses
 enclosing a core zone.

The remaining area of sanctuary viz. 6690.68 ha. will be buffer zone. The block wise details of the buffer zone are as follows: -

S.No.	Name of block Compartment		Area in
			На.
1	Jaleshwar	8 A & 8B	351.0
2	Rajpuria	1	183.0
3	Bara Mangra	-	288.8
	Nandwas A	1 to 6	2146.00
5	Kotha	1 to 4	740.2
6	Neem Ghatti	1 to 2	434.2
7	Bhichor	1 to 9	2057.00
8	Nandwas B	1	137.8
9	Bhungaria	2	202.3
	Total		6540.68

MAP OF WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, BASSI (CHITTORGARH)



Eco-tourism Zone:-

The area in which the tourism activities will be permitted will come under this zone.

- i. Eco –tourism activities can be done.
- ii. Tourist vehicles can be allowed.gypsy safari can be include.
- iii. plantation in areas where canopy is open.
- iv. Eradication of Lantana in phased manner.

With an object of total management of the area in form of there zones following guidlines should be enfored in the area.

- i) Total protection of the area is on top priority.
- ii) Fire protection 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) Boundary demarcation should be ensured.
- viii) Eco-development activities should be taken in whole of the area.
- ix) Adequate number of water holes should be developed.
- x) In Nallahs, traversing through the sanctuary area, site- specific soil & water conservation works should be taken up.
- xi) Entry of domestic animals in fenced area should be strictly prohibited.

xii) Soil and moisture conservation in all the three zones to be continued including DE siltation of sited water bodies and repair of damaged water bodies

6.2 ZONE PLAN:

- The sanctuary is to be divided into core and buffer zone as mentioned earlier in the 'ZONATION'.
- No tourism will be permitted in the core zone. No vehicle will be permitted in the core zone except for the management and protection of the sanctuary.
- The tourism activity will be permitted only on the periphery of the buffer zone.
- In the nutshell all activities will be permitted as per the State Government Regulations and as per Wildlife Act., 1972.

6.3 THEME PLANS

6.3.1 THEME PLANS FOR GRAZING CONTROL:

- Nearly 0.43 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 Bassi wild life sanctuary has peculiar geographic spread. 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 peripheral areas of the sanctuary. The deteriorated buffer area of sanctuary is not remained conducive to the growth of ungulate population.
- domestic animals including cow, buffalo, goats & sheeps belonging to the inhabitants of villages situated inside and on the periphery of sanctuary depends on the sanctuary area for green fodder.
- It is prevailing tendency of vilagers to leaving their cattle to graze freely in the sanctuary, where there is least movement of wild animals, areas having poor soil quality, sparse vegetation and availability of green fodder.
- Generally the domestic animals are left in sanctuary areas around forenoon and taken away by early evening.
- The grazing by domestic live stock has adversely affected the regeneration. The quality of grasses has deteriorated in buffer area.

6.3.1.1 Grazing problems in Bassi wild life sanctuary:

- Certain areas of the sanctuary is affected by illegal grazing during the monsoon season.
- Presence of two large water bodies i.e., Bassi & Orai Dams adjoining to the peripheral 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.

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• Details regarding number of cattle belonging to villagers residing within Z.I., which influences the resources of sanctuary are enclosed at Annexure- 31

6.3.1.2 Adverse Impact of the Illicit Grazing in Bassi wild life Sanctuary;

- The buffer area is getting degraded.
- Damage to the stone wall fencing of closures needs repair every year.
- Reduced regeneration of better grasses & tree species.
- Possibility of spread of communicable diseases in the wild animals through domestic animals during grazing
- Possibility of wild life poaching in the lieu of cattle grazing

6.3.1.3 Action Plan to Control Grazing:

The villages situated on foothills have little or no pasture or revenue lands within their village boundaries, for rearing the cattle or development of pastures. 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 a greater number of protection staff & deployment of home guards from police department in the sensitive areas.
- Dialogue with the villagers and involvement of local people through Ecodevelopment 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 34 kms. periphery of the sanctuary. The action has already been initiated in the year 2002-03 from the financial resources made available under famine relief. Pucca wall has been constructed under MNERGA from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (up to 31.3.2013) in length of 16 km.
- 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 capacity of farmers and they can purchase fodder from outside.

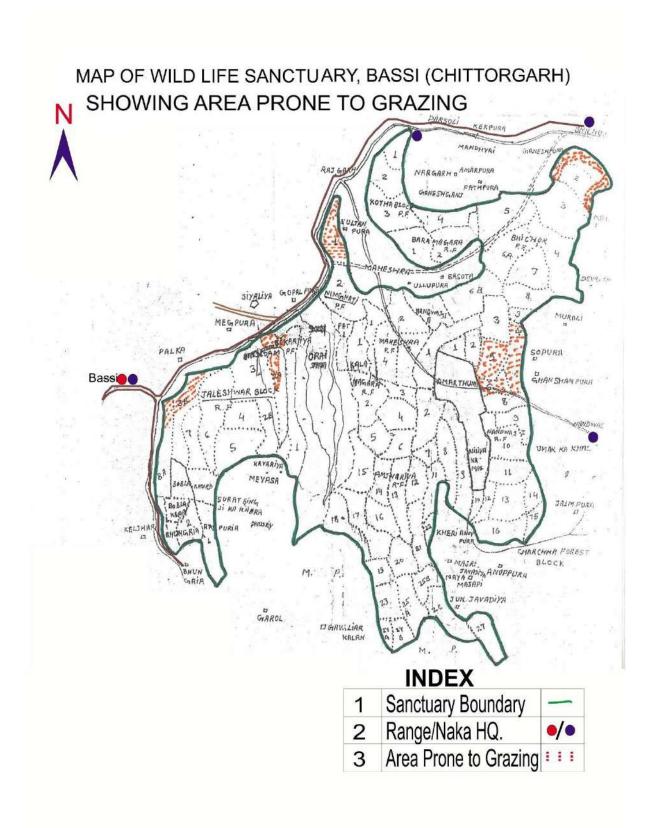
- Detailed study of village wise socio-economic conditions of the graziers, domestic animal population and grazing land should be carried out to ascertain the quantum of their dependency on sanctuary area for detailed planning.
- The nallahas and rivulets at junction of revenue and sanctuary land provides 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 50 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.

Table 6.2 Wall Construction during last 5 years

Bassi wildlife Senctuary

Wa	ll Construction	(Amou	nt In Lakh)
year	Length (km.)	allotment	expenditure
2020-21	2	58.00	57.96
2019-20	1	29.00	28.96
2018-19	1.8	51.30	51.12
2017-18	1.5	42.75	42.19
2016-17	0.5	14.25	14.16
2015-16	-	-	-
2014-15	2.5	71.25	70.94
2013-14	3.5	105.00	104.71
2012-13	0.5	15.00	14.99
Total	13.3	386.55	385.03

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6.3.2 Themes Plan for Poaching Control

6.3.2.1 EXISTING SITUATION:

Presence of good number of herbivorous animals & panther in the sanctuary area, its geographic constitution and presence of Chittorgarh Kota highway adjoining to the Southern periphery of sanctuary creates constant threat of poaching in Bassi wild life sanctuary. During the recent past in last decade of 20th 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 grazers and fuel wood collectors can pose poaching hazard and therefore generates a need to have strategies to control poaching in the sanctuary area.

6.3.2.2 GENERAL STRATEGIES FOR CONTROLLING POACHING:

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

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 "Wildlife Management" & principles of "bio-diversity Conservation", besides sciences "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.

- 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 peoples are some times involve in hunting. The following steps are proposed to prevent wildlife crimes done by them.
 - (a) The staff involved in protection should be vigilant about the movement of people 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 personnel 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 wildlife 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 antipoaching 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 Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary:

- i) Staff should be posted at two entry points that is Meghpura and Kevadiya.
- 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 their help can be sought.

6.3.2.3 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 i.e young educated & trained staff.
- Fresh recruitment of forest guard and forester is undergoing process.. 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 requiring certain level of training and education. Apart from this additional pressure of communication with villager in Joint forest management to ensure local people participation in protecting the sanctuary has been put on the staff.
- The staff lacks regular training required to keep them fit and take co-ordinated action against miscreants. The staffing pattern should be designed to meet the special needs of the sanctuary and regularly reviewed after five years.
- Strict transfer and deployment policy should be adopted avoiding deployment of native staff.

- 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:

- In present time the criminals have become better equipped with fast moving vehicles, modern weapons and advanced means of communication etc.
- The sanctuary staff is not in position to compete with them. It would be helpful that all the Range officers and ACF in charge of sanctuary should be provided with jeep or Bolero and foresters with motorcycles.
- The existing vehicles are old and obsolete and need immediate replacement to ensure better mobility.. Looking to the topography and terrain of the sanctuary it is essential that one tractor is to be kept at each Range Head Quarter.

III) Control Over use of Firearms around the Sanctuary:

- It is essential that strict compliance of provision of Sec. 34 of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 should be observed.
- The registration of weapons of inhabitants living in and around the sanctuary area should be completed within the limited period.

i) Fire Arms:

• 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 order 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.

ii) Restriction of Unauthorised Movement in Sanctuary:

- Many a time villagers as well the city dwellers move in the sanctuary without entry permission.
- Such movements are done either for reaching the destination by shortest route or by people involved in illegal activities.
- This kind of entry should be monitored and checked since this creates an opportunity to commit offence in sanctuary.

iii) Wild Life Crime Prevention:

- The villagers living in and around the sanctuary area and in nearby villages tribe. This tribe is having lower literacy rate and love for hunting among them.
- An organised hunting drive by Bhil tribe called as "Heda" is carried out by these tribes around "Holi" festival and they treat it auspicious if they are able to hunt some of the small or big wild animal on this day.
- 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 tribals:
 - a) The staff involved in protection should be vigilant about the movement of the tribal 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.

iv) Field Level Improvement:

The staff involved in protection of sanctuary needs improvements at field level, which are:

- a) Round the clock readiness of flying squad at sanctuary headquarters, 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 the 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/VIPs & 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 offence cases should be given to field staff.
 - g) The field functionaries involved in protection is old foresters, Forest Guards or uneducated Cattle Guards. They are required to be replaced by young and energetic staff for this specific job. With ongoing new recruitment this will be done to some extent.
- 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 be laid down, so as to enable strong evidences 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.
- Forest Officers should be empowered with police powers under arms act within 5 kms radius of sanctuary boundaries.
- m) Hard duty allowances to be provided to wild life staff.

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

- i) Night patrolling should be made more effective by providing adequate staff.
- ii) Strict vigilance should be observed at water holes, since these are the points most prone to poaching.

- iii) Registration of licenses within 10 km from periphery of sanctuary boundaries should be completed.
- iv) Information brochures providing know how about the wild life offence cases and consequences should be published to generate awareness among people.
- v) Women personals should be included in the staff to deal with women offenders.

6.3.3 Theme Plan for rehabilitation of degraded forest to develop fodder and grassland

Existing Situation

- The Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary is surrounded by 40 villages. These are situated within 5-km. periphery from the sanctuary boundaries.
- These villages are having a human population of about 0.35 Lac and domestic cattle population of about 0.38 Lac 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.
- It is estimated that 60% of the population in the villages and township of Bassi 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

6.3.3.1 Strategy to curb the Fodder & grassland problem

- 1. Number of agriculture fields are present at the periphery of sanctuary, generates scope of planting fodder and fuelwood yielding species under "Agroforestry programme" Awareness among the inhabitants of these villages is to be generated regarding promotion of stall feeding and for planting of fodder yielding tree species on the marginal lands and agricultural bunds etc.
- 2. Schemes such as ujjawal yojna, bio-gas, fuel efficient crematorium, solar lights, solar cookers and fuel efficient chullahas should be promoted in these peripheral villages so as to reduce the dependence of inhabitants on sanctuary and adjoining eco-sensitive areas.
 - 2.1.1. Bassi, Parsoli, Amalda and Bhichor Villages are major centres of fuel wood consumption. Particularly the hoteliers, sweet shops and tea stalls use large quantity of fuel wood on high way. 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 should be opened to facilitate the availability of LPG.
- 3. An area of 100 hectares in villages situated at the periphery of sanctuary should be put under village woodlots every year to meet the fuel wood requirement of the villagers during the plan period. The village eco-development committees should be encouraged to manage these pastures & woodlots.
- 4. Villagers residing in ZI (Eco-sensitive) of the sanctuary should be motivated to plant fodder and small timber yielding trees on the bunds of their agriculture fields
- 5. Collection of village wise data regarding villager's 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.

- 6. 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 *Cenchrus 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.
 - i) Bassi, Parsoli, Amalda and Bhichor Villages are major centres of fuel wood consumption. Particularly the hoteliers, sweet shops and tea stalls use large quantity of fuel wood on high way. 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 should be opened to facilitate the availability of LPG.
 - ii) 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.
 - iii) 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'.

iv) 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.

The strategy would be twofold: 1. Immediate measures 2. Long Term measures Immediate Measures:

• LPG Distribution to the prioritized villages causing immense pressure to the Sanctuary. Linkage with District Administration for establishing distribution Center/ agency at strategic locations like Bassi, Parsoli, Bichor, Amlda, Keljhar, Bobala, Umarthuna, Mahesara etc with an effective mode of distribution To reduce pressure on forest wood, the L.P.G. supply outlets will have to be set up at least at the following places: - Bassi, Parsoli, Bichor, Amlda, Keljhar, Bobala, Umarthuna, Mahesara, Palka, Niliya ka Mal, Charcha etc.

Minimum 20 gas connections will be given in above listed villages at suitable rate, it is expected that 5000 gas connections would be given during 5 years.

• Improved Crematoria:

Nearly 8-10 quintals of wood is consumed in traditional cremation of a dead body. This amounts to consumption of large quantity of fuel wood. The villages and towns in and around the core are facing acute problem of fuel wood for cremation. The improved crematoria will save a considerable quantity of wood. Hence it is proposed to install at least one improved crematoria in at least 20 selected villages.

• Improved Smokeless Chulhas:

Fuel wood is the only means of cooking food in this area. The conventional chulas consume large quantity of wood. To economize improved smokeless chulhas will be given to the adjoining villagers. Minimum ten chulhas will be given in each village at a subsidized rate of Rs.20/- each. Before distributing the same

demonstration would be arranged. It is expected that 500 chulahs would be distributed during 5 years.

• Long Term measures:

Fuelwood plantations on charagah lands after consent of Gram Sabha on silvipastoral model.

The degraded forestlands may be taken up for fast growing species for fuelwood plantations.

• Fuel wood Plantation:

Fuel wood requirements: The villagers in and around the Sanctuary use wood as main source of fuel. Approximately 1000 head loads are brought by villagers every day. The tree covers in revenue areas have been removed in the name of increase in agriculture production. This diverts the total pressure on the forest areas for fuel wood. With per capita consumption of 0.018 m³ the annual requirement of fuel wood comes to 1280 cubic meters for the population living in and around the Sanctuary. This fuel requirement will be met by raising fuel wood plantation in the buffer area.

Table 6.3 – Plantation during last 10 years

	List of Plantation Form Year 2011-12 to 2020-21							
S. No.	Name of Scheme		Name of Range	Name of the site	Year of Plantation	Area (Ha)		
1	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi WL	Kotha	2011-2012	50		
2	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi WL	Galiya Ka Mal- I	2011-2012	50		
3	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi WL	Galiya Ka Mal- II	2015-2016	50		
4	NABAR D	Chittorgarh	Bassi WL	Rajpuriya	2015-2016	50		
5	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi WL	Badapani	2016-2017	50		

6	RDF		Bassi	Banda	2016-2017	50
		Chittorgarh	WL			
7	CAMPA		Bassi	Nahargarh	2019-2020	50
		Chittorgarh	WL			
8	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi WL	Mahesra	2020-2021	50

6.3.3.2.1 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

6.3 .4 Theme Plan for Fire Control:

6.3.4.1 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 Bassi wildlife sanctuary the forest fire problem is controlled feature.
- No major incidence of forest fire has taken place during last five years. To prevent major fires and damage caused out of it, integrated fire management measures are to be adopted.

6.3.4.2 Strategy:

The strategy to prevent fire incidences includes:

- i) Creation of new firlines every year approximately 8km to 10km in average 10 year management plan
- ii) Creation of awareness among villagers residing on periphery of sanctuary, visitors visiting the sanctuary and laborers engaged to carry out various

 Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan

- developmental activities in the area, by carrying out education programme, and by putting signage's at fire prone places.
- iii) 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.
- iv) Fast counter measures in case of fire out break.
- v) Immediate & versatile follow up action.
- vi) Fire watchers will be deputed for survillence.

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

Annexure – 51 (Fire Management plan)

6.4.4.3 EXISTING FIRE LINES:

The details of fire lines existing in the area are given in following table.

TABLE
EXISTING FIRELINES IN BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

C	Ni ana af Fina I in	G.P.S. Point				
S.no.	Name of Fire Line	Latitude (To)	Longitude (To)	Latitude (Form)	Longitude (Form)	
1	Kewriya Chauki to Bassi Dam	N 24.993833	E 74.832972	N 25.025667	E 74.824222	6
2	Kewriya Chauki to Orai Dam	N 24.993833	E 74.832972	N 25.024222	E 74.838361	6
3	Sultanpura Fatak to Aavali	N 25.081389	E 74.860556	N 25.076389	E 74.873333	4
4	Semalader To Odi	N 24.995139	E 74.930250	N 24.995056	E 74.876414	2
5	Niliya Ka Mal To Ambapani	N 24.995139	E 74.930250	N 24.995056	E 74.876414	4
6	Nandwas to Umarthuna	N 25.015556	E 74.920000	N 25.015833	E 74.906111	3
7	Badapani To Basotha gate	N 25.085786	E 74.904050	N 25.062847	E 74.901122	3
8	Mahudiya to luharghati vaya Jhaleshwar Mahadev	N 25.022500	E 74.803056	N 25.011111	E 74.794444	5
9	Nal se sunari kuri	N 25.081944	E 74.936944	N 25.054444	E 74.902222	5
10	Sultanpura Fatak to Ullupura	N 25.081389	E 74.860556	N 25.108056	E 74.874167	4
11	Aavali Plantation to Nahar garh Fatak	N 25.076389	E 74.873333	N 25.077500	E 74.888056	3
12	Meghpura to Sarana	N 25.026396	E 74.812379	N 24.998739	E 74.807087	5
13	Sarana to Jogideh	N 24.997515	E 74.807440	N 24.993170	E 74.811228	4.5

MAP OF WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, BASSI (CHITTORGARH) SHOWING EXISTING FIRE LINES TANDHYA INDIESHEOR NARGARH a AMARPURA PALKA SOPURA Bassi SHAN SHAM PURA UMAR KA KHAL JALM PURA MAJRI. FANADINANOPPURA MAJAPI MAJAPI TUN JAYADIYA GAROL I GAVILIAR INDEX Sanctuary Boundary Range/Naka HQ. •/• Existing Fire Line

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.

6.3.4.4 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

6.3.5 Theme Plan for Encroachment Control

6.3.5.1 Situation Analysis

- Wild Life Sanctuary Bassi is not having any encroachment problem. Only 5 hectares has been reported till now.
- In sanctuary total area 13869.06 hectare out of this 9396.07 hectare is mutated and rest 4472.99 hactare is non mutated.
- However following points shall be taken in to notice.
 - i) The field staff is not well versed with the boundaries.
 - ii) Adequate survey staff is not available for resolving the disputes.
 - iii) Mutation of forestland records in the revenue records as well the maintenance of land records at par with revenue settlement is still incomplete.

6.3.5.2 Strategy:

- i. The non-mutated land should be taken on priority basis for mutation.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Patrolling of the boundaries of sanctuary should be done regularly by the staff and any encroachment should be reported immediately.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. Scientific instrument like GPS should be provided to the Foresters & higher officers and proper training to use them is to be given to them.
- 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 inspector should be deployed at Division level to maintain land records and check at ground level at least once in three month.
 - ix. Construction of pucca boundary wall along the outer periphery of the sanctuary.
 - x. Construction of wall or pillars around the land granted to beneficiaries under FRA 2006 to limit the further expansion of encroachment.

6.3.5.4 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.

Table – 6.5 Details of Encroachment cases in Bassi

Total encroachment	FRA Patta issue	Rejected	Total	Remaining cases
13	0	13	0	0

Financial requirement for the purpose is annexed at Annexure-48

6.3.6. Theme Plan For Checkpoints & Barriers To Check Illicit Movement Of Forest & Wild Life Products.

6.3.6.1 Situation Analysis

- Although at present there is no threat of removal of any wild life products from Bassi wild life sanctuary. But illicit cutting 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 cannot 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. Annexure-52
- The check barriers sanctioned by CWLW of Rajasthan wide their letter no. F.4 (T) misc/CWLW/99/1982 dated 8.2.1991.
- Presently wild life sanctuary Bassi 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.

6.3.6.2 STRATEGY:

• Two new barriers are proposed on the roads existing around the sanctuary. The barriers proposed to be set up according to priority are at:

- (1) Amjaria
- (2) Panduria
- Each barrier point should be manned at least by a staff of 2 forest guards and 2 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.

6.3.6.3 Following watchtowers exists inside the sanctuary for viewing wild animals at close quarter:

- There are no watch-towers in the sanctuary presently. But the provision of 3 watch-towers for fire control is made during the plan period.
- A provision of Rs. 4.00 lac for each tower is proposed, so the expenditure of Rs. 12.00 lac. is proposed for their construction during the plan period.
- The existing towers need renovation and few more need to be constructed. Few more barriers are also needed

6.3.6.4 Strategy:

To check the movement of forest and wild life products effectively and efficiently the following steps are proposed:

- i) Each barrier point should have staff of 2 Forest Guards.
- ii) Each barrier point should be equipped with wireless system.
- iii) Record should be maintained with respect to the movements, checking done by the staff of barrier.

6.3.7 Theme Plan for Boundary Demarcation and Mutation

- Boundary demarcation, mutation & maintenance of land records are essential to check encroachments in the Sanctuary.
- In sanctuary total area 13869.06 hectare out of this 9396.07 hectare is mutated and rest 4472.99 hactare is non mutated
- The staff of Sanctuary should know exactly the area under their control. The record of mutation should be completed, so as to prevent any further allotment of land of Sanctuary, for other purpose.

6.3.7.1 Strategy:

- Entire land records of Sanctuary should be computerised.
- The boundaries of Sanctuary should be carefully checked and marked clearly on map.
- Beat maps of the Sanctuary area should be prepared showing clearly the boundaries and other important features. These beatmaps are to be provided to the Forest Guard, so that he can take care of the boundaries in his control. The beat should be the basic unit of management and beat guard should be responsible for its maintenance.
- Updating of land records should be regular process. Every year village wise copy of recorded forestland (Jamabandi) should be obtained and incorporated in record. Any alteration or change in yearly record should immediately bring in notice of concerned authorities.
- Mutation of un-mutated land of Sanctuary should be
 Completed and proper record is to be maintained at division level

6.3.8 Theme Plan for Man-Animal Conflicts:

6.3.8.1 Existing Situation:

- Development of Bassi Wildlife sanctuary has evolved through different stages. During past, the management of sanctuary area was with state rulers, who have their own rules 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.
- Over the period of time the area got degraded because of biotic interference.
- After declaration of the area as 'Wildlife Sanctuary" under wild life (Protection) Act 1972, the people living around the area got alienated of the forest personnel because of their own interests and benefits, which otherwise they are enjoying.
- The decision of honourable Supreme Court has further quashed the rights of grazing of cattle, collection of fuelwood & fodder and domestic mining from the sanctuary.
- Of late some cases of cattle lifting & hunting have been reported from the villages lying at periphery of the sanctuary.
- This is a major cause of concern, which allows the villagers to retaliate in any case of hurt to cattle or lifting of cattle by wild animals.

6.3.8.2 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.

6.3.9. Theme Plan for Infrastructure & Communication

The present infrastructure of sanctuary is quite old and requires repair and improvement besides providing additional facilities for staff.

6.3.9.1 Building:

The sanctuaries have a few old buildings which require immediate repair and maintenance. The requirement of new building to improve protection and working efficiency of the staff is necessary. The lists of existing building are as under.

EXISTING BUILDINGS IN BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

S.	Type of Building	Place
No.		
1	Acf office	Bassi range
2	Forest Guard Chowkies:	1.BASSI
		2.KELSAR
		3.KEVDIA
		4.MEGPURA
		5.GOPALPURA NAKA
		(PRASOLI)
		6.MEHSARA NAKA
		(PARSOLI)
		7.SHIVPURA NAKA
		AMSADA
		8. NILIA KA MAL
3	Forester Naka	1.BASSI
		2.PARSOLI
		3BICHHOR
		4.AMLDA
4	Range Office cum	BASSI
	Residence	
5	Rest House	MEGHPURA
6	Historical Places	1.BOKDIYA ODI
		2. AMJARIYA ODI

Accommodation in the present buildings is inadequate and few more buildings at strategic points such as Bassi, Nahargarh, Javadia, etc. are need to be constructed for effective protection.

The buildings for following propose to be constructed as under with their budgetary provision mentioned against them: -

S. No.	S. No. Name of Buildings Numb		Cost Rs. (In
			Lacs)
1.	A.C.F residence	1	35.00
2.	Guards Chowki	2	15.00
3	Bird watch point jhopa at near bassi dam Meghpura	1	5.00
4.	Wildlife Rescue ward and fixed Cage at bichore	1	10.00
5	Staff Barracks	2	30.00
	Total		95.00

- Most of the above-mentioned buildings are old and need regular repair and maintenance.
- It is urgent need to construct new buildings acf residence and to accommodate the field staff.

6.3.9.2 Basic Amenities:

• Rest House:

The only rest house that exists in and around the sanctuary is situated at Meghpura. This rest house needs maintenance and improvement every year. So budgetary provision of Rs. 0.20 lac. Per year is made during plan period, for nine years totalling Rs. 1.80 Lac.

• Watch Towers:

There are no watch-towers in the sanctuary presently. But the provision of 4 watch-towers for fire control is made during the plan period. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lac for each tower is proposed, so the expenditure of Rs. 16.00 lac. is proposed for their construction during the plan

CHECK BARRIERS AND WATCH TOWERS

At present no check barriers exists in the sanctuary. For the effective and regulation of tourism it is necessary to have some check barriers at the following points-

S No	Name of	Naka	Numbe	Amount Rs.
S.No.	Place	INAKA	r	(In Lacs)
1.	Gopalpura	Bassi	01	3.50
2.	Javadia	Amalda	01	3.50
3.	Nal	Bhichor	01	3.50
	Total	03	10.50	

• Transport and Vehicles:

At present there are very old vehicle being used by staff, which need substantial amount of expenditure and running cost, with occasionally posing problems during discharging of duties.

Therefore, new and fast-moving vehicles in sufficient numbers are required. They will provide mobility in addition to help in the protection of the habitat. Required vehicles are shown in tabulation as under:

S.	Type of vehicle		Number		Exp. Rs.	
No.					(In lacs)	
		Existin	Propose	Total		
		g	D			
1	Four-wheel vehicle for ACF	2	1	3	15.00	
	and RFO					
2	Wildlife Rescue Vehicle	-	1	1	15.00	
3	Patrolling vehicle	-	1		20.00	
4	Motor cycle for Field staff	02	15	17	15.00	
	(Forester, Asst. forester and					
	Forest Guard)					
5	Motor boats for patrolling	-	01	01	10.00	
	Total					

- In addition to these vehicles we need animal rescue vehicle, animal ambulance for rescue center.
- 2 ISUZU picup vehices for flying and patrolling

6.3.9.3 Roads

The Bassi-Begun tar road is situated on the periphery of the sanctuary. Apart from this the following fair-weather roads exist-

S.No.	Name of road		Length
(1)	Nal to Amalda		22 km.
(2)	Amalda to Javadia		13 km.
(3)	Bherughati	to	25 km.
	Anooppura		
(4)	Keljahr to Kevaria		15 km.

The part of roads is in the sanctuary will be required to be improved and maintained.

6.3.9.4 Communication

Wireless sets present in the sanctuary are 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 Chittorgarh market and Police department has shown their unability to repair these wireless sets, these are to be sent to Delhi for repairs, which not only requires considerable investment but ample time too. Staff shortage further affects the communication operation adversely.

6.3.9.4.1 STRATEGY:

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

- i) Maintenance of existing forest guard chowkie's along with provision of hand pump installation to ensure water facilities.
- ii) Providing additional staff to operate wireless sets.

6.3.9.4.2-Proposal for Check Post Point/Barrier Point at Amalda naka:

- 60% of area of Bassi wild life sanctuary is in amalda naka.
- Road is there to connect village but there is no barrier on that road so for that new chowki needed.

EXISTING INFORMATION REGARDING WIRELESS STATIONS

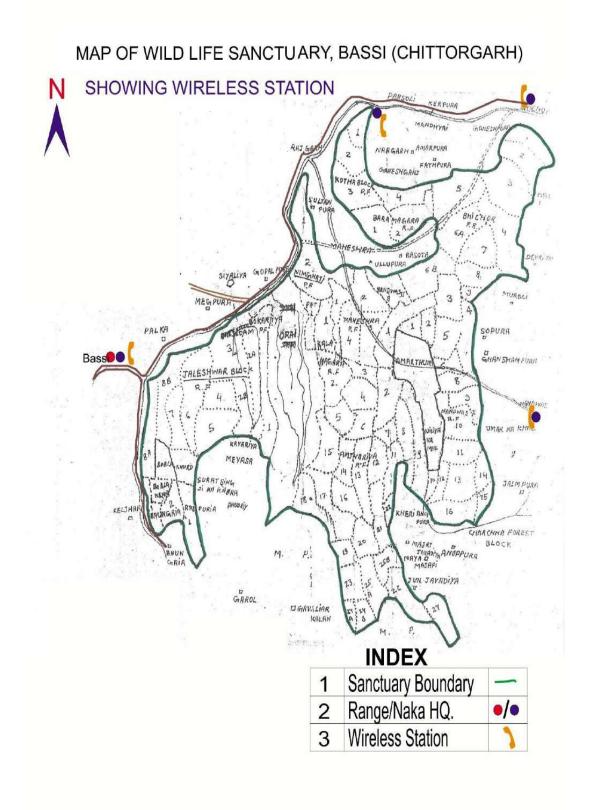
S.	Name of Office	Numb	/ Setts	
No.		Fixed	Mobile	Hand
1	2	3	4	5
1	ACF Bassi & Vehicle	0	0	0

2	Range office	0	0	1
	Bassi			
3	Parsoli Forest	1	0	1
	Naka			
4	Bichor Forest	1	0	1
	Naka			
5	Amlda Forest	1	0	1
	Naka			
6	Bassi Forest	1	0	1
	Naka			
	(Meghpura)			
7	Forest Chowki	0	0	0
	Gopalpura			
8	Vehicle	0	0	0
	Rescue Vehicle			
	Patrolling			
	Vehicle			
	Fire Safety			
	Vehicle			

PROPOSED INFORMATION REGARDING WIRELESS STATIONS

S.	Name of Office	Number of Station / Setts				
No.		Fixed	Mobile	Hand		
1	2	3	4	5		
1	ACF Bassi & Vehicle	0	1	1		

2	Range office Bassi	1	1	2
3	Parsoli Forest Naka	0	0	2
4	Bichor Forest Naka,	0	0	1
5	Amlda Forest Naka,	0	0	2
6	Bassi Forest Naka (Meghpura)	0	0	2
7	Forest Chowki Gopalpura	1	0	1
8	Vehicle Rescue Vehicle Patrolling Vehicle Fire Safety Vehicle	0	3	0



6.3.10 heme Plan for Eco-Development

- Bassi Wildlife sanctuary is situated amidst the most fragile Eco-system of VindhyasThe 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 area so as to avoid movement of wild animals outside sanctuary.
- vi) Introduction of animals of same species from other places to reduce inbreeding depression among the species and identification of local plant in wild form n formation of seed orchards and plus tree

- vii) More investment in Entry point activities in villages situated along the periphery of the sanctuary.
- viii) Invasive species management by eradiction of these species in phased manner specially Lantana .
- ix) Restoration of Main flora –Native flora in the areas which went barren or devoid of these species
- x) Management of threatened species by reintroducing and protecting them.
- xi) 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.

6.3.11 Theme Plan for Soil & Water Conservation

- The terrain of Bassi 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 shortage of drinking water during summer months.
- Hon'ble High Court has directed to save and enrich the catchment of Bassi Dam.
 To protect the catchment and to improve the water availability, and to conserve the soil, following strategies are proposed.
- Anicuts above 2 mts height shall be constructed with prior permition of Irrigation department

6.3.11.1 To improve the water availability and to conserve the soil, following strategies are proposed:

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.

6.3.12 Theme Plan for Water Management & Combating Drought Conditions

6.3.12.1 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 needs 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.
- A plan to manage drinking water for wildlife in summer season & Drought year.
- The sanctuary is having a variety of animal and bird life. The important animals are leopard, Chikara, Chital, Four horned antelope, jungle Cat, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Civets, hyena, Porcupine, Ruddy mongoose etc.
- Among the main bird's area Gary jungle fowl, Red Spur fowl, White naped Tit,
 Paradise Fly catcher, Changeable Hawk eagle, Crested serpent eagle, peafowl and
 a variety of migratory birds. Important reptiles are Python, Indian monitor and
 Starred tortoise.

6.3.12.2 PRESENT WATER AVAILABILITY SCENARIO

- i. Drinking water need of wildlife is at present met by both artificial as well as natural water sources.
- ii. The artificial sources comprise Tanks, Anicuts, Wells, Ramp wells, Hand pumps, Water storage tanks (Guzzlers).
- iii. Natural water sources include wet Nallas and kunds.
- iv. At present water availability to wildlife is made either by transportation of water by tankers.

- Water is a limiting factor for wild animals and birds like all other living being.
 The main effect on wildlife due to meager water availability is listed point wise as follows.
- Movement of wildlife from their natural homes to far places in Search of water, there by coming in conflict with villagers or meeting with vehicular accidents.
- ii. Animal health deterioration and causalities due to dehydration.
- iii. Migration of animals from sanctuary resulting in disturbance of eco system and break-up of food chain.

6.3.12.3 LIMITATIONS OF PAST AND PRESENT WATER MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

- i.Insufficient water sources in the sanctuary. Majority of them dry up in the summers.
- ii. Requirement of operational labour and recurring cost.
- iii. The water storage tanks (Guzzlers) constructed in the past are of very less capacity (15-20000 ltrs)
- iv. Problem in the execution of works for the development of water facilities under Nrega Scheme. (Irregular labour availability).

6.3.12.4 NEED OF PERMANET WATER AVAILABILITY

i. There are very a smaller number of perennial water sources and water bodies in side the sanctuary. Due to hilly terrain most of the rain water is drained out side and is collected in irrigation tanks built on the periphery of the periphery of the sanctuary.

- ii. Animals and birds of well wooded and who make territory are forced to leave their homes in search of water.
- iii. Management intervention is required for a permanent and assured availability of drinking water.
- iv. The sanctuary is having shortage of forest personnel.
- v. Allotment of budget for water facilities is very less.

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 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 Parsoli, Gopalpura Amlda 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. Two guzzlers at kota & Mesheara 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 meters of pucca check dams and 500 Cumtrs. of loose stone check dams are proposed in catchment of Eighteen big Nallahas traversing through sanctuary area.

Table No 6.7

Bassi Wildlife Senctuary					
Pinch Period (In Lakh)					
Year	Allotment	Expenditure			
2016-17	1.50	1.50			
2017-18	1.60	1.58			
2018-19	1.50	1.50			
2019-20	1.60	1.60			
2020-21	1.60	1.60			

6.3.13 Theme Plan for Development Of Prey Base In Wild Life Areas.

- Out of total 138 Square kilometer area of wild life sanctuary Bassi, about 40% of the area has depleting prey base because of 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.

6.3.13.1 Strategy & Action Plan:

- 50 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 other zoos and places should be relocated.
- ix) Existing fencing at Megpura 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.

6.3.14 THEME PLAN FOR ECO-TOURISM

- "Eco tourism" is responsible travel to natural areas which conserves the environment and improves the welfare of local people"
- In Meghpura bassi ecotourism work (2023-24) of 19 lakh including signage ,eco-huts.seating benches .eco-trail,entry gate,ticket hut and selfie point has been completed under RPACs
- 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 Bassi wild life sanctuary is one of the major developing tourist spots.
- Presence of famous Bassi Dam coupled with Tukdamata Temple 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.
- Condition for promotion of tourism is ideal, however the interventions are
 Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan

required with respect to strengthening of infrastructure and strategy to promote the tourism

6.3.14.1 ISSUES RELATED TO PROMOTION OF ECO-TOURISM:

Following are the issues, which are to be addressed while encouraging "Eco-tourism in the Sanctuary area":

- Role of local participation
- Empowerment as an objective
- Creating Stake holders
- Linking benefits to conservation
- Understanding site specific condition
- Monitoring and Evaluating the activities

6.3.14.1 PROBLEMS OF MANAGEMENT OF TOURISM:

- i) Plastic waste is major problem.
- ii) Problem in making undisturb core area of santuary
- iii) The sanctuary area has only few 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.
- iv) Staff is overburdened because of shortage of Manpower. They have to work from early morning to late evenings, thus reducing their efficiency.
- v) Because of language problem staff is unable to provide requisite information to the tourists.
- vi) The booking office at main entry of sanctuary is not connected by

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 Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan

telephone and no CCTV camera

6.3.14.2 ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS:

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

6.3.14.3 TOURISM FACILITIES:

Not much tourist facilities are available around Bassi sanctuary except two heritage hotels at Bassi & Vijaypur. Five Room & tenting facility has been developed at Meghpura.

6.3.14.4 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 reutilized 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 programs are to be organized for guides in field of nature interpretation and identification of wild animals and avifauna.
- x) Signage's related to natural features, terrestrial and avifauna at places of tourism interest are to be erected at suitable sites.

If carefully promoted Eco-tourism can help in strengthening economic growth of local people besides generating revenue to state exchequer.

6.3.14.5 Eco-Tourism Strategy:

(a) Survey of Potential Sites for Camping & Trekking

- i) Camping sites should be identified.
- ii) Identifying and displaying the historical importance of the area.
- iii) Use of existing buildings & to develop infrastructure facilities in them for comfortable stay.
- iv) Trekking routes should be explored and maintenance of existing routes should be ensured
- v) New recruits in the department should be given basic training of ecotourism.

(b) Operation of Camping Sites:

- Trekking equipment required in the forest area to be identified and processed for hiring out.
- ii) Intensive training to guides to interpret the natural features present in the area.

(c) Signage:

i) Proper signage to be put up inside the forest area giving details of flora, fauna, historical sites, details of natural features, medicinal plants etc. Besides this map showing tracking routes should be put at entry points in sanctuary area.

- ii) Hoardings to be put up on Bus stand, Railway station and on highways to publicize the camping/tracking facilities available in this area.
- iii) Hoarding & Signage's mentioning Do's & Don'ts be put up on at the main entry, at viewpoints and at places developed for resting during the tracking.

(d) Publicity:

- i) Colorful informative brochure and folders to be brought out focusing on Ecotourism of each specific area. Activities of Do's and Don'ts related to sanctuary should be included in brochure.
- ii) Trees and shrubs should be labeled.
- iii) Signage's bearing paintings of animals & birds should displayed at other tourist places

क्र. सं.	वनपाल नाका	वनखण्ड	कार्य का नाम निर्माण किये जाने है	स्थान	भौतिक लक्ष्य	राशि
1			ईकोट्रेल निर्माण	बडापानी	22 किमी.	25.000
2			बर्ड व्यू पॉईन्ट	बुझडा डेम	1 नंग	5.000
3				चौकी के पीछे	1 नंग	0.500
4				बडापानी	1 नंग	0.500
5			चबूतरा	पानी ढाल नाडी	1 नंग	0.500
6				बालाजी घाटी	1 नंग	0.500
7				नाल घाटी	1 नंग	0.500
8	बिछोर	थ्बछोर	वॉच टावर मरम्मत	बिछोर वनखण्ड	1 नंग	3.000
9			खरजा निर्माण	फोर लाईन चौकी के पास	1	3.000
10			खरजा निर्माण	फोर लाईन चौकी के पीछे	1	3.000
11			खरजा निर्माण	बडापानी एनिकट के पास	1	3.000
12			खरजा निर्माण	बडापानी	1	3.000
13			खरजा निर्माण	आमली बेरी	1	3.000
14			दिशा निर्देश बोर्ड	बिछोर वनखण्ड	10 बोर्ड	2.000
15			डस्टबीन	बर्ड व्यू पाइन्ट बुझडा डेम	1 नंग	1.000

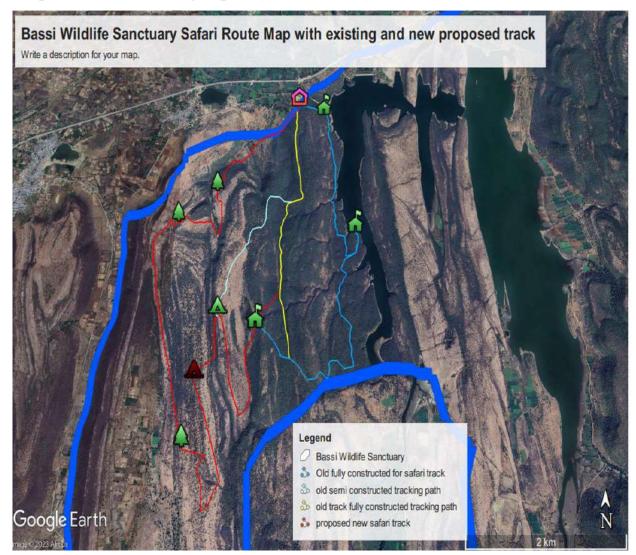
16			बडापानी	1 नंग	1.000
17			पानी ढाल नाडी	1 नंग	1.000
18			बालाजी घाटी	1 नंग	1.000
19			नाल घाटी	1 नंग	1.000
20			फोरलाईन चौकी बिछोर	1	2.500
21		ट्यूबेल मय सोलर सेट	चिकांरा वाटर पाइन्ट	1	2.500
22		ट्यूबल मय सालर सट	बालाजी	1	5.000
23			देवनारायण तिराहा	1	5.000
24		स्टाफ चौकी	बिछोर वनखण्ड	1	10.000
25		पक्की दीवार	फोर लाईन चौकी दीवार	215 मीटर	8.000
26		ग्रासलैण्ड	आमली बेरी	50 हैक्ट.	20.000
27		ग्रासलैण्ड	गोलडुगरी	50 हैक्ट.	20.000
28		पक्की दीवार	गोलडुगरी से फतेहपुर तालाब	650मीटर	24.375
29		पक्की दीवार	बुझ डेम के पास	200 मीटर	7.500
30		पक्की दीवार	प्रेम के खेत से बासोठा तक	300 मीटर	11.250
31		लैन्टाना उन्मूलन	उमरीया खाला के पास में	30 हैक्ट.	10.000
32		कट – बैक प्रुंनिग	बिछोर वनखण्ड		1.000
33			बडापानी– ा	1	2.000
34			बडापानी— ॥	2	2.000
35			बडापानी— ॥।	3	2.000
36			बडापानी– IV	4	1.200
37			बडापानी– V	5	1.075
38			उमरीया खाला 🗕 ।	6	1.100
39			उमरीया खाला — ॥	7	2.000
40			बुझडा डेम के उपर	8	2.000
41		कल्वर्ट	आमली बेरी	9	2.000
42			बालाजी घाटी	1	2.000
43			बाला जी घाटी ।	2	5.000
44			पंचकुण्ड नाला	3	3.000
45			नाल	4	6.000
46	1		एनिकट	5	5.000
47]		चौकी के पीछे ।	6	3.000
48			चौकी के पीछे ॥	6	2.000
49		वाटर पाईन्ट	चौकी के पीछे	1 नंग	1.250

50				चिकांरा वाटर पाइन्ट	2 नंग	1.250
51			सीमेन्ट पॉड	बालाजी के पास	1 नंग	5.000
52				पंचकुण्ड	1 नंग	5.000
53				बालाजी घाटी	200 मीटर	4.000
54				परा फाट दापार	श्रीराम घाटी	100 मीटर
55			एनिकट	पंचकुण्ड	20मीटर	10.000
			वॉच टावर नया	बालाजी	1	20.000
योग					274.500	

ECO-Tourism Bassi Proposal

क्र. सं.	वनपाल नाका	वनखण्ड	कार्य का नाम निर्माण किये जाने है	स्थान	भौतिक लक्ष्य	राशि —
1				कडाया घाटी से बस्सी डेम	2 किमी	2.00
2			नया ट्रेक	तिकली तिराहा से बस्सी डेम की तरफ	1.5 किमी	2.00
5			भवन संधारण	चौकी केवडिया	1	1.00
7			नपग सवारण	सारण चौकी	1	2.00
11				चौकी के पीछे	1	0.25
12				तिकली	1	0.25
13		झालेश्वर	वाटर पाइन्ट संधारण	हनुमान तिराहा	1	0.25
14				मेवासा गेट	1	0.25
15	बस्सी			जोगी देह नया	1	0.25
16				डेम की तरफ	1	0.25
17				वाच टावर फाटक के पास	1	0.25
18				पंचकुण्ड	1	0.25
21			कट–बैक, प्रुनिग	धोक,रोझ खैर इत्यादि	1	1.00
22			नेचर ट्रेल	कोक्रोडायल पाइन्ट से जोगीदेह बस्सा डेम के किनारे	2 किमी	1.50
23			खरजा निर्माण	तिखली	40 मीटर	5.00
24				हुन्डी केवडिया	30 मीटर	3.50
25				झालेश्वर महोदव जी	20 मीटर	2.00
	कुल योग 22.000					

Jeep safari and carring capacity of sanctuary



CARRYING CAPACITY FOR BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Assumptions:

- ➤ Vehicular movement is permitted only on forest roads; hence road length is more relevant than area
- > Standing area' is not relevant, but closeness between vehicles is important
- There is a required distance of at least 200 m. between two vehicles to avoid dust (Five vehicles/km)

- > Two and half hours are needed for a single visit
- The PA is open to tourists for whole year and 6 hours a day
- ➤ Linear road length for tourists = 20.00 km
- 1. Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC):

PCC is defined as follows

$$CC = Ax V/a x Rf$$

A = Length of forest road or Standing Area

V/a = Vehicles per km

Rf = Rotation Factor

Rf = Total Hours for which park opens in a day/Duration
of a trip

$$Rf = 6/3 = 2$$

Thus, PCC = 20.00x5.00x2 = 200 visits/day

$$PCC = 200$$

visits/day

Real Carrying Capacity (RCC): RCC is the maximum permissible number of visits to a site, once the "reductive factors" (corrective) derived from the particular characteristics of the site have been applied to the PCC. These "reductive factors" (corrective) are based on biophysical, environmental, ecological, social

and management variables.

Cf.,

Where Cf is a corrective factor expressed as a percentage. Thus, the formula for calculating RCC is:

$$RCC = PCC \times 100 - Cf_1 \times 100 - Cf_2 \times 100 - Cf_3$$

100 100

Corrective Factors are "site-specific", and are expressed in

percentage as below: $Cf = Mi \times 100$

Mt

Where: Cf = corrective factor

M1= limiting magnitude of the variable

Mt = total magnitude of the variable

PCC is limited by following factors:

- * Road Erosion
- Disturbance to wildlife
- Temporary closing of sites

These factors are taken into account as follows:

> Road Erosion

Total Road Length = 20 km

Medium Erosion Risk road (A1) = 7.00 km

High Erosion Risk Road (A2) = 5.00 Km

Low Erosion Risk Road (A3) = 8.00 km

Weightage factor for Medium Erosion (fl) = 2

Weightage factor for High Erosion (f2) = 3

Weightage factor for Low Erosion (f3) = I

$$MI = A1xf1 + A2xf2 = 7x2 + 5x3 = 29$$

$$M = A1 xf1 + A2xf2 + A3xf3 = 7x2 + 5x3 + 8x1 = 37$$

Cfe =
$$MI/M \times 100 = 29/37 \times 100 = 78.37\%$$

$$Cfe = 78.37\%$$

> Disturbance to wildlife

Disturbance to Chital & Chinkara = 2 months

For Chital & Chinkara, Cfwl = period of disturbance/total period x100 = 2/12x100 = 16.67%

Disturbance to leopard = 2 months

For leopard, Cfw2 = period of disturbance/total period x100 = 2/12x100 = 16.67%

$$Cfw = Cfwl + Cfw2$$

$$Cfw = Cfwl + Cfw2 = 16.67 + 16.67 = 33.34\%$$
 say 33%

$$Cfw = 33\%$$

Temporary closing of sites- For maintenance or other managerial reasons, visitation to certain roads may be temporarily restricted within the Protected

➤ Area. The Corrective Factor in this regard is calculated as:

Cft = (1 limiting weeks/year)/52 weeks/year x100 = 1.92%

$$Cft = 1.92\%$$

Real Carrying Capacity (RCC)

RCC = PCCx(100-Cfe)/100x(100-Cfw)/100X(100-Cft)/100

- = 200x (100-78.37)/100x (100-33)/100x (100-1.92)/100
- $= 200 \times 0.2163 \times 0.67 \times 0.98 = 28.40 \text{ say } 28 \text{ visits/day}$

3. Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity (EPCC): EPCC is the maximum number of visitors that a site can sustain, given the management capacity (MC) available. ECC is obtained by multiplying the real carrying capacity (RCC) with the management capacity (MC). MC is defined as the sum of conditions that protected area administration requires if it is to carry out its functions at the optimum level. Limitations in management like lack of staff and infrastructure limit the RCC.

$$EPCC = RCCxMC$$

RCC = Real Carrying Capacity

MC = Managerial Capacity

Managerial Capacity denotes the administrative capacity to manage the tourism.

The Administrative Capacity to manage the tourism is constrained to following factors:

- ❖ Staff is inadequate to manage the tourism
- ❖ The facilities for booking are inadequate
- ❖ The staff is not trained to manage tourism
- ❖ The educational qualification of the staff is inadequate

Supervision in extensive area is difficult

$$MC = 70\%$$

$$EPCC = RCC \times MC = 28x0.70$$
$$= 19 \text{ vehicles/day}$$

Thus, Number of vehicles to be permitted per trip would be 9

6.3.15 Theme Plan for Nature Interpretation

- Nature Interpretation centre facilities have not been developed so far at wild life sanctuary Bassi
- However, because
- of limited availability of financial resources only few display boards depicting historical aspect, floral & faunal life, natural features and other issues related to area could be developed.
- Information materials regarding art culture & historical aspects of the area is not available.
- A mini-interpretation centre shall be developed in the plan period.

A good interpretation centre is very essential looking to the location and tourist importance of the Sanctuary. It will provide all relevant information about rich cultural & historical heritage of the area that a visitor might like to have.

6.3.15.1 Strategy & Action Plan:

It is proposed to develop the existing interpretation centre at "Meghpura near Bassi and National high, since it is the most suited place because of following reasons:

i) It is situated adjoining to Bassi Dam.
 Following activities will be carried out while developing this interpretation center:

6.3.15.2 Exhibits:

- The interpretation centre will have three sections, depicting natural, cultural& historical aspects of the area.
- ii) A map of the area showing important places of tourist interest in and around sanctuary area.
- iii) A map of the sanctuary showing important features, tracks for visitors and population density of major species.

- iv) Exhibits showing mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, which form the faunal population of the sanctuary.
- v) Exhibits showing invertebrate animal such as molluscs, insects etc found in the sanctuary.
- vi) Exhibits of common trees, plants, flowers and other botanical features peculiar to the sanctuary.
- vii) Exhibits of food chain and food web in the sanctuary area.
- viii) Exhibits on rare & endangered species protected in the sanctuary.
- Exhibits dealing with conservation issues such as 'role of forests in Hydrological Cycle' and the importance of conserving the fragile ecosystems, importance of water conservation, harvesting rainwater etc.
- x) Exhibits dealing with the objectives, activities and conservation action plans of the sanctuary.
- xi) Exhibits providing tips on dos and don'ts while visiting the sanctuary.
 - The above exhibits at the interpretation centre properly designed and installed with relevant information contents will serve as powerful tool to

- orient the visitors regarding rich historical, cultural & natural heritage of the sanctuary.
- It will give them an idea and insight regarding the features to look for and assimilate while in the sanctuary on one hand, whereas on the other will help them in identifying some of the floral & faunal species they come across while visiting the area.
- The interpretation centre would also serve as a post visit resource centre, where visitors could come back and check and verify their observations (e.g., identification of species) with the exhibits.

6.3.15.3 Resource Material for Conservation Education;

- A guide map showing the various areas of the sanctuary to be visited, major flora and fauna to be observed at each location and the nature trails available to track.
- ii) Interpretation material in the form of orientation maps, information leaflets, checklist of floral and faunal species etc., which will go a long way in assisting the visitors to take maximum advantage of their visit.
- iii) Trail guides for nature trails could be prepared.
- iv) The interpretation centre will act as strong tool for nature guides, which in turn will be able to provide knowledge about nature interpretation to the visitors.
- v) The interpretation center will also serve as an environment education facility for the local schools and general public.

Initial plan to develop interpretation center has to be formulated. Serious efforts are required to be made to establish the interpretation center as early as possible in benefit of sanctuary & visitors. Financial outlay required to develop the interpretation centre is enclosed at Annexure-52.

.6.3.16 Theme Plan for Education & Awareness Programme-

Extension and awareness generation has been remained as weakness of the wild life wing. Therefore, it is very essential to have a proper extension network to promote education and awareness towards wild life protection and conservation among the villagers and city inhabitants living around the sanctuary area. For these following activities are proposed to be taken up during the plan period: -

- i) Development & dissemination of publications, pamphlets, poster and other publicity material.
- ii) Organization of exhibitions, puppet show, video film shows etc., both for rural & urban population.
- iii) Involvement of schools, colleges and other educational institution will be encouraged.
- iv) Exchange visit programmes for wild life personals, extension workers and local self government representatives of villages around the sanctuary.
- v) Publicity through radio talks and press release etc. will be given priority.

6.3.16.1 Strategy:

The overall strategy for education and awareness programme is to provide educational inputs at various levels to support the execution of development programme and conservation of existing resources in the sanctuary area. The environment education and awareness programme aim to achieve following objectives through design and implementation of appropriate communication methods and appropriate approach:

i) Create an understanding for protecting the natural forests in the sanctuary area for the cause of indirect and direct benefits to the local communities on one hand and to the entire region on the other.

- ii) Create an understanding among the local people & general public about the importance of establishment of sanctuary & role of forest department in its development & protection.
- iii) Creation of knowledge base about flora, fauna and natural features of the sanctuary.
- iv) Help general public to understand and appreciate the local community's relationship with the existing natural resources.
- v) Create wide spread understanding of Eco-development of surrounding forest areas as the most crucial element in the protection strategy.
- vi) Increase people's willingness to accept new technology and practices through their understanding of environmental dimensions.
- vii) Develop interpretation centre for visitors within limits of sanctuary.
- viii) Wide publicity to Eco-development programmes to generate public support.

Lantana Eradication Proposal

S.No.	Year	Name of Site	Block	Hac.	GPS
1		Luhar Ghati	Jaleshwar	50	N 25.010108 E 74.789617
2		Tukra Mata	Jaleshwar	50	N 25.029358 E 74.789617
3	2025-26	BheruGhati	Neemgathi	50	N 25.054930 E 74.853429
4	2023-20	Bujhara Dem ke Pass	Bhichor	50	N 25.087050 E 74.930421
5		Shivpura	Nandwas – A	50	N 25.035050 E 74.917794
6		MP Seema	Amjhariya	100	N 24.939770 E 74.887479
7		Semla Dair	Amjhariya	100	N 24.935924 E 74.979005
8	2026-27	Delwar garh	Amjhariya	50	N 24.972135 E 74.848278
9		Kudaliya	Neemgathi	50	N 25.049350 E 74.847584
10		Meghpura Choki ke pass	Jaleshwar	100	N 25.026321 E 74.813774
11	2027-28	Palka ke Piche	Jaleshwar	100	N 25.021220 E 74.806797
12		Ori Dam ke kinare	Pat	50	N 25.035634 E 74.851899
13	2028-29	Jhariya Mahadev Ghati	Mahesara	50	N 25.049643 E 74.975740
14		Basotha (Keljhar Mahadev)	Bhichor	50	N 25.063506 E 74.901336
15		Muroli	Nandwas – A	100	N 25.044285 E 74.920472
16	2029-30	Niliya ka Mal	Nandwas - B	50	N 24.992135 E 74.909059
17		Sanarani Mata	Amjhariya	100	N 24.929439 E 74.972051

18		Dagliya	Neemgathi	50	N 25.056424 E 74.853297
19		Bassi Dam ke kinare	Jaleshwar	50	N 25.025708 E 74.815330
20	2030-31	Bhugriya Ghati	Bhugariya	100	N 24.962059 E 74.786855
21		Niliya ka Mal Choki ke Piche	Amjhariya	100	N 24.996646 E 74.894361
22		Umar ka Khal	Nandwas - B	50	N 24.999669 E 74.918090
23	2031-32	Shivpura Hand Pump ke Pass	Nandwas – A	50	N 25.014547 E 74.919001
24	24	Nal	Bhichor	50	N 25.068582 E 74.935265
25		Fatehpur	Bhichor	50	N 25.081588 E 74.914686
26	2032-33	Sulthanpura School ke Pass	Neemgathi	50	N 25.070968 E 74.849493
27		Tikhi Magri	Jaleshwar	100	N 25.016047 E 74.812795
	Total			1800	

6.3.16.2 Contents:

The contents of environment education programme are derived from its overall objectives of increasing all around awareness to participate in the efforts of conservation and development of the sanctuary. The contents will include:

- i) Benefits of conservation especially to the people living around the sanctuary.
- ii) Importance of wild life sanctuary locally and regionally, specially as the spot of bio-diversity.
- iii) Historical, geographical, floral and faunal information in context of wild life sanctuary Bassi
- iv) Ecological significance of the sanctuary.

- v) Threats and opportunities available at sanctuary.
- vi) Understanding protection issues in context of sanctuary.
- vii) Augmenting people and non-government institution support for protection of sanctuary.
- viii) Environmental dimensions of the present livelihood activities of local people.
- ix) Some basic concepts such as natural resources, bio-diversity forest & wild life.
- x) The ecological, economics, aesthetic and educational value of the sanctuary.

On the basis of above themes, specific programme for specific group of people will be designed and communicated through appropriate media:

6.3.16.3 Target Groups:

- The whole programme will be aimed to facilitate learning, understanding and acquiring skills and will involve the groups, those are directly or indirectly effecting the conservation and development programme of the sanctuary.
- The groups, which will participate in the awareness programme, will include:
 - i) The men, women and children of local villages surrounding the sanctuary.
 - ii) The people and institutions of the area.
 - iii) Village/Panchayat level functionaries.
 - iv) School children & teachers.
 - v) Staff of sanctuary involved in protection and development of sanctuary.
 - vi) Researchers and institutions involved in Research activities.
 - vii) General public in the nearby areas and others.

viii) Various days like Earth Day, World forestry day, Wildlife etc will be celebrated.

6.3.16.4 Media Forums:

The selection of communication medium will depend upon number of factors which includes the theme, message and the audience. Besides this availability of resources, expertise and time will be other factors influencing the communication mode. Media proposed to be used as communication means are enumerated in following table

TABLE
PROPOSED MEDIA TO BE USED AS COMMUNICATION MEANS

S. No.	Medium	Activities	
I	Print Medium	Poster, Pamphlets, Wall slogans.	
II	Audio Visuals	Video programmes.	
III	Exhibitions	At fairs & in selected villages.	
IV	Mass Media	News Papers, Magazines & Radio.	
V	Other Media	Puppet shows, exposure tours & Eco camps.	
VI	Forums	Interactive forums such as meetings, committees, seminars, workshops, interpretation center.	
VII	Training Programme	To local people about conservation values. To Teachers and school children. To Forest department personals for Ecoactivities. Training for trainers to conduct above programmes.	

6.3.17 Theme Plan for Techniques of Population Estimation

Wild Life census plays a vital role in scientific management of sanctuary area. The census is not only a powerful tool to evaluate the management practices in past but also provides a vision for future management practices to be adopted in welfare of sanctuary in particular that of wild animals. Census in wild life terminology deals with the estimation of abundance of animal population. The simple set of adjectives: "Absent, rare, occasional, common, abundant" is a measurement of presence of particular faunal species. Census methods can be split into those dealing with observations on actual individuals and those based on other evidences, a distinction, which is referred as direct and indirect methods of census. The important thing to know in census is the pattern of distribution of animals.

6.3.17.1 Census: Current Status

In wild life sanctuary Bassi, Panther is at the apex of the biological pyramid and its existence depends on availability of sufficient prey, which in turn depends on forest and grass lands. The habitat of wild life sanctuary Bassi falls under category of "Dry deciduous Forest" and such forests are more productive and richer in terms of forage production than any other habitat. The foremost priority therefore is to maintain and upgrade the availability of forage and save it from overgrazing and competition from domestic cattle. If the population of ungulates is sufficient the panther will also survive and prosper.

At present the census of the panther and ungulates is carried out through annual census. Following methods are used for census operation:

- i) Trekking followed by pugmark methodology for Carnivores.
- ii) Water hole counting for ungulates and other animals.
- iii) Transect method
- iv) "Watch and Note" basking crocodiles

v) Roost sighting for raptors.

Population data based on above methods for last nine consecutive censuses are enclosed at Annexure- 8.

6.3.17.2 Strategy & Action Plan:

- i) The area of wild life sanctuary is divided into counting units for census purposes. The present number of census units is sufficient enough and should be retained in future also.
- ii) In "Pug mark Census" method pug marks impressions of Panther and other carnivores are identified and taken using "Plaster of Paris" along with information of location, date and time. For the purpose the current practice of adopting trekking and water hole counting should continue in future also. Camera trap method will also be adopted during coming years. Staff will be trained to handle laptop, computer camera traps, GPS and other relevant equipments. Such equipment will be procured to developed efficiency among staff.
- iii) For census of ungulates population "Water holes" present in the sanctuary acts as unit of counting, which gives a fair idea of ungulate population in the sanctuary. The method is again recommended to be continued.
- iv) It is proposed that by using GPS system the location of panthers and density of ungulates should be marked on the map of sanctuary.
- v) Standard terms for collecting the field data in vogue should continued to be used.
- vi) The staff to be engaged in census operation should be given regular intensive training for taking pug mark caste and tracing and subsequently identification of species.

- vii) Present practice of involvement of students of schools and university research scholars and NGOs in census operation should continue and more volunteers should be encouraged to participate.
- viii) Census of wild animals outside the sanctuary area should also be taken care off. The territorial staff should be provided with intensive training about census methodology & identification of wild animals.
- ix) The census operation should be given wide publicity in newspapers.
- x) The data collected and analyzed from the field should preserved for future reference.
- xi) A long-term research study about population dynamics, prey predator relationship and the dispersal of major prey species is to be carried out.
- The annual financial requirement for carrying out census in sanctuary area and other territorial areas will be around Rs. 1.00 Lac annually.
- (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.

Available/Need Camera Trap Year wise

		Available Camera	Need Camera	
S.No.	Year	Trap	Trap	Remarks
1	2010-11	1		
2	2017-18	4		5 is not
3	2018-19	6		working
4	2020-21	6		working
5	2024-25	10		
Total		27	25	

6.3.18 Theme Plan for Training

- Training to staff personnel involved in management of wild life sanctuary pertaining to wild life management and other related disciplines is essential for scientific management.
- The officer in-charge of the sanctuary is Asstt. Conservator of Forests and they are regularly transferred.

- Similarly, the subordinate staff like Range Officer, Foresters and Forest Guards are also transferred. Thus, the system does not have a continuity of trained staff.
- The staff personnel posted in wild life sanctuary is traditionally the most primitive of the Forest Department.
- Wild life management now a days has emerged as a science, and scientific
 management of sanctuary areas has become most essential element to
 conserve and rehabilitate the rich biodiversity present in the sanctuary area.
- The staff is expected to digest the most advance scientific principles of "bio-diversity conservation", "gene pool", "Ecosystem", "Population dynamics" and "recent census techniques to estimate the population" etc. To entrust them with the task, they required certain level of training and education.
- Apart from this, because of strategic location of sanctuary the staff has also been burdened with additional pressure of dealing with villagers residing on periphery of sanctuary, protocol duties etc.
- The staff also lacks regular training required to keep them fit for action against miscreants. All these factors lead to generate the importance of "Basic skill development" training to field staff.
- Most of the staff of sanctuary is not trained in the matter of wild life protection, conservation and management related subjects. Specialised training of the staff is essential to tone up their skills from time to time.
- It is proposed to carry out regular training programmes in the field at state level training institute as well as at reputed specialised Institutes of the country.
- The training course can be of short or long duration depending upon the course contents.

• The "Training" should be made compulsory and in no case, staff should be encouraged to skip the opportunity available.

Likely areas of training can be:

- Traing for rescue animals, leopard and crocodile.
- Wildlife law enforcement
- Nature interpretation & Eco-tourism.
- Field Botany along with Medicinal plants & their uses.
- Avifauna.
- Population dynamics.
- Regeneration of various species.
- Forestry Laws.
- Animal health & Nutrition.
- Advanced techniques of wildlife management.
- Techniques of carrying out wild life estimation/census.
- Techniques of Eco-development.
- Extension & communication techniques.

The above list of subjects to be covered during training is suggestive one. More and more topics can be incorporated in training schedule to aquatint the ground functionaries. Besides this short-term course at field level should be held at sanctuary itself to impart basic skills to field staff.

The financial requirements for imparting training to staff at various levels is as follows

Table :
THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPARTING TRAINING TO STAFF

S.No.	Module	Financial Requirement
		(RS. in Lac)
1	Internal training for subordinate staff	5.00
	per year	
2.	Institutional Training for	30.00
	DCF/ACF/Range Officer/Foresters & Forest	
	Guards per year	
3.	Educational trips and staff visit to	10.00
	other sanctuaries (twice a year)	
	Total	45.00

6.3.19 THEME PLAN FOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The present age is the age of information and communication skill. The efficiency of organization 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. The information system in the present age of Internet is beyond imagination.

6.3.19.1 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) Noncompliance of the schedules.
- vii) Staff not well versed in handling the modern implements like computers and internets.

Areas Requiring Special Attention

- i) Forest & Wildlife protection including monitoring forest & wildlife offences 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
- ix) Eco-tourism activities.
- x) Documentation of resources.
- xi) Environment awareness Programmes.
- xii) xii) Inventory and information related to villages around the sanctuary.
- xiii) Information relating to registration of arms, and licenses issued under Wildlife (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) Standardised format for collecting and recording data will be finalised.
- iv) Communication network for information transfer and feedback is to be identified.
- v) Periodicity of data input and transmission of information will be standardised.
- vi) Formats for reporting will be finalised 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. and D.CF 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 divisional & 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

6.4.20 THEME PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ANIMAL CORRIDORS:

- Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary lies in ecological continuity with the Vijaypur and Begun forest ranges of the Chittorgarh territorial division. This landscape acts as a crucial corridor for the migration and movement of wild animals, supporting biodiversity connectivity across the region. Given the ecological importance of this area, forest management practices must prioritize the habitat and migratory needs of various wildlife species.
- These forest areas are contiguous with the forested landscapes of Madhya Pradesh (MP) and should be considered for inclusion within the sanctuary limits to ensure ecological integrity and improved protection.
- A proposed animal corridor is envisioned to connect several ecologically significant sites, forming a continuous path for wildlife movement. The proposed route is as follows:

Mukundra Hills - Bhainsrorgarh - Rawatbhata - Jogniyamata -

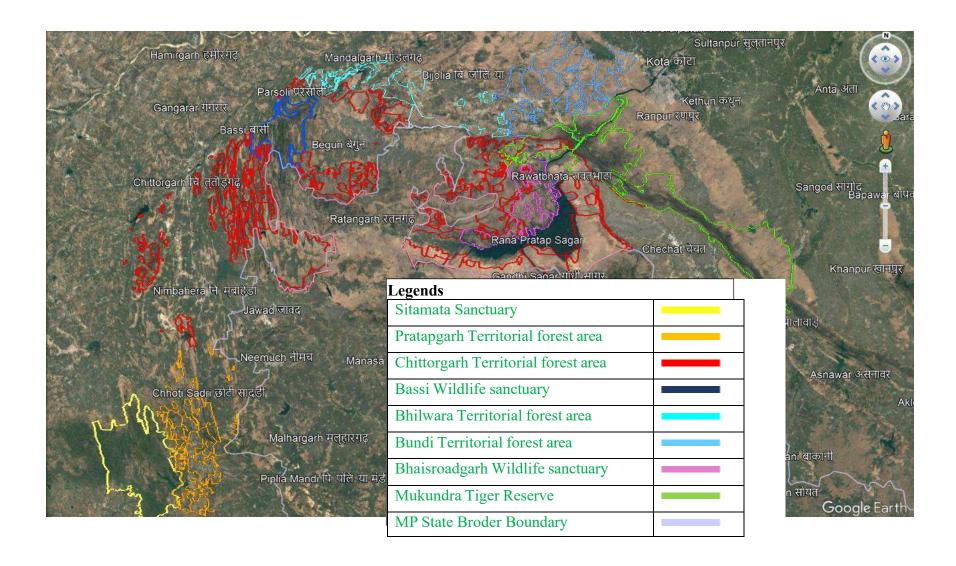
Charcha Bengu — Madhya Pradesh — Bassi — Bisalpur — MP Forest — Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary.

- This corridor would strengthen landscape-level conservation by linking protected areas and forest patches across state boundaries, ensuring genetic flow and safe passage for species such as leopards, sloth bears, and other native fauna.
- For Retrofitting/Mitigation Of Impact Due To Highway
- National Highway kota to Udaipur and chittorgarh passes near the sanctuary. Incidences of accidents due to these things are very frequent.
- > Currently 10 small under pass are present

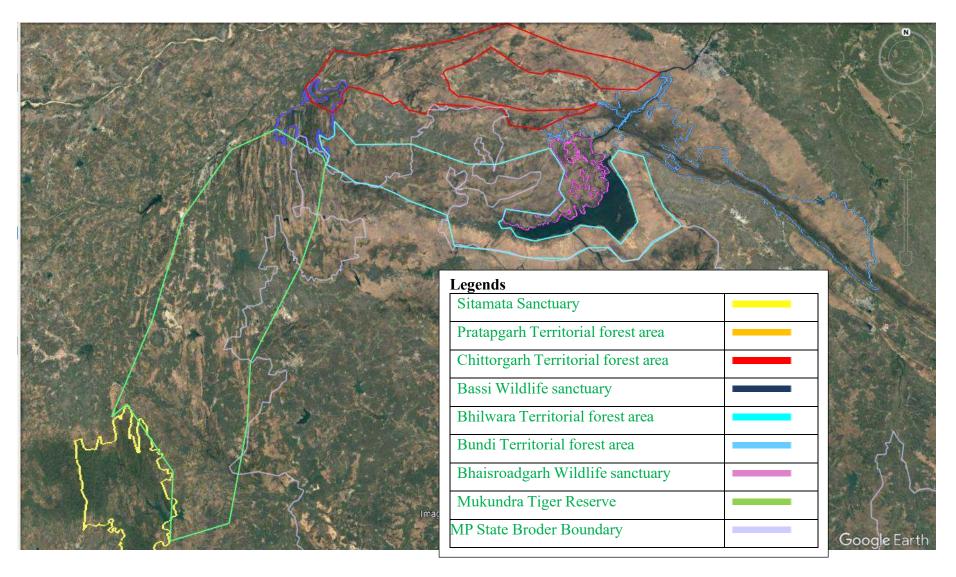
Strategy:

- the remaining patches of pucca wall should be built along the highway to avoid accidental deaths of wildlife.
- Installation of sensor-operated automated traffic barriers to prevent wildlife deaths .

Corridor for Leopard conservation form Sitamata to MHTR (Via- Bassi WLS-Bhaisroadgarh WLS)



Corridor for Leopard conservation form Sitamata to MHTR (Via- Bassi WLS-Bhaisroadgarh WLS)



6.4.21 Them plan for development of grassland

6.4.21.1 INTRODUCTION

Grasslands are one of the productive ecosystems on the earth and grasslands and savannas occupy approximately 5% of Earth's surface. If the primary herbivores are sufficient in an ecosystem, then the top carnivores like tiger and lion will be conserved in that habitat. The number of herbivores directly depended on the quantity of the fodder sources available in the protected areas. Aravalli and Vindhyan Ranges have distinct grasslands when compared to high altitude (shola) grasslands of Western Ghats. The grasslands and Savannahs of Aravalli and Vindhyan Hill Ranges are suitable habitats for several wildlife including the Tiger. Hence, Government of India has established many wildlife sanctuaries and tiger reserves in this region.

- Imbalances in the fodder availability, prey existence lead to the man-animal conflicts around the protected areas.
- mapped 26 vegetation type classes in the Rajasthan State and the dry deciduous vegetation cover occupies 16.78% of the geographical area of the state.
- the species diversity patterns of grasslands of Rajasthan and mapped 7 grassland types in the Rajasthan State.concluded Aristida-Oropetium grassland, Sehima-Apluda grassland and Aristida-Dichanthium grassland are distributed in the Aravalli and Vindhya Ranges. Lasiurus-Panicum grasslands and Cenchrus-Dactyloctenium grasslands occupied larger areas in the Thar Desert. To effectively conserve the ecosystems and their resources, a comprehensive documentation of plants of the sanctuary is prerequisite.
- Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary was established in 1988 and the top carnivore is leopard. Present grasses and grass associated plant species existing in the grasslands and savannahs of

- Bassi WLS to prepare baseline data for future monitoring, management and conservation of the wildlife.
- Vegetation types in Bassi WLS A. Dry deciduous forest; B. Anogeissus pendula forest; C. Boswellia serrata forest with mixed populations of Butea monosperma; D. Riverine forest; E. Savannah; F. Thorn scrub; G & H. Grasslands.
- vgetation type and Land Cover types in Bassi WLS.

Si.	Vegetation and land cover	Area in km ²	Area in %
No.	Classes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
1	Dry deciduous forest	82.89	63.9
2	Riverine forest	3.5	2.5
3	Savannah	19.54	14
4	Thorn Scrub	8.73	6.2
5	Grasslands	0.91	0.7
6	Plantations/Orchards	1.71	1.2
7	Agricultural lands	7.21	5.9
8	Water body	2.54	1.8
9	Barrenland	4.94	3.5
10	Built-up	0.32	0.2
	Total	138.69	100.00

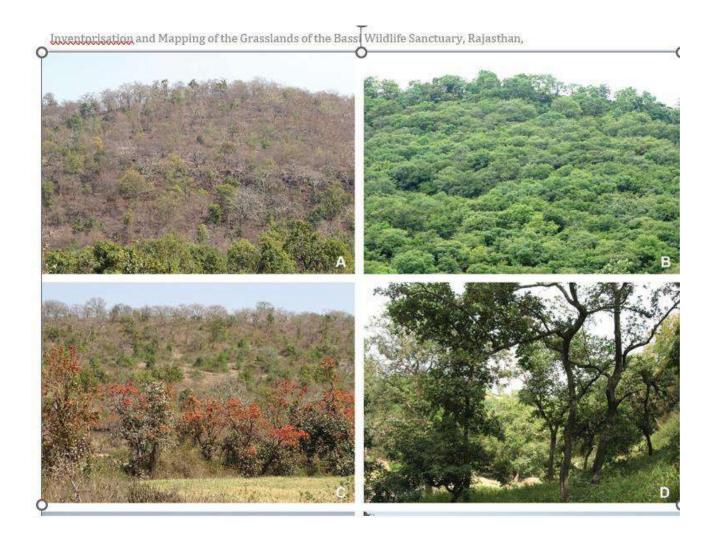
Table 2. Grass and grassland associated species of Bassi WLS, Rajasthan.

Sl.	Scientific Name	Family
1	Alloteropsis cimicina (L.)	Poaceae
2	Alysicarpus monilifer	Fabaceae
3	Alysicarpus ovalifolius (Schumach. & Thonn.)	Fabaceae
4	Andrographis echioides (L.) Nees	Acanthacea e
5	Apluda mutica L.	Poaceae
-	Aristida adscensionis L.	
6	Aristiaa aascenstonis L.	Poaceae
7	Aristida funiculata Trin.	Poaceae
8	Blainvillea acmella (L.)	Asteraceae
9	Blepharis maderaspatensis (L.)	Acanthacea
10	Blepharis repens (Vahl.)	Acanthacea
11	Bothriochloa pertusa	Poaceae
12	Brachiaria ramosa (L.)	Poaceae
13	Chamaecrista pumila	Caesalpinia
14	Chloris virgata Sw.	Poaceae
15	Chlorophytum laxum	Liliaceae
16	Chrysopogon fulvus	Poaceae
17	Corchorus aestuans L.	Tilliaceae
18	Cyanthillium cinereum	Asteraceae
19	Cymhonogon martini	Poaceae
20	Cyperus dubius Rottb.	Cyperaceae
21	Dactyloctenium	Poaceae
22	Dichanthium annulatum(Forssk.) Stapf	Poaceae
23	(Roxb.) S.K. Jain &	Poaceae
24	(Lam.) Roem. & Schart.	Poaceae
	Drimia indica (Roxb.)	Liliaceae
26	Elyonurus royleanus	Poaceae
27	Elytraria acaulis (L.f.)	Acanthacea
28	Enicostema axillare	Gentiaceae
29	Eragrosteiella bifaria	Poaceae
30	Eragrostis ciliaris (L.)	Poaceae
31	Eragrostis ciliaris (L.)	Acanthacea

Sl.	Scientific Name	Family
36	<i>Ipomoea nil</i> (L.) Roth	Convolvula
37	Ipomoea triloba L.	Convolvula
38	<i>Justicia simplex</i> D.Don.	Acanthacea
39	Lepidagathis cristata	Acanthacea
	<i>Leucas aspera</i> (Willd.) Lonk	Lamiaceae
41	Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Garcke	Malvaceae
42	Melanocenchris jacquemontii Jaub. & Ophiuros exaltatus (L.)	Poaceae
43	Ophiuros exaltatus (L.)	Poaceae
44	Oplismenus burmanni (Retz.) P. Beauv.	Poaceae
45	Oropetium thomaeum	Poaceae
46	<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> (Forssk.) Brummitt	Acanthacea
47	Phyllanthus virgatus G.	Euphorbiac
48	Polygala arvensis Willd.	Polygalacea
49	Ruellia prostrata Poir.	Acanthacea
50	Schoenefeldia gracilis	Poaceae
51	Sehima nervosum	Poaceae
52	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) Irwin &	Caesalpinia
53	Senna tora (L.) Roxb.	Caesalpinia
	Sesamum indicum L.	Pedaliaceae
55	Sida cordata (Burm.f.)	Malvaceae
	Sida cordifolia L.	Malvaceae
57	Spermacoce articularis	Rubiaceae
58	Spermacoce hispida L.	Rubiaceae
59	Sporobolus coromandalianus (Retz.)	Poaceae
60	roromandolianus (Retz.) Tephrosia pumila (Lam.)	Fabaceae
61	Tephrosia purpurea (L.)	Fabaceae
62	<i>Tephrosia strigosa</i> (Dalzell) Santapau &	Fabaceae
63	Tetrapogon tenellus (Koen. ex Roxb.)	Poaceae
64	Themeda quadrivalvis	Poaceae

32	Euphorbia elegans	Euphorbiac
33	Evolvulus alsinoides (L.)	Convolvula
34	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (L.) Beauv. Ex Roem.	Poaceae
35	Indigofera cordifolia	Fabaceae

65	Tragus mongolorum	Poaceae
66	Tridax procumbens L.	Asteraceae
67	Tripogon purpurascens	Poaceae
68	Triumfetta pentandra A.	Tilliaceae
69	Zornia gibbosa Span	Fabaceae





Vegetation types in Bassi WLS - A. Dry deciduous forest; B. *Anogeissus pendula* forest; C. *Boswellia serrata* forest with mixed populations of *Butea monosperma*; D. Riverine forest; E. Savannah; F. Thorn scrub; G & H. Grasslands

6.5 THEME PLAN FOR FLAGSHIP SPECIES (FOUR-HORNED ANTELOPE) 6.5.1 STATUS OF CHOWSINGHA AND ITS HABITAT IN BASSI SANCTUARY:

- Bassi sanctuary has suitable habitat for Chowsingha. Dense, Semi-dense to open
 patches of forests with good network of water holes make this sanctuary ideal to
 Chowsingha. Food availability is also good. Suitable littering sites are available in
 the valleys everywhere.
- Many perennial streams are present in the deeper areas, provide drinking water to
 this species round the year. A series of man-made water holes is also available to
 make drinking easy in every corner of the sanctuary.
- Grass patches of Sehimanervosum, Eremopogonfoveletus, Heteropogoncontortus,
 Chrysopogon fulvousetc are present in valleys and lower slopes which provide palatable fodder grasses. Varieties of bushes are present to browse.
- Many dry-evergreen species provide shade during hot summer. Presence of natural alarming components like Peafowl, Langur, Sambhar, Nilgai etc. also help to the animal in selfdefense against panther. Chowsingha population trends in Bassi sanctuary for last 10 years are as inferred from annual wildlife census:

S.No.	Year	Animal species Four-horned antelope (Tetracerus quadricorins)
1	2014	9
2	2015	5
3	2016	5
4	2017	6
5	2018	5
6	2019	13
7	2020	-
8	2021	-
9	2022	15
10	2023	Postponed due to rain
11	2024	8
12	2025	4

6.5.2 CONSERVATION PROBLEMS:

Number of Chowsingha was satisfactory in the state during past. This species was sympatric in distribution with Sambhar and chinkara but now the population of this species is showing a decreasing trend in the wild. Following are the main reasons which are responsible for their decreasing numbers in the state and Bassi Sanctuary:

- (i) Habitat Loss: Forest of valleys in many parts of the state, are very prone to be encroached upon. Valleys have a network of streams which are used as drinking place by the Chowsingha. These streams are shared by man and domestic animals in various parts of the state. Grazing lands of Chowsingha is also shrinking. Tribal population, present in side Bassi forests is depriving chowsingha from valleys and proximity of water bodies at many locations.
- (ii) Disturbances: Parallel chains of hills are seen running together in southern part of the states which is a main Chowsingha land. Road making is very tough job in these hilly areas. To decrease cost of road construction, roads are made parallel to the streams and are constructed on either banks of the streams. Since streams are used as water hole by the Chowsingha hence they feel heavy disturbance and avoid streams close to roads. Besides this, roads generate prone situation for accident also.
- (iii) Fawn lifting and poaching: Adult animals are prone to be poached at water holes. Sometime local people lift fawns from wild and keep them tame at house. The lifted fawns are kept with goat herds secretly. A proper surveillance is required to curb this tendency.
- (iv) Shift of Leopard predation pressure on Chowsingha: When Spotted Deer, Sambhar etc. were common, their fawns and even weaker individuals were hunted by the leopard for food. Piglets of Wild Boar were also killed by the leopard. Now, Spotted Deer, Smabhar, Wild Boar etc. either have exterminated or very less in numbers in a big chunk of the forest area and predation pressure of leopard has shifted on Chowsingha and other smaller animals. This situation is

- proving fatal to Chowsingha.
- (v) Scarcity of water: Chowsingha is a water dependent species. It can't live away from the water. Due to drought and low rainfall, many streams become dry during pinch period. Water scarcity takes heavy toll from the Chowsingha population. Once *Ficus racemosa* was common along the streams whose dropped fruits were used to eaten by Chowsingha. Now number of *Ficus racemosa* is also decreasing owing to aridity which is affecting availability of food for Chowsingha.
- (vi) Degradation of alarming system: Sambhar and Spotted deer are main component of alarming system of the wild habitat in the forest areas. Number of Sambhar is Scarce in the Bassi sanctuary while number of Spotted deer is very low Science upto mark alarming system of wild deer is absent, hence Chowsingha can't escape when panther is on prowl.
- (vii) Critical size of population: Population size of Chowsingha is very low. This size of population can't bear pressure of predation like leopard. Since population is quite small hence can't give good output of breeding potential.

JUSTIFICATION FOR SPECIES SELECTION:

- 1. Species is native to the sanctuary.
- 2. Chowsingha is included in the "List of species for planned conservation breeding in India", prepared by CZA (included on S. No. 43 of the CZA's list).
- 3. The number of Four-horned Antelopes is decreasing in the state and therefore needs immediate conservation and restoration efforts.

6.5.4 OBJECTIVES OF CHOWSINGHA RESTORATION CENTRE:

- 1. To populate the depopulated forest areas by propagation of Chowsingha in its original distribution range.
- 2. To restore the broken food chains in the forest areas.

- 3. Since Chowsingha population can be rehabilitated as it is a fast breeder, hence it can help to sustain the panther population which is coming out in search of food in few localities from the sanctuary. Thus it can help to reduce human-animal conflic.
- 4. It can help to promote eco-tourism in the state and target area.
- 5. Chowsingha Restoration centre would help in poverty elimination efforts in nearby villages. Employment will generate, not only through maintenance activities but through eco-tourism also.

PROPOSED SITE:

- Germplasm Conservation Centre for Four-horned antelope will be established in two parts i.e at two different places so as to ensure even distribution of animal in Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary. This area is suitable for Chowsingha restoration centre because:
- i. It is connected with a van-path (Forest Road).
- ii. Location is in deeper areas hence fully safe against poaching.
- iii. All ecological requirement of Chowsingha is available over here.
- iv. Surrounding forest is also ecologically suitable for Chowsingha.
- v. Reliable perennial water source is available.
- vi. Area is well drained.
- vii. Habitat quality is good. To run a successful restoration centre, selection of an ideal site is must.

An ideal site must have following features to rear the Chowsingha:

- (i) Presence of spars trees with stunting growth.
- (ii) Availability of short grasses: Area where new grass sprouting is better will be developed / protected, as such areas are preferred more by the animals.
- (iii) Absence of weed infestation.
- (iv) Occurrence of a mixture of shady and opened bare patches. Open patches are

- used for resting purpose.
- (v) Occurrence of valleys and slopes.
- (vi) Non-occurrence of over bush growth.
- (vii) Occurrence of perennial waterholes. The selected site at Bassi wildlife sanctuary has all above features hence it will prove as an ideal site

1. PROCESS:

Proper site selection:

1. This antelope prefers undulating or hill country and shelters in tall grass and open Jungle, a terrain more usual to deer than to antelope. It avoids too densely forested areas hence suitable site selection will be done to fulfill the requirement of Chowsingha. This animal is more browser than grazier hence suitable habitat is required. Many pockets in forest naka Bassi, bichor and amlda naka close to the way Bassi wildlife sanctuary are suitable for its conservation. Few pockets are also suitable in fringe area of the sanctuary.

2. Establishment of Germplasm Enclosures:

- Three big enclosures, having an area of 125 to 135 ha. will be established at potential site to develop suitable habitat for Chowsingha. Each germplasm enclosure will have a small propagation enclosure of 10 to 12 hectares in which the local population will be kept and allowed to propagate.
- The offspring of this population after weaning, when they become quite grown up, will be released to "Prerelease enclosure", which will be surrounding the propagation enclosure and having an area of 125 to 130 hectares.
- In prerelease enclosure the new generation will acclimatized in wild conditions. The design and proposed interventions in these two kinds of enclosures are discussed below:

(A)DESIGN OF PROPAGATION ENCLOSURE FOR RESTORATION ACTIVITIES:

- As mentioned in earlier paragraphs that the propagation enclosure will have an area of 10 to 12 hectares depending upon the topography and will be established to house the few native individuals.
- Few Sambhar or Spotted deer will be kept in the enclosure. The deer will help to warn the Chowshinga by making alarm calls at the time of leopard movement. Area, having hilly undulations with suitable and reliable water sources will be selected in the sanctuary to establish this enclosure in the natural habitat.
- This will be used to propagate the Chowsingha population. Following interventions are proposed at site for creating the enclosure:
- 1. All around the enclosure 3mtr. high chain link fencing of 50mm x 50 mm perforation x 10 gauge will be erected followed by 1.5 mtr inverted iron plates placed at 45 degrees at a suitable distance supported with Angle posts of 50x50x6mm size to avoid the entry of carnivores in the enclosure. Safe lateral anchoring will be provided to fencing at required localities.
- 2. Opening will be provided by putting gates in this enclosure to facilitate entry and exit of the animals kept as well for new progeny as and when required.
- 3. Few natural thatched shades will be provided in the enclosure.
- 4. Necessary inputs will be given inside the enclosure. Accident proof artificial water holes will be provided at 2 to 3 places in this enclosure. Efforts will be made to ensure supply of rain water by creating water drains. For the purpose the water storage tanks/ guzzlers will be constructed at suitable places outside this enclosure. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure drinking water availability in drought conditions.
- 5. Since Chowsingha has prominent browsing habit hence seedlings of Ziziphus mauriatiana, Ziziphus glabrata, Dichostichus scineraria, Ficus glumerata etc

will be planted. In due course de-tipping, coppicing, pollarding etc will be done in fodder species to get more leafy growth to meet out fodder requirement of Chowsingha. This will be done during first year under habitat improvement works.

- 6. The enclosure will be constructed in isolation to minimize the human imprinting.
- 7. Veterinary care will be provided by organizing periodical checking of housed animals preferably once in a month or as and when required. The animals will be allowed to propagate in this enclosure and regular monitoring will be done.
- 8. A treeless clear strip of 8 to 10 mtr width will be ensured at the periphery of enclosure.
- 9. Trees of periphery will be maintained as "Clear boled". Branches facing enclosure will be pruned regularly.
- 10. Outside peripheral bushes will be pruned regularly to discourage the panther to hide there.

(B)DESIGN OF PRERELEASE ENCLOSURE FOR RESTORATION ACTIVITIES:

- This enclosure will have an area of 125 to 135 hectares depending upon the topography of the area and will be in continuation to the propagation enclosure.
- New progeny of Chowsingha, after parental care will be released to this
 enclosure to acclimatized it with the forest ecosystem. Following
 interventions are proposed at site for creating the enclosure:
- 1. The area will be fenced.
- 2. Opening will be provided by putting gates in this enclosure to facilitate entry and exit of the animals kept as well for new progeny as and when required.
- 3. Few natural thatched shades will be provided in the enclosure.

- 4. Necessary inputs will be given inside the enclosure. Accident proof artificial water holes will be provided at 5 to 6 places in this enclosure. Drinking water supply to these points will be ensured by laying underground pipelines or by drains. For the purpose the water storage tanks/ guzzlers will be constructed at suitable places outside this enclosure. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure drinking water availability in drought conditions.
- 5. Habitat in enclosure will be enriched by planting seedlings of Ziziphus mauriatiana, Ziziphus glabrata, Dichostichus scineria, Emblic aofficinalis, Ficus glumerata, Ziziphus zylopyrous etc will be planted. In due course detipping, coppicing, pollarding etc will be done in fodder species to get more leafy growth to meet out fodder requirement of Chowsingha. Besides, seed sowing of grasses like Sahima nervosum, Arimopogon foveolatus & Dicanthium annulatum will be done by making pallets of grass seed and using disc plough in patches of 1 to 1.5 hectares. Further the enclosure will be enriched by sowing of seed of Moong & Month and planting of sugar cane in small quantity. This will be done during first and second year under habitat improvement works.
- 6. Intensive soil & moisture conservation works will be carried out. Structures to harvest and store the rain water will be constructed. If required artificial source of water will be created to meet the demand of drinking water during drought conditions.
- 7. Efforts will be made to minimize the human imprinting in enclosure.
- 8. Veterinary care will be provided by organizing periodical checking of housed animals preferably once in a month or as and when required. The animals once acclimatized to the conditions prevailing in ecosystem, it will be released to the wild.

3. Habitat improvement:

Besides "Restoration and release operation" habitat improvement outside the enclosure is also needed so that sufficient fodder can be provided to the released

population. Since animals of this species having browsing nature hence periodic coppicing of Ber(Ziziphus spp.) and trimming of culms of Bamboo will help to provide sufficient food to Chowsingha. These operations will be done in February and October.

- **4. Procurement of animals for propagation enclosure :** Native population will be forced in the enclosure by locally feasible methods like soft "Haka" or baiting (e.g. gradual bait shifting), boma technique. Playing of recorded vocalization of the animal, specially of breeding season may also be used if found possible to motivate the population towards propagation enclosure.
- **5. Number estimation :** Number of individuals will be monitored at water hole and by direct sighting to ensure whether number is stable or increasing. Counting will be done in February at the end of littering season in the area.
- **6. Release of individuals from propagation enclosure:** Offspring's and individuals will be released in nature in September. They will be released by opening the gates and using methods like light "haka" system. Counting will be done at gate and only half of the population will be released at a time.
- 7. Shifting of animals which are in Mringvan (Chittorgarh fort) by boma technique that need budget of 10 lakh extra

6.5.5 MANAGEMENT:

To manage the Center, following activities will be done:

1. Involvement of local people and various organization

Local people will be involved in this restoration programme by constituting an Ecodevelopment Committee or through the existing committee. Local people will be employed in various activities to get better results. Thus, this project will also help to eliminate the poverty of local people. A manager cum senior research fellow and a care taker will be out sourced to run the centre.

2. Efforts to check human printing

Animals will be kept off the display to avoid any human imprinting. The target will be

to minimize the disturbance to the animal. The caretakers will be educated to make minimum direct contacts with the animals.

3. Eradication of weeds and ensuring availability of grass fodder

Regular ecological monitoring will be done in the propagation and prerelease enclosures. Eradication of Lantana camara, Xanthium indicum, Acanthospermum hispidum etc. obnoxious weeds will be ensured. Health of palatable grasses will be monitored. Their availability will be increased by broadcasting seed pellets during start of rainy season in open areas.

4. Maintenance of Barren patches

Barren patches will be maintained here and there because such patches are used by the animals for sitting purpose and defecation. Overgrowth of bushes will be checked to maintain suitable openness.

5. Control on fire-hazard

Fire controlling mechanism will be developed at periphery of enclosure by creating fire lines. Fire lines will be created in "two storied defense line" pattern to ensure "zero fire hazard". One tire of defense will be created within enclosure and second tire of fire lines will be created outside the enclosure at the periphery. These lines will be cleared every year. Special watch and ward will be imposed during fire season.

6. Provision for salt licks Salt licks

will be provided near water holes to fulfill the minerals requirement of the inmates.

7. Water hole management

Well dispersed water holes will be constructed. Their regular cleaning will be ensured. All the water hole will be connected with perennial water sources

8. Protection of defecating sites

"Defecating Centers" of the Chowsingha will be protected and will be kept disturbance free. Long stay will not be allowed to observers near defecating Zone.

Requirement of staff: Local Range officer will supervise the creation and management of the propagation

enclosure. He will be assisted by the following staff.

	I	1		
S.	Staff	Nos.	Mode of procurement	Role
No.				
1	Doctor	1	Will be called from local	Look after the health and
			veterinary Hospital when	hygiene of the animals. Will
			required	give necessary advice to the
				forest officials
2	Care taker	2	A full time caretaker will	Will assist doctor. Look after
			be out sourced, will be	the animals including feeding,
			deputed for look after of	cleaning, closure maintenance
			the animals	etc.
3	Forester	1	Departmental	Act as immediate in charge of
				the centre
4	Forest	2	Departmental	Will assist forester in his day
	Guard			to day works
5	Supervisor	1	Out sourced	Will supervise the overall
	cum			activities of the centre. Will
	Scientific			record behavioral, growth,
	Officer			biometrical and other related
				biological data. Will trained
				forest staff and caretaker. His
				service will be taken for till the
				departmental personals become
				trained.
6	Research	2	Out sourced	Will assist the Supervisor cum

	Associates			Scientific Officer. Will help in
				recording behavioral, growth,
				biometrical and other related
				biological data. Will also train
				forest staff and caretaker.
7	Chowkidar	2	Out sourced	Take care for safety of the
				animals

Learning from propagation enclosure and adaptive management:

During first effort, animals will be kept in propagation enclosure. Results will be analyzed. If above method prove best, then this method will be continued. If this method fails, then smaller sized enclosures of 1.5 to 5.0 ha will be constructed within the propagation enclosure and needed sanction will be obtained from the competent authority.

Financial Requirement:

- As mentioned in earlier paragraphs to ascertain the wide distribution of the Four-Horned Antelope population in Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary, two such enclosures will be created.
- Three such locations are identified in forest blocks Jhaleshwar, bichore, amjharia of the sanctuary. The feasibility of proposed situations will be examined before execution of works.

RESEARCH, MONITORING AND TRAINING

7.1 RESEARCH

- Research is one of the major issues in the Plan Outline of the Management Plan document. The document envisaged that the scientific staff of the sanctuary would undertake basic research programmes aimed at evaluating systematic factors and influences, for devising pragmatic management practices to cover specific populations and the entire ecosystems.
- Research constitutes a very important aspect of effective management of wildlife protected areas. Research based wildlife management is crucial for the success of any PA.
- This is a legitimate activity, and must be compatible with the objectives of wildlife management in the protected area.
- The PA should have a clear wildlife research policy based on the following priorities.

7.1.1 RESEARCH PRIORITIES

- For this priorities field staff maintain register daily basis, in which they writes observation what will be possible solution through that register any new staff posted there known the work and observation of previous staff then again, this continuous. This will help to get idea, if any ecological, habitate changes is there.
- Wildlife management is a mix of field craft and science based on field research.
 Research in the PA should focus on the critical information needs, which are by and large common to most of our Protected Areas.

- Professional researchers working in isolation on topics or species relating to their field of interest can contribute.
- The research should be "problem solving studies", based on a consultative process involving PA management, indigenous people and overall ground reality prevailing in our tropical setting. Some "pressure points" for PA management are common to most of our PAs, and in addition to the ongoing small term projects, wildlife research in Bassi Sanctuary should preferably focus on these:

PA Managerial Priorities	Research Areas				
A) Values Relating to PA:	Regional changes in species richness &				
	diversity				
1. Ecological/Regional landscape	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				
3. Livestock depredation by	Reasons for livestock depredation				
carnivores & crop damage by wild	Percentage of livestock in the food-				
ungulates	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)				

6. Fire	 Wildlife crime intelligence and networking Wildlife crime prevention 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	• Impact (magnitude)							
change	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	Customization of software							
estimation	Estimation procedures, indices for various							
Techniques	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:** • Effect of existing land use • Mechanism/ strategy to mitigate ill effects Vision beyond the PA • Magnitude of crop damage outside PAs • Methods for mitigation • Decadal population growth in impact Interface problems 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
- 1. Research needs to be something that can directly contribute towards improvement of management. Priorities need to be recognized on the on the basis of requirements There is an urgent need of research strategy, for generating information and better understanding of bio-diversity for conservation and habitat development.
 - ❖ Identification, status and distribution of various ecological components over time and space.
 - Study of flora, changes in floristic composition including vegetation dynamics.for this ecological survey should be done timely.
 - * Regeneration needs and techniques.
 - Impact of management intervention on habitat development and population of wild life.
 - **Study** of endangered species of flora and fauna.
 - Study of carrying capacity of the area with respect to important species.
 - ***** Ethno-biological studies.
 - ❖ Anthropogenic pressure on the dry land bio-diversity of the region.
 - Study on wild life diseases and cause of death of wild animals.
 - Environmental impact of Eco-development programme.
 - Socio-economic impact of Eco-development programme.
 - ❖ Study on various components of food chain at different tropic levels.

- 2. For the purpose of research WII Dehradun, BNHS Mumbai, Ecology commission, Universities of state, other recognized and reputable institute and organisations may be engaged.
- 3. Impact of management prescriptions applied in the field needs proper monitoring to measure the success of various management intervention and to help in making necessary charges for future management monitoring should be done both for changes in ecological and physical components of the ecosystem. The following area needs continuous monitoring in order to help evolving a near perfect management strategy for protected area.
 - Vegetation changes over time and space.
 - Monitoring of changes in wild life population.
 - Changes in distribution and composition of wild life against vegetation changes.
 - Changes in habitat condition due to management interventions.
 - Invasion of weeds.
 - ❖ Impact of different management practices on food chain.
 - ❖ Changes in migration pattern of major species like panther.
 - * Reduction in anthropogenic pressure due to eco-development works.
 - ❖ Any other aspect which is required for evolving future management strategy will also be monitored.
- 4. Apart from the above biological/ ecological researches, the PA management should also encourage the collection of relevant information on the effects of the PA on local economy and communities of the surrounding villages.
- 5. Such social researches should also be developed into reports, status papers, micro-plans, and other documents resulting in the formation of effective policies for up-liftment / eco-development of local communities.
- 6. Although these social projects may sound purely academic or official, and may not have any immediate obvious management significance, they would prove to

be of a great value later, as the present scenario of the park - people interface in our country is bound to go a very long way

7.1.1 Future strategy: -

1. Development of Infrastructure

A. Research Labs -

- One main Research Lab at chittorgard wildlife santuary and two Field Lab at Bassi wildlife santuary and sitamata wild 172anctuary.
- The instruments required for different field research may be procured.
- There is an urgent need to carrying out systematic and basic research related to habitat, herbivore and carnivore status population density habitat use pattern etc.
- impact of various works being carried out in an around the Protected Area.
- There is an urgent need of full time research officer, researcher and assistants.

B. Meteorological Stations –

- Metrological Station at chittoregard ,bassi and sitamata wildlife santuary are to be established. There is an urgent need to take proper information and collate the data systematically.
- Similarly, Chemical Immobilization equipment(transquilised gun) and drugs would also be required to capture the diseased or other wild animals in stress requiring help and treatment.

C. Constitution of Animal Rescue center and team: -

- An Animal Rescue center and team has been constituted by Dy. Conservator of
 Forest Wildlife chittorgard which will carry out the rescue and rehabilitation of
 wild animals.
- The team members will be trained in, tranquilizing, trapping the distressed animal and providing it first aid; and in application of various useful instruments.

In rescue center needed veterinary doctor n nursing staff, store room with all rescue equipments like net, rope.scissore, mask, headmet, transquilizing gun, etc and rescue vehicle, animal ambulance, one vehicle for rescue team that also for patrolling.

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 Chittorgarh

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 PA Management should continue to ensure that the monitoring of biological resources form a basic routine activity in protected area management, and it is the principal way in which the management can identify trends or changes, and so gauge the effectiveness of its managerial inputs.
- Though it may sound an unplanned and subjective procedure, it is easy to collect useful biological information in a simple, systematic and scientific manner.
- The management should strive to include a number of useful monitoring activities in the routine duties of the staff, as well as regular annual estimation

- of wildlife, counts and other activities. All such data should be incorporated in the MIS in a routine manner.
- Impact of management prescriptions applied in the field needs proper monitoring to measure the success and to help in making necessary changes for future management interventions.
- The following areas need continuous monitoring in order to help evolving a near perfect management strategy for the sanctuary area:
 - 1. Change in distribution pattern and composition of wild animals in relation to vegetational change.
 - 2. Successional changes in vegetation cover.
 - 3. Change in hydrology of the area due to soil & water conservation works.
 - 4. Change in habitat conditions due to management interventions.
 - 5. Invasion of weeds.
 - 6. Impact of different management practices on food chain.
 - 7. Reduction in anthropogenic pressure due to Eco-development works.
 - 8. Changes in migration pattern of major species of wild animals.
 - The PA should continue the present system of ecological monitoring of flora and fauna. As stated above, the Reserve has a very good network of forest camps covering all vegetation cover types and habitats of wildlife.
 - All these forest camps have been provided with camp registers containing printed proforma of information/ data collection relating to the broad phenology of the vegetation type, species-wise animal sighting with their age-class and sex-class structures, females with fawns, lactating females, and others etc.
 - The proforma for recording indirect evidence of panther has also been included. As far as the management is concerned, a useful inventory could be as simple as information on the distribution of important species, whose

numbers reflects important ecological processes.

- Even crude indications of the numbers of these animal species would add to the value of inventory.
- A coloured photographic guide for identification of animals has been prepared and distributed among all the field staff. A photographic album of ground flora covering many species of grasses, herbs and shrubs should be prepared and should be distributed to all field staff involved in the day-to-day monitoring to facilitate easy identification of species from the management point of view.
- The data generated from such continuous monitoring should later be inferred/ analysed into very interesting trends, and bases for species-specific and habitat specific planning in the PA. The proforma of the above camp register is given below. Each Forest Guard in-charge of the respective camp must fill in the requisite information derived from the daylong patrolling of his beat. This would lead to the generation of a lot of data on the basic parameters required for managing a wildlife protected area.

The data can be complied for large carnivore on the basis of camp registers and monthly presence map for panther may be prepared.

Format of Patrolling Camp Register for Routine Ecological Monitoring

	Particulars of P	atrolling	Phenology					
Date	Place &	Time	Flowerin	Fruiting	Leaf	N New		
	Compartmen		g	Trees/	Fall	Leaves		
	t No.		trees/	Plants				
			Plants					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Herd Structure of Ungulates										
Total No. of	All Male Herd	Female-Fawn	Mixed Herd							
Herds		Herd								

(Chital/ Sambar/ Nilgai/)	Adult	Sub- Adult	Fawn	[otal	Adult	Sub -Adult	Fawn	Cotal	Ma le Adult	Male Sub	Fe male	Female Sub	Fawn	[otal
8	9	10	1	12	13	14	15	16	1 7	1 8	1 9	20	2 1	22

Date Hard Hard	wwola)	Stages of Gestation	
Males with Fallen Antlers Antlers Males with Branched velvet Branched velvet Branched Hard 25 Males with Developed Hard 25 Total 26 27 28	t Total NewB orn	tTOt No. of Pregna nt Female	No. of Lactatin g Females

			Data	/ Evidenc	e Relat	ing to	the Le	opard		
Male/ Female Pugmark (No./ Unit Distance Walked)	Urination (No./ Unit Distance Walked)		(No./ Unit Distance Walked) Call	Scratches (No./ Unit Distance			Other Kill	Stride Measurement	dS M	Signa Office
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

7.3 Training Needs Assessments

Though the management of the Bassi Sanctuary ecosystem itself is a learning process for the majority of the frontline staff, the Park Management should ensure that the newly inducted staff undergoes wildlife training conducted by various Institutes in the State and outside. Officers should be encouraged to undergo Diploma as well as Certificate and Capsule courses conducted by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun for officers down to the Forest Ranger. The information about the training and institute providing training is as following –

Table No. – 7.1

S.	Course	Course	Course	Participant	Resource	Frequency
N	Name	Type	Duration	Level	person/	
0					org.	
1	Advance	Diploma	Ten	A.C.F./DCF	WII,	Once
	Diploma in	Course	Months		Dehradun	
	Wildlife					
	Management					
2	Eco-	Module	Three	A.C.F./DCF	WII	Once
	development		Months			
3	Wildlife	Certificat	Three	F.R.	WII	Once
	Management	e	Months			
		Course				

Besides, Forest Guards posted in wildlife area should be trained for wildlife management at wildlife training centre Jaipur. Apart from above basic training, some very important trainings are required to staff/officers for their day-to-day functioning.

1. Weapon training -

The staff has to face the anti-social elements including hard-core criminals, who are engaged in unlawful activities. To have an effective control, the staff must be equipped with modern arms and ammunitions and should know how to handle the arms ammunitions. Thus, full course training to handle the arms and ammunition should be arranged for the field staff on regular basis.

2. Wildlife Health Monitoring Training

Monitoring of wildlife health and treatment of various contagious diseases require some technical skills. The staff must also know the techniques to collect samples to send it to forensic laboratory or to the research centre at WII, Dehradun for its detailed analysis.

3. Chemical immobilization training -

It has been realized that frequent stray of wild animals occurs near the human habitation especially during summer season. Such unusual situation creates problems, both for wild animals and human beings. Such animals, that come under distress should be safely captured to release in wild after proper treatment.

4. Tourism and interpretation training

Tourism and Interpretation are very sensitive issues. Even a slight discourteous behavior can defame the PA as well as the Forest Department. The staff engaged in handling the tourists must be properly trained to handle the situation in a cordial manner. In doing so, the implementation of various Rules and Enactment, related with the wildlife tourism and management, is ensured also. Similarly, staff deputed for interpretation activities must have sufficient knowledge about the Protected Area and other on-going activities. If the tourists are not satisfied for their queries, the purpose of extension and Interpretation cannot be achieved. A fundamental training and regular refresher course training to the staff should be done. At present no systematic training on tourism and interpretation activities has been organized.

5. Computer Application Training:

Use of Computer application and related software has now become an indispensable task for day-to-day management. Application of GIS and other related software and their interpretation could improve the efficiency of the P.A. Management. All these efforts may be useful, when the staff capable enough to handle these machines. Hence three- month

Capsule course training for the selected staff / officers should be arranged at Jaipur or Udaipur.

Apart from these training some other important topics may be included if required.

7.3. Human resources development Plan (HRD Plan)

Wildlife management is a specialized branch, which need special orientation, skill and knowledge. Training makes a technocrat and field staffs perfect in his profession. Exposure of good efforts done in the *Par excellence* site develops a feeling of motivation to achieve the goal to the same degree or sometimes higher also. Not only this, tremendous degree of confidence is also developed if the initiative done is appreciated by others. Hence it is nice to initiate effort to impart special training to all level of staff in various relevant fields.

Imparting of training to the field staff and the official posted in the Bassi Sanctuary has got much relevance, as they have to handle sensitive bio-diversity conservation vis-à-vis eco-development issue. Although adequate technical assistance and guidance would be availed from the concerned experts. Hence imparting regular refresher courses covering different topics is recommended for the various levels of staff of Sanctuary as following

-

Table 7.2

S.	Course	Course	Course	Participan	Resource	Frequenc
No	Name	Type	Duration	t Level	person/ org	y
1	General	Orientatio	One week	D.C.F./A.C	WII,	Once
	wildlife	n		.F.	Dehradun	
	management	Course				
	course					
1 a		Orientatio	10 days	A.C.F./	WII,	Once
	do	n		D.C.F.	Dehradun	
		Course				

1 b		Orientatio	One week	Ranger	Forestry	Once
	do	n Course		Foresters	Training	
		Module I			Institute,	
					Jaipur	
1 c		Orientatio	One week	Forest		Once
	do	n		Guard &	Forestry	
		Course		Cattle	Training	
				Guard	Institute,	
					Jaipur	
2	Soil and	Orientatio	One week	Ranger	Forestry	Once in a
	moisture	n		Foresters,	Training	year
	Conservatio	Course		& Forest	Institute,	
	n			Guard	Jaipur	
3	Rural	Orientatio	One week	Ranger	Forestry	Once in a
	developmen	n		Foresters,	Training	year
	t	Course		& Forest	Institute,	
				Guard	Jaipur	
4	Enforcemen	Refresher	Three	Range		Once in
	t of Law and	Course	days	officers	Forestry	six
	Enactment's			Dy. Ranger	Training	months
				Foresters	Institute,	
				& Forest	Jaipur	
				Guards		

5	Education	Refresher	One week	ACF,	WII,	Once in
	Awareness	course		Range	Dehradun	two year
	course			officers,	for DCF and	
				Foresters	ACF;	
				and Forest	FTI Jaipur	
				guard	For	
					Foresters	
					and Forest	
					guards.	

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 workshop and field study should be organized at PA level to share the experience gain during the field works and disseminate the new knowledge and practices being used in other PAs. Some of the topic for workshop and field study may be -

- Wildlife and its habitat monitoring and understanding the objective of data collection during regular patrolling.
- Wildlife census and field techniques
- Anti-poaching, Legal proceeding and forensics
- Micro planning for eco-development in surrounding villages
- Fire protection training
- EDC Account keeping
- Environmental Education and Awareness
- PA planning workshop
- Regional planning workshop
- PA management plan finalization workshop

During these types of workshop and field training regular interactions/discussions between officers and field staff would also add to the understanding of new perspectives relating to wildlife management.

7.4 Maintenance of the Control Forms

Progress of the plan activities sanctioned will be monitored regularly at division level. Control forms will be designed for keeping track on annual progress of plan activities, implementation of strategies & bottlenecks faced during implementation phase, evaluation of prescriptions, inputs and problems. All the information regarding plan

operations will be furnished in standard formats. Records will be maintained at division and Range levels

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.

8.4 Fund raising strategies

• Leveraging support from ongoing Government schemes (State and Centre)

ANNEXURE- 38 has details regarding Fund Allotement & Expenditure Last 10 Year in Various Sechemes.

- (i) CAMPA
- (ii) NABARD
- (iii) RFBP
- (iv) MJSA
- (v) CSS

8.5 Plan Budget

BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

PRPOSED WORKS AND BUDGET REQUIREMENT (FINANCIAL FORECAST FROM 2023-2024 to 2032-2033) (Rs. in lacs)

S.No.	Item	202	5-2026	2020	5-2027	202	7-2028	2 02	8-2029	202	9-2030	203	0-2031	203	1-2032	2033	2-2033	2033-2034		2034-2035	
		PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.
M	IAINTENANCE OF SAM	CTUA	RY ASSE	TS																	
(i)	Buildings	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00
(ii)	Nature Trails/ Forest roads	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	25.00	L.S.	30.00
(iii)	Motor Vehicles	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	25.00
(iv)	Wireless Network	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.50	L.S.	2.50	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00
(v)	Water Facilities/Water holes	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	12.00
(vi)	Maintaining Fire Lines	10km	10.00	10 km	10.00	15km	15.00	10km	10.00	15km	15.00	10km	10.00	15km	15.00	10km	10.00	15km	15.00	10km	10.00
(vii)	Publicity & Extension	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00
(viii)	Maintenance of Forest Boundary	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00
(ix)	Maintenance of Anicut & other Structures (De silting, grouting, repair etc)	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00
(x)	Maintenance of Equipments (Ammunition, Water pump, boat)	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.00	L,S.	1.00	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.50	L.S.	1.50	L.S.	1.50	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.20	L.S.	2.50
(xi)	Maintenance of Ecotourism sites	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	12.00	L.S.	12.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00
(Xii)	Construction/ Maintenance of patrolling path nearby pariphary wall of sanctuary.	25km	125.00	20 km	110.00	20km	125.00	20km	135.00	25km	200.00	30km	225.00	20km	200.00	20km	200.00	15km	180.00	15km	180.00
	TOTAL		191.00		176.00		211.50	8	216.50		308.50		328.50		322.50		326.00		327.20		334.5

S.Na.	Item	2025	-2026	2026-2027		2027-	2028	2028-	2029	2029	2030	2030-2031		2031-2032		2032-2033		2033-2034		2034-2035	
	0.10003	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.
(i)	Survey & Demarcation (Pillars)	-	-	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5
(ii)	Buildings	0	0.00	4	150.00	1	100	2	50.00	2	50	LS	50	LS	25	LS	25	LS	30	LS	30
	Soil & water Conservation (cons. Of	1000	20.00	1000	20.00	1000	20.00	1000	20.00	2000	40.00	2000	50.00	2000	50.00	2000	50.00	2000	60.00	2000	60.00
	Kuchha & Pucca check Dams)	Cmt.		Cmt.		Cmt.		Cmt.		Cmt.	- 1	Cmt.									
(iii)	Eco-restoration, SMC Works (Gabion)		0.00	10	8.00	15	10.00	15	10.00	15	10.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00
	Grassland development	-	0.00	50 ha.	75.00	50 ha.	75.00	50 ha.	75.00	50 ha.	80.00	50 ha.	80.00	50 ha.	80.00	50 ha.	90.00	50 ha.	90.00	50 ha.	90.00
(iv)	Construction of Watch Tower	8	12	2	10.00	1	10.00	1	12.00	1	12.00	LS	1.00	LS	1.00	LS	1.00	LS	2.00	LS	2.00
(v)	Drainage line Treatment			L.S.	2.60	L.S.	3.70	L.S.	4.80	L.S.	3.90	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	5.10	L.S.	4.20	LS.	3.30	L.S.	5.30
(vi)	Habitat Improvement (Water birds, four horned antelope)	25 Hec.	4.00	25 Hec.	4.00	25 Hec	4.00	25 Hec.	4.00	25 Hec.	4.00	25 Hec.	4.00	25 Hec.	4.00	25 Hec.	4.00	25 Hec.	4.00	25 Hec.	4.00
(vii)	Construction of Pucca Stone Wall (4 Feet high)	3 Kms	105.00	3 Kms	120.00	3 Kms	130.00	3 Kms	140.00	3 Kms	150.00	3 Kms	160.00	3 Kms	170.00	3 Kms	180.00	3 Kms	200.00	3 Kms	210.00
(viii)	Eradication of invasive species			50 ha.	18.00	50 ha.	20.00	50 ha.	22.00	50 ha.	24.00	50 ha.	26.00	50 ha.	28.00	50 ha.	30.00	50 ha.	32.00	50 ha.	35.00
(ix)	Improvement of Food Chain	-	-	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	LS.	10.00	L.S.	10.00
(x)	Rehabilitaion/ Relocation of villages	12	9	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00						
(xi)	Secret Information System	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	0.75	L.S.	0.75	L.S.	0.75	L.S.	0.90	L.S.	0.90	LS.	1.00	L.S.	1.00
(xii)	Reward to Staff	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.4	L.S.	0.4	L.S.	0.5								
(xiii)	Compensation for Cattle kill & loss to Human life	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	8.00	LS.	8.00	L.S.	10.00
(xiv)	Delineation of forest right(Pattas)	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	LS.	10.00	L.S.	10.00
(XV)	Regenration of rare faunal & floral spps.	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	6.00	L.S.	6.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	LS.	9.00	L.S.	10.00
(xvi)	Arboretum	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00
(xvii)	Engaging fire watchers	50 Nos.	180.00	50 Nos.	200.00	50 Nos.	220.00	50 Nos.	240.00	50 Nos.	260.00	50 Nos.	270.00	50 Nos.	290.00	50 Nos.	310.00	50 Nos.	330.00	50 Nos.	350.00
xviii)	Engaging home guards	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00
xviv)	Check Points & Barriers	- U	4	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	LS	3.00	. 3	=	1	5.00		143	1	5.00	1	5.00
	TOTAL (Sanctuary Management)		359.75		675.85		656.95		643.45		697.55		727.75		743.00		775.10		840.30		878.30

S.Yo.	Item	2025-202	26	2026-20	27	2027-202	8	2028-202	9	2029-203	0	2030-20	31	2031-203	12	2032-20	133	2033-20	34	2034-2035		
	(100 to 100 to 1	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	
(i)	Vehicles for DCF, ACF and RO's	Canter 1	25.00	Scorpio 1 Bolero 2 (1 ACF and 1 RFO)	50.00	2 Bolero	30.0	Rescue Vehicle 1	20	l Rescue Vehicle and l Bolero	40	2 Bolero	40.00	1 Scorpio	25	l canter	30	2 Bolero	40	1 Bolero	25	
	Vehicles for Subordinate staff	Motorcycle-5	5.00	Motorcycle-5	7.00	Motorcycle-5	7.00	Motorcycle-3	4.00	Motorcycle-3	4.00	Motorcycle-2	3.00	Motorcycle-3	5.00	Motorcycle-5	8.00	Motorcycle-5	10.00	Motorcycle-5	10.00	
(ii)	Office Equipments, Video & Still camera	L.S.	10.0	L.S.	7.50	L.S.	7.50	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	
(iii)	Specialised field Equipments for Protection & Rescue Medicine/equipments (Rescue jacket/cage/search light/	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	10.00	
	Fire Fighting Equipments	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	12.00	L.S.	12.00	
	Wireless system	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	25.00	L.S.	25.00	
(iv)	Construction of Guzzler, Tube well and Hand pumps (HP), Rampwell, Openwell	Hand pump-4	4.00	Guzzler-3	30.00	Tubewell-2 Hand pump-4	10.00	Tubewell-2 Hand pump-4 Guzzler-3	40.00	Guzzler-3	30.00	Guzzler-3	35.00	Guzzler-2	25.00	Guzzler-2	25.00	Guzzler-2	25.00	Guzzler-2	25.00	
(v)	Construction of Anicuts	6	36	6	36.00	8	50.00	8	50.00	10	60	10	60	8	50	8	50	5	35	5	35	
(vi)	Construction of Water holes		- 52	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	
(vii)	Construction of Culvert cum stop dam	10	50.00	10	50.00	10	25.00	8	40.00	8	40.00	8	40.00	5	25.00	5	25.00	8	40.00	10	60.00	
(viii)	Construction of Nadi's (Water Ponds)	5	10	.5	10	5	10	0	0	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	
ix)	Construction of bridge on bassi dam Jogideh to Kevdiya 200 natr.	0	0	1	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ls	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	TOTAL (Infrastructure Development) AMENITIES FOR FIELD STAFF	3	170.00		919.50		141.50		171.00		186.00		227.00		157.00		160.00		173.00		198.00	
(i)	Basic ammenities/Solar light etc.	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	7.50	L.S.	7.50	L.S.	7.50	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	
-	TOTAL (Ammenities for Field Staff)		10.00		10.00		10.00		7.50		7.50		7.50		10.00		10.00		10.00		15.00	
-	TOURISM MANAGEMENT					70)		a votano				Vi	W		V.			2		17.	70	
(i)	Tourism Facilities	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20	L.S.	30	L.S.	30	L.S.	30	L.S.	40	
(ii)	Pamphlets	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	
	Interpretation Center		0	L.S.	150.00	L.S.	150.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	
(iv)	Eco tourism & skill Development	L.S.	2.50	L.S.	2.75	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.25	L.S.	3.50	L.S.	3.75	L.S.	4.00	- 8	133	- 54	- 55		1 .8	
(v)	Brochure, Signages and Publicity	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.50	L.S.	2.50	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	4.00	
(vii)	Eco Toursim site Development at Bichor			L.S.	7.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L,S.	20.00	L.S.	10	L.S.	25.00	L.S.	10	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	
(viii)	Training to Eco-guides for Nature Interpretation and other awareness activities	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.20	L.S.	1.20	1.2	0.60	L.S.	1.20	L.S.	1.50	L.S.	1.50	
	TOTAL (Tourism management)		16.00		173.25		186.50		67.25		67.70		58.45		83.10		54.70		75.00		86.00	
	GRAND TOTAL:		196.00		1102.75		338.00		245.75	e	261.20		292.95		250.10	-	224.70		258.00		299.00	

- 1	Item	2025-	2016	2026-2	2027	2027-20	28	2028-2	029	2029-20	030	2030-2	031	2031-	2032	2032-20	33	2033-20	034	2034-2	0.35
	000000	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.
	Computer/laptop/printer/ lax/photocopier	5 Nos.	5.00	f Nes.	5.00	5 Nos.	5.00	3 Nos	3.00	3 Not	3.00	3 Noo	3.00	3 Non	3.00	3 Nos	3.00	3 Nos	3.00	3 Nos	3.00
	Survey Equipments & Preservation of forest block records,	LS	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	3.00	LS.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	LS.	5.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00
	FOTAL (Information echnology)		10.00		10.00		8.00		8.00		8.00		8.00		8.00		6.00		6.00		6.00
- VI	LLAGE ECO - DEVELOPMEN	I																			
(i)	Entry Point Activities	LS.	20.00	L.S.	25.00	L.S.	25.00	LS.	25.00	L.S.	30.00	L.S.	30.00	L.S.	35.00	L.S.	40.00	L.S.	45.00	L.S.	50.00
(ii)	L.P.G. connections	(25.0	0.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00
(111)	Cremotoria	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00
	Lift irrigation system		0.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00
(iv)	up roved Chullahas	197	9.09	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00
(1)	Pasture Development		9.09	10 ha	10.00	10 ha.	12.50	10 ha.	15.00	10 ha.	17.50	10 ka.	20.00	10 ha.	22.50	10 ha.	25.00	10 ha	27.00	10 ha.	30.00
(vi) 1	Fuel Wood Plantation	127	0.00	10 ha	19.00	10 ha.	12.50	10 ha.	15.09	10 ha.	17.50	10 ha.	20.00	10 ha.	22.50	10 ha.	25.00	10 ha	27.00	10 ha.	30.00
	Agro forestry (seedling listribution free of cost)	10000 nos	10.00	10000 no:	11.00	10000 not	12.00	10000 nos	13.00	10000 nos	14.00	10000 nos	15.00	10000 not	16.00	10000 nes	17.00	10000 not	18.00	10000 nos	20.00
	FOTAL (Village Eco- Developmet)		32.00		70.00		76.00		82.09		93.00		99.00		110.09		121.00		131.00		144.00
8-	ENVIRONMENTAL AWARI																				
	Procurement of education material	L.S.	1.00	LS	1.00	L.S.	1.50	LS.	1.50	L.S.	2	L,S.	2.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.50	L.S.	4.00	15.	5.00
	Awareness Programmes	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	LS.	7.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	LS.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	25.00
	FOTAL (Environmental Awareness Programme)		6.00		6.00		8.50		8.50		12.00		12.00		18.00		18.50		24.00		30.00
-	RESEARCH, MONITORING		The state of the s																		
(0)	Research Studies, Trap camera		0	LS.	25.00	L.S.	25,00	LS.	30.00	L.S.	50.00	L.S.	50.00	LS.	50.00	L.S.	100.00	L.S.	100.00	L.S.	100
(ii)	Monitoring Studies	100	9	L.5.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	LS.	2.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.09	LS.	4	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5
(iii)	Census	LS,	2.50	LS.	2.50	L.S.	2.50	LS.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	4.00	LS.	4.00	L.S.	4.50	L.S.	4.50	L.S.	5.00
	Fraining (Crocodile, Snake, Leopard Rescue etc.)	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	Ls.	7.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	12.50	L.S.	12.50	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00
	FOTAL (Research, Monitoring, Fraining & Census)	2	7.50	a	34.50	-	36,50	16	42.00	9	66.00	147	67,60	244	76.50	740	121.00	18	124.50	14	125.00
	GRAND TOTAL" 6 " TO "9" :	-	55.50		120.50		129.00	7.	140.50	-	179.00	3	186.00		206.50		266.50	1.5	285.50	-	305.00
	*****	1			277055540.1											1					

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

B1- Eco-sensitive Zone

1. ESZ description and extent

2.(1) The Eco-Sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 0 (zero) to 3 kilometres around the boundary of Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary. (Zero ESZ extend is due to Road Boundary and inter-State boundary) The area of the Eco-Sensitive Zone is 108.00 square kilometres.

Direction	Eco-sensitive Zone Boundary Points	Distance
Nor th	1 to 14	0 to 3 kms
North-East	14 to 17	0.015 to 0.5 kms
East	17 to 48	0 to 1.11 kms
South –East	48 to 58	0 to 3 kms
Sou th	58 to 81	0.5 to 3 kms
South-West	81 to 84	0.157 to 1.4 kms
Wes t	84 to 89	0.015 to 0.325 kms
North-West	89 to 1	0.030 to 0.650 kms

2.1. The boundary description of Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary and its Eco-Sensitive Zone is appended in

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF ECOSENSITIVE ZONE OF BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IN THE STATE RAJASTHAN

North	From Meghpura Chauraha the N.H. 76 upto the dispensary of
110101	Parsoli Village. From this point the ESZ Boundary continues along
	the N.H. 76 Upto Nal Chauraha.
East	Thea area in between road from Nal Chauraha to villages Nal –
	Muroli-Umarkakhal - Gatabav Tiraha , West Boundary of
	Anoppura –Fatehpura –Charcha village and up to MP Brder of
	the Bassi wildlife sanctuary.
South	The area of Madhya Pradesh state in a length of 2 km from the
	boundary of Bassi wildlife sanctuary starting from Charcha
	village of Rajasthan, whole area of Kunthali, Mataji ka khera and
	Gwaliar kalan villages of Madhya Pradesh upto village
	Devdungari(Rajsthan).
West	The area between the boundary of Bassi wildlife sanctuary from
	Devdugari village along vijaypur-Bassi road upto Bridge No. 8
	From Bridge No. 8 to kailjar the Boundary of Eco- sensitive Zone
	and Bassi wildlife sanctuary shall overlapFrom kailar village to
	Palka Tiraha along Vijaypur- Bassi and form Palka Tiraha to
	Meghpura Choraha along Bassi- Meghpura link Road.

2.2. The maps of the Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary demarcating Eco-Sensitive Zone along with boundary details and latitudes and longitudes are appended as

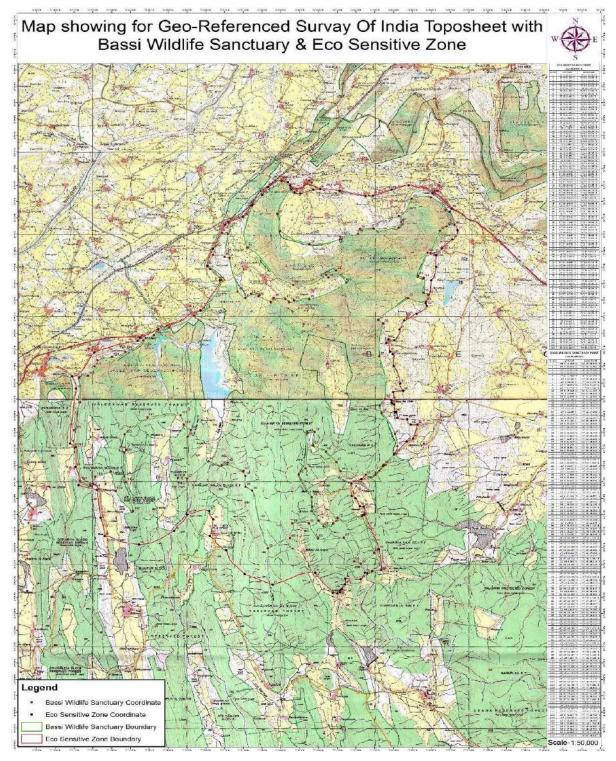
GOOGLE MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY ALONG WITH

3.LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS



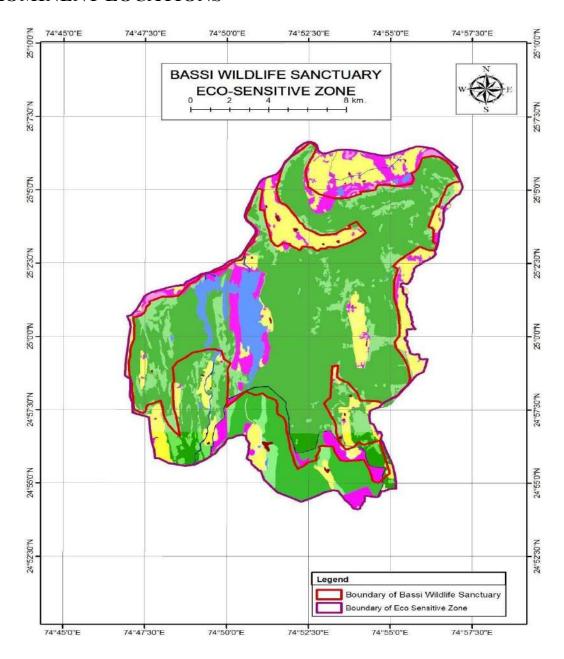
MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY ALONG WITH LATITUDE

4.AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS ON SURVEY OF



INDIA (SOI) TOPOSHEET

5.MAP SHOWING LANDUSE PATTERN OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF BASSI WILDLIFE 6.SANCTUARY ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS



7.

- **7.1.** List of geo-coordinates of the boundary of Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary and Eco-Sensitive Zone are given in Table **A** and Table **B** of **Annexure I**.
- **7.2.** The list of villages falling in the proposed Eco-Sensitive Zone along with their geo co-ordinates at prominent points is appended as **Annexure-II.**
 - 8. Activities/Interventions provided in the ESZ notification/Zonal Master Plan (ESZ) as per the provisions governed by the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

As per Bassi ESZ Notification, the list of activities is categorized in three parts. All the development decisions shall be in conformity with the activities prohibited, regulated, promoted as per Bassi ESZ Notification. All activities in the Eco sensitive Zone shall be governed by the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and the rules made thereunder, and be regulated in the manner specified in the Table

2.1.1 Prohibited Activities

As per the Bassi ESZ Notification the prohibited activities are given in Annexure 1A.

2.1.2 Regulated Activities

As per the Bassi ESZ Notification the regulated activities are given in Annexure 1B.

2.1.3 Promoted Activities

As per the Bassi ESZ Notification the promoted activities are given in Annexure 1C.

2. 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:-

SN	Constituent of the Monitoring Committee	Designation					
(i)	District Collector, Chittorgarh	Chairman, ex					
		officio					
	One representative of Non-Governmental						
(ii)	Organization working in the field of environment	Member;					
	to be nominated by the Government of Rajasthan						
	for a term of one year in each case						
(iii)	One expert in the area of ecology and environment	Member;					
	to be nominated by the Government of Rajasthan						
	for a term of one year in each case						
(iv)	District level officers of the Public Works	Member;					
	Department						
(v)	District level officers of the Town Planning	Member;					
	Department						
(vi)	District level officers of the Industry Department	Member;					
(vii)	Regional Officer (RO) of the State Pollution	Member;					
	Control Board						
(viii)	Honorary Wildlife Warden, Chittorgarh.	Member;					

(ix)	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bassi Wildlife	Member-
	Sanctuary	Secretary.

As per Sub-para 3 and Sub-para 4 of point no. 6 (Terms of Reference) of Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone Notification, the provision is as under:

The activities that are 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, 2006, and are falling in the Eco-Sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the table under Paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the monitoring committee based on the 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 provisions of the said notification.

Terms of reference. -(1) The Monitoring Committee shall monitor the compliance of the provisions of this notification.

- (2) The tenure of the Monitoring committee shall be for three years or till the re-constitution of the new Committee by the State Government and subsequently the Monitoring Committee shall be constituted by the State Government.
- 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 the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the 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 provisions of 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, 2006 and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the 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) The Monitoring Committee shall submit the annual action taken report of its activities as on the 31st March of every year by the 30th June of that year to the Chief Wildlife Warden in the State as per proforma appended at **Annexure III**.
- (8) The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may give such directions, as it deems fit, to the Monitoring Committee for effective discharge of its functions.
- 2. The Central Government and State Government may specify additional measures, if any, for giving effect to provisions of this notification.
- 3. 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 High Court or the National Green Tribunal.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE-I TABLE A: GEO- COORDINATES OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS OF BASSI WILDLIFE

SANCTUARY

S. No	Identification of Prominent Points	Location/ Direction Prominent Point]	Latitude (N) (DMS)			Longitude (E) (DMS)			
1.	Near Bassi Dam	North-East	25	02	12.13 3	74	49	32.27		
2.			25	02	31.87	74	50	11.66		
3.	Bherughati	West- North	25	03	37.12	74	50	55.11		
4.			25	03	56.95	74	50	37.68		
5.			25	04	22.64	74	50	41.90		
6.	Near Rajgarh village	East	25	05	02.80	74	50	55.54		
7.			25	04	59.99	74	51	05.57		
8.			25	04	19.05	74	51	0.53		
9.			25	04	17.44	74	51	08.42		
10.			25	03	15.75	74	51	21.03		
11.			25	03	04.04	74	51	33.48		
12			25	03	11.40	74	51	42.91		
13.			25	03	09.11	74	51	55.94		
14.			25	03	07.12	74	51	54.63		
15.			25	02	56.77	74	52	13.82		
16.			25	03	04.31	74	52	19.23		
17.			25	03	02.19	74	52	37.08		
18.			25	02	56.44	74	52	43.44		
19.			25	02	59.84	74	52	51.37		
20.			25	03	02.15	74	53	15.33		
21.			25	03	32.44	74	54	14.50		
22.			25	03	54.70	74	53	58.26		
23			25	03	46.62	74	53	42.67		
24			25	03	41.35	74	53	45.77		
25.			25	03	27.96	74	52	50.15		
26.			25	04	35.94	74	51	36.20		
27.			25	05	54.95	74	51	45.81		

28.			25	06	37.17	74	52	31.39
29.	Near Forest Naka Parsoli	North-East	25	06	26.88	74	52	45.26
30.			25	05	37.53	74	52	23.95
31			25	05	05.93	74	52	29.36
32.	Near Naharghar Palace	South	25	04	42.57	74	53	15.78
33.			25	04	51.43	74	54	04.79
34.			25	04	56.06	74	54	04.95
35.			25	05	0.35	74	54	33.17
36.			25	05	09.43	74	54	36.24
37.			25	05	10.90	74	54	58.33
38.			25	05	12.56	74	55	38.16
39.			25	05	22.45	74	55	42.39
40.			25	05	34.01	74	55	38.60
41.			25	06	05.11	74	55	58.61
42.			25	06	07.21	74	56	29.84
43.	Near Somani Resort	East-South	25	05	44.83	74	56	53.03
44.			25	05	17.78	74	57	07.47
45.			25	05	14.71	74	56	53.99
46.			25	05	06.62	74	56	43.70
47.			25	04	26.01	74	56	28.93
48.			25	04	26.70	74	56	24.15
49.			25	03	44.39	74	56	09.52
50.			25	03	40.64	74	56	18.06
51.			25	03	13.49	74	56	18.00
52.			25	03	10.56	74	56	25.13
53.			25	02	56.96	74	56	21.60
54.			25	03	03.94	74	55	52.85
55.			25	02	23.93	74	55	05.71
56.			25	02	18.09	74	55	13.46
57.			25	01	18.40	74	55	06.85
58.			25	00	0.49	74	55	16.41
59.			24	59	48.34	74	55	07.97
60.			24	59	35.09	74	55	10.87
61.			24	58	57.60	74	55	32.51
62.			24	58	34.50	74	55	36.19
63.			24	58	21.59	74	55	32.29
64.			24	58	0.52	74	55	14.05
65.			24	57	42.59	74	54	45.34
66.	Near Kadmali Talav	East	24	57	48.91	74	54	05.36

67.		24	58	05.95	74	53	58.42
68.		24	58	25.09	74	53	42.12
69.		24	58	36.18	74	53	51.93
70.		24	59	0.53	74	53	23.98
71.		24	58	58.95	74	53	13.35
72.		24	57	54.44	74	53	09.87
73.		24	57	42.69	74	52	58.44
74.		24	57	01.47	74	53	19.48
75.		24	56	43.75	74	53	20.37
76.		24	56	19.42	74	53	30.62
77.		24	56	08.76	74	53	38.09
78.		24	56	13.89	74	53	53.68
79.		24	56	23.82	74	54	0.72
80.		24	56	26.76	74	54	39.75
81.		24	55	20.25	74	54	59.06
82.	M.P. Border	24	54	59.97	74	54	37.74
83.	M.P. Border	24	55	04.61	74	55	27.05
84.	M.P. Border	24	55	48.15	74	54	10.57
85.	M.P. Border	24	55	46.44	74	53	28.81
86.	M.P. Border	24	56	14.30	74	53	14.82
87.	M.P. Border	24	56	14.07	74	52	48.76
88.	M.P. Border	24	55	46.62	74	52	44.67
89.	M.P. Border	24	55	28.75	74	52	09.37
90.	M.P. Border	24	57	13.41	74	51	44.72
91.	M.P. Border	24	57	20.43	74	51	33.84
92.	M.P. Border	24	57	40.29	74	51	33.48
93.	M.P. Border	24	57	49.45	74	51	30.53
94.	M.P. Border	24	58	04.20	74	51	05.65
95.	M.P. Border	24	58	0.03	74	50	55.63
96.	M.P. Border	24	58	07.12	74	50	34.55
97	M.P. Border	24	57	35.70	74	50	0.40
98.		24	58	52.29	74	50	01.43
99.		24	59	04.59	74	50	06.44
100.		24	59	13.64	74	49	55.08
101.		24	59	30.92	74	49	50.27
102.		24	59	27.01	74	48	57.22
103.		24	58	56.11	74	48	21.11
104.		24	58	27.72	74	48	23.12
105.		24	58	23.07	74	48	20.80
106.		24	57	29.11	74	48	23.23

107.			24	56	36.43	74	48	34.26
108.			24	57	12.78	74	48	06.29
109.			24	57	48.59	74	47	58.92
110.			24	57	39.03	74	47	34.40
111.	MDR Bassi-Vijaipur		24	57	25.42	74	47	31.10
112.			24	57	23.27	74	47	25.99
113.			24	57	31.28	74	47	09.64
114.			24	58	32.86	74	47	03.88
115.			24	59	04.19	74	47	0.07
116.			24	59	54.38	74	47	10.00
117.	Near Vijaipur Tiraha	East	25	00	39.54	74	47	08.54
118.			25	00	43.14	74	47	22.44
119.			25	01	0.02	74	47	32.41
120.			25	01	11.34	74	47	38.00
121			25	01	20.85	74	48	01.29
122			25	01	22.46	74	48	30.63
123			25	01	47.25	74	48	50.72
124			25	01	56.88	74	49	07.42
125			25	02	07.01	74	49	14.43

TABLE B: GEO-COORDINATES OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE

S. No	Identification of Prominent Points	Location/ Direction Prominent Point	L	Latitude (N) (DMS)		Longitude (E) (DMS)		
1.			25	06	38.51	74	52	31.26
2.			25	06	35.43	74	52	40.26
3.			25	06	29.69	74	52	44.29
4.			25	06	22.30	74	52	46.64
5.			25	06	16.44	74	52	51.82
6.			25	06	14.71	74	53	01.24
7.			25	06	21.52	74	53	21.94
8.			25	06	22.75	74	53	21.94
9.			25	06	19.49	74	54	04.13
10.			25	06	10.12	74	54	45.15
11.			25	06	10.32	74	54	56.76
12			25	06	21.36	74	55	26.51
13.			25	06	29.13	74	55	53.82
14.			24	06	14.89	74	56	31.93
15.			25	05	47.19	74	57	02.23
16.			25	05	41.21	74	56	59.60
17			25	05	07.66	74	57	12.00
18			25	04	51.17	74	57	03.53
19			25	04	34.51	74	56	47.23

21 25 04 01.06 74 56 37. 22 25 03 36.42 74 56 29. 23 25 02 54.41 74 56 20. 24 25 02 49.80 74 56 02. 25 02 35.18 74 56 06. 26 25 02 23.56 74 55 46. 27 25 02 20.690 74 55 34. 28 25 01 47.79 74 55 31. 29 25 01 48.78 74 55 22. 30 25 01 42.03 74 55 22. 31 25 01 42.63 74 55 24. 32 25 01 22.50 74 55 24. 33 25 01 0.53 74 </th <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>							
22 25 03 36.42 74 56 29 23 25 02 54.41 74 56 20 24 25 02 49.80 74 56 20 25 02 35.18 74 56 06 26 25 02 23.56 74 55 46 27 25 02 06.90 74 55 39 28 25 01 47.79 74 55 31 29 25 01 48.78 74 55 31 30 25 01 42.03 74 55 18 31 25 01 26.63 74 55 24 32 25 01 22.50 74 55 28 33 25 01 22.50 74 55 28 34 25 00 18.38 74	20	25	04	22.23	74	56	37.85
23 25 02 54.41 74 56 20 24 25 02 49.90 74 56 22 25 02 35.18 74 56 02 26 25 02 23.56 74 55 46 27 25 02 06.90 74 55 39 28 25 01 47.79 74 55 31 29 25 01 48.78 74 55 12 30 25 01 42.03 74 55 22 31 25 01 42.63 74 55 22 32 25 01 26.63 74 55 28 33 25 01 22.50 74 55 28 33 25 01 22.50 74 55 28 33 25 01 15.25 74	21	25	04	01.06	74	56	37.66
24 25 02 49.80 74 56 22 25 25 02 35.18 74 56 06 26 25 02 35.18 74 56 06 27 25 02 02.90 74 55 39 28 25 01 47.79 74 55 31 29 25 01 48.78 74 55 22 30 25 01 42.03 74 55 18 31 25 01 26.63 74 55 22 32 25 01 26.63 74 55 22 33 25 01 25.00 74 55 28 33 25 01 25.00 74 55 29 34 25 00 18.81 74 55 29 37 24 59 57.61	22	25	03	36.42	74	56	29.70
25 02 35.18 74 56 06 26 25 02 23.56 74 55 46 27 25 02 06.90 74 55 34 28 25 01 47.79 74 55 31 29 25 01 48.78 74 55 22 30 25 01 48.78 74 55 22 31 25 01 26.63 74 55 24 32 25 01 26.63 74 55 24 32 25 01 26.63 74 55 24 32 25 01 20.53 74 55 24 32 25 01 20.53 74 55 24 33 25 00 15.25 74 55 45 36 25 00 15.25 74	23	25	02	54.41	74	56	20.78
26 25 02 23.56 74 55 46. 27 25 02 06.90 74 55 39. 28 25 01 47.79 74 55 31. 29 25 01 48.78 74 55 22. 30 25 01 42.03 74 55 18. 31 25 01 26.63 74 55 24. 32 25 01 26.63 74 55 28. 33 25 01 25.00 74 55 28. 34 25 00 28.81 74 55 29. 35 25 00 15.25 74 55 46. 36 25 00 13.38 74 55 29. 37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26. 38 24 59 53.99 </td <td>24</td> <td>25</td> <td>02</td> <td>49.80</td> <td>74</td> <td>56</td> <td>22.72</td>	24	25	02	49.80	74	56	22.72
27 25 02 06.90 74 55 39 28 25 01 47.79 74 55 31 29 25 01 48.78 74 55 22 30 25 01 42.03 74 55 22 31 25 01 26.63 74 55 24 32 25 01 22.50 74 55 28 33 25 01 0.53 74 55 28 34 25 00 28.81 74 55 29 34 25 00 13.38 74 55 29 36 25 00 15.25 74 55 40 35 25 00 15.25 74 55 45 38 24 59 57.61 74 55 26 38 24 59 50.15 <	25	25	02	35.18	74	56	06.63
28 25 01 47.79 74 55 31 29 25 01 48.78 74 55 22 30 25 01 42.03 74 55 18 31 25 01 26.63 74 55 24 32 25 01 0.53 74 55 28 33 25 01 0.53 74 55 29 34 25 00 28.81 74 55 40 35 25 00 15.25 74 55 45 36 25 00 13.38 74 55 29 37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26 38 24 59 51.63 74 55 26 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 27 40 24 59 50.15 <t< td=""><td>26</td><td>25</td><td>02</td><td>23.56</td><td>74</td><td>55</td><td>46.77</td></t<>	26	25	02	23.56	74	55	46.77
29 25 01 48.78 74 55 22 30 25 01 42.03 74 55 18 31 25 01 26.63 74 55 24 32 25 01 22.50 74 55 28 33 25 01 0.53 74 55 29 34 25 00 28.81 74 55 40 35 25 00 15.25 74 55 45 36 25 00 13.38 74 55 29 37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26 38 24 59 53.99 74 55 26 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 26 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 27 40 24 59 50.15 <	27	25	02	06.90	74	55	39.45
30 25 01 42.03 74 55 18 31 25 01 26.63 74 55 24 32 25 01 22.50 74 55 28 33 25 01 0.53 74 55 29 34 25 00 28.81 74 55 49 35 25 00 18.25 74 55 45 36 25 00 13.38 74 55 29 37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26 38 24 59 53.99 74 55 26 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 26 39 24 59 50.15 74 55 27 40 24 59 50.67 74 55 32 42 59 36.07 74 <	28	25	01	47.79	74	55	31.32
31 25 01 26.63 74 55 24 32 25 01 22.50 74 55 28 33 25 01 0.53 74 55 29 34 25 00 28.81 74 55 40 35 25 00 15.25 74 55 45 36 25 00 13.38 74 55 29 37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26 38 24 59 53.99 74 55 26 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 27 40 24 59 50.15 74 55 31 41 24 59 36.07 74 55 32 42 59 36.05 74 55 32 42 59 36.07 74 55 <	29	25	01	48.78	74	55	22.12
32 25 01 22.50 74 55 28. 33 25 01 0.53 74 55 29. 34 25 00 28.81 74 55 40. 35 25 00 15.25 74 55 45. 36 25 00 13.38 74 55 29. 37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26. 38 24 59 53.99 74 55 26. 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 26. 40 24 59 50.15 74 55 31. 41 24 59 36.67 74 55 32. 42 29 36.67 74 55 33. 42 59 36.67 74 55 34. 43 24 59 36.67 74 55 <td>30</td> <td>25</td> <td>01</td> <td>42.03</td> <td>74</td> <td>55</td> <td>18.44</td>	30	25	01	42.03	74	55	18.44
33 25 01 0.53 74 55 29 34 25 00 28.81 74 55 40 35 25 00 15.25 74 55 45 36 25 00 13.38 74 55 29 37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26 38 24 59 53.99 74 55 26 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 27 40 24 59 50.15 74 55 27 40 24 59 36.67 74 55 32 41 24 59 36.67 74 55 32 42 29 36.67 74 55 32 42 59 36.67 74 55 35 42 59 36.67 74 55 35	31	25	01	26.63	74	55	24.42
34 25 00 28.81 74 55 40. 35 25 00 15.25 74 55 45. 36 25 00 13.38 74 55 29. 37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26. 38 24 59 53.99 74 55 26. 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 27. 40 24 59 51.63 74 55 27. 40 24 59 50.15 74 55 31. 41 24 59 36.67 74 55 32. 42 59 36.05 74 55 32. 43 24 59 36.05 74 55 34. 44 24 59 13.78 74 55 55. 46 24 59 13.78 74 </td <td>32</td> <td>25</td> <td>01</td> <td>22.50</td> <td>74</td> <td>55</td> <td>28.76</td>	32	25	01	22.50	74	55	28.76
35 25 00 15.25 74 55 45. 36 25 00 13.38 74 55 29. 37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26. 38 24 59 53.99 74 55 26. 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 27. 40 24 59 50.15 74 55 31. 41 24 59 36.67 74 55 32. 42 59 36.05 74 55 32. 43 24 59 36.05 74 55 34. 43 24 59 26.17 74 55 31. 44 24 59 26.17 74 55 55. 45 24 59 13.78 74 55 56. 46 24 59 13.78 74 </td <td>33</td> <td>25</td> <td>01</td> <td>0.53</td> <td>74</td> <td>55</td> <td>29.83</td>	33	25	01	0.53	74	55	29.83
36 25 00 13.38 74 55 29 37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26 38 24 59 53.99 74 55 26 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 27 40 24 59 50.15 74 55 31 41 24 59 36.67 74 55 32 42 24 59 36.05 74 55 34 43 24 59 26.17 74 55 35 44 24 59 23.47 74 55 51 45 24 59 13.56 74 55 56 46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 01 48 24 59 13.78	34	25	00	28.81	74	55	40.64
37 24 59 57.61 74 55 26. 38 24 59 53.99 74 55 26. 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 27. 40 24 59 50.15 74 55 31. 41 24 59 36.67 74 55 32. 42 24 59 36.05 74 55 34. 43 24 59 26.17 74 55 35. 44 24 59 23.47 74 55 51. 45 24 59 13.56 74 55 56. 46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 07. 48 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 18.98 </td <td>35</td> <td>25</td> <td>00</td> <td>15.25</td> <td>74</td> <td>55</td> <td>45.49</td>	35	25	00	15.25	74	55	45.49
38 24 59 53.99 74 55 26. 39 24 59 51.63 74 55 27. 40 24 59 50.15 74 55 31. 41 24 59 36.67 74 55 32. 42 24 59 36.05 74 55 34. 43 24 59 26.17 74 55 35. 44 24 59 23.47 74 55 51. 45 24 59 13.56 74 55 56. 46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 48.91 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30. 50 24 57 34.57 74<	36	25	00	13.38	74	55	29.22
39 24 59 51.63 74 55 27. 40 24 59 50.15 74 55 31. 41 24 59 36.67 74 55 32. 42 24 59 36.05 74 55 34. 43 24 59 26.17 74 55 35. 44 24 59 23.47 74 55 51. 45 24 59 13.56 74 55 56. 46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 07. 48 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 48.91 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30. 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13. 51 24 57 34.57 74<	37	24	59	57.61	74	55	26.49
40 24 59 50.15 74 55 31. 41 24 59 36.67 74 55 32. 42 24 59 36.05 74 55 34. 43 24 59 26.17 74 55 35. 44 24 59 23.47 74 55 51. 45 24 59 13.56 74 55 56. 46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 18.98 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30. 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13. 51 24 57 34.57 74<	38	24	59	53.99	74	55	26.39
41 24 59 36.67 74 55 32. 42 24 59 36.05 74 55 34. 43 24 59 26.17 74 55 35. 44 24 59 23.47 74 55 51. 45 24 59 13.56 74 55 56. 46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 48.91 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30. 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13. 51 24 57 34.57 74<	39	24	59	51.63	74	55	27.76
42 24 59 36.05 74 55 34. 43 24 59 26.17 74 55 35. 44 24 59 23.47 74 55 51. 45 24 59 13.56 74 55 56. 46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 48.91 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30. 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13. 51 24 57 34.57 74 54 38. 52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22. 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 22. 53 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74<	40	24	59	50.15	74	55	31.22
43 24 59 26.17 74 55 35. 44 24 59 23.47 74 55 51. 45 24 59 13.56 74 55 56. 46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 43.02 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30. 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13. 51 24 57 34.57 74 54 38. 52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22. 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 22. 53 24 56 59.32 74 54 22. 54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74<	41	24	59	36.67	74	55	32.37
44 24 59 23.47 74 55 51 45 24 59 13.56 74 55 56 46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 01 48 24 58 43.02 74 55 50 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13 51 24 57 34.57 74 54 38 52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 22 53 24 56 59.32 74 54 29 55 24 56 59.32 74 54 29 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 42 57 24 56 29.53 74 <t< td=""><td>42</td><td>24</td><td>59</td><td>36.05</td><td>74</td><td>55</td><td>34.09</td></t<>	42	24	59	36.05	74	55	34.09
45 24 59 13.56 74 55 56. 46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 43.02 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30. 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13. 51 24 57 58.72 74 54 38. 52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22. 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 22. 53 24 56 59.32 74 54 23. 54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35. 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74<	43	24	59	26.17	74	55	35.93
46 24 59 13.78 74 56 07. 47 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 43.02 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30. 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13. 51 24 57 34.57 74 54 38. 52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22. 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 23. 54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35. 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 59 24 54 48.54 74<	44	24	59	23.47	74	55	51.74
47 24 58 48.91 74 56 01. 48 24 58 43.02 74 55 50. 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30. 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13. 51 24 57 34.57 74 54 38. 52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22. 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 23. 54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35. 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 55 26.86 74 55 06. 59 24 54 48.54 74<	45	24	59	13.56	74	55	56.82
48 24 58 43.02 74 55 50 49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13 51 24 57 34.57 74 54 38 52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 23 54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42 58 24 56 29.53 74 54 42 58 24 55 26.86 74 55 06 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10 60 24 54 46.89 74 <t< td=""><td>46</td><td>24</td><td>59</td><td>13.78</td><td>74</td><td>56</td><td>07.59</td></t<>	46	24	59	13.78	74	56	07.59
49 24 58 18.98 74 55 30. 50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13. 51 24 57 34.57 74 54 38. 52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22. 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 23. 54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35. 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	47	24	58	48.91	74	56	01.13
50 24 57 58.72 74 55 13. 51 24 57 34.57 74 54 38. 52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22. 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 23. 54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35. 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	48	24	58	43.02	74	55	50.93
51 24 57 34.57 74 54 38. 52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22. 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 23. 54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35. 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 55 26.86 74 55 06. 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	49	24	58	18.98	74	55	30.39
52 24 57 26.12 74 54 22. 53 24 57 03.73 74 54 23. 54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35. 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 55 26.86 74 55 06. 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	50	24	57	58.72	74	55	13.02
53 24 57 03.73 74 54 23. 54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35. 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 55 26.86 74 55 06. 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	51	24	57	34.57	74	54	38.56
54 24 56 59.32 74 54 29. 55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35. 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 55 26.86 74 55 06. 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	52	24	57	26.12	74	54	22.41
55 24 56 44.93 74 54 35. 56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 55 26.86 74 55 06. 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	53	24	57		74	54	23.01
56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 55 26.86 74 55 06. 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	54	24	56	59.32	74	54	29.19
56 24 56 44.03 74 54 42. 57 24 56 29.53 74 54 42. 58 24 55 26.86 74 55 06. 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	55	24	56	44.93	74	54	35.88
58 24 55 26.86 74 55 06. 59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	56	24	56	44.03	74	54	42.12
59 24 54 48.54 74 55 10. 60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	57	24	56	29.53	74	54	42.71
60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	58	24	55	26.86	74	55	06.33
60 24 54 46.89 74 54 55. 61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	59	24	54	48.54	74	55	10.01
61 24 54 42.87 74 54 48.	60				74		55.62
			54	-	74	54	48.37
02	62	24	54	43.72	74	54	44.22
				-	74		37.72

64	24	54	32.95	74	54	12.70
65	24	54	22.48	74	54	12.34
66	24	54	14.05	74	54	07.53
67	24	54	12.54	74	54	05.07
68	24	54	08.22	74	54	04.44
69	24	54	06.27	74	54	0.15
70	24	54	07.42	74	53	53.44
71	24	54	43.40	74	53	24.75
72	24	54	21.82	74	52	16.93
73	24	54	41.39	74	51	32.46
74	24	55	25.01	74	51	02.77
75	24	55	51.05	74	50	37.23
76	24	56	20.72	74	50	42.01
77	24	56	36.33	74	50	35.73
78	24	56	29.47	74	50	0.71
79	24	56	0.56	74	49	39.85
80	24	55	35.39	74	48	43.91
81	24	55	50.47	74	47	48.86
82	24	56	24.10	74	47	42.40
83	24	57	14.72	74	47	36.78
84	24	57	23.41	74	47	07.49
85	24	57	56.70	74	47	02.76
86	24	58	33.24	74	47	03.17
87	24	58	39.83	74	46	53.84
88	25	00	19.49	74	47	03.61
89	25	00	41.56	74	46	57.10
90	25	01	25.45	74	47	32.45
91	25	01	46.29	74	48	41.47
92	25	01	52.20	74	48	45.51
93	25	02	08.15	74	49	14.45
94	25	02	41.52	74	50	22.42
95	25	03	36.32	74	50	52.95
96	25	04	02.98	74	50	33.25
97	25	04	33.76	74	50	41.85
98	25	05	17.60	74	51	01.44
99	25	05	22.67	74	51	06.44
100	25	05	31.59	74	51	29.32
101	25	05	53.11	74	51	44.01
102	25	06	12.36	74	52	0.21
103	25	06	26.30	74	52	09.71

LIST OF VILLAGES COMING UNDER ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY ALONG WITH GEO-COORDINATES

S.No.	Village Name	Type of Village	Tehsil / Taluka	District	Latitude(N) (DMS Format)	Longitude(E) (DMS) Format
1	Parsoli (partial)	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	240 6' 3.67"	74053'40.87"
2	Nahargarh	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25005'17.57"	74053'41.83"
3	Ganesh Ganj	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25005'13.00"	74053'50.01"
4	Amarpura	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	240 05'52.71"	74054'45.54"
5	Fathapura	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	250 05'20.00"	740 54' 12.20"
6	Gangapur	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	250 6'27.81"	74055'26.79"
7	Bichor (partial)	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25º 6'22.64"	74º56'7.76"
8	Naal (partial)	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	250 4'8.34"	74056'18.29"
9	Devria (partial)	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	250 03'3.80"	74056'50.52"
10	Muroli (partial)	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25º 2'54.34"	74º56'7.76"
11	Sopura	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	250 1'17.34"	74055'36.20"
12	Ghanshyampu ra (partial)	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25º01'89.56"	74055'27.88"
13	Umar ka khal (partial)	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24059'42.34"	74055'49.35"
14	Kheri Anuppura	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24º58'91.34"	74º54'60.09"
15	Majeri	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	240 57' 30.10"	74º 53' 27.10"
16	Javdiya Naya	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24057'06.55"	74053'04.29"
17	Javdiya Juna	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24057'10.43"	74053'48.07"
18	Kuntali (M.P.) (partial)	Revenue	Nimach (M.P.)	Nimach (M.P.)	24º54'7.62"	74054'29.92"
19	Mataji ka khera (M.P.)	Revenue	Nimach (M.P.)	Nimach (M.P.)	24º56'44.88"	74053'39.37"
20	Gwaliyar Kalan (M.P.) (partial)	Revenue	Nimach (M.P.)	Nimach (M.P.)	24º56'36.51"	74051'48.97"
21	Phusriya	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24º58'73.85"	74º49'44.69"
22	Mewasa	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	2500'1.38"	74º48'24.64"
23	Kevdiya	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24º59'90.50"	74050'17.23"
24	Suratsingh ka khera	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24058'51.92"	74º49'57.12"
25	Garol	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24055'55.83"	74º49'6.76"
26	Banda	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24º57'12.42"	74º47'43.96"

27	Rajpuria	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24º56'32.44	74º48'41.16"
28	Devdugeri (partial)	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24056'58.28"	74º48'64.89"
29	Bawri khera	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24º57'15.71"	74º48'58.13"
30	Bhungriya	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	240 57'10.40"	74º 47'45.20"
31	Kailjar (partial)	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24058'52.07"	74º47'7.52"
32	Bassi (partial)	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	25°1′48.49′′	74º46'57.21"
33	Palka (partial)	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	25002'56.58'	74º47'38.71"
34	Naya Palka	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	25002'56.58'	74º48'38.71"
35	Meghpura (partial)	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24002'36.77'	74º48'48.22"
36	Gopalpura (partial)	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25004'30.67'	74º50'50.90"
37	Kundaliya	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25003'1.45"	74051'40.62"
38	Raipuriya	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25003'13.45"	74050'44.12"
39	Chainpuria	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25004'59.19"	74050'57.21"
40	Naya gao	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25004' 14.48"	74051'14.62"
41	Rajgarh Singari (partial)	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25º05'9.18"	74º51'23.32"
42	Sultanpura	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24004'0.14"	74051'3.30"
43	Dekrikhera	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25°4′ 7.68″	74051'34.14"
44	Mahesara	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25038'59.94"	74052'47.82"
45	Ullupura	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24052'10.03"	74º36'58.49"
46	Basotha	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	2503'25.13"	74054'22.54"
47	Nathawatho ka khera	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24º6'51.92"	74º52'57.21"
48	Paat	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25001'55.67"	74051'52.04"
49	Delwad	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24059'19.47"	74051'36.91"
50	Umarthuna	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	25002'23.06"	74053'58.58"
51	Aamjharia	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24059'19.47"	74051'36.91"
52	Salariya	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24059'14.21"	74050'52.04"
53	Niliya Ka maal	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24059'19.47"	74º54'36.91"
54	Bhacheri	Revenue	Begun	Chittorgarh	24059'76.59"	74º54'90.56"
55	Bobla Kalan	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24º57'1.65"	74º47'10.93"
56	Bobla Khurd	Revenue	Chittorga rh	Chittorgarh	24058'49.86"	74º47'49.86"

ANNEXURE –III

Performa of Action Taken Report:

- 1. Number and date of meetings.
- 2. Minutes of the meetings: (mention noteworthy points. Attach minutes of the meeting as separate Annexure).
- 3. Status of preparation of Zonal Master Plan including Tourism Master Plan.
- 4. Summary of cases dealt with rectification of error apparent on face of land record (Eco-sensitive Zone wise). Details may be attached as Annexure.
- 5. Summary of cases scrutinised for activities covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (Details may be attached as separate Annexure).
- 6. Summary of cases scrutinised for activities not covered under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (Details may be attached as separate Annexure).
- 7. Summary of complaints lodged under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- 8. Any other matter of importance.

Annexure – IV List Of Activities Prohibited Within Eco- Sensitive Zone

S.No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Prohi	bited Activities	
		(a) All new and existing mining (minor and
		major minerals), stone quarrying and
		crushing units are prohibited except for the
		domestic needs of bona fide local residents
		including digging of earth for construction
		or repair of houses and for manufacture of
		country tiles or bricks for housing for
	Commercial	personal consumption.
1.	mining,	(b) The mining operations shall strictly be
1.	stone	in accordance with the orders of the
	quarrying	Hon'ble Supreme Court dated
	and crushing	04.08.2006 in the matter of T.N.
	units.	Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. UOI in
		W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 and order of the
		Hon"ble Supreme Court dated
		21.04.2014 in the matter of Goa
		Foundation Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.435
		of
		2012.

2.	Setting up of	No new or expansion of existing saw
	saw mills.	mills shall be permitted
		within the Eco-sensitive Zone. No
		renewal of licenses of existing
		saw mills on their expiry period.
3.	Setting up of industries causing water or air or soil or noise pollution.	No new or expansion of polluting industries in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted.
4.	Commercial use of firewood.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
5.	Use or production or processing of any hazardous substances.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
6.	Discharge of untreated effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or land area.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
7.	New wood based industry.	No establishment of new wood based industry shall be permitted within the limits of Eco-sensitive Zone: Provided the existing wood-based industry may continue as per law: Provided further that renewal of licenses of existing saw mills shall not be done on

		their expiry period.
8.	Fishing.	There shall be complete ban on fishing in all the water bodies including Orai and Bassi dam.
9.	Use of plastic carry bags.	Prohibited with immediate effect.
10.	Purchase of Tendu Patta.	Prohibition on purchase of tendu Patta by contractors within 100 meters from the boundary of the sanctuary. No purchasing places (Fads) shall be earmarked at the time of auction of Tendu Patta units by the Forest Department.

Annexure - 1b List of Activities To Be Regulated Within Eco Sensitive Zone

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
B. Re	gulated Activities	
		No new commercial hotels and resorts shall
		be permitted within one kilometer of the
		boundary of the Protected Area except for
		accommodation for temporary occupation
	Establishment of hotels and resorts.	of tourists related to Eco friendly tourism
11.		activities.
11.		However, beyond one kilometer and upto
		the extent of the Ecosensitive Zone all new
		tourism activities or expansion of existing
		activities would in conformity with the
		Tourism Master Plan and guidelines
		of
		National Tiger Conservation Authority.

	Construction	(a) No new commercial construction of any kind shall be permitted within one
12.	activities.	kilometre from the boundary of the
	activities.	Protected Area: Provided that,
		local people shall be
		permitted to undertake construction in
		their
		land for their residential use including the
		activities listed in sub paragraph (1) of
		paragraph 3;
		(b) 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;
		(c) Beyond one kilometre upto the extent of
		Eco-Sensitive Zone construction for bone
		fide local needs shall be permitted and
		other construction activities shall be
		regulated as
		per Zonal Master Plan.

	<u> </u>	
		(a) There shall be no felling of trees in the
		forest or Government or revenue or
		private lands without prior permission of
		the Competent Authority in the State
		Government.
13.	Felling of trees.	(b) The felling of trees shall be regulated
		in accordance with the provisions of the
		concerned Central or State Act and the
		rules made thereunder.
		(c) In case of Reserve Forests and
		Protected Forests the Working Plan
		prescriptions
		shall be followed.
		(a) The extraction of surface water and
	Commercial water resources including ground water harvesting.	ground water shall be permitted only for
14.		bona fide agricultural use and domestic
		consumption of the occupier of the land;
		(b) extraction of surface water and ground
		water for industrial or commercial
		use including the amount that can be
		extracted, shall require prior written
		permission from the concerned Regulatory
		Authority;
		(c) no sale of surface water or ground water

		shall be permitted; (d) steps shall be taken to prevent contamination or pollution of water from any source including agriculture
15.	Erection of electrical cables and telecommunication towers.	any source including agriculture. (i) laying of transmission lines and distribution lines of 11 KV;
16.	Fencing of existing premises of hotels and	(ii) Promote underground cabling . Regulated under applicable laws.
17.	lodges. Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads.	Shall be done with proper Environment Impact Assessment and mitigation measures, as applicable.
18.	Movement of vehicular traffic at	Regulated for commercial purpose, under
	night.	applicable laws.
19.	Introduction of exotic species.	Regulated under applicable laws.
20.	Protection of hill slopes and riverbanks.	Regulated under applicable laws.

	Discharge of	Recycling of treated effluent
21.	treated effluents in natural water	shall be encouraged and for disposal of
	bodies or land	sludge or solid wastes, the existing
	area.	regulations shall be followed.
22.	Commercial sign boards and hoardings.	Regulated under applicable laws.
	Curall anala in dustains	Non-polluting, non-hazardous, small-scale
23.	Small scale industries not causing pollution.	and service industry, agriculture,
		floriculture, horticulture or agro-based
		industry producing adverse impact on
		environment shall be permitted.
24.	Collection of Forest produce or Non-Timber Forest	
27.	Produce (NTFP).	Regulated under applicable laws.
25.	Air and vehicular pollution.	Regulated under applicable laws.
	Drastic Change of	
26.	Agriculture Systems	Regulated under applicable laws.

Annexure -V List of Activities To Be Promoted Within Eco- Sensitive Zone.

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
C. Pro	omoted Activities	
27.	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies,	Permitted under applicable
	dairy farming, aquaculture and fisheries.	laws.
28.	Rain water harvesting.	Shall be actively promoted.
29.	Organic farming.	Shall be actively promoted.
30.	Adoption of green technology for all activities.	Shall be actively promoted.
31.	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc.	Shall be actively promoted.
32.	Use of renewable energy and Fuels	Bio-gas, solar light etc. shall be actively promoted.

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN AREA STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Block	Legal Status and area (Ha.)		Comp- artments Included	Notification No.
1	2		3	4	5
		R.F.	P.F.		
1-	Jaleshwar	2302	ı	1-8	F. 1(1) forest 52-5 (G) 16 1/52 Rev. Dt. 23.2.52
2-	Bokria Shikargah	228.6	ı	1	F 7 (39) Rev. A.60 Dt. 7.12.60
3-	Kala Magra	362.8	1	1-2	F.7 (99) Rev. A.61 Dt. 10.5.61
4-	Amjharia	3985.6	1	1-27	F.7 (99) Rev. A.6 Dt. 18.5.61
5-	Bora Magra	289.8	-	1-2	F. 7 (99) Rev. A.61 Dt. 10.5.61
6-	Nandwas A.	2146	-	1-16	F. 7 (302) Rev. A.61 Dt. 25.1.67
7-	Rajpuria	183.0	-	1	D1 (4) 45-96-1235 Dt. 9.11.45
8-	Bhungria	202.3	-	1-2	D1 (4) 45-46/66-92 Dt. 9-11-
9-	Pat	-	85.00	1	1(6)Rev./8/74 Dt. 1-1-1975
10-	Nimghatti	-	434.20	1-2	1(6)(21) Rev./ A-61 Dt. 10-5- 1961

11	Mahesara	-	642.50	1-4	2(29) Rev./876 Dt. 1-6-1976
12	Kotha	-	740.20	1-4	1(6)(19) Rev./8/74 Dt.1-6-1974
13	Bhichor	-	2097.08	1-9	f-7(99) Rev./A/61 Dt.10-5- 1961
14	Nandwas B	-	150.8	1	f-2(37) Rev./8/74 Dt. 1-6-1974
	Total	9719.28	4149.78		

BASSI 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 Chittorgarh	Bassi Wild Life Sanctuary	Jaleshwar	1-8	2302
		Bokria Shikargah	1	228.6
		Kala Magra	1-2	362.8
		Amjharia	1-27	3985.6
		Bora Magra	1-2	289.8
		Nandwas A.	1-16	2146
		Rajpuria	1	183.0
		Bhungria	1-2	202.3
		Pat	1	85.00
		Nimghatti	1-2	434.20

	Mahesara	1-4	642.50
	Kotha	1-4	740.20
	Bhichor	1-9	2097.08
	Nandwas B	1	150.8
	Total		13869.06

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

S.No.	Name of	Name of	Compartment	Area in Hectares
	Range	Block	S	
1	2	3	4	5
1-	Bassi	Jaleshwar	1-8	230268
2-		Bokria Shikargah	1	228.6
3-		Kala Magra	1-2	362.8
4-		Amjharia	1-27	3985.6
5-		Bora Magra	1-2	289.8
6-		Nandwas A.	1-16	2146
7-		Rajpuria	1	183.0
8-		Bhungria	1-2	202.3
9-		Pat	1	85.00
10-		Nimghatti	1-2	434.20
11		Mahesara	1-4	642.50
12		Kotha	1-4	740.20
13		Bhichor	1-9	2097.08
14		Nandwas B	1	150.8
		Total		13869.06

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN AREA STATEMENT SHOWING CONSTITUTION & EXTENT OF THE SANCTUARY BY COMPARTMENTS

S.	Name of	Name	Name of Block	Compartment	Area	in Hect	tares
No.	Division	of		No.	R.F.	P.F.	U.C.
		Range					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Wild Life	Bassi	Jaleshwar	1	156.3	-	-
	Division,			2-A	218.7	-	-
	Chittorgarh			2-B	240.0	-	-
				3	236.3	-	-
				4	169.0	-	-
				5	300.6	-	-
				6	320.1	-	-
				7	328.0	-	-
				8-A	183.0	-	-
				8-B	201.0	-	-
2			Bokria Shikargah	1	228.0		
3			Kala Magra	1	157.0		
				2	206.0		
4			Amjharia	1	257.3		
				2	206.0		
				3	88.0		
				4	206.6		
				5	104.3		
				6	105.1		
				7	79.0		
				8	192.8		
				9	224.2		

	T			T T	
			10	36.2	
			11	128.6	
			12	132.6	
			13	160.7	
			14		
			15	132.0	
			16	160.0	
			17	130.0	
			18	216.0	
			19	156.0	
			20	93.0	
			21	165.0	
			22	134.0	
			23	46.0	
			24-A	150.0	
			24-B	54.0	
			25-A	80.0	
			26	115.0	
			27	170.0	
				142.6	
5		Bora Magra	1-A	58.2	
			1-B	50.4	
			2	180.4	
6		Nandwas A.	1	65.9	
			2	98.8	
			3	221.4	
			4	55.0	
			5	168.3	
			6	84.6	
			7	131.0	
			8	120.9	
			9	148.1	
	<u> </u>		Bassi Wildlife		Managament pla

14	Nandwas B			137.0	
		9		48.1	
		8		197.0	
		6-B 7		200.0 197.0	
		6-A		218.1	
		5		320.4	
		4		314.2	
		3		303.0	
		2		200.1	
13	Bhichor	1		141.0	
		4		136.0	
		3		276.0	
		2		186.0	
12	Kotha	1		129.3	
		4		241.0	
		3		143.0	
		2		106.0	
11	Mahesara	1		152.0	
		2		212.0	
10	Nimghatti	1		204.0	
9	Pat	1		85.0	
		2	126.0		
8	Bhungria	1	76.0		
7	Rajpuria	1	182.0		
		16			
		15			
		14			
		13			
		12			
		11			
		10	203.2		

ANNEXURE –5

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

AREA STAEMENT

1. DISTRICT - WISE AREA

S.No.	Name of District	Area of Sanctuary within Limits of District	Details of Area (in Hectares)			
		Boundaries (in Hectares)	R.F.	P.F.	U.C.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	CHITTOR GARH	13869.06	9719.28	4149.78	-	

2. LEGAL STATUS WISE AREA

S. No.	Total Area of	Details of Area (in Hectares)				
	Sanctuary	R.F.	P.F.	U.C.	Revenue land	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	13869.06	9719.28	4149.78	ı	-	

Appendix – G

Boundaries notified by the Government of Rajasthan of Wild Life Sanctuary Bassi APPENDIX -I

Sanctuary Notification राजस्थान सरकार

राजस्व (ग्रुप–8) विभाग

क्रमांक : प 11 (41) राज.-8 / 86 दिनांक : 29.8.1988

अधिसूचना

यतः राज्य सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इस संलग्न उपबंध में परिनिश्चित क्षेत्र का उसमें पाये जाने वाले वन्यजीवो के संरक्षण प्रसारण एवं उनके विकास पर्यावरण के प्रयोजनार्थ उसके पारिस्थितिक प्राणी जातिय, वनस्पती, भू—संरक्षण तथा प्राणी विकास सम्बन्धी सहयोजना और महत्व के कारण वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के रूप में गठित करने की आवश्यकता है।

अतः वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972,[1972 का केन्द्रीय अधिनियम संख्या 53 की धारा 18(1)] के अधीन प्रदत शक्तियों के प्रयोग में राज्य सरकार निम्न अनुसूचि में वर्णित सीमाओं के अंतर्गत आने वाली भूमि को अभयारण्य घोषित करती है। जिसे भविष्य में बस्सी अभयारण्य के नाम से जाना जाएगा।

🗕 अनुसूची :-

क्षेत्र नाम	तहसील	जिला	सीमाऍ	विशेष विवरण
वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य	बेगूं	चित्तौड़गढ़	उत्तर–	ग्राम पारसोली, भीचोर, नाहरगढ़, गणेशगंज, फतेहपुरा की सीमाओं में वनखंड भीचोर, बड़ामगरा, कोठा की उत्तरी सीमा।
			पूर्व	ग्राम नाल, देवरीया, मुरौली, शोपुरा, घनश्यामपुरा, नंदवास, उमर का खाल, साथ भीचोर, नंदवास, आमझरिया वनखंडो की पूर्वी सीमा
			दक्षिण	मध्यप्रदेश की सीमा ग्राम फुसरिया, केवड़िया, सुरतसिंहजी का खेज़ा, भूंगडिया, वनखंड जालेश्वर, राजपुरिया, भूंगड़िया की सीमा सीमा
				राजपुरिया कम्पार्टमेंट 1,2 के बीच के सीमा सीमा भूंगड़िया घाटो के निचे बस्सी–बिजयपुर सड़क की पुलिया नं. 8/1
			पश्चिम	बस्सी—बिजयपुर सड़क के पुलिया नं 8/1 से सड़क ग्राम केलझर के पास वनखंड जालेश्वर की पश्चिमी सीमा सीमा। ग्राम सियालिया की सीमा में ब्लॉक का मीनारा नं. 7/1 तथा वहां से बूंदी सड़क वनखंड नीमघट्टी के मीनारा नं.55 तक इससे आगे वनखंड नीमघट्टी, नंदवास बी, बड़ामगरा, कोठा की सीमा सीमा। पारसोली फॉरेस्ट नाके तक।
वाल	त सीमाओं के ब 1 राजस्व क्षेत्र 11मील नहीं रहे	अभयारण्य		राज्यपाल की आज्ञा से — ह0 (एस०एस० वर्मा)
				उप शासन सचिव, वन

राजस्थान राज-पत्र ग्रावट्वर 20, 1988 भाग 1 (ख)

राजस्व (ग्रुप-8) विभाग

श्रधिसूचना .

जयपुर, धगस्त 29, 1988

संख्या प. 11 (41) राज 8186: यतः राज्य सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इससे सलंग्न उपबन्ध में परिनिश्चित क्षेत्र का उसमें पाये जाने वाले बन्य जीवों के सरकाण प्रसारण एवं उनके विकास पर्यावरण के प्रयोजनार्थ उसके परिस्थितिक प्राणी जातीय, बनस्मित, मू-सरंक्षण तथा प्राणी विज्ञान संबंधी सहयोजना झौर महत्व के कारण वन्य जीव प्रभयारण्य के रूप में गठित करने की प्रविस्थकता है।

मतः वन्य जीव (संरक्षम) प्रधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का केन्द्रीय प्रधिनियम संख्या 53) की धारा 18 (1) के प्रधीन प्रदत्त मिक्तियों के प्रयोग में राज्य सरकार निम्न भनुसूची में विणत सीमाग्रों के प्रन्तर्गत अपने वाली भूमि की प्रमायारच्य घोषित करती है, जिसे मिक्य में बस्सी अभयारच्य के नाम से जाना जावेगा।

ध्रनुसूची

. स .	क्षेत्र	नाम तहसील	जिला	सीमाएं विशेष विवरण
	1 .			
. इत्य	जीव धमया-	बेगूं	चित्तीङ्गद	उत्तर-पाम पारसोली, भींचोर, नाहरगढ़, गणेशगंज, फतहपुरा की सीमाओं में वनखड भींचोर, बड़ा मगरा, कोठा की उत्तरी सीमा।
	x .		× ×	पूर्व — प्राप्त नाल, देवरिया, मुरोली, शोपुरा, घनश्यामपुरा, नन्दवास, उमर का खाल, साथ मौंचीर, नन्दवास, ग्राममरिया वन खंडों की पूर्वी सीमा ।
	9 20 H W			विक्षण-मध्य प्रवेश की सीमा ग्राम बूसरिया, केवड़िया, सुरतिसह जी का खेड़ा, मुंगड़िया, वम खंड जालेश्वर, राजपुरिया, मुंगड़िया की सीमा-सीमा ।
				राजपुरिया कम्पार्टमेन्ट नम्बर 1, 2 की बीच की सीमा-सीमा भुगड़िया घाटो के नीचे बस्सी विजयपुर सड़क की पुलिया नं. 811।
			•	पश्चिम-बस्सी विजयपुर सड़क पुलिया नं. 811 से सड़क प्राम केलझर के पास वन खंड जालेखर की पश्चिमी सीमा सीमा। प्राम सिया- लिया की सीमा में ब्लोक का मिनारा नं. 711 तथा वहां से बुन्बी सड़क वन खंड नीमघटी के सिवार नं
_				सड़क बन खंड नीमघटी के मिनारा नं. 711 तथा वहां से झून्दों सड़क बन खंड नीमघटी के मिनारा नं. 55 तक इसके धागे बन खंड नीमघटी नंबवास, भींचोर, बड़ा मगरा, कोठा की सीमा— सीमा। पारसोली फ़ोरेस्ट नाके तक।

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN CENSUS FIGURES OF WILD ANIMALS FROM YEAR 2005 TO 2012 (LAST SEVEN YEARS)

S.No	Animal species	Year							
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Panther	13	-		7	8	1	11	8
2	Hyena	29	-	33	32	14	4	34	16
3	Jackal	173	-	168	162	177	20	138	105
4	Spotted deer (Chital)	12	-	17	19	22	2	27	29
5	Blue bull	234	-	236	330	307	53	527	337
6	Chinkara	125	-	139	136	143	14	150	90
7	Wild Boar	45	-	88	122	126	14	149	113
8	Fox	64	-	56	47	53	5	42	13
9	Civet	44	-	39	28	24		7	-
10	Porcupine	20	-	15	14	17	0	42	-
11	Hare	208	-	-	-	-	0	110	29
12	Langoor	924	-	1229	1260	1233	16	194 4	1143
13	Wild cat	46	-	52	33	43	4	38	20
14	Peacock	167	-	193	146	141	19	233	140
15	Crocodile	17	-	14	7	19	1	16	20
16	Eagle	2	-	-	-	16	2	10	-
17	Crane	40	-	56	60	76	4	38	27
18	King vulture	-	-	-	14	29	1	5	8
19	Sloth bear	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0
20	Mongoose	-	-	-	-	75	0	99	45
21	Python	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	9
22	Lizard	-	-	-	-	9	-	22	-

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF MAMMALS WITH LOCAL STATUS

S.N	Local Name	English Name	Scientific name	Statu
0				S
1.	Bhund	Wild Boar	Sus scrofa	R
2.	Chhachhund er	Grey Musk Shrew	Sunchus murinus	С
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	Funambulus pennanti	A
		Palm Squirrel		
10.	Halahooda	Indian Pangolin	Manis carassicaudata	R
11.	Lonkdi	Indian Fox	Vulpes bengalensis	R
12.	Noliyo	Common Mongoose	Herpestes edwardsi	С
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	С
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
22	Chital	Spotted Deer	Axix axix	L
23	Chausingha	Four horned antelope	Tetracerus quadricornis	R

^{*} No roosting inside. They roost outside Sanctuary area, come over here during nightfor feeding.

INDEX:

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

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF BIRDS WITH LOCAL STATUS

	Б. 11.1	T / NI	т 1	т
Group	English name	Latin Name	Local	Loc
			name	al
Partriges	1. Painted Francolin	Francolinus pictus	Kalda	L
&	2. Grey Francolin	F. pondicerianus	Teetar	R
Francoli				
ns				
Quails &	3. Common Quail	Coturnix coturnix	Lava	C
Button	4. Rain Quail	C. coromadelica	Lava	C
Quails	5. Rock Bush Quail	Perdicula	Lava	C
	6. Yellow-legged	argoundah	Lava	C
	button Quail	Turnix tanki	Lava	L
	7. Barred Button Quail	T. suscitator		
Pheasant	Indian Peafowl	Pavo cristatus	Mor	R
S				
Geese,	Ruddy Shelduck	Tadorana	_	R
Whistlin	Gadwal	ferruginea	_	R
g Ducks	Eurasian Wigeon	Anas strepera	_	R
Shelduck	Spot-billed Duck	A penelope	_	R
, Ducks	Common Teal	A. poecilorhyncha	-	R
	Garganey	A. crecca	_	R
	Northern Pintail	A. querquedula	_	R
	Northern Shoveller	A. acuta	_	R
	Common Pochard	A. clypeata	_	L
		Aythya farina		
Wood	Yellow-Crowned	Dendrocopos	Sutharna	L
peckers	Woodpecker	mahrattensis	Sutharna	C
	Black Rumped	Dinopium		
	Flameback	benghalensis		
Barbets	Coppersmith Barbet	M. heamcephala	Chhoti	C
			tatrok	
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
Kinghfis	Common Kingfisher	Alcedo athis	-	L
her	White-throated	Halcyon smyrnesis	-	\mathbf{C}
	Kingfisher	Ceryle rudis	-	L
	Pied Kingfisher			
Bee-	Green Bee-eater	Merops orientalis	-	C
eater		-		
Cuckoo	Pied Cuckoo	Clamator jacobinus	-	C
	Common Hawk	Hierococcyx	-	L
	Cuckoo	various	-	L
	Eurarian Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus	Koel	\mathbf{C}
	Asian Koel	Eudynamys	-	R
	Sirkeer Malkoha	scolopacea	-	\mathbf{C}
	Greater Coucal	Phoenicophaeus		
		leschnaultii		
		Centropus sinensis		
Parakeet	Rose-ringed Parakeet	P. krameri	Hooda	\mathbf{C}
S	Plum-headed	P. cynoceplala	Tui	\mathbf{C}
	Parakeet			
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	Pataped	R
	Savanna Nightjar	asiaticus	Pataped	\mathbf{C}
		C. affinis		
Pigeon	Rock Pigeon	Columba livia	Pareva	С
	Yellow-footed Green	Treron	Halewar	L
	Pigeon	phoenicoptera		
Doves	Laughing Dove	Streptopelia	Holy	A
	Spotted Dove	senegalensis	Holy	R
	Europian Collared	S. chinensis	Holy	A
	Dove	S. decaocto	-	
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	Europian Thick-knee	Burhinus	-	L
Knees	_	oedicnemus		
Plovers	Little-ringed Plover	Charadrius dubius	-	L
&	Red-wattled	Vanellus indicus	Teetodi	Α
Lapwing	Lapwing			
S				
Terus	River Tern	Sterna aurantia	-	L
Kites	Black-shouldered	Elanus caeruleus	-	C
	Kite	Milvus migrans	-	C
	Black Kite			
Vultures	Egyptian Vulture	Neophron	Hamli	L
	White-rumped	percnopterus	Girajh	R
	Vulture	Gyps bengalensis	-	R
	Long-billed Vulture	G. indicus		
Accipiter	Shikra	Accipiter badius	-	C
S				
Bazzards	White-eyed Buzard	Butostur teesa	-	С
Grebe	Little Greb	Tachybaptus	-	C
		ruficollis		
Darter &	Darter	Anhinga	-	L
Cormora	Little Cormorant	melanogaster	-	С
nts	Great Cormorant	Phalacrocarax	-	L
		niger		
		P. carbo		
Egret &	Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	Bagula	A
Herons	Intermediate Egret	Mesophoyx	Bagula	L
	Cattle Egret	intermedia	Bagula	A
	Indian Pond Heron	Bubulcus ibis	Bagula	A
	Grey Heron	Ardeola grayii	Bagula	L
		Ardea cinerea		
Ibises	Black-headed Ibis	Threskiornis	-	L
	Black Ibis	melounocephala	-	L
		Pseudibis papillosa		

Storks	Painted Stork	Mycteria	-	L
	Asian Openbill Stork	leucocephala	-	\mathbf{C}
	Woolly-necked Stork	Anastomus oscitans	_	L
	•	Ciconia epicopus		
Pitta	Indian Pitta	Pitta brachyuran	-	С
Shrike	Longteiled Shrike	Lanius schach	Son-chiri	A
	Great Grey Shrike	L. excubitor	-	R
Treepie	Rufous Treepie	Dendrocitta	Ganela	C
& Crows	House Crow	vagabunda	Kowa	\mathbf{C}
	Large-billed Crow	Corvus splendens	Dhod	\mathbf{C}
		C. mancrorhynchos		
Oriole	Eurasian Golden	Oriolus oriolus	Peelak	A
	Oriole			
Minivet	Small Minivet	Pericrocotus	-	\mathbf{C}
		cinnamomeus		
Fantails	White-throated	Rhipidura albicollis	Nachan	L
	Fantail	R. aureola	-	L
	White-browed			
	Fantail			
Drongos	Black-Drongo	Dicrurus	Kangwali	C
	White-bellied	macrocercus	a	L`
	Drongo	D. caerulescens	-	
Paradise	Asian Paradise-	Terpsiphone	Mehpedk	L
Flycatch	Flycatcher	paradisi	a	C
ers/	Red-throated	Ficedula parva	-	C
Flycatch	Flycatcher	Culicicapa	-	
ers	Grey-headed Canary	ceylonensis		
	Flycather			
Ioras	Common Iora	Aegithina tiphia	-	С
Chat	Oriental Magpie	Copsychus saularis	-	C
bush	Robin	Saxicoloides	Duchki	C
chuts,	Indian Robin	fulicata	-	C
Robi etc.	Black Redstart	Phoenicurus	-	C
	Common Stonechat	ochruros	-	C
	Pied Bashchat	Saxicola torquata	-	R
	Variable Wheater	S. capreata		
		Oenanthe picata		

Starling	Brahminy Starling	Sturnus pagodarum	Cabar	С
and	Bank Myna	Acridotheres	Cabar	R
Mynas	Common Myna	givgivadis	Cabar	A
	G T	Acridotheres tristis		_
Tit	Great Tit	Parus major	-	L
	Black-lored Tit	P. xanthogenys	-	R
Martin	Dusky Crag Martin	Hirumdo cancolor	-	С
&	Wire-tailed Swallow	H. smithii	-	С
Swallow s	Red-rumped Swallow	H. daurica	-	С
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	-	C
		sutorius		
White	Oriental White-eye	Zosterops	-	A
eye		palpebrosus		
Babbler	Common Babbler	Turdoides caudatus	-	R
	Large Grey Babbler	T. malcolmi	-	C
	Jungle Babbler	T. striatus	-	R
Larks	Indian BushLark	Mirofra	-	L
	Ashy-crowned	eyethroptera	-	C
	Sparrow Lark	Eremopterix		
		nigriceps		
Sunbird	Purple Sunbird	Nectarinia asiatica	Sui	С
Sparrow	House Sparrow	Passer domestica	Chakli	A
weavers	Chestnut-shouldered	Petronia	-	A
and	Petronia	xanthocollis	Jhari	L
munias	Baya Weaver	Ploceus phiippinus	-	C
	Scaly-breasted	Lonchura	-	C
	Munia	punctulata		
	Indian Silverbill	L. malabarica		

Wagtail	White Wagtail	Motacilla alba	-	С
	White Browed	M. maderaspatensis	-	L
	Wagtail	M. flava	-	L
	Yellow Wagtail	M. citreola	-	L
	Citrine Wagtail			
Pipit	Paddyfield Pipit	Anthus phulvus	ı	A
Buntings	Crested Bunting	Melophus lathami	-	C
Crane	Sarus Crane	Grus antigone	Orai	C

INDEX

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

A medium sized heronary is regularly seen in Peeladar Talab

ANNEXURE - 11 BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF AMPHIBIANS WITH

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF AMPHIBIANS WITH LOCAL STATUS

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

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF REPTILES WITH LOCAL STATUS

S.	Local Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Statu
No.				S
1	Ajgar	Indian Python	Python molursus	R
2	Andhdi chakdol, Boga	John Sandboa	Eryx johni	L
3	Bodi bamani	Common Skink	Mabuya carinata	С
4	Dedu	Cheakered Keelback	Natrix piscator	С
5	Dhaman	Rat Snake	Ptyas mucosus	С
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	С
15	Patla goh	Moniter Lizard	Varanus bengalensis	С
16	Udni	Tree Snake	Dendrolephis tristis	R

INDEX

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

BASSI 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	С
4	Putthi	Putthi	Puntius sarana	L
5	Sarsi	Sarsi	Labeogranius	L
6	Lanchi	Lanchi	Wallago attu	С
7	Singhara	Singhara	Mystus seenghati	С
8	Kater	Kater	Mystus cavassius	R
9	Sanwal	Sanwal	Channa manilius	С
10	Singhi	Singhi	Heteropntustis fossilis	R
11	Bam	Bam	M. armatus	R
12	Suiya	Suiya	Bellana cancilla	R
13	Baata	Baata	Labeo baata	R
14	Dudhia	Dudhia	Labeo bugget	R
15	Chaal	Chaal	Rasbora damicassicus	R
16	Kalot	Kalot	Labeo calbasu	R

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

ANNEXURE – 14 LIST OF IMPORTANT INVERTEBRATES WITH 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
8	Titli	Titli	Various shevi	Common
9	Shalbh	Titli	Various shevi	Common

BASSI 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.	Botanical Name	Common	Family	Status
No.	Dotanical Ivanic	Name	ramny	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	С
13	Anogeissus pendula	Dhokda	Combretaceae	С
14	Anogeissus latifolia	Dhavda	Combretaceae	С
15	Anogeissus sericea	Adrukh, Indok	Combretaceae	R

16	Anogeissus acuminata	Dhok	Combretaceae	R
17	Azadirachta indica	Neem	Meliaceae	L
18	Balanites aegyptica	Hingot	Balanitaceae	С
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	Ι
25	Cordia mixa	Gunda, Lisoda	Ehretiaceae	L
26	Crataeva religiosa	Varna	Capparaceae	R
27	Dalbergia sissoo	Sissoo	Papilionaceae	I
28	Diospyros melanoxylon	Timru	Ebenaceae	С
29	Ehretia laevis	Tambolia	Ehretiaceae	L
30	Emblica officinalis	Amla	Euphorbiaceae	L
31	Erythrina suberosa	Dhed khakhro	Papilionaceae	R
32	Euclyptus sp.	Nilgiri	Myrtaceae	Ι
33	Ficus benghalensis	Vad	Moraceae	C
34	Ficus racemosa	Umara	Moraceae	С
35	Ficus religiosa	Piplo	Moraceae	С
36	Flacourtia montana	Kankan	Flacourtiaceae	С
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	С
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.	Botanical Name	Common	Family	Status
No.		Name		
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	С
12	Euphorbia cadueifolia	Thor	Euphorbiaceae	A
13	Euphorbia nivulia	Thor	Euphorbiaceae	С
14	Helicteres isora	Marod phali	Sterculiaceae	L
15	Holarrhena antidysenterica	Kadwa	Apocyanaceae	L

			1	
16	Jatropha carcus	Ratna jyot	Euphorbiaceae	A
17	Jatropha	Chhoti Ratan	Euphorbiaceae	A
	gossypifolia	Jyot		
18	Kirganelia	Kamboi	Euphorbiaceae	L
	reticulata			
19	Leptadenia	Khinp	Asclepiaduceae	L
	pyrotechnica			
20	Mimosa hamata	Aila	Mimosaceae	R
21	Nyctenthes arbor-	Tamat	Nyctoginaceae	L
	tristis			
22	Plumbego zeylanica	Chitrak	Plunbeginaceae	L
23	Ricinus communis	Arundo	Euphorbiaceae	R
24	Securinega	Shenvi	Euphorbiaceae	L
	leucopyrus			
25	Thespesia lampas	Paras pipal	Malvaceae	R
26	Vitex nigundo	Nagod	Verbenaceae	A
27	Vogelia indica	Chitawal	Plembegenacea	A
			e	
28	Waltheria indica		Sterculiaceae	L
29	Woodfordia	Dhavadi	Lythraceae	L
	fruticosa			
30	Zizyphus glabarata	Bordi	Rhamnaceae	L
31	Zizyphus	Chanibor	Rhamnaceae	A
	nummularia			

CLIMBERS

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	Abrus precatorius	Ratti	Papilionaceae	С
2	Ampelocissus latifolia	Khata limbu	Vitaceae	С
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	Menispermace ae	С
8	Coccinia indica	Tindori	Cucurbitaceae	С
9	Cocculus hirsutus	Vevdi	Menispermace ae	С
10	Cryptolepis buchanani		Periplocaceae	С
11	Cucumis callosus		Cucurbitaceae	С
12	Cuscuta reflexa	Amarvel	Convolvulacea e	С
13	Dioscorea bulbifera	Varahi kand	Dioscoriaceae	С
14	Hemidesmus indicus	Dudhvel	Asclepiadaceae	С
15	Ipomoea nil	Kaladana	Convolvulacea e	С
16	Ipomoea pestigridis		Convolvalacea e	С

17	Ipomoea sindica		Convolvulacea	L
			e	
18	Ipomoea sinensis		Convolvulacea	
			e	
19	Luffa acutangula	Turia	Cucurbitaceae	С
20	Luffa echinata	Kakadvel	Cucurbitaceae	C
21	Maerua arneria	Hemkand	Capparidacea	R
22	Merremia aegyptica		Convolvulacea	С
			e	
23	Marremia		Convolvulacea	С
	emarginata		e	
24	Merremia hederacea		Convolvulacea	С
			e	
25	Momordica		Cacurbitaceae	R
	balasama			
26	Momordica dioca	Kikoda	Cacurbitaceae	A
27	Mucuna pruriens	Kavach	Papilionaceae	С
28	Pergularia daemia		Asclepiadaceae	C
29	Peuraria taberosa	Gejvi	Papilionaceae	C
30	Passiflora edulis		Passiflorace	L
31	Rhynchosia	Kamal vel	Papilionaceae	С
	bracteata			
32	Rhynchosia minima		Papilionaceae	С
33	Rivea	Faug, Fag	Convolvulacea	C
	hypocrateriformis		e	
34	Tinospora cordifolia		Menispermace	С
			ae	

35	Trichosanthes brackteata	Ratrani	Cucurbitaceae	С
36	Trichosanthes cucumarina		Cucurbitaceae	С

HERBS

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1.	Abelmoschus manihot	Jungli Bhindi	Malvaceae	С
2.	Abutilon indicum		Malvaceae	С
3.	Acalypha ciliata		Euphorbiaceae	С
4.	Acalypha malabarica		Euphoriaceae	С
5.	Acalypha indica		Euphorbiaceae	С
6.	Acanthospermum hispidum		Compositae	A
7.	Achyranthus aspera	Ulta Kanta	Amraldaceae	A
8.	Aeschynomene indica		Papilionaceae	С
9.	Ageratum conyzoides		Compositae	С
10	Aloe vera	Patha	Lilaceae	R
11.	Alysicarpus hamosus		Papilionaceae	С
12.	Alysicarpus longifolius		Papilionaceae	С
13.	Alysicarpus procumbens		Papilionaceae	С

14.	Alysicarpus rotundifolia		Papilioaceae	С
15.	Alysicarpus tetragonoloba		Papilionaceae	С
16.	Alysicarpus vaginalis		Papilionaceae	С
17.	Ammania baccifera		Lythraceae	С
18.	Amaranthus gracilis		Ammrantaceae	С
19.	Amaranthus hybridus		Ammrantaceae	С
20.	Amarantus spinosus		Ammrantaceae	С
21.	Amaranthus tricolor		Ammrantaceae	С
22.	Argemone maxicana		Papaveraceae	A
23.	Bidens bipinnata		Compositae	A
24.	Blepharis			С
	liniriaefolia			
25	Blumea glomerata		Compositae	C
26	Borreria stricta		Rubiaceae	A
27	Brassica nigra	Kali Rai	Cruciferae	L
28	Cannabis sativa	Bhang	Cannabianacea e	R
29	Cassia abrus	Chimod	Caesalpiniacea e	С
30	Cassia pumila		Caesalpiniacea e	С
31	Cassia tora	Puwad	Caesalpiniacea e	С
32	Celosia argentea		Ammrantaceae	C

33	Chenopodipum album	Chil	Chenoprodiace	С
			ae	
34	Cleome gynandra		Capparaceae	С
35	Cleome viscosa		Capparaceae	C
36	Commelina		Commelinacea	A
	benghalensis		e	
37	Commelina haskaei		Commelinacea	A
			e	
38	Commelina paludosa		Commelinacea	A
			e	
39	Corchorus		Tiliaceae	L
	acutangulus			
40	Corchorus		Tiliaceae	L
	capsularis			
41	Corchorus depressus		Tiliaceae	L
42	Coronopus didymus		Cruciferae	L
43	Crotolaria filipes		Papilionaceae	R
44	Crotolaria juncea	Saniya	Papilionaceae	L
45	Crotolaria	Ran Methi	Papilionaceae	A
	medicaginea			
46	Cyanotis fasciculata		Commelinacea	L
			e	
47	Cyathocline		Compositae	C
	purpurea			
48	Cyperus compressus		Cyperaceae	С
49	Cyperus rotundifolia		Cyperaceae	C
50	Desmodium	Shal parni	Papilionaceae	C
	dichotomum			

51	Desmodium		Papilionaceae	С
	gangeticum		•	
52	Desmodium		Papilionaceae	С
	rotundifolium			
53	Desmodium		Papilionaceae	С
	пеотахісит			
54	Desmodium trifolium		Papilionaceae	C
55	Dipteracanthus		Acanthaceae	L
	patulus			
56	Dipteracanthus		Acanthaceae	L
	micranthus			
57	Dipteracanthus		Acanthaceae	L
	prostratus			
58	Echinops echinatus		Compositae	C
59	Eclipta alba	Bhangaro	Compositae	C
60	Euphorbia		Euphorbiaceae	С
	geniculata			
61	Euphorbia hirta		Euphorbiaceae	C
62	Euphorbia		Euphorbiaceae	С
	hypercifolia			
63	Euphorbia prostrata		Euphorbiaceae	C
64	Evolvulus alsinoides	Kalishankhaval	Convolvulacea	С
		i	e	
65	Haplanthus		Acanthaceae	L
	tentaculatus			
66	Haplanthus		Acanthaceae	L
	verticillatus			
67	Hydrilla verticillata		Hydrocharitace	C
			ae	

68	Hygrophila auriculata		Acnthaceae	С
69	Indigofera cordifolia		Papilianaceae	A
70	Indigofera tinctoria		Papilionaceae	С
71	Justicia repens		Acanthaceae	С
72	Lepidagathis trinervis		Acanthaceae	A
73	Lapidium sativum		Cruciferae	С
74	Leucas aspera	Kubi	Labiatae	A
75	Leucas cephalotes	Kubo jungli	Labiatae	С
76	Leucas zeylanica	Kubo	Labiatae	С
77	Limnophila indica		Scrophulariace ae	С
78	Lindenbergia indica	Patharchati	Scrophulariace ae	
79	Ocimun canum	Jungli tulsi	Labiatae	С
80	Phyllanthus niruri	Bhoy Amli	Euphorbiaceae	A
81	Physalis minima	Popatiya	Solanceae	С
82	Physalis peruviana		Solanaceae	С
83	Pluchea lanceolata		Compositae	С
84	Portulacea oleracea	Moti luni	Portulacaceae	R
85	Portulacea quadrifida	Zini luni	Portulacaceae	R
86	Pulicaria angustifolia		Compositae	С
87	Riungia parviflora		Acanthaceae	R
88	Ruelia tuberosa		Acanthaceae	С

89	Seasmum indicum	Tal	Padaliaceae	С
90	Sesbania bispinosa		Papilionaceae	L
91	Sida cordifolia		Malvaceae	С
92	Sida glutinosa		Malvaceae	С
93	Smithia sensitiva		Papilionaceae	С
94	Smithia conferata		Papilionaceae	С
95	Solanum nigrum		Solanaceae	С
96	Solanum surattense	Bhoi ringni	Solanacae	С
97	Tephrosia labialis		Papilionaceae	С
98	Tephrosia pumila		Papilionaceae	С
99	Tephrosia purpurea		Papilionaceae	С
100	Tephrosia tenuis		Papilionaceae	С
101	Tephrosia villosa		Papilionaceae	С
102	Tribulus terrestris	Gokharu	Zygophylaceae	R
103	Trichodesma zeylanica			R
104	Tridax procumbens	Kali Mendhi	Composite	A
105	Triumfetta pentandra		Tiliaceae	С
106	Triumfetta rhomboidea		Tiliaceae	С
107	Triumfetta rtudifolia		Tiliaceae	C
108	Tubipora acaulis		Acanthaceae	С
109	Urginea indica	Jungli Piyaj	Liliaceae	С
110	Vernonia anthihelmintica	Kali jiri	Composite	R
111	Vermonia cinerea		Composite	A
112	Vicoa auriculata		Composite	A

113	Vicoa indica		Compsite	L
114	Xanthium strumarium	Gokharu	Composite	A
115	Zornia diphylla	Samar ani	Papilionaceae	C
116	Zornia gibbosa		Papilionaceae	С

GRASSES

S.	Botanical Name	Common	Family	Status
No.		Name		
1	Alloteropsis		Graminae	L
	cimicina			
2	Andropogon pertusa		Graminae	L
3	Apluda aristata		Graminae	С
4	Apluda mutica		Graminae	С
5	Aristida	Lapdu	Graminae	С
	adscensionis			
6	Aristida funiculata	Laso lampdo	Graminae	L
7	Arthroxon		Graminae	С
	serrulatus			
8	Brachiaria		Graminae	C
	racemosa			
9	Cenchrus setigerus	Dhaman	Graminae	L
10	Chloris		Graminae	С
	dolicostachys			
11	Chloris montana		Graminae	С
12	Chloris virgata		Graminae	С
13	Cymbopogan		Graminae	L
	martinii			

14	Cynodon dactylon	Dub	Graminae	A
15	Dendrocalamus strictus	Bamboo	Graminae	R
16	Dicanthium annalatum		Graminae	A
17	Digitaria adscendens		Graminae	С
18	Digitaria granularis		Graminae	C
19	Dimeria ornithopoda		Graminae	С
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	С
28	Paspalidium flavidum		Graminae	С
29	Paspalidium geminatus		Graminae	С
30	Saccharum spontaneum	Kans	Graminae	С
31	Setaria tomentosa		Graminae	С

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.	Botanical Name	Common	Family	Status
No.		Name		
1	Cuscuta reflexa	Amar Bel	Conolvulaceae	С
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	С
2	Actinopterua radiatum	Morpankhi		A

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF PLANT SPECIES THAT

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
13	Ficus lacor	Flying fox *	Fruit
14	Balanites aegyptiaca	Porcupine	Fruit
15	Cordia mixa	Civets, Bird, Flying fox *	Fruit
16	Cordia gharaf	Civets, Bird, Flying fox *	Fruit

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

BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

LIST OF SPECIES OF ETHNOBOTANICAL VALUE IN AND AROUND BASSI SANCTUARY

S.	Use of plant	Used	Name of species usefu		
No.	_	by	-		
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.		
14.	Vegetable	Bhil	Momordica dioica		

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

CATEGORY WISE LIST OF NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL WATER SOURCES

S. No.	Name of Range	Name of W Artificial	Block in which Water Hole Situated	
1	2		4	
		Natural Artificial		
1	Bassi	1 Naharjhar	1 Sarna talab	Jaleshwar
		2 Jaleshwar	2 Bassi dam	
		Mahadev	3 Orai dam	
		3 Narla khalla	4 Rajpuriya	
		4 Bandajhar	anicute	
		5 Aamjhar	5 Naharjhar	
		(Banda)	anicute	
			6 Kadmodi nadi	
			7 Dhikala ka	
			talab	
2	Bassi	1 Jharia		Mahesra
		Mahadev		
		2 Semla Pani		
3	Bassi	1Barapani	1 Bujhara dam	Bichor
			2 Ruparedam	
4	Bassi	1 Aamba Pani	1 Panduriya	Aamjhariya
		2 Aamjhar	Handpump	·

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF POACHING AND NATURAL DEATHS (LAST TEN YEARS)

S.No.	Year	Poaching	Natural Deaths
1	2	3	4
1	2013-2014		
2	2014-2015		
3	2015-2016		
4	2016-2017		
5	2017-2018		
6	2018-2019		
7	2019-2020		
8	2020-2021		
9	2021-2022		
10	2022-2023		

BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN (A)LIST OF RANGE OFFICERS WHO HELD THE CHARGE OF INCHARGE, PROTECTED AREA BASSI

S.No.	Name of Officer	From	To	Remark
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sh. Bhanwar Lal Nagda	10-01-2013	24.12.2014	
2	Sh. Abdul Salim	25.12.2014	12.04.2017	
3	Sh. Manoj Kumar Odichya	12-4-2017	08-05-2017	
4	Sh. Bhagwati Lal Tripathi	09-05-2017	14-06-2018	
5	Sh. Bheem Singh Yadav	15-6-2018	09-3-2019	
6	Sh. Narendra vishnoi	09-03-2019	16-8-2021	
7	Sh. Abdul Salim	17-08-2021	03-07-2023	
8	Sh. Sunil Kumar Yadav	06-07-2023	29-02-2024	
9	Sh Bhagwati lal tripathi	01-03-2024	23-1-2025	
10	Sh Narendra visnoi	23-1-2025	Till now	

LIST OF ACFs WHO HELD THE CHARGE OF INCHARGE, PROTECTED AREA BASSI

S.No.	Name of Officer	From	То	Remark
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sh Bhag Chand Lodha	11.01.2011	7/2013	
2	Sh Abdul Salim	27.08.2013	28.10.2014	
3	Sh Ram Chandra Ogara	16.06.2015	25.01.2016	
4	Sh Abdul salim	26.1.2016	3-3-2017	
5	Sh Sunil Kumar Singh	3-3-2017	12-7-2017	
6	Sh Jadish Prashad Daiya	12-7-2017	4-10-2019	
7	Sh Sunil Kumar Singh	4-10-2019	25-02-2024	
8	Sh. Bhagwati Lal Tripathi	25-02-2024	10-12-2024	
9	Miss Yashwant Kanwar	10-12-2024	Till	

ANNEXURE - 21

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN STATEMENT OF POSTS SANCTIONESD & STAFF WORKING AGAINST THE SANCTIONED POSTS

S. No.	Category of Post	Sanctioned No.'s	Working	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5
1	ACF	1	1	-
2	Range Officer	1	1	-
	Forester	4	3	1
3	Assistant foreter	2	2	-
4	Forest Guard	13	13	-
5	Cattle Guard /	10	4	6
	Work Charge			

BASSI WILDLIFE 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	More than 100000	Old Model of 2007 Condemned
2	Motorcycle 2 No	More than 100000	Old Model of 2007 Condemned

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	2	30.00
2	Motor Cycle	15	15.00
		Total	45.00

ANNEXURE – 23

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN INFORMATION REGARDING WEAPONS

S.No	Name o	of	Number of Weapons				
•	Office	Revo	olver	Rifle		Gun (DBBL 12 Bor)	
		Existing	Propose d	Existing	Propose d	Existing	Propose d
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bassi	0	2	2	0	1	1
	Total	0	2	2	0	1	1
	Cost	-	3.00	-	0	-	0.75
Note:		Three weapo	ons / amn	nunition a	re inadeq	uate. It is	proposed
that every Range officer should have one revolver is			er issued.				
Every ACF should hav			ve one re	volver. A	t every ra	nge office	
there should be two double barrel (DBBL)			L) guns. A	As per the			
		govt order a	dequate s	afety and	security	measures	should be
		ensured.					

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

S.	Name of Office	Number of Station / Setts				
No.		Fixed	Mobile	Hand		
1	2	3	4	5		
1	(Range office) Bassi,	1	-	-		
2	Parsoli Forest Naka,	1	-	-		
3	Bichor Forest Naka,	1	-	-		
4	Amlda Forest Naka,	1	-	1		

BASSI 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	Bassi	1.(Range office)Bassi,	Bassi – Handset
		2. Parsoli Forest Naka,	
		3. Bichor Forest Naka	
		4. Amlda Forest Naka	

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 – 25

BASSI 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	Bassi	Main Entry of the Sanctuary, Meghpura	1. Nadwai to Shivpura Road 2. Amlada to Niliya
		3. Amjhariya	ka Mal road 3. Jhaleswar

ANNEXURE – 26

BASSI 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	Bassi	1 Keljar		
		2 Mahesra		
		3 Shivpura		
		4 Niliyo ka mal	Nil	Nil
		5 Gopalpura		
		6 Kevdiya		
		7 Meghpura		

2. NAKA'S

S.No.	Name of Range	Existing Naka's	Proposed Nakas	Cost of proposed each
	Office			
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bassi	Bassi	0	0.00
2		Parsoli		
3		Bichor		
4		Amlda		

3. RANGE BUILDING

S.No.	Name of Range Office	Existing Head Quarter (Yes/No)	Proposed Range/ACF Office Building	Cost of proposed each (Lac)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bassi ACF	No	1	5.00
2	Bassi Range Office	1	Nil	Nil

4. OTHER BUILDING'S (Residential)

S.No	Name of	Categor	Head (Quarters	Cost of proposed each
•	Range	y	Existin	Proposed	(Lac)
	Office		g		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bassi	ACF	Nil	1	10.00
		Residen			
		ce			
2	Bassi	RO	1	Nil	
		Residen			
		ce			

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF EXISTING & PROPOSED ROAD

1. EXISTING

S.No.	Name of Office (Range)	Name of Road	Distanc e (in Kms)	Nature of Road (Kachha/ Pacca)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bassi	Bassi to Vijaipur.	0.50	Pucca
		 Bhungriya to Pusria 	0.50	Kuchha
		 Gopalpura to 	0.50	Kuchha
		Amjhariya	0.20	Pucca
		Bherughati to Mahesra	1.5	Kuchha
		 Niliyo ka mal to Umr ka Khal 	1.0	Kuchha
		 Umrthuna to Niliyo ka mal 		

2. <u>PROPOSED</u>

S.No.	Name of Office (Range)	Name of Road	Dista nce (in Kms)	Nature of Road (Kuchha / Pacca)	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Niliyo ka mal to Umr ka	1.5	Gravel	12.00
1	Bassi	Khal	1.0	Gravel	8.00
		Umrthuna to Niliyo ka mal			

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

STATEMENT OF RAINFALL

S.No.	Year	Total Rainfall (in MM)
1	2	3
1	2013-2014	428
2	2014-2015	584
3	2015-2016	698
4	2016-2017	633
5	2017-2018	410
6	2018-2019	486
7	2019-2020	533
8	2020-2021	600
9	2021-2022	708

ANNEXURE – 29

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN STATEMENT OF TEMPERATURE

S. No.	Year	Temperature			
		Max.	Min.		
1	2013	47.70	-01.2		
2	2014	44.90	-0.06		
3	2015	43.60	3.6		
4	2016	45.80	5.0		
5	2017	44.40	3.4		
6	2018	43.50	0.5		
7	2019	45.50	4.6		
8	2020	47.50	4.0		
9	2021	45.80	2.3		
10	2022	44.60	2.0		

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

1. WITHIN SANCTUARY AREA

S. No.	Nam e of Rang e	Name of Village	Panch ayat samiti	Tehsil	No of Cattle		
					Co w	Buffalo w	Sheeps / Goat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bassi	Bhacheri	Begun	Begun	7	-	6
2	Bassi	Amjhariya	Begun	Begun	52	13	76
3	Bassi	Kevdiya	Chitor	Chitor	100	-	108
4	Bassi	Salaria	Chitor	Chitor	81	5	63
5	Bassi	Bobla Khurd	Chitor	Chitor	250	32	500
6	Bassi	Bobla Kalan	Chitor	Chitor	222	50	330
7	Bassi	Pat	-	-	109	-	198
8	Bassi	Pitharia	-	-			
9	Bassi	Delwad	-	-	33	-	30
10	Bassi	Mewasa	Chitor	Chitor	157	42	197
11	Bassi	Umrthuna	Begun	Begun	549	142	794
12	Bassi	Niliya Ka mal	Begun	Begun	446	246	176

2. WITHIN 5 Kms FROM THE PERIPHERY OF SANCTUARY

S.	Name	Name of Village	Panch	Tehsil	No of Cattle				
No	of		ayat		Cow	Buffa	Sheeps	Cam	Horse
	Rang e		samiti			alow	/ Goats	-el	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Bassi	_							10
1		Fusriya	Chitor	Chitor	260	40	15/255	-	-
2	Bassi	Suratsingh ka khera	Chitor	Chitor	231	20	/220	-	-
3	Bassi	Bhungriya	Chitor	Chitor	260	140	36/172	-	ı
4	Bassi	Banda	Chitor	Chitor	140	40	25/110	-	-
5	Bassi	Garol	Chitor	Chitor	279	30	20/170	-	-
6	Bassi	Bivdikhera	Chitor	Chitor	195	30	/120	-	-
7	Bassi	Amlikhera	Chitor	Chitor	190	20	/188	-	-
8	Bassi	Kelger	Chitor	Chitor	416	170	40/320	-	-
9	Bassi	Bassi	Chitor	Chitor	618	232	455/126	-	9
							0		
10	Bassi	Paalka	Chitor	Chitor	746	486	95/600	6	-
11	Bassi	Meghpura	Chitor	Chitor	640	300	100/400	-	-
12	Bassi	Jaisinghpura	Chitor	Chitor	210	50	/50	-	5
13	Bassi	Suvava	Chitor	Chitor	214	90	/155	-	-
14	Bassi	Gopalpura	Begun	Begun	464	263	/432	-	-
15	Bassi	Kundaliya	Begun	Begun	64	13	/66	-	-
16	Bassi	Chainpuriya	Begun	Begun	200	12	44/154	-	-
17	Bassi	Haripura	Begun	Begun	231	250	/132	-	-
18	Bassi	Sultanpura	Begun	Begun	200	134	/162	-	-

19	Bassi	Dekrikhera	Begun	Begun	1569	340	18/339	-	-
20	Bassi	Mahesra	Begun	Begun	1375	432	44/403	-	-
21	Bassi	Basota	Begun	Begun	108	51	/156	-	-
22	Bassi	Nathavalo ka khera	Begun	Begun	11	-	/38	-	-
23	Bassi	Harpura	Begun	Begun	144	47	/233	-	-
24	Bassi	Parsoli	Begun	Begun	973	259	/1270	-	-
25	Bassi	Nahergarh	Begun	Begun	40	38	/248	-	10
26	Bassi	Amrpura	Begun	Begun	58	82	/148	ı	-
27	Bassi	Fatehpura	Begun	Begun	36	-	/34	ı	ı
28	Bassi	Laxmipura	Begun	Begun	80	34	/47	-	ı
29	Bassi	Gangapur	Begun	Begun	153	89	96/353	24	-
30	Bassi	Bichor	Begun	Begun	1241	1120	2/1313	-	-
31	Bassi	Nal	Begun	Begun	893	467	/195	-	-
32	Bassi	Muroli	Begun	Begun	394	191	/190	-	-
33	Bassi	Kheri	Begun	Begun	453	346	/80	-	-
34	Bassi	Nrsinghpura	Begun	Begun	396	221	98/456	57	-
35	Bassi	Nandwai	Begun	Begun	1275	263	/691	-	-
36	Bassi	Amlda	Begun	Begun	552	193	/548	ı	-
37	Bassi	Anopura	Begun	Begun	622	254	/263	-	-
38	Bassi	Jalmpura	Begun	Begun	108	48	5/79	-	-
39	Bassi	Shivpura	Begun	Begun	729	217	4/318	-	-
40	Bassi	Madhopur	Begun	Begun	484	194	/69	-	-

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF VILLAGES & POPULATION WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF SANCTUARY

S. N	Nam e of	Name of	Pancha	Tehsil	Population
	Rang	Village	yat samiti		
U	e		Sami		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bassi	Bhacheri	Begun	Begun	34
2	Bassi	Amjhariya	Begun	Begun	67
3	Bassi	Kevdiya	Chitor	Chitor	51
4	Bassi	Salaria	Chitor	Chitor	62
5	Bassi	Bobla Khurd	Chitor	Chitor	167
6	Bassi	Bobla Kalan	Chitor	Chitor	223
7	Bassi	Pat	-	-	193
8	Bassi	Pitharia	-	-	-
9	Bassi	Delwad	-	-	34
10	Bassi	Mewasa	Chitor	Chitor	77
11	Bassi	Umrthuna	Begun	Begun	548
12	Bassi	Niliya Ka	Begun	Begun	335
		mal			
		Tota			1791

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF VILLAGES & POPULATION WITHIN 5 Kms FROM THE BOUNDARY OF SANCTUARY

S.	Nam	Name of	Panchayat	Tehsil	Population
No	e of	Village	samiti		
	Rang				
	e				
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bassi	Fusriya	Chitor	Chitor	325
2	Bassi	Suratsingh ka khera	Chitor	Chitor	162
	D .		C1.1	~1.1.	•••
3	Bassi	Bhungriya	Chitor	Chitor	228
4	Bassi	Banda	Chitor	Chitor	94
5	Bassi	Garol	Chitor	Chitor	172
6	Bassi	Bivdikhera	Chitor	Chitor	267
7	Bassi	Amlikhera	Chitor	Chitor	58
8	Bassi	Kelger	Chitor	Chitor	721
9	Bassi	Bassi	Chitor	Chitor	9872
10	Bassi	Paalka	Chitor	Chitor	1724
11	Bassi	Meghpura	Chitor	Chitor	455
12	Bassi	Jaisinghpur a	Chitor	Chitor	592
13	Bassi	Suvava	Chitor	Chitor	733
14	Bassi	Gopalpura	Begun	Begun	892
15	Bassi	Kundaliya	Begun	Begun	78
16	Bassi	Chainpuriy a	Begun	Begun	137

17	Bassi	Harima	Begun	Begun	397
17		Haripura			
18	Bassi	Sultanpura	Begun	Begun	243
19	Bassi	Dekrikhera	Begun	Begun	859
20	Bassi	Mahesra	Begun	Begun	781
21	Bassi	Basota	Begun	Begun	205
22	Bassi	Nathavalo ka khera	Begun	Begun	60
23	Bassi	Harpura	Begun	Begun	250
24	Bassi	Parsoli	Begun	Begun	3624
25	Bassi	Nahergarh	Begun	Begun	498
26	Bassi	Amrpura	Begun	Begun	337
27	Bassi	Fatehpura	Begun	Begun	226
28	Bassi	Laxmipura	Begun	Begun	360
29	Bassi	Gangapur	Begun	Begun	415
30	Bassi	Bichor	Begun	Begun	3038
31	Bassi	Nal	Begun	Begun	961
32	Bassi	Muroli	Begun	Begun	358
33	Bassi	Kheri	Begun	Begun	536
34	Bassi	Nrsinghpur a	Begun	Begun	452
35	Bassi	Nandwai	Begun	Begun	1933
36	Bassi	Amlda	Begun	Begun	723
37	Bassi	Anopura	Begun	Begun	712
38	Bassi	Jalmpura	Begun	Begun	581
39	Bassi	Shivpura	Begun	Begun	492
40	Bassi	Madhopur	Begun	Begun	404
		Tot	tal	1	34955

ANNEXURE – 33

BASSI 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 (Km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tukra Mata Temple	Jaleshwar	Bassi	0.5
2	Jhariya Mahadev Temple	Amjhariya	Bassi	7.0
3	Jhaleswar Mahadev	Jaleshwar	Bassi	1.0

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF BUILDING IN SANCTUARY AREA (OFFICE / RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS)

S. No	Name of Range	Name of Building	Purpose of Use	Present Condition
1	2	3	4	7
1	Bassi	Meghpura choki	Forest Guard Chowki (Residential)	Repairing require
2	Bassi	Meghpura Rest house	4 new room required For Tourist	Repairing require yearly
3	Bassi	Parsoli Naka	Forester Naka	
4	Bassi	Niliyo ka mal choki	Forest Guard Chowki (Residential)	
5	Bassi	Kevdiya choki	Forest Guard Chowki	Repairing require

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF VALID ARM LICENSES

Tehsil: CHITTORGARH District: CHITTORGARH

S. No	Licence No.	Date of Issue	Name of Licencee & Address	Name of Arms Type / Make
1	2	3	4	5
1	384/56	-	Keshar singh/Dolat singh rajpoot Village – Bassi	275 bore riphal
2	43/6.5.97	6.5.97	Sirajuddin/Haji mohammd kuresi Village – Bassi	500 bore riphal
3	134/	ı	Jenul abdin/Haji jamaluddin Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
4	6/76		Sattar khan/ Rasul khan pathan Village – Bassi	1 Topidar gun
5	119/70		Mohammad ikbal/Shamshuddin kuresi, Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
6	70/57		Abdul hanik/Gulam mushtpha kuresi Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
7	2482		Abdul jabbar/ Mushtak kuresi Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
8	2530/15.3 .89	15.3.89	Abdul hakij/ Anvarulhak Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
9	296/		Ismail shah/Kasam alishah Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
10	2452/86		Nanne khan/ subhan khan pathan, Village – Bassi	Topidar gun

11	2658/26.1 2.95	26.12.95	Liyakat ali/ Kadar shah, Village – Paluna	Topidar gun
12	2461		Lal mohammad/ Jan mohammd, Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
13	165/88/73 0/87		Mohammad yakub/ Mohammd nilgar Vill.– Bassi	Topidar gun
14	178/96/78 5/59		Anvar husain/ Peeru ji nilgar, Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
15	2474/84		Geesu/Jamaluddin nilgar Vill.– Bassi	Topidar gun
16	137/87		Mohammad ishak/Anvar mohammad Vill.– Bassi	Topidar gun
17	147/57		Ibrahim/Kamaruddin nilgar Vill.– Bassi	Topidar gun
18	42/9713/7	6.5.97	Abdul hamid/Gulam mohammad kureshi Vill.—Palodara	1 Topidar gun/2 Naal
19	135/87		Bhuru lal/ Dhanna Dhakad, Vill.–Negdia kurd	1 Topidar gun
20	292/		Deva/Barda Dhakad Vill.– Negdia kurd	1 Topidar gun
21	143/87		Keluram/Ramlal Dakhad Vill.– Negdia kurd	1 Topidar gun
22	724/		Narayan/ hira Dhakad Vill.– Negdia kurd	1 Topidar gun
23	2641		Naru/ Hajri Bhil Vill.– Negdia kurd	1 Topidar gun
24	54/57		Roop lal/Mohan lal Dhakad Vill.–Palaka	1 Topidar gun
25	129/70		Bardi/ Rama Dhakad	1 Topidar gun

			Vill.– Palaka	
26	52/57		Barda/Gokal Dhakad	1 Topidar gun
			Vill.– Palaka	
27	127/		Barda/Gokal Dhakad	1 Topidar gun
			Vill.– Palaka	
28	2603		Moolchand/Kalyan Rebari	1 Topidar gun
			Vill.– Palaka	
29	41/97,165	6.5.97	Badri lal/ Bhaga Dhakad	1 Topidar gun
	/24		Vill.– Palaka	
30	100/	31.10.63	Modi ram/Hira Dhakad	1 Topidar gun
			VillMeghpura	
31	2618/346/	16.4.86	Amar chand/ Bhagvana Dhakad	1 Topidar gun
	70 60/		Vill Meghpura	1 77
32	165/		Bhanwar singh/Kajod singh rajpoot Vill Suvava	1 Topidar gun
33	139/87		Nand singh/ Dhul t rajpoo	1 Topidar gun
	109.07		Vill Suvava	
34	7/98	7.4.98	Jabbar Singh /Raguveer Singh	1 Topidar gun
			rajpoot	
			Vill Suvava	
35	PLL/941/		Raguveer singh/ Shivnath singh	PLL/941 22 Bore 1
	67		Vill Suvava	
36	PLL/543/		Raguveer singh/ Shivnath singh	12 bore 1 double beral
	1957		Vill Suvava	gun
37	138/37		Sajjan singh/ Dhul singh	1 Topidar gun
			Rajpoot	
	4.0.0.0	10.55	VillSuvava	1.77
38	133/86	1-8-61	Kajod Singh / naval Singh Rajpoot, Vill Suvava	1 Topidar gun
39	56/97,87/	7-7-97	Bhawar Singh / Bagtawar	1 Topidar gun
	57		Singh, Vill Suvava	

40	136/96,28 0/70	16-5-96	Ratan lal/Bagwan lal Balai VillJaisinghpura	1 Topidar gun		
41	66/97	21-7-97	Nand lal/Jitmal dhakar, Vill Jaisinghpura	1 Topidar gun		
42	137/96	6-9-96	Bheru lal/ Gulab Salvi 1 Topidar gun Vill -Jaisinghpura			
43	11/75		Lalu ram /Unkar Suthar, Vill -Jaisinghpura	1 Topidar gun		
44	99/96	14-5-96	Sohan lal/mangi lal dhakar, Vill Jaisinghpura	1 Topidar gun		
45	653		Chunni lal /Nanda Bhil Vill Sonagar	1 Topidar gun		
46	167/57		Nathu/Dola Bhil, VillKeljar	1 Topidar gun		
47	93/97,162 1/64	31-7-97	Sobhag singh/Nand singh VillKeljar	1 Topidar gun		
48	166/57	7-7-73	Deva/Nola Bhil, VillKeljar	1 Topidar gun		
49	109/	20-1-58	Tej singh/Barad singh, VillKeljar	1 Topidar gun		
50	804/57	29-6-88	Sola/Barda Bhil, VillKeljar	1 Topidar gun		
51	181/57		Kalu/Dalla Bhil VillKeljar	1 Topidar gun		
52	1312		Nand singh/Udai singh Rajpoot , VillBobla kurd	1 Topidar gun		
53	466		Pratap singh/Mod singh, Vill Bobla kurd	1 Topidar gun		
54	1513		Nathu lal/Pratap Balai, Vill Bobla kurd	1 Topidar gun		
55	208		Goma /Kalu bhil	1 Topidar gun		

			VillKevdia	
56	206/70	3-12-70	Bhima / kalu Bhil,	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Kevdia	
57	148	22-4-97	Bheru lal/Gopi bhil	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Surat singh khera	
58	1388/60	22-1-77	Moda /Jagga Bhil,	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Surat singh khera	
59	2487/88		Narayan lal /Kishna gurjar,	1 Topidar gun ml gun
			VillBhungdia	
60	2486/88		Chatarbhuj/Kishna gurjar	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Bhungdia	
61	293/57		Deva/Khuraj gurjar,	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Bhungdia	
62	2531/	16-3-89	Mangu singh/ Khuman	1 Topidar gun
			singhVillBawadi khera	
63	432/	4-11-86	Dalla/Chena Bhil,	1 Topidar gun
			VillDev dungri	
64	104	20-2-57	Rama/Bhega bhil,	1 Topidar gun
			VillGharol	1 77
65	419/57		Bheru/Kalu Bhil	1 Topidar gun
			VillJawsiya	1 77 . 1
66	448/57		Bheru /Kishan singh,	1 Topidar gun
_			Vill Jawsiya	1 77 . 1
67	421/57		Narwar singh /Naval singh	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Jawsiya	1 77 11
68	417,1409/ 90		Pema/Uda bhil	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Jawsiya	1 T
69	418/57		Motiya/bena bhil	1 Topidar gun
a r i	T .	D . C	Vill Jawsiya	Name of Aures
S.No	Licence No.	Date of Issue	Name of Licencee & Address	Name of Arms Type / Make
1	2	3	4	5
1	<i>L</i>	<u> </u>		

1	384/56	-	Keshar singh/Dolat singh rajpoot Village – Bassi	275 bore riphal
2	43/6.5.97	6.5.97	Sirajuddin/Haji mohammd kuresi Village – Bassi	500 bore riphal
3	134/	-	Jenul abdin/Haji jamaluddin Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
4	6/76		Sattar khan/ Rasul khan pathan Village – Bassi	1 Topidar gun
5	119/70		Mohammad ikbal/Shamshuddin kuresi, Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
6	70/57		Abdul hanik/Gulam mushtpha kuresi Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
7	2482		Abdul jabbar/ Mushtak kuresi Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
8	2530/15.3 .89	15.3.89	Abdul hakij/ Anvarulhak Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
9	296/		Ismail shah/Kasam alishah Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
10	2452/86		Nanne khan/ subhan khan pathan, Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
11	2658/26.1 2.95	26.12.95	Liyakat ali/ Kadar shah, Village – Paluna	Topidar gun
12	2461		Lal mohammad/ Jan mohammd, Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
13	165/88/73 0/87		Mohammad yakub/ Mohammd nilgar Vill.– Bassi	Topidar gun

14	178/96/78 5/59		Anvar husain/ Peeru ji nilgar, Village – Bassi	Topidar gun
15	2474/84		Geesu/Jamaluddin nilgar Vill.– Bassi	Topidar gun
16	137/87		Mohammad ishak/Anvar mohammad Vill.– Bassi	Topidar gun
17	147/57		Ibrahim/Kamaruddin nilgar Vill.– Bassi	Topidar gun
18	42/9713/7	6.5.97	Abdul hamid/Gulam mohammad kureshi Vill.–Palodara	1 Topidar gun/2 Naal
19	135/87		Bhuru lal/ Dhanna Dhakad, Vill.–Negdia kurd	1 Topidar gun
20	292/		Deva/Barda Dhakad Vill.– Negdia kurd	1 Topidar gun
21	143/87		Keluram/Ramlal Dakhad Vill.– Negdia kurd	1 Topidar gun
22	724/		Narayan/ hira Dhakad Vill.– Negdia kurd	1 Topidar gun
23	2641		Naru/ Hajri Bhil Vill.– Negdia kurd	1 Topidar gun
24	54/57		Roop lal/Mohan lal Dhakad Vill.–Palaka	1 Topidar gun
25	129/70		Bardi/ Rama Dhakad Vill.– Palaka	1 Topidar gun
26	52/57		Barda/Gokal Dhakad Vill.– Palaka	1 Topidar gun
27	127/		Barda/Gokal Dhakad Vill.– Palaka	1 Topidar gun
28	2603		Moolchand/Kalyan Rebari Vill.– Palaka	1 Topidar gun

29	41/97,165	6.5.97	Badri lal/ Bhaga Dhakad	1 Topidar gun		
	/24		Vill.– Palaka			
30	100/	31.10.63	Modi ram/Hira Dhakad VillMeghpura	1 Topidar gun		
31	2618/346/ 70 60/	16.4.86	Amar chand/ Bhagvana Dhakad Vill Meghpura	1 Topidar gun		
32	165/		Bhanwar singh/Kajod singh rajpoot Vill Suvava	1 Topidar gun		
33	139/87		Nand singh/ Dhul t rajpoo Vill Suvava	1 Topidar gun		
34	7/98	7.4.98	Jabbar Singh /Raguveer Singh rajpoot Vill Suvava	1 Topidar gun		
35	PLL/941/ 67		Raguveer singh/ Shivnath singh Vill Suvava	PLL/941 22 Bore 1		
36	PLL/543/ 1957		Raguveer singh/ Shivnath singh Vill Suvava	12 bore 1 double beral gun		
37	138/37		Sajjan singh/ Dhul singh Rajpoot Vill Suvava	1 Topidar gun		
38	133/86	1-8-61	Kajod Singh / naval Singh Rajpoot, Vill Suvava	1 Topidar gun		
39	56/97,87/ 57	7-7-97	Bhawar Singh / Bagtawar Singh, Vill Suvava	1 Topidar gun		
40	136/96,28 0/70	16-5-96	Ratan lal/Bagwan lal Balai VillJaisinghpura	1 Topidar gun		
41	66/97	21-7-97	Nand lal/Jitmal dhakar, 1 Topidar gun Vill Jaisinghpura			
42	137/96	6-9-96	Bheru lal/ Gulab Salvi 1 Topidar gun Vill -Jaisinghpura			
43	11/75		Lalu ram /Unkar Suthar, Vill -Jaisinghpura	1 Topidar gun		

44	99/96	14-5-96	Sohan lal/mangi lal dhakar, Vill Jaisinghpura	1 Topidar gun		
45	653		Chunni lal /Nanda Bhil Vill 1 Topidar gun Sonagar			
46	167/57		Nathu/Dola Bhil, 1 Topidar gun VillKeljar			
47	93/97,162 1/64	31-7-97	Sobhag singh/Nand singh VillKeljar	1 Topidar gun		
48	166/57	7-7-73	Deva/Nola Bhil, VillKeljar	1 Topidar gun		
49	109/	20-1-58	Tej singh/Barad singh, VillKeljar	1 Topidar gun		
50	804/57	29-6-88	Sola/Barda Bhil, VillKeljar	1 Topidar gun		
51	181/57		Kalu/Dalla Bhil 1 Topidar gun VillKeljar			
52	1312		Nand singh/Udai singh Rajpoot , VillBobla kurd	1 Topidar gun		
53	466		Pratap singh/Mod singh, Vill Bobla kurd	1 Topidar gun		
54	1513		Nathu lal/Pratap Balai, Vill Bobla kurd	1 Topidar gun		
55	208		Goma /Kalu bhil VillKevdia	1 Topidar gun		
56	206/70	3-12-70	Bhima / kalu Bhil, Vill Kevdia	1 Topidar gun		
57	148	22-4-97	Bheru lal/Gopi bhil Vill Surat singh khera	1 Topidar gun		
58	1388/60	22-1-77	Moda /Jagga Bhil, 1 Topidar gun Vill Surat singh khera			
59	2487/88		Narayan lal /Kishna gurjar,	1 Topidar gun ml gun		

			VillBhungdia	
60	2486/88		Chatarbhuj/Kishna gurjar	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Bhungdia	
61	293/57		Deva/Khuraj gurjar,	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Bhungdia	
62	2531/	16-3-89	Mangu singh/ Khuman	1 Topidar gun
			singhVillBawadi khera	
63	432/	4-11-86	Dalla/Chena Bhil,	1 Topidar gun
			VillDev dungri	
64	104	20-2-57	Rama/Bhega bhil,	1 Topidar gun
			VillGharol	
65	419/57		Bheru/Kalu Bhil	1 Topidar gun
			VillJawsiya	
66	448/57		Bheru /Kishan singh,	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Jawsiya	
67	421/57		Narwar singh /Naval singh	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Jawsiya	
68	417,1409/		Pema/Uda bhil	1 Topidar gun
	90		Vill Jawsiya	
69	418/57		Motiya/bena bhil	1 Topidar gun
			Vill Jawsiya	

BASSI 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 VeterinaryHospital, Bassi	0 Kms
2	Government Veterinary Hospital, Vijaipur	16 Kms
3	Government Veterinary Hospital, Parsoli	20 Kms

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

Funds Allotement & Expenditure in Last 10 year Under Various Schemes

RUPPES IN LAC

	बस्सी अभ्यारण्य अन्तगर्त आंवटित बजट के विरुद्व व्यय की सूचना 2013—14 से 2024—25 तक																						
वर्ष	के	केम्पा		केम्पा		केम्पा नाबार्ड		बार्ड	आरएफबीपी		एफ.पी.एम.		सी.एस.एस		आरपैक्स		एम.जे.एस.ए.		राज	राज्य योजना		लेपर्ड प्रोजेक्ट	
71	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय	आवंटन	व्यय	आवंट न	व्यय					
2013-14	16.10	15.90			174.10	124.2 0			38.03	30.40													
2014-15	52.20	51.90	12.20	11.90	156.50	148.8 9			21.14	15.97													
2015-16	17.85	17.72	25.10	20.15	180.15	175.1 0			33.05	22.26													
2016-17	35.10	32.50	25.30	21.15	306.10	299.5 0			16.70	12.55	1.50	1.50											
2017-18	76.10	74.80	20.50	16.90	174.50	160.9 0			50.45	44.69	1.60	1.58	41.65	33.2 8									
2018-19	68.30	65.10	15.50	11.80	57.79	50.32	5.89	5.7 8	83.55	66.41	1.50	1.50											
2019-20	112.8 5	74.52	10.20	8.10					77.24	60.80	1.60	1.60											
2020-21	165.8 4	161.2 3	21.95	21.08					83.05	37.79	1.60	1.60											
2021-22	119.6 5	118.1 7	6.14	5.04					90.69	55.10	3.20	3.20											
2022-23	188.6 2	184.5 0	2.34	2.28			1.94	1.9 1	9.69	9.17	2.50	1.61											
2023-24	67.63		127.6 8				0.90				125.0 0				94.97								
2024-25	56.26	52.31	26.32	21.30							75.90	72.4 5			261.94	106.7 6	15.00	13.6 9					
योग	976.51	848.65	293.23	139.70	1049.14	958.91	8.73	7.69	503.59	355.14	214.40	85.04	41.65	33.28	356.91	106.76	15.00	13.69					

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN CONSTRUCTION OF ANICUTS, CAUSE WAY & TALAI

A Anicuts: -

S. No.	Name of Anicut	Block		
1	Sarna Nala	Jaleshwar		
2	Rajpuria	Rajpuriya		
3	Bhungria	Bhungria		
4	Chajja	Jaleshwar		
5	Tikli	Jaleshwar		
6	Sarna Nala	Jaleshwar		
7	Jamuniya	Jaleshwar		
8	Jaleshwar-I Mahadev	Jaleshwar		
9	Jaleshwar-II Mahadev	Jaleshwar		
10	Paat-I	Paat		
11	Naarjhar	Jaleshwar		
12	Drop Spillway- Jhar	Jaleshwar		
13	Drop Spillway -Khera	Jaleshwar		
14	Drop Spillway -Tikli	Jaleshwar		
15	Drop Spillway- Mordi Khalla	Jaleshwar		
16	Bhoot Khalla	Bada Mangra		
17	Kot (Mahesra)	Mahesra		
18	Kotha Plan. (Campa)	Kotha		
19	Kailjar	Nanwas-B		
20	Namli Plan. Khemcha Khalla	Nandwas-B		
21	Dhawra Khata	Nandwas		
22	Naal	Bichor		
23	Badapani	Bichor		
24	Devnarayan Ke Piche	Nandwas-A		
25	Basota Rasta	Nandwas-A		

26	Kotha	Nandwas-A
27	Pandukudi	Nandwas-A
28	Kundaliya (Niliya ka Maal)	Nandwas-A
29	Kheri Plantation	Nandwas-A
30	Jhariya Mahadeo Nala	Aamjharia
31	Devnali	Aamjharia
32	Chor Badla-I	Aamjharia
33	Chor Badla-II	Aamjharia
34	Kheri Ke Upar	Aamjharia
35	Galiya ka Maal Plantation	Aamjharia
	(Campa)	
36	Bamni Ka Nala	Aamjharia
37	Chor Badri	Aamjharia

(B) Cause way: -

S.	Name of the culvert	Name of the
No.	cum stop dam	Forest Block
1.	Mewasa	Jaleshwar
2.	Sarna	Jaleshwar
3.	Jaleshwar	Jaleshwar
4.	Badli khala	Jaleshwar
5.	Sarna Nala	Jaleshwar
6.	Jogi Deh	Jaleshwar
7.	Sarna Nala	Jaleshwar
8.	Sultanpura	Kotha
9.	Jhariya Mahadeo	Mahesra
10.	Jhariya Mahadeo	Aamjharia
11.	Aamjharia Odi	Aamjharia
12.	Panduriya Rasta	Aamjharia
13.	Mataji Ka Nala	Nandwas
14.	Bhairuji	Aamjharia

(B) Talai:-

S.	Name of Nadi	No.
No.		
1	Jhaleshwar	3
2	Rajpuriya	1
3	Bhunjna	1
4	Bhichor	1
5	Nandwas	4
6	Aamjharia	4

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN TOURIST POSITION & REVENUE REALIZED TOURISTS VISITED THE SANCTUARY

Year	In Country Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Total	Film Suiting	Entry
2013-14	824	49	161	0	45294
2014-15	1344	47	406	0	69374
2015-16	818	3	95	0	77060
2016-17	624	0	0	0	60730
2017-18	858	4	1200	0	80940
2018-19	1156	3	900	0	115040
209-20	1564	2	660	0	168360
2020-21	1591	0	0	0	201335
2021-22	2585	2	500	0	425010
2022-23	3684	18	1154	0	367388

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN EXISTING PATTERN OF STAFF BY HIERAREHIAL LEVELS AND SCALES OF PAY

S.	Designation	Number of	Pay Scale	Pay	Duties
No.		Posts		Level	assigned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Asstt. Conservator of Forests	1	41800-	L-14	Overall
			140100		incharge
2.	Range Forest Officer Grade-I	1	37800-	L-11	Incharge of
			119700		Range
					Dhariyawad,
					Jakham, Bari
					sadri,
3.	Range Forest Officer Grade-	0	33800-	L-10	Dhariyawad
	II		106700		and Flying
					squid
					Dhariyawad
4.	Forester	5	26300-83500	L-8	Naka Incharge
5.	Asstt. Forester	6	21500-68000	L-6	Naka Incharge
6.	Forest Guard	20	19200-60800	L-4	Beat Incharge

7.	Work Charge	2	17700-56200	L-1	Protection &
					Development

ANNEXURE - 41

BASSI 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 K / 16 45 H / 16	Jhaleshawar Mahesra, Nimgati, Kota, Baramagra, Nandvas A, Nandvas B, Pat, Kalamagra, Bichor, Bokriya, Amjhariya
2	1:250000	45 L/13	Bhungriya, Rajpuriya, Amjhariya, Nandvas B

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF PLANTATIONS CARRIED OUT IN THE SANCTUARY AREA

	List o	f Plantation	Form Ye	ear 2011-12 to 20	020-21	
S.	Name of	Name of	Name of	Name of the	Year of	Area
No.	Scheme	Division	Range	site	Plantation	(Ha)
1	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi	Kotha	2011-2012	50
			WL			
2	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi	Galiya Ka Mal-	2011-2012	50
			WL	I		
3	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi	Galiya Ka Mal-	2015-2016	50
			WL	II		
4	NABAR	Chittorgarh	Bassi	Rajpuriya	2015-2016	50
	D		WL			
5	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi	Badapani	2016-2017	50
			WL			
6	RDF		Bassi	Banda	2016-2017	50
		Chittorgarh	WL			
7	CAMPA		Bassi	Nahargarh	2019-2020	50
		Chittorgarh	WL			
8	CAMPA		Bassi	Mahesra	2020-2021	50
		Chittorgarh	WL	ivianosi a	2020-2021	
9	CAMPA	Bassi		Bichor	2021-2022	50
	CHIVII	Chittorgarh	WL	Diction	2021-2022	

10	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi WL	Javdiya Juna	2021-2022	50
11	CAMPA	Chittorgarh	Bassi WL	Amjhariya	2021-2022	50
12	CAMPA	Chittorgarh		Watch Tower	2022-2023	50

ANNEXURE – 43 BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF SENSITIVE AREAS WITH LOCATION BY COMPARTMENT NUMBERS

S.No.	Name of Sensitive Area	Location	Name of Forest Block	Compartme nt No.	Remarks Causes of Sensitiveness
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bassi Dam	On Periphery of Sanctuary	Jhaleshwar	2A,8A, 8B	Fish Hunting & Grazing Prone Area
2	Gopalpura	On Periphery of Sanctuary	Bokriya	1	Grazing Prone Area
3	Shivpura	On Periphery of Sanctuary	Nandwas A	4,5,6	Grazing Prone Area
4	Gopalpura	On Periphery of Sanctuary	Nimgatti	1	Grazing Prone Area
5	Bhichor	On Periphery of Sanctuary	Bhichor	1,2	Grazing Prone Area

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, 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	Compensatio n Paid (if any)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2013-14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	2014-15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	2015-16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	2016-17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	2017-18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	2018-19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	2019-20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	2010-21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	2021-22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	2022-23	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

BASSI 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.	2013-14	-	-	-
2.	2014-15	-	-	-
3.	2015-16	2	Wild Boar	Pending in Court
4.	2016-17	-	-	-
5.	2017-18	1	-	Compaund Rs.10000/-
6.	2018-19	-	-	-
7.	2019-20	2	Pheasant, Wild Boar, Green Pigeon	Pending in court
8.	2010-21	1	Wild Boar	Compound Rs. 70000/-
9.	2021-22	1	Wild Boar	Pending in Department
10	2022-23	-		-

BASSI 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	Related to		Action Taken	
		Cases	which wild	Compounded	Court Challaned	Compoundi
			Animal			ng 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

BASSI 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.	2013-14	-	-	-	-
2.	2014-15	-	-	-	-
3.	3. 2015-16		-	-	-
4.	2016-17	-	-	-	-
5.	2017-18	-	-	-	-
6.	2018-19	-	-	-	-
7.	2019-20	-	-	-	-
8.	2010-21	-	-	-	-
9.	9. 2021-22		Bichor,	5.00	Unknown
			Rajpuriya		
10	2022-23	-	-	-	-

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN LIST OF ENCROACHMENTS

Prior to 1980

S.No.	No. of encroach ment cases registered	-	al of Cases	Present status of cases whether the has still the leading possession of	e encroacher and in his
		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	1	Revenue Board Ajmer	One pending in revenue board Ajmer

BASSI 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 Bassi Dam & Plain area having thick grass cover
8	Blue bull	Open Scrub and grass lands	Open Scrub & grass lands in flat and gentle slopes having dense patchas of grasses.
9	Chinkara	Hilly grass lands and open scrub	Open Scrub on gentle slopes & places having dencs patches of scrub and grass

10	Porcupine	Dense cover in Nallahas and rocky hilly side	Nallahas, rocks of hill sides, patches of ziziphus sps and A. Catechu
11	Civet Cat	Dense Cover or Under growth	Among trees and in the bushes in moist areas
12	Common Mangoose	Open Areas within Forest	Loose stone fencing walls
13	Hare	Open Areas	Grassy Patches, Rizka fields
14	Indian Python	Dense Forest	Foothill Zone
15	Parrots	Denser Forest	Villages
16	Peafowl	Denser Areas	Area having dense bushes, hilly interior tredes
17	Grey Partridge	Open Areas	Bushy foothill zone
18	Painted Partridge	Denser Areas	Tall Grass land zone with out crops
19	Koel	Denser Areas	Groves of Villages
20	Martins, Swallows	Open Areas	Area full of crages
21	Crested Tree swift	Open Areas	Vicinity of water holes

BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

Proposal under Forest Fire Prevention & Management Scheme for the Year 2025-26 to 2029-30 (Rs. In laces) Bassi Sanctuary

										Year					
			Unit		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30	Gr	and Total
S.No.	. Items	Uni t	Cost in Rs. In lacs	Phy. Tar.	Fin. Tar.	Phy · Tar.	Fin. Tar.	Phy. Tar.	Fin. Tar.						
1	Procurement of Firefighting equipment	No.		5	14.00	5	2.00	5	0.50	5	1.00	5	1.00	25	18.50
2	Controlled burning.			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
a	Fireline creation	KM		6	1.39	6	1.39	5	1.16	5	1.16	5	1.16	27	6.26
b	Fireline maintenance	KM		100	23.10	80	18.40	90	20.79	90	20.79	90	20.79	450	103.87
3	Creation of infrastructure (communication system, Development of management information system. Watch towers, forest roads, water storage structures, control rooms at Division & Range level, FG barracks and inspection huts etc.)														
a	Control Room at Division	No.		1	2.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	1	2.00
b	Control Room at Range level	No.		3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.00

Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan

c	Forest Roads	KM	40	160.00	15	60.00	10	40.00	0	0	0	0	65	260.00
d	Water Storage Structures (To be used during fire session) Maintenance	No.	1	8.00	1	8.00	1	8.00	1	8.00	1	8.00	5	40.00
e	Firefighting Cells setup with equipment's	No.	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
f	Watch Tower	No.	1	5.00	0	0	1	5.00	0	0	1	5.50	3	15.50
g	Inspection Huts	No.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	15.00	1	0.00	2	15.00
4	Procurement of field vehicles for transportation of resources												0	0.00
a	Motorcycle	No.	6	4.80	0	0.00	5	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	8.80
b	camper /Bolero/Jeep	No.	1	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.00	0	0.00	2	16.00
5	Engagement of Fire watchers for three months	No.	60	9.90	60	9.90	60	9.90	60	9.90	60	9.90	300	49.50
6	Awareness campaign, Prefire season workshops for coordination among line departments and elected bodies and NGOs and Training and capacity building on firefighting methods for frontline staff, NGOs and village communities.	No.	5	2.00	2	0.75	2	0.75	2	0.75	2	0.75	13	5.00
7	Incentivizing Villages/ Communities for protection against forest fire, under the participatory forest management approach.	0	1	0.30	1	0.30	1	0.30	1	0.30	1	0.30	5	1.50
	Total			241.49		100.74		90.40		64.90		47.40	0	544.93

BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

PRPOSED WORKS AND BUDGET REQUIREMENT

(FINANCIAL FORECAST FROM 2023-2024 to 2032-2033) (Rs. in lacs)

o/A.2	Item	202	5-2026	2020	6-2027	202	7-2028	202	8-2029	2029	9-2030	203	0-2031	203	1-2032	203	2-2033	2033-2034		2034-2035	
		PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.
M	AINTENANCE OF SAN	CTUA	RY ASSE	TS																	
(i)	Buildings	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00	LS	5.00
(ii)	Nature Trails/ Forest roads	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	25.00	L.S.	30.00
(iii)	Motor Vehicles	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	25.00
(iv)	Wireless Network	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.50	L.S.	2.50	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00
(v)	Water Facilities/Water holes	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	12.00
(vi)	Maintaining Fire Lines	10km	10.00	10km	10.00	15km	15.00	10km	10.00	15km	15.00	10km	10.00	15km	15.00	10km	10.00	15km	15.00	10km	10.00
(vii)	Publicity & Extension	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00
(viii)	Maintenance of Forest Boundary	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00
(ix)	Maintenance of Anicut & other Structures (De silting, grouting, repair etc)	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00
(x)	Maintenance of Equipments (Ammunition, Water pump, boat)	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.50	L.S.	1.50	L.S.	1.50	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.20	L.S.	2.50
(xi)	Maintenance of Ecotourism sites	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	12.00	L.S.	12.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00
(Xii)	Construction/ Maintenance of patrolling path nearby pariphary wall of sanctuary.	25km	125.00	20km	110.00	20km	125.00	20km	135.00	25km	200.00	30 km	225.00	20km	200.00	20km	200.00	15km	180.00	15km	180.00
	TOTAL		191.00	_	176.00	7	211.50		216.50		308.50		328.50		322.50		326.00		327.20		334.5

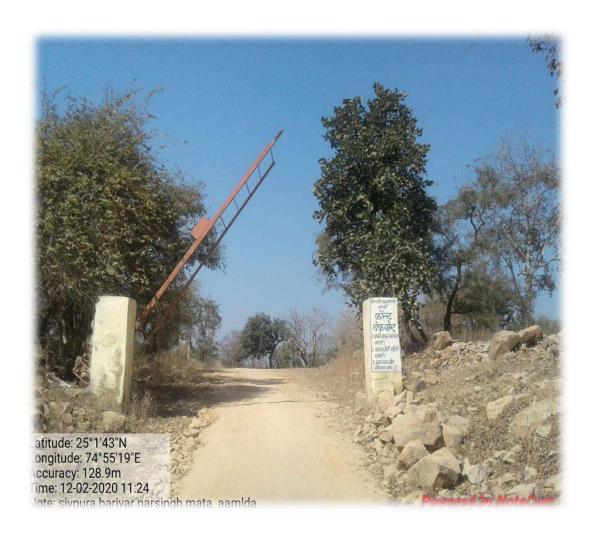
S.Na.	Item	2025	-2026	2026-	2027	2027-	2028	2028-	2029	2029-	-2030	2030	2031	2031	-2032	2032	-2033	2033	-2034	2034	4-2035
		PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.
(i)	Survey & Demarcation (Pillars)	=	-	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5	25	2.5
(ii)	Buildings	0	0.00	4	150.00	1	100	2	50.00	2	50	LS	50	LS	25	LS	25	LS	30	LS	30
	Soil & water Conservation (cons. Of Kuchha & Pucca check Dams)	1000 Cmt.	20.00	1000 Cmt.	20.00	1000 Cmt.	20.00	1000 Cmt.	20.00	2000 Cmt.	40.00	2000 Cmt.	50.00	2000 Cmt.	50.00	2000 Cmt.	50.00	2000 Cmt.	60.00	2000 Cmt.	60.00
(iii)	Eco-restoration, SMC Works (Gabion)		0.00	10	8.00	15	10.00	15	10.00	15	10.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00	20	20.00
	Grassland development	-	0.00	50 ha.	75.00	50 ha.	75.00	50 ha.	75.00	50 ha.	80.00	50 ha.	80.00	50 ha.	80.00	50 ha.	90.00	50 ha.	90.00	50 ha.	90.00
(iv)	Construction of Watch Tower	8	32	2	10.00	1	10.00	1	12.00	1	12.00	LS	1.00	LS	1.00	LS	1.00	LS	2.00	LS	2.00
(v)	Drainage line Treatment			L.S.	2.60	L.S.	3.70	L.S.	4.80	L.S.	3.90	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	5.10	L.S.	4.20	L.S.	3.30	L.S.	5.30
(vi)	Habitat Improvement (Water birds, four horned antelope)	25 H ec.	4.00	25 Hec.	4.00	25 Hec	4.00	25 Hec.	4.00												
(vii)	Construction of Pucca Stone Wall (4 Feet high)		105.00	3 Kms	120.00	3 Kms	130.00	3 Kms	140.00	3 Kms	150.00	3 Kms	160.00	3 Kms	170.00	3 Kms	180.00	3 Kms	200.00	3 Kms	210.00
(viii)	Eradication of invasive species			50 ha.	18.00	50 ha.	20.00	50 ha.	22.00	50 ha.	24.00	50 ha.	26.00	50 ha.	28.00	50 ha.	30.00	50 ha.	32.00	50 ha.	35.00
(ix)	Improvement of Food Chain	-	14	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00
(x)	Rehabilitaion/ Relocation of villages	10	9	L.S.	5.00																
(xi)	Secret Information System	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	0.50	L.S.	0.75	L.S.	0.75	L.S.	0.75	L.S.	0.90	L.S.	0.90	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.00
(xii)	Reward to Staff	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.25	L.S.	0.4	L.S.	0.4	L.S.	0.5								
(xiii)	Compensation for Cattle kill & loss to Human life	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	4.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	10.00
(xiv)	Delineation of forest right(Pattas)	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00
(XV)	Regenration of rare faunal & floral spps.	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	6.00	L.S.	6.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	9.00	L.S.	10.00
(xvi)	Arboretum	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	2.00										
(xvii)	Engaging fire watchers	50 Nos.	180.00	50 Nos.	200.00	50 Nos.	220.00	50 Nos.	240.00	50 Nos.	260.00	50 Nos.	270.00	50 Nos.	290.00	50 Nos.	310.00	50 Nos.	330.00	50 Nos.	350.00
xviii)	Engaging home guards	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00	6 Nos	21.00
xviv)	Check Points & Barriers		14	1	5.00	1	5.00	1	5.00	LS	3.00	18	[교]	1	5.00	14	149	1	5.00	1	5.00
	TOTAL (Sanctuary Management)		359.75		675.85		656.95		643.45		697.55		727.75		743.00		775.10		840.30		\$78.30

S.Ya.	Item	2025-202	6	2026-202	27	2027-202	8	2028-202	9	2029-203	0	2030-203	31	2031-20	32	2032-20)33	2033-20	034	2034-20	035
	W2000000	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.
(i)	Vehicles for DCF, ACF and RO's	Canter l	25.00	Scorpio 1 Bolero 2 (1 ACF and 1 RFO)	50.00	2 Bolero	30.0	Rescue Vehicle 1	20	l Rescue Vehicle and l Bolero	40	2 Bolero	40.00	1 Scorpio	25	l canter	30	2 Bolero	40	l Bolero	25
	Vehicles for Subordinate staff	Motorcycle-5	5.00	Motorcycle-5	7.00	Motorcycle-5	7.00	Motorcycle-3	4.00	Motorcycle-3	4.00	Motorcycle-2	3.00	Motorcycle-3	5.00	Motorcycle-5	8.00	Motorcycle-5	10.00	Motorcycle-5	10.00
(ii)	Office Equipments, Video & Still camera	L.S.	10.0	L.S.	7.50	L.S.	7.50	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	L.S.	7.00
(iii)	Specialised field Equipments for Protection & Rescue Medicine/equipments (Rescue jacket/cage/search light/	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	10.00
	Fire Fighting Equipments	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	8.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	12.00	L.S.	12.00
	Wireless system	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	25.00	L.S.	25.00
(iv)	Construction of Guzzler, Tube well and Hand pumps (HP), Rampwell, Openwell	Hand pump-4	4.00	Guzzler-3	30.00	Tubewell-2 Hand pump-4	10.00	Tubewell-2 Hand pump-4 Guzzler-3	40.00	Guzzler-3	30.00	Guzzler-3	35.00	Guzzler-2	25.00	Guzzler-2	25.00	Guzzler-2	25.00	Guzzler-2	25.00
(v)	Construction of Anicuts	6	36	6	36.00	8	50.00	8	50.00	10	60	10	60	8	50	8	50	5	35	5	35
(vi)	Construction of Water holes	a	- 52	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	4	4.00
(vii)	Construction of Culvert cum stop dam	10	50.00	10	50.00	10	25.00	8	40.00	8	40.00	8	40.00	5	25.00	5	25.00	8	40.00	10	60.00
(viii)	Construction of Nadi's (Water Ponds)	5	10	5	10	5	10	0	0	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10
ix)	Construction of bridge on bassi dam Jogideh to Kevdiya 200 mtr.	0	0	1	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ls	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (Infrastructure Development)		170.00		919.50	9_	141.50		171.00		186.00		227.00		157.00		160.00		173.00		198.00
8	AMENITIES FOR FIELD STAFF					0	**						Xi.	AF	AS.	17F					
(i)	Basic ammenities/Solar light etc.	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	7,50	L.S.	7.50	L.S.	7.50	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	15.00
	TOTAL (Ammenities for Field Staff)		10.00		10.00		10.00		7.50		7.50		7.50		10.00		10.00		10.00		15.00
-	TOURISM MANAGEMENT					72				7			100		V						
	Tourism Facilities	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20	L.S.	30	L.S.	30	L.S.	30	L.S.	40
200	Pamphlets	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5	L.S.	0.5
	Interpretation Center	12	0	L.S.	150.00	L.S.	150.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00
501	Eco tourism & skill Development	L.S.	2.50	L.S.	2.75	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.25	L.S.	3.50	L.S.	3.75	L.S.	4.00	- 8		5	.83.	- 3	1
(1)	Brochure, Signages and Publicity	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.50	L.S.	2.50	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	4.00
(vii)	Eco Toursim site Development at Bichor			L.S.	7.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00	L,S.	10	L.S.	25.00	L.S.	10	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	20.00
(viii)	Training to Eco-guides for Nature Interpretation and other awareness activities	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1,00	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.00	L.S.	1.20	L.S.	1.20	1.2	0.60	L.S.	1.20	L.S.	1.50	L.S.	1,50
	TOTAL (Tourism management)		16.00		173.25		186.50		67.25		67.70		58.45		83.10		54.70		75.00		86.00
	GRAND TOTAL:		196.00		1102.75		338.00		245.75		261.20		292.95		250.10		224.70		258.00		299.00

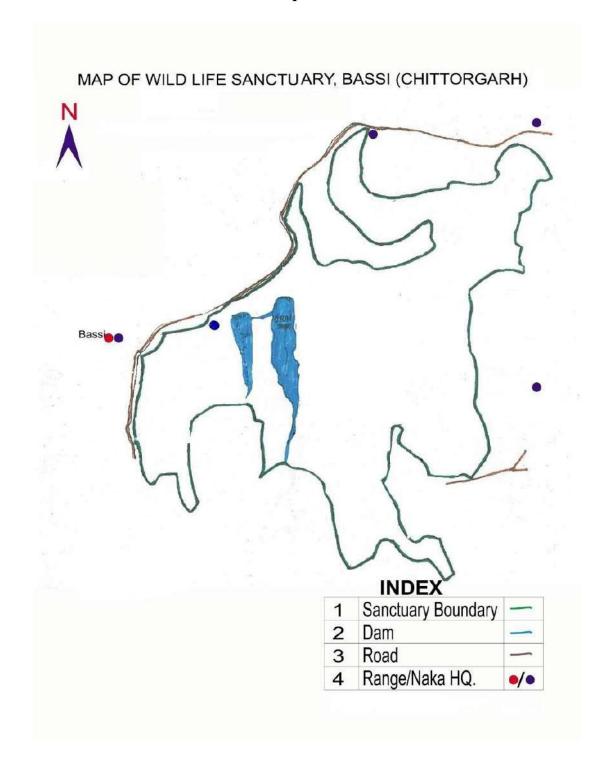
No.	Item	2025-2	2026	2026-2	027	2027-20	28	2028-20	029	2029-20	130	2030-2	031	2031-	2032	2032-20	33	2033-2034		2034-2035	
	CALAST .	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.
(i)	Computer/Inptop/printer/ fox/photocopier	5 Nos.	5.00	f Nos.	5.00	5 Not.	5.00	3 Nos	3.00	3 Not	3.00	3 Noo	3.00	3 Non	3.00	3 Nos	3.00	3 Nos	3.00	3 Nos	3.00
(ii)	Survey Equipments & Preservation of forest block records.	LS	5.00	LS.	5.00	L.S.	3.00	LS.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	LS.	5.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.00
	TOTAL (Information technology)		10.00		10.00		8.00		8.00		8.00		8.00		8.00		6.00		6.00		6.00
7- 17	ILLAGE ECO - DEVELOPMEN	I																			
(i)	Entry Point Activities	L.S.	20.00	L.S.	25.00	L.S.	25.00	LS.	25.00	L.S.	30.00	L.S.	30,00	L.S.	35.00	L.S.	40.00	L.S.	45.00	L.S.	50.00
(ii)	L.P.G. connections	(50)	0.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00	200 Connections	5.00								
(iii)	Cremotoria	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00
	Lift irrigation system		9.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	1	2.00
_	Improved Chullahas	(4)	9.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	509 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00	500 Chullahas	5.00
(1)	Pasture Development	1129	0.00	10 ha	10.00	10 ka.	12.50	10 ha.	15.00	10 ha.	17.50	10 ha.	20.00	10 ha.	22.50	10 ha.	25.00	10 ha	27.00	10 ha.	30.00
(vi)	Fuel Wood Plantation	120	0.00	10 ha	19.00	16 ha.	12.50	10 ha.	15.09	10 ha.	17.50	10 ha.	20.00	10 ha.	22.50	10 ha.	25.00	10 ha	27.00	10 ha.	30.00
(vii)	Agro forestry (seedling distribution free of cost)	10000 nos	10.00	10000 no:	11.00	10000 not	12.00	10000 no:	13.00	10000 nos	14.00	10000 nor	15.00	10000 not	16.00	10000 nes	17.00	10000 nos	18.00	10000 nos	20.00
	TOTAL (Village Eco- Developmet)		32.00		70.00		76.00		82.00		93.00		99.00		110.00		131.00		131.00	6	144.00
8-	ENVIRONMENTAL AWAR																				
1935	Procurement of education material	L.5.	1.00	LS	1.00	L.S.	1.50	LS.	1.50	L.S.	2	L.S.	2.00	LS.	3.00	L.S.	3.50	L.S.	4.00	L.5.	5.00
(ii)	Awareness Programmes	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	LS.	7.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	LS.	15.00	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	20.00	L.5.	25.00
0	TOTAL (Environmental Awareness Programme) RESEARCH, MONITORING	TR ADVING	6.00		6.00		8.50		8.50		12.00		12.00		18.00		18.50		24.00		30.00
(i)	Research Studies, Trap camera	TRADUNG	0	LS.	25.00	L.S.	25,00	LS.	30.00	L.S.	50.00	L.S.	50.00	LS.	50.00	L.S.	100.00	L.S.	100.00	L.S.	100
(ii)	Monitoring Studies	100	0	L.S.	2.00	L.S.	2.00	LS.	2.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	3.09	LS.	4	L.5.	4.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5
(iii)	Census	LS,	2.50	LS.	2.50	L.S.	2.50	LS.	3.00	L.S.	3.00	L.S.	4.00	LS.	4.00	L.S.	4.50	L.S.	4.50	L.S.	5.00
(iv)	Training (Crocodile, Snake, Leopard Resencete.)	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	5.00	L.S.	7.00	LS.	7.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	10.00	L.S.	12.50	L.S.	12.50	L.S.	15.00	L.S.	15.00
	TOTAL (Research, Menitoring, Training & Census)	(a)	7.50	34	34.50	-	36,50	i i	42.00	-	66.00	-	67.60	12434	70.50	74.	121.00	E	124.50	74	125.00
	GRAND TOTAL" 6 " TO "9" :	9.	55.50		120.50	-8	129.00	(26)	140.50		179.00	₹3	186.00		206.50		166.50	V#8	285.50	-	305.00

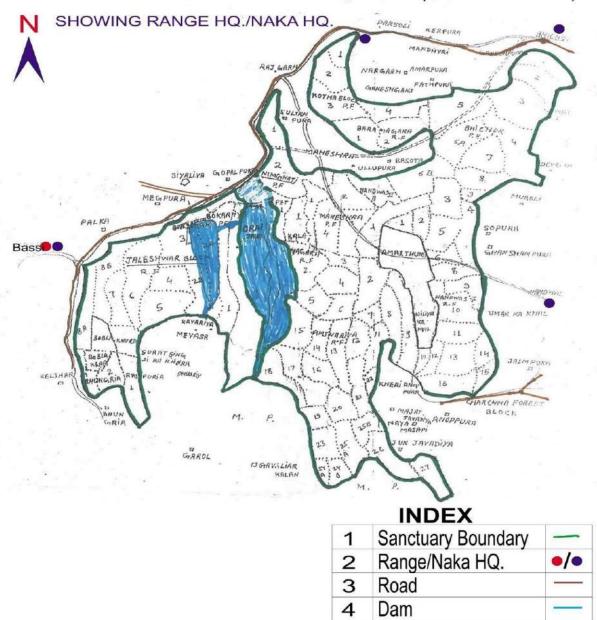
Annexure 52

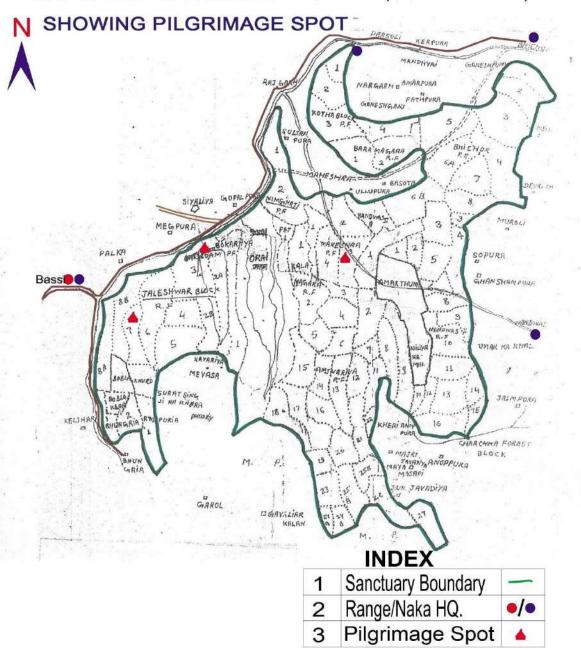
BASSI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN CHECK POST AND BARRIER IN BASSI SANCTUARY

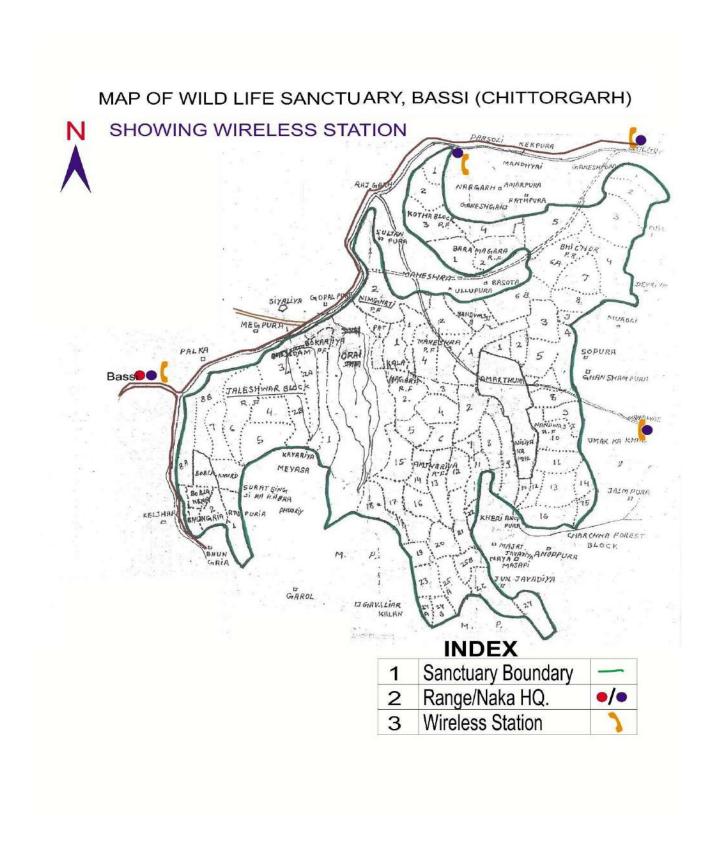


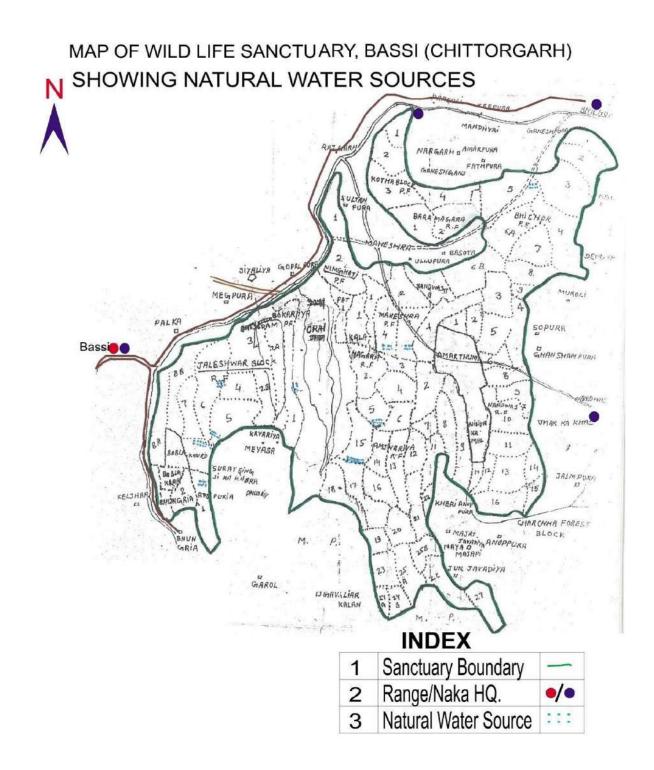
Various Maps of Bassi WLS

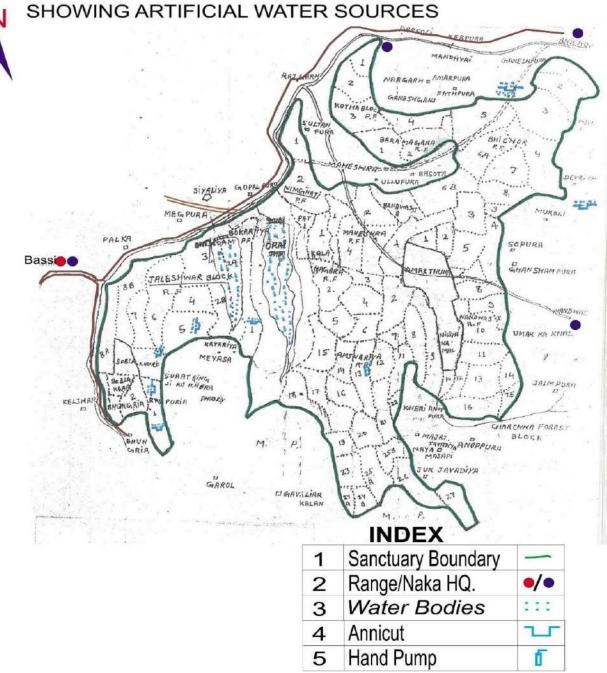


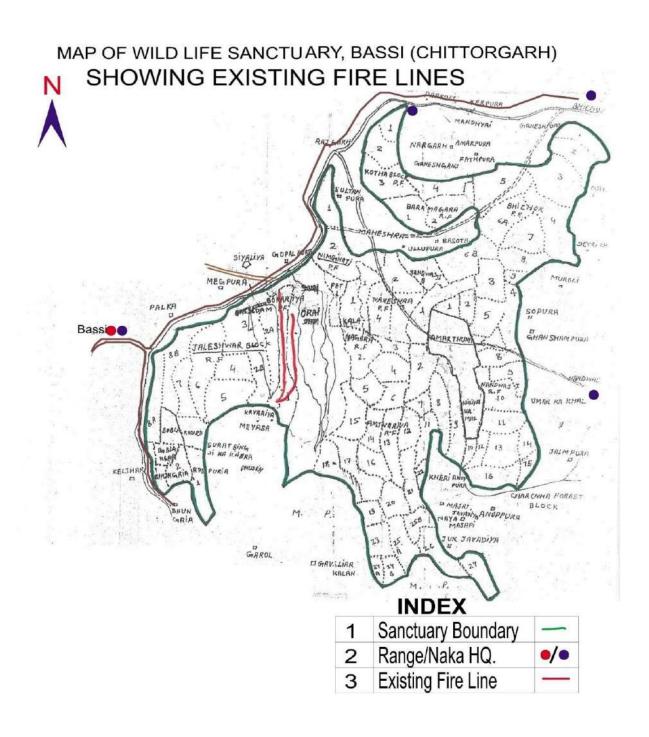


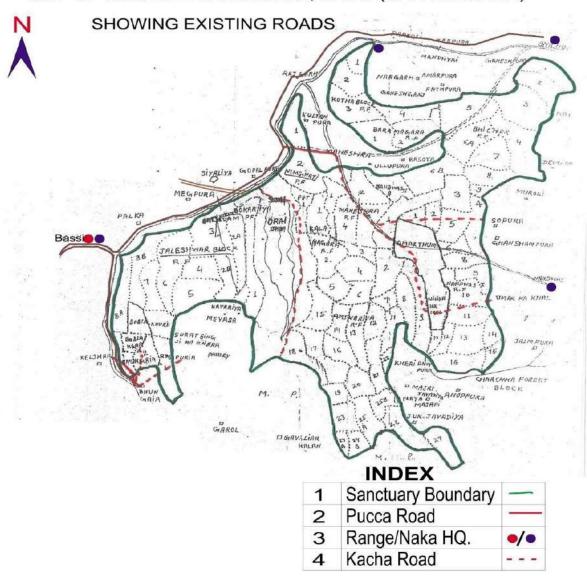






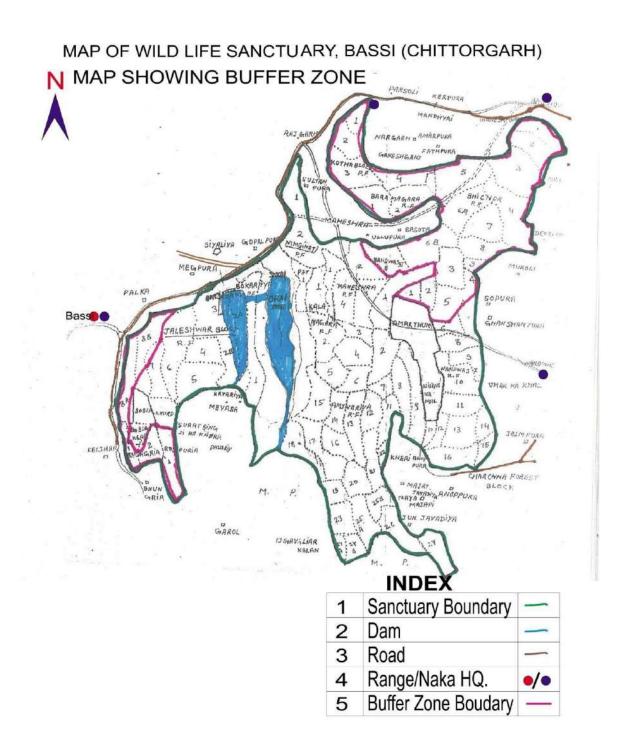


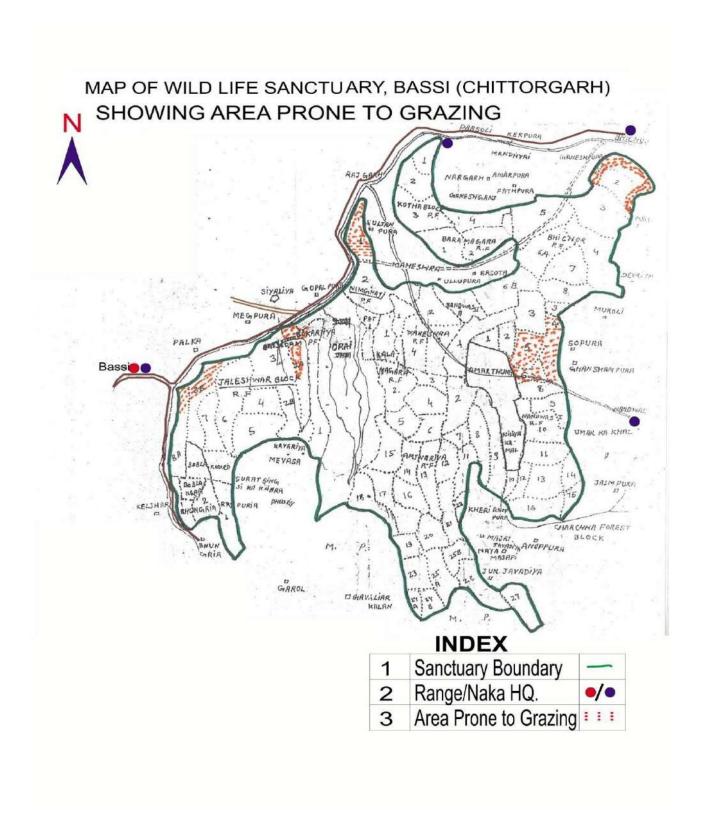


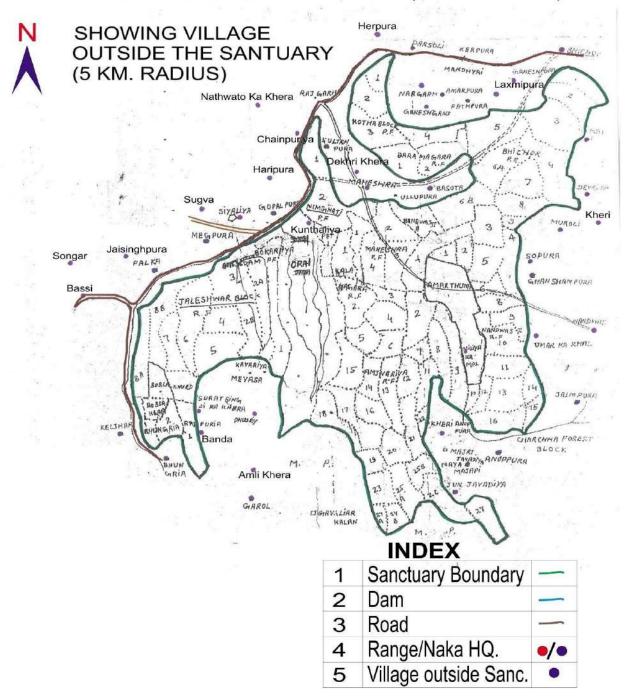


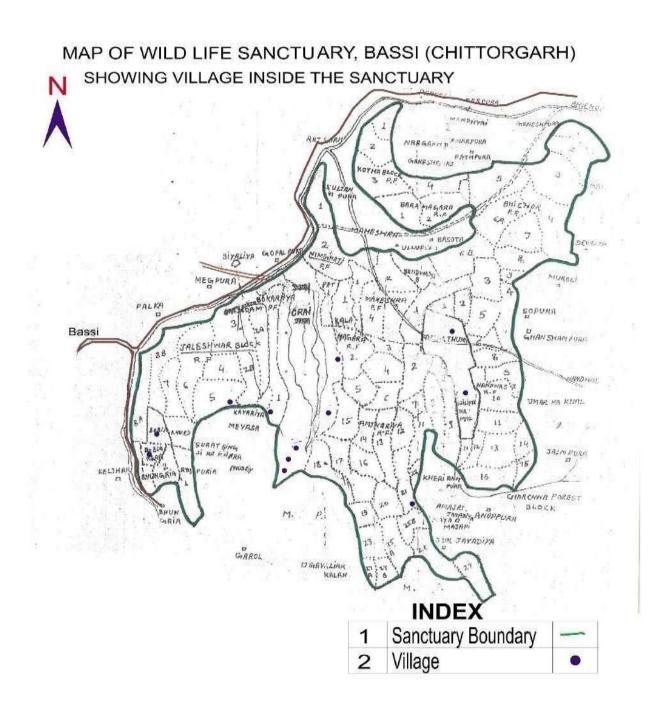
MAP OF WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, BASSI (CHITTORGARH) N SHOWING CORE ZONE MANDHYRI GIANESN NARGARH a AMARSORA RAJEARH GENESHGANS FATHPURA MEGPURA SOPURA PALKA GHAN SHAMPUKSI UMAK KA KUML MEYASA JALM PURA MARCHHA FOREST " MAJAT. FAYANY ANDPURA MAJAPI MAJAPI JUN JAYADIYA GAROL IJ GAVALIAR INDEX

	IIIDLA	
1	Sanctuary Boundary	_
2	Road	
3	Range/Naka HQ.	•/•
4	Core Zone Boundary	









MAP OF WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, BASSI (CHITTORGARH) SHOWING EXISTING PUCCA WALL PARSOLI & PROPOSED PUCCA WALL MANDHYRI GANESHGANJ FRTHEVR SOPURA PALKA SHAN SHAM PULL Bass 0 MEYASA JALM PURE HARCHMA FOREST MAJRI. TAYANYAANOPPURA MAJAPI MAJAPI GAROL D GAVALIAR **INDEX** Sanctuary Boundary Range/Naka HQ. Dam 3 **Existing Pucca Wall** 4 Proposed Pucca Wall 5

