

Government of Rajasthan

Tiger conservation Plan Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve Part-I Critical Tiger Habitat

(2022-23 to 2031-32)



Field Director Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan Forest Department

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Chief Conservator of Forest and Field Director Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

Tiger Conservation Plan for Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve Year 2022-23 to 2031-32

Executive Summary

The amendment to the Wildlife (protection) Act1972 in 2006 for the first time has defined "core" and "buffer" areas of a Tiger Reserve, the former being the critical or inviolate area and later, the peripheral area to foster co-existence with local people for safeguarding the integrity of the core and made it mandatory to have a Tiger Conservation Plan for each Tiger Reserve for ensuring the protection of Tiger Reserve and the livelihood and other interests of the people living in tiger bearing forests or Tiger Reserve.

RTR represents dry deciduous forests with Anogeissus pendula as the main species with its associates such as Boswellia serrata, Lannea coromendelica, Diospyros melanoxylon, Wrightia tinctoria etc. It falls in 4B Biogeographic region. It is a home of seven species of cats, four species of dog family (wild dog is an occasional visitor), three species of mongoose and marsh crocodile. RTR is rich in biodiversity and an estimated 38 species of mammals, 315 species of birds, 14 species of reptiles and 402 species of plants are found. The Government of India launched project Tiger in 1973 to save the tigers from imminent extinction. Ranthambhore was one of the first nine wildlife areas selected as the Project Tiger Reserves. The main area of the reserve was notified as Ranthambhore National Park in the year 1980 out of the erstwhile Sawai Madhopur Wildlife Sanctuary. In 1983 and 1984, adjoining areas were also elevated to the status of Sanctuaries whereby two sanctuaries were notified as Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary respectively. The Keladevi Sanctuary and Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and other adjoining areas like Qualji have also been included in the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Under 2006 amendment to the wildlife (protection) act 1972 for the first time the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve has identified the core or inviolate area from existing Ranthambhore National Park, Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary, Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary. A Notification declaring an area of 1113.36 sq.km as Critical Tiger Habitat/core area has been issued by GOR. Similarly buffer zone has also been notified in 2012. Thus, RTR has a long conservation history by consolidation, constitution and elevation of the area to a Tiger Conservation Unit. GOI has created National Tiger Conservation Authority and amended the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 in the year 2006 to accommodate the tiger bearing areas for greater protection and attention. The requirement of this act is that each Tiger Reserve should have a tiger conservation plan. NTCA has issued comprehensive guidelines for tiger conservation and ecotourism in the Tiger Reserves. The current plan has been revised in the light of TCP guidelines and the comprehensive ecotourism guidelines. The key recommendations of the plan are mainstreaming wildlife concerns in this human dominated landscape and maintenance of regional connectivity for ensuring the viability of populations and functions of endangered species. These aspects and concerns are discussed and suitable prescriptions are given in this plan. The detailed plan contains three area plans that are, I- Tiger Conservation Plan for core/critical tiger habitat, II- Tiger Conservation Plan for buffer area, III- Tiger Conservation Plan for corridors.

> Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve Sawai Madhopur

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CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION OF THE AREA

1.1 Name, Location, Constitution and Extent

1.1.1 Name

"Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve" is named the majestic fort of 'Ranthambhore' situated in National Park on top of a hill which is a great monument of history, bravery, culture and natural beauty. The fort was built more than 1000 years ago.

1.1.2 Location

The Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve lies between latitudes 25.5189^o N to 26.3667^o N and longitudes 75.8570^o E to 77.2318^o E. The reserve is situated in the S-E part of Rajasthan and spreads over four districts viz. Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Bundi and Tonk. The mighty river Chambal is located on Eastern side of the reserve. The other river Banas divides the reserve in two parts. In the North-East direction Keladevi WLS is situated which is partially included in the reserve.

1.1.3 Constitution

Prior to the formation of the state of Rajasthan, these forests were a part of the erstwhile Jaipur and Karauli princely states and were managed as hunting reserves. After independence, these forests came under the control of the Govt. of Rajasthan. In 1955, a part of the forest was declared as Reserved Area u/s 5, of the Rajasthan, Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951 vide Notification No. F 39 (2) Forest / 55 dated 7.11.1955 but the ex-rulers had their rights of hunting in these areas till 1971-72.

The Project Tiger was launched by the Government of India in 1973 to save tiger from extinction. Ranthambhore was one of the first nine wildlife areas identified as the Project Tiger Reserve. The core area of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve was notified as Ranthambhore National Park by the Notification No. F.11 (26) Raj-8/80 dated 1.11.80 under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

In 1983 and 1984, adjoining areas were also elevated to the status of Wildlife Sanctuaries, whereby two sanctuaries were notified as Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary. In addition to these two sanctuaries, areas like Qualji, Amli, Polghata, Papda etc. were also included in the reserve.

The 2006 amendment to the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 has defined "core" and "buffer" areas of a Tiger Reserve, the former being the critical or inviolate area and latter, the peripheral area to foster co-existence with local people for safeguarding the integrity of the core. However, the buffer area as multiple-use area may encompass conservation of community reserves, apart from revenue lands, private holdings, villages, towns and other production sectors.

Under legal provisions mentioned above, the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve has identified the core or inviolate area from existing Ranthambhore National Park, Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary, Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary. A notification declaring an area of 1113.364 sq. km as an inviolate area has been issued by Govt. of Rajasthan.

1.1.4 Extent (Area statement and Legal /Status)

The total area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is **170022.00 ha** (1700.22 Sq.km). Out of which **111336.40 ha** (1113.364 sq.km) has been notified as Critical Tiger Habitat in the official gazette of the state vide notification No. F.3 (34) forest / 2007 dated December 28, 2007 and **29792.65 ha** (297.92 sq.km) has been notified as Buffer area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve vide notification No. F 3 (34) van/2007 Jaipur dated 6.7.2012. For administrative and management purposes the area of the Tiger Reserve has been divided into two parts namely RTR Divison – I and RTR Division – II. The details of division wise area under the Field Director, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is given below (attached Annexure 1, 4): (*All areas in Hectares*)

Division	CTH	Buffer			Total of	Other	Grand
		Forest	Forest Revenue		Core	Protect	Total
				(3+4)	+Buffer	ed	(6+7)
					(2+5)	/Forest	
						area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division I	64045.40	27519.0	2273.63	29792.65	93417.05	75.00	93913.05
		2					
Division II	47291	0	0	0	47712.00	28818.00*	76109.00
Total	111336.4	27519.0	2273.63	29792.65	141129.05	28893.00	170022.05
	0	2					

*- Other Protected forest area (28818.00 ha.) of RTR-II which is under adminstrative control of Field Director (DCF, RTR-II) is not notified in RTR

1.1.4.1 Block wise area statement included in CTH (Annexure 2)

S.No.	Name of Forest Block	Reserve Forest /Protected Forest	Area in ha
1	2	3	4
	Sawai Madh	opur Division – I	
1.	Sawai Madhopur 6 Main	ReserveForest	7796.00
2.	Sawai Madhopur 6 A	ReserveForest	13047.00
3	Sawai Madhopur 6 B	ReserveForest	5182.00
4	Khandar-9A	ReserveForest	10857.00
5	Khandar-9 B	ReserveForest	5492.00
6	Khandar-9 C	ReserveForest	10471.00
7	Quila Khandar	ReserveForest	955.00
8	Phalodi	Protected Forest	2050.00
9	Aamli Main	Protected Forest	383.00
10	RawajnaBalban	Protected Forest	3612.00
11	Baler	Protected Forest	2496.00

12	Papada	ReserveForest	1187.20		
13	Gajipur	Protected Forest	517.20		
Sub tot	al	64045.40)		
Karaul	i Division-II				
14	DangDoodhbhat	ReserveForest	6017.00		
15	Kalakhet	Protected Forest	4402.00		
16	Kanarda	Protected Forest	5046.00		
17	Simarkhoh A	Protected Forest	2638.00		
18	Daulatpura	Protected Forest	3471.00		
19	Marmada	Protected Forest	6890.00		
20	Nibhera	Protected Forest	5808.00		
21	QuilaDevgirUdgir	Protected Forest	5111.00		
22	Simarkho	Protected Forest	2138.00		
23	Daulatpura	Protected Forest	3553.00		
24	Hadoti	Protected Forest	497.00		
25	Simarkho B	Protected Forest	1720.00		
Sub tot	Sub total 47291.00				
Total area of CTH111336.40					

1.1.4.2(A) Critical Tiger Habitat consists of various Protected Areas like Ranthambhore National Park, Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary, Sawai mansingh Sanctuary, part of Keladevi Sanctuary and other forested areas. Area details are given below-

Notification Details	Name of Protected Areas	Area (in ha.)
	1. Ranthambhore National Park	28203.00
Core/Inviolate area	2. Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary	13130.00
vide Notification	3. Sawai MansinghSanctuary	11307.00
no.F3(34)	4. Part of Keladevi Sanctuary	40163.00
Forest/2007 dated December 28,2007	5. Other Reserve and ProtectedForest areas	18533.40
	Total	111336.40

1.1.4.2(B) Some part of Keladevi Sanctuary and other areas are not included in CTH/Buffer but are at present part of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. For all purpose Keladevi Sanctuary is one P.A. However, part of it was included in the CTH. This does not mean that the part left out is in anyway less important. Being a Protected Area, it needs to be treated like a Protected Area and managed in suitable manner with prescriptions meant for a Protected Area. This left out area of Keladevi Sanctuary should also be notified and included in the CTH area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Till the time it would be notified as CTH of the Tiger Reserve, it has been included in the corridor plan. Details of this area are given below:

S.No.	Name of Forest Block	Compartment No.	Area (ha)	Name of P.A.	Division		
(A)Fo	restLand						
1	Albat Ki Guwadi" P.F.	5,6,7,12,13,17	1125.00	KDS*	Division II		
	ChirmalKhohKased"				Division II		
2	P.F	1to 66	13211.00	KDS			
3	Kanarda" P.F.	29 to 32	1150.00	KDS	Division II		
4	Needar"P.F.	1 to 31	6170.00	KDS	Division II		
		1 to 26 (excluding			Division II		
5	Viram Ki Guwadi" P.F.	12)	5463.00	KDS			
				Other	Division II		
	Viram Ki Guwadi" P.F.	12	412.00	Forests			
				Other	Division II		
6	Nehargarh"P.F.	1	162.00	Forests			
				Other	Division II		
7	Rodhain"P.F.	1to 4	1125.00	Forests			
(B) Unclassed Forest							
1	Village Kuredi	-	75**	-	Division I		
	G.Total(A+B) 28893						

KDS* - Keladevi Santuary

75**- RTR-I has an area of 185.417 hectare recorded in the revenue records as forest land in village Kuredi.

1.1.4.3 Map showing the location of RTR and adjoining Protected Areas





1.1.4.4 Map showing Core and buffer area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

Boundaries: -

Legal:- (Notification and Government orders in annexure)

The boundary description of its constituent notified protected units is as under: Ranthambhore National park:- The boundaries of Ranthambhore National Park are ell described in the Notification No.F.11 (26)Raj-8/80 dated 01.11.80. The entire stretch of the boundary has not been demarcated on the ground with pillars. Lack of clear marking of boundary leads to various kind of forest protection and law enforcement related problems. The notified area included in Ranthambhore National Park is 282.03 Sq.Km (Annexure 56).

- 1. Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary: The boundaries of Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary are described in the Notification No.F.11(28)/Env.-8/84 dated 30.11.84. The position of boundary is not clear on the ground due to missing boundary pillars at some places. The area of Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary is 113.07 Sq.Km. (Annexure 58).
- 2. Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary:- The boundaries of Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary are described in the Notification No.F.39(2)Forest/55 dated 07.11.1955 which were further amended vide Notification No.F.39(2)Rev.A/54 dated 05.08.1958 under section 5 of Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951 of

Government of Rajasthan. Since the sanctuaries was notified in 1955 and by that time the forest blocks included in it were not surveyed. Therefore, the boundary description does not make a clear demarcation on the ground and even on the map. The remaining area of Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary is 131.30 Sq.Km. as per the notified blocks (Annexure 57).

- **3.** Qualji Closed Area:- The boundaries of Qualji Closed Area are well described in the Notification No.F.11 (28)Rev.-gr-8/83 dated 6.9.1983. The boundaries are not clearly demarcated on the ground by boundary pillars. The area transferred from Tonk forest division (amli "main") and bundi forest division (Gazipur, papda, Polghata and Balban forest block) by Govt. of Rajasthan, Forest department order No.F.11(3)Forest/99 dated 6.4.1999 are included in to the Qualji Closed Area. To enhance the level of protection these areas may be added to the Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary. The present area of Qualji Closed Area is 37.858 Sq. km.
- 4. Keladevi Sanctuary: The boundaries of Keladevi Sanctuary are well described in the Notification No.F.11 (27)Rev.Gr.-VIII/83 dated 19.7.1983. The boundary has not been clearly demarcated on the ground due to missing boundary pillars at some places. The boundary of the sanctuary has not been demarcated on ground where part of forest blocks was included in the sanctuary. Survey is required to erect the boundary pillars for the sanctuary. The sanctuary faces heavy biotic interference and occasional illegal mining. To deal with these problems effectively boundary demarcation on the ground needs be done on priority. The area of Keladevi Sanctuary is 672.82 Sq. Km (Annexure 59).
- 5. Other Forest Areas:- Other Reserve and Protected forest area (which is neither included in Ranthambhore National Park or any of the sanctuaries and Qualji Closed Area) included in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is 157.40 Sq. Km. The boundary of these areas is also not marked on the ground.
- **6.** Internal Boundaries:- The internal boundaries of ranges, nakas and beats need demarcation. No new forest clearing should be resorted to for demarcation of internal boundaries.

1.1.5 Notifications:

Γ

Name of Area	Name of Unit, Status and notification number	Area (ha)
Core/Inviolate area vide	1. Ranthambhore National Park, Notification No. F11(26)/-Rev8/80 dated 1.11.1980	28203.00
Notification no. F3(34) Forest/ 2007. Dated December 28, 2007	2. Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary, Notification No.F/39/(2)For/55dated7.11.1955, Amendment Notification No.F39(2)/Rev.A/54, dated 5.8.1958	13130.00
	3. Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary, Notification No. F11(28)/ Env8/84 dated 30.11.84	11307.00
	4. Keladevi Sanctuary, Notification no.F.11(27)/ Rev.Gr8/83, dated 19.7.83	40163.00
	5. Other Reserve and Protected Forest areas	18533.40
	Total	111336.40

(A) Core or Critical Tiger Habitat of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

(B) Buffer area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve: Notification No F 3

(34) van/2007 Jaipur dated 6.7.2012 (Annexure 3)

Block wise Area included in buffer							
S.No.	Name of Forest Block	R F /PF	Area(ha)	District	Division		
	(A) ForestLand						
1	Olwara Niwari	R. F.	555.00	SawaiMadhopur	Division I		
2	Samoli Biloli 82 A	R. F.	366.16	SawaiMadhopur	Division I		
3	Samoli Biloli 82 B	R. F.	199.94	SawaiMadhopur	Division I		
4	Rawanjana DoongarMain	R. F.	932.00	Sawai Madhopur	Division I		
	Rawanjana						
5	Doongar A	R. F.	72.00	Sawai Madhopur	Division I		
6	Sewati Chambal	R. F.	4870.00	SawaiMadhopur	Division I		
	A-Total(SWM)		6995.10				
	Name of Forest						
S.No.	Block	R F /PF	Area(ha)	District	Division		
7(A)	Balwan	R. F.	509.43	Bundi	Division I		
7(B)	Balwan	R. F.	458.40	Bundi	Division I		
8	Polghata	P. F.	435.00	Bundi	Division I		
9	Talwas	R. F.	4277.48	Bundi	Division I		
10	Mohanpura	R. F.	1777.58	Bundi	Division I		
	Ariyali Budhi						
11	Karwar	P. F.	1559.92	Bundi	Division I		
12	Gadwala	R. F.	949.41	Bundi	Division I		
13	Mataji wala	R. F.	440.06	Bundi	Division I		

14	Salamdara—A	P.F. 98.70		Bundi			Division I
15	Salamdara—B	P. F.	139.19		Bundi		Division I
16	Salamdara—C	P. F.	256.55		Bundi		Division I
17	Salamdara—D	P. F.	177.72		Bundi		Division I
18	Gandoli	P. F.	1732.14	4	Bundi		Division I
19	Kankara	P. F.	1372.8	3	Bundi		Division I
20	Lakheri	P. F.	2435.1	8	Bundi		Division I
21	Pholai	P. F.	2438.8	9	Bundi		Division I
22	Dobarali	P. F.	85.95		Bundi		Division I
	Bankalia						
23	Mahadev	P. F.	438.00		Bundi		Division I
24	Ramnagar	P.F.	38.02		Bundi		Division I
	B-Total(Bundi)	·	19620.4	45			
25	Amali A	P.F.	903.47		Tonk		Division I
	C-Total(Tonk)	903.47					
	G.Total(A+B+C)		27519.	02			
S.No.	Tehsil	Gram Panchaya		Name of Village		Area (ha)	District
	(B)RevenueLand						
				Gadi,Kalakhohara			Sawai
1	Khandar	Doongari		(Talra)		148.00	Madhonur
		Doongari		(Tana)		140.00	Mauliopul
	Khandar	Doongari		Bhavpur		407.00	Sawai
	Khandar	Doongari		Bhavpur		407.00	Sawai Madhopur
	Khandar Khandar	Doongari		Bhavpur		407.00	Sawai Madhopur Sawai
	Khandar Khandar	Doongari Doongari		Khidarpu	rJadoun	407.00	Sawai Madhopur Sawai Madhopur
	Khandar Khandar Khandar	Doongari Doongari		Bhavpur Khidarpu	rJadoun	407.00 787.63	Sawai Madhopur Sawai Madhopur Sawai
	Khandar Khandar Khandar	Doongari Doongari Nayapur		Khidarpu Sanwata	rJadoun	407.00 787.63 931.00	Sawai Madhopur Sawai Madhopur Sawai Madhopur
	Khandar Khandar Khandar	Doongari Doongari Nayapur Total Reve	nue lano	Khidarpu Sanwata	rJadoun	407.00 787.63 931.00 2273.63	Sawai Madhopur Sawai Madhopur Sawai Madhopur
	Khandar Khandar Khandar	Doongari Doongari Nayapur Total Reve	nue lano	Khidarpu Sanwata	rJadoun	407.00 787.63 931.00 2273.63	Sawai Madhopur Sawai Madhopur Sawai Madhopur
	Khandar Khandar Khandar	Doongari Doongari Nayapur Total Reve	nue lano +Revent	(Tuna) Bhavpur Khidarpu Sanwata I	rJadoun	407.00 787.63 931.00 2273.63 29792.65	Sawai Madhopur Sawai Madhopur Sawai Madhopur

Note-1.The Buffer areas from Division Bundi, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur were transferred under the jurisdiction of the Field Director, RTR vide order of PCCF, Rajasthan, Jaipur No.459-76 dated 09-01-2014.

2. Since the area of Divisoion I of RTR has become too large and spread in three districts it has been proposed to constiture a third Divison in RTR which will manage Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and the Buffer areas of Bundi and Tonk Districts. Areas shown at S.Nos. 4,5,7a, 7b, 8 to 25 or any other suitable area of Buffer zone would form part of Division III in addition to Sawai Mansingh Santuary.

1.2 Approach and Access

The head quarter of the Field Director of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is in Sawai Madhopur town which is a district Head Quarter. It is well connected by rail and road. The Tiger Reserve is in close proximity to the town.

Sawai Madhopur railway	station is	Nearest Airport
situated on the Delhi-Mumb	ai railway	laipur 132 km. by rail.
line.		

Distance by Rail	Distance by Road
Delhi - 362 km	Jaipur - 180km (via Tonk)
Agra - 227 km	Jaipur – 164km (via Dausa/Newai)
Mumbai - 1027 km	Kota - 120km
Kota - 108 km	Agra-291km
Jaipur - 132 km	Delhi-390 km (via Alwar)
-	Jodhpur - 445 km
	Ajmer - 248km

1.3 Statement of Significance:

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is characterized by rugged undulating rocky terrain interspersed with narrow valleys with green vegetation. The fact that the Great Boundary Fault of Rajputana passes through this reserve makes it a unique landscape of great geological significance. These faults where the Vindhyan Systems are brought against the Aravalli Systems spread from Chittorgarh to Agra. However, it is exposed and most visible at Ranthambhore. The fault meanders through the reserve and results in the diversity of habitat and bio diversity. The reserve has both the Vindhyan hill plateaus as well as Aravalli Hill ranges.

The forest is tropical dry deciduous and tropical thorn with dhonk biodiversity (Anogeissus pendula) as their dominant species of khair (Acacia catechu), dhak (Butea monosperma) salar (Boswellia serrata) and kadaya (Sterculia urens) are the other trees commonly seen here. More than different species of plants give the reserve many hues: from dry and grey in summer to lush green in the monsoon, to russet brown in winter, and with the flowering of the flame of the forest, a brilliant red, in spring. In well-Protected Areas of the CTH the success rate of breeding and survival is very good in Tigers, Co-predators and its prey. According to the recently sent Phase -4 Report (post monsoon 2021) the reserve has a tiger population comprising of 30 adult females, 20 males and 21 subadults and cubs in different age groups. The spill over tiger population is migrating to adjoining areas. Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is a source area and tigers are trying to migrate to other sink landscapes. Two tigers from Ranthambhore are living in Kuno and Datia area of Madhya Pradesh. One has recently moved to Bundi but recently its presence is again seen in Ranthambhore. A tigress was living in Sultanpur – Kota in the past. This means that if the corridors towards Karauli, Dhaulpur, Bundi, Kota and Madhya Pradesh would be secured and protected along with the aforesaid sink areas, the

tigers from Ranthambhore would populate them. In an aided repopulation with human intervention the forests of Sariska have been repopulated with tiger sourced from Ranthambhore.

A. Conservation values:

> The critical tiger habitat/core area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is home to the Royal Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*) caracal (*Caracal caracal*), desert cat (*Felis silvestris*), jungle cat (*Felis chaus*) and fishing cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*). Ranthambhore also shelters striped hyena (*Hyena hyena*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*) and the Indian fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). The sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) can also be seen here in its natural environment. For any Tiger Reserve to be successful, it must possess a healthy prey base. Ranthambhore is teeming with large populations of blue bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), chinkara (*Gazella bennettii*), sambar (*Rusa* unicolor) spotted deer or chital (*Axis axis*) and the wild pig (*Sus scrofa*). Other animals inhabiting the forests are the langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), civets, badgers, hares and a variety of snakes, three species of mongoose and marsh crocodile. Earlier, wild dogs were also used to be found. The Tiger is the flagship species. The forests of the RTR are one of the last intact *Acacia pendula* forests of climax type in state of Rajasthan.

B. Potential recreation and historical monuments:

It is an excellent Wildlife tourism site. In the heart of the Ranthambhore National Park, famous fort of Ranthambhore is situated at the top of a hill of Vindhyan system. It is one of the oldest and strongest forts of the India. It falls approximately around the golden triangle of tourism. Nearly 4.62 lakhs tourists visited the park during 2018- 2019 and generated 37.30 crores as revenue to the state exchequer. Apart from the fort of Ranthambhore, a chain of forts is also located in and in the vicinity of Tiger Reserve. These are Khandar, Deogir and Udgir forts. These forts are of interest to the lovers of history and archaeology. Hence there is good potential for Ecotourism.

C. Research and Education values:

➤ RTR sustains a large number of plant biodiversity: The Tiger Reserve is home to about 730 angiosperms and 383 species of bird species. Exceptional medicinal plant diversity exists in this Reserve. Tigers are most visible in the region and hence it provides best scope for studying social dynamics of tiger society and the study can contribute significantly for tiger conservation. The biological diversity is not much studied and it offers best scope for study of medicinal plants, rare and endangered species.

D. Perceived values:

> Fuel, Fodder, NWFP resources for local people:

This Reserve supports local people especially the schedule tribe and backward classes whose sustenance is largely dependent on the vegetative and grasslands of the park.

> Watershed conservation for downstreamirrigation:

This Reserve acts as multiple catchments of the low land plains adjoining to the area of reserve. All the small streams originate from the catchments and supply water to all the wells in the plains and augment water table. Without these catchments capability, low land plains would be not so productive. The area has immense value in conserving water and acts as a life line for the survival for the local people around. A few water reservoirs have been constructed to harness the rain water flowing out of the reserve. These reservoirs maintain the water table of the area throughout the year and area also important sources of irrigation. A few water reservoirs have been constructed to harness the rain water flowing out of the reserve are Padam talab, Rajbagh talab, Lahpur talab, Gilai Sagar, Mansarovar & Devpura etc.

CHAPTER-2

BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND ATTRIBUTES

2.1 Geomorphology 2.1.1 Geology and Rock

The area includes the confluence of the ancient Aravalli system with Vindhyan system, wherein the latter are brought against the former at the **Great Boundary fault**. It has a unique geomorphology. The **topography** is highly undulating with altitude ranging from 300 m M.S.L to 500 m M.S.L. The Vindhyan system is characterized by flat topped hills, the plateaus locally known as "Dang". The Aravallis, Gwalior and Vindhyan system of rocks form the soils of the area. The Aravalli system rocks cover a small portion on the north west of the reserve while Gwalior and Vindhyan systems share most of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. A part of terrain comprises ofpre-Cambrian Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary rocks belonging to pre- Aravallis-Vindhyan system. Pre-Aravalli rock units are made up of quartzite, micas schists, gneiss and pigmatites. The rocks of the Vindhyan super group are made up of sand stones, shales, limestone and breccias of widely variable composition and characters occupying most part of the Reserve. The Gwalior system is made up of slate and shale. The soils though shallow on the hills are suitable for supporting edaphic climax forests of Anogeissus pendula.

In the areas where quartzite forms the upper most strata, the soil is very poor. These areas possess a very thin layer of coarse-grained soil. In the slate and shale areas of Gwalior system, the soil is fine clayey and shallow. These soils are less fertile. The best soil resembling the famous black cotton soil of the Deccan is found on the outcrops of dolerites on the slopes and valleys where transported soil is deposited. It is mature and deep. On the slopes it is mixed with broken shales, pebbles while along nallas it is mixed with boulders.

The geology of the area has a strong influence on the soil types which in turn determines the vegetation types. The red sandy soils occurring on the Aravalli system support pure stands of Anogeissus pendula. The fine clayey and shallow soils occurring in the Gwalior system are less favorable for vegetation. These areas are characterised by poor growth of Anogeissus pendula and its associates Boswellia serrata, Lannea coromandalica, Diospyros melanoxylon, Wrightia tinctoriaetc. Large grassy blanks also occur on these soils. In the Gwalior system, the out crops of Dolerites support soils which have many properties common to black cotton soils. Such areas are represented by Butea monosperma, Acacia leucophloea, Acacia catechu, Ficus spp etc. The fine sandy soils occurring on the Vindhyan system show poor growth of Anogeissus pendula but fairly good growth of Anogeissus pendula canbe seen in the valleys, hill slopes and depressions. The sandy soils, sandy clay and kankar areas support scrub forests of Flacourtia indica, Butea monosperma, Prosopis cineraria, Acacia catechu, Capparis decidua etc.

The moist valleys in the reserve have Ficus glomerata, Syzygium cumini, Mitragyna parviflora etc. The undergrowth consists of Flacourtia indica, Grewia spp, Barlaria spp; Dendrocalamus strictus, Helectris isora, Dichrostachys cineraria, Euphorbia spp; Mallotus philippinensis, Capparis separia etc. Availability of grasses is strongly linked with the terrain and biotic pressures. Apluda mutica occurs on the slopes and in the area free from disturbance. Aristida spp is found in the area heavily exposed to grazing. Vetiverria zizanoides and Vetiverria lawsonii occur in streams and Nallahs. Chrysopogon fulvus is found on barren rocks on the slopes. Sporobolus spp. occurs in the area which has a fair amount of alkalinity in the soils and is exposed to disturbance. Oplismenus burmani is found in plain areas with closed canopy. Other grasses found in the area are the Heteropogon contortus, Cenchrus cilliaris, Schima nervosum, Eremopogon spp, Dichanthium annulatum, etc.

2.1.2 Soils

Soil varieties in the area range from clayey soil to sandy soils. The red soils, usually poor in nitrogen, phosphorous and humus with fair alkali content vary from thin light colored poor gravelly type on the hills to comparatively richer and thick dark type in the planes. They are poorer in lime, potash and iron oxide and low in phosphorous as compared with black regur soils.

This red sandy soil though shallow on the hills are suitable for supporting phorousof dhonk, gurjan and kath-khirni. The areas occupied by the vindhyans comprise essentially of silicious rocks weathering into fine sandy soils. As argillaceous and calcareous rocks also, constitute a considerable part of the Vindhyans, they usually yield a variety of aluminous calcareous and ferruginous soils including deep dark loams and black soils. At places the soil capping the Vindhyans are highly mature. The flat tops have very little soils depth and support grass while the valleys and depressions have good soils depth and support mesophytic vegetation.

2.1.3 Terrain

The terrain of the reserve is mostly rugged and hilly. The configuration of ground is intimately related to the Great Boundary Fault. The hills to the north-west of fault are typical Gwaliors and lower Vindhyans and they are characterised by ridges on one side and gentle slope on the other side. This Gwalior and lower Vindhyan tractis highly undulating except for a few small plateaus like Salawata ki dang, Rann ki dang and Mandook, and some small valleys like Kachida, Anatpura, Berda, Lakarda and Malik Talab. Streams flowing in northern tract forms the catchment of the Banas and streams flowing in southern tract drain directly in the Chambal. Streams facing sharp ridges contain water almost throughout the year as folded impervious rocky strata beneath do not permit the water to percolate.

The hills south west of Great Boundary Fault are Upper vindhyans. The sand stone beds of these hills are particularly horizontal and form extensive table lands known as 'Dangs' like Indala ki Dang, Dang Doodh Bhat and Karauli Dang etc. These dangs rise abruptly from flat ground above a mass of crumbling shales where inclined sand stone forms continuous strike ridges along deep, long and narrow gorgeseroded in shales. These gorges are locally known as 'Khohs'. The khohs are cool and retain moisture even in the hot summer and are heaven for wildlife of this dry and parched area. These khohs are the main wildlife areas.

In this tract one hill range starts from Qualji, runs in north-east direction and goes up to Sawta. The hill range passes through Sawai Mansingh and Sawai Madhopur sanctuaries. Other hill ranges are Dang Dood Bhat and Karauli Dang, which also runin south-west to north-east direction and form part of Keladevi Sanctuary. The Karauli dang plateau is at two different levels in Keladevi Sanctuary. One levelextends from Keladevi to Marmada and the other from Marmada to Karanpur. The second plateau is cut up by many large khohs i.e. Garhi Gaon ki khoh, Maheshwaraki khoh, Nibhera khoh, Ghanteshwar ki khoh, Kurka khoh and Chirmal khoh.

2.1.4 Slopes:

The highest point of this tract is **Gazella peak**, (**507 meters** above M.S.L.). The lowest altitude of this tract is 244 meters above M.S.L. at Bodal.

2.2 Climate

2.2.1 Seasons: -

The sub-tropical dry climate of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve experiences three distinct seasons: mostly dry winters (October–February, minimum average temperature 5 °C, relative humidity

~10%), hot summers (March–June, mean maximum temperature 45 °C, relative humidity 10–15%), and humid monsoons (July–September, average rainfall 700 mm, relative humidity >60%). Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve primarily comprises of steep hills, gentle slopes, plateaus, and narrow valleys dotted with shallow man-made perennial lakes.



Fig. Annual rainfall in RTR (Source - CHRS Data Portal (uci.edu))



Fig. Annual Temperature in RTR (Source - <u>POWER | Data Access Viewer (nasa.gov)</u>)

2.2.2 Rainfall, pattern and distribution:

The bulk of the precipitation is from SW monsoon and occurs during the months of July to September. The winter rains from NE monsoon are not uncommon. The average rainfall is 750-800 mm. The rainfall during the period from June-September constitutes over 90% of the annual rainfall. There is a large variation in rainfall from year to year. The distribution of rainfall is fairly erratic over last many years (Annexure 32).

2.2.3 Temperature:

During the summer months of March to June, the temperature is on a continuous rise. May and first half of June being the hottest months of the year. The maximum temperature in May and June rises up to 47°C. In the second half of June, normally pre-monsoon showers start which bring down the temperature by 3° to 5°C. After withdrawal of monsoon by the end of second week of September, days remain hot but the nights become progressively cooler. After mid-November both day and night temperatures drop. During the winters, January is the coldest month. The daily maximum temperature may be as high as 20°c and the minimum temperature may drop down to 2°c. During the cold wave spells, the temperature drops further down. In the valleys like Lahpur, the temperature touches freezing point (Annexure 33).

2.2.4 Relative Humidity:

The relative humidity is generally low in most part of the year. It becomes as low as 10 to 15 percent during summer months. However during the rainy days the relative humidity goes over 60%.

2.2.5 Wind:

Winds are generally light to moderate. During the pre-monsoon period the north westerly winds are comparatively strong with occasional dust storms. The north easterly winds during winters are mild. In the summer season hot winds blow along

the direction in between SW and NW, and are locally known as 'loo' and have a desiccating effect. Thunder storms occur during May to September. Hail may also associate with thunder storms during the months from February to May. During the hot season, dust storms are also not uncommon. During the January to March, low pressure waves moving from the west affect the area and 'cold waves' sweep the entire area.

2.2.6 Drought and its periodicity:

Droughts are quite common occurrence in the region. During the drought period there is an acute shortage of fodder in the core as well as the buffer areas. All the water holes tend to dry up very early and water becomes a limiting factor. It leads to tense situation between forest staff and the villagers as little fodder is available inside the reserve. During the drought periods, the survival of wildlife is at stake.

2.2.7 Frosts

Frosts common in the month of December and January in the valleys and depressions and adversely affects regeneration of Dhonk.

2.3 Hydrology and Water Sources

2.3.1 Natural Water source:

The availability of water is not uniform throughout the year in the area of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The terrain, topography and geology of the area influence the water regime by contributing runoff and recharging the ground water of the area. The water holding capacity of the area is very poor due to the geological formations. The availability of water increases from Dang to ravines, valleys, khohs, riparian area and wet lands. Due to the exposed rocks, low soil depth and raised terrain, the 'dangs' are the driest part of the reserve. There is hardly any natural water in the dangs after January. The list of Natural water holes of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve-1 is annexed at 51.

2.3.2 Artificial Water Source: -

Only a few artificial water holes in depressions retain some water. In the 'khohs' or nallahs some springs are live even in the hot season and such areas become nuclei of the wildlife activity in summers. During monsoon season a number of streams flow out of the reserve. These streams dry up later and scattered pools of water in the dry stream beds serve as perennial water holes for wild animals. Some spectacular waterfalls can be seen during rains from the rock cliffs.

A number of water ponds built in the villages which existed in the past in Ranthambhore National Park retain water till late winters. There are a number of old wells and Baories (stepped wells) in Ranthambhore National Park. Under Project Tiger, some artificial water bodies have also been constructed by Forest Department to ensure water availability in the dry season. The list of artificial water holes of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve-1 is annexed at 52.



2.3.3 Quasi Wetland:-

The wetland areas of Ranthambhore National Park i.e. Padam talab, Rajbagh, Malik talao, Gilaisagar and Mansarovar support a variety of aquatic flora and fauna. In addition, they are favorite grounds of many bird species including migratory birds. In some places, the subsoil water and water springs can be seen viz; Kamaldhar, Kachida, Khatola, Jail- kho, Soleshwar, Jhojeshwar, Ghanteshawar, Kurkamuth, Chirchiri, Mahal Kho etc.

During monsoon water is widespread and animals avoid humid and uncomfortable wetlands and they migrate to 'dangs' and other higher altitudes which are comparatively dry and comfortable. After October and November, as the rains cease and water starts drying up, the animals in dangs and other higher altitudes start moving downwards to khoh and valleys and later to stream areas.

During dry and hot months of May and June nearly all the animals are found near water holes. This seasonal variation in water availability helps in proper utilization of habitat throughout the year, according to the productivity of the area. Two major rivers i.e. the Chambal and the Banas flow close to the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The Chambal River flows at 5-15 km distance from Ranthambhore National Park and makes the boundary of the Keladevi Sanctuary on one side. The Banas runs between the Keladevi Sanctuary and Ranthambhore National Park, dividing the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve in almost two equal parts. Kalisil, Chakal, Balra and Kandoli rivers also flow through Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve but these are ephemeral rivers.

2.4 Vegetation Cover Types

2.4.1 Vegetation-Biogeographic Classification Types

According to the Biogeographic classification (Rodgers and Panwar,1988) it falls in **4 B (Semi-arid zone and Gujarat-Rajwara biotic province)**. The area forms transition zone between the true desert and seasonally wet peninsular India.

2.4.2 The Forest Types

The forests are mainly of edaphic climax and belong to the sub group **5B**-*Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests* and **subgroup 6B**-**DS1**-*Zizyphus* scrub. The degradation stages found here are **DS1**-**Dry deciduous scrub** and **SS4**-**Dry Grass lands** (Champion and seth,1968) according to the vegetation map prepared by French Institute, Pondicherry. The area is representative of **dry deciduous** *Anogeissus pendula* **Forests sub type** in association with *Acacia, Capparis, Zizyphus* and *Prosopis* species.

2.4.3 Floristic Compositions

Anogeissus pendula (Dhonk):

It is the dominant species and constitutes about 80% of the vegetation cover. It represents the edaphic climax. Generally found in the hilly areas, maintains luxuriant growth on the gentle slope of the hills due to better soil formation and water holding capacity. It is a slow growing species with generally varying girth andheight ranging from 10-15 meters with crown cover more than 60% found on hill slopes and valleys. The growth of *Anogeissus pendula* is generally stunted on plateaus where the residual soil is poor and shallow. *Grewia flavescens* in under- story is a common associate of *Anogeissus pendula*. On the remote sensing imagery, *Anogiessus pendula* appears in shades of dull red depending on the density.

Anogeissus pendula mixed:

In certain localities especially on hill slopes *Anogeissus* occurs with other deciduous species like *Sterculia urens* (kadaya), *Boswellia serrata* (salai), *Butea monosperma* (palash), *Cassia fistula* (amaltas) and *Acacia catechu* (khair) etc. The crown cover density ranges from 20-40% and 40-60%. *Anogeissus pendula* being the dominant species, *Boswellia serrata* and *Sterculia* occur on steeper slopes while *Butea monosperma* comes up in valley areas. Such forests are seen all around consisting of shrub species like *Grewia spp, Capparis spp, Cassia tora, Barleria spp* (bajardanti) and grasses. Undergrowth is generally moderate to scanty depending upon the density of the forest. On satellite imagery, it appears as light brownish to light red.

Acacia catechu (Khair) mixed:

Such forests are common on gentle slopes and plains near abandoned habitation/cultivation areas and fissures. The common associates are Acacia

leucophloea (Raunj), *Zizyphus nummularia* (Berjhari), *Zizyphus xylopyra* (Guter) and tall grass species like *Eremopogon flaveolatus* (Buhari), *Heteropogon contortus* (kali lamp), *Dichanthium annulatum* (Karad), *Apluda mutica* (Bhanjura). *Acacia catechu* occurs as an associate in almost all the forest types in the Ranthambhore National Park. It forms pure patches in the plains where the soil is deep sandy loam or on drypoor sites where the soil is extremely shallow.

Tropical Dry Mixed:

Few patches of dry mixed forest comprising of *Holoptelia integrifolia* (Churail), *Lanneagrandis* (Gurjan), *Butea monosperma*, *Sterculia urens* along with *Anogeissus pendula* and occasionally *Acacia spp* and *Anogeissus pendula* are found along transitional zones and on the undulating surface.

Tropical Moist Mixed:

Mostly consists of moist species like Syzygium cuminii (jamun), Ficus glomerata (guler), Diospyrus melanoxylon (tendu), Phoenix sylvestris (khajoor), Flacourtia indica, Schleichera oleosa (kusum), Mallotus philippinensis (rohini), Terminalia balerica (bahera), Mangifera indica (aam) etc. Such forests are common in the valleyareas around water streams, lakes and reservoirs. The valleys are characterized with fertile soil, sufficient water sources, humidity etc. The aquatic vegetation consists of Nelumbo nucifera (kamal), Nymphaea (jalkumbi), Azolla, Trapa natans, Ipomoea aquatica, Utricularia stellaris and Vetiveria zizan oidis (khus) etc. The aquatic habitat maintains various life forms and hosts many palatable species for wild animals.

Anogeissus pendula scrub:

Large areas of *A. pendula* forests have been degraded due to severe biotic interference in the vicinity of villages and fringe areas. The growing stock mostly consists of stunted and crooked Dhonk and its associates. The density is extremely poor and crop is basically irregular. A fair proportion of dhonk is invariably found in the bushy form. Inferior species like *Rhus mysorensis* (dansar), *Dichrostachys cineraria* and *Euphorbia spp* (thor) have invaded these forests. Due to continuous grazing the quality of grasses is poor. The common grass found in this region is *Aristida spp*. This vegetation type is location specific and mostly confined to fringe areas.

Mixed scrub:

This vegetation is generally thorny and woody. Genera such as *Acacias, Prosopis, Dichrostachys* and *Capparis* are well represented. There is no clear differentiation of the canopy and different species grow in all sizes. The undergrowth consists of *Z. nummularia, Grewia tenax* (gangerun). *Grewia flavescens* (siyali), while *Capparis separia* (jal), *Adathoda vasica* etc. appear in moist places. The ground

cover consist of grasses and herbs like *Desmostachya bipinnata*, *Aristida spp.*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Apludamutica*, *Dichanthium annulatum*, *Xanthium strumarium*, *Argemone Mexicana* (satyanashi), *Cassia tora* etc.

Grasslands:

Extensive grassy blanks occur on the flat tops and gentle slopes of Sawai Madhopur and Khandar hills. They are closely related to the geological formation of the area, particularly the stratification and the aspect. The blanks occur on quartzite which form the upper most strata in the synclines or other scattered exposures and generally carry extremely poor soils. The crop consists of sparsely scattered *Acacia catechu, Boswellia serrata, Zizyphus xylopyra, Bauhinia racemosa, Anogeissus pendula.* The trees are stunted and shallow rooted. The ground cover consists mainly of grasses like *Apluda mutica, Aristida spp.* and *Heteropogon contortus.*

In the Vindhyan formations these blanks occur on the flat tops where upper bhandar sandstone generally lies in the horizontal strata, the disintegration of which is difficult. The resultant soil is, therefore, shallow and poor. The growing stocks of these grassy blanks usually consist of scattered trees of Butea monosperma, Diospyros melanoxylon, Dalbergia latifolia (phasi), Zizyphus xylopyra and Anogeissus pendula. The ground cover mostly consists of Z. nummularia and grasses like Apluda mutica. Thirty species of grasses have been reported in the Ranthambhore National Park area exclusively (Management plan 1995). Vetiveria zizanioides (khus) a common perennial grass is found on the banks of ponds and lakes. This grass carries little fodder value and is a source of extraction of 'Khus' -a scent. Its roots are used for making screens for cooling. Dichanthium annulatum, Aristida spp, etc. form green carpets on slopes particularly during rainy season and just after the rains. On the plateau Heteropogon contortus shows better performance due to shallow roots system. In the valleys, the herbs and grasses cover the soil to maintain the moisture in it. It includes grasses like Dichanthium annulatum and Cynodon dactylon (doob).

Degraded Grasslands:

These are commonly found in areas having biotic interference mostly in fringes. These areas in the near past (before anti- livestock-grazing measures were implemented) were subject to livestock grazing which resulted in reduction of palatable grass, herbs and shrubs.

Prosopis juliflora plantation:

Prosopis juliflora plantations and invasions are seen around Gilaisagar along the eastern boundary of the National Park and ravines of Chambal.

Rocky Out crops:

These are the areas which have lost the potential to support any vegetation and are eroded and severely degraded.

Agriculture/habitation:

The shifting of villages and relocation outside Ranthambhore National Park took place during 1975-76. However existences of Bhid and Kathuli villages on the northern boundary of Ranthambhore National Park and Bodal in the south are noted agriculture patches. Keladevi Sanctuary has large number of villages inside with agriculatural lands and human habitations.

2.4.4 Food for Wild Animals

Some parts of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, especially the Ranthambhore National Park, which is endowed with three lakes, have sufficient biomass and suitable environment for different animals but most of the remaining areas of the reserve are gravely inadequate and suffer from human interference.

The Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve provides suitable shelter and sufficient feed for birds and insects. The aquatic and marshy habitats of the reserve support life and activities of local as well as several migratory birds. In general, birds are dependent on insects, molluscs, fish, animal parasites and aquatic plants. Herbivores like sambar, chital, nilgai, chinkara and langur get enough biomass from grasses, trees, shrubs, herbs and climbers, which are mostly palatable. Carnivores like tigers, leopards, etc. prey on a large variety of species like sambar, nilgai, chital, chinkara, langur, porcupine etc. Hyenas, foxes, ratels, jungle cat, mongoose etc.share the kills of the big cats and also prey on smaller animals like hares and rodents. Lifting of domestic animals by carnivores is not uncommon.

In aquatic habitats, crocodiles play an important role in maintaining the eco system. They generally feed on fishes and sometimes catch sambar that come down to the lakes to drink water and eat 'kamal' seeds and other weeds. The turtles and fishes feed on the aquatic plants like *Ceratophyllum demorsum*, *Spirodela polyrhiza*, *Nechamandra alternifolia*, *Najas graminea etc.*, molluscs and small aquatic creatures.

2.5 Wild Fauna, Habitats and Trophic Niches

2.5.1 Fauna:-

There are about 315 species of birds both resident and migratory, 38 species of mammals, 11 species of reptiles and about 10 species of fish foundin the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Very little is known about the amphibians in this area. It is perhaps one of the best places in the country to monitor the tiger because of climatic and vegetational features. Other carnivorous mammals are leopard, caracal, jungle cat etc. Ungulates are represented by sambar, chital, rojhra or nilgai, chinkara and wild pig. Ursidae familyis represented by sloth bear. Canidae is represented by Indian fox, jackal and wolves. Viverridae is represented by small Indian civet. Herpestidae is represented by striped hyena. Among the reptiles the notable are python, banded krait, desert monitor lizard, cobra, gangetic soft shelled turtle, fresh water crocodile, north Indian flap-shelled turtle etc. For details of fauna of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve see in annexure 30.

Habitat	Flora(Vegetation)	Fauna(Animals)	Characteristics
Dang	Mainly stunted dhonk and grasslands of poor quality	Mainly antelopes, hare, hyaena with occasional leopard and tiger. Ground seed eating birds.	Dry and Plain plateaus with little soil and moist areas in depressions.
Khoh	Mixed forest with Dhonk	All species including chital, sambar, tiger, leopards, bear, birds and rarely antelopes	Deep wide nallas cut into rocks with rocks on slopes and flat bottoms rich in moisture and soil.
Riparian area	Mixed crop with good grasses green throughout the year.	All species except chinkara	Moist throughout the year with water holes and pools. Main wildlife area in the hot, dry summer season.
Valleys	Mixed crop with big trees and good grasslands	All species.	Areas with good soil depth and moisture like Lahpur, Anatpura.
Wet lands	Aquatic flora, grasses on the fringe	Aquatic fauna, crocodile, water birds	Water bodies where water remains throughout the year.

2.5.2 Habitat Zones, Vegetation Zones (Annexure 31):

2.5.3 A. Photo Capture Rate (PCR) of Animals of RTR-I

Year Species	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Asian palm civet	3.26	NA	9.33	4.42	10.70	7.66
Caracal	0.28	NA	0.35	0.02	0.46	0.34
Asiatic wild cat	0.32	NA	0.50	0.49	0.93	0.58
Golden jackal	4.07	NA	3.32	1.07	2.40	2.18
Indian fox	0.14	NA	0.53	0.21	1.46	0.82
Jungle cat	4.39	NA	3.99	7.26	10.81	6.10
Leopard	6.46	NA	5.93	4.38	5.40	4.41
Grey mongoose	0.81	NA	0.25	1.84	0.63	NA
Ruddy mongoose	3.37	NA	5.97	3.41	9.76	NA
Ratel	4.35	NA	6.29	5.67	8.33	4.96
Rusty spotted cat	0.04	NA	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.07
Sloth bear	8.25	NA	5.90	2.98	10.64	6.70
Small indian civet	1.86	NA	1.73	1.89	8.52	4.33
Striped hyena	9.16	NA	12.72	13.03	12.60	9.90

* Note- NA- Data not available

Year Species	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Asian palm civet	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.48	0.64
Caracal	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.64	1.12
Asiatic wild cat	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.00	1.60
Golden jackal	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.00	15.60
Indian fox	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.44	1.12
Jungle cat	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.80	0.80
Leopard	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.28	10.70
Grey mongoose	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ruddy mongoose	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ratel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rusty spotted cat	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.48	0.11
Sloth bear	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.72	4.64
Small indian civet	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.24	1.60
Striped hyena	NA	NA	NA	NA	31.84	64.00
Wolf	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.08	4.00

B. Photo Capture Rate (PCR) of Animals of RTR-II

* Note- NA- Data not available

2.5.4 Distribution of wildlife

Dangs

These are flat tabletop plateaus surrounded by bold vertical cliffs. The soil depth is very shallow and there is hardly any water except in shallow constructed ponds and some moisture in depressions. In the summer season the dangs look deserted due to dry leafless dhonk and lack of water. The main dang areas are Indala, Doodh Bhat, Chiroli, and most of the area of Keladevi Sanctuary.

The Dang area has a sandy loam soil with clay in depressions. These conditions support mainly dhonk of poor quality mixed with khair, saintha, gular, burdwan, tendu, chheela, goyakhair, gurjan, kadaya, amaltas, etc. The species other than dhonk are found along the nallahs where moisture conditions are a little better. Under growth is scanty to moderate. The species found are mostly jarkhed, berjhari,gangerun and jal. Ground cover is mostly grass. Common grass species are chinkali, bhanjura, lampla, sheen, sedva, loth, jhonudali, dada-musi and pherda. Herbs and tubers like shatawari, kolikanda, and safedmuslietc are also found in some areas. The main climber species found here are shatawari, gudmar and chirmi. The main animals of the area are chinkara, nilgai, hare, fox, jackal, caracal & hyena. Avifauna is represented by seed eating birds, partridges, quails, sand grouse and stone curlews etc. During rainy season dangs are lush green with small water pools everywhere. Other animals like chital, sambhar, sloth bear etc. visit these areas to make use of the profuse green fodder and to get rid of tormenting flies and other insects. Carnivores like wolves, leopards, lesser cats and even tiger & leopard follow them.

Khohs:

These are deep gorges with depth more than 100 m with 0.5 - 1 km width and upto10 km long rocky nallahs cut up in the dangs and other Vindhyan plateaus. They are characterised by steep rocky slopes and cliffs, flat bottoms with deep and fertile soil. A number of water pools in the bottom and small perennial springs on slopes are found, even during the very hot and dry summers. Khohs are cool, moist andalive throughout the year. The main khoh areas are Garhigaon ki khoh, Maheshwarakhoh, Nibhera, Kudka, Chirmul, Ganteshwar, Jail khoh, Chidi Khoh etc. The main vegetation is dhonk associated with chheela, raunj, tendu, kalam, bor,siris, burdwan, jamun, goyakhair, khirni, saintha, gurjan, kadaya, salar and kath- phadi. Under growth mostly consists ofjarkhed, jal, gangerun and berjhari. Groundcover includes mostly grasses in open areas. The main species are bhanjura, sheen, sedva, lampla and chinkli. The common weeds are kagler, baisaram, adsuti and chachkamdi. There are few climbers; the commonly found are jal, chirmi and gudmar.

These khohs are the main wildlife areas of Keladevi Sanctuary. Nearly all the species of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve are available in these khohs, i.e. tiger, leopard, sloth bear, sambar, chital, wild pig, jackal, fox, lesser cats etc. The avifauna is represented by peafowl, minivets, paradise flycatcher, fly catchers, tits, orioles and other birds of the area. All the species visit the upper plateau or dang area during night in search of food near villages and particularly so during monsoons when khohs are wet and tormenting insects are maximum in number.

Streams and Nallas

These are areas with flowing water which remains for a longer period than other areas. These constitute the drainage of water sheds and these nallas are continuous in nature in Ranthambore Tiger Reserve. Found in folds of hills and streams which finally join Banas and/orChambal, in these areas, even in the hot summer when other areas are dry and hardly have any natural water, these areas have some small pools and are characterisedby a belt of green trees in the summer. This network of riparian belts is the life line of wildlife in this dry deciduous area.

These are rich in diversity of flora and species are found along with dhonk are tendu, kadaya, gurjan, aam, gameri, jamun, roli, phoenix, bamboo, bargad, khirni, amaltas, pipal, gular, ber, chheela and others with lesser density. These are rich in herbs, shrubs along with a variety of grasses. Riparian area are home ofall species of wildlife except chinkara which is essentially an animal of dry land. All animals are found within riparian area, except during rainy season when streams are in flow and water is abundantly available. From February till the onset of monsoon the riparian areas are overused by the wildlife.

Valleys

The terrain of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is hilly and there are large numbers of valleys in the area. These areas lie between two hills with flat bottom and rich soil hence the vegetation is good. Some water remains in the nallahs in small water patches and this provides sustenance to wildlife during hot dry summer. The main valley areas of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve are Lahpur, Nalghati, Kachida, Anantpura etc.

Valleys have sandy loam soil with good depth and moisture, which support mixed forest of good growth and composition. The main species are dhonk mixed with khair, raunj, goyakhair, chheela, pipal, bad, amaltas, saintha, gurjan, kath-phadi,kath-khirni, siris etc.

Undergrowth is mainly jarkhed, berjhari, chabeni and jal. Ground cover is mostly grass. The common species of grasses are bhanjura, karad, surwala, lampla and murjana. Common weeds are panwar, satgathia, andhi-jhara, inder-jot, adusa and chach-kamdi. Valleys are rich in wildlife and a variety of species are found here. Tiger, sambar, chital, wild pig, Small cats including caracal, chinkara, nilgai etc are present throughout the year. In the valleys some good grassland are also available which provide ideal cover for tigers and other lesser cats, along with ground birds. The avifauna is represented by peafowls, partridges, green pigeons, parakeets, sparrows, stone curlews etc.

Ravines

Both banks of the river Chambal and Banas are cut up by these ravines due to the sandy and easily erodible soil of these areas. These ravines are upto 50 m deep with precipitous narrow gullies. Major portion of the ravine areas are in Keladevi Sanctuary lying along the Chambal. In Sevati Chambal and Olwara Nivari blocks, land has been leveled and ploughed by the villagers, but some areas are still fullof wildlife. There are a few waterholes in this area. Due to the poor soil, the main species are khejra, goyakhair, karil, hingot, khair, cheela and arni, along with sainjna, semal, amaltas, jal, gurjan etc with low density or cover. The undergrowth is berjhari, gengsum, siyali, adhasisi, panwar, etc. The main grass species is lampla along with others. Since the area is flooded during monsoon and becomes dry during summer with water available only in the river streams, the animal density of the area is low. The main species are chinkara, nilgai, sambar, hare, leopard, wolves, hyena and occasionally tiger and sloth bear. Pangolins have been reported from ravine area of Keladevi Sanctuary. The avifauna is represented by peafowl, river birds, partridges and sand grouse etc.

Wetlands

These are sizeable areas where water remains standing throughout the year. Due to the presence of water these areas become the centre of activity of animals, both wildand domestic. These water bodies contain a variety of aquatic fauna and flora, according to the depth of the water body. The main wetland area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve are Padam Talao, Raj bagh, Malik Talao, Kachida, Mansarovar, Gilaisagar etc. These habitats provide variable plant communities controlled by the moisture content. Important plants are kamal, water lily, water hyacinth etc.

Along with aquatic fauna which includes turtle, crocodiles, fish, water birds, frogs, crabs and other small creatures, a lot of terrestrial fauna also use wetlands. The aquatic fauna constitutes an integral and important part of this ecosystem. After monsoons, the area of all the water body expands and during winter the water starts receding and fresh land comes out of water. During summer season when the surrounding areas are dry and there is no green fodder or grass available, the newlysprouted green grass available in the area due to receding of water attracts sambar, chital and wild pig. Sambar and wild pig feed on aquatic vegetation during summer and form herds of size up to 100 animals. Invariably, tigers follow them and these areas become main centre of activity of tigers. In the past, one male tiger improvised the method of killing sambar by chasing them in the water, but surprisingly no other tiger did that later.

2.5.5 Trophic Niches

A part of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, especially the Ranthambhore National Park has sufficient biomass and suitable environments for different animals but most of the remaining areas of the reserve suffer from extreme inadequacies and human interference.

Herbivores like sambar, chital, Rojhra or nilgai, langur etc. get enough biomass from grasses, trees, shrubs, herbs and climbers which are mostly palatable. Carnivores like tiger, leopard etc. capture their prey like sambar, chital, chinkara, langur, porcupines etc. and their camp-followers like hyenas, foxes, ratels, wild cats, mongoose etc. share the kills of big cats and sometimes prey on other smaller animals like hares and rodents, etc. Lifting of domestic animals by carnivores is also not uncommon.

Faunal diversity	No. of species
Mammals	45
Birds	337
Reptiles	50
Amphibians	10
Fishes	9
Butterflies	51
Spiders	85

2.5.6 Migration Patterns

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is an area of water scarcity and availability of water governs the movements of ungulates inside the PA, along with other minor factors. Prey species follow water and predators follow prey and also water. No study has been carried out on the subject scientifically, but general observations show following trends:

(1) The main pinch period is hot and dry summer when water is available only at select few places and nearly all the animals gather around the few remaining waterholes and near lakes. This results in overuse of area by herbivores.

(2) On the onset of rains, the shortage of water ends and low lying areas become muddy and humid with a profusion of insects. Water is available everywhere with fresh sprouting green grass and dhonk. The herbivores leave the riparian areas and khohs to higher ground and dangs, which they find comfortable since these areas contain profuse grass.

(3) The productivity and soil and water retention on the higher slopes is low; therefore, the green fodder soon dries up. Thus, soon after rains, herbivores start moving to lower areas where green fodder and water is still available. This is the time when valleys, *Khohs* and lower slopes are most utilized. This condition persists till late winter. At the end of winter, the shallow water courses and small waterholes start drying up and animals start gathering around perennial and large waterbodies. The leaf fall starts and day temperature rises. During this season, animals require shelter from the sun and the requirement of water increases. This results in their movement towards stream and *nallah* areas and other low-lying areas. This condition persists till late summer and before the onset of rains and hence hereafter the cycle repeat every year. Apart from this seasonal migration within the PA, the migration of animals, particularly of carnivores such as the tiger, from Ranthambhore National Park to nearby sanctuaries and other forest areas adjacent to the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is also reported. During the pinch period of summer, when the Chambal retains little water, sambar and tigers

have been reported to cross and enter the outer slopes of *dangs* and *Khohs* of Keladevi from forest areas of Madhya Pradesh and vice versa.

The Banas River flows between Ranthambhore National Park and Keladevi. The movements of animals to and fro from both the areas have been reported during summer. Keladevi Sanctuary has received better protection after it came under the control of Project Tiger but there is lack of inviolate space for wildlife due to numerous villages interspersed all over the Sanctuary. Consequently the herbivore population is low. Despite good connectivity with the high tiger density zone of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, this area has not been populated by the tigers moving out in search of new homes. However, Tigers have crossed this area to stay in forests beyond Keladevi part of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

2.5.7 The Limiting Factors

The availability of food and water mainly govern the status of wildlife and their seasonal movements. The main limiting factors are 1) Food, 2) Water, 3) Shelter and 4) Breeding cover.

(1) Food:

Dhonk is extremely palatable to all the herbivore species and even the dry leaves are eaten by these animals during the dry season. Thus, well protected dhonk areas along with grasslands show good to very good densities of ungulates. High density areas of ungulates become high density areas of predators as well. Food is not a limiting factor for ungulates in the Ranthambhore National Park area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. During the dry season, animals migrate towards stream, valleys and lakes, and remain there up to the onset of rains. After the rains, the higher areas and Dangs become green and humid, thus, allowing herbivores to revisit the higher regions.

The peripheral areas are overgrazed by cattles. Trees are heavily lopped and pollarded. In such areas, wild ungulates, particularly sambar and chital are few in number and visit these areas during monsoon and early winter. Wild pigs are found near agricultural fields along with nilgai and chinkara. Food or the competition for food with livestock is a limiting factor for herbivores in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve especially in areas except Ranthambhore National Park.

(2) Water:

Despite good annual rainfall, the availability of water is scarce in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve primarily due to the geological structure and the absence of inflow in the area.Except for a few waterholes in streambeds and springs in the *Khohs* and hillsides, hardly any natural water sources are found. Some water points have been artificially constructed yet water remains a limiting factor in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

The dangs of Keladevi Sanctuary, Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and the forests around Ranthambhore National Park are the most water deficient. The artificial waterholes are also not very effective since water percolates down through layers of rocks. Wildlife faces stiff competition with livestock for water points located near the villages.

(3) Shelter:

Ranthambhore National Park area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve has good vegetation cover. Even during the hot and dry months, ample shelter is available in the khoh and the riverine tracts. Animal density is high in these areas during summer. Other areas provide far less shelter. Dang areas are particularly dry and leafless and very few animals
find shelter there during summer, except in very few *nallahs* and moist areas. The forests outside Ranthambhore National Park are also degraded by and large and do not provide shelter for wildlife. Most of the available natural shelter is occupied by cattle. The same is true in Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary, both of which have large dangs with extensive blanks. Most animals take refuge in the khohs.

(4) Breeding Cover:

In Ranthambhore National Park breeding rates are very good. Areas that are well-stocked with food and water show higher breeding success. The same cannot be said for the areas other than Ranthambhore National Park. Smaller mammals that use burrows for breeding have better success rates outside Ranthambhore National Park than the success of larger animals, particularly sambar, chital, sloth bear, larger cats and langur. In these areas, ground birds have better breeding success than birds that nest on trees because they do not require much cover and their chicks can feed for themselves soon after hatching. Chicks of tree nesting species remain dependent on their parents longer and need a far more secured breeding environment.

The lowest breeding rates in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve occur in the dangs of Keladevi and peripheral forests around Ranthambhore National Park, where biotic interference has caused serious degradation of the ecosystem, and the constant presence of humans and livestock has rendered the areas unsuitable for herbivores and large predators.

Mammalian fauna of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is rich with as many as 38 species recorded. Among allof these, many are endemic and endangered. Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve with a tiger population of 77 including 21 cubs remains as one of the best breeding sites in Rajasthan.

2.5.8 Herbivores and their habitat

Ranthambhore National Park area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve has high density of sambar around water bodies. The habitat preference of sambar varies in different seasons. Generally, they seem to prefer grasslands and moist deciduous forests over semi- evergreen and evergreen forests. During winter and pre-monsoon season, chinkara, chital and wild pig share grasslands with the sambar creating some pressure on the habitat. A significant increase in the population of chinkara has been noticed in the past few years. Their preferred habitat is lower grasslands and dry deciduous forests.

2.5.9 Predators and their habitat

Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) is the largest predator in the reserve. They prefer grassland habitats in comparison to others owing to the abundance of prey species in these areas. Other major predator is leopard (*Panthera pardus*). The leopards are found in the upper reaches of the reserve on the rocky terrain. Study on their food habits showed that they prey on common langur and chital.

Other associate carnivores are jungle cat (*Felis chaus*) which inhabit the open forests and rocky terrain and its range is also restricted and sighting is extremely rare. The sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) has a wide local range inhabiting open forest in rocky terrain.

2.5.10 Prey animals

The main prey species of tiger in Ranthambhore National Park of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is sambar (*Rusa unicolor*) followed by chital (*Axis axis*) common langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), wild pig (*Sus scrofa*) and chinkara (*Gazella bennetti*). Chital (31%) and sambar (47%) constituted the bulk of tiger diet and were preferred prey. Nilgai and chinkara contributed minimally to the tigers diet (5-7% and less than 1% respectively) and were used less than their availability. Domestic livestock made up 10-12% of the tigers' diet. The average weight of an animal consumed was between 107 to 114 kg reflecting a preference for large prey. The analysis reveals that parts of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve have high prey abundance, thus making it important for long term tiger conservation.

			Parts used				
S.NO	Plant Species	Plant Type	Fruits F		Leaves	Bark	
1.	Ber	Tree	*	-	*	-	
4.	Kusum	۰۵	*	-	*	-	
5.	Babool	۰۵	*	-	*	-	
6.	Baheda	۰۵	*	-	-	-	
7.	Jamun	۰۵	*	-	-	-	
9.	Tendu	۰۵	*	-	*	-	
10.	Karonda	Shrub	*	-	-	-	
11.	Lasaura	Tree	*	-	*	-	
12.	Kasai	"	*	-	*	-	
13.	Aonla	"	*	-	*	-	
14.	Pipal	"	*	-	*	-	
15.	Dhonk	"	-	-	*	-	
16.	Bargad	"	*	-	*	-	
17.	Gular	"	*	-	*	-	
18.	Bel	"	*	-	*	-	
19.	Mango	"	*	-	-	-	
20.	Palas	"	*	*	-	-	
21.	Amaltas	"	*	*	-	*	
22.	Khair	"	-	-	*	-	
23.	Siras	۰۵	-	-	*	-	
24.	Chirol	Tree	*	-	*	-	
25.	Marodphali	Shrub	-	-	*	-	
26.	Janglituar	-	*	-	*	-	

2.5.11 Plants of different values to wild life: Plant species and their parts used by wild animals

The following species have been seen to be heavily browsed by Spotted Deer, Sambhar, Blue Bull–

S.No.	Hindi Name	BotanicalName
1.	Dhonk	Anogeissuspendula
2.	Ber	Zizyphus mauritiana
3.	Senta	Bauhinia racemosa
4.	Tendu	Diospyrosmelanoxylon
5.	Khair	Acacia catechu
6.	Bhanjura	Apludamutica
7.	Lamp	Aristida adscensionis
8.	Dub	Cynodondactylonspp

Plant species heavily browsed by Herbivores

2.6 Status of Rare and Endangered Species:-

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve consists of viable population of Tigers. The tiger population of Ranthambhore is the only population that survives in western Indian, which is regarded as the most threatened species, almost on the verge of extinction in all tiger range countries in the world. There are total 7 seven types of Wild cat species found in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Some of which are rare and endangered like Caracal & Rusty Spotted cat.

About Caracal:- The caracal (*Caracal caracal*) is a medium-sized wild cat native to Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia and India. Previously found in drier parts of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat, the distribution has now shrunk to parts of Rajasthan and Kutch. Westwards, the species distribution extended into Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Uzbekistan, Gulf countries and large parts of Africa. Currently only few records of the species are reported annually, mainly in the Ranthambhore landscape though, till quite recently it was also present in Sariska. The decline in its population and distribution in India is a matter of concern.

In India caracals and cheetahs were tamed and trained for hunting small and large game respectively. Locally the caracal is known as "Siyagosh", meaning 'Black Ear'. Ranthambhore constitutes a unique landscape in the whole Indian sub-continent, with the landscape mainly having semi-arid forest eco systems in which one can find Dhonk forest interspersed with water streams having mixed vegetation, plateaus with savannah type grasslands and ravines along Chambal and other important rivers of this landscape. The landscape consists of elements of Vindhya and Aravali hill ranges. Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve forms the major part of the landscape though essentially similar terrain extends from Dholpur to Kota. In Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, 7 species of wild cats are found, of which Caracal or "Siyagosh" is the rarest and least known in terms of its status and ecology. Probably, it is now found only here in any significant numbers.

We conducted Phase – IV monitoring in the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve during the months of January to April 2020. Some photo- captures of Caracals were found in the whole landscape with other co-predators. Acknowledging that there has been no proper and robust attempt to estimate the abundance of caracals in any area, the camera trap capture data was utilized to initiate some population estimation exercise and arrive at an estimate of individuals present in the area. Due to the presence of tigers outside

the Tiger reserve especially in Dholpur, Karauli and Bundi, camera trap data of these areas could also be included in this exercise.

Based on the data from all the different camera trap stations and protocol mentioned above, it was concluded that there were at least 18 different individuals and the population could range from 18 to 35 individuals. It is proposed to further refine the methodology and develop a protocol for identification of sexes and individuals. The locations of caracal presence are marked on a map below. A study of the map indicates that a sizeable population of caracals can be present in the adjoining forest areas of Karauli, Dholpur and Bundi as well as in the ravines in and around the National Gharial Sanctuary along the Chambal.





About Rusty Spotted Cat:-

The Rusty-spotted cat is the smallest cat in the world along with black footed cat of Africa, found only in Sri Lanka and India and earlier was thought to occur only in moist forests, but recent records demonstrate that it also inhabits dry deciduous forests, bamboo forests, wooded grasslands, arid scrubland and rocky hill slopes. They favor rocky areas and dense vegetation, and probably with the exception of evergreen forest.

Being a cryptic species, population estimations of the Rusty-Spotted Cat are difficult to carry out, according to the IUCN Red List, Rusty- spotted cats appear to be rare almost wherever it occurs. Presence of this elusive cat in the area is a good indicatorof availability of conjoint eco system structure.

There were total <u>9 captures</u> of Rusty spotted cat captured at <u>7 different locations</u> in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve; in which <u>two locations</u> were from division -2^{nd} from range Kailadevi and Aasha ki and <u>five locations</u> from division -1^{st} from range Phalodi. The other three locations were from Sapotara range of division -2^{nd} . The captures in division

 -2^{nd} were from five different locations and the distance between those five locations were significantly more than the usual home range of the Rusty Spotted Cat and with that, there was two different individuals were captured from one location in which one was male and the other one was female. So 6 different individuals were estimated to be present.



In division -1 of the tiger reserve there were five different locations where Rusty Spotted Cat was captured 6 times. The aerial distance between these location from each other were varying in between 4.21 to 7.51 kms; Bajra kho and Kharya khal chata locations were at 1.75 km of aerial distance but in between there is a tarmac road which connects some villages, this can work as a barrier. So 5 different individuals from division –

1 were estimated.

So there were total 11 <u>different individuals</u> that were photo captured during the phase – 4 camera trapping exercise in months of <u>January to March of 2020</u> in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan.

Rare and Endangered Animals Found in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve-Mammals:

- 1. Rusty Spotted Cat Prionailurus rubiginosus
- 2. Bengal Fox *Vulpes bengalensis*
- 3. Sloth Bear Melursus ursinus
- 4. Leopard *Panthera pardus fusca*
- 5. Tiger Panthera tigris tigris
- 6. Caracal *Caracal caracal*
- 7. Desert Cat *Felis silvestris ornate*
- 8. Wolf Canis lupus pallipes

<u>Birds</u> 1. All Gyps species (Vultures)

2.6.1 Locally Extinct species -

- 1. Smooth coated otters (*Lutrogale perspicillata*)
- 2. Four Horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*)
- 3. Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*)

2.7 Major conspicuous Changes in the Habitat since Inception Ranthambhore is one of the pioneer areas of Project Tiger, which was initiated during 1973-74. When the Project Tiger was launched, there were 16 villages inside the present day Ranthambhore National Park, out of which 12 villages were shifted in 1975-76 itself. As a result a perceptible change has been observed in the habitat. Earlier habitations put a huge biotic pressure on the forest as the demand for fuel wood, fodder and timber was quite high. After the relocation of villages, the habitat has improved tremendously and areas left by villagers have become most potential breeding centers of the tigers. There are three villages namely Padra, Bhid and Kathuli which are vital for connecting Ranthambhore National Park to Keladevi WLS. Village Padara has beenshifted and rest 2 villages are about to be shifted. This inviolate space will further improve the habitat and reduce the biotic interference from the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

CHAPTER- 3 STATUS OF TIGERS AND CO-PREDATORS

Tiger and its Ecology:

Tiger is more than the charismatic predator - it is a keystone and flagship species in its environment. By saving flagship species, it ultimately saves a complex eco-system, its services and habitats including all native flora and fauna. In India saving the tigers symbolises the conservation of biodiversity and ecological restoration.

Tiger is the largest obligate terrestrial carnivore in all of the mammalian assemblages in which it occurs in Asia. It is a specialised predator of large ungulates. It is never found far away from water but displays great adaptability in living in different climatic regimes, ranging from temperate oak-pine forests to tropical rain forests and mangrove swamps. The greatest ungulate species diversity and biomass in Asia are reached in areas where grasslands and forests form a mosaic and there is an ecotone of many vegetation types. In these relatively closed habitats, the tiger lives and hunts these large ungulates alone. The efficiency of hunting and living alone in close habitat has shaped the tiger's social organisation and this is manifested in all of its behavioural systems, food finding and feeding, mating, rearing and dispersal. There is strong sexual dimorphism and adult male can be nearly 1.7 times heavier than females. Tiger was the product of environmental turmoil of the Pleistocene, evolving as predators to follow the radiations of large ungulates, particularly the *Bovidae* and *Cervidae*.

Reproductive capabilities:

In favourable conditions, tiger populations can grow rapidly. Gestation is short, only 105 days; females breed relatively early and they come into oestrus rapidly following loss or dispersal of young. The females first breed at about three years of age after establishing her territory. Average litter size is three varying from two to five, interbirth interval may be as short as 20 months. A relatively short inter-birth interval enhances the reproductive output of tigresses, especially if litters are large and survival of young is high. If entire litter is lost shortly after birth, the interval between litters may decrease.

Dispersal capability:

A dispersal study by Smith (1993) in Chitwan found that male dispersed about three times farther than females. Most females were philopatric, settling next to their mothers. Age of dispersal vary from 19 months to 28 months. Dispersal is male-biased in mammals and usually the dispersing sex has a higher mortality rate than the philopatric sex.

A tigress requires 5-6 kg of meat a day for maintenance diet (Sunquist, 1981). This translates to 1825-2190 kg/per year of meat but as 30% of each carcass is inedible a tigress needs to kill some 2373-2847 kg/year of meat on the hoof.

Tiger and its co-predators:

Tiger is the main predator with leopard, hyena; small cats, jackals as its copredators in the core Area and wolves, jackals and hyenas in the peripheral open areas of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

3.1 Distribution

Tiger is mainly distributed in Ranthambhore National Park and Sawai Mansingh WLS of the Core Area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. During the survey the tiger presence sign were reported from all these beats. Leopard is also distributed throughout the Core Area.

During 2005, 26 tigers were estimated in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. As per census of 2018, 55 tigers were estimated. The distribution of tigers including the cubs are almost uniform in the Ranthambhore National Park but the distribution of tiger in other parts of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is negligible. The camera trap technique for tiger census was first introduced in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve in year 2009 by the department and a comprehensive census report was prepared. Now, this technique is in practice for estimation of tigers. Individual Tiger ID and Tiger's Territory report (as on 08.06.2022) is given below-

Ranthambhore Tigers (Individual ID)

S.No	Tiger ID	Genology	Territory based on present movement	Remarks
1.	RBT-3	T-16 Cub	Lahpur tiraha, Jhara Kui, Odi kho, Chindali, Thumka, Sukana Dah, Killa Khandar, Gilai Sagar Pal	
2.	RBT-38	T-13 Cub	Thumka, Nal Ka Muh, Sukana, Gilaisagar Pal	
3.	RBT-57	T-26 Cub-2	Guda, Patwa Bavari, Mordungari, Langadi Mata, Pandudah, Peeli Talai, Odikho Tiraha, Kasera, Tapkan, Baba ki Gufa	
4.	RBT-58	T-26 Cub-3	Chidikho, Nimli dang, Halonda, Baskhori, Balas, Patwa Bavari, Sukhi Talai, Damdama	
5.	RBT-66	T-13 Cub	Bhid, Parso ki Talai, Sukhi Talai, Peeli Talai, Sanwatha, Talawada, Aamlidah, Sonantari, Talra, Bhidgaon	
6.	RBT-74	T-17 Cub-2	Gilaisagar pal, Nal Ka muh, Kati ghati, Bhakola tiraha, Chiroli Bhakola tiraha, Heliped naya tent, Dhaman Talai, Bhakola Khurnja, Berda tiraha, Semli, Bhid Ka rasta, Banwardah, Highpoint	
7.	RBT-86	T-8 Cub-1	Lakarda range boundary, Lakarda tiraha, Aadidagar, Bhakola, Bhootkhora, Highpoint, Manduk tiraha, Gajalhill, Ghanakhora, Padam Talab, Rajbag, Malik Talab, Jogimahal, Singdwar, Mishrdarra, Aamaghati, Tambakhan, Gular kui, Kamaldhar	
8.	RBT-96	T-61 Cub-2	Sakadi fireline, Kukanadah chata, Firojpur, Zedkho, Khatolakho, Indala road, Peeli Talai tiraha, Rajlai baba, Indala chowki, Khatola, Pathar ki Kui, Devkui	
9.	RBT-101	T-9 Cub-2	Peela pani, Sultanpur, Gadadub, Raipur, Booking beat, Atalsagar, Tuti Ka nala, Kala Peela Pani, Telan Paseri, Amreshwar, Futa bandha, Gular Kui, Kamaldhar, Khemchakund	

Male Tigers

11.	RBT-108	T-8 Cub-1	Gavghati, Damdama, Jhojheshwar tiraha, Dolada, Aacher plantation, Devpura	
12.	RBT-110	T-69 Cub	Chakal river, Qualji, Gajipur, Aamli, Devpura, Naya Road, Kali Talai, Kamleshwar, Polghta	
13.	RBT-112	T-19 Cub-2	Gilaisagar pal, Nal Ka muh, Kati ghati, Bhakola tiraha, Bhakola Khurnja, Berda tiraha, Semli khurnja, Aadidagar	
14.	RBT-113	T-19 Cub-3	Bhakola tiraha, Anatpura, Dhaman talai road, Ranidah, Bhakola khurnja, Semli khurnja, Darra top, Dhanaicha, Kanduli Bheruji, Bhadlao, Darra Padra	
15.	RBT-120	T-63 Cub-1	Malik Talab, Manduk, Jogimahal, Jhalra, Khemchakund, Kamaldhar, Gular kui, Tambakhan	
16.	RBT-121	T-63 Cub-2	Khawa, Aamaghati, Gular kui, Jharokha, Tambakhan, Katighati	
17.	RBT-123	T-69 Cub-2	Pretdah, Sakronda ghai, Kasera, Aam chowki, Hatyari dant, Sakrya, Zedkho, Kati Ghati tiraha, Chorgali	
18.	RBT-128	T-8 Cub-2	Thumka, Zedkho, Kundal, Patwa Bavri, Damdama, Bad	
19.	RBT-129	T-8 Cub-3	Gajipur, Qualji, Kundal, Patwa Bavari, Damdama, Chidikho, Bad	
20.	RBT-130	T-94 Cub-1	Kasera, Devkui, Pathari Kui, Balaji tent, Zedkho, Khatola, Raora, Indala, Piludah	
21.	RBT-131	T-94 Cub-2	Kasera, Devkui, Pathari Kui, Balaji tent, Zedkho, Khatola, Raora, Indala, Piludah	
22.	RBT-132	T-93 Cub-1	Piludah, Son aantari, Kasera, Devkui, Pathari Kui, Balaji tent, Zedkho, Khatola, Raora, Indala	
23.	RBT-136	T-102 Cub-2	Aamaghati, Kajal ka chata, Aamaghati Top, Belkui tiraha, Jagirdar ki haweli, outside the forest area	
24.	RBT-137	T-102 Cub-4	Aamaghati, Kajal ka chata, Aamaghati Top, Belkui tiraha, Jagirdar ki haweli, outside the forest area, Mujna anicut	
25.	RBT-139	T-107 Cub-2	Tuti Ka nala, Sultanpur chowki, Gadadub, Amreshwar, Booking tent, Mirjaghati	

Female Tigers

S.No	Tiger ID	Genology	Territory based on present movement	Remarks
1.	RBT-8	T-5 Cub	Kundal, Patwa Bavari, Damdama, Chidikho, Bad	
2	RBT-13	T-14 Cub	Below Devpura Dam Forest area, Dolada	
Ζ.			nala, Aacher (outside forest area)	
			Highpoint, Berda Chata, Semli, Bhakola nala,	
3.	RBT- 19	T-16 Cub	Lakarda, Lambi nala, Mendki dah, Malik Talab,	
			Bhootkhora top tiraha	
4	RBT-39	T-13 Cub	Patwa Bavari, Sonkach, Kala Peela Pani,	
4.			Gupta anicut, Sharan Ka Patta, Gadadub	
5	RBT-41	T-4 Cub	Berda, Chiroli chata, Bandarwal Bavari,	
Э.			Bhakola, Chiroli Dang, Tendu Gufa	
6	RBT-48	T- XX	- XX Lahpur, Tapkan Ka Nala, Ghoda ghati,	
0.			Indala chowki, Baba ki Gufa	
	RBT-54	T-11 Cub-2	Bhid chowki, Talra, Padakho, Parso Ki Talai,	
7.			Lada ladi ghati, Sukhi Talai, Gadi gaon,	
			Dhanaicha	
8.	RBT-59	T-31 Cub-1	Qualji, Chakal river, Gajipur, Devpura, Amali	
	RBT-60	T-31 Cub-2	Guda, Bodal, Pandudah, Gandariya, Futa	
9.			bandha, Mordungari, Mansarovar, Peeli talai,	
			Indala	
10		T 10 C 1 1	Odikho, Peeli Talai, Sakronda, Langadi Mata,	
10.	RBT-63	T-19 Cub-1	Chindawali Tiraha, Lahpur fire line, Chindawali	
11		T 20 Cal. 1	Pretdah, Sakronda ghai, Kasera, Aam chowki,	
11.	KB1-69	1-30 Cub-1	Hatyari dant, Sakrya, Zedkno, Kati Gnati tirana,	
	DDT 70	T 12 Cub 2	Chorgan Phoryputre Dendye Ki Tel Pottedeh Kenduli	
12.	KD1-79	1-13 Cu0-2	river Badnur Berna forest area	
			Padam Talah Rajhag Kamaldhar Manduk	
13	RBT-84	T-19 Cub-2	Khemchakund Jagner Narsat Ka nala Busi	
15.	KD1 04	1 19 000 2	Bavari, Rann	
			Devkui, Choti Ka nala, Berda chata, Jharna kui,	
14.	RBT-93	T-63 Cub-1	Lahpur Kukraj tiraha, Firojpur, Zedkho, Sakadi	
			fireline, Sukanadah, Khatolakho, Indala	
1 5	RBT-94	T-63 Cub-2	Zedkho, Khatola, Raora, Indala, Kasera,	
15.			Devkui, Pathar ki Kui, Balaji tent	
16	RBT-99	T-60 Cub-3	Telan ke Bheruji, Halonda, Bajrakho,	
10.			Banskhori road, Malakua	
17	RBT-102	T-73 Cub-1	Bhootkhora, Aamaghati, Kajal ka chata,	
17.			Aamaghati Top, Jhoka tiraha, Belkui Tiraha,	
18	RBT-103	T-73 Cub-2	Darra Top, Bagda tiraha, Darra chowki,	
10.			Ranidah, Belkui tiraha, Darra Padra	
19.	RBT-105	T-39 Cub-1	Peela pani, Rann, Tapkan, Tuti Ka nala,	
			Sultanpur, Gadadub	
20	DDT 107	T 20 C 1 2	Tuti Ka nala, Sultanpur chowki, Gadadub,	
20.	KR1-10/	1-39 Cub-3	Amresnwar, Amresnwar dang, Jharokha, Gular	
	DDT 111	T 10 C-1 1	Kui, Singndwar, Misnrdarra,	
21.	KD1-111	1-19 Cub-1	Aduluagar, Dilakola Tirana, Heliped, Semii	
22	DDT 114	Т 12 Сь	Kiluilija, Delua Illalla Iboihoshyyor tircho Voli Toloi Coucheti	
	KD1-114	1-15 CUD	jnojnesnwai urana, Kan Talai, Gavgnati,	

			Kailashpuri, Antari	
22	RBT-119	T-60	Guda, Bodal, Pandudah, Gandariya, Futa	
23.			bandha, Mordungari, Mansarovar	
			Pretdah, Sakronda ghai, Kasera, Aam chowki,	
24.	RBT-122	T-69 Cub-1	Hatyari dant, Sakrya, Zedkho, Kati Ghati tiraha,	
			Chorgali	
			Padam Talab, Rajbag, Malik Talab, Manduk,	
25.	RBT-124	T-84 Cub-1	Jogimahal, Singhdwar, Mishrdarra,	
Khemchakund, Jagner, Gular kui, Tamba		Khemchakund, Jagner, Gular kui, Tambakhan		
26.RBT-125T-84 Cub-2Bhadlao, Duseri Paseri ghati, Belk Bhakola, Jagirdar ki Haweli		Bhadlao, Duseri Paseri ghati, Belkui,		
		Bhakola, Jagirdar ki Haweli		
27. RBT-127 T-8 Cub-1 Palli darw Highpoint		T-8 Cub-1	Palli darwaja, Kundal, Patwa Bavari,	
			Highpoint, Damdama, Bad	
			Devkui, Choti Ka nala, Berda chata, Jharna kui,	
28.	RBT-133	Г-133 Т-93 Cub-2	Lahpur Kukraj tiraha, Firojpur, Zedkho, Sakadi	
			fireline, Sukanadah, Khatolakho, Indala	
			Devkui, Choti Ka nala, Berda chata, Jharna kui,	
29.	RBT-134	T-93 Cub-3	Lahpur Kukraj tiraha, Firojpur, Zedkho, Sakadi	
			fireline, Sukanadah, Khatolakho, Indala	
	RBT-135	T-102 Cub- 3	Aamaghati, Kajal ka chata, Aamaghati Top,	
30.			Belkui tiraha, Jagirdar ki haweli, outside the	
			forest area	
31	RBT-138	T-107 Cub- 1	Tuti Ka nala, Sultanpur chowki, Gadadub,	
51.			Amreshwar, Booking tent, Mirjaghati	

Sub adult/Cubs detail of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve-I

S. No.	Sub adult/Cubs ID with mother ID	Year of Birth	Remark
1.	Cub 1 of RBT-39	2022	
2.	Cub 2 of RBT-39		
3.	Cub 1 of RBT-63		
4.	Cub 2 of RBT-63	2021	
5.	Cub 3 of RBT-63		
6.	Cub 1 of RBT-69	2021	
7.	Cub 1 of RBT-79	2022	
8.	Cub 2 of RBT-79		

9.	Cub 1 of RBT-94	2022	
10.	Cub 2 of RBT-94		
11.	Cub 1 of RBT-99		
12.	Cub 2 of RBT-99	2021	
13.	Cub 3 of RBT-99		
14.	Cub 1 of RBT-105		
15.	Cub 2 of RBT-105	2021	
16.	Cub 3 of RBT-105		
17.	Cub 1 of RBT-111		
18.	Cub 2 of RBT-111	2021	
19.	Cub 3 of RBT-111		
20.	Cub 1 of RBT-114	2021	
21.	Cub 2 of RBT-114		

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve Tigers (Sex Ratio)

Male	Female	Cubs	Total	
25	31	21	77	

Details of Migrated tigers

S. No.	Year of Migration	Tiger ID	Gender	Age at time of migration (in years)	Migrated to	Remark
1.	2013	RBT-56	Male	3	Datiya, Madhya Pradesh	Ranthambhore to Datiya Madhya Pradesh
2.	2013	RBT-62	Male	3	Ramgarh Vishdhari Bundi	Ranthambhore to Talwas and Ramgarh Vishdhari Bundi through Nainva. The tiger stays approx. 1.5 yrs and return Qualji area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve
3.	2015	RBT-71	Male	5	Sheopur Madhya Pradesh	Ranthambhore to Sheopur Madhya Pradesh

4.	2015	RT-72	Male	3	Karauli Keladevi Wildlife Sanctuary	Ranthambhore to Banas River, Keladevi Sanctuary, Mandrayal Karauli
5.	2016	RBT-92	Female	2.5 to 3	Karauli Keladevi Wildlife Sanctuary	Ranthambhore to Banas River, Keladevi Sanctuary, Mandrayal Karauli
6.	2017	RBT-91	Male	3	Ramgarh Vishdhari Bundi	Indergarh, Talwas, Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary Bundi
7.	2018-19	RBT-80	Male	6	Karauli Keladevi Wildlife Sanctuary	Ranthambhore to Banas River, Keladevi Sanctuary Karauli
8.	2019	RBT-98	Male	4	Mukandara Hills Tiger Reserve, Kota	Ranhambhore to Mukandara Hills Tiger Reserve, Kota
9.	2020	RBT-116	Male	2.5	Karauli Keladevi Wildlife Sanctuary	Rantthambhore to Keladevi, Dholpur, Sarmathura
10.	2020	RBT-117	Female	2.5	Dholpur	Mandrayal Range, Keladevi Sanctuary, Karauli to Dholpur
11.	2020	RBT-115	Male	3	Ramgarh Vishdhari Bundi	Qualji area Ranthambhore to Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary Bundi

Details of not reported/missing tigers

S. No.	Tiger ID	Gender	Last evidence	Age at the time of
			date	missing (in years)
1.	RBT-67	Female	07.05.2013	2-3
2.	RBT-17	Female	20.04.2013	6
3.	RBT-68	Female	13.06.2013	3
4.	RBT-53	Female	25.08.2014	4
5.	RBT-55	Male	26.08.2014	4
6.	RBT-70	Female	15.01.2014	4
7.	RBT-76	Female	15.05.2014	3
8.	RBT-22	Female	17.06.2014	15
9.	RBT-43	Male	04.01.2015	9
10.	RBT-26	Female	31.05.2015	11
11.	RBT-88	Male	22.09.2015	2-3
12.	RBT-78	Female	05.03.2015	2-3
13.	RBT-90	Female	11.10.2015	2-3
14.	RBT-82	Female	21.11.2016	3
15.	RBT-06	Male	16.04.2016	10
16.	RBT-77	Male	09.05.2017	4-5

17.	RBT-89	Male	20.01.2017	3-4
18.	RBT-81	Female	23.04.2017	3
19.	RBT-09	Female	06.06.2018	15
20.	RBT-20	Male	12.03.2019	17
21.	RBT-23	Male	31.05.2019	14
22.	RBT-47	Male	06.01.2020	15
23.	RBT-42	Male	24.01.2020	14
24.	RBT-64	Male	22.03.2020	9
25.	RBT-73	Female	24.03.2020	8
26.	RBT-95	Male	14.04.2020	5
27.	RBT-97	Male	21.05.2020	5
28.	RBT-92	Female	11.02.2020	6
29.	RBT-72	Male	16.01.2021	9
30.	RBT-62	Male	18.01.2021	10
31.	RBT-126	Female	04.06.2021	3
32.	RBT-100	Female	05.06.2021	6

Details of Tigers' Natural deaths

S. No.	Tiger ID	Gender	Year of Death	Remark
1.	RBT-30	Female	2016	Natural death
2.	RBT-11	Female	2016	Natural death
3.	RBT-16	Female	2016	Natural death
4.	RBT-33	Male	2017	Natural death
5.	RBT-28	Male	2018	Natural death
6.	RBT-25	Male	2020	Natural death
7.	RBT-65	Male	2021	Natural death
8.	RBT-61	Female	2022	Natural death
9.	RBT-34	Male	2022	Natural death

Details of Tiger deaths in territorial fights

S. No.	Tiger ID	Gender	Year of Death	Remark
1.	RBT-87	-	2015	Killed by Tiger T-58
2.	RBT-85	-	2019	Territorial fighting with T-96 Indala (Khandar)
3.	RBT-109	-	2019	Territorial fighting with T-42 Aawand (Phalaudi)
4.	Cub of RBT-60	-	2021	Killed by another Tiger
5.	Cub 1of RBT-102	Female	2021	Killed by Tigress T-124
6.	Cub 2 of RBT-69	Female	2022	Killed by Tiger T-74

Tig	Tiger translocated to Sarisk a Tiger Reserve							
S.No.	Tiger ID	Gender	Date of reintroduction	Remark				
1.	RBT-75– ST16 in STR	Male	15.04.2019	Translocated to Sariska from Ama ghati, Litter of T-17				

Tiger translocated to Mukandara Hills Tiger Reserve

S. No.	Tiger ID	Gender	Date of reintroduction	Remark
1	RBT-91 – MT01	Male	03 04 2018	Translocated to Mukandara Hills
1.	in MHTR	whate	03.04.2010	from Ramgarh Vishdhari, Litter of
2	RBT-106 – MT02	Fomala	18 11 2018	Translocated to Mukundra Hills,
Ζ.	in MHTR	remate	10.11.2010	Litter of T-39
3	RBT 83 - MT04 in	Fomala	12.04.2010	Translocated to Mukundra Hills,
3.	MHTR	remate	12.04.2019	Litter of T-19

Tiger translocated to Sajjangarh Biological Park, Udaipur

S. No.	Tiger ID	Gender	Date	Remark
1.	RBT-24	Male	16.05.2015	-

3.2 Abundance Status

Estimation of the number of individuals of a species in a population is an important function in the field of ecology and wildlife conservation. Population estimates of any species are required to formulate a conservation strategy, prioritize and allocate resources, evaluate the success of conservation programs. The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is considered an icon for conservation in all the ecosystems where it occurs. Due to its endangered and flagship status, accurate and reliable population estimates are critical for implementation and assessment of conservation measures and management practices. After the debacle in Sariska Tiger Reserve, there were fears that Ranthambhore had also suffered from inflated census figures and perhaps large-scale tiger poaching. A new and more transparent approach was needed to establish existing tiger numbers in Ranthambhore.

The Empowered Committee on Forests and Wildlife Management, which was constituted by the Honourable Chief Minister of Rajasthan in February 2005, decided to adopt a multipronged approach to estimate the tiger population in Ranthambhore National Park. The Committee proposed that three different methods should be used:

(1) Pugmark tracking method (used traditionally by the Forest Department);

(2) Camera traps (as per NTCA protocol conducted by the Forest Department); and

(3) Digital Pugmark Technique (conducted by Wildlife Protection Society of India). Based on the abovementioned methods, the tiger and its co-predators were found to be widely distributed in the Ranthambhore National Park, Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary of the core area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The carnivore signs survey the reveals presence of carnivores including tiger, leopard, Jungle cat, caracal, etc. throughout the CTH area. The tiger population in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve since 2014 has been as follows (as on 08.06.2022):

Year	No. of Males	No. of Females	Adults	No. of Sub-adult/Cubs	Total
2014	22	21	43	16	59
2015	20	18	38	16	54
2016	25	19	44	9	53
2017	23	19	42	15	57
2018	25	24	49	15	64
2019	25	25	50	16	66
2020	22	27	49	19	68
2021	24	32	56	25	81
2022	28	33	61	25	86

Tiger population in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (including Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve-I/II, Karauli, Dholpur, Bundi)

3.3 All India Tiger Estimation:

All India Tiger Estimation started in 2006 and it has been carried out in every four years since then. Since 2006, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve has been sampled through camera trapping (Phase III for tiger and co-predator density estimation), sign survey (to assess the distribution of major carnivore species in the landscape), and line transect sampling (to estimate the major prey species of tiger and co-predators). The fifth cycle of the All India Tiger Estimation (2022) was completed in 2021-22 in the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. In 2006, the core area of Ranthambhore was sampled with 40 camera trap points, while in 2010 it was sampled with 48 camera trap points, while 2014 the camera trap number increased to 182. In 2018 and 2022 the tiger occupied area was sampled with 150 trap points, and a few opportunistic points in Kailadevi WLS (RTR Division II). The tiger density estimated in Ranthambhore was increased from in 4.6 tiger/100 sq. km in 2006 to 9.6 tigers/100 sq. km in 2018. The current density of tigers in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve -First (Phase-IV 2021-22) is 10.01±1.36 with 55 unique individuals' camera trapped. For the Phase I survey in 2006, 2010, and 2014, the forest department personnel collected the data on carnivore signs (carnivore sign survey), ungulate sightings (line transect), and habitat plots (for vegetation, human disturbance, and ungulate presence – dung plots) using hard copy data sheet. While, in 2018 (partially) and 2022 (entirely), the above-mentioned data were collected using M-STrIPES (Monitoring System for Tigers and Intensive Protection and Ecological Status) mobile appications (Ecology module). With the use of digital technology, like M-STrIPES, data collection, archiving, and subsequent processing became easier, efficient, and errorless. The entire data collected over the All India Tiger Estimation exercises, sent to Tiger Cell of National Tiger Conservation Authority at the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun for further processing.

In 2006, tiger occupancy was recorded in an area of 344 km2 of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve with a population of 32 (30-35) tigers (Jhala *et al.* 2008). In 2010, the recorded tiger occupancy was 613 km² with an estimated population of 30 to 32 tigers. In 2021-22 census a total of 55 different individual tigers which includes 25 adult males, 30 adult females and 20 cubs were captured during systematic camera-trapping in Tiger estimation period (November to January 2022).



3.4 Prey-Predator Relationship

"Prey abundance and prey selection by tigers (*Panthera tigris*) in a semi-arid, dry deciduous forest in Ranthambhore National Park in western India" - the study of food habits of tigers *Panthera tigris* in the terms of prey abundance was carried out in the semi-arid, dry deciduous forest in an intensive area of 34 sq.km in Ranthambhore National Park (282 sq. km), which is erstwhile core zone of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (1473.55 sq.km) in western India between November 2000 to April 2001 by S.Bagachi, Dr. S.P. Goyal and Dr. K. Sankar. Wild prey availability was assessed by line transects method and prey selection by the tigers was determined from analysis of scats. Compared to some other parts of the country, prey abundance was found to be high at 96.65 animals per sq.km. Chital (*Axis axis*) was the most abundant wild prey

in the study area followed by common langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), wild pig (*Sus scorfa*) and chinkara (*Gazella bennetti*). Chital (31%) and Sambar (47%) constituted the bulk of the tigers's diet and Nilgai (5-7%), Chinkara (1%), Domestic livestock (10-12%) made up of the tigers' diet.





Estimating the density of wild prey species

Distance sampling by line transects, totaling 19.5 km, was used to estimate densities of chital, sambar, chinkara, nilgai, wild pig and common langur in the Intensive study area. Eight line transects were laid down in a stratified random manner according to broad topographic classes like slopes, valleys and plateaus. Each line transect was walked 14 times during morning and evening resulting in 273 km walk. The following data are recorded at the sighting of the animals.

1. Species recorded within 30 meters of each other and showing signs of coordinated movements.

2. Sighting angle to the center of the group was calculated using a hand-held compass and sighting distance using a range finder.

Source: S.Bagachi, Dr. S.P. Goyal and Dr. K. Sankar

Table for Density (numbers/sq. km.) estimates of six wild prey species in the Intensive Study Area of Ranthambhore National Park, Rajasthan, during November 2000 to April 2001 d_g and d_i estimated density of groups and individuals, respectively; CV estimated coefficient of variance

Species	Sample size (no. of groups)	\mathbf{d}_{g}	CV d _g (%)	di	CV d _i (%)
Chital	257	6.69	27.99	31.00	28.60
Sambar	196	4.57	25.53	17.15	12.16
Nilgai	196	4.11	27.28	11.36	27.92
Chinkara	52	2.35	30.93	5.62	31.97
Wild pig	40	1.35	23.26	9.77	26.24
Common Langur	52	2.37	16.62	21.75	18.00
Total		21.44		96.65	

In terms of density of group chital was most abundant, followed by sambar, nilgai, common langur, chinkara and wild pig. In the terms of density of individuals, chital was again the most abundant followed by common langur, sambar, nilgai, wild pig and chinkara.

On average, 21.44 groups of wild species containing 96.65 individuals were estimate to occur per sq km. Out of these 22% were of small animals (chinkara and common langur<20 kg): 37.5% were medium sized animal (chital and wild pig 20 < 50) and 40.5% were large animals (sambar and nilgai above 50 kg).

Reconstructing the diet of tigers

Total 109 scats were analysed to estimate the diet. 58% had a single prey, 45% had two prey items and 1% had more than two prey species.

Pie chart of diet composition of tiger in Ranthambhore National Park



Wild species contributed 88-89% of the tiger's diet, while livestock contributed 10-12% of the tiger's diet.

Table for prey species composition in tiger (*Panthera tigris*) scats 109 and their relative biomass contribution in tiger diet in Ranthambhore National Park, Rajasthan, between November 2000 to April 2001. Where X and Y are related through the equation Y = 1.980 + 0.035 X

Prey item	Body weight kg (X)	Frequency of occurrences as % (F)	Relative occurrence as % (r)	No. of collectable scats per kill (Y)	Biomass consumed ^a (F*r as %)	Biomass consume db (F*r as %)
Chital	45	61.47	45.67	12.66	30.31	31.04
Sambar	125	50.46	36.86	20.13	46.77	47.25
Nilgai	180	7.34	3.27	21.74	7.49	5.18
Chinkara	12	1.83	0.58	5.00	0.31	0.26
Wild pig	38	4.59	2.89	11.48	1.71	1.83
Buffalo	273	6.42	2.60	23.67	8.94	5.73
Cattle	180	2.75	2.89	21.74	2.14	4.57
Common langur	8	8.26	4.86	3.54	2.34	2.10

^aAccording to frequency of occurrence

^bAccording to relative frequency of occurrence

Table for Comparison of individual density of ungulates (animals/sq.km) of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

Animal/Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Sambar	32.72±4.47	12.06±2.08	8.50±1.58	13.95±1.97	11.18±1.83	9.18±1.23
Chital	60.33±9.65	19.25±3.52	11.9±2.49	21.62±3.34	19.17±4.09	14.52±3.07
Nilgai	45.22±5.89	15.01±1.80	7.62±1.37	9.37±1.63	12.26±1.67	9.26±1.57
Wild pig	21.90±4.11	3.45±0.98	1.5±0.59	NA	5.82±1.6	3.17±1.13
Chinkara	5.75±1.45	0.79±0.23	0. 37±0.24	2.04±0.63	1.67±0.55	0.94±0.25



Conservation issues

A high density of large prey in parts of Ranthambhore make the dry forests of Western India a potential site for long term conservation planning for tigers, because large ungulates can attain high densities even in successional and disturbed forest (Karanth and Sunquist, 1992). But despite the high abundance in Ranthambhore, domestic livestock accounted for 10-12% of the tigers' diet, and pose challenges to the park management since large predator often get into serious conflict with human over livestock depredation. Livestock grazing is a major problem in Ranthambhore. Active management can lead to reducing the dependence of predator on live stock over the time, and pronounced shifts in predators' diet have been reported in response to enhanced wild prey availability. Active management like village eco-development, fodder farming for livestock and silvipastoral development can reduce the human pressure on Ranthambhore and alleviate the potential for conflict posed by livestock depredation by tigers. In the future, study of tigers' diet compare with this data will show conservation inputs helped in reducing the tigers; dependence on livestock overtime.

3.5 Assessment of Threats

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is virtually an ecological island burdened with heavy pressure of human and cattle population. The economy and livelihood of local people still depend to an appreciable extent on the resources of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is comparatively small in area. The isolated wildlife population of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is vulnerable from the point of view of availability of food, water, health and inbreeding. The major threats to wildlife can be considered as follows:

3.5.1 Deterioration of Eco-system

The Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is ecological island subjected to huge biotic pressure from all directions. The main cause of deterioration is excessive overgrazing by livestock. The number of grazing cattle is quite high in this region. Consequently, areas other than Ranthambhore National Park are under threat of ecological degradation. Illicit cutting and collection of fuel wood and timber is also taking its toll on the areas. The noise, debris and vehicular disturbance is affecting area unavailable to the wildlife, thereby reducing the total area available for the Wildlife. The presence of villages inside the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and the encroachments at the boundaries are also contributing to the habitat loss and reduction in net area available to the wildlife.

All these factors are responsible for limited habitat and also damaging the quality of habitat in the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, which is a cause of grave concern for the management of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

3.5.2 Genetic Factors

As mentioned earlier the wildlife of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is an isolated population. The destruction of corridors and surrounding forests is a serious concern for the survival of the reserve. For smaller mammals it is not very important because they can migrate to other areas or live on revenue lands but for larger mammals like tiger safe migration to other areas is not possible. It has created a situation in which there is a danger of inbreeding depression. This may lead to genetic deformities and other adverse consequences. This may also pose a serious threat to the viability of wildlife in long run.

3.5.3 Threat of communicable diseases from domestic cattle

Due to heavy grazing pressure on the peripheral areas of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, the wild ungulates are always under threat of infectious exposures from domestic livestock. This continuous possibility of contact coupled with comparatively small and isolated wild animal population may lead to an outbreak of fatal contagious diseases like "Liver- Fluke" or "Foot and mouth disease (FMD)" which may ultimately eliminate many of the wild species.

3.5.4 Habitat degradation due to loss of top soil and silting up of water holes A unique feature of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is that there is no entry of water from outside. All the water flows from Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve to the surrounding areas. Thus, whatever soil is washed away from the P.A. with run- off is lost fore ver. This factor coupledwith the pressure of grazing and wood collection is gradually resulting in the permanent soil loss from some areas of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and the whole of the Keladevi Sanctuary area are much affected. This condition may result in changes in the quality of vegetation and reduction of vegetation cover in long run, which will ultimately adversely affect the habitat quality and wildlife population. The erosion of the top

soil and silting of the existing water holes is major concern. Due to siltation, the water availability to the wild animals during the driest period may decrease.

3.5.5 Spread of Invasive Species: -

Prosopis juliflora once raised to meet the fuelwood requirement of locals is spreading very fast into the areas of the Ranthambhore National Park, Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and also Keladevi Sanctuary. Areas like Gilaisagar, Bodal, Pharia, Ganesh Nagar, Kundal, Chiri Kho, Balas etc., are areas of concern. Grazing by goat and sheep is facilitating the spread of *Prosopis juliflora*. An estimated 10 -15 % area out of the total 1700 Sq. Kms. total geographical area of the tiger reserve is infested with *Prosopis juliflora*. The concern is to stop the invasive weed from further spread to new areas.

3.5.6 Poaching:

Poaching is demand driven action. The ground operators are some traditional hunting communities like mogyas and bagarias. There is an endeavor to wean these communities from poaching. Efforts are being made to educate the children of these communities so that they join the mainstream population and go into other occupations. Apart from regular surveillance and patrolling by the staff, intelligence network is also being developed to prevent any poaching incidence.

3.5.7 Details of Illegal cutting of trees

Sawai Madhopur and Karauli are backward districts in Rajasthan in terms of Industrial development, agricultural development, literacy and per capita income. About 45% populations belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. They employ primitive mode of agricultural. Forest wood is commonly used for fuelwood, house building and making agriculture implements. Most of the outer area is ravenous & devoid of trees, therefore, most of the requirement of timber and fuelwood is met from the forests. Conflict between villagers and forest staff is common occurrence. The situation eases out near towns where L.P.G. connections have been provided and mode of construction of buildings has changed but in remote areas. The forests are still vulnerable to the illegal cutting of trees for fuel wood. Having a high calorific value *Anogeissus pendula* becomes a preferred choice for fuelwood.

3.5.8 Illegal removal of N.T.F.P.

There is no serious problem of removal of N.T.F.P. Sporadic incidences of illegal removal of *Butea monosperma* leaves, used for thatching of huts, and removal of grass for cattle feeding do occur. However, the magnitude is insignificant.

3.5.9 Encroachment

Encroachment is a major problem in the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. In the past five years there has been effort to demarcate the forest boundary with boundary wall. So far 223 kms length wall has been constructed. These walls which were

built under various schemes including MNREGA have proved to be very beneficial for the habitat. Areas that used to be degraded prior to erection of these walls are on the path of recovery. (Annexed)

3.5.10 TouristsPressure

Tourist activity of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is mainly concentrated in Ranthambhore National Park and Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary. The number of tourists and the revenue realized from tourism activity during recent years is as follows:

Year	Visitors	Revenue (in Lacs)
1999-2000	55999	53.11s
2000-2001	75694	86.36
2001-2002	71918	98.89
2002-2003	67981	92.05
2003-2004	93886	165.13
2004-2005	130794	215.53
2005-2006	116655	195.08
2006-2007	124985	198.68
2007-2008	159110	247.81
2008-2009	178563	288.60
2009-2010	203417	283.89
2010-2011	239269	645.76
2011-2012	288528	779.93
2012-2013	246766	693.65
2013-2014	324325	748.17
2014-2015	374134	847.16
2015-2016	433147	1754.20
2016-2017	469850	1957.37
2017-2018	490942	2461.50
2018-2019	461899	2583.72
2019-2020	435386	2724.59
2020-2021	193092	756.67
2021-2022	359059	1427.73

CHAPTER-4

HISTORY OF PAST MANAGEMENT AND PRESENT PRACTICES

4.1 Conservation History

General

The Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve covers the area of former Jaipur State and erstwhile Karauli State. The past history and management of these forests prior to 1948 is described below:

Period 1886-1925

"Shikar Khana" Department managed the forests in the State. Shikar preserves were strictly protected against grazing and felling of any kind. In Sawai Madhopur Nizamat villagers paid fixed taxes locally known as 'Babs' for removal of various kinds of forest produces in unrestricted quantities to meet their demand.

Sir Dietrich Brandis, the then Inspector General of Forests, first drew attention of Jaipur authorities towards forest conservation in 1868 when he inspected some of the state reserves. However, the first practical step was taken by the Darbar in 1885, when the services of Mr. Mac Moir Deputy Conservator and Bhai Sadhu Singh, a Ranger, were requisitioned.

Mr. Mac Moir extensively toured the state forests with a view to draw up a scheme for the conservation and utilization of the existing state forests as well as formation of new plantations in the plains to increase the fuel and fodder resources. He submitted an exhaustive report covering all aspects of management. The state council accepted few proposals of his report. Tehsildars recorded rights. Some steps were taken to demarcate the forests. Nurseries were setup at Sawai Madhopur and Khandar. Some plantations werealso raised. Bhai Sadhu Singh organised the Department as in the other states ruled by Britishers. Bhai Sadhu Singh left in 1892 and Munshi Shiv Bux and Lala Choga Lal successively managed the department. In 1900 the department was amalgamated with the 'Shikar Khana' department and put under the Muntazim Shikar khana Thakur Pratap Singh.

Period 1925 – 1948

In 1925 Thakur Sheo Nath Singh was appointed Superintendent of Forests. He remainedin-charge till 1933. During his tenure demarcation work was carried out to expand the forest area. He also introduced a scheme for working the forests and commenced coupe felling. Unfortunately, the sequence of coupes in each felling series was not indicated on any map and isolated coupes of good growth were felled. Only a few of the worked areas coppiced well and the rest could not coppice because of defective felling and ineffective protection from grazing. In 1933, the department was placed under the charge of Thakur Bhairon Singh and again merged with 'Shikar Khana' and the Grass farm departments. Thakur

Bhairon Singh was very strict and had developed forestsconsciousness. He drew the attention of state authority to the all-round destruction of tree growth and the urgent need of scientific management. He took up the question of abolition of 'Babs' and the Jaipur Govt. waived these taxes in 1942. The forests received considerable protection during his period. A large number of forest roads were constructed and cutting of forest coupes was stopped.

In 1936 the services of Mr. George a Deputy Conservator of Forests, were requisitioned to examine and report on the state forests. After one year he submitted his report which was on the lines of a preliminary working plan. He also proposed a Forest Act on the pattern of the Indian Forest Act. Mr. George laid stress on demarcation and survey as pre-requisites for further improvement. He distributed the area in three working circles as under:

(i) Simple coppice working circle.

(ii) Khair working circle.

(iii) Plantation working circle.

On Mr. George's recommendations the Jaipur Forest Act 1939, was promulgated. The department continued under the guidance of Col. Kesri Singh, till 1943.

Sir Herbert Howard, the then Inspector General of Forest, Government of India, inspected the state forests in 1944. He stressed the desirability of having working plan for the forests, better grazing regulations, management of pastures and training of staff. In 1945, Mr P.N. Sakhani was appointed as working plan officer by the state. During his tenure of 2 years, he prepared draft notifications for the entire Jaipur state forests. The forests later on were notified as state forests, under section 5 of the Jaipur Forest Act, 1948.

Period 1948 - 1965

Pending preparation of regular working plans, the tentative working scheme was taken up in 1951 by Shri C.M. Choudhary the then Conservator of Forests. He suggested a rotation of 30 years. A tentative scheme was drawn for Sawai Madhopur and Khandar forests by Shri Mahendra Prakash the then Divisional Forest Officer, Jaipur which served as a guiding principle to the Range Officers in marking their coupes.

The Rajasthan Forest Act. was enacted in 1953, and since then forests have been notified under section 4 or section 29 and 30 for giving them legal protection. Sale of forest produce on royalty permits was stopped in late 1955. The rotation was also raised to 40 years. Annual coupes were now being marked on the basis of this rotation. Though fencing of coupes was started only in 1957, most of the coupes felled in Sawai Madhopur and Khandar have regenerated fairly well. The forests were worked under the Coppice with Standards system. With the advent of five-year plans, various works of improvement were taken up, most of which were executed during the 2nd five-year plan. Nurseries at Sawai Madhopur and Karauli were created in the year 1958-59. 140 ha Area was planted in 1961-63 in compartment No. 8 of Khandar-C Block. 40 ha area was closed in the year 1964 at Nainiyaki in Keladevi area. Clearing of external block lines and inter block lines were carried out in the year 1961-63.

In 1955 under the Rajasthan Wild animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951 part of the forests of Sawai Madhopur was notified as 'Reserved Area' which under the present Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 have been recognized as deemed sanctuaries.

Khullar's Plan (from 1965 – 66 to 1974 – 75)

Forest blocks and compartments were marked on topographical sheets and compartment histories prepared. The general objectives of management were defined. Four working circles were constituted and the forest management was prescribed on scientific lines, (The forest area of Sawai Madhopur District containing the reserve has only been dealt with in this plan). Four working circles were prescribed as under:

[i] The Coppice with Standards working circle.

[ii] The Re-habilitation working circle.

[iii] The Plantation working circle.

[iv]The Protection working circle.

[i] The Coppice with Standards working circle

It comprised of all the well-stocked Dhonk forests which were suitable to be exploited commercially. Area was distributed in two felling series with a rotation of 40 years. Closure of the felled coupes to grazing for theregeneration period of 10 years and subsidiary silvicultural operations were also prescribed.

[ii] The Rehabilitation working circle

The working circle comprised of the depleted dhonk forests, scrub khair forests and other productive blanks. These areas were considered fit for creating closures. The method of treatment comprised of effectively closing the area to grazing by erecting dry random rubble wall or barbed wire fencing. It was also prescribed to cut back crooked and malformed dhonk coppice stems and undertake soil conservation measures. Area closed under this working circle is as under:

Year	Range	Location	Area in
			Ha.
1965-66	Khandar	Khandar A -2	100
1970-71	Khandar	Kila Khandar -1	200
1976-77	Sapotra	Marmada	50
1976-77	Sapotra	Biram ki Guari	22
		Total	372

[iii] The Plantation Working circle

This working circle comprised of the existing plantations, ravine scrub forests, inland dune scrub forest and the miscellaneous forest areas suitable for plantations. Following area was planted during this plan period-

Range	Year of formation	Name of Plantation	Area
Sawai	1970	Bodal ki pichhwal, SWM – M -6	36
Madhopur	1971	Nahar Kho, SWM – M -6	126

	1973	Sherpur Lilwara, SWM – M- 6	40
Khandar	1964	Talawara, Khandar – C - 1	49
	1971	Nila Patta, Khandar -1and 2	120
	1972	Sewati Chambal, Sewati	100
		Chambal – 9	
	1974	Chambal Sewati Chambal - 8	100
Total			571

[iv] The Protection Working Circle

This working circle comprised of the grassy blanks found on shallow soils or on unstable river beds. The treatment comprised of giving periodic rest of 2 years from grazing to the area by closing one compartment every year. Definite sequence of closures was also prescribed, No areas were however, closed under this working circle, as prescribed.

Apart from forestry development, a number of buildings were constructed to facilitate the staff and some earthen roads were constructed for better patrolling. This ensured better protection.

Mathur and Saxena's Plan (from 1968-69 to 1977-78)

This plan dealt with the forest areas of Karauli district of the reserve. For the first time in the history of forests, forest blocks and compartments were marked on topographical sheets, their boundaries were laid on the ground and the general object of management were defined. Six working circles were constituted and the forest management was prescribed on scientific lines.

[i] Coppice with standards working circle

This working circle included all the well stockeddhonk forests. The rotation was fixed to 40 years. Felled coupes were to be closed for grazing for a period of 10 years. The area felled under this circle is as under:

Year	Range	Name of the Area	Area felled (ha)
1972-73	Sapotara	Chirmul Kho – 52	80
		Chirmul Kho – 13	160
			240
1973-74	Sapotara	Viram ki Gwari – 20	128
			128
1974-75	Sapotara	Chirmul Kho – 13	86
			86
1976-77	Sapotara	Needar – 20	120
			120
1977-78	Sapotara	Needar – 20	120
		Needar $-3, 7$	325

			445
1979-80	Karauli	Needar – 21	82
		Kanarda –8	190
		Khnarda–9	190
		Khanarda – 10	200
		Khanarda – 7	178.99
		Khanarda – 6	61.64
			902.63
Grand Total		1921.63	

[ii] Khair overlapping working circle

This working circle comprised of all the khair bearing areas. Selective felling of khair trees over 10cm d.b.h. for a felling cycle of 20 years was prescribed. Whole the blocks Chirmulkho and Albat ki Gwari were worked under this circle during the years 1972-73 to 1974-75. In the felled coupes no subsidiary silvi-cultural operations were carried out. There had been over exploitation of khair bearing areas.

[iii] Plantation working circle

This working circle comprised of all the 56 avenous terrain, which could conveniently be converted into Fuel cum Fodder reserves. The plantations were to be closed to grazing for a period of 10 years.

[iv] The Rehabilitation working circle

This working circle comprised of all the denuded and depleted Dhonk forests, Khair scrub, desert dune scrub and other degraded areas, which were otherwise unsuitable for raising plantation. The rehabilitation operations consisted of creating areas of degraded Dhonk areas, carrying out cultural operations in the degraded Khair crop and the range management in other blanks and depleted areas.

B.M. Agarwal's working plan (from 1981-82 to 1990-91)

Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary created in 1955 came under the Project Tiger Ranthambhore in 1973. The management of this project was done by Field Director, Sawai Madhopur. The Project Tiger Areas were managed by a separate guideline from Government of India. All forestry operations were suspended in the Project Tiger area.

History of Wildlife Management

Almost all the forests of this division were controlled by the states of Jaipur, Tonk and Karauli or by their Jagirdars under them. The rulers and Jagirdars had a keen love for Shikar. Game was, therefore, well preserved and zealously protected. Game laws existed in Jaipur and Tonk states which are briefly summarized in the following paras. **Erstwhile Jaipur State**

Game laws existed in Jaipur state even as early as 1886. The first detailed hunting and fishing rules were however published in the year 1939 and 1940, respectively. The rules were very exhaustive and provided every safe-guard in the interest of Wildlife preservation. The salient features of the hunting rules were:

- (i) Shooting without license was an offence in the entire boundary of the state.
- (ii) Shooting of big game was completely prohibited except with the permission from the ruler.
- (iii) Close periods were prescribed even for the small game.
- (iv) Trapping of small game was prohibited throughout the state.
- (v) Confiscation of gun and equipment and fine up to Rs. 500/- was provided as penalty for infringement of rules.

The salient features of fishing rules were:

- (i) Fishing without license in the state was an offence.
- (ii) First July to fifteenth September was declared as closed period.
- (iii) Catching of 'Mahashir' fish less than 9" and other fish less than 1/2 sear weight was prohibited.
- (iv)Fine up to Rs. 50/- was provided for infringement of rules. Dynamiting and poisoning of waters was punishable with fine Upto Rs.200/- or 2 months imprisonment.

Later History

In 1955, part of the forests of Sawai Madhopur was notified as a 'Reserved Area' under section 5 of the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act. 1951 vide Govt. notification No. F39(2)for/55 dated 7.11.55. This status was akin to present day Sanctuary and even to this day the local people call it the Game Sanctuary. One Game warden with 12 Game watchers was posted at Sawai Madhopur to protect the wild-life. The last major hunting was organized in 1961 by His Highness Jaipur, who had hunting rights in Sawai Madhopur forests, and a tiger was shot by Queen Elizabeth.

In 1973 the First Management Plan was drawn for the area a part of this Sanctuary came under Project Tiger Scheme, initiated by Govt. of India with the name of Ranthambhore Tiger Project which was one of the first nine Tiger Reserves in the country. With Project Tiger the complete area of the then Khandar and Sawai Madhopur Ranges came under direct control of Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambhore. 47 posts of different cadre of staff were by the State Government. A network of forest roads was developed in the Sanctuary. Many buildings were constructed as offices or residence for staff. Some water holes were also created. All this enabled the efficient protection and development of wildlife. There were 16 villages inside the Sanctuary when the Project Tiger was initiated in Ranthambhore. An appreciable achievement of Wildlife management was the shifting of 12 villages from the Sanctuary and rehabilitation of these outside in the year 1976.

In 1980, to make protection more stringent, an area of 282.03 sq. Km. which was the inner part of Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary was notified as National Park under section 35 of the Wildlife protection Act, 1972, vide Govt. Notification No. F 11

(26) Raj / 8/80 dated 01.11.80. This year state Govt. stopped collection of any forest produce from Sanctuary and National Parks.

In the year 1983, Keladevi Sanctuary was declared under Wildlife Protection Act. 1972 vide notification no. F 11(27) Rev. group VIII/83 dated 19.07.83 with an area of 674.00 sq.km.In 1984, area of Sawai Madhopur 'B', Sawai

Madhopur 'main' and Rawanjana Balwan forest blocks adjoining to Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary was declared as Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and included in Tiger Project Ranthambhore.

In 1985 the second management plan for the Project Tiger Sawai Madhopur was prepared by Fateh Singh Rathore and Y.K.Sahu.

In 1990 the third management plan of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve was prepared (for the period 1990-91 to 1994-95) by Jaswant Singh Nathawat and Y.K. Sahu. The main objectives of this management plan were:

- (i) To discourage the consumption of dhonk, fast growing species like eucalyptus should be encouraged for planting on private lands and forest department plantations to meet the demand of poles and small timber.
- (ii) Livestock improvement programme was required to be implemented to reduce the number of unproductive cattle.
- (iii) Pasture development works were proposed to be carried out in buffer area of the reserve. The buffer area was proposed to be managed for sustained multiple use.
- (iv) To make protection more stringent and more efficient by providing more staff and machinery.

In 1990 an Integrated Eco-development plan for Ranthambhore was prepared by Y.K. Sahu on the advice of Mr V.D. Sharma, Chief Wildlife Warden Rajasthan. This plan was presented by Mr. V.D. Sharma to the then Prime Minister of India Shri Rajiv Gandhi in Delhi. This was the first Eco-development plan in the country which was then followed by numerous Tiger Reserves in the country. In 1996 this programme was absorbed in the India Eco-Development Project of Global Environment Facility and World Bank.

In 1991 Keladevi Sanctuary was included in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve was then organized into two divisions i.e. Core Division and Buffer Division. The post of Field Director was upgraded to Conservator of Forests in the year 1991 with headquarters at Sawai Madhopur. In year of 2002 the Fourth management plan (for 2002 to 2012) was prepared by GV Reddy IFS Conservator of Forest. The main objectives of the management plan were:

- 1. To protect and improve the eco system of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.
- 2. To maintain a viable number / population of tigers for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values through a total environmental conservation of the entire flora and fauna.
- 3. To develop **Eco-tourism** sites away from the designated Core area.
- 4. To **improve productivity** of grasses, fuel wood and other species in the buffer zone to reduce pressure on core zone.
- 5. To **reduce negative impacts** of people on Protected Area and vice versa through Eco-development initiatives in the impact zone and relocation of villages from the Project Tiger area.
- 6. To develop and maintain existing **corridors** to encourage proliferation of wildlife.
- 7. To promote socio-economic studies and ecological research in pursuance of the above objectives.
- 8. To motivate the Mogiyas and other nomadic tribes to change their hunting

habits and rehabilitate them.

9. To improve capacity of the staff through appropriate training programme and strengthen the infrastructure.

Amendment in Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 provisioned that a reserve specific Tiger Conservation Plan (TCP) be prepared for each Tiger Reserve in country. Preparation of TCP is therefore a statutory requirement now. For the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 G.V. Reddy's plan prescriptions are extended on annual basis.

	Milestones inconservation history of Ranthambhore
1895	First practical step was taken by appointing Mr Moir nier
1925	Introduce demarcation work and working the forests and
	commenced coupe felling by Thakur Shyodan Singh
1933	Abolition of Babs and ban on coup cutting
1939	Enactment of Jaipur Forest Act
1953	Rajasthan forest Act was enacted
1955	Creation of Sawai Madhopur Wildlife Sanctuary
1973	Project Tiger launched and written first management plan
1976	Relocation of 12 villages out of Tiger Reserve area.
1980	Creation of National Park
1983	Creation of Keladevi Wildlife Sanctuary
1984	Creation of Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary
1991	Including of Keladevi Wildlife Sanctuary in Ranthambhore
	National Park
1990	Integrated Eco-Development Project.
1996	India Eco-DevelopmentProject
2007	Notification of critical tiger habitat/core area
2008	Tiger translocation from RANTHAMBHORE TIGER RESERVE
••••	to Sariska Tiger Reserve
2008	Relocation of village Indala
2009	Ranthambhore National Park free from villages
2010	Establishment of Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation
	Foundation
2011	Relocation of village Padara
2012	Relocation of village Mordungari
2012	Notification of Buffer area of RANTHAMBHORE TIGER RESERVE.
2013	Successful rearing of two orphaned cubs in wild and their
	relocation to Sariska.

Wildlife conservation strategies after the area was declared PA under Wildlife acts (After 1955)

- 1. The forestry operations under working plans (mainly state trading operations) were abandoned after the area came under Project Tiger. This step protected the area against exploitation and the risk of regeneration of the felled coupes, and thus leaving the area without any disturbance to improve the ecology of the area.
- 2. Shifting and successful relocation of 12 out of 16 villages in 1975 by persuading the villagers only made it possible for the area to come up to the present status.
- 3. Soil and water conservation and habitat improvement works in the buffer area were taken up. Although, it did not succeed up to the desired level, it still generated a feeling of conservation among the local people.
- 4. Control over cattle grazing, illicit felling and poaching was achieved to a great extent. The area is surrounded by villages and there is a heavy pressure on the P.A. The resource use conflict is still continuing between the villagers and RANTHAMBHORE TIGER RESERVE staff. The staff has served the Project Tiger always ina position of 'tug of war' with the criminals. Except for the degradation in the buffer area the core area is well protected. The buffer areas could not get the desired level of protection. There is inadequacy of equipment and facilities to control poaching.
- 5. Development of water sources in the RANTHAMBHORE TIGER RESERVE helped the wildlife to survive in the pinch periods. This activity made it possible for fuller utilization of the habitat by the wildlife. There has been inadequate investment in the past for developmental activities.
- 6. A network of roads was developed. This enabled frequent inspection of the area and thereby helped in better protection. Another advantage is theroads serving as fire lines.
- 7. An effective network of wireless has been established. It has helped in quicker communication which is very necessary to prevent criminal activities.
- 8. Efforts are on towards Eco-development under India Eco-development Project. The cooperation and involvement of local people is being sought by constituting Eco-Development Committees.

Legal Status

- **1955:** Sawai Madhopur Wildlife Sanctuary having an area of 413.33 sq. km as Reserved Forest was constituted under the provisions of section 5 of the Rajasthan Wild Animals and Birds Protection Act 1951, by the notification No. F39(2)for/55 dated 07.11.55., and further amended vide notification no. F39 (2) Rev. A/54 dated 05.08.1958.
- **1973:** The forests of Sawai Madhopur Wildlife Sanctuary were included in the Project Tiger Reserve.
- **1980:** Ranthambhore National Park was constituted within Project Tiger Reserve and Notified under wildlife Protection Act 1972 by the notification No. F2 (26) Raj. 8/80 dated 01.11.80. The area of National Park is 282.03 sq. km and remaining area of RANTHAMBHORE TIGER RESERVE is kept as Buffer area.

- **1983:** Keladevi Sanctuary having an area of 672.82 sq. km was notified under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 by the notification No. F11(27) Rev. group-/8/83 dated 19.07.83. In 1991, Keladevi Sanctuary, adjoining the Tiger Project area was also brought under direct supervision and control of Field Director Tiger Project, Ranthambhore.
- 1984: Areas adjoining RNP in Sawai Madhopur were elevated to the status of Sanctuary declaring Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary vide Notification no. F(11)28/Env/8/84 dated 30.11.84 which was also brought under direct supervision and control of Field Director, Tiger Project Ranthambhore, Sawai Madhopur.
- **2007:** Notification of Critical Tiger Habitat area /core of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve having an area of 1113.36 sq. Km vide notification no. F3(34)Forest/2007 dated December 28, 2007.
- **2012:** Notification of Buffer area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve having an area of 297.92 sq km vide notification no. F3 (34) Forest/2007 dated July 06, 2012.
- 4.2 Habitat Management

4.2.1 Grassland Management

In Lahpur, Anatpura, Guda, Indala, Rajbag and Machanki areas of RANTHAMBHORE TIGER RESERVE improvement of grasslands have been taken under grassland management. In Keladevi sanctuary at Nibhera and Asha ki kho closures were developed in nineties. Thereafter at Tapkan, Shyampura, Ashaki Guwadi, Sankada and at Nature Camp closures were developed under the funding from Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation. These closures helped in increasing the prey based as well as in controlling the spread of the unwanted species. The main point of the grassland management are as follows–

- Soil working and sowing of grass seeds
- WeedEradication



4.2.2. Weed Eradication

Obnoxious invasive weeds like *Prosopis juliflora*, *Cassia tora* and *Parthenium* were eradicated. *Prosopis juliflora* eradication work should be given priority and such areas should be reclaimed as grasslands to increase the prey base.




4.2.3 FireProtection

There is some case of fire incidences observed but in case of fire incidence strict Fire Protection measures were taken. Fireline's are maintained in fire-prone areas. Local communities EDC etc are being involved in managing and reporting any fire incidences. Each range has been provide with appropriate fire fighting equipments to take up any such fire incidences. A detailed list of Fire incidences was reported between January 2019 to March 2021are mentioned in the below table. A detailed list of Fireline attached in the annexure 20 & 21.

Table of Fire	incidences r	enorted in	Ranthamb	hore Tiger	Reserve-I
1 able of 1 file	menuences i	cpor icu m	Manually	more riger	

S.No.	Year	No. of fire incidence	Affected area (in hectare)	Date of Incidence	Name of Range
1	2019	2	4.50	11.11.2019	ROPT
2				26.11.2019	ROPT
3				12.01.2020	Talra/Kundera
4				12.01.2020	Talra/Kundera
5				18.02.2020	Talra
6	2020	8	24.62	19.04.2020	Khandar
7				02.05.2020	Phalaudi
8				06.05.2020	Khandar
9				17.05.2020	Kundera
10				27.05.2020	Kundera
11	2021	1	1.00	29.03.2021	ROPT
То	tal	11	30.12		

4.2.4 Water Management

4.2.4.1 Soil and Moisture Conservation – Loose boulder check dams were constructed for Soil and Moisture Conservation.

4.2.4.2 Check dams and nala bunding - Creation of a series of low-height earthen check dams on nalas/streams to prolong the availability of water.

4.2.4.3 Construction of anicuts – To provide a permanent solution for water supply in the water-deficient area, a network of small anicuts was created.

4.2.4.4 Hand pumps/open wells/bore wells – To provide safe drinking water to camping staff and properly maintain water supply to animals, hand pumps/open wells/bore wells were erected at ecologically and strategically important places.

4.2.4.5 Control on illegal grazing

Strict protection measures were taken to protect the habitat from illegal grazing. Masonry stone Wall was constructed to protect the farmers' crop from wildlife and forest area against grazing by domestic cattles. Extra focus on patrolling during monsoon season has been under taken. Camps and temporary tent setups are used during this period to enhance monitoring and controlling illegal grazing.

Details of Stone Wall Fencing						
Sr. no.	Range	Wall constructed (km)	Proposed to be constructed (km)			
1	BALER	9.98	30.92			
2	INDERGARH	5.6	218.76			
3	KHANDAR	43.86	23.86			
4	KUNDERA	19.91	11.49			
5	PHALAUDI	82.61	81.97			
6	ROPT	35.22	18.21			
7	TALRA	25.96	62			
	TOTAL	223.14	447.21			

4.3 Protection and Intelligence gathering:

4.3.1 Rights and concessions:

The right settlement has already been done in Sanctuary and National Park area.

4.3.2 Illegal activities:

The Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is known to have adopted a protectionist attitude for a long time, with its reliable communication system, strategically placed camps and intensive patrolling by the ever-vigilant staff. This has resulted in an appreciable increase in wildlife population and intrusions/encroachments are well under control. However sporadic cases of poaching of herbivores, fuel-wood collection, grazing and removal of minor forest produce are severely dealt with under the appropriate Acts.

Poaching:

Indiscriminate hunting by local people and traditional hunting existed before the area was declared as National Park and Sanctuary. Stray incidents of poaching by local people for sport and lively hood were reported from the adjoining area of the Protected area as noted in the past record of offences. People living around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and having legal and illegal crop protection guns were the instruments behind poaching. A nomadic community called Mongia is involved in poaching by traps.



Illegal cutting of trees:

This area has been a rich intact forest. After the declaration of National Park and Sanctuary, illegal extraction of small timber and fuel wood from National Park and Sanctuary area had drastically come down. No illegal extraction on commercial scale from this Protected Area has been reported. Some illegal timber and fuel wood removal along peripheral sites are reported near the humanhabitation.

Illegal removal of Non-Wood Product:

After the declaration of this area as PA, the collection of non-timber forest produce (NFP) has been completely banned. The local inhabitants sometimes try to collect NTFP for their consumption and also to sell it in the local market which sometimes creates skirmishes with the locals.

Illegal fishing:

Mansarovar reservoir, which is situated on the periphery of National Park is the major source of fishing. Some stray incidences of illegal fishing are still reported despite continuous protection measures.

Livestock Grazing:

There are over one lakh domestic cattle in the area of 5 km radius from the boundary of the Protected Area. Animal husbandry is one of the main occupations of local people. There is complete control over illicit grazing by livestock in the Ranthambhore National Park but sometimes, some stray cattle herd still get tempted by lush green grass during monsoon.

Fire:

This forest track is vulnerable to incidents of fires during summer. Some of the forest areas in both the Sawai Madhopur and Karaulli districts tend to burn during summer. Earlier, most of the fire cases had not been reported, hence no record exists as to how much area got burnt annually. However, PA management has taken this task seriously. All resources are now being mobilized to prevent fires as well as to contain fires in small areas. Efforts like creation of Firelines, purchasing of firefighting equipments, support of local inhabitants etc. have been implemented.

4.3.3 Wildlife health:

Wild animals are prone to cattle-borne diseases such as Rinderpest, FMD, Anthrax and other viral and bacterial diseases. Mortality due to pneumonia has also been observed in the Park area. The population of cattle and their interference on the periphery of the Park area poses a constant threat of epidemics. A systematic approach to getting domestic cattle immunized in adjoining villages is an ongoing operation.

4.4 Tourism and Interpretation

In Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, the National Park and Sawai Mansingh area are the sites for eco-tourism. Every year nearly three lakh visitors come to Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve out of which nearly half of them are foreign visitors. It is an important source of foreign exchange for the nation.

	Num	ber of to	urist v	isited		Total recei	ved revenue	(April 2016	to March 20	22)
Year	Foreigner	Indian	Student	Total tourist	Other received	Entry fee	Eco. Development Surcharge	Govt. income	T.R.D.F.	Total
2016-17	113732	348830	7288	469850	142450	75359514	120235779	195737743	39885725	235623468
2017-18	146071	337978	6893	490942	141284	90991520	155017539	246150343	96777737	342928080
2018-19	149010	310361	2528	461899	202000	103350960	154819843	258372803	114676277	373049080
2019-20	142953	292433	0	435386	125400	106171833	166161858	272459091	113092794	385551885
2020-21	591	192501	0	193092	121200	23881118	51664852	75667170	51337656	127004826
2021-22	4950	354109	0	359059	113600	47274854	95384683	142773137	92869600	235642737

Tourists visited and Income generation

4.5 Research and Monitoring

Ranthambhore is a major biodiversity stronghold in the semi-arid landscape of western India. Many institutes, organizations and universities of national and international repute have conducted short-term as well as long-term research works on various aspects from tiger to human wildlife conflicts. The Wildlife Institute of India has been involved in tiger monitoring in Ranthambhore TR since the very beginning (2006), and various methodologies, presently used for the AITE exercise, have been developed and tested in Ranthambhore. To study the tiger ecology and dispersal in the Ranthambhore landscape, the Wildlife Institute of India has conducted long-term research work involving radio telemetry, camera trapping and ground monitoring. These long-term studies have resulted into publications which contributed significantly to management and conservation (Sadhu et al. 2017). Tiger dispersal corridors have been identified and sink areas have been identified for

restoring the tiger gene pool in the landscape. Considering the importance of this in the purview of the countrywide tiger monitoring program, there is a current need of conducting systematic research which will also help us to understand the dynamic nature of tiger populations in isolated ecosystems. Study on prey population estimation and habitat use by principal prey species of tigers was conducted in Ranthambhore (Bagchi et al. 2003). However, no study has been carried out during the last management plan period to ascertain pathological problems and insect attacks in the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Now research work is being given priority and projects on these aspects will be planned.

4.6 **Relocation of Villages:**

There were 16 villages inside the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve at the time of the launch of Project Tiger. A marvelous task of shifting and relocating of 12 villages was started by the Park authorities in the year 1975-76. The villages were a source of considerable disturbance to the natural ecosystem and more evidently to the wild animals. The villages had a large number of cattle and were using the forest land extensively for grazing their animals. This had resulted in severe erosion of soil and permanent damage to the palatable grasses and most of the areas became highly degraded. There was always a threat of disease being spread from domestic cattle to wild ungulates and from domestic dogs and cats to wild cats including tiger. In the Second Phase, a Priority list of 24 villages was prepared, since 2008-2009 Six villages from Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve Sawai Madhopur were four were partly relocated. (Annexure relocated and villages 17 & 18). The villages which were shifted:

S. No.	Name of village	Where it was shifted
1	Anatpura	Kailashpuri
2	Berda	Kailashpuri
3	Chiroli	Kailashpuri
4	Chindali	Kailashpuri
5	Guda	Kailashpuri
6	Hanutia	Kailashpuri
7	Lakkarda	Kailashpuri
8	Prempur	Gopalpura
9	Lahpur	Gopalpura
10	NagdiRehmanpur	Gopalpura
11	Phuleri	Gopalpura
12	Ranthambhore	Gopalpura
13	Padra	Ganesh Nagar and Girirajpura
14	Indala	At different places
15	Mordungri	At different places and Girirajpura
16	Bhid	Ganesh Nagar and Girirajpura
17	Khathuli	At different places and Girirajpura
18	Gadhi	Ganesh Nagar and Anandipura (Aamli)

Relocation work at a glance

S. No.	Name of Activities	Progress
1	12 Villages were initially relocated and 6 villages were relocated after 2008-2009	18 villages fully and 4 villages partly relocated
2	Number of People shifted	2004 families
3	Land taken in forests	3168.15 Bighas
4	Land given from forest	3140.45 Bighas
5	Cattle shifted	13375
6	Compensation paid including development	Rs. 7394.31 lacs.
7	New villages formed outside Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve	1.Kailashpuri 2.Gopalpura 3.Ganesh Nagar 4. Girirajpura, Anandipura

According to the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 amended 2006 it is mandatory to keep the CTH area inviolate for tigers.



Name of Protected Area	Name of village
	1. Kathooli - Relocated
	2. Bhir - Relocated
	3. Mor Dungri - Relocated
	4. Gadhi - Relocated
	5. Indala - Relocated
Samai Madhanan Sanatuany	6. Padara - Relocated
Sawai Maunopur Sanctuary	7. Talda khet
	8. Kalakhora - In Process
	9. Bhavpur
	10. Sanwata
	11. Khidarpur Jadaun
	12. Bhatpura
	1. Kali Bhat - In Process
	2. Munderhedi - In Process
	3. Halonda - In Process
	4. Mahwapura
	5. Bodal
Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary	6. Neemli Kalan
Suvui iviunsingn Sunctuury	7. Hindwar
	8. Hajjamkheri
	9. Jalpakheri
	10. Bherupura
	11.Haripura (Rawanjna Dungar)
	12. Kusalipura
	1. Bhimpura
A. Keladevi Sanctuary	2. Visnwanathpura
(S W W Distt.)	5. Dangra Pator
	5.Matoriyaki
	6.Chowdiya khata
	7.Baherda
	8.Rawatpura
	9.Rasilpur jaga
	10. Nainiya ki guadi
B. Keladevi Sanctuary	11. Patipura
(Karaun Distt.)	12. NIOPOCHI
	13.Daulatpura
	14. Chodkiya Kala
	15. Chodkiyakhurd
	10. Banglaki

The list of villages situated inside CTH is as follows:

	17. Bhojpur				
	18. Jogipura				
	19. Hatiyaki				
	20. kalyanpura				
	21. Pahadpura				
	22. Hari ki guadi				
	23. Khate ki				
	24. Dhodha ki				
	25. Khoh				
	26. Unchiguadi				
	27. Morochuchota				
	28. Kudkamuth				
	29. Nibhera				
B. Keladevi Sanctuary	30. Mulapura				
(Karauli Distt.)	31. Jhil ka pura				
	32. Bhandhan ka pura				
	33. Dangariya 34. Asha ki guadi 35. Maharajpura				
	36. Chachedi				
	37. Hasanpura				
	38. Gota				
	39. Harisingh ki pator				
	40. Bhopara				
	41. Pator				
	42. Rasilpurshriji				
	43. Machanki				
	44. Maramada				

4.7 Administration and Organization

Administrative Set Up

S.No.	Order no.	Details
1.	1 st April 1974 to	Shri N.K. Khullar was the first Field Director of the Project
	16th November,	Tiger Ranthambhore and he worked in the rank of Deputy
	1975	Conservator of Forests
2.	18 th November,	Field Directors worked in the rank of Dy. Conservator of
	1975 toJanuary,	Forests
	1991	
3.	F5 (7) pers/A-1/90	The post of Field Director was upgraded from the level of Dy.
	dated 9th	Conservator of Forests to that of Conservator of Forests
	October,1990	
4.	23.12.90.	Govt appointed Sh. N.K. Mathur as Field Director
5.	F11 (18)/forest/85	Created three new posts in the Rajasthan Forest Service
	dated 13.09.90 Vide	cadre for the Tiger Project, Ranthambhore
	order dated	[i] Dy. Conservator of Forest (Dy. Director Core area) – one

		[ii] Dy. Conservator of forest (Dy. Director of Buffer area) -one[iii] Research officer - one
6.	F12(9) Forest/ 2006 dated 28/2/07	The H.Q. of the CF and Field Director Ranthambhore was in Sawai Madhopur. Therefore, H.Q. of the CF and FD was shifted from Sawai Madhopur to Kota
7.	Vide order dated 25/12/07	The CF and FD Ranthambhore joined in Kota
8.	Jan, 2008	The office of CF and FD started its work in Kota
9.	year 2011	The H.Q. of the CF and FD was shifted from Kota to Sawai Madhopur

Conservator of Forests and Field Director, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Sawai Madhopur controls the whole area of the RANTHAMBHORE TIGER RESERVE. To assist the Field Director there are two divisions as follows:

- 1. Deputy Conservator of Forest and Deputy Director (First), Sawai Madhopur; and
- 2. Deputy Conservator of Forest and Deputy Director (Second), Karauli.

Division-I, controls the Ranthambhore National Park, Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary, Sawai man Singh Sanctuary, Qualji closed area, and some other reserved and protected forests, including the area of Tonk and Bundi which have been notified as buffer of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and transferred to Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (Annexure 5).

The DCF- I division is headed by DCF and Dy. FD, Hq. Sawai Madhopur. He is assisted by 6 ACFs.

The DCF-I division is divided into seven ranges as follows:

- (i) ROPT, Sawai Madhopur.
- (ii) Range Phalaudi
- (iii) Range Khandar
- (iv) Range Kundera
- (v) Range Baler
- (vi) Range Talra
- (vii) Range Indergarh

Three additional Range Officers as follows are also posted:

- (i) Range Officer, Flying squad.
- (ii) Range Officer, Tourism, Sawai Madhopur
- (iii) Range Officer Relocation, Sawai Madhopur

DCF II, Karauli controls the Kela Devi Sanctuary and some other forest blocks.

The division is divided into four Ranges.

[i] Range Kailadevi

- [ii] Range Karanpur
- [iii] Range Mandrayal

[iv] Range Nainyaki H.Q. Sapotara

One Range officer, Flying squad is also stationed at Divisional H.Q at Karauli. The ranges are further divided into Nakas (rounds) and chowkies (Beats).

The administrative and staffing pattern of the PA is lacking in achieving the goals and objectives in changed circumstances. In adequacy of the staff has put undue pressure on the staff. It is in fact unmanageable for a Forest Guard to look after such big area. The strike force of flying squad is inadequate because it is manned by thin staff. It becomes very difficult to perform anti-poaching activities without rapid action force. There is no special staff for collecting secret information, thus it has not been possible to develop effective Secret Information System. There is pressure for fuel wood from towns of Sawai Madhopur and Khandar. Women from these towns do most of the wood collection. Dealing with women offenders is difficult with meager strength of women staff. In adequate staffhas given rise to following problems:

- ➤ Staffs posted on forest chowkis and nakas are demotivated to apprehend offenders since offenders often outnumber the staff.
- ➤ Due to non-existent leave reserve, the staff posted in remote areas is psychologically broken down and deserts their posts without informing supervisors. Such incidences are quite frequent.
- > Inadequacy of staff manning the flying squad makes them ineffective.
- It becomes difficult to deal with contingencies and seasonal problems such as grazing.
- ➤ Task oriented work force is lacking.
- ➤ Office support system is inadequate.

CHAPTER-5

LAND USE PATTERNS and CONSERVATION-MANAGEMENT ISSUES

5.1 Land use Classification Existing situation in the Zone of Influence (Z.I.)

The population around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is mainly agriculturist, pastoralist and labour class which is dependent upon the natural resource's grasses and small wood. Crop raiding, livestock depredation is a usual occurrence in the Z.I. There is a n ominousfeeling among the local communities that the very existence of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is creating serious problems in the development of their area. Based on the above-mentioned factors, the Z.I. of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is tentatively identified as an area within District headquarter Sawai Madhopur, Karauli and town Khandar of the legal boundaries of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

The location, extent, boundaries and natural attributes of the Z.I.

The Z.I. is located around the P.A. within 10 Km distance from the boundary of the P.A. The Z.I. can further be categorized based following factors.

- 1. Location of villages
- 2. Dependency on the forest resources
- 3. Political and social influence of the area

1. Location of the villages:

69 villages are located inside the core area of Tiger Reserve in which 45 villages are situated in the Kailadevi Sanctuary, 12 villages in Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary and 12 villages in Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary.

The Z.I. outside the P.A. is further divided into two parts. The first part is upto 2 Km from the P.A. boundary and is most important from every aspect. Locals in this region are maximum dependent on forest and therefore it has the highest impact on the P.A. There are 112 villages in this area.

As we go further from the boundaries of the P.A., the people's dependence on the P.A. decreases but the impact on the P.A. still remains. Areas farther than 2 Km from P.A. boundary don't cause much impact on the P.A. Consequently, the antagonism towards the P.A. is much less in the people of the area. But it is the political and social influence of this area that can affect the well-being of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

The areas within Z.I. are plain lands on the western side of the Ranthambhore National Park and Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary occasionally dotted with small hills. The areas along the river Banas are ravinous. On the eastern side of the Sawai Madhopur division, the areas are plain with ravines along the Chambal River. On the western side of Kailadevi, the areas are hilly with valleys covering the forested areas of Karauli territorial division along the border of the Sanctuary. On the eastern boundary of the Kailadevi flows the river Chambal and the land is ravinous.

Near Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve division-I very few forest areas other than the P.A. exists and this creates whole pressure on P.A. This is the main reason of heavy

pressure on the Protected Area of Sawai Madhopur division. Revenue lands around Sawai Madhopur division are totally cultivated and cannot provide much support to the P.A. to meet the demand for natural resources of the local people in the form of smalltimber, building material, fuel wood and grazing.

The areas of Kailadevi Sanctuary or Karauli Tiger Project division are surrounded by forest areas of Karauli territorial division on the western and northern sides along with the revenue areas. The main pressure on Kailadevi Sanctuary areas is from the enclaved villages and from the villages inside the eco-development zone. The Z.I. in the Karauli Tiger Project division is not as wide as in the Sawai Madhopur Tiger Project division.

Villages inside and outside the P.A.

There are 69 villages inside the Critical Tiger Habitat/core area, 112 within 2 km distance from the periphery of the CTH/core area, and 320 villages in the Z.I. excluding the villages above 2 km Zone.



Villages inside CTH

In total there are 69 villages in the CTH of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Out of these,

6 villages such as Bhid, Kathuli, Indala, Padra, Mordungri and Gadhi (already relocted) are located inside the Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary and 12 villages inside the Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary, 45 villages in Kailadevi WLS and 4 villages in the corridor between Ranthambhore National Park and Kailadevi WLS. The major communities in these villages are Meena and Gujjars with a mixed population in the city. The Meenas are in government jobs or agriculturists and Gujjars are pastoralists. Both these communities are forest-dependent for grazing, small timber and fuel wood. The land holdings are very small in these villages. The old city of Sawai Madhopur is surrounded by the P.A. from all sides. The large population of the city is mainly dependent on the P.A. for fuelwood and up to some extent for grazing. A total of 33 families of District Level Committee (DLC) cases are quoted till date.

There are 15 villages inside the Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary areas. These villages are situated in the prime location where water along with good plain lands with fertile soil is available. The major communities are Meena, Gujjar and Bairwa mixed with a small proportion of other communities with very small land holding. These villages are totally dependent on forest resources for fuel wood, small timber and building material along with grazing practices. Due to the presence of these villages within 2 to 5 km radius from the P.A. and their dependency on natural resource the habitats inside the P.A. has become degraded to a certain extent depending upon the population of the village and cattle population.

The forest areas of Kailadevi Sanctuary do not get much biotic pressure from outside the P.A. because on all sides it is surrounded by forest areas of Karauli division along with river Chambal on the eastern side. From the time it came under control of Project Tiger, it has received good protection, and due to marvelous efforts done by earlier officers under Project Tiger, the villages inside the Sanctuary constituted "Kulhadi Band Panchayats". As a result, lopping and cutting of trees were banned by the villagers themselves and the forests have recovered from their degraded stage.

Now, the forest cover in the P.A. has improved much, resulting in increase of the wildlife population. This fast recovery of habitats is the reason that the idea of creation of a core zone in Kailadevi Sanctuary can also be thought of.

Villages within Eco development Zone (E.Z.)

There are 112 villages inside the E.Z. This area is identified as an area which is within 2 km from the P.A. boundary and is heavily dependent upon the natural resources of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Studies to ascertain the exact pressures need to be conducted.Eco-development zone is the most important zone for well-being of the

P.A. The people of this zone consider the P.A. as a regular source of supply to meet their demand of natural resources. The main demands are

- ➤ Grazing of livestock
- ≻ Fuelwood
- > Non-wood forest produces like fruits, leaves, thatching stone, sand, etc.
- > Poles for building purposes, small timber and tools

> Poaching for food by some communities, like Mogiyas, Kanjar and others.

To fulfill the abovementioned needs, this zone puts a maximum negative impact on the P.A. in the following forms:

- > Heavy grazing reduces the regeneration of flora and disturbs habitats.
- ➤ Illegal removal of green fuelwood reduces the forest cover and degrades the affected area.
- Poaching affects the population of endangered wildlife species like chinkara, sambar, etc.
- Removal of N.W.F.P. disturbs the habitat and the illegal presence of people in the P.A. creates biotic disturbance.
- > The entry of livestock into the P.A. affects wildlife and creates health problems.

5.1.1 Constraints:

- > Biotic pressure from villages situated inside and on the periphery of the park.
- In adequate intelligence information network poor legal assistance and protection to forest staff.
- > Multiple administrative control and poor integration with other departments.
- > Lack of proper demarcation of boundaries.
- Poor regeneration and inadequate information on techniques for habitat manipulation like de weed etc.
- Insufficient base line data
- > Lack of political will regarding new recruitments and women forest staff.
- Lack of awareness about Ecotourism concept and insufficient interpretation facilities.
- Higher age group and educational back ground of the staff with least learning and technical manual exposures.
- > Changes in the existing land use in the near vicinity of the park.

Negative impact of the P.A. on the people:

The presence of a Protected Area nearby villages stops people using forest products and it creates the following problems: -

- Developmental works such as construction of roads, dams, electric lines etc. are stalled or take time in getting approval.
- > No major industry is allowed to be set up in the area.
- Crop raiding by wild ungulates and livestock lifting by carnivores has resulted in financial losses.
- ➤ The restriction on entry into P.A. for grazing and for other requirements has resulted in loss of earnings from the natural resources and affected their lifestyle.
- Local people are not allowed to visit their religious places located within the P.A. without proper permission by park staff (Annexure 29).

These negative impacts of the P.A. on the people, affect the very existence of the P.A. and it should be on the high priority that these should be minimized particularly in the E.Z.

5.1.2 SocialStructure:

The major communities in this zone are Meena, Gujjar, Jat, Bairwa and Muslims along with other communities in small proportions.

Meena: Meenas are scheduled tribe and one of the major landlords of the area. They are mostly in government jobs, agriculturist and keep cattle to support their economy. Their population in the Z.I. is very large. They mainly depend on the P.A. for grazing, small

timber and building material. These people are affected by the crop raiding by wild ungulates and cattle lifting by the carnivore.

Gujjar: This is a forest dwelling community and is mainly pastoralist. Gujjars do not have much land and are mostly dependent on animal husbandry for livelihood. Therefore, they mainly depend on the P.A. for livestock grazing. Gujjars prefer free grazing their cattle than stall-feeding. They keep large herds of cattle of poor quality along with goats and sheep. Most of their livestock feed in the forest. They also use forest for building material collection for house and cattle-pen, fuel wood and fodder.

Jat: This caste is not present in large proportion and is located in Khandar areas. They are mainly agriculturists and support their economy with cattle rearing. They use the P.A. for cattle grazing and small timbers. The main affected areas of the P.A. by this community are Dangs of Indala, Khatola and adjacent buffer areas.

Bairwa: They are scheduled caste and consist of mainly labourers. They provide labour for agriculture, grazing, mining and for departmental works of forest and other departments. This class supplements their economy with some cattle and goats. Their mainly depend on forest for small timber for house building and grazing. Bairwas are the main source of labour for all classes and their proportionin the population is not large.

Muslims: The Muslims inhabit in the villages around Ranthambhore National Park and in the town ships. They are mainly agriculturist in the villages. In the towns they are service men and businessmen of handicrafts and workshops. They use forest for small timber and fuel wood.

Mogiyas: This is a landless, nomadic community of the area. This community comprises of professional hunters and is a real threat to all kind of wild animals everywhere. Mogiyas do poaching of all kinds including commercial poaching for skin, flesh and bones, poaching for food and poaching for crop protection. They are employed by farmers of all classes to protect their crop from wild animals and stray cattle. For this service they are protected and paid by the farmers. Mogiyas are nomadic and move in temporary camps depending upon availability of employment and availability of wild animals that they hunt for food, skins and other body parts to support their livelihood. This tribe is present around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve in temporary settlements in villages and few permanent settlements. The population of the Mogiya tribe is very small, but still it is a very important community for the conservation of wildlife because they are the most potential and dangerous poachers.

Villages within Zone of Influence (Z.I.):

The Z.I. is defined as an area, which is affected by damages caused by wildlife. But political and social influence of the people, who are not necessarily directly dependent on the P.A, should also be considered., In Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve the

Z.I. may be identified as an area within 10 Km. distance from P.A. boundary. There are 320 villages in the

Z.I. excluding the villages of E.Z. The social and cultural structure of the society in the Z.I. is identical with that of E.Z. The only difference is this area is less dependent on the natural resources of the P.A.

The dependency of this area on the P.A. is seasonal. The act of dependency during monsoon is grazing of livestock while during winter it is collection of fuelwood and small timber with some amount of poaching. The dependency of Z.I. varies from area to area. The

dependency around Kailadevi Sanctuary is less than other areas because forested areas of Karauli territorial division are available there to meet the demand of forest produce. For Sawai Madhopur Tiger Project division no other forest area is available other than the P.A. itself to fulfill the demands of the local communities and as a result the impact is severe on the P.A.

For every practical purpose the E.Z. is integral part of Z.I. and should not be considered otherwise. The Ecodevelopment Zone is a zone of heaviest influence and for this reason it is selected as an area which should immediately be taken into consideration for ecodevelopment initiatives to reduce the pressure from P.A. The people of E.Z. have been using the natural resources of the P.A. traditionally since long past and are attached with the P.A. emotionally and economically. Otherwise, the conditions of the people of E.Z. and Z.I. are practically similar.

Land use pattern within the P.A.

The terrain of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is hilly and inside the P.A. hardly any plane area of considerable size is available for cultivation. As a result, the land use in the P.A. is mainly forest land with very good to poor tree or grass cover, with isolated denuded areas. The enclaved villages have very small land holding with good to poor quality soils. The enclaved villages of Sawai Madhopur and Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary are mainly pastoralist with very small land holding where they grow bajara, wheat, sorghum, maize etc. according to season and availability of water. The enclaved villages of Kailadevi Sanctuary are situated in the flat Dang areas with better soil fertility. The land holding is small and the main occupation is animal husbandry. But better soils and availability of water through small ponds, dams and wells make agriculture a better occupation than in other areas of the P.A. Here main crop is rice, millet, maize and wheat. The villages of ravine areas have better water regimes and in these areas crop harvesting is good to moderate. Here people do horticulture along with the production of vegetables. In the village areas of Dangs people make small enclosures to protect the grass for fodder locally known as"Gher". Same practice has been used by the P.A. management to protect and regenerate trees in the area.

Throughout the P.A. a large number of water ponds, dams and anicuts have been built to conserve the water in these dry areas. These structures serve the purpose of irrigation, and as a source of drinking water for human and cattle populations. Some plantations have been done in the degraded areas of sanctuaries in recent past to develop the areas by the P.A. management and by Social Forestry division of Sawai Madhopur. The main species planted was *Prosopis juliflora* which has resulted in the degradation of areas from wildlife and pastureland point of view.

Land use pattern outside the P.A.

The terrain and types of the land outside the P.A. and in the vicinity of it vary from place to place. The areas around the Ranthambhore National Park and Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary are plain to hilly with ravines near the rivers of Chambal, Banas, Chakal and other small rivers. The pattern of land use also varies according to the terrain of the areas. On the western side of the P.A. and south to the river Banas, the land is flat with some isolated hilly and ravinous areas. On the eastern side, it is mainly plane with ravines. The district-wise land use and land cover (LULC 2015-16) [source Bhuvan] can be classified as below:

Sl.		District-wise % Value					
No.	Land Use & Land Cover Class	Sawai Madhopur	Bundi	Tonk	Karauli		
1.	Builtup, Urban	0.521	0.286	0.297	0.367		
2.	Builtup, Rural	1.166	1.033	1.248	1.326		
3.	Builtup, Mining	0.007	0.566	0.045	0.014		
4.	Agriculture, Crop land	58.079	51.530	51.971	41.082		
5.	Agriculture, Plantation	0.012	0.015	0.001	0.001		
6.	Agriculture, Fallow	7.970	6.248	25.548	10.615		
7.	Forest, Deciduous	12.617	14.455	3.080	13.188		
8.	Forest, Forest Plantation	0.001	0.106	0.008	0.002		
9.	Forest, Scrub Forest	6.781	12.432	1.318	21.401		
10.	Grass/Grazing	0.167	0.236	0.037	0.120		

11.	Barren/unculturable/Wastelands,	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Salt Affected land				
12.	Barren/unculturable/Wastelands,	2.325	3.097	0.795	0.849
	Gullied/Ravinous Land				
13.	Barren/unculturable/Wastelands,	5.011	5.537	7.870	7.942
	Scrub land				
14.	Barren/unculturable/Wastelands,	0.132	0.006	0.028	0.001
	Sandy area				
15.	Barren/unculturable/Wastelands,	0.182	1.030	0.193	0.827
	Barren rocky				
16.	Wetland/Water Bodies,	3.587	1.566	2.182	1.273
	Rivers/Stream/canals				
17.	Wetland/Water Bodies,	1.439	1.855	5.379	0.990
	Reservoir/Lakes/Ponds				
Tota	l Geographical Area in Sq. Km	5003	5550	7194	24

Land use around Ranthambhore National Park

The crop pattern varies seasonally from millet, wheat, mustard, gram, maize and vegetables. In recent past horticulture of Guava is gaining momentum in the area particularly on the western side. The land other than the cultivated areas is utilized for grazing of cattle and other animals like goat, sheep and camel. There are some large reservoirs in the Z.I. built for the purpose of irrigation. These are:

(i) Mansarovar, (ii) Gilai Sagar, (iii) Pancholas, (iv) Devpura, (v) Soorwal etc.

Land use around Kailadevi Sanctuary

The terrain around the Kailadevi Sanctuary is hilly and ravinous, which is not particularly fit for large-scale agriculture. On the NW side of Kailadevi, the terrain is hilly with forest areas of Sapotara, Karauli and Mandrail range of Karauli division. As a result of the hilly tract, the cultiavable areas are very small with large barren, stony blank areas in between. The major occupation of the people in this area is agriculture supported by animal husbandry and labour work in the mines of Karaulistone. The land not used for agriculture and mining is used as pastureland for goat sheep and cattle. The areas NW to the Kailadevi Sanctuary are traditionally utilized by the migratory sheep every year from rains till early winters. From 1986 onwards this migration has been prevented from entering into the Sanctuary areas.

The areas SE to the Sanctuary are ravines of Chambal. In this area land is not rocky and ravines have been leveled by the villagers for agriculture. Water regime is good, particularly on the openings of Khoh areas, resulting in very good agriculture prospects. The main occupation of the people is agriculture, horticulture, vegetable production supported by animal husbandry and labour in mines. Cattle rearing is quite common occupation of the people whereas for some communities like Gujjar it is the sole occupation to earn their livelihood in the Sanctuary area. There are some large reservoirs in the Z.I. built for irrigation and water conservation along with a large number of ponds, talai and Tals. They are:

i) Dam of Kalisil, (ii) Amarpura dam, (iii) Ashaki dam, (iv) Nindar, etc.

5.2 Socio-economic Profile of Villages

The state of people economy, Vocation, Land use, use of forest and non-forestbased resources by people and seasonal patterns.

The people of the area are mainly agriculturist and pastoralist, whose economy is totally based upon natural resources of land and forest supplemented with labour work in mines, Government development works and in the agriculture fields of other people.

5.2.1 Social Profile: -

The average land holding of the people is very small (1.5 to 2 ha) with a large number of marginal farmers having large families. Some communities are pastoralists, totally dependent upon the dairy activities. Landless communities are dependent upon labour for livelihood. Some communities like Meenas, Brahmins, Rajputs, Jats, and Banias are well educated and are in service with Govt. and Non-Govt. organisations. They are generally well off. These communities besides Meenas are also the main business class in the area. Other communities such as agriculturalists, pastoralists and land less labourers form the major portion of the society. All these communities have natural resource-based economy while their agricultural practice is mainly dependent on rainfall.

5.2.2 Sex Ratio: -

Sex Ratio in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve					
Tehsil	Population	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	
Sawai Madhopur	334877	174728	160149	917	
Khandar	136439	72572	63867	880	
Karauli	349128	187892	161236	858	
Sapotra	208568	112602	95966	852	

Source: According to 2011 Census Data

5.2.3 Literacy: -

Literacy in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve						
Tehsil	Population LIT.	Male	Female	M_LIT	F_LIT %	T_LIT %
Sawai Madhopur	193869	124894	68975	64.42	35.58	57.89
Khandar	67746	45315	22431	66.89	33.11	49.65
Karauli	184086	121151	62935	65.81	34.19	52.73
Sapotra	107830	71969	35861	66.74	33.26	51.70

Source: According to 2011 Census Data

5.2.4 Occupation: -

Agriculture is a seasonal work and does not provide employment throughout the year. They do not have employment for minimum six months in a year. During these six months of un employment they take up varieties of jobs like animal husbandry, labour and fuel wood collection etc. to supplement their income. A large section of the society in Z.I. is labour class and landless. They do jobs in mining, agriculture fields, building houses and other type of labour work available to them. These labour works are also seasonal and job opportunities get reduced during rainyseason and in summers. There is a small section of the people in the Z.I. particularly in the large towns of Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Karauli, Mandrail and Kailadevi who collect firewood from the forest areas illegally for self-use and also for commercial purpose. The main areas are along the roads and near large townships.

Most of their activities are dependent upon forests, thus, the number of people visiting forests for illegal purposes increase periodically. The communities which are dependent on animal husbandry traditionally live near forest areas or within the forest areas. This facilitates easy grazing opportunities for their large number of cattle which they keep to sustain their economy. They are busy round the year but the practice of cattle feeding changes with seasons. When it is difficult to obtain shade and water elsewhere, they keep their cattle at cattle pens for the night and take them out for feeding in the day time. During rainy season when there is profuse growth of green grasses and leaves in the forest areas, they drive their cattle into these areas for feeding and occasionally build cattle camps in the forests. The main reasons of this practice are simple and can be stated as below:

➤ To avoid unhygienic condition in the houses, which are created by cattle during wet weather with accumulation of dung, mud and insects etc.

 \succ To make use of green fodder and grass in the forests which they are consuming traditionally.

> People are free during rainy season, and have little else to do.

During monsoon Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve faces the greatest pressure from illegally grazing cattle owned by the local communities. People from one area avoid going into the areas where other villagers graze their cattle to avoid confrontation with them. Therefore, the core areas of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve are affected by the cattle of some identified villages during rainy seasons.

Live Stock: -

There were sheep, goat and camel in the district, kept by villagers to sustain their economy. Their animals were kept near the forest for free grazing. This indicated the amount of biotic pressure on natural resource of the districts of Karauli and Sawai Madhopur. Apart from these cattle and buffaloes, people of all communities keep a large number of goat and sheep along with other animals like donkey and horse etc.

S. No.	Livestock species		District-wise Livestock population				
			Sawai Madhopur	Bundi	Tonk	Karauli	Total
1.		Exotic	6057	19255	9083	10754	45149
2.	Cattle	Indigenous	71570	174254	162653	62401	470878
3.		Total	77627	193509	171736	73155	516027
4. Buffalo)	301792	325032	437452	518622	1582898
5.		Exotic	399	305	356	1076	2136
6.	Sheep	Indigenous	109612	55664	218821	81849	465946
7.		Total	110011	55969	219177	82925	468082
8.	Goat		256260	306938	319250	340529	1222977
Grand Total		745690	881448	1147615	1015231	3789984	

Table: District-wise Livestock population information

(Source: 20th Livestock Census Rajasthan–2019, Provisional Data as received from GoI)

5.3 Resource Dependence of Villages Implications of land use and resource dependency

The land holdings in the villages are small and the quality of cattle is also poor which results in poor economy of the local communities in general. The economy of the area is totally dependent on the natural resources of the land and the forest. There is no large or small industrial set up in the area. The available industry is mining which is dependent on natural resources. As the land use pattern indicates, the net area available for agriculture is small owing to the terrain, water availability and soil conditions in the Z.I. This results in poor harvesting and people are forced to take up other occupation like animal husbandry, mining and labour work to support their economy. In order to avoid spending money, the local people tend to pursue illegal activities like collection of fire wood, small timber, building material and other N.W.F.P. Mostly they do it during the season when they are free from agriculture works.

People of the area keep a large number of cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep and other animals, which cannot survive on the resources of agricultural lands. The other available lands are already degraded due to heavy pressure of grazing and browsing and cannot sustain the large number of animals dependent on them. Due to this heavy pressure of grazing the areas outside the P.A. are critically degraded, and recovery is very difficult due to continuous pressure. The poor economy of the area tends to make people more dependent on natural resources, for meeting their livelihood demands from the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve since the resources of other lands are already degraded and used up. This dependency on the P.A. leads to the degradation of the areas in many ways. Some of the implications on land use and natural resource dependency are listed below, with relevant factor. Local villagers are involved in tourism activity (as guides and drivers), tiger conservation (as volunteer, informer etc.) and handicraft industry, construction activities, hotels and resorts etc.

5.3.1 Livestock grazing:

A large number of cattle grazes in the forest areas of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve especially in Kailadevi and Sawai Mansingh Sanctuaries. During rainy season large number of cattles try to enter in Indala dang area, Kachida area and areas near the city of Sawai Madhopur. These areas of the sanctuaries which are open to local livestock grazing suffer much due to continuous pressure. This grazing pressure leads to degradation of the area. Due to dearth of regeneration, further degradation of the habitat of the wild animals is caused. All these factors lead to shortage of food and cover to the wild animals. This results in poor Wildlife density in the affected area with a constant threat of disease transmission by livestock.

The cattle, which graze in the forest, remain in the vicinity of few water holes and thereafter make the water holes unavailable to the wild animals. Thus, shortage of water seriously affects the health of wild animals in Sanctuary areas since good and shady patches with water are occupied by livestock during summer. On the other hand, the livestock grazing during rainy season, and for some time thereafter, create serious law and order situation in the core zone of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

5.3.2 Agriculture:

The land holdings in the surrounding villages are small and the soil is poor in most of the areas. The ratio of cultivated and irrigated land is small, which cannot sustain the human and cattle population throughout the year. The cropping pattern leave the people free for almost 6 months in a year. During this period of unemployment people indulge in labour work, grazing of the cattle, collection of fuelwoods, collection of small timber and other activities which increase pressure on the P.A. Thus, human interference on the P.A. results in biotic disturbance, degradation of habitats and removal of biomass from the P.A. The small land holdings also increase the tendency of the people to encroach upon suitable lands of the forest areas which deplete the actual area available to the wildlife.

5.3.3 Mining:

There is minor mining activity reported within 1 km radius of the Tiger Reserve like Uliyana, Mei, Fariya, Arnetha etc. Strong actions are taken against any mining reported following due preedure of law.

5.3.4. Collection of fuel wood and small timber:

The villagers of Z.I. and enclaved villages are dependent on the P.A. resources for fuel wood and small timber. The main reason of this is absence of suitable tree species outside the P.A. since these areas are degraded and tree species present in the agriculture areas are not suitable for small timber extraction purpose. Furthermore, if the suitable species are present, availability in required quantity often not possible. The idea of planting timber species is not prevalent in the area. This results in heavy pressure on the woodlands of the P.A. from Z.I. Absence of sufficient quantity of trees outside the P.A. encourages people to collect fuel wood from forest areas. Unavailability of suitable trees outside the P.A. and inadequacy of agriculture waste to meet the demand of fuel along with increasing requirement of fuel wood from the township are the main factors which provoke the collection of fuel wood from the P.A.

5.3.5 Temples:

There are several large and small temples located inside the P.A. The biotic disturbance created by people visiting these temples is a concern. The litter and other wastes damage the habitat and pose threat to the health of wild animals in the

P.A. It has been observed that left over polythene bags, food waste etc is eaten by the wild animals. Moreover, most of these temples are situated in the pristine sites which are very important to the wildlife in this dry zone. Due to the disturbance created by the devotees in the temple zone, these areas become unavailable to the wildlife.

Villages inside CTH:

There are 69 villages inside the Critical Tiger Habitat (CTH) /core. Out of these, four villages have been relocated. The villagers are mainly pastoralists with very small land holdings. As a result, they are dependent on the natural resources of the P.A. to meet their daily demands. They graze their cattle in the forest and collect fuel wood, small timber, NWFP and building materials from the forest. This heavy pressure on the natural resources has degraded the forest areas within 2-5 km radius from the village depending upon the human and cattle population of the village.

Forest/P.A. Management practices and their Implications for the people:

Almost all the forests south of Banas have come under umbrella of wildlife protection and in the north of Banas very large area of Kailadevi receives wildlife protection. The regulation and control on mining, fuelwood collection, livestock grazing, small timber and other NTFP has resulted in resource crunch for the local people, especially for villagers of Z.I. Official notifications and restrictions in activities mentioned under Wildlife (Protection) Act have resulted in a feeling of antagonism in the local people towards wildlife protection. The major implications of the management practices for the people on the area are listed below with relevant factors.

- ➤ Control on livestock grazing.
- > Collection of fuelwoods, N.W.F.P., Small timber, building material etc.
- > Entry to the N.P. to visit temple sites, water points etc.
- ➢ Poaching, fishing etc.
- > Relocation of villages from the Ranthambhore National Park and Buffer areas.
- > Human injuries and cattle kill by wild animals.
- ► No compensation for crop damage.
- ➤ Deterring effect on
- Construction of roads, electric lines, dams etc.
- Industrial development of the area.
- Mining activities inside and surrounding areas of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve
- Forestry development works, plantations etc.

5.4.Human-Wildlife Conflicts

Inadequate compensation for cattle killing and human injuries by wild animals and No compensation for crop damage:

Crop raiding by wild pigs and Nilgai is common in this region. Crop raiding incidences by chital and sambar also take place to some extent. This leads to poaching and killing of wild animals by enraged villagers with the help of Mogiyas who are kept for crop protection. Occasionally tigers also come out of the P.A. boundaries. Leopards are more frequently reported outside the P.A. They intermittently visit the villages for cattle lifting. Incidents of livestock killing by leopards are more common in peripheral areas. Compensation for the animal killed is paid depending upon the type, condition and age of the animal. But the compensation amount is inadequate according to the present market value and the procedure is lengthy which makes it unattractive to the villagers. The budget allotted for the purpose is also inadequate. Thus, cattle owners are tempted to kill the problematic wild animals as retaliation and most of such cases go unreported (Annexure 38 & 39).

In the areas of Kailadevi Sanctuary, sloth bear is a menace to the villagers of enclaved villages particularly during crop harvesting seasons. The rate of compensation and procedural delays are notpalpable to the villagers who feel that the problem is mainly due to the presence of the P.A.

5.5 Assessments of Inputs of Line Agencies/Other Departments

Common people and local leader ship assume that various development works such as construction of roads, transmission lines and mining etc.in this region are stalled ot take unnecessary time due to environmental clearances. When Kailadevi Sanctuary was notified, the enclaved villages were under developed. The villages did not have roads. There was no electricity beyond Kailadevi temple town and the conditions are still the same to a large extent. The human population living within the Kailadevi Sanctuary. Same is true for other enclaved villages in other parts of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

The maximum impact of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 was felt by the mining activities in and around Kailadevi Sanctuary and elsewhere near Sawai Madhopur city and Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary. Mining was one the major occupations around Kailadevi Sanctuary and ban on mining seriously affected the livelihood of the mine holders and labourers in the concerned area.

Ongoing development programs in districts are broadly of some types: -Poverty all aviation programme and economic development programs.

Poverty alleviation programs are for uplifting economic status of individual or communities living below poverty line. Development programs are not directly focusing on individuals or communities but are benefiting indirectly by providing employment, developing infrastructure, improving agriculture production etc.

5.5.1 Programmes of Social Welfare Department:

Social welfare department of Rajasthan government is implementing programmes like Education Development, economic development, Mahila Swyamsidha Scheme, Inter Caste Marriage Scheme, Nav-Jeevan Scheme, Sahyog & Uphar Scheme, Widow Marriage & Uphar Scheme, Social security scheme and other programms providing direct benefits to peopleliving in surrounding area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

5.5.2 Forestry development works, plantations etc.:

Two forest divisions i.e. Soil Conservation Division at Karauli and Social Forestry Division at Sawai Madhopur carry out forestry development works outside the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve areas.

5.6 Infrastructure in Eco-development village inventorisation and analysis:

5.6.1 Medical facilities: Sawai Madhopur and Khandar tehsil are having Community Health Centers and general hospital are available in Indergarh and Sawai Madhopur district headquarter.

5.6.2 Road Network information:

There is a good network of forest roads in the reserve. These tracks and roads are used for patrolling. Some of them are also used for tourism. These roads also act as firelines in between forest blocks. Primary and secondary roads in and around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve including fair weather round the year usable roads, alternate routes connecting key locations and the distances between them are shown in the following table (Annexure 22 & 23).

S.N.	Range	Tourism (in km)	Non-Tourism & Protection (in km)
1	ROPT	87.08	101.56
2	Kundera	57.59	93.13
3	Phalaudi	84.30	51.77
4	Khandar	0.00	138.70
5	Talra	0.00	70.78
6	Baler	0.00	7.00
7	Indergarh	0.00	14.25
	Total	228.97	477.19

Table: Road network details of RTR-I

Sensitive villages in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve-I:

In the peripheral villages minor cases were reported of Illegal felling (i.e. Uliyana, Bhuriphadi, Baler Nai Ghati, Mei, Fariya, Chann, Allapur, Arnetha, Bodal, Kushalipura, Todra, Devpura, Sawai Madhopur City, Shyampura, Khawa and Ramsinghpura), Grazing (i.e. Uliyana, Bhuriphadi, Baler Nai Ghati, Mei, Fariya, Chann, Allapur, Arnetha, Bodal, Kushalipura, Todra, Devpura, Sawai Madhopur City, Shyampura, Khawa and Ramsinghpura), Mining (i.e. Uliyana, Bhuriphadi, Baler Nai Ghati, Baler Nai Ghati, Mei, Fariya, Chann, Allapur, Chann, Allapur and Arnetha), Poaching (i.e. Uliyana, Chann and Allapur and Arnetha).

CHAPTER-<mark>6</mark>

VISIONS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES and PROBLEMS

6.1 Vision: The vision is core philosophy for the overall management of the Tiger Reserve.

'To make Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve an epicenter of biological diversity including a healthy, viable tiger population along with its associates providing ecosystem services, economic development and wellbeing of the people in the Ranthambhore-Keladevilandscape'.

In order to match the vision statement of purpose, the following goals and objectives are proposed. Goals are broad outcomes envisaged where as objectives are specific, measurable and achievable targets in stipulated time (SMART). We have identified few important and urgent goals on a priority basis to live up to the vision statement. The field situation is quite dynamic and fast changing. The goals can be redefined based on emerging situation and proper assessment. This makes the planning document a dynamic one which can take care of the changing ground situation.

6.2 ManagementGoals

- **6.2.1** To maintain viable tiger population (source population) so that it will continue to contribute to population in adjoining Sanctuaries within the landscape.
- **6.2.2** To foster better park people relationship.
- **6.2.3** To manage park, based on strong scientific principles, involving various stakeholders in adaptive management plan framework.
- 6.2.4 To improve staff skills for improved management.
- **6.2.5** To improve well being of villagers with in the impact zone (2 km from the boundary).
- **6.2.6** To make tourism, eco-friendly through improved local stake holder participation.
- **6.2.7** To make Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve a model park for best conservation practices, training place for conservation initiatives.

6.3 Management Objectives

The following objectives have been formulated to achieve the above stated goals.

6.3.1 Goal: To maintain viable tiger population so that it will continue to contribute to population in adjoining Sanctuaries within the landscape

- 6.3.1.1 Develop more inviolate space to maintain viable population of tigers.
- 6.3.1.2 To improve productivity of grasses and subsequently prey species-
- (A) Ranthambhore National Park (RNP):

In RNP and adjoining forest areas, except peripheral areas, the status of grassland and prey species is ecologically healthy and it should be maintained. There is a need to protect the peripheral areas of Ranthambhore National Park and Sawai Mansingh

Sanctuary which are vulnerable to illegal livestock grazing and wood cutting activities. Tiger carrying capacity in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (RNP area) was estimated by using Hayward *et al.* (2007) is, 14.85 tigers /100 km² (derivation is given below). This value is an outcome of the prey base available in the same area.

According to Hayward *et* al. 2007,

Preferred prey weight range, y = -1.363 + 0.152x,

Where, $y = log_{10}$ of maximum carrying capacity of predator density for the available prey $x = log_{10}$ of prey biomass per km²

According to the study conducted by Wildlife Institute of India, preferred preydensity in Ranthambhore National Park is,

Chital = $55.9/km^2$

Sambar = 12.3/ km²

Nilagai = 9.4/ km²

The preferred prey biomass is calculated by following Hayward *et al.* 2007 has been given below:

Chital = $1677 \text{kg}/\text{km}^2$

Sambar = 738kg/ km²

Nilgai = $611 \text{kg}/\text{km}^2$

Hence, total biomass of preferred prey is = 3026kg/ km²

Log transformed value of total biomass = $\log_{10}(3026)$ kg/km²

 $= 3.517 \text{ kg/ km}^2 \text{ Put}$

this value in the above stated equation we will get,

y = -1.363 + 0.152 X3.517 = -0.82842

This is the log transformed value of the carrying capacity of tiger/ km². So the real value is = 10^{-100} (- 0.82842) = 0.14845 tiger/km² = 14.845 tiger/100km² Say 15 tiger/100km

(B) Keladevi Wildlife Sanctuary:

Because of intense biotic pressures in Keladevi, the status of grasslands is very poor as a result prey base density is low due to which the carnivore population is very sparse. This is leading to unviable endemic population. Sufficient prey base is required for growth and sustainability of large predator species like leopard and tiger. Large number of villages and the cattle population are the main source of biotic pressure which has resulted in the degradation of the habitat. Lack of contigous inviolate area for tigers in Keladevi is due to the 44 villages situated inside the Sanctuary.

Strategy and Action Plan:

Each year 2000 hectares area in units of 200 hectares each may be taken up for habitat restoration, water and moisture conservation, prey base development and resultant micro-climate improvement. In total over a period of five years at least 10000 hectares ares may be developed under this strategy so that a cluster of inviolate good habitat is created for the tiger. Surpulus herbivores from other Protected Areas, zoos etc., are proposed be translocated to such enclosures after careful health examination and due quarantine. Works in such enclosures would include suitable fencing, pasture development, plantations of indegenous species, soil and moisture conservation works, protection etc.

- Effort will be made to carve out a cluster of inviolate areas where at present human disturbance is comparatively low and which can be further reduced by village relocation process. Check posts would be created at strategic points for watch and ward.
- 6.3.1.3 To **reduce negative impacts** of people on Protected Area Ecodevelopment initiatives should be launched in the impact zone and relocation of at least 25 villages from the Project Tiger area should also be carried out.
- 6.3.1.4 To promote socio-economic studies and ecological research in pursuance of the above objectives.
- 6.3.1.5 To rehabilitate about 200 families of **Mogiyas** and other nomadic tribes within the impact zone to bring them into the main stream of thesociety and reduce poaching threats.
- 6.3.1.6 Establish community based anti-poaching camps, community protection teams for effective protection.

6.3.2 Goal: To foster better park people relationships

- 6.3.2.1 Improve public awareness about conservation, wildlife, sustainable development amongst the villagers and other stakeholders.
- 6.3.3 Goal: To manage RTR based on strong scientific principles, involving various stakeholders in adaptive management plan framework
- 6.3.3.1 To develop long term monitoring of the prey- predator populations based on modern scientific protocol.
- 6.3.3.2 To generate information about status of human wildlife conflicts based on scientific studies and local people perceptions.
- 6.3.3.3 To conduct scientific studies to study the impact of human wildlife conflict and other conservation efforts on vegetation, tiger habitat change and animal populations.
- 6.3.3.4 To study the socio-economic conditions in the adjoining villages to understand the changes in dynamics impacting villages and the conservation support.

6.3.4 Goal: To improve staff skills for improved management

- 6.3.4.1 To assess the training needs of the staff both at field and management levels.
- 6.3.4.2 To develop specialized training module for the staff especially in fields like law enforcement, GIS, scientific monitoring, conservation initiatives, conflict resolution, improving public relationships and self defense.
- 6.3.4.3 To conduct specialized trainings for women staff in eco development, law enforcement, wildlife management and scientific monitoring.

6.3.5 Goal: To improve well being of villagers within the impact zone (Two kms. from the boundary).

6.3.5.1 To strengthen the existing Eco-Development Committees.

6.3.5.2 To assist local gram panchayats in developing sustainable development plans and nature resource management plans, though public participation and collaboration.

6.3.6 Goal: To make Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve as a model for best conservation practices, training place for conservation initiatives.

- 6.3.6.1 To establish model training centre to impart quality training to the staff engaged in conservation.
- 6.3.6.2 To develop model training modules for wider dissemination of best management practices.

6.3.7 Goal: To make tourism, eco-friendly through improved local stake holder participation

- 6.3.7.1 NTCA guideline dated 15-10-2012 for tourism management has been strictly followed.
- 6.3.7.2 Development of tiger safari park cum rescue center for diverting tourism pressures from CTH to somewhere else.

6.4 Problems/Constraints in achieving the objectives.

After careful perusal of the various facts, repeated field visits and active interaction with field staff, senior officers and all stake holders, various management objectives of the conservation plan have been finalized. However, there are many constraints in achieving these objectives:

- (i) There are 65 villages inside the core area of RTR.
- (ii) Inadequate intelligence information network, poor legal assistance and protection to forest staff during law enforcement resulted in low morale.
- (iii) Deficiency of ground level staff.

6.5 Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats(SWOT) analysis Strengths

- Located in Sawai Madhopur district in S-E Rajasthan, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve covers an area of 1700 sq. km, consisting of a National Park (392.50 sq. km), the Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary (127.6 sq.km), Keladevi Sanctuary (674 sq.km), Qualji Forest Area (7.6 sq.km) and some reserved and protected forests (132.9 sq.km) and others forest areas.
- ➤ Unique location and topography of this: The areaof the Tiger Reserves is clearly delineated by natural formations like steepcliffs and valleys giving it some amount of natural protection from human pressures. The nearby rivers make it significant from bio-diversity point of view. Counting perennial, ephemeral, major and minor rivers/rivulets together there are 8 water courses which are very important for the bio- diversity and animal migration.
- Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve protects a significant cultural heritage in addition to wildlife. Keladevi and Ganesh temples attract large numbers of pilgrims. Ranthambhore Fort (built in 994 AD) has come to define the landscape around it. Hence there is cultural importance attached to the site for conservation.

- Chambal and Banas rivers flowing out of P.A. These are supporting the livelihood requirement of the local communities living outside P.A. and thus helping in reducing pressures on P.A.
- Dedicated staff.
- A social conservation platform known as "Kulahari Band Panchyat" (a voluntary effort for non-carrying axe in to jungle in Keladevi area) is strengths for the conservation of biodiversity concern.
- ➤ The Tiger Reserve is worldwide known for tigers hence this place has potential to attract more than 2.0 lakhs national and foreign tourists. Tourism industry has created lot of employment and investment opportunities in the region; hence there is lot of support from the local community.

Weaknesses

- There is steady decline in the number of frontline staff. There were a lot of work-charge employees available with the park during late nineties who were of great strength in combating illegal activities with in the park. However, over the years most of the works charge employee's either got retired or made themselves transferred other forest divisions. The workcharge posts are not permanent and therefore it is a loss which is not reflected in the staff-strength statements. Hence there is severe shortage of staff for manning the forest area on ground. The new forest guard recruitment is too meager to compare to the demand. Another reason is old aged staff in the field that cannot carry out the field work effectively. There is no proper policy to replace old staff with young staff for field work.
- ➤ There has been delay in staff recruitment. However, serious efforts have been in this direction to ensure staff crunch can be handled. Recruitement process of Forest Guards is undergoing. Till then Home Guards and Border Home Guards have been appointed against the vacant posts of the Forest Guards.
- ➤ The human population in the nearby villages is growing very fast and there is drastic change in the land use pattern. Since their demands are ever increasing there is latent resentment amongst the population towards the park.
- Climate Change is also having an impact in the region. More erratic rainfalls, distribution of rainfall has also restricted to few days which has resulted in issues pertaining to floods and scarcity of water in the same year.
- ➤ There are many new scientific developments in the field of conservation. There are new techniques for monitoring of animal populations, habitat conditions, and human impacts. Lack of trained man power is the biggest problem in introducing scientific management practices.

Opportunities:

1. The tiger population currently in the national park is estimated to be about 56 adults. Which is all time high, the dispersing tigers are migrating to new areas. For the first time tigers have migrated to Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary, Kuno palpur areas and a few to Keladevi area. Such healthy population is important in restocking the other areas in the landscape.

- 2. More than 1.5 lakhs of tourists visit the area annually. Most of the tourists stay in Sawai Madhopur where a number of private and state hotels and guesthouses are run mostly by out-of town entrepreneurs. PA authorities have made efforts to increase local participation by training guides. The tourism industry is directly and indirectly contributing to the local economy. There is lot of growing good will for the Tiger Reserve in the local area.
- 3. Government of India has enhanced the compensation package for relocation to Rs 15.00 lakh per family. After 2016-17, 92 families have been relocated. With this enhanced package it is a great opportunity to relocate other villages located within core critical area.
- 4. Local NGOs, national and international NGO with lot of scientific talent is available to set up scientific monitoring.

Threats

- Ranthambhore National Park region remains free from the heavy human pressure as there is no village within the national park region. But within the remaining part of the Tiger Reserve many villages are situated. The human density is also very high in this region. The cattle pressue and demand for fuel wood is the biggest threat. As the required fuel wood for numerous villages and a few large towns are gathered from the PA, large areas are getting degraded affecting both plant and animal communities.
- Nearly 250,000 heads of cattle are seasonally dependent on resources in the PA, mostly outside the RNP, further degrading large areas. Wildlife and livestock end up in direct competition; native vegetation lacks time to regenerate; weeds invade. Some villagers on the periphery reported losing upto 30% of their crops due to wild animals.
- Poaching incidences often committed by the Mogya community had been chronic to this area. Mogya community is perpetual threat to the tigers of this
 P.A. There were no much efforts in rehabilitating the Mogiyas, hence they became marginalized. Unless the Moigya community is brought to the mainstream they would continue to be one of the biggest threats. The community members are easy conduits for organised wildlife criminals.
- ➤ The number of tourists visiting the park has been increasing over the years. The number of hotels and beds availability also has gone up. It is estimated that the current bed capacity is about 1600 per night. With new hotels coming up the number of beds available might go up to 2500 per night. On the other hand, the number of tourists that can enter the RNP at a time is also limited by the carrying capacity of the vehicles. Hence there is lot of tourism pressure on the park which needs immediate attention. Similarly, the number of pilgrims visiting temples situated with in the park is also growing. There are no regulatory mechanisms to reduce the negative impacts outside the forest areas in terms of pollution, waste generated etc.

 \succ *Prosopis juliflora* has infested the eastern side of the park. It forms a dense cover and barrier for human and intrusion. However, it needs to be managed in a manner that it does not encroach new Dhok forests of the Reserve.

> Goat rearing is a popular activity amongst the local

communities around RTR. Since goats are totally dependent on forests it is a dangerous development. Efforts should be made to promote modern dairy and animal husbandry with high quality cows and buffalos along with other employment generation activities.

CHAPTER - 7 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

7.1 Delineation of Critical Tiger Habitats and Inviolate Areas

The forest areas managed under Project Tiger Ranthambhore have increased over the period. In 1973, when Ranthambhore became one of first nine Tiger Reserves of the country, its area was restricted to the forests of Sawai Madhopur district. In 1991 the forests of Keladevi Sanctuary were added to this Tiger Reserve. Again in 2007 some areas of Sapotra Forest Range were brought under the control of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. In May 2014, the areas which were notified as buffer zone of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and which were so far under the jurisdiction of DCF Bundi, have been transferred to the jurisdiction of Field Director Ranthambhore.

The area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, which is managed as core area comprises of following legal entities:

a. Ranthambhore National Park and its adjoining forests:

This unique habitat of the CTH of RTR contains the major inviolate part of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. This area has good herbivore and carnivore density. It requires intensive wildlife monitoring and Protection. Minimal habitat management interventions are required.

b. Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and adjoining southern forests like Qualji: This area, in the past, was subjected to human disturbance owing to villages inside and in vicinity. Due to its geographical situation and presence of villages in vicinity, human disturbance still exists. However, with persistent protection this

P.A. is in process of gradually becoming inviolate. Since prey density in this area is comparatively low, there is a need to improve the water regime. Taking the support of local people in development of this P.A. is also very crucial. Since most of the traditional hunting community people like 'Mogya' live in vicinity of this P.A., constant surveillance is required.

c. CTH part of Keladevi Sanctuary:

Though in CTH this part is not like its counterpart in Sawai Madhopur district. Prey base is very thin. The habitat is degraded. As a result, tigers are not able to stay in this area. There are villages that need to be relocated, which will be dealt in the zone plan for village relocation. However, it is clear that habitat improvement measures like improving water availability regime, grassland development works, seeding of indigenous plant species, introduction of prey species to recover the population etc., are urgently required.

Keladevi Sanctuary has been part of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve since 1991. Part of Keladevi Sanctuary was included in the CTH notified in 2007. However, nearly 43 percent of the sanctuary was left out of the CTH. This part was not notified in the buffer zone because it was a Sanctuary and according to the guidelines issued by NTCA, Protected Areas was not to be included in the Buffer zone because the buffer is supposed to be a multiple use area. This leads to a peculiar situation wherein part of the Sanctuary is neither part of the CTH nor Buffer. It is proposed that in the long run it would be prudent to include this

remaining part of the PA into the CTH. Till then it has been included in the corridor part of the TCP for management purpose.

Critical Tiger Habitat for Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve was delineated and notified by Government of Rajasthan vide notification no. F3 (34) Forest/2007 dated 28 December 2007.

Following Forest Blocks of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve comprise the Critical Tiger Habitat (CTH). The total area of which is 111336.40 ha (**1113.36 sq. km**) According to provisions of Section 38V of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 the CTH area of a Tiger Reserve is its core area.

S.No.	Name of Forest Block	Reserve Forest /	Area in
		ProtectedForest	Hectares
1.	Sawai Madhopur 6 Main	Reserve Forest	7796
2.	Sawai Madhopur 6 A	Reserve Forest	13047
3	Sawai Madhopur 6 B	Reserve Forest	5182
.4	Khandar-9A	Reserve Forest	10857
5	Khandar-9 B	Reserve Forest	5492
6	Khandar-9 C	Reserve Forest	10471
7	Quila Khandar	Reserve Forest	955
8	Phalodi	Protected Forest	2050
9	Aamli Main	Protected Forest	383
10	RawajnaBalban	Protected Forest	3612
11	Baler	Protected Forest	2496
12	Papada	Reserve Forest	1187.20
13	Gajipur	Protected Forest	517.20
14	DangDoodhbhat	Reserve Forest	6017
15	Kalakhet	Protected Forest	4402
16	Kanarda	Protected Forest	5046
17	Simarkhoh A	Protected Forest	2638
18	Dailatpura	Protected Forest	3471
19	Marmada	Protected Forest	6890
20	Nibhera	Protected Forest	5808
21	QuilaDevgirUdgir	Protected Forest	5111
22	Simarkho	Protected Forest	2138
23	Daulatpura	Protected Forest	3553
24	Hadoti	Protected Forest	497
25	Simarkho B	Protected Forest	1720
	Total		111336.40

Currently forest blocks of sl.no. 1 to 13 (Total area 64045.40 hectares) are being managed by the DCF and DFD First, Ranthambhore Project Tiger, Sawai Madhopur, while forest blocks s.no. 14 to 25 (Total area 47291.00 hectares) are being managed by the DCF and DFD Second, Ranthambhore Project Tiger, Karauli.

7.2 Zone and Theme Approaches to Management strategies

Objectives

- 1. To create inviolate space for tigers so that the source population continue to proliferate.
- 2. To conserve and maintain the viable population and gene pool of both flora and fauna.
- 3. To conduct research and monitoring as an effort towards effective adaptive management plan.
- 4. Regulated eco-tourism as per NTCA guidelines.

Principles of management of Core/Critical Tiger Habitat

- 1. Exclusive tiger agenda: fostering a reproductive surplus area.
- 2. Ensuring high prey productivity through protection.
- 3. Preventing depression of tiger density from poaching.
- 4. Ensuring low human disturbance through village relocation from source areas.
- 5. Ensuring minimal human impact and remoteness through buffering.
- 6. Fostering tiger population vis-à-vis the carrying capacity of the habitat.
- 7. Using the existing carrying capacity for tiger as a basis for habitat interventions.
- 8. No go areas for development of any sort.
- 9. Promoting the process of populating tiger habitats in the landscapes with the reproductive surplus (by habitat connectivity with core/critical habitat of by active management).
- 10. Regulated tourism as per Hon*ble Supreme Court order and NTCA guidelines.

7.2.1 Zone Plans for the Core/Critical Tiger Habitat Area

- 1. Zone plan for management of unique habitats.
- 2. Zone plan for voluntary relocation of villages.
- 3. Zone plan for Eco-tourism.
- 4. Zone plan for management of pilgrimage movement.

7.2.1.1 Zone Plan for management of unique habitats:

The CTH of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is not a homogeneous landscape. It comprises of various kinds of habitats. These are plateaus (dangs), gorges (khos), streams (nallas), valleys (antri), ravines (bihad), wetlands etc.

Dangs:

These are flat tabletop plateaus, surrounded by bold vertical cliffs. The soil depth is very shallow and there is hardly any water except in shallow constructed ponds and some moisture in depressions. In the summer season, the dangs look deserted due to dry leafless dhonk and lack of water. The main dang areas are Indala, Doodh Bhat, Chiroli, and most of the Keladevi Sanctuary's plateau area.

Khohs:

These are deep upto 100 m wide upto 0.5 - 1 km and long upto 10 km, rocky nallahs cut up in the dangs and other Vindhyan plateaus. They are characterised by steep
rocky slopes and cliffs, flat bottoms with deep and fertile soil. A number of water pools in the bottom and small perennial springs on slopes are found, even during the very hot and dry summers. Khohs are cool, moist and alivethroughout the year. The main khoh areas are Garhigaon ki khoh, Maheshwarakhoh, Nibhera, Kudka, Chirmul, Ganteshwar, Jail khoh, Chidi Khoh etc.

Streams and Nallas:

These are areas where water flows and remains for a longer period than other areas. These constitute the drainage of water sheds and are continuous in nature in RTR. These are found in folds of hills and streams which finally join Banas and

/or Chambal. In these areas, even in the hot summer when other areas are dry and hardly have any natural water, some small pools are available and are characterised by a belt of green trees in the summer. This network of riparian belts are the life line of Wildlife in this dry deciduous area.

Valleys:

The terrain of RTR is hilly and there are large numbers of valleys in the area. These areas lie between two hills with flat bottom and rich soil and as a result the vegetation is good. Some water remains in the nallahs as small water pools and provide sustenance to Wildlife during hot dry summer. The main valley areas of RTR are Lahpur, Nalghati, Kachida, Anatpura etc.

Ravines:

Both banks of the river Chambal and Banas are cut up by these ravines due to the sandy and easily erodable soil of these areas. These ravines are upto 50 m deep with precipitous narrow gullies; at some places 5-8 km long. Major portion of the ravine areas are in Keladevi Sanctuary along the Chambal, Sevati Chambal and OlwaraNivari blocks where they are leveled and ploughed by the villagers, but some areas are still wild and hold some Wildlife. There are a few waterholes.

Wetlands:

These are sizeable areas where water remains stranding throughout the year. Due to the presence of water these areas become the center of activity of animals both wild and domestic. These water bodies contain a variety of aquatic fauna and flora, according to the depth of the water body. The main wetland area of RTR are Padam Talab, Raj bagh, Malik Talab, Kachida dam, Mansarovar dam, Gilaisagar, Devpura, Bladlao, Lahpur, etc. **Problems:**

- > Illegal Grazing of livestock in forests during monsoons.
- > Illegal Masonry stone mining on periphery.
- > Wood cutting for fuel wood in peripheral areas.
- > Invasion of exotic species especially *Prosopis juliflora*.
- ► Increasing pilgrimage traffic.
- > Growing population of tigers beyond carrying capacity.
- > Water scarcity in sone of the plateaus like Neemli Dang areas during pinch period.

➤ Changes in crop patterns in agriculture fields outside the P.A. leading to changes in migratory birds visiting the P.A. It also leads to changes in movement pattern of herbivores outside the P.A.

➤ Urbanization in vicinity of the PA adversely affects the overall natural landscape outside the PA. It also affects the tranquility of the peripheral area of the P.A. **Threats:**

- > Spread of diseases form livestock entering the habitat of P.A.
- > Loss of cover and habitat degradation due to wood cutting.
- > Habitat degradation due to spread of *Prosopis juliflora*.
- > Damage to habitat due to illegal mining, soil erosion.
- > Pilgrimage Man animal conflict, Pollution, disturbance.
- Tiger population over carrying capacity intra-species conflict, spill over and straying tigers in human dominated landscapes.
- Water scarcity- herbivores and carnivores moving out for water. Prey density is adversely affected.
- ≻ Sporadic poaching.
- ➤ Diseases in flora and fauna.
- ≻ Forest fires.
- ➤ Habitat degradation due to tourism.

Strategies:

- > Assessment of magnitude and types of threats through research and data
- collection and analysis. Experts to be involved in this process. Experts with vast practical experience may be engaged for this purpose on contractual basis or lateral entry.
- > Upgrading the protection machinery (manpower and equipment) of the P.A. The
- existing protection machinery of the P.A. needs to be revamped looking at the increasing Problems, threats and challenges.
- ► Institutionalizingintelligencegathering protocol.
- > Internal evaluation of management effectiveness and protection audit.
- > Development works to mitigate limiting factors.
- > Coordinating conservation initiatives by developing adjoining forest landscapes
- > and corridors for dispersal of surplus tigers.
- Inclusive conservation planning Garnering support and involvement of local communities and organizations for wildlife conservation.
- Rationalization of CTH has been proposed for the areas which are outside Sawai Madhopur and Sawai Man Singh Sanctuaries and Ranthambhore National Park. This would not only ensure better buffer between habitation and core area.



Proposed Rationalization of CTH

➤ Proposal for making Kanduli stream, Chakal River, Banas River, Maze River and other areas adjoining tiger reserves which are not part of the protected area but have considerable movement of tigers and wildlife will be incorporated as Conservation Reserves. This would not only enhance protection but also give boost to eco-tourism in these areas. It would also include inclusion of areas of National Chambhal Wildlife Sanctuary (NCS). Areas of NCS under District Sawai Madhopur would be administratively under RTR-I and areas of NCS under District Karuali adjacent to RTR- II would be administratively under RTR-II.

Prescriptions for the unique habitats – the zone plan:

1. Ranthambhore National Park and its surrounding area part of CTH:

This portion of CTH is fairly inviolate. It does not require many interventions for habitat manipulation. The tiger population in this area is more than the carrying capacity and it is a good source area for tigers. The fringe areas which are the interface with human population may require some habitat management practices like phased eradication of *Prosopis juliflora*. In some places the invasion and spreading of this species shall have to be done. There are a few places that have become inviolate recently, after relocation of villages. Such places need water conservation/retention and grassland

development interventions. Such measures may be implemented for speedy restoration of the vacated areas back to natural state and also for utilization by wild animals.

2. Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary:

Thanks to persistent protection efforts, this P.A. is gradually becoming inviolate. However, the prey density is comparatively low so interventions like water conservation/retention measures, grassland development etc., are to be taken on the lines of Ranthambhore National Park.

3. Keladevi Sanctuary – Part which is in CTH:

This is a degraded landscape. Tiger population is negligible and prey density is extremely low. Some prey species are not found in this region. Habitat development (grassland development, planting, water conservation works)and prey species introduction is required in this area.

7.2.1.2 Zone Plan for voluntary village relocation: Village Relocation Zone

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as well as the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 require that rights of people (Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers) recognized in forest areas within core/critical tiger habitats of Tiger Reserves may be modified and resettled for providing inviolate space to tiger/wild animals. This requires payment of compensation (rights settlement in addition to the relocation package offered under the CSS at present). Chapter IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Section 24) provides for acquisition of rights in or over the land declared by the State Government under Section 18 (for constituting a Sanctuary) or Section 35 (for constituting a National Park). Sub- section 2 of Section 24 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act authorizes the Collector to acquire such land or rights. Therefore, payment of compensation for the immovable property of people forms part of modifying / settling their rights which is a statutory requirement.

The analysis of the available research data on tiger ecology indicates that the minimum population of tigresses in breeding age, which are needed to maintain a viable population of 80-100 tigers (in and around core) require an inviolate space of 800-1000 sq. km. Tiger being an "umbrella species", this will also ensure viable populations of other wild animals (co-predators, prey) and forest, thereby ensuring the ecological viability of the habitat. Thus, it becomes an ecological imperative to keep the core areas of Tiger Reserves inviolate for the survival of source populations of tiger and other wild animals.

Guidelines

The Guidelines for village relocation has been issued by NTCA vide the latter No. 3-1/2003-PT Dated 26-2-08

- **1.** Based on the recommendations of a professional agency, a package for village relocation/rehabilitation has been sanctioned, with the following options/ norms, which adequately covers the "National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007" while taking into consideration the difficulties/imperatives involved in relocating people living in forest areas:
- **2.** The relocation package has two options:
 - 2.1 **Option I (Cash package)** Payment of Rs. 15 lakhs per family in case the family opts so, without any rehabilitation/relocation process by the Forest Department.
 - 2.2 **Option II (Land package)** Carrying out relocation/ rehabilitation by the Forest Department with the following per family norms out of Rs. 15 lakhs:

(a)	Agriculture land with addition of 1 hectare (minimum 1.6 unirrigated either 0.8 hectare irrigated)	35% of the total package
(b)	Settlement of rights	30% of the total package
(c)	Homestead land and house construction	20% of the total Package
(d)	Incentive	5% of the total Package
(e)	Community facilities commuted bythe family (access road, irrigation, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, tele-communication, community center, religious places of worship, burial/cremationground)	10% of the total Package

The relocation process would be monitored/ implemented by the following two committees: (State level Monitoring Committee)

- (a) Chief Secretary of the State -Chairman
- (b) Secretaries of related departments- Members
- (c) State Principal Chief Conservator of Forests-Members
- (d) Non-official members of respective Tiger Conservation Foundation-Members
- (e) Chief Wildlife Warden Member Secretary

(District level Implementing Committee for ensuring convergence of other sectors)

- (a) District Collector-Chairman
- (b) CEO-Member
- (c) Representative officials from PWD, Social Welfare, Tribal Department,

Health Department, Agriculture Department, Education Department, Power and Irrigation Departments - Members

(d) Deputy Director of the Tiger Reserve/PA – Member Secretary

- **3.** The above cost norms are indicative in nature to facilitate flexibility for State/site specific situation, and may be modified to allow inter component as well as inter family adjustments by respective State Governments as per site specific requirements.
- **4.** The relocated village would be taken up on a priority basis for eco development as well as local development through convergence of district level schemes.
 - 4.1 The labour-oriented works involved in the relocation process would be preferably implemented through the villagers who are being relocated, so that they derive benefits out of the same apart from ensuring the field implementation to their satisfaction.
 - 4.2 In case resettlement has been done on a forest land, the new settlement will be eligible for access to forest resources for their bonafide use through the village level committee and Gram Sabhas.
 - 4.3 The District Administration would facilitate fair price shop, education, health center close to the relocated site.
 - 4.4 "Handholding" after relocation would be ensured through the forest department with ongoing Eco developmental inputs through central assistance and district administration involving convergence of schemes. In this effort help of competent independent agencies may be sought wherever available.
 - 4.5 The relocated villagers would be given priority for livelihood options emanating from the Protected Area.
 - 4.6 In case the cost of relocation including settlement of rights per family exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs, the State Government has to meet the extra cost.
 - 4.7 The relocation process would be an open ended one, since the progress of relocation process would depend on performance by States.
- **5.** The funding support for village relocation from the core/ Critical Tiger Habitats in the Tiger Reserves would be provided through the Annual Plan of Operations, based on the reserve-specific Tiger Conservation Plan, on a case- to-case basis.
- **6.** The provisions contained in Section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972, as amended in 2006, should be strictly complied with during the relocation process. National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) Govt. of India New Delhi vide File no. 3-1/2003-PT dated 27th February, 2008 issued guidelines as follows regarding relocation of villages:
- 1. The centrality of Panchayati Raj Institution should be ensured through consultation during the village relocation.
- 2. The Tribal Councils should be consulted on the rehabilitation/welfare package to ensure that such tribal people are provided with livelihood options as well as health care, education and housing facilities, vis-à-vis the statutory provisions contained in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2006.
- 3. Zilla Parishad should be involved in monitoring the payment and utilization of the compensation package whether under option-I or option-II.

- 4. In case of option II, relocation/rehabilitation from the Protected Area/Tiger Reserve by the Forest Department should be done in consultation with the Gram Sabha.
- 5. Zilla Parishad Chairperson should be a member of the District level Implementing Committee for ensuring convergence with other sectors.
- 6. Implementation and monitoring of district level schemes in the relocated village should be done through Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha.
- 7. Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha should be involved in identifying labour oriented works relating to the relocation process, ensuring that the relocated villagers get adequate remuneration for their labour.
- 8. In case of re-settlement on forest land, the new settlement should be eligible to access forest resources based on their traditional forest rights as certified by the Gram Sabha.
- 9. Recommendations of Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha should be taken while deciding the site for fair price shops, schools, health centre etc. (should be close to the relocated village).
- 10. Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha should be consulted in the identification of services, activities and personnel involved in ecotourism.

National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi letter no.3-1/2003- PT dated 25th Feb., 2008 and 19th March, 2008 defined an eligible family as follows: *"Family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relative residing with him or her dependent on him or her for their livelihood and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person' his or her spouse and minorchildren.*

State Government of Rajasthan Dy. Secretary Administrative Reforms (Sec.-3) Department vide letter no. P.6 (1) Pra.Su./Anu-3/2003 Jaipur dated 22-1-03 constituted a committee regarding planning and expectation of voluntary relocation of villages under the chairmanship of District collector.

- 1. District Collector -Chairman
- 2. Project Director -Member
- 3. SDM/Tehsildar-Member
- 4. District Agricultural Officer Member
- 5. Dy. Director animal husbandry Member
- 6. One or Two NGO working in the area Member
- 7. 2 Villagers Member
- 8. Concerned DCF-Member Secretary

Nominations of 6 and 7 would be done on recommendation of chairman or Ministry Incharge.

Committee will have following functions:

- 1. Committee would approve proposals submitted by concerned DCF regarding village relocation.
- 2. Committee will also resolve and find solution to the problems and suggestions of concerned villages.
- 3. Committee will ensure timely implementation of relocation programmes.
- 4. To ensure relocations as per master plan of area.

Forest Department would be administration Department of the Committee and committee would be functional till further orders.

SI. No.	Name of Park/ Sanctuary	Name of Village	No. of Approx. Family	Year of relocation
1.		Indala	33	2009
2.		Padra	111	2011
3.		Mordungri	157	2012
4.		Kathuli	151	2016
5.		Bhid	164	2016
6.		Sanwata	275	
7.	SawaiMadhopur	Bhavpur	274	
8.	Sanctuary	Taledakhet	42	
9.		Khidarpur Jadaun	324	
10.		Gadi (Talra)	49	2021-22
11.		Kalakhohra(Talra)	46 (43 relocated)	2021-22
12.		Bodal	312	
13.		Halonda	534	
14.		Hindwad	575 (373 relocated)	2008-09
15.		Kali Bhat	47 (43 relocated)	2008-09
16.		Kushalipura	146	
17.	SawaiMansingh Sanctuary	Mundrahedi	161 (72 relocated)	2008-09
18.	Sanctuary	Hajjamkhedi	227	
19.		Bherupura	101	
20.		Neemli Kalan	150	
21.		Jalpakhedi	185	
22.		Mahuwapura	242	
23.		Haripura	88	
24.		Bhatpura	150	

Villages situated inside Critical Tiger Habitat:

1.	Keladevi	Machanki	59	2009-16
	Sanctuary			
2.		Bhimpura	102 (91)	2010-15
3.		Vishwanathpura	59	
4.		Dangra Pator	83 (49)	2010-15
5.		Sankada	66	
6.		Matoriya ki guari	65	
7.		Chowdiya khata	135	
8.		Baherda	110	
9.		Rawatpura	180	
10.		Rasilpurjaga	19	
11.		Nainiya ki guwadi	210	
12.		Patipura	17	
13.		Jheel ka pura	28	
14.		Morochi	42	
15.		Daulatpura	250	
16.		Chodkiya Kalan	115 (94)	
17.		Chodkiyakhurd	18 (6)	
18.		Bangla ki	60	
19.		Bhojpura	45	
20.		Jogipura	45	
21.		Hatiya ki	75	
22.		Kalyanpura	200	
23.		Pahadpura	115	
24.		Hari ki guadi	30	
25.		Khate ki	50	
26.		Dhodha ki	42	
27.		Khoh	130	
28.		Unchi guwadi	143 (116)	2011-15
29.		Morochi chota	30	
30.		Kudkamath	8	
31.		Nibhera	128	
32.		Mulapura	29	
33.		Bandhan ka pura	25	
34.		Dangariya	99	
35.		Asha ki guadi	168	
36.		Maharajpura	46	
37.		Chacheri	68	
38.		Hasanpura	50	
39.		Gota	50	
40.		Hari singh ki patore	45	
41.		Bhopara	200	
42.		Pator	140	
43.		Rasilpur shriji	50	
44.		Maramda	245 (223)	
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Relocation

Relocation of villages involves resettlement and rehabilitation of the socioeconomic life styles of the affected person. It envisages

- 1. Identification of village for relocation.
- 2. To motivate people of selected villages to undertake voluntary relocation.
- 3. Resettlement of displaced families through support for development of agricultural land, provision for adequate compensation for property.
- 4. Socio-economic rehabilitation providing necessary infrastructure, e.g. approach road, drinking water facility, cattle ponds, fodder and fuel wood.

Relocation Strategy

State Government has approved rehabilitation package vide its order NTCA vide the latter No. 3-1/2003-PT Dated 26-2-08. Accordingly, state forest department needs to hold series of meetings with villagers to discuss about the rehabilitation package and clarify all the doubts regarding relocation. After obtaining the consent of gram panchayat, forest department has to conduct survey after approval from district relocation committee. Thereafter, identification of proper land for rehabilitation (preferably revenue land at one place) should be carried out. Detailed rehabilitation plan should be prepared and get it approved before implementation. People from the relocated villages should be involved at every stage of implementation.

Priority of Villages for relocation:

Priority of villages has been decided earlier in 2009-10 villages were identified to relocate from CTH area and relocation process for four villages already carried out.

- 1. Indala Completely relocated
- 2. Padra Completely relocated
- 3. Machanki Completelyrelocated
- 4. Mordungri Completelyrelocated
- 5. Kathooli Completelyrelocated
- 6. Bhid Completelyrelocated
- 7. Gadi Completelyrelocated
- 8. Hindwar Partially relocated
- 9. Kalibhat Partially relocated
- 10. Munderheri Partially relocated
- 11. Kalkhora Partially relocated

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- 12. Bhimpura
- 13. Dangra
- 14. UnchiGuwadi

(Matoriya ki and Dhodha ki were identified earlier but due to non-consent of the people UnchiGuwari is selected in place of Dhodha ki)

Looking at the corridor requirement for movement of tigers from Ranthambhore National Park to Keladevi Sanctuary and Bundi forests the list of villages has been re-prioritised as under:

S.No.	Name of village/hamlet	Population	No. of families
1	Gadhin	1175	58
2	Kala Khora	150	50
3	Maharo	295	98
4	Karadki	125	42
5	Talda Khet	35	12
6	Sankra	200	67
7	Vishwanathpura	160	53
8	Matoriyaki	300	100
9	Khateki	650	217
10	Dhodhaki	111	37
11	Kho	500	167
12	Bhairupura	248	99
13	Kushalipura	480	146
14	Bodal	688	236
15	Balwan Khurd	601	111
16	Maharajpura	319	106
17	Gotha	311	104
18	Hasalpur	246	82
19	Chachendi	498	166
20	Dohri	200	67
21	ChaurGhan	1275	425
22	Patod	300	100
23	Kudka	30	10
24	Berdha	430	143
25	Rawatpura	438	146
26	Baharpura	170	57
	Total	9935	2899

*Villages Gadhi, Kalakhora and Talda Khet are important from corridor linkage point. In Talda khet two tiger sub-adults were poisoned while they were moving from Ranthambhore to Keladevi Sanctuary. These villages being on the boundary of CTH may not be technically within CTH and therefore, funding for their relocation has to be arranged form some other sources.

Staff for village relocation:

At present village relocation is carried out by DCF (Relocation) Sawai Madhopur and DCF II Karouli. The village relocation is a voluntary relocation programme in which a constant dialogue is required with the people to convince them about the benefits of relocation and win their trust. Due to heavy work load and multifarious work in the divisions DCF cannot focous on relocation work. Government should give priority and appoint DCF (Relocation) in Karaulias well.

Sl.No.	Name of post	DCF-I SWM	DCF-IIKarauli	Total
1	ACF	1	1	2
2	RO	2	2	4
3	Forester	2	2	4
4	Forest Guard	4	4	8
5	LDC	2	2	4
6	Accountant	1	1	2
7	Driver	1	1	2

There must be supported staff to assist them as follows:

Monitoring changes in the areas vacated as a result of village relocation: The areas vacated as a result of village relocation would be monitored for habitat changes and other impacts caused due to vacation of human and livestock from the area. A protocol would be developed for monitoring and impact assessment of areas vacated due to village relocation.

7.2.1.3 Zone Plan for Eco-tourism:

Ranthambhore National Park, Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary, Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and most part of the Keladevi Sanctuary has been included in CTH. These are the areas where wild animal is visible and where eco-tourism was being practiced from the very beginning. Consequently, all of the eco-tourism area falls within CTH. The advantages of eco-tourism and disadvantages have been debated and discussed at large and need not be dwelled into at this juncture. Eco-tourism in the CTH shall be managed in accordance with the guidelines issued by NTCA, Government of India vide letter dated 15.10.2012, the Eco- tourism policy 2010 of Government of Rajasthan and carrying capacity formulae as given below:

CARRYING CAPACITY FOR ECO-TOURISM IN CRITICAL TIGER HABITAT OF RANTHAMBHORE

(a) **Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC):** This is the "maximum number of visitors that can physically fit into a defined space, over a particular time". It is expressed as:

PCC = A X V/a X RF

Where, A = available area for public

use V/a =one visitor / M2

Rf = rotation factor (number of visits per day)

In order to measure the PCC to RTR, the following criteria must be taken into account:

• Only vehicular movements on forest roads are permitted.

• The "standing area" is not relevant, but "closeness" between vehicles is important.

• There is a required distance of at least 500 m (1/2 km.) between 2 vehicles to avoid dust (2 vehicles/ km)

• At least 3 1/2 hours are needed for a single park excursion.

Linear road lengths within the tourist zone are more relevant than area, and the total

length is: Total 231 km

Rotation Factor (Rf) = Opening period /Average time of one visit

Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC) = 231 km. \times 2 vehicles/km. \times 2 = 924 visits/day

*Hector Ceballos-Lascurain 1992-Tourism, ecotourism, and protected areas, IV World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

(b) 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.

RCC = PCC - Cf1 - Cf2 Cfn,

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

RCC is: RCC=PCC × {(100-Cf1)/100} × {(100-Cf2)/100}...... 100-Cfn

Corrective Factors are "site-specific", and are expressed in percentage as below: Cf = Ml

 \times 100 Where: Cf = corrective factor

Ml= limiting magnitude of the variable Mt = total magnitude of the variable (i) Road erosion: Here the susceptibility of the site is taken into

account. Total road length = 231 km. (Mt)

Medium erosion sink = $22 \times 2 = 44$ km. (weighting factor: 2)

High erosion risk = $13 \times 3 = 39$ km. (weighting factor: 3)

 $MI = 22 \times 2 + 13 \times 3 = 44 + 39 = 83 \text{ km}.$

Mt = 231 km.

 $Cfe = (83/231) \times 100 = 35.93\%$

(ii) Disturbance to Wildlife:

Here, species that are prone to disturbance owing to visitation are considered. The peak courtship activity for spotted deer & sambhar lasts for one month each before the onset of regular monsoon.

As far as tigers are concerned, newborns are seen between March and May and also during the rains; hence an average value of two months in a year can be considered as the matter phase.

Corrector Factor (Cf) = (limiting months/year \times 100)/(12

months/year) Corrective Factor for sambhar & spotted deer:

Cf w1 = $(2/9) \times 100 =$

22.2 Cf w2= $(1/9) \times 100$

Overall corrective factor for disturbance of wildlife in Ranthambhore Tiger

Reserve; Cf w = Cf1 + Cf2 = 22.2 + 11.1 = 33.3%

(iii) Temporary Closing of Roads:

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: $Cf1 = (limiting weeks/year \times 100)/(total weeks/year)$

In Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, an average value of 1 limiting week per year may be considered as the "limiting weeks", and thus the corrective factor works out to:

Cf1= {(1 week/year)/ (36 weeks/year)} \times 100=2.7%

Computation of RCC:

 $RCC = 924 \times \{(100-35.93)/100\} \times \{(100-33.3)/100\} \times \{(100-2.77)/100\}$

 $= 924 (0.647 \times 0.667 \times 0.9723) = 387.7$ or 388 visits/day

(c) Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity (ECC):

ECC 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.

For RTR, owing to the paucity of staff the MC is around 75%.

The vacancy of staff has been compensated by employing Homeguards and Border Homeguards against the vacancies of Forest Guards.

The ticketing is completely online.

The infrastructure related to ticketing and chowkies of forest staff are in decent condition. However, there is scope of improvement as well.

Each tourism entry gate is duely checked by staff and entries and exits are properly regulated. Hence, $ECC = 388 \times 0.75 = 291$ vehicles / day.

Thus, the Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity on any single day is only 291 vehicles, which should be allowed entry as below:

(Forenoon) = 146 vehicles (inclusive of all entry points) (Afternoon) = 146 vehicles (inclusive of all entry points)

> In addition to this, there is proposal for making Kanduli stream, Chakal River, Banas River, Maze River and other areas adjoining tiger reserves which are not part of the CTH but have considerable movement of tigers and wildlife, will be incorporated as Conservation Reserves. This would not only enhance protection but also give boost to eco-tourism in these areas. It would also include inclusion of areas of National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary (NCS). Areas of NCS under District Sawai Madhopur would be administratively under RTR-I and areas of NCS under District Karauli adjacent to RTR- II would be administratively under RTR-II. The linear length of these areas comes around 150 kms in RTR-I which can be used for promoting tourism. This area

has a carrying capacity of vehicles around 100 vehicles / day (calculated on the basis of formula used for CTH with medium erosion: 20 kms and high erosion :20 kms)

Zone wise Road segments for Tourism in CTH are as follows:

2 more zones are being proposed in the rationalized buffer area which is are numbered as						as
Proposed 1 and 2.						
		-		3 6 34		_

Zone No.	Detail of length	Length (In Km)	Medium Erosion	High Erosion
1	Singhdwar, Raipur, Amreshawar dang, Tuti ka Nalla, Sultanpur, Gadadub, Khariya chatha, katt-padideh, Gada dub view point, Kalapani anicut, Pila pani and back to singhdwar exit.	19	3	1
2	Jogimahal Gate, Jhalra, Kamaldhar, Amrai, Foota bandha, Pandu deh, Guda, Gandhriya, Polkiya, Jogimahal Gate.	24	3	1
3	Jogimahal Gate , Padam Talab , Rajbagh ,Mandook, High point, Jogimahal Gate	21	2	1
4	Singdwar, Tambakhan, Maliktalab, Lakkarda, Berda, Semli, Adidant, Singdwar	31	2	1
5	Singhdwar , Jokha ,Kachida , Dhakara ,Bagdah,Bakola, Anatpura, Singhdwar	27	3	2
6	(kundal) Rajbag naka, Palli darwaja,Kundal area, Patwa baori, Mansarovar, Guda, Rajbag naka	24	3	3
7	(Chidi kho) Rajbag naka, Chidikho, Jamoda, Kushalidhara	15	2	1
8	Nursery, Balas, Neemli dang, Kalibhat, Kharai, Mahakho	32	1	1
9	Qualji, New Talai, Ghati ka Tiraha, Kamleswar Mandir View Point, Chakal Nadi Road, Pandu Kho, Gajipur Tiraha, Gajipur and Devpura	20	1	1
10	Halonda, Kailashpuri, Antari, Bebri, Jhojeshwar Mandir View Point, Devpura Bandh	18	2	1
	Total	231	22	13
Prop osed 1	Allahpur, Behraunda, Gopalpura Phariya, Mei, Gilai Sagar, Goth, Talawara, Amli Deh, Sanwata	40	3	1
Prop osed 2	Jokha, Kachida top, Bhadlao, Basso, Behda ki kui, Chhola Deh, Bhuri Pahari	29	3	2
	Total	300	28	16

ZONE 6: The entry gate could be taken up from Jhoomar Baodi – Mirzaghati route so as to avoid recurring traffic jams of the city.

To begin with following measures shall be enforced:

- ➤ At present tourism in the CTH is within the limits of 20% of the total CTH area. In future it would be restricted to within the limit of 20% or the present usage whichever less is.
- ➤ To divert tourism pressure from the CTH area of the reserve, sustainable ecotourism activities would be promoted in the peripheral areas and buffer zone. Rationalization of buffer and new proposed tourism zones would be subjected to permission under Section 38 W of the Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972.



There are two types of vehicles which are used to take visitors into the reserve – 6-seater Gypsies and 20-seater safari buses. A canter carries visitors equivalent to 3.33 Gypsys. Hence the entry fee for Gypsys can be rationalised so their demand is reduced in comparison to safari bus. The amount so generated from Safaris should go into the interest-bearing bank account of Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation and the money so raised should be directly available to the Field Director for solving problems of the Reserve like Pilgrimage management, tourism management etc.

- ➤ There will be buffer of around 100 -200 m between 2 tourism zones which will help in giving a transition between the zones and reduce violations of zone jumping.
- Action will be taken to promote eco-tourism in Keladevi Sanctuary.
- Eco tourism can be taken up in sites situated on the periphery of core area or in the buffer zone. Eco tourism sites such as Qualji, Amlideh, Keriumar, Ganteshawar, Kurkamath, Mahal Kho, Kalisil Dam, Sapotara Dam, etc. are important and potential sites for developing eco-tourism destinations. The ecotourism will provide boost to the development of the area and will generate livelihood for local people.

7.2.1.4 Zone plan for pilgrimage movement in CTH:

1. Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve apart from tigers and other wildlife is abode of some deities and the temples which attract pilgrims in large numbers. The following temples are situated with in the Tiger Reserve.

- ► Ganesh temple in Ranthambhore fort.
- Amareshwer Mahadev temple.
- ► Kedar Gufa in Keladevi Sanctuary.

Out of these, the pilgrimage to Ganesh temple situated in Ranthambhore fort is becoming a problem and a potential threat to the wildlife conservation in the area. The fort is situated 5 km. Inside the National Park. There is a 'pukka' road leading from the Park entrance to the fort. On this 5 km. stretch of road, people are allowed in their own vehicles, private taxis, motorcycles and also on foot. In the past pilgrimage traffic was less and mostly people from nearby rural areas. Oflate the number of pilgrims has increased manifolds so have the number of vehicles. On Wednesdays and chauths it surpasses the carrying capacity of the road and there are situations of traffic jam.

On Ganesh Chaturthi in the month of August or September an annual fair is held for 3-4 days. In this fair, the number of visitors swells from 1 lakh a decade back to over 8 lakhs.

This 5 km stretch of road is in high tiger density area and many times tigers are sitting very near the road while the traffic passes by. It is a dangerous situation. To solve this problem a plan will be drawn and to execute it the funds generated by providing premium gypsys to tourists would be used. Coordination from district administration would be much needed in terms of arrangement of parking, police personnel to assist in traffic management, provision for shuttle services etc. In this manner the pilgrims would have a safer visit to the temples with least disturbance to the wildlife.

Studies would be conducted to assess and quantify the negative impact of pilgrimage at Ganesh temple, Amreshwar and Kedar Gufa.

2. Strategies

- > Carrying of plastic poly packs should be totally banned.
- The shopkeepers operating near the temples should be persuaded not to use the polythene bags for packing.
- Local people should be encouraged to develop and manage the tourist facilities outside the Park as source of economic activity.
- The speed limit for the vehicles plying inside the Park/Sanctuary should not be more than 20 kmph.
- > The annual melas attract lakhs of pilgrims in a short period of time i.e. one week.

These annual melas periods are the most polluting periods. It is practically impossible to have regulatory systems in reducing the pollution. Special efforts and cleaning should be taken up soon after the melas. Outside the Park / Sanctuary itself adequate public facilities like toilets, washing places and boarding and lodging should be developed so that fewer numbers of pilgrims intend to stay inside the Park.

- ➤ The melas are the great opportunities to disseminate the messages of conservation. Display material and distribution material should be provided to the maximum number of pilgrims. An exhibition about the Park should be organized indicating the conservation values, dos and don'ts inside the Park.
- 3. **Pilgrim Movement to Ganesh Temple and Ranthambhore Fort** Approximately 8 lakh people visit Ganesh Temple during the mela period and over 15-20 lakhs of people visit in a year. Wednesday is a busy time. The Ganesh temple and the fort are situated in the heart of the National Park. The movements of the pilgrims, thus, are very critical and a great concern for the very survival of the National Park. The problems are mainly because of unregulated movement of vehicles and the pilgrims. The strategies are:
- 1. The pilgrims should be allowed to go to the Ganesh temple and the fort only during sunrise to sunset only.
- 2. Only the local taxis and big vehicles like canters should be allowed to bring the passengers.
- 3. The private vehicles coming from outside the district and state should not be allowed to park their vehicles inside the park. They should be encouraged to park their vehicles near Sherpur tri junction. They can use the local taxis for plying up to the temple. This will add to the local revenue.
- 4. No pilgrim should be allowed to stay inside the fort during the night time.
- 5. The residents inside the fort should be encouraged to practice more and more eco-friendly measures.
- 6. At present no entry fees is collected from the pilgrim taxis entering the park. This can be a great source of revenue and a tool for regulating the traffic if nominal fees are charged from such vehicles. We propose a fee of Rs. 10.00 for a four-wheeler and Rs. 5.00 for scooters and Rs. 25.00 for private vehicles if they enter. The revenue thus generated can be used for maintaining the cleanliness, pilgrim roads and the basic amenities for the pilgrims. Wednesday entry should be free of charges. The private vehicles parked inside should be charged equivalent to tourist vehicles and parking fees should be collected.
- 7. Ganesh temple in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and Kaila Devi temple in Keladevi Sancturay attract lakhs of pilgrims. RTR management will develop appropriate mechanisms inter alia for management of pilgrims, maintenance of cleanliness and revenue sharing mechanism with local communities.
 - 8. On Wednesday and parikarma day forest staff should be deployed. It should be a regular exercise.

In other religious sites within RTR such as **Soleshwar Mahadev**, **Amareshwer Mahadev temple etc** compared to the Ganesh temple, fewer number of tourists visits. However, this number is also growing day by day. Soleshwar Mahadev, Khatola Mahadev and Kamaldhar temple are situated inside the RTR. Except the local people who have traditional pilgrimage rights no outsider pilgrim should be allowed.

7.2.2. Theme Plans

Strategies are the practical means of achieving objectives. Groups of strategies form the basis of theme plans for achieving specific objectives. The goals, the objectives and the constraints have been enlisted in chapter 6. The proposed theme plans are as follows:

- 7.2.2.1 Protection
- 7.2.2.2 Staff Deployment and Capacity Building
- 7.2.2.3 Tiger Monitoring
- 7.2.2.4 Applied Research
- 7.2.2.5 Habitat Management
- 7.2.2.6 Socio-economic activities outside the reserve

7.2.2.1	Protection	a	Anti-Poaching measures	S.O.P.
		b	Anti-Grazing measures	S.O.P.
		c	Habitat Protection	Illegal mining prevention
				Anti-Encroachment measures
				Fire Protection
		d	Boundary demarcation and mutation of land	
		e	Immunization of livestock outside the reserve	S.O.P.
		f	Man-animal conflicts	S.O.P.
		g	Infrastructure and communication	Strategically planned development of infrastructure
			development	and communication logistics
		h	Security Audit	Weapon audit
				Wireless system audit
				GPS utilization audit
				Audit of Supervisory system

			Court cases related to Schedule I animals and Prosecution rate
	i	Legal affairs and court cases	
7.2.2.2	Staff Deployment and Capacity Building	The staffing pattern is to be reviewed and adequate staff to be deployed.	Staff needs job specific training and capacity building.
7.2.2.3	Tiger Monitoring	Monitoring tigers inside the reserve	
		Monitoringtigers moving outside the reserve	
7.2.2.4	Applied Research	For planning management strategies and monitoring flora and fauna	Subject experts and specialized manpower to be engaged on contractual basis
7.2.2.5	Habitat Management	Carryingcapacity to be worked out using Haward's Equation.	In areas where wild animal density is adequate as per carrying capacity – no intervention is required. In areas where the wild animal density is less – some interventions need to be made.
7.2.2.6	Socio Economic activities	Awareness works, Alternate occupation to Mogiyas	

7.2.2.1 (a) **SECURITY PLAN : Theme Plan for Anti- Poaching as per security plan prescribed by NTCA**

High visibility of large cats like tiger makes Ranthambhore very vulnerable for poaching. The presence of Mogiyas and other hunting tribes within the vicinity of Tiger Reserve further aggravates the situation. Poaching is the biggest threat to the tigers of Ranthambhore. The range wise security plan for anti- poaching is as follows:

The map of CTH shows Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is a linear strip that has a width of 2 km to 50 km. More than 100 villages are situated outside the periphery of the CTH. The surrounding population exerts heavy pressure on the forests and takes lot of protection effort to save the forest from their negative impact. Also, it leads to increased incidences of human wild animal conflicts including conflicts like raiding of agriculture crops by wild animals.

Evaluation of an Area: The area is evaluated on the basis of ranges:

Range Kundera and Talra: Uliyana, Basso, Bhuri Pahari, Talra, Dungri, Bhid, Bhadlao are the hyper sensitive areas. In the past, the offences were committed in connivance with the local villagers. In previous offences, it was suspected that international and national gangsters were also involved in the crime. Local hunting tribes like Mogiyas are easily lured and used in the offence. Mogiyas often come and take shelter in Uliyana village from where they can easily strike into the Tiger Reserve.

<u>Range Khandar</u>: Gilai Sagar, Khandar village, Phariya to Mei Forest areas, Neela Pattha to Sanwata, Talawara are the areas which are prone to poaching. Mogiyas can enter from Madhya Pradesh through these areas after taking local people in confidence.

<u>Range Sawai Madhopur</u>: Amaghati, Mirza ghati area surrounding the city, Mansarovar area, Guda & Rann are sensitive areas for poaching. Jaitpur area is highly sensitive from poaching point of view.

<u>Range Baler:</u> Mogiyas settled in villages with ravinous tracts pose threat to the Tiger Reserve.

Nainiya ki Range: This range very sensitive as large number of mogiya family live around Sapotara. The local rajputs and meenas are also often involved in hunting of herbivores.

Phalaudi Range: Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary is one of the most vulnerable areas for poaching. The boundary is porous. The area of the Sanctuary is not compact. The big cats like Tiger move from the core area to the Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary. The population of leopards is also high. The areas adjoining to the districts of Tonk and Bundi are not well staffed and less protected.

Planning for Detection and Prevention

1. Beat Tracking:

Forest beat is the lowest management unit. RTR is divided in to beats and every beat should have at least three to four forest personnel and additionally two or three local village community members or home guards. The beat headquarters would be as close to the beat as possible or tent/chowki should be made inside the beat for effective tracking of entire area. The tracking has to invariably start at sunrise and most part of the beat should be traversed on foot to collect evidences of tigers and other animals. Simultaneously, record of the evidences of wood cutter/ poacher or any other illegal movement that has occured during last night has also to be noted. The same has to be reported to range headquarters and division headquarters on the same day. Every beat hasto be provided fixed and hand-held wireless sets. The daily tracking report should be part of the continuous monitoring (Annexure 11 & 12).

2. Protection Chowkies:

In Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve protection chowkies at periphery are developed at places where poaching incidences have been reported in past. As night patrolling alone cannot solve problem of poaching in such remote areas establishing more protection chowkies is the only remedy left.



3. Night Patrolling

(a) Range level

(1) Regular patrolling by vehicle:

Patrolling routes have been designed which need to be further expanded to check illegal activities in and around the forest area.

(2) Joint patrolling by forest and police:

Periodic patrolling should be done by RO and local SHO of respective police station. The details are as follows:

S.no.	Range Officer	Police Station
1	Sawai Madhopur	Kotwali SWM
2	Kundera	Malarna Doongar
3	Khandar	Khandar
4	Sawai Madhopur	Rawanjna Doongar
5	Baler	Behraunda Kalan
6	Nainyaki	Kailadevi, Kurgaon
7	Karanpur	Karanpur
8	Kailadevi	Kailadevi

(3) Intelligence Gathering:

Intelligence gathering is the key for effective crime prevention, human wildlife conflict cases and solving old offence cases. Intelligence gathering is highly specialized skill only few staff members can do. Department should engage one range officer and few staff members exclusively forthis job. The team will nurture informants from villages around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Ranthambhore borders with state of MP and many wildlife criminals operate across the state borders. The intelligence wing should have special permissions to travel to these adjoining districts for information gathering. This intelligence will have special budget for operations, they should have powers to carry out undercover operations. Encouraging rewards should be given to informants. Staff should be rewarded for their good efforts for preventing wildlife crime.

(4) Exchange of information with police, Forest and other Govt. officials regular crime control meetings should be held at least once in three months with police department to exchange information about illegal crime activities and criminals. The coordination meeting should be held under the chair of IG Police of the region, field director, divisional forest officials and Superintendent of Police. Similarly larger coordination meeting should be held between forest and police officers of MP and Rajasthan State.

(5) E-Surveillance Cameras:

RTR-I presently has 12 e-surveillance cameras installed which help in monitoring major peripheral entry points of the park. 4 new towers are now being proposed which would further strengthen the protection of the tiger reserve. Proper monitoring with action taken register is being maintained to ensure that timely compliance has taken place.



(6) SECURITY MAP:



(7) MEDIA MANAGEMENT:

Wildlife crimes attract a lot of media attention. If not handled properly, Park Management authorities often face undue criticism. Efforts should be made to provide fair and accurate information to the media, without any attempt to hide or distort facts. A statement/press release should be made available, giving details of the incident for providing information to the media and public. If considered necessary, a Press Conference may also be organized. Only the authorized officer should talk to the media and sweeping statements should be avoided. In situations where the media persons want to visit the field, this can be facilitated after keeping into account other operational exigencies. Please note that the media is also performing its role in reporting such instances and if they are not provided the information, they may resort to reporting unverified and inaccurate versions of the incident, which can do greater damage.

(8) CONTINGENCY PLAN:

Emergency situation of following type may take place:

• POACHING • FIRE • DISEASE • FLOOD

POACHING

- Information/seizure/ dead animal/ body parts at site
- Collection of evidences at the site
- With forensic tool kit, photographs etc
- Booking of offence and related prosecution process.
- Supervision must be at the level of Range Forest Officer.

FIREDISEASES-Epidemics

- Precautions- Treatment of water holes, vaccination of cattle of adjoining areas
- Proper disposal by burning of dead bodies
- Treatments

FLOOD

- Construction of mounds,
- Use of rafts
- Floaters,
- Drainage of excess water
- Pathway or elevation
- Vaccination for possible outbreak of diseases.

(9) Scene of Crime:

Significance of the Scene of Wildlife Crime The scene of crime holds the key to successful investigation of the case. The offender is likely to leave behind vital clues at the scene of crime. Many critical evidences are likely to be lost if the place is overrun by a large number of people. The quality and quantity of evidences available at the scene of crime are likely to change rapidly with the passage of time. Gathering of people at the scene, weather conditions, light conditions etc. are some of the important factors that contribute to the destruction of many important evidences from the scene of crime. Delay in visiting the scene of crime might affect the quality of investigation drastically.

Prompt action at the scene of crime may also lead to the arrest of culprits. Promptness in reaching the scene of crime might lead to obtaining valuable information from the persons who may have information related to the offence. The first set of information received from such persons may be very valuable in establishing the direction of the investigation while the same version obtained at a later stage is likely to be modified or edited due to various other considerations. It is important for the investigating officers to understand that in many wildlife offences, the carcass may have been moved, often by other carnivores etc. to a place other than where the offence was actually committed, thus further complicating the scenario. As such, there can be a primary scene of crime and it is possible to have several extensions. In order to investigate a crime successfully, it is absolutely essential for the investigating officer to pay undivided attention to protect, observe, process and record the scene of crime properly. Any damage, or tampering of the scene of crime, whether intentional or otherwise, would adversely affect the quality of investigation. It is important to establish linkages between the scene of crime and the suspect(s) through the circumstantial, corroborative and physical evidences.

From the forensic point of view, it is only the physical evidences that provide the I.O. and the court the following information about the crime: • Nature of crime • Time and place of commission • Targeted species • Manner in which the crime was committed i.e. modus operandi • Particular weapon/tool used • Number and nature of persons involved (any specific group, tribe etc.) The scene of crime should be thoroughly searched in a systematic matter so as to locate and collect all evidence linked to the crime. Access to the scene of crime should be carefully restricted so that evidence is not destroyed. Some of the things they may look for are: • Weapons, bullets, empty cartridges. • Blood stains, hair, bone pieces, vomits, saliva, glass, paint, finger prints. • Shoes, tyre marks and tracks. • Cloth or other fibres, caught on bushes • faecal material. • Footprints.120 23 • Matchstick, matchbox, cigarette butts, gutkha pouches. • Implements possibly used for carrying out the crime • Places where the offender(s) may have stayed or sheltered or laid an ambush in the forest. Forensic Tools such as fingerprinting, collecting of specimens of blood, footprints, examination of cartridges, weapons etc. should be made use of to strengthen the linking of the offenders with the crime.

When evaluating and examining such crimes, it is important to try and link such crimes to previously identified offenders.

(10) Establishing a Criminal Profile Directory:

All ranges must maintain records of persons with a history of poaching and/or wildlife trade in their locality. This will include details about physical appearance, identification marks/signs, employment, family, key associates, criminal history, convictions if any, pending cases etc. Sudden and long absences of such persons from their normal place of stay must be investigated.

Sudden acquisition of movable and immovable assets must also be investigated for possible sources of such transactions.

Photographic dossiers can be very useful in investigation. Maintenance of crime dossiers at the State level is very important. These dossiers can be collated with other states on a need base.

The following suggestions are proposed for anti-poaching in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

1. Entry Point:

At present, the fixed entry points for vehicles are Misradhara, Jogimahal, and Bodal, Gilaisagar, Darra, Bhid and Rajbagh. Proper entry gates with locking system should be established to man these vehicle entry points. Forest guard chowkies should be constructed Khatola, Pathaar kui, Banipura, Pandya ki taal, Kailashpuri, Telan paseri, Kala kua, Gazipur balaji, Jaitpur, Shyampura and Dobra. The chowkies at, Indala, Lahpur, and Sultanpur has to be strengthened by constructing more rooms.



2. Barriers:

To control the movement of poachers outside the park, road barriers and check points should be started. These points should be manned from month of October to June end. Following points requires special attention:

(a) Sherpur trijunction (b) Bhuripahadi trijunction (c) Hadauti (d) Kushalidhara (e)

Banipur (f) Rameshwar ghat (g) Pali bridge (h) Malarna Station

3. Regular Check points:

Checking of Sawai Madhopur railway station, Malarna dungar, Amli, Rawanjna railway station, Bus stands of Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Old city Sawai Madhopur, Jetpur, Behrauanda and Indergarh for the movement of nomadic tribes.

4. Rehabilitation scheme for Mogiyas:

Though Mogiyas are considered main poaching community, no efforts have been made to wean them away from these age-old practices. The community members are concentrated at few places and their socio-economic condition is in a very bad state. Genuine relocation of these hunting communities is the permanent solution for poaching threats in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Mogya rehabilitation details are mentioned in the theme plan.

5. Specialized equipment:

Like night vision equipment, cameras will strengthen the affectivity. They are cost effective. Each range officer should be provided with one night vision equipment and camera.

6. Strict Vigilance:

The following water holes are the only source of water in the area for the wild animals. These water holes provide a safe haven from the poachers. Water holes in the Sawai Madhopur area such as Patwa bavri, Mansarovar, Odi-kho, Kalapani, Bhadlav, Pili Talai, Gilai Sagar, Pandya ki taal, Amli deh, Devpura bandh, Qualji area during the summer should be constantly guarded.

7. Weapon:

All the weapons licensed within 10 km radius, should be registered with forest department on priority basis. Action should be taken against defaulters.

8. Awareness:

There is very less awareness about the wildlife offences and the punitive clauses. Information brochures should be published and distributed at regular basis. Non-governmental agencies should also be involved in prevention and detection of wildlife offences.

9. Implementation of M-STrIPES:

The Tiger Task Force constituted by the National Board for Wildlife (2005) has endorsed the revised methodology / approach propounded by the NTCA and the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) for country level estimation / monitoring of tiger / prey status and its habitat. Phase-I: Spatial mapping and monitoring of tigers, prey and habitat. Phase-II: Assimilation of spatial and attribute data

Phase-III: (a) Estimating the population of tigers and its prey, (b) Intensive monitoring of tiger source populations in Tiger Reserves and Protected Areas in tiger landscape.

Phase-IV: Maintenance of a centralized photo-database of tigers at NTCA obtained from camera traps deployed across all Tiger Reserves. (c) Routine management-oriented monitoring, which, inter alia, comprises of regular monitoring of tiger signs at beat level, which can potentially be integrated with monitoring of law enforcement and patrolling. (d) Survey Design (for all Tiger Reserves except Sundarbans) for spatially explicit mark-recapture study involving research workers / scientists.

Minimum standards for the Phase IV protocols are:

- 1. Camera traps density one pair per 1.41X1.41 sq.km grid.
- 2. Minimum trap nights 28.
- 3. Minimum area coverage of 200 sq.km.
- 4. Closure period of 25 to 40 days.

5. Minimum of 3 spatial replicates of line transects each of a minimum of 2 km length (for the entire reserve).

6. Entire reserve needs to be sampled. Each sampling occasion should cover minimum area of 200 sq. km (100 pairs of cameras) and in case of larger reserves, the area should be covered by dividing the area into 400 sq.km blocks and camera trapping should be done successively, within the closure period of 60 days.

The objective of the NTCA exercise is to obtain a minimum number of tigers in a Tiger Reserve but aims to estimate the tiger population and prey densities in a reserve using spatially-explicit capture-recapture approaches using software tools such as SPACECAP / DENSITY for estimating tiger population size and DISTANCE for estimating densities of prey species.

Phase-IV protocol of NTCA contains six components:

- (a) Maintaining daily patrolling log
- (b) Carrying out beat-wise monitoring of sign encounters twice a year
- (c) Recording from PIP
- (d) Obtaining minimum tiger number using camera traps
- (e) Obtaining tiger numbers using camera traps (25-40 days closure period)

(f) Obtaining minimum tiger numbers through DNA analysis from Scats Trainings on M-STrIPES were conducted by Forest Department and WildlifeInstitute of India on 2010 and 2012. A detailed training (including field training) was provided on GPS handling, patrolling techniques and strategiesto the park managers as well as ground level staffs. Due to logistic constraints(lack of fund) we couldn't implement M-STrIPES in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Hence, detailed report on illegal activities (poaching etc.) is not available. We have made a provision for funds for implementing M-STrIPES in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Tiger and vegetative monitoring will be followed as per protocol of NTCA. Periodic security audit will be carried outas per generic guidelines of NTCA. **7.2.2.1 (b) THEME PLAN FOR PREVENTING ILLEGAL GRAZING BY LIVESTOCK** About 2.5 lakh domestic livestock including cattle, sheep, goat and camel are owned by people living in villages located in CTH and Proposed buffer area. During rainy season the agricultural fields are occupied with crops and villagers drive their cattle to nearby forest areas. Hence during rainy season cattle pressure on forests gets doubled. The period from July to October is critical as most of the domestic animals from nearby and far-flung villages try to move in to the Tiger Reserve. Villagers from particular village graze in particular forest areas called "**Kankad**" of the village. The cattle camps are called "**Khirkadi**". The numbers of grazers double in the night, as the fresh batch of people come with food for the grazers. Next day in the morning they carry back the milk to the villages. Up to year 2005 the grazing problem was very rampant. Thanks to very good and persistent effort by the field staff grazing has reduced considerably. Once ubiquitous problem is only confined to few pockets in western region. There is need to consolidate the gains achieved through anti grazing operations.

The Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve has peculiar geographic spread as most of the proposed buffer area of the reserve located as separate geographical units linked to the core area through narrow corridors. The villagers especially persistently

attempt to invade into the Core area. The grazing by domestic livestock has adversely affected the regeneration and the quality of grasses has deteriorated. Recurrent conflicts with the villagers on the issue of grazing in the Ranthambhore National Park have resulted in not so good relationships with nearby villagers.

Grazing Problem in Ranthambhore National Park:

The western and eastern part of the Ranthambhore National Park are the worst affected by illegal grazing during monsoon. The main reasons for illicit grazing in the National Park are lack of sufficient space for cattle during rainy season as most of the agricultural areas are under cultivation of crops. Most of the areas are with poor drainage soils. Water logged like situation is very common during monsoon and cattle usually avoid water logged areas. It is commonly known that during rainy season the dampness in the soils make the hoofs of cattle vulnerable for infections. The forest areas are the most preferred ones as the slopes offer best dry areas, there is plenty of grass available and it is available for free. Grazing in the national park region has been going on for the last several years almost it is a tradition here and any effort by the department is resisted by villagers often violently. In the past there were many clashes with the forest department people, many forest staff were assaulted by the villagers. Control of grazing is not a local forest problem it has reached proportions of law and order.

Adverse impact of the grazing:

- The core area is getting degraded.
- There is every possibility of spread of communicable diseases in the wild animals.
- Wood cutting is very common along with the illegal grazing.

✤ There is threat of retaliatory killing when cattle are killed when in National Park. As patrolling is difficult department will never know when the killing happened. Monitoring will be difficult.

Illegal grazing within the national park by defying government orders, intimidating the staff is very bad for the park management and even the democratic process.

General Strategy and Action Plan to control Illegal Grazing:

 \succ A two-pronged approach of dialogue with the villagers along with heavy deployment of man power for protection from grazing inside the CTH.

> Work with the villagers to get the encroachments on the village pasture lands evacuated and developed into real pastures. Stone wall fencing under MNREGA can be used for securing these pastures.

> An Integrated Dairy Development Project should be initiated around Tiger Reserve for breed improvement, improving the economic returns, in turn improve wellbeing of the people. This can greatly reduce under productive cattle.

 \succ A detailed village wise study of social economic conditions of the grazers, domestic animal population and grazing to ascertain the quantum of dependency on the Park should be conducted. Based on the assessment detailed planning can be carried out at micro level through macro scale integrating with dairy project.

➤ Have constant dialogue with villagers on regular basis, so that the

communication channels are on. Genuinely address the problems of the villagers.

> Crop depredation by wild animals is very common complaint by the villagers. Stone wall fencing is encouraged on the periphery along the boundary of the villages. Such wall should not be constructed in the corridor areas.

> Anti-grazing camps should be established at strategic places like Chamar

Ghati,Sukhi Talai, Indala, Bodal, Bhir, Kachida, Phalaudi, Ashaki, Bhimpura, Ghanteshwar, Kurka math, etc. with forest staff, home-guards, ex-army personnel for rainy season. Deployment of one RAC Company along withexecutive magistrate is essential to deal with any law-and-order situation. Local volunteers should be engaged through EDCs for getting information from the villages and effective control on illegal grazing.

> Mark key illegal grazing areas. Assess the extent of the area along with intensity. Standard and consistent method should be adapted to document the intensity of grazing.

> Declaring CTH area under section 144 of CrPC during grazing season.

> Identifying habitual offenders and filling bond under section 107 IPC.

> Integrated effort of police, revenue and forest to deal with offenders.

 \succ Adequate man power, transport system, communication network, arms and ammunition to deal with situation (Annexure 13).

 \succ Women folk in the villages are the key stakeholders in the whole situation and they are least consulted one in the entire dialogue process. Department should encourage local NGOs to work on the issues of woman development, start dialogue with women and gather key inputs for controlling illegal grazing.

Specific Strategies

It is necessary to increase staff strength (home guards, armed home guards, border home guards) to control illegal grazing as offenders come in large numbers creating law and order situation. The increased strength is for temporary period i.e., during monsoon (1 July to 30 October). The additional staff can be deployed along with the local staff well in advance starting the month of June. This advanced deployment can make the newly deployed staff become familiar with the locality, the beats and the problematic grazing areas. Mobilizing additional forest staff from other forest divisions involves lot of bureaucratic procedures, sometimes interventions at the highest level; it needs at least 2-3 months. The process of mobilization should start in month of April itself. Each anti grazing camp should have at least 8-10 people so that at any given time there are about 6 people available even if some go on leave. As special incentive department should pay for the running the mess in the anti- grazing camps.

1. On the eastern side just below the Indala daang area, there is wide spread infestation of *Prosopis juliflora* in the reserved forest and the buffer area. In consultation with the villagers and involving them, silvi-pastoral plantations should be taken up in the reserve forests and the buffer areas, replacing the existing *P. juliflora* trees.

2. The relationship between the villagers and the Project Tiger personnel is at low ebb in some areas. However, the situation has improved in past few years; the attitude of the villagers about the free grazing in the core area is gradually getting changed. Similar eco development works are required to be taken up in the remaining villages on a long-term basis.

3. At present there is not enough control on goat grazing. All the efforts are towards the control of cattle grazing. However, more damage to the forest is caused by the goat grazers. These herdsmen lop heavily and sometimes fell fully mature trees for grazing their goats. In the core area illegal goat grazing is occasionally done prevalent in Indala, Peeli ghati, Kachida area, Amaghati, Jaitpur area, Talawara, Bhid, Kaila Devi and Sawai ManSingh Sanctuary.

4. It needs strict protection measures like listing out the

individuals' owning goats. These people should be photographed. Strict watch and ward and prosecution is required whenever there is violation. They should be encouraged to shift to other alternate employment. Carrying axe should be totally banned in the Core area.

5. It is recommended that armed constabulary comprising of one company at Sawai Madhopur and one company at Kaila Devi should be deployed.

6. Since at each of the anti-grazing camp there may be a deployment of 10 to 20 personnel at each site, adequate camping facilities including tents, torches, mosquito nets, camp cots, mess facilities, utensils for cooking should be provided by the forest department.

7. Presently the forest roads in the core area are fair weather roads (FWRs). For effective protection during the grazing season the entire core area should be made accessible by improving and increasing the road network to all weather roads. It will require construction of culverts/causeways on all nallas and stone pitching (Kharanja)

work at appropriate places on following tracks:

- (a) Singhdwar to Kacheeda
- (b) Halonda, Jojeshwar, Devpura-Qualji
- (c) Singhdwar, Nalghati, Guda Sultanpur
- (d) Jogimahal, Lakarda, Anatpura, Lahpur
- (e) Bodal, Guda, Indala, Khatola Thumka

8. Construction of Masonry Walls at the strategic locations should be taken up at following sites on priority basis. And wherever feasible permanent boundary wall should be erected. The boundary wall will function as physical barrier and restrict the out-ward movement of wild animals and also inward movement of cattle in to core area. However, these walls will be selected in a way that they do not impede the corridor of wildlife animals. They will be selected in areas which have high cattle population or human habitation nearby.

- (a) Khandar-Jaitpur
- (b) Sherpur-Talra
- (c) SawaiMadhopur-Kalibhat
- (d) Bherupura-Qualji
- (e) Falodi-Papra

7.2.2.1 (c) THEME PLAN FOR HABITAT PROTECTION

1. Situation in Ranthambhore National Park area:

The Ranthambhore National Park is surrounded by around 100 villages and 2 townships located within 5 km radius from the park boundary with a human population of 2.00 lacs and a cattle population of 2.5 lacs besides large itinerant herds with an estimated 20000 livestock passing through the area in search of fodder every year The conflict is intensifying further every year because of excessively higher population growth rate 3.2% per annum in the region and the changing traditional lifestyles of the people.

Though much of the dependence of the park resources is primarily for selfconsumption a very high proportion of population in the townships and sizeable number of villages uses the National Park as a source of employment in terms of economic benefits.

A study indicates that *Anogeissus pendula* constitutes up to 99% of the requirement of the human and livestock population ranging from firewood to timber fodder. It is estimated that 85% of the population in the villages and 28% of the population of the townships are totally dependent while the remaining population is partially dependent on forest resources. In the townships only 15% of the populations do not depend on forest resource at all. The maximum consumption of wood is during winters. Sawai Madhopur is heavily depended on forest for firewood. Because of this severe pressure the forest falling in the vicinity of Sawai Madhopur city has become prone to illegal felling. Availability of firewood is low in the area and the people are resorting to pollarding and cutting of live green trees. In Khandar area, the situation is different because of wide spread *Prosopis juliflora*, thanks to social forestry plantations. The pressure on the natural forests is low and the agricultural crop residue is being mainly used as Wood fuel.

2. Situation in Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary:

As it is situated in continuation with National Park region, the biotic pressure is high

on Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary. The pressure is mainly from Sawai Madhopur town and adjoining villages.

Situation in Kailadevi Sanctuary:

Most part of Kailadevi Sanctuary lies in Karauli district. Some areas of forest block Baler and Dang Doodhbhat lies in Sawai Madhopur district. Since 50 villages are situated inside the CTH part of the Sanctuary, so it suffers with a lot of biotic pressure. The area bears heavy pressure of cattle, goat, camel, etc. The grazers not only graze the domestic animals, but they also lop the new sprouts of the trees and sometimes even cut the whole tree also. This situation becomes severe during rainy and winter season. In monsoon season the grazers from the peripheral area also move along with a large number of cattle in to the park area. This grazing create irrecoverable loss to the forests as a result the forests of this region is in a permanent state of degradation. The village settlements with in the Sanctuary area are depended on the Sanctuary for Wood fuel.

There is proposal for building Soft Enclosure so that tigers can be translocated. This will act as soft release for tigers and help getting accustomed to the area. However, it will be subjected to prior approval of appropriate authority and assessment of prey, habitat and human interference for future viability of tigers.

3. The General Strategy:

The map of CTH of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve shows it is a linear strip that has a width of 2 km to 50 km. More than 100 villages are situated outside the periphery of the CTH. These villages are not included in the buffer area of Tiger Reserve. However, to avoid Man – Animal conflict and to reduce biotic pressure on CTH, the rapport between FD and villagers should increase. These following activities are prescribed for sustainable development of Tiger Reserve and protection of CTH.

4.1 Construction of Stone Wall Fencing

To avoid man – animal conflict crop protection wall will be constructed at the periphery of the CTH adjoining to agriculture fields. These crop protection walls will be made 6 feet height for sensitive and vulnerable area of the CTH is required. Every year at least 5 km. wall in each of Div-I and Div-II should be constructed. The work should be started from highly sensitive and vulnerable areas to less sensitive areas (Annexure 24 & 25).

4.2 LPG Gas connections:

Due to the tremendous demand of Wood fuel from the peripheral villages of CTH, the forest cover is degrading very fast. Even the roots of Dhonk are dugout for meeting Wood fuel demand, making the area completely barren and vulnerable to erosion. Under India Eco Development Programme, Chief Minister's budget announcement and Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation, LPG gas connections were provided on subsidy through EDCs. The introduction of gas stoves has changed the Wood fuel demand drastically; in these villages the nearby forest areas have shown significant habit restoration. There is a plan to continue with this scheme to provide one-time subsidized connections in the village's periphery to the RTR.

These gas connections have given tremendous impact on the Wood fuel consumption.

The villages particularly Sherpur, Khilchipur, Khandar have shown more than 95% shift in the wood fuel consumption to the LPG. The same strategy is being proposed to provide gas connections to the remainingvillages surrounding the Protected Area.

Sawai Madhopur town is one of the major centers of Wood fuel consumption. Particularly the hoteliers and sweet shops use large quantity of wood fuel. They should be persuaded to change to gas. Hitherto permit holders for collection of Wood fuel have been discontinued with the permits in the lightof Hon'ble Supreme Court's direction of 17.2.2000. However, the wood collectors are still collecting the wood fuel. Because of lack of alternate livelihood sources, they continue to do so. These erstwhile wood collectors should be rehabilitated at the earliest. This can be done either by covering them under livelihood improvement programmes or getting them covered under beneficiary-oriented development programmes of variousGovt. agencies like Social Welfare Dept., Nagar Palika etc.

Presently outlets are available at Sawai Madhopur and Karauli only.

For proper supply of LPG to gas connection holders in the periphery of RTR distribution centres will have to be opened at Sapotara, Kailadevi, Karanpur, Mandrayal, Khandar, Behraunda, Kundera, and Indergarh.

4.3 Fuel Wood need and pasture development program:

From Allahpur to Khandar, a large area is infested by *Prosopis Juliflora*. This extensive weed is a blessing in disguise and is meeting the needs of Wood fuel demand of the people around. If managed properly, this Prosopis infested area can meet 40 % of the demand of the area. Similarly, the forest area near Phalaudi, Bodal, Qualji, Balas, Amli, Kundera, Talawara, etc are infested by *P. juliflora* meeting demand of fuel wood of local people. Following activities are proposed:

i. Focus on promoting Biodiversity Closures with soil and moisture conservation works to ensure revival of degraded land with additional benefit of providing fuel wood and fodder to the villagers.

ii. Pasture lands around RTR exists and most of these lands are under encroachments. These lands are primarily meant for meeting demand of grazing land for local people, but unfortunately influential people in local villages have encroached these pasture lands, depriving poor people. Efforts should be made on the part of revenue department to ensure revival of these pasture lands and to evict encroachments in peripheral villages of CTH.

4.4 Out of turn Agriculture Electric Connections:

For ensuring livelihood of peripheral villagers their main source of income has to be improved. Presently due to non- availability of agriculture electric connections, mostly villagers depend on rain fed agriculture only. Due to frequent droughts even Kharif crop is not ensured. Due to this uncertainty in agriculture, villagers have to depend on forestry-based activities for alternate source of income including goat rearing. If irrigation is assured, peripheral villagers will not only get Kharif crop, but can grow Rabi crop also. This will ensure better livelihood option and the practice of goat rearing will get reduced. Villagers will also be able to take horticulture and vegetable crops. Under India Eco Development Programme, 23 agriculture electric connections were provided in Mei Kalan village of Khandar Tehsil. The results were encouraging as it improved livelihood of these families and also at same time helped in controlling illegal grazing. There is constant demand from other villages for priority connections as they were on wait listfor last more than 15 years. Energy
department of Govt. of Rajasthan has issued an order to release electric connections on priority basis under revised agriculture policy 2004, rule 7(i) to (iv) (sa) vide Order No. F12(16)/ urja/04/part/Jaipur, dated 7th March, 2008. As per this order revenue villages located on the periphery of RTR will be given immediate priority agriculture connections. The village would be selected in consultation and connections would be released in maximum 3 months fromdate of application.

Priority agriculture connections are mainly being given for producing fodder crops. This will help in promoting concept of stall feeding and cattle breed improvement programme, which will help in controlling illegal grazing in CTH area and in the village relocation program from the CTH.

4.5 Cattle Breed Improvement Programme:

Villagers around CTH of RTR keep large number of cattle heads comprising ofcow, buffalo and goats. Most of the cattle are unproductive and mainly responsible for habitat depletion. Existing cows and buffaloes have to be replaced by cattle breed improvement program. Animal husbandry department and NGOs should be entrusted this responsibility. Rearing goats should be discouraged.

4.6 Alternative Fuel Saving Devices:

Apart from LPG gas connections to reduce pressure on forest areas other alternative fuel saving devices such as biogas, fuel- efficient crematoria, Solar light, solar cookers, fuel-efficient Chulhas, pressure cookers, improved chulhas etc. should be promoted with active participation of EDCs and PA staff.

4.7 Involvement of Local People

102 Eco-Development Committees have been registered to involve thelocal people in wildlife conservation. Local people are being involved actively in developmental works, tiger monitoring, local workforce, assistance to forest department staff, awareness programs etc.

Eco-TourismActivity:

Tourism is one of the major sectors that employs directly or indirectly thousands of local people in and around Ranthambhore. Many local people were previously associated with anti-forestry activities like illegal grazing, wood cutting, mining and poaching. These local residents have been provided alternative jobs through tourism initiatives. Local people help the Forest department in protection and play an important role in wildlife conservation. They sometime provide their own vehicles for monitoring and vigilance patrolling of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve as well.

The business of operating safari vehicles inside the reserve and vehicles for transport to and for major cities Ranthambhore employs at least 1500 people including vehicle owners, drivers, managers, booking operators, maintenance staff etc. tourist vehicle owners provide their vehicles to the forest department for protection, patrolling and during monsoon season for illegal grazing only on fuel basis. Running any park does not only require man power but also enough vehicles to move the people around the park for monitoring and anti-poaching. Ranthambhore has always been fortunate to receive enough support from many agencies which have actively contributed canters, gypsy's and bikes for the activity of guards and officials in and around the park.

Nature/ EDC Guides

More than 100 nature guides and naturalists earning their livelihood from tourist safari vehicles that ventures inside the park, for 9 months of the year. They are deemed as 'qualified' by the Forest department (FD) and allocated on a roster basis. Employment opportunities have been generated for the traditionally cattle-grazers Gurjar and other local communities in the Kundaal/Balas/Qualji region of Zone-6, 7, 8,9 and 10 of were turned into able tourist guides, under an initiative by the Forest Department. Now they talk about encouraging others to give up illegal grazing in the RTR and maintain inviolate space for the wild animals.

Hawkers

There are 25 hawkers in Ranthambhore National Park, and about 3-4 in Kundaal area. They sell caps, jackets and other articles to tourists while they wait their turn to enter the park and earns 10-15 thousand rupees permonth (during the tourist season).

Hotels and Resorts:

Over 100 hotels have come up near Sawai Madhopur with a total of 2500 rooms. The tourism industry is vital to the economy of Sawai Madhopur.

Handicraft/Painting:

There are hundreds of local people associated with the handicraft industry within Sawai Madhopur area, a large percentage comprising of women. There are more than 40 stores selling handicrafts in the area. There also are many more stores that are set up in hotels.

There are more than 200 artists in Sawai Madhopur area who earn their livelihood by painting and selling their artwork in various handicraft stores. Local people in Ranthambhore are growing from strength to strength. From normal villagers their lives have beentransformed due to tourism. Many of them now pursue careers in painting, handicrafts and as well as wildlife film-making.

Dairy Initiative around RTR

Dairy initiative in the district has been poor. The practice of driving thelivestock into nearby forests for grazing still persists widely and only a few people resort to stall feeding of their livestock and modern dairy practices. On the contrary the change has been on the negative side with more and more people abandoning rearing of cows in favor of buffaloes and then buffaloes in favor of goat and sheep. The trend in favor of goat and sheep rearing is alarming because they are more harmful to the forests than cows and even buffaloes.

Even in the 1960s when the forest settlement in this area was done it was explicitly mentioned in the settlement that there would be concessions permitting regulated grazing of cows and buffaloes in certain cases but goats, sheep and camel were strictly forbidden. It is, therefore, necessary that the animal husbandry department focuses on this aspect and take appropriate measures.

Nature education/awareness to the children and local people: Regular tours are conducted by the department for local students and people to generate awareness among the masses.

There is dire need of Nature Interpretation Centre to apprise people about rich biodiversity and ecosystem of the Tiger Reserve and its entire landscape.

Encroachment and Illegal Mining Control

1. The situational Analysis:

Encroachment is another major problem in the RTR. The reason for encroachment in the areas adjoining CTH is primarily for agriculture. There are some cases of encroachment in the village Hindwar, Talawara, Basso, Bhuri Pahadi, etc. These villages are situated next to the boundary of RTR. Adjoining forest land is cultivable which attract the encroachers. The area is vulnerable for encroachment because:

i. The boundary demarcation is not clear as most of the boundary pillars aremissing. The forest land records are not properly maintained.

ii. The field staffs are not well versed with the boundaries. Very little attentionpaid to guard the boundaries, boundary marks, compartment boundaries.

iii. No proper land records are being maintained at Range or naka level.

iv. Adequate survey staff is not available, for resolving the disputes.

v. The encroachment cases are at present get the last priority. The disposal of the cases is very slow and ineffective.

vi. Mutation of forest land records in the revenue records is incomplete.

2. General Strategy:

i. Patrolling of the boundaries of the PA should be done regularly to check if there is any breach of the boundary line.

ii. DCF, ACF and Range Officers should personally inspect boundary pillars from time to time as per the norms and the report thus obtained should be monitored in the review meeting.

iii. All the broken or removed pillars are to be replaced immediately.

iv. The non-muted land should be taken up on priority basis for mutation.

v. Land records, and block details should be maintained at Range and Naka level. DCF and Range officers are responsible for maintaining the land records. All the maps, block files should be digitized and stored in electronic form. The responsible field staff should be given copy of the records.

vi. Encroachment cases must be given priority.

vii. Some heavily denuded area being under mines can be de- reserved so that employment of local villagers can be ensured.

7.2.2.1 (D) THEME PLAN FOR BOUNDARY DEMARCATION AND MUTATION Boundary demarcation and mutation is essential to check illegal mining and encroachment in the Park and surrounding Sanctuaries. The wildlife managershould know as to exactly how much area is under his control. The records of mutation should be complete so that allotment of land is not done by the revenue authorities.

Name of Forest Block	Total Area	Unmutedarea
Khandar 9 A	10434.24	56.23
Khandar 9 B	5385.83	779.37
Khandar 9 C	11101.35	6321.75
Qila Khandar	959.17	0.43
SWM 6 Main	8217.71	801.42
SWM 6 A	12450.06	144.27
SWM 6 B	5292.78	325.47
Olwada Niwadi	535	26.81
Rawanjna Dungar main	1332.98	251
Rawanjna Dungar A	71.79	0.37
Rawanjna Balwan	4537.05	582.11
Phalaudi	2051	1875
Papda	1186.44	12.25
Amli Main	382.57	39.93
Total	63937.97	11216.41

The state of remaining mutation in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is as follows:

1. Strategy:

- First of all, number of 'Guard beats' should be determined accordingly staff strength should be fixed for each area in RTR.
- The boundaries of the Park and surrounding sanctuaries
- should be carefully checked and marked clearly on the map along with those of forest areas outside of National Park and Sanctuaries but falling in the Tiger Reserve area.
- Pillars should be erected (GPS reading should be recorded) on priority as mentioned in the Theme plan for grazing control (6.1.1).
- The entire forest land records should be entered in the computer.
- Beat maps of the area showing clearly the boundaries and other important features are already prepared and will be revised as and when required. The beat guard should have these beat maps with him / her so that he / she can inspect the boundaries falling in his / her area of control. The beat is the basic unit for management and the boundaries should be maintained regularly. Beat guard is responsible for maintenance of the boundary pillars.
- DCFs, ACFs and ROs should regularly check these boundaries during their routine inspection of the area.
- Name of Block, Compartment number and number of pillar should be inscribed on the pillar and record maintained in the office.
- The entire forest land records should be entered in the computer every year village wise copy of the recorded forest land (Jamabandi) should be obtained and incorporated in computer.
- The demarcation between the National Park (core area) adjoining buffer areaswhich includes reserve forest area, Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary should be taken on priority basis. It is proposed to erect inner line pillars. The distance to

be covered in Kundera, Khandar and Project tiger ranges would be 25 km, 40 km and 40 km respectively. The beat boundaries should be maintained on a regular basis. The beat in charges should be provided with beat maps.

- Liaison should be established with the Revenue authorities to carry out **mutation of forest land** which is still un-mutated. Proper record of the area mutated and remaining area from mutation should be maintained in the Division office in the computer as well as files.
- Efforts should be made by keeping liaison with the revenue department not to change the status of the land within 500 meters from the boundary of the Tiger Reserve.

7.2.2.1(e) THEME PLAN FOR IMMUNIZATION OF LIVE STOCK

1. The RTR and the surrounding area are regularly visited by the cattle for illicit grazing. At this time they come in contact with wild animals in the area. Foot and Mouth **Diseases** are common. There is every chance that the **communicable diseases from** the cattle are transmitted to the wild animals. This will result in gravity of the situation and in its order has directedthat all cattle or livestock present within the 10 k.m. periphery of the CTH and Buffer area should be immunized to check this menace.

2.Strategy:

- Record of all the livestock within 10 km periphery of the Park and the surrounding Sanctuaries should be collected from Tehsil office and maintained at naka, range and division level.
- Good liaison should be maintained with the District Animal Husbandry Officer to carry out regular immunization and deworming of these cattle.
- Cattle camps should be organized by the Department in collaboration with Animal Husbandry Department to check health of animals and immunization.
- Specialized institutes like BAIF should be involved in immunization of cattleand breed improvement.
- Awareness programmes should be held in villages to impart knowledge of communicable diseases in cattle.
- The immunization programme should be linked up with integrated cattle anddairy development programme.
- *Prevention is better than cure.* To prevent any large-scale outbreak of infestations and diseases that had happened in 1986, a parasitic infestation survey and control action plan is being proposed as follows.

3. Survey and control of parasitic infestation

Wild animals are prone to diseases which may be bacterial, viral, fungal, protozoan or endo-parasitic in nature. These diseases are transferable between wild animals and livestock. In this area, the system of grazing of the indigenousheard of cattle and buffalo from villages are taken by the villagers to the adjoining forest area for grazing and returned in the evening to the villages.

During the process of grazing some of the animals which are clinical cases or carrier

animals contaminate the forest pasture and due to the heavy shading in the forest area, the causative agents for diseases are likely to survive for long duration than in the grazing area in the village and it may form the area of infection to the wild animal. In times of draught infection can spread rapidly as was seen in 1986-87 killing hundreds of animals. During such anarchies reference and consultation with veterinary WII for assistance and help should be sought.

During emergency: Doctors to be called for frequent visit and help.

4. Objectives:

- 1. To find out the type of infestation in particular area.
- 2. To create awareness because some parasites are of zoonotic importance.
 - **3.** Eradication of infestation.

5. Technical staff and facilities available:

At Present in RTR Two Post Veterinary Officers are sanctioned one for Sawai Madhopur and second one for Karauli. Department have two Rescue van and one wildlife Ambulance.

Methodology: It consists of

- 1. <u>Field survey</u>: Survey of at least 10 villages would be done in a month by Animal Husbandry and District Diagnostic lab. There will be collection of fecal samples in and around peripheral villages.
- 2. <u>Laboratory testing</u>: After collection of samples, the stool samples would betested in veterinary care unit laboratory under Tiger Project.
- 3. <u>Eradication of infestations</u>: After testing the samples, the animals will betreated according to the infestation found in the stool sample.

7.2.2.1 (f) THEME PLAN FOR MITIGATING MAN ANIMAL CONFLICT

1. The Problem:

The present stage of RTR has evolved through different stages. The owners have changed from princely state to Govt. The local population in the past had an access to forest with limited control. After the promulgation of Forest act and Wildlife Protection Act the free access has been restricted. The number of tigers in the park is increasing but due to lack of proper corridors the animals often get strayed to human inhabited areas. Herbivores move in search of morepalatable agricultural crops causing lot of damage to villagers. There is growing animosity towards wildlife.

Of late some cases of crop damage and cattle lifting have been reported from the villages lying near the Park and buffer area. This is a major cause of concern because the villagers retaliate in a violent way which results in poaching of wild animals.

2. ProposedStrategy:

- 1. The forest department should go for permanent fencing of 6 feet wall all long the forest and peripheral villages to restrict human wildlife conflict. It has shown positive results wherever it has been undertaken.
- 2. The Cattle Compensation Scheme of TP, WWF, Nature India, should be implemented. The Crop Compensation Scheme as proposed in Tiger Project areas by Govt. of India is not yet implemented in the region. Efforts should be made to implement.

- 3. The degraded areas on the periphery of the PA should be developed as pastures/medicinal plant farms.
- 4. The entry fee to the Park includes eco development surcharge. The money was supposed to be spent back in the region for development. Government of Rajasthan has announced allocation of money however the project is yet to be implemented properly. It is proposed to take up eco development works in the region.

7.2.2.1(g) THEME PLAN FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT

Challenges of protection increase and vary from time to time. In response the infrastructure and communication facilities have to be upgraded from time to time.

Existing Situation:

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (CTH and Buffer) is spread in four districts of Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Bundi and Tonk. The geographical area of the entire Protected Area is > 1300 sq. km. The terrain is hilly, undulating and well wooded. There are large numbers of villages all round and quite a few located inside. There is lot of movement of people in this region. To provide adequate protection to the wildlife and manage the Protected Area, properinfrastructure and communication network is of paramount importance. The existing infrastructure is as follows: **Buildings:** Headquarter of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is situated in Sawai Madhopur with two divisions. Division-I, situated at Sawai Madhopur itself and Division-II, situated at Karauli. Most of the areas recently notified as a Buffer are under the control of Territorial Divisions *viz*. Bundi, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk. DCF and Dy. FD-I, SWM has the following field ranges situated at:

Sl.No.	Name of the Range	Location
1	Project Tiger Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
2	Khandar	Khandar
3	Kundera	Kundera
4	Sawai Man Singh	Phalaudi
5	Talra	Bhid
6	Baler	Baler
7	Indergarh (wildlife)	Indergarh
8	Flying Squad	Sawai Madhopur
9	Relocation	Sawai Madhopur
10	Tourism	Sawai Madhopur

DCF and Dy. FD-II, Karauli has the following ranges:

Sl. No.	Name of the Range	Location
1	Nainyaki	Sapotara
2	Mandrayal	Mandrayal
3	Karanpur	Karanpur
4	Kailadevi	Kailadevi

The details of existing buildings and proposed buildings is at Annexure 15 & Annexure 16 respectively.

7.2.2.1 (h) Theme Plan for Security Audit:

The effectiveness of the security mechanism is to be audited at least once a year. This has to be an internal audit to study the strengths and weakness of the system and equipment. The objective is to make improvements in the system and equipment. Equipment handling is also to be audited. This audit would include effectiveness of the staff against intensified parameters, audit of weapons, wireless system and GPS utilization. The audit would also focus on the supervisory system and the progress of cases in the courts of law. The Guidelines issued by NTCA would be adhered to in security audit.

Legal affairs and court cases:

It has been observed that the cases drawn by Forest officers and put up before the courts are more often found drafted poorly. As a result of technical deficiencies in case preparation and presentation, offenders are able to escape conviction. This is a very important aspect and the department has to take a cuefrom the police department, where, in every police station there are some persons who has expertise in legal matters and case preparation.

7.2.2.2 Theme Plan for Staff Deployment and Capacity Building:

The law and order environment is changing. Challenges and types of works have increased. As a result, the sanctioned staff is not adequate for protecting and managing the wildlife areas under Tiger Reserves. Strength in police and army has increased multifold. However, the situation of staff in department remains grim. Any protection cannot be done without properly trained force. The forest protection force has to keep with the times and develop accordingly. The forest staff is designed on the pattern when forests were exploited andcoupes were cut by contractors. Since then, a sea change has occurred in the job requirements but not much has changed on the protection staff front. It is quite unfortunate that forest guards are not trained for protection duties. And so, theycontinue to be a very soft force if at all.

It is high time that staff of RTR should be trained according to the diverse requirements. For confronting a mob of grazers, wood cutters and against gangs of poachers more skill set would be required than knowledge of reading aGPS or Uploading the data. In the frontline there will always be some rough work and someone has to be trained to do it. Site specific plan would be prepared in this regard.

7.2.2.3 Theme Plan for Tiger Monitoring:

Monitoring tigers is a continuous process and the end product of which is not only the numbers of tigers but an indication that there has been a change in numbers of tigers with an understanding of the factors that have been responsible for this change. Under the directions of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in its technical document no. 1/2011, the Phase IV management oriented scientific monitoring in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve commenced from 7th December, 2011. In the monitoring protocol, "Part D" (Page no. 5/48) for obtaining the minimum number of tigers in Tiger Reserve, has been undertaken. The camera trapping system is being followed in RTR for the past 6-7 years and individual IDs already given to the tigers.

Capture-recapture method with camera trap has been used for estimating tiger

population in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Whole Study area has been divided into grids. Reconnaissance carnivore sign surveys were carried out in each grid to locate suitable camera trap sites for deploying camera traps. The camera trapping grids have been selected based on presence of indirect sign of the tiger such as scats, scrapes and pugmarks etc. The staff of respective beats within the sampling grids has been also consulted to get a clue of the most extensively used trails of tigers, such as those near a source of water. The locations of recording of indirect sign of tiger were marked using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS). These locations have been overlaid on the map of grid of the tiger estimation area to determine the spatial spread of the trap sites and spatial coverage of the area, especially to detect large gaps without trap sites. In Ranthambhore National Park and adjoining area, camera trapping grids were finally selected and both side camera traps will be deployed in each grid. The camera trapping stations outside RNP were identified on the basis of movement of tiger. It was ensured that all tiger bearing areas are covered by camera trapping stations.

These camera trapping stations should be marked on the field with camera trapping station number written on it. List of camera trapping stations along with GPS was handed over to concerned Range Officers and Foresters for reference. These camera trapping stations would be used year after year for Tiger Estimation in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

Apart from this, daily tiger monitoring is done through foot patrolling, vehicle monitoring. Daily reports of these monitoring is not only noted down at each chowki but also compiled at Wireless Control Centre. The compiled report of this compiled data is sent fortnightly to the Field Director from the office of Deputy Field Director.

Further, monthly reports of camera traps is generated and presence and absence of tigers is gauged. If any tiger is not found to be captured, a special team is constituted to monitoring that particular tiger. These reports are also sent monthly to the Field Director from the office of Deputy Field Director.

7.2.2.4 Theme Plan for Applied Research:

There is a constant change in the flora and fauna in the reserve though many times imperceptible. Also, for planning management strategies data on various aspects is required. For day to day applied research it is proposed that subject experts and specialized manpower would be engaged on contractual basis. Certain works like impact analysis etc., can be outsourced to suitable organizations.

7.2.2.5 Theme Plan for Habitat Management Interventions:

Carrying capacity has been worked out using Hayward's equation. In areaswhere wild animal density is adequate as per carrying capacity – no intervention is required. In areas where the wild animal density is less – some interventions need to be made. Following are some works that need to be taken up:

Stopping of further infestation by invasive exotic species (weeds): The peripheral forest areas areas of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve are heavily infested with *Prosopis juliflora* (Annexure 19), Adhato davascica, Cassia tora, Parthenium sp.etc. The dense

growth of these species is degrading the natural biodiversity of RTR at a fast pace. This has resulted in reduced availability of fodder for the wildlife. The situation is to be arrested at the present status and further infestation inwards into the reserve is to be stopped. For this purpose *Prosopis juliflora* saplings which are found making inroads into the reserve will be uprooted.

Weed like Cassia tora and Parthenium would be eradicated periodically.

Soil and Water Conservation

The terrain of RTR is hilly and undulating. The geomorphology is such that the soil depth is shallow in most of the areas. Only in valleys there is good soil depth. As a result, on the hill tops and slopes the vegetation is scanty with rocky blanks. In the valleys and gorges good tree growth is present. The eastern side of the RTR, particularly Lahpur area and the areas adjoining Khandar face acute water shortage during summers. Kailadevi area comprises of rocky plateauscalled 'Daangs'. Water is the limiting factor in the 'daangs'. Hence limited intervention, particularly in Kailadevi Sanctuary, is required so that atleast drinking water is available for wildlife. The objectives of the limited interventions are as under:

- ➤ To make drinking water available to the wild animal throughout the yearespecially in summer when normal water resources were dried.
- Reduction of run-off from the catchment to reduce peak flow in the main nalaincluding minimizing the risk of flood.
- ➤ To recharge ground water.

Strategies:

- 1. The soil and water conservation measures will be taken up on watershed basis because watershed, a natural hydrological entity, is an aerial expanse of land surface. It's run off usually flow in the defined surface drains, streams or rivers having a single outlet.
- 2. It is an ideal unit for preparation of integrated area development plans for checking land degradation, water and soil losses and thereby improving the environment. All the soil and water conservation measures should be taken up on water shed basis. This method is equally applicable for Protected Area aswell the villages, adjoining the Park.
- 3. The whole village as a community should be involved in the watershed project.
- 4. Detailed guidelines issued by Govt. of India for implementation of watershedsshould be followed as a basis.
- 5. GOR and Department of Watershed Development with collaboration of Remote Sensing Application Centre have prepared Watershed Atlas of Rajasthan. It provides uniform delineation, codification, prioritization of the watersheds thatcould be followed by all concerned with watershed approach on common basis. The following is the list of Macro-watersheds and micro-watersheds to be takenup under **Drainage Line Treatment** for soil and moisture conservation workslike contour trenching with grass seed sowing.

Water Management during Pinch Period:

The RTR is situated in dry tropical zone receiving less rainfall. It receives about 700

m.m. of average annual rainfall and the number of rainy days is very few. The summers are very harsh with intense heat temperatures reaching more than 48°C. Due to low rainfall and the geomorphologic features allow very little retention of water in the sub soil. Droughts are frequent which make the water situation worse. Water scarcity becomes a limiting factor for the full potential growth of wildlife in RTR. Shortage of water, results in the migration wild animals to outside areas in search of water and there are chances of being killed in accidents or being poached. Therefore, water management during pinch period becomes very important aspect of wildlife management.

Strategies:

- To provide at least one water hole in every 5 sq. km. area round the year. There could be more water holes depending on the movement and presence of wildlife. For these new water holes are proposed looking into the requirement of water in different habitats and ensuring proper dispersal of animals and utilization of grasses in the whole area.
- In case of famine years, the situation may still worsen resulting into drying of most of the water holes. For this separate contingency plan after the assessing the situation should be prepared and implemented strictly.
- ➤ Bore wells should be installed at appropriate places to ensure drinking water of wild animals. In the areas where bore wells are not successful wells may be dug.For such borewells and wells ground water recharging should be done to ensure sustainable supply of drinking water. All well should cover from top for the safety of wild animals.
- Transportation of water through tankers should be done only if no other water source is available, i.e, solar pumps and pipelines and any other renewable and sustainable sources of energy should be the priority. Water troughs should be well designed merging with natural landscape preferably under the shades of trees to avoid evaporation losses. Water troughs should be regularly cleaned to avoid contamination of dieses.
- Deepening and maintenance of old wells, stepped wells, water harvesting structures etc should be carried out periodically. The deepening and maintenance should be completed by month of March/ April.
- Shallow wells with ramps should be constructed near nallas to ensure water forwild animals. These shallow wells are found very appropriate to combat the severe water scarcity. Since these are natural and the water is easily accessible to the animals these are frequently used by them and also, they require less maintenance.

Plan for Development of prey base:

Prey base in the Ranthambhore National Park, Sawai ManSingh Sanctuary is good, but as far as Keladevi Wildlif Sanctuary is concerned, prey base density is very poor. Because of intense biotic pressures in the area wild herbivores face stiff competition from livestock. Herbivore density is not improving in KeladeviSanctuary and adjoining territorial forest areas. Due to low prey density, the carnivore population is very sparse. Sufficient prey base is required for growth and sustainability of large predator species like leopard and tiger.

Large number of villages and the cattle population are the main source of biotic pressure which has resulted in the degradation of the habitat. There are numerous villages situated inside the Sanctuary as a result of which there is no contiguous

undisturbed patch for prey species to survive.

Strategy and Action Plan:

- 10000-hectare area should be enclosed in units of 200 hectares each over a period of five years for rehabilitation of the habitat and herbivores. Each selected area should have good vegetation and potential for providing water, food and shelter round the year for wildlife. An 8 ft. high deer proof fencing should enclose enclosure.
- Soil and moisture works should be undertaken in the enclosure to improve the soil and water retention to facilitate better growth of vegetation.
- Small anicuts,gabions and check dams should be constructed in the nallahs. Treatment should start from the top of the nallah. Drainage Line Treatment works are to be taken up as prescribed in watershed management.
- Contour trenching with sowing of grass seeds should be taken up in the area.
- Construction of small ponds at suitable places should be taken up to ensurewater availability for most part of the year.
- > Boring to ensure water supply should be carried out in the enclosure.
- > Construction of guard chowki should be done to ensure protection of the area.
- > Small trails should be constructed in the area for carrying out field inspections.
- Pasture development works should be taken up in the enclosure to ensurefodder availability for the wild animals.
- Surplus Sambar, Cheetal and other prey base species should be relocated fromProtected Areas and may be even surplus animals from zoos.
- Adequate staff and chowkis, wireless network should be provided for ensuring100% protection in Rehabilitation and Relocation Enclosure.
- Relocation of Villages in Keladevi Sanctuary should be of top Most Priority.
- ➤ After relocation of village, the vacated agriculture fields are to be used for raising plantations.

7.2.2.6 THEME PLAN FOR SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SURROUNDING AREAS

Weaning away traditional hunting communities to new and better occupations and bringing them into the mainstream of human development.

Existing situation:

In district of Sawai Madhopur there are many nomadic tribal families constantly engrossed in wildlife poaching activities. Mogiyas is one such community. The Villagers (Agriculturists) employ these Mogiyas tribes for crop protection whenever the wild animals come out from forest and raid the crops. The Mogiyas use fire arms and shoot them to scare them. The villagers fully support the Mogiyas hence the wildlife offence cases are hardly reported and if reportedalso it is difficult to take action against them. When the department personnelgo to villages to investigate such cases the villagers oppose and confront them violently. They confront the staff with stones and there were many such incidences wherein the staff was attacked. Thus, there is symbiotic relationship between the Villagers and Mogiyas. The socio-economic condition of these tribes is very poor. They are landless and have no permanent dwellings hence rehabilitation of these tribes is very essential. Sometime these poaching Mogiyas go with the gangs for poaching the animals inside the Protected Areas these tribes can be easily in influenced by money.

Strategies:

- 1. The Mogiyas should be treated as landless people and should be rehabilitated as per the approved package of rehabilitation of villagers from PA to outside.
- 2. There are some habitations of mogiyas adjoining to the Tiger Reserve e.g. Bhagwatgarh (Sawai Madhopur), Nainwa (Bundi). A constant follows up in their habilitation is necessary otherwise; there is probability of their coming back to the same profession of hunting after consuming the relief and benefits provided.
- 3. There are around 200 families of Mogiya in and around RTR (Annexure 37). Special educational facilities are required to provide education to Mogiya children.
- 4. A special plan constitutes from social, justice department to rehabilitate, and welfare activities of mogiya tribe.
- 5. A plan will be prepared for mogiya and other nomadic tribes residing in the periphery of core area for their livelihood, education, social and economic upliftment with the financial assistance of Project tiger.
- 6. Education and hostel stay of mogya children should be funded form Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation so that they get educated and join the mainstream. This is the best way of weaning them away from their hunting practices.

In general education of children in the areas surrounding the tiger landscape is of great importance for protection of forests and wild animals. It may have a latency period for the effect to show but the effect will be of permanent nature and of mutual benefit to both sides.

CHAPTER – 8 RESEARCH, MONITORINGANDTRAINING

Research is one of the major issues in the Plan Outline of the Project Tiger document, 1972. The document envisaged that the scientific staff of the reserves 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. Science based adaptive management is crucial for the success of any Tiger Reserve.

8.1 Research Priorities

Wildlife management is a mix of field craft and science based on field research. Research in the Tiger Reserve should focus on the critical information needs of park management, which are specific to each Protected Areas. Professional researchers working on species can contribute a lot for wildlife management. The research should be "problem solving studies", based on a consultative process involving PA management, indigenous people and resource availability. Probable topics of interest can be

PA Managerial Priorities	Research Areas
(A) Values Relating to PA	Regional changes in species
	richness and diversity Changes
1. Ecological/Regional landscape	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
1. Livestock depredation by	Reasons for livestock depredation
carnivores and crop damage by wild	Percentage of livestock in the food-
ungulates	spectrum of carnivores
	Reasons for crop damage
4. Habitat management practices	Water resource availability and
	Management its impact on
	population dynamics of key
	Species.
5. Fire	Changes in the habitat due to fire
	Changes in animal use pattern due
	to fire
6. Eco-tourism	Impact assessment on ecology of
	the park and economic conditions
	of the local communities
11. Wildlife disease	Landscape epidemiology studies
	Linkages between sylvatic and pastoral cycles

12. Animal monitoring	and	To monitor the abundance and distribution of
estimation techniques		tigers, leopards, and monitor their population
		in the entire Landscape using advanced and
		emerging techniques Such as camera trapping
		and genetic sampling in a mark-Recapture
		framework. To monitor the abundance of key
		prey species in the landscape use of corridors
		by the migratory animal,

Biotic Pressure on PAs	
Vision beyond the PA Interfaceproblems	 Land use change in the landscape Patterns and magnitude of crop damage outside PAs Resource use pattern of indigenous people Grazing impact and regeneration Status.

Social researches should also be developed into reports, status papers, micro- plans, and other documents resulting in the formation of effective policies to uplift / eco-development of local communities. 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.

8.1.1 Future strategy: -

1. Development of Infrastructure

A. Field Research stations-

One field Research station at Sawai Madopur and two Field stations at Keladevi and Khandar need to be constructed. 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. and impact of various works being carried out in an around the Protected Area.

B. Constitution of Animal Rescue team:

An Animal Rescue Team has been constituted by the Field Director, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Sawai Madhopur, which will carry out the rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals. The details of team as following –

In-charge Officer - ACF Research-1

Range Officer-3

Forester-3

Forest guard - 10 -

The team members have be trained in, tranquilizing, trapping the distressed animal and providing it first aid; and in application of various useful instruments. Local Veterinary officer SWM is always associated in providing medical aid.

2. Constitution of Research Advisory Committee

A Research Advisory Committee would be constituted with the following member

(i)	Field Director, RTR	Chairman
(ii)	Dy. Field Director (First), RTR SWM	Member
(iii)	Dy. CF and Dy. Field Director (Second), RTR Karauli	Member
(iv)	One veterinary expert	Member
(v)	One Conservation Biologist	Member
(vi)	Two wildlife eminent experts/naturalists	Member
(vii)	Local Honorary Wildlife Wardens	Member
(viii)	Two representatives of local NGOs	Member
(ix)	Two Eminent wildlife photographers/film makers	Member
(x)	Two representatives of Tourism industry	Member

The Committee will have the following main activities: -

- (a) To finalize the selection/identification of relevant research-based Studies.
- (b) To review the progress of research activities carried out for the RTR
- (c) 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.

8.1.2 Research Projects

The following research works have been conducted by concerning agencyunder India Eco-development project –

S. No.	Consultancyservices	Contracted Individual/
		organizations
1	Baseline mapping of PA and surrounding areas	Proposed Small Earthen dam / ponds/Tank Construction in
	surroundingareas	Core Area of RTR

2	Environmental Assessment of	Proposed Small Earthen dam /
	Regional Plan	ponds/Tank Construction in Core Area of RTR
3	PAL aval Visitor Management and	Proposed Small Earthen dam /
5	Participatory Eco tourism Study	ponds/Tank Construction in
	Farticipatory Eco-tourism Study	Core Area of RTR
	Process Documentation Research	Wildlife Institute Of India
-	Trocess Documentation Research	Debradun
5	Documentationoftraditional	Wildlife Institute OfIndia
	knowledge	Dehradun
6	Faunal Survey, on insects, fishes,	Zoological Survey of India
	reptiles and Amphibians;	
	Conservation Status and distribution of	
	Rare and Endangered Animals.	
7	Floristic Survey, Vegetation	Botanical survey of India,
	Description, Conservation Status And	Jodpur
	Distribution of Rare and Endangered	
	Plants/Plants Communities contributed	
	for Herbarium	
8	Mapping of the Protected Area (PA)	WIIDehradun
	and Surrounding Areas in RTR	
9	Study on Wildlife health Disease	WIIDehradun
	Surveillance and monitoring	
10	Development and establishment of long	WII Dehradun
	term ecological programme in RTR	
	with reference to physical, biological	
	and sociological aspects and linking it up	
	with spatial data base	

8.2 MonitoringFramework

The Park 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. 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 theMIS in a routine manner.

The Tiger Reserve should continue the present system of ecological monitoring of flora and fauna. 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 forbs 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 Tiger Reserve.

A. Construction of sub center for excellence for forest and

WildlifeManagement:

The Centre will have the responsibility to impart such learning that thetrainees after attending such learning programmes excel in their work. Thismeans that this institution and its sub-centre would have to be of a higher scientific and professional temper. A training centre with all level of higher technical and scientific level of programmes would mean that most of thetrainers/faculty/resource persons would be from outside as visiting professors. with this background the sub-centre at Sawai Madhopur is planned nearalanpur Nursery (Sawai madhopur). The total estimated cost of this center is near about 285 lacs.

8.3 Training Needs Assessments

Though the management of the RTR 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. There should also be exposure training to other wildlife areas. The information about the training and institute providing training is as following **Table**

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

Besides, Forest Guards posted in wildlife area should be trained for wildlife management at wildlife training centre Swaimadopur. Apart from above basic training, some very important training are require 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 strayal 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 can not 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. Guides and drivers should also be trained in this regard.

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 Seoni.

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

8.4 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.

S. No	Course Name	Course	Course	Participant	Resource	Frequ
1	General wildlife management course	Orientation Course	One week	D.C.F./C.F.	WII, Dehradun	Once
1 a	do	Orientation Course	10 days	A.C.F./D.C.F.	WII, Dehradun	Once
1 b	do	Orientation Course Module I	One week	Ranger Foresters	RWFTI Jaipur	Once
1 c	do	Orientation Course	One week	Forest Guard and Cattle Guard	RWFTI Jaipur	Once
2	Soil and moisture Conservation	Orientation Course	One week	Ranger Foresters, andForest Guard	RWFTI Jaipur	Once in a year
3	Rural development	Orientation Course	One week	Ranger Foresters, andForest Guard	RWFTI Jaipur	Once in a year
4	Enforcement of Law and Enactment's	Refresher Course	Three days	Range officers Dy. Ranger Foresters and Forest Guards	RWFTI, Jaipur	Once in six mont hs
5	Education Awareness course	Refresher course	One week	ACF, Range officers, Foresters and Forest guard	WII, Dehradun for DCF and ACF; RWFTI Jaipur For Foresters and Forest	Once in two year

The senior as well as lower field staff should be exposed to latest trends and developments achieved in different subjects related with wildlife management. Such exposure would help the field staff to carry out various management practices for effective management. A regular short- course requires to be

organized from time to time for field staff to impart technical expertise to carry out various routine works, like; population estimation.

Kota University has started Post graduate programme in wildlife management, lot of technically qualified students are available. Efforts should be made to associate Kota University with active field research in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

Conducting Study tours at par-excellence sites: -

- (i) Eco-development study tour for EDC members and associated staff
- (ii) Wildlife management study tour for Officers and field staff.
- (iii) International study tours
- (iv) Working visit for PA Officers

Workshops and Field Study:

Every year workshop and field study should be organized at RTR level to share the experience gain during the field works and disseminate the new knowledge and practices being used in other PAs.

CHAPTER-9 TIGER POPULATION AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT

9.1 Daily Monitoring and Forecasting

RTR management used pugmark method to monitor the Tiger population on the Landscape since 1973. Pug-mark census method was carried out once in a year in Project Tiger areas. This method has been discarded for more scientific methods like camera traps. The Project Tiger has modified the guidelines and suggested a comprehensive and continuous monitoring method for both prey and predator. we prescribe that RTR also follow Continuous monitoring of Tiger Reserves / tiger source areas) Technical Document No. 1/2011. We propose adapt M-STrIPES for daily smart patrolling.

Carry out beat-wise monitoring of signs and encounters of animals / vegetation

/ habitat disturbances following Phase-I protocols twice a year. Apart from this simple pugmark method of monitoring should be continued to be used. The procedure of pugmark monitoring is very simple. Through out theyear

A system of monitoring the movement of tiger is being followed in the RTR, through wireless network. The report of sightings, pugmarks and kills etc is recorded everyday at theheadquarter. The reports are checked daily by concerned authorities. This helps in continuously evaluating the presence of tigers, protection status and threats.

The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has endorsed a daily monitoring methodology at beat level. The information is to be filled by each beat guard daily and signed. The information is to be checked by supervising officers. This strengthens not only supervision at field level but also would generate information on regular basis for evaluating tiger occupancy. The park authorities can use daily monitoring data in a suitable manner to generate tiger occupancy maps. The analyzed information thus generated should be sent to National Tiger Conservation Authority and chief conservator of forests.

The areaof RTR is divided into about 170 census units (Beats) and a team of field staff and watchers (hereafter called Tiger monitoring team) are being engaged to collect information on both direct sighting and plaster casts of pugmarks from the field. At present field staff at beat level collects the Tiger movement data and, pugmarks plaster casts are being prepared of tigers and leopards by daily tracking.

For carrying out effective tiger monitoring programme in RTR following are proposed.

1. Increase in number of Tiger monitoring staff. Four trackers/beat guards in Each beat are essential along with the beat in-charge.

2. Newly added Indergarh (wildlife) range should be effectively monitored by additional beats.

3. Each beat should be thoroughly checked for presence of tiger, leopard and sloth bear. Indirect signs such as pugmarks, scratch marks, scat, scrap, kill, should be recorded.

4. Pugmark impression Pads (PIPs) should be prepared at required places for Knowing the movement of Tiger and Leopard and getting quality plaster Casts.5. Camera trapping stations are identified in strategic tiger movement areas and the camera trap should be kept continuously in the same site for getting recapture of same tiger, leopard and other wildlife and should be monitored every year from November to February for a period of 4 months. Analysed data should be declared in every March (Annexure 35).

9.2 Tiger Population Estimation and Monitoring Framework (Phase IV and M-StrIPES)

This is the monitoring framework prescribed by NTCA for all forested landscapes of the country.

- a) **Sampling for ungulate encounter rates:** In each census unit, transects are laid according to one for each broad vegetation type. If vegetation type is same throughout the unit, then a single transect will do. Each transect line should be of 2 - 4 km. Each transect line should be walked at least three times to record the ungulate encounter rates. The encounter rates are recorded in prescribed proforma and then the ungulate densities are worked out (Buckland et al 1993). To convert encounter rates to density, an estimate of the effective strip width of these transects would be essential. The effective strip width of a transect primarily depends on the visibility (vegetation and terrain type), ability to detect ungulates by different observers and animal behaviour response (Buckland et al 1993). However, ungulate response is likelyto play an important role in disturbed areas indetermining habitat and terrain-specific effective strip width by actually sampling selected sampling units. Modeling the transect line in a beat is habitat-specific (Jhala and Qureshi 2004), it would be able to use these estimates of effective strip widths for converting encounter rates of ungulates to density estimates bymodeling detection probabilities. The transect lines are permanently marked on field and the same transects need to be walked year after year.
- b) Sampling for vegetation, human disturbance and ungulate pellets: The same transects used for the previous exercise can be used. Ungulate encounter can be done in the morning and the same transects can be walked back in the evening to record vegetation, human disturbance and ungulate pellets. Vegetation should be sampled on every 400m along the transect. Broad vegetation type at each sampling point is to be noted down and the canopy cover within 15m distance is visually quantified into broad categories in the proforma given. 5 species of prominent trees and shrubs are noted. If weeds are present, weed abundance need to be scored on 0-4 scale (0 being absent and 4 being high abundance). Within the same 15 m radius, the observer needs to record the signs of lopping, wood cutting and presence/ absence of human foot trail. On the same sampling point, a 1 m circular plot is done to quantify the ground cover. A mention needs to be made in the data sheet regarding the number of permanent human settlements, human and livestock population in the census unit if any. At every 400 m on the transect, a perpendicular transect of 20 x 2 m is taken and all pellets (wild and domestic ungulates) are counted.

Tiger Estimation and Phase IV: Intensive monitoring of source Populations It is proposed to stratify a Tiger Conservation Unit (TCU) into tiger sign abundance classes of high, medium, low and no tiger sign at the beat and larger spatial resolution (range 100 sqkm). In each of these strata, within a landscape (TCU), actual tiger density would be estimated in three-five replicates of sufficient size (50-200 sqkm). All known techniques of tiger density estimates should be used depending on the logistic possibility within each landscape: capture-recapture based on camera traps (Karanth 1995 and 1998, Karanth andNichols 1998, 2000 and 2002, Karanth et al 2004, Pollock et al 1990, Carbone et al 2001 and Per Wegge et al 2004), markrecapture based on pugmarks (Sharma et al in press) and DNA profile obtained from tiger scats (Broquet and Petit 2004, Prughet al 2005and Xu et al 2005). These densities will then be extrapolated for the areas under various density classes within the landscape to arrive at a tiger population estimate. We do realise that these population estimates are likely to have high variances, but since these estimates will not be used for monitoring trends (which is proposed to be done through the site occupancy and relative abundance data), they should suffice the need for converting a relevant ecological index to a more comprehensible concept of numbers.

It is proposed that source populations of tigers (tigers in Tiger Reserves and Protected Areas) in each tiger landscape complex be monitored intensively using the following methodology.

Photo registration of tigers: Pictures of individual tigers obtained by camera traps or by regular cameras should be maintained in the form of a photoidentity album. Records should be kept on the location, condition (breeding status, injury, etc) and associated tigers whenever a tiger is sighted. This will provide crude data on ranging patterns, demography and mortality.

Tiger pugmark and other signs: Regular monitoring of tiger signs (pugmark tracings, plaster casts, etc) should be undertaken in every beat at a weekly interval with monthly compilation of data. With experience and exposure to the resident tigers and their pugmarks, the forest staff may be able toidentify individual tigers from their track set characteristics (*Panwar 1979, Smith* et al *1999 andSharma 2001*). Sign surveys and individual tiger monitoring should become a regular task for every guard as was the practice some years ago and is currently practised in some Tiger Reserves. The monthly data should be mapped and maintained to analyse trends.

Monitoring by telemetry in select areas: Use modern technology of VHF, GPS and satellite telemetry to study and monitor aspects of demography, metapopulation dynamics (dispersal, ranging behaviour. In all source populations, tiger abundance and density should be estimated using camera traps, digital images of pugmarks and/or DNA profile from non-invasive methods biannually. The Project Tiger directorate will play the overall supervisory and coordination role for all the phases and tasks under each phase of the monitoring.

9.3 Habitat Assessment and Monitoring Framework

This consists: -

- (a) Tiger presence and relative abundance.
- (b) Tiger prey presence and relative abundance and habitat quality and anthropogenic pressure at a high spatial resolution of $15-20 \text{ km}^2$.

We consider a forest beat (an administrative) 15-20 sq.km.in size delineated primarily on natural boundary as the unit of sampling. Since each beat is allocated to a beat guard for patrolling and protection. The boundaries of a beat are well recognized by forest staff. The sampling would be systematically distributed in all beats of tiger occupied forests (Tiger Reserve, revenue and reserve forest) Thus in effect, the entire landscape where tiger are likely to occur is sampled. The detailed methodological approach for sampling Carnivore signs, Pellet/dung counts, habitat and anthropogenic pressure are presented in the 'Field Guide ' (Jhala and Qureshi 2004)

1- Sampling for Tiger, Leopard, and Other Carnivore Sign Encounter Rate To obtain data on the presence, absence and intensity of use of a beat by tigersand other carnivores, we shall quantify the relative abundance of tiger, leopard, and carnivore signs in an area. The following procedure needs to be followed for data collection:

- A beat will be considered as a sampling unit.
- Areas within the beat that have the maximum potential for tiger occupancy will be intensively searched.
- Since tigers and leopards have a tendency of using dirt roads, trails, foot paths, river beds and nullahas, these landscape features within the beat need to be searched intensively
- One to three persons who know the terrain and habitat features of the beat should conduct the search for tigers sign.
- There should be 3-5 separate searches (in different compartments within the beat and/or at different times 1-5 days apart) each search covering about 4-6 km distance in areas having the best potential for tiger presence. It is important to record the distance covered and the time spent during each search separately and accurately. If time is spent resting or in other activities while conducting the search, this duration should be reported separately. If possible, the GPS coordinate of the beginning point of each search path should be recorded.
- The total minimum distance covered while searching for tiger and other carnivore sign should be 15 km per beat.
- Tiger and leopard signs should be classified into the following categories 1) Pugmark trails, 2) Scats (Old : dry with hair and bones visible; Fresh: dry but intact with shiny surface; Very Fresh: soft, moist, and smelly, 3) Scrapes,

4) Scent marks (spray, rolling), 5) Rake marks on trunks, 6) Actual sighting, 7) Roaring (vocalization).

- A brief description of the topography and forest type is to be recorded for each sign.
- In case of pugmark trails, each trail set is considered as one sign (not each pugmark as one sign). In case a tiger (or other carnivore) continues to walk along a dirt road for a long distance (say 1 km), then this should be considered as one sign, and a comment recorded in the remarks section of the data regarding distance covered by a pugmark trail of a single tiger.

- Tiger and leopard signs if encountered outside of the sampling route should also be recorded with GPS coordinates (if available) and with appropriate comments.
- Special emphasis should be given to sign of tigress and leopards with cubs, and any authentic evidence of tiger cubs (sightings of cubs, lactating tigress, tracks, etc.) obtained within the past twelve months should be mentioned in the data sheet.
- While sampling for tiger and leopard signs, record should also be kept for signs of any other carnivore that are encountered.
- The number of livestock that are killed by predators within the past three months needs to be recorded in the questionnaire following the data sheet. It is important to report data sincerely. It is likely that there may be reliable information that tiger/leopard is present in the beat being sampled, but no tiger/leopard signs are recorded during the intensive search survey. In such cases, mention should be made in the remarks column of the data sheets. However, failure in obtaining tiger sign from a beat is equally important as recording tiger/leopard signs and for appropriate analysis of this data the actual data should be reported.

2. Sampling for Ungulate Encounter Rates

This protocol outlines a simple method for quantifying ungulate abundance in an area based on visual encounters while walking along fixed line transects. The following procedure needs to be followed for data collection:

- ➤ A beat would be considered as the unit for sampling.
- After considering the shape, size, vegetation, and terrain type of the beat, a transect line of a minimum of 2 km and not exceeding 4 km will be marked for sampling.
- ➤ The transect line should traverse similar habitat (broad vegetation types) as far as possible. If the beat is composed of 2 or 3 distinct vegetation typeseg. Mixed Teak Forest comprising 40% of the beat and the remaining 60% comprised of Miscellaneous forest with bamboo, then 2 separate line transects should be marked for sampling.
- The line transect within a beat may be broken up into 2 or more segments so that each segment has a minimum length of 2 km and traverses similar habitat.
- Care should be taken that a line transect is not located near a busy road nor should it run parallel to a river or other features of the landscape which may bias sighting of ungulates.
- ➢ For each transect the point of beginning and end point coordinates (Latitude and Longitude) should be recorded by a global positioning system.
- ► The broad forest type and terrain type that the transect traverses needs to be recorded.
- Each transect should be walked by 1-2 persons during the early morning hours (6:30 AM to 8:30 AM). Preferably one of the persons walking should be a good field person who is able to spot wildlife.
- A record should be kept of all mammals and peafowl seen during the walk inthe prescribed format. For each animal sighting the following needs to be recorded: 1) serial no of the sighting, 2) time of the sighting, 3)species (eg. sambar, chital, wild pig, peafowl, langur, etc.), 4) group size –number of animals of the same species in the group sighted, it is important to try to count the number of animals in the group as accurately as possible. Animals are considered to belong to two different groups if the closest animals from the two

groups are separated by a distance of over 30 m.

- If possible, the number of young (fawns/calves less than 1 year of age) seen in the group should also be recorded.
- A broad habitat category (vegetation and terrain type) needs to be recorded for each sighting eg. S. No.5. 12 chital (10 adults and 2 young) were seen at 6:40 am, in mixed teak forest, gently undulating terrain.
- Each line transects needs to be walked at least on three different mornings for estimating ungulate encounter rates.

3. Sampling for Vegetation, Human Disturbance, and Ungulate Pellets:

- To quantify the habitat parameters and determine relative abundance of ungulates sampling will be done along the same line transect on which ungulate encounter rates were estimated. For economy of time and effort it would be possible to first sample the line transect during early morning hours for ungulate encounter rate and then while returning along the same line, sample for vegetation and ungulate pellets. Sampling for vegetation, ungulate dung and human disturbance will be done only once on a transect.
- Again a beat will be the sampling unit, and sampling will be done along the established line transect.
- ➤ The beginning and end point coordinates of the line transect need to be recorded using a GPS unit.
- ➤ The same principal of laying line transects as explained in the section on ungulate encounter rates is applicable here.
- ➤ Vegetation would need to be sampled every 400 m along the transect.
- The vegetation would need to be quantified visually at the following categories for each plot: In 15 m. radius circular plot
- **1)** Broad vegetation type and associated terrain type eg. Grass land on hilly Plato terrain, semi evergreen and moist deciduous forest on hilly slopes and valley etc.
- 2) Within a distance of approximately 15 m of the observer the five most dominant trees need to be listed in the order of dominance (abundance)
- **3)** The observer needs to list the 5 most dominant shrub species in order of dominance (abundance) within 15m of the location. He needs to categorize shrub density (under-story vegetation) as absent, very low, low, medium, and dense. Shrubs will be assessed on five-point scale (0 to4 i.e. absent to most abundant) for density estimation.
- **4)** If weeds are present, their abundance needs to be scored on 0 to 4 scale (0 being absent and 4 high abundance) and the three most common weeds seen in 15 m need to be listed in order of abundance.
- 5) Within the same 15 m distance the observer needs to record number of signs of looping, wood cutting, and presence/absence of human foot trail.
- 6) The observer needs to visually quantify the canopy cover at the location. The observer should subjectively classify the proportion of the sky above him that is covered by canopy foliage and categorize it into <0.1, 0.1-0.2, 0.2-0.4, 0.4-0.6, 0.6-0.8, >0.8 canopy cover
- 7) A mention needs to be made in the data sheet regarding the number of permanent human settlements, human population, and livestock population present in the beat (to the best of his knowledge).

8) A mention needs to be made based on the observer's knowledge if any non timber forest product is collected from the beat. If yes, then which NTFP is collected and to what score the magnitude of collection is on a 5 point scale (0-no collection 4-high rate of collection).

In 1 m radius circular plot

The observer needs to use a 2m long stick to define an imaginary circle around him with the stick as the diameter. Within this circular plot (2m diameter) the observer needs to a) quantify the percent ground cover, i.e. the proportion of the ground covered by herbs, grasses, litter, and bare ground, b) List the 3 most dominant grass species, and herb species in order of dominance

4. Sampling for Ungulate Pellets

- Ungulate abundance will also be indexed by enumerating their fecal pellets. This exercise will be done on the same line transect that has been sampled for ungulate encounter rate. To save time, this exercise could be done after the line transect has been sampled in the early morning for ungulate encounters.
- At every 400 m along the transect (line of walk) the observer needs to sample an area of 2m by 20m, perpendicular to the transect for quantifying ungulate pellets. This is done by using the 2 m long stick held at the centre horizontally in his hand and by walking slowly, 20m right and left of the transect alternately at every 400m
- All ungulate pellets encountered need to be recognized to ungulate species and recorded in appropriate columns of the attached data sheet
- The number of fecal pellets needs to be counted. In cases where the pellets occur in large heaps, then they should be categorized into the following categories: A (50-100), B (100-200) and C (>200).
- In areas where small livestock like sheep and goat are known to be grazed, it is possible that fecal pellets of these can be confused with wild ungulates especially those of chital. In such areas, a mention needs to be made that goat or sheep graze the area.
- In the last row of the data sheet the observer needs to report if ungulate/animal listed in the data sheet occurs in the sampled beat to the best of his knowledge irrespective of whether its pellets/dung were recorded in the plots.

9.4 SpatialDatabase Development:

The spatial data generated will be scientifically robust, and amenable for statistical analysis and inference. Since several replicate survey will be undertaken in each beat, it would possible to model tiger occupancy, detection probability of tiger sign, and relative sign density at a high spatial resolution. Since data will be analysed in GIS domain several spatial attribute like human density; livestock density, road network, topographical features, forest type and cover, meteroligical data, poaching pressure and landscape characteristic will be used as covariates to model tiger occupancy and relative abundance ina landscape and individual forest patches. Time series analysis of data at a larger spatial resolution is likely to have sufficient precision for monitoring spatial occupancy of tiger in association with changes in tiger prey, habitat quality and anthropogenic pressures.

It should be tried to address the issue of reporting inflated numbers by laying emphasis on animal signs instead of numbers. Furthermore, the resolution of the data generated will be reduced to four five categories (high, medium, low and absent). Several corroborating variables like prey encounter rates, pellet group counts and habitat condition will help in ensuring quality data; discrepancies in reporting will be easy to pinpoint. There would be an audit mechanism in place to scrutinize the data collection, compilation and analysis. National and International experts would act as observers while officers in- charge will ensure adherence to the prescribed protocol and transparency of protocol implementation.

The system once institutionalized and implemented, will not only serve to monitor tiger population but will also monitor the status of other biodiversity resources of all tiger occupied landscapes, truly exemplifying the role of tiger as a flagship. It will serve as an effective tool for decision makers. Managers and conservationist a like and will guide and plan land use policy at a landscape level.

9.5 Analysis and Reporting Framework:

Tiger monitoring team would be formed in RTR. Dy. F.D. First, Sawai Madhopur will be responsible for monitoring in Sawai Madhopur area. Simialry Dy. F.D. Second, Karauli will be responsible for monitoring in Karauli District. Similarly, Forest Range Officers will be responsible for monitoring of wildlife in the forests under their jurisdiction. For this the exiting staff, Field Biologists of Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation/research scholars/ NGO workers/ volunteers should be involved. About 2 persons are required in each census unit and which could be increased to 4 persons in each census unit at later stage.

At range level each Range officer shall coordinate the team. The teams should constitute from concerned field staff.

Assistant Conservator of Forest (Research Officer) shall be the overall incharge of the Tiger Monitoring team.

A technical committee for monitoring the teams shall be formed as follows:

Field Director Ranthambhore -	Chairman
DCF and Deputy Field Director -I Sawai Madhop	our - Member
DCF and Deputy Field Director-II, Karauli -	Member
ACF/Research Officer -	Member Secretary
Assistant Conservator of Forests (Keladevi/SMS/	Core) - Member

The field level monitoring shall be coordinated by Research Officer/ACF.

A final annual report shall be prepared and submitted to the committee for discussion and the corrected version of the report shall be submitted by the Field Director to Chief Wildlife Warden of Rajasthan and Member secretary NTCA New Delhi.

CHAPTER-10 PROTECTION AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

10.1 The Tiger Cell

A Tiger Cell will be created at the state level of the Field Director to monitor the protection status in the Tiger Reserve as well as outside. The cell would closely monitor the activities going on in and around the reserve, in other forest areas, in non-forest areas in the district as well as outside the district and in adjoining States also. The Tiger Cell would also gather, keep, analyse and archive record of tiger monitoring data from the field. The Tiger Cell would assist the field Divisions by providing them informations for planning their day-to-day protection activities. It would also alert the field units of any impending threat coming from within the district or outside.

The cell would have dedicated facilities for collection of information form all over the country and analyzing them and finding out trends that may indicate potential threats to the wildlife of the reserve, particularly tigers.

Some of the staff of the cell would be got trained from agencies like police and intelligence bureau.

Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation will provide requisite human resource for the Tiger Cell by taking their services on contract.

10.2 Deployment of Special Tiger Protection Force:

Concerned beat guard of the beat is responsible for the protection of flora and fauna of the beat. The staffs posted at beat level are not adequately equipped to deal with offenders who come in groups. It becomes necessary to support the beat level staff with additional force for effective crime prevention and somet imes nabbing the criminals. In order to supplement the protection activities, constitution of a separate **Special Tiger Protection Force** was felt. According to the direction of NTCA tiger protection force has to be deployed in RTR. The Special Tiger Protection Force will be under the direct control of the Field Director. The State Government has sanctioned and recruited STPF for RTR comprising of 90 head constables. It will be headed by a police officer of the rank of Dy.S.P. and would be under the Field Director. The total strength of the sanctioned STPF for RTR is 112. There has been proposal for shifting STPF to forest staff-based model from police model.

10.3 Strategy for Protection and Communication:

Present patrolling plan;-

Steering committee for forestry and wildlife management in it's 8th meeting dated 03-11-07 directed that DCF Sriska and D.C.F. (core) SWM should prepare detailed protection strategy with the guidance of S.P. SWM. In copliance of above direction following anti-poaching strategy is worked out and being implemented.

1. Beat Tracking:

Forest beat is the lowest management unit. RTR is divided in to beats and every beat should have at least three to four forest personnel and additionally two or three local village community members or home guards. The beat headquarters would be as close to the beat as possible or tent/chowki should be made inside the beat for effective tracking of entire area. The tracking has toinvariably start at sunrise and most part of the beat should be traversed on foot to collect evidences of tigers and other animals. Simultaneously, record of the evidences of wood cutter/ poacher or any other illegal movement that has occured during last night has also to be noted. The same has to be reported to range headquarters and division headquarters on the same day. Every beat hasto be provided fixed and hand-held wireless sets. The daily tracking report should be part of the continuous monitoring.

2. Protection chowkies:

In Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve protection chowkies at periphery are developed at places where poaching incidences have been reported in past. As night patrolling alone cannot solve problem of poaching in such remote areas establishing more protection chowkies is the only remedy left. Existing Protection chowkies rangewise are as follows:

S.no.	Chowki Location	Range		
1	Amaghati	ROPT		
2	Balaji	Khandar		
3	Bhairoonpura	Phalaudi		
4	Bhaopur	Talra		
5	Bhid	Talra		
6	Bodal	ROPT		
7	Booking Beat	ROPT		
8	Darra	Kundera		
9	Devpura	Phalaudi		
10	Dhanaicha	Talra		
11	Gilai Sagar	Khandar		
12	Goth Bihari	Khandar		
13	Indala	Khandar		
14	Jhoomar Bawri	ROPT		
15	Ludawadi	Talra		
16	Sanwata	Talra		
17	Talawara	Khandar		

18	Bhadlao Gate	Kundera	
19	Chhola Deh	Talra	
20	Led ki talai	Talra	
21	Mansarovar	ROPT	
22	Mirza Ghati	ROPT	
23	Jokha	Kundera	
24	Kheri	Phalaudi	
25	Mohammadpura	Phalaudi	
26	New Range	Talra	
27	Behda ki kui	Talra	
28	Mei kalan	Khandar	

4. Night Patrolling

(a) Range level

(1) Regular patrolling by vehicle:

In charge range officer/ forester in a week regular patrolling at least for two nights should be done by RO/forester in sensitive areas.

(2) Joint patrolling by forest and police:

Periodic patrolling should be done by RO and local SHO of respectivepolice station. The detail is as follows:

S.	Range Officer	Police Station
1	Sawai	Kotwali SWM
2	Kundera	Malarna
3	Khandar	Khandar
4	Sawai	Ravanjna
5	Baler	BehraundaKalan
6	Naniyaki	Kailadevi,
7	Karanpur	Karanpur
8	Kailadevi	Kailadevi

(3) IntelligenceGathering:

Intelligence gathering is the key for effective crime prevention, human wildlife conflict cases and solving old offence cases. Intelligence gathering is highly specialized skill only few staff members can do. Department should engage one range officer and few staff members exclusively forthis job. The team will nurture informants from villages around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Ranthambhore borders with state of MP and many wildlife criminals operate across the state borders. The intelligence wing should have special permissions to travel to these adjoining districts for information gathering. This intelligence will have special budget for operations, they should have powers to carry out undercover operations. Encouraging rewards should be given to informants. Staff should be rewarded for their good efforts for preventing wildlife crime.

(4) Exchange of information with police, Forest and other Govt. officials Regular crime control meetings should be held at least once in three months with police department to exchange information about illegal crime activities and criminals. The coordination meeting should be held under the chair of IG Police of the region, field director, divisional forest officials and Superintendent of Police. Similarly larger coordination meeting should be held between forest and police officers of MP and Rajasthan State. There should be quarterly meeting with Police and District administration in this regard.

The following suggestions are proposed for anti-poaching in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

There are many roads which pass in the periphery of the park. There will be fixed entry points along these identified roads and barriers along the entry so as to restrict movement in and around the tiger reserve. This will also ensure that only authorized movement is taking place enhancing the protection of the tiger reserve. Further, information boards will be put around to sensitize people about their responsibilities during their movement on these roads.

10. Entry Point:

At present, the fixed entry points for vehicles are Misradhara, Jogimahal, and Bodal, Gilaisagar, Darra, Bhid and Rajbagh. Proper entry gates with locking system should be established to man these vehicle entry points. Forest guard chowkies should be constructed khatola, Pathaar kui, Banipura, Pandya ki taal, Kailashpuri, Telan paseri, Kala kua, Gazipur balaji, Jaitpur, Shyampura and Dobra. The chowkies at Anatpura, Indala, Lahpur, and Sultanpur has to be strengthened by constructing more rooms.

11. Barriers:

To control the movement of poachers outside the park, road barriers and check points should be started. These points should be manned from month of October to June end. Following points requires special attention (Annexure 14):

Sherpur	Bhuripah	trijunction
	Hadauti	Kushalidhara
	Banipura	
	Ramesh	ghat Pali
	Malarna Station	

12. Regular Check points:

Checking of Sawai Madhopur railway station, Malarna dungar, Amli, Rawanjna railway station, Bus stands of Sawai Madhopur, Khandar, Old city Sawai Madhopur, Jetpur, Behrauanda and Indergarh for the movement of nomadic tribes (Annexure 14).

13. Rehabilitation scheme for Mogiyas:

Though Mogiyas are considered main poaching community, no efforts have been made to wean them away from these age-old practices. The community members are concentrated at few places and their socio-economic condition is in a very bad state. Genuine relocation of these hunting communities is the permanent solution for poaching threats in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Mogya rehabilitation details are mentioned in the theme plan.

14. Specialized equipment:

Like night vision equipment, cameras will strengthen the affectivity. They are cost effective. Each range officer should be provided with one night vision equipment and camera.

15. Strict Vigilance:

The following water holes are the only source of water in the area for the wild animals. These water holes provide a safe heaven from the poachers. Water holes in the Sawai Madhopur area such as Patwa bavri, Mansarovar, Odi-kho, Kalapani, Bhadlav, Pili Talai, Gilai Sagar, Pandya ki taal, Amli deh, Devpura bandh, Qualji area during the summer should be constantly guarded.

10.3.1 **Improving Staffing Pattern:** -For any protection/security system the foot soldier is the most important element because they are at the frontline where the action happens. A weapon is as good as its cutting edge is. The effective protection of the Wildlife reserve depends on the strength of the staff. There is no recent assessment of forest staff based on the increased field work and biotic pressure. As a result, there is less and less forest staff for field work. Forest guard and forester are the cutting edge of the department. The staff alsolacks regular training required to keep them fit and take coordinated action against poachers and the miscreants. Regular recruitment of the staff in required number as well in quality is required. The effective management of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve can only be ensured by proper staffing. The Beats, Nakas and Ranges has to be adequately staffed with forest personnel. Stop gap arrangement of temporarily employing Home guards and Boarder Home guards should not be continued for a long time as deployment of trained forest staff is utmost essential for long term survival of tiger. Time to time review of staff strength depending on management problems should be done every 2 years and accordingly staff strength has to be reviewed.

The geographical distribution and the tough terrain require adequate staff, for effective management. The nature of job calls for rationalized staffing pattern. The staffing pattern, in the Tiger Reserve, on lines of traditional forestry setup is inadequate. The Wildlife management involves monitoring of animal population, health, habitat and different components of it. It requires continuous collection of data. This also requires well educated and committed, technically qualified people to do the job.

Whenever the question of strengthening the protection staff crops up it ends up in a discussion on filling of vacant posts and the real issue gets lost. The question is that challenges of protection have increase and the types of jobs have increased. In the changed situation more staff is required.

In compliance of the of the decisions taken in the 5th meeting of the state board for wildlife held on 8th January 2015 the sub committee was constituted by CWLW and the member secretary, State Board for wildlife, vide order no. F3(23)TechII/cwlw/2015/2674 dated 23.02.2015, for assessment of requirement of field staff for the tiger reserve.

S. No.	Post	Duties	Numbers	Total
1	Forester	Naka In charge	10quireu 15	51
1	Torester	Tourism	4.5	51
		Villaga	2	
		village	Z	
		Descent	1	
		Research	1	
		Flaying squad	2	
	Assistant	Naka 2 In-charge	45	51
	Forester			
		Tourism	1	
		Village relocation	2	
		Research	1	
		Flaying squad	2	
	Forest guard	To man 170 beats round	340	470
		the clock -7 days a week.		
		Two forest guards per		
		beat		
		Flaying squad- One at	40	
		Sawai Madhopur and		
		One at Karauli		
		Eco-tourism Centre at	8	
		Sawai Madhopur and		
		Karauli		
		To manage tourism gate-	10	
		there are 10 gates for		
		visitors entry		
		Check points and	20	
		barriers- 4 Forest guards		
		per checkpoints/barrier		
		Wireless stations at 11	22	
		range H.O. round the		
		clock		
		Wireless control room at	3	
		Division H O at Karauli	-	
		Wireless control room at	3	
		FD HO at Sawai	C	
		Madhopur		
		Interpretation center	4	
		Tiger monitoring cell at	6	
		Sawaj Madhopur and	Ŭ,	
		Karauli		
		Tiger cell in FD office	2	
		Relocation Division	- 6	
		Sawai Madhopur and	v	
		Karauli		
		Special Tiger Monitoring	3	
		Squad for straying	5	
		migratory tigers		
			3	
4	Drives	Eistel Direct and	3	27
4	Drivers	Field Director	2	5/
		Dy. Field Director	2	
		DCF Relocation	2	
		ACFs	10	
		Ranges	13	
		Anti-poaching camp	6	

			Leave reserve	2	
5	Range (LDC)	Clerks	Range offices-13 ranges including flaying	13	13

10.3.2 Mobility: With change of time, the criminals have become equipped with fast vehicles, sophisticated weapons, mobile phones etc. The Park is not in a position to compete with the criminals with the existing mobility. It would be helpful to provide Diesel (DI) vehicles to all Range Officers and Motor Cycles to all Foresters. It is also suggested to keep one tractor at Range Office for patrolling in difficult terrain.

10.3.3 Control over Use of Fire arms around RTR: A large number of people hold fire arms around the Park. There is a need for strict compliance of provision of section 34 of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. The registration of weapons should be completed within stipulated time frame.

10.3.4 Control over Mining Activities: There are no mines within one kilometer of the boundary of the Tiger Reserve. Some sporadic incidences of illegal quarrying of building stones for local use by farmers do occur against which legal action is taken. The District Administration and Police is also very helpful in taking action against such offenders. One of the reasons for the sporadic incidences of illegal quarrying for building stone is that there is no legal source of building stone in the vicinity of Sawai Madhopur town. In the past there were many legal mining leases but all of them were cancelled because of the Tiger Reserve area extension. As a result, there remains no legal source for building stone in Sawai Madhopur. Also, this led to the problem of people engaged in these legal mines losing their livelihood. It is, therefore, necessary that remedy is found for these two problems. Some area - Non-Forest or even forest may be identified and diverted for legal mining leases. This would solve the problem of illegal mining. For the people who lost their livelihood because of closure of their legal mines they may be provided livelihood by registering them of their dependents, if they are qualified, as Nature Guides for the National Park after giving them required training.

10.3.5 Firearms: It is required that firearms are provided to all officers from Field Director down to Forest Guard. Each patrolling party should be provided with firearms. The Government Order empowering forest officers to firearms is grossly inadequate. For example, the government order prohibits use of firearms in the night whereas the most poaching take place at night.

Many Forest Officers develop enimity with hardened criminals and poachers during their course of Govt. duty. It is recommended that if such Forest Officers are interested, they may be given All India Arms License by the Competent Authority on priority. Also if possible and available, arms at subsidised rates from the seized stock of fire arms available with the State Government may be given to such Forest Officers.
10.3.6 Secret Information and Wildlife Crime Prevention: The poachersgenerally have serious criminal behaviors. The traditional hunting communities and nomadic tribes have vast network throughout the country through marriage alliances. Inquiries have shown that nomadic tribes from as far as Bengal and Maharashtra visit Sawai Madhopur. With this scenario, it becomes very essential that preventive action to be taken to curb wildlife crimes. At present there is no suitable mechanist to prevent wildlife crime. To begin with it is proposed to establish a Wildlife Crime Control Division in the office of the Field Director. This Division will establish an intelligence gathering network of formally trained officials

- Forest of Police and local informers. The Division will create and maintain a data bank on wildlife crime and offenders and from time to time alert the wildlife Divisions about perceived threats. For the purpose of intelligence gathering this Division will develop mechanism of paying the informers. The Field Director will be the ex- officio head this Division and to assist him he will be able to nominate any officer under him to be the in-charge officer of this Division.

In addition following measures are proposed:

- There should be two legal advisor/ crime assistant for the Tiger Reserve. At Sawai Madhopur and baranch seperately.
- ➤ There are many counters court cases and offence cases filed against the staff. This has discouraged staff in taking initiative in prevention. The counter cases are treated as private cases of the individual officer himself.

All such cases must be treated as government cases, unless otherwise proved.

- Professional training to deal with wildlife offence cases should be imparted regularly. Forensic kits may be developed.
- Secret list of persons with criminal track record and involved in poaching either officially convicted or not, should be prepared at range level. Constant watch should be maintained on such persons.
- The ground level staff is either old foresters and forest guards or uneducated semi-permanent cattle guards. The motivational levels are very low. Young and energetic staff should be specially deployed for this specific job
- At range level, 5-6 forest guards should kept as reserve for emergency calls, so that any information related to poaching can be checked.
- There have been a few cases of villagers electrifying the fencing. Wild animals are getting electrocuted due to this. Villagers should be dissuaded.
- There is no malkhana to preserve the seized offence material and wildlife products. One such ware-house (malkhana) should be constructed at the Range level.
- The system and procedure of forensic investigation is not well settled and laid down. Lot of confusion prevails while sending the seized wildlife material for forensic analysis. Lots of institutions like WII and Hissar veterinary college should be contacted and agreement should be

finalized for analysis.

- ► The teams involved in the anti-poaching operations should be rewarded properly.
- Training for judiciary, police and other law enforcing should be organised. Forest department should take lead and conduct training programmes.
- Government to be approached for declaring Wildlife Wing at par with police and they should be exempted from election duties and other duties.
- Computerized record keeping of crimes and other information should be taken up. Mechanisms of exchange of information should be evolved to have better understanding of the modus operandi of the poachers.
- The service conditions of the wildlife staff should be suitably modified so that they can work with motivation Modifications are required in conditions of leave

entitlement and mess facilities etc.

- There should be prescribed time frame for investigation and filing charge sheet. Award Scheme and out of promotion Scheme should be framed to motivate the staff.
- ➤ A percentage of compensation realized in offence cases should be given to the staff.
- ➤ Forest Officers should be empowered with police powers under Arms act within 10 km. Radius from the periphery of the Tiger Reserve.

10.4 Fire ProtectionProblem Identification

"Fire is man's best servant but worst enemy. Single uncontrolled fires can conflagrate and ruin forests and destroys the whole ecosystem, including the wildlife. Fire destroys young regeneration; the physical properties of soil deteriorate, through loss of human and organic matter, thereby exposing soilto the desiccating influences of sun and wind. The forest fires are mostly experienced during summer months, from March to June, which is the hottest period. Some fires occur during winter months also, particularly when drought is prolonged. Though for various reasons the incidence of forest fires in the country is on the increase, the fire problem is somewhat under controlin Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. No major fires and damage has been reported during the last decade.

To prevent major fires and damage -a well co-ordinate and integrated fire management system is prerequisite. FSI fire alert system is active and proper response action is taken on this basis.

The strategies are:

- (a) Prevention of man-caused fires through education and environmental modification.
- (b) Prompt detection of fires through well-conceived network of observation points, efficient ground patrolling, communication system etc.
- (c) Fast initial counter measure.
- (d) Vigorous follow-up action.

Each of the above components plays an important role in the success of the entire system of fire management. Laxity towards or neglect of any of these components would lead to inevitable failure of the system.

The Core area is prone to fire hazard due to presence of under growth and growth censes. In Keladevi Sanctuary and surrounding sanctuaries the area is highly degraded and under growth is quite less. As a result, fire is not a major problem in these areas.

Strategy and Action Plan

- ► Continue maintaining the existing fire lines. The lines should be cleared every year after rainy preferably before February every year.
- ➤ New fire lines should be created after assessing tree growth in strategic areas. The fire lines can also function as roads. Hence the fire line alignment should be made in such a way that the fire line should be able to also work as road.
- > Fire watch towers should be constructed to keep watch on fire prone areas.
- ➤ People are either ignorant or not aware or misinformed of the danger and damage of fire in the forest area. Educating the people about it in peripheral villages, sign ages on entry points to the park should be erected. Information broachers, handbills should be published and distributed.
- Tourists should be discouraged to carry Bidi-cigarettes.
 Smoking should be banned totally, by which accidental fires can be prevented.
- Use of organized community co-operators in fire prevention work. Selected villagers in the proximity should be identified, and they should be given training for fire fighting. A co-operative fire prevention and suppression programme should be developed.
- At each Naka level. Adequate number of buckets, axes to cut trees,; spades should be maintained to combat fire.
- ➤ A forests fire map has been prepared indicating fire prone area, existing fire line and proposed fire lines. Detailed maps should be meticulously drawn up for the ranges.

10.5 Intelligence Gathering and Coordination:

Intelligence gathering is key for effective crime prevention, human wildlife conflict cases and also solving old offence cases. Intelligence gathering is highly specialized skill only few staff members can do. Department should engage one Range officer and few staff members exclusively for this job. The team will nurture informants from villages around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Ranthambhore borders with state of MP and many wildlife criminals operate across the state borders. The intelligence wing should have special permissions to travel to these adjoining districts for information gathering.

This intelligence will have special budget for operations, they should have powers to carry out undercover operations. Encouraging rewards should be paid to informants. Staff should also be rewarded for their good work in controlling the crime.

CHAPTER-11 ECO-TOURISMAND INTERPRETATION

11.1 Introduction

Eco-tourism in context of Tiger Reserve is ecologically sustainable nature-tourism, which is emerging as an important component of ecological conservation. It is distinct from mass tourism, having sustainable, equitable, community based effort for improving the living standards of local host community living on the fringes of the Tiger Reserve. Eco-tourism is proposed to be fostered in accordance with site- specific Eco-Tourism plan and carrying capacity of Tiger Reserve. Tourism in Core / Critical Tiger habitat will be restricted to maximum extent of 20 percent of CTH area. Buffer areas and fringe areas will be promoted to develop tourism without affecting its corridor values to ease out pressure on core area. The development of tourism related facilities within the buffer zones of Tiger Reserve would continue with inputs under Project Tiger. The opportunities for stack holders will include management of low cost accommodation for tourists, organizing ethnic dances and the like (Annexure 42, 43 & 44).

11.2 Objectives of Eco -tourism are -

- 1. To promote eco-tourism in specified area of the RTR as a conservation and educational tool.
- 2. To encourage Eco-tourists to visit, enjoy and appreciate Nature on Sustainable basis.
- 3. To enhance the awareness about the need for nature conservation among people at large.
- 4. To empower local communities to manage Eco-Tourism and generate incentives for conservation through alternate and additional livelihood options.
- 5. To involve local Community/Stake holders in protection and conservation.
- 6. To gradually divert the tourism pressure from the Core to the Buffer zone of the Tiger Reserve. Among other measures a Tiger Safari will be established in the Buffer zone for this purpose.
- 7. To monitor regularly activities of guides and driver to ensure that they do not cause disturbance to animals while taking visitors into the Tiger Reserve.

11.3 History of Tourism in Ranthambhore:

Over the years Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve due to extraordinary tiger sightings and visits of high profile visitors has become a popular wildlife destination wordwide. Since the begining tourism is mainly confined to the area around the fort and lakes which incidentally falls in the CTH area. In the early nineteen eithties there were few visitors to Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Three forest rest houses at Jogi Mahal, Anatpura and Lahpur were constructed to facilitate the tourism.

On the recommendations of the Kumat committee, in 1992 all the rest houses in the reserve were closed for tourism.

In the year 1985-86 *Sh. Rajiv Gandhi* the then Prime Minister of India visited this Park for 7 days. It gave publicity and fame to the Park throughout the world. After his visit the tourist influx suddenly jumped from 4000 visitors in 1985 - 86 to over

15,000 visitors in 1987—88. The visit of The President of USA *Mr. Bill Clinton* in March, 99 further gave a boost to the tourism.

Private vehicles were allowed to enter the Park till 1989-90. They were banned by the

Govt. order dated 24.9.1990. It was arranged that the private vehicles could enter the Park with the permission of the Chief Wildlife Warden only. It was made mandatory that only petrol gypsy and jeep would be allowed to enter the Park which in turn would be driven by registered vehicle drivers. The registration was to be done by the Field Director after approval from the Chief Wildlife Warden. Mini Buses of the Tourist department were also allowed to ply in the National park by the order of the Chief Wildlife Warden dated 7th October 1990. As per the order dated 24.09.1990 and the recommendations of the one man committee Shri R.S. Kummat dated 27th August 1992, govt vehicles and RTDC vehicles were allowed to ply in the Park.

In 1993-94 the Govt. ordered to engage private vehicles (gypsy, mini bus and equivalent Tata Mobile) for plying in the Park. Only gypsies were taken on contract

@ Rs. 500 per gypsy. From 1994-95 till date only the vehicles which are registered by the Department and taken on contract basis are allowed to enter the Park on *Roster basis*. The roster system continued till 1998-99. During 1999-2000 seasons the roster system was done away with. In the year 2000 the roster system was applied again and is continuing as per the decision of the Standing Committee dated 22th April 2000 and also High Court Order.

Mr. R.S. Kummat's Recommendations: (Dated 27th August. 1992)

- 1. There should be a total ban on the use of car and jeeps inside the Park and the tourists should be carried in light commercial vehicles like canters etc. with seating capacity of 20-25 and without any cover on the sides so that they can see the wildlife without obstruction. Entire tourist traffic in a day can be handled by 4-5 such vehicles and this movement of the tourists can be regulated and the wildlife is disturbed to the minimum.
- 2. Tourism in the park should be handled either by the Tourist Department or special staff deputed for the job, but the staff of the Forest Department should not be involved in the management of the tourism. It takes away lot of their time and the staff also gets involved in attraction of tips etc.
- **3.** There should be strict code of conduct for the tourists and these regulations should be strictly followed. Disturbance created by tourism should be sharply reduced to allow the tiger to live in peace.

Recommendations of The Implementation Committee Dated 29.10.93

- **1.** Running of private taxis be banned. Tourists may be carried around in a mixed fleet of medium and small sized vehicles such as canters, mini buses and gypsies, either owned by the Park or on contract with the Park management.
- 2. To begin with, up to 6 canters (or equivalent) and 10 gypsies (or equivalent) may be permitted at any given point of time.
- **3.** Knowledgeable guides should invariably be provided along with route wise literature about the Park. The Interpretation Centre should be activated early.
 - **4.** A proper system of advanced booking should be enforced so that there is no uncertainty and wastage of time at the entry point.

To regulate the tourist influx certain regulation were made and introduced in he year 1993 as follows:

(1) Tourism zone was limited to an area of 90 sq. km.

(2) Four routes were laid out and tourists were restricted to these routes only.

(3) Trip time was reduced and fixed to 3 hours only. Two trips were allowed in a day. One in morning and one in evening.

(4) Only petrol Gypsies and Mini-buses registered by the park authorities in limited

numbers of 10 (Gypsies) and 6 (Mini-buses) were allowed to enter the park in a trip.

Reservation of vehicles could be done one month in advance.

Increasing number of tourists could not be adjusted in limited number of vehicles. The limited routes also caused overcrowding of tourists at one spot, especially around lakes on these routes, thus, in the year 1999 the number of Gypsies was raised to 14 and numbers of minibuses was raised to 9. In the year 2002-03 the number of vehicles was raised to 35 and subsequently in the year 2005 – 06 it was increased to 40 (20Gypsy and 20 Canters). Guide lines have been issued by PCCF and CWLW Rajasthan vie letter no. F 3(10)/ Tourism/ Tech I/ CWLW/08/ 8757 dated 19.08.2008. CWLW Rajasthan, Jaipur vide letter no. 11898 –904 dated 15.10.2009 has permitted 20 Petrol Gypsy, 15 Diesel Canter and 5 Petrol Canters per trip.

11.4 Organization Set-up and Eco-Tourism Management

11.4.1 Tourism Overview

The pressures of tourists lie in Ranthambhore National Park and day by day, as the trend shows the numbers of tourists are increasing. The rich Cultural and historical heritage of the area attracts people from other states of India as well as from all over the world. Tourism has over the part decade emerged as the key sector in the National Park. The tourist traffic in the park has been growing over the last few years. The figures of tourists visiting the RNP and the income are as follow: -

	Number of tourist visited Total received revenue (April 2016 to March 2022)									
Year	Foreigner	Indian	Student	Total tourist	Other received	Entry fee	Eco. Development Surcharge	Govt. income	T.R.D.F.	Total
2016-17	113732	348830	7288	469850	142450	75359514	120235779	195737743	39885725	235623468
2017-18	146071	337978	6893	490942	141284	90991520	155017539	246150343	96777737	342928080
2018-19	149010	310361	2528	461899	202000	103350960	154819843	258372803	114676277	373049080
2019-20	142953	292433	0	435386	125400	106171833	166161858	272459091	113092794	385551885
2020-21	591	192501	0	193092	121200	23881118	51664852	75667170	51337656	127004826
2021-22	4950	354109	0	359059	113600	47274854	95384683	142773137	92869600	235642737

11.4.2 Administrative Set Up:-

To manage tourism an officer of the rank of DCF has been deployed.

This Cell issues online reservation boarding pass and Tickets on Current Windowsto the tourists, realise and remit the tourism fee, Tiger Reserve Development fee and enforces tourism regulations. The Deputy Conservator of Forests and Deputy Field Director (First) Sawai Madhopur is Authority for Registration of Vehicles, conducting nature guide training and refresher courses, issuing license, to take action against defaulters etc.

11.4.3 Safari Booking System

There are two types of booking system in RTR Sawai Madhopur one is advance online booking and second is current booking at window. For advance online booking facility is being made available from Oct. 2007 on official website of sso rajasthan.75% of total seats are reserved for online advance booking; advance booking can be done 90 days prior to the visit day. Remaining 25% seats are being allotted in Current booking at tourism Centre, current booking starts one and half hours prior to the entrance time for each trip. For Keladevi Sanctuary booking is being done at Keladevi entrance gate.

11.4.4 Income to the Foundation:

As Per Provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act. 1972 amended in 2006 a Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation has been Constituted. The Governing body of RTCF has decided to Collect Tiger Reserve Development fee fromTourists.

The amount collected as Tiger Reserve Development fee is deposited in a separate saving account of Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation.

11.4.5 Nature Guides:-

- 1. For Ranthambhore National Park Zones: Nature guides have been made compulsory with each tourist vehicles entering the Park. For this an elaborate system of training and registration as per guidelines dated 04.12.2006 of state government (revised on 24.6.2011) are being implemented. 105 Nature Guides have been selected and trained for a period of three weeks for Ranthambhore National Park. On the demand of particular guide by tourist, hoteliers and tour operators choice guide is also allocated after depositing prescribed additional fee.
- 2. For Safari Zones : Considering present state of tourist pressure in RNP and keeping in view the development of Sawai Madhopur and Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary Four new tourism zones namely Kundal, Chidi kho, Balas and Qualji are developed. Special preference is given to Local villagers adjacent to these areas and introduced as Guides through concern Eco-Development Committees to accompany tourist vehicles.



There should be compulsory refresher course for guides and they should be assessed every year for their quality and knowledge.

Role and duties of Nature Guides: A Nature Guide is supposed to escort tourists during safari to the Tiger Reserve Area. So he is responsible to follow and make tourist to comply with each and every rules and regulations of Protected Areas and code of conduct of visitors in a tourist Zone.

- A Nature Guide must brief visitors about the Tiger Reserve and its fauna and flora before entering a Protected Area.
- Visitors must be informed about Do's and Don't during visit by NatureGuides.
- Nature Guide shall inform to nearest forest officer/employee about any illegal and suspecting activity seen during safari and bound to help him in his duties.
- All Nature Guides would be in proper uniform i. e forest green which display his name on his chest and would have a detailed code of conduct in printed form with him.
- Nature Guide would submit "Feedback Form "after each visit duly filled by tourist at designated point.
- Nature guide would submit and verify Indemnity Bond filled by a visitor.

11.4.6 Tourist Vehicles: -

Two types of vehicles, i.e., gypsy 6-seater and 16/20 seat canters (mini canters and mini buses) are currently permitted in the RTR. New vehicles are now being under consideration to replace older safari vehicles.

Introduction of Petrol/CNG Canter: -Diesel canters are noisier and it results in disturbance to wild animals. In the compliance of order of Hon'ble High Court Rajasthan at Jaipur and directions issued by NTCA in year 1999-2000 it has been decided to register only the CNG/Petrol run minibus and simultaneously process has been started to phase out diesel mini canters. Up to 2010-11 only 31 Petrol canters were registered. These vehicles were less noisy but under powered. Unfortunately large petrol vehicles are not available in the country. Also there being no CNG outlet in the town CNG run vehicles cannot be tried.

Roster System of Vehicles: - The existing Roster system is an assured business activity. For the sustainability of the Park, the local people should get maximum benefit. It should not become yet another business opportunity for the moneyed and the greedy. Only the locals who are the drivers as well the owners alone should be allowed to register the vehicles to ply in the Park. This ensures maximum involvement of the needy local people in the protection of the Park authority should ensure that the vehicles registered are of top quality and the staff is well trained and educated to handle the job.

Regulation of Vehicles in the Forest Area

- All the vehicles that have booked at booking counter can be checked at entrance gate.
- All the vehicles must bear Zone number plate at fore and hind side.
- All the vehicles are bound to go on allotted routes and they will make entry in a register maintained at prescribed points. In return all vehicles will noted down Return time and submit feedback form at the time of exit.
- Each and every vehicle must carry a Litter bag/First aid Kit /Stpare wheel/Tool kit etc.

11.4.7 Tourism Methodology:

- Tourists are allowed in the RTR on vehicles only in day time only.
- Trekking/camping/adventure tourism is not in vogue.
- 75% seats are reserved for advance online booking and rest 25% seats are allotted in current booking.
- Advance online booking facility is available It can be made 90 days beforedate of visit.
- Anyone can book his /her ticket through credit card. At the time of booking he /she is supposed to furnish information about visitor including his/her name, father's name, Nationality, passport number etc.
- There are two separate counters for booking of Gypsies and Canters.
- Any person can book his /her seat in person at counter.
- Booking windows open one and half hour before the entrance time of each trip.
- Three gypsies are set apart for VIP bookings at the disposal of Deputy Conservator of Forest and Deputy Field Director (core).

11.5 Local Advisory Committee (LAC):

A Local Advisory Committee (hereinafter referred as LAC) for the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan) has been constituted by the State Govt of Rajasthan order No F.6(46)/AR/Gr-3/2018 dated 05.02.2019 in accordance with the comprehensive Guidelines issued by NTCA Order F. No. 15-31/2012-NTCA dated 15th October 2012 for tiger conservation and tourism as provided under section 38(O) (1) (c) of the Wild Life

(Protection) Act, 1972.

(Annexure-55 Constitution of LAC)

The Local Advisory Committee shall have the following functions:

(a) To review the tourism strategy with respect to the tiger reserve and make recommendation to the state government.

(b) To ensure computation of reserve specific carrying capacity and its implementation through periodic review.

(c) To ensure site specific norms on buildings and infrastructures in areas inside and close to tigers reserve, keeping in view the corridor value and ecological aesthetics;

(d) To advice local self government and state government on issues relating to development of tourism in and around tiger reserve.

(e) Monitor half yearly all tourist facilities in and around tiger reserve vis-à-vis environmental clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employees etc. for suggesting mitigation and retrofitting measures in needed.

(f) Monitor regularly activities of tour operators to ensure that they do not cause disturbance to animals, while taking visitors in to the tiger reserves;

(g) To encourage tourism industry to augment employment opportunities for members of local communities.

(h) However for tourism in a tiger reserve, the Tiger Conservation Foundation shall be the overseeing authority.

(i) Minutes of committee meeting should invariably be sent to AR Department.

(j) In every meeting a representative of ARD should also be invited.

11.6 Management Zonation -

The recommendations of Implementation Committee dated 29.10.93 and earlier direction were made to reduce and regulate over crowding in park. A holistic balance between tourism activities and conducive environment for betterment of wildlife, Habitat improvement is to be taken in to consideration. This is the sprit of dividing all tourism area into non – overlapping Zones. The length of routes, time of safari and area of zone has been calculated on principle of *carrying capacity* of an area.

11.6.1 Tourism Zones:-

At present the tourism zones in CTH Ranthambhore are as follows-

Ranthambhore National Park

- 1. **Zone 1:**–Singhdwar, Raipur, Amreshawardang, Tuti ka Nalla, Sultanpur, Gadadub, Khariyachatha, katt-padideh, Gadadub view point, Kalapani anicut, Pilapani and back to singhdwar exit.
- 2. **Zone 2:**–Jogimahal Gate, Jhalra, Kamaldhar, Amrai, Footabandha, Pandudeh, Guda, Gandhria, Polkiya and back to the same route exit from Jogimahal gate.
- 3. **Zone 3:**–Jogimahal Gate, Padam Talab, Rajbagh, Mandook, High point and back to the same route exit from Jogimahal gate.
- 4. **Zone4:** Singdwar, Tambakhan, Maliktalab, Lakarda, Berda, Semali, Adidant, and back to the same route exit from Singhdwar.
- 5. **Zone 5**:–Singhdwar ,Jokha ,Kachida ,Dhakra ,Bagdah, Bakola, Anatpura and back to the same route exit from Singhdwar.

Sanctuary

6.	Zone 6:-(kun	ndal) Rajbagnaka, Pallidarwaja, Kundalarea,
	Patawabaori,	Sonkachch, kalapani, and back exit from
	Rajbagnaka.	

- 7. **Zone 7:** (Chidi kho) Rajbag naka, Chidikho, Jamoda and exit from Kushalidarra.
- 8. **Zone 8**:– Nursery, Balas, Neemalidang, Kalibhat, Kharai, Mahakho.
- 9. **Zone 9:–**(Qualji) Qualji,NewTalai, Ghati ka Tiraya, Kamleswar Mandir View Point, ChakalNadi Road, Pandu Kho, Gajipur Tiraha, Gajipur and Devpura.
- 10. **Zone10 :**–(Antari) Halonda, Kailashpuri, Antari, Bebri, Jojeswar Mandir View Point, Devpura Bandha

11.6.2 The Length and Area of Tourism zones:-

The length and area of present zones are given below. The area is calculated of the basis of area of compartments through which the tourism roads are passes.

Zone wise Road segments for Tourism in CTH are as follows:

Zone No.	Detail of length	Length (In Km)	Medium Erosion	High Erosion
1	Singhdwar, Raipur, Amreshawar dang, Tuti ka Nalla, Sultanpur, Gadadub, Khariya chatha, katt-padideh, Gada dub view point, Kalapani anicut, Pila pani and back to singhdwar exit.	19	3	1
2	Jogimahal Gate, Jhalra, Kamaldhar, Amrai, Foota bandha, Pandu deh, Guda, Gandhriya, Polkiya, Jogimahal Gate.	24	3	1
3	Jogimahal Gate , Padam Talab , Rajbagh ,Mandook, High point, Jogimahal Gate	21	2	1
4	Singdwar, Tambakhan, Maliktalab, Lakkarda, Berda, Semli, Adidant, Singdwar	31	2	1
5	Singhdwar , Jokha ,Kachida , Dhakara ,Bagdah, Bakola, Anatpura, Singhdwar	27	3	2
6	(kundal) Rajbag naka, Palli darwaja,Kundal area, Patwa baori, Mansarovar, Guda, Rajbag naka	24	3	3
7	(Chidi kho) Rajbag naka, Chidikho, Jamoda, Kushalidhara	15	2	1

2 more zones are being proposed in the rationalized buffer area which is are numbered as Proposed 1 and 2.

8	Nursery, Balas, Neemli dang, Kalibhat, Kharai, Mahakho	32	1	1
9	Qualji, New Talai, Ghati ka Tiraha, Kamleswar Mandir View Point, Chakal Nadi Road, Pandu Kho, Gajipur Tiraha, Gajipur and Devpura	20	1	1
10	Halonda, Kailashpuri, Antari, Bebri, Jhojeshwar Mandir View Point, Devpura Bandh	18	2	1
	Total	231	22	13
Prop osed 1	Allahpur, Behraunda, Gopalpura Phariya, Mei, Gilai Sagar, Goth, Talawara, Amli Deh, Sanwata	40	3	1
Prop osed 2	Jokha, Kachida top, Bhadlao, Basso, Behda ki kui, Chhola Deh, Bhuri Pahari	29	3	2

ZONE 6: The entry gate could be taken up from Jhoomar Baodi – Mirzaghati route so as to avoid recurring traffic jams of the city.

Proposal of new tourism zones (Zone 11 & 12) in the buffer should be subject to rationalization of buffer under Section 38W of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

S.No.	Block Name	Compartment	Area(in	Zonas
		No.	Hact.)	Zones
1	Sawai Madhopur	24	230	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
	6 "A"	25	265	
		26	100	
		29	290	
		30	200	
		11	260	
		12	235	
		15	390	
		20	355	
		21	210	
		17	275	
		18	355	
		20	355	
		19	365	
		37	240	
		39	430	
		2	275	
		4	350	
		6	380	

		7	430	
		Total	5990	
2	Sawai Madhopur	34	260	6,7 and 8
	6 "B"	25	121	
		26	150	
		28	160	
		29	89	
		30	135	
		31	89	
		6	121	
		7	225	
		8	101	
		10	176	
		11	150	
		12	150	
		13	231	
		23	165	
		Total	2323	
3	Sawai Madhopur	17	125	2,6 and 10
	6 "Main"	18	130	
		20	400	_
		21	75	
		36	175	_
		37	150	
		38	126	_
		Total	1181	
4	Khandar 9"A"	27	240	4 and 5
		23	115	_
		26	235	_
		28	210	
			800	2.4.15
5	Khandar 9"B"	14	175	$_{-3,4}$ and 5
		13	400	_
		11	200	_
		12	130	_
		10	300	_
		17	380	
		19	200	
		20	200	-
		20	250	-
			250	
		22	120	
		22 Total	120	_
5	Phalodi	22 Total	120 2785 250	9
5	Phalodi	22 Total 1 2	120 2785 250 140	9

		4	240	
		Total	805	
7	RanwajanaBalwan	7	335	10
		11	224	
		12	125	
		13	190	
		14	121	-
		15	105	1
		16	105	1
		21	125]
		Total	1330	
8	Papada	2		9
		3	580	
		4		
		5		
		Total	580	
9	Gajipur	3		9
		4	375	
		5		
		Total	375]
		G. Total	16169	

The total area of Critical Tiger Habitat is 1113.36 Sq. Km. and the area under tourism can be calculated by taking into consideration total length and zone of influence due to tourism, i.e. around 250 m on the either side of the tourism roads. Hence, total affected area comes out to be 300 km X 0.500 km = 150 km^2 . which is only 13.47% of CTH Area. Taking into account the forest compartments affected by the tourism (as shown above in the table), the area affected still comes under 14.5% of the total CTH of the RTR. However, this area would further come down as Proposed Zone 1 and 2 would be rationalized as Buffer Zone diverting the pressure further away from the CTH.

New tourism zones are proposed to be developed in BUFFER area but the total area under tourism will not exceed the present area under tourism. The proposed zones are as under:

Zone 11:- Allahpur, Behraunda, Gopalpura Phariya, Mei, Gilai Sagar, Goth, Talawara, Amli Deh, Sanwata - Total Distance 40 Km.

Zone 12:- Bhadlao gate, Jokha, Kachida top, Bhadlao, Basso, Behda ki kui, Chhola Deh,Bhuri Pahari - Total distance 29 Km.

These zones are subject to rationalization of buffer under Section 38W of the Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972

Keladevi Sanctuary tourist route has been opened in Keladevi, Ashaki, Ghanteshawar,

Kurkamuth, Karanpur, Deogir and Udagir area. Efforts should be made to divert tourist from RNP to Keladevi. Banas River, which is situated betweenRNP and Keladevi, can be a major source of attraction.

Zone Change and Rotation: The management would review the impact of tourism on wildlife and if required zones would be changed and rotated periodically.

Ranthambhore Fort: Ranthambhore Fort is heavily visited by pilgrims. However, a negligible number of tourists go to the fort. All the forest area in the fort belongs to the department and is part of the National Park. With no one going there it is in a filthy state due to the pilgrimage traffic. It is proposed to promote the fort for visitations by tourists so that things improve and the ecology of the forest there is maintained.

Closing season

Rainy Season is the breeding period mainly for angulates and forest roads getdamaged and eroded due to rains hence as per order no.p.11(53)Raj.-8/88 Jaipur dated 22-8- 1988 issued by Deputy Secretary (forest) The park remains closed for tourists during monsoon season from July to September every year. Tourism zone (no.6,7,8,9 and10) situated in Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary, Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary and Qualji closed area remains open during monsoon season.

11.7 Problems of Tourism Management:

The guidelines for the management of tourism in Ranthambhore have been mostly a contentious and disputed issue. It is mainly because tourism is the most complex activity with multiple regulations and too many stakeholders . Forest Department is responsible for advance online and current bookings and also for controlling the movement of vehicles inside jungle. The hoteliers, guides and tour operators cramin for the best of the vehicles and the best of the zones. The restriction on limiting the number of vehicles is the prime reason for the advance reservation system. This is the root cause for all disruptive practices and exploitation by various agencies. This has brought us the reputation of the "Most unfriendly national park" for tourists in the country. Key reasons are Staff is overburdened because of shortageof manpower. They have to work from early morning to late evenings, thus, reducing their efficiency.

11.7.1 Infrastructurerelated problems:

No separate building is available for booking center. Time to time the booking office has been shifted to and fro. Since this infrastructure is more than a decade old and cannot address present requirement of the human resource required. Further, catering to the needs of better tiger monitoring and infrastructure requirement for even better management of tiger reserve which with time needs upgradation of existing infrastructure, there is dire need for new FD office and administrative block. The details mentioned below are self-explanatory:

S.No.	Period	Place	Remark
1	Up to 1994	Jogimahal	
2	1994-2000	Mishar darra, Sherpur	Booking tent
3	2000-2004	CF and FD Office,Swm	Near govt. College,
			Swm

4	2004-2008	Tourist		Complex,	Hotel	Vinay	vak.
		Ranthambho	re Road, S	wm	RTDC, Swr	n	
5	2008-2011	BookingCen	ter,		Office of D	cf (socia	ıl
		Ranthambho	re Road, S	Forestry) Sv	wm		
6	2011-Contd	Booking	Center,	Circuit	Flying	Squ	ıad
		House Road,	Swm		Barracks,	Near	bus
					stand.		

Note: - Tourism management in RNP is transferred from Tourism department to Forest department vide government order no.p.11 (8)/2001 Jaipur dated 13 February 2008 w.e.f.1.10.2008

11.7.2 Lack of tourist's facilities:

- i. At present booking office no toilets, drinking water, shed and seating arrangement.
- ii. No parking area for tourist vehicles and private vehicles as it is located on the side of heavy trafficked road which is prone to accidents.
- iii. Location of booking center is not convenient for tourists.
- iv. Booking office is not spacious.

11.8 Other venues for eco-tourism development:

The eco tourism shall be developed in near by region or buffer areas of the tiger reserve. However, if any development in CTH would be taken up, it would be subject to prior approval from the NTCA.

1. Development of Tiger Safari Park cum Rescue Centre

2. National Chambal Sanctuary:

- PaliGhat- Looking at the rapidly increasing tourism pressure On Ranthambhore National Park, it is necessary to develop additional new areas of Eco-tourism. National Chambal Sanctuary has good potential of providing an additional site of Eco-tourism.If Boating, Camping, Transportation facilities are developed near Palighat, it will help in diverting the pressure on tiger reserve.
- > Toda Ghat- it can be developed for boating.

3. Keladevi Wildlife Sanctuary:

- **Udgir-** it is a fort. It is a good site.
- **Devgir** it is a fort at bank of river Chambal.

4. Development of Bird watching sites :

Nearby or outside CTH there are so many big water bodies, viz. Surwal Dam, Devpura Dam, Amli Deh in Banas, where migratory birds can be seen.

5. Nature Interpretation Centre:

It will provide all relevant information about the reserve that a visitor might like to have. Two types of orientation may be required for visitor: 1. Physical orientation of the reserve, with reference to where the visitor is, where to go tour routes traffic patterns, etc.

2. Conceptual orientation such as the objectives of the reserve, the species of plants and animals found there, the ecological factors relevant to understanding their habits and habitats (such as food chains, predator-prey relationship, adaptations of plants and animals, etc) and the importance of wildlife conservation. These can be imparted to the visitors through exhibits, audio-visual aids, various information leaflets etc. In the year 2001, one small interpretation centre has come up near Jogi Mahal gate. It is certainly a good beginning but these facilities are inadequate and are being used by very few people mainly because of the following reasons:

The displayed material is in English. The villagers who are pilgrims are mostlyfrom the local area and are not conversant with this language. Hence very few people are interested to come to the Centre.

The Interpretation Centre is situated inside the boundary of the JogiMahal Gate. The villagers who come as pilgrims have a psychological fear and are avoiding the Centre.

The location of the Centre is inappropriate for the regular tourists because it is situated near Jogi Mahal gate. Tourists generally come to the gate only at thetime of entry or exit. At the time of entry, they would be rushing to the Park and at the time of exit, they find it difficult to stay back. Since the location isfar away from the place of stay, very few tourists finds it convenient to come and visit the place.

The Interpretation Centre has only display boards. It is least interactive. Other inexpensive information materials are not available.

The Interpretation Centre is very passive and there is no body to explain and guide the visitors.

A good visitor orientation centre or an Interpretation Centre is very essential. It is being proposed to set up a Tourist Complex, Including Booking Center, Parking, Library, Waiting Hall, one modern, eco-friendly and interactive Interpretation Centre at Mishardarra entrance gate.

The vehicle entry fee for Gypsy and Canter is same. The difference in fare (individual entry fee+vehicle fee+vehicle entry fee) is same hence there is lot of demand for gypsies. To rationalsie the demand and the make the gypsy pay lost opportunity cost for entry fee the cost of Gypsy should be at least fivetimes the cost of Canter entry. Government vehicles meat for park protection should not be used for tourism purposes. The vehicle is free to be with in the zone and there is no rules and regulationsmaking it mandatory for the vehicle to traverse the entire zone. It is often observed that the tourist vehicles stick to some point looking for tigers. This forces genuine tourists to miss the opportunity to see the entire landscape and beauty of forests. All vehicles should be fitted with GPS tracking system every trip monitoring. Vehicle going off the prescribed route, cause lot of damage to the habitat. Similarly vehicle congregating when tigers are sighted are real threat to tiger. By using GPS tracking system the vehicle can be regulated regularly.

Presently looking to the tourism scenario in RTR it has become essential to continue tourism activity in CTH area for the present plan period. Efforts should be made to divert tourism pressure from ranthambhore National Park to adjoining CTH areas. Lahpur area of RNP was closed for tourist in year 2006-07. Presently tourism has been developed in Kundaal, Balas and Qualji area of Sawai Madhopur Sancturay.

11.9 Eco-tourism Management: -

Eco-tourism is highly esoteric and is distinct from mass tourism, though it may be a component of the latter. ATEC (the Talamanca Association for Eco- tourism and Conservation in Costa Rica) defines eco-tourism as "Eco-tourism means more than bird books and binoculars ... more than native art hanging on hotel walls or ethnic dishes on the restaurant menu. Eco-tourism is not mass tourism behind a green mask. Eco-tourism means a constant struggle to defend the earth and to protect and sustain traditional communities. Eco-tourism is a cooperative relationship between the non- wealthy local community and those sincere, open minded tourists who want to enjoy themselves in Third World setting."

In the present scenario of our country, mainland eco-tourism largely connotes to wildlife tourism. Eco-tourism provides the necessary impetus for wildlife conservation and helps in eliciting the much needed public support. Any eco- tourism venture - domestic, intra-regional or international - has to be weighted and audited ecologically before it is embarked, to avoid ecological dislocation.

11.9.1 Implementation of Eco-tourism guidelines (2012)

For the proper regulation of tourism in nature Govt. of India has formulated **"Comprehensive guidelines for tiger conservation and tourism 2012"**. Following regulation are prescribed:

- ► State level steering committee constituted at the state level will be responsible for supervision and management of ecotourism in the state.
- ➤ The gate receipt from the Tiger Reserve will be returned to the Tiger Reserves and these funds will be used for protection, conservation and local livelihood development activities.
- No new tourist infrastructure shall will allowed within the core or critical tiger habitat
- ➤ As suggested in the guidelines 2.1.8 a local advisory committee shall be constituted for Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (under process).
- All tourist activities will be confined to only designate tourism zone. The park authorities with approval from local advisory committee may open new areas as tourism zone closing the existing zones. However care should be taken not to exceed the limit of tourism zone by 20%.
- All the hotels with the influence zone strictly adhere to ecofreindly norms. The revenue officials and park authorites with the help from LAC will regulate these activities.
- Visitors shall keep minimum distance of 20 mts from wildlife, cordoning, feeding of animals and causing disturbance shall not be allowed. Vehicles shall not monopolize a wildlife sighting for more than 15 minutes.
- ➤ The system of advance booking will be better streamlined to make the ticketing a transparent system. Current booking should be only for the tourists and no agents should be allowed. All the violators shall be punished.
- ➤ The tourism activities in the Tiger Reserve should be under the overall guidance of RTR tiger conservation foundation and Local Advisory committee.

- All the tourist guides will be trained based on anwell established, improved curriculum. The guides will be examined and certificates willbe issued to only successful candidates.
- > The guides and drivers engaged in tourism will wear proper uniform.
- ➤ The guides and drivers should be assessed periodically before renewing their licenses.
- Ganesh temple in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and Kela Devi temple in Keladevi Sancturay area attract lakhs of piligrims. RTR management and LAC will work with trustees of these two temples by 2015 (within two years) develop appropriate mechanisms inter alia for management of piligirms, maintenance of cleanliness and revenue sharing mechanismwith local communities

11.9.2 Interpretation programme:-

At present there is no well-designed and systematic interpretation programme in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The Nature Guides are the only interpreters we have at present. A proper Interpretation Centre has been proposed.

CHAPTER-12 MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

12.1 House-keeping of Departmental Elephants

There are no elephants in the reserve.

12.2 Wildlife Health Monitoring

Wildlife management in India has been strengthened after the enactment of Wildlife (protection) Act 1972 and Project Tiger 1973 but study of wildlife health, wild animal health monitoring and wild animal health management practices are still in nascent stage. Hence there is growing need for such wild animal health inputs in the Protected Areas. With the increasing human as wellas livestock population the habitat of wild animals is shrinking day by day. With this the chances of interaction between wild and domestic animals and disease transmission have also increased. Untill and unless proper and regular animal health monitoring is not done, it will be rather impossible to eradicate these diseases particularly in free ranging animals. A regular Wildlife Health Monitoring can provides a framework which will help all those involved in wildlife health to respond in a coordinated, appropriate and proportionate way to wildlife disease issues when they arise.

Health monitoring is an important part of disease prevention within an animal facility. The main aim of health monitoring is to determine the microbiological status of the animals and of the unit as a whole. By obtaining chronological data of specific micro- organisms within an animal unit, pathogens can be detected and dealt with swiftly before serious problems may arise.

Why perform health monitoring?

Disease prevention is one of the most important factors when working with animals and health monitoring is one component in controlling disease within an animal unit. There are two major reasons to **perform health monitoring**

AnimalWelfare

To maintain a healthy population of wild animal in RTR

To protect the wild animals against the risk of sudden heavy mortality or morbidity due to infection or parasitic diseases.

To prevent the possible transmission of diseases from domestic to wildanimals and vice versa.

To suggest control and preventive measures for the disease outbreaks in wildanimals. To break the cycle of parasitic diseases.

To establish physiological database line for Indian wild animals.

Human Health and Safety -

In the past decade, 60 % of emerging infectious disease events were caused by zoonoses and of those 72% of the pathogens involved were of wildlife origin. Land-use changes, expansion of livestock farming, and the competition fornatural resources are bringing people, agricultural lands and livestock into closer contact with wild animals. This increased contact creates opportunities for the transmission of endemic and newly

emerging infectious diseases between livestock, wildlife and humans. Hence there is a need to establish long-term, sustainable wildlife disease monitoring programs, nationally, regionally and globally, with a focus on understanding disease ecology and epidemiology among domestic animals, wild animals, and people.

Following parameters are important for animal health monitoring

- 1) Physical Examination
- 2) Clinical Examination
- Body condition Evaluation
 Mastication and salivation
- 3) Change in behavior Gait
- 3) Laboratory Examination
 - HematologicalExamination
 - Serological Examination
- 4) Study of kill/ Mortality
- 5) Detailed Post Mortem Examination

Animal health monitoring helps in disease management which involves three major strategies

- 1) Preventing the occurrence of disease.
- 2) Controlling the magnitude and damaging effects of an existing disease so that over a period of time the disease can be effectively eliminated.
- 3) Eradication of a disease from an area.

Out of all Disease management strategies immunization (vaccination) oflivestock is the backbone of the preventive programme.

Prophylactic Immunization

The number of tigers and their health depends upon the availability of healthy ungulate in the Protected Areas. There are diseases for example, rabies, anthrax, hydatidonis and trypanosomiasis communicable to tiger from ungulates. Livestock come in contact with wild ungulates at common grazing fields and in waterholes. due to this of diseases like Anthrax, Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS), Foot And Mouth Disease (FMD) etc transmission fromlivestock to wild animals are extremely high. Diseases have been a major causeof local extirpation of a number of wild animal species in India.

As per the 33A of WPA 1972 (Immunization of Livestock) and Order of honourable Supreme Court prophylactic immunization of all the livestock of villages in the 5km of periphery of the park is to carried out. Vaccinationagainst HS, FMD, and Anthrax should be carried out in pre monsoon season.

For effective vaccination Programme

Records of all the livestock within 5km of park periphery should be collected and maintained. Awareness camps should be organized in the villages to aware villagers about the livestock diseases and to motivate them for livestock regular vaccinations. Good liason should be maintained with Director of animal husbandry department.

Regular Deworming to Control Parasitic Infestation

During grazing of livestock in forest area they contaminate the forest pasture from where wild ungulates pick up the infection. Heavy load of parasitic infestation can lead to many health issue in wild ungulates, even mass mortality. Hence its required along with the prophylactic vaccination regular deworming (in every 3 months) of livestocks

- Dehydration
- Faecal examination

should be carried out.

Disease Surveillance:

In the case of wild animals, detection of disease is only based on observation on animal behavior and their day-to-day activities. The knowledge of animal species typical to the given area and particular disease maintained and spread by them may be extremely useful in disease detection and treatment. If such a disease is detected, its prophylactic treatment by immunization, water hole treatment or aerosol immunization can be done. To protect and maintain wildlife in PA with good health, it is necessary to achieve disease surveillanceof

- (i) Native wild population
- (ii) Domestic cattle of adjoining villages.

Any mortality of animal from known or unknown causes should be reported to the veterinary Officer. It should be ensured that proper post mortem examination is carried out by the expert veterinarian and relevant findings be kept in the records (Annexure 40 & 41).

Any abnormal signs and symptoms observed in any of the animals should also be reported to veterinary and animal husbandry department for necessary action.

Veterinary unit should be equipped with tranquilization equipments, surgical equipments biological sample collection facilities and all necessary drugs to attend to any accidental or intentional injury to any animal as a result of conflict or from any other reason. Biological sample should necessarily becollected from all dead animals and sent for proper analysis. A dedicated mobile veterinary van be maintained with the cell to attend to any emergency and conflict situation in and around the reserve. Animal health monitoring is necessity of time not only for the proper animal management but also for the coordinated prevention of high public health and the animal impact diseases atthe human animal interface.

12.3 Mortality Survey:

This is the simplest most invaluable survey that can be carried out by field staff. The camp staff should collect all mandibles/ skulls of all herbivores from the habitat for an assessment of species specific/ age – specific mortality. All such disposals are made in accordance with guidelines issued by the NTCA. This is ensured that all guidelines are duely followed and adhered to.

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CHAPTER-13 ORGANIZATION,ADMINISTRATIONANDBUDGET

13.1 Steering Committee –

The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 (No. 39 of 2006), dated: 3rd September 2006 Chapter-IVB, Section 38U provides for constitution of steering committee by State Government for ensuring co-ordination monitoring, protection and conservation of tiger, co-predators and prey animals within the tiger range states.

- (a) The Chief Minister Chairperson
- (b) The Minister in-charge of Wildlife Vice-Chairperson;
- (c) Such number of official members not exceeding five including at least two Field Directors of Tiger Reserve or Director of National Park and one from the State Government's Departments dealing with tribal affairs;
- (d) Three experts or professionals having qualifications and experience in conservation of Wildlife of which at least one shall be from the field of tribal development;
- (e) Two members from the State's Tirbal Advisory Council;
- (f) One representative each from State Government's Departments dealing with Panchayati Raj and Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (g) Chief Wildlife Warden of the State shall be the Member- Secretary, ex officio

The process of constituting tiger steering committee for ensuring, co- ordination, monitoring, protection and conservation of Tiger, Co-predators and Prey animals is in progress.

13.2 Tiger Conservation Foundation –

The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 (No. 39 of 2006), dated: 3rd September, 2006 Chapter-IVB, Section 38X provides for establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation for Tiger Reserves within the State to facilitate and support their management for conservation of Tiger and bio-diversity and to take initiatives in eco-development by involvement of people in such development process.

The Tiger Conservation Foundation shall, inter alia, have the following objectives:

- (a) To facilities ecological, economic, social and cultural development in the Tiger Reserves;
- (b) To promote eco-tourism with the involvement of local stake-holder communities and provide support to safeguard the natural environment in the Tiger Reserves;
- (c) To facilitate the creation of and or maintenance of such assets as may be necessary for fulfilling the above said objectives;
- (d) To solicit technical, financial, social, legal and other support required for the activities of the foundation for achieving the above said objectives;

- (e) To augment and mobilize financial resources including recycling of entryand such other fees received in a Tiger Reserve, to foster stake-holder development and eco-tourism.
- (f) To support research, environmental education and training in the above related fields.

The foundation is a new institutional framework which can complement the Tiger Reserve management and liaison with various eco-development committees and their confederations apart from production sectors in the landscape. The foundation for RTR (Ranthambhore Tiger Conservation Foundation) has been established and registered under the society registration act-1958 on 25 February 2010 as per guidelines, RTCF have a State level Governing Body apart from a field level executive committee under the Chairmanship of the Conservator of Forests and Field Director, RTR, Sawai Madhopur with representatives of the eco-development committees as nominated by the Governing Body. The Foundation would act as a "non profit center" and as a "development agency" by increasing local participation. It can secure the Tiger Reserve from financial constraints by providing funding support through various sources: recycling of gate receipts, service charges, donations and the like. The foundation may undertake variousactivities related to mainstreaming of conservation: eco-development, staff welfare, visitor regulation, field research, facilitating eco- development committees for market access, conducting capacity building programs, ecotourism and Joint Forest Management.

13.3 Co-ordination with Line agencies / Departments

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

- For Better protection: Police, revenue, railway authorities, Judiciary etc.
- Eco-development: Revenue, Rural development, Agriculture, health, Veterinary, Horticulture, Zila Panchayat, Women and child development, PHED, Education, Tribal welfare etc.
- Gaps in habitat development: Zila Panchayat, Rural development, Agriculture etc.
- Conflictresolution: Revenue, Police, Tribal welfare, Judiciary, gram panchayats 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 better co-ordination following measures are recommended:

- ➤ Regular meetings (at least once in three months) with line department.
- Co-coordinating with District Collector and CEO, ZP for organizingspecial meetings with line departments.
- Knowing various schemes of line departments and identifying schemessuitable for the reserve area.

➤ Reserve tour of officials of line departments for building general awareness.

> Accreditation and highlighting achievements of other departments in reserve 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 reserve should interact with their respective counterparts in other departments.

13.4 Staff Deployment -

To ensure better management and protection of the Tiger Reserve, adequate and trained staff deployment is of utmost necessity. At present there is an acute shortage of Staff to carry out Protection, Management, Eco-tourism and other required activities.

In compliance of the of the decisions taken in the 5th meeting of the state board for wildlife held on 8th January 2015 the sub committee was constituted by CWLW and the member secretary, State Board for wildlife, vide order no. F3(23)TechII/cwlw/2015/2674 dated 23.02.2015, for assessment of requirement of field staff for the tiger reserve.

S. No.	Post	Duties	Numbers	Total
			required	
1	Forester	Naka In-charge	45	51
		Tourism	1	
		Village	2	
		relocation		
		Research	1	
		Flaying squad	2	
	Assistant	Naka 2 In-charge	45	51
	Forester	_		
		Tourism	1	
		Village relocation	2	
		Research	1	
		Flaying squad	2	
	Forest guard	To man 170 beats round	340	470
		the clock -7 days a week.		
		Two forest guards per		
		beat		
		Flaying squad- One at	40	
		Sawai Madhopur and		
		One at Karauli		
		Eco-tourism Centre at	8	
		Sawai Madhopur and		
		Karauli		
		To manage tourism gate-	10	
		there are 10 gates for		
		visitors entry		
		Check points and	20	
		barriers- 4 Forest guards		
		per checkpoints/barrier		
		Wireless stations at 11	22	
		range H.Q. round the		

			clock		
			Wireless control room at	3	
			Division H.Q. at Karauli		
			Wireless control room at	3	
			FD H.Q. at Sawai		
			Madhopur		
			Interpretation center	4	
			Tiger monitoring cell at	6	
			Sawai Madhopur and		
			Karauli		
			Tiger cell in FD office	2	
			Relocation Division	6	
			Sawai Madhopur and		
			Karauli		
			Special Tiger Monitoring	3	
			Squad for straying		
			migratory tigers		
			Intelligence cell	3	
4	Drivers		Field Director	2	37
			Dy. Field Director	2	
			DCF Relocation	2	
			ACFs	10	
			Ranges	13	
			Anti-poaching camp	6	
			Leave reserve	2	
5	Range	Clerks	Range offices-13 ranges	13	13
	(LDC)		including flaying		

Requirement of field staff in RTR

The effective management of RTR can only be ensured by proper staffing. The Beats, Nakas and Ranges has to be adequately staffed with forest personnels. Stop gap arrangement of temporarily employing Homeguards and Border Homeguards should not be continued for a long time as deployment of trained forest staff is utmost essential for long term survival of tiger. Regular review of staff strength depending on management problems should be done every 2 years and accordingly staff strength has to be reviewed. The geographical distribution and the tough terrain require adequate staff, for effective management. The nature of job calls for rationalized staffing pattern. The staffing pattern, in the Tiger Reserve, on lines of traditional forestry setup is inadequate. The Wildlife management involves monitoring of animal population, health, habitat and different components of it. It requires continuous collection of data. This also requires well educated and committed, technically qualified people to do the job.

13.4.1 Staff Amenities

All the field staff upto Ranger are supposed to stay in camps or make continuous tour even in night so staff welfare should be taken at priority basis. The proper education and health facilities are not available in most part of core area. Thus staff is deputed to inhospitable areas. Further duty conditions are strenuous and arduous. In such a circumstance it is duty of managers to ensure amenities to staff, so they can serve better in protection and management of the area. Some of the basic needs which are to be fulfilled are discussed below.

1. Housing:

Because of lack of education and health facilities within the area, housing has to be seen from two different perspective i.e. in situ housing at camp sites and housing for families at some stations where basic education and health facilities for kith and kin of staff are available. New buildings required for camps and other places have to be taken up in phased manner at the earliest. At present there are no family accommodations are available. A transit hostel for field staff should be taken up at Sawai madhopur and Karauli.

2. Field Equipments:

Necessary camp and field equipment for the protection of staff should be provided. The other necessary equipment helpful in carrying out field work e.g. camera traps, range finder, mobile phones, wireless handsets, drone camera, sleeping bags, snake catching sticks, tents, coats, cooking utensils, water bottles, measuring tapes, compass, pedometers, field forms and diaries, small axe, fire arms, plaster of paris, etc. shall be provided as and when needed.

3. Uniforms and protective gears:

Timely supply of good quality uniforms as per provisions shall be ensured very year along with other items such as caps, belts, boots, hunter shoes, winter wears, raincoats etc. Protective gears like wooden canes, helmets etc should also be provided. Uniforms should also be ensured for work charge employees, volunteers etc.

4. Incentives and awards:

There have been discussions for payment of special pay to various categories of wildlife staff, but no provisions to that effect have beenmade. At present Project Tiger allowance is paid to various categories of staff. Mess allowance should be paid to field staff working in project tiger at per with police deptt. Apart from monetary incentives, incentives or awards for meritoriouswork should be given for motivation.

5. Health checkups / Insurance:

Regular health camps should be organized for health checkups of staff. Some hospitals could be contracted for complete checkup and treatment of staff and their immediate family. This will ensure better health and will in turn result into better output from staff and will have great value.

Possibilities of Health insurance for staff and field assistants living in interior areas should be explored with insurance company and take upthe scheme.

13.5 Fund raising Strategies

The State Government, Externally Aided Projects and NTCA will be the main fund providers for development, eco-development, research, protection, environmental education and other activities. The State Govt. will help in establishment, other developmental activities and tourism. The gate money deposited in Ranthambhore foundation will be used for protection and management of Protected Area, Eco-tourism and development of host community. Fund may be raised from different donors/CSR through Tiger Foundation.

13.6 Scheduleof Operations

All the operations in the PA will be completed as per the direction and scheduled prevailing in the department. The scheduling for some Operations is given below:

	Months											
Operations	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Forest Protection												
Fire Line maintenance												
Fire Protection												
Road Repairs												
Water Conservation work												
Water supply to wildlife												
Grazing Control												
Anti Poaching												
Deployment Ex-Army Personnel												
Vehicle or Patrolling												
Village Relocation												
Estimation of Tigers												
Deployment of local workforce												
Maintenance of bridge, dam,												
anicut												

13.7 Activity Budget

Presently the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve gets funds from Central Government andState Government under various budget heads. Establishment cost is born by the State Government under Non-Plan Budget head.

Depending on the need for Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, the financial requirement for execution of various components/ requirements proposed under this Tiger Conservation Plan, for the plan period, have been detailed as follows: (Tentative budget for the entire plan period under RTCF is furnished in Annexure no.50)

Items of budget components

Recurring Cost (Maintenance Cost)

- (i) Roads
- (ii) Water facilities
- (iii) POL and Maintenance of vehicles
- (iv) Maintenance of Wireless network
- (v) Expenditure on protection forces Border Home Guard, Home Guard, Local Volunteers
- (vi) Research and Training
- (vii) Fire Protection
- (viii) Cash Award
- (ix) Secret service
- (x) Cattle kill compensation
- (xi) Crop compensation
- (xii) Legal fees

- (xiii) Maintenance of buildings
- (xiv) Training
- (xv) Tourism management
- (xvi) Uniforms to field staff
- (xvii) Census
- (xviii) Vaccination of domestic cattle
- (xix) Rescue Kit and First Aid
- (xx) Office Expenditures
- (xxi) Repair and Maintenance of infrastructure like boundary walls, anicuts, water bodies, pillars etc

Non-Recurring

1. PAManagement

(i) Survey and Demarcation

- (ii) Roads
- (iii) Buildings
- (iv) Soil and Water conservation
- (v) Habitat Improvement
- (vi) Special Habitat Improvement Project
 - Protection force : STPF, Border Home Guard and Home Guard

2. Infrastructure Development

(i) Vehicles

- (ii) Wirelesssystem
- (iii) Office equipments
- (iv) Specialized equipments
- (v) Fieldequipments
- (vi) Solar pumps and pipelines

3. Amenities for field staff

- (i) Solar lighting
- (ii) Welfare society
- (iii) Camping andchowkiequipment
- (iv) Project allowance and ration allowance

4. TourismManagement

- (i) Tourism facilities
- (ii) Nature Trails
- (iii) Publications
- (iv) Nature Interpretation Centre
- (v) Procurements of Educational Software
- (vi) Development of Educational Audio Visual Programs.
- (vii) Barracks for flying squads and field staff.

5. Information Technology

- (i) Computers
- (ii) Survey Equipment
- (iii) IT Equipment

6. VillageEco-development

- (i) Entry point activities (Credibility activities)
- (ii) Village Eco development Programme
- (iii) Specialized Programs such as Dairydevelopment programme
- (iv) Village relocation

7. EnvironmentalEducation

- (i) Development and procurement of educational material
- (ii) EducationalProgrammes

8. Research and Monitoring

- (i) Short duration research studies
- (ii) Long duration research studies
- (ii) Monitoring studies

CHAPTER-14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring is the most essential tool for assessing the management effectiveness and take up corrective measure at right time to realize management objectives and goals.

14.1 Criteria

- Monitoring should be unbiased
- The assessment should be scientific so that results can be verified
- Monitoring should be internal and by external experts
- Monitoring should be continuous and part of the management and itcan be basis for adaptive management
- Use precautionary principle for considering impacts
- There are set departmental norms for all officers and officials which should be adhered to. They pertain to field visits, technical inspections, stays etc.

adhered to. They pertain to field visits, technical inspections, stay

14.2 **Process**

- Develop indicator for assessing each of the proposed management interventions
- Deviation forms should be prepared every year and submitted forreview.

Independent monitoring and evaluation of Tiger Reserves

The independent monitoring of Tiger Reserve will be carried out using as many as 45 parameters by a panel of experts, based on IUCN format. For assessment of each of the six elements of the Management Effective Evaluation (MEE) Framework, 30 criteria (headline indicators) were developed for MEE of Tiger Reserves in India. Explanatory notes, wherever needed, were provided to guide the assessment process. The scores along with observations (remarks) that qualify such scores provide a better understanding of the field situation.

There are independent 3rd party audits and evaluations, CA Audits of all the accounts, audits of works done under CAMPA, departmental monitoring etc. These evaluations help in measuring the efficiency and economic prudence of the works being done. This also helps in making our performances better by measuring the extent of effectiveness reached in previous works done.

Government of Rajasthan FOREST DEPARTMENT

Tiger Conservation Plan Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (Period 2022-23 to 2031-32) Part – II for Buffer Area



Field Director, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan

Forest Department, Rajasthan

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> Sedu Ram Yadav Chief Conservator of Forest and Field Director Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

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INTRODUCTION

As per Section 38 V [4-II] of Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act 2006 each tiger reserve is required to have a buffer or peripheral area, where a lesser degree of habitat protection is required to ensure the integrity of critical tiger habitat with adequate dispersal of the tiger. The Buffer area is to act like a 'shock absorber' for tore Core-Critical Tiger Habitat. This area will promote co- existence between wildlife and human activity with due recognition of the livelihood, developmental, social and cultural rights of local people.

National Tiger conservation Authority under MOEF, Government of India, in its guidelines, issued for preparation of Tiger conservation plan has emphasized the concept of core – buffer zonation in every Tiger reserve. The 2006 amendment in wildlife (protection) act 1972, for the first time, has defined "core" and "buffer" areas of a tiger reserve, the former being the critical or inviolate area and later, the peripheral area, to foster co-existence with local people for safeguarding the integrity of the core. Buffer zone of a tiger reserve does not have the status of national Park or sanctuary, however, the buffer area, as multiple use area, may encompass conservation of community reserves, apart from revenue lands, private holdings, villages, towns and other production sectors. Buffer areas with forest connectivity are of great importance for tiger dynamics, since such areas support sub adults, young adults, transients and old members of tiger population. The young adults replace the ageing males and females from the source population area. The buffer area absorbs the shock of external biotic and abiotic pressures on the wildlife of the reserve. The depletion of habitat in buffer areas would lead to transfer of external pressures on the core area and eventually the wildlife populations get decimated. With this backdrop, constitution of buffer areas peripheral to critical tiger habitat or core area is most important.

Tiger continues to be threatened species in its entire distribution range. Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve represents the westernmost distribution of the species in this tiger landscape. The habitat conditions in which tiger ithrivin this landscape is make it further significant and Ranthambhore, which is the western most distribution limit of tigers, it has become even more necessary to monitor and study the relevant holistic, ecological and socio-economic aspects that will address important issues like population dynamics, demography, territory size, dispersal, food habits and response of introduced tigers to anthropogenic disturbances. 'Project Tiger' implementation by States is governed by the Government of India guidelines and the Indian Board for Wildlife Task Force Report on Project Tiger. The Task Force had suggested adherence to the holistic environmental approach for field management of Tiger Reserves. The Steering Committee of Project Tiger (1976) has emphasized that forestry operations in the buffer zone should be organized and reoriented to keep the interests of wildlife as the primary objective. The general strategy of the Project, therefore, involve setting up of several Tiger Reserves each including a "core area" free of all human use, and a "buffer" having conservation-oriented land use.

The Management Plans for each Reserve is prepared on the three cardinal principles: -

• Elimination of all kinds of exploitation and disturbance from the core area, while rationalizing such activities in the buffer.

• Limiting the habitat management to repairing the damages inflicted on it by biotic pressure so as to resurrect the habitat in its natural form.

• Researching facts about habitats and wild fauna, while monitoring the changes in Flora/Fauna owing to Project Tiger initiatives. The report of the Task Force of the Indian Board for Wildlife (1983) on "Eliciting Public Support for Wildlife Conservation" also emphasized that the Security of wildlife reserves should be ensured by constituting "buffer Belts" surrounding core units. While the core should be free from all Human use, the buffer should allow restricted human use with a strong Conservation bias. This would require people to give up all use of forests in the core, while considerably restricting such use in the buffer zone. In order to compensate for these restrictions, the productivity of the outer depleted area should be managed as a "multiple use surrounded" in terms of both agriculture and other related activities with viable alternatives. Therefore, such multiple use areas should be regarded as "special areas for eco- development". The buffer zone/multiple use area is a delineated area around a Core Zone of a Tiger Reserve/National Park/Sanctuary, which facilitates:

- i) Extension Buffering -Providing Habitat Supplement to the spillover population of wild animals from the core.
- ii) Social Buffering -Providing socio economic function to local people living in such areas so that their resource dependency on the protected area/core zone of tiger reserve is reduced.
- iii) The habitat conserved in the buffer zone also serves as a corridor for wild animals.

The buffer zone of a Tiger Reserve has twin functions, viz.:

- i) To provide habitat supplement to the spillover population of wild animals from the core area, conserved with the active cooperation of stakeholder Communities, and.
- ii) Providing site specific, need based, and participatory eco-development inputs to local stake holders for reducing their resource dependency on the core zone and for eliciting their support towards conservation initiatives in the area.

Therefore, both the buffer zone and the multiple use area, if any, surrounding the buffer, should be subjected to conservation-oriented community program as a part of eco-development, taking care not to distort the village dynamics in an artificial manner resulting in the entry of market economy, which may make the whole exercise counter-productive.

Guidelines for the management of buffer Zone/multiple use areas around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserves: -

- 1. The Management Plan of a Tiger Reserve should have a separate section/Chapter for buffer zone highlighting the strategy for eco development in the impact area. The numerous village level micro plans would form part of this section.
- (A) Communities living in the buffer zone/multiple use area of Tiger Reserves, Reserved Forest, and Protected Area (having the status of Sanctuary, Conservation reserve, Community reserves or revenue land) should be involved in the management of Tiger Reserves with reciprocal commitment as a part of overall conservation strategy. The reciprocity would decide in the mutual *quid pro quo of*
- (i) Fostering site-specific eco-development initiatives based on participatory micro-level village plans to provide alternative resources to people apart from livelihoods. The eco-development inputs, inter alia, may include biomass substitution (eg. alternative fuels), biomass generation and forestry, eco-tourism, agriculture, watershed management, small irrigation, local livestock improvement, agro processing, artisan and any other site-specific item as desired by the people, not having a deleterious effect on Protected Area resources.
- (ii) Reciprocation by the local people through specific measurable actions as per a MOU for improving protection and conservation, which inter alia, may include curtailment of illicit grazing, reducing fuel wood and small timber collection from Protected Areas, increasing participation in fire protection and anti-poaching efforts.
- (B) Community involvement in the management of Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserve and Community Reserve, in case they form part of the buffer zone of the Tiger Reserve, should be promoted as provided in sections 33B, 36B and 36D of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- 1. No intensive form of land use like mining, quarrying and the like should be fostered in the buffer zone, and due care should be exercised while granting NOC to such activities in private/revenue areas, if any, included in the buffer/multiple use area.
- 2. No 'clear felling' should be allowed in the forest areas of the buffer/multiple use surround included in the Tiger Reserve. Such areas should be managed by specially formulated, site specific 'forest plans' forming part of village level micro plans and should be executed with the active involvement of local communities. Only 'selection-cum improvement fallings' should be done with the main objective of sustaining the demands of people living in the area.
- 3. Protected Area/Ecotourism activities in the buffer zone/multiple use areas of Tiger Reserve should be fostered as a component of eco-development with the active involvement of stakeholder communities.
- 4. Capacity Building of field staff as well as Eco-Development Committee members should be undertaken on a regular basis.

Management of buffer area plays an important role in the conservation of any wild life reserve. Major functions of the Buffer area are;

- 1. To provide habitat supplement to the spillover population of Tigers and its prey from the Core Area, conserved with the active cooperation of stakeholder communities.
- 2. To provide site specific, need based, participatory eco-development inputs to local stakeholders for rationalizing their resource dependency on the Tiger Reserve and strengthen their livelihoods, so as to elicit their support for conservation of the area.
- 3. Mainstreaming wildlife concerns in various production sectors in the area.

Management of the buffer area will be carried out on following broad principles:

- 1. Implementation of forestry activities after mainstreaming wildlife concerns.
- 2. Implementation of eco-developmental activities for reducing resource dependency of local people on surrounding forests.
- 3. Coordination with governmental/non-governmental production sectors in the landscape for mainstreaming conservation.
- 4. Habitat management and improvement activities in the existing habitat of tiger and its prey species through active involvement of local communities.
- 5. Site specific eco-development initiatives for strengthening livelihoods through a rationalization use of resources, biomass regeneration and alternatives, so that the ecological status of the area could be maintained and improved.
- 6. Reciprocal commitments by the local people through specific measurable actions as per MOUs for improving protection and conservation of the area will be implemented. This may include rationalization of resource use from the forest, participation in fire protection and anti-poaching efforts.
- 7. Eco-tourism activities in the Buffer Area will be used as an important component of eco-development for strengthening the livelihood of the local people and the protection of the area.
- 8. Capacity building of the field staff as well as eco-development committee members will be undertaken on a regular basis. Similarly, nature conservation awareness programs would also be conducted.

CHAPTER – 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE AREA

1.1 Name, Location, Constitution & Extent

1.1.1 Name

The name of the area is "Buffer area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve"

1.1.2 Location

The Core Area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is surrounded mostly by revenue land and villages with some contiguous forest blocks of territorial Forest Division-Kota, Bundi, Baran and Tonk, Karauli, Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve Bundi. The forest blocks of territorial divisions of Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Bundi were included in the buffer area so that the contiguous areas could form important conduits for prey and predators' movement. Low protection level and higher biotic pressure have also caused degradation of these areas and inclusion of these areas in the buffer area of the Tiger Reserve shall accord better level of protection with habitat improvement.

1.1.3 Constitution

Section 38 V (4) (II) of the amended Wildlife (protection) Act 1972 deals with the "buffer or peripheral area" consisting of area peripheral to critical tiger habitat or core area, where a lesser degree of habitat protection is required to ensure the integrity of core critical tiger habitat with adequate dispersal of tiger. Delineation and notification of the Buffer Zone for Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve has been completed in 2012 (Annexure-2). The situation of CTH i.e. Core and Buffer in context of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is peculiar in the sense that the Buffer Zone is neither peripheral to CTH nor surrounds it. The forest areas adjoining the CTH or in vicinity were notified as the Buffer Zone based on following considerations:

1. Forest areas adjoining the Critical Tiger Habitat of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve which are important habitat for Tiger and other wildlife and which will help in reducing biotic pressure on Critical Tiger Habitat have been included in buffer zone.

2. The Banas River bed lying between Ranthambhore National Park and Kailadevi Sanctuary has been included in the Buffer Zone looking at its importance in connecting the two parts of the CTH.

1.1.4. Extent (Area statement)

All the Buffer Zone Forest area is now under the unified control of the Field Director. The Buffer zone comprises of following areas:

(a) Rawanjana Dungar-Polghata-Talwas-Pholai

(b) Shyamoli-Biloli-Olwara-Niwari

(c) Dungri-Saonta Banas River

(d) Sevti-Chambal

GPS bearing of the buffer are as under:

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(a) Rawanjana Dungar-Polghata-Talwas-Pholai
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North extent -	25 ^o 53' 52.14" N and 76 ^o 18' 19.56" E
South extent -	25 [°] 44' 52.33" N and 76 [°] 22' 18.02" E
East extent -	25 [°] 45' 45.04" N and 76 [°] 19' 51.97" E
West extent -	25º 31' 21.49" N and 75º 51' 54.68" E
(b) Shyamoli-Biloli-C	Olwara-Niwari
North extent -	26 ⁰ 14' 10.29" N and 76 ⁰ 34' 22.16" E
South extent -	26 ⁰ 11' 35.24" N and 76 ⁰ 34' 00.91" E
East extent -	25 ⁰ 13' 58.40" N and 76 ⁰ 34' 59.31" E
West extent -	26 ⁰ 11' 47.10" N and 76 ⁰ 32' 34.28" E
(c) Dungri-Saonta Ba	inas River
North extent -	26 ⁰ 08' 44.73" N and 76 ⁰ 37' 35.44" E
South extent -	26 ⁰ 06' 38.96" N and 76 ⁰ 39' 17.81" E
East extent -	26 ⁰ 07' 42.71" N and 76 ⁰ 39' 25.61" E
West extent -	26 ⁰ 08' 04.73" N and 76 ⁰ 36' 01.55" E
(d) Sevati-Chambal	
North extent -	26 ^o 02' 19.35" N and 76 ^o 47' 10.08" E
South extent -	25 ^o 56' 45.95" N and 76 ^o 47' 00.82" E
East extent -	26 ⁰ 00' 41.25" N and 76 ⁰ 49' 20.83" E
West extent -	25º 55' 52.19" N and 76º 42' 42.13" E

Buffer area of the tiger reserve was notified on 06-07-2012 by Government of Rajasthan wherein 297.92 Sq. Kms. of land was notified as buffer zone. The buffer forest area does not circumscribe the core area but adjoins it in places and it consists of all the forest land which was outside CTH. The Buffer area falls in three administrative districts - viz. Sawai Madhopur, Bundi and Tonk. The administrative control of the Indergarh Range (Buffer of RTR-I) is currently with Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve through vide order P.F.No. 3(12) Forest/2019 dated 29.6.2022 as it is administratively more convenient and nearer to the district headquarters of Bundi. While overall monitoring of Buffer area in terms of tiger monitoring, M-STrIPES, Phase-IV monitoring will be coordinated by Field Director Ranthambhore only.



S.	Name of Forest	District	Reserve Forest/	Area in
No.	Block		Protected Forest	hect.
1	Olwara Niwari	Sawai Madhopur	Reserve Forest	555.00
2	Shyamoli Bioli A	Sawai Madhopur	Reserve Forest	199.94
3	Shyamoli Biloli B	Sawai Madhopur	Reserve Forest	366.16
4	Rawanjana Dungar Main	Sawai Madhopur	Protected Forest	932.00
5	Rawanjana Dungar 'A'	Sawai Madhopur	Protected Forest	72.00
6	Sevti Chambal	Sawai Madhopur	Reserve Forest	4870.00
7	Balwan	Bundi	Reserve Forest	967.83
8	Polghata	Bundi	Protected Forest	435.00
9	Talwas	Bundi	Reserved Forest	4277.48
10	Mohanpura	Bundi	Reserve Forest	1777.58
11	Ariyali Bud Karwar	Bundi	Protected Forest	1559.92
12	Gadwala	Bundi	Reserve Forest	949.41
13	Mataji Wala	Bundi	Reserve Forest	440.06
14	Salamdara – A	Bundi	Protected Forest	98.70
15	Salamdara – B	Bundi	Protected Forest	139.19
16	Salamdara – C	Bundi	Protected Forest	256.55
17	Salamdara – D	Bundi	Protected Forest	177.72
18	Gendoli	Bundi	Protected Forest	1732.14
19	Kankra	Bundi	Protected Forest	1372.83
20	Lakheri	Bundi	Protected Forest	2435.18
21	Folai	Bundi	Protected Forest	2438.89
22	Dowarli	Bundi	Protected Forest	85.95
23	Bankalia Mahadev	Bundi	Protected Forest	438.00
24	Ram Nagar	Bundi	Protected Forest	38.02
25	Amli - A	Tonk	Protected Forest	903.47
			Total:	27519.02

Revenue lands included in the buffer of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

S.No.	Name of Village	Gram panchayat	Tehsil	Area in hect.
1	Gadi Kalakhorra (Talra)	Dungri	Khandar	148.00
2	Bhawpur	Dungri	Khandar	407.00
3	Sanwata	Naipur	Khandar	931.00
4	KhidarpurJadon	Dungri	Khandar	787.63
Тс	2273.63			

Total Buffer - 27519.02 + 2273.63 = 29792.65 Hectares (297.92 Sq.Kms.)

1.2 Approach & Access

The major town and villages adjoining buffer area (Annexure-1) are Lakheri, Indergarh, Sawai Madhopur and Bundi. They are connected by road.

1.3 Statement of Significance

Aravalli and Vindhayan landscape is one of the biodiversity rich locations in which Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is one of the important units. Significance of this Tiger Reserve is manifold, starting from local importance to global. This Tiger reserve also has some significant contribution towards the global common aim of conservation. The buffer area for Ranthambhore tiger reserve has different levels of importance as discussed below.

The region is very rich in diversity of flora & fauna in western Indian landscape. From the angle of biodiversity conservation, the area included in buffer zone, is a supplementary habitat for the wildlife present inside the core. It also provides regional connectivity among different important wildlife habitats. It also provides good dispersal pathways.

This buffer area is interspersed and adjoins several villages and thus has large population dependent on forest resources for their livelihood. Proper management of these forest resources can provide sustainable livelihood support to the local community.

1.4 Geology, Rock and Soil

The area is endowed with a continuous Geological sequence of rocks from the oldest Archaean, Metamorphites, represented by Bhilwara Super Group (more than 2,500 million years old) to sub-recent, alluvium and windblown sand.

It exposes wide variety of hard rocks, which include various types of metamorphic schist's, quartzite's, marbles and gneisses of Pre-Cambrian age with associated acid, and basic intrusive rocks. The sedimentary include the rocks of Aravalli Super group, Delhi Super group, upper Precambrian Vindhyan Super group and of Cambrian to Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary ages.

The other important litho logical formations consist of a thick series of sedimentary rocks comprising sandstone, limestone and shale's. These have been classified as upper and lower Vindhyans. The Great Boundary Fault, through which the River Chambal has carved its course, passes through south-eastern parts of the state. This fault is visible in Begun (Chittaurgarh district) and northern parts of Kota. It reappears again in Sawai Madhopur and Dhaulpur districts.

Ranthambhore Quartzite and its overlying sequence:

Systematic geological mapping of the Vindhyan Supergroup and its basement rocks around Sawai Madhopur area of SE Rajasthan brought out significant new findings in terms of the status of the Ranthambhore Quartzite(Bhilwara Supergroup), Vindhyans and their basement (Hindoli Group) rocks. One of the problems of the Vindhyan stratigraphy in Sawai Madhopur area is related to the uncertainty in stratigraphic position of the and stone and shale interbedded unit (hitherto known as the Ranthambhore Quartzite/ Ranthambhore Group) forming high hills around Sawai Madhopur town of Rajasthan. Hacket (1881) correlated the sandstones-shale with the Delhi's, and the underlying phyllites with the Aravallis, suggesting an unconformity between them. Heron (1922), nevertheless disagreeing with this view, classified the sandstone-shale interbedded sequence and its underlying slate/phyllites into Gwalior System. According to Heron, the angularity between the sandstone and their underlying slate/phyllite is due to much tighter folds developed in the phyllites than in its overlying thick sandstone which resisted the compressive stress of folding and was bent only into a gentle fold. This, however, does not explain why folds of similar intensity did not develop in the shale layer which is interbedded with the sandstone and is cofolded with it.

The Ranthambhore Quartzite was later on equated with the Mandalgarh and the Bari Sadri Quartzite's and also with Khardeola Sandstone (Pascoe, 1959, p. 247). All these sandstones were considered as of Pre-Vindhyan in age (e.g. Aravalli System). While reorganizing the Vindhyan stratigraphy of Rajasthan, Balmiki Prasad (1984) described Khardeola Sandstone as Lower Vindhyan Sandstone. However, the Ranthambhore, Bari Sadri and Mandalgarh Quartzites were kept out of the Vindhyan sequence and were classified as Ranthambhore Group of Pre-Vindhyan age (Balmiki Prasad, 1984, p. 9).

The Ranthambhore Quartzite of Sawai Madhopur area has long been considered to be part of the basement for Vindhyan sediments. However, detailed lithological and structural analysis of the area has revealed a stratigraphical hiatus between the Ranthambhore Quartzite and its underlying phyllites of the Hindoli Group. Presence of a polymictic conglomerate horizon of significance between the Ranthambhore Quartzite and the Hindoli Group phyllite along with differences in the attitudes of the large-scale folds in the Ranthambhore Quartzite and the Hindoli Group imply a stratigraphic break and an angular unconformity between them. The rocks of the Vindhyan Supergroup, on the other hand, conformably overlie the Ranthambhore Quartzite implying that the Ranthambhore Quartzite is part of the Vindhyan sequence.

Specialized thematic mapping brought out significant changes in the status of the Ranthambhore Quartzite (earlier Ranthambhore Group of the Bhilwara Supergroup; GSI 1997) and identified this Ranthambhore Quartzite with the Lower Vindhyans. This mapping significantly identified a lenticular basal conglomerate at the basement-cover interface, structural analysis indicating a deformational hiatus between basement and cover sequence, the order of superposition as actually observed in the field, and a marker horizon of the Vindhyan Supergroup, i.e. Kaimur Group. The present mapping establishes the Ranthambhore Quartzite as the basal part of the Lower Vindhyan Supergroup, equivalent to the Satola Group of Balmiki Prasad (1984) and reinterpreted the existing stratigraphic status of the Vindhyan sediments of the area as Lower Vindhyan Supergroup instead of its Upper vindhyan status (Balmiki Prasad, op.cit.). Similar STM works in extension areas (towards south of the present area) of the Vindhyans may throw much light on the status of the lower Vindhyans in Rajasthan.

The soils though shallow on the hills are suitable for supporting forests of *Anogeissus pendula*. In the areas where quartzite forms the upper most strata, the soil is very poor. These areas possess a very thin layer of coarse-grained soil. In the slate and shale areas of Gwalior system, the soil is fined clayey and shallow. These soils are less fertile. Soils in this area range from clayey soil to sandy soils. The red soils are usually poor in nitrogen, phosphorous and humus with a fair alkali content vary from thin light colored poor gravelly type on the hills to comparatively richer and thick dark type in the planes. This red sandy soil though shallow on the hills are suitable for supporting porous of dhok, gurjan and kath-khirni. The areas occupied by the vindhyans comprise essentially of siliceous rocks weathering into find sandy soils. As argillaceous and calcareous rocks also, constitute a considerable part of the Vindhyans, they usually yield a variety of aluminous calcareous and ferruginous soils including deep dark loams and black soils.

1.5 Hydrology and Water Sources:

The Ranwajana doongar - Folai part of the buffer area are in vicinity of rive Chambal and two of its tributaries viz. Chakal and Mez. The Shyamoli Biloli -Olwada Niwari part of the Buffer is located on the banks of river Banas. The Dungri-Talera part of the buffer is the river bed of Banas River. The fourth part of the buffer - Chambal Sevti is located at the confluence of river Banas with River Chambal. More 5 streams and rivers originate from the Chambal support wildlife movement in these corridors.

1.6 Vegetation types:

The vegetation type is northern tropical dry deciduous forest. The predominant species is *Anogeissus pendula*. The red sandy soils occurring on the Aravalli system support pure stands of *Anogeissus pendula*. The fine clayey and shallow soils occurring in the Gwalior system are less favorable for vegetation. These areas are 15errate15rized by poor growth of *Anogeissus pendula* and its associates *Boswellia serrate, Lannea coromandalica, Diospyros melanoxylon, Wrightia tinctoria* etc. Large grassy blanks also occur on these soils. In the Gwalior system, the outcrops of Dolerites support soils which have many properties common to black cotton soils. Such areas are represented by *Butea monosperma, Acacia leucophloea, Acacia catechu, Ficus* spp etc. The fine sandy soils occurring on the Vindhyansystem show poor growth of *Anogeissus pendula* but fairly good growth of *Anogeissus pendula* can be seen in the valleys, hill slopes and depressions. The sandy soils, sandy clay and kankar areas support scrub forests of *Flacourtia indica, Butea monosperma* and *Prosopis spicigera, Acacia catechu, Capparis decidua* etc.

Moist valleys have *Ficus glomerata, Syzygium cumini, Mitragyna parviflora* etc. The undergrowth consists of *Flacourtia indica, Grewia* spp, *Barlaria* spp; *Helectris isora, Dichrostachys cineraria, Euphorbia* spp; *Mallotus*

philippinensis, Capparis separia etc. Availability of grasses is strongly linked with the terrain and biotic pressures. *Apluda mutica* occurs on the slopes and in the area free from disturbance. *Aristida spp*.occur in the area heavily exposed to grazing. *Vetiverria zizanoides* and *Vetiverria lawsonii* occur in streams and Nallahs. *Chrysopogon fulvus* is found on barren rocks on the slopes. *Sporobolus* spp. occurs in the area which has a fair amount of alkalinity in the soils and is exposed to disturbance. *Oplismenus burmani* is found in plain areas with closed canopy. Other grasses found in the area are the *Heteropogon contortus, Cenchrus cilliaris, schima nervosum, Eremopogon* spp, *Dichanthium annulatum, Bothriochloa portusa* etc.

In ravines Grewia tenax is found. Of late *Prosopis juliflora* has spread and is encroaching some places in the ravines.

1.7 Wild Fauna and Habitats:

The habitat of the buffer zone is degraded. In some places root stock of Anogeissus pendula still exists but otherwise much of the area is either barren or infested with *Prosopis juliflora*.

Syamoli Biloli - Olwara Niwari part and Chambal Sevti parts are ravinous being near river Banas and Chambal.

Lesser animals are occasionally encountered in the buffer area. It is sometimes used by transient animals

CHAPTER –2

STATUS OF TIGER AND CO-PREDATORS

Introduction

The survival of the prey and the predator species, mainly Tiger and Leopard, in the Critical Tiger Habitat, will depend upon the following factors:

- a. Reduction of poaching pressure from the Periphery
- b. Eco development initiatives to reduce the biomass extraction pressure in the Zone of Influence
- c. Involvements of the local people as primary stakeholders in the Tiger Reserve vis a vis economic benefit.
- d. Conservation Education Initiatives

2.1. Distribution

Tiger has rarely been located in the areas outside RTR except for occasional movements. Due to less attention over these areas, not covered in the Tiger Reserve, there is no proper record of evidences (direct and indirect) of prey and predators. However, the occurrence of leopards, characteristic of occupying even disturbed habitats, cannot be ruled out.

The prey base is mostly blue bull, though some pockets have sambar, nilgai, chinkara, wild pig and domestic livestock. Due to high degree of disturbance, these areas have very low density of wild Prey Base.

2.2 Abundance Status

Occasional tiger movements have been reported in the buffer area owing to the high degree of disturbance. Evidences of occurrence of leopards have, however, been reported on the basis of kills of wild prey as well as sheep and goats. Occasional sightings of leopards have also been reported in the buffer area.

As far as prey base is concerned, blue bulls are available in abundance. Sambar, chinkara and wild pigs are also regular visitors of buffer area for feeding on crops & in search of water in peak summer season, when water is a limiting factor in RTR area.

2.3. Prey Predator Relationship

The complexity of relations between predator, co-predator and prey is viewed as an important aspect of Wildlife Biology today. The challenge before the wildlife manager is to keep these relations undisturbed. The impact of the predator on their prey has always been a controversial aspect of predator ecology. Information's such as how many predators and prey are there in an area, how often the predator kills, how they elect prey species, sex age and condition of the prey and the contribution of mortality of prey other than predation are essentially different aspects of study of the population dynamics of the prey. Studies show that tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) are the major mammalian predators in RTR. Their main prey species comprise of Chital, Sambar, blue bull, Wild pig, chinkara etc. The predators also prey on porcupine, black-napped hare and domestic livestock.

2.4 Assessment of threats

- Hunting by poaching tribes in the peripheral areas
- Tremendous Grazing Pressure inside the Core/Critical Tiger Habitat (Zone of Influence)
- High biomass extraction from the peripheral forest areas of the RTR leading to habitat degradation within the Core Area.

CHAPTER – 3 HISTORY OF PAST MANAGEMENT AND PRESENT PRACTICES

3.1 Conservation and Forest Management History -

After the declaration of the Buffer zone of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve it is been managed there divisions Sawai-Madhopur Core and Territorial, Bundi Division and Tonk division. Before notification of the buffer, it was managed by same respective divisions mentioned above. The transfer of areas to the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is not been done yet.

The history of forest management of Ranthambhore National Park and notifications of landmark decision taken in favor of conservation of the Ranthambhore Landscape is mentioned in TCP of Core.

The Proposed Management:

3.1.1 Vision

The vision for the buffer area, adjoining RTR is to create a "managed resource zone" outside the tiger reserve, including forest patches and revenue lands/ private lands/ community lands, addressing the conflict issues, thereby reducing pressure in all forms, to preserve the population of tigers and leopards in Ranthambhore Core.

3.2 Protection of Tiger, its Prey and Habitat

Area under buffer includes surrounding areas of managed forest by Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Bundi forest divisions. In these areas, main emphasis is on habitat improvement and forest protection. Wildlife management is not a main priority work, so systematic data regarding wild animals and their movements is unavailable with this division.

It has been noticed that the major forest areas falling in the buffer are inhabited by panthers and also have prey base in the form of Blue bulls & Sambhars. Other small forest areas have no significant wild life.

3.3 Other Land Use-Villages, Agriculture, Developmental Programmes, Tourism etc.

Forest blocks including villages outside Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve which are closely associated with core RTR have been included in buffer area. The enslaved villages have very small land holdings with good to poor quality soils, where they grow millet, wheat, gram, sorghum, maize, mustard etc. as per season & availability of water. Horticulture of guava, lemon etc. and cultivation of vegetables is also gaining momentum. Animal husbandry still remains the principal profession. More than 100 villages on the periphery of critical tiger habitat have also to be dealt to reduce forest resource dependency.

Land use category around RTR:

-Agriculture	-Horticulture farms -Scrub land		
-Fallow Land	-Water body		
-Moderate tree cover	-Ravines		
- 7622 (1 66 (0 4612			

Some land is also being worked up under mining near Karauli, Bundi and Tonk.

Developmental programmes under various development schemes of the State Government & Govt. of India are being under taken in the buffer area, NREGS being the principal scheme. Still the availability of funds is much less than the employment requirement of the local land less poor.

Involvement of local people in tourism activity is almost negligible. Only few people are engaged as tourist taxi drivers / guides.

3.4 Research, Monitoring and wildlife Health

In Buffer areas, which are managed for various objectives like increasing green cover and to take up various soil moisture conservation measures, wildlife management doesn't get as importance as it should get. Various research studies on sudden outbreak of diseases, suitability of a given area for a particular species, carrying capacity of the forests, crop raids and methods to check the excessive breeding of a particular species are required. These problems can be addressed by appointing qualified persons for research and monitoring or by entrusting the same to specialized research organizations like WII, WWF, IVRI and state universities. It is essential to monitor the growth and development of wildlife in these areas to assess the impact of management practices. But present progress in these matters is insignificant.

3.5 Nature Education and Interpretation

Nature education and interpretation are two very important aspects for the awareness of local people for management of wildlife. Educating the local population about the importance of wildlife in the ecosystem and creating awareness about their conservation will go a long way in protecting our forests and wild life as well as in reducing man-animal conflicts. Such awareness can be brought through nature camps for different target groups such as students, fringe dwellers, and plantation workers etc. Seminars, workshops and guest lecturers can also be organized at important locations in the buffer area.

3.6 Administration and Organization

No separate/ exclusive staff is deployed for the management of buffer area at present. Regular territorial staff is managing the forest areas included in the buffer. For proper management of the buffer area, reorganization of Ranthambhore tiger reserve will be done for effective management of core and buffer.

CHAPTER -4 PRODUCTION SECTORS IN THE LANDSCAPE

4.1 Forestry

The operations such as planting, maintenance, thinning, final felling, carried out by the Forest Department as well as by other agencies in the Buffer areas of Ranthambhore Tiger reserve do cause disturbance to wildlife, but at the same time ensure protection of the wildlife from poachers due to the presence of the staff and labors. The forests are not worked for small timber in this division. The villagers who live adjacent to reserved/ protected forests of this division need small timber for their requirements, in small quantities, and they collect it either from the forest or from private and revenue lands. Often the people trespass into the forests (no man's land is their perception) and collect their requirements. In order to achieve the specified objectives aiming at resource building and improving crop status of forest, re-establishing coexistence between forests and various stake holders on forests is of great importance.

4.2 Agriculture

The buffer zone is forest land except the Banas River bed between Ranthambhore National Park and Kailadevi Sanctuary. Therefore, there is no agriculture activity within the buffer zone.

4.3 Integrated Development

A participatory management strategy of tiger reserve has to be adopted. Eco-development aims at conserving the biodiversity by addressing both, the impact of local people on the tiger reserve and the impact of tiger reserve on the local people. The goal of the project is biodiversity conservation through people's participation. General stress is on socioeconomic up-liftment of local people, reduction of negative impact on tiger reserve resources and promotion of longterm positive interaction of the group with the tiger reserve. EDCs have been constituted for this purpose. The dependency on forest is a precondition for selecting appropriate villages for EDC formation. An eco-development Zone of a distance of 2 km from the boundary of the tiger reserve has been identified for the rural development. Attempts have also been made to link EDCs with other developmental Institutions and Agencies like Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat, District Panchayat, etc. Development works are being under taken in proposed buffer area through various development schemes of Govt. of Rajasthan & Govt. of India, NREGS being an important source of funding.

4.4 Tourism

The importance eco-tourism vis-a-vis wildlife conservation has been debated for long. Even in the early eighties Ranthambhore was a popular destination for wildlife lovers and enthusiast. From the very beginning Ranthambhore was popular with Foreign as well as Indian wildlife enthusiasts. Efforts would be made to use the buffer zones for promoting eco-tourism. This would reduce the pressure on the core areas.

4.5 Fisheries

Not applicable in the case of RTR-Buffer

4.6 Tea/ Coffee Estates

There is no tea/ coffee estate in the buffer area.

- 4.7 Road/ Rail transport
 - 1. Mumbai-Delhi Railway line passes in vicinity of the buffer zone.
 - 2. Sawai Madhopur-Lakheri-Bundi –Kota Road.
- **4.8 Industry-** De-notification of buffer is subject to clearance accorded by NTCA and NBWL in adherence to Section 38W of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.

4.8.1 In Bundi district Kankara, Lakheri and Gandeoli Protected Forest Blocks of the buffer zone include the existing mines of Lakheri Cement Works (ACC). This industry is in operation since 1917. The livelihood of around forty thousand families depends on this industry.

4.8.2 Main raw material for this Cement plant comes from the captive Lakheri-Chamovali mining lease area. The limestone occurs in two parallel bands (Lower Series & Upper Series limestone). The mining lease area comprises of 1107 hectares non-forest area and 409.88 hectares forest area. Major mineralized portion of the mining lease falls in the forest area.

4.8.3 Of the 1107 hectares non-forest area of the lease only 556 hectares is mineralized area and balance is non-mineralized. Out of 556 hectares mineralized area 405 hectares has already been mined out. The balance 151 hectares area contains reserves of 27.73 lakh tonnes but being blocked by permanent old building structures like Chamoli Mataji Temple, Bhomiyaji Temple & Major Lakheri village it is not available for mining.

4.8.4 Out of the 409.88 hectares forest land of the lease area, MOEF, GOI granted diversion of 100 hectares un-broken forest in 2006 and 108 hectares of broken forest in 1998. Thus, out of the 409.88 forest land of the lease area 208 hectares is diverted and 201.88 hectares is not diverted. For this remaining 201.88 hectares the cement plant management has applied for diversion on 16.7.2012.

4.8.5 Consequently, the mineral available in the forest land portion of the lease is critical for the running of the plant.

4.8.6 The company has modernized the old wet process cement plant to dry process plant by investing Rs. 48 Crores in 1996 and Rs. 500 Crores in 2007-08 for manufacturing 1 MTPA (million tonnes per annum) Clinker and 1.5 MTPA Cement and to conserve environment, water & natural resources. In dry process the consumption of coal is around 15% as compared to 35% in wet process because the waste heat of fuel gases is utilized for initial heating of raw mix in pre-heater section and no is heat required for drying up the raw mix. This has reduced the emission level of CO_2 gases and heat to atmosphere.

4.8.7 **Prescription**:

Given the fact that it is an existing old industry in operation since 1917 and the fact that the captive mines of this industry are located at a distance of more than 17 kms away from the CTH and the industry is not peripheral to the CTH in any manner and the fact that the mining lease area got included in the Buffer Zone inadvertently it is proposed that the same may be de-notified from the Buffer area.

The matter was placed by the State Government before the State Board for Wild Life on 8th May 2015. The State Board for Wild Life has recommended that an area of 436.67 hectares may be de-notified out of the Buffer Zone of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserves in accordance with the provisions of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Till the said area is de-notified no mining will be permitted in the area.

In case the mining lease area is de-notified from the buffer zone of the tiger reserve even then the order of the National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi dated October 11, 2017 (Item no. 47) in the matter of Babu Lal Jajoo v/s Union of India and Ors. will be applicable.

4.9 Mining

There will be no mining activity in the buffer zone of the tiger reserve.

4.10 Thermal power plants

There is no thermal power plant in the buffer area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

4.11 Irrigation projects

There is no irrigation dam in the buffer zone of RTR.

4.12 Temple tourism

In the Mataji Wala Protected Forest Block there is Indergarh Mataji Temple. Pilgrims visit this temple. An annual fair is also held at this temple during the Navratras. Apart from this temple there are some minor shrines to which the local people have right of way.

4.13 Communication projects

There is no communication project in buffer area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

CHAPTER –5

LAND USE PATTERNS AND CONSERVATION- MANAGEMENT ISSUES

5.1 Land use classification

The buffer zone of RTR has a variety of settlers. The Gujjars and Meenas who reside in and around the Reserve constitute the primary group of settlers. The other settlers are Scheduled Castes and other castes as well as the Muslim Community. They range from poorhouse holds of work force, small farmers to relatively well- off agriculturists who can be categorized as secondary stakeholders.

Some plantations have been done in the degraded forest areas of buffer, in recent past, to develop the areas. The enslaved villages have very small land holdings with good to poor quality soils where they grow millet, wheat, gram, sorghum, maize, mustard etc. as per the season and availability of water. In recent past, horticulture activities have been taken up in the area. Growing of guava and cultivation of vegetables is gaining momentum, particularly on the western side. Land use categories in the buffer area of RTR are as follows:

- i) Agriculture ii) Fallow
- iii) Forest with moderate tree cover iv) Forest with less tree cover
- v) Ravines

vi) Scrub land

vii) River land

5.2 Socio-economic profile of villages

Villagers residing in buffer depend mainly on forests for their livelihood. Traditionally a pastoral community, their main source of income is selling milk and its products like "Mawa & Ghee". Other occupations are agriculture, daily labourers, drivers, Govt. service etc. Milk production is highest in the monsoon period when people desire to save money for the entire year. The livestock from the villages is taken out daily for grazing in the forest and the maximum distance covered by the livestock is 7-8 kms and minimum is 3-6 kms.

The land holdings in these villages are small and the quality of cattle is also poor which results in poor economy of the people in general. There is no large or small industrial set up in the area. The other industrial option is mining, thus they are dependent on natural resources.

People also take illegal activities like collection of firewood, small timber and other NWFP. Primarily they do it at a time when they are free from agricultural works and other related occupations.

S.			District-wise Livestock population				
No.	Livest	OCK Species	Sawai Madhopur	Bundi	Tonk	Karauli	Total
1.		Exotic	6057	19255	9083	10754	45149
2.	Cattle	Indigenous	71570	174254	162653	62401	470878
3.		Total	77627	193509	171736	73155	516027
4.	4. Buffalo		301792	325032	437452	518622	1582898
5.		Exotic	399	305	356	1076	2136
6.	Sheep	Indigenous	109612	55664	218821	81849	465946
7.		Total	110011	55969	219177	82925	468082
8.	Goat		256260	306938	319250	340529	1222977
Grand Total		l Total	745690	881448	1147615	1015231	3789984

Table: District-wise Livestock population information

(Source: 20th Livestock Census Rajasthan–2019, Provisional Data as received from GoI)

5.3 **Resource Dependence of Villages**

The life of the rural people is interwoven with the forests and wildlife. Naturally, these rural people have developed intimate relationship with their surroundings and forests, which provide livelihood and the very mean of existence to them. Ecologically and economically, they are inseparable from forests. There is a basic and traditional resource dependency on forests. It is mainly for the firewood, thatch grass, seed collection, collection of medicinal plants, fishing etc.

Fuel wood:

The legitimate demand of fuel wood is being met from revenue lands and other community lands. In rural area, the habitations adjoining the forest meet their demand by collection of dried twigs and fallen wood from forests. Sometimes they cut the small trees also.

Small timber:

The Villagers who live adjacent to reserved forests meet their demand of small timber for making agricultural implements and for construction of houses from forests. Often these people trespass into forests and collect their requirements.

Grazing: Livestock rearing is an important occupation in the local communities. There is a tendency to drive the cattle into the forests for grazing. However, with the enforcement of control measures this practice is gradually subsiding.

Non-wood forest products (NWFP) collection

Butea and *Phoenix* leaves, other tree barks, honey, thatching grass, etc. are found in the reserve. Elephant grass is also collected in large quantities for thatching and for sell in market. Although collection is not permitted from the reserve, there are unauthorized attempts to collect various NWFPs. Due to vastness of area, it is difficult to control these illegal activities. Attempts have been made to reduce these destructive activities through participatory methods and but it have been successful to a limited extent. Villagers also collect firewood and thatch grass from Buffer area forests. However, the trend of collection of NWFP from RTR is decreasing after participatory approach has been followed. Various alternative livelihood activities have to be provided to reduce their dependence on RTR.

5.3.1 Impact on human population:

In buffer area wild animals sometimes impact the nearby human population in negative manner namely: -

- 1. Damage to human life by wildlife
- 2. Livestock Depredation by carnivores
- 3. Crop and Property damage by large ungulates

Crop damage due to wildlife is very common and cause of serious resentment among the villagers. Major crop damage is done by wild ungulates and wild boars. The problem of crop damage by wildlife needs to be addressed earnestly. The efforts can be in two directions – 1. To protect crops by putting up different types of fencings but it can be sometimes dangerous to wild animals. 2. A compensation mechanism should be in place in case of crop damage by the wild animal.

5.3.2 Impact on wildlife

The other form of human-wildlife conflict is effect to wildlife. It is in the form of following:

- ➤ Retaliatory killing and poaching
- > Accidental animal death due to electrocution
- Pressure of livestock grazing
- > Transmission of communicable diseases from domestic livestock to wild animals.
- Habitat destruction and fragmentation by encroachments and other developmental activities

5.4 Human-wildlife conflict

The proximity of villages, presence of human settlements on the migratory route of animals and the extension of cultivation by the villagers' right up to the boundary of the park is another important factor. The Wild animals are lured by such cultivated areas and cause damage in the form of human casualty, livestock killing, crop depredation, property damage etc. On the other hand, human also cause adverse effects on the wildlife, such as retaliatory killing and poaching, livestock grazing, habitat fragmentation etc.

5.5 Assessments of inputs of line agencies / other departments

Various line agencies / departments are working in the buffer zone of Ranthambhore tiger reserve. These are:

- 1. Irrigation Department.
- 2. Public Works Development.
- 3. Electricity Distribution Corporation.
- 4. Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation.
- 5. Police Department.
- 6. Transport Department.
- 7. Gram Panchayat and Municipality.

CHAPTER – 6 VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PROBLEMS

6.1 Vision for buffer:

The buffer zone, consisting of the area peripheral to critical tiger habitat or core area will ensure the integrity of the critical tiger habitat with adequate dispersal of tiger and other key species. The area will also ensure the co- existence of wildlife and human activities. Buffer will also support the livelihood, developmental, social and cultural rights of the local people (u/s 38 V (4) (ii) of W.L.P. act). The area will also support the production sector activities intermingled with biodiversity conservation and ecosystem function values. The tourism and religious values will also be addressed here. This will be a "managed resource zone" outside the P.A. including forest patches, revenue lands & private holdings, addressing the issues of conflict, thereby reducing pressure on core area.

6.2 Management Goals:

The buffer area should serve as an additional habitat for spill over population of wildlife and provide them way for dispersal, coexisting with human activities. This should also reduce impact of local people upon core and vice versa through active people's participation thereby improving park – people interface.

6.3 Management objectives:

The following objectives have been thought to maintain the set of values of buffer area recognized and prioritized earlier.

- 1. To provide and protect the supplemental habitat and dispersal path way for the spill over wildlife population specially tiger.
- 2. To support the social, cultural and economic well-being of the communities in the zone of influence to reduce their dependence on core area for forestbased resources through eco-development activities and conservation education.
- 3. To maintain and wherever necessary restore the key ecosystem functions for ecological security and economic prosperity of the region with special importance to the water shed function of the major rivers of the area.
- 4. To maintain the productivity of the production sectors after mainstreaming with conservation values on sustainable basis and to generate alternate livelihood options for the local communities.
- 5. To enhance the quality of educational, recreational and wilderness experience given to the general public.
- 6. To provide the opportunity of religious tourism in a sustainable manner.

6.4 **Problems in achieving objectives:**

6.4.1 Constraints/ problems in achieving objective no.1

- 1. **Disturbance due to Habitations-**The major part of the buffer consists of human interaction zone, which includes human habitations, private estates, agricultural fields, road network etc. that creates a lot of disturbance to the wildlife dispersal. The private estates and farmlands are contiguous to the core. Many of them are abandoned and have a large number of laborers' settlements that are dependent on forest for various resources.
- 2. **Resource dependency of local people-** Dependency of local people for lively hood and NTFP collection is increasing day by day. It is also a potential threat to the objective.
- 3. **Forestry activities** Forestry operations in the reserve forest area also creates disturbance to the dispersal of wildlife.
- 4. **Illegal activities-** The area is having potential threat of lopping, poaching, felling etc. These are also management problems and need constant watch.
- 5. **Road and transmission line -** The expanding road network and transmission lines are also threat to dispersal.
- 6. Lack of data base- Above all, the lack of database of dispersal of wild life is another problem in implementing any management strategy.

6.4.2 Constraints/ problems in achieving objective no.2

- 1. Lack of socio-economic database Only a very few studies have so far scientifically dealt with assessing the socio-economic status of adjoining villages. Not much information has been documented so as to formulate an effective eco-development plan.
- 2. **Low priority to eco-development in the RF areas** Not much work has been done earlier in the RF areas for the eco-development.
- 3. **Poor integration with other departments-** Poor integration with other departments results in poor developmental activities in the area specially RF adjoining areas.
- 4. Lack of infrastructure and trained staff: The staff especially, at the lower level, lacks in proper training regarding eco development and lack of infrastructural facilities adds more problems to it.

6.4.3 Constraints/ problems in achieving objective no.3

1. **Absence of base line data** – The base line data about the different factors affecting the water sheds like silting, soil erosion, surface runoff; chemical characteristics of water, etc. is not available till date. These data are very crucial to monitor the ecosystem functions and conserve the watersheds.

- 2. **Fire** –The man-made fires by grazers, poachers, NTFP collectors etc. is a problem for maintaining the watershed capacity.
- 3. Activities in the estates Clearing of lands, use of pesticides etc. by the estate management and rich farmers reduce the quality of the ecosystem services.
- 4. **Potential threat- Illegal activities –** Different illegal activities like lopping & felling, NTFP & fire wood collection, livestock grazing, etc are affecting the ecosystem functions and creating major threats towards the conservation of inviolate areas.

6.4.4 Constraints/ problems in achieving objective no.4

- 1. **More and more emphasis on conservation values –** Now-a-days more and more emphasis is given on conservation values that are impediment to fulfill the needs of this objective.
- 2. Lack of database the knowledge regarding the actual extraction capacity without disturbing the conservation values is lacking. This is also hampering the implementation strategies of this objective.
- 3. **Market** Though the market for cash crop is still very good but ups & downs in the market is a global phenomenon and problem for management.

6.4.5 Constraints/ problems in achieving objective no.5

- 1. **Eco-tourism** Maximum visitors come to Ranthambhore for Forest Safari. At present, nature interpretation and education done by registered nature guides. So presently there is very little scope for going for extensive nature education for tourists.
- **1. Condition of already existing signage** Very few signages exist by the side of Ranthambhore road and other main highways and road networks. The condition of these existing signages is very poor and these are not proper. There is need to install properly designed modern signages.
- 2. Lack of awareness campaigns Awareness campaigning organized by the forest department for the pilgrims to protect the sanctity of the inviolate areas is not sufficient and the interpretation & publicity activities need to be augmented and made more effective.

6.5 Strengths-Weaknesses – Opportunities- Limitations (SWOT) Analyses

6.5.1 Strengths

1. Along with the ecological buffer, it provides the most expected size and structure of buffer which covers the core from all sides and protects it by reducing the biotic pressures.

- 2. Unlike the other PAs of the country, it is having less urban pressure as well as less traditional resource dependency.
- 3. The buffer provides connectivity towards north and south west. This will help in dispersal and genetic exchange of the animals.
- 4. The area is also rich in biodiversity that alone has a capacity to be a good wild life reserve.
- 5. The extent of man wildlife conflict is less unlike other PAs of the country.

6.5.2 Weaknesses

- 1. There is very less baseline data available regarding this zone. Documentation of the values of this area has not been done so far; thus, it is difficult to implement any management strategy.
- 2. There are 66 villages inside the core of RTR. These rural people mostly depend on their livestock and fire wood collection. Their activities are constantly posing threat to the inviolate areas of the park. Their location and practices are adverse towards conservation movements.
- 3. There is no or very less participatory initiative and institutions (EDC) in the north and southwestern part of the buffer.
- 4. Existing protection strategy is not sufficient for proper vigilance of the area.

6.5.3 **Opportunities**

- 1. There is a very good opportunity for demonstrating the good landscape level planning as of done by WWF India with the name of Western India Tiger Landscape.
- 2. There is a great opportunity to attract funds from National and international level for developmental activities like Construction of Boundary wall, development of water point, water harvesting structures etc.

6.5.4 Limitations

- 1. There is increasing threat of pollution in the rivers due to excessive amount of pilgrimage pressure and solid waste disposal.
- 2. There is a possible threat in the form of resource extraction. The resource extraction may increase manifold due to high demand and population explosion.
- 3. Increasing Man-animal conflict is another threat to this area
- 4. There is a constant threat from national and international illegal wildlife trade rackets as they can target this area if proper vigil is not kept.

CHAPTER – 7 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

General Principles of Management:

- 1. Co-occurrence agenda (Wildlife and People): Since buffer areas are supposed to be the shock absorbing zone situated between the core area and the human habitation it is to be managed on the concept of co-occurrence where from the needs of wildlife as well as some expectations of the people are fulfilled.
- 2. No new industries to be allowed in the buffer zone. The word industry here means polluting industries which are harmful to the interests of forests and wildlife. Industries which are non-polluting, particularly home industries like handicraft units etc., can be allowed after making due assessment of its impact on the forests and wildlife of the area. For existing industries retrofitting measures would be enforced to make them safe form forests and wildlife conservation point of view.
- 3. The wildlife status of buffer would not be elevated to that of the core and managerial interventions would be limited to allowing wildlife/gene flow and low-density occupancy facilitating the dynamics of the meta-population in productive core areas.
- 4. Factoring in the landscape context and reducing resource dependency of local people on forests through sectorial integration resulting ecologically sustainable livelihood options.
- 5. Using the impact of natural/managerial interventions in the core area as a guide for dealing with forestry practices and wildlife management in the buffer.
- 6. Identifying the impact zones of various land uses in the buffer zone and finding ways to mitigate negative impacts.
- 7. Focusing on habitat restoration, increasing productivity of forests, reduction of dependency of people on forest resources, promoting ecologically sustainable livelihood options to local people, permitting ecologically sustainable land uses, avoiding intensive forms of land uses like mining or heavily used infrastructure and actively addressing human-wildlife interface. In case such land uses are present or permitted appropriate mitigation measures need to be enforced so as not to compromise on the conservation objectives of the buffer.
- 8. Convergence of ongoing district level schemes is important to provide ecologically sustainable livelihood options for local people. This would reduce their dependency on forest resources.
- 9. A portion of tourism revenue should be recycled and earmarked for Eco development committees to undertake village specific interventions in accordance with micro-plans prepared with participatory process, with reciprocal commitments towards wildlife and forests.

SCOPE OF MANAGERIAL INTERVENTONS

- 1. Providing ecologically sustainable livelihood options to local people in collaboration with various sectors / organizations.
- 2. Providing incentives to local people for protecting forests and wildlife by way of promoting Eco-tourism.
- 3. Ensuring retrofitting measures in sectors of development with reciprocal commitments.
- 4. Ensuring active management in areas where tiger /co-predators/wild ungulates co-occur with people to minimize human-wildlife interface conflicts.
- 5. Ensuring monitoring of tiger/wildlife on a periodic basis in standardized manner, amenable to scientific inference.
- 6. Ensuring surveillance and protection of tiger and wildlife.
- 7. Building up the capacity of field staff and local people as a part of an adaptive management to ensure effective implementation.

7.1 Delineation of Buffer areas

An area of 297.92 sq.km. has been delineated as buffer area of RTR. It was duly notified by Government of Rajasthan on 06 July 2012. All the area falling in buffer of RTR has been brought under unified command of the Field Director, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. (vide order of PCCF Rajasthan, Jaipur no. 459-76 dated 09 January 2014 – See in **Annexures-3**)

7.2 Zone and Theme Approaches to Management Strategies

7.2.1 Zone Plans

The following zone plans are proposed for buffer of RTR.

- 1. Zone Plan for Eco-Development
- 2. Zone Plan for Eco-tourism and Tiger Safari
- 3. Zone Plan for Production/Forestry sector
- 4. Zone Plan for retrofitting measures

These zones are overlapping and the described segregation is only for comprehending the management purposes.

A separate proposal for opening a safari park would be duly taken from NTCA separately and following all the prescribed guidelines.

Strategies:

Sectoral Strategies:

After identification of problems, specific strategies have been perceived which are as follows:

- (i) Strategy to mitigate habitat loss due to cutting of trees for fuel wood:
 - ✤ Immediate measures
 - Long Term measures

Immediate Measures:

a. LPG connection should be given to Buffer villages of RTR. And linkage with District Administration for establishing LPG distribution Center/agency at strategic locations with an effective mode of distribution.

Long Term measures:

- a. Creating fuel wood and fodder plantations on charagah/ community lands with consent of Gram Sabha on silvi-pastoral model.
- b. The degraded forestlands may be taken up for fast growing species for fuel wood plantations.

(ii) Strategy to reduce grazing pressure:

Since grazing is being practiced in the buffer areas, some steps for mitigating it are proposed subject to availability of land. Wastelands/ charagahs. Grazing will be regulated in the buffer area. No grazing will be permitted in the reserve forest as these areas optional sites for breeding of tigers. For development of herbivores also some areas has to be made free from cattle grazing.

(iii) Strategy for improving Socio-economic conditions

- (a) <u>Improvement of Agricultural productivity</u>:
 - The Government of Rajasthan has recently issued orders to provide electricity connections to villagers in the periphery on priority basis to utilize land for fodder development. This can also be utilized to improve the agricultural productivity.
 - Funds can be used on watershed basis for improving the irrigation system by making dams and soil & moisture conservation works in the agriculture field.
- (b) Integrated livestock development program for income enhancement of farmers

Increasing livestock population with increase in consumption of milk products has put a great stress on natural resources like water & vegetation. Because of low productivity of cattle, farmers always tend to rear livestock on zero cost or low-cost basis by utilizing available pastures & forest areas at no cost. This situation can be avoided by increasing the productivity of livestock through technological inputs in livestock production sector. Breed improvement techniques health care & training of farmers can help them a lot. Artificial insemination de-worming and immunization are important aspects of livestock development. Stall feeding of cattle will be promoted by breed improvement and for ensuring better milking of cattle. (c) Income Generating Activities

i) **Constitution of self-help groups**: _ Self-help groups will be constituted amongst the members of EDCs. Micro financing through self-help groups will help in upliftment of their economic status. Various works can be initiated through self-help groups.

ii) **Employment as travel/ tourist guides**: It is mandatory for all the tourists to take a registered travel guide while visiting Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The local unemployed youth of buffer area will be trained as wildlife guides and will be registered with RTR to go with the tourists. This will not only provide employment to these youths but will also inculcate inclination towards wildlife conservation. These guides will also work as messengers amongst the rural mass & will act as connecting link between forest administration & villagers.

iv) Use of Local work force/home guards/border home guards in Protection and patrolling in buffer areas: Local work force will be employed through EDCs for protection purposes in the buffer area. This will not only provide employment for the local unemployed youth but will also spread the message of benefits of forest & wild life conservation. Home-guards and border home-guards will be employed to assist to local staff in forest and Wild life protection.

7.2.1.1 Eco-development Zone

Whole of the buffer area will fall under Eco-development zone. The objectives will be:

- i) to preserve habitat, ecosystem and species in least disturbed state.
- ii) to maintain natural demographic setup of the prey & predators.
- iii) Spreading environmental education.

7.2.1.2 Eco-tourism Zone

In RTR, tourism is restricted to the core zone only because no other site has been developed to attract the tourists. The development of Eco-tourism in buffer area will not only reduce the pressure of tourists over the core area but will also earn sizable income together with employment generation largely around forest areas benefiting rural population around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

Eco-tourism strategy:

a) **Construction of Safari Park:** To reduce the tourism pressure on core area a safari park cum Rescue center will be constructed in Buffer Area of RTR.

b) Survey of potential sites for camping & trekking:

c) Operation of camping sites:

- i. Entry Fees for Buffer areas for camping & safari to be decided by local area committees.
- ii. Training of local guides to take the tourists on to the safari trips.
- d) Fixing of proper signages& hoardings at important places showing the historical sites, important flora & fauna and camping / trekking facilities.
- e) Publicity through colorful, informative brochures/ folders and audio-visual programmes.

7.2.1.3 **Production sector zone**

This is an overlapping zone. Emphasis will be laid especially on works for economic upliftment of the local mass through forestry operations, improvement in the agricultural productivity, cattle breed improvement works, development of tourism, development of fisheries in the reservoirs falling in buffer zone and other employment oriented &productive integrated development works with the help of district administration with special emphasis on ecodevelopment.

7.2.1.4 Retrofitting measures for existing industries

In the Indergarh range of buffer zone, an industry exists in form of the raw material mines of Lakheri Cement Works. Prescriptions for this industry has been dealt with in para 4.8.4 wherein it has been prescribed to de-notify the area out of Buffer Zone. Till the time the area of the mines is de-notified out of buffer zone it is prescribed that retrofitting measures in form of planting green belt and security fencing are to be implemented. On de-notification, the conditions imposed would be followed.

7.2.2 Theme Plans

Management strategies, sometimes, cannot be confined to a particular zone & these cut across two or more zones.

Various theme plans, which have been, conceived for the buffer zone of RTR are as follows:

- 1. Theme plan for protection
- 2. Theme plan for restoration
- 3. Theme plan for eco-tourism
- 4. Theme plan for administration

7.2.2.1 Theme plan for protection:

Protection is the most priority area of management. Wild life management is 99% protection & 1% management.

Objectives:_

- a) To reduce the biotic / anthropogenic pressures on movements / migration of wild life by:
 - i) Controlled & rotational grazing in pastures/ forest lands of buffer area to make the optimum use of such areas. This will reduce the movement of cattle towards the core area.
 - ii) Protection against poaching.
 - iii) Protection of forest areas against encroachment & mining.
 - iv) Fire protection in forest areas and community plantations / pastures.
 - v) Vigilance over Mogiyas, Bawarias & other traditional hunter tribes.
- b) To develop human resource so as to utilize them in best possible way for protection.

7.2.2.2 Theme plan for restoration

Objective: To save the buffer area from all forms of habitat deterioration activities in terms of:

- i) Eradication of invasive species like *Prosopis juliflora*, *Lantana camara* & *Adhatoda vassica*.
- ii) Eco-developmentworks
- iii) Raising of fuel wood & fodder plantations in forest areas & community lands.
- iv) Soil & water conservation.

7.2.2.3 Theme plan for development of eco-tourism

Objective: To develop tourism in the buffer area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve in terms of:

- i) Eco-tourism
- ii) Movement of pilgrims.
- iii) Publicity.
- iv) Education & awareness programmes

The following activities are proposed for development of Tourism-

Infrastructureplanning

1. Forest Road

The present approach road will serve its designated functions. There will be two types of roads constructed in the Safari Park periphery road and safari road. Periphery road will be examined and designed according to the purpose. Periphery road will be 3 meter wide while the safari road will 4 meter wide. Technical criteria are designed in conformable to the applicable standards. Squares and depots are designed in proper structure and function. Transport system (including vehicle lane, promenade, pedestrian way in the park, and soil way in wild animal areas) is designed in proper structure and function.

2. Construction of Masonry Wall on outer Side of Safari Park

12 feet high stone masonry wall would be constructed around the safari park on forest boundary at Olwada-niwari near Bhuripahadi or at Amali. The Masonry wall would give a natural look.6 km long Chain Link fence would be erected 12 feet high to make tiger safari enclosures.1.5 km long partition Chain link fence would be erected to make to enclosures. The chain link fence with iron posts would be suitably designed.

3. Water Supply

The water cannot be used all year round and hence bore wells would be required to substitute in the dry summer months. There will be examination of consumption of water demand based on operational demand of the Safari Park. The first phase should be projection of water resources and building on site water station, by calculating capacity and consumption, to serve the parks activities well. The bore wells will also serve water to the rescue centre, visitor and management centre, and various enclosure areas.

4. Environmental hygiene

Camping area, butcher house would generate some solid waste which would require proper waste disposal so that it does not pollute the environment also the animals are not affected by this. There should also be collection of waste water and rubbish for recycle.

5. Fire Fighting

As it is a dry deciduous forest fire safety is a very important measure. Fire prevention and fighting Plan will be prepared with appropriate technical solutions and devices.

6. CCTV Camera for security and viewing wildlife:

a. For security: There would be CCTV cameras at all the entry gates and all the vulnerable areas. The job will be assigned to the Safari management units and would receive the CD's of the recordings for their scrutiny.

b. For viewing and monitoring of animals

The cameras would also be installed in the enclosures around the water holes so that they can be used to monitor and view the animals. These live cameras can be displayed on big screen in the interpretation centre and management areas

7.2.2.3 (iv) Developing Tourism Routes in Buffer

Proposal of new tourism zone in the buffer should be subject to rationalization of buffer under Section 38W of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and after due permission from the NTCA.

Zone wise Road segments for Tourism in CTH are as follows:

2 more zones are being proposed in the rationalized buffer area which is are numbered from 11-12 in below table and map.

Zone No.	Detail of length	Length (In km)	Medium Erosion	High Erosion
1	Singhdwar, Raipur, Amreshawar dang, Tuti ka Nalla, Sultanpur, Gadadub, Khariya chatha, katt-padideh, Gada dub view point, Kalapani anicut, Pila pani and back to singhdwar exit.	19	3	1
2	Jogimahal Gate, Jhalra, Kamaldhar, Amrai, Foota bandha, Pandu deh, Guda, Gandhriya, Polkiya, Jogimahal Gate.	24	3	1
3	Jogimahal Gate, Padam Talab, Rajbagh, Mandook, High point, Jogimahal	21	2	1
4	Singdwar, Tambakhan, Maliktalab, Lakkarda, Berda, Semli, Adidant, Singdwar	31	2	1
5	Singhdwar, Jokha, Kachida, Dhakara ,Bagdah, Bakola, Anatpura, Singhdwar	27	3	2
6	(Kundal) Rajbag naka, Palli darwaja, Kundal area, Patwa baori, Mansarovar, Guda, Rajbag naka	24	3	3
7	(Chidi kho) Rajbag naka, Chidikho, Jamoda,Kushalidhara	15	2	1
8	Nursery, Balas, Neemli dang, Kalibhat, Kharai, Mahakho	32	1	1
9	Qualji, New Talai, Ghati ka Tiraha, Kamleswar Mandir View Point, Chakal Nadi Road, Pandu Kho, Gajipur Tiraha, Gajipur and Devpura	20	1	1
10	Halonda, Kailashpuri, Antari, Bebri, Jhojeshwar Mandir View Point, Devpura Bandh	18	2	1
	Total	231	22	13
Propo sed 1	Allahpur, Behraunda, Gopalpura Phariya, Mei, Gilai Sagar, Goth, Talawara, Amli Deh, Sanwata	40	3	1
Propo sed 2	Jokha, Kachida top, Bhadlao, Basso, Behda ki kui, Chhola Deh,Bhuri Pahari	29	3	2
	Total	300	28	16

ZONE 6: The entry gate would be taken up from Jhoomar Baodi-Mirzaghati route so as to avoid recuring traffic jams of the city.


- **7.2.2.4 Theme plan for water management:** Managing water availability for wild animals.
- 7.2.2.5 Theme plan for Immunization of livestock inside and in vicinity

7.2.2.6 Special Theme plan for weaning Mogyas from their traditional occupations

7.2.2.7 Theme Plan for GIS monitoring with Time Series: Monitoring changes in habitat, encroachments, land use pattern changes, status of water streams, nallas, rivers etc.,

7.2.2.8 Theme plan for administration

Objective: Administrative activities for the conservation of buffer area in terms of:

- i) Management information system.
- ii) Training of staff & local people.
- iii) Man-animal conflict.
- iv) Promotion of Joint Forest management.

With the addition of buffer zone, the area under jurisdiction of D.C.F. and Dy. F.D. First has become too large. It is, therefore, proposed that an additional D.C.F. be deployed in RTR. This DCF and Dy. F.D. Third, would have jurisdiction over the buffer zone plus Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary.

CHAPTER – 8 ECO-DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

8.1 Policy and Institutional framework

Introduction:

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve has many peripheral villages on all sides. The problems of these peripheral villages need to be addressed properly. The management practices in the past attempted to keep the villagers away. The villagers residing in the vicinity have been dependent on this protected area. It has resulted in conflicts with the villagers. In response to biotic pressures on protected (core) area, a broad-based strategy of eco-development has to be adopted. The eco-development has two main thrusts i.e. improvement of buffer management and involvement of local people in developmental activities so that the negative impact on the core could be reduced.

A few eco-development activities to provide alternative fuel and fodder resource on the fringes of RTR were executed. These also provided alternative livelihood opportunities for the local people. These schemes overlooked the participatory approach, which is fundamental philosophy of eco-development program me. At this juncture, we have to initiate the process of trust building and participation. These initiatives will generate initial trust of the local communities with the park management enhancing the understanding of the staff about the programme and generating base line information on the impact villages. The investments, so far, had been very low, sporadic & without proper micro planning. The real issues of management – conflict with people, could not be addressed.

InstitutionalFramework:

An elaborate institutional mechanism for implementation of the ecodevelopment program me in buffer areas of RTR will be developed. This institution will ensure participation of different stake holders, quick decision making at park management & state level and will facilitate the implementation of ecodevelopment programme at grass root level.

Specific issues to be addressed through eco-development

- i) Reduced dependence of villagers on core area.
- ii) Sustainable use of the resources of buffer.
- iii) Alternative livelihood strategies.
- iv) Amelioration of living conditions of villagers.
- v) Community development work.
- vi) Sharing of income of tiger reserve.
- vii) Non- consumptive use of resources through eco-tourism.
- viii) Specific investments in the key support sector of rural economy.

8.2 Livelihood support initiatives through village micro plans

a) Participatory micro planning and implementation processes:

Micro planning support teams composed of park personnel, collaborating NGOs and villagers (each team with at least one woman and with members able to easily communicate with village woman) would assist village communities to develop and implement site-specific reciprocal plan on a sustainable basis. Focused guidelines, clearly determined investment criteria, supportive training programs and carefully scheduled planning will be ensured to meet the objectives of eco- development and to embody the active commitment & participation of local people.

b) Methodology to be adopted for village eco-development

- i. Active participation of all segments of society in plan formulation and decision making through a community institutional frame work of village eco-development committees that elicits the widest possible consensus.
- ii. Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) focused on the mutual interactions and reciprocal arrangements between the management and people.

8.3 Integration of rural development programs

Various rural development programs are being implemented in the district under financial support of Govt. of India and with the plan funds of State of Rajasthan. Efforts will be made to channelize maximum funds towards the buffer area. National rural employment guarantee scheme is an important scheme flowing maximum funds to the rural areas. Focus will be to propose more & more eco-development works in buffer area under this scheme. Funds available under other social welfare & employment generation schemes will also be utilized in buffer area at optimum level.

8.4 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are two indispensable arms, which support and strengthen any management. Developing & using information base is essential step in deciding management goals & objectives. It is expected that findings of a well-organized, rigorous scientific monitoring will help park management in the following aspects:

- i) Status of implementation of scheme.
- ii) Quality of works executed.
- iii) Enhancement in benchmark knowledge.
- iv) Improve decision-making.
- v) Reduce overall management costs & enhance benefits.
- vi) Improve sustainability.
- vii) Increase public awareness & people's participation.

An analysis of reciprocal commitments and obligations will be done to evaluate the works. The success indicators have to be evaluated whether these are in accordance with those anticipated at the time of micro planning.

CHAPTER – 9 IMPLEMENTATIONSTRATEGY

9.1 State level Monitoring Committee:

There is no state level monitoring committee at present but it will be constituted with the issue of notification of buffer area.

9.2 Tiger Conservation Foundation and District level Coordination Committee:

Tiger conservation foundation for RTR has been constituted with an executive committee at district / project level. Details have been mentioned in the TCP of core area.

9.3 Formation of Eco-development committees (EDCs), Confederation of EDCs and other Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Nature Clubs

EDCs have been constituted in and around RTR. More Eco-development committees will be constituted in the buffer zone where more biotic pressure and natural resource extraction activities are there.

EDCs are working in core & buffer areas of RTR. These committees are contributing a lot in the conservation of RTR resources and are ensuring sustainable use of available resources. Park management is getting proper help from local villagers through these committees in case of exigency such as forest fires, information about the poachers etc.. People who were earlier involved in anti-social / anti conservation activities are now associated with park management. Efforts are made to elect the executive committee of the EDC by general consensus. EDC will be formed in all buffer villages. Microplan will be prepared for each village.

Confederation of EDCs will also be formed in near future and the chairperson of EDC will coordinate with District/ State level committees.

Self-help group will be formed, amongst the members of the EDCs, especially woman SHGs, in core & buffer areas with micro financial support from cooperative banks. Various cottage production activities like handicrafts, candle making, agarbatti making etc. will be assigned to them as per their choice.

Nature clubs will also be formed with young local residents to encourage them for biodiversity conservation and monitoring. Later on, they can be registered as guides in local ecotourism activities and may also be associated as temporary forest watchers.

CHAPTER – 10

MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY WITH VARIOUS PRODUCTION SECTORS

Introduction

Mainstreaming towards wildlife concerns should be understood as a process to integrate wildlife conservation with various production sectors of the buffer zone where the primary emphasis is not conservation. This will safeguard wildlife interests by ensuring habitat supplement in buffer areas i.e. beyond the core for tiger spatial land tenure dynamics. Further, it would also strengthen conservation by reducing the possible interface conflicts between various production sectors and conservation, which otherwise leads to wild animals' earning a 'pest value' and eventually getting eliminated from the area. Thus, mainstreaming of wildlife concerns in the outer buffer landscape is essential to prevent such area from turning into 'ecological sinks'. Mainstreaming tiger (wildlife) conservation concerns in various production sectors is imperative for the buffer zone to be viable and let it fulfill its objectives. This will involve modification of developmental practices in the key production sectors to make them more 'conservation friendly'. The process is, sector as well as landscape specific. However, some generic suggested activities based on environmental guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for developmental projects in different sectors, are as follows:

10.1 Wild life habitat

For mainstreaming habitat works, the following strategies will be followed:

- i) Monitoring of wildlife/tiger presence or sign survey in standardized formats on a daily basis will be done.
- ii) Foot patrolling by staff to ensure protection is mandatory for any situation.
- iii) Exchange of tiger/wildlife presence data with core or nearby other divisions will be done.
- iv) Monitoring of water points for sign survey will be done every day.
- v) Timely payment of compensation for livestock killings to reduce the retaliatory killing of wildlife.
- vi) Depredation by wild carnivores will be addressed and ex-gratia payment will be given in time.
- vii) Regulation of livestock grazing in areas prone to wild ungulates' movements will be effectively accomplished.
- viii) Timely and proper payment of compensation for crop damage by wild animals will be given to the effected person/family.
- ix) Village forest committees will be directed to keep strict vigil on forest fires to avoid great disasters.

- x) Review of wildlife status will be discussed in the meetings of forest development agency and further course of action will be determined.
- xi) Regulation of collection of non-timber forest products (NTFP) from the reserve will also be done
- xii) Monitoring of village cattle for disease will be done for prevention from epidemics
- xiii) Maintenance of village level wildlife crime dossier is very important to enhance the knowledge base about the crimes of the area.
- xiv) Protection of riparian margins, if any, as special habitat will be done.
- xv) Retention of old/dead trees as unique habitat has a great value. So, these will be retained.
- xvi) Staggering of forest stands belonging to different age groups will be maintained.
- xvii) Maintenance of grassy blanks for herbivores' forage is necessary.
- xviii) Incentives to local communities, from the foundation fund, will be given to keep up the enthusiasm among them.
- xix) Accruing of funds through recycling of gate receipts, as a reciprocal commitment for villagers' involvement in addressing wildlife concerns, forming part of MoU with the tiger conservation foundation in the village level micro plan.
- **10.2 Agriculture:** For mainstreaming the agriculture around park, the following strategies will be followed:
 - i) Adoption of 'eco-agriculture' model as a land use pattern to produce food as well as to conserve wildlife.
 - ii) Sudden change in cropping pattern (*viz.* lure crops) will be discouraged to avoid accentuating man-wild animal conflicts.
 - iii) Mosaic habitat *viz*. mixture of Fallow land, cultivation field, fruit orchard, plantation, under planting of shrubs, small timber etc. will be promoted to mimic natural forest.
 - iv) Provision of economic incentives for safeguarding wildlife concerns will be there.
 - v) Incentive for carbon, water and other environmental services will be given to local people.
 - vi) Ex-gratia compensation for losses due to wildlife will be given rationally and in time.
 - vii) Traditional farming will be encouraged for conservation.

- viii) Use of green manure will be promoted and use of chemical manures and pesticides will be discouraged.
- ix) Marketing of local products will be facilitated through tiger conservation foundation.
- x) Rural tourism will be promoted and involvement of local people will be ensured.
- xi) Use of market instruments through tiger conservation foundation (production certificate for organic products) for production, marketing etc. will be done.

10.3 Integrated Development

(i) Eco-development

Participatory village level planning and preparation of village level micro plans for eco development will be done. Providing inputs for resource substitution, income generation, community welfare and ecotourism for reducing the resource dependency of local people on surrounding forests through foundation will be done.

Ensuring reciprocal commitments with the local people through respective eco-development committees, forming part of MoU in the micro plan for safeguarding wildlife interests.

(ii) Development through District Administration

This involves multiple sectors operating in the landscape pursuing development, where wildlife concerns have to be integrated through formal contracts/ agreements between the Tiger Conservation Foundation, district authorities and eco-development committees. The responsibilities of various parties will be spelt out in the contract/ agreements for safeguarding wildlife concerns along with reciprocal commitments. Normally, such contracts/ agreements will discourage any detrimental practice and assign responsibility to the community for carrying out some interventions. In return, the community should receive an assurance from the tiger reserve authorities to have access to certain natural resources in the area or benefits.

10.4 Eco-Tourism

For mainstreaming the tourism, the following strategies will be followed:

- i) Development of ecotourism spots in buffer area.
- ii) Facilitating wildlife ecotourism involving local host communities.
- iii) Obtaining contributions from private commercial tour operators and lodge owners for local community development and conservation.
- iv) Contributions from tour operators for maintaining tourist facilities, staff welfare, and conservation.

10.5 Fisheries:

10.6 Road/rail transport: The Sawai Madhopur to Kota rail track (Delhi – Mumbai) main line crosses the buffer zone at Salamdara. It crosses between Protected Forest Blocks Lakheri and Balban. However, there is noproblem to wildlife because of this railway track.

Mega highway Kota-Lalsot crosses the buffer zone at Lakheri town where it passes between Lakheri PF block and Gadwala PF block; and at Indergarh where it passes between PF block Mohanpura and PF block Mataji wala. There is no problem owing to this Mega highway. However, as retrofitting measures sinages about wildlife area and speed limit will be displayed at appropriate places.

- **10.7 Industry-** There is a major industry in near the buffer area at lakheri town the captive mines of which are located in the fringe area of buffer zone. Some small scale and cottage industries are also situated in the town. There is need to promote development of commerce in form of small-scale industries in adjoining area so that the dependency of local people on forest resources for their livelihood is reduced. Engaging local people in handicraft industry with micro financial support will be a preferred option for livelihood.
- **10.8 Mining-** In the buffer zone at Lakheri, 17 kms. from the CTH or Core area are located the mines of Lakheri Cement Works. This lease has been in existence since 1917. Limestone is quarried from these mines for the cement plant. This has already been dealt with in Chapter 4 wherein it has been prescribed that the area of these mines would be de-notified and taken out of the buffer zone. Apart from this there is no mining lease in the Buffer zone.

10.9 Irrigation projects: There is only one minor dam used for irrigation purpose in the buffer zone. This dam called Indrani dam is located near Indergarh. Following measures will be undertaken to mainstream wildlife concerns in the area.

i) Safeguards will be taken to prevent landslides on the periphery of reservoirs.

ii) Monitoring of recharge of ground water will be done.

iii) Silting and erosion prone areas will be identified and preventive measures will be under taken.

iv) Old trees in the impounded area will be retained to facilitate roosting of birds and fostering ecotourism.

v) Joint patrolling in the water body areas will be done with irrigation department.

- **10.10 Temple Pilgrimage** Pilgrimage is a growing problem in wildlife areas. In the buffer zone major pilgrimage site is Indergarh Mataji temple situated in the Mataji wala P.F. block. Following strategies will mainstream it:
 - i) Master plan will be prepared and followed for normative approach for crowd regulation and visitors' facilitation.
 - ii) Proper garbage disposal will be ensured.
 - iii) Accommodation facilities for pilgrims in nearby Satellite townships will be provided.
 - iv) Architectural code of civil works as contained in the master plan should blend with the environment.
 - v) The key habitats, wildlife corridors will be avoided for pilgrimage purpose.
 - vi) Pollution of local streams and water bodies will be checked.
 - vii) Local shopping facilities to tourists through the Tiger Conservation Foundation, involving the Eco-development Committees, can be provided.

CHAPTER – 11

RESEARCH, MONITORING, TRAINING AND WILDLIFE HEALTH

Introduction

Research on natural and social science is essential for PA management. The tiger reserve management has to be equipped with all scientific data of exact status of park resources, ongoing ecological process, nature of threats and opportunities. It will help in proper decision-making and adopting effective strategies to deal with various management challenges. For strengthening park management, Research and Monitoring are integral parts. Core of Ranthambhore tiger reserve is a natural laboratory and it has vast scope for research. It is also necessary to engage organizations like WII, WWF and WCS to conduct research around buffer areas.

11.1 Research Priorities, Main Projects and Implementation

The research priorities are in the following fields:

- 1. Creation of baseline data The information regarding flora, fauna, their distribution, abundance, movement pattern, ecosystem type, ecosystem services, social values is lacking. So, top priority will be given to create the base line data. To do this help will be needed from reputed organizations and research institutes.
- 2. Landscape level studies Studies will be conducted to know the landscape aspects and connectivity. It will reflect the present condition and from this model it can be simulated to know the future of wildlife in this landscape.
- 3. Ecosystem level studies The phyto-sociological studies in the park is also a priority sector, as there are a good number of endemic species found in and around buffer area. The different functions, aspects and critical biotic impacts are the other areas where research has to be given special emphasis.
- 4. Species level research –There is a huge scope to explore new species and their detailed ecological status and distribution over this geographical area. Along with this, different entomo-fauna, herpetofauna, mammalian species are there which require broad scale studies on their diverse ecological values and aspects.
- 5. Studies on Human dimensions Anthropogenic factor are one of the major factors involved in any park management. The buffer is having human settlements, agricultural area, cash crop plantation and other such multiple land use areas. Extraction of natural resources from the forest areas is a usual practice of local residents. These practices along with livestock grazing and poaching are having direct adverse effects on the habitat conditions and wildlife status of core and buffer. So, study should be conducted on the aspect of biotic impacts on animal movements.

6. Animals' behavioral studies – The ethology of the wild animals in human dominated areas, the ranging pattern, movement pattern etc. should be studied.

11.2 Monitoring frame work

Monitoring is an indispensable arm that supports and strengthens tiger reserve management. It is expected that findings of a well-organized, rigorous scientific monitoring will help the tiger reserve management in the following aspects.

- Improve decision-making.
- Improve quality of management.
- Reduce overall management cost & enhance benefits.

An analysis of reciprocal commitments and obligation will be done during the monitoring process. The success indicators have to be evaluated whether these are in accordance with those, anticipated at the time of micro planning. A committee at tiger reserve level will do monitoring. It is suggested that eminent scientists and tiger reserve managers should be requested to serve on this committee.

11.3 Training needs assessment: Proper training is required in following fields:

- 1. Crime investigation and filing complaints.
- 2. Intelligence network building.
- 3. Preparation of forest offence case files.
- 4. Monitoring methods including camera trap.
- 5. Wild life forensics.
- 6. Management in other protected areas of the country.

Training programs

- Training of local people for skill transfer.
- Training of teachers for students.
- Training of forest personnel for eco-activities.
- Training of trainers for above approach methods.

11.4 Human Resource Development Plan

To build up capabilities in human resource, trainings and exposures shall be organized in the National institutes of repute. Specific orientation towards research has to be developed. Persons having inclination towards research and monitoring have to be picked up and sent for specific training courses.

11.5 Wild life health monitoring

It is essential to periodically monitor and survey the parasitic and infectious diseases in the buffer area. On the basic of these reports, park managers will be able to take necessary action to prevent the disease outbreak.

Following examinations are important for the evaluation of health & detection of diseases in wild ungulates.

- 1- General examination
 - a. Physical examination
 - b. Clinical observation
- 2- Laboratory test
 - a. Fecal examination.
 - b. Hematological examination.
 - c. Serological examination.
- 3- Study of kill
 - a. Detailed post mortem examination
 - b. Collection of material for laboratory examination.

11.6 Mortality survey

Detailed investigations will be carried out with reference to each mortality and action will be taken accordingly. Complete data will be kept and analysis will be done as per the situation.

CHAPTER-12 TIGER POPULATION AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT

12.1 Daily Monitoring Protocol

Daily monitoring of forest habitats is primary operation of tiger monitoring. Forest watchers and guards must patrol (using *M-STrIPES Patrol mobile app*) a considerable area every day to identify the presence and absence of tiger and other co-predators and the effective habitats where they are leaving their indirect evidences. The forested area of buffer of Ranthambhore tiger reserve will be divided into several beats to pursue systematic evaluation of tiger monitoring. For daily monitoring and forecasting at beat level, following different activities are proposed to be carried out in the field:

- 1. Extensive survey will be carried out in all the regions at census block level to identify the potential habitats where tiger and other co-predators are migrating.
- 2. The field staff along with the regular patrolling duty will do this using M-STrIPES Patrol mobile app.
- 3. The presence/absence data of tiger and other co-predators will be gathered by both direct sightings and indirect evidences like pugmark, scat, scrape, rake mark, scent marking, vocalization, kills etc..
- 4. As per the NTCA protocol 5 pugmark impression pads (PIPs) will be laid in a beat, preferably in areas frequented by tigers & other co-predators and surveyed thrice in month (5th, 15th and 25th).
- 5. The distance between two successive PIPs will be 1 km. The size of PIPs will be 3m ×2m.
- 6. The PIPs will be monitored regularly for tiger and other co-predators' evidences (pugmarks/ scats) and camera traps will also be deployed as per need.
- 7. Photographs of the individuals, in case of direct sighting, will be captured with digital cameras.
- 8. Sudden/drastic reduction in tiger and other co-predators' evidences must be conveyed to the range office and divisional office as warning and alarming information.
- 9. All the available data from daily monitoring will be kept in proper format with GPS location and direct sightings will be conveyed to the divisional office.

12.2 Tiger Population Estimation and monitoring framework (Phase I, II and III)

The monitoring framework for tiger and other co-predators is a multiphase process. Some projects from institutional like NCBS have been under taken to collect fecal samples and come out with various results related to population of tigers, their genetic markup etc.

Phase I: Spatial mapping and monitoring of tigers, prey and habitat.

This stage consists of mapping of tiger presence and relative abundance, tiger prey presence and relative abundance, habitat quality and anthropogenic pressure at a high spatial resolution of 15 to 20 km².

Sampling for tiger, leopard and other carnivore sign encounter rate.

Phase I contains intensive survey of the PA for the search of tiger, leopard or other carnivore signs using *M-STrIPES Ecological mobile app*. This target data is extremely easy to collect and require no high-level technical skills or equipment. Tiger monitoring team will primarily be responsible for the data collection. The Tiger monitoring team will be trained in the data collection protocol and will be tested for consistency.

To obtain data on presence, absence and intensity of use of a beat by tigers and other carnivores, the relative abundance of tiger, leopard, and carnivore signs in a beat will be quantified. The following procedure needs to be followed for data collection:

- The total area under PA will be divided in to several beat and each beat will be considered as a sampling unit.
- Areas within the beat that have the maximum potential for tiger/ panther occupancy will be intensively searched.
- Since tigers and leopards have a tendency of using dirt roads, trails, footpaths, riverbeds and 'nallahs', these landscape features, within the beat, will be searched intensively.
- One to three persons who know the terrain and habitat features of the beat should conduct the search for tiger/panther sign.
- There should be 3-5 separate searches, each search covering about 4-6 km distance in areas having the best potential for tiger/panther presence. It is important to record the distance covered and the time spent during each search separately and accurately. If time is spent in resting or in other activities, while conducting the search, this duration should be reported separately. GPS coordinates of the beginning point of each search path should be recorded.
- The total minimum distance covered, while searching (Carnivore Sign Survey) for tiger and other carnivore sign, should be 15 kms. per beat using M-STrIPES Ecological mobile app.
- Tiger and leopard signs should be classified into the following categories
 1) Pugmark trails, 2) Scats (Old: dry with hair and bones visible; Fresh: dry

but intact with shiny surface; Very Fresh: soft, moist, and smelly, 3) Scrapes.
4) Scent marks (spray, rolling), 5) Rake marks on trunks, 6) Actual sighting,
7) Roaring (vocalization), 8) Kills (Predation on wild prey).

- On a terrain and vegetation cover like RTR core, getting pugmark trail is little difficult. So maximum emphasis will be given on getting other signs.
- A brief description of the topography and forest type is to be recorded for each sign.
- In case of pugmark trails, each trail set will be considered as one sign (not each pugmark as one sign). In case, a tiger (or other carnivore) continues to walk along a dirt road for a long distance, then this should be considered as one sign, and a comment should be recorded in the remarks section of the data, regarding distance covered by a pugmark trail of a single tiger.
- Tiger and leopard signs if encountered outside the sampling route should also be recorded with GPS coordinates and with appropriate comments.
- Special emphasis should be given to signs of tigress and leopardess with cubs, and any authentic evidence of tiger cubs (sighting of cubs, lactating tigress, tracks, etc.) obtained within the past twelve months.
- While sampling for tiger and leopard signs, record should also be kept for signs of other carnivores that are encountered.
- The number of livestock that are killed by predators within past three months needs to be recorded in the questionnaire following the data sheet.
- ➤ It is important to report data sincerely. It is likely that there may be reliable information that tiger/leopard is present in the bear being sampled, but no signs are recorded during the intensive search survey. In such cases, mention should be made in the remarks column of the data sheets. However, failure in obtaining tiger sign from a beat is equally important as recording signs and for appropriate analysis of this data, the actual data should be reported.

Phase II: Spatial and attribute data:

The spatial and attribute data that are likely to influence tiger occupancy of a landscape will be used for modeling in a GIS domain. The vegetation map, terrain model, night light satellite data, drainage, transportation network, forest cover, climate data, normalized difference vegetation index, livestock abundance, human density, socio – economic parameters etc. will be used for modeling habitat condition and tiger occupancy. Beat wise vegetation sampling will be done to generate broad vegetation map. This modeling will help in determining current spatial distribution of tigers, potential habitats, threats to crucial linkages between occupied landscape & conservation planning.

Phase III: Estimating the population of tigers, its co-predators and their prey:

Teams of researchers will be deployed in each landscape complex for estimating tiger and its co-predators' density and ungulate densities with in stratified sampling units.

12.3 Habitat assessment framework -

This consists of:

- a) Tiger presence and relative abundance.
- b) Tiger prey presence & relative abundance.
- c) Habitat quality and anthropogenic pressure at a high spatial resolution of 15-20 sq. kms.

A forest beat (an administrative unit), 15-20 sq.km. in size, delineated primarily on natural boundary will be the unit of sampling. The sampling will be systematically distributed in all beats of forests of buffer area and adjoining revenue lands. Thus, the entire landscape where tigers & panthers are likely to occur/migrate is sampled. The detailed methodological approach for sampling other carnivore signs, pellet/ dung counts, habitat & anthropogenic pressure will be followed.

12.4 Spatial data base development

The spatial data generated shall be scientifically robust and amenable for statistical analysis & inference. Since several replicate surveys will be undertaken in each beat, we shall be able to model tiger occupancy, detection probability of tiger sign and relative sign density at a high spatial resolution. Since data will be analyzed in GIS domain, several spatial attribute like human density, livestock density, road network, topographical features, forest type & cover, meteorological data, poaching pressure and landscape characteristics will be used as co-variants to model tiger occupancy and relative abundance in a landscape and individual forest patches. Time series analysis of data at a larger spatial resolution is likely to have sufficient precision for monitoring spatial occupancy of tiger and its co-predators in association with changes in their prey, habitat quality and anthropogenic pressures.

12.5 Analysis and reporting framework

A tiger monitoring team will be constituted in buffer area. It will function as follows:

- i) Concerned Range Officer shall coordinate the monitoring team in his range.
- ii) Concerned 'naka' staff & watchers will accompany them.
- iii) Asstt. Conservator of Forests shall be the overall in charge of the tiger monitoring team.

iv)	Range Officer Research shall be the coordinator of the group. A committee for the monitoring activities of the teams will be co	technical nstituted as:
	Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Ranthambhore	- Chairman
	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Buffer Ranthambhore	- Member
	Asstt. Conservator of Forests	- Member
	All Range Officers	- Member
	Range Officer, Research	- Member

Asstt. Conservator of Forests shall coordinate the field level monitoring. The final annual report shall be prepared and submitted to the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan and NTCA, New Delhi.

CHAPTTER-13 PROTECTION AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING

13.1 Deployment of native workforce

Different strategies have to be adopted for protection and intelligence gathering in a tiger reserve, by the management officials. One step will be direct implementation and control over the illegal activities by checking the culprits who are actually involved in committing crime, while another way is to reduce the crime by solving the problems/reasons for which these people go for poaching & other crimes. Different strategies recommended are-

- i) For protecting the buffer area, the native residents will be deployed as security personnel/ 'Van-mitra' through EDCs.
- ii) Promoting the concept and awareness of eco-tourism amongst the local communities and their direct involvement in it will be a good solution.
- iii) Young boys and girls will be deployed in different activities of the ecotourism wing, thus the threats towards conservation practices, from the local residents, will reduce.
- iv) Eco-development committees will be constituted whose duties will be operation of tourism in the park. Different activities like selling the tickets, controlling the vehicle entry, avoiding the usage of non-biodegradable products and replacing them with bio-degradable products, checking the actions of the tourists and suggesting proper behavior are expected from these EDCs.
- v) Local people will be deployed as guides and watchers in different activities like jungle patrolling, tiger trailing, nature walk & green walk, bullock cart ride and also in visit to rural heritage sites. Thus, local youths will be deployed in protection work as well as in revenue earning business.
- vi) Consciousness towards biodiversity conservation will be spreaded through local youths.

The standard of life of the native communities will be raised both economically as well as ethically through proper education of their children. This process will reduce their dependency on the natural resource and they will associate themselves in conservation actions. Thus, deployment of native workforce will help in sustainable management of RTR.

13.2 Patrolling strategies including Joint Patrolling

Patrolling operations will be carried out through trekking as well as by motor vehicles/ bikes in different zones of the buffer area. Regular patrolling will be carried out for effective protection of valuable flora and fauna of the buffer area. Vulnerable locations will be visited regularly. The patrolling staff will be equipped with Rifle, Wireless sets, GPS, medicines. They will record every observation in course of their patrolling and will report regularly to the range head quarter through wireless sets. Whenever there is emergency, the field staff will immediately report to the Range head quarter and depending upon the situation, all adjacent camps will join hands in tackling the situation. Measures suggested for effective patrolling are as follows:

- i) Regular day and night patrolling and sudden checking will be carried out by each camp/chowki located in buffer region.
- ii) Range officers of respective ranges of buffer zone will patrol the area at least twice a week.
- iii) Joint foot patrolling will be done at least once in each fortnight with range staff of both buffer as well as core areas under the leadership of a range officer. They will search for all the wildlife signs and patrol vulnerable areas. They will also search for illegal activities if any.
- iv) The Dy. CF in charge of the buffer area will decide patrolling routes.
- v) Supervising officers will do crosschecking of patrolling.
- vi) All existing patrolling paths will be cleared annually to provide safe passage to field staff for patrolling.
- vii) The trekking paths will also be maintained every year
- viii) Proper mapping of these patrolling paths and trekking routes will be done and if required, new alignment for effective patrolling will be done.
- ix) Basic logistic support will be provided to field staff such as wireless equipment, search and torchlights, arms and ammunition, kerosene, jungle boots, medicines etc.
- x) Servicing of rifles and guns will be done as per requirement.
- xi) Repair of wireless sets will be done as and when required.
- xii) Ration will be provided to the staff in each camp.
- xiii) A ready stock of new torchlight's will be kept at the range headquarters for replacement of old and unserviceable torch and searchlights and the defective ones will be repaired immediately.
- xiv) At least 5 liters of kerosene will be supplied to each field camp every month and new hurricane lamps will be provided to replace the old ones, where electricity is not there.
- xv) Two pairs of uniform, one pair of jungle boots and two pairs of socks will be provided to each field staff every year.
- xvi) Other items of uniform such as raincoat, pull over etc. will be provided to staff in every two years.
- xvii) A quality binocular will be provided to each camp to enhance the range of visibility for effective patrolling.
- xviii) Night vision binoculars will definitely help in effective patrolling during night emergencies.
- xix) Construction of watchtowers at strategic locations will enhance the efficiency of patrolling staff.
- xx) A mobile patrolling party of divisional head quarter will also check and cross check the areas covered by various other parties, in order to supervise their patrolling activities.

- xxi) Special protection parties will be organized to patrol Lakheri block, bhuri pahadi block and forest blocks in Bundi and Tonk divisions
- xxii) A monitoring / daily observation register will be maintained in each patrolling camp, in which the field personnel will record their daily observations based on patrolling.

13.3 Maintenance of Village level Crime Dossiers

To control the illegal activities, a proper list of persons residing in the adjoining villages and having a record of forest offences will be prepared. For this purpose, police department sources may be referred and their photographs should be kept in all respective range offices and division offices. Proper description of their address along with their identifying marks will be categorically written in proper format. For investigating any forest offence in adjacent areas, these people should be interrogated and their alibi information should be collected from other residents. If a categorical list can be prepared in this way, it will help in both reduction of offences as well as intelligence gathering, as few poachers or offenders later on may become good informers to help the department.

13.4 Fire Protection

Accidental and man-made wild fires are quite common in the buffer area of Ranthambhore tiger reserve. The vegetation types like grasslands and deciduous forests are more susceptible to forest fires. To control forest fires following strategy are proposed:

- i) Existing fire lines will be maintained by cleaning the lines in at least 3 m. wide strip and work must be completed before February, i.e. before the dry season sets in.
- ii) Trekking paths that also act, as fire lines will be similarly maintained.
- iii) Special firewatchers will be deployed during summer season through EDCs.
- iv) During the daytime, extensive patrolling will be carried out to detect point of origin of fire if any.
- v) Whenever any fire is detected, every effort will be taken up to extinguish it. It will be ensured that the staff shows no negligence in this regard.
- vi) Whenever any patrolling staff detects any fire, it must be conveyed over wireless to the respective beat, range and division office and the record must be kept in diary or patrolling record.
- vii) Before start of the dry season, the divisional officer must hold meeting of all the rangers and beat officers to identify the fire prone areas and mount up vigil in such areas to prevent fire.
- viii) Efforts should be made, through the eco-development committees, to influence the local villagers not to make any man-made fire incidents.

13.5 Intelligence Gathering and Coordination

Intelligence gathering is a very important tool for prevention of wildlife crime. Prior information of movement of poachers and illegal wildlife traders helps to initiate timely action to prevent the offence. It is also necessary to nab the culprits even after the offence has been committed. The success of protection depends on information gathered by the management. The mechanism of information collection, in most of the cases, becomes highly personalized and its effectiveness depends upon the initiative taken by the official concerned.

Some of the proposed strategies are as follows:

- i) Maintenance of regular source of information by the Field Director, Dy. Field Director, Asstt. Field Director and Range officers for getting regular feedback about the miscreants. A reliable source will have to be specially maintained in each notorious locality that harbors poachers.
- ii) Close collaboration with Police and Custom authority will be maintained.
- iii) Assistance from NGOs, Wildlife enthusiasts and local people will be sought.
- iv) Provision for suitable rewards to informers will be kept.
- v) Suitable modifications in patrolling methodology of the field staff so that their movements and secrecy match with that of poachers.
- vi) Well-equipped legal cell at FD office will be established for record keeping and disposal of cases of forest and wildlife offences.
- vii) Soliciting support from villagers through mass eco-development activities in villages of buffer area.
- viii) Secret list of persons with criminal track record/involved in poaching, whether convicted or not, will be prepared and regularly updated at Range level.
- ix) A fund for operating secret information service will be maintained.

Since the illegal activities in the area are also related to neighboring states, it is necessary to have coordination between various enforcement agencies like Police, Railway police, Customs, Director of intelligence etc. There should be one committee comprising of all these agencies to exchange the information. This committee should meet at least once in six months. For better management and protection, coordination among various line department and law enforcing agencies is required.

CHAPTER-14

ECO-TOURISM, INTERPRETATION AND NATURE EDUCATION

14.1 Tiger Conservation Foundation and Management of Community based Eco-tourism Programs

Ranthambhore Tiger conservation foundation has been constituted by Govt. of Rajasthan vide order no. F3 (21) forest/2005 dated 11 January 2010, details of which have already been mentioned in Tiger Conservation Plan for core area of RTR. The main objects of this foundation are:

- a) To facilitate ecological, economic, social & cultural development in and around the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve so as to promote sustainability of the tiger conservation programs.
- b) To provide support to protect the natural environment in the tiger reserve and relevant places.
- c) To facilitate the creation of and/ or maintenance of, such assets as deemed necessary for fulfilling these objects.
- d) To solicit technical, financial, social and other support required from different sources permitted by law for the activities of the foundation for achieving these objectives.
- e) To support eco-tourism, eco-development, research, environmental education, training, management and advisory aspects in the above and related fields to support the implementing agency, and
- f) Anything incidental or ancillary to the above for furthering the above said objects.

Management of community based eco-tourism programs

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve is fortunate to have richness of natural beauty, flora and fauna accompanied with places of religious, historical and archeological importance so is its buffer area. The development of Ecotourism will not only enhance the tourist arrivals in the district but will also earn sizable foreign exchange together with employment generation largely in and around forest areas benefiting rural population living in buffer area around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. It is a mode of eco-development that represents a practical and effective mean for attaining social and economic improvement. On careful promotion, eco-tourism can help strengthening economic growth of local people besides earning valuable foreign exchange for the state and the country as a whole. This will include:

- i) Development of trekking routes in tracts that have potential for ecotourism.
- ii) Obligatory use of local guides (after training) on nature trails, trekking and mountaineering routes.
- iii) Preferential and assisted allocation of wayside lodges on long trekking routes to locals.
- iv) Preferential employment to locals in protected areas and tourism facilities, after proper education and training.

v) Promotion of local handy-crafts as tourist souvenirs with appropriate sale outlets.

Engagement of local community in all types of eco-tourism activities can only ensure the sustainability of the process. Work of Nature guide, information desk representative and entrepreneur at the eco-tourism shops will be a good livelihood option for the local community.

14.2 Eco-tourism guidelines and constitution of park welfare funds

Eco-tourism will be based on following guidelines:

- i) Facilitating wild life eco-tourism involving local host communities.
- ii) Facilitating wild life tourism on private lands in the vicinity as per the normative guidelines.
- iii) Obtaining contributions from private commercial tour operators and lodge owners for local community development.
- iv) Obtaining contributions from tour operators for maintaining tourist facilities and staff welfare.

The objectives are:

- i) Help visitors to minimize their negative impacts on the environment by enhancing their understanding of the fragility of the environment. This will be supported by offering literature, briefings, leading by examples and taking corrective actions.
- ii) Prevent both accidental and purposeful action by tourists that cause damage to environment, such as crowding, harassment of endangered species, trampling, off-road driving and improper disposal of waste.
- iii) Ensure that tourism revenue covers the cost of management of tourism on wild lands and protected areas.

New untouched eco-tourism sites will be searched. Ban on use of plastics at eco-tourism sites will be imposed. There will be strict code of conduct for the visitors. Severe punishments will be awarded for persons violating the rules.

"Park Welfare fund" will be constituted after approval from Tiger Conservation Foundation. It is proposed to cut a part of revenue and deposit it in park welfare fund for welfare of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. There should be a clear-cut rational division of revenue for this purpose.

14.3 Interpretation Program

The aim of interpretation is to establish the relationship between the wild life and the surrounding habitat, in the minds of visitors, through the use of illustrative media. Interpretation develops curiosity among them to know more, interpret, appreciate, feel and develop an interest about the things in the wilderness. This perception further leads to their sensitization towards the need of wild life. The role of park management will be to assist the visitors in this sensitization process.

- 1. Interpretive billboards will be positioned on important travel routes and also in and around other temple complexes.
- 2. On each gypsy, one trained local nature guide will be made available for interpretation.
- 3. Nature guides, picked up from the local community, will also be present at the other eco- tourism sites in and around RTR.
- 4. All the signages will be vandal proof.
- 5. Publications such as Leaflets, pamphlets, brochure, booklets and posters will be prepared and distributed to visitors.
- 6. Different kinds of souvenirs such as T-shirt, Cap, soft toys etc. will be prepared and exhibited for sell.

14.4 Nature Education

It is very essential to have a proper extension network to promote education and awareness towards wild life protection and conservation at Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. Following specific activities will be undertaken for this purpose.

- i) Extension unit will prepare, develop and disseminate publications, pamphlets, posters & other relevant publicity material. A library will also be set up.
- ii) Film/Video shows, puppet shows, 'chaupals', exhibitions etc for both rural and urban populace will be organized. Schools & other educational institutions will also be associated.
- iii) Experience sharing workshops and exchange visits will be organized and bidirectional feedback will be obtained.
- iv) To achieve maximum publicity, mass media will be utilized. TV programmes, radio talks, press releases etc will be organized.
- v) Environmental awareness camps will be organized for nature education to students.

15.1 Buffer Areas Coordination Committee and its Linkages with Tiger Steering Committee and Tiger Conservation Foundation

To facilitate coordination and mainstreaming wildlife concerns of various production sectors in buffer zone, two committees have been proposed, namely State level Monitoring Committee and District level Coordination Committee. Coordination will be established among committees of core and buffer for better working. The Ranthambhore Tiger Foundation will look after the matters of eco development, research etc. in buffer zone also. In the executive body of Ranthambhore Tiger Foundation, there will be representation from buffer and connectivity area also.

15.2 Coordination with EDCs, Confederation and other Line Agencies/ Departments/ Production Sectors

A confederation of EDCs of different villages will be formed. Field Director Ranthambhore and Dy. Conservator of Forests, Ranthambhore will coordinate with different departments of the State Government and other institutions & non-Governmental organizations for conservation of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and its buffer area. Ranthambhore Tiger Foundation will ensure this coordination and will try to concentrate the flow of funds for development of buffer area.

15.3 Fund Raising Strategies

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (Core) gets funds from Central Government as well as State Government under various Plan and Non-Plan schemes but no funds are being received specifically for development of buffer area. Various forestry works are, however, being under taken under regular plan schemes and NREGS. Funds can be received from following schemes:

CENTRAL SECTOR:

- 1) Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries.
- 2) Project Tiger Scheme.
- 3) Eco-developmentScheme.
- 4) Bridging infrastructure gap in Protected Areas.
- 5) National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (NREGS)
- 6) National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB)
- 7) Integrated forest protection scheme.
- 8) Green India Mission

STATE SECTOR:

1) Preservation of wildlife in Rajasthan.

- 2) CAMPA
- 3) NABARD

Following other sources can also be explored:

- 1. The Ranthambhore Tiger Foundation can directly receive funds from various national and international donor agencies, NGOs and private sectors.
- 2. **Ploughing back of revenue earned** Part of revenue earned from tourism shall be ploughed back for development of core & buffer of RTR.
- 3. **Income from Hotels** Hotel situated inside the RTR and in Ecosensitive zone of RTR can be charged with additional fees (Green Cess) ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3000 per month per room.

15.4 Schedule of operations:

Sanctioned works will be executed as per schedule of time. Following is the proposed time schedule:

i)	Soil & moisture conservation works	Before rains
ii)	Desiltation of water holes, nadis & anicuts	Before rains
iii)	Eradication of unwanted species	During and after rains
iv)	Clearing & maintenance of tracks	After rains
v)	Cutting of fire lines	In winter
vi)	Construction of water harvesting structures	After rains
vii)	Repair of buildings	After rains

RTR proposes an Annual Plan of operations every year, based on the various strategies envisaged in the management plan. Govt. of India also sanctions the grant but timely allocation of funds never takes place. Sometimes it reaches as late as in October. As a result, timely execution of works becomes impossible and half of the crucial period just goes waste.

15.5 Activity Budget:

Activity wise financial requirement for execution of various components proposed in this Tiger Conservation Plan, for the plan period, is mentioned in (Tentative budget for the entire plan period under RTCF is furnished in Annexure no.50).

Items of budget components are as follows:

Recurring cost (Maintenance cost)

- i) Treks & Roads
- ii) Expenditure on protection forces Ex-army man
- iii) Fire protection
- iv) Cattle kill compensation
- v) Crop compensation
- vi) Maintenance of buildings
- vii) Vaccination of domestic cattle
- viii) Wild life census
- ix) Uniform to field staff
- x) Tourism management
- xi) Training and Research
- xii) Secret service
- xiii) Cash reward
- xiv) Maintenance of wireless network
- xv) Running & maintenance of vehicles

Non-Recurringcost

- 1) Buffer area management
 - i) Roads
 - ii) Soil & water conservation
 - iii) Habitat improvement
 - iv) Protection force Home guards
- 2) Infrastructure Development
 - i) Vehicles
 - ii) Wireless system
 - iii) Office equipments
 - iv) Field equipments
- 3) Amenities for field staff
 - i) Solar lighting
 - ii) Camping equipments
- 4) Tourism management
 - i) Tourism facilities
 - ii) Nature trails

- iii) Camping facilities
- iv) Publications
- v) Barracks for flying squad & field staff
- 5) Information technology
 - i) Computers
 - ii) Survey equipments
- 6) Village Eco-development
 - i) Entry point investment (credibility activities)
 - ii) Village eco-development programme
 - iii) Income generating activities including dairy development
- 7) Environmental Education
 - i) Development & procurement of education material
 - ii) Educational programmes

Annexure -1

: Annexure- List of Villages adjoining to RTR

Buffer

	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve				
List of revenue Village adjoining to Buffer					
S.No.	Name of Village	Name of Tehsil	District		
1	Sevti	Khandar	SWM		
2	Akoda		11		
3	Rodavad		"		
4	Basso Khurd		"		
5	Basso Kalan		"		
6	Olwara		"		
7	Niwari		"		
8	Badi Ka Charra		"		
9	Singore Kalan		"		
10	Singore Khurd		"		
11	Bagora		"		
12	Jakhoda		"		
13	Rawajana Dungar	Sawai Madhopur	SWM		
14	Phalodi		"		
15	Bishanpura	Indergarh (Bundi)	Bundi		
16	Kanwarpura		Bundi		
17	Sakhawada		Bundi		
18	Sainpur		Bundi		
19	Doberli		Bundi		
20	Chanda Kalan		Bundi		
21	Chanda Khurd		Bundi		
22	Kishanpura		Bundi		
23	Kherli Kalan		Bundi		
24	Chatarpura		Bundi		
25	Ramnagar		Bundi		
26	Devpura		Bundi		
27	Kishanganj		Bundi		
28	Kotri	Nainwa	Bundi		
29	Bansi		Bundi		
30	Heerapura		Bundi		
31	Banthali		Bundi		
32	Neemkhera		Bundi		
33	Gudli		Bundi		
34	Navagaon		Bundi		
35	Bhanwar Kho		Bundi		
36	Devpura		Bundi		
37	Singoda		Bundi		
38	Ramsali		Bundi		
39	Talwas		Bundi		

40	Chipalta		Bundi
41	Mandpura		Bundi
42	Puleta urf Laxmiganj		Bundi
43	Kemla		Bundi
44	Suthariya		Bundi
45	Sasti		Bundi
46	Meeno Ki Zopri		Bundi
17	Chalz Dilali	Malarna Dungar (SWM)	CINIM
47	CHAK DHUH	Malal ha Duligal (SWM)	300101
47	Nadi Biloli		SWM
47 48 49	Nadi Biloli Bad Biloli		SWM SWM SWM
47 48 49 50	Nadi Biloli Bad Biloli Sankra		SWM SWM SWM
47 48 49 50 51	Nadi Biloli Bad Biloli Sankra Raghuvanti		SWM SWM SWM SWM
47 48 49 50 51 52	Nadi BiloliBad BiloliSankraRaghuvantiKothali		SWM SWM SWM SWM SWM

	राजस्थान राज-पत्र विशेषांक	RAJASTHAN GAZETTE Extraordinary
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उप–खण्ड (II)

राज्य सरकार तथा अन्य राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गये

कानूनी आदेश तथा अधिसूचनाएं।

वन विभाग

अधिसूचनाएं

जयपुर, जुलाई 6, 2012

एस. ओ. 65:- राज्य सरकार वन्यजीव (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम. 1972 (1972 का केन्द्रीय अधिनियम संख्या 53) की धारा 38 V की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सम्बद्ध ग्राम सभा एवं विशेषज्ञ समिति से परामर्श उपरांत एतद द्वारा इस विभाग की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना दिनांक 28-12-2007 से अधिसूचित रणधम्भौर व्याघ्र आरक्षिति (Tiger Reserve) के क्रान्तिक व्याघ निवासी क्षेत्र (Critical Tiger Habitat) के चारों ओर नीचे अनुराूचि - 1 में वर्णित वन एवं राजरच क्षेत्र, जिसकी सीमाएं अनुसूची - 11 में वर्णित है. जहां क्रान्तिक व्याघ निवास की समग्रता और व्याघ्र प्रजातियों के लिए पर्याप्त विचरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न्यूनतम मात्रा में निवास संरक्षण अपेक्षित है. जिसका उददेश्य वन्यजीव और मानव क्रियाकलाप के वीच स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के जीविकोपार्जन, विकास, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों की सम्यक् मान्यता के साथ सह अस्तित्व का संवर्धन करना है, को बफर क्षेत्र घोषित करती है। जिसे भविष्य में ''रणथम्भौर व्याघ्र आरक्षिति के मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र (Buffer area)'' के रूप में जाना जावेगा।

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अनुसूची – 1 जिला रावाई माधोपुर वन क्षेत्र

क्र. सं.	वनखण्ड का नाम	वन मंडल	वन का प्रकार	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टर)
1	2	3	4	5
1	ओलवारा निवारी	उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाघ परि.	आरक्षित वन	555.00

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1	2.	3	4	5 .
2.	श्यामौली बिलोली 82 ए	उप वन संरक्षक सामाजिक वानिकी	आरक्षित वन	366.16
3.	श्यामौली बिलोली 82 वी	उप वन संरक्षक सामाजिक वानिकी	आरक्षित वन	199.94
4.	रवाजना डूंगर मेन	उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाघ परि.	संरक्षित वन	932.00
5.	रवाजना डूंगर ए	उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाध परि.	संरक्षित वन	72.00
6.	सेवती चम्बल	उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाघ परि.	आरक्षित वन	4870.00
			योग	6995.10

जिला सवाई माघोपुर

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क्र.सं.	तहसील	ग्राम पंचायत	ग्राम का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टर)
1.	खंडार	डूंगरी	गढी, कालाखोहरा (तालरा)	148.00
2.	खंडार	डूंगरी	भावपुर	407.00
3.	खंडार	डूंगरी	खिदरपुर जादौन	787.63
4.	खंडार	नायपुर	सांवटा	931.00
			योग	2273.63

जिला बूंदी वन क्षेत्र

क्र. सं.	वनखण्ड का नाम	वन मंडल	वन का प्रकार	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टर)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	बलवन	उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाघ परि. एवं मण्डल वन अधिकारी वूंदी	आरक्षित वन	967.83
2.	पोलघटा	उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाध परि.	संरक्षित वन	435.00
3.	तलवास	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	आरक्षित वन	4277.48
4.	मोहनपुरा	मण्डल वन अधिकारी वूंदी	आरक्षित वन	1777.58
5.	अरियाली वूढी करवर	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	1559.92
6.	गढवाला	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	आरक्षित वन	949.41
7.	गाताजीवाला	गण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	आरक्षित वन	440.06
8.	सालमदरा – ए	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	98.70
9.	सालगदरा - वी	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	139.19
10.	सालमदरा – सी	मण्डल वन अधिकारी वूंदी	संरक्षित वन	256.55

1	2	3	4	5
11.	सालमदरा – डी	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	177.72
12	गेंडोली	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	1732.14
13	कांकरा	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	1372.83
14.	लाखेरी	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	2435.18
15.	फौलाई	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	2438.89
16.	डोबरली	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	85.95
17.	बांकलिया महादेव	भण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	438.00
18.	रामनगर	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	38.02
		1	योग	19620.45

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जिला टोंक

वन क्षेत्र

30. 18.	वनखण्ड का नाम	वन मंडल	वन का प्रकार	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टर)
1.	आमली ए	मण्डल वन अधिकारी टोंक	संरक्षित वन	903.47

मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र (Buffer area) का विवरण

👾 क्षेत्र में मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र :

27519.02 हैक्टर .

राजस्व क्षेत्र में मध्यवंती क्षेत्र :

2273.63 हैक्टर

29792.65 हैक्टर

कल योग :

अनुसूची II

सीमा विवरण खण्ड-1 रणधम्भार बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के वनखण्ड 9-ही के मौजा सांवटा के दक्षिणी पूर्वी बिन्दु से प्रारम्भ होकर बनास नदी के अन्दर चलते हुए रणधम्भौर बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र के वनखण्ड डांग दूघ भात के मौजा भावपुर की पूर्वी सीमा एवं क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट सीमा के मैलन बिन्दु तक। बाद क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट सीमा लाइन के सहारे-सहारे वनखण्ड डांगदूधमात की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ मौजा खिदरपुर जादौन की ढाणी महारू एवं क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के मिलन बिन्दु तक। इसके बाद मौजा खिदरपुर जादौन की ढाणी महारू की राजस्व सीमा से शुरू होकर बनास नदी के अन्दर उत्तर से दक्षिण की ओर ग्राम <u>77(4)</u> • राजस्थान राज-पत्र, जुलाई 9, 2012 भाग 4 (ग)

ढाणी गढी एवं कालाखोहरा के राजस्व क्षेत्र होते हुए मौजा सांवटा के प्रारम्भ बिन्दु तक।

.खण्ड—2 रणधम्भौर वाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैवीटाट क्षेत्र के वनखण्ड 9—ए के कम्पार्टमेंट 38 के पास ग्राम बस्सोकलां के उत्तर बनास नदी के दूसरे किनारे पर स्थित वनखण्ड श्यामोली बिलौली 82बी की सीमा होते **हुए वनखण्ड श्यामौली बिलौली 82ए के मौजा** साकडा रघुबंटी चक बिलौती की वन सीमा एव सम्पूर्ण वनखण्ड क्षेत्र।

- खण्ड---3 रणथम्भौर बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र के वनखण्ड 9--ए के कम्पार्टमेंट 38 के पास ग्राम वस्सोकलां के उत्तर पश्चिम में स्थित वनखण्ड ओलवाडा निवाड़ी का सम्पूर्ण वन क्षेत्र।
- खण्ड—4 क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र के वनखण्ड 6-बी की लाइन के कम्पार्टमेंट 14 के पश्चिम में स्थित ग्राग हरिपुरा के पश्चिम से दक्षिण की ओर स्थित सम्पूर्ण वनखण्ड रवांजना डूंगर—मेन की सीमा एवं मौजा पांचोलास में स्थित इसे लगता हुआ रक्षित वनखण्ड रवाजना डंगर ए का सम्पूर्ण हिस्सा।
- खण्ड--5 रणथम्भौर बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र के आरक्षित वनखण्ड आमली के कम्पार्टमेंट 2 के पश्चिम में वनखण्ड आमली--ए का सम्पूर्ण वन क्षेत्र जिसमें से (465 है. क्षेत्र डाइवर्जन) किया गया है।
- खण्ड—6 आरक्षित वनखण्ड मोहनपुरा के उत्तर पश्चिम में स्थित ग्राम बाबई के पास स्थित वनखण्ड शमनगर का सम्पूर्ण हिस्सा।
- खण्ड-- 7 आरक्षित वनखण्ड गढवाला की उत्तरी सीमा पर स्थित ग्राम इन्द्रगढ. खेडली की सीमा से शुरू होकर गढ़वाला वनखण्ड की पश्चिमी सीमा के सहारे ग्राम मौजा कस्वा इन्द्रगढ़ एवं ग्राम गजपुरा की वन सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड लाखेरी के कम्पार्टमेंट 6 के मिलन विन्दु तक। वनखण्ड लाखेरी की पश्चिमी सीमा के कम्पार्टमेंट 6, 5, 4, 3, 1 मौजा सेरिया, हीरापुर, बांसी, कोटडी की वन सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड कांकरा के कम्पार्टमेंट 8 के मिलन बिन्दु तक। वनखण्ड कांकरा के कम्म्पार्टमेंट 8 के पश्चिमी सीमा पर स्थित ग्राम नयागांव मुदली की वन सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड गेंडोली के मिलन बिन्दु तक। वनखण्ड गेंडोली एवं वनखण्ड कांकरा के मिलन दिन्दु से प्रारम्भ होकर वनखण्ड गेंडोली की पश्चिमी सीमा पर रिथत ग्राम माणपुर-बिच्छुलंका की वन सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड फौलाई के मिलन बिन्दु तक। इसके बार खण्ड फौलाई की दक्षिणी सीमा में स्थित ग्राम खटकड़, कुआगांव, खडीवारा, फौलाई की वन सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड गेडोली के मिलन बिन्दु तक। वनखण्ड गेडोली की दक्षिणी सीमा पर स्थित ग्राम गेडोली से चलकर महुआ का देवजी गूथा होते हुए वनखण्ड कांकरा के मिलन बिन्दु तक। वनखण्ड कांकरा के दक्षिण में स्थित ग्राम डांगर से उत्तराणा,
भाग 4 (ग) राजस्थान राज-पत्र, जुलाई 9, 2012 77 (5)

वुदेल, गुडहेल, कांकरा, चमावली होते हुए लाखेरी वनखण्ड के मिलन बिन्दु तक। लाखेरी वनखण्ड की दक्षिणी सीमा पर रिथत ग्राम चमावली से पूर्व में होते हुए ग्राम लाखेरी, भावुरा, लोनाता की वन सीमा के सहारे होते हुए वनखण्ड गढवाला के मिलन बिन्दु तक। आरक्षित वनखण्ड गढवाला के दक्षिण में स्थित ग्राम लोनावा होते हुए वनखण्ड सालमदरा ए की दक्षिणी पूर्वी सीमा होते पुनः ग्राम अणघोरा के पास आरक्षित वनखण्ड गढवाला के मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड मढवाला की वन सीमा होते हुए उत्तर में रिथत ग्राम इन्द्रगढ खेडली के प्रारम्भ बिन्दु तक।

खण्ड-8 आरक्षित वनखण्ड मोहनपुरा के पश्चिम में स्थित ग्राम आजाद नगर के पास वनखण्ड की वन सीमा से शुरू होकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड मोहनपुरा के पश्चिम में स्थित ग्राम मोहनपुरा, फतेपुरा और जयनगर होते हुए आरसित वनखण्ड माताजीवाला के कोट (वर्तमान में टोल प्लाजा पर) स्थित मिलन विन्दु तक। बाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड माताजीवाला की उत्तरी पश्चिमी वन सीमा पर चलते हुए ग्राम खालपरा एवं जयनगर की सीमा के लगते हुए आरक्षित वनखण्ड अरियाली वृढकरवर के कम्पार्टमेंट 6 के मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड अरियाली बुढकरवर के कम्पार्टमेंट 6 की पश्चिमी सीमा से शुरू होकर कम्पार्टमेंट 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 जो कि वन सीमा वनाती है के सहारे आरक्षित वनखण्ड तलवास के मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड तलवास के पश्चिम से दक्षिण की ओर कम्पार्टमेंट 9, 3, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 की वन सीमा के सहारे रामगढ विषधारी अभयारण्य के वनखण्ड पीपलिया माणक चौक के मिलन विन्दु तक। बाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड तलवास के दक्षिणी सीमा से होते हुए कम्पार्टमेंट 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 की पूर्वी सीमा जो कि वन सीमा है के सहारे वनखण्ड अरियाली बुढकरवर के कम्पार्टमेंट 5 पर स्थित मिलन विन्दु तक। वाद वनखण्ड अरियाली बुढँकरवर के कम्पार्टमेंट 5 की पूर्वी सीमा से उत्तर की आंर चलते हुए कम्पार्टमेंट 7 पर स्थित माताजीवाला वनखण्ड के मिलन विन्दु तक। वाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड माताजीवाला की पूर्वी सीमा होते हुए कोट (वर्तमान में टोल प्लाजा गर) स्थित मिलन बिन्दु तक। वाद वनखण्ड मोहनपुरा की पूर्वी एवं उत्तरी सीमा होते हुए प्रारम्भ बिन्दु तक।

- खण्ड–9 आरक्षित वनखण्ड गढवाला के पूर्व में ग्राम विशनपुरा में स्थित वनखण्ड सालमदरा बी एवं इससे मिलते हुए वनखण्ड सालमदरा डी जिसकी सीमाए मौजा भाण्डगंवार, लाखेरी बालापुरा है के सम्पूर्ण हिस्सा।
- खण्ड—10 रणथभ्भौर बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र से लगते हुए वगखण्ड गाजीपुर के कम्पार्टमेंट 5 से एवं वनखण्ड पोलघटा के कम्पार्टमेंट 1 के चाकल नदी स्थित मिलन बिन्दु से प्रारम्भ होकर वनखण्ड पोलघटा के कम्पार्टमेंट 1, 2, 3 की पश्चिमी

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सीमाए होते हुए वनखण्उ बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट 4 के भिलन बिन्द् तक वहाँ से आरक्षित वनखण्ड बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट 4 की पश्चिमी सीमा होते हुए वनखण्ड बांकलिया महादेव की पश्चिमी सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए पुनः आरक्षित वनखण्ड के कम्पार्टमेंट 5 स्थित मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद वनखण्ड बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 5 की दक्षिणी सीमा होकर चलते हुए कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 4 की पूर्वी सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड सालमदरा सी के मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद वनखण्ड सालमदरा सी की दक्षिणी पूर्वी सीमा पर चलते हुए उत्तर की ओर आरक्षित वनखण्ड बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 2 के मिलन विन्दु तक। बाद वनखण्ड बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या २, १ की पूर्वी सीमा होते हुए क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के आरक्षित वनखण्ड पापडा के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 8 के मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट वनखण्ड पापडा के कम्पार्टमेंट 8, 7 एवं 4 की दक्षिणी सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड पोलधटा के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 1 के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट से चाकल नदी में स्थित मिलन विन्दु एवं प्रारम्भ बिन्दु तक।

- खण्ड—11 रणथम्मौर बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र से लगते हुए वनखण्ड बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 2 के पूर्वी दिशा में रिथत वनखण्ड डोबरली का सम्पूर्ण हिस्सा।
- खण्ड—12 रणधम्मौर वाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैवीटाट के वनखण्ड किला खण्डार के पूर्व में स्थित आरक्षित वनखण्ड सेंवती चम्बल का सम्पूर्ण रकवा इस वनखण्ड के पूर्वी दिशा में चम्बल नदी एवं दक्षिण दिशा में वनास नदी इसकी सीमा बनाती है।

[संख्या एफ.3(34)वन/2007]

जयपुर, जुलाई 6, 2012

एस. ओ. 66:- राज्य सरकार वन्यजीव (राुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का केन्द्रीय अधिनियम संख्या 53) की धारा 38 V की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सम्बद्ध ग्राम सभा एवं विशेषज्ञ समिति से परामर्श उपरांत एतदद्वारा इस विभाग की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना दिनांक 28-12-2007 से अधिसूचित सरिस्का व्याघ्र आरक्षिति (Tiger Reserve) के क्रान्तिक व्याघ्र निवासी क्षेत्र (Critical Tiger Habitat) के चारो ओर नीचे अनुसूचि – 1 में वर्णित वन एवं राजस्व-क्षेत्र, जिसकी सीमाएं अनुसूची – 11 में वर्णित है, जहां क्रान्तिक व्याघ निवास की समग्रता और व्याघ्र प्रजातियों के लिए पर्याप्त विचरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न्यूनतम मात्रा में निवास संरक्षण अपेक्षित है. जिसका उद्देश्य वन्यजीव और मानव क्रियाकलाप के बीच स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के जीविकोपार्जन, विकास, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों की सम्यक् मान्यता के साथ सह अस्तित्व माग 4 (ग) राजस्थान राज-पत्र, जुलाई 9, 2012 77 (7) का संवर्धन करना है, को वफर क्षेत्र घोषित करती है। जिसे भविष्य में "सरिस्का व्याघ आरक्षिति के मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र (Buffer area)" के रूप में जाना जावेगा।

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अनुसूची – I
जिला अलवर वन क्षेत्र
वन मण्डल अलवर

ड. सं	ইঁজ	বন खण्ड	वन का प्रकार	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयर में)
1.	अलवर	सीराबास	आरक्षित वन	2555.59
2	अलवर	शेदावास	आरक्षित वन	3726.90
3.	अलवर	डडीकर	आरक्षित वन	2808.73
4	अलवर	निदानी	आरक्षित वन	1570.43
5	अलवर	भाखेडा	आरक्षित वन	2885.74
6.	अलवर	धामला का बास	संरक्षित वन	600.86
7.	अलवर	हमीरपुर-क.नं 1 से 5	संरक्षित वन	717.84
8.	अलवर	धामला का बास A	संरक्षित वन	88.06
9	अलवर	उमरैण	संरक्षित वन	511.04
10.	अलवर	बाग केशरपुर	संरक्षित वन	35.39
11.	अलवर	भाकेडा	संरक्षित वन	69.31
12	अलवर	घोली धूप	संरक्षित वन	41.18
13.	अलवर	बल्ला वोडा	संरक्षित वन	31.55
14.	अलवर	जटियाना	संरक्षित वन	103.79
15.	अलवर	टोडियार A	संरक्षित वन	170.93
16.	अलवर	बीघोता (क.नं. 5 से 9)	आरक्षित वन	2096.87
101	1		योग	18014.21

जिला अलवर राजस्व क्षेत्र

क्र. सं	खण्ड संख्या व क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयर में)	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टर में)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1 (3076.08)	1सिरावास	अलवर	680.86
2		2-ढहलावारा	अलवर	711.31
3.		3–चकशामलात	अलवर	97.96
4.	1	4-रामनगर	अलवर	189.93
5		5 शेगडा	अलवर	334.86
6	1	6-वख्तपुरा	अलवर	195.97
7.		7-रुंध बीनक	अलवर	126.46
8	1	8-किशनपुर	अलवर	161.34
9	•	9-पैतपर	अलवर	339.83
10	1	10-दौबा रिंगतपुरी	अलवर	222.48
11	1	11-शोदानपुरा	अलवर	15.08

-		2 3	4	5
+	12 2 (60 71)	2 टोडा जयसिंह	त्पुरा राजग	तढ 60.71
<u>माग</u> 1	<u>4 (ग) राष</u> 2	जस्थान राज–पत्र, जुलाइ 3	9, 2012	<u>77 (9)</u> 5
51.	12 (5.00)	गुवाडा र (माधोगढ)	का अलवर	5.00

जिला जयपुर वन क्षेत्र वन मण्डल जयपर (मध्य)

क्र. सं.	नाम वनखण्ड	वन क्षेत्र का प्रकार	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टर में)
1.	बडी लाईन डीगोता 61	. आरक्षित वन	6558.00

मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र (Buffer area) का विवरण

24572.21 हैक्टर 8650.92 हैक्टर

8650.92 8404

33223.13 हैक्टर

कुल योगः

वन क्षेत्र में मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र :

राजस्व क्षेत्र में मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र :

<u>अनुसूची –</u> []

सीमा विवरण

खण्ड- 1 रक्षित वनखण्ड हमीरपुर के कम्पार्टमेंट 5 की उत्तरी पश्चिमी सीमा के कोने से प्रारम्भ होकर कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 5 की उत्तरी सीमा तथा कम्पार्टमेंट 5, 4, 3 व 2 की पूर्वी सीमा तथा कम्पार्टमेंट 1 की पश्चिमी-उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलते हुए आरक्षित वनखण्ड सीरावास के कम्पार्टमेंट 19, 17, 16 व 15 की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ, आरक्षित वनखण्ड डडीकर के कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 3 की पूर्वी की सीमा के साथ–साथ तथा कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 4, 5, 10, 11 व 12 उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ। यहां से रक्षित वनखण्ड की टोडियार ए की पश्चिमी–उत्तरी सीमा तक। रक्षित वनखण्ड टोडियार के उत्तर-पूर्व कोने से प्रारम्भ होकर रक्षित वनखण्ड जटियाना, धौली धूप, बल्लाबोडा की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ। यहां से आरक्षित वनखण्ड निदानी के कम्पार्टमेन्ट 7, 8 व 9 की पूर्वी सीमा तथा कम्पार्टमेन्ट 9 की दक्षिण सीमा के साथ-साथ आरक्षित वनखण्ड भाखेडा के कम्पार्टमेन्ट 1, 2, 3 व 4 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ तथा कम्पार्टमेन्ट ४ व ५ की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ, रक्षित वनखण्ड भाखेडा की सीमा तक। यहां से रक्षित वनखण्ड भाखेडा की पूर्वी सीमा, आरक्षित वनखण्ड के कम्पार्टमेन्ट 5 व 7 की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ तथा रक्षित वनखण्ड बाड केसरपुर व रक्षित वनखण्ड उगरैन की पूर्वी-दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ। यहां से आरक्षित वनखण्ड भाखेडा के कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 11 ए की दक्षिणी कोने तक। यहां से ग्राम साहोडी की उत्तरी सीमा (जो इसी ग्राम के खसरा नं. 1, 36,

37. 38. 91. 92. 93. 94. 134. 135, 139, 140. 145, 146, 147, 148 की उत्तारी सीमा भी बनती है) के साथ-साथ आरक्षित वनखण्ड वीनक के कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 16 की पूर्वी सीमा के मिलन बिन्दु तक। आरक्षित बनखण्ड बीनक के कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 16, 11 ती, 15 के साथ उत्तर का चलकर क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट की सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर रक्षित बनखण्ड हमीरपुर के कम्पार्टमेन्ट 5 की उत्तरी पश्चिमी कोने तक।

खण्ड- 2 आरक्षित बनखण्ड वीधोता के कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 8 के उत्तरी-पश्चिमी कोने से बलकर कर्ण्यार्टमेन्ट नं. 8, 9 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ तथा कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 9, 8, 7, 6 य 5 की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ बलकर जिला दौसा- सीमा तक। यहां से पश्चिम में जिला सीमा (कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 5 की दक्षिणी सीमा) के साथ-साथ चलकर दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां से इसी रक्षित बनखण्ड की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर उत्तारी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां से रक्षित बनखण्ड जयसिंहपुरा की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां रो सीघे चलकर वनखण्ड जयसिंहपुरा मेंन की दक्षिणी पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-दाय चलकर दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां रो सीघे चलकर वनखण्ड जयसिंहपुरा मेंन की दक्षिणी पश्चिमी सीमा के मिलन बिन्दु तक। यहां से दक्षिण सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 6, 7 व 8 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के रक्षित वनखण्ड जयसिंहपुरा मेन की सीमा के मिलान बिन्दु कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 8 की उत्तरी-पश्चिमी कोने तक।

खण्ड- 3 क्रिट्रीकल टाइंगर हैवीटाट के आरक्षित वनखण्ड नारायणी जी के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 2 के दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने से चलकर रक्षित वनखण्ड धीरांडा (क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैवीटाट) के पश्चिमी वन सीमा के रााथ-साथ चलकर इस वनखण्ड के दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां से पश्चिम में सरसा माता बांध की पाल के साथ-साथ चलकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड भानगढ़ के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 3 की पूर्वी सीमा तक। यहां से उत्तर में चलकर इसी वनखण्ड के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 2 व 3 की पूर्वी सीमा तथा रक्षित वनखण्ड खिरत का वास की पूर्वी वन सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड अजवगढ़ के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 2 की दक्षिणी सीमा तक। यहां से पूर्व को चलकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड नारायणीजी के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 2 कं दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने तक।

खण्ड— 4 आरक्षित वनखण्ड बडी लाईन डींगोता 61 के दक्षिणी—पूर्वी कोने से प्रारम्भ होकर इसी वनखण्ड की दक्षिणी—पश्चिमी वन सीमा (जिला सीमा) के साथ—साथ चलकर क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के रक्षित वनखण्ड पिपलाई गैन की दक्षिणी सीगा के मिलान बिन्दु तक। यहां रो उत्तार व पूर्व को जिला सीमा (क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट) के साथ—साथ चलकर वनखण्ड बडी लाईन डींगोता 61 के दक्षिणी—पूर्वी कोने तक।

खण्ड– 5 क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैवीटाट के रक्षित वनखण्ड नडोली के दक्षिणी–पूर्वी कोने से प्रारग्भ होकर पूर्व को इसी ग्राम के खसरा नं0 861 की दक्षिणी सीमा (जो ग्राम भुराली की उत्तरी सीमा भी है) के साथ–साथ

भाग 4 (ग) राजस्थान राज-पत्र, जुलाई 9, 2012 _____77 (11)

चलकर ग्राम कलियान की दक्षिणी सीमा जो ग्राम कलियान के खसरा नं0 502, 503, 507, 508, 510, 408 की दक्षिणी सीमा भी है, के साथ-साथ नदी तक। यहां से ग्राम कालियान की सीमा से ग्राम गुवाडा सीरा के खसरा नं० 135 व 142 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ ग्राम गुवाडा डाबर की सीमा तक। यहां से गुवाडा सीरा की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ (खसरा न0 143, 144, 155, 156, 162, 171, 184, 182, 187, 188, 189, 193, 198, 199, 204, 205 की दक्षिणी सीमा है) चलकर क्रिटीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट की सीमा तक। यहां से आरक्षित वनखण्ड सिलीबावडी के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 4 व 5 के भिलान बिन्दु तक। यहां से इसी वनखण्ड सिलीवावडी के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 5. 6 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ तथा आरक्षित वनखण्ड नारायणीजी के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 5 वी की पश्चिमी सीमा, कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 4 की उत्तरी सीगा, कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 1 की पूर्वी- उत्तरी-पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर जयसागर बांध (अजवगढ) तक। यहां से जयसागर बांध की पाल के साथ-साथ चलकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड अजबगढ के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 1 तथा रक्षित वनखण्ड पिपलाई मैन की पूर्वी वन सीमा के साथ-साथ (सिद्ध का तिराहा से पहले) ग्राम नडोली की ग्राम सीमा तक। यहां से इसी ग्राम के खसरा नं० 17, 18 व 19 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर रक्षित वनखण्ड नडोली की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलते हुए इसी वनखण्ड के दक्षिणी—पूर्वी कोने तक।

खण्ड- 6 ग्राम रायपुरा के पांस रक्षित वनखण्ड रायपुरा की पूर्वी वन सीमा के कांने से प्रारम्भ होकर वनखण्ड की पूर्वी-उत्तरी वन सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड जोधावास मय राजौर के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 6 के गिलान बिन्दु तक। यहां से कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 6 व 5 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 5 की पश्चिमी व दक्षिणी सीमा के मिलान बिन्दु तक। यहां से ग्राम रायपुरा की दक्षिणी सीमा (खसरा नं0 99, 100, 103) की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर खसरा नं0 165, 148, 166, 108, 96, 61, 58, • 56, 15, 7 की पश्चिमी सीमा (जो वन सीमा भी है) के साथ-साथ चलकर ग्राम की आवादी खसरा नं0 16 कं पास रक्षित वनखण्ड रायपुरा की उत्तरी-पूर्वी कोने पर वन सीमा के मिलान बिन्दु तक। (बफर क्षेत्र में शामिल खसरा नं0 15, 17 से 58, 61 से 95, 97 से 107)

खण्ड— 7 क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैवीटाट के आरक्षित वनखण्ड बनी तालवृक्ष के उत्तरी पूर्वी कोने (खसरा नं० 2043) से खसरा नं० 2026 (नाला), खसरा नं० 2011 (नदी) के साथ-साथ घूम तक। यहां से खसरा नं० 1980 के साथ-साथ चलकर खसरा नं० 1940, 1939, 1936, 1935 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलते हुए ग्राग सीमा तक। यहां से ग्राम मानावास के खसरा नं० 35, 37, 39 व 29 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर रक्षित वनखण्ड मानावास के दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी रीमा मिलान के कोने तक। यहां से इसी वनखण्ड मानावास की



Rajasthan Government FOREST DEPARTMENT **Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve**

TIGER CONSERVATION PLAN

(Period 2022-23 to 2031-32)

Part-III

Indicative Plan for Corridors



Field Director Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

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CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION OF THE AREA

1.1 Brief Description of the Area and Significance for Tiger Conservation.

Section 38V 4(ii) of The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act - 2006 provides that each Tiger Reserve is required to create Core, Buffer and Corridors areas. Ranthambhore tiger reserve has already declared critical tiger habitat of 1113.36 sq. km. and buffer of 297.49 sq. km. The existing Area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve has virtually become ecological island because of extensive degradation of linking corridors. There is a serious threat to the wildlife population of these islands. The small size of the population with restricted genetic exchange leads to loss of genetic variability in long run. Corridors in the current context are physical areas, in existence since ages that have formed the routes of the migrating population of wild animals. Due to the increase in human populations these corridors have been degraded and encroached badly. For the management o f wildlife, it is crucial that these corridors are restored and functional.

In Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve up to 2005 Tiger Population was restricted mainly in the Ranthambhore National Park & Adjoining Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary Area (282.03+131.30=413. 33Sq.Km). Remaining area of tiger reserve comprises of Sawai Mansingh sanctuary (113.07 Sq. Km), Qualji closed area (37.865 Sq Km), Kela devi sanctuary (672.82 Sq Km) and adjoining forest area had no resident tiger and prey base of this area was also very poor. In year of 1999 some forest areas of Bundi (25.98 Sq Km), Tonk (.38 Sq Km) and Karauli (36.15 sq. Km) territorial divisions were transferred to tiger project and various protection and development activities were taken in Sawai Mansingh sanctuary as a result at present in this area there are 7-8 resident tigers including two females tigress with cubs.

Corridors and neighboring Protected Area.

Rajasthan contains around 4.69% of its geographical area under forest cover (State of the Forest Report 2009) out of which 26.7% of the state's forest cover is restricted to the districts of Sawai Madhopur and Alwar having two highly publicized protected areas of the country, Ranthambhore and Sariska tiger reserve. Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (RTR) encompasses an area comprising of the Ranthambhore National Park, Kailadevi Wildlife Sanctuary, Sawai Mansingh Wildlife Sanctuary, the Qualji Closed Area and other forest area. The Reserve spans across the districts of Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Bundi and Tonk with the National Park restricted to the tehsils of Khandar and Sawai Madhopur. It is located at the junction of the Aravallis and the Vindhya's bounded to the north by River Banas and River Chambal in the east. Ranthambhore National Park and Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary act as the source population for tigers across the region towards Kailadevi Wild life Sanctuary on the North-East and Kuno-Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary to the east. It represents the western most distribution of tigers and the only large unit of tiger population in Rajasthan. Improving the potential habitat connectivity between Ranthambhore National Park, Kailadevi Wildlife Sanctuary, Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary and its buffer will form a viable Arid zone western most tiger conservation unit in India.

Within RTR, 1113.364 sq km of area has been notified as a Critical Tiger Habitat in 2007, out of which 640.470 sq km of area is in Sawai Madhopur District and 472.91 sq km in Karauli District of Rajasthan, India. Kailadevi WLS is connected with Ranthambhore National Park with several of habitat blocks, The Banas River and small streams. Therefore, the block represents one big habitat block which supports movement of tiger.

Kuno Wildlife Division is spread over an area of 1280 sq km with a core sanctuary area of 345 sq km. A further towards the east is the 354 sq km Madhav National Park, which is rich in ungulates and avifauna. At a considerable risk of human conflict and poaching, tigers from Ranthambhore TR can move and may be are moving through degraded and fragmented forest patches and agricultural fields to reach either of these two forests.

There is large number of village settlements on the periphery of RTR which exerts a lot of biotic pressure on the tiger reserve. The area also provides significant inputs and resources from the tiger reserve to contain them. Anthropogenic pressure from settlements within and outside tiger reserve, are in form of high livestock grazing and poaching pressures on the park. The presence of religious sites within the National Park and close to Qualji Closed Area also attracts large number of pilgrims, which further aggravate disturbance levels in the area. Human-wildlife conflicts are other kind of issues which damage the population of wildlife in reserve badly. By and large at the landscape level, RTR alone cannot independently support tiger populations that can be considered genetically viable in the long term. As such the linkages connecting this tiger reserve to other protected areas needs to be optimized for supporting long term tiger conservation.

1.1.1 Natural Habitat Corridors.

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve has the potential to act as a source for tigers to other neighboring forested areas such as Kuno-Palpur to the east, Van vihar Dholpur to the North and Gandhi Sagar (through Mukundara – Ramgarh Vishdhari) to the south.

History of Tiger Dispersal from Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve:

Some tigers are dispersed from Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and dispersal routes map prepared on the basis of monitoring and indirect evidence. The list of tigers is given in below table -

क.सं.	वर्ष	टाईगर आई.डी.	बाघ की आयु	एरिया	पलायन का मार्ग
1	1998—99	मादा बाधिन	3 वर्ष	भरतपुर	<i>करौली, केलादेवी सेन्च्यूरी से होते हुये</i> केवलादेव नेशनल पार्क भरतपुर।
2	2003—04	टी—16 नर शावक ब्रोकन टेल	3 वर्ष	दर्रा अभयारण्य कोटा	इन्द्रगढ, चम्बल कोरीडोर से होते हुये दर्रा अभयारण्य कोटा।
3	2009	नर बाघ मोहन	4 वर्ष	धौलपुर, करौली केलादेवी	रणथम्भौर से केलादेवी सेन्च्यूरी, धौलपुर वापिस केलादेवी सेन्च्यूरी।
4	2009—10	टी–7 नर बाध	3 से 4 वर्ष	भरतपुर	<i>रणथम्भौर से बनासर नदी, केलादेवी</i> <i>सेन्च्यूरी, धौलपुर, मथुरा वापिस केवलादेव</i> नेशनल पार्क भरतपुर।
5	2010	टी–35 मादा बाधिन	5 वर्ष	कोटा सुल्तानपुर	रणथम्भौर से चम्बल कोरीडोर से होते हुये सुल्तानपुर, कोटा (चम्बल कालीसिंध के कन्दरा क्षैत्र)
6	2010	टी—38 नर बाघ	4 वर्ष	<i>कूनो पालपुर</i> मध्य प्रदेश	बनास नदी, केलादेवी सेन्च्यूरी, चम्बल नदी होते हुये कूनों पालपुर अभयारण्य लगभग 10 वर्ष कूनो पालपुर अभयारण्य में रहकर वापिस रणथम्भौर आया
7	2013	टी–56 मादा बाधिन	3 वर्ष	दतिया मध्य प्रदेश	<i>नैनीयाकी रेंज, (करौली) चंबल नदी होते</i> <i>हुये श्योपुर, कूनो वन्य जीव डिवीजन</i> मध्यप्रदेश होते हुये दतिया मध्यप्रदेश।
8	2013	टी—62 नर बाघ	3 वर्ष	रामगढ़ विषधारी अभयारण्य बून्दी	रणथम्भौर से तलवास, नैनवा होते हुये रामगढ विषधारी अभयारण्य बून्दी। लगभग 1.5 वर्ष रहकर पुनः रणथम्भौर के क्वालजी क्षैत्र में आया।
9	2015	टी—71 नर बाघ	5 वर्ष	<i>कूनो पालपुर</i> मध्य प्रदेश	रणथम्भौर से कूनो पालपुर वाया नैनियाकी, करणपुर, चबंल नदी, कूनों नदी कोरीडोर।
10	2015	टी–72 नर बाघ	3 वर्ष	करौली केलादेवी सेन्चूरी	रणथम्भौर से बनास नदी, केलादेवी सेन्च्यूरी, मण्डरायल करौली।
11	2016	टी–92 मादा बाधिन	2.5 से 3 वर्ष	करौली केलादेवी सेन्चूरी	रणथम्भौर से बनास नदी, केलादेवी सेन्च्यूरी, मण्डरायल करौली।
12	2017	टी—91 नर बाघ	3 वर्ष	रामगढ़ विषधारी अभयारण्य बून्दी	इन्द्रगढ, तलवास, रामगढ़ विषधारी अभयारण्य बून्दी।
13	2018—19	टी—80 नर बाघ	6 वर्ष	करौली केलादेवी सेन्चूरी	रणथम्भौर से बनास नदी पार कर केलादेवी सेन्च्यूरी, करौली।
14	2019	टी—98 नर बाघ	4 वर्ष	मुकन्दरा टाईगर रिजर्व, कोटा	रणथम्भौर से चंबल कोरीडोर होते हुये मुकन्दरा टाईगर रिजर्व, कोटा।
15	2019	टी—116 नर बाघ	2.5 वर्ष	करौली केलादेवी सेन्चूरी	रणथम्भौर क्वालजी से चंबल कोरीडोर केलादेवी, धौलपुर, सरमथुरा।
16	2020	टी–115 नर बाघ	3 वर्ष	रामगढ़ विषधारी अभयारण्य बून्दी	रणथम्भौर क्वालजी से लाखेरी, मेज नदी कोरडोर, रामगढ़ विषधारी अभयारण्य बून्दी।

Dispersed tigers Route map:

Dispersed tigers, dispersal route map is given below-































The Existing Corridors and habitat blocks:

1. <u>Ranthambhore National Park- Kailadevi WLS corridor- Banas River habitat</u> <u>block</u> Banas River flows between Ranthambhore National Park and Kailadevi Sanctuary. It is an important corridor. In itself this river is a habitat for great faunal bio-

diversity. Despite the fact that some parts of this corridor are disturbed due to human presence it serves as an effective corridor. There are some villages in this corridor that are impediments to movement of animals particularly tigers. These villages though not in the CTH need to be relocated if this corridor is to be maintained and improved.

The present Ranthambhore–Kailadevi landscape shows continuous, if in several places tenuous, forest corridor between the two conservation areas. The Kailadevi Wildlife Sanctuary is separated from the Ranthambhore National Park by the Sawanta-Hadoti road and several villages in this zone. Similarly, the presence of villages in the buffer zone of the RTR exerts high livestock grazing and poaching pressures on the park. The presence of religious sites within these areas also attracts large number of people, which further aggravate disturbance levels in the area. In this forest corridor the **"Banas River habitat block"** segment is extremely disturbed and highly utilized. This segment is area of concern since this area could be the potential route for tigers to move across.

The existing link, Banas River bank habitat block, is connecting to two conservation areas. The habitat block measures approximately 148 sq km with a

length and width of 22.9 km x 10.4 km. There are 25-30 villages present in this block and which exceedingly depend on forest for livelihood. Banas river bank habitat block is very important and significant for tigers, co-predators and prey. Nainiyaki Guadi Range in RTR, north to Banas River bank habitat block is a door to Kailadevi WLS for tigers.

From our personnel communication with Forest department, villagers and other wildlife experts working in area, this area is most crucial from corridor point of view. Tiger crosses the banas river bank and from Nainiyaki Guadi range disperse further towards Kailadevi WLS. More extensive ground exercise is needed in priority to establish the same.

This habitat block in the corridor is mainly composed of Banas River and its sandy banks. It is also covering some of the forest area. The ravine created by the river and its easily crossable bed offers the only remaining biological link with other forest areas for movement in corridor. The dry river beds and shallow water is the reason due to which wildlife can easily cross this block.

2. Kailadevi WLS to Kuno Palpur WLS: Nainyaki- Karanpur- Chambal-Kuno corridor block:

Kailadevi WLS was constituted in 1983 and later it was made part of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and included in Project Tiger. The Kailadevi Sanctuary is northern extension of the RTR in Karauli and Sawai Madhopur districts. It is named after the famous Kailadevi temple near Kaila village. The National Park area was being managed as the core and the rest as buffer until in 1992, Kailadevi Sanctuary (constituted in 1983) along with Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary, Qualji Area and some other forest areas were added to the reserve.

This corridor is stepping stone corridor and doesn't have contiguous forest patch that support smooth movement of wildlife between to conservation area. Kailadevi WLS is sprawled over in Karauli District of Rajasthan and have separate Forest management division. Kailadevi is in 672 sq km abode ample of ungulates and predator species.

Tiger and other animals use the Banas River block and enters into Kailadevi from Nainiya ki guadi range which is in Critical Tiger Habitat (CTH) Habitat in this area is similar to RTR, having Dhonk forest *(Anogeissus pendula)*, having an elevation between 120-550 mt. North east part of RTR, from where Karauli division starts is composed of table-top mountains (Dangs) and ridges (Khohs). At many places, it has a curious feature of two separate ridges running parallel to each other. The forest between such ridges is dense. They are locally known as "Khoh". The slopes of the Khohs are covered with dense forest. These Khohs are the most suitable habitat for wildlife residing in the area.

The present corridor connects the forests of Kuno-Sheopur with those of RTR. The connectivity is parallel to the river Kuno and crosses the Chambal near the confluence of River Kuno with the Chambal. The habitat matrix of this corridor consists of dry thorn forests, scrub, and rain-fed agriculture and low-density settlements. Due to fertile soils and water availability, agriculture flourishes on the banks of river Chambal. In spite of that, due to the fissured nature of the landscape, wildlife has been reported to cross between RTR and the Sheopur forests. Kuno is further connected through forest fragments and rugged landscape features with Shivpuri forests and Madhav National Park. Occasional reports of tiger sightings from this region confirm that tigers moving between Ranthambhore and Madhav National Park (Jhala *et al* 2011). The Chambal River originating from Vindhya hills forms the boundary between

Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh before turning southeast to join the Yamuna. Tigers from RTR dispersing in to Kailadevi WLS may move from Karanpur range of Kela devi WLS further into Sironi North and South ranges of Kuno buffer division through ravines of Chambal. The ravines formed by river Chambal act as active and safe corridors for tigers to enter into Forests of Madhya Pradesh.

Prosopis Juliflora plantation exists on the ravines of Chambal. This habitat block is comprised of Ravines of Chambal in Kailadevi, Chambal River and Dhonk forest of Kuno-Palpur buffer zone. Approximate area covered by this habitat block is around 350 sq km with a length of 20 km and 22 km width. The shortest distance in corridor from Kailadevi WLS to Kuno WLS is from Gota village of Karanpur range that is 8 km.

3. <u>Ranthambhore TR to Kuno WLS: Khandar- Sevti Chambal habitat</u> <u>corridor block.</u>

Another corridor from Ranthambhore to Kuno WLS traverses the Chambal River from Baler, a forest management range. Khandar Range of RTR is in CTH while Baler range is on the bank of Chambal River, and falls in buffer zone of RTR.

Banas River slightly takes arc shape from baler range to Savti village of RTR. Movement of wildlife from RTR begins from Savti village area to Nayepur and onwards to Khandar range from Goth bihari village. Later, tiger and other wildlife probably use ravines of Banas River, and its bank to reach Baler range. Occurrence of human settlements reduces the capability of wild life to penetrate the nearby forests.

Baler range is an acting buffer for RTR. Immediately after Baler range Chambal River flows from Madhya Pradesh towards North east in Rajasthan, which separates Kuno from RTR. On east side of Chambal River, the ravines of Chambal spread out up to 4 km with ample of water streams. The river Padam originating from Chambal starts from Baler range and enters in to Kuno from Dadhar Tehsil. This part of corridor is having a length of 8 km and 13 km width and covers approximately 100 sq km area. Tiger uses this corridor from Khandar to Baler and through river Chambal enters into Kuno from Orchapur. Further, forest connectivity from Kuno Palpur WLS in Madhya Pradesh reaches upto Madhav National Park in shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh. In early 2013 a sub adult male form Ranthambore Tiger disperse upto Datia district of Madhya Pradesh which indicates forest connectivity in M.P can allow dispersal of tigers in near future. This can be further taken up by State Forest department of Madhya Pradesh where they have avenue to develop corridors from Kuno Palpur WLS to Madhav National Park.

1.1.2 Remnant Habitat Corridors- Ranthambhore-Mukundra hills corridor

Recently notified new Tiger Reserve in Mukundara and Darra (MHTR) hill Ranges is in Kota district, along with the adjoining forests of Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary and Ramgarh Vishadhari Tiger Reserve Wildlife Sanctuary (RVWLS) in Bundi district, along the banks of River Chambal has a potential to act as a corridor between Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve. The Sawai-Mansingh Sanctuary, Qualiji Closed area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve can act as a source population site for Southern Protected areas like Ramgarh Vishadhari Tiger Reserve and MHTR where up to RVWLS corridors are linear through hills and gorges.

However, recently notified buffer of Ranthambore which was earlier acting as corridor upto Ramgarh WLS in Bundi district is now administratively under Ranthambhore tiger reserve management. This will lead to enhance management of buffer as well as corridor point of view and secure dispersal of tigers upto Ramgarh. Unpublished data of WWF-India on on-going surveys in these corridors and Ramagarh WLS indicates good occupancy of wildlife that includes leopards, sloth bears and sambhar deer, blue bull and cheetals.

1.1.3 Regenerated Habitat Corridors:

There are no regenerated habitat corridors but of course seeing pattern of corridors on the northern side of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve where connectivity is like stepping stone corridor where there is an opportunity to rejuvenate degraded forest land patches which can act as a corridor block in future wildlife migration.

1.1.4 Planted Habitat Corridors (from plantations, shelter belts, etc.) Not applicable.

1.1.5 Disturbances in Habitat Corridors.

All the villages are primarily dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Their economy is supplemented by animal husbandry. They have numerous buffaloes and goats but very few herds of Sheep and Camel. The villagers tend to graze their animals in the fallow agricultural lands and the village commons lands during the lean periods of the year, viz. January to June. However, during the monsoon, the villagers enter the forest to graze their animals. Crop depredation by wild animals is a very serious problem faced by villagers in general. Agricultural crops have become very good grazing grounds for the wild ungulates. Villagers are forced to spend night after night guarding their agricultural fields. Cattle lifting is another serious problem Domestic cattle are easy prey for the tigers. Once used to eating these domestic cattle, these big cats can get addicted to this easy prey. Unabated grazing is probably encouraging poaching, which threatens the existence of this last surviving population.

Tiger Poaching is a reality faced by the whole country. Ranthambhore is also vulnerable as it is close to the border of Madhya Pradesh. The maximum area falling in the corridors are agricultural fields and scattered these areas adjoining to the districts of Tonk and Bundi are not well staffed less well protected. Hunting tribes like Mongiyas, Bawarias, Kanjar, Bagariyas from adjoining M.P. area also sometimes infiltrate and pose poaching hazard.

There are so many national highways, state highways and district roads and one railway track from Delhi to Mumbai exists in the corridor areas. The main roads are:-

1.	Sawai Madhopur – Shyopur – Shivpuri	State highway
2.	Shyopur – Kuno – Palpur	State highway
З.	Shyopur – Bhid – Murena	State highway
4.	Jaipur – Kota – Bhopal	National highway
5.	Dausa – SWM- Kota	Mega highway
6.	Baroni – Shiwar- SWM-Bhuripahari-Kurgao	n MDR
7.	Indergarh-Bundi-Kota	MDR
8.	Khandar-Naypur-Sanwata	Village Road
9.	Khandar-Baharanwada-Baler-Karanpur	Village Road
10	. Kushalidarrah-Khandar-Rameshavar Ghat	Village Road
11	. Kushalidarrah-Phalodi-Qualji	Village Road
12	. Ranwanjana Dungar-Kushtala	Village Road
13	. Qualji-Indergarh-Polghata	Village Road
14	. Lasoda-Rampura-Devpura	Village Road
15	. Kotadi Mod-Amali	Village road
	There are beauty and continuous traffic on	these reads conscially N

There are heavy and continuous traffic on these roads especially National and State highways, including railway track. This adversely affects the corridor areas of the reserve and is a continuous threat to the wildlife and its habitat. Tiger, leopard and other wild animals have also been run over by speeding vehicles/train.

1.1.6 Stepping stones:

Corridor is meant to connect to source population site in a landscape. From Ranthambhore National Park (350 sq.km) to Kailadevi Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan and further in towards east in Kuno-Palpur WLS (MP) doesn't have linear connectivity. There is couple of habitat blocks that acts as a stepping stone and support wildlife movement. These blocks are Banas River habitat block that connects RNP to KWLS in Rajasthan and Khandar-Sevti Chambal habitat block that connects with Sheopur territorial Forest division and further to Kuno WLS.

1.2 Map Showing landscape beyond RTR (Corridors) Attached

1.3 Major Land use Classification in the Area.

1.3.1 The Existing Situation:

1.3.1 Ranthambhore-KailadeviWLS-VanViharWLS(Dholpur)

S.No.	District	Range	Block	Area (Ha.)	Remark
1	KARAULI	MANDRAYAL	ALBAT KI		KDWLS
-			GUADI	1125.00	
2		MANDRAYAL	CHIRMAL KHOH KASED	13211.00	KDWLS
3		MANDRAYAL	KANARDA	1150.00	KDWLS
4		MANDRAYAL	NEEDAR	6170.00	KDWLS
5		MANDRAYAL	VIRAM KI	01/0.00	KDWLS
5			GUADI	5463.00	ND WES
6		MANDRAYAL	VIRAM KI GUADI	412.00	Other Forest
7		MANDRAYAL	NEHARGARH	162.00	Other Forest
8		MANDRAYAL	RODHAIN	1125.00	Other Forest
9	DHAULPUR	DHAULPUR	BASAI NEEM	53.23	TERRITORIAL
10		SARMATHURA	BATHUAKHO A	132.43	TERRITORIAL
11		DHAULPUR	BHURAKHEDA A	1097.53	TERRITORIAL
12		_	BHURAKHEDA		
10		DHAULPUR	B	741.44	TERRITORIAL
13		DHAULPUR	BICHCHIA	352.57	TERRITORIAL
14		SARMATHURA	DAMOH	821.48	TERRITORIAL
15		VANVIHAR	GAJPURA	1070.99	TERRITORIAL
16		DHAULPUR	GAWAN	94.28	TERRITORIAL
17		DHAULPUR	GHED BHAMRAULI	42.94	TERRITORIAL
18		SARMATHURA	JHIRI	7024.92	TERRITORIAL
19		SARMATHURA	JHIRI A	5.25	TERRITORIAL
20					KESARBAGH
0.1		DHAULPUR	KESARBAGH	1925.21	SANCTUARY
21		VANVIHAR	KHANPUR	382.19	TERRITORIAL
22		SARMATHURA	KHURDIA B	295.83	TERRITORIAL
23		DHAULPUR	KILA	379.46	TERRITORIAL
24		VANVIHAR	KUDINNA	4813.53	TERRITORIAL
25		VANVIHAR	KUDINNA A	11.50	TERRITORIAL
26		SARMATHURA	MADANPUR	12571.23	TERRITORIAL
27		DHAULPUR	MAHMADPUR	32.68	TERRITORIAL
28		DHAULPUR	MALIPURA	85.05	TERRITORIAL
29		DHAULPUR	PAHAD LONGPUR	709.75	TERRITORIAL
30		VANVIHAR	RAMSACAR	2803.30	RAMSAGAR
31		SARMATHIDA	RIIHONI	Q7Q220	TERRITORIA
32		VANVILLAD		210.15	
32				217.13	TERRITORIAL
24		DHAULPUK	SOME VA	22.00	IERNIIUKIAL
54		VANVIHAR	GURJA	7551.18	TERRITORIAL
35		DHAULPUR	SUNDERPUR	162.24	TERRITORIAL
36		VANVIHAR	TALABSHAHI	1010.96	TERRITORIAL
37				2700 (0	VANVIHAR
		VANVIHAR	VANVIHAR	3709.68	SANCTUARY

1.3.1.1 List of Forest Blocks falls under the above corridor

S.No	District	Village	Area in Ha
1	Karauli	Jhiri	21.88
2	Karauli	Mureela	40.78
3	Karauli	Ond	2505.43
4	Karauli	Khushiyalpur	4.96
5	Karauli	Rancholi	721.94
6	Karauli	Pancholi	1131.29
7	Karauli	Nihalpur	16.73
8	Karauli	Tursampur	79.72
9	Karauli	Barred	1166.10
10	Karauli	Ranipura	72.73
11	Karauli	Garhwar	208.59
12	Karauli	Mogepura	591.83
13	Karauli	Chak Mandrail	629.15
14	Karauli	Khirkan	256.13
15	Karauli	Rodhai	2508.92
16	Karauli	Chirmil	255.86
17	Karauli	Khirkan	326.11
18	Karauli	Jargarhpura	261.17
19	Karauli	Arora	354.79
20	Dhaulpur	Khanpura	5.28
21	Dhaulpur	Kotra	135.54
22	Dhaulpur	Kookpur	213.35
23	Dhaulpur	Sahraun	286.31
24	Dhaulpur	Patewari	35.69
25	Dhaulpur	Nagla Moroli	27.40

1.3.1.2 List of Revenue Area falls under the above corridor

<u>1.3.2</u> <u>Ranthambhore TR – Kuno – Palpur WLS (M.P.)</u> 1.3.2.1 List of Forest Blocks falls under the above corridor

S.No.	District	Range	Block	Area (Ha.)	Remark
1	Sawai Madhopur	Baler	Sewti Chambal	4870.00	Also included in Buffer

S.No	District	Village	Area in Ha
1	Sawai Madhopur	Haroti	130.81
2	Sawai Madhopur	Bhoori Pahari	1297.18
3	Sawai Madhopur	Khidarpur Jadoo	1313.46
4	Sawai Madhopur	Dang Bajoli	473.02
5	Sawai Madhopur	Doongri	448.80
6	Sawai Madhopur	Kathooli @ Dhanaycha	35.18
7	Sawai Madhopur	Bhaopur	650.13
8	Sawai Madhopur	Koondla	90.90
9	Sawai Madhopur	Sanwata	607.56
10	Sawai Madhopur	Bajoli	853.91
11	Sawai Madhopur	Naypur	600.70
12	Sawai Madhopur	Moroj	38.49
13	Sawai Madhopur	Talawara	0.57
14	Sawai Madhopur	Bichpuri Goojran	133.94
15	Sawai Madhopur	Peeleri	86.95
16	Sawai Madhopur	Sanwas	31.18
17	Sawai Madhopur	Dabich	770.21
18	Sawai Madhopur	Peeplet	22.92
19	Sawai Madhopur	Banipura	73.85
20	Sawai Madhopur	Parsipura	414.95
21	Sawai Madhopur	Kudana	170.07
22	Sawai Madhopur	Bahrawada Kalan	102.58
23	Sawai Madhopur	Barnawada	588.31
24	Sawai Madhopur	Kutalpur	99.52
25	Sawai Madhopur	Karauli Ghata	67.84
26	Sawai Madhopur	Akhegarh	102.57
27	Sawai Madhopur	Barod	35.80
28	Sawai Madhopur	Seegor Kalan	6.62
29	Sawai Madhopur	Gokulpur	166.98
30	Sawai Madhopur	Mamrot	165.24
31	Sawai Madhopur	On Kalal	148.04
32	Sawai Madhopur	Seegor Khurd	170.92
33	Sawai Madhopur	Chak Sigor	99.37
34	Sawai Madhopur	Padri Topkhana	140.03
35	Sawai Madhopur	Akoda	556.26
36	Sawai Madhopur	Padra Bardar	473.70
37	Sawai Madhopur	Aniyala	390.16
38	Sawai Madhopur	Sewti Kalan	121.03
39	Sawai Madhopur	Barwas	969.34
40	Sawai Madhopur	Matoriya Ki Guwari	3.40
41	Sawai Madhopur	Bilwas	9.58
42	Sawai Madhopur	Chiroji Khera	97.51

1.3.2.2 List of Revenue Area falls under the above corridor

43	Sawai Madhopur	Kuredi	1557.94
44	Sawai Madhopur	Khidarpur Jatan	0.44
45	Sawai Madhopur	Bagora	182.16

1.3.3 Ranthambhore – Ramgarh Vishdhari – Mukundra hills

1.3.3.1 List of Forest Blocks falls under the above corridor

S.No.	District	Range	Block	Area (Ha.)	Remark
					RAMGARH
1	Bundi	RAMGARH	VISHDHARI	4004.98	VISHDHARI
					SANCTUARY
2		HINDOLI	UMARMATA	1974.29	TERRITORIAL
3					RAMGARH
					VISHDHARI
		RAMGARH	SHIKARBURJ	1062.56	SANCTUARY
4		BUNDI	SATHOOR	1917.76	TERRITORIAL
5		INDERGARH	SAKHAVDA	103.00	RTR Buffer
6		DABI	RAMPURIYA	2670.06	TERRITORIAL
7					RAMGARH
					VISHDHARI
		RAMGARH	RAMGARH	2904.79	SANCTUARY
8			POLGHATA	443.00	RTR Buffer
9			PIPALYA		RAMGARH
			MANAK		VISHDHARI
		RAMGARH	CHOWK	5138.34	SANCTUARY
10		HINDOLI	PIPALJHAR	33.52	TERRITORIAL
11			PAPRA	1080.60	RTR Buffer
12		HINDOLI	OWAN	2316.89	TERRITORIAL
13			NURSERY		
		BUNDI	BUNDI	6.00	TERRITORIAL
14					RAMGARH
					VISHDHARI
		RAMGARH	JHARPEER	2217.54	SANCTUARY
15					RAMGARH
					VISHDHARI
		INDERGARH	KAILASHPURA	60.25	SANCTUARY
16		BUNDI	KANTI ASTOLI	2356.57	TERRITORIAL
17					RAMGARH
			KATHIYADI		VISHDHARI
		RAMGARH	RAJWAS	676.69	SANCTUARY
18					RAMGARH
					VISHDHARI
		RAMGARH	KHATKAD	2307.39	SANCTUARY
19		INDERGARH	LAKHERI	2174.44	RTR Buffer
20		DABI	LAKSHMIPURA	859.46	TERRITORIAL
21			MARADI		
		HINDOLI	BANDI KA	2030.52	TERRITORIAL
			KHEDA		
22		INDERGARH	MATAJIWALA	454.54	RTR Buffer
23		BUNDI	MUNDER	2640.65	TERRITORIAL
24		HINDOLI	NAHARGARH	3640.99	TERRITORIAL

		BHOJGARH		
25	NAINWA	NANDGAON	18.01	TERRITORIAL
26	DABI	GUNWAR	4629.00	TERRITORIAL
27		GUDHA		JAWAHARSAGAR
	JAWAHARSAGAR	RAJPURA	2943.44	SANCTUARY
28		GUDHA NEEM		
	BUNDI	KA KHEDA	3746.22	TERRITORIAL
29				RAMGARH
		GUDHA		VISHDHARI
	RAMGARH	MAKDUKA	176.56	SANCTUARY
30	KESHORAIPATAN	GOPALPURA	10.55	TERRITORIAL
31		GHAZIPUR	649.04	RTR Buffer
32	DABI	GARARDA	1452.21	TERRITORIAL
33	INDERGARH	GAINDOLI	1880.07	RTR Buffer
34				RAMGARH
				VISHDHARI
	INDERGARH	FOLAI	2038.94	SANCTUARY
35		DOBARLI	6.02	RTR Buffer
36		DIWANJI KA		
	HINDOLI	BAAG	29.55	TERRITORIAL
37		DHORELA		
	DABI	GARARDA	3053.28	TERRITORIAL
38	HINDOLI	DATUNDA	2646.44	TERRITORIAL
39	DABI	DASALIYA A	1739.93	TERRITORIAL
40	DABI	DABI PALKAN	3510.35	TERRITORIAL
41	BUNDI	CHAMPABAAG	13.38	TERRITORIAL
42		BUNDI KI		
		NANGI		
	BUNDI	PAHADIYA	47.54	TERRITORIAL
43	BUNDI	BHIMLAT	1491.46	TERRITORIAL
44				RAMGARH
				VISHDHARI
	RAMGARH	BHAIRONPURA	4313.22	SANCTUARY
45		BANKLIYA	050.04	
	INDERGARH	MAHADEV	259.31	RTR Buffer
46		ARIAL BUD	4500 53	
47	INDERGARH	KARWAR	1589.53	RTR Buffer
47	INDERGARH		9.07	TERRITORIAL
48	DADI		4226.45	
10	DABI	ANAKKOU	4326.45	
49			6710.60	
50			0710.60	
50			242.06	
52			151 55	
52		SALAMDARA B	10.63	
55			49.02	
54			012.20	
55			913.28 1265 40	
50			1303.4U	
5/			245.07	
58	HINDOLI	KHINYA	1873.94	TERKITORIAL

59	DABI	LAMBAKHOH	1040.20	TERRITORIAL
60	DABI	MARADI	3071.25	TERRITORIAL
61		MARAH		
	NAINWA	FATEHPURA E	1428.67	TERRITORIAL
62		MARAH		
	NAINWA	FATEHPURA D	101.09	TERRITORIAL
63	INDERGARH	MOHANPURA	1952.60	RTR Buffer
64	BUNDI	NAYABAAG	128.73	TERRITORIAL
65	DABI	GOLPUR	455.70	TERRITORIAL
66	INDERGARH	GARHWALA	957.27	RTR Buffer
67	DABI	GARARDA B	101.97	TERRITORIAL
68	DABI	DHANESHWAR	1636.13	TERRITORIAL
69	DABI	DASALIYA B	348.27	TERRITORIAL
70	BUNDI	BORKHANDI	193.22	TERRITORIAL
71	DABI	BANKI	203.28	TERRITORIAL
72	INDERGARH	BALWAN	941.15	RTR Buffer
73	KESHORAIPATAN	BALAPURA	107.12	TERRITORIAL
74	DABI	DORA	6.28	TERRITORIAL
75	INDERGARH	PAPDI	353.14	TERRITORIAL
76	DABI	KACHALIA	4409.98	TERRITORIAL
77	DABI	MARADI B	21.24	TERRITORIAL
78		MEENO KA		
	NAINWA	JHOPADIYA	225.80	TERRITORIAL
79	NAINWA	TALWAS	4323.89	RTR Buffer
80	INDERGARH	SALAMDARA D	193.49	RTR Buffer
81	DABI	KHADIPUR	1225.51	TERRITORIAL
82	DABI	KARONDI	2663.36	TERRITORIAL

1.3.3.2 List of Revenue Area falls under the above corridor

S.No	District	Village	Area in Ha
1	Bundi	Barodiya	0.79
2	Bundi	Dhakni	143.96
3	Bundi	Nadhahet	3.96
4	Bundi	Borkhandi	0.25
5	Bundi	Rampuriya	25.16
6	Bundi	Nathawa	479.89
7	Bundi	Solaki Jhonpariyan	176.29
8	Bundi	Talab Gaon	726.10
9	Bundi	Haripura	86.98
10	Bundi	Shahpura	376.99
11	Bundi	Gurha Nathawatan	260.97
12	Bundi	Bisanpura	220.56
13	Bundi	Neem Ka Khera	753.59
14	Bundi	Mohanpura	134.44
15	Bundi	Onarji Ki Jhonpariyan	353.18
16	Bundi	Megharawat Ki	
		Jhonpariyan	266.88
17	Bundi	Anoppura	817.54
18	Bundi	Megharawat Ki	36.27

		Jhonpariyan	
19	Bundi	Parana (Bheelonwala)	177.91
20	Bundi	Holaspura	131.79
21	Bundi	Golpur	662.01
22	Bundi	Lorda	3.81
23	Bundi	Parana (Bheelonwala)	46.52
24	Bundi	Holaspura	51.18
25	Bundi	Loicha	164.97
26	Bundi	Golpur	8.25
27	Bundi	Kewariya	451.13
28	Bundi	Guwar	1200.90
29	Bundi	Gardara	857.76
30	Bundi	Kalyanpura	41.34
31	Bundi	Dora	388.68
32	Bundi	Kachhalya	1049.62
33	Bundi	Palka	106.32
34	Bundi	Gardara	0.95
35	Bundi	Palka	1996.71
36	Bundi	Kanwarpura	1551.31
37	Bundi	Dabi	804.86
38	Bundi	Parana (Karadonka)	5.37
39	Bundi	Bijari	251.07
40	Bundi	Thari	837.51
41	Bundi	Bhawani Pura	76.54
42	Bundi	Beodiya	296.38
43	Bundi	Dhaneshwar	1391.01
44	Bundi	Bhagwanpura	544.04
45	Dundi	@Chainpuriya	511.84
45	Pundi	Sootra	852.01
40	Bundi	Dasaiya	26.46
47	Bundi	Gurna	32.88
40	Bundi	Dakchallen Budbourg (CT)	44.21
50	Bundi		720.25
50	Bundi	Ganeshnura	107.19
52	Bundi	Dasalva	/78.99
53	Bundi	Daboosar	2 34
54	Bundi	Chhant Ka Khera	374 21
55	Bundi	Gurha	339.83
56	Bundi	Ratanpura	136.68
57	Bundi	Peenalda	501 74
58	Bundi	Naroli	617 69
59	Bundi	Raipura	805.85
60	Bundi	Lambakhoh	1370.53
61	Bundi	Bakchanch	3 04
			5.04

1.4 Statement of Significance:

Ranthambhore has a good breeding population of tiger and serves as a tiger source population. For migration of animals to other sink areas which lead to genetic transfer also, there is need to develop and maintain corridors for movement of animals. The buffer area of Ranthambhore was notified keeping in mind this requirement. It serves as corridor for movement of animals including tiger from Ranthambhore National Park to Kailadevi Sanctuary, to Madhya Pradesh and to Bundi and Kota districts.

1.5 Geology, Rock and Soil :

The area is endowed with a continuous Geological sequence of rocks from the oldest Archaean, Metamorphites, represented by Bhilwara Super Group (more than 2,500 million years old) to sub-recent, alluvium and wind-blown sand.

It exposes wide variety of hard rocks, which include various types of metamorphic schists, quartzites, marbles and gneisses of Pre-Cambrian age with associated acid, and basic intrusive rocks. The sedimentaries include the rocks of Aravalli Super group, Delhi Super group, upper Precambrian Vindhyan Super group and of Cambrian to Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary ages.

The other important lithological formations consist of a thick series of sedimentary rocks comprising sandstone, limestone and shales. These have been classified as upper and lower Vindhyans

The great Boundary Fault, through which the River Chambal has carved its course, passes through south-eastern parts of the state. This fault is visible in Begun (Chittaurgarh district) and northern parts of Kota. It reappears again in Sawai Madhopur and Dhaulpur districts.

Ranthambhore Quartzite and its overlying sequence:

Systematic geological mapping of the Vindhyan Supergroup and its basement rocks around Sawai Madhopur area of SE Rajasthan brought out significant new findings in terms of the status of the Ranthambhore Quartzite (Bhilwara Supergroup), Vindhya's and their basement (Hindoli Group) rocks. One of the problems of the Vindhyan stratigraphy in Sawai Madhopur area is related to the uncertainty in stratigraphic position of the sand stone and shale interbedded unit (hitherto known as the Ranthambhore Quartzite

/ Ranthambhore Group) forming high hills around Sawai Madhopur town of Rajasthan. Hacket (1881) correlated the sandstones-shale with the Delhis, and the underlying phyllites with the Aravallis, suggesting an unconformity between them. Heron (1922), nevertheless disagreeing with this view, classified the sandstone-shale interbedded sequence and its underlying slate/phyllites into Gwalior System. According to Heron, the angularity between the sandstone and their underlying slate/phyllite is due to much tighter folds developed in the phyllites than in its overlying thick sandstone which resisted the compressive stress of folding and was bent only into a gentle fold. This, however, does not explain why folds of similar intensity did not develop in the shale layer which is interbedded with the sandstone and is cofolded with it.

The Ranthambhore Quartzite was later on equated with the Mandalgarh and the Bari Sadri Quartzites and also with Khardeola Sandstone (Pascoe, 1959, p. 247). All these sandstones were considered as of pre- Vindhyan in age (e.g. Aravalli System). While reorganizing the Vindhyan stratigraphy of Rajasthan, Balmiki Prasad (1984) described Khardeola Sandstone as Lower Vindhyan Sandstone. However, the Ranthambhore, Bari Sadri and Mandalgarh Quartzites were kept out of the Vindhyan sequence and were classified as Ranthambhore Group of Pre- Vindhyan age (Balmiki Prasad, 1984, p. 9).

The Ranthambhore Quartzite of Sawai Madhopur area has long been considered to be part of the basement for Vindhyan sediments. However, detailed lithological and structural analysis of the area has revealed a stratigraphical hiatus between the Ranthambhore Quartzite and its underlying phyllites of the Hindoli Group. Presence of a polymictic conglomerate horizon of significance between the Ranthambhore Quartzite and the Hindoli Group phyllite along with differences in the attitudes of the large-scale folds in the Ranthambhore Quartzite and the Hindoli Group imply a stratigraphic break and an angular unconformity between them. The rocks of the Vindhyan Supergroup, on the other hand, conformably overlie the Ranthambhore Quartzite implying that the Ranthambhore Quartzite is part of the Vindhyan sequence.

Specialised thematic mapping brought out significant changes in the status of the Ranthambhore Quartzite (earlier Ranthambhore Group of the Bhilwara Supergroup; GSI 1997) and identified this Ranthambhore Quartzite with the Lower Vindhyans. This mapping significantly identified a lenticular basal conglomerate at the basement-cover

interface, structural analysis indicating a deformational hiatus between basement and cover sequence, the order of superposition as actually observed in the field, and a marker horizon of the Vindhyan Supergroup, i.e.

Kaimur Group. The present mapping

establishes the Ranthambhore Quartzite as the basal part of the Lower Vindhyan Supergroup, equivalent to the Satola Group of Balmiki Prasad (1984) and reinterpreted the existing stratigraphic status of the Vindhyan sediments of the area as Lower Vindhyan Supergroup instead of its Upper vindhyan status (Balmiki Prasad, op.cit.). Similar STM works in extension areas (towards south of the present area) of the Vindhyans may throw much light on the status of the lower Vindhyans in Rajasthan.

The soils though shallow on the hills are suitable for supporting forests of *Anogeissus pendula*. In the areas where quartzite forms the upper most strata, the soil is very poor. These areas possess a very thin layer of coarse-grained soil. In the slate and shale areas of Gwalior system, the soil is fined clayey and shallow. These soils are less fertile. Soils in the area ranges from clayey soil to sandy soils. The red soils are usually poor in nitrogen, phosphorous and humus with a fair alkali content vary from thin light colored poor gravelly type on the hills to comparatively richer and thick dark type in the planes. This red sandy soil though shallow on the hills are suitable for supporting phorous of dhok, gurjan and kath-
khirni. The areas occupied by the Vindhyan comprise essentially of silicious r o c k s weathering into find sandy soils. As argillaceous and calcareous rocks also, constitute a considerable part of the Vindhyans, they usually yield a variety of aluminous calcareous and ferruginous soils including deep dark loams and black soils. **Hydrology and Water Sources:**

The Ranwajana doongar - Folai part of the buffer area are in vicinity of river Chambal and two of its tributaries viz. Chakal and Mez. The Syamoli Biloli -Olwada Niwari part of the Buffer is located on the banks of river Banas. The Dungri-Talera part of the buffer is the river bed of Banas River. The fourth part of the buffer - Chambal Sevti is located at the confluence of river Banas with River Chambal. More 5 streams and rivers originate from the Chambal support wildlife movement in these corridors.

1.6 Vegetation types:

The vegetation type is northern tropical dry deciduous forest. The predominant species is *Anogeissus pendula*. The red sandy soils occurring on the Aravalli system support pure stands of *Anogeissus pendula*. The fine clayey and shallow soils occurring in the Gwalior system are less favorable for vegetation. These areas are 96errate96rized by poor growth of *Anogeissus pendula* and its associates *Boswellia 96errate, Lannea coromandalica, Diospyros melanoxylon, Wrightia tinctoria* etc. Large grassy blanks also occur on these soils. In the Gwalior system, the outcrops of Dolerites support soils which have many properties common to black cotton soils. Such areas are represented by *Butea monosperma, Acacia leucophloea, Acacia catechu, Ficus* spp etc. The fine sandy soils occurring on the Vindhyan system show poor growth of *Anogeissus pendula* but fairly good growth of *Anogeissus pendula* can be seen in the valleys, hill slopes and depressions. The sandy soils, sandy clay and kankar areas support scrub forests of *Flacourtia indica, Butea monosperma* and *Prosopis spicigera, Acacia catechu, Capparis decidua* etc.

Moist valleys have *Ficus glomerata, Syzygium cumini, Mitragyna parviflora* etc. The undergrowth consists of *Flacourtia indica, Grewia* spp, *Barlaria* spp; *Helectris isora, Dichrostachys cineraria, Euphorbia* spp; *Mallotus philippinensis, Capparis separia* etc. Availability of grasses is strongly linked with the terrain and biotic pressures. *Apluda mutica* occurs on the slopes and in the area free from disturbance. *Aristida spp.*occur in the area heavily exposed to grazing. *Vetiverria zizanoides* and *Vetiverria lawsonii* occur in streams and Nallahs. *Chrysopogon fulvus* is found on barren rocks on the slopes. *Sporobolus* spp. occurs in the area which has a fair amount of

alkalinity in the soils and is exposed to disturbance. *Oplismenus burmani* is found in plain areas with closed canopy. Other grasses found in the area are the *Heteropogon contortus, Cenchrus cilliaris, schima nervosum, Eremopogon* spp, *Dichanthium annulatum*, Bothriochloa portusa etc.

In ravines Grewia tenax is found. Of late Prosopis juliflora has spread and is encroaching some places in the ravines.

1.7 Wild Fauna and Habitats:

The habitat of the corridor and buffer is similar to the habitat of the core area, only somewhat degraded due to human interference. Syamoli Biloli - Olwara Niwari part and Chambal Sevti parts are ravenous being near river Banas and Chambal. The Rawanjana Dungar -Folai part is hilly. Fauna is common to the core area. All fauna which is found in the core area is found in these buffer areas either as resident or transient.

1.8 Major conspicuous changes in the Habitat since inception:

Since inception as buffer area no change has occurred in the habitat. However, four decades ago these forests were also well wooded. The population pressures on the areas have led to gradual degradation over the years. There is need to protect and develop these areas in the interest of wildlife conservation because most of this area serves as a corridor link.

1.9 Administration and organization: The Corridor fall nearby the areas of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve lies in various Wildlife and Territorial Divisions details are given below: -

1. Dy. Conservator of Forests (First), RTR, Sawai Madhopur.

2. Dy. Conservator of Forests (Second), RTR, Karauli.

3. Dy. Conservator of Forests, Karauli

4. Dy. Conservator of Forests, National Chambal Sanctuary.

5. Dy. Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Kota

6. Dy. Conservator of Forests, Bundi

7.Dy. Conservator of Forests, Dhaulpur

CHAPTER - 2 STATUS OF TIGER AND CO-PREDATORS

2.1 Distribution:

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (RTR) accommodates the last remaining population of semi-arid zone tiger with the western most global distribution limits of the Royal Bengal Tiger. Every year there were incidences of dispersal of tigers from Ranthambhore National Park (RNP) to the adjoining forested habitats in the state of Rajasthan as well as across the border to the state of Madhya Pradesh. Once even, a tiger (T -07) has moved up to Mathura in the state of Uttar Pradesh. During several such instances, the tigers of Ranthambhore were observed to disperse to a distance of 250 – 300 km. Sometimes the tiger had even died in his dispersal movement (Broken Tail in 2004). At present, two tigers were reported to survive after their dispersal from RTR viz. T-38 in Kuno WLS and T-35 in Sultanpur range of Kota Territorial Division. In 2013, three cubs of three different tigresses' viz. T-26, T-31 and T-11 have strayed out of RNP and any one of these cubs might have reached in the Seoda Range of Datia Territorial Division, Madhya Pradesh. This note is based on the dispersal movement of this sub-adult tiger. Tigress T-26 littered three cubs in the last part of year 2010 in Khandar range of RNP. Out of three cubs, one sub-adult male cub had dispersed out of RNP in the last week of January this year.

WWF-India is working on corridors where they are monitoring tigers, copredators and prey. By the end of next financial year, we will be able to tell the status of tigers and co-predators in corridors.

2.2 Abundance Status:

Tiger occupancy in 2006 was recorded in an area of 344 sq km of RTR with a population of 32 (30-35) tigers (Jhala et al. 2008). In 2010, the recorded tiger occupancy was 613 sq km with an estimated population of 30 to 32 tigers (Jhala et al 2011). The population is geographically isolated with possible "stepping stone" connectivity through Kailadevi Sanctuary to Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh. This connectivity if revived can serve as a conduit for dispersing tigers to repopulate Kailadevi as well as Kuno WLS and have the potential to domicile tiger meta-populations.

Presently none of the corridor has resident population while Kailadevi is under intensive study by conservation groups. Tigers dispersed earlier are now resident of respected sanctuaries and reserved forest areas like Kuno WLS and Datia Division in Madhya Pradesh and Sultanpur RF in Kota and Baran.

2.3 Prey - predator relationships: In the Corridor areas, there are some forest patches and protected areas like Ramgarh Vishdhari, Part of Kailadevi WLS (outside CTH) National Chambal wild life sanctuary have good preybase than other areas. 1 to 4 prey density is very low. Predominant prey species is bluebull and wild boar. Deer species and antelopes (except bluebull) are rare. Tigers, Panthers and other Carnivores are dependent on domestic livestocks. In the corridor it is necessary to assess the prey density and occupancy of the

large carnivore to lesser-known carnivores. Hence to do that it is required to do intensive surveys in corridors. WWF-India has initiated Western India Tiger Landscape Project and submitted the proposal to CWLW, Rajasthan to carry out surveys in above mentioned corridors. Here they will do intensive occupancy and sign surveys and also do camera trapping, kill monitoring to understand dispersal pattern of large cats.

2.4 Assessment of threats:

The size of corridors including buffer Area are very small. In the landscape some corridors are linear and some are stepping stone corridors and those are under heavy pressures from the population in vicinity. Already these areas are highly degraded. In some places there is threat of people encroaching upon the forest land and utilizing it for agriculture purpose. Stray incidences of illegal removal of masonry stone and tree cutting also occur. The biggest threat to these areas is from livestock grazing particularly goats and sheep the population of which is increasing day by day.

The present RTR has evolved through different stages. The owners have changed from princely state to Government. Through this process of state controlling the resources the local people got alienated gradually over a period of time. In the past local villagers had access to forest for grazing livestocks and extracting natural resources but after certain notifications, restrictions were imposed which also resulted into conflict of local communities with Forest department.

The Human-Wildlife conflict mostly occurs due to crop depredation by wild animals and livestock depredation by tigers and leopards. There is compensation mechanism against crop raiding and cattle depredation but doesn't reach in correct time which tends to create negative attitude towards the conservation of wildlife and its habitat. There are also records of poaching. The villagers may sometime retaliate in negative way which might results in poaching of wild animals.

Human presence is very close to the forests and such a close interface of wildlife with people and livestock sometimes leads to increased conflict. Increasing conflict will subsequently hold back the movement pattern of wildlife. Cattle lifting incidents can create chaos in community and in return wildlife has to lose their lives in form of carcass poisoning, poaching and sometime forest fire triggered deliberately by the communities.

Threats:

Barriers: Roads and highways, water canals and rail networks are passing through the above-mentioned corridors creating large barriers for the movement of wildlife. Water canal from Jawahar sagar dam in Kota passes through the corridor horizontally and parallel to River Chambal. Water remains in this canal for couple of months, mainly

during January and February. There are ample of dry streams coming from Banas and Chambal which acts as active corridor for wildlife and tigers. However, rampant agriculture practice across the area may prove hindrance for the movement of wildlife in corridors.

The ever-increasing demand for firewood and fodder exerts tremendous pressure on the PA's and on corridors. The cattle rearing community depends primarily on the forest for grazing their cattle, particularly during the monsoon period. Although Government has designed the route of livestock grazing from Sawai-Madhpur-Palighat-Chambal-Kuno-Pohari-Shivpur- Gwalior rail track- and exit to Itawah in Uttar Pradesh, yet the cattle owners illegally enterinto PA's and come with direct and indirect conflict with wildlife. Such grazing activity has adversely affected regeneration of native plant species and the quality of grass has deteriorated in the area.

CHAPTER – 3

LANDUSE PATTERN AND CONSERVATION-MANAGEMENT ISSUES

3.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Villages and Resource Dependency and Human-Wildlife Mutual Impacts: -

The people of the area are mainly agriculturist and pastoralist, whose economy is totally based upon natural resources of land and forest, supplemented with labour work in mines, Govt. development works and in the agriculture fields of other people.

The average land holding of the people is very small (1.5 to 2 Hectares), with a large number of marginal farmers having large families. Some communities are pastoralists, totally dependent upon the dairy activities. Landless communities are dependent upon labour for livelihood. Some communities like Brahmins, Rajputs, Jat, Bania are well educated and are in service with Govt. or Non-Govt. organisations. They are generally well off. These communities are also the main business class in the area. Other communities such as agriculturalists, pastoralists and land less labourers form the major portion of the society. All these communities have natural resource base economy, mainly dependent on rainfall resulting poor economy.

Agriculture is a seasonal work and does not provide employment throughout the year. They do not have employment for nearly six months in a year. During these six months of unemployment, they take up variety of jobs like animal husbandry, labour, fuelwood collection, collection of timber and N.W.F.P., etc. to supplement their income. Most of their activities are dependent upon forests, thus, the number of people visiting forests for illegal purposes increase tremendously.

The communities, which are dependent on animal husbandry traditionally, live near forest areas or in the forest areas, which facilitates easy grazing for their large number of cattle, which they keep to sustain their economy. They are busy round the year but the practice of cattle feeding change with seasons.

Forest areas falling in the corridors of the territorial Divisions i.e., Bundi, Karauli, Dholpur, Kota are very sensitive pro mining and poaching.

Some landless communities like Bhil, Banjara, and Meena are also engaged in Sand Mining from rivers mainly Chambal & Banas and illegal Sand Stone Quering in Forests as well as from other legally sanctioned mines. Due to presence of livestocks, graziers, has increased. The incidences of humanwildlife conflicts are on the increase.

There are very few villages' remaining in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. In phase I of relocation in 1975-77, 12 villages were relocated outside the park. In Phase II, after 2004, Forest Department had planned to relocate one village. Later with new policy of package after 2008 there are 7 villages in queue for relocation.

All the corridors have high human presence and distinct livelihood dependency on the forests of corridors. The people living in this area mainly belong to Gurjer and Bairwa communities of Rajasthan. Some other communities like Jat, Prajapat, Brahmin and Keer are also found here. "Mongiyas" the notorious community specialized in trapping and killing of wild animals are found throughout the landscape. There are about 60 to 70 families' living near Ranthambhore TR, and more than 150 families around Kuno and Madhav landscape. Average land holding by individual farmers is 3-5 acres. In the corridor land use pattern is divided amongst Agriculture, Ravines and Forests. Forests has highest stake in land occupancy than Ravines and least area is covered by farm lands.

• Table 3, 4, and 5: Legal Status wise area of the forest, Net sown area and Total irrigated area of Tehsils/Block/District in Landscape.

Table	e-3
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Sr.No	Status	Sq.KM
1	ReserveForest	666.916
2	Protected Forest	726.812
3	Unclassed Forest	0.75

Table-4

Table-5

Sr.No	District wise distribution of forest area	Sq.Km
1	Ranthambhore TR and Buffer	1394.478
1	Sawai Madhopur	772.638
2	Karauli	621.840

Sr.No	Tehsil/Block	Net sown area Sq.Km	Total irrigated area Sq.Km
1	Sawai- Madhopur	350	318
2	Khandar	330	173

Agriculture and cattle rearing is main occupation in corridor villages. The villagers are dependent on the forest for fuel wood, grazing and NTFP collection. Agriculture is carried out along the bank of the rivers and on steep slopes. Banas River dissects the RTR-Kailadevi corridor horizontally and creates ravines at many places which are not of any use by farmers. Wheat and mustard are the major crops produced along with millets, chili, sesame and pulses. There are agriculture blocks on the east part of Chambal River close to buffer of Kuno creating linear pattern which wildlife might be using.

a. Assessments of inputs of line agencies /other departments: -

The inputs of Agriculture department, Animal Husbandry department and other line departments have been good. Large numbers of people are provided Employment through MNREGA by Rural Department. However, a lot needs to be done to promote stall feeding of animals. Goat and sheep rearing has been promoted in the area which is wrong. A policy change is required in this matter and goat and sheep rearing needs to be discouraged.

Cattle vaccination camps will be organized in coordination with Animal husbandry department in the villages around Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and in corridors. While technical help will be taken from Agriculture University, Jaipur & Kota for the development of fodder plots in villages around RTR. We will also take inputs from NGOs towards implementation of sustainable interventions that help in reduce dependency from the forest resources.

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve Management has very good liaison with line departments especially with Administration of the District and District Magistrate. Since corridor is basically spread over in many districts like Karoli, Kota, Baran, Tonk and Neighbouring states it is hard to liase with all departments. Majority area of corridor that is part of Sawai-Madhopur Disrtict has Education Department, Health Department, Public Works Department, Police station and Communication Department of BSNL. All the divisions have very good outreach to important blocks of the corridor like Khandar. Non-Government Organsiation like WWF too has field camp office in Khandar to monitor spill over population in Corridors and to mobilize communities towards conservation livelihood.

CHAPTER – 4 VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PROBLEMS

- 4.1 **Vision:** Viable population thrives in corridors and neighboring protected areas of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.
- 4.2 **Management Goal:** Tiger populations in corridors and in adjoining Managed forests are increased and protected. And effectively managed corridors with coexistence and established meta-population of tigers to double their numbers in the landscape.

4.3 Management Objectives:

1. To monitor Tigers, Co-Predators and Prey in the corridors. (Work will be supported by WII, WWF).

- 2 To strengthen cattle compensations scheme with ex-gratia payment in corridor. Villages too for long term security of dispersing tigers and co- predators.
 - 3 To assess the connectivity of the corridors that connects Ranthambhore neighboring protected areas. Where with help of GIS team maps marked with corridors will be developed at the scale of 1:50,000.
 - 4 Implement livelihood conservation initiatives in the villages such as solar models, energy efficient chullahs, Sustainable agriculture practices, Development of fodder lands and veterinary services through Local NGOs and Line departments.

4.4 Problems in achieving objectives:

Corridors that connect Ranthambhore National Park to other Managed Forests are not with delineating boundaries. Any land act as a corridor until and unless it doesn't have barriers and threats. In the Landscape, Ranthambhore connects with neighboring forests with river, streams, ravines, gorges, hills and even with crop-lands. There are 5 small rivers from River Chambal and ample of streams supports movement of wildlife smoothly from Ranthambhore hence in total it develops an area more than 3000 Sq km in Rajasthan. However, it's impossible for the Management to conduct studies and monitor corridors with limited staff and budget. For the rest of objectives Management will request concern authorities like IT- Forest Department to develop maps, NTCA to increase fund for tiger reserve and its corridors, WII for intensive study while Non-Government Organization like WWF having experience in landscape management can continue study on corridors in larger view like landscape level. While organization likes Foundation for Ecological Security, Sanarakshan can work with communities on livelihood conservation.

- (i) Biotic pressure from villages situated inside corridors.
- (ii) Man- animal conflicts due to late &un sufficient compensation for loss of livestock.

- (iii) No Provision for crop damage compensation.
- (iv) Lack of Funds.
- (v) Inadequate intelligence information network poor legal assistance and protection to forest staff.
- (vi) Multiple administrative control and poor integration with other departments.
- (vii) Poor regeneration and inadequate information on techniques for habitat manipulation like the weed etc.
- (viii) Insufficient Base Line data.
- (ix) Lack of Political Will regarding launching new welfare schemes.
- (x) Lack of awareness about Eco-tourism concept and insufficient interpretation facilities.
- (xi) Higher age group and educational background of the staff with least training and technical manuals exposures.

4.5 SWOT Analysis:

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Limitations (SWOT) Analyses Strengths:

- Several conservation initiatives by locals already in place
- Some amount of sensitization towards conservation has taken place viz control on grazing, poaching of prey in areas of Khandar.
- Good relationship between Forest Department and village headmen (Sarpanch) through local organizations and WWF.
- Availability of water inside the park throughout the year.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of awareness amongst local communities
- Prevailing hunting, mining, encroachment around the park.
- Sand mining and ravine flattening in corridors. Expansion of crop lands that is to change in land use pattern.
- Crop damage and injury by wildlife causes resentment
- Depredation of cattle by carnivores causes relation killing.
- Unsustainable developmental activities
- Socio-economic condition of the local community

Opportunities:

- To use the funding by NTCA to reduce dependency on forest resources Increasing involvement of locals in conservation activities
- Decreasing animosity towards Forest Department through goodwill from incentives provided.
- Presence of International Organisation for Studies on corridors such as WWF, WII.

Threats:

- Poaching
- Mining
- Illegal and unsustainable fuel wood harvesting
- Other development projects
- Sand mining in Banas River belt
- Increase in invasive species /weed in buffer and corridors ex. *Prosopis juliflora*.

<mark>CHAPTER – 5</mark>

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Ranthambhore National Park and the Kailadevi Sanctuary are geo-physically separated by Banas River. Similarly, the sawai mansingh Sanctuary and Qulaji forest area are very thinly connected by the forest and mostly separated by revenue lands. The Kuno WLS of Madhya Pradesh on the Eastern side of RTR is separated from Chamabl River and its streams, ravines and crop lands. Similarly, the Qualji area and Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary in the southern side of Ranthambhore National Park can be connected to Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary of Bundi districts. The key approach will be

- I. River Banas and river Chambal are extensively used by local people for vegetable cultivation. Fencing on the agriculture fields that falls in corridor passage should be discourage.
- II. Relocation of all the villages in the corridor region would not be possible but education and awareness on corridors should be taken to villagers of corridor villages.
- III. Delineate the corridor and develop the area with native forestry species and restoration of the degraded patches within corridor area shall be taken up.
- IV. Develop water points at appropriate places.
- V. Improve protection to reduce risks of poaching through M-STrIPES Patrolling.
- VI. Many tiger movement areas like Kanduli River/ Stream, Chakal River, areas adjoining Maze River are still not the part of protected area or Tiger Reserve. They should be incorporated as Conservation Reserve to ensure they act as protected areas for tigers and extension connecting the corridors of tiger movement.
- VII. Co-ordination with Governmental/Non-Governmental Organizations in the landscape for mainstreaming conservation.
- VIII. Implementation of eco-development activities for reducing resource dependency of local people on surrounding forests.

5.1 Delineation of Corridors and other habitat used by tigers and copredators:

Ranthambhore tiger reserve situated in a linear strip of Aravalli and Vindhyan ranges. Recently it has been observed that spill over tiger population of Ranthambhore uses these corridors for their movement to other areas. Tigers have been tracked moving away out of Ranthambhore and using these areas as corridors for dispersal to Kailadevi Sanctuary, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Bundi, Kota and Kuno – Palpur, Shyopur in Madhya Pradesh. These are important linkages of Ranthambhore landscape with other forested landscapes and it is through these linkages that the genetic transfer has been taking place for centuries. Therefore, in the long run these linkages are crucial to the wellbeing of tigers in the core area. The core area can give everything but this

linkage with other wildlife areas of the part of the country can only be provided by the corridor area.

There are three main corridors connecting with other protected area.

5 <u>Ranthambhore – Kailadevi WLS – VanVihar WLS (Dholpur)</u>

This corridor lies in the North – East direction of the Ranthambhore,

6 <u>Ranthambhore TR – Kuno – Palpur WLS (M.P.)</u>

Delineated as important corridor for movement of tiger and other animal from the high animal density areas of Ranthambhore to other suitable sink areas. This corridor is connected through Banas River habitat block,Nain ya ki range and Karanpur range of Kailadevi WLS and Khndhar, Baler, Talrda Range of Ranthambhore National Park. Its again on the East-North side of the Sawai-Madhopur District.

7 <u>Ranthambhore – Ramgarh Vishdhari – Mukundra hills</u>

Delineated as important corridor for movement of tiger and other animal from the high animal density areas of Ranthambhore to other suitable Sink areas those are from Qualji Closed area to Papda RF, Indragarh RF and Ramgarh Vishdhari WLS and further from Jawahar Sagar to Darrah WLS or MHTR. Ramgarh Vishdhari has now been declared as Tiger Reserve through gazette notification no. P.F.No. 3(12) Forest/2019 dated 22.05.2022 This further highlights the need of protecting this corridor and enhancing protection. This will help in dispersal of tiger population to protected areas. This requires strengthening corridor development with proper coordination between both the tiger reserves.



5.2 Prioritization of the Linkages:

Corridors are creation of the conservation and management and not to be built. The proposal for bottle necks in the Corridor consist areas like Banas River, Sevti Chambal, Papda-Indergarh and Nearby forest areas of RTR. (Villages like Bhuri Pahari, Doongri, Talda Khet, Talera, Karadaki etc.) In development of this Corridor by undertaking the following activities.

- a) Protection and afforestation.
- b) Soil conservation and water harvesting measures.
- c) Effective anti-poaching measures.
- d) Increase support for conservation from corridor villages.
- e) Habitat restoration of corridor villages, forest land and revenue land.

5.3 Development of integrated Land use Approach for the Area commensurate with tiger conservation and coexistence agenda.

Afforestation work and Ravine Management in corridors:

To improve vegetation cover for wildlife movement in corridor areas mainly in the periphery of Khandar Range, Talrda Range, Baler Range, Phalaudi Range, Nainya ki Range and Karanpur range of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve the plantation and land restoration work will be taken up by planting with suitable and local plants like Ber, Gular, Karanj, Chural, Khair, Kadam & Local grass, Khus, Munja, Elephant grass, etc. This will help us in restoring waste lands and ravines in corridors. Maintenance for 5 years will be taken care in Public private manner.

Ravine management will also be considered with Gram Sabhas and plantation will be done accordingly like requirement of fuel wood species, browsing species and fruit bearing trees.

Soil & moisture conservation work: -

To improve the water conditions in corridors and to conserve the water holding capacity of the solid natural check dams will develop with the following soil & water conservation measures.

5.4 Wildlife management in territorial forest areas.

Maintenance of the biological diversity is the new mandate for forest and wildlife planners and managers. This implies management of wildlife on all categories of lands under the control of the forest/wildlife departments. This is different compared to the current protection afforded to wild animals under the law outside the PAs. Protection does not necessarily mean that their habitats are being managed. Protection is critically essential to wildlife management but protection by itself is not habitat management that is fundamental to conservation.

Besides reorienting forest management practices objectively, the managed forests need support of the full range of habitat management practices as they relate to a PA proper. Hence the challenges for conserving biodiversity in corridors are far steeper than the Protected areas.

Habitat management cannot be in isolation of management for corridors. The existence of villages within most sanctuaries and national parks is a reality. Notwithstanding any village relocation programmes, between several groups of villages the forest actually exists as a set of several corridors. Natural forest growth existing between a series of plantations constitutes corridors, especially for life forms dependent on older successional stages. Hence all possible measures that we take in PAs will be imitated for the corridor areas and territorial forests. Apart of this entire Silvicultural Treatment model will be developed for corridor areas which are under territorial divisions. Ancillary support systems and miscellaneous regulations-such as forestry related activities such as roads, extractions, paths, camping sites, coups, forest depot, fire lines will be kept in control. Fuel wood collection, sale and nistar can be carried out in participation with communities so that their actual pressure can reduce from the bottle neck areas.

5.5 Zone Plan Management Strategies for corridors.

The delineated corridor area of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve can be divided in two zones.

- **1.** Forest land corridors Comprising varied topography.
- 2. Non-Forest land corridors Revenue lands, non-Forest streams, water courses, Rivers, Agriculture fields, Waste lands, Ravines etc.,

In both the zones protection strategy would be;

Protection from Grazing and lopping:

Seeing the geographical condition of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and corridors to it is abode of about 25 villages in Banas River Habitat Block, around 85 villages in Kailadevi WLS and, 20 between Khandhar –Baler – Sevti Chambal block, 25-30 between RNP-Sawai Mansinh-Phalaudi-Qualji. Till late last decade there was tremendous pressure of grazing from communities living in periphery of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. In present situation we are seeing change in grazing pattern but however it is still there during monsoon months and up to September /October until they harvest their agriculture fields. To control grazing in corridor areas and in habitat block barriers will be constructed in each habitat blocks. Community living nearby will also be brought in confidence through gram sabhas and conceptualization of corridors will be discussed. Through livelihood programs pasture lands will be developed in Village grazing fields, concession areas will be marked in corridors.

Poaching:

Dispersing Tigers or other cats are always been target of poachers in corridors. And to control the poaching of prey chowkis, patrolling units will be formed for continuous patrolling in corridor areas. Informer network too will be developed for corridor areas. Continuous monitoring of dispersing cats will be under operation with WII, WWF field teams. Kill monitoring in corridors will be done meticulously to avoid cattle poisoning incidences for relation killing. Anti-Poaching measures and other activity: -

- 1. Regular Patrolling
- 2. Surveillance over suspicious tribes/persons.
- 3. Maintenance of village wise wildlife crime report for each village.
- 4. Mechanisms of reporting cattle kills and speedy compensation should be ensured
- 5. Rewards to Informers.
- 6. Construction of Forest Guard Check post on both sides the Banas River, Sevti Chambal.
- 7. Wireless stations at the check posts. And barriers at necessary points where human disturbance is possible.
- 8. SMART patrolling trainings to be given to frontline staff.
- 9. Patrolling gears and accessories to be provide to the staff at chowkis.

IntelligenceGathering:

The intelligence on the movement of the invasive poacher will be gathered from the loyal reliable informer from the fringe village areas. The persons in the civil dress of the department in the weekly markets or periodic market near the fringe area will collect the information about the detrimental activities related to wildlife and park security.

Fuelwood and fodder

- 1. The degraded areas in corridors should be developed as pastures and fuel wood plantations.
- 2. Distribution of LPG on subsidiary rates.
- 3. Smokeless chullahs and energy efficient models of the stoves will be showcased and developed in corridor villages.

Man-animal conflict: - The villagers should be encouraged to go for permanent enclosers near their settlements to avoid cattle lifting in nights. Stall feeding model will be discussed and encouraged in villages to reduce grazing pressure and depredation inside the forest areas. Compensation mechanism (Ex-Gratia Payment) for the Cattle and Human loss should be made as early as possible and Voluntarily organizations will be involved for Interim compensation. The Crop depredation Compensation Scheme as proposed in Tiger Project areas by Govt. of India is not yet implemented in the region. Efforts should be made to implement the crop compensation scheme. The pattern of the Human Wildlife Conflict will be studied in Corridor villages and recommendation to the Government will be suggested.

Forested Zone:

- With participation of local community, flora and fauna and important wildlife habitat shall be protected. This will involve deployment of local people in protection work.
- Commercial and domestic use of forest products shall be regulated as per the previous working plan of the respective divisions.

Multiple-Land Use Zone:

This zone shall consist of human settlements, agriculture, and small-scale industries. This zone will also involve providing alternative livelihood options to minimize resource dependency.

Protection of wildlife and their habitat:

Several measures will be taken in order to protect wildlife populations and their habitat in the Corridor area.

- Nature sensitization
- Employment of local youth for protection
- Paid informers who will report poaching or habitat destruction incidences.
- Self-help groups who will be beneficiaries of rotational funds will also be expected to give information of poaching or habitat destruction.

Inter unit coordination: Corridors spread over numerous forest divisions, districts and states. Hence, there is need to coordinate between various agencies holding ownership/jurisdiction of the corridor lands. At the Field Director Office RTR an ACF has been proposed for monitoring the corridors and GIS information. This unit would also do Time-series monitoring of corridors.

ECO-DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

6.1 Constitution of the committee.

As such there is no formation of committee been taken place for Corridors of RTR. Though below framework will be taking inconsideration for the eco- development activities in the corridors and buffer of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve that will be look after by committee formed for Critical Tiger Habitat of Ranthambhore.

6.2 Policy and Institutional Framework.

The purpose of demarcating and creating a Corridors for the park is to try and facilitate movement of wildlife across multiple source populations. Most corridors will have people living within them who have a close relationship with the core area. In such cases, there can be several measures taken by the management to try and wean the local people away from using resources from the core, buffer and corridors. It is also important to note that these people lose life and property by living close to the core area. They face high amounts of crop depredation, cattle depredation and many times human death. It is important to gain goodwill from them for any successful conservation programme. For this purpose, the tiger reserve management will have to work with several other governmental and non-governmental bodies to reach out to the people living in the buffer.

The eco-development programme shall be carried out through the ecodevelopment committee (EDC to be formed in corridors and buffer of the RTR). Several other organisations shall also take part in the eco-development programme like WWF, DASTAKAR and local NGOs, multiple Self-Help Groups (SHGs) present in the area.

6.3 Livelihood Support Initiatives through Village Micro-plans

The drafting of a Village-Micro Plan requires an understanding of the feasibility and want of the specific livelihood initiatives. A Village Micro-Plan involves community-asset buildings, individual income-generation activities, alternate energy and energy conservation devices, biomass regeneration, and human resources development suitable for the area. The micro plan shall be prepared by the EDC which will formed and NGOs and the Forest Department. **Integration of 6.4** Pural Development Programs

6.4 Rural Development Programs

The District Co-ordination Committee can decide on integrating the plans of the Forest Department in the corridor area and the existing Rural Development Programs. In addition, the following Rural Development Programs which exist in other areas can be started in the area with the help of the district administration.

- Central Rural Sanitation Programme: This programme can be used to stablish low- cost sanitation facilities in the area.
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana: This program can be used to connect several villages without linking roads.

6.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

The beneficiary organisations should report back to the Eco-development Committee and the Executive Committee of the Tiger Conservation Foundation which will monitor the transfer of funds. All monetary transactions will happen through the norms and provisions of the State Government and NTCA. There will be an annual review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the Eco-development program by the District Level Monitoring Committee which will be formed soon.

CHAPTER – 7 TIGER POPULATION AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Day to day Monitoring Protocol.

Most of the forest areas in corridors either adjoining to CTH or scattered in patches have been included in Buffer. Notification dated 06-07-2012 by Government of Rajasthan wherein 297.92 Sq. Kms. of land was notified as buffer. The buffer forest area does not circumscribe the core area but adjoins it in places and it consists of all the forest land which was outside CTH. The corridor area falls in two states Rajasthan (administrative district Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Bundi and Tonk.) and Madhya Pradesh (Kuno- palpur). The provisions made for core and buffer area would apply to these areas also in this aspect. Apart from forest land remaining land in corridors are private agriculture land and other government land, in which only some transit wild animals are found. In these areas for trekking/monitoring of straying tigers, trekkers, village wildlife watchers, informers shall be engaged from local community.

- **7.2 Tiger Population Estimation Framework-** Some projects from institutional like NCBS have been under taken to collect fecal samples and come out with various results related to population of tigers, their genetic markup etc.
 - 7.2.1 Corridor areas which fall in buffer and continuous with CTH, Provisions of Phase- IV Monitoring Protocol of NTCA would apply in this aspect.
 - 7.2.2 Corridor areas, which are forest land but scattered and not adjoining / Continuous to CTH. In these areas beat-wise monitoring of signs and encounters of animals/vegetation/habitat disturbance would be carried out following Phase- I Monitoring Protocol twice in a year (Summer & Winter).

CHAPTER – 8 ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION AND BUDGET

- 8.1 Corridor Areas Coordination Committee: Since the corridor area of the Reserve is large and in other spread over in multiple districts and one state hence separate committee for coordination is not required. The committees constituted for the Core would also oversee the works related to corridor and buffer area. After the entire corridor and buffer is not a separate entity. Committees will also liase with Madhya Pradesh State Forest Department on administration issues need to be address in corridors.
- 8.2 Schedule of operations and activity budget Details would be drawn up along with the core area.
- 8.3 Staff deployment to be formed ones the administration stabilizes with primay assessment report on corridors.
- 8.4 Schedule operations and Activity budget will be developed in coordination with associated divisions that has share in corridor areas. Sanctioned works will be executed as per schedule of time. Following is the proposed time schedule:

i)	Soil & moisture conservation works	Before rains
ii)	DE siltation of water holes, nadis & anicuts	Before rains
iii)	Eradication of unwanted species	During and after rains
iv) v)	Clearing & maintenance of tracks Cutting of fire lines	After rains In winter
vi)	Construction of water harvesting structures	After rains
vii)	Repair of buildings	After rains

RTR proposes an Annual Plan of operations every year, based on the various strategies envisaged in the management plan. Govt. of India also sanctions the grant but timely allocation of funds never takes place. Sometimes it reaches as late as in October. As a result, timely execution of works becomes impossible and half of the crucial period just goes waste.

Annexure: 1

List of Villages in buffer, corridor and in the periphery of Ranthambhore Tiger reserve with GPS points.

				NEAR_DIST
S.No.	VILLAGE NAME	LATTITUDE	LONGITUDE	(M)
1	Abhepur	25.748100	76.294100	1494.51
2	Achhar	25.820300	76.391400	628.54
3	Aibat ki Gwari	26.320600	76.956900	996.18
4	Ajitpura	26.217700	77.103100	737.97
5	Akoda	25.958200	76.701500	2022.32
6	Alanpur	26.002600	76.367100	363.14
7	Allapur	25.905700	76.492900	343.54
8	Amargoth	26.262400	76.744600	6510.39
9	Amarpura	25.716100	76.280500	1037.54
10	Amarwal	26.299000	76.836600	1852.56
11	Amerki	26.298100	77.006000	251.90
12	Amli	25.701800	76.260200	2566.45
13	Amli	25.817000	76.300900	118.37
14	Anantpura	26.092800	76.543200	0.00
15	Andija	25.921500	76.485700	0.00
16	Aqueduc	26.003600	76.607700	893.22
17	Arampura	26.275100	76.683100	7669.71
18	Arnta	25.718600	76.291300	307.85
19	Arora (1)	26.246100	77.105500	2.22
20	Arora (2)	26.258500	77.113800	980.83
21	Asa ki Gwari	26.205500	76.938000	0.00
22	Awand	25.872200	76.428100	0.00
23	Badar	25.934900	76.422200	0.00
24	Badh	26.217600	76.535000	2095.93
25	Badolas	26.194900	76.480800	3753.85
26	Bagh	26.215300	76.684800	1316.25
27	Baghard	26.009600	76.816500	529.13
28	Bagida	26.238300	76.667900	4303.04
29	Bagrubandh	26.002400	76.588200	249.03
30	Bahara	26.238000	76.909500	0.00
31	Baharda	26.155300	76.853600	0.00

32	Baler	26.102500	76.768000	0.00
33	Baler (Jagir)	26.073300	76.761900	998.00
34	Balopura	25.766200	76.293900	0.00
35	Balpura	25.645800	76.206800	9965.38
36	Balwan	25.724100	76.300600	0.00
37	Balwara	25.702400	76.276700	941.56
38	Balwara ka tapra	25.796300	76.346800	68.54
39	Bamuda	26.233400	77.421000	19514.86
40	Bamurkhar	26.184400	77.009900	0.00
41	Ban le chatrira	25.972200	76.733300	172.43
42	Banchpura	26.285500	76.691600	8714.15
43	Bandhapara	26.205700	76.904900	0.00
44	Banijara	26.276200	77.016200	0.00
45	Baniya bandhi	26.236300	77.120200	884.94
46	Bansari	26.226900	76.721400	2481.78
47	Bansari	26.226600	76.722000	2458.51
48	Bansoli	26.205000	77.081800	208.52
49	Bardapura	26.318800	76.868200	1018.27
50	Barja ka tapra	25.956000	76.316500	2067.13
51	Barothe ka pura	26.270100	77.008100	577.31
52	Barwas	25.920700	76.708000	2214.29
53	Bassu kala	26.164800	76.562100	152.43
54	Bassu khudr	26.162700	76.554100	4.97
55	Behraunda khurd	25.905100	76.506800	640.36
56	Behrda	26.065100	76.548000	0.00
57	Bengalki	26.229900	76.775900	4381.76
58	Beri Bishnathpura	26.113100	76.754900	0.00
59	Bhagwanpura	25.860300	76.368500	484.21
60	Bhagwatgarh	26.143500	76.241200	19000.65
61	Bhairunpura	26.166400	76.954700	0.00
62	Bhanpura	25.793700	76.365200	869.39
63	Bhaopur	26.138200	76.634300	90.02
64	Bharpura	26.176700	76.889200	0.00
65	Bhatpura	25.832800	76.312100	285.02
66	Bhatpura	26.296000	77.218700	215.38
67	Bher	26.135200	76.596100	0.00
68	Bhimpura	26.102200	76.756200	0.00
69	Bhojpura	26.231900	76.790900	2983.52
70	Bhuri Pahar	26.194100	76.594900	420.55
71	Bichpuri gujran	26.093100	76.692400	856.89
72	Bijapur	25.950000	76.318600	1807.00
73	Bijauda	26.336400	77.072000	336.81
74	Biloli	26.218600	76.556000	1479.27
75	Biram ki gwari	26.224000	76.945400	0.00
76	Bugra	26.342900	77.103400	651.53

77	Burha bolna	26.275900	76.774200	6021.90
78	Burhpura	26.256600	77.232200	914.90
79	Chaan	25.917500	76.466900	311.65
80	Chachendi	26.083600	76.865100	0.00
81	Chahchendi	26.083600	76.864800	0.00
82	Chaipura	26.315500	77.107400	0.00
83	Chak bilali	26.230500	76.537200	3230.53
84	Chamarpura	26.220300	76.633100	3906.53
85	Champura	26.269500	76.704900	7030.64
86	Chandeli	26.286400	77.127300	233.29
87	Chandka kala	26.154900	76.805900	497.46
88	Chandka khudr	26.148800	76.809500	213.42
89	Chatli	26.330000	77.227600	1171.72
90	Chenapura	26.348700	77.189000	244.13
91	Chhaparka	26.002100	76.601800	935.24
92	Chhirwani	26.249400	76.701900	4825.88
93	Chichiri	26.136100	76.932000	0.00
94	Chingipura	26.220100	76.674800	2244.81
95	Chir	26.242300	76.670800	4556.40
96	Chiripura	26.285200	76.839100	398.45
97	Chirmul	26.278000	77.090800	117.81
98	Chiroli	26.083500	76.576700	0.00
99	Chirwani	26.249100	76.702200	4797.63
100	Chitara	25.792300	76.380100	1962.43
101	Chitara	25.792500	76.380100	1951.55
102	Chitola	26.054100	76.715900	3668.38
103	Chorgarh	26.164600	76.903800	0.00
104	Choriya khota	26.137300	76.835000	0.00
105	Dabri	26.173900	76.899900	0.00
106	Dalara	25.815800	76.369100	33.77
107	Dalasinghpura	26.246000	76.715200	4541.29
108	Daldpara	26.142700	76.932800	0.00
109	Danda	26.164800	76.976300	0.00
110	Danda	26.192100	77.090700	867.36
111	Dandipura	26.269900	76.685800	7072.21
112	Dandipura	26.269900	76.685800	7072.21
113	Dangri	26.261800	76.685000	6212.65
114	Dangria	26.145000	76.959900	0.00
115	Dangria	26.192200	76.918200	0.00
116	Dankra	26.226500	76.598500	3238.71
117	Dapichpura	26.047000	76.653100	1880.25
118	Dargriya	26.338400	76.886700	339.54
119	Darki	26.257500	76.800200	2782.99
120	Darra	26.219600	77.081900	17.09
121	Daulatpura	26.170100	76.791000	112.34

122	Daulatpura	26.328300	77.008700	1804.75
123	Daund dharil	26.203900	76.575100	12.25
124	Dawich	26.047700	76.666900	3189.98
125	Dayarampur	26.226500	77.019000	0.00
126	Deopura	25.804900	76.351800	0.00
127	Devpura	26.143200	76.626800	600.25
128	Dhakri	26.173400	76.961000	0.00
129	Dhaturipura	26.254500	77.176400	136.24
130	Dhawali	26.296000	77.229800	861.80
131	Dhodaki	26.179800	76.739400	0.00
132	Dhondirpura	26.268200	76.742800	7112.53
133	Dobarli (1)	25.714800	76.291300	68.51
134	Dobarli (2)	25.714500	76.307700	0.00
135	Dongri	26.254900	76.773700	4992.55
136	Doyalepura	26.342900	77.128900	101.73
137	Dungri	26.155400	76.602600	1288.00
138	Dungri	26.142200	76.946800	0.00
139	Enda	26.147200	76.534000	221.27
140	Fatehpur	26.206900	76.646100	1973.19
141	Firezpura	26.318700	77.220000	1101.42
142	Firizpura	25.858000	76.322100	818.82
143	Gadretha	26.192600	77.005400	0.00
144	Gadwar	26.283100	77.242800	2069.04
145	Gandawar	25.914000	76.624500	6865.09
146	Gandlata	25.884700	76.466800	1560.36
147	Ganganagar	25.906900	76.482800	420.89
148	Gangi shyampura	26.138800	76.501900	1753.34
149	Gardaghura	26.268200	76.922100	0.00
150	Garhigaun (1)	26.203600	77.001200	0.00
151	Garhigaun (2)	26.203400	76.996100	0.00
152	Ghanteshwar	26.177100	76.714200	0.00
153	Ghori kochh	26.029500	76.838600	1443.71
154	Ghoskhera	26.171300	76.968900	0.00
155	Ghunsai	26.169100	77.002200	0.00
156	Gobindpura	26.080300	76.799900	729.98
157	Goea	26.096900	76.899500	0.00
158	Goea	26.096900	76.899500	0.00
159	Gopalpura	26.210900	76.673300	1578.06
160	Gopalpura	26.246300	76.745800	4810.19
161	Gothda	25.943300	76.620900	4654.80
162	Guda	25.964600	76.450800	0.00
163	Gurjapura	26.342000	77.142000	0.00
164	Gwari	26.202000	76.675000	886.55
165	Gwari Danda	26.261300	77.130500	2013.53
166	Hadoti	26.213200	76.616000	3212.65

167	Haidwar	25.892300	76.346300	0.00
168	Halanda	25.919600	76.378000	293.66
169	Hari ki Gwari	26.187200	76.768800	845.03
170	Haripura	25.691800	76.310800	1353.16
171	Haripura	25.897400	76.317500	592.37
172	Harisingh ki pato	26.147200	76.884300	0.00
173	Harpura	26.317800	77.207500	842.51
174	Hasanpura	26.094700	76.868900	0.00
175	Hathdoli	26.204000	76.261800	22179.39
176	Himmatpura	25.748000	76.231000	6208.07
177	Hotiaki	26.214400	76.786700	2963.67
178	Hsanpura	26.094700	76.869200	0.00
179	Itaoda	26.037500	76.592800	493.20
180	Jagipura	26.226700	76.791400	2823.36
181	Jaitpura	25.911500	76.448600	585.93
182	Jaitpura	25.911800	76.449300	534.96
183	Jakhada	26.343900	77.223200	976.56
184	Jakhoda	26.008800	76.768500	584.58
185	Jalsinghpura	25.985800	76.592900	357.89
186	Jamulkhera	26.083200	76.423900	1881.28
187	Jamuri	26.127200	76.797200	0.00
188	Jamuri	26.127400	76.797200	0.00
189	Jargarhpura	26.252600	77.184000	40.95
190	Jeerotha	26.288900	76.682500	9162.45
191	Jerpur	25.885800	76.290000	639.33
192	Jhalepura	26.124700	76.780000	0.00
193	Jhalepura	26.127000	76.796800	0.00
194	Jhalna	26.325200	77.201400	0.00
195	Jhanpari bar	26.284300	76.947400	0.00
196	Jhanpari dalar	26.267100	76.933500	0.00
197	Jhapu ki gwari	26.312900	77.072700	0.00
198	Jhilpura	26.201200	76.896800	0.00
199	Jhonpri	26.071500	76.809800	1024.14
200	Jinapur	25.994200	76.333800	2018.55
201	Juwar (1)	25.923200	76.305000	1436.22
202	Juwar (2)	25.927600	76.301000	2014.20
203	Kachchhra	26.056700	76.611400	670.07
204	Kachhra	26.257400	76.691600	5663.43
205	Kachida	26.088000	76.505600	0.00
206	Kachnari kachnari	25.985500	76.756800	171.64
207	Kailashpura	25.762700	76.279200	1249.95
208	Kaim katch	26.239100	77.132100	1563.83
209	Kala khohra	26.123500	76.636200	205.11
210	Kalaguda	26.247500	76.729600	4824.16
211	Kalakhet	26.318700	77.093200	0.00

212	Kalyanpura	26.176200	76.775500	967.01
213	Kamleshwar	25.763600	76.328100	0.00
214	Kamokhari	25.963900	76.611900	2961.12
215	Kanerda	26.081000	76.822500	478.55
216	Kankra	26.153000	76.962000	0.00
217	Kanseri	26.162700	76.657300	0.00
218	Kantra	26.214000	76.587700	1518.45
219	Kaper khara	26.147500	76.991800	0.00
220	Kara	26.178800	77.016500	0.00
221	Kara	26.179100	77.016200	0.00
222	Kara danda	26.086100	76.728500	390.96
223	Karaki	26.173200	76.634500	214.24
224	Karanpur	26.180400	76.972300	0.00
225	Kararki	26.173500	76.634600	195.59
226	Karikhet	26.192400	76.651800	520.76
227	Kaserh	26.226200	77.096400	21.84
228	Katar	25.904800	76.541500	2107.94
229	Kathali	26.241900	76.556500	4003.16
230	Katholi	26.130300	76.564100	0.00
231	Katira khurd	25.987700	76.733400	1047.72
232	Katira kotan	25.988800	76.738200	845.62
233	Kenpur	25.689000	76.288500	1088.21
234	Keshavpura	25.753300	76.289500	1349.72
235	Kesra	26.035400	76.762800	2968.89
236	Ketan Devi	26.336200	76.895500	61.93
237	Ketap	26.345900	76.889100	1101.84
238	Khajura	26.242600	76.923600	0.00
239	Khandar	26.013100	76.610500	0.00
240	Khandar fart	26.021500	76.612000	0.00
241	Khandepura	26.293800	77.253000	2975.94
242	Khanpur	26.209100	76.794800	2112.79
243	Khanpura	25.797400	76.354800	353.34
244	Khar	26.193400	76.566900	0.00
245	Khatika	26.190600	76.714200	0.00
246	Khato	26.293900	76.942800	0.00
247	Khawas	26.081900	76.451500	341.74
248	Khawas	26.081800	76.450800	310.32
249	Khera	25.706300	76.267600	1864.59
250	Khera	25.840400	76.255100	2800.33
251	Khera	26.198300	76.582600	379.69
252	Kherauri	26.219000	77.107300	383.56
253	Kheri	25.864100	76.364400	668.92
254	Kheri	25.900700	76.361100	490.98
255	Khidorpur jods	26.153300	76.622900	1153.14
256	Khilchipur	26.057600	76.421600	560.25

257	Khirkan	26.253700	77.199600	245.92
258	Khirkhari	26.346600	76.244100	31343.75
259	Khoh (1)	26.210700	76.702600	735.89
260	Khoh (2)	26.202600	76.704600	201.06
261	Khooda	26.296900	76.728200	10118.00
262	Khubpura	26.236700	76.635400	5307.37
263	Kila khandar block	26.034100	76.612700	0.00
264	Kirpura	26.206900	76.506700	1464.89
265	Kirpura	26.206900	76.507000	1440.75
266	Kisharpura	26.279500	76.706100	8123.76
267	Kiyarda kala	25.865100	76.504400	4317.88
268	Koontipora	26.280500	76.742800	8442.59
269	Kur ka math	26.178400	76.849700	0.00
270	Kurat ki gwari	26.300700	77.050000	0.00
271	Kureri	26.051800	76.818900	2193.75
272	Kurilpura	26.168800	76.989800	0.00
273	Kushaligah	25.940000	76.378400	0.00
274	Kushalpura	26.387900	76.232700	34750.97
275	Kutalpura	26.066400	76.429100	712.29
276	Kutalpura	26.006600	76.683900	4848.66
277	Ladpur	25.895700	76.298400	718.62
278	Lahpur chauki	25.006200	76.505300	77827.88
279	Lakhru ki Gwari	26.284200	76.926000	0.00
280	Langha	26.227500	76.694700	2402.18
281	Loharpura	26.236900	76.669400	4098.69
282	Ludahodi	26.164400	76.631000	291.93
283	Machin ki jhapri	26.234000	76.883300	0.00
284	Mahalgaun	26.173600	76.954300	0.00
285	Maharao	26.182600	76.652200	378.32
286	Maharo	26.182700	76.652200	377.25
287	Mahirajpura	26.088700	76.878000	0.00
288	Mahirajpura	26.088800	76.877700	0.00
289	Makanpur	26.293700	77.231000	850.15
290	Malatpura	26.059000	76.873400	0.00
291	Malatpura	26.059000	76.873400	0.00
292	Malhan ka pura	26.205000	77.104400	1820.80
293	Manderhedi	25.824800	76.331900	44.89
294	Mandia Trilosingh	26.204200	76.961800	0.00
295	Manikpura	26.258100	77.028200	0.00
296	Manki	26.139500	76.935900	0.00
297	Manpura	25.871000	76.262400	1917.78
298	Manpura	25.870700	76.262400	1905.73
299	Manrhi bhar	26.350900	77.093500	1713.62
300	Marada	26.272000	76.693500	7241.16
301	Maranda	26.267800	76.898500	0.00

302	Marechi	26.201700	76.858300	0.00
303	Masronna	26.302300	77.196900	86.69
304	Mawario ki Gwari	26.139500	76.763600	0.00
305	Menpur	25.875500	76.284400	490.07
306	Mijarnagar	25.860600	76.303700	67.28
307	Modpura	26.305500	76.714700	11006.46
308	Mohanpura	26.128000	76.502100	664.80
309	Mohni ka pura	26.265600	77.103200	280.79
310	Monpura	25.832000	76.258700	3174.25
311	Moroj	26.078400	76.739100	263.77
312	Motipura	26.250900	76.760800	5728.10
313	Mulapura	26.197600	76.893500	0.00
314	Mungerpura	26.266000	77.213400	806.53
315	Murdungar	25.942400	76.438500	0.00
316	Murechi	26.207800	76.873400	0.00
317	Naipur	26.093600	76.666000	1330.33
318	Nanamani dhoni	25.906300	76.300200	1473.94
319	Nanekal	26.279600	76.953600	0.00
320	Nanpur	26.150300	76.926300	0.00
321	Naraoli	26.273900	76.828000	1203.19
322	Narayanpura	25.734200	76.303400	301.88
323	Naraygaon	26.277900	77.230300	1240.58
324	Nawalpura	25.730300	76.292800	977.32
325	Nawpur	25.028400	76.380300	73129.84
326	Nayagram	25.985300	76.601800	1169.56
327	Nenia ki Gwari	26.209800	76.817800	0.00
328	Nibhera	26.187000	76.891600	0.00
329	Nimli bari	25.927800	76.337500	0.00
330	Nimli chhoti (1)	25.962400	76.347800	87.43
331	Nimli chhoti (2)	25.975400	76.343600	648.75
332	Nimli hari	26.239800	76.663800	4640.46
333	Nindar	26.311800	77.192700	298.52
334	Nindar ka purd	26.318200	77.168000	368.92
335	Nishana	26.273300	76.731800	7621.89
336	Niwari	26.187100	76.535200	412.13
337	Olwara	26.186600	76.519600	636.59
338	Padda	25.950900	76.678200	3989.79
339	Padra	26.129300	76.557400	0.00
340	Padri	25.951500	76.665000	5279.31
341	Paharpura	26.288600	76.699400	9052.61
342	Pajitpura	26.218000	77.103500	687.14
343	Palarpura	26.164100	76.773700	571.26
344	Pancholas	25.857500	76.264300	1352.02
345	Papra	25.758600	76.304200	25.88
346	Papra	25.758600	76.304500	11.57

347	Pardumpura	26.237300	76.618500	5365.63
348	Pat ka pura	26.367400	77.136600	2043.45
349	Pataur Dangra (1)	26.143300	76.689000	0.00
350	Pataur Dangra (2)	26.146400	76.690000	0.00
351	Pathipura	26.214600	76.832500	0.00
352	Pator	26.228600	77.077300	0.00
353	Pator ghati	26.230700	77.034400	0.00
354	Pator ka danda	26.214500	77.090600	220.58
355	Pedpura	25.861500	76.318000	581.58
356	Phaidal	25.856600	76.334400	631.54
357	Phidekpura	25.714300	76.268100	2039.10
358	Phiriya	25.910500	76.525100	650.97
359	Pipalda	25.626600	76.283500	7818.02
360	Pira tapra	26.076000	76.726300	1441.00
361	Potpati	26.297300	76.850900	1205.15
362	Pura Bargwan	26.325400	76.878700	588.02
363	Pura dara	26.263700	77.177000	922.91
364	Pura hadoti	26.201400	76.617700	2466.61
365	Pura rama	26.338100	77.099500	401.19
366	Puraj kesho	26.305500	76.856800	818.21
367	Radhain	26.250800	77.149900	828.87
368	Raher (gher)	26.267600	77.007000	595.95
369	Raibeli	26.338300	77.015400	1687.99
370	Raibeli jagman	26.253600	76.932200	0.00
371	Rakashpura	25.706900	76.268300	1810.30
372	Ramnagar	25.779500	76.341100	176.59
373	Ramsinghpura	25.036900	76.395800	72400.45
374	Rangapura	26.254100	77.129900	2342.24
375	Ranipura	26.295900	77.248600	2581.85
376	Rasilpura jaga	26.231600	76.845700	0.00
377	Rasilpura sirji	26.229800	76.863100	0.00
378	Ratipura Bakna	26.284500	76.700800	8614.87
379	Raundih	26.203600	76.683600	293.93
380	Rawal	26.100300	76.449700	2314.49
381	Rawanjana dungar	25.882600	76.306700	0.00
382	Rawatpura	26.170100	76.831700	0.00
383	Rawra	25.986800	76.601000	1036.23
384	Riparki	26.295500	77.102400	0.00
385	Roha	26.267500	77.995900	75743.68
386	Rorawad	25.997300	76.756500	1392.42
387	Sankara	26.139200	76.728500	0.00
388	Sanpura	26.330600	77.062300	0.00
389	Sawai Madhopur	25.964600	76.450800	0.00
390	Sawalganj	25.753400	76.303800	430.31
391	Sawalganj	25.864700	76.447000	305.41

392	Sawalpur	25.926600	76.576300	2531.97
393	Sawata Kala	26.114800	76.654800	813.50
394	Sawata khurd	26.113600	76.643000	437.03
395	Semari	26.314600	77.019500	22.26
396	Seorajpura	26.223300	76.686300	2093.14
397	Sewati	25.926000	76.731000	563.91
398	Shampur	26.357600	77.152600	677.17
399	Shampur ka pura	26.356000	77.135300	1079.27
400	Shapura	25.912100	76.314300	399.58
401	Sheopura	25.764800	76.344000	998.46
402	Sherpur	25.673900	76.363900	6746.64
403	Shyampura	26.145500	76.516500	1677.54
404	Simalda	26.212400	76.657400	2080.13
405	Simarah	26.193700	77.085600	404.88
406	Sipharis	25.910400	76.512000	302.15
407	Siraska	26.350500	77.147600	0.00
408	Siroar	26.212800	76.681900	1213.04
409	Sudhra ki dungar	26.196300	76.675200	396.55
410	Tadan	26.149400	76.916100	0.00
411	Talaoka	26.234800	76.729900	3444.31
412	Talaoka	26.234800	76.729900	3444.31
413	Talaora	26.067700	76.637100	268.97
414	Talra	26.145000	76.606800	477.52
415	Talrakhet	26.140700	76.666800	0.00
416	Tekhuti	26.241900	76.733200	4208.43
417	Tekhuti	26.241900	76.733200	4208.43
418	Todra	25.844300	76.348500	227.21
419	Todra	25.844300	76.349300	296.01
420	Torha	26.183500	77.041400	0.00
421	Torke	26.179900	76.993600	0.00
422	Ultada	26.088800	76.472300	221.70
423	Umedpur	26.174800	76.800000	69.10
424	Unchi gwari	26.207400	76.766500	2436.04



Tiger Conservation Plan



From 2022-23 to 2031-32

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to Shri Arindam Tomar, PCCF and Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan for his overall guidance in giving final shape to Tiger Conservation Plan without whose support this plan could not have been framed to its final conclusion. Special thanks to Shri Sangram Singh Katiyar, DCF and Deputy Field Director, RTR-I, Shri Mahendra Kumar Sharma, DCF and Deputy Field Director, RTR-I (2020-2022), Shri Ramanand Bhakar, DCF and Deputy Field Director, RTR-II, Shri Sanjeev Sharma, DCF and Deputy Field Director, RVTR, Shri Sandeep Kumar Choudhary, DCF Tourism RTR-I. Special thanks of gratitude has to extended to Shri Manas Singh, ACF, RTR-I, Shri Hari Mohan Meena, Field Biologist RTR-I and Shri Vivek Raj, GIS Expert RTR-I who have played major role in compiling data and outlining plans of the tiger reserve. The contribution of each and every one acted as building block of this TCP and it is their efforts which helped in finalization of TCP of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve.

Sedu Ram Yadav

Chief Conservator of Forest and Field Director Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

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Annexure-1

Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve Area Statement (CTH, BUFFER & Peripheral Area in ha.)

	Division	Area of RTR				Other		
S. No.	S. No.			Buffer		Total	Protected /	G. Total
		CIII (Polest)	Forest	Revenue	Total (Buffer)	(core+Buffer)	Tolest Alea	
1	2	3	4	5	4+5=6	3+6=7	8	7+8=9
2	DCF-I, SWM	63624.4	7322.4	2273.63	9596.03	73220.43	75	73295.43
3	DCF-II, Karauli	47712	0	0	0	47712	28818 *	76530
4	DCF-Bundi	0	18727.05	0	18727.05	18727.05	0	18727.05
5	DCT-Tonk	0	903.47	0	903.47	903.47	0	903.47
6	DCF-SF, SWM	0	566.1	0	566.1	566.1	0	566.1
	Total	111336.4	27519.02	2273.63	29792.65	141129.05	28893	170022.05

Note-The Buffer area of Division Bundi, Tonk and Sawai Madhopur has been transferred to DCF-I, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (Vide order of PCCF, Rajasthan, Jaipur No.459-76 dated 09-01-2014).

*- Other Protected forest area (28818.00 ha.) of RTR-II which is under administrative control of Field Director (DCF, RTR-II) is not notified in RTR

Annexure: 2

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•	सत्य	मेव अय	ते

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राजस्थान राज-पत्र विशेषांक Extraordinary साधिकार प्रकाशित Published by Authority पौष 7, शुक्रवार शाके 1929-दिसम्बर 28, 2007

Pausa 7, Friday, Saka 1929–December 28, 2007

भाग 1 (ख) महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी आज्ञायें।

FOREST DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Jaipur, December 28, 2007

No.F3(34) Forest/2007.-In exercise of the powers conferred under section 38 V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended up to date and on the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted for this purpose, the Governor of Rajasthan is pleased to care the following areas as critical tiger habitat in the tiger reserves of the state of Rajasthan in the interest of conservation of tigers :-

A. Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

The following Forest Blocks falling in the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve are declared as core or critical tiger Habitat:-

		S.No.	Name of Forest Block	Reserve Forest/ Protected Forest	Area in hert
		1	. 2	3	4
		1.	Sawai Madhopur 6 main	Reserve Forest	7796
		2.	Sawai Madhopur 6 A	Reserve Forest	13047
		3.	Sawai Madhopur 6 B	Reserve Forest	5182
		4.	Khandar -9A	Reserve Forest	10857
		5.	Khandar -9B	Reserve Forest	5492
		6.	Khandar -9 C	Reserve Forest	10471
		7.	Quila Khandar	Reserve Forest	955
	LA.	8.	Phalodi	Protected Forest	2050
	30 196 78	NO.	Aamli Main	Protected Forest	383
A	\sim	10	Ranwajala Balwan	Protected Forest	3612
<u>"</u> [619	11.11	Baler	Protected Forest	2496
5	1.21	12.1	Dang Doodhbhat	Reserve Forest	6017
₹/	A ASIN	1/15//	Papada	Reserve Forest	1187.20
Č :	56 1	1.4/	Gajipur	Protected Forest	517.20
16		A.	Kalakhet	Protected Forest	4402
	(\$T\$)	16.	Kanarda	Protected Forest	5046
		17.	Simarkhoh A	Protected Forest	2638
		18.	Dailatpura	Protected Forest	3471
~	202 I	19.	Marmada	Protected Forest	6890
Š	and y	20.	Nibhera	Protected Forest	5808
~	22	21.	Quila Devgir Udgir	Protected Forest	5111
	231	2 2.	Simarkho	Protected Forest	2138
		23.	Daulatpura	Protected Forest	3553
	(\mathbf{k})	24.	Hadoti	Protected Forest	497
	ぜ	25.	Simarkho B	Protected Forest	1720
			Total		111336.4
			•		

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(B) Sariska Tiger Reserve

The following Forest Blocks falling in the Sariska' Tiger Reserve are declared as core or critical tiger Habitat:-

S.No.	Name of Forest Block	Reserve Forest/ Protected Forest	Area in hact.	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Kushalgarh	Reserve Forest	1319.50	ſ
2.	Kraska	Reserve Forest	1314.25	
3.	Jodhabas with Rajoor	Reserve Forest	1359.00	
4.	Kalighati	Reserve Forest	6902.00	
5.	Todinijran	Reserve Forest	230.00	
6.	Kankwari	Reserve Forest	3217.00	
7.	Kushalgarh	Protected Forest	227.91	
8.	Kraska	Protected Forest	1216.74	
9.	Indok	Protected Forest	1313.61	
10.	Kalachara	Protected Forest	219.92	
11.	Karnakabas	Protected Forest	323.20	
12.	Amrakabas	Protected Forest	216.30	
13.	Dhuarmala	Protected Forest	1673.86	
14.	Thanagazi	Protected Forest	235.07	÷
15.	Budiyabas	Protected Forest	129.12	•
16.	Shyampura	Protected Forest	200.00	
17.	Raipura	Protected Forest	210.00	
18.	Silibawdi	Reserve Forest	2553.25	
19.	Ajabgarh	Reserve Forest	465.75	
20.	Bhangarh	Reserve Forest	1127.00	
21.	Narayaniji	Reserve Forest	1458.00	
22.	Dabkan	Reserve Forest	1492.75	
23.	Tehla with Bhagani	Reserve Forest	2482.50	
24.	Naundu	Reserve Forest	6944.50	
25.	Umari-Devri	Reserve Forest	7469.75	I
26.	Haripura	Reserve Forest	390.25	
27.	Choti Chind	Reserve Forest	42.25	
28.	Ajabgarh	Protected Forest	95.25	
29.	Piplai main	Protected Forest	1391.88	
30.	Piplai 'A'	Protected Forest	34.75	-
31.	Nadoli	Protected Forest	66.00	
32.	Khirat ka Bas	Protected Forest	118.79	•
33.	Bhangarh	Protected Forest	462.35	· ·
34.	Dhiroda	Protected Forest	421.05	
35.	Dhiroda	Protected Forest	610.90	
36.	Pawta .	Protected Forest	61.37	
37.	Berwa Dungri	Protected Forest	605.89	
38.	Beldevgarh	Protected Forest	680.90	
39.	Tilwar	Protected Forest	770.29	1. •
40.	Jaisingh Pura	Protected Forest	926.45	
41.	Mallana	Protected Forest	381.76	
42.	Kalwad	Protected Forest	299.20	
43.	Dabkan	Protected Forest	506.40	
44	Tehla	Protected Forest	174.59	
45.	Khariyayas	Protected Forest	218.50	
46	Naundu	Protected Forest	822.55	
47	Seliberi	Protected Forest	218.50	
	L OOTIONI		1 2.0.00	4

ग 1 (र	ब) राजस	थान राज–पत्र, दिसम्बर 28, 2007	72
1 1	2	3	`4
49.	Mitravat	Protected Forest	39.32
50.	Kanyavas	Protected Forest	83.71
51.	Beenak	Reserve Forest	6225.75
52.	Kalikhol	Reserve Forest	3307.25
33.	Prathvipura	Reserve Forest	329.00
54.	Madhogarh	Reserve Forest	649.25
55.	Seliberi	Reserve Forest	6870.00
56.	Dhelavas	Protected Forest	64.77
57.	Bhaketpura	Protected Forest	67.18
58.	Kishanpur	Protected Forest	418.17
59.	Sawdi	Protected Forest	104.72
60.	Dhawala	Protected Forest	151.75
61.	Gopalpura	Protected Forest	107.22
62.	Dharampura	Protected Forest	325:07
63.	Madhoganh	Protected Forest	2217.01
64.	Prathvipura	Protected Forest	1081.82
65.	Rampur	Reserve Forest	4244.75
66.	Bani Talvriksh	Reserve Forest	103.75
67.	Nangalhedi	Protected Forest	919.57
68.	Beravas	Protected Forest	1354.49
69.	Raikamala	Protected Forest	530.31
70)	Manavas	Protected Forest	115.61
71.	Tolavas	Protected Forest	210.09
72.	Billahat	Protected Forest	268.53
73.	Basna	Protected Forest	42.12
74.	Bishallu	Protected Forest	179.59
75.	Lekri	Protected Forest	140.57
76.	Todiakabas	Protected Forest	32.36
77.	Ghaat	Protected Forest	174.65
78.	Mundali	Protected Forest	33.24
79	Hazipur	Protected Forest	59.60
80	Rampur I	Protected Forest	151.27
81.	Rampur II	Protected Forest	194.41
82	Rampur III	Protected Forest	40.46
83	Ramour IV	Protected Forest	710.86
84	Nathusar	Protected Forest	535.24
		Total	88111 24

By Order प्रेम सिंह मेहरा,

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Secretary Forest.

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Government Central press, Jaipur.

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	राजस्थान राज-पत्र विशेषांक साधिकार प्रकाशित	RAJASTHAN GAZETTE Extraordinary wublished by Authority
17-69-18 28-3	आषाढ़ 18, सोगवार, शाके	1904—जुलाई 9, 2012
17-69-18 28-3	Asadha 18, Monday, Sa	ka 1934— July 9, 2012

भाग 4 (ग)

उप—खण्ड (II)

राज्य सरकार तथा अन्य राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा आरी किये गये कानूनी आदेश तथा अधिसूचनाएं।

वन विभाग अधिराचनाएँ

जयपुर, जुलाई 6, 2012

एस. ओ. 65:-- राज्य सरकार वन्यजीव (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का केन्द्रीय अधिनियम संख्या 53) की धारा 38 V की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सम्बद्ध ग्राम सभा एवं विशेषज्ञ समिति से परामर्श उपरांत एतद् द्वारा इस धिभाग की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना दिनांक 28-12--2007 से अधिसूचित रणधम्मौर व्याघ आरक्षिति (Tiger Reserve) के क्रान्तिक व्याघ निवासी क्षेत्र (Critical Tiger Habitat) के चारो ओर गीचे अनुरपूचि - 1 में वर्णित वन एवं राजस्य क्षेत्र, जिसकी सीमाएं अनुरपूर्चा - 11 में वर्णित है. जहा क्रान्तिक व्याघ निवास की समग्रता और व्याघ प्रजातियों के लिए पर्याप्त विचरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न्यूनतम मान्ना में निवास संरक्षण अपेक्षित है. जिसका उददेश्य वन्यजीव और मानव क्रियाकलाप के वीच स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के जीधिकोपार्जन, विकास, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों की सम्यक् मन्यता के साथ संह आस्तित्व का संबर्धन करना है. को यकर क्षेत्र धोषित करती है। जिसे भविष्य में ''रणधम्मीर ध्याघ आरक्षिति के मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र (Buffer area)'' के रूप में जाना जावेगा 1

अ	रु.च	- 1
জিলা	रावाई	माधोपुर
	वन क्षे	3

क्र. सं.	बनखण्ड का नाम	वन मंडल	वन का प्रकार	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टर)
•	2	3	4	5
1	ओलवारा निवारी	उप दन संरक्षक कोर बाध परि	आरक्षित वन्त्र	555.00

1	2.	3	4	5 .
2.	श्यामौली बिलोली 82 ए	उप वन संरक्षक सामाजिक वानिकी	आरक्षित वन	366.16
3.	श्यामौली बिलोली 82 वी	उप वन संरक्षक सामाजिक वानिकी	आरक्षित वन	199.94
4.	रवाजना डूंगर मेन	उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाघ परि.	संरक्षित वन	932.00
5.	रवाजना डूंगर ए	उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाघ परि.	संरक्षित वन	72.00
6.	सेवती चम्बल	उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाघ परि.	आरक्षित वन	4870.00
			योग	6995.10

जिला सवाई माघोपुर अप्रस्त क्षेत्र

क्र.सं.	तहसील	ग्राम पंचायत	ग्राम का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टर)
1.	खंडार	डूंगरी	गढी, कालाखोहरा (तालरा)	148.00
2.	खंडार	डूंगरी	भावपुर	407.00
3.	खंडार	डूंगरी	खिदरपुर जादौन	787.63
4.	खंडार	नायपुर	सांवटा	931.00
121215-23			योग	2273.63

जिला बूंदी वन क्षेत्र

क्षेत्रफल वन का वन मंडल क्र. वनखण्ड का प्रकार (हेक्टर) सं. नाम 5 3 4 1 2 उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाघ आरक्षित वन 1. वलवन परि. एवं मण्डल वन 967.83 अधिकारी बूंदी उप वन संरक्षक कोर बाध संरक्षित वन पोलघटा 2. 435.00 परि. मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी आरक्षित वन तलवास 4277.48 3. मोहनपुरा मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी आरक्षित वन 1777.58 4. अरियाली मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी संरक्षित वन वूढी 5. 1559.92 करवर गण्डल वन अधिकारी वूंदी आरक्षित वन गढवाला 949.41 6. गण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी आरक्षित वन गाताजीवाला 440.06 7. मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी संरक्षित वन सालमदरा - ए 98.70 8. मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी संरक्षित वन सालगदरा - वी 139.19 9. मण्डल वन अधिकारी वूंदी संरक्षित वन सालमदरा - सी 256.55 10.

	2	3	4	5
34.	सालमदर्श - डी	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	177.72
12.	गेंडोली	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	1732.14
13	कांकरा	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	1372.83
14.	लाखेरी	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	2435.18
15.	कोलाई	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	2438.89
16.	डोवरली	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	सरक्षित वन	85.95
17.	बांकलिया महादेव	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	सरक्षित वन	438,00
18.	रामनगर	मण्डल वन अधिकारी बूंदी	संरक्षित वन	38.02
			योग	19620.45

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भाग 4 (ग)	राजस्थान	राज-पत्र,	<u>র্বলাई 9,</u>	2012	<u>77 (3)</u>

জিলা টাঁক বন ধীয়

4 7 dia						
7 37.	বনন্দ্রণ্ড কা নাদ	वन मंडल	वन का प्रकार	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)		
1. 1.	आमली ए	। मण्डल वन अधिकारी टोक	संरक्षित वन	903.47		
1	<u>1 </u>	<u> </u>		╺┙╴╴		

मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र (Buffer arca) का विवरण

🗠 क्षेत्र में मध्यवतीं क्षेत्र :

27519.02 हैक्टर 2273.63 हैक्टर

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शलस्व क्षेत्र में मध्यवेती क्षेत्र :

कुल क्योगः

____**2**9792.65 हैक्टर

अनुसूची II सीमा विवरण

खण्ड–1 रणधम्भौर बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के बनखण्ड
9-ही के मौजा सांवटा के दक्षिणी पूर्वी बिन्दु से प्रारम्भ होकर बनास
नदी के अन्दर चलते हुए रणधामौर बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल
टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र के दनखण्ड डांग द्ध भात के मौजा भावपुर की
पर्दी सीमा एवं किटीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट सीमा के मिलन बिन्दु तक।
बाद किटीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट सीमा लाइन के सहारे-सहारे वनखण्ड
डांगटधमात की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ गौजा खिदरपुर जादौन
की दाशी महारू एवं क्रिटीकल टाइगर हैंबीटाट के मिलन बिन्दु तक।
बसके बाद मौजा सिंदरपर जादौन की ढाणी महारू की राजस्य सीमा
से जरू होकर बनास नदी के अन्दर उत्तर से दक्षिण की ओर ग्राम
लाजन के किरीकन राइगर हैवीटार , क्षेत्र के मिलन विन्दु तक।
जनके ज़रूर किटीकल टाइगर हैंदीटाट , क्षेत्र के शैजा तालडा की
As an example of Manual and

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ढाणी गढी एवं कालाखोहरा के राजस्व क्षेत्र होते हुए मौजा सांवटा के प्रारम्भ बिन्दु तक।

- .खण्ड—2 रणथम्भौर बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र के वनखण्ड 9—ए के कम्पार्टमेंट 38 के पास ग्राम बरसोकलां के उत्तर बनास नदी के दूसरे किनारे पर स्थित वनखण्ड श्यामोली बिलौली 82बी की सीमा होते हुए क्नखण्ड श्यामौली विलौली 82ए के मौजा साकडा रघवंटी चक बिलौती की वन सीमा एव सम्पूर्ण वनखण्ड क्षेत्र।
- खण्ड--- 3 रणधम्मौर बाध परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र के वनखण्ड 9-- ए के कम्पार्टमेंट 38 के पास ग्राम बरसोकलां के उत्तर पश्चिम में स्थित वनखण्ड ओलवाडा निवाडी का सम्पूर्ण वन क्षेत्र।
- खण्ड—4 क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र के वनखण्ड 6-बी की लाइन के कम्पार्टमेंट 14 के पश्चिम में स्थित ग्राग हरिपुरा के पश्चिम से दक्षिण की ओर स्थित सम्पूर्ण वनखण्ड रवांजना डूंगर—मेन की सीमा एवं मौजा पांचोलास में स्थित इसे लगता हुआ रक्षित वनखण्ड रवाजना डंगर ए का सम्पूर्ण हिस्सा।
- खण्ड--5 रणथम्भौर वाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र क आरक्षित वनखण्ड आमली के कम्पार्टमेंट 2 के पश्चिम में वनखण्ड आमली--ए का सम्पूर्ण वन क्षेत्र जिसमें से (465 है. क्षेत्र डाइवर्जन) किया गया है।
- खण्ड—6 आरक्षित वनखण्ड मोहनपुरा के उत्तर पश्चिम में स्थित ग्राम बाबई के पास स्थित वनखण्ड शमनगर का सम्पूर्ण हिस्सा।
- खण्ड-7 आरक्षित वनखण्ड गढवाला की उत्तरी सीमा पर स्थित ग्राम इन्द्रगढ़. खेडली की सीमा से शुरू होकर गढ़वाला वनखण्ड की पश्चिमी सीमा के सहारे ग्राम मौजा कस्वा इन्द्रगढ़ एवं ग्राम गजपुरा की वन सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड लाखेरी के कम्पार्टमेंट 6 के मिलन विन्दु तक। वनखण्ड लाखेरी की पश्चिमी सीमा के कम्पार्टमेंट 6, 5, 4, 3, 1 मौजा सेरिया, हीरापुर, बांसी, कोटडी की वन सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड कांकरा के कम्पार्टमेंट 8 के मिलन बिन्दु तक। वनखण्ड कांकरा के कम्म्पार्टमेंट 8 के पश्चिमी सीमा पर स्थित ग्राम नयागांव मुदली की वन सीमा के सहारे चलते हए वनखण्ड गेंडोली के मिलन बिन्द तक। वनखण्ड गेंडोली एवं वनखण्ड कांकरा के मिलन दिन्दु से प्रारम्भ होकर वनखण्ड गेंडोली की पश्चिमी सीमा पर रिथत ग्राम माणपुर-बिच्छुलंका की वन सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड फौलाई के मिलन बिन्दु तक। इसके बार खण्ड फौलाई की दक्षिणी सीमा में स्थित ग्राम खटकड़, कुआगांव, खडीवारा, फौलाई की वन सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड गेडोली के मिलन बिन्दु तक। वनखण्ड गेडोली की दक्षिणी सीमा पर स्थित ग्राम गेडोली से चलकर महुआ का देवजी गूथा होते हुए वनखण्ड कांकरा के मिलन बिन्दु तक। वनखण्ड कांकरा के दक्षिण में स्थित ग्राम डांगर से उत्तराणा.

भाग 4 (ग) राजस्थान राज-पत्र, जुलाई 9, 2012 77 (5)

वुदेल, गुडहेल, कांकरा. चमावली होते हुए लाखेरी वनखण्ड के मिलन विन्दु तक। लाखेरी वनखण्ड की दक्षिणी सीमा पर रिथत ग्राम चमावली से पूर्व में होते हुए ग्राम लाखेरी, भावुरा, लोनाता की वन सीमा के सहारे होते हुए वनखण्ड गढवाला के मिलन बिन्दु तक। आरक्षित वनखण्ड गढवाला के दक्षिण में स्थित ग्राम लोनावा होते हुए वनखण्ड सालमदरा ए की दक्षिणी पूर्वी सीमा होते पुनः ग्राम अणघोरा के पास आरक्षित वनखण्ड गढवाला के मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड महक्षला की वन सीमा होते हुए उत्तर में स्थित ग्राम इन्द्रगढ खेडली के प्रारम्म बिन्दु तक।

- . खण्ड–8 आरक्षित वनखण्ड मोहनपुरा के पश्चिम में स्थित ग्राम आजाद नगर के पास वनखण्ड की वन सीमा से शुरू होकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड मोहनपुरा के पश्चिम में स्थित ग्राम मोहनपुरा, फतेपुरा और जयनगर होते हुए आरसित वनखण्ड माताजीवाला के कोट (वर्तमान में टोल प्लाजा पर) स्थित मिलन विन्दु तक। बाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड माताजीवाला की उत्तरी पश्चिमी वन सीमा पर चलते हुए ग्राम खालपुरा एवं जयनगर की सीमा के लगते हुए आरक्षित वनखण्ड अरियाली वृढकरवर के कम्पार्टमेंट 6 के मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड अरियाली बुढकरवर के कम्पार्टमेंट 6 की पश्चिमी सीमा से शरू होकर कम्पार्टमेंट 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 जो कि वन सीमा वनाती है के सहारे आरक्षित वनखण्ड तलवास के मिलन बिन्दु तक। वाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड तलवास के पश्चिम से दक्षिण की ओर कम्पार्टमेंट 9, 3, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 की वन सीमा के सहारे रामगढ विषधारी अभयारण्य के वनखण्ड पीपलिया माणक चौक के मिलन विन्द तक। बाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड तलवास के दक्षिणी सीमा से होते हुए कम्पार्टमेंट 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 की पूर्वी सीमा जो कि वन सीमा है के सहारे वनखण्ड अरियाली बुढकरवर के कम्पार्टमेंट 5 पर रिथत मिलन विन्दु तक। वाद वनखण्ड अरियाली बुढँकरवर के कम्पार्टमेंट 5 की पूर्वी सीमा से उत्तर की आंर चलते हुए कम्पार्टमेंट 7 पर स्थित माताजीवाला वनखण्ड के मिलन विन्दु तक। वाद आरक्षित वनखण्ड माताजीवाला की पूर्वी सीमा होते हुए कोट (वर्तमान में टोल प्लाजा गर) स्थित मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद वनखण्ड मोहनपुरा की पूर्वी एवं उत्तरी सीमा होते हुए प्रारम्भ विन्दु तक।
- खण्ड–9 आरक्षित वनखण्ड गढवाला के पूर्व में ग्राम विशनपुरा में स्थित वनखण्ड सालमदरा बी एवं इससे मिलते हुए वनखण्ड सालमदरा डी जिसकी सीमाए मौजा भाण्डगंवार, लाखेरी बालापुरा है के सम्पूर्ण हिस्सा।
- खण्ड—10 रणथग्भौर बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र से लगते हुए वनखण्ड गाजीपुर के कम्पार्टमेंट 5 से एवं वनखण्ड पोलघटा के कम्पार्टमेंट 1 के चाकल नदी स्थित मिलन बिन्दु से प्रारम्भ होकर वनखण्ड पोलघटा के कम्पार्टमेंट 1, 2, 3 की पश्चिमी

77(6) राजस्थान राज-पत्र, जुलाई 9, 2012 भाग 4 (ग)

सीमाए होते हुए वनखण्उ बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट 4 के भिलन बिन्दु तक वहाँ से आरक्षित वनखण्ड बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट 4 की पश्चिमी सीमा होते हुए वनखण्ड बांकलिया महादेव की पश्चिमी सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए पुनः आरक्षित वनखण्ड के कम्पार्टमेंट 5 स्थित मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद वनखण्ड बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 5 की दक्षिणी सीमा होकर चलते हुए कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 4 की पूर्वी सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड सालमदरा सी के मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद वनखण्ड सालमदरा सी की दक्षिणी पूर्वी सीमा पर चलते हुए उत्तर की ओर आरक्षित वनखण्ड बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 2 के मिलन विन्दु तक। बाद वनखण्ड बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या २, १ की पूर्वी सीमा होते हुए क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के आरक्षित वनखण्ड पापडा के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 8 के मिलन बिन्दु तक। बाद क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट वनखण्ड पापडा के कम्पार्टमेंट 8, 7 एवं 4 की दक्षिणी सीमा के सहारे चलते हुए वनखण्ड पोलधटा के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 1 के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट से चाकल नदी में स्थित मिलन विन्दु एवं प्रारम्भ बिन्दु तक।

- खण्ड—11 रणथम्मौर बाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र से लगते हुए वनखण्ड बलवन के कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या 2 के पूर्वी दिशा में रिथत वनखण्ड डोबरली का सम्पूर्ण हिस्सा।
- खण्ड–12 रणधम्मौर वाघ परियोजना के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैवीटाट के वनखण्ड किला खण्डार के पूर्व में स्थित आरक्षित वनखण्ड सेंवती चम्बल का सम्पूर्ण रकवा इस वनखण्ड के पूर्वी दिशा में चम्बल नदी एवं दक्षिण दिशा में वनास नदी इसकी सीमा बनाती है।

[संख्या एफ.3(34)वन/2007]

जयपुर, जुलाई 6, 2012

एस. ओ. 66:- राज्य सरकार वन्यजीव (राुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का केन्द्रीय अधिनियम संख्या 53) की धारा 38 V की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सम्बद्ध ग्राम सभा एवं विशेषज्ञ समिति से परामर्श उपरांत एतदद्वारा इस विभाग की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना दिनांक 28-12-2007 से अधिसूचित सरिस्का व्याघ्र आरक्षिति (Tiger Reserve) के क्रान्तिक व्याघ्र निवासी क्षेत्र (Critical Tiger Habitat) के चारो ओर नीचे अनुसूचि – 1 में वर्णित वन एवं राजस्व-क्षेत्र, जिसकी सीमाएं अनुसूची – 11 में वर्णित है, जहां क्रान्तिक व्याघ निवास की समग्रता और व्याघ्र प्रजातियों के लिए पर्याप्त विचरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न्यूनतम मात्रा में निवास संरक्षण अपेक्षित है. जिसका उद्देश्य वन्यजीव और मानव क्रियाकलाप के बीच स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के जीविकोपार्जन, विकास, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों की सम्यक् मान्यता के साथ सह अस्तित्व माग 4 (ग) राजस्थान राज-पत्र, जुलाई 9, 2012 77 (7) का संवर्धन करना है, को वफर क्षेत्र घोषित करती है। जिसे भविष्य में 'सरिस्का व्याघ आरक्षिति के मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र (Buffer area)'' के रूप में जाना जावेगा।

क. सं	रेंज	বন खण्ड	वन का प्रकार	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयर में)
1.	अलवर	सीराबास	आरक्षित वन	2555.59
2	अलवर	शेदावास	आरक्षित वन	3726.90
3.	अलवर	डडीकर	आरक्षित वन	2808.73
4	अलवर	निदानी	आरक्षित वन	1570.43
5	अलवर	भाखेडा	आरक्षित वन	2885.74
6.	अलवर	धामला का बास	संरक्षित वन	600.86
7.	अलवर	हमीरपुर-क.नं 1 से 5	संरक्षित वन	717.84
8.	अल्वर	धामला का बास A	संरक्षित वन	88.06
9.	अलवर	उमरैण	संरक्षित वन	511.04
10.	अलवर	बाग केशरपुर	संरक्षित वन	35.39
11.	अलवर	भाकेडा	संरक्षित वन	69.31
12	अलवर	घोली धूप	संरक्षित वन	41.18
13.	अलवर	बल्ला वोडा	संरक्षित वन	31.55
14.	अलवर	जटियाना	संरक्षित वन	103.79
15.	अलवर	टोडियार A	संरक्षित वन	170.93
16.	अलवर	बीघोता (क.नं. 5 से 9)	आरक्षित वन	2096.87
	1		योग	18014.21

अनुसूची – I जिला अलवर वन क्षेत्र

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जिला अलवर राजस्व क्षेत्र

क्र. सं	खण्ड संख्या व क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टेयर में)	ग्राम का नाम	तहसील	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टर में)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1 (3076.08)	1सिरावास	अलवर	680.86
2		2-ढहलावारा	अलवर	711.31
3.	1 4	3–चकशामलात	अलवर	97.96
4.	1	4-रामनगर	अलवर	189.93
5		5 रोगडा	अलवर	334.86
6.		6-वख्तपुरा	अलवर	195.97
7.	1	7-रुध बीनक	अलवर	126.46
8	1	8-किशनपुर	अलवर	161.34
9	1	9-पैतपुर	अलवर	339.83
10.	1	10-दौबा रिंगतपुरी	अलवर	222.48
11	1	11-शोदानपुरा	अलवर	15.08

	2	3	4	5
-+	2 (60.71)	टोडा जयसिंहपरा	राजगढ	60.71
2.	2 (143.50)	1-स्विरतकावास	राजगढ	83.12
3.	5 (140.00)	2-तोडीकावास	राजगढ	51.49
4.		3-भानगढ	राजगढ	8.89
5.	5 (1835 70)	1-गवाडा कण्डयाल	थानागाजी	99.32
	5 (1055.70)	2-अजवगढ	थानागाजी	195.70
		3-गवाडा डावर	थानागाजी	013.85
0.		4-गवाडा घासी	थानागाजी	136.20
9.		5-गवाडा हनमान	थानागाजी	58.25
		6-गवाडा लालाभैया	थानागाजी	12.98
1.		7-गवाडा सायब	थानागाजी	20.07
2		8-गवाडा भगवान	थानागाजी	55.82
		9-गवाडा जानावत	थानागाजी	15.21
4.		10-गवाडा हार	थानागाजी	113.83
20.		11-गवाडा विरकडी	थानागाजी	225.60
20.		12-गवाडा सोती	थानागाजी	42.13
27.		13-गवाडा व्यास	थानागाजी	15.11
20.		14-गवाडा जमीदार	थानागाजी	8.42
29.		15-गवाडा राभजी	थानागाजी	168.49
30.		16-गवाडा गुगली	थानागाजी	166.85
22		17-गवाडा लेखा	थानागाजी	04.12
32.		18-गवाडा निरमा	थानागाजी	54.25
33.		19-गवाडा राडी	थानागाजी	119.02
34.		20-गवाडा कालोत	थानागाजी	54.45
35.		21-भरियावाली	थानागाजी	256.03
30.	e (55.24)	शयपरा	थानागाजी	56.24
37.	7 (995 50)	1-मानावास	थानागाजी	326.10
38.	/ (885.00)	2-गण्डावरा	थाःगगाजी	559.50
39.	0 (1544.08)	1 लेकडी	धानसूर	210.93
40.	8 (1044.00)	2112	वानसूर	331.48
41.	-	3-वहरामकावास	वानस्र	190.20
42.	4	4-11VSR	वानसर	1.42
43.	4	5-गढा भाखरवाला	वानसर	171.65
44.	-	6कल्याणपरा	वागसर	38.44
45.	-	7-करवा रामपर	वानसर	614.60
46.	-	8-धागलाकाबास	वानसर	85.36
47.	a (15.17)	हातीपर	वानसर	15.47
48.	9 (15.47)	टराज्यात्वा	थानागाजी	536.32
49.	10 (536.32)	gerenen		200.00

भाग 4 (ग)	राजस्थान राज–पत्र	जुलाई 9,	2012	77 (9)
	the second s			

1	2	3		4	5
51.	12 (5.00)	गुवाडा (माघोगढ)	रईका	अलवर	5.00
-				योग	8650.92

जिला जयपुर वन क्षेत्र वन मण्डल जयपुर (मध्य)

क्र. सं.	नाम वनखण्ड	वन क्षेत्र का प्रकार	क्षेत्रफल (हैक्टर में)
1.	बडी लाईन डीगोता 61	. आरक्षित वन	6558.00

मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र (Buffer area) का विवरण

वन क्षेत्र में मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र :	24572.21 हैक्टर
राजस्व क्षेत्र में मध्यवर्ती क्षेत्र :	8650.92 हैक्टर

कुल योगः

33223.13 हैक्टर

<u>अनुसूची –</u> II सीमा विवरण

खण्ड- 1 रक्षित वनखण्ड हमीरपुर के कम्पार्टमेंट 5 की उत्तरी पश्चिमी सीमा के कोने से प्रारम्भ होकर कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 5 की उत्तरी सीमा तथा कम्पार्टमेंट 5, 4, 3 व 2 की पूर्वी सीमा तथा कम्पार्टमेंट 1 की पश्चिमी–उत्तरी सीमा के साथ–साथ चलते हुए आरक्षित वनखण्ड सीरावास के कम्पार्टमेंट 19, 17, 16 व 15 की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ, आरक्षित वनखण्ड डडीकर के कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 3 की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ तथा कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 4, 5, 10, 11 व 12 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ। यहां से रक्षित वनखण्ड की टोडियार ए की पश्चिमी–उत्तरी सीमा तक। रक्षित वनखण्ड टोडियार के उत्तर-पूर्व कोने से प्रारम्भ होकर रक्षित वनखण्ड जटियाना, धौली धूप, बल्लाबोडा की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ। यहां से आरक्षित वनखण्ड निदानी के कम्पार्टमेन्ट ७, ८ व ९ की पूर्वी सीमा तथा कम्पार्टमेन्ट ९ की दक्षिण सीमा के साथ-साथ आरक्षित वनखण्ड भाखेडा के कम्पार्टमेन्ट 1, 2, 3 व 4 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ तथा कम्पार्टमेन्ट ४ व ५ की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ, रक्षित वनखण्ड भाखेडा की सीमा तक। यहां से रक्षित वनखण्ड भाखेडा की पूर्वी सीमा. आरक्षित वनखण्ड के कम्पार्टमेन्ट 5 व 7 की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ तथा रक्षित वनखण्ड बाड केसरपुर व रक्षित वनखण्ड उगरेन की पूर्वी-दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ। यहां से आरक्षित वनखण्ड भाखेडा के कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 11 ए की दक्षिणी कोने तक। यहां से ग्राम साहोडी की उत्तरी सीमा (जो इसी ग्राम के खसरा नं. 1, 36, 77(10)

37. 38. 91. 92. 93. 94. 134. 135. 139. 140. 145. 146. 147. 148 की उत्तारी सीमा भी बनती है) के साथ-साथ आरक्षित वनखण्ड वीनक के कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 16 की पूर्वी सीमा के मिलन विन्दु तक। आरक्षित बनखण्ड वीनक के कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 16. 11 नी, 15 के साथ उत्तर को चलकर क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट की सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर रक्षित वनखण्ड हमीरपुर के कम्पार्टमेन्ट 5 की उत्तरी पश्चिमी कोने तक।

- खण्ड- 2 आरक्षित बनखण्ड वीधोता के कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 8 के उत्तरी-पश्चिमी काने से बलकर कग्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 8, 9 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ तथा कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 9, 8, 7, 6 व 5 की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ बलकर जिला दौसा-सीमा तक। यहां से पश्चिम में जिला सीमा (कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 5 की दक्षिणी सीमा) के साथ-साथ चलकर दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां से इसी रक्षित वनखण्ड की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर उत्तारी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां से रक्षित वनखण्ड जयसिंहपुरा की उत्तारी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां से इसी रक्षित वनखण्ड की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर उत्तारी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां से रक्षित वनखण्ड जयसिंहपुरा की उत्तारी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां से सीघे चलकर वनखण्ड जयसिंहपुरा मेन की दक्षिणी पश्चिमी सीमा के मिलन बिन्दु तक। यहां से दक्षिण सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 6, 7 व 8 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के रक्षित वनखण्ड जयसिंहपुरा मेन की सीमा के मिलान बिन्दु कम्पार्टमेन्ट नं. 8 की उत्तरी-पश्चिमी कोने तक।
- खण्ड- 3 क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैवीटाट के आरक्षित वनखण्ड नारायणी जी के कभ्पार्टमेंट नं. 2 के दक्षिणी-पश्चिगी कोने से चलकर रक्षित वनखण्ड धीरांडा (क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैवीटाट) के पश्चिमी वन सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर इस वनखण्ड के दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने तक। यहां से पश्चिग में सरसा माता बांध की पाल के साथ-साथ चलकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड गानगढ़ के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 3 की पूर्वी सीमा तक। यहां से उत्तर में चलकर इसी वनखण्ड के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 2 व 3 की पूर्वी सीमा तथा रक्षित वनखण्ड खिरत का वास की पूर्वी वन सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड अजवगढ़ के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 2 की दक्षिणी सीमा तक। यहां से पूर्व को चलकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड नारायणीजी के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 2 कं दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी कोने तक।
- खण्ड- 4 आरक्षित वनखण्ड बडी लाईन डींगोता 61 के दक्षिणी-पूर्वी कोने से प्रारम्भ होकर इसी वनखण्ड की दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी वन सीमा (जिला सीमा) के साथ-साथ चलकर क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के रक्षित वनखण्ड पिपलाई गैन की दक्षिणी सीगा के मिलान बिन्दु तक। यहां रो उत्तर व पूर्व को जिला सीमा (क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट) के साथ-साथ चलकर वनखण्ड बडी लाईन डींगोता 61 के दक्षिणी-पूर्वी कोने तक।
- खण्ड— 5 किट्रीकल टाइगर हैवीटाट के रक्षित वनखण्ड नडोली के दक्षिणी—पूर्वी कोने से प्रारग्भ होकर पूर्व को इसी ग्राम के खसरा नं0 861 की दक्षिणी सीमा (जो ग्राम भुराली की उत्तरी सीमा भी है) के साथ—साथ

भाग 4 (ग) राजस्थान राज-पत्र, जुलाई 9, 2012 ____77 (11)

चलकर ग्राम कलियान की दक्षिणी सीमा जो ग्राग कलियान के खसरा नं0 502, 503, 507, 508, 510, 408 की दक्षिणी सीमा भी है, के साथ-साथ नदी तक। यहां से ग्राम कालियान की सीमा से ग्राम गवाडा सीरा के खसरा नं0 135 व 142 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ ग्राम गुवाडा डाबर की सीमा तक। यहां से गुवाझ सीरा की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ (खसरा न0 143, 144, 155, 156, 162, 171, 184, 182, 187, 188, 189, 193, 198, 199, 204, 205 की दक्षिणी सीमा है) चलकर क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट की सीमा तक। यहां से आरक्षित वनखण्ड सिलीबावडी के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 4 व 5 के भिलान बिन्दु तक। यहां से इसी वनखण्ड सिलीवावडी के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 5. 6 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ तथा आरक्षित वनखण्ड नारायणीजी के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 5 वी की पश्चिमी सीमा, कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 4 की उत्तरी सीगा, कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 1 की पूर्वी - उत्तरी-पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर जयसागर बांध (अजवगढ) तक। यहां से जयसागर बांध की पाल के साथ-साथ चलकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड अजबगढ के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 1 तथा रक्तित वनखण्ड पिपलाई मैन की पूर्वी वन सीमा के साथ-साथ (सिद्ध का तिराहा से पहले) ग्राम नडोली की ग्राम सीमा तक। यहां से इसी ग्राम के खसरा नं० 17. 18 व 19 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर रक्षित वनखण्ड नडोली की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलते हुए इसी वनखण्ड के दक्षिणी-पूर्वी कोने तक।

- खण्ड- 6 ग्राम रायपुरा के पांस रक्षित वनखण्ड रायपुरा की पूर्वी वन सीमा के कोने से प्रारम्भ होकर वनखण्ड की पूर्वी-ंउत्तरी वन सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर आरक्षित वनखण्ड जोधावास मय राजौर के कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 6 के गिलान बिन्दु तक। यहां से कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 6 व 5 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 6 व 5 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर कम्पार्टमेंट नं. 5 की पश्चिमी व दक्षिणी सीमा के मिलान बिन्दु तक। यहां से ग्राम रायपुरा की दक्षिणी सीमा (खसरा नं० 99, 100, 103) की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर खसरा नं० 165, 148, 166, 108, 96, 61, 58, • 56, 15, 7 की पश्चिमी सीमा (जो वन सीमा भी है) के साथ-साथ चलकर ग्राम की आवादी खसरा नं० 16 कं पास रक्षित वनखण्ड रायपुरा की उत्तरी-पूर्वी कोने पर वन सीमा के मिलान बिन्दु तक। (बफर क्षेत्र में शामिल खसरा नं० 15, 17 से 58, 61 से 95, 97 से 107)
- खण्ड- 7 क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के आरक्षित वनखण्ड बनी तालवृक्ष के उत्तरी पूर्वी कोने (खसरा नं० 2043) से खसरा नं० 2026 (नाला). खसरा नं० 2011 (नदी) के साथ--साथ घूम तक। यहां से खसरा नं० 1980 के साथ-साथ चलकर खसरा नं० 1940. 1939. 1936. 1935 की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलते हुए ग्राग सीमा तक। यहां से ग्राम मानावास के खसरा नं० 35, 37, 39 व 29 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ चलकर रक्षित वनखण्ड मानावास के दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी रीमा मिलान के कोने तक। यहां से इसी वनखण्ड मानावास की

Annexure-4

| S.No. | CTH/Buffer | Forest/Revenue | District | Area in hact. |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | СТН | Forest | Sawai Madhopur | 67975.00 |
| 2 | СТН | Forest | Karauli | 41274.00 |
| 3 | СТН | Forest | Bundi | 1704.40 |
| 4 | СТН | Forest | Tonk | 383.00 |
| Total (A) | | | | 111336.40 |
| 5 | Buffer | Forest | Sawai Madhopur | 6995.10 |
| 6 | Buffer | Forest | Bundi | 19620.45 |
| 7 | Buffer | Forest | Tonk | 903.47 |
| 8 | Buffer | Revenue | Sawai Madhopur | 2273.63 |
| | | Total(B) | | 29792.65 |
| 1 | Other Peripheral | Forest | Karauli | 28818.00 |
| 2 | Area | Un Classified Forest
(Kureri) | Sawai Madhopur | 75.00 |
| | | Total (C) | | 28893.00 |
| | | G. Total (| A+B+C) | 170022.05 |

Statement of District-wise CTH & Buffer Area of RTR

Statement of Division, Range & Nakas

Annexure-5

| Name of
Division | S. No. | Name of Range | Naka | Remark |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | 1-Bhadlao | СТН |
| | | | 2-Kachida | СТН |
| | 1 | Kundera | 3-Anantpura | CTH |
| | | | 4-Basso | СТН |
| | | | 5-Lakkarda | CTH |
| | | | 1-Rajbag | CTH |
| | | | 2-Sultanpur | CTH |
| | 2 | RO PT SWM | 3-Jogimahal | СТН |
| | | | 4-Sherpur | CTH |
| | | | 5-Guda (HQ Bodal) | СТН |
| | | | 1-Gilai Sagar | CTH |
| | | | 2-Khandar Sadar | CTH |
| | 2 | Vhandan | 3-Talawara | CTH |
| | 3 | Knandar | 4-Indala | CTH |
| MWS | | | 5-Lahpur | CTH |
| | | | 6-Mei | CTH |
| -I, | 4 | Talara | 1-Bhuri Pahari | CTH |
| Ð | | | 2-Talara | Pt.CTH |
| Jy.] | | | 3-Bhid | CTH |
| & I | | | 4-Malarna Station | CTH |
| H | 5 | Bolow | 1-Baler | CTH |
| Ď | 5 | Daiei | 2-Akoda | CTH |
| | 6 | Distanti (CMC) | 1-Bodal | CTH |
| | | | 2-kalibhat | Pt CTH |
| | | | 3-Neem Chowki | CTH |
| | | r Italauur (SIVIS) | 4-Devpura | CTH |
| | | | 5-Todra | CTH |
| | | | 6-Amali | CTH |
| | | | 1-Babai | Buffer |
| | | | 2-Indergarh | Buffer |
| | | | 3-Talwas | Buffer |
| | 7 | Indergarh (wildlife) | 4-Kotadi | Buffer |
| | | | 5-Gandoli | Buffer |
| | | | 6-Lakheri | Buffer |
| | | | 7-Polghata | Pt. CTH/Buffer |
| | Total (DCF-I) | Ranges-7 | Naka-35 | |

| | | | 1-Dangara Pator | СТН |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | 1 | Nainiyaki Ki Guadi
Hq.Sapotara | 2-Ghanteshawar | CTH |
| D -II, Karauli | | | 3-Matoriyaki | CTH |
| | | | 4-Nainiyaki | CTH |
| | | | 1-Marmada | CTH |
| | 2 | Keladevi | 2-Khijura | Pt CTH |
| | | | 3-Rahir | Out CTH |
| y.FJ | 3 | Karanpur | 1-Karanpur | Out CTH |
| Á. | | | 2-Asha ki | Pt CTH |
| ъ
В
Г | | | 3-Maharajpura | CTH |
| DCI | | | 1-Shyampur | Out CTH |
| Π | 4 | Mandrayal | 2-Mandrayal | Out CTH |
| | | | 3-Kased | Out CTH |
| | Total (DCF-II) | Ranges-4 | Naka-13 | |
| G.Total | (DCF-I & II) | Ranges-11 | Naka-48 | |

Annexure- 6

Division, Range, Naka, Beat & Compartment wise Area Statement

| S.N. | Name of
Division | Name of
Range | Naka | Beat | Block Name | Compart.
No. | Area Ha. | CTH/
Buffer | P.A. Unit |
|------|---------------------|------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 41 | 245 | СТН | SMP |
| 2. | | | | Liliana 19 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 42 | 200 | СТН | SMP |
| 3. | | | | Unana 18 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 43 | 180 | CTH | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 625 | | |
| 4. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 44 | 180 | СТН | RNP |
| 5. | | | Bhadlaw | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 45 | 235 | СТН | RNP |
| 6. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 46 | 310 | CTH | SMP |
| 7. | | | | Shyampura 19 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 47 | 210 | СТН | SMP |
| 8 | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 48 | 112 | CTH | Other |
| 0. | | | | - | | | | | Forests |
| | DCF-I, RTR | Vindana | | | | Total | 1047 | | |
| 9. | SWM | Kundera | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 29 | 250 | CTH | RNP |
| 10. | | | | Kachida, 20 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 30 | 350 | CTH | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 600 | | |
| 11. | | | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 18 | 380 | CTH | RNP |
| 12. | | | 1711- | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 19 | 200 | СТН | RNP |
| 13. | | | Kachida | DodnGnati 22 | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 20 | 270 | CTH | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 850 | | |
| 14. | | | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 21 | 250 | СТН | RNP |
| 15. | | | | Jokha 25 | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 22 | 120 | CTH | RNP |
| | | | | JOKIIa 25 | | Total | 370 | | |
| 16. | | | Lakkarda | Berda 21 | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 13 | 150 | CTH | RNP |

| 17. | | | | D 1 01 | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 14 | 175 | СТН | RNP |
|-----|------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-------|------|-----|---------|
| | | | | Berda 21 | | Total | 325 | | |
| 18. | | | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 12 | 360 | СТН | RNP |
| 19. | | | Lakkarda | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 15 | 400 | СТН | RNP |
| 20. | | | | Lakarda 23 | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 16 | 130 | СТН | RNP |
| 21. | | | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 17 | 300 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1190 | | |
| 22. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 26 | 235 | СТН | RNP |
| 23. | | | | Dec data 24 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 27 | 240 | СТН | RNP |
| 24. | | | | Bag dan 24 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 28 | 210 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 685 | | |
| 25. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 23 | 115 | СТН | RNP |
| 26. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 23A | 100 | СТН | RNP |
| 27. | DCF-I, RTR | Kundera | Anantpura | Bandarwal | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 24 | 400 | СТН | RNP |
| 28. | SWM | | | bavari 20 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 25 | 290 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 905 | | |
| 29. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 17 | 340 | СТН | RNP |
| 30. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 18 | 210 | СТН | RNP |
| 31. | | | | Chiroli 27 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 19 | 350 | СТН | RNP |
| 32. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 20 | 300 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1200 | | |
| 33. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 31 B | 110 | CTH | RNP |
| 34. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 31 A | 140 | CTH | RNP |
| 35. | | | | Darra 28 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 32 | 150 | СТН | RNP |
| 36. | | | Basso | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 33 | 130 | СТН | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 530 | | |
| 37 | | | | Basso 30 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 34 | 200 | СТН | Other |
| 51. | | | | Da550 50 | | | | | Forests |

| 38. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 35 | 240 | CTH | Other
Forests |
|-----|------------|---------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|------|-----|------------------|
| 39. | | Kundera | Basso | Basso 30 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 36 | 385 | СТН | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 825 | | |
| | | | Total | 12 Beats | | G.Total | 9152 | | |
| 40. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 5 | 250 | CTH | SMP |
| 41. | | | | Aam Chowki 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 27 | 180 | CTH | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 430 | | |
| 42. | | | | Mirza Ghati
Jhoomar Bawri
3B | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 28 | 230 | СТН | SMP |
| 43. | | | | Mirza Ghati | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 35 | 234 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| 44. | DCF-I. RTR | | | Jhoomar Bawri | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 36 | 259 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| | SWM | | | 5/1 | | Total | 723 | | 1 01 0 00 |
| 45. | | ROPT | Rajbag | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 1 | 270 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| 46. | | SWM | , , | Patwa Bawari | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 4 | 350 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| 47. | | | | 16 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 6 | 380 | СТН | SMP |
| 48. | | | | Γ | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 7 | 430 | CTH | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1430 | | |
| 49. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 2 | 275 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| 50. | | | | Kundaal 17 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 3 | 295 | СТН | Other |
| | | | | Kundaal, 17 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 34 | 260 | СТН | Other |
| 51. | | | | | | 51 | 200 | C | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 830 | | |

| | | | | | | 22 | 4.4 7 | OTTI | DID |
|-----|------------|------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|------|-----|
| 52. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 23 | 415 | СТН | RNP |
| 53. | | | | C 14 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 24 | 230 | CTH | RNP |
| 54. | | | Sultanpur | Sultanpur
Raipur 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 25 | 265 | CTH | RNP |
| 55. | | | | Kaipui, 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 26 | 100 | CTH | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1010 | | |
| 56. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 15 | 390 | СТН | RNP |
| 57. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 16 | 240 | СТН | RNP |
| 58. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 17 | 275 | CTH | RNP |
| 59. | | | | Incimpleal 6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 18 | 335 | CTH | RNP |
| 60. | | | | Joginnanai, o | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 19 | 365 | СТН | RNP |
| 61. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 20 | 355 | СТН | RNP |
| 62. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 21 | 210 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 2170 | | |
| 63. | DCF-I, RTR | ROPT | To a 1 | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 11 | 260 | СТН | RNP |
| 64. | SWM | SWM | Jogimanai | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 12 | 235 | СТН | RNP |
| 65. | | | | Nalghati , 7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 13 | 330 | СТН | RNP |
| 66. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 14 | 325 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1150 | | |
| 67. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 22 | 340 | CTH | RNP |
| 68. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 29 | 290 | СТН | SMP |
| 69. | | | | Rann 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 30 | 200 | СТН | RNP |
| 70. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 31 | 235 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1065 | | |
| 71. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 34 | 245 | СТН | RNP |
| 72. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 36 | 285 | СТН | SMP |
| 73. | | | Sherpur | Sherpur,5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 37 | 240 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 770 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| 74. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 38 | 220 | СТН | SMP |
|-----|------------|------|---------|----------------|----------------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| 75. | | | | 1/1 0 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 39 | 430 | СТН | SMP |
| 76. | | | | Knawa, 8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 40 | 220 | СТН | SMP |
| | | | C1 | | | Total | 870 | | |
| 77. | | | Sherpur | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 32 | 500 | СТН | SMP |
| 78. | | | | Ramsinghpura, | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 33 | 365 | СТН | SMP |
| 79. | | | | 9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 35 | 285 | СТН | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1150 | | |
| 80. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 8 | 315 | СТН | RNP |
| 81. | | | | 10 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 9 | 290 | СТН | RNP |
| 82. | | | | Mansarovar, 10 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 15 | 150 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | - | | Total | 755 | | |
| 83. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 8 | 200 | СТН | RNP |
| 84. | DCF-I, RTR | ROPT | | - | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 9 | 230 | СТН | RNP |
| 85. | SWM | SWM | | - | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" R.F. | 10 | 100 | СТН | RNP |
| 86. | | | | C-11-11 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 16 | 185 | СТН | RNP |
| 87. | | | | Gudda 11 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 17 | 125 | СТН | RNP |
| 88. | | | Calls | - | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 18 | 130 | СТН | RNP |
| 89. | | | Gudda | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 19 | 130 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1100 | | |
| 90. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 1 | 230 | СТН | SMP |
| 91. | | | | Allahawa 12 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 2 | 180 | СТН | SMP |
| 92. | | | | Allanpur 13 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 3 | 115 | СТН | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 525 | | |
| 93. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 4 | 155 | СТН | SMP |
| 94. | | | | Chhor 14 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 5 | 100 | СТН | SMP |
| 95. | | | | Ciinan 14 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 6 | 165 | СТН | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 420 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| 96. | | | | Bodal 15 B | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 7 | 135 | СТН | SMP |
|------|------------|---------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------|-------|-----|-----|
| 97. | | | Calla | Bodal 15 A | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 20 | 400 | СТН | SMP |
| 98. | | ROPT | Gudda | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 21 | 75 | СТН | SMP |
| | | 5 101 | | | | Total | 610 | | |
| | | | Total | 18 Beats | | G. Total | 15008 | | |
| 99. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 12 | 230 | СТН | RNP |
| 100. | | | | Thumles 24 | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 13 | 285 | СТН | RNP |
| 101. | | | | 1 numka 54 | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 14 | 245 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 760 | | |
| 102. | | | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 4 | 85 | СТН | SMP |
| 103. | | | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 5 | 307 | СТН | RNP |
| 104. | | | | Gilai Sagar 55 | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 7 | 350 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 742 | | |
| 105. | DCF-I, RTR | | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 1 | 150 | СТН | SMP |
| 106. | SWM | | Gilai Sagar | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 2 | 160 | СТН | RNP |
| 107. | | | | Goth 36 | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 3 | 300 | СТН | RNP |
| 108. | | Khandar | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 10 | 360 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 970 | | |
| 109. | | | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 6 | 320 | СТН | RNP |
| 110. | | | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 8 | 225 | СТН | RNP |
| 111. | | | | Thumaka 43 | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 9 | 300 | СТН | RNP |
| 112. | | | | | Khandar 9"B" R.F. | 11 | 200 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1045 | | |
| 113. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 18 | 240 | СТН | RNP |
| 114. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 19 | 425 | CTH | RNP |
| 115. | | | Lahpur | Lahpur 37 | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 20 | 125 | СТН | RNP |
| 116. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 21 | 210 | СТН | RNP |
| 117. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 22 | 170 | СТН | RNP |

| 118. | | | | L 1 27 | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 27 | 335 | СТН | RNP |
|-------|------------|----------|---------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|------|------|------------------|
| | | | | Lanpur 37 | | Total | 1505 | | |
| 119. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 16 | 225 | СТН | RNP |
| 120. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 17 | 220 | СТН | RNP |
| 121. | | | | 1 1 20 | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 27A | 50 | СТН | RNP |
| 122. | | | | Lanpur 38 | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 28 | 325 | СТН | RNP |
| 123. | | | Lahpur | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 29 | 310 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1130 | | |
| 124. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 23 | 245 | CTH | RNP |
| 125. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 24 | 376 | СТН | RNP |
| 126. | | | | Chhindali 39 | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 25 | 550 | СТН | RNP |
| 127. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 26 | 150 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1321 | | |
| 128. | DCF-I, RTR | Khandar | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 8 | 250 | СТН | SMP |
| 129. | SWM | Tenandar | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 9 | 425 | СТН | SMP |
| 130. | | | | Jaisinghpura 41 | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 10 | 355 | CTH | SMP |
| 131. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 11 | 200 | СТН | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1230 | | |
| 132. | | | | | Quila Khandar R.F. | 1 | 175 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| 100 | | | Khandar | | Quila Khandar R.F. | 2 | 250 | СТН | Other |
| 133. | | | Sadar | | - | | | | Forests |
| 134 | | | | Quile Khander | Quila Khandar R.F. | 3 | 140 | CTH | Other |
| 1.57. | | | | Quita Kilandai
46 | | | | | Forests |
| 135. | | | | | Quila Khandar R.F. | 4 | 160 | СТН | Other |
| | | | | | Ouila Khandar R F | 5 | 230 | СТН | Other |
| 136. | | | | | | 5 | 230 | CIII | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 955 | | |

| 137. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 1 | 150 | CTH | SMP |
|------|------------|---------|------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| 138. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 2 | 130 | СТН | SMP |
| 139. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 5 | 230 | СТН | SMP |
| 140. | | | T 1 | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 6 | 210 | СТН | SMP |
| 141. | | | Talawara | Talawara 44 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 8 | 120 | СТН | SMP |
| 142. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 9 | 280 | СТН | SMP |
| 143. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 10 | 280 | СТН | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1400 | | |
| 144. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 10 | 205 | СТН | RNP |
| 145. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 11 | 550 | СТН | RNP |
| 146. | | | | Indola 12 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 12 | 475 | СТН | RNP |
| 147. | | | | indata 12 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 13 | 210 | CTH | RNP |
| 148. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 14 | 210 | CTH | RNP |
| | DCF-I, RTR | Vhandar | | | | Total | 1650 | | |
| 149. | SWM | Khandar | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 15 | 255 | CTH | RNP |
| 150. | | | Indolo | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 30 | 315 | CTH | RNP |
| 151. | | | Indala | Dev ki kui 40A | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 31 | 275 | CTH | RNP |
| 152. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 32 | 370 | CTH | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1215 | | |
| 153. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 33 | 285 | CTH | RNP |
| 154. | | | | What shale down | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 34 | 350 | CTH | RNP |
| 155. | | | | AOR | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 35 | 280 | СТН | RNP |
| 156. | | | | 40D | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 36 | 410 | CTH | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 1325 | | |
| 157. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 1 | 235 | CTH | SMP |
| 158. | | | Mei | Fariya 42A | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 2 | 210 | CTH | SMP |
| 159. | | | IVICI | 1'a11ya 42A | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 3 | 380 | CTH | SMP |
| 160. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 4 | 295 | CTH | SMP |

| | | | | Fariya 42A | | Total | 1120 | | |
|------|------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|------------------|
| 161. | | | | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 5 | 250 | СТН | SMP |
| 162. | | VI l | Mei | | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 6 | 265 | СТН | SMP |
| 163. | | Khandar | | Mei 42 B | Khandar 9"C" R.F. | 7 | 350 | СТН | SMP |
| | | | | | | Total | 865 | | |
| | | | Total | 15 Beats | | Total | 17233 | | |
| 164. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 37 | 250 | СТН | Other |
| 165. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 38 | 260 | СТН | Other |
| | | | | Bhuri Pahari 31 | Khandar 0"A" P F | 20 | 507 | СТЦ | Forests |
| 166. | | | Bhuri Pahari | | Kilalida 9 A K.F. | 39 | 507 | СП | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1017 | | 1 010505 |
| 167 | | | | Dhanayaaha 20 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 40 | 305 | СТН | Other |
| 107. | DCF-I, RTR | | | Dhanayacha 29 | | | | | Forests |
| | SWM | | | В | | Total | 305 | | |
| 168. | | | | | Olwara Niwari R.F. | 1 | 130 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 1.00 | | Talara | | | Olwara Niwari R.F. | 2 | 200 | Buffer | Other |
| 169. | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 170. | | | | 33 | Olwara Niwari R.F. | 3 | 150 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | Olwara Niwari R.F. | 4 | 75 | Buffer | Other |
| 171. | | | Malarna | | | | | 201101 | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 555 | | |
| 172. | | | | | Samoli Biloli A | | 365 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | Samoli Biloli A | | Total | 365 | | Forests |
| 172 | | | | | Samoli Biloli B | 10101 | 202 | Duffor | Other Fer |
| 1/3. | 4 | | | Samoli Biloli B | Sallioli Diloli D | Total | 203 | Buller | Other For. |
| | <u> </u> | | | | | Total | 205 | | |

| 174. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 14 | 380 | СТН | RNP |
|------|------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 175. | | | | Talara 32 A | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 15 | 180 | СТН | RNP |
| | | | | | | Total | 560 | | |
| 176. | | | | | Gadi,Kalakhohara(Talara) | | 148.00 | Buffer(Rev.) | Revenue |
| 177. | | | | | Bhavpur | | 407.00 | Buffer(Rev.) | Revenue |
| 178. | | | | Bhawapur 78 | Khidarpur Jadoun | | 787.63 | Buffer(Rev.) | Revenue |
| 179. | | | Talama | | Sanwata | | 931.00 | Buffer(Rev.) | Revenue |
| | | | Talara | | | Total | 2273.63 | | |
| 180. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 3 | 150 | CTH | SMP |
| 181. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 4 | 180 | СТН | SMP |
| 182. | | Talara | | Sanwata 15 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 7 | 300 | CTH | SMP |
| 183. | | | | Sallwala 45 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 11 | 220 | CTH | SMP |
| 184. | | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 12 | 150 | CTH | SMP |
| | DCF-I, RTR | | | | | Total | 1000 | | |
| 185. | SWM | | | | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 21 | 650 | CTH | RNP |
| 186. | | | | Bhid 29 A | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 22 | 360 | CTH | RNP |
| | | | Dhid | | | Total | 1010 | | |
| 187. | | | Billa | C1-1-1 T-1-1 | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 13 | 420 | CTH | RNP |
| 188. | | | | Sukni Talai | Khandar 9"A" R.F. | 16 | 400 | CTH | RNP |
| | | | | 320 | | Total | 820 | | |
| | | | Total | 10 Beats | | G.Total | 8108.63 | | |
| 189. | | | | | Baler P.F. | 1 | 210 | СТН | KDS |
| 190. | | | | | Baler P.F. | 2 | 270 | CTH | KDS |
| 191. | | | | Baler 71 | Baler P.F. | 3 | 280 | CTH | KDS |
| 192. | | Baler | Baler | | Baler P.F. | 4 | 150 | CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 910 | | |
| 193. | | | | Baioli 75 | Dangdoodhbhat R.F. | 1 | 190 | CTH | KDS |
| 194. | | | | Dajon 75 | Dangdoodhbhat R.F. | 2 | 350 | СТН | KDS |

| 195. | | | | | Dangdoodhbhat R.F. | 3 | 275 | СТН | KDS |
|------|------------|-------|-------|------------|---------------------|-----------|------|---------|------------------|
| 196. | | | Baler | Bajoli 75 | Dangdoodhbhat R.F. | 4 | 350 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1165 | | |
| 197. | | | | | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 1 | 374 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 198. | | | | | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 2 | 340 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 199. | | | | | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 3 | 450 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 200. | | | | Rodavad 74 | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 4 | 650 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 201. | | | | | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 5 | 250 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 202. | | | | | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 6 | 620 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| | DCF-I, RTR | Baler | | | | Total | 2684 | | |
| 203. | SWM | | Akoda | | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 7 | 500 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 204. | | | | | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 8 | 410 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 205. | | | | | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 9 | 500 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 206. | | | | Akoda 73 | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 10 | 330 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 207. | | | | | Sevati Chambal R.F. | 11 | 250 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 208. | | | | | Sevati Chambal R.F. | Diff. (+) | 196 | Buffer | Other For. |
| 209. | | | | | Village Kureri C.A. | | 75 | Revenue | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 2261 | | |
| | | | Total | 4 Beats | | G.Total | 7020 | | |

| 210. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 22 | 125 | CTH | SMS |
|------|------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| 211. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 23 | 75 | CTH | SMS |
| 212. | | | | Halonda 47 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 24 | 335 | CTH | SMS |
| 213. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 25 | 165 | СТН | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 700 | | |
| 214. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 26 | 300 | СТН | SMS |
| 215. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 27 | 100 | СТН | SMS |
| 216. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 28 | 600 | СТН | SMS |
| 217. | | | | Bodal 48 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 29 | 260 | СТН | SMS |
| 218. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 30 | 125 | СТН | SMS |
| 219. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 31 | 230 | СТН | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1615 | | |
| 220. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 2 | 50 | СТН | SMS |
| 221. | DCF-I, RTR | Phalaudi | Bodal | Bhairoonpura
48 | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 3 | 100 | СТН | SMS |
| 222. | SWM | (SMS) | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 4 | 60 | СТН | SMS |
| 223. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 5 | 133 | СТН | SMS |
| 224. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 6 | 300 | СТН | SMS |
| 225. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 8 | 212 | СТН | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 855 | | |
| 226. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 1 | 50 | СТН | SMS |
| 227. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 7 | 335 | СТН | SMS |
| 228. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 9 | 275 | СТН | SMS |
| 229. | | | | Lakmipura 50 | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 10 | 50 | СТН | SMS |
| 230. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 11 | 224 | СТН | SMS |
| 231. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 12 | 125 | СТН | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1059 | | |
| 232. | | | Valibbat | Valibbet 51 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 10 | 176 | СТН | SMS |
| 233. | | | Nanonat | Kalionat 51 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 11 | 150 | СТН | SMS |

| 234. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 12 | 150 | CTH | SMS |
|------|------------|----------|----------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------|------|---------|---------|
| 235. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 13 | 231 | СТН | SMS |
| 236. | 1 | | | Kalibhat 51 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 14 | 125 | СТН | SMS |
| 237. | 1 | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 15 | 152 | СТН | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 984 | | |
| 238. | 1 | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 16 | 121 | СТН | SMS |
| 239. | 1 | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 17 | 140 | СТН | SMS |
| 240. | 1 | | | Hindwar 52 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 22 | 205 | СТН | SMS |
| 241. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 23 | 165 | CTH | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 631 | | |
| 242 | | | | | Ranwanjana dungar Main | 1 | 175 | Buffer | Other |
| 242. |
- | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 243 | | | | | Ranwanjana dungar Main | 2 | 125 | Buffer | Other |
| 2101 | DCF-I, RTR | Phalaudi | 77 111 1 | | | | | | Forests |
| 244. | SWM | (SMS) | Kalibhat | | Ranwanjana dungar Main | 3 | 155 | Buffer | Other |
| | - | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 245. | | | | Pacholas 53 | Ranwanjana dungar Main | 4 | 202 | Buffer | Other |
| | 4 | | | | Demonstrate for a Main | | 075 | | Forests |
| 246. | | | | | Ranwanjana dungar Main | 5 | 275 | Buffer | Other |
| | - | | | | Dermoniana dun son A (Erill black) | 1 | 72 | D ((| Forests |
| 247. | | | | | Kanwanjana dungar A(Full block) | 1 | 12 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1004 | | |
| 248. | - | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 4 | 71 | СТН | SMS |
| 249. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 5 | 91 | СТН | SMS |
| 250. |] | | | Nimli 55 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 6 | 121 | СТН | SMS |
| 251. |] | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 7 | 225 | СТН | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 508 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| 252. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 18 | 105 | СТН | SMS |
|------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| 253. | - | | | Kheri 64 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 19 | 73 | СТН | SMS |
| 254. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 20 | 190 | СТН | SMS |
| 255. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 21 | 178 | СТН | SMS |
| | | | Kalibhat | | | Total | 546 | | |
| 256. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 8 | 101 | CTH | SMS |
| 257. | | | | Dalaa 56 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 9 | 105 | CTH | SMS |
| 258. | | | | Balas 50 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 24 | 109 | CTH | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 315 | | |
| 259. | | | | Sheldar 54 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 1 | 85 | CTH | SMS |
| 260. | | Phalaudi
(SMS) | Neem
Chowki | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 2 | 251 | CTH | SMS |
| 261. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 3 | 57 | CTH | SMS |
| | 7 | | | | | Total | 393 | | |
| 262. | DCF-I, RTR | | | Chidi Kho 63 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 30 | 135 | CTH | SMS |
| 263. | SWM | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 31 | 89 | CTH | SMS |
| 264. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 32 | 141 | CTH | SMS |
| 265. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 33 | 117 | CTH | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 482 | | |
| 266. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 25 | 121 | CTH | SMS |
| 267. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 26 | 150 | CTH | SMS |
| 268. | | | | Kuchelinure 65 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 27 | 50 | CTH | SMS |
| 269. | | | | Kushanpura 05 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 28 | 160 | CTH | SMS |
| 270. | - | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" R.F. | 29 | 89 | CTH | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 570 | | |
| 271. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 13 | 190 | CTH | SMS |
| 272. | | | Devenues | Anchhor 57 | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 14 | 121 | СТН | SMS |
| 273. | | | Devpura | Anomiel 37 | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 15 | 105 | CTH | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 416 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| 274. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 16 | 105 | СТН | SMS |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|------------|----------------------------|-------|------|-----|------------------|
| 275. | | | | Dalada 59 | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 17 | 160 | СТН | SMS |
| 276. | | | | Dolada 58 | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 18 | 225 | СТН | SMS |
| | | | | - | | Total | 490 | | |
| 277. | | | Devpura | | Phalodi P.F. | 1 | 250 | СТН | QCA |
| 278. | | | | | Phalodi P.F. | 2 | 140 | CTH | QCA |
| 279. | | | | Devpura 59 | Phalodi P.F. | 3 | 175 | CTH | QCA |
| 280. | | | | | Phalodi P.F. | 4 | 240 | CTH | QCA |
| | | | | | | Total | 805 | | |
| 281. | | | | Phalodi 60 | Phalodi P.F. | 5 | 215 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| 282. | DCF-I, RTR
SWM | Phalaudi
(SMS) | Todra | | Phalodi P.F. | 6 | 200 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| 283. | | | | | Phalodi P.F. | 7 | 75 | CTH | Other
Forests |
| 284. | | | | | Phalodi P.F. | 8 | 175 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| 285. | | | | | Phalodi P.F. | 9 | 245 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| 286. | | | | | Phalodi P.F. | 10 | 185 | СТН | Other
Forests |
| 287. | | | | | Phalodi P.F. | 11 | 150 | CTH | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1245 | | |
| 288. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 32 | 115 | СТН | SMS |
| 289. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 33 | 50 | СТН | SMS |
| 290. | | | | Dumodo 61 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 34 | 120 | СТН | SMS |
| 291. | | | | Dunioua or | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 35 | 215 | CTH | SMS |
| 292. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 36 | 175 | CTH | SMS |
| 293. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 37 | 150 | CTH | SMS |

| 294. | | | | | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" R.F. | 38 | 126 | СТН | SMS |
|------|------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|------------------|
| | - | | | Dumoda 61 | | Total | 951 | | |
| 295. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 19 | 310 | CTH | SMS |
| 296. | | | Todra | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 20 | 182 | CTH | SMS |
| 297. | | | | Todra 62 | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 21 | 125 | CTH | SMS |
| 298. | | | | | Ranwanjana balawan P.F. | 22 | 175 | CTH | SMS |
| | | | | | | Total | 792 | | |
| 299. | | | | Amli 66 | Amali Main P.F. | 1 | 161 | CTH | QCA |
| 300. | - | | Amli | | Amali Main P.F. | 2 | 222 | CTH | QCA |
| 301. | | | | | Gajipur P.F. | 1 | 517.2 | CTH | QCA |
| 302. | | Phalaudi
(SMS) | | | Gajipur P.F. | 2 | | CTH | QCA |
| 303. | | | | Gajipur 67 | Gajipur P.F. | 3 | | CTH | QCA |
| 304. | | | | | Gajipur P.F. | 4 | | CTH | QCA |
| 305. | DCF-I, RTR | | | | Gajipur P.F. | 5 | | CTH | QCA |
| | SWM | | | | | Total | 900.2 | | |
| 306. | | | | Karwadiya 69 | Amli A | | 1364 | CTH | QCA |
| | | | | | | Total | 1364 | | |
| 307. | | | | | Papada R.F. | 1 | 593 | CTH | QCA |
| 308. | | | | | Papada R.F. | 2 | | CTH | QCA |
| 309. | | | | Danda 69 | Papada R.F. | 3 | | CTH | QCA |
| 310. | | | | Fapua 08 | Papada R.F. | 4 | | CTH | QCA |
| 311. | | | | | Papada R.F. | 5 | | CTH | QCA |
| | - | | | | | Total | 593 | | |
| | | | Total | 23 Beats | | G.Total | 17218.2 | | |
| 312. | | T 1 1 | | Babai Sherganj | Mohanpura R.F. | 1 | 77.8 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 313. | Indergarh | Indergarn | Babai | | Mohanpura R.F. | 2 | 93.98 | Buffer | Other
Forests |

| 314. | | | | | Mohanpura R.F. | 3 | 76.2 | Buffer | Other |
|------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 315 | | | | | Mohannura R F | 4 | 110.2 | Buffer | Other |
| 515. | | | | | Monanpura K.I. | | | | Forests |
| 216 | | | | | | 5 | 126.4 | Buffer | Other |
| 316. | | | | | Monanpura R.F. | | | | Forests |
| | | | | | | 6 | 173.4 | Buffer | Other |
| 317. | | | | Shergani | Mohanpura R.F. | Ũ | 1,011 | 201101 | Forests |
| | | | | Sherganj | | 7 | 172.6 | Buffer | Other |
| 318. | | | | | Mohanpura R.F. | , | 172.0 | Duitei | Ecrecto |
| | | | | | | 0 | 05.2 | | Folests |
| 319. | | | | | Mohanpura R.F. | 8 | 95.2 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | Forests |
| 320 | | T R Indergarh | Babai
garh | | Ramnagar R.F. | 1 | 38.0 | Buffer | Other |
| 520. | _ | | | | | | | | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 963.8 | | |
| | DCF-L RTR | | | Jai Nagar | Mohanpura R.F. | 6 | 162.0 | Buffer | Other |
| 321. | SWM | | | | | Ũ | 10210 | 201101 | Forests |
| | 0,0101 | | | | Mohanpura R.F. | 10 | 128 | Buffer | Other |
| 322. | | | | | | 10 | 120 | Duitei | Eorosta |
| | | | | | Mohanpura R.F. | 11 | 104.4 | | Folests |
| 323. | | | | | | 11 | 194.4 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 324 | | | | | Mohanpura R.F. | 12 | 113.4 | Buffer | Other |
| 527. | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 225 | | | | | | 13 | 152.3 | Buffer | Other |
| 525. | | | | | Monanpura K.F. | | | | Forests |
| 226 | | | | | | 14 | 101.7 | Buffer | Other |
| 326. | | | | | Mohanpura R.F. | | | | Forests |
| | - | | | | | Total | 851.8 | | 101000 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 208 75 | Buffer | Other |
| 327. | | | | | Ariyal Bud Karwar P.F. | | 200.75 | Duilei | Forests |
| | | | Indergarh | Mataji | | 6 | 100.5 | Duffer | Other |
| 328. | | | - | - | Ariyal Bud Karwar P.F. | 0 | 122.5 | Butter | Other |
| | 20. | | | | | | | | Forests |

| 329 | | | | | Arival Bud Karwar P F | 7 | 117.42 | Buffer | Other |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|------------------------|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| 527. | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 330 | | | | | Matajiwala R F | 1 | 135.7 | Buffer | Other |
| 550. | | | | | Watajiwala K.F. | | | | Forests |
| 221 | | | | | Matalianala D.E. | 2 | 99.64 | Buffer | Other |
| 331. | | | | Mataii | Matajiwala K.F. | | | | Forests |
| | | | | j- | | 3 | 119.82 | Buffer | Other |
| 332. | | | | | Matajiwala R.F. | | | | Forests |
| | | | | | | 4 | 84.9 | Buffer | Other |
| 333. | | | | | Matajiwala R.F. | | | | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 888.73 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | 270 | Duffor | Othor |
| 334. | | | Indergarh | | Ariyal Bud Karwar P.F. | 1 | 270 | Duffel | Cullel |
| | | ATR
Indergarh | | Karwar | - | | 260.75 | | Forests |
| 335. | | | | | Ariyal Bud Karwar P.F. | 2 | 268.75 | Buffer | Other |
| | DCF-I, RTR
SWM | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 336 | | | | | Ariyal Bud Karwar P.F. | 3 | 161.25 | Buffer | Other |
| 550. | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 227 | | | | | Ariyal Bud Karwar P.F. | 5 | 91.25 | Buffer | Other |
| 557. | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 220 | | | | | Ariyal Bud Karwar P.F. | 8 | 75 | Buffer | Other |
| 338. | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| | | | | | Ariyal Bud Karwar P.F. | 9 | 245 | Buffer | Other |
| 339. | | | | | | - | _ | | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1111.25 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | 111.48 | Buffer | Other |
| 340. | | | | | Garhwala R.F. | 1 | 111.10 | Duiter | Forests |
| | | | | | | 2 | 167.5 | Buffer | Other |
| 341. | | | | | Garhwala R.F. | 2 | 107.5 | Duitei | Eorosta |
| | | | | Garhwala | | 2 | 200.11 | | |
| 342. | | | | | Garhwala R.F. | 5 | 208.11 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | | 102.1 | | Forests |
| 343 | | | | | Garhwala R.F. | 4 | 193.1 | Buffer | Other |
| 5 15. | | | | | Curris and Tor . | | | | Forests |
| 344. | | | | | Garhwala R.F. | 5 | 93.22 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
|------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------|---------|--------|------------------|
| 345. | | | Indergarh | Garhwala | Garhwala R.F. | 6 | 176 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 949.41 | | |
| 346. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | 1 | 201.25 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 347. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | 2 | 240 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 348. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | 3 | 271.25 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 349. | | | | Talwas I | Talwas R.F. | 4 | 92.5 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 350. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | 5 | 93.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 351. | DCF-I, RTR
SWM | Indergarh | | | Talwas R.F. | 6 | 158.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 352. | | | Talwas | | Talwas R.F. | 7 | 176.25 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1233.75 | | |
| 353. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | 11 | 181.01 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 354. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | 12 | 178.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 355. | | | | Talwas II | Talwas R.F. | 13 | 206.25 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 356. | | | | 1 41 11 40 11 | Talwas R.F. | 21 | 188.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 357. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | 22 | 265 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1019.76 | | |

| 358. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | 14 | 146.25 | Buffer | Other |
|------|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 0001 | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 359 | | | | | Talwas R F | 15 | 144.5 | Buffer | Other |
| 557. | | | | | Turwas K.T. | | | | Forests |
| 260 | | | | | Talwas D E | 16 | 205 | Buffer | Other |
| 500. | | | | | Talwas K.F. | | | | Forests |
| 261 | | | | | | 17 | 143.22 | Buffer | Other |
| 361. | | | | Aieetgarh | I alwas K.F. | | | | Forests |
| | | | | | | 18 | 37.5 | Buffer | Other |
| 362. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | | | | Forests |
| | | | | | | 19 | 273 75 | Buffer | Other |
| 363. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | 17 | 215.15 | Duiter | Forests |
| | | | | | | 20 | 242.5 | Buffer | Other |
| 364. | | | Talwas | | Talwas R.F. | 20 | 242.3 | Duffel | Curler |
| | | | | | | T - 4 - 1 | 1102 72 | | roiests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1192.72 | | |
| 365 | DCF-I, RTR | Indergarh | | | Talwas R F | 8 | 216.25 | Buffer | Other |
| 505. | SWM | maergam | | | | | | | Forests |
| 366 | | | | | Tolwoo D E | 9 | 171.25 | Buffer | Other |
| 500. | | | | | Talwas K.F. | | | | Forests |
| 267 | | | | | | 10 | 227.5 | Buffer | Other |
| 367. | | | | Antarda | l alwas K.F. | | | | Forests |
| | | | | | | 23 | 116.25 | Buffer | Other |
| 368. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | _ | | | Forests |
| | | | | | | 24 | 100 | Buffer | Other |
| 369. | | | | | Talwas R.F. | 21 | 100 | Duiter | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 831.25 | | 1010505 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 172.05 | Duffer | Others |
| 370. | | | | | Folai P.F. | 1 | 1/3.25 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | | | — ••• | Forests |
| 371 | | | Kotdi | Lodhipura | Folai P.F. | 2 | 175 | Buffer | Other |
| 5711 | | | itotui | Loumpuru | | | | | Forests |
| 372 | | | | | Folai P F | 3 | 148.75 | Buffer | Other |
| 512. | | | | | 1 0101 1 .1 . | | | | Forests |

| 373. | | | | | Folai P.F. | 4 | 257.5 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
|------|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------------|-------|---------|--------|------------------|
| 074 | | | | | | 5 | 142.5 | Buffer | Other |
| 374. | | | | | Folai P.F. | | | | Forests |
| 375 | | | | Lodhipura | Folai P F | 7 | 218.75 | Buffer | Other |
| 575. | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 376. | | | | | Folai P.F. | 8 | 285 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | Tatal | 1400 75 | | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1400.75 | D 66 | |
| 377. | | | | | Lakheri P.F. | 1 | 178.75 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | 2 | 240 | Buffor | Other |
| 378. | | | | | Lakheri P.F. | 2 | 240 | Duffel | Forests |
| | | | | | | 3 | 265 | Buffer | Other |
| 379. | | | | | Lakheri P.F. | 5 | 200 | Duiter | Forests |
| 200 | DCF-I, RTR | T 1 1 | 17 (1) | Bansi | | 4 | 227 | Buffer | Other |
| 380. | SWM | Indergarn | Kotai | | Lakheri P.F. | | | | Forests |
| 381 | | | | | Lakheri P F | 5 | 198.75 | Buffer | Other |
| 561. | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 382 | | | | | Lakheri P.F. | 6 | 203.75 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1313.25 | | |
| 383. | | | | | Gendoli P.F. | 1 | 132.5 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | | 22.5 | D 66 | Forests |
| 384. | | | | | Gendoli P.F. | 2 | 32.5 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | 3 | 58 75 | Buffer | Other |
| 385. | | | | Mandpura | Gendoli P.F. | 5 | 50.75 | Dunci | Forests |
| | | | | | | 4 | 116.25 | Buffer | Other |
| 386. | | | | | Gendoli P.F. | | 110.20 | | Forests |
| 207 | 1 | | | | Condoli D E | 5 | 165.64 | Buffer | Other |
| 387. | | | | | Gendon P.F. | | | | Forests |

| 388. | | | | | Gendoli P.F. | 6 | 162.5 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
|------|-------------------|-----------|---------|----------|--------------|-------|---------|--------|------------------|
| 389. | | | Kotdi | Mandpura | Gendoli P.F. | 7 | 152.5 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 820.64 | | 1010505 |
| 390. | | | | | Folai P.F. | 6 | 92.64 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 391. | | | | | Folai P.F. | 9 | 178.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 392. | | | | | Folai P.F. | 10 | 178.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 393. | | | | Folai | Folai P.F. | 11 | 143.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 394. | | | | i onui | Folai P.F. | 12 | 98.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 395. | DCF-I, RTR
SWM | Indergarh | | | Folai P.F. | 13 | 223 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 396. | | | Gendoli | | Folai P.F. | 14 | 122.5 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1038.14 | | |
| 397. | | | | | Gendoli P.F. | 8 | 94.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 398. | | | | | Gendoli P.F. | 9 | 139.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 399. | | | | Gendoli | Gendoli P.F. | 10 | 230 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 400. | | | | Gendon | Gendoli P.F. | 11 | 183.25 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 401. | | | | | Gendoli P.F. | 12 | 263.75 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | Total | 911.5 | | 1010505 |

| 402. | | | | | Salamdara "A" P.F. | 1 | 98.7 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
|------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------------|
| 402 | | | | | Lakhari DE | 7 | 287.5 | Buffer | Other |
| 405. | | | | | Lakhen P.F. | | | | Forests |
| 404. | | | | | Lakheri P.F. | 8 | 171.25 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 405. | | | | Lakheri | Lakheri P.F. | 9 | 227.5 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 406. | | | | Latien | Lakheri P.F. | 10 | 116.25 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 407. | | | | | Lakheri P.F. | 11 | 118.18 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 408. | | | | | Lakheri P.F. | 12 | 201.25 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1220.63 | | 1010505 |
| 409. | DCF-I, RTR
SWM | Indergarh | Lakheri | | Kankra P.F. | 1 | 131.25 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | 2 | 202.5 | Duffer | Forests |
| 410. | | | | | Kankra P.F. | 2 | 202.5 | Buller | Forests |
| 411. | | | | | Kankra P.F. | 3 | 115 | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | | 229.83 | Buffer | Other |
| 412. | | | | | Kankra P.F. | - | 227.05 | Duiter | Forests |
| 413. | | | | Kankra | Kankra P.F. | 5 | 143.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 414 | | | | | Kankra P.F. | 6 | 181.25 | Buffer | Other |
| 117. | | | | | | | | | Forests |
| 415. | | | | | Kankra P.F. | 7 | 126.25 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 416. | | | | | Kankra P.F. | 8 | 125 | Buffer | Other
Forests |

| 417. | | | Lakheri | Kankra | Kankra P.F. | 9 | 118 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
|------|-------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------------|
| | | | Luition | Tunkiu | | Total | 1372.83 | | |
| 418. | | | | | Balwan R.F. | 4 | 509.43 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 419. | | | | | Balwan R.F. | 5 | | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 420. | | | | | Balwan R.F. | 6 | | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 421. | | | | | Salamdara "B" P.F. | 1 | 139.19 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 422. | | | | Balwan | Salamdara "C" P.F. | 1 | 163.75 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 423. | | | | | Salamdara "C" P.F. | 2 | 92.8 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 424. | DCF-I, RTR
SWM | Indergarh | | | Salamdara "D" P.F. | 1 | 177.72 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 425. | | | Polghata | | Bakliya Mahadev P.F. | 1 | 199.6 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 426. | | | | | Bakliya Mahadev P.F. | 2 | 238.4 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1520.89 | | |
| 427. | | | | | Balwan R.F. | 1 | 458.4 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 428. | | | | | Balwan R.F. | 2 | | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 429. | | | | Polghata | Balwan R.F. | 3 | | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 430. | | | | | Dobarli P.F. | 1 | 85.95 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
| 431. | | | | | Papda R.F. | 6 | 186 | Buffer | Other
Forests |

| 432. | | | | | Papda R.F. | 7 | 134 | Buffer | Other
Forests |
|------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------------------|----------|----------|--------|------------------|
| | | | | | | 8 | 144 | Buffer | Other |
| 433. | | | | | Papda R.F. | 0 | 144 | Duitei | Forests |
| 434. | | | | | Polghata P.F. | 1 | 435 | Buffer | Other |
| | DCF-I RTR | Indergarh | Polghata | Polghata | | 2 | | Duffer | Forests |
| 435. | SWM | 6 A | | | Polghata P.F. | 2 | | Buller | Forests |
| 436. | | | | | Polghata P.F. | 3 | | Buffer | Other |
| | | | | | | Total | 1443.35 | | Forests |
| | | | Total | 18 Beats | | Total | 20084.5 | | |
| | | G. Total | 35 Naka | 100 Beats | | G. Total | 93824.28 | | |
| 1. | | | | | Baler P.F. | 5 | 120 | CTH | KDS |
| 2. | | | | | Baler P.F. | 6 | 220 | CTH | KDS |
| 3. | | | | Sankada-50 | Baler P.F. | 7 | 280 | CTH | KDS |
| 4. | | | | | Baler P.F. | 9 | 636 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1256 | | |
| 5. | | | | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 14 | 310 | CTH | KDS |
| 6. | DCF -II. | Nainivaki | - | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 15 | 430 | CTH | KDS |
| 7. | RTR | Hq. | Dangara | Heeraman-51 | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 16 | 300 | CTH | KDS |
| 8. | Karauli | Sapotara | Pator | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 17 | 330 | CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1370 | | |
| 9. | | | | | Baler P.F. | 8 | 330 | CTH | KDS |
| 10. | | | | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 12 | 375 | CTH | KDS |
| 11. | | | | Dangara-52 | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 13 | 175 | CTH | KDS |
| 12. | | | | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 20 | 182 | CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1062 | | |

| 13. | | | | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 10 | 360 | CTH | KDS |
|-----|----------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|------|-----|------------|
| 14. | | | Dangana | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 11 | 530 | СТН | KDS |
| 15. | | | Pator | Goda ki-53 | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 18 | 450 | СТН | KDS |
| 16. | | | i utor | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 19 | 225 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1565 | | |
| 17. | | | | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 5 | 180 | СТН | KDS |
| 18. | | | | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 6 | 125 | СТН | KDS |
| 19. | | | | Kasari 51 | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 7 | 320 | СТН | KDS |
| 20. | | | | Kuseri-54 | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 8 | 350 | СТН | KDS |
| 21. | | | | | Daangdhootbhat R.F. | 9 | 210 | CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1185 | | |
| 22. | | | | | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 1 | 235 | СТН | KDS |
| 23. | DCF -II, | Nainiyaki | | | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 2 | 150 | СТН | KDS |
| 24. | RTR | Hq. | | | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 5 | 310 | СТН | KDS |
| 25. | Karaun | Sapotara | | Hadoti-55 | Hadoti P.F. | 1 | 97 | CTH | Other For. |
| 26. | | | Ghanteshawar | 110001-55 | Hadoti P.F. | 2 | 107 | CTH | Other For. |
| 27. | | | Ghunteshuwu | | Hadoti P.F. | 3 | 125 | CTH | Other For. |
| 28. | | | | | Hadoti P.F. | Diff.(+) | 168 | CTH | Other For. |
| | | | | | | Total | 1192 | | |
| 29. | | | | | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 3 | 310 | CTH | KDS |
| 30. | | | | | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 4 | 200 | CTH | KDS |
| 31. | | | | Kho-56 | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 6 | 150 | CTH | KDS |
| 32. | | | | | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 12 | 323 | CTH | Other For. |
| | | | | | | Total | 983 | | |
| 33. | | | | Charteshaw- | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 7 | 400 | CTH | KDS |
| 34. | | | | Gnantesnawar-
57 | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 8 | 368 | СТН | KDS |
| 35. | | | | 57 | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 9 | 215 | CTH | KDS |

| 36. | | | | Ghanteshawar- | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 10 | 300 | СТН | KDS |
|-----|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|------|-----|---------------|
| | | | | 57 | | Total | 1283 | | |
| 37. | | | | | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 11 | 260 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 38. | | | | - | Simar Kho "B" P.F. | 6 | 130 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 39. | | | | C 1 50 | Simar Kho "B" P.F. | 7 | 220 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 40. | | | | Goranar-38 | Simar Kho "B" P.F. | 8 | 320 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 41. | | | Chantachawar | | Simar Kho "B" P.F. | Diff.(+) | 195 | СТН | Other Forests |
| | | | Onanteshawai | | | Total | 1125 | | |
| 42. | | | | | Simar Kho "B" P.F. | 1 | 230 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 43. | | | | | Simar Kho "B" P.F. | 2 | 100 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 44. | | | | N 1 50 | Simar Kho "B" P.F. | 3 | 125 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 45. | | | | Nareshawar-59 | Simar Kho "B" P.F. | 4 | 160 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 46. | | | | | Simar Kho "B" P.F. | 5 | 240 | СТН | Other Forests |
| | DCF -II, | Nainiyaki | | | | Total | 855 | | |
| 47. | RTR | Hq. | | | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 13 | 211 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 48. | Karauli | Sapotara | | - | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 16 | 183 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 49. | | | | Rajaghok-60 | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 17 | 270 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 50. | | | | - | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 19 | 250 | СТН | Other Forests |
| | | | | - | | Total | 914 | | |
| 51. | | | | | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 14 | 275 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 52. | | | Motorivali | - | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 15 | 135 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 53. | | | Matonyaki | Unchi Guwadi- | Simar Kho "A" P.F. | 18 | 231 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 54. | | | | 61 | Daulatpura P.F. | 31 | 150 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 55. | | | | - | Daulatpura P.F. | 35 | 140 | СТН | Other Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 931 | | |
| 56. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 1 | 260 | CTH | KDS |
| 57. | | | | Bheron Ka
Danda-62 | Kalakhet P.F. | 2 | 250 | СТН | KDS |
| 58. | | | | Dunuu-02 | Kalakhet P.F. | 3 | 400 | СТН | KDS |

| 59. | | | | Bheron Ka | Kalakhet P.F. | 4 | 260 | СТН | KDS |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| | | | | Danda-62 | | Total | 1170 | | |
| 60. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 5 | 150 | СТН | KDS |
| 61. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 6 | 235 | СТН | KDS |
| 62. | | | | Matania ali 62 | Kalakhet P.F. | 7 | 190 | СТН | KDS |
| 63. | | | | Ματοriyaki-05 | Kalakhet P.F. | 8 | 250 | CTH | KDS |
| 64. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 9 | 280 | CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1105 | | |
| 65. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 10 | 132 | CTH | KDS |
| 66. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 14 | 165 | СТН | KDS |
| 67. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 15 | 165 | СТН | KDS |
| 68. | | | Matoriyaki | Jheelan ka-64 | Kalakhet P.F. | 17 | 180 | CTH | KDS |
| 69. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 18 | 210 | CTH | KDS |
| 70. | DCF -II,
DTD | Nainiyaki | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 19 | 210 | CTH | KDS |
| | K I K
Karauli | пц.
Sapotara | | | | Total | 1062 | | |
| 71. | Isaraun | Sapotara | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 11 | 170 | CTH | KDS |
| 72. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 12 | 120 | CTH | KDS |
| 73. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 13 | 170 | CTH | KDS |
| 74. | | | | Chadabaa 65 | Kalakhet P.F. | 16 | 175 | CTH | KDS |
| 75. | | | | Спойакуй-05 | Kalakhet P.F. | 20 | 180 | CTH | KDS |
| 76. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 21 | 125 | CTH | KDS |
| 77. | | | | | Kalakhet P.F. | 22 | 125 | CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1065 | | |
| 78. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 24 | 150 | CTH | KDS |
| 79. | | | | [| Daulatpura P.F. | 25 | 200 | CTH | KDS |
| 80. | | | Nainiyaki | Rawatpura-66 | Daulatpura P.F. | 26 | 169 | CTH | KDS |
| 81. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 27 | 206 | CTH | KDS |
| 82. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 28 | 225 | CTH | KDS |

| 83. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 29 | 200 | СТН | KDS |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|------|-----|---------------|
| | | | | Rawatpura-oo | | Total | 1150 | | |
| 84. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 30 | 161 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 85. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 32 | 137 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 86. | | | | Nainiyaki-67 | Daulatpura P.F. | 33 | 190 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 87. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 34 | 190 | CTH | Other Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 678 | | |
| 88. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 1 | 125 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 89. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 2 | 150 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 90. | | | | Dungari
Chowki 68 | Daulatpura P.F. | 3 | 175 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 91. | | | | Chowki-08 | Daulatpura P.F. | 4 | 242 | CTH | Other Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 692 | | |
| 92. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 5 | 275 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 93. | DCF -II,
DTD | Nainiyaki | Naininalri | | Daulatpura P.F. | 6 | 250 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 94. | KIK
Karauli | HQ.
Sapotara | Inainiyaki | Guwadi-69 | Daulatpura P.F. | 8 | 175 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 95. | 1sai aun | Dapolara | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 9 | 279 | CTH | Other Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 979 | | |
| 96. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 7 | 200 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 97. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 14 | 160 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 98. | | | | Jogpura | Daulatpura P.F. | 15 | 160 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 99. | | | | Bhojpura-70 | Daulatpura P.F. | 16 | 160 | CTH | KDS |
| 100. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | Diff(+) | 394 | CTH | Other Forests |
| | | | | | | Total* | 1074 | | |
| 101. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 17 | 150 | CTH | KDS |
| 102. | | | | Data and the | Daulatpura P.F. | 18 | 150 | CTH | KDS |
| 103. | | | | Katanu ka | Daulatpura P.F. | 19 | 175 | CTH | KDS |
| 104. | | | | <i>puru-71</i> | Daulatpura P.F. | 21 | 160 | CTH | KDS |
| 105. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 22 | 125 | CTH | KDS |

| 106. | | | | Ratanu ka | Daulatpura P.F. | 23 | 225 | СТН | KDS |
|------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| | | | | pura-71 | | Total | 985 | | |
| 107. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 10 | 210 | СТН | KDS |
| 108. | | Nainiyaki | NT · · 1 · | | Daulatpura P.F. | 11 | 250 | СТН | KDS |
| 109. | | Hq. | Nainiyaki | | Daulatpura P.F. | 12 | 206 | СТН | KDS |
| 110. | | Sapotara | | Rasilpura-/2 | Daulatpura P.F. | 13 | 210 | СТН | KDS |
| 111. | | | | | Daulatpura P.F. | 20 | 300 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1176 | | |
| | | | Total | 23 Beats | | G.T. | 24857 | | |
| 112. | | | | | Marmada P.F. | 15 | 130 | CTH | KDS |
| 113. | | | | | Marmada P.F. | 23 | 300 | CTH | KDS |
| 114. | | | | NT 1. 1 | Marmada P.F. | 24 | 250 | CTH | KDS |
| 115. | | | | Narouli-1 | Marmada P.F. | 25 | 180 | СТН | KDS |
| 116. | DCF -11,
DTD | | | | Marmada P.F. | 26 | 242 | СТН | KDS |
| | Karauli | | | | | Total | 1102 | | |
| 117. | 1341 4411 | | | | Marmada P.F. | 16 | 300 | СТН | KDS |
| 118. | | | | | Marmada P.F. | 19 | 263 | СТН | KDS |
| 119. | | | | Kairi Umar-2 | Marmada P.F. | 20 | 285 | СТН | KDS |
| 120. | | Kaildevi | Marmada | | Marmada P.F. | 27 | 175 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1023 | | |
| 121. | | | | | Marmada P.F. | 9 | 250 | CTH | KDS |
| 122. | | | | | Marmada P.F. | 10 | 198 | CTH | KDS |
| 123. | | | | Dagar | Marmada P.F. | 11 | 210 | CTH | KDS |
| 124. | | | | Mandrai-3 | Marmada P.F. | 17 | 175 | СТН | KDS |
| 125. | | | | l | Marmada P.F. | 18 | 352 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1185 | | |
| 126. | | | | Kaildevi | Marmada P.F. | 1 | 335 | CTH | KDS |
| 127. | | | | Sadar(west)-4 | Marmada P.F. | 2 | 300 | CTH | KDS |

| 128. | | | | | Marmada P.F. | 7 | 133 | СТН | KDS |
|------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------|------|-----------|-----|
| 129. | | | | Kaildevi
Sadar(west) A | Marmada P.F. | 8 | 298 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | Salar(west)-4 | | Total | 1066 | | |
| 130. | | | | | Marmada P.F. | 3 | 310 | СТН | KDS |
| 131. | | | | 77 .1 1 . | Marmada P.F. | 4 | 400 | CTH | KDS |
| 132. | | | | Kaildevi
Sadar(sast) 5 | Marmada P.F. | 5 | 303 | CTH | KDS |
| 133. | | | Mammada | suuur(eusi)-5 | Marmada P.F. | 6 | 225 | CTH | KDS |
| | | | Marmada | | | Total | 1238 | | |
| 134. | | | | | Marmada P.F. | 12 | 285 | CTH | KDS |
| 135. | | | | | Marmada P.F. | 13 | 160 | CTH | KDS |
| 136. | | | | Manuada 6 | Marmada P.F. | 14 | 323 | CTH | KDS |
| 137. | | | | Marmada-0 | Marmada P.F. | 21 | 310 | CTH | KDS |
| 138. | | | | | Marmada P.F. | 22 | 198 | CTH | KDS |
| | DCF -II, | V - '1' | | - | | Total | 1276 | | |
| 139. | K I K
Karauli | Kalldevi | | | Nibhera P.F. | 1 | 325 | CTH | KDS |
| 140. | ixai aun | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 2 | 135 | CTH | KDS |
| 141. | | | | Mashan hi 7 | Nibhera P.F. | 3 | 350 | CTH | KDS |
| 142. | | | | Machan Ki-7 | Nibhera P.F. | 4 | 240 | СТН | KDS |
| 143. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 5 | 255 | CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1305 | | |
| 144. | | | Vhilling | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 1 | 198 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 145. | | | Knijura | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 2 | 275 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 146. | | | | Khijura-8 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 5 | 320 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 147. | | | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 6 | 330 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1123 | | |
| 148. | | | | | Albat ki Guwadi P.F. | 6 | 210 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 149. | | | | Khate ki-9 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 24 | 300 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 150. | | | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 25 | 150 | O/S - CTH | KDS |

| 151. | | | | Khata hi O | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 26 | 453 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
|------|------------------|------------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|-----------|-----|
| | | | | К пате кі-9 | | Total | 1113 | | |
| 152. | | | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 3 | 300 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 153. | | | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 4 | 174 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 154. | | | Khijura | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 16 | 279 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 155. | | | | Daulatiya ki-10 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 21 | 198 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 156. | | | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 22 | 200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 157. | | | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 23 | 125 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1276 | | |
| 158. | | | | | Albat ki Guwadi P.F. | 5 | 180 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 159. | | | | | Albat ki Guwadi P.F. | 7 | 170 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 160. | | | | | Albat ki Guwadi P.F. | 17 | 165 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 161. | | | | Kurala ki-11 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 18 | 245 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 162. | DCF -II, | IZ - '1 1' | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 19 | 185 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 163. | K I K
Karauli | Kalldevi | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 20 | 125 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | Isaraun | | | | | Total | 1070 | | |
| 164. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 1 | 245 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 165. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 2 | 145 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 166. | | | Rahir | Gher ka pura- | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 63 | 225 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 167. | | | | 12 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 64 | 174 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 168. | | | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 17 | 225 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1014 | | |
| 169. | | | | | Albat ki Guwadi P.F. | 12 | 200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 170. | | | | | Albat ki Guwadi P.F. | 13 | 200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 171. | | | | Mahadev Kho- | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 7 | 137 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 172. | | | | 13 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 8 | 205 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 173. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 9 | 200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 174. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 10 | 150 | O/S - CTH | KDS |

| | | | | Mahadev Kho-13 | | Total | 1092 | | |
|---|------------------|----------|--------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| 175. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 3 | 425 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 176. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 4 | 120 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 177. | | | | Kharag son-14 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 5 | 300 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 178. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 6 | 141 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 986 | | |
| 179. | | | D 1. | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 43 | 226 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 180. | | Kaildevi | Rahir | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 44 | 93 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 181. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 45 | 195 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 182. | | | | Dayarampura- | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 46 | 117 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 183. | | | | 15 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 58 | 150 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 184. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 59 | 117 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 185. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 62 | 125 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | DCF -II,
DTD | | | | | Total | 1023 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 186. | KIK
Karauli | | Total | 15 Beats | | G.T. | 16892 | | |
| 186.
187. | Karauli | | Total | 15 Beats | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | G.T.
14 | 16892
200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 186.
187.
188. | Karauli | | Total | 15 Beats | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | G.T.
14
15 | 16892 200 170 | O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH | KDS
KDS |
| 186.
187.
188.
189. | KIK
Karauli | | Total | 15 Beats | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | G.T.
14
15
61 | 16892 200 170 175 | O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH | KDS
KDS
KDS |
| 186.
187.
188.
189.
190. | K i K
Karauli | | Total | 15 Beats
Gadhi gaon-33 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | G.T.
14
15
61
65 | 16892 200 170 175 222 | O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH | KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS |
| 186.
187.
188.
189.
190.
191. | KIK
Karauli | | Total | 15 Beats
Gadhi gaon-33 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | G.T.
14
15
61
65
66 | 16892 200 170 175 222 275 | O/S - CTH | KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS |
| 186.
187.
188.
189.
190.
191. | K I K
Karauli | | Total | 15 Beats
Gadhi gaon-33 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | G.T.
14
15
61
65
66
Total | 16892 200 170 175 222 275 1042 | O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH | KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS |
| 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. | KIK
Karauli | Karanpur | Total
Karanpur | 15 Beats
Gadhi gaon-33 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | G.T.
14
15
61
65
66
Total
13 | 16892 200 170 175 222 275 1042 225 | O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH | KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS |
| 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. | KIK
Karauli | Karanpur | Total
Karanpur | 15 Beats
Gadhi gaon-33 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | G.T. 14 15 61 65 66 Total 13 60 | 16892 200 170 175 222 275 1042 225 338 | O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH | KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS |
| 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. | K I K
Karauli | Karanpur | Total
Karanpur | 15 Beats
Gadhi gaon-33
Gajreta-34 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | G.T. 14 15 61 65 66 Total 13 60 22 | 16892 200 170 175 222 275 1042 225 338 330 | O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH | KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS |
| 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. | K I K
Karauli | Karanpur | Total
Karanpur | 15 Beats
Gadhi gaon-33
Gajreta-34 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | G.T. 14 15 61 65 66 Total 13 60 22 Total | 16892 200 170 175 222 275 1042 225 338 330 893 | O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH | KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS |
| 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. | K I K
Karauli | Karanpur | Total
Karanpur | 15 Beats
Gadhi gaon-33
Gajreta-34 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | G.T. 14 15 61 65 66 Total 13 60 22 Total 19 | 16892 200 170 175 222 275 1042 225 338 330 893 310 | O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
CTH | KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS |
| 186. 187. 188. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. | KIK
Karauli | Karanpur | Total
Karanpur | 15 Beats
Gadhi gaon-33
Gajreta-34
Dangaria-35 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Viram ki Guwadi P.F.
Quila Devgir Udgir P.F.
Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | G.T. 14 15 61 65 66 Total 13 60 22 Total 19 20 | 16892 200 170 175 222 275 1042 225 338 330 893 310 320 | O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
O/S - CTH
CTH
CTH | KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS
KDS |

| | | | | Dangaria-35 | | Total | 930 | | |
|------|-----------------|----------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------------|
| 198. | | | | | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 14 | 200 | СТН | KDS |
| 199. | | | | | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 15 | 240 | СТН | KDS |
| 200. | | | Karanpur | Chinakini 26 | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 16 | 250 | СТН | KDS |
| 201. | | | | Chirchiri-30 | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 17 | 170 | СТН | KDS |
| 202. | | | | | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 18 | 200 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1060 | | |
| 203. | | | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 7 | 275 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 204. | | | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 8 | 186 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 205. | | | | - | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 9 | 135 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 206. | | | | D: 1:27 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 10 | 190 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 207. | | | | Biram Ki-37 | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 11 | 0 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 208. | _ ~ | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 12 | 310 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 209. | DCF -II,
DTD | Vanamana | | | Nibhera P.F. | 13 | 160 | СТН | Other Forests |
| | KIK
Karauli | Karanpur | | | | Total | 1256 | | |
| 210. | Isaraun | | | | Viram ki Guwadi P.F. | 12 | 412 | O/S - CTH | Other Forests |
| 211. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 14 | 200 | СТН | KDS |
| 212. | | | Asha ki | Asha ki-38 | Nibhera P.F. | 23 | 225 | СТН | Other Forests |
| 213. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 24 | 195 | СТН | Other Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 1032 | | |
| 214. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 19 | 153 | СТН | KDS |
| 215. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 20 | 213 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 216. | | | | Nibhera-39 | Nibhera P.F. | 21 | 263 | CTH | Other Forests |
| 217. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 22 | 350 | CTH | Other Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 979 | | |
| 218. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 15 | 350 | CTH | KDS |
| 219. | | | | Bharrpura-40 | Nibhera P.F. | 16 | 275 | СТН | KDS |
| 220. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 17 | 300 | CTH | KDS |

| 221. | | | | Dl | Nibhera P.F. | 18 | 275 | СТН | KDS |
|------|-----------------|----------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|-----------|------------------|
| | | | | Bnarrpura-40 | | Total | 1200 | | |
| 222. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 6 | 160 | СТН | KDS |
| 223. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 7 | 174 | СТН | KDS |
| 224. | | | | Kudakamath-41 | Nibhera P.F. | 8 | 200 | СТН | KDS |
| 225. | | | A asha la | | Nibhera P.F. | 9 | 225 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | Aasiia Ki | | | Total | 759 | | |
| 226. | | | | Harisingh ki
Pator-42 | Kanarada P.F. | 8 | 200 | СТН | KDS |
| 227. | | | | | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 3 | 246 | CTH | KDS |
| 228. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 10 | 250 | CTH | KDS |
| 229. | | | | | Nibhera P.F. | 11 | 225 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 921 | | |
| 230. | DCE II | | | | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 1 | 230 | СТН | KDS |
| 231. | DCF -11,
DTD | Karappur | | | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 2 | 120 | СТН | KDS |
| 232. | Karauli | Karanpur | | - | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 4 | 240 | СТН | KDS |
| 233. | | | | Tudan-43 | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 5 | 110 | СТН | KDS |
| 234. | | | | | Nehargarh P.F. | 1 | 162 | O/S - CTH | Other
Forests |
| | | | | | | Total | 862 | | |
| 235. | | | | | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 6 | 70 | СТН | KDS |
| 236. | | | Maharajpura | | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 7 | 300 | СТН | KDS |
| 237. | | | | Maharajpura- | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 8 | 250 | СТН | KDS |
| 238. | | | | 44 | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 9 | 175 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 795 | | |
| 239. | | | | | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 10 | 270 | СТН | KDS |
| 240. | | | | Hagannun 45 | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 11 | 240 | СТН | KDS |
| 241. | | | | Hasanpur-45 | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 12 | 270 | СТН | KDS |
| 242. | | | | | Quila Devgir Udgir P.F. | 13 | 270 | СТН | KDS |

| | | | | Hasanpur-45 | | total | 1050 | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----|
| 243. | | | | | Kanarada P.F. | 16 | 250 | СТН | KDS |
| 244. | | | | - | Kanarada P.F. | 17 | 265 | СТН | KDS |
| 245. | | | | Chachedi-46* | Kanarada P.F. | 18 | 194 | СТН | KDS |
| 246. | | | | - | Kanarada P.F. | 19 | 425 | СТН | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1134 | | |
| 247. | | | | | Kanarada P.F. | 12 | 185 | СТН | KDS |
| 248. | - | | | - | Kanarada P.F. | 13 | 279 | СТН | KDS |
| 249. | | | | Kanarda I-47 | Kanarada P.F. | 14 | 149 | CTH | KDS |
| 250. | | | | | Kanarada P.F. | 15 | 255 | СТН | KDS |
| 251. | | | | | Kanarada P.F. | 20 | 285 | CTH | KDS |
| | | | Malan | | | Total | 1153 | | |
| 252. | | Karanpur | Maharajpura | Kanarda II- 48 | Kanarada P.F. | 6 | 186 | CTH | KDS |
| 253. | DCF -II, | _ | | | Kanarada P.F. | 7 | 267 | CTH | KDS |
| 254. | RTR
Vorouli | | | | Kanarada P.F. | 9 | 325 | CTH | KDS |
| 255. | Karaun | | | | Kanarada P.F. | 10 | 325 | CTH | KDS |
| 256. | | | | | Kanarada P.F. | 11 | 275 | CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1378 | | |
| 257. | | | | | Kanarada P.F. | 1 | 325 | CTH | KDS |
| 258. | | | | | Kanarada P.F. | 2 | 240 | CTH | KDS |
| 259. | | | | Kananda III 40 | Kanarada P.F. | 3 | 245 | CTH | KDS |
| 260. | | | | Kanaraa 111-49 | Kanarada P.F. | 4 | 226 | CTH | KDS |
| 261. | | | | | Kanarada P.F. | 5 | 145 | CTH | KDS |
| | ·

·
· | | | | | Total | 1181 | | |
| | | | Total | 17 Beats | | G.T. | 17625 | | |
| 262. | | | | | Kakarada P.F. | 29 | 330 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 263. | | Mandrayal | Shyampur I | Kurat ki(I)-16 | Kakarada P.F. | 30 | 220 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 264. | | | | | Kakarada P.F. | 31 | 300 | O/S - CTH | KDS |

| 265. | | | | | Kakarada P.F. | 32 | 300 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
|------|------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|-----------|-----|
| | | | | Kurat Ki(1)-10 | | Total | 1150 | | |
| 266. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 11 | 198 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 267. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 12 | 180 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 268. | | | | V_{1} (1.7 II) 17 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 13 | 275 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 269. | | | | K <i>urat Ki</i> (11)-17 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 14 | 200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 270. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 21 | 350 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1203 | | |
| 271. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 1 | 245 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 272. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 15 | 125 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 273. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 16 | 150 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 274. | | | | Communa 19 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 17 | 125 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 275. | | | | Sonpura-18 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 18 | 175 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 276. | DCF -II,
DTD | Mandraval | C1 | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 19 | 242 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 277. | K I K
Karauli | Manurayai | Snyampur | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 20 | 175 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | 1sai aun | | | | | Total | 1237 | | |
| 278. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 2 | 145 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 279. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 3 | 239 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 280. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 4 | 120 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 281. | | | | Kalakhet-19 | Needar P.F. | 5 | 300 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 282. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 6 | 141 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 283. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 7 | 137 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1082 | | |
| 284. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 8 | 205 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 285. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 9 | 200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 286. | | | | Guraja-20 | Needar P.F. | 10 | 150 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 287. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 11 | 198 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 288. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 14 | 200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |

| 289. | | | <u>C1</u> | $c \rightarrow 20$ | Needar P.F. | 15 | 225 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
|------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|-------|------|-----------|---------------|
| | | | Snyampura | Guraja-20 | | Total | 1178 | | |
| 290. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 12 | 180 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 291. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 16 | 120 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 292. | | | | Khan ki | Needar P.F. | 17 | 220 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 293. | | | | Chowki-21 | Needar P.F. | 18 | 165 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 294. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 19 | 200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 885 | | |
| 295. | | | | Dhawali-22 | Needar P.F. | 27 | 180 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 296. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 29 | 260 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 297. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 30 | 230 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 298. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 31 | 200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | DCF -II, | | | | | Total | 870 | | |
| 299. | RTR | Mandrayal | | Needar-23 | Needar P.F. | 23 | 235 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 300. | Karauli | | Mandrayal | | Needar P.F. | 24 | 235 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 301. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 26 | 275 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 302. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 28 | 180 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 925 | | |
| 303. | | | | Chadeli-24 | Needar P.F. | 20 | 275 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 304. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 21 | 230 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 305. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 22 | 240 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 306. | | | | | Needar P.F. | 25 | 240 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 985 | | |
| 307. | | | | Garhwal-25* | NCS | G-7 | NCS | | |
| 308. | | | | T | Rodhain | 1 | 230 | O/S - CTH | Other Forests |
| 309. | | | | Jaganarpura-
26* | Rodhain | 2 | 160 | O/S - CTH | Other Forests |
| 310. | | | | 20 | Rodhain | 3 | 355 | O/S - CTH | Other Forests |

| 311. | | | Mandraval | Jagdharpura- | Rodhain | 4 | 380 | O/S - CTH | Other
Forests |
|------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------|------|-----------|------------------|
| | | | | 26* | | Total | 1125 | | |
| 312. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 28 | 250 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 313. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 29 | 275 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 314. | | | | Kased-27* | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 30 | 275 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 315. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 41 | 260 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1060 | | |
| 316. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 22 | 226 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 317. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 23 | 225 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 318. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 25 | 230 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 319. | | | | Chirmil-28 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 26 | 194 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 320. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 27 | 206 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 321. | DCF -II, | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 31 | 206 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | RTR
V | Mandrayal | | | | Total | 1287 | | |
| 322. | Narauli | | Kased | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 24 | 226 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 323. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 32 | 175 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 324. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 33 | 145 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 325. | | | | Vallukhata 20 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 34 | 150 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 326. | | | | Καιιακήαια-29 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 35 | 70 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 327. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 36 | 100 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 328. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 37 | 153 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | | | | | | Total | 1019 | | |
| 329. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 38 | 160 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 330. | | | | Kanad ki Datar | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 39 | 129 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 331. | | | | Kasea ki Pator-
30 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 40 | 200 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 332. | | | | 50 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 42 | 172 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 333. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 47 | 220 | O/S - CTH | KDS |

| 334. | | | | Kased ki Pator- | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 48 | 225 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
|------|---------|-----------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----|
| | | | | 30 | | Total | 1106 | | |
| 335. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 49 | 230 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 336. | | | | C 11 | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 50 | 260 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 337. | | | | Subhara
Ghurarya-31* | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 51 | 215 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 338. | | | Kased | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 52 | 174 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | DCE II | | | | | Total | 879 | | |
| 339. | RTR | Mandrayal | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 53 | 225 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 340. | Karauli | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 54 | 250 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 341. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 55 | 182 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 342. | | | | 1000-52* | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 56 | 206 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| 343. | | | | | Chirmil Khoh Kased P.F. | 57 | 302 | O/S - CTH | KDS |
| | - | | | | | Total | 1165 | | |
| | | | Total | 17 Beats | | | 17156 | | |
| | | G.Total | 13 Naka | 72 Beats | | | 76530 | | |

| List of Water Bodies & Waterholes Annexure- 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 1 | Gadha dub-I | 1 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 2 | Gadha dub -II | 1 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 3 | Tapkan | 2 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 4 | Pila pani | 2 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 5 | Kala pani anicut -II | 2/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 6 | Kala pani anicut-I | 2/4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 7 | Sultanpur kuin | 2 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 8 | Sultanpur Kua | 2/6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 9 | Kharya Talai | 2/7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 10 | Ramesh ki khan | 3 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 11 | Navin chand ki khan | 3 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 12 | Siraj ki khan | 3/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 13 | Raipur Khel | 3 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 14 | Dhai Pagtya ki bawdi | 3 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 15 | Firing wat hand pump | 3 / 6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 16 | Jhumar Bawdi pump | 3 / 7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 17 | Jhumar Bawdi talai | 3 / 8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 18 | Maur kund nala | 4 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 19 | Khemshya kund | 4 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 20 | Duti ka nala anicut | 4/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 21 | Duti ka nala kuin | 4 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 22 | kachcha chaata bahadurpur | 4/5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 23 | Rann Water Hole | 4/6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 24 | Rann Sukhi Talai | 4/7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 25 | Dhoop Chowk | 4/8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 26 | Aatal sagar | 5 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 27 | Singh duar gate | 5 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 28 | Ada Balaji | 5/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 29 | Chuli dah | 5 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 30 | Bahadurpur | 5 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 31 | ghana khorra | 5/6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 32 | natural talai bahadurpur | 5/7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 33 | Booking Tent Sherpur | 5/8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 34 | Singh dwar khel | 6 / 7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 35 | Gular kuin | 6 / 8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 36 | Mata khorra | 6/9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 37 | Padam Talab-I | 6 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year | | | |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|---------------|-------|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 38 | Padam Talab -II | 6/2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 39 | Padam Talab-III | 6/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 40 | Rajbagh -I | 6/4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 41 | Rajbagh -II | 6/5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 42 | Rajbagh -III | 6/6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 43 | Malik talab anicut-I | 6/7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 44 | Magar dah | 6/8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 45 | Pakka chaata mandook | 6/9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 46 | sukhi talai mandook | 6/10 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 47 | Kachcha chaata mandook | 6/11 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 48 | Kamaldhar | 7 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 49 | Parna | 7/2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 50 | Phuta bandha | 7/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 51 | Aamaghati hand pump | 8 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 52 | Aamaghati nala | 8 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 53 | Tanwa khan waterhole | 8/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 54 | Sekhya nala | 8 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 55 | Jharokha nala | 8 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 56 | Takiya ki kuin | 8 / 6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 57 | Khandoj road water hole | 8/7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 58 | kajalka water hole | 8/8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 59 | merkya water hole | 8/9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 60 | Amreshwar Mahadev kund | 9 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 61 | Vinayak nala | 9 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 62 | Ramsinghpura payau waterhole | 9/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 63 | Raipur water hole | 9/4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 64 | Raipur anicut | 9/5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 65 | amreshwar kali talai | 9/6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 66 | amreshwar natural chaata | 9/7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 67 | Raipur road kachcha water hole | 9/8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 68 | Raipur talai | 9/9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 69 | amreshwar bheruji | 9/10 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 70 | Amreshwar road I water hole | 9/11 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 71 | Amreshwar road II water hole | 9/12 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 72 | Man Sarovar 1 | 10 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 73 | Man Sarovar 2 | 10 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 74 | Gadriyan dah | 10/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 75 | Bhairu dah | 11 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|---------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 76 | Kishni dah 1 | 11/2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 77 | Kishni dah 2 | 11/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 78 | Kishni dah 3 | 11/4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 79 | Shaileshwar Mahadev Kundi | 11 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 80 | Pandu deh | 11/6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 81 | Guda talai | 11/7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 82 | Guda kua | 11/8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 83 | Guda naya chaata | 11/9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 84 | Guda kala taal | 11/10 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 85 | nagdi boring waterhole | 11/11 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 86 | nagdi talai | 11/12 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 87 | nagdi khet | 11/13 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 88 | santi waterhole | 11/14 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 89 | Dalura | 13 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 90 | Rani hodi | 14 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 91 | Kaala taal | 15 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 92 | Van khandi Balaji | 15 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 93 | Patwa bawadi | 16 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 94 | Khabali | 16/2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 95 | Patwa Bawri | 16/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 96 | Patwa Bawri Talai | 16/4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 97 | Kundi Boring Ke Paas | 16/5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 98 | Kundi Ke Paas Talai | 16/6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 99 | Rajbagh talai | 17 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 100 | Damdama -I | 17 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 101 | Damdama -II | 17 / 3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 102 | Bhairu talai | 17 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 103 | Rajbagh water hole | 17/5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 104 | kundaal talai | 17/6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 105 | sukhi talai | 17/7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 106 | High point maarg | 17/8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 107 | Kundaal patthar | 17/9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | ROPT SWM | 108 | Kundaal Chhoti talai | 17/10 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 1 | Bhadlav Aditya | 18/1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 2 | Bhadlav talav | 19 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 3 | Shyampura jarkhora | 19/2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 4 | Dhakda tiraha | 20 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 5 | Gudla ghati | 20 / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|---------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-I | Kundera | 6 | Kachida dam | 20/3 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 7 | Dhakda 2 | 20 / 4 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 8 | Kala Khet Chaata Kachida | 20 / 5 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 9 | Dhakda Kachha Chaata | 20 / 6 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 10 | Gudla Tiraya Chaata | 20 / 7 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 11 | Bairada boring chata | 21 / 1 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 12 | Bhanwar dah | 21 / 2 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 13 | Bairada gaon chata | 21 / 3 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 14 | Bairada gaon talai | 21 / 4 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 15 | Chamar ghati | 22 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 16 | Polaki waterhole | 22 / 2 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 17 | Baba ki gufa | 23 / 2 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 18 | Masana dah | 23 / 3 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 19 | Aadi dagar | 23 / 3 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 20 | Semli pani 1 | 23 / 4 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 21 | Semli pani 2 | 23 / 5 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 22 | Semli pani 3 | 23 / 6 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 23 | Lakkarda Talai | 23 / 7 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 24 | Aadi daut | 24 / 1 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 25 | Jamun dah | 24 / 2 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 26 | Thakola 1 | 24 / 3 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 27 | Thakola 2 | 24 / 4 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 28 | Thakola 3 | 24 / 5 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 29 | Bag dah | 24 / 6 | Khandar 9 B | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 30 | Pipli dah | 24 / 7 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 31 | Jaukha hand pump kalakhet | 25 / 1 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 32 | Takiya kuin | 25 / 2 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 33 | Polki Talai Chaata | 25 / 3 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 34 | Jokha Talai | 25 / 4 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 35 | Anantpura Boring | 26 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 36 | Anantpura Kachcha | 26 / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 37 | Rest house | 26/3 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 38 | Lal ghati chata | 26/4 | Khandar 9 B | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 39 | Naya tent 1 | 26/5 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 40 | Naya tent 2 Berda talai | 26/6 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 41 | Bandarwal bawdi | 26 / 7 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 42 | Kalakhet chaata | 26/8 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 43 | Gadha Patti | 26/9 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|---------------|-------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-I | Kundera | 44 | Naya Tent Talai | 26 / 10 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 45 | Baandarwal Bawri ke paas | 26 / 11 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 46 | Sukha chata | 27 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 47 | Chilauli chata | 27 / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 48 | Tendu ki gufa | 27/3 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 49 | Chiroli Chaata | 27 / 4 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 50 | Sukha Chaata Chiroli | 27 / 5 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 51 | Rani deh -II | 28 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 52 | Darra gate 1 | 28 / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 53 | Darra gate 2 anicut | 28/3 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 54 | Bag ka kuan Basso | 30 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 55 | Talai naka basso | 30 / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Kundera | 56 | Papda waterhole | 30/3 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 1 | Balaji bawdi | 12 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 2 | Rajlai | 12/2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 3 | Indala chauki chata | 12/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | Till winter |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 4 | Bahrawanda ghati chata | 12/4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | Till winter |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 5 | Pili talai | 12 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 6 | Indala Chowki Chaata | 12 /6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 7 | Behraunda Ghati Talai | 12 / 7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 8 | Bindyakda | 12/8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 9 | Lahpur 2 | 34 / 1 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | Till winter |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 10 | Pret dah | 34 / 2 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Till March |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 11 | Firozpur talai | 34/3 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Till March |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 12 | Vil ka danda | 34 / 4 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 13 | Sautar chata | 34 / 5 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 14 | Pret Deh | 34 / 6 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 15 | Firojpur | 34 / 7 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 16 | Jaid-Kho Chata | 34 / 8 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 17 | Itavda talai | 35 / 1 | Khandar 9"B" | Natural | Till April |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 18 | Dhauli bawdi | 35 / 2 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 19 | Sarkariya chata | 35/3 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | Till winter |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 20 | Gilai sagar chata | 35 / 4 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | Till winter |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 21 | Gilai sagar bandh | 35 / 5 | Khandar 9"B" | Natural | Till May |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 22 | Dholi Bawri Chaata | 35 / 6 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 23 | Sarkaarya Chaata | 35 / 7 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 24 | Kharya Chaata | 36 / 1 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 25 | Aamchowki | 36 / 2 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|---------------|-------|-------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-I | Khandar | 26 | Kati Ghati Chaata | 36/3 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 27 | Khara chata | 36/4 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 28 | Lahpur 1 | 37 / 1 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Till May |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 29 | Bhairada chata | 37 / 2 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 30 | Aam khora | 37 / 3 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 31 | Berda Chaata | 37 / 4 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 32 | Langdi Mata Chaata | 37 / 5 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 33 | Sukena dah | 38 / 1 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Till February |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 34 | Jharna kuin 1 | 38 / 2 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 35 | Jharna kuin 2 | 38/3 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Till winter |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 36 | Sakdi | 38 / 4 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Till December |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 37 | Jharna kui | 38 / 5 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 38 | Lahpur Generator Chaata | 38 / 6 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 39 | Lahpur Talab | 38 / 7 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 40 | Sukena Deh Chaata | 38 / 8 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 41 | Chhindawli talai | 39 / 1 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Till December |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 42 | Aadi kho 1 | 39/3 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 43 | Aadi kho 2 | 39 / 4 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 44 | Aadi kho 3 | 39 / 5 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 45 | Chhindawali Kua Chata | 39 / 6 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 46 | Jharna Mahadev | 40 / 1 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 47 | Dev ki kuin | 40 / 2 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 48 | Khataula | 40 / 3 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 49 | Khataula Mai Dang | 40 / 4 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 50 | Pathaar ki kuin | 40 / 5 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 51 | Sakraundha chata | 40 / 6 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 52 | Jhalan ki kuin | 40 / 7 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 53 | Balaji tent | 40 / 8 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 54 | Balaji kui Chaata | 40 / 9 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 55 | Chowki K pass Chaata | 40 / 10 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 56 | Khandar talav | 41 / 1 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Till May |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 57 | Bhanwar kho Talai | 41 / 2 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 58 | Gopalpura talai | 42 / 1 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Till May |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 59 | Kansera | 42 / 2 | Khandar 9"C" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 60 | Lambi Ghati Talai | 42/3 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 61 | Aam chauki chata | 43 / 1 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 62 | Thumka Bawri Chaata | 43 / 2 | Khandar 9"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 63 | Thumka Chowki | 43 / 3 | Khandar 9"C" | Artificial | |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|---------------|-------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-I | Khandar | 64 | Sati ka jharna | 44 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 65 | Pili talai | 44 / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Till April |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 66 | Banpur handpump | 44 / 3 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 67 | Magar dah | 46 / 1 | Quila Khandar | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Khandar | 68 | Quila Kund | 46 / 2 | Quila Khandar | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 1 | Parson ki talai | 29 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 2 | Bhid-I | 29 / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 3 | Bhid-II | 29/3 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 4 | Murari ka kuwa | 29 / 4 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 5 | Kumra ki baithak | 29 / 5 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 6 | Khohara hathi danda | 29 / 6 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 7 | Range chowki talai | 29 / 7 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 8 | Pila chaila | 29 / 8 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 9 | Tapar wali talai | 29A / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 10 | Borewell wali talai | 29A / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 11 | Bhid chowki ke aage talai | 29A/3 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 12 | Pada kho chaata | 29A / 4 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 13 | Sati ka danda anicut | 29B / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 14 | Dhanaycha chaata | 29B / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 15 | Behda ki kui | 31 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 16 | Bagichi dhar | 31 / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 17 | Hiramal talai | 31 / 3 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 18 | Chhola deh anicut | 31 / 4 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 19 | Darra Mustri Pakka Anicut | 31 / 5 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 20 | Sukhi talai | 32 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Till March |
| RTR-I | Talara | 21 | Aamli deh-I | 32 / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 22 | Aamli deh-II | 32 / 3 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 23 | Aamli deh-III | 32 / 4 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 24 | Samdatti | 32 / 5 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 25 | Dhanapat ka kuwa | 32 / 6 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 26 | 15 no. khorra | 32A / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 27 | Nayi Range Talai | 32A / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 28 | Pattha wala deh | 32A/3 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 29 | New Range Tiraya Anicut | 32A / 4 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 30 | Bhid Peepal talai | 32A / 5 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 31 | Bhid Plantation talai | 32A / 6 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 32 | Garaddya ghat banas | 33 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 33 | Peer baba ghat | 33/2 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|---------------|-------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-I | Talara | 34 | Ghoda dhat | 33 / 3 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 35 | Seeta mandi | 45 / 1 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Till March |
| RTR-I | Talara | 36 | Gular dah | 45 / 2 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Till March |
| RTR-I | Talara | 37 | Banas | 45/3 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 38 | Pili talai | 45 / 4 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 39 | Ugadmal maharaj | 45 / 5 | Khandar 9"A" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Talara | 40 | Ludhawali Nadi-I | 78 / 1 | Dangdoodhbhat | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 41 | Ludhawali Nadi -II | 78 / 2 | Dangdoodhbhat | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 42 | Ludhawali Nadi -II | 78/3 | Dangdoodhbhat | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 43 | Talara khet | 78 / 4 | Dangdoodhbhat | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 44 | Heeraman chauk | 78 / 5 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Talara | 45 | Dhaubi khal banas | 78 / 6 | Khandar 9"A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 1 | Heeraman ki talai | 71 / 1 | Baler | Artificial | Till June |
| RTR-I | Baler | 2 | Hanuman ki talai | 71 / 2 | Baler | Artificial | Till June |
| RTR-I | Baler | 3 | Baleshwar | 71/3 | Baler | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 4 | Baler talab | 71 / 4 | Baler | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 5 | Bhileshwar | 71 / 5 | Baler | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 6 | Sangeda ki talai | 71 / 6 | Baler | Artificial | Till June |
| RTR-I | Baler | 7 | Magar dah | 73 / 1 | Sevati chambal | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 8 | Chambal | 73 / 2 | Sevati chambal | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 9 | Tapovan -I | 73 / 3 | Sevati chambal | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 10 | Tapovan -II | 73 / 4 | Sevati chambal | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 11 | Nav ghata | 74 / 1 | Sevati chambal | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 12 | Kachnari ghata | 74 / 1 | Sevati chambal | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 13 | Bhatakkya | 75 / 1 | Dangdoodhbhat | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 14 | Dub ka nala | 75 / 2 | Bajauli | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 15 | Kalabhata-I | 75/3 | Bajauli | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Baler | 16 | Kalabhata -II | 75 / 4 | Bajauli | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 1 | Halonda plantation anicut | 47 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Till December |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 2 | Halonda mala-I | 47 / 3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 3 | Halonda mala-II | 47 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 4 | Halonda mala-III | 47 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Till April |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 5 | Halonda kuwa engine | 47 / 6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 6 | Halonda Borewell Pakka Chaata | 47 / 7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 7 | Pandya ka nala anicut | 48 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 8 | Pandya ka nala naya anicut | 48 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 9 | Kanduli tenduna deh | 48/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 10 | Padya ki taal pakka chaata | 48 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|---------------|-------|------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 11 | Parvati deh | 49 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 12 | Pandu deh | 49 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 13 | Bhuri dahjhari | 49 / 3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Till May |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 14 | Bajra-Kho | 49 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 15 | Kharya Khaal | 49 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 16 | Mala kua | 49 / 6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 17 | Bans Khorri | 49 / 7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 18 | Bhairupura hand pump | 49 / 8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 19 | Bhairoonpura Factory Quarter | 49 / 9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 20 | Jaumbheshwar Mahadev | 50 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Natural | Till winter |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 21 | Chhindwad talai | 51 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | Till September |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 22 | Kalibhat chaata | 51 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 23 | Kalibhat talai | 51/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 24 | Kharya chaata Haripura | 51 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 25 | Mahadeva chata | 52 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 26 | Mahadeva anicut | 52 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | Till April |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 27 | Maha kho Mahadev | 52/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 28 | Bhonya ki talai | 52 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 29 | Ma-Kho tank | 52 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 30 | Ma-kho tiraya chaata | 52 / 6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 31 | Gol chaata | 52 / 7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 32 | Mah Kho Chaata | 52 / 8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 33 | Bawri ki talai | 52 / 9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 34 | Talai menpura | 53 / 1 | Ranwanjana dungar Main | Artificial | Till September |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 35 | Kherai talai | 53 / 2 | Ranwanjana dungar Main | Artificial | Till September |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 36 | Talai chauki ke pass | 53 / 3 | Ranwanjana dungar Main | Artificial | Till December |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 37 | Aap khora | 54 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 38 | Seldar | 54 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 39 | Tube well | 54 / 3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 40 | Khan wali talai | 54 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | Till January |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 41 | Kali talai nimli khurd | 55 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | Till September |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 42 | Seeta mata | 55 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 43 | Garra ki talai | 55 / 3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | Till october |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 44 | Samera anicut | 56 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | Till November |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 45 | Valmik Mahadev | 56 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 46 | Balas kunda | 56/3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 47 | Kem ka nala | 56/4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 48 | Vijay madal ka nala | 56 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 49 | Sutli ka nala | 56/6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | Till February |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 50 | Bawdi ka chauk talai | 56/7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Till November |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 51 | Dhee dhee khora | 56/8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 52 | Balas P. T. C. | 56/9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 53 | Nimli Daang 1 | 56 / 10 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 54 | Nimli Daang 2 | 56 / 11 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 55 | Nimli Daang 3 | 56 / 12 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 56 | Nimli Chowk tank | 56 / 13 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 57 | Balas Chaata | 56 / 14 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 58 | Kalu ka kuan | 57 / 1 | Ranwanjana balawan | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 59 | Anchher kachi kue ke paas | 57 / 2 | Ranwanjana balawan | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 60 | Anchher talai | 57 / 3 | Ranwanjana balawan | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 61 | Devpura Bandh | 58 / 1 | Ranwanjana balawan | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 62 | Nahri Nadi 1 | 58 / 2 | Ranwanjana balawan | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 63 | Nahri Nadi 2 | 58/3 | Ranwanjana balawan | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 64 | Aamli khaal | 59 / 1 | Ranwanjana balawan | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 65 | Chatha chauki k pass | 60 / 1 | Phalodi | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 66 | Sanda ki talai ka chata | 60 /2 | Phalodi | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 67 | Van Khandi Chowki | 60 / 3 | Phalodi | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 68 | Khedi chata | 61 / 1 | Phalodi | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 69 | Rishirasht naya anicut | 61 / 2 | Phalodi | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 70 | Udaytal | 61 / 3 | Todra | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 71 | Jhojeshwar Pakka Chaata | 61 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 72 | Nahrital | 62 / 1 | Todra | Artificial | Till monsoon |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 73 | Goughati anicut | 62 / 2 | Todra | Artificial | Till monsoon |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 74 | Bewdi kuin | 62 / 3 | Todra | Artificial | Till monsoon |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 75 | Dolada tiraya pakka chaata | 62 / 4 | Ranwanjana balawan | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 76 | Gaughati Kui Khel | 62 / 5 | Ranwanjana balawan | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 77 | Tatara talai(Jain farm) | 63 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 78 | Kali talai | 63 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 79 | Kel Kund | 63 / 3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 80 | Bhainsasur ki Talai | 63 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 81 | Kala khet ki Talai | 63 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 82 | Churameshwar Mahadev | 64 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 83 | Raudi chauki waterhole | 64 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 84 | Kheri chaata | 64 / 3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 85 | Aam Kuan | 65 / 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | Till February |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 86 | Jalil ki khan | 65 / 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Till February |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|------------------|-------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 87 | Neem chauki anicut | 65 / 3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Till February |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 88 | Jamoda 1 | 65 / 4 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Till January |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 89 | Jamoda 2 | 65 / 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 90 | Neem chauki kundi | 65 / 6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 91 | Neem chauki Pani Patwa 1 | 65 / 7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 92 | Neem chauki Pani Patwa 2 | 65 / 8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 93 | Neem chauki naya anicut | 65 / 9 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 94 | Panda ki radi | 65 / 11 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 95 | Talai bhatt kup | 65 / 12 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Natural | Till January |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 96 | Aam kua | 65 / 13 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 97 | Pandya ki kothi | 65 / 14 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 98 | Raika Chaata | 65 / 15 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 99 | Sasan ki talai | 66 / 1 | Amali Main | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 100 | Salapur ka mala | 66 / 2 | Amali Main | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 101 | Chhora dah | 66 / 3 | Amali Main | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 102 | Aamli anicut | 66 / 4 | Amali Main | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 103 | Amli Talai | 66 / 5 | Amali Main | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 104 | Kankraya dah | 67 / 1 | Papada | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 105 | Gajipur chowki ke paas | 67 / 2 | Gazipur Block | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 106 | Gajipur talai | 67 / 3 | Gazipur Block | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 107 | Anicut talai | 67 / 4 | Gazipur Block | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 108 | Qualji chauki k pass | 68 / 1 | Papada | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 109 | Qualji kharanja | 68 / 2 | Papada | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 110 | Lamba deh A | 68 / 3 | Papada | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 111 | Lamba deh B | 68 / 4 | Papada | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 112 | Lamba deh C | 68 / 5 | Papada | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 113 | Nayi Talai | 68 / 6 | Papada | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 114 | Quwal ki Khuranja | 68 / 7 | Papada | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 115 | Mala devi | 70 / 1 | Indragarh | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 116 | Chanda pyau | 70 / 2 | Polghata pt.block | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 117 | Arniya sarvajanik khel | 70/3 | Balwan pt.block | Artificial | |
| RTR-I | Phalodi (SMS) | 118 | Pol ghata balaji hand pump | 70/4 | Polghata pt.block | Artificial | |
| | | | Tot | al of RTI | R-I (DCF-I) = 411 | | |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 1 | Godh ki talai | 51 | Daangdhootbhat | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 2 | Damdama | 52 | Daangdhootbhat | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 3 | Bheem pura talai | 50 | Baler | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 4 | Dharma taal | 65 | Kalakhet | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 5 | Sadi ka nala | 72 | Daulatpura | Natural | Whole year |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 6 | Nainiyaki taal | 71 | Daulatpura | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 7 | Chuha ki kho | 61 | Simar Kho "A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 8 | Bahdara dah | 65 | Daulatpura | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 9 | Jamun ka khad | 52 | Daangdhootbhat | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 10 | Baans dah | 53 | Daangdhootbhat | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 11 | Panihari ka naka | 63 | Kalakhet | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 12 | Ramreh ka naka | 63 | Kalakhet | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 13 | Fans deh | 57 | Simar Kho "A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 14 | Burjona ka jharna | 57 | Simar Kho "A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 15 | Core Widing talai | 57 | Simar Kho "A" | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 16 | Pal deh | 57 | Simar Kho "A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 17 | Leele ka deh | 57 | Simar Kho "A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 18 | Pasona ka jharna | 58 | Simar Kho "A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 19 | Guadi ka jharna | 55 | Simar Kho "A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 20 | Tapkan ka jharna | 51 | Daangdhootbhat | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 21 | Jakhni khal | | | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 22 | Ram deh | 55 | Simar Kho "A" | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 23 | Nasir baba ki kho | 68 | Daulatpura | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | 24 | Neem ka talai | 56 | Simar Kho "A" | Artificial | Till January |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 1 | Kharagson ka Nalla | 14 | Chirmal Kho Kased | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 2 | Dharamtal | | | Artificial | Up to March |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 3 | Vanjera Bandha | 13 | Alabat ki Guwadi | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 4 | Bhola ji ki Khoh | 12 | Chirmal Kho Kased | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 5 | Kalisil Nadi | 5 | Marmada | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 6 | Bans ka Koyala | 4 | Marmada | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 7 | Sukh Nadi Anicut | 4 | Marmada | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 8 | Kairi Umar | 2 | Marmada | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 9 | Mahadev ka Sathan | 8 | Biram ki Guwadi | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 10 | Maheshavara khoh | 8 | Biram ki Guwadi | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 11 | Daulatiya ki Anicut | 9 | Biram ki Guwadi | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Keladevi | 12 | Nibhera Tal | 7 | Nibhera | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 1 | Asha ki Tal | | Nibhera | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 2 | Asha ka Panna | | Nibhera | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 3 | Dharamtal Ashaki | | Nibhera | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 4 | Dharamtal Nibhera | | Nibhera | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 5 | Mahadev ghati Jharana | | Nibhera | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 6 | Sire ka Nalla | | Nibhera | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 7 | Bhomiya ki Talai | | Nibhera | Artificial | Whole year |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains |
|--------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 8 | Kudaka Math ka Jharana | | Nibhera | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 9 | Kudaka Math ka Handpump | | Nibhera | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 10 | Nibhera Pator ki Talai | | Nibhera | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 11 | Biram ki Talai | | Biram ki Guwadi | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 12 | Thakur baba ki Talai | | Biram ki Guwadi | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 13 | Bharopura ki Rappat | | Nibhera | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 14 | Chorghan ki Talai | | Nibhera | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 15 | Chirchiri Sarot A | | Udgir Deogir | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 16 | Chirchiri Sarot B | | Udgir Deogir | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 17 | Chambal Point Deogir | | Udgir Deogir | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 18 | Navghat Chambal | | Udgir Deogir | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 19 | Gota ghat Chambal | | Udgir Deogir | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 20 | Badi ousat | | Chirmal Kho Kased | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 21 | Chhoti ousat | | Chirmal Kho Kased | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 22 | Gadhi gaon deh | | Biram ki Guwadi | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 23 | Purana Pani | | Kanarada | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 24 | Jamuni baori | | Kanarada | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 25 | Karanpur Talai | | Biram ki Guwadi | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 26 | Astal ghat | | Udgir Deogir | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 27 | Beelwasa ghat | | Kanarada | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 28 | Gularghat | | Kanarada | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Karanpur | 29 | Kapoorkheda | | Udgir Deogir | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 1 | Maurona ka taal | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 2 | Gadhi ke pass nidar taal | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 3 | Chaddar ka nala nidar taal | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 4 | Badhwaar ka nala nidar taal | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 5 | Siyar dah nidar taal | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 6 | Oatpura ka taal | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 7 | Samar dah ka nala | | Needar | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 8 | Rajaji ka mala samar dah | | Needar | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 9 | Talai rampura | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 10 | Talai kalakhet | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 11 | Patpara peepalwari khirkari | | Needar | Natural | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 12 | Talai chandeli khirkari | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 13 | Hardaniyan ka taal | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 14 | Gulla ki paukhar | | Needar | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 15 | Talai road side kased | | Chirmil | Artificial | Whole year |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 16 | Talai guiyan simara | | Chirmil | Artificial | Whole year |

| S. No. | Name of Range | S.No. | Name of the Waterhole | Beat | Block Name | Type of the Waterhole | Time till water remains | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 17 | Talai tikawali kased | | Chirmil | Artificial | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 18 | Bhakula ka nala toda | | Chirmil | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 19 | Chirmil bhadambhya | | Chirmil | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 20 | Keri taal rodhai | | Rodhai | Artificial | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 21 | Badot kho jharna | | Chirmil | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| RTR-II | Mandrayal | 22 | Chambal rodhai ghat | | Rodhai | Natural | Whole year | | | |
| | Total of RTR-II (DCF-II) = 87 | | | | | | | | | |
Annexure-8

List of Proposed Waterholes

| Name of
Division | Range | S.No. | Beat No. | Forest Block | Name of Waterholes | Amount (LS) |
|---------------------|---------|-------|----------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | SWM 6A | Bheruji kit talai | 5 |
| | | 2 | 2 | SWM 6A | Futa cot | 3 |
| | | 3 | 15 | SWM 6A | Khorra anicut | 5 |
| | | 4 | 13 | SWM 6A | Mirchi ghati | 10 |
| | | 5 | 9 | SWM 6B | Tubewell amreshwar | 3 |
| | ROPT | 6 | 9 | SWM 6B | Anicut amreshwar | 6 |
| | | 7 | 9 | SWM 6B | Talai amreshwar | 2 |
| | | 8 | 5 | SWM 6B | Anicut gadakhoda | 4 |
| | | 9 | 8 | SWM 6B | Anicut amaghati | 4 |
| | | 10 | 3 | SWM 6B | Vaatna ki kui anicut | 10 |
| | | 11 | 2 | SWM 6B | Jhoomar bawri ki top talai | 2 |
| | Total | 11 | | | | 54 |
| | Vundana | 1 | 28 | Khandar 9A | Anicut Padara | 3.75 |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I, | Kundera | 2 | 19 | SWM 6A | Anicut Bhadlao Nala | 6.75 |
| SWM | Total | 2 | | | | 10.5 |
| | | 1 | 36 | Khandar 9A | Neela Pattha ki talai | 4.5 |
| | | 2 | 36 | Khandar 9A | Gothbihari choki ke samne talai | 2.5 |
| | | 3 | 36 | Khandar 9A | Khariya Talai | 3.5 |
| | | 4 | 36 | Khandar 9A | Dho ka Nala ki talai | 3.2 |
| | | 5 | 34 | Khandar 9C | Indala ki talai | 2 |
| | | 6 | 36 | Khandar 9B | Kalla ji ka Shtan talai | 3 |
| | Khandar | 7 | 46 | Quila Khandar | Tilli bali dagar talai | 3.2 |
| | | 8 | 46 | Quila Khandar | Ruparel nala ke paas | 2.5 |
| | | 9 | 36 | Khandar 9B | Kala ubra kit alai | 3 |
| | | 10 | 40A | Khandar 9C | Ghugana nala ke pass | 2.5 |
| | | 11 | 44 | Khandar 9A | Bebri ke pass | 3.5 |
| | | 12 | 36 | Khandar 9B | Gular Khori kit alai | 3 |
| | | 13 | 36 | Khandar 9A | God Farm ke pass talai | 2.5 |

| | | 14 | 36 | Khandar 9B | Foota enikat talai | 3.5 |
|-----------------|---------|----|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------|
| | | 15 | 36 | Khandar 9B | Itawada ki Dang | 3 |
| | | 16 | 44 | Khandar 9A | Pili Dagar | 2.5 |
| | | 17 | 46 | Quila khandar | Saap khad ke upper dhodi dagar | 3 |
| | | 18 | 46 | Quila khandar | Diwar ke pass Banipura | 2.8 |
| | | 19 | 46 | Quila khandar | Enikat ke paas | 4 |
| | | 20 | 44 | Khandar 9A Mataji ka Khorra | | 2.5 |
| | | 21 | 44 | Khandar 9A | Onda Khorra | 3.2 |
| | | 22 | 12 | Khandar 9C | Vindhayakda ki talai | 2.8 |
| | | 23 | 12 | Khandar 9C | Ghoda Ghati Talai | 3.5 |
| | | 24 | 44 | Khandar 9A | Pili talai Khaal | 9.5 |
| | | 25 | 44 | Khandar 9A | Roopa Rail naala | 9.5 |
| | | 26 | 46 | Quila khandar | Saap Khad 1 | 10 |
| | | 27 | 46 | Quila khandar | Saap Khad 2 | 11 |
| | | 28 | 46 | 46 Quila khandar Samajik vaniki Plantesion | | 12 |
| | | 29 | 34 Khandar 9C Sukena ka nala | | Sukena ka nala | 11.5 |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I, | Khandar | 30 | 35 | 35Khandar 9BBhawar kho nala 1 | Bhawar kho nala 1 | 10.5 |
| SWM | | 31 | 35 | Khandar 9B | Bhawar kho nala 2 | 13 |
| | | 32 | 2 41 Khandar 9B Badiya kho top nala | Badiya kho top nala | 14 | |
| | | 33 | 41 | Khandar 9B | Rawara dang kadam ka nala 1 | 14.5 |
| | | 34 | 41 | Khandar 9B | Rawara dang kadam ka nala 2 | 15 |
| | | 35 | 40A | Khandar 9C | Pathar ki kui ka nala | 14.5 |
| | | 36 | 40B | Khandar 9C | Kashera ka nala 1 | 13.5 |
| | | 37 | 40B | Khandar 9C | Kashera ka nala 2 | 14 |
| | | 38 | 39 | Khandar 9C | Andhi kho | 15 |
| | | 39 | 34 | Khandar 9B | Z Kho | 14.5 |
| | | 40 | 34 | Khandar 9C | Khatola kho | 15 |
| | | 41 | 34 | Khandar 9C | Badiya kho | 16 |
| | | 42 | 35 | Khandar 9B | Bhawar kho nala -4 | 10 |
| | | 43 | 35 | Khandar 9B | Korba dungri nala -4 | 11 |
| | | 44 | 36 | Khandar 9B | Aam choki nala -5 | 14 |
| | | 45 | 44 | Khandar 9A | Mataji ka khorra -5 | 14 |
| | | 46 | 41 | Khandar 9B | Badiya kho top-4 | 11 |

| | | 47 | 40A | Khandar 9C | Pathar ki kui nala -4 | 12 |
|-----------------|---------|----|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | | 48 | 40A | Khandar 9C | Kashera nala -4 | 11 |
| | | 49 | 39 | Khandar 9C | Odhi kho Nala-4 | 12 |
| | | 50 | 40B | Khandar 9C | Mood gusha nala -2 | 5 |
| | | 51 | 46 | Quila khandar | Panchnimli ka khaal-4 | 11.5 |
| | | 52 | 46 | Quila khandar | Jharna ka khaal-2 | 5.5 |
| | | 53 | 46 | Quila khandar | Bichali kundi ka nala-2 | 6 |
| | | 54 | 46 | Quila khandar | Piluwala hanuman ji ka khaal-4 | 10 |
| | | 55 | 46 | Quila khandar | Bhoomiya ji khaal-4 | 11 |
| | | 56 | 46 | Quila khandar | Narsingh dhaar khaal-3 | 8 |
| | | 57 | 35 | Khandar 9B | Bhawar kho nala -4 | 3.2 |
| | | 58 | 35 | Khandar 9B | Korba dungri nala -4 | 3.2 |
| | Khandar | 59 | 36 | Khandar 9B | Aam choki nala -5 | 4 |
| | | 60 | 44 | Khandar 9A | Mataji ka khorra -5 | 4 |
| | | 61 | 41 | Khandar 9C | Badiya kho top-4 | 3.2 |
| | | 62 | 2 40A Khandar 9C Pathar ki kui nala -4 | Pathar ki kui nala -4 | 3.2 | |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I, | | 63 | 40A | Khandar 9C | Kashera nala -4 | 3.2 |
| 5 VV IVI | | 64 | 39 | Khandar 9C | Odhi kho Nala-4 | 3.2 |
| | | 65 | 40BKhandar 9CMood gusha nala -2 | Mood gusha nala -2 | 1.6 | |
| | | 66 | 46 | Quila khandar | Panchnimli ka khaal-4 | 3.2 |
| | | 67 | 46 | Quila khandar | Jharna ka khaal-2 | 2 |
| | | 68 | 46 | Quila khandar | Bichali kundi ka nala-2 | 2 |
| | | 69 | 46 | Quila khandar | Piluwala hanuman ji ka khaal-4 | 3.5 |
| | | 70 | 46 | Quila khandar | Bhoomiya ji khaal-4 | 3.5 |
| | | 71 | 46 | Quila khandar | Narsingh dhaar khaal-3 | 2.5 |
| | Total | 71 | | | | 500.2 |
| | | 1 | 29A | Khandar 9A | Futa cot | 10 |
| | | 2 | 29A | Khandar 9A | kajua | 6 |
| | | 3 | 29A | Khandar 9A | transect line 89 | 6 |
| | Talara | 4 | 32B | Khandar 9A | Khirkari | 10 |
| | | 5 | 32B | Khandar 9A | kala khorra top | 6 |
| | | 6 | 32A | Khandar 9A | Sonatri gadi | 15 |
| | | 7 | 32A | Khandar 9A | khadi khan | 6 |

| | | 8 | 32A | Khandar 9A | 15 no. khorra | 6 |
|-----------------|--------|----|---------|------------|------------------------------|------|
| | Talana | 9 | 29B | Khandar 9A | samdali nala | 15 |
| | Talara | 10 | 31 | Khandar 9A | darra antri | 6 |
| | | 11 | Malarna | Khandar 9A | sankra | 6 |
| | Total | 11 | | | | 92 |
| | | 1 | 71 | Baler | Bheru Ji ka Jharna Chatha | 0.5 |
| | | 2 | 71 | Baler | Roop Nath ji Nala Chatha | 0.5 |
| | | 3 | 75 | Baler | Bhatkya Chatha | 0.5 |
| | | 4 | 71 | Baler | Heeraman Chowk 2 | 24 |
| | | 5 | 71 | Baler | Panna ka khad 2 | 21 |
| | | 6 | 71 | Baler | Bawdi khal 2 | 23 |
| | | 7 | 71 | Baler | Moruj khal 2 | 30 |
| | | 8 | 71 | Bajouli | Gaaupad Ghati 2 | 26 |
| | | 9 | 71 | Bajouli | Khohra 2 | 28 |
| | | 10 | 71 | Bajouli | Nado Ghati 2 | 22 |
| | | 11 | 71 | Bajouli | Bajouli Chapar 2 | 24 |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I, | | 12 | 71 | Bajouli | Kala danda 2 | 26 |
| SWM | | 13 | 71 | Baler | Pattha ke hanuman ji upper 5 | 10 |
| | | 14 | 71 | Baler | Panna ka Nala 8 | 13 |
| | Baler | 15 | 71 | Baler | Mataji ki ghati 6 | 12 |
| | | 16 | 71 | Baler | Baleshwar khorrha 7 | 15 |
| | | 17 | 71 | Baler | Bheruji khorrha 8 | 20 |
| | | 18 | 71 | Baler | Bheleshwar nala 10 | 20 |
| | | 19 | 71 | Baler | Bada khorrha 10 | 20 |
| | | 20 | 71 | Bajouli | Gaaupad Khohra 5 | 11 |
| | | 21 | 71 | Bajouli | Bawadi khal ke upper 7 | 15 |
| | | 22 | 71 | Bajouli | Bhatikya 5 | 11 |
| | | 23 | 71 | Bajouli | Nayi Ghati 10 | 20 |
| | | 24 | 71 | Bajouli | Bawadi nala 8 | 15 |
| | | 25 | | Kachnari | Dawara ki Talai | 2.3 |
| | | 26 | | Kachnari | Amoch aada nala kit alai | 2.7 |
| | | 27 | | Kachnari | Kareda Ghata kit alai | 3.2 |
| | | 28 | | Kachnari | Narda Aadi Jheel kit alai | 2.65 |

| | | 29 | Kachnari | Doker Daadi Jheel ki talai | 3.25 |
|-----------------|-------|----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| | | 30 | Karira | Kala dawara kit alai 1 | 3.16 |
| | | 31 | Karira | Moth Aadi kit alai | 2.3 |
| | | 32 | Karira | Kitya sahar kit alai | 2.5 |
| | | 33 | Karira | Odha hod ka nala ki talai | 2.3 |
| | | 34 | Karira | Peelu aada ki talai | 2.4 |
| | | 35 | Karira | Kala dawara kit alai 2 | 2 |
| | | 36 | Karira | Eeli aada nala kit alai | 2.1 |
| | | 37 | Karira | Khajur aada nala ki talai | 2 |
| | | 38 | Karira | Bawadi Aada ki talai | 3.1 |
| | | 39 | Karira | Khad ka Bhairuji ki talai | 2.6 |
| | | 40 | Karira | Pakki diwar 3 k m. | 2.3 |
| | | 41 | Karira | Lada Ladi ki talai | 2.31 |
| | | 42 | Karira | Bhadka Jheel ki talai | 2.32 |
| | Baler | 43 | 43 Karira Nai aadi nala ki talai | 2.33 | |
| | | 44 | Karira | Jhoriya nala ki talai | 2.6 |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I, | | 45 | Jakhodha | Daf Aadi talai jakhodha 1 | 2.7 |
| 5 W W | | 46 | Jakhodha | Jheel Aadi talai | 3.5 |
| | | 47 | Jakhodha | Sejna talai | 3.4 |
| | | 48 | Jakhodha | DAwla nala ki talai | 3.9 |
| | | 49 | Jakhodha | Kured ki talai | 3.4 |
| | | 50 | Jakhodha | Beech ka nala ki talai | 3.5 |
| | | 51 | Jakhodha | Aab aadi talai | 3.46 |
| | | 52 | Jakhodha | Karil aadi talai | 3.5 |
| | | 53 | Jakhodha | Panchveer ki talai | 2.6 |
| | | 54 | Jakhodha | Sati aada nala talai | 2.6 |
| | | 55 | Jakhodha | Doom deda ki talai | 2.3 |
| | | 56 | Jakhodha | Pradhan ki Jheel ki talai | 2.4 |
| | | 57 | Jakhodha | Pakki diwar 3 km | 2.8 |
| | | 58 | Rodawad | Pakki diwar 5 km | 2.7 |
| | | 59 | Rodawad | Purana khedas ka bhairuji talai | 3.2 |
| | | 60 | Rodawad | Kheda ki jheel talai 1 | 3.6 |
| | | 61 | Rodawad | Kheda ki jheel talai 2 | 3.5 |

| | | 62 | | Rodawad | Khud khud pattha talai | 3.4 |
|-----------------|-------|----|----|-------------|------------------------------|------|
| | | 63 | | Rodawad | Bhanddi ki talai | 2.6 |
| | | 64 | | Rodawad | Hingot aada talai | 2.7 |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I, | | 65 | | Rodawad | Gurjen hanuman ki talai 1 | 2.9 |
| | | 66 | | Rodawad | Gurjen hanuman ki talai 2 | 2.3 |
| | | 67 | | Rodawad | Sanjiwani jheel ki talai | 2.4 |
| | | 68 | | Rodawad | Pattha ki talai | 3.4 |
| | | 69 | | Rodawad | Kalad ka nala ki talai | 3.2 |
| | | 70 | | Rodawad | Sigan kacch ki talai | 3.1 |
| | | 71 | | Rodawad | Bhagotya nala ki talai | 2.5 |
| | | 72 | | Rodawad | Kenki jheel ki talai 1 | 2.6 |
| | | 73 | | Rodawad | Kenki jheel ki talai 2 | 2.4 |
| | | 74 | | Rodawad | Daaw aadi jheel ki talai | 2.9 |
| | | 75 | | Rodawad | Sejna aadi jheel ki talai | 2.7 |
| | | 76 | | Rodawad | Pipaldha bhairuji kit alai | 2.75 |
| | | 77 | | Baler 71 | Morouj 25 HC. | 7 |
| | Baler | 78 | | Baler 71 | Kala danda 25 HC. | 7 |
| 5 W W | | 79 | | Baler 71 | Pattha ke hanuman ji 25 HC. | 8 |
| | | 80 | | Baler 71 | Baler | 8 |
| | | 81 | | Bajouli | Bhatikya van 50 HC. | 15 |
| | | 82 | | Bajouli | Bajouli 25 HC. | 8 |
| | | 83 | | Moroj | Moroj 50 HC. | 50 |
| | | 84 | | Kala Danda | Kala Danda 50 HC. | 50 |
| | | 85 | | Bajouli | Bajouli 100 HC | 100 |
| | | 86 | | Kuredi | Kuredi 100 HC | 100 |
| | | 87 | | Jakhoda | Jakhoda 100 HC | 100 |
| | | 88 | | Shankarpura | Shankarpura 50 HC | 50 |
| | | 89 | | Karira | Karira 50 HC. | 50 |
| | | 90 | | Aakodha | Aakodha 100 HC. | 100 |
| | | 91 | 71 | Baler | Pattha ke hanuman ji upper 5 | 10 |
| | | 92 | 71 | Baler | Panna ka Nala 8 | 13 |
| | | 93 | 71 | Baler | Mataji ki ghati 6 | 12 |
| | | 94 | 71 | Baler | Baleshwar khorrha 7 | 15 |

| | | 95 | 71 | Baler | Bheruji khorrha 8 | 20 |
|-----------------|-------|-----|----|----------|----------------------------|------|
| | | 96 | 71 | Baler | Bheleshwar nala 10 | 20 |
| | | 97 | 71 | Baler | Bada khorrha 10 | 20 |
| | | 98 | 71 | Bajouli | Gaaupad Khohra 5 | 11 |
| | | 99 | 71 | Bajouli | Bawadi khal ke upper 7 | 15 |
| | | 100 | 71 | Bajouli | Bhatikya 5 | 11 |
| | | 101 | 71 | Bajouli | Nayi Ghati 10 | 20 |
| | | 102 | 71 | Bajouli | Bawadi nala 8 | 15 |
| | | 103 | | Kachnari | Dawara ki Talai | 2.3 |
| | | 104 | | Kachnari | Amoch aada nala kit alai | 2.7 |
| | | 105 | | Kachnari | Kareda Ghata kit alai | 3.2 |
| | | 106 | | Kachnari | Narda Aadi Jheel kit alai | 2.65 |
| | | 107 | | Kachnari | Doker Daadi Jheel ki talai | 3.25 |
| | | 108 | | Karira | Kala dawara kit alai 1 | 3.16 |
| | | 109 | | Karira | Moth Aadi kit alai | 2.3 |
| | | 110 | | Karira | Kitya sahar kit alai | 2.5 |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I, | Baler | 111 | | Karira | Odha hod ka nala ki talai | 2.3 |
| 5 W W | | 112 | | Karira | Peelu aada ki talai | 2.4 |
| | | 113 | | Karira | Kala dawara kit alai 2 | 2 |
| | | 114 | | Karira | Eeli aada nala kit alai | 2.1 |
| | | 115 | | Karira | Khajur aada nala ki talai | 2 |
| | | 116 | | Karira | Bawadi Aada ki talai | 3.1 |
| | | 117 | | Karira | Khad ka Bhairuji ki talai | 2.6 |
| | | 118 | | Karira | Pakki diwar 3 k m. | 2.3 |
| | | 119 | | Karira | Lada Ladi ki talai | 2.31 |
| | | 120 | | Karira | Bhadka Jheel ki talai | 2.32 |
| | | 121 | | Karira | Nai aadi nala ki talai | 2.33 |
| | | 122 | | Karira | Jhoriya nala ki talai | 2.6 |
| | | 123 | | Jakhodha | Daf Aadi talai jakhodha 1 | 2.7 |
| | | 124 | | Jakhodha | Jheel Aadi talai | 3.5 |
| | | 125 | | Jakhodha | Sejna talai | 3.4 |
| | | 126 | | Jakhodha | DAwla nala ki talai | 3.9 |
| | | 127 | | Jakhodha | Kured ki talai | 3.4 |

| | | 128 | | Jakhodha | Beech ka nala ki talai | 3.5 |
|------------------------|----------------|-----|----|-----------------|--|---------|
| | | 129 | | Jakhodha | Aab aadi talai | 3.46 |
| | | 130 | | Jakhodha | Karil aadi talai | 3.5 |
| | | 131 | | Jakhodha | Panchveer ki talai | 2.6 |
| | | 132 | | Jakhodha | Sati aada nala talai | 2.6 |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I,
SWM | | 133 | | Jakhodha | Doom deda ki talai | 2.3 |
| | | 134 | | Jakhodha | Pradhan ki Jheel ki talai | 2.4 |
| | | 135 | | Jakhodha | Pakki diwar 3 km | 2.8 |
| | | 136 | | Rodawad | Pakki diwar 5 km | 2.7 |
| | | 137 | | Rodawad | Purana khedas ka bhairuji talai | 3.2 |
| | | 138 | | Rodawad | Kheda ki jheel talai 1 | 3.6 |
| | | 139 | | Rodawad | Kheda ki jheel talai 2 | 3.5 |
| | | 140 | | Rodawad | Khud khud pattha talai | 3.4 |
| | Baler | 141 | | Rodawad | Bhanddi ki talai | 2.6 |
| | | 142 | | Rodawad | Hingot aada talai | 2.7 |
| | | 143 | | Rodawad | Gurjen hanuman ki talai 1 | 2.9 |
| | | 144 | | Rodawad | Gurjen hanuman ki talai 2 | 2.3 |
| | | 145 | | Rodawad | Sanjiwani jheel ki talai | 2.4 |
| | | 146 | | Rodawad | Pattha ki talai | 3.4 |
| | | 147 | | Rodawad | Kalad ka nala ki talai | 3.2 |
| | | 148 | | Rodawad | Sigan kacch ki talai | 3.1 |
| | | 149 | | Rodawad | Bhagotya nala ki talai | 2.5 |
| | | 150 | | Rodawad | Kenki jheel ki talai 1 | 2.6 |
| | | 151 | | Rodawad | Kenki jheel ki talai 2 | 2.4 |
| | | 152 | | Rodawad | Daaw aadi jheel ki talai | 2.9 |
| | | 153 | | Rodawad | Sejna aadi jheel ki talai | 2.7 |
| | | 154 | | Rodawad | Pipaldha bhairuji kit alai | 2.75 |
| | Total | 154 | | | | 1533.16 |
| | | 1 | 47 | Rawanjna balwan | PIP-4 & Bheruji ke beech | 0.5 |
| | | 2 | 62 | Rawanjna balwan | Ek nayi talai dolada tiraya ke paas | 2 |
| | Phalaudi (SMS) | 3 | 59 | Rawanjna balwan | Mataji ka chowk ke upar ka top Waterhole | 0.5 |
| | | 4 | 58 | Rawanjna balwan | Baniya khaad Waterhole | 0.5 |
| | | 5 | 57 | Rawanjna balwan | Aancher plantation New enikat type III | 6.5 |

| | | 6 | 57 | Rawanjna balwan | Aancher plantation New Talai | 2 | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----|--|----------------------|---|---------|--|--|
| | | 7 | 58 | Rawanjna balwan | Damdama New enikat type III | 6.5 | | |
| | | 8 | 61 | Rawanjna balwan | Pudtan ka khorra me talai | 2 | | |
| | | 9 | 61 | Rawanjna balwan | Enikat aamli khorra me type III | 6.5 | | |
| | | 10 | 61 | Rawanjna balwan | New anikat khedi kua ke paas type III | 6.5 | | |
| | | 11 | 61 | Rawanjna balwan | New wnikat jhojeshwar kuaan ke paas type III | 6.5 | | |
| | | 12 | 12 62 Rawanjna balwan New enikat naahari nala type III | | | | | |
| | | 13 | 62 | Rawanjna balwan | New talai dolada tiraya ke paas | 2 | | |
| | Dhalandi (SMS) | 14 | 60 | Rawanjna balwan | New wnikat bhatpura balaji ke pas type III | 6.5 | | |
| | Phalaudi (SIVIS) | 15 | 60 | Rawanjna balwan | New talaai bhatpura aantri me | 2 | | |
| | | 16 | 53 | Rawanjna dungar main | Type III enikat | 6 | | |
| | | 17 | 55 | Rawanjna dungar main | New Bore well | 2.5 | | |
| | | 18 | 64 | 6 b badi line | Type II enikat | 3.5 | | |
| | | 19 | 56 | 6 b badi line | Type II enikat pip I ke paas didi khohra ke niche | 3.5 | | |
| | | 20 | 56 | 6 b badi line | Badi baithak ke paas new talaai | 2.5 | | |
| | | 21 | 21556 b badi lineType II enikat Gol dungri ke paas | | | | | |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I, | | 22 | 55 | 6 b badi line | Type II enikat badi nimli me kui ke paas | 3.5 | | |
| SWM | | 23 | 55 | 6 b badi line | Kukdya ka khaal enikat | 50 | | |
| | Total | 23 | | | | 132 | | |
| | | 1 | 3 | MatajiWala | Cheentee Wala Nala | 0.3 | | |
| | | 2 | 5 | Garhwala | Jind ji ke Piche | 0.3 | | |
| | | 3 | 6 | Talwas | Bahrliya Mahadev Ke Pas | 0.3 | | |
| | | 4 | 8 | Talwas | Pani Parna Ke Pas Bheruji | 0.25 | | |
| | | 5 | 9 | Talwas | Kirnya Mahadev Ke Pas | 0.25 | | |
| | Indorgorh | 6 | 1 | Mohanpura | Sherganj Ghanshyam Ke Khet Ke Pas | 0.3 | | |
| | indergani | 7 | 2 | Mohanpura | Jaisingh Rathi Ke Khet Ke Pas | 0.25 | | |
| | | 8 | 17 | Balwan | Balwan Chowki Ke Pas | 0.3 | | |
| | | 9 | 17 | Balwan | Bheru ji Ka Khejda | 0.35 | | |
| | | 10 | 13 | Folai | Folai | 0.25 | | |
| | | 11 | 14 | Gendoli | Neel Knth Mahadev Ke Pas | 0.25 | | |
| | | 12 | 11 | Lakheri | Kotdi Nake Ke Piche | 0.3 | | |
| | Total | 12 | | | | 3.4 | | |
| | G.Total | | 284 | | | 2325.26 | | |

| | | 1 | 70 | Daulatpura | Naniyaki Anicut | 6 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----|----|-------------------|------------------------|---------|
| | Naniyaki Guwadi | 2 | 71 | Daulatpura | Closur Anicut | 10 |
| | Hq.Sapot | 3 | 68 | Daulatpura | Nasir Gufa Jharna | 10 |
| | | 4 | 56 | Simar Kho A | Anicut Karis ka Khal | 10 |
| | Total | 4 | | | | 36 |
| | | 1 | 12 | Chirmil Kho Kased | Marukha Talai | 2 |
| | | 2 | 12 | Chirmil Kho Kased | Rahir ka Jharna Chatha | 0.5 |
| DCF & Dy.FD - | Kailadevi | 3 | 1 | Marmda | Machanki ka Tal | 5 |
| II, Karauli | | 4 | 15 | Chirmil Kho Kased | Talai kohar | 4 |
| | | 5 | 15 | Chirmil Kho Kased | Navla wali Talai | 5 |
| | Total | 5 | | | | 16.5 |
| | Karanpur | | | _ | _ | 0 |
| | Total | 0 | | | | 0 |
| | Mandrayal | | _ | _ | _ | 0 |
| | Total | 0 | | | | 0 |
| | G.Total | 9 | | | | 52.5 |
| Total SWM + Karauli | | 293 | | | | 2377.76 |

Annexure - 9

| | | | Informa | ation regarding rivan | ubic venicies | 1 | | r | | | | 1 | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Name of
Division/Office | Range/ Office | S.No. | Type of Vehicles | Registration No. | Year of Purchase | Status | Remark | Gypsy | Bolero | Jeep | Truck | Mini Canter | Motor Cycle | Other |
| V | | 1 | Gypsy | RJ25UA-0723 | 2011 | | Donated | 1 | | | | | | |
| ΕŴ | CF & FD | 2 | Gypsy | RJ34UA-0420 | 2009 | | Plan | 1 | | | | | | |
| S SW | | 3 | Bolero | RJ25 P-0275 | 2009 | | Donated | | 1 | | | | | |
| CF
RTF | Total | 3 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 1 | Gypsy | RJ25UA-0793 | 2011 | | Donated | 1 | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 2 | Gypsy | RJ14U-3747 | 2007 | | Plan | 1 | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 3 | Gypsy | RJ25UA-0175 | 2007 | | Donated | 1 | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 4 | Gypsy | DLV 4780 | 1998 | Not working | Donated | 1 | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 5 | Gypsy | RJ14UC-6941 | 2013 | | Govt | 1 | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 6 | Bolero(RRU) | RJ25GA-1319 | 2011 | | Donated | | | | 0 | | | 1 |
| | DCF& DY.FD-I | 7 | Jeep | RSB 8720 | | Not working | Govt | | | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | | 8 | Canter | RJ25GA0020 | 2005 | | Donated | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | 9 | Canter | RJ25P 0828 | 2001 | Not working | Donated | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | 10 | Bolero | RJ25 UA 0831 | 2012 | | Donated | | 1 | | 0 | | | |
| | | 11 | Wildlife Ambulance Truck | | 2012 | | Govt | | | | 0 | | | 1 |
| | | 12 | Motorcycle(Booking) | RJ25 SD-8577 | 2010 | | Donated | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| 1 | Total | 12 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| 1A
N | | 1 | Gypsy | RJ25UA-0177 | 2007 | | Donated | 1 | | | 0 | | | |
| Ľ. | | 2 | Motorcycle | RJ25SB-7541 | 2008 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| Ē | | 3 | Motorcycle | RJ25 2M-0265 | 2002 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | 1 |
| Щ. | | 4 | Motorcycle | RJ25 2M-2844 | 2003 | Not working | | | | | 0 | | 1 | 1 |
| G | | 5 | Motorcycle | RJ25SA-0615 | 2004 | Not working | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| 8 | PO PT | 6 | Motorcycle | RJ25 2M-0267 | 2002 | Not working | | | | | 0 | | 1 | 1 |
| CI | KU F I | 7 | Gypsy | RJ14 UA 3023 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Г | | 8 | Thar | RJ25 UA 1419 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 9 | Motorcycle | RJ25 SQ 3868 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 10 | Motorcycle | RJ25 SH 2935 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 11 | Motorcycle | RJ25 SH 4756 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 12 | Motorcycle | RJ25 SH 2936 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Total | 12 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | 1 |
| | | 1 | Gypsy | RJ25UA-0176 | 2007 | | Donated | 1 | | | 0 | | | 1 |
| | | 2 | Canter | RJ25PO-0430 | 1998 | | Donated | | | | 0 | 1 | T | |
| | | 3 | Motorcycle | RJ25 1M-1565 | 1998 | Not working | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | Kundera | 4 | Motorcycle | RJ25 1M-1566 | 1998 | Not working | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | | 5 | Motorcycle Suzuki | RJ25 2M-0266 | 2006 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | L |
| | | 6 | Motorcycle TVS | RJ25 2M-2846 | 2006 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | Ļ |
| | | 7 | Motorcycle Hero Honda | RJ25SD-8576 | 2010 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | u |

Information regarding Available Vehicles

| | | 8 | Gypsy | RJ25UA2329 | 2016 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|----|-----------------------|----------------|------|--|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 9 | Motorcycle Hero | RJ25SN7680 | 2016 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | V | 10 | Motorcycle Dream Yuga | RJ25SH2932 | 2018 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Kundera | 11 | Bolero Camper | RJ25GA5294 | 2021 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | | 12 | Motorcycle Splendor | RJ25SW0424 | 2021 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 13 | Motorcycle Splendor | 118NILC35128 | 2022 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Total | 13 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 1 | Gypsy | RJ25UA-0174 | 2007 | | Donated | 1 | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 2 | Jeep | RJ25 T-0461 | 2002 | Not working | Japati | | | 1 | 0 | | | |
| | | 3 | Bolero Camphor | RJ25 GA1150 | 2010 | Not working | Donated | | 1 | | 0 | | | |
| | Khandar | 4 | Canter | RJ25P 0554 | 1998 | Not working | Donated | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | 5 | Motorcycle Hero Honda | RJ25SE-0196 | 2009 | , in the second se | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | | 6 | Motorcycle Suzuki | RJ25 2A-0268 | 2002 | Not working | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | | 7 | Tractor Mahindra 575 | Mahendra-575 | 2009 | - | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | Total | 7 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 1 | Camper Mahindra | RJ25 GA-1151 | 2010 | Not working | Donated | | 1 | | 0 | | | |
| | | 2 | Motorcycle Hero Honda | RJ25SB-7539 | 2006 | Working | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | | 3 | Motorcycle Hero Honda | RJ25SB-8575 | 2010 | Working | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | | 4 | Motorcycle | RJ25SN7682 | | Working | | | | | | | | |
| | | 5 | Motorcycle | RJ25SP6292 | | Working | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Talara | 6 | Motorcycle | Rj25SN0425 | | Working | | | | | | | | |
| WN | | 7 | Motorcycle | A/F | | Working | | | | | | | | |
| . FD-I, SW | | 8 | Motorcycle | A/F | | Working | | | | | | | | |
| | | 9 | Camper Mahindra | Ri25GA3570 | | Working | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 | Camper Mahindra | Ri25GA5292 | | Working | | | | | | | | |
| Ŋ | | 11 | Tractor | RJ25RC1719 | | Working | | | | | | | I | |
| ŝ | Total | 11 | | | | 6 | | | | | 0 | | I | |
| CF | - • • • • • | 1 | Bolero Camphor | RJ25 GA-0680 | | | | | 1 | | 0 | | I | |
| Ц | | 2 | Motorcycle Pulser | RJ25SA-0099 | | Not working | | | - | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | Baler | 3 | Motorcycle TVS | RJ25 2M-2840 | 2006 | Not working | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | Duiti | 4 | Motorcycle | RJ25SP-6375 | | working | | | | | - | | 1 | |
| | | 5 | Motorcycle | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Total | 5 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| | 1000 | 1 | Bolero Camper | RI-25-GA-5168 | 2021 | Working | Govt | | 1 | | 0 | | | |
| | | 2 | Bolero Camper | RJ-25-GA-5780 | 2022 | Working | Donated | | 1 | | | | I | |
| | | 3 | Jeep | RJ-25-UA-1420 | 2014 | Working | Govt. | | - | 1 | | | I | |
| | | 4 | Motar Cycle | RI-25-SE-0196 | 2015 | Working | Govt | | | - | | | 1 | |
| | | 5 | Motar Cycle | RI-25-SW-0427 | 2021 | Working | Govt | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 6 | Motar Cycle | RJ-25-SR-1876 | 2018 | Working | Govt. | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 7 | Motar Cycle | RJ-25-SB-7540 | 2008 | Working | Govt. | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Phalaudi (SMS) | 8 | Motar Cycle | RI-25-SN-7683 | 2018 | Working | Govt | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 9 | Motar Cycle | RI-25-SR-8573 | 2010 | Working | Govt | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 10 | Motar Cycle | RI-25-SD-8574 | 2010 | Working | Govt | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 11 | Motar Cycle | New | 2022 | Working | Govt | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 12 | Motar Cycle | New | 2022 | Working | Govt | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | 13 | Mahendra Trecter | RJ-25-RA-4730 | 2010 | Working | Govt | | | | 1 | | | |
| | | 14 | Farmtreck Trecter | RJ-25-RA-4212 | 2022 | Working | Govt. | | | | 1 | | | |
| | T () | 14 | | 10 20 101 1212 | 2022 | | 00.0 | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 14 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |

| м | | 1 | Bolero Camper | RJ-25-GA-4825 | 2019 | Working | Govt. | | 1 | | | | ĺ | |
|-----------------|---|----|----------------------|----------------|------|-------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| .F &
-I, SW. | | 2 | Motar Cycle | RJ-25-SG-4005 | 2014 | Working | Govt. | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Indergarn | 3 | Motar Cycle | RJ-25-SM-7426 | 2017 | Working | Govt. | | | | | | 1 | |
| ΣŔ | The second se | 4 | Motar Cycle | DL-25-K-8275 | 2015 | Not working | Govt. | | | | | | 1 | |
| . I
Ү. F | Total | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ď | Total-I | 48 | | | | | | 8 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 23 | 2 |
| | | 1 | Gypsy | RJ25C-1191 | 2007 | | Govt. | 1 | | | | | | |
| | DCF & Dy.FD -II, | 2 | Bolero | RJ25UA-0265 | 2008 | | Donated | | 1 | | | | [| |
| | Karauli | 3 | Bolero (RRU) | RJ25GA-1318 | 2011 | | Donated | | | | 0 | | [| 1 |
| | | 4 | Bolero Camphor | RJ25GA-0683 | 2008 | | Donated | | 1 | | | | [| |
| | | 5 | Canter | RJ14G 7748 | 1996 | | Donated | | | | 0 | 1 | | |
| | Total | 5 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 1 | Jeep | RJ 25 C408 | 1993 | | Donated | | | 1 | | | [| |
| | Naniyaki | 2 | Motorcycle | RJ 34 SB- 7343 | 2009 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| ц | | 3 | Motorcycle | RJ 25 1M- 1571 | 1998 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | | 4 | Motorcycle | RJ 25 1M- 1572 | 1998 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| rrau | Total | 4 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | (| |
| K | | 1 | Jeep | RJ 25 C1540 | 2000 | | Donated | | | 1 | | | (| |
| Ξ. | | 2 | Motorcycle | RJ 25 2M- 2843 | 2004 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| Æ | Keladevi | 3 | Motorcycle | RJ 25 SB- 7538 | | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| Ŋ. | | 4 | Motorcycle | RJ 34 SB- 7345 | 2009 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| \$V I | Total | 4 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| Ч | | 1 | Jeep | RJ 34 C 0466 | 2000 | | Donated | | | 1 | | | (| |
| Ā | | 2 | Motorcycle HeroHonda | RJ 25 2M- 7342 | 2009 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | Karanpur | 3 | Motorcycle Suzuki | RJ 25 2M- 2847 | 2004 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | - | 4 | Motorcycle Suzuki | RJ 25 2M- 2839 | 2004 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | | 5 | Motorcycle Bullet | DL 15K-8276 | 2004 | Not working | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | Total | 5 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | |
| | | 1 | Jeep | RJ 25 C1539 | 2000 | Not working | Donated | | | 1 | | | | |
| | Mandrayal | 2 | Motorcycle | RJ 34 SB- 7344 | 2009 | | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | · · | 3 | Motorcycle | RJ 25 2M- 2842 | 2003 | 1 | | | | | 0 | | 1 | |
| | Total | 3 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | [] | |
| | Total-II | 21 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Í | |

|] | Information regarding demand of Vehicles | | | Annexure-10 | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Name of
Division/Offic | Range/Offi
ce | S.No. | Type of Vehicles | No. | Amount
in (Lacs) | Remark | |
| CF & FD | CF & FD | 1 | Gypsy | 2 | 14 | Veterinary Officer-1 | |
| RTR. SWM | | 1 | Cypsy | - | 11 | Research Officer-1 | |
| | Total | 2 | | | | | |
| | DCF & | 1 | Gypsy | 2 | 14 | ACF-SMS-1
ACF-Relocation-1 | |
| | Dy.FD -I, | 2 | Canter | 1 | 10 | Flying Squad | |
| | | 1 | Gypsy | 1 | 10 | 5 6 1 | |
| | RO PT | 2 | Canter | 1 | 10 | Group Patrolling | |
| | _ | 3 | Motorcycle | 10 | 9 | 1 0 | |
| | Total | 15 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Gypsy | 1 | 7 | | |
| | | 2 | Canter | 1 | 10 | Group Patrolling | |
| | Kundera | 3 | Motorcycle | 2 | 1.2 | 1 0 | |
| | | 4 | Tractor, Trolly & Tanker | 1 | 15 | | |
| | | 5 | Bolero Camper | 1 | 10 | Group Patrolling | |
| | Total | 6 | 1 | | | 1 0 | |
| | | 1 | Wildlife rescue | 1 | 12 | | |
| | Khandar | 2 | Water tank & trolley | 2 | 10 | | |
| | | 3 | Fire Brigade | 1 | 25 | | |
| DCF & Dv.FD | Total | 4 | | | | | |
| L SWM | Talra | | | | | | |
| 1, 2, 111 | Total | 0 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Gypsy | 1 | 10 | | |
| | Baler | 2 | Motorcycle | 2 | 1.2 | | |
| | Total | 3 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Gypsy | 1 | 14 | Patrolling | |
| | | 2 | Motorcycle | 10 | 8 | Patrolling | |
| | Phalodi | 3 | Troli | 2 | 4 | Protection | |
| | (SMS) | 4 | Hal | 1 | 0.3 | Protection | |
| | | 5 | Canter | 1 | 15 | Group Patrolling | |
| | | 6 | Chaathi | 1 | 0.3 | Protection | |
| | Total | 6 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Gypsy | 1 | 14 | Patrolling | |
| | Indergarh | 2 | Motorcycle | 7 | 5.6 | Patrolling | |
| | _ | 3 | Tractor, Trolly & Tanker | 1 | 15 | | |
| | Total | 3 | | | 24.6 | | |
| | G.Total | 33 | | | | | |
| | U. 1.000 | 1 | Bolero | 2 | 30 | | |
| | Head Office | 2 | Jeep | 1 | 15 | | |
| | Nonimalri | 1 | Jeep | 1 | 15 | | |
| | Naniyaki | 2 | Motorcycle | 2 | 1.2 | | |
| | | 1 | Jeep | 1 | 15 | | |
| DCF & Dv.FD | 77 1 1 ' | 2 | Motorcycle | 2 | 1.2 | | |
| II. Karauli | Keladevi | 3 | Canter | 1 | 20 | | |
| , | | 4 | Tractor, Trolly & Tanker | 1 | 25 | | |
| | Karanpur | 1 | Jeep | 1 | 15 | | |
| | isaanpu | 2 | Motorcycle | 2 | 1.2 | | |
| | Mond | 1 | Jeep | 1 | 15 | | |
| | Mandrayal | 2 | Motorcycle | 2 | 1.2 | | |
| | Total | 17 | | | | | |

| Name of
Division | Range/Office | S. N. | Name of Station | G.P.S. | Remark | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| | DODI | | | N 26°00'49.9" | | |
| | DCF-1 | 1 | Control, SWM | E 076°21'10.8" | - | |
| | | | | N 26°02'42.13" | | |
| | | 1 | Booking Tent Barrier | E 076°25'25.73" | | |
| | | | | N 26°01'22.96" | | |
| | | 2 | Jogimahal Gate | E 076°27'21.22" | | |
| | | | | N 26°00'08.82" | | |
| | | 3 | Sultanpur | E 076°25'34.78" | - | |
| | | | | N 25°56'13.5" | | |
| | | 4 | Bodal | E 076°25'11.5" | - | |
| | | | | N 25°57'52.5" | | |
| | | 5 | Guda | E 076°26'11.5" | - | |
| | ROPT,
SWM | | | N 25°58'46.4" | | |
| | | 6 | Rajbag Naka | E 076°22'33.8" | - | |
| | | | | N 26°08'8.83" | | |
| | | 7 | Raipur | E 076°24'18.48" | _ | |
| DCF & Dy. | | | | N 26°03'39.48" | | |
| | | 8 | Amaghati | E 076°26'54.40" | - | |
| | | 9 | | N 25°55'21.65" | | |
| FD -I,
SWM | | | Mansarovar | E 76°26'41.76" | | |
| 5 44 141 | | | Cada Dub | N 25°59'16.47" | | |
| | | 10 | Gada Dub | E 76°24'11.38" | | |
| | | 11 | — Mirza Ghati | N 26°0'31.94" | | |
| | | | | E 76°23'28.91" | | |
| | | 12 | Patwa bawri | N 25°57'7.39" | | |
| | Total | 12 | | E 76°24'10.06" | | |
| | Total | 12 | | N 26º05'10 00" | | |
| | | 1 | Kundera | F 076°30'04 00" | - | |
| | | | Kundera | N 26º08'15 00" | | |
| | | 2 | Basso | F 076°32'59 00" | - | |
| | | 2 | Dasso | N 26º06'09.00" | | |
| | | 3 | Dorrah | F 076°32'57 00" | - | |
| | Kundera | 3 | Darran | N 26º05'20 4" | | |
| | | 4 | Kaabida | E 076°20'42 2" | _ | |
| | | | Kauliida | E U/U 3U42.2 | | |
| | | 5 | Anotauro | E 076022142 9" | - | |
| | | 3 | Апатрига | E U/0 32 42.8 | | |
| | - | - | | . | IN 20°03'17.3" | 4 |
| | | 6 | Lakarda | E 0/6°29'53.4" | | |

| | Information | of Existing | Fixed | Wireless | Stations |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|----------|
|--|-------------|-------------|-------|----------|----------|

| | | - | | N 26°03'46.1" | |
|-------|------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 1 | Berda | E 076°32'24.1" | |
| | | | | N 26°04'46.0" | |
| | | 8 | Chiroli | E 076°34'37.0" | |
| | Total | 8 | | | |
| | | 1 | | N 26°00'55.0" | |
| | | 1 | Khandar Range Office | E 076°36'12.7" | |
| | Khandar | | | N 26º01'19.2" | |
| | | 2 | Gilai Sagar | E 076°35'12.2" | Not
Working |
| | | | | N 26°01'17.7" | |
| | | 3 | Thumaka Chowki | E 076°33'07.4" | |
| | | 4 | | N 26°00'24.1" | |
| | | 4 | Lahpur Chowki | E 076°30'14.5" | |
| | | | In data Mala | N 26°55' 17.7" | |
| | | 5 | indala Naka | E 076°29'04.9" | |
| | | | | N 26°54' 40.3" | |
| | | 6 | Talawada Naka | E 076°37'43.8" | Working |
| | Total | 6 | | | |
| | | 1 | Talara | N 26º08.650' | Not
Working |
| | | | | E 076°36.147' | |
| | | 2 | Bhid | N 26º06'40.8" | Working |
| | Talara | | | E 076°35'10.0" | |
| | | 3 | Chhola deh | N 26 10'26.11" | Working |
| | | | | E 076°34'50.23" | |
| | | 4 | Ludawadi | N 26 9'56.44" | Not
Working |
| DCF & | | | | E 076°38'6.68" | |
| SWM | | 5 | Sanwata | N 26 6'25.51" | Working |
| | | | | E 076°38'40.13" | |
| | Total | 5 | | N 2 600 4110 0" | |
| | Baler | | D 1 | N 26°04'19.9" | |
| | T () | 1 | Baler | E 0/6°45'3/.8" | |
| | Total | 1 | Naka bodal | N 25056'13 0" | Working |
| | | 1 | INAKA DOUAI | E 076025'12 0" | WORKINg |
| | | 2 | Bherupura chouki | N 25053'29" | Working |
| | | | 1 | E 076o25'18" | 0 |
| | Phalodi
(SMS) | 3 | Naka Kalibhat | N 25054'28.3" | Working
with
Electricity |
| | | | | E 076o20'21.0" | |
| | | 4 | Naka Devpura | N 25047'57.0" | Working |
| | | | | E 076o20'30.2" | |

| | | 5 | Qwalji chowki | N 25046'01" | Working |
|------------|---------------|----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | E 076o19'55" | |
| DCF & | | 6 | Amali | N 25049'25.8" | Working
with
Electricity |
| Dy.FD - | | | | E 076o17'50.7" | |
| I, SWM | | 7 | Range H.Q. | N 25051'14" | Working |
| | | | | E 076o20'44" | |
| | Total | 7 | | | |
| | Indergarh | 1 | Range H.Q. | N 25043'58" | Not
Working |
| | Total | 1 | | E 076o10'56" | |
| | Total-I | 37 | | | |
| | DCF-II | 1 | | N 26°28'34.4" | |
| | | | Control, Karauli | E 076°59'32.3" | |
| | | 1 | Nacionali | N 26°12'24.3"
E 076°49' 02.0" | |
| | | | Naniyaki | N 2600012 5" | |
| | Nonivolzi lzi | 2 | | N 26°09 12.5 | _ |
| | Guwadi | | Motriya Ki | E 076°48' 46.8" | |
| | | 3 | | N 26°10'31.9" | _ |
| | | | Ghanteshawar | E 076°42' 52.4" | |
| | | 4 | | N 26°08'49.8" | _ |
| | | | Dangara Naka | E 076°41' 23.0" | |
| | | 5 | | N 26°12'31.6" | |
| DCF & | | 5 | Kho Naka | E 076°41' 54.3" | |
| Dy.FD -II, | Total | 5 | | | |
| Karauli | | | | | |
| | | | | N 26º19'59.7" | _ |
| | Keladevi | 1 | Keladevi Range Office | E 076°53' 32.0" | |
| | | | | N 26º16'08.2" | |
| | | 2 | Rahir Naka | E 077°00' 23.6" | |
| | Total | 2 | | | |
| | | | | N 26°11.131' | |
| | | 1 | Karanpur | E 076°58.397' | |
| | Karanpur | | | N 26°12.880' | |
| | | 2 | Asha Ki | E 076°56.045' | |
| | | | | N 26°05.305' | |
| | | 3 | Maharajpura | E 076°52.364' | |
| | Total | 3 | | | |
| | | 1 | Noko Mondroval | N 26°17.963' | |
| | | | inaka inahufayai | E 077°13.871' | |

| | | 2 | Chowlei Shuommur | N 26°21.472' | | |
|------------------|--------------|----|------------------|---------------|--|--|
| DCF & | | Z | Chowki Shyampur | E 077°09.066' | | |
| DCF &
Dy.FD - | Mandrayal | 2 | Chowki Romanura | N 26°20.953' | | |
| II, | | | E 077°04.563' | | | |
| Karauli | | 4 | Naha Kasad | N 26º13.685' | | |
| | | 4 | INAKA KASEU | E 077°05.820' | | |
| | Total | 4 | | | | |
| | Total-II | 15 | | | | |
| | Total-I & II | 52 | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Name of Division | Range | S.No. | Name of Station | G.P.S. |
|------------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | | 1 | Amrochwar | 26° 2'11.07"N |
| | | 1 | Amresnwar | 76°24'3.55"E |
| | DODT | 2 | Jhoomar bawri | 26° 1'13.94"N |
| | KOF I | | | 76°22'58.73"E |
| | | 3 | Aamchowki | 25°59'5.47"N |
| | | | | 76°23'32.65"E |
| | Total | 1 | | |
| | | 1 | Chamar Ghati Naka | 26° 6'0.67"N |
| | Kundera | 1 | Bhadlao | 76°29'22.70"E |
| | Kundera | 2 | Bhadlao Gate | 26° 6'23.35"N |
| | | 2 | Dilacitat Gale | 76°30'0.12"E |
| | Total | 2 | | |
| | | 1 | Mai Chowki | N 25057'16.7" |
| | | 1 | Mar Chowki | E 076o34'20.8" |
| | | 2 | Goth Chowki | N 26002'46.0" |
| | | 2 | Cotti Chowki | E 076o35'28.0" |
| | | 3 | Balaii Tent | N 25056'33.4" |
| | | 5 | Dalaji Telit | E 076o31'11.1" |
| | | 4 | Khatola | N 25056'33.4" |
| | Khandara | | Timutotu | E 076o31'11.1" |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I,
SWM | | 5 | Ganeshnagar (Padara relo) | N 26000'31.0" |
| | | | | E 076o35'59.1" |
| | | 6 | Neela natha(Ogal) | N 26002'23.9" |
| | | 0 | | E 076o34'48.7" |
| | | 7 | Dev Kui | N 25059'47.7" |
| | | , | Dev Rui | E 076o30'36.1" |
| | | 8 | Rawara Daang | N 26000'18.4" |
| | | | | E 076o33'33.0" |
| | | 9 | Cheel ghati | N 26058'27" |
| | | | | E 076o33'38" |
| | | 10 | | N 26000'43.8" |
| | | 10 | Bahranawada | E 076o35'55.5" |
| | Total | 10 | | |
| | Talara | | | |
| | Total | 0 | | |
| | | 1 | D a ! - 1! | N 25004'19.9" |
| | | | Bajoli | E 076o45'37.8" |
| | Baler | | | N 25001'03.1" |
| | | 2 | Rodavad | E 076o45'901.4" |
| | | 3 | Aakoda | N 25057'19.7" |

Information of Proposed fixed Wireless Stations

| | | | | E 076o42'48.8" |
|-----------------|---------------|-----|----------------------|-----------------|
| | Baler | | a | N 25055'22.9" |
| | | 4 | Sevati | E 076o44'11.8" |
| | Total | 4 | | |
| | | | | N 25054'54.2" |
| | | 1 | Halonda Chowki | E 076o23'21.2" |
| | | | · · · · · | N 25054'54.2" |
| | | 2 | Laxmipura chowki | E 076o23'21.2" |
| | | | Ravanjana Dungar | N 25'53.19 |
| | | 3 | Chowki | E 076'18.27 |
| | | 4 | | N 25053'43.7" |
| | | 4 | Hindwad Chowki | E 076o20'34.04" |
| | | ~ | | N 25054'38.5" |
| | Phalodi (SMS) | 5 | Khedi Chowki | E 076o21'39.8" |
| | | 6 | | N 25055'26.0" |
| | | 6 | Balas Chowki | E 076o19'37.3" |
| | | 7 | | N 25050'18.6" |
| | | / | Naka Todara | E 076o20' 31.6" |
| | | 0 | | N 25050'18.0" |
| | | 8 | Vankhandi Cowki | E 076o18' 56.9" |
| | | 9 | Neemali Khurd Chowki | N 25057'51.1" |
| | | - | | E 076o20'48.4" |
| | | 10 | | N 25049'15.0" |
| | | 10 | Aancher Chowki | E 076o23'14.9" |
| | | 11 | | N 25046'00.9" |
| | | 11 | Inaka Ineenii Chowki | E 076o19'55.4" |
| | | 10 | YZ 1 1' 1 1' | N 25056'12" |
| | | 12 | Kushalipura chowki | E 076o22'40" |
| DCF & Dv.FD -I. | | 10 | | N 25046'44.5" |
| SWM | | 13 | Gajipur Chowki | E 076017' 41.7" |
| | | 1.4 | | N 25'49.21 |
| | | 14 | Mohammadpura Chowki | E 076'14.46 |
| | Total | 14 | | |
| | | 1 | Kotdi | N 25042'12.01" |
| | | | | E 076o10'30.21" |
| | | 2 | Sakhawada | N 25039'51.45" |
| | | | | E 076o14'06.99" |
| | | 3 | Dangahedi | N 25034'52.82" |
| | | | | E 076o03'54.48" |
| | In damage de | 4 | Talawas | N 25037'18.59" |
| | muergarn | | | E 076o02'39.89" |
| | | 5 | Balwan | N 25042'15.24" |
| | | | | E 076016'41.41" |
| | | 6 | Babai | N 25048'29.75" |
| | | | | E 076o11'48.76" |
| | | 7 | Sadar Indergarh | N 25043'58" |
| | | | | E 076o10'56" |

| | Total | 7 | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Total-I | 33 | | |
| | | | Sapotara | N 26°17'17.8"
E 076°45' 05.1" |
| | | | Supoturu | N 26º15'10 9" |
| | | 2 | Doongari Chowki | E 076º46' 20 8" |
| | | | | N 26º15'10.9" |
| DCF & Dy.FD -II,
Karauli | | 3 | Chodkya Chowki | E 076°46' 29.8" |
| | Nainiyaki ki
Guwadi | 4 | Kalyanpura Chowki | N 26º10'34.0" |
| | | | | E 076°46' 25.3" |
| | | 5 | Dhimmura Chavulri | N 26°06'12.3" |
| | | 3 | Biiiiipura Ciiowki | E 076°45' 18.4" |
| | | 6 | Hatia Ki | N 26°11'16.3" |
| | | 0 | | E 076°46' 07.0" |
| | Total | 6 | | |
| | | 1 | Davaramnura | N 26°10'44.5" |
| | | | Dayarampura | E 077º01'01.1" |
| | Keladev1 | 2 | Chowki Kairi Umar | N 26°15'15.6" |
| | | 2 | | E 076°52'36.0" |
| | | 2 | Chowki Norouli | N 26°15'52.5" |
| | | 3 | CHOWKI INAIOUH | E 076°50'40.7" |
| DCF & Dy.FD -II, | Total | 3 | | |
| Karauli | Karanpur | 0 | NIL | NIL |
| | | | | |
| | Total | 0 | | |
| | Mandrayal | 1 | Kurat Ki | N 26°18.801' |
| | | | 110100 121 | E 077º04.411' |
| | Total | 1 | | |
| | Total-II | 10 | | |
| | Total-I & II | 43 | | |

| | Number of Weapons | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|--|--|
| Name of Office | Revolver | | Rifle
(315 Bore 18 Tones) | | Gun
(DBBL 12 Bore) | | | |
| | Existing | Proposed | Existing | Proposed | Existing | Proposed | | |
| CF & FD, SWM | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| DCF & Dy. FD -I,
SWM | 3 | 7 | 2 | - | 9 | 3 | | |
| DCF & Dy. FD -II,
KARAULI | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 5 | 20 | | |
| Total Weapons | 5 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 23 | | |
| Cost | | 11.00
Lac | | | | 4.50 Lac | | |
| Proposed : - The weapons /
ammunition is in adequate.
It is proposed that every
Range Officer should have
one revolver issued. Every
ACF should have one
revolver. At every range
office there should be two
Double Barrel (DBBL)
guns. | | | | | | | | |

INFORMATION REGARDING WEAPONS

Annexure-14

| | | | Existing | Proposed |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Name of Division | Range | S.
No. | Name of Station | Name of Station |
| | | 1 | Booking Tent Barrier | |
| | | 2 | Bodal | NIL |
| | | 3 | Rajbagh | |
| | ROPT | 4 | Amreshwar | |
| | | 5 | Jhoomar bawri | |
| | | 6 | Jogi Mahal | |
| | | 7 | Singhdwar | |
| | Total | 7 | - | |
| | Kundera | 0 | NIL | NIL |
| | Total | | | |
| | Khandar | 1 | NIL | Talawara |
| | | 2 | NIL | Fariya |
| | | 3 | NIL | Baranawada (Banas) |
| | | 4 | NIL | Rameshawar
Tiraya(Khandar) |
| DCF & Dy. FD -I, | | 5 | NIL | Khandar tiraya |
| SWM | Total | 0 | | |
| | Talra | 0 | NIL | NIL |
| | Total | 0 | | |
| | | 1 | NIL | Baler |
| | | 2 | NIL | Bajoli |
| | Baler | 3 | NIL | Rodawat |
| | | 4 | NIL | Akoda |
| | Total | <u> </u> | NIL | Sewan |
| | Total | U | | |
| | | 1 | NIL | Bherupura |
| | Phalodi (SMS) | 2 | NIL | Qualji |
| | | 3 | NIL | Kushalidarra |
| | | 4 | NIL | Devpura |
| | Total | 4 | | T 1 |
| | Indergarh | | NIL | Talawas |
| | | 1
1 | | |
| | G. Iotal | 1 | | |

Information of Existing and Proposed Check Points & Barriers

| | Naniyaki Ki
Guwadi | 1 | NIL | Kalyanpura |
|------------------------------|---|------------|----------|----------------------------|
| DCF & Dy. FD -II,
Karauli | | 2 | NIL | Hadoti |
| | Total | 0 | | |
| | Keladevi | 1 | Keladevi | NIL |
| | Total | 1 | | |
| | Karannur | 1 | NIL | Mandrayal Karanpur
Road |
| | The second se | 2 | NIL | Range Office Karanpur |
| | | 3 | NIL | Naka Maharajpura |
| | | 4 | NIL | Khan ki Chowki |
| | Total | 0 | | |
| | | 1 | NIL | Rodhai |
| | Mandrayal | 2 | NIL | Kased |
| | | 3 | NIL | Ramapura |
| | Total | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| | G.Total(I+I | I) | 7+1=8 | 12+9=21 |

| | | | | | | | SWM | Dy.FD -I, | DCF & | | | | | | | | Name of Division | |
|-------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total | } | | | | | | | -I, SWM | DCF & Dy.FD | | | | | | | | Range/office | |
| 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | σ | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | S.No. | |
| | Forest/Chowkidar Quarter- I, Circuit
house Road | Forest/Chowkidar Quarter- I, Circuit
house Road | Driver Quarter-2, Circuit house Road | Driver Quarter-1, Circui thouse Road | Alanpur Forest Rest House | Flying Squad Hall | RFO Relocation Residence, Near Taj
Lodge | ACF Residence-3 | ACF Residence-2 | ACF Residence-1, Circuit house Road | Booking Center, Circuit house Road
SWM | Wireless Control Room | DCF & Dy.FD -I,Residence | DCF & Dy.FD -I, Office ,Near Taj
Lodge | CF & FD Residence | CF & FD Office | Name of Buildings | Information of Existing Buildin |
| | | | | | | | 2012-13 | | | | | | | | | | Year of
Construction | Sgl |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Status | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | Office | |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | Officers Residence | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | RFO Office Cum
Res. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Naka | |
| | | | | | ĺ | | | | | | | | | | | | Chowki | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Forest Rest House | |
| | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | Others | |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Total | |

| | | 1 | Damas Office DT | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
|-----------|----------|----|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | | 2000.01 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 2 | Chowki Sultanpur | 2000-01 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 3 | Chowki Raipur | 1993-94 | | | | | 1 | | | l |
| | | 4 | Naka Guda (Hq Mansarovar) | 2021-22 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 5 | Chowki Guda | 2008-09 | Renewed in 2010-11 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 6 | Chowki Allahpur | | Abandon | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 7 | Chowki Mansarovar | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 8 | Chowki Rajbagh (Old) In City | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 9 | Naka Rajbag | 2000-01 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 10 | Chowki Rajbag (Kundal) | 2000-01 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 11 | Chowki Patawa Baori | | Very Old | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 12 | Aaam Chowki | 2000-01 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 13 | Naka Sherpur(old) | | Abandon | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | ROPT SWM | 14 | Chowki Ramsinghpura | 1990-91 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| DCF & | | 15 | Amreshawar Gate | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Dy.FD -I, | | 16 | Sherpur Entry Checkpost | 2005-06 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| SWM | | 17 | Chowki Ramsinghpura | 2000-01 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 18 | Chowki Amaghati | 2000-01 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 19 | Chowki Singhdwar | 2000-01 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 20 | Chowki Jarokha | 1993-94 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 21 | Chowki Takia Kui | 2008-09 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 22 | Booking Barrier | 1990-91 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 23 | Chowki Jogimahal Gate | 1989-90 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 24 | Chowki High Point | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 25 | Jogimahal Forest Rest House | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 26 | Interpretetion Hall, Jogimahal gate | 2000-01 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 27 | Chowki Mirza Ghati | 2021-22 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 28 | Chowki Gada Dub | 2018-19 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Total | 28 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Range Office | 2000-01 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | Kundera | 2 | Naka Kundera | 2000-01 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 3 | Guard Barrack | 2000-01 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |

| | | 4 | Chowki Kundera | 1998 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
|-----------|----------|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 5 | Chowki Bhadlaw | 2007 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 6 | Chowki Basso | 1997 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 7 | Chowki Darra | 2005 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 8 | Chowki Kachida | 1990 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 9 | Naka Aantpura | 1990 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 10 | Chowki Lakarda | 2008 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Kundoro | 11 | Chowki Bavari | 1980 | Bad
Condition | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Kulluela | 12 | Chowki Berada | 2008 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 13 | Chowki Bhakola | 2008 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 14 | Chowki Choroli | 2007 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 15 | Chowki Padara | 2002 | Bad
Condition | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 16 | Ananatpura Rest House | 2002 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| DCF & | | 17 | Chowki Led ki talai | 2021-22 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Dy.FD -I, | | 18 | Chowki Bhadlao Gate | 2021-22 | | | | | | 1 | |
| SWM | Total | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Range Office | State Time | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 2 | Range officer Residence | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | | 3 | Naka Gilai Sagar | More than
30 Yrs Old | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 4 | Thumka Chowki | State Time | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 5 | Lahpur Chowki | 1986 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Khandar | 6 | Chhindawali Chowki | 2009 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Kilandai | 7 | Indala Naka | 2009 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 8 | Balaji Tent Chowki | 2012 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 9 | Fariya Chowki | 1974 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 10 | Goth Chowki | 1993 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 11 | Mai Chowki | 1974 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 12 | Talawada Naka | 1978 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 13 | Lahpur Rest House | | Abandon | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 13 | | | | | | | | | |

| | | 1 | Range Office cum Residence | 2011-12 | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
|-----------|-------------------|----|----------------------------|-----------|---------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2 | Naka Bhid | 2000-01 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 3 | Naka Talara | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 4 | Naka Bhuri Pahadi | | Abandon | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 5 | Chowki Bhavpur | | Abandon | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Talara | 6 | Chowki Sanwata | | Abandon | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 7 | Chowki Bhid | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 8 | Chowki Dhanayacha | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 9 | Chowki Ludawadi | 2016-17 | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 | Chowki Chhola Deh | 2020-21 | | | | | | | |
| | | 11 | Chowki Malarna Station | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Range Office | 1997-98 | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 2 | Rest house | 2001-02 | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 3 | Naka baler | 1965-66 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| DCF & | Baler | 4 | Chowki baler | 2000-01 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Dy.FD -I, | | 5 | Chowki Bajoli | 2001-02 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| SWM | | 6 | Chowki Akoda | 2001-02 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 7 | Chowki Rodavad | 1980-81 | Abandon | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Total | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Range Office cum Residence | 2000-2001 | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 2 | Naka Kalibhat | 2000 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 3 | Chowki Balas | 2003-2004 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 4 | Chowki Devpura | 2003-2004 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 5 | Chowki Kushalidarrah | 2000 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Dhalandi | 6 | Naka Bodal | 2000 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Phalaudi
(SMS) | 7 | Chowki Halonda | 2003-2004 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | (31413) | 8 | Chowki Hindwad | 2000 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 9 | Chowki Pancholas | 2000 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 10 | Chowki Neemali Khurd | 2000 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 11 | Chowki Maha Kho | 2000 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 12 | Chowki Hazzamkheri | 2003-2004 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 13 | Chowki Acher | 2000 | | | | | 1 | | 1 |

| | | 14 | Naka Amali | 2000 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----|----------------------------|-----------|---|---|---|----|----|---|---------|-----|
| | | 15 | Naka Todara | 2000 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 16 | Chowki Laxamipura | 2000 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 17 | Chowki Gajipur | 2000 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Phalaudi | 18 | Chowki Qualazi | 2003-2004 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | (SMS) | 19 | Rest House Qualazi | 2000 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 20 | Chowki Vankhandi | 2003-2004 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 21 | Naka Neemchowki | 2000 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 22 | Bherupura chouki | 2017-18 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 23 | Bherupura barrack | 2021-22 | | | | | | | 1 | |
| DCF & | Total | 23 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dy.FD -I, | | 1 | Range Office cum Residence | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| SWM | | 2 | Naka Babai | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 3 | Naka Talwas | | | | | 1 | | | Nursery | 2 |
| | | 4 | Naka Gendoli | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | Indergarh | 5 | Naka Balwan | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | muergam | 6 | Chowki Sakhavada | 2014-2015 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 7 | Chowki Polghta | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 8 | Chowki Dangahedi | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 9 | Chowki Karvar | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 10 | Naka Kotdi | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | Total | 10 | | | | | 1 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | 11 |
| | Total (DCF-I) | 109 | | | 3 | 7 | 6 | 18 | 61 | 6 | 8 | 109 |
| | | 1 | DCF & Dy.FD -II, Office | 2000-01 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| | | 2 | DCF & Dy.FD -II,Residence | 1999-00 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | DCF & Dy.FD | 3 | ACF Residence | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| DCF & | -II, Karauli | 4 | Wireless Control Room | 1999-00 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Dy.FD -II,
Karauli | | 5 | Staff Berrack | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 6 | Forester Quarter | 2000-01 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | 1 | Range Office | 2012-13 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naniyaki Ki | 2 | Naka Naniyaki | 2001-02 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| | 3 | Watch Tower Naniyaki | 1990-91 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | 4 | Chowki Naniyaki | 1990-91 | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| | Naniyaki Ki
Guwadi Hq. | 5 | Naka Dagara Pathar | 2001-02 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Separat | 6 | Naka Motariaki | 2001-02 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | Sapotara | 7 | Chowki Kho | 2008-09 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 8 | Chowki Dargari | 2008-09 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 9 | Chowki Chodkya | 2008-09 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 10 | Chowki Ghanteshawar | 2001-02 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Total | 10 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | | 1 | Range Office (East) | 1990-91 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 2 | Range Office (West) Flying | 1990-91 | | 1 | | | | |
| | | 3 | Range officer Residence | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 4 | Chowki Narouli | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| DCF & | Kailadari | 5 | Chowki Rahir | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Dy.FD -II, | Kallauevi | 6 | Chowki Kairi Umar | Old | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Karauli | | 7 | Chowki Nature Camp | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 8 | Angulate Chowki | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 9 | Keladevi Chowki (wire less) | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 10 | Dayarampura Watch tower | 2000-01 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 10 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | | 1 | Range office cum residence | 2000-01 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 2 | Naka Asha ki | 1990-91 | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 3 | Chowki Asha ki | 2000-01 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 4 | Chowki Gadhi gaon | 2000-01 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 5 | Chowki Chirchiri | 2000-01 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Karanpur | 6 | Chowki Kanarda | 2000-01 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 7 | Chowki Karanpur(Old) | 1994-95 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 8 | Chowki Karanpur(New) | 2000-01 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 9 | Watch Tower(New) | 2000-01 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 10 | Watch Tower(Old) | 1975-76 | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | 11 | Naka Maharajpura | 2000-01 | | | 1 | | | 1 |

| | Total | 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|---------|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|
| | | 1 | Range office cum residence | 2000-01 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| | | 2 | Naka Mandrayal | 1999-00 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 3 | Chowki Mandrayal | 2001-02 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 4 | Chowki Rajghat | 2008-09 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 5 | Chowki Sarila | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 6 | Chowki Khan Ki | 2006-07 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 7 | Chowki Rodhai | 1999-00 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| DCF & | Mondroval | 8 | Naka Shyampur | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Dy.FD -II, | Manufayai | 9 | Chowki Shyampur | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Karauli | | 10 | Chowki Ramapura | 1999-00 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 11 | Watch Tower Ramapura | 1999-00 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 12 | Chowki Kurat Ki | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 13 | Naka Kased | 1999-00 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | | 14 | Chowki Toda | 2004-05 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| | | 15 | Barrier Kased | 2002-03 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 16 | Community Bhawan Chirmil | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 16 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total DCF-II | 53 | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 26 | | 10 | 53 |
| G.Total | DCF I & II | 162 | | | 4 | 9 | 12 | 26 | 87 | 6 | 18 | 162 |
| | | | Budget Pequirement for maintenace 4 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | |
| | | | Times in 10 year | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | | Times in 10 year | | 32 | 36 | 48 | 13 | 104 | 72 | 40 | 345.4 |

Annexure-16 The Details of the new building to be build during the plan period is as follows:-

Building assets proposed for the duration 2022-23 to 2031-32 RTR -I

Proposed Chowki & Buildings

| 1. | Range ROPT | - | Amreshwar Chowki |
|-----|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 2. | Range ROPT | - | Firing Butt |
| 3. | Range ROPT | - | Khandoj Bheruji, SWM |
| 4. | Range ROPT | - | RO Jhoomar Bawri |
| 5. | Range Phalaudi | - | Range Staff Barrack |
| 6. | Range Phalaudi | - | Beat Seldar |
| 7. | Range Phalaudi | - | Beat Dumoda |
| 8. | Range Phalaudi | - | Pancholaas |
| 9. | Range Talra | - | Sukhi talai |
| 10. | Range Talra | - | Olvada Niwadi |
| 11. | Range Talra | - | Sankra (Malarna) |
| 12. | Range Talra | - | Residential (Malarna) |
| 13. | Range Talra | - | Bhid Store Room |
| 14. | Range Talra | - | Bhid Jail |
| 15. | Range Khandar | - | Padra Visthapan |
| 16. | Range Khandar | - | Banipura |
| 17. | Range Khandar | - | Cheel Ghati |
| 18. | Range Khandar | - | R O Gilai Sagar |
| 19. | Range Khandar | - | FG Gilai Sagar |
| 20. | Range Khandar | - | Talawara |
| 21. | Range Khandar | - | FG Khandar |
| 22. | Range Khandar | - | Goth Bihari |
| 23. | Range Khandar | - | Gilai Sagar Barrack |
| 24. | Range Baler | - | Akoda Naka |
| 25. | Range Baler | - | Chowki Rodawad |
| 26. | Range Baler | - | Chowki Balaji |
| 27. | Range Baler | - | Chowki Pattha ke Hanuman Ji |

| S.No. | Range | Building Name |
|-------|-----------|---|
| 1 | | Range office, Kailadevi. |
| 2 | | Residence Ranger, Flying squad |
| 3 | Kailadavi | Jail Flying squad head office,
Kailadevi. |
| 4 | Kallauevi | Forest Garud Chowki, Naka,
Khijuri. |
| 5 | | New Barrack, Flying squad |
| 6 | | Rescue Center Mela Ground,
Karuali |
| | | |
| 7 | | Maharajpur Chowki |
| 8 | | Field Station, Maharajpur |
| 9 | Karanpur | Karanpur Range Building
(New Building Proposed) |
| 10 | | Guest House, Karanpur (New |
| | | Building Proposed) |
| | | |
| 11 | | New Range Campus Head
Ofiice, Sapotra. |
| 12 | | Watch Tower Naka, Khoh |
| 13 | | New Building Naka, Khoh. |
| 14 | | Field Station, Dongri. |
| 15 | Nainiyaki | Forester Naka, Matoryaki. |
| 16 | | Forester Naka, Dagra |
| 17 | | Lockup Range, Nainiyaki (
Female & Male Proposed) |
| 18 | | Vehicle Garage New Range.
(New Building Proposed) |
| | | |
| 19 | | Gharila Fieldstation |
| 20 | | Range Offce, Gharila |
| 21 | | Forester Chowki, Rodhai |
| 22 | | Ramapura, Chowki |
| 23 | Mandrail | Kasaid Forester Naka. |
| 24 | | Khan ki Chowki (New
Building Proposed |
| 25 | | Toda ki Chowki (New
Building Proposed |

Building assets proposed for the duration 2022-23 to 2031-32 RTR –II

| Village Relocation Details Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve- I | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| S.No. | Name of Division | Name Of Village | No. of families | G.P.S. | Remark | | | | | |
| 1 | DCF-I,SWM | Indala | 33 | N 25 55'20.91
E 76 29'00.75 | Relocated | | | | | |
| 2 | DCF-I,SWM | Padara | 111 | N 26 07'45.54
E 76 33'20.64 | Relocated | | | | | |
| 3 | DCF-I,SWM | Mordunagri | 157 | N 25 56'37.49
E 76 26'12.51 | Relocated | | | | | |
| 4 | DCF-I,SWM | Kathooli | 151 | N 26 07'44.73
E 76 33'46.50 | Relocated | | | | | |
| 5 | DCF-I,SWM | Bhid | 164 | N 26 08'03
E 76 35'40 | Relocated | | | | | |
| 6 | DCF-I,SWM | Gadi | 49 | N 26 07'53.43
E 76 36'42.43 | Relocated | | | | | |
| 7 | DCF-I,SWM | Kalibhat | 47 | N 25 53'34.79
E 76 20'36.84 | In Process | | | | | |
| 8 | DCF-I,SWM | Mundraheri | 161 | N 25 49'3.44
E 76 20'8.79 | In Process | | | | | |
| 9 | DCF-I,SWM | Hindwar | 575 | N 25 53'50.01
E 76 20'46.52 | In Process | | | | | |
| 10 | DCF-I,SWM | Kalakhorra-43 | 46 | N 26 07'22.10
E 76 38'1.68 | In Process | | | | | |
| 11 | DCF-I,SWM | Halonda | 534 | N 25 55'10.84
E 76 22'18.90 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 12 | DCF-I,SWM | Kushalipura | 146 | N 25 56'25.04
E 76 22'37.47 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 13 | DCF-I,SWM | Bhairoonpura | 101 | N 25 53'17.68
E 76 24'47.82 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 14 | DCF-I,SWM | Hajjam Kheri | 227 | N 25 53'57.12
E 76 21'28.26 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 15 | DCF-I,SWM | Mahuapura | 242 | N 25 48'11.66
E 76 19'32.02 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 16 | DCF-I,SWM | Bodal | 312 | N 25 56'08.12
E 76 25'17.17 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 17 | DCF-I,SWM | Nimli Kalan | 150 | N 25 55'39.49
E 76 20'5.84 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 18 | DCF-I,SWM | Jalpa Kheri | 185 | N 25 51'4.55
E 76 22'19.19 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 19 | DCF-I,SWM | Haripura | 88 | N 25 53'52.96
E 76 18'54.84 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 20 | DCF-I,SWM | Bhaopur | 274 | N 26 08'16.51
E 76 38'1.87 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 21 | DCF-I,SWM | Sanwata (khurd-90, Kalan- 150,
Jogipura-35) | 275 | N 26 5'35.51
E 76 39'52.46 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 22 | DCF-I,SWM | Khidarpur Jadaun (Devpura-20,
Nohra-200, Ludhaddaki-45,
Karadaki-19, Maharo-40) | 324 | N 26 9'9.6
E 76 37'20 | Not Relocated | | | | | |
| 23 | DCF-I,SWM | Bhatpura | 150 | N 25 49'55.03
E 76 18'36.79 | Not Relocated | | | | | |

Village Relocation Details Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve- I

| | Village Re | location Details Ranthambho | ore Tiger Reserve-I | l | Annexure-18 |
|-------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| S. N. | Name of Division | Name of Village | No. of families | G.P.S. | Remark |
| 1 | DCF-II KARAULI | Machanki | 59 | N 26 14'02.3"
E 076 53'55.0" | Relocated |
| 2 | DCF-II KARAULI | Bhimpura | 102 | N 26 06'12.3"
E 076 45'18" | In Process |
| 3 | DCF-II KARAULI | Dangra | 83 | N 26 08'55.2"
E 076 41'16.7" | In Process |
| 4 | DCF-II KARAULI | Unchi Guwari | 143 | N 26 12'09.6"
E 076 45'45.2" | In Process |
| 5 | DCF-II KARAULI | Asha ki Guwari | 168 | N 26 12'36.7"
E 076 56'25.2" | In Process |
| 6 | DCF-II KARAULI | Vishwanathpura | 70 | N 26 13'26.3"
E 076 50'23.7" | Not Relocated |
| 7 | DCF-II KARAULI | Sankra | 66 | N 26 08'19.1"
E 076 43'37.7" | Not Relocated |
| 8 | DCF-II KARAULI | Matoriya ki | 65 | N 26 08'24.8"
E 076 45'48.7" | Not Relocated |
| 9 | DCF-II KARAULI | Chodiya khata | 135 | N 26 08'15.4"
E 076 50'03.7" | Not Relocated |
| 10 | DCF-II KARAULI | Baharda | 110 | N 26 09'22.0"
E 076 51'01.5" | Not Relocated |
| 11 | DCF-II KARAULI | Rawatpura | 180 | N 26 10'17.9"
E 076 49'53.3" | Not Relocated |
| 12 | DCF-II KARAULI | Rasilpura jaga | 19 | N 26 13'41.77"
E 076 51'15.62" | Not Relocated |
| 13 | DCF-II KARAULI | Nainiya ki guwadi | 210 | N 26 12'27.8"
E 076 48'50.5" | Not Relocated |
| 14 | DCF-II KARAULI | Patipura | 17 | N 26 12'30.96"
E 076 50'19.68" | Not Relocated |
| 15 | DCF-II KARAULI | Morochi | 42 | N 26 12'4.83"
E 076 51'29.36" | Not Relocated |
| 16 | DCF-II KARAULI | Daulatpura | 250 | N 26 10'18.6"
E 076 47'23.8" | Not Relocated |
| 17 | DCF-II KARAULI | Chodkya kalan | 115 | N 26 09'27.9"
E 076 48'12.5" | In Process |
| 18 | DCF-II KARAULI | Chodkya khurd | 18 | N 26 08'58.0"
E 076 48'31.3" | In Process |
| 19 | DCF-II KARAULI | Bangla ki | 60 | N 26 13'46.3"
E 076 46'26.0" | Not Relocated |
| 20 | DCF-II KARAULI | Bhojpura | 45 | N 26 13'55.5"
E 076 47'23.2" | Not Relocated |
| 21 | DCF-II KARAULI | Jogipura | 45 | N 26 13'36.7"
E 076 47'25.6" | Not Relocated |
| 22 | DCF-II KARAULI | Hatia ki | 75 | N 26 12'51.10"
E 076 47'9.50" | Not Relocated |
| 23 | DCF-II KARAULI | Kalyanpura | 200 | N 26 10'34.0"
E 076 46'25.3" | Not Relocated |

| 24 | DCF-II KARAULI | Paharpura | 115 | N 26 09'50.8"
E 076 46'19.4" | Not Relocated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | DCF-II KARAULI | Hari ki Guwari | 30 | N 26 11'16.3"
E 076 46'07.0" | Not Relocated |
| 26 | DCF-II KARAULI | Khate ki | 50 | N 26 11'28.1"
E 076 42'56.9" | Not Relocated |
| 27 | DCF-II KARAULI | Dhodha ki | 42 | N 26 10'43.9"
E 076 44'18.2" | Not Relocated |
| 28 | DCF-II KARAULI | Khoh | 130 | N 26 12'38.2"
E 076 42'05.6" | Not Relocated |
| 29 | DCF-II KARAULI | Morochi Chhota | 30 | N 26 12'03.3"
E 076 51'29.7" | Not Relocated |
| 30 | DCF-II KARAULI | Kudaka Math | 8 | N 26 10'66.9"
E 076 50'93.0" | Not Relocated |
| 31 | DCF-II KARAULI | Nibhera | 128 | N 26 11'86.8"
E 076 53'64.6" | Not Relocated |
| 32 | DCF-II KARAULI | Mulapura | 29 | N 26 11'88.6"
E 076 53'52.1" | Not Relocated |
| 33 | DCF-II KARAULI | Jheel ka pura | 28 | N 26 12'11.9"
E 076 53'65.4" | Not Relocated |
| 34 | DCF-II KARAULI | Bandhan ka pura | 25 | N 26 12'35.5"
E 076 54'18.6" | Not Relocated |
| 35 | DCF-II KARAULI | Dangariya | 99 | N 26 11'50.6"
E 076 54'97.5" | Not Relocated |
| 36 | DCF-II KARAULI | Maharajpura | 46 | N 26 05'40.5"
E 076 52'28.0" | Not Relocated |
| 37 | DCF-II KARAULI | Chacheri | 68 | N 26 04'99.3"
E 076 51'74.0" | Not Relocated |
| 38 | DCF-II KARAULI | Hasanpura | 50 | N 26 05'63.8"
E 076 52'05.5" | Not Relocated |
| 39 | DCF-II KARAULI | Gota | 50 | N 26 05'52.9"
E 076 52'86.4" | Not Relocated |
| 40 | DCF-II KARAULI | Hari singh ki patore | 45 | N 26 05'85.2"
E 076 53'01.9" | Not Relocated |
| 41 | DCF-II KARAULI | Bhopara | 200 | N 26 15'8.64"
E 076 54'26.28" | Not Relocated |
| 42 | DCF-II KARAULI | Maramda | 245 | N 26 15'58.32"
E 076 53'53.52" | In Process |
| 43 | DCF-II KARAULI | Pator | 140 | N 26 15'18.72"
E 076 54'44.64" | Not Relocated |
| 44 | DCF-II KARAULI | Rasilpur shri ji | 50 | N 26 14'10.5"
E 076 50'19.9" | Not Relocated |
| | | | | Annexu | ıre-19 | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------|
| | | Extent of Pro | osopis Juliflora Infestation | | | |
| Name of Division | Range | S.No. | Forest Block | Compartments | Area in (Ha) | |
| | | 1 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 1,2&3 | 100.00 | |
| | | 2 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 4,5&6 | 100.00 | |
| | | 3 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 7&8 | 50.00 | |
| | | 4 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 20&21 | 40.00 | |
| | RO PT SWM | 5 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | 36&37 | 50.00 | |
| | | 6 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | 38,39&40 | 60.00 | |
| | | 7 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | 5 | 50.00 | |
| | | 8 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | 2&3 | 50.00 | |
| | | Total | | | 500.00 | |
| | Kundara | 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" | 43&44 | 50.00 | |
| | Kulluela | Total | | | 50.00 | |
| | | 1 | Khandar 9"A" | 1,2,6,8,9,10 | 600.00 | |
| | | 2 | Khandar 9"B" | 1 to 14 | 1500.00 | |
| | Kha a sha s | 3 | Khandar 9"C" | 1 to 10 | 1000.00 | |
| | Knandar | 4 | Kila Khandar | 1 to 5 | 800.00 | |
| | | 5 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 11 to 14 | 200.00 | |
| | | Total | | | 4100.00 | |
| | | 1 | NIL | NIL | NIL | |
| | lalara | Total | NIL | NIL | NIL | |
| | | 1 | Baler | 1 to 4 | 200.00 | |
| | | 2 | Bajoli | 1 to 4 | 250.00 | |
| | | 3 | Rodawat | 1 to 6 | 200.00 | |
| | Baler | 4 | Akoda | 7 to 11 | 300.00 | |
| | | 5 | Sewati | | 400.00 | |
| | | Total | | | 1350.00 | |
| | - | 1 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 22 | 50.00 | |
| | | | 2 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 23 | 50.00 |
| | | 3 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 24 | 50.00 | |
| | | 4 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 25 | 50.00 | |
| DCF & DY.FD -I, SWIVI | | 5 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 26 | 100.00 | |
| | | 6 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 27 | 100.00 | |
| | | 7 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 30 | 50.00 | |
| | | 8 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 31 | 50.00 | |
| | | 9 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 5 | 100.00 | |
| | | 10 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 3 | 50.00 | |
| | | 11 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 10 | 50.00 | |
| | | 12 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 11 | 50.00 | |
| | | 13 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 12 | 50.00 | |
| | | 14 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 4 | 50.00 | |
| | | 15 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 2 | 50.00 | |
| | Phalaudi | 16 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | 9&10 | 200.00 | |
| | (SMS) | 17 | Ranwajana doongar Main | 1 to 5 | 700.00 | |
| | | 18 | Ranwajana Balwan | 16 | 100.00 | |
| | | 19 | Ranwaiana Balwan | 17&18 | 120.00 | |
| | | 20 | Ranwajana Balwan | 3 & 4 | 100.00 | |
| | | 21 | Ranwajana Balwan | 1 & 2 | 100.00 | |
| | | 22 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" | 3 & 26 | 100.00 | |
| | | 23 | Amali | 1&2 | 100.00 | |
| | | 24 | Papada | 3 & 4 | 70.00 | |
| | | 25 | Papada | 5 | 50.00 | |
| | | 26 | Balwan | 1&2 | 150.00 | |
| | | 27 | Polghatta | 3 | 100.00 | |
| | | 28 | Phalodi | 5 & 11 | 500.00 | |
| | | 29 | Sawaimadhopur Main | 19.20 & 21 | 400.00 | |
| | | 30 | Ranwajana Balwan | 33 to 38 | 550.00 | |
| | | Total | | | 4240.00 | |
| | | · · | + | | 40040.00 | |
| | | I otal I | | | 10240.00 | |

| | | 1 | Daultpura Patipura | 34 | 50.00 |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| | | 2 | Daultpura Patipura | 2 | 50.00 |
| | Nanivaki | 3 | Daultpura Patipura | 7 | 50.00 |
| | Nafilyaki | 4 | Daultpura Patipura | 26 | 50.00 |
| | | 5 | Simar kho | 11 | 50.00 |
| | | 6 | Simar kho | 12 | 50.00 |
| | | Total | | | 300.00 |
| | | 1 | Marmada | 13 | 50.00 |
| | Keladevi | 2 | Marmada | 24 | 100.00 |
| | | 3 | Albat Ki | 18 | 50.00 |
| DCF & DY.FD -II, Karauli | | 4 | Chirmal | 3 | 50.00 |
| | | Total | | | 250.00 |
| | | 1 | Biram Ki | 11&12 | 150.00 |
| | | 2 | Udgir Devgir | 14 to 22 | 2300.00 |
| | Karappur | 3 | Nibhera | 22 & 24 | 450.00 |
| | Karanpur | 4 | Udgir Devgir | 11 to 13 | 780.00 |
| | | 5 | Kanarda | 9 to 15 | 790.00 |
| | | Total | | | 4470.00 |
| | Mandraval | | Needar | 12 | 600.00 |
| | wanurayal | Total | | | 600.00 |
| | | Total II | | | 5620.00 |
| RTR | | G.Total I & II | | | 15860.00 |

| | - | Existin | g Fire Lines | | Annexure-20 |
|---------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Name of Division | Range | S.No. | From | То | Length in (km) |
| DCF & Dy.FD -I, SWM | | 1 | Fire line Bodal Route | Sholeshawar Top | 4.2 |
| | | 2 | Guda gate | Santi Via Gandria | 8 |
| | ROPT SWM | 3 | Bodal, | Gandria Via Tapkan | 11 |
| | | 4 | Raipur Talai | Morkund Top | 7 |
| | | 5 | Morkund, Raipur | Chuli-deh | 3.8 |
| | | 6 | Bodal route 4 | Sholeshwar top | 4.2 |
| | | 7 | Rann main road | Chashma ki bawri | 6 |
| | | 8 | Bodal | Tapkan | 11 |
| | | 9 | Guda | Gandhreya deh | 8 |
| | | 10 | Patwa bawri | Kushidarra ghati | 3.75 |
| | | 11 | Jhoomar bawri | Firing butt | 2 |
| | | 12 | Badh gate | Badh gate talai | 6.75 |
| | | 13 | Ganesh Dham | Morkund balaji | 4 |
| | | 14 | Chhoti kacheri | Delhi gate | 1.1 |
| | | 15 | Chasma bawri | Rann van shetra | 4.5 |
| | | 16 | Dhoop chowk | Onda khorra | 4 |
| | | 17 | Mansarovar | Polkya Deh | 3 |
| | | 18 | Polkya deh | Gandhreya deh | 3 |
| | | 19 | Ganesh mandir | 32 pillar ki chhatri | 1.1 |
| | | 20 | Sholeshwar | Badh ka ped | 0.5 |
| | | 21 | Singhwar | Khorra road | 0.5 |
| | | 22 | Watchtower | Mana bai doongri | 0.7 |
| | | 23 | Amaghati | Taril ki kui | 3 |
| | | 24 | Jhoomar Bawri | Firing butt top | 3.5 |
| | | 25 | Patwa bawri | Kushalidarra | 3.75 |
| | Total | 25 | | | 108.35 |
| | Kundera | 1 | Baori | Amalideh Hill Top | 18 |
| | | 2 | Lakarda | Piniara Road | 8 |
| | | 3 | Bagdeh | Berda Talai | 6 |
| | | 4 | Chorgali Banideh | Padara ghati | 4 |
| | | 5 | Adidant | Semali Talai Adidagar | 5 |
| | | 6 | Zamundeh | Doodhghati Adidagar | 5 |
| | Kundera | 7 | Chiroli | Kathooli Daang | 6 |
| | | 8 | Lakarda | High Point Boad | 3.2 |
| | | 9 | Doodhghati | Zamundeh Road | 3 |
| | | 10 | Gidhpatti | Berda Talai | 5 |
| | | 11 | Bhootkhorra | Doodhghati Boad | 4 |
| | Total | 12 | Bhootiaiona | Boodinghadi Noda | 67.2 |
| | Khandar | 1 | Khatola-Dev Kui | Thumaka | 15 |
| | | 2 | Indala -Mirach Ghati | Mansarovar | 6.2 |
| | 1 | 3 | Am Chowki | Chhota-Bandha | 2 |
| | | 4 | Dhouli Baori | Hatvari Daant | 1 |
| | | 5 | Chhota-Bandha | Bada-Bandha | 2.5 |
| | | 6 | Thumaka | Bindavaka Ghati | 3.2 |
| | | 7 | Chhota-Bandha | Hatvari Daant | 15 |
| | | ,
8 | Nal ka Munah | Bandarwal Baodi | 14.8 |
| | 1 | 9 | Kukrai Round | Chhindawali Tirava | 2 |
| | | 10 | Chhindawali Tirava | Gandria Deh | 3 |
| | | 11 | Gilai Sagar | Chorgali inside Bandha | 16 |
| | 1 | 12 | Indala | Phootabandba | 75 |
| | Khandar | 13 | Khandar 9C Comp | Khandar 9C Comp | 6 |
| | | 14 | Khandar 9C Comp | Khandar 9C Comp. | 66 |
| | 1 | | itianaa se comp. | inialidat 50 comp. | 0.0 |

| | | 45 | King and a star of Course | | 0.7 |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | 15 | Khandar 9C Comp. | Khandar 9C Comp. | 8.7 |
| | | 10 | Khandar 9C Comp. | Khandar 9C Comp. | 4.7 |
| | | 1/ | Khandar 9C Comp. | Khandar 9C Comp. | 6 |
| | | 18 | Khandar 9C Comp. | Khandar 9C Comp. | 4.5 |
| | | 19 | Khandar 9C Comp. | Khandar 9C Comp. | / |
| | | 20 | Khandar 9C Comp. | Khandar 9C Comp. | 5.25 |
| | | 21 | Khandar 9B Comp. No 0 | Khandar 9B Comp. | 0.5
F |
| | | 22 | Khandar 9B Comp. No.9 | Khandar 9B Comp. | 5 |
| | | 23 | Khandar 9B Comp. No.7 | Khandar 9B Comp. | 3.0 |
| | | 24 | Khandar 9B Comp. No.1 | Khandar 9B Comp. | 3 |
| | Total | 25 | Khahdar 9B Comp. No.1 | Khandar 9B Comp. | 4.5 |
| | Talara | 1 | NIII | NIII | 132.05 |
| | Total | 1 | INIL | INIL | 0 |
| | Palar | 0 | Hanuman ii | Daang | 1 5 |
| | Balei | 2 | Phoron ii | Daalig | 1.5 |
| | | 2 | Bileroli ji
Hooraman Talai | Dadlig
Dathar Ka Nalla | 2 |
| | Palor | 3 | | Philoshawar | |
| | Dalei | 4
5 | | Daang | 2 |
| | | 5 | Bhatakya | Daalig | 1 |
| | | 7 | Kalabhata | Hudai Mata | 2 |
| | Total | 7 | Kalabilata | Huudi Widld | 3
17 E |
| | Dhalodi (SMS) | 1 | Khorai mod | Toditak | |
| | Filaloul (Sivis) | 1 | Naka bodal | Dili contri | 5 |
| | | 2 | Nimli ghaati | Seetamata dungri tak | 5 |
| | | 3 | Zone no. 10 ka get | Baandi kho balonda | 5 |
| | | 4 | Khorai chatha | Todi | 25 |
| | | 5 | Khedi chouki | Hindwad chouki | 2.5
A |
| | | 7 | Zone no. 10 get | Boundry | 15 |
| | | ,
8 | Zone no. 10 get | Boundry | 5 |
| | | 9 | Bhatnura | Mallanur tirava | 5 |
| | | 10 | Beet 58 Banya khaal | Bada kundva | 25 |
| | Phalodi (SMS) | 10 | Beet 57 Dolda se | Bada iharna tak | 3 |
| | i naioar (oivio) | 12 | Beet 59 Suria member ke kue se | Bhaathura | 2 |
| | | 13 | Pandava ki Tal | Halonda Mala | 2 |
| | | 14 | Kelkund | khole ke Hanuman ii | 2 |
| | | 15 | Zamoda | Kagala Kho | 2 |
| | | 16 | Qualii | View Point | 3 |
| | | 17 | Balwan Naka | Polghatta | 6 |
| | | 18 | Telan Paseri | Uppar ki Daang | 5 |
| | | 19 | Gaughati | Jhojheshawar | 3 |
| | | 20 | Todara chowki | Mundrahedi | 5 |
| | Total | 20 | | | 73.5 |
| | Indergarh | 1 | Lakheri | Sakhavada | 6 |
| | | 2 | Guntha | Folai | 3 |
| | | 3 | Polghta | Papda | 6 |
| | | 4 | Jaynagar | Gapurji | 3 |
| | Total | 4 | | - | 18 |
| | Tota DCF-I | 93 | | | 417.2 |
| DCF & Dy.FD -II, Karauli | Nainyaki | 1 | Med kiTalai | Khadi kaNalla | 6 |
| | | 2 | Pawarigher | Chodkya | 4 |
| | | 3 | PanihariNalla | BhimpuraTiraya | 5 |
| | | 4 | Bhomiakadanda | Pyaukadanda | 4 |
| | | 5 | Ghanteswar | Ramrahimkanala | |
| | | 6 | Matodiyaki | Chodkyakala | |
| | | | | | |

| | 7 | Tapkan Closear | Ludawali Ghati | |
|----------------|-----|---------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | 8 | Matodiyaki Clouser | Chodkyakala | |
| | 9 | Sakhala | Bhimpura | |
| | 10 | Dangri | Narsari | |
| | 11 | Jhale vishvnathpura | Matodiyaki Closear | |
| | 12 | Plantation Narauli | Khari van khetra rasta | |
| Total | 12 | | | 19 |
| Kailadevi | 1 | Core weeding Center | Last Point | 2 |
| | 2 | Nature Camp Kailadevi | KelagaonKhirkadi | 2 |
| | 3 | Main Road | Bans kaKoyalaSukhiNadi | 3.1 |
| | 4 | Keladevi Road | Panghat ka nala | |
| | 5 | Patpari | Panghat ka nala | |
| | 6 | Nature Camp Clouser | Range Kailadevi | |
| | 7 | Dyarampura | Hora | |
| Total | 7 | | | 7.1 |
| Karanpur | 1 | Asha kiAngulat gate | In side Four sided | 5 |
| | 2 | KudakaClosure,BhomiaTalai | TeekaGhati | 3 |
| | 3 | Kandara Sarot | DagaraJamuniGhati | 5 |
| | 4 | Gadigaon | Kali GhatiUmpaliTalai | 4 |
| | 5 | hashanpur | Uatgir kila | |
| | 6 | Aashaki Closear | Karanpur | |
| | 7 | Chirchri shaut | Devigir karanpur | |
| | 8 | Kankara | Dangarrya | |
| Total | 8 | | | 17 |
| Mandrayal | 1 | SimaraGhati | Karai Kho | 15 |
| | 2 | Kalakhet | Square Rang Mandrayal | |
| | 3 | Harsh Ka Nala | Square Rang Mandrayal | |
| Total | 3 | | | 15 |
| Tota DCF-II | 30 | | | 58.1 |
| G.Total-I & II | 123 | | | 475.3 |

| Name of
Division | Range | S.No. | From | То | Length in (km) |
|---------------------|----------------|-------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 | Khorra | Rann ki daang | 5 |
| | ROPT | 2 | Sultanpur | Rann | 2 |
| | | 3 | Rann third talai | Sholeshwar | 5 |
| | Total | 3 | | | 12 |
| | | 1 | Chamarghati | Mach Talai | 1.5 |
| _ | Kundera | 2 | Peepali deh | Kukara Bherunji | 4 |
| | | 3 | Chamar ghati | Uliyana pili talai | 4 |
| | Total | 3 | | | 9.5 |
| | - Ottai | 1 | Jayanti mata Mandir | Hawamahal | 1 |
| | | 2 | Bhanipura | Sawans | 3 |
| | | 3 | Itawada Daang Area | | 2 |
| | Khandar | 4 | Rawara Indala Road | Jharana Mahadev | 1.5 |
| | | 5 | Hawamahal | NarsinghDhar | 1.5 |
| | | 6 | Vindhyakada rasta | Bharamda Top | 1 |
| | | 7 | Bharamda Talai | Gusmuda tak | 2 |
| | Total | 7 | | | 12 |
| | Talara | | | | |
| | Total | 0 | | | 0 |
| | | 1 | Neemdanda | Doodhghati | 2.5 |
| | Baler | 2 | Newghati | Peepal ki Talai | 2 |
| | | 3 | Heeraman | Govindpur | 2 |
| | | 4 | Heeraman Chowk | Marmad | 3 |
| DCF & | | 5 | Kureri | Chambal | 5 |
| Dy.FD -I, | Total | 5 | | | 14.5 |
| SWM | | 1 | Dhola chabutra se | Khoda hanuman ji | 2.5 |
| | | 2 | Gaushala se | Aamkhorra | 2 |
| | | 3 | Kushalipura tiraya | Baans khohari | 2 |
| | | 4 | Pili aantri se | Laxmipura chowki | 2 |
| | | 5 | Beet 68 Nayi talai | Paandu kho | 2 |
| | | 6 | Vankhandi chowki | Bhaatpura | 5 |
| | | 7 | Bewri kui | Damdama | 3 |
| | | 8 | Matajji tiraya se | Pattha balaji | 3 |
| | Phalaudi (SMS) | 9 | Bheruji | Maahko enikat | 1.5 |
| | | 10 | Rawanjna dungar kacha paka | Vijaynagar | 2 |
| | | 11 | Badi nimli shiv mandir | Beet 56 ke end tak | 2 |
| | | 12 | Sheta wali bethak | Jarakh kho | 3 |
| | | 13 | Ghusadmal mahadev | Kushalipura | 4 |
| | | 14 | Namuna bheruji | Jheel wali tak | 3.5 |
| | | 15 | Do khambha | Upar pahaadi par | 2 |
| | | 16 | Bad wala bheruji | Upar pahaadi par | 2 |
| | Total | 16 | | | 41.5 |
| | | 1 | Mataji | Jheeda | 2 |
| | Indergarh | 2 | Bansi | Hirapur | 3 |
| | _ | 3 | Neemkheda | Aantarda | 5 |
| | Total | 3 | | | 10 |
| | Total DCF-I | 37 | | | 99.5 |

List of Proposed Firelines

| | | 1 | Anicut Ghanteshawar | Khata ki Tal | 4 |
|-----------------------|--------------|----|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | | 2 | Hari ki | Lamba Kona | 7 |
| | | 3 | Dangara | Talada khet Ghati | 4 |
| | Naniyaki | 4 | Jarakh Nalla | Kaseri Hanuman ji | 5 |
| | | 5 | Ramdeh Nalla | Vishawnathpura | 3 |
| | | 6 | Kaseri Nalla | Guadi | 4 |
| | | 7 | Naniyaki Closure | Rasilpur ki Gher | 3 |
| | Total | 7 | | | 30 |
| | | 1 | Peepali deh Khirkhadi | Khar ka Nalla | 3 |
| | | 2 | Kalisil Nadi | Panghat ka Nalla | 3.5 |
| | Kolodovi | 3 | Lakharu ki chhatari | Sumeru Deh | 2.5 |
| | Keladevi | 4 | Marmada Karistan | Bheron Baba Nalla | 4 |
| | | 5 | Dayarampura Closure | Talai Keehar | 5 |
| Dy.FD -11,
Korouli | | 6 | Dayarampura | Simara Ghati | 7 |
| Karaun | Total | 6 | | | 25 |
| | Karanpur | 1 | Med ki Khirkadi | Chokan ka Bheron ji | 2 |
| | | 2 | Thakur Baba | Maheshawara Ghati | 3 |
| | | 3 | Devgir Quila | Asthal Ghat | 4 |
| | | 4 | Akodia Plantation | Chambal River | 5 |
| | Total | 4 | | | 14 |
| | | 1 | Kalakhet | Chhawaripura | 6 |
| | Mondrovol | 2 | Kurit ki | Karas Baba | 4 |
| | wanu ayai | 3 | Odhpura | Samardeh ka Nalla | 5 |
| | | 4 | Arora | Kallu khate | 5 |
| | Total | 4 | | | 20 |
| | Total DCF-II | 21 | | | 89 |
| G.Total DCF-I&II | | 58 | | | 188.5 |

| List of Existing I | Forest Roads |
|--------------------|--------------|
|--------------------|--------------|

| Name of Division | Range | S. No. | From | То | Length in
(km) | | |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | 1 | Jogimahal Main gate | Padam Talab Circle
Road | 5 | |
| | | | | | 2 | Jogimahal Main gate | Malik Talab Circle
Road |
| | | | | 3 | Mandook | Parana | 4.2 |
| | | 4 | Malik Talab | Lakarda Road | 2.5 | | |
| | | 5 | Malik Talab | | 8 | | |
| | | 6 | Malik Talab | Circle Road | 2 | | |
| | | 7 | Rajbag Talab | mandook tiraya | 3 | | |
| | | 8 | Tapman Road | | 2 | | |
| | ROPT | 9 | Singhdwar | Khemacha Kund
Jagner | 3 | | |
| | | 10 | Pinjara | Mandook High Point
Tiraya | 2.3 | | |
| DCE & DED LSWM | | 11 | Rajbag | Mahal Road | 1 | | |
| DCF & DFD I SWM | | 12 | Jhalara | Phootabandha | 6 | | |
| | | 13 | Ran Tiraya | Ran Talai | 4 | | |
| | | 14 | Goda Dhaud | Ran Talai | 2 | | |
| | | 15 | Ganesh Parikarama | | 4 | | |
| | | | | 16 | Singhdwar | Raipur Chowk | 3 |
| | | 17 | Bahadurpur Road | | 2 | | |
| | | 18 | Raipur baori | Tuti ka nala Road | 4 | | |
| | | 19 | Singhdwar | Takiya Kui | 6 | | |
| | | 20 | Tamba khan | Link Road | 2 | | |
| | | 21 | Booking tent | Khandoj Ghati | 4 | | |
| | | 22 | Ghana Khorra | Amaghati | 3.5 | | |
| | | 23 | Amaghati | Khandoj Ghati | 4 | | |
| | | 24 | Raipur Chowk | Pilapani | 5 | | |
| | | 25 | Katpadideh | Kharya Talai | 0.8 | | |
| | | 26 | Bodal gate | Guda | 5 | | |
| | | 27 | Guda | Phootabandha | 8 | | |
| | | 28 | Lahpur Tiraya | Shanti | 3 | | |

| | | 29 | Patawabaori | Kalidoomgari | 2 |
|-------------|---------|----|---------------------|--|--------|
| | | 30 | Rajbag Naka | Kundal | 4 |
| | | 31 | Kundal high Point | Pallidarwaja | 5.45 |
| | | 32 | Jhoomarbaodi chowki | Firing but,Morkund
Top | 4 |
| | | 33 | Sonkachch | Patawabaodi tiraya | 2 |
| | | 34 | Pallidarwaja | Kollutod Bheron
talai,Damdama,Saran
ka | 5 |
| | | 35 | Pallidarwaja | Patha | 4.6 |
| | | 36 | Sonkachch | Kalapani | 5 |
| | | 37 | Jhoomarbaodi chowki | Firing but | 2 |
| DCF & DFD I | | 38 | Bindyakda | Mansarovar chowki | 8 |
| SWM | | 39 | Jeevraj bawri | Mirza ghati | 4 |
| | | 40 | Mirza ghati | Khau jeerabagh | 2 |
| | | 41 | Mirza ghati | Kala gora bheruji top | 7 |
| | Total | 41 | | | 160.35 |
| | Kundera | 1 | Bhoot Khohra | Lakarda | 4 |
| | | 2 | Takiya Kui | Kachida | 8 |
| | | 3 | Anatpura | Kachida | 8 |
| | | 4 | Bhakola Chain | Semali Tiraha | 2.5 |
| | | 5 | Berda Piching | Lal Ghati Anatpura | 9 |
| | | 6 | Bhanwar Deh | Lahpur | 2.75 |
| | | 7 | Bhanwar Deh | Berda Gran | 4 |
| | | 8 | Berda Borwell | Bavri Range
Boundary | 2 |
| | | 9 | Anatpura | Basso Get | 9 |
| | | 10 | Lakarda | Anatpura Berda
Talai | 9.5 |
| | | 11 | Bagda Bhakola | Berda Piching | 7 |
| | Kundera | 12 | Anatpura | Chiroli Sukha Chatta | 6 |
| | | 13 | Paseri Dusri Ghati | Bhadlaw Chowki
Banjaro ka Tapra | 6 |
| | | 14 | Kachida | Dhakra Anatpura | 8 |
| | | 15 | Dudh Ghati | Aadi Dagar | 7.5 |
| | | 16 | Chiroli | Katuli Dang | 6 |
| | | 17 | Bavri Chiroli | Dang Lada Ladi
Ghati | 8 |
| | | 18 | Pili Ghati | Kachida Chowki | 3 |
| | | 19 | Bhot Khohra | High Point Lakrda | 6 |
| | | 20 | Lal Ghati | Anatpura | 2.52 |
| | | 21 | Bhakola Chian | Bagdah | 3 |
| | | 22 | Kati ghati | Padra tiraya | 12 |
| | Total | 22 | | | 121.77 |

| | | 1 | Gilai Sagar | Guda Up to Range | 21 |
|-------------|---------|----|--------------------|------------------------------------|------|
| | | 2 | Thumaka | Boundary
Bandarwal baori | 5 |
| | | 3 | Thumaka | Indala Naka | 16 |
| | | | Chhindawali Tiraya | Raharawanda ghati | 8 |
| | | 5 | Chhindawali Tiraya | Odi-Kho | 15 |
| | | 6 | Iharana kui | Kukrai Circular | 4.5 |
| | | 7 | Labour Chowki | Kukraj chediar
Kukraj ghati Top | |
| | | / | | Kundera Range | 5 |
| | | 8 | Berada Tiraya | Boundary | 2.7 |
| | Khandar | 9 | Talawada Chowki | Lada Ladi Ghati Top | 3 |
| | | 10 | Bhanwar Kho | Padara | 2.5 |
| | | 11 | Thumaka gate | Bhanwar kho Bye-
pass | 2 |
| | | 12 | Preet Baba | Jail Kho | 5.8 |
| | | 13 | Sukaina | Firojpur Talai | 1.2 |
| | | 14 | Sakadi | Lahpur-Odi Kho | 5.4 |
| DCF & DFD I | | 15 | Kukraj Ghati | Langadimata | 3 |
| SWM | | 16 | Indala | Indala baori | 2.3 |
| | | 17 | Khatola | Kalan Ki Kui | 2.4 |
| | | 18 | Gilai Sagar Gate | Gilai Sagar Dam | 1 |
| | Total | 18 | | | 92.3 |
| | | 1 | Phoota Kot | Bhid Chowki | 3 |
| | | 2 | Bhid Chowki | Lada Ladi Ghati | 4.5 |
| | | 3 | Lada Ladi Ghati | Suki Talai | 6 |
| | | 4 | Suki Talai | Amli Deh | 3.5 |
| | Talra | 5 | New Anicut | Parso ki Kui | 2.5 |
| | | 6 | Bhid Chowki | Kumra ki Betak | 3.5 |
| | | 7 | Kumra ki Betak | Katuli ke Bheruji | 3 |
| | | 8 | Bhid Chowki | Bhid Gram | 4 |
| | | 9 | Dhanayacha | Katuli | 4 |
| | | 10 | Bhid Pipal | Bhuruji | 3 |
| | | 11 | Behada Ki Kui | Chhola Deh | 5 |
| | | 12 | Pili Talai | Lada Ladi Ghati | 3 |
| | | 13 | New Anicut | 15 No. Khohra | 2 |
| | | 14 | Pili Talai | Sanvta Gram | 6 |
| | Total | 14 | | | 53 |
| | Baler | 1 | Baler Talab | Hiraman Talab Chor
Jarna | 12 |
| | | 2 | Baler Talab | Pathar ka Nala | 14 |
| | | 3 | Mataji Ghati | Bavri Ka Nala | 6 |
| | Polor | 4 | Kala Bhata | Gaupaj Ghati | 12 |
| | Daler | 5 | Bajoli Chowki | Bhatkya | 2 |
| | | 6 | Rodavad | Naav Ghat | 8 |

| | | 7 | Rodavad | kachnari Ghat | 9 |
|--------------|-----------|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| | | 8 | Naav Ghat | kachnari Ghat | 4 |
| | | 9 | Jakhoda | Chambal Ghat | 6 |
| | | 10 | Bagora | Ghodi Kacch | 4 |
| | | 11 | Aakoda | Chambal | 8 |
| | | 12 | Aakoda | Tapo Van | 8 |
| | | 13 | Sevati | Chambal | 5 |
| | Total | 13 | | | 98 |
| | | 1 | Zone no. 8 | nimli ghati | 1.6 |
| | | 2 | Chidi kho gate | raika | 9 |
| | | 3 | Lawri ghati | jamoda | 6 |
| | | 4 | Aam tiraya | raika tiraya | 6.5 |
| | | 5 | Zone no.8 Bada nala | Ghusadmal mahadev | 4.5 |
| | | 6 | Zone no.8 Main rest | Kalibhaat nimli point | 4 |
| | | 7 | Balas chowki | chain wali deewar | 7.5 |
| | | 8 | Badi bethak talai | Sitamata nimli | 6.5 |
| | | 9 | Balas chowki | Hindwad tiraya | 4 |
| | | 10 | Sitamata | Balas chowki | 3 |
| | | 11 | Nursery gate | bhomiya ji | 3.5 |
| | | 12 | Zone no. 9 | Mataji chowk | 9.5 |
| DCF & DFD I | | 13 | Qualji gate | khuranja tiraya | 4 |
| SWM | | 14 | Hanuman ji tiraya | Gajlar | 5.5 |
| | Phalaudi | 15 | pinjra khaal | gurjan tiraya | 6.5 |
| | | 16 | Zone no. 10 | Dolada gate | 4.8 |
| | | 17 | Kala kuan entry | Jhojeshwar round | 4 |
| | | 18 | Udaytaal | Jhojeshwar tiraya | 4.5 |
| | | 19 | Bans khorri | Udaytaal | 5 |
| | | 20 | Zone no. 10 gate | Halonda chowki | 5 |
| | | 21 | halonda chowki | bans khorri top | 5 |
| | | 22 | Zone no. 10 gate | khobat baba tiraya | 2 |
| | | 23 | talanka bheruji | bajra kho | 3 |
| | | 24 | talanka bheruji | jhojeshwar | 9.5 |
| | | 25 | mundrahedi | lohara nala | 13 |
| | | 26 | Lakshmipura | Balaji | 2.5 |
| | | 27 | Devpura bandh | Mundrahedi | 2.5 |
| | | 28 | Naka devpura | qualji ke paas ki talai | 3.5 |
| | | 29 | Aancher tent | dangarwada | 12 |
| | Total | 29 | | | 157.9 |
| | Indergarh | 1 | Sakhawada chowki | Kallaji senpur ghati | 2 |
| | Total | 1 | | | 2 |
| | Total - I | 138 | | | 685.32 |
| DCF & DFD II | Nainyaki | 1 | Vansadi | Kho | 4 |

| | | 2 | Kho | Simar | 3 |
|-----------------|-----------|----|---------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | 3 | Kho | Dagara | 10 |
| | | 4 | Simar Kho | Gorahat | 8 |
| | | 5 | Kalyanpura | Matoriya ki | 7 |
| | | 6 | Matoriya ki | Ramrenka | 7 |
| | | 7 | Kalyanpura | Ghanteshawar | 8 |
| | | 8 | Dangara | Bhimpura | 11 |
| | | 9 | Dangara | Sankada | 5 |
| | | 10 | Naniyaki | Naroli mud ki | 8 |
| | | 11 | Naniyaki | Rawatpura | 4 |
| | | 12 | Vaharara | Chodkiya Khata | 3 |
| | | 13 | Chodkiya Khata | Daulatpura | 7 |
| | | 14 | Matoriya ki | Ghanteshawar | 7 |
| | | 15 | Vishawnathpura | Chodkiya | 7.5 |
| | Nainyaki | 16 | Verirah | Umari | 4 |
| | | 17 | Kankwadi | Doongari Chowki | 9 |
| - | Total | 17 | | | 112.5 |
| | | 1 | Marmada Kairi Umar | Narouli | 15 |
| | V. ladar | 2 | Bhurapura Machin ki | Nibhera mod | 10 |
| | Kailadevi | 3 | Rahir | Dayarampura | 10 |
| | | 4 | Peepalwali | Panghat ka Nalla | 5 |
| | Total | 4 | | | 40 |
| DCF & DFD I SWM | | 1 | Nibhera | Kudaka Math | 7 |
| | | 2 | Chodkiya Khata | Harisingh ki Pator | 15 |
| | | 3 | Ghanteshawar kho | Asha Ki | 5 |
| | | 4 | Gadigaon | Medki Khirkhadi | 7 |
| | | 5 | Gadigaon | KaliPani ki Talai | 3 |
| | | 6 | Gadigaon Chowki | Neempala Nalla | 3 |
| | | 7 | Mahalgaon | Mahal Kho
Khirkhari | 4 |
| | | 8 | Bharrpura | Kasan ka nalla | 4 |
| | Karanpur | 9 | Bharrpura | Mahadev Ghati | 5 |
| | 1 | 10 | Chorghan | Toojan Ki Khirkhari | 5 |
| | | 11 | Dangaria | Athal ghat | 3 |
| | | 12 | Chirchirisarot | Devgir Quila | 5 |
| | | 13 | Chirchirisarot | Udgir Hasanpur | 15 |
| | | 14 | Parpadi Talai | Gora | 3 |
| | | 15 | Gora Handpump | Gora Ghat | 3 |
| | | 16 | Jamuni Ghat | Dabara Talai | 5 |
| | | 17 | Asha Ki | Ledi ki Dangaria | 5 |
| | | 18 | Kem ka Bheron ji | Chambal Gular Ghat | 7 |
| | Total | 18 | | | 104 |

| | | 1 | Kalekhet Ghati | Pathar ka
Nala(Marauna) | 15 |
|--------------|------------|----|----------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | | 2 | Ramapura | Kuritaki-Sonpura | 12 |
| | | 3 | Kuritaki | Kalakhet | 5 |
| | | 4 | Ramapura | Chandeli | 13 |
| | Mondmorrol | 5 | Shyampur | Ramapura | 8 |
| | Wallurayai | 6 | Kased | Nasir Baba(Kased
Kho) | 5 |
| | | 7 | Arora | Chirmal Kho | 8 |
| | | 8 | Toda | Ghuraiya | 3 |
| | | 9 | Teeka Kased | Chirmal Kho | 10 |
| | | 10 | Kallukhate | Bamuda | 5 |
| | Total | 10 | | | 84 |
| | Total-II | 49 | | | 340.5 |
| Total-I & II | 187 | | | | 1025.82 |

| Name of
Division | Range | S.No. | From | То | Length in (km) |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 | Amaghati | Khawa Khandoj | 5 |
| | | 2 | Raipur | Mirza ghati | 3 |
| | ROPT | 3 | Burra ki khan | Firing butt thermal camera | 2 |
| | | 4 | Patwa Bawri | Vankhandi bodal | 2 |
| | | 5 | Mayapur doongri | Salan ke khet | 1 |
| | Total | 5 | | | 13 |
| | | 1 | Led ki Talai | Bedda ki Kui | 2.5 |
| | | 2 | Bhadlaw Balaji | Bhadlaw Chowki | 1 |
| | Kundera | 3 | Padara Plantation | Padara Khet | 2 |
| | | 4 | Bhadlao gate to
Mohanpura | Shyampura to Enda | 10 |
| | Total | 4 | | | 15.5 |
| | | 1 | Banipura | Sanwas | 4 |
| | | 2 | Gilaisagar | Bagru ke Bandha ki
paal tak | 3 |
| | Khandar | 3 | Ogar | Itawada ki Dang | 5 |
| | | 4 | Panchnim ke khall se | Sanwas khaal tak | 3 |
| | | 5 | Jharna mahadev se | Balaji Ghati se Cheel
Ghati | 3 |
| | Tinungui | 6 | Gothda Khirkari se | Hiraman ka Sthan | 4 |
| DCF & Dy.
FD -I, SWM | | 7 | Pipalwadi khirkari
se | Umari mata | 4 |
| | | 8 | Thumka choki se | Badiya kho | 5 |
| | | 9 | Sukhna | Kagla kho | 3 |
| | | 10 | Z Kho kua | Khatola kho Andar | 6 |
| | | 11 | Hatayari Dant | Kati Ghati | 2.5 |
| | Total | 11 | | | 42.5 |
| | | 1 | Gadi gaon | kala khorra | 2.5 |
| | Talara | 2 | kala khorra | sanwata chowki | 4 |
| | | 3 | sanwata chowki | sita mandi | 5 |
| | Total | 3 | | | 11.5 |
| | Baler | 1 | Bajoli | Govindpura tak | 11 |
| | Dalei | 2 | Kureri | Chambal | 10 |
| | Total | 2 | | | 21 |
| | | 1 | Devpura | Vankhandi | 15 |
| | | 2 | Devpura | haanti talai | 4 |
| | Dhalandi | 3 | Aamli haanthi | bhatpura | 9 |
| | (SMS) | 4 | bhatpura top | vankhandi | 5 |
| | (51115) | 5 | hindwad | kushalidarra | 6.5 |
| | | 6 | bodal | bherupura | 6 |
| | | 7 | Raghuveer meena | devkaran gurjar | 2 |
| | Total | 7 | | | 47.5 |
| | Indergarh | 1 | Talawas nursery | kresher wala | 3 |

List of Proposed Forest Roads

| | | 2 | Qila Ajeetgarh | Hada ji maharaj | 3 |
|---------------------|--------------|----|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | | 3 | Dadhoon ghati | glya kunaa | 3 |
| DCF & | | 4 | Kirniya mahadev | patti wala nala | 3 |
| Dy. FD - | | 5 | polghata | bid ki talai | 2.5 |
| I, SWM | | 6 | bid ki talai | kali talai | 1 |
| | | 7 | kali talai | senpur ghati | 1 |
| | | 8 | senpur ghati | haada aadi | 1 |
| | | 9 | kotadi naake | bansi tak | 1 |
| | Total | 9 | | | 18.5 |
| | Total DCF-I | 41 | | | 169.5 |
| | | 1 | Guadi | Berirah Jogpura | 7 |
| | | 2 | Ghanteshawar | Okhali ka Nalla | 5 |
| | Nonivolti | 3 | Okhali ka Nalla | Sankada | 3 |
| | пашуакт | 4 | Gajadhok | Khedim | 7 |
| | | 5 | Rasilpur Khadan | khadi ka Nalla | 3 |
| | | 6 | khadi ka Nalla | Morachi | 6 |
| | Total | 6 | | | 31 |
| | | 1 | Lakhruki,Kurala | Rahar | 20 |
| | | 2 | Godarpura Pulia | Phootighursen | 5 |
| DCF & | Kailadevi | 3 | Paser,Bhatkya.rahi
dangaria | Kurat ki | 15 |
| Karauli | | 4 | Nakharu
Chhatari,Khate ki | Alabat KI | 10 |
| | Total | 4 | | | 50 |
| | Karanpur | 0 | NIL | NIL | 0 |
| | Total | 0 | | | 0 |
| | | 1 | Kalakhet | Roodh Hardenia Tal | 5 |
| | Mandraval | 2 | Shyampur | Odpura ka Tal | 5 |
| | ivianui ayai | 3 | Pathar ka Nalla | Saili Wale Hanuman
Mandir Top | 6 |
| | Total | 3 | | | 16 |
| | Total DCF-II | 13 | | | 97 |
| G.Total DCF- I & II | | 54 | | | 266.5 |

| Name of | ame of _ | | Name | of wall | ~ . | Year of | Length | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|---------|---------|
| Division | Range | S.N. | From | То | Scheme | Construction | (in Km.) | | | | |
| | | 1 | Sherpur | Khawa | Relief | 2002-03 | 4 | | | | |
| | | 2 | Ramsinghpura | Mishra Darra | Relief | 2003-04 | 4 | | | | |
| | | 3 | Mishra Darra | Sherpur | Relief | 2003-04 | 3 | | | | |
| | | 4 | Aallapur | Gopalpura | Relief | 2003-04 | 2 | | | | |
| | | 5 | Bodal | Devara | MNREGA | 2007-08 | 1.6 | | | | |
| | | 6 | Baad gate | Mahesh Farm | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.813 | | | | |
| | | 7 | Anicut | Purani Tanki | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.825 | | | | |
| | | 8 | Bhomiyaji ki Tek | Bawadi Shankar | CAMPA | 2012-13 | 1 | | | | |
| | | 9 | Chhatari | Khasra No.921 | CAMPA | 2012-13 | 0.68 | | | | |
| | | 10 | Sherpur | Sherpur | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.216 | | | | |
| | | 11 | Jogimahal | Jogimahal | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.25 | | | | |
| | | | 12 | Jogimahal | Jogimahal | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.063 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 13 | Kheda ghati | Khawa | CAMPA | 2013-14 |
| | | 14 | Kheda ghati | Khawa | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 15 | Jagna ka tapra | Khawa talai tak | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.1 |
| | | 16 | Khawa talai | Khawa plantation | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | | 17 | Khawa plantation | Babulal ka khet | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.368 | | | | |
| | ROPT,
SWM | 18 | Babulal ka khet | Kaluram gurjar
khet | CAMPA | 2014-15 | 0.4 | | | | |
| DCF & | 5 111 | 19 | Kala kibawri | Atal sagar | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.412 | | | | |
| Dy.FD -I, | | 20 | Kaluram gurjar | Hajari kua | CAMPA | 2014-15 | 0.5 | | | | |
| SWM | | 21 | Hajari kua | Mukhtar ali ka
khet | CAMPA | 2014-15 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | | 22 | Mukhtar ali ka
khet | kadpadi ka khorra | CAMPA | 2014-15 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | | 23 | Khawa | Khandoj ghati
part I | CAMPA | 2016-17 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | | 24 | Khawa | Khandoj ghati
part II | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | | 25 | Chhan pani talai | Allahpur | RTCF | 2018-19 | 2 | | | | |
| | | 26 | Mayapur ki
doongri | Mansarovar | RTCF | 2018-19 | 0.25 | | | | |
| | | 27 | Kushalipura nala | Senta ka ped
bodal | RTCF | 2018-19 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | | 28 | Division campus | Division campus | RTCF | 2021-22 | 0.145 | | | | |
| | | 29 | Hiraman talai | Pani ki tanki part
II | RTCF | 2021-22 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | | 30 | Aamchowki nala | Khel ka maidaan | RTCF | 2021-22 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | Total | 30 | | | | | 27.522 | | | | |
| | | 1 | Basso Ved Talai | Bhanda Bheruji | CSS | 2006-07 | 0.5 | | | | |
| | Kundera | 2 | Basso Purani Wall | Basso Aatki | CSS | 2006-07 | 0.6 | | | | |
| | | 3 | Aenda | Aenda | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 1.54 | | | | |

List of Boundary Wall Constructed in Various Schemes

Annexure-24

| | | 4 | Shyampura | Shyampura | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 1.7 |
|-------|---------|----|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| | | 5 | Basso Kalan | Basso Kalan | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.97 |
| | | 6 | Basso Khurd | Basso Khurd | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.82 |
| | Kundera | 7 | Basso | Basso | CAMPA | 2011-12 | 0.7 |
| | | 8 | Basso-I | Basso-I | CAMPA | 2011-12 | 0.46 |
| | | 9 | Bhadlaw | Bhadlaw | CAMPA | 2011-12 | 0.31 |
| | | 10 | Bhadlaw Bhomiya | Bhadlaw
Bhomiya | CAMPA | 2011-12 | 0.64 |
| | | 11 | Basso Khurd | Basso Khurd | CAMPA | 2012-13 | 1 |
| | Total | 11 | | | | | 9.24 |
| | | 1 | Khandar 9A
C.No.08 | Compart. No. 1 | Eco- Dev. | | 1.01 |
| | | 2 | Quila Khandar
C.NO. 1 | Compart. No. 1 | Eco- Dev. | 2003-03 | 0.51 |
| | | 3 | Quila Khandar
C.NO. 9 | Compart. No. 10 | Eco- Dev. | 2003-03 | 2.23 |
| | | 4 | Khandar 9C
C.No.10 | Compart. No. 10 | Eco- Dev. | 2003-04 | 0.5 |
| | | 5 | Quila Khandar
C.No. 5 | Compart. No. 5 | Eco- Dev. | 2003-04 | 1.02 |
| DCF & | | 6 | Khandar 9C C.No.
6 | Compart. No. 7 | Eco- Dev. | 2002-03 | 0.51 |
| SWM | | 7 | Khandar 9B C.No.
4 | Compart. No. 4 | Eco- Dev. | 2003-04 | 0.46 |
| | | 8 | Khandar 9C C.No.
9 | Compart. No. 9 | 2003-03 | 2003-04 | 0.5 |
| | Vhandan | 9 | Khandar 9C C.No.
4 | Compart. No. 5 | Relief | 2003-04 | 1.26 |
| | Knandar | 10 | Khandar 9C C.No.
1 | Compart. No. 1 | CAMPA | 2006-07 | 0.9 |
| | | 11 | Khandar 9CC.No.
1 | Compart. No. 2 | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 1.188 |
| | | 12 | Khandar 9CC.No.
2 | Compart. No. 3 | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 1.167 |
| | | 13 | Khandar 9C C.No.
6 | Compart. No. 6 | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.46 |
| | | 14 | Khandar9C C.No.
8 | Compart. No. 8 | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 2 |
| | | 15 | Khandar 9A
C.No.6 | Compart. No. 6 | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 2.039 |
| | | 16 | Khandar 9A
C.No.6 | Compart. No. 1 | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 1.343 |
| | | 17 | Khandar 9C C.No.
8 | Compart. No. 7 | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 1.318 |
| | | 18 | Quila Khandar
C.No. 2 | Compart. No. 2 | MNREGA | 2010-10 | 0.5 |

| DCF &
Dy.FD-I,
SWM 20 Quila
(Mandar C.No. 5)
21 Compart. No. 1 CAMPA 2011-12 2 1 May Berwan May Phariya CAMPA 2012-13 3.6 22 Khandar 9A C.No.
2 Compart. No. 2 MNREGA 2012-13 0.8 23 Khandar 9B C.No.
4 Compart. No. 4 MNREGA 2012-13 0.3 1 23 Khandar 9B C.No.
4 Compart. No. 4 MNREGA 2010-11 1.3 1 Samwata Naypur MNREGA 2010-12 1 1 2 Khindaryu Devpura MNREGA 2010-12 1.2 1 3 Dhanayacha Talara MNREGA 2010-12 1.2 1 5 Dhanayacha Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2010-12 1.8 1 6 Devpura Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2011-13 1.6 1 1 Ludhawali Khidapur MNREGA 2011-13 1.5 16 5 | | | 19 | Quila Khandar
C.No. 5 | Compart. No. 5 | MNREGA | 2012-13 | 1.03 |
|--|------------------|----------|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Khandar 21 May Berwan May Phariya CAMPA 2012-13 3.6 22 Khandar 9A C.No.
2 Compart. No. 2 MNREGA 2012-13 0.8 23 Khandar 9B C.No.
4 Compart. No. 4 MNREGA 2012-13 0.3 Total 23 Khandar 9B C.No.
4 Compart. No. 4 MNREGA 2010-11 1.3 2 Khiadarpur Devpura MNREGA 2010-12 1 1 2 Khidarpur Devpura MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 1 3 Dhanayacha Talara MNREGA 2010-12 1.188 1.12 4 Talara Dhanayacha Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2011-13 1.525 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.525 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.525 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 12 Kemla deh Peolu d | | | 20 | Quila
KhandarC.No. 5 | Compart. No. 1 | CAMPA | 2011-12 | 2 |
| DCF &
Dy.FD-I,
SWM 22 Khandar 9A C.No.
2 Compart. No. 2 MNREGA 2012-13 0.8 1 23 Khandar 9B C.No.
4 Compart. No. 4 MNREGA 2012-13 0.3 Total 23 Image: Compart. No. 4 MNREGA 2012-13 0.3 1 Samwata Naypur MNREGA 2010-11 1.3 2 Khidarpur Devpura MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 4 Talara Dhanayacha MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 6 Devpura Bhawpur MNREGA 2010-12 1.9 7 Ludhawali Khidarpur MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.05 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 12 13 Kala khora Dam paa 2018-19 0.5 12 | | Khandar | 21 | May Berwan | May Phariya | CAMPA | 2012-13 | 3.6 |
| DCF & 23 Khandar 9B C.No.
4 Compart. No. 4 MNREGA 2012-13 0.3 Total 23 I Compart. No. 4 MNREGA 2010-11 1.3 2 Khidarpur Devpura MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 3 Dhanayacha Talara MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 4 Talara Dhanayacha MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 5 Dhanayacha Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 6 Devpura Bhavpur MNREGA 2010-12 1.188 6 Devpura Bhavpur MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 160 12 Kemla deh Peelu deh 2017-18 0.5 15 160 | | | 22 | Khandar 9A C.No.
2 | Compart. No. 2 | MNREGA | 2012-13 | 0.8 |
| Total 23 Description Description 26.645 1 Samwata Naypur MNREGA 2010-11 1.3 2 Khidarpur Devpura MNREGA 2010-12 1 3 Dhanayacha Talara MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 4 Talara Dhanayacha Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2010-12 1.188 6 Devpura Bhawpur MNREGA 2010-12 1.188 6 Devpura Bhawpur MNREGA 2010-12 1.188 6 Devpura Bhawpur MNREGA 2011-13 1.66 8 Kiradaki Ludhawali MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheel Ae leal 2017-18 0.5 12 Kemla deh Peelu deh 2017-18 0.5 13 Kala horra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 <tr< td=""><td></td><td>23</td><td>Khandar 9B C.No.
4</td><td>Compart. No. 4</td><td>MNREGA</td><td>2012-13</td><td>0.3</td></tr<> | | | 23 | Khandar 9B C.No.
4 | Compart. No. 4 | MNREGA | 2012-13 | 0.3 |
| DCF &
Dy.FD -I,
SWM 1 Sanwata
Sanwata Naypur
Devpura MNREGA
MNREGA 2010-11 1.3 1 3 Dhanayacha Talara MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 4 Talara Dhanayacha MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 4 Talara Dhanayacha Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 5 Dhanayacha Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2010-12 1.188 6 Devpura Bhawpur MNREGA 2011-13 1.525 9 Maharo Kiradaki Ludhawali MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 13 SWM 14 Dam paal Haruman ji
mandir tak 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Gaupaj Ghati Kala Danda MNREGA 2009-10 1.1 14 Gaupaj Ghati Bajoli <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>23</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>26.645</td> | | Total | 23 | | | | | 26.645 |
| DCF &
Dy.FD-I,
SWM 2 Khidarpur Devpura MNREGA 2010-12 1 A Dhanayacha Talara MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 4 Talara Dhanayacha Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2010-12 1.188 6 Devpura Bhawpur MNREGA 2010-12 1.9 7 Ludhawali Khidarpur MNREGA 2011-13 1.525 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.05 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 12 8 Kala khorra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 13 8 Kala khorra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 16 9 Haruman ji mandir tak 2010-10 1.3 2 Gaupaj Ghati Kala Danda MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 9 Sita Maal Govindpura | | | 1 | Sanwata | Naypur | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 1.3 |
| MREGA 2010-12 1.285 4 Talara Dhanayacha MNREGA 2010-12 1.285 5 Dhanayacha Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2010-12 1.188 6 Devpura Bhawpur MNREGA 2010-12 1.9 7 Ludhawali Khidarpur MNREGA 2011-13 1.6 8 Kiradaki Ludhawali MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2017-18 0.5 12 Kemla deh Peelu deh 2017-18 0.5 13 Kala khorra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Hanuman ji
mandir tak 2018-19 0.5 13 Sta mandi 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.3 2 Gaupaj Ghati Kala Danda MNREGA 2009-10 1.22 | | | 2 | Khidarpur | Devpura | MNREGA | 2010-12 | 1 |
| DCF &
DV:FD-I,
SWM 4 Talara Dhanayacha MNREGA 2010-12 1.2 12 5 Dhanayacha Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2010-12 1.188 6 Devpura Bhawpur MNREGA 2010-12 1.9 7 Ludhawali Khidarpur MNREGA 2011-13 1.6 8 Kiradaki Ludhawali MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.05 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 12 Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 13 Kala khora Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Haruman ji
mandir tak 2018-19 0.5 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 2 Gaupaj Ghati Kala Danda MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 <td rowspan="2"></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>Dhanayacha</td> <td>Talara</td> <td>MNREGA</td> <td>2010-12</td> <td>1.285</td> | | | 3 | Dhanayacha | Talara | MNREGA | 2010-12 | 1.285 |
| Der K. S Dhanayacha Bhuri Pahadi MNREGA 2010-12 1.188 6 Devpura Bhawpur MNREGA 2010-12 1.9 7 Ludhawali Khidarpur MNREGA 2011-13 1.6 8 Kiradaki Ludhawali MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.05 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.05 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 13 12 Kemla deh Peelu deh 2017-18 0.5 13 Kala khorra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Hanuman ji
mandir tak 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 8 Sita Mata Amori Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 | | | 4 | Talara | Dhanayacha | MNREGA | 2010-12 | 1.2 |
| Bit Bit Bit MNREGA 2010-12 1.9 7 Ludhawali Khidarpur MNREGA 2011-13 1.6 8 Kiradaki Ludhawali MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.05 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.05 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 0.5 12 Kemla deh Peelu deh 2018-19 0.5 13 Kala khorra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 5 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 70tal 15 I Karauli Boundary Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 8 Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA | | | 5 | Dhanayacha | Bhuri Pahadi | MNREGA | 2010-12 | 1.188 |
| Talara 7 Ludhawali Khidarpur MNREGA 2011-13 1.6 8 Kiradaki Ludhawali MNREGA 2011-13 1.525 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.525 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 12 12 Kemla deh Peelu deh 2017-18 0.5 13 SWM 14 Dam paal Manuman ji
mandir tak 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Baineri tak 2018-19 0.5 13 Kala banda MNREGA 2009-10 1.3 2 Gaupaj Ghati Kala Danda MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 3 Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.22 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2011-12 | | | 6 | Devpura | Bhawpur | MNREGA | 2010-12 | 1.9 |
| Balara 8 Kiradaki Ludhawali MNREGA 2011-13 1.525 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.05 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 12 Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 13 Kala khorra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Panuman ji
mandir tak 2018-19 0.5 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Total 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Baler 1 Karauli Boundary Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.3 2 Gaupaj Ghati Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.222 4 Gaupaj Ghati Bajoli MNREGA 2010-12 1.22 4 Gaupaj Ghati Bajoli MNREGA 2010-12 | | | 7 | Ludhawali | Khidarpur | MNREGA | 2011-13 | 1.6 |
| DCF &
Dy.FD-1,
SWM 9 Maharo Kiradaki MNREGA 2011-13 1.55 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.05 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 12 Kemla deh Peelu deh 2017-18 0.5 13 Kala khorra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Total 15 Itaranuli Boundary Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.3 2 Gaupaj Ghati Kala Danda MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 3 Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.22 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.22 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2010-12 1.22 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2010-12 1.22 | | Talara | 8 | Kiradaki | Ludhawali | MNREGA | 2011-13 | 1.525 |
| DCF &
Dy.FD-I,
SWM 10 Bhuri Pahadi Bheda ki kui MNREGA 2011-13 1.05 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 12 Kemla deh Peelu deh 2017-18 0.5 13 Kala khorra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Hanuman ji
mandir tak 2018-19 0.5 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 16 Karauli Boundary Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.3 2 Gaupaj Ghati Kala Danda MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 3 Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.22 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.22 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2011-12 1 4 Gaupaj Ghati Bajoli MNREGA 2010-12 1.22 < | | Talata | 9 | Maharo | Kiradaki | MNREGA | 2011-13 | 1.55 |
| DCF &
Dy.FD -I,
SWM 11 Doongri ghata Kemla deh 2017-18 0.5 12 Kemla deh Peelu deh 2017-18 0.5 13 Kala khorra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Hanuman ji
mandir tak 2018-19 0.5 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Total 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Baler 1 Karauli Boundary Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 3 Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 3 Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 4 Gaupaj Ghati Bajoli MNREGA 2009-10 1.222 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2010-12 1.222 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2010-12 1.222 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2010-12 | | | 10 | Bhuri Pahadi | Bheda ki kui | MNREGA | 2011-13 | 1.05 |
| DCF &
Dy.FD -I,
SWM 12 Kemla deh Peelu deh 2017-18 0.5 13 Kala khorra Dam paal 2018-19 0.5 14 Dam paal Hanuman ji
mandir tak 2018-19 0.5 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Total 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Baler 1 Karauli Boundary Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.3 2 Gaupaj Ghati Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 3 Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.22 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.222 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2011-12 1 4 Gaupaj Ghati Bajoli MNREGA 2011-12 1 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2010-12 1.222 5 Isarda Masarovar <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>11</td><td>Doongri ghata</td><td>Kemla deh</td><td></td><td>2017-18</td><td>0.5</td></t<> | | | 11 | Doongri ghata | Kemla deh | | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| $ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $ | | | 12 | Kemla deh | Peelu deh | | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| Dy,FD-I,
SWM 14 Dam paal Hanuman ji
mandir tak 2018-19 0.5 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Total 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Total 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Total 15 Hiramal ji Sita mandi 2020-21 0.5 Baler 1 Karauli Boundary Govindpura MNREGA 2009-10 1.3 Baler 3 Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.2 Baler 3 Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.22 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2011-12 1 Total 5 I Bodal Mansarovar EDC 0 2 Bhatta Deh Ogal Puliya MNREGA 2010-12 1.15 4 Sati Laxmipura MNREGA 2010-12 1.15 <td< td=""><td>DCF &</td><td></td><td>13</td><td>Kala khorra</td><td>Dam paal</td><td></td><td>2018-19</td><td>0.5</td></td<> | DCF & | | 13 | Kala khorra | Dam paal | | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| InitialInitialSita mandi2020-210.5Total15InitialInitialInitialInitialBaler1Karauli BoundaryGovindpuraMNREGA2009-101.3Baler2Gaupaj GhatiKala DandaMorojMNREGA2009-101.23Kala DandaMorojMNREGA2009-101.14Gaupaj GhatiBajoliMNREGA2009-101.2225IsardaGovindpuraMNREGA2010-121Total5InitialGovindpuraMNREGA2011-1217IsardaGovindpuraMNREGA2010-121.2225IsardaGovindpuraMNREGA2010-121.2225IsardaGovindpuraMNREGA2010-121.2226BodalMansarovarEDC02Bhatta DehOgal PuliyaMNREGA2010-121.154SatiLaxmipuraMNREGA2010-121.155Tum ParmaDhidhi KhoraMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi KhoraQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1027Quatar KuiGurjen NallaMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.2210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | Dy.FD -I,
SWM | | 14 | Dam paal | Hanuman ji
mandir tak | | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| Total15Image: constraint of the second | | | 15 | Hiramal ji | Sita mandi | | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| 1Karauli BoundaryGovindpuraMNREGA2009-101.32Gaupaj GhatiKala DandaMNREGA2009-101.23Kala DandaMorojMNREGA2009-101.14Gaupaj GhatiBajoliMNREGA2009-101.2225IsardaGovindpuraMNREGA2011-121Total55.8221BodalMansarovarEDC02Bhatta DehOgal PuliyaMNREGA2010-121.23BherupuraSatiMNREGA2010-121.154SatiLaxmipuraMNREGA2010-121.155Tum ParmaDhidhi KhoraMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1029Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | Total | 15 | | | | | 16.098 |
| Baler2Gaupaj GhatiKala DandaMNREGA2009-101.23Kala DandaMorojMNREGA2009-101.14Gaupaj GhatiBajoliMNREGA2009-101.2225IsardaGovindpuraMNREGA2011-121Total55.8221BodalMansarovarEDC02Bhatta DehOgal PuliyaMNREGA2010-121.23BherupuraSatiMNREGA2010-121.154SatiLaxmipuraMNREGA2010-121.155Tum ParmaDhidhi KhoraMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1029Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | | 1 | Karauli Boundary | Govindpura | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 1.3 |
| Baler 3 Kala Danda Moroj MNREGA 2009-10 1.1 4 Gaupaj Ghati Bajoli MNREGA 2009-10 1.222 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2011-12 1 Total 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2011-12 1 Total 5 Isarda Govindpura MNREGA 2010-12 1 2 Bhatta Deh Ogal Puliya MNREGA 2010-12 1.2 3 Bherupura Sati MNREGA 2010-12 1.15 4 Sati Laxmipura MNREGA 2010-12 1.15 5 Tum Parma Dhidhi Khora MNREGA 2009-10 2 6 Dhidhi Khora Quatar Kui MNREGA 2009-10 2 6 Dhidhi Khora Quatar Kui MNREGA 2010-11 1.1 8 Sita Mata Road Gol Dungri MNREGA 2009-10 0.35 9 | | | 2 | Gaupaj Ghati | Kala Danda | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 1.2 |
| 4Gaupaj GhatiBajoliMNREGA2009-101.2225IsardaGovindpuraMNREGA2011-121Total55.8221BodalMansarovarEDC02Bhatta DehOgal PuliyaMNREGA2010-121.23BherupuraSatiMNREGA2010-121.154SatiLaxmipuraMNREGA2010-121.155Tum ParmaDhidhi KhoraMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1028Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | Baler | 3 | Kala Danda | Moroj | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 1.1 |
| 5IsardaGovindpuraMNREGA2011-121Total55.8221BodalMansarovarEDC02Bhatta DehOgal PuliyaMNREGA2010-121.23BherupuraSatiMNREGA2010-121.154SatiLaxmipuraMNREGA2010-121.155Tum ParmaDhidhi KhoraMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1027Quatar KuiGurjen NallaMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | | 4 | Gaupaj Ghati | Bajoli | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 1.222 |
| Total515.8221BodalMansarovarEDC02Bhatta DehOgal PuliyaMNREGA2010-121.23BherupuraSatiMNREGA2010-121.154SatiLaxmipuraMNREGA2010-121.155Tum ParmaDhidhi KhoraMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1027Quatar KuiGurjen NallaMNREGA2010-111.18Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2010-111.1 | | | 5 | Isarda | Govindpura | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 1 |
| 1BodalMansarovarEDC02Bhatta DehOgal PuliyaMNREGA2010-121.23BherupuraSatiMNREGA2010-121.154SatiLaxmipuraMNREGA2010-121.155Tum ParmaDhidhi KhoraMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1027Quatar KuiGurjen NallaMNREGA2010-111.18Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | Total | 5 | | | | | 5.822 |
| 2Bhatta DehOgal PuliyaMNREGA2010-121.23BherupuraSatiMNREGA2010-121.154SatiLaxmipuraMNREGA2010-121.155Tum ParmaDhidhi KhoraMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1027Quatar KuiGurjen NallaMNREGA2010-111.18Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | | 1 | Bodal | Mansarovar | EDC | | 0 |
| 3BherupuraSatiMNREGA2010-121.154SatiLaxmipuraMNREGA2010-121.155Tum ParmaDhidhi KhoraMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1027Quatar KuiGurjen NallaMNREGA2010-111.18Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | | 2 | Bhatta Deh | Ogal Puliya | MNREGA | 2010-12 | 1.2 |
| 4SatiLaxmipuraMNREGA2010-121.155Tum ParmaDhidhi KhoraMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1027Quatar KuiGurjen NallaMNREGA2009-1028Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | | 3 | Bherupura | Sati | MNREGA | 2010-12 | 1.15 |
| Phalaudi
(SMS)5Tum ParmaDhidhi Khora
Quatar KuiMNREGA2009-1026Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1027Quatar KuiGurjen NallaMNREGA2010-111.18Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | | 4 | Sati | Laxmipura | MNREGA | 2010-12 | 1.15 |
| Phalaudi
(SMS)6Dhidhi Khora
NallaQuatar KuiMNREGA2009-1027Quatar KuiGurjen NallaMNREGA2010-111.18Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | | 5 | Tum Parma | Dhidhi Khora | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 2 |
| (SMS)7Quatar KuiGurjen NallaMNREGA2010-111.18Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | Phalaudi | б | Dhidhi Khora
Nalla | Quatar Kui | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 2 |
| 8Sita Mata RoadGol DungriMNREGA2009-100.359Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | (SMS) | 7 | Quatar Kui | Gurjen Nalla | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 1.1 |
| 9Sita Mata RoadSangrampuraMNREGA2009-100.210Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | . / | 8 | Sita Mata Road | Gol Dungri | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 0.35 |
| 10Tum ParmaMori Ka NallaMNREGA2010-111.1 | | | 9 | Sita Mata Road | Sangrampura | MNREGA | 2009-10 | 0.2 |
| | | | 10 | Tum Parma | Mori Ka Nalla | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 1.1 |
| 11 Mori ka Nalla Patvari ka kuwa MNREGA 2010-11 1.1 | | | 11 | Mori ka Nalla | Patvari ka kuwa | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 1.1 |
| 12 Patvari ka kuaa Pilla Dol MNREGA 2010-11 1.1 | | | 12 | Patvari ka kuaa | Pilla Dol | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 1.1 |
| 13KresharPilla DolMNREGA2010-110.45 | | | 13 | Kreshar | Pilla Dol | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.45 |

| | | 14 | Todi | Prajapat Kuwa | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.4 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | 15 | Rawajana Balaji | Galad ki Dhani | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 1.1 |
| | | 16 | Galad ki Dani | Patta ka Nala | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 1.1 |
| | | 17 | Patta ka Nala | Petrol Pipe Line | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 1.1 |
| | | 18 | Gordhan Kuwa | Bandha Rawajana | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 3 |
| | | 19 | Sita Mata Dungri | Nimli Khal | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.4 |
| | | 20 | Ancher Plantation-
1 | Ancher
Plantation-2 | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 1.12 |
| | | 21 | Dolada Balaji | Nahar ka Kuwa | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.796 |
| | | 22 | Devpura Chowki | Nahar ka Kuwa | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.454 |
| | | 23 | Jamoda gate | Raika | MNREGA | 2008-09 | 1.5 |
| DCF &
Dy.FD -I,
SWM | Phalaudi | 24 | Masjid | Sati Chabutara | CAMPA | 2011-12 | 1.5 |
| | (SMS) | 25 | Bhatpura | Sas Bahu ki
Khori | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.95 |
| | | 26 | Ram Nagar | Pila Khal | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.25 |
| | | 27 | Qualji Chowki | Ram nagar Talai | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.4 |
| | | 28 | Sita Talai | | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.6 |
| | | 29 | Papda Chowki | | MNREGA | 2012-13 | 0.2 |
| | | 30 | Gau Ghati | Bhagwanpura | MNREGA | 2012-13 | 1.1 |
| | | 31 | Balawan | Bheru ji | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.3 |
| | | 32 | Aarniya | Bheru ji | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.15 |
| | | 33 | Paani ki khel se | Pandit ki bor | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 2 |
| | | 34 | Aancher | Dolada | Campa | 2019-20 | 2 |
| | | 35 | Kalyan gurjar ke
khet | Dhanna lal gurkar | CAMPA | 2021-22 | 0.45 |
| | | 36 | Sitaram gurjar | Kalian gurjar | CAMPA | 2021-22 | 0.45 |
| | Total | 36 | | | | | 34.22 |
| | | 1 | Van khand maataji | Karvar rod tak | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 2 |
| | | 2 | Mataji | Jheda school tak
part 1st | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 2 |
| | Indorgarh | 3 | Jheda ganv | Upar bad tak | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 2 |
| | muergann | 4 | maataji | Jheda tiraya tak | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 2 |
| | | 5 | Jheda purani
deewar | Tol ki tlaee tak | CAMPA | 2020-21 | 2 |
| | | 6 | Purani deevar | Chintee khad tak | CAMPA | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | Total | 6 | | | | | 10.5 |
| | Total-I | 126 | | | | | 130.047 |
| | | 1 | Kho Ganv | West | MNREGA | 2012-13 | 0.5 |
| | | 2 | Kho Ganv | East | MNREGA | 2012-13 | 0.2 |
| | | 3 | Andel-I | | CAMPA | 2015-16 | 0.3 |
| DCF & | | 4 | Gorehar-A | | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| Dy.FD -II, | Nainyaki | 5 | Gorehar-B | | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| Karauli | | 6 | Motipura-A | | RTCF | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| | | 7 | Motipura-B | | RTCF | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| | [| 8 | Motipura-C | | RTCF | 2017-18 | 0.5 |

| | | 9 | Motipura-D | | RTCF | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
|------------|-----------|----|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| | | 10 | Gorehar | | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 11 | Darki-A | | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 12 | Darki-B | | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 13 | Gorehar | | CAMPA | 2019-20 | 0.25 |
| | | 14 | Darki-C | | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 15 | Andel-II | | RTCF | 2019-20 | 0.5 |
| | | 16 | Darki-D | | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | Nainyaki | 17 | Andel-III | | CAMPA | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | | 18 | Bansari | Kalaguda | RTCF | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | | 19 | Gorehar | | RTCF | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | | 20 | Gorehar-I | | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | 0.5 |
| | | 21 | Gorehar-II | | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | 0.5 |
| | | 22 | Chhirwani | | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | 0.5 |
| | | 23 | Langah-I | | PD.Khata | 2021-22 | 0.5 |
| | | 24 | Langah-I | | PD.Khata | 2021-22 | 0.5 |
| | Total | 24 | | | | | 11.25 |
| | | 1 | Pangat Ka Nala | River Bank | CSS | 2007-08 | 1 |
| | | 2 | Dangariya ki Gher | Bargama Nalla | CAMPA | 2011-12 | 1.1 |
| | | 3 | Pangat Ka Nala | East | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.5 |
| | | 4 | Pangat Ka Nala | East | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.425 |
| | | 5 | Range Office | East | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.9 |
| | | 6 | Range Office | West | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.5 |
| DCF & | | 7 | West-1 | Bargama | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.5 |
| Dy.FD -II, | | 8 | Pangat Ka Nala | East | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.025 |
| Karauli | | 9 | Bargama | Bargama Ganv | MNREGA | 2012-13 | 0.5 |
| | | 10 | Bargama | Sukh Nadi | CAMPA | 2012-13 | 0.5 |
| | | 11 | Naka Marmada Bar | Kedar Gufa- Right | CAMPA | 2014-15 | 0.25 |
| | | 12 | Naka Marmada Bar | Kedar Gufa - Left | CAMPA | 2014-15 | 0.25 |
| | | 13 | Bargama | | CAMPA | 2016-17 | |
| | | 14 | Bandapura | | CAMPA | 2016-17 | |
| | | 15 | Cheer Ki Naroli | | RTCF | 2018 | |
| | Kailadevi | 16 | Bhood Ki Naroli | | RTCF | 2018 | |
| | | 17 | Bandapura-A | | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| | | 18 | Bandapura-B | | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| | | 19 | Bandapura-C | | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| | | 20 | Cheer Ki Naroli | | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 21 | Bhood Ki Naroli-I | | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 22 | Bhood Ki Naroli-II | r | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 23 | Bhood Ki Naroli-III | -
7 | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 24 | BROOD KI Naroli-IV | | CAMPA | 2019-20 | 0.5 |
| | | 25 | Cheer Ki Naroli-II | | CAMPA | 2019-20 | 0.5 |
| | | 26 | Cheer Ki Naroli-III | | CAMPA | 2019-20 | 0.5 |
| | | 21 | Bandapura | | CAMPA | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | | 28 | Patpari-A | | RICF | 2020-21 | |
| | | 29 | Patpari-B | | RICF | 2020-21 | |
| | | 30 | Patpari-C | | RICF | 2020-21 | |

| | | 31 | Lakhruki-A | | RTCF | 2020-21 | |
|------------|-----------|----|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | | 32 | Lakhruki-B | | RTCF | 2020-21 | |
| | Kailadavi | 33 | Lakhruki-C | | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | |
| | Kanauevi | 34 | Lakhruki-D | | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | |
| | | 35 | Patpari-D | | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | |
| | Total | 35 | | | | | 11.95 |
| | | 1 | Kananpur Road | Mata Ji Chhatri | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.5 |
| | | 2 | Kananpur Road | Power House | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.5 |
| | | 3 | Gadi Ganv | Campartment No. | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.5 |
| | | 4 | Kanrada-1 | Gadrena | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.5 |
| | | 5 | Hasanpur | Kill | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.5 |
| | | 6 | Kanrada-1 | Badari gurjar ka k | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.5 |
| | | 7 | Baler | Kanrada | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.5 |
| | | 8 | Purana Pani | Hasanpur | MNREGA | 2010-11 | 0.5 |
| | | 9 | Power House | | MNREGA | 2011-12 | 0.285 |
| | | 10 | Hanuman ji Mandir | Nasir Baba | CAMPA | 2011-12 | 0.5 |
| | | 11 | Nasir Baba | Nim wale Bhomiy | CAMPA | 2011-12 | 0.5 |
| | | 12 | Baled Pillar No.185 | Jamuni Ghati | TFC | 2012-13 | 0.3 |
| | | 13 | Karanpur-I | Mahul Khoh | TFC | 2012-14 | 0.4 |
| | | 14 | Parvati dangriya-I | Parvati dangriya-I | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.5 |
| | Karannur | 15 | Parvati dangriya-II | Parvati dangriya-I | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.5 |
| | Kurunpur | 16 | Purana Nibhra Ke n | iche Dhori | CAMPA | 2013-14 | 0.5 |
| | | 17 | Parvati dangriya-III | | CAMPA | 2014-15 | 0.35 |
| DCF & | | 18 | Parvati dangriya-IV | | CAMPA | 2014-15 | 0.25 |
| Dy.FD -II, | | 19 | Ashaki Bharpura | Near School-I | CAMPA | 2014-15 | 0.2 |
| Karauli | | 20 | Gota -I Maharajpur | Gota -I Maharajpu | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| | | 21 | Gota -II Maharajpu | Gota -II Maharajp | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| | | 22 | Gota -III Maharajpu | Gota -III Maharajp | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 23 | Mahal Dhakari | | RTCF | 2018-19 | 0.6 |
| | | 24 | Gota -IV Maharajp | Gota -IV Maharaj | CAMPA | 2019-20 | 0.5 |
| | | 25 | Gota-V | | CAMPA | 2019-20 | 0.5 |
| | | 26 | Karanpur-II | | CAMPA | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | | 27 | Lade ki Dangriya | | RTCF | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | | 28 | Mahal Ka jharna | | RTCF | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | | 29 | Kodari-I | | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | 0.5 |
| | | 30 | Kodari-II | | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | 0.5 |
| | Total | 30 | | | | | 13.885 |
| | | 1 | Chandeli-1 | | MNREGA | 2012 | 0.5 |
| | | 2 | Chandeli-2 | | MNREGA | 2012 | 0.05 |
| | | 3 | Chenapura-1 | | MNREGA | 2012 | 0.5 |
| | | 4 | Chenapura-2 | | MNREGA | 2012 | 0.3 |
| | Mandray | 5 | Khan ki Chowki | | CAMPA | 2012-13 | 1 |
| | al | 6 | Khan ki Chowki | | TFC-1 | 2012 | 0.36 |
| | u | 7 | Khan ki Chowki | | TFC-2 | 2012 | 1.075 |
| | | 8 | Dhawali Tal | | TFC-1 | 2012 | 0.345 |
| | | 9 | Dhawali Tal | | TFC-2 | 2012 | 0.29 |
| | | 10 | Dolyepura | | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |

| | | 11 | Ramapura Bural | | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
|------------|---------------|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | | 12 | Shelli Wale Hunum | an ji-B | RTCF | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| | | 13 | Kased-A | | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| | | 14 | Kased-B | | CAMPA | 2017-18 | 0.5 |
| | | 15 | Patiched Shampur | | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 16 | Mandrayal Ghati ke Upar-A | | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 17 | Mandrayal Ghati ke | Mandrayal Ghati ke Upar-B | | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| | | 18 | Patiched Shampur | | CAMPA | 2018-19 | 0.5 |
| DCF & | Mandray
al | 19 | Kased-A | | CAMPA | 2019-20 | 0.5 |
| | | 20 | Dolyepura | Bhumiya Place | CAMPA | 2019-20 | 0.25 |
| Dy.FD -II, | | 21 | Chainapura-I | | CAMPA | 2019-20 | 0.25 |
| Karauli | | 22 | Chainapura-I | | RTCF | 2019-20 | 0.35 |
| | | 23 | Karai-II | | RTCF | 2019-20 | 0.5 |
| | | 24 | Kased-III | | CAMPA | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | | 25 | Sheely wale | Shamshan ghat | RTCF | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | | 26 | Dolyepura | Bhumiya Place | RTCF | 2020-21 | 0.5 |
| | | 27 | Patiched ka Nala | | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | 0.5 |
| | | 28 | Mojiwala Dolyepur | a | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | 0.5 |
| | | 29 | Chainapura-II | | PD. Khata | 2021-22 | 0.2 |
| | Total | 29 | | | | | 13.47 |
| | Total-II | 118 | | | | | 50.555 |
| | Grand | | | | | | |
| | Total I | 244 | | | | | 180.602 |
| | & II | | | | | | |

| | | | Name of wall | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Name of Division | Range | S.
No. | From | То | Length
(in
Km.) | Amount
(in Lacs)
@30.00
lac/km |
| | | 1 | Khwaas ji ka
baagh | Mirza ghati | 2 | 68 |
| | ROPT | 2 | Shivraj
choudhary
boundary | Badh gate | 0.5 | 8.5 |
| | | 3 | Paani ki tanki
chhan | Madarse ke
peeche | 2 | 68 |
| | | 4 | Jaitpur | Mansarovar
paal | 1 | 17 |
| | | 5 | Mansarovar
paal | Allahpur
doongri | 0.5 | 8.5 |
| | | 6 | Allahpur
doongri | Elan ke khet | 0.25 | 4.25 |
| | Total | 6 | | | 6.25 | 174.25 |
| | Kundera | 1 | Bhadlaw
Bhomiya | Banjaro ki Dani | 2 | 60 |
| | | 2 | Shayampura-
1 | | 0.78 | 23.4 |
| | | 3 | Shayampura-
2 | | 0.78 | 23.4 |
| | | 4 | Basso kalan | | 1.5 | 45 |
| | | 5 | Basso Khurd | | 1.5 | 45 |
| DCF & Dy. FD -I, SWM | | 6 | Uliyana | | 2 | 60 |
| | | 7 | Shyampura | Enda | 2 | 60 |
| | Total | 7 | v 1 | | 10.56 | 316.8 |
| | | 1 | Quila
Khandar
Comp.No-2
to 3 | | 4.73 | |
| | | 2 | Khandar 9A
Comp.No-1 | | 11.3 | |
| | Khandar | 3 | Quila
Khandar
Comp.No-1 | | 2.12 | |
| | | 4 | Quila
Khandar
Comp.No-1 | | 2 | |
| | | 5 | Khandar 9B
Comp.No-4 | | 1.85 | |
| | | 6 | Khandar 9A
Comp.No-2 | | 1 | |
| | Total | 6 | | | 23 | 690 |
| | Talara | 1 | Peelu deh | Amli deh | 2.5 | 75 |
| | I alara | 2 | Hiramal ji | Sita mandi | 1.2 | 36 |

List of Proposed Protection Wall and Financial Requirement

| | | 3 | Hanuman ji
mandir | Doongri
sarpanch | 3 | 90 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----|--|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Total | 3 | | | 6.7 | 201 |
| | | 1 | Chambal
Sewati | Badi ka talai | 20 | 800 |
| | | 2 | Roadawad | Kachnari | 5 | 100 |
| | | 3 | Jakhoda | Van Eriya | 3 | 60 |
| | Baler | 4 | Kuredi | | 4 | 80 |
| | | 5 | Baler | Morouj | 2.9 | 60 |
| | | 6 | Bajouli | Kala danda | 3 | 80 |
| | | 7 | Bajouli | Kala Bhata | 4 | 80 |
| | Total | 7 | | | 41.9 | 1260 |
| | | 1 | Siraj jaidi ke
paas se | pathaan baba ke
paas tak | | |
| | | 2 | Siraj jaidi ke
khet ke
saamne se | Bjra kho tenk
ke niche tak | 2 | 60 |
| DCF & Dy. FD -I,
SWM | | 3 | Paandya ki
taal sadak
marg | Baaki divaar tak | 4 | 120 |
| | Phalaudi
(SMS) | 4 | Bodal naaka | Kushalipura
tiraya | | |
| | | 5 | Dhanna ke
khet se | Dhodi dungri
tak | 3.5 | 105 |
| | | 6 | Dumeda
gaanv se | Kailashpuri
enikat tak | 3 | 90 |
| | | 7 | Dolada get | Mundrahedi
balaji | 3 | 90 |
| | | 8 | Vankhendi
chouki | Mundrahedi tak | 6 | 180 |
| | | 9 | Baalapura | Aamli ka mala | 3 | 90 |
| | | 10 | Mundrahedi | Devpura | 4 | 120 |
| | | 11 | Damdama
tiraya | Dolada tak | 3 | 90 |
| | | 12 | Aancher se | Futa balaji | 3 | 90 |
| | | 13 | Rawanjna
dungar | Chetanpura | 2.5 | 75 |
| | Total | 13 | | | 37 | 1110 |
| | | 1 | Kemla | Bansi tak | 1 | 30 |
| | | 2 | Aantrda | Nohra tak | 1 | 30 |
| | Indergarh | 3 | Bhawar khod | Neemkheda
Mod tak | 0.5 | 15 |
| | moorgani | 4 | Mahuva ka
devji | Guntha tak | 1 | 30 |
| | | 5 | Budel | Dangahedi tak | 1 | 30 |
| | | 6 | Darra | Jain Mandir tak | 2 | 60 |
| | Total | 6 | | | 6.5 | 195 |
| | G.Total I | 48 | | | 131.91 | 3947.05 |

| | Naniyaki
Ki Guwadi | 1 | Khadi ka
Nala | Narouli | 1 | 30 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----|------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|
| | Hq. | 2 | Guvadi | Dungri Chowki | 3 | 90 |
| | Sapotara | 3 | Dungri
Chowki | Motipura Ghati | 2 | 60 |
| | Total | 3 | | | 6 | 180 |
| | | 1 | Bandapura | Bandapura(Har) | 2 | 60 |
| | Kailadevi | 2 | Bandapura
Har | Kesopura | 1 | 30 |
| | | 3 | Kesopura | Patpari | 2 | 60 |
| | | 4 | Patpari | Narouli | 3 | 90 |
| | Total | 4 | | | 8 | 240 |
| | _ | 1 | Karanpuriv | | 0.5 | 15 |
| | | 2 | Karanpur-V | | 0.5 | 15 |
| | | 3 | Gadhi Ganv-
iii | | 0.5 | 15 |
| | Karanpur | 4 | Gadhi Ganv-
iv | | 0.5 | 15 |
| DCF & Dy. FD -11, Karaun | | 5 | Gadhi Ganv-
V | | 0.5 | 15 |
| | | 6 | Bharrpura-1 | Nibhera Khoh | 0.5 | 15 |
| | | 7 | Bharrpura-2 | | 0.5 | 15 |
| | | 8 | Chordhan-1 | Bharrpura | 0.5 | 15 |
| | | 9 | Chordhan-2 | | 0.5 | 15 |
| | | 10 | Kanarda-iii | | 0.5 | 15 |
| | | 11 | Kanarda-iv | | 0.5 | 15 |
| | | 12 | Maharajpura-
iii | | 0.5 | 15 |
| | | 13 | Maharajpura-
iv | | 0.5 | 15 |
| | Total | 13 | | | 6.5 | 195 |
| | | 1 | Mandrayal
Ghati | Chenapura | 3 | 90 |
| | Mandrayal | 2 | Seliwale
Hanuman ji | Darra ka Nala | 5 | 150 |
| | Total | 2 | | | 8 | 240 |
| | Total
DCF-II | 22 | | | 28.5 | 855 |
| Grand Total I & | II | 70 | | | 160.41 | 4802.05 |

List of officers who held the charge of Field Director, Project Tiger, Ranthambhore, Sawai Madhopur

| S.N. | Name of Officer | From | То |
|------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Shri G. V. Reddy | 26.07.2002 | 26.03.2003 |
| 2 | Shri S.N. Singh | 26.03.2003 | 26.02.2004 |
| 3 | Shri Shafaat Hussain | 7.02.2004 | 20.11.2005 |
| 4 | Shri G.P.D. Vyas | 21.11.2005 | 01.01.2006 |
| 5 | Shri Rakesh Mohan Mishra | 02.01.2006 | 04.06.2006 |
| 6 | Shri R.S. Shekhawat | 05.06.2006 | 01.08.2006 |
| 7 | Shri Mohan Lal Meena | 02.08.2006 | 08.05.2007 |
| 8 | Shri R.S. Shekhawat | 09.05.2007 | 03.06.2007 |
| 9 | Shri A.B.Ramteke | 04.06.2007 | 20.06.2007 |
| 10 | Shri R.S. Shekhawat | 21.06.2007 | 28.08.2007 |
| 11 | Shri Indraj Singh | 29.08.2007 | 25.07.2008 |
| 12 | Shri R.S. Shekhawat | 26.07.2008 | 30.07.2008 |
| 13 | Shri Shafaat Hussain | 31.07.2008 | 18.09.2009 |
| 14 | Shri R.S. Shekhawat | 19.09.2009 | 12.10.2009 |
| 15 | Shri Shafaat Hussain | 13.10.2009 | 06.05.2010 |
| 16 | Shri R.S. Shekhawat | 07.05.2010 | 30.05.2010 |
| 17 | Shri Munish Kumar Garg | 31.05.2010 | 13.08.2010 |
| 18 | Shri R.S. Shekhawat | 14.08.2010 | 30.11.2010 |
| 19 | Shri Anad Mohan | 01.12.2010 | 05.05.2011 |
| 20 | Shri R.K. Gupta | 05.05.2011 | 01.09.2012 |
| 21 | Shri Rang Lal Chodhary | 01.09.2012 | 13.09.2012 |
| 22 | Shri Y.K. Sahu | 14.09.2012 | 13.05.2013 |
| 23 | Shri Rahul Bhatnagar | 13.05.2013 | 02.03.2014 |
| 24 | Shri Y.K. Sahu | 03.03.2014 | 28.01.2019 |
| 25 | Shri Manoj Parashar | 28.01.2019 | 06.08.2020 |
| 26 | Shri Tikam Chand Verma | 06.08.2020 | 30.04.2022 |
| 27 | Shri Sedu Ram Yadav | 30.04.2022 | Cont |

| S.N. | Name of officer | From | То |
|------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Shri Tejveer Singh | 18.01.1991 | 27.05.1992 |
| 2 | Shri K.N. Mathur | 28.05.1992 | 31.08.1994 |
| 3 | Shri K.C. Joshi | 01.09.1994 | 31.03.1996 |
| 4 | Shri Y.K. Sahu | 01.04.1996 | 04.05.1997 |
| 5 | Shri G.V. Reddy | 05.05.1997 | 26.7.2002 |
| 6 | Shri A. B. Ramtek | 27.7.2002 | 18.9.2002 |
| 7 | Shri G. S. Bhardwaj | 19.9.2002 | 20.11.2005 |
| 8 | Shri R.S. Shekhawat | 21.11.2005 | 30.11.2010 |
| 9 | Shri R.P. Gupta | 01.12.2010 | 10.05.2011 |
| 10 | Shri Y.K. Sahu | 05-11-2011 | 13-05-2013 |
| 11 | Shri Rahul Bhatnagar | 13.05.2013 | 03.03.2014 |
| 12 | Shri Sudarshan Sharma | 04.03.2014 | 21.04.2017 |
| 13 | Shri Daulat Singh Shaktawat | 21.04.2017 | 07.05.2017 |
| 14 | Shri Sudarshan Sharma | 08.05.2017 | 02.06.2017 |
| 15 | Shri Bijo Joy | 02.06.2017 | 27.04.2018 |
| 16 | Shri Kapil Chandrawal | 27.04.2018 | 01.05.2018 |
| 17 | Shri Mukesh Saini | 01.05.2018 | 10.08.2020 |
| 18 | Shri Mahendra Kumar Sharma | 10.08.2020 | 04.12.2020 |
| 19 | Shri Sandeep Kumar | 04.12.2020 | 04.01.2021 |
| 20 | Shri Mahendra Kumar Sharma | 04.01.2021 | 08.07.2022 |
| 21 | Shri Sangram Singh Katiyar | 08.07.2022 | Cont |

List of officers who held the charge of Dy. Field Director (Core), Project Tiger, Ranthambhore, Sawai Madhopur

| S. No. | Name of officer | From | То |
|--------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | Shri Sudhir Jain | 28.08.2000 | 18.03.2003 |
| 2. | Shri Hari Singh | 19.03.2003 | 18.05.2004 |
| 3. | Shri A.B. Raijada | 19.05.2004 | 26.07.2004 |
| 4. | Shri G. P. Sharma | 27.07.2004 | 08.10.2004 |
| 5. | Shri R.K. Singh | 09.10.2004 | 14.10.2004 |
| 6. | Shri Maniram Poonia | 15.10.2004 | 04.06.2005 |
| 7. | Shri R.N. Meena | 05.06.2005 | 15.07.2005 |
| 8. | Shri Maniram Poonia | 16.07.2005 | 16.07.2005 |
| 9. | Shri Lal Singh | 16.07.2005 | 16.09.2006 |
| 10. | Shri G. K. Verma | 17.09.2006 | 24.02.2007 |
| 11. | Shri B.M. Sharma | 25.02.2007 | 08.04.2007 |
| 12. | Shri B.M. Sharma | 14.04.2007 | 26.04.2007 |
| 13. | Shri S.N. Kachchawa | 28.04.2007 | 17.11.2007 |
| 14. | Shri R.B.Murthi | 18.11.2007 | 10.01.2008 |
| 15. | Shri Girish Purohit | 11.01.2008 | 28.01.2008 |
| 16. | Shri S.N. kachchawa | 29.01.2008 | 20.02.2008 |
| 17. | Shri Sudarshan Sharma | 21.02.2008 | 26.02.2008 |
| 18. | Shri R.P.Gupta | 27.02.2008 | 05.01.2010 |
| 19. | Shri Shiv charan Gupta | 06.01.2010 | 23.11.2010 |
| 20. | Shri Vedprakash Gurjar | 24.11.2010 | 29.05.2012 |
| 21. | Shri Anand Verma | 30.05.2012 | 03.06.2012 |
| 22. | Shri Shaitan Singh Devada | 04.06.2012 | 07.06.2012 |
| 23. | Shri R.S. Chouhan | 08.06.2012 | 26.01.2016 |
| 24. | Shri Upendra Mishra | 27.01.2016 | 31.03.2017 |
| 25. | Shri Suresh Mishra | 01.04.2017 | 28.05.2017 |
| 26. | Shri Kapil Chandrawal IFS | 29.05.2017 | |
| 27. | Shri Hemant Singh IFS | 12.03.2019 | 16.10.2019 |
| 28. | Shri N.L. Prajapat | 16.10.2019 | 06.01.2021 |
| 29. | Dr. Ramanand Bhakar IFS | 06.01.2021 | Cont |

List of officers who held the charge of Dy. Field Director (Buffer), Project Tiger, Ranthambhore, Karauli

Annexure-28

| List of Officer who held the Charge of Range Officer |
|--|
|--|

| Name of
Division | S.N. | Name of
Range | No. | Name of Officer | From | То |
|---------------------|------|------------------|-----|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | 0 | 1 | Shri Jodhraj Singh Hada | 2000 | 12.04.2002 |
| | | | 2 | Shri Satish Chand Jain | 13.04.2002 | 08.07.2002 |
| | | | 3 | Shri Jodhraj Singh Hada | 09.07.2002 | 28.04.2004 |
| | | | 4 | Shri Jaikishan Jat | 29.04.2004 | 09.10.2004 |
| | | | 5 | Shri Shailendra Singh Yadav | 10.10.2004 | 06.05.2006 |
| | | | 6 | Shri Jodhraj Singh Hada | 07.05.2006 | 23.05.2006 |
| | | | 7 | Shri Shailendra Singh Yadav | 24.05.2006 | 03.03.2007 |
| | | | 8 | Shri Arun Kumar Sharma | 04.03.2007 | 06.04.2007 |
| | | | 9 | Shri Shailendra Singh Yadav | 07.04.2007 | 29.02.2008 |
| | | | 10 | Shri Daulat Singh Shakatawat | 01.03.2008 | 13.06.2008 |
| | | | 11 | Shri Vijay Pal Choudhary | 14.06.2008 | 19.08.2008 |
| | | | 12 | Shri Daulat Singh Shakatawat | 20.08.2008 | 15.05.2009 |
| | 1 | ROPT | 13 | Shri Arun Kumar Sharma | 16.05.2009 | 15.06.2009 |
| | | | 14 | Shri Daulat Singh Shakatawat | 16.06.2009 | 01.01.2010 |
| | | | 15 | Shri Bharat Singh Gurjar | 02.01.2010 | 01.02.2010 |
| | | | 16 | Shri Daulat Singh Shakatawat | 02.02.2010 | 23.11.2010 |
| | | | 17 | Shri Vishnu Kumar Gupta | 24.11.2010 | 15.02.2012 |
| | | | 18 | Shri Ranveer Singh Bhandari | 16.02.2012 | 01.09.2012 |
| | | | 19 | Shri Arun Kumar Sharma | 01.09.2012 | 01.07.2013 |
| | | | 20 | Shri Sanjeev Sharma | 01.07.2013 | 31.07.2014 |
| | | | 21 | Shri Prahlad Singh Choudhary | 01.08.2014 | 22.03.2017 |
| | | | 22 | Shri Narayan Singh Naruka | 22.03.2017 | 01.10.2021 |
| | | | 23 | Shriniwas Saraswat | 01.10.2021 | 31.03.2022 |
| | | | 24 | Shri Devendra Singh (Forester) | 01.04.2022 | 6.07.2022 |
| | | | 25 | Shri Mahesh Kumar Sharma | 6.07.2022 | Cont |
| DCF & Dy.FD - | | | 1 | Shri Vijay Narayan Tiwari | 24.07.1999 | 02.03.2000 |
| I, SWM | | | 2 | Shri P.K. Jain | 03.03.2000 | 26.09.2000 |
| | | | 3 | Shri Satish Kumar Jain | 27.09.2000 | 04.06.2003 |
| | | | 4 | Shri Ravindar Singh Kala | 05.06.2003 | 11.06.2004 |
| | | Kundera | 5 | Shri Jodhraj Singh Hada | 12.06.2004 | 07.09.2009 |
| | | | 6 | Shri Dinesh Gupta | 08.09.2009 | 05.10.2009 |
| | | | 7 | Shri Govind Singh | 06.10.2009 | 23.01.2012 |
| | | | 8 | Shri Sanjeev Sharma | 24.01.2012 | 01.07.2013 |
| | 2 | | 9 | Shri Arun Sharma | 01.07.2013 | 15.08.2014 |
| | | | 10 | Shri Shivsingh Choudhary | 15.08.2014 | 31.08.2015 |
| | | | 11 | Shri Omprakash Shakyavar | 31.08.2015 | 05.04.2017 |
| | | | 12 | Shri Rajbahadur Meena | 05.04.2017 | 19.06.2020 |
| | | | 13 | Shri Ramkhiladi Meena | 19.06.2020 | 13.07.2020 |
| | | | 14 | Shri Sitaram Sharma | 13.07.2020 | 05.09.2020 |
| | | | 15 | Shri Ramkhiladi Meena | 05.09.2020 | 06.11.2020 |
| | | | 16 | Shri Kaptan Singh | 06.11.2020 | 07.01.2021 |
| | | | 17 | Shri Vijay Kumar Meena | 07.01.2021 | Cont |
| | | | 1 | Shri Jagdish Prasad Daiya | 01.11.2001 | 13.11.2001 |
| | | | 2 | Shri Pooran Mal Choudhary | 14.11.2001 | 16.10.2002 |
| | | | 3 | Shri Narendra Singh Shekhawat | 1/.10.2002 | 14.11.2002 |
| | | | 4 | Shri Ranveer Singh Bhandari | 15.11.2002 | 03.12.203 |
| | 3 | Khandar | 5 | Shri Ravindar Singh Kala | 04.12.203 | 15.12.2003 |
| | | | 6 | Shri Kanveer Singh Bhandari | 16.12.2003 | 14.06.2004 |
| | | | / | Shri Vinod Koy | 15.06.2004 | 06.07.2004 |
| | | | 8 | Shri Kanveer Singh Bhandari | 07.07.2004 | 09.06.2005 |
| | | | 9 | Shri Kavindar Singh Kala | 10.06.2005 | 08.07.2005 |
| | | | 10 | Shri Ranveer Singh Bhandari | 09.07.2005 | 06.08.2006 |

| | | | 11 | Shri Mohan Lal Garg Forester | 07.08.2006 | 26.08.2006 |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------|----|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | 12 | Shri Ranveer Singh Bhandari | 27.08.2006 | 15.02.2007 |
| | | | 13 | Shri Mahaveer Prasad Sharma Forester | 16.02.2007 | 02.03.2007 |
| | | | 14 | Shri Vijay Pal Choudhary | 03.03.2007 | 16.02.2008 |
| | | | 15 | Shri Arun Kumar Sharma | 17.02.2008 | 16.05.2009 |
| | | | 16 | Shri Ravindar Singh Kala | 17.05.2009 | 29.05.2009 |
| | | | 17 | Shri Dinesh Gupta | 30.05.2009 | 20.07.2009 |
| | | | 18 | Shri Ravindar Singh Kala | 21.07.2009 | 12.10.2009 |
| | | | 19 | Shri Arun Kumar Sharma | 13.10.2009 | 09.11.2009 |
| | | | 20 | Shri Mahaveer Prasad Sharma Forester | 10.11.2009 | 11.03.2009 |
| | | | 21 | Shri Lakhan Lal | 12.03.2009 | 12.08.2011 |
| | 3 | Khandar | 22 | Shri Ravindar Singh Kala | 13.08.2011 | 25.01.2012 |
| | | | 23 | Shri Devendra Singh Forester | 26.01.2012 | 13.12.2012 |
| | | | 24 | Shri Ravindar Singh Kala | 14.12.2012 | 31.03.2013 |
| | | | 25 | Shri Khubhiram ji | 01.04.2013 | 30.04.2013 |
| | | | 26 | Shri Ravindar Singh Kala | 30.04.2013 | 25.07.2013 |
| | | | 27 | Shri Naharsingh ji | 25.07.2013 | 27.06.2014 |
| | | | 28 | Shri Ghanshyam | 27.06.2014 | 28.07.2014 |
| | | | 29 | Shri Naharsingh ji | 28.07.2014 | 09.03.2015 |
| | | | 30 | Shri Mohanlal Garg | 09.03.2015 | 24.06.2015 |
| | | | 31 | Shri Govind Singh ji | 24.06.2015 | 27.09.2016 |
| | | | 32 | Shri Mohanlal Garg | 27.09.2016 | 30.09.2020 |
| | | | 33 | Shri Amarsingh Saini (Forester) | 30.09.2020 | 09.01.2021 |
| | | | 34 | Shri Vishnu Kumar Singh | 09.01.2021 | Cont |
| | | | 1 | Shri Bharat Singh | | 15.11.2010 |
| | | | 2 | Shri Rajendar Singh Chaudary | 16.11.2010 | 06.02.2011 |
| DCF & Dy.FD -
I, SWM | | | 3 | Shri Ravindar Singh Kala | 07.02.2011 | 31.07.2011 |
| | 4 | lalara | 4 | Shri Jet Mal Singh | 01.08.2011 | 22.09.2012 |
| | | | 5 | Shri Sanjiv Sharma | 23.09.2012 | Cont |
| | | | | Present RFO- Shri Ram Khila | adi Meena | • |
| | | | 1 | Shri Dashrath Singh Pawar | 2002 | 07.10.2009 |
| | | | 2 | Shri Bharat Lal (Forester) | 08.10.2009 | 04.01.2010 |
| | | | 3 | Shri Nardev Parik | 05.01.2010 | 06.04.2011 |
| | _ | Dalan | 4 | Shri Rajendar Singh Chaudary | 06.04.2011 | 08.07.2013 |
| | 5 | Baler | 5 | Shri Mohan lal Garg | 09.07.2013 | 08.12.2017 |
| | | | 6 | Shri Jodhraj singh | 09.12.2017 | 19.06.2020 |
| | | | 7 | Shri Captansingh | 20.06.2020 | 09.01.2021 |
| | L | | 8 | Shri Vishnu kumar Gupta | 09.01.2021 | Cont |
| | | | 1 | Shri G.A. Jedi | 06.12.2000 | 18.11.2001 |
| | | | 2 | Shri Vinod Kumar Ram | 18.11.2001 | 03.08.2004 |
| | | | 3 | Shri Arun Sharma | 04.08.2004 | 07.10.2004 |
| | | | 4 | Shri Ravindar Singh Kala | 08.10.2004 | 27.02.2007 |
| | | | 5 | Shri Nahar Singh | 28.02.2007 | 26.02.2008 |
| | | | 6 | Shri Uday Ram | 27.02.2008 | 08.07.2010 |
| | | | 7 | Shri Jodhraj Singh Hada | 09.07.2010 | 17.01.2012 |
| | | Dhalaudi | 8 | Shri Mahaveer Prasad Sharma | 18.01.2012 | 23.02.2012 |
| | 6 | riididuul
(cnac) | 9 | Shri Vishnu Kumar Gupta | 24.02.2012 | 09.07.2013 |
| | | (SIVIS) | 10 | Shri Ravindra Singh kala | 10.07.2013 | 28.07.2017 |
| | | | 11 | Shri Tulsiram Meena | 01.03.2017 | 25.06.2018 |
| | | | 12 | Shri Kaptan Singh | 26.06.2018 | 27.02.2019 |
| | | | 13 | Shri Omprakash | 28.02.2019 | 13.03.2020 |
| | | | 14 | Shri Kaptan Singh | 13.03.2020 | 05.09.2020 |
| | | | 15 | Shri Vijay kumar meena | 05.09.2020 | 28.10.2020 |
| | | | 16 | Shriniwas Saraswat | 28.10.2020 | 22.09.2021 |
| | | | 17 | Shri Rajbahadur Meena | 22.09.2021 | Cont |

| | | | 1 | Shree Ravindra singh kala | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | 2 | Shree Rambabu shukla | | |
| | | | 3 | Shree Omprkash shakyval | | |
| DCF & Dy.FD - | 7 | lue die were uite | 4 | Shree Vijay kumar meena | | |
| I, SWM | / | indergarn | 5 | Shree Kaptan singh | | |
| | | | 6 | Shree Shreenivas saraswat | | |
| | | | 7 | Shree Rajbahadur meena | | Cont |
| | | | | Present RFO- Shri Rajbhad | ur Meena | |
| | | | 1 | Shri Shailendra Singh Yadav | 01.7.2008 | 23.11.2010 |
| | | | 2 | Shri S.K.Gupta | 24.11.2010 | 03.12.2010 |
| | 1 | Naniyaki Hq. | 3 | Shri Leela Ram Sharma | 04.12.2010 | 23.09.2011 |
| | T | Sapotara | 4 | Shri Heera Lal Bijoria | 24.09.2011 | 25.05.2012 |
| | | | 5 | Shri Jagdish Prasad Verma | 26.05.2012 | 07.06.2012 |
| | | | 6 | Shri Heera Lal Bijoria | 08.06.2012 | Cont |
| | | | 1 | Shri Guljari Lal | 1996 | 2002 |
| | | | 2 | Shri Dayal Singh | 2002 | 2004 |
| | | | 3 | Shri Pushpendra Katela | 28.04.2004 | 05.09.2005 |
| | n | Kaladovi | 4 | Shri Subhash Gupta | 06.09.2005 | 19.04.2007 |
| | Z | Kelddevi | 5 | Shri K.K.Soni | 20.04.2007 | 30.06.2007 |
| | | | 6 | Shri Suresh Gupta | 01.07.2007 | 30.12.2010 |
| | | | 7 | Shri Radhey Shyam | 31.12.2010 | 30.07.2011 |
| DCF & Dy.FD - | | | 8 | Shri Rambabu Shukala | 01.08.2011 | Cont |
| II, Karauli | | | 1 | Shri Dashrath Singh Panwar | 28.02.1998 | 14.02.2001 |
| | | | 2 | Shri Ramesh Chand Verma | 14.02.2001 | 06.12.2001 |
| | 3 | Karanpur | 3 | Shri Ramavatar Sharma | 06.12.2001 | 04.11.2004 |
| | | | 4 | Shri Samundar Singh Jat | 04.11.2004 | 27.01.2007 |
| | | | 5 | Shri Anand Verma | 27.01.2007 | Cont |
| | | | 1 | Shri Jaikishan Jat | 04.11.2000 | 03.07.2002 |
| | | | 2 | Shri Ghanshyam Jatav | 03.07.2002 | 30.06.2009 |
| | | | 3 | Vacant | 30.06.2009 | 30.09.2009 |
| | | | 4 | Shri Anand Verma | 30.09.2009 | 23.11.2009 |
| | 4 | Mandrayal | 5 | Shri Rajbahadur(Forester) | 23.11.2009 | 21.12.2009 |
| | | | 6 | Shri Devishankar Chouhan | 21.12.2009 | 30.06.2011 |
| | | | 7 | Shri Rajbahadur(Forester) | 30.06.2011 | 16.05.2012 |
| | | | 8 | Shri Rambabu Shukala(Forester) | 16.05.2012 | 23.08.2012 |
| | | | 9 | Shri Ghanshyam Singh | 23.08.2012 | Cont |

Annexure-29

List of Piligrims/Religious places

| ے چ ^ہ | | | | | | S | ize |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Name o
Divisior | Range | S.No. | Forest Block | Compart.
No. | Name of Place | Length
(In meter) | Width
(In meter) |
| | | 1 | SWM 6 A | 27 | Regaro ke Balaji | 20 | 20 |
| | | 2 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Ghatti Ke Balaji | 100 | 100 |
| | | 3 | SWM 6 A | 4 | Jati Dham | 50 | 50 |
| | | 4 | SWM 6 A | 34 | Jivraj Ki Bawadi | 25 | 25 |
| | | 5 | SWM 6 A | 2 | Shankar Chodhary ki Bawadi | 20 | 20 |
| | | 6 | SWM Main | 21 | Vankhandi Balaji | 10 | 6 |
| | | 7 | SWM Main | 7 | Bheru Ji Mordungri | 5 | 5 |
| | | 8 | SWM Main | 20 | Langadi Mata Mordungri | 5 | 5 |
| | | 9 | SWM Main | 18 | Gudda Mata ji | 3 | 3 |
| | | 10 | SWM Main | 17 | Nagdi Ka Bheruji | 3 | 4 |
| | | 11 | SWM Main | 8 | Sholeshwar Mahadev | 20 | 20 |
| | | 12 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Hanuman ji Place | 20 | 10 |
| | | 13 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Muslim Masjid | 15 | 8 |
| | | 14 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Dara Pada ka Bheruji | 10 | 6 |
| | | 15 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Nahar Singh Baba | 10 | 8 |
| | | 16 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Mishra darra Hanumaan Mandir | 5 | 5 |
| | | 17 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Booking Tent Kala Bheruji | 6 | 4 |
| | | 18 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Jind Baba ki Bavdi | 15 | 10 |
| | | 19 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Jain Mandir | 20 | 15 |
| | | 20 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Bankat Bihari Mandir | 15 | 12 |
| ~ | | 21 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Bernwa Mataji | 10 | 8 |
| Ž | | 22 | SWM 6 A | 36 | Parit Baba Place | 6 | 4 |
| , S | | 23 | SWM 6 A | 36 | Chamar Talai Sati Chabutra | 6 | 6 |
| | Τd | 24 | SWM 6 A | 37 | Mata Khorra Mandir | 15 | 10 |
| ۲. | RC | 25 | SWM 6 A | 37 | Sudkya Bheruji | 15 | 8 |
| 8 | | 26 | SWM 6 A | 36 | Aada Balaji Mandir | 15 | 8 |
| DG. | | 27 | SWM 6 A | 36 | Gurjaro Ka Bheruji | 15 | 8 |
| | | | | | (Bahadur pur) | | |
| | | 28 | SWM 6 A | 36 | Raipur Bawadi Bheruji | 8 | 6 |
| | | 29 | SWM 6 A | 38 | Aama Ghatti Bheruji | 10 | 8 |
| | | 30 | SWM 6 A | 38 | Dholi Dungri Bheruji | 8 | 6 |
| | | 31 | SWM 6 A | 38 | Hiraman Baba | 10 | 15 |
| | | 32 | SWM 6 A | 38 | Shitala Mata Mandir | 6 | 6 |
| | | 33 | SWM 6 A | 39 | Khandoj Ghatti Bheruji | 8 | 10 |
| | | 34 | SWM 6 A | 39 | Virai ka Bheruji | 10 | 8 |
| | | 35 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Kala Bawdi Jind Baba | 15 | 8 |
| | | 36 | SWM 6 A | 36 | Aamreshawar Mahadev | 20 | 15 |
| | | 37 | SWM 6 A | 33 | Aamreshawar Nala Bheruji | 8 | 6 |
| | | 38 | SWM 6 A | 35 | Jhumar Bawdi Jind Baba | 20 | 10 |
| | | 39 | SWM 6 A | 22 | Pir Baba | 8 | 6 |
| | | 40 | SWM 6 A | 22 | Hanumaan ji Place | 10 | 6 |
| | | 41 | SWM 6 A | 22 | Khemchha Kund Mataji | 6 | 5 |
| | | 42 | SWM 6 A | 21 | Kankali Mataji(Kila) | 8 | 6 |
| | | 43 | SWM 6 A | 21 | Mama Bhanja Place | 5 | 5 |
| | | 44 | SWIM 6 A | 21 | Ganesh Mandir | 15 | 15 |
| | | 45 | SWM 6 A | 21 | Muslim Masjid (Majar) | 20 | 15 |
| | | 46 | | 21 | Jain Mandir Digambar | 15 | 15 |
| | | 4/ | | 21 | Hanumaan ji Chabutra | 20 | 10 |
| | | 48 | SWIM 6 A | 21 | kamaldhar Hanumaan Mandir | 6 | 4 |

| | РТ | 49 | SWM 6 A | 21 | Hanumaan Mandir | 10 | 8 |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------------|----|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | RO | 50 | SWM 6 A | 26 | Ran ki Ghati Bheruji | 3.70 | 3.40 |
| | Total | 50 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Khandar 9 B | | Kachida Mata | 20 | 20 |
| | era | 2 | Khandar 9A | | Aantpura Balaii | 7 | 7 |
| | pur | 3 | Khandar 9A | | Bheruii Chiroli | 5 | 5 |
| | Kı | 4 | Khandar 9 B | | Bheruji Berda | 7 | 5 |
| | Total | 4 | | | | - | |
| | lotai | 1 | Khandar 9A | | Kalla ii Place | 10 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Khandar 9A | | Sati Mata Talawda | 10 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Khandar 9A | | Mata Khohra Talavda | 5 | 5 |
| | | 5 | Khandar 9A | | Sita Mandi | 5 | 5 |
| | | - 4
 | Khandar OP | | Gilai Sagar Phoruii | 5 | 5 |
| | | 5 | Khandar OP | | lind Paba Cilai Sagar | 0 | 5 |
| | | 7 | Khandar 90 | | Jillu Baba Gilal Sagai | 0
6 | 5 |
| | | / | Khandar 9C | | | 0 | 0 |
| | | 8 | Khandar 9C | | | 5 | 5 |
| | | 9 | Khandar 9C | | Thumka Hanumaan ji
Kadmah Dhamii | 2 | 2 |
| | | 10 | Khandar 9C | | Kadmab Bheruji | 2 | 2 |
| | L | 11 | Khandar 9C | | Uamri Mata | 5 | 3 |
| | idai | 12 | Khandar 9C | | Indala Hanuman Ji | 30 | 20 |
| | nan | 13 | Khandar 9C | | Indala Akani Baba | 30 | 12 |
| | X | 14 | Khandar 9C | | Jhil Ke Balaji | 30 | 20 |
| | | 15 | Khandar 9C | | Jharana Mahadev | 2 | 2 |
| | | 16 | Khandar 9C | | Khatola Balaji | 50 | 50 |
| 2 | | 17 | Khandar 9C | | Khatola Mahadev | 30 | 8 |
| NN. | | 18 | Khandar 9C | | Padhar Kui Balaji | 5 | 5 |
| -I, S | | 19 | Khandar 9C | | Indala Masjid | 5 | 5 |
| Ë | | 20 | Khandar 9C | | Kukraj ke Balaji | 3 | 3 |
| -γ | | 21 | Khandar 9C | | Oagal Ke Bheruji | 3 | 3 |
| 8 | | 22 | Khandar 9C | | Oagal Ke Mahadev | 3 | 3 |
| ЪСF | | 23 | Quila Khandar | | Narsingh Dhar Hanumaan ji | 5 | 5 |
| | | 24 | Quila Khandar | | Jaynti Mataji | 20 | 20 |
| | | 25 | Khandar 9B | | Gilai Sagar Mandir | 10 | 5 |
| | Total | 12 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Khandar 9A | 40 | Dhanaycha Mandir | 3.60 | 3.60 |
| | ara | 2 | Khandar 9A | 22 | Kathuli ke Bheruji | 50 | 50 |
| | Tala | 3 | Khandar 9A | 16 | Parso ki Talai(Chabutara) | 5 | 5 |
| | | 4 | Khandar 9A | 15 | Bhid Gram Mandir | 3.60 | 3 |
| | Total | 4 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Baler | 2 | Hanumaan Patta | 50 | 40 |
| | | 2 | Baler | 2 | Bheruji Isarda | 20 | 20 |
| | | 3 | Baler | 1 | Hiraman Baba | 5 | 5 |
| | 5 | 4 | Baler | 2 | Baleshwar | 50 | 45 |
| | Bale | 5 | Baler | 3 | Bhileshwar | 20 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Baioli | 2 | Bhatyka | 30 | 35 |
| | | 7 | Baioli | 3 | Hanuman ii | 5 | 5 |
| | | 8 | Sevati Chambal | | Tapowan | 30 | 30 |
| | Total | 8 | | | | | |
| | lotai | 1 | SWM 6 Main | 22 | Pathan Halonda | 2 | 3 |
| | | 2 | SWM 6 Main | 22 | Halonda Mala Bheruii | 6 | 6 |
| | 1S) | ∠
२ | SWM 6 Main | 22 | Khetarnal Bodal | 63 | 5 1 |
| | (SN | л
Л | SWM 6 Main | 24 | Ganesh li Bodal | 2 | 2 |
| | ipr | +
5 | SWIN 6 Main | 20 | May ka Broruii | 5 | З |
| | alaı | 5 | | 25 | Hiraman Paha Padal | 0 | 4
1 |
| | Phį | 0 | | 20 | Rodal Mataii | Ŏ
6 1 | 4
5 F |
| | | / | | 25 | Doual Mataji | 0.1 | 5.5 |
| | | ð | SVVIVI O IVIAIN | ð | впегијгтајај | Ь | 9 |

| | | 9 | SWM 6 Main | 8 | Talang Balaji | 6 | 6 |
|---------|------|----|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | 10 | SWM 6 Main | 8 | Pathan Bherupura | 3 | 3 |
| | | 11 | SWM 6 Main | 8 | Balaji BBL Mince | 6 | 6.5 |
| | | 12 | SWM 6 Main | 11 | Jhojheshwar Mahadev | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| | | 13 | SWM 6 Main | 12 | Phutta Balaji | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| | | 14 | SWM 6 B | 11 | Kalibhat Bheruji | 50 | 50 |
| | | 15 | SWM 6 B | 11 | Chawand Mataii | 5 | 5 |
| | | 16 | SWM 6 B | 11 | kalibhat ka Balaii | 2 | 2 |
| | | 17 | SWM 6 B | 12 | Bhomiva ii Kalibhat | 4 | 4 |
| | | 18 | SWM 6 B | 12 | Lackhi ka Bheruii | 5 | 5 |
| | | 19 | SWM 6 B | 12 | Hiraman Baba Shyopura | 5 | 5 |
| | | 20 | SWM 6 B | 12 | Parit Baba Place | 2 | 2 |
| | | 21 | SWM 6 B | 12 | Bhomiya ji Shopura | 5 | 5 |
| | | 22 | SWM 6 B | 12 | Hiraman Baba Ramnagar | 5 | 5 |
| | | 23 | SWM 6 B | 12 | Hanuman ji Bamnagar | 10 | 10 |
| | | 24 | SWM 6 B | 13 | Jind Baba Budda ka Bad | 2 | 2 |
| | | 25 | SWM 6 B | 15 | Kankali Mataii | 2 | 2 |
| | | 26 | SWM 6 B | 13 | Hiraman Baba Chabutra | 3 | 3 |
| | | 27 | SWM 6 B | 10 | Jodala ka Bheruii | 5 | 5 |
| | | 28 | SWM 6 B | 15 | Hinwad ka Bheruii | 5 | 5 |
| | | 29 | SWM 6 B | 16 | Sinduriya Mahadey(Mha Kho) | 5 | 5 |
| | | 30 | SWM 6B | 16 | Gau Ghatti Hanuman ii | 2 | 2 |
| | | 31 | SWM 6B | 17 | Hiraman ji Hinwad | 5 | 5 |
| | | 32 | Ravaina Dungar Main | 5 | Hanumaan ji Mandir Pancholas | 20 | 20 |
| | | 33 | Ravaina Dungar Main | 1 | Bheruii Bayaina Dungar | 5 | 5 |
| Σ | | 34 | Ravajna Dungar Main | 1 | Mandir Tejaji Hiramaan Balaji | 50 | 50 |
| SV | AS) | 35 | Ravaina Dungar Main | 1 | Mandir Shankar ii | 15 | 15 |
| - | (SN | 36 | Ravaina Dungar Main | 2 | Peer Baba | 15 | 15 |
| y.FI | ndi | 37 | Ravaina Dungar Main | 2 | Mandir Hanumaan ii | 5 | 5 |
| Š D | lala | 38 | SWM 6 B | 4 | Undi ghati Bhomia | 5 | 5 |
| СF
Х | 님 | 39 | SWM 6 B | 4 | Jhalara ka Bheruii | 10 | 10 |
| ă | | 40 | SWM 6 B | 4 | Hiraman ji Nimali | 7 | 7 |
| | | 41 | SWM 6 B | 5 | Sita Mata | 100 | 100 |
| | | 42 | SWM 6 B | 7 | Hanumaan ji SitaMata | 80 | 80 |
| | | 43 | SWM 6 B | 7 | Unda Darada Bheruii | 3 | 3 |
| | | 44 | SWM 6 B | 8 | Kakun ka Bheruii | 5 | 5 |
| | | 45 | SWM 6B | 8 | Sati ka Chabutra | 2 | 2 |
| | | 46 | SWM 6B | 8 | Balmik Mandir | 5 | 5 |
| | | 47 | SWM 6B | 8 | Kalva Bheruii | 2 | 2 |
| | | 48 | SWM 6B | 8 | Ghati Ka Bheruii | 2 | 2 |
| | | 49 | SWM 6B | 8 | Bavar Ka Bheruii | 5 | 5 |
| | | 50 | SWM 6B | 8 | Balas Ka Hanumaan ji | 3 | 3 |
| | | 51 | SWM 6B | 9 | Bag Ka Bheruii | 2 | 2 |
| | | 52 | SWM 6B | 18 | Ghumeshwar Mahadey | 2 | 3 |
| | | 53 | Bavaina Balwan | 14 | Peer Baba | 15 | 15 |
| | | 54 | Ravajna Balwan | 14 | Hanuman ii | 12 | 12 |
| | | 55 | Ravajna Balwan | 16 | Nahari Ke Balaii | 28 | 19 |
| | | 56 | Ravajna Balwan | 17 | Pahuji ka Sathan | 20 | 8 |
| | | 57 | Ravaina Balwan | 18 | Mundarhedi Balaii | 15 | 13 |
| | | 58 | Ravaina Balwan | 3 | lind Baba | 4 | 4 |
| | | 50 | Ravaina Balwan | ्र
२ | Mata ji Ka Chowk | - -
२ | - -
२ |
| | | 60 | Ravaina Balwan | 4 | Mala Ka Bheruii | 3 | 3 |
| | | 61 | SWM 6 B | 32 | Kel Kund | 50 | 20 |
| | | 62 | SWM 6B | 32 | Khole Hanumaan ii | 20 | 20 |
| | | 62 | SWM 6B | 22 | Mahadey Aam Khora | 20 | 20 |
| | | 61 | SWM 6 P | 2 | Chhotta Bhomiya | 10 | 10 |
| 1 | | 04 | | ر _ا | | 10 | 10 |

| | | 65 | SWM 6B | 1 | Mata ji Mandir | 10 | 10 |
|------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------|----|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| :D -I, SWM | Phalaudi (SMS) | 66 | SWM 6B | 27 | Bada Jamoda | 25 | 25 |
| | | 67 | SWM 6B | 30 | Mansapuran Hanuman ji | 25 | 25 |
| | | 68 | Aamli | 1 | Tejaji Place | 15 | 20 |
| | | 69 | Aamli | 2 | Tejaji Chabutra | 30 | 50 |
| | | 70 | Aamli | 2 | Shivalaya Mandir | 30 | 40 |
| | | 71 | Aamli | 2 | Jharna ka Balaji | 15 | 15 |
| | | 72 | Aamli | 2 | Talai Ka Balaji | 10 | 10 |
| | | 73 | Aamli | 3 | Bheruji Place | 20 | 20 |
| | | 74 | Papda | 7 | Van Devara Mahadev | 40 | 30 |
| | | 75 | Papda | 6 | Kamleshvar Mahadev Mandir | 60 | 80 |
| | | 76 | Papda | 6 | Jind Baba | 40 | 50 |
| | | 77 | Balwan | 2 | Bheruji Aarniya | 20 | 20 |
| J.Y | | 78 | Polgatta | 1 | Bhomiya ji Place | 9 | 8 |
| & D | | 79 | Polgatta | 1 | Polgatta Balaji | 8 | 10 |
| DCF | | 80 | Polgatta | 3 | Mala Devi | 10 | 12 |
| | | 81 | Balwan | 2 | Hanuman ji Aarniya | 10 | 15 |
| | | 82 | Polgatta | 2 | Polgatta Hanuman ji | 12 | 5 |
| | | 83 | Phalodi | 7 | Banjaro Ki Chhatari | 8 | 8 |
| | | 84 | Phalodi | 6 | Sada Kund Mahadev | 40 | 40 |
| | | 85 | SWM Main | 32 | Kelashpura Bheruji | 12 | 12 |
| | | 86 | SWM Main | 37 | Telan Panseri | 12 | 13 |
| | | 87 | Ravajna Balwan | 19 | Jind Baba | 4 | 4 |
| | | 88 | Ravajna Balwan | 29 | Bheru ji | 5 | 5 |
| | Total | 87 | | | | | |
| | G.Total-I | 165 | | | | | |
| | | 1 | Daulatpura | 2 | Nasir Ka Mandir | 6 | 5.5 |
| | | 2 | Daulatpura | 14 | Chuha ki Dham | 8 | 3 |
| | Naniyaki Ki Guwadi Hq.Sapotara | 3 | Simar Kho A | 10 | Ghanteshwar Dham | 7 | 50 |
| | | 4 | Simar Kho A | 10 | Dharamshala Uppar | 3 | 6 |
| | | 5 | Simar Kho A | 10 | Samudayak Bhawan | 10 | 7 |
| | | 6 | Simar Kho A | 10 | Medi Purani | 3 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Kala Khet | 7 | Parwati Mandir | 6 | 7 |
| | | 8 | Kala Khet | 7 | Hanuman Mandir | 3 | 4 |
| | | 9 | Kala Khet | 7 | Dharamshala | 6 | 7 |
| | | 10 | Kala Khet | 7 | Nasir Ka Mandir | 3 | 6 |
| . <u></u> | | 11 | Simar Kho A | 15 | Karis Mandir | 2 | 2 |
| | | 12 | Simar Kho A | 15 | Yatari Dharamshala | 6 | 17 |
| araı | | 13 | Simar Kho A | 15 | Bhawan | 13 | 10 |
| , Ka | | 14 | Baler | 5 | Kedar Baba ki Gupha | 14 | 9 |
| | | 15 | Baler | 5 | Yatari Dharamshala | 8 | 8.5 |
| y.FI | Total | 15 | | | | | |
| S D | Keladevi | 1 | Marmada | 2 | Kedar Baba ki Gupha | 100 | 100 |
| CF 8 | | 2 | Marmada | 20 | Keri Umar | 40 | 50 |
| ă | | 3 | Marmada | 2 | Hanuman ji Nature Cemp | 10 | 7 |
| | | 4 | Khijura | 25 | Hanuman ji Tongli Wale | 10 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chirmil Kho Kased | 3 | Bheruji | 10 | 12 |
| | | 6 | Chirmil Kho Kased | 2 | Devi Mandir(Malik pur) | 10 | 13 |
| | Total | 6 | | | | 180 | 192 |
| | | 1 | Birm Ki Guwadi | 10 | Rheru Raha Parwati Dangria | 20 | 10 |
| | Karanpur | 2
2 | Birm Ki Guwadi | 12 | Hanuman ii | 10 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Birm Ki Guwadi | 12 | Noomwala Phomiya Paha | 10 | 10 |
| | | 3 | | 13 | Dangare | 10 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chirmil Kho Kased | 66 | Chokan Ka Bheru | 15 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Birm Ki Guwadi | 12 | Nasir Baba | 30 | 20 |

| | Karanpur | 6 | Chirmil Kho Kased | 65 | Medwari Bheru Baba | 25 | 20 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|--------------------|----|--------------------------|----|----|
| | | 7 | Chirmil Kho Kased | 65 | Bheru Baba Oasat | 40 | 30 |
| | | 8 | Chirmil Kho Kased | 60 | Gudarali Bheru Baba | 10 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chirmil Kho Kased | | Gull Baba | 15 | 15 |
| | | 10 | Chirmil Kho Kased | 65 | Karas Baba | 10 | 10 |
| | | 11 | Chirmil Kho Kased | 65 | Gull Baba Chandela | 20 | 15 |
| | | 12 | Chirmil Kho Kased | 65 | Bhomiya Baba | 10 | 10 |
| | | 13 | Birm Ki Guwadi | 12 | Nasir Baba | 30 | 25 |
| | | 14 | Birm Ki Guwadi | 12 | Kal Bhero Baba | 15 | 15 |
| | | 15 | Quila Udgir Devgir | 18 | Aastal Ghat | 20 | 15 |
| | | 16 | Quila Udgir Devgir | 19 | Dangriya Khirkari Mandir | 10 | 10 |
| | | 17 | Quila Udgir Devgir | 19 | Aastal Ghat Hanuman ji | 15 | 15 |
| | | 18 | Quila Udgir Devgir | 19 | Dangriya Mandir | 10 | 10 |
| | | 19 | Quila Udgir Devgir | 15 | Bagichi Bhero Dalapur | 15 | 10 |
| | | 20 | Quila Udgir Devgir | 14 | Devgir Hanuman ji | 10 | 10 |
| | | 21 | Birm Ki Guwadi | 10 | Thakur Baba | 20 | 10 |
| : - | | 22 | Nibhera | 20 | Hanuman ji Nebhera | 3 | 3 |
| araı | | 23 | Kanarda | 8 | Chodikya khatal Bheruji | 4 | 4 |
| , K | | 24 | Nibhera | 20 | Mahadev Ki Kuti | 3 | 3 |
| | | 25 | Quila Udgir Devgir | 8 | Bheruji Chabutra | 3 | 3 |
| DCF & Dy.FI | | 26 | Quila Udgir Devgir | 7 | Mataji Chabutra Udgir | 3 | 3 |
| | | 27 | Quila Udgir Devgir | 7 | Thakur Ji Udgir | 3 | 3 |
| | | 28 | Kanarda | 10 | Purana Pani | 10 | 5 |
| | | 29 | Kanarda | 14 | Kem Ka Bheruji | 3 | 3 |
| | | 30 | Kanarda | 7 | Dabra Ka Bheruji | 3 | 3 |
| | Total | 30 | | | | | |
| | Mandrayal | 1 | | | Karas Baba Chenapura | 20 | 30 |
| | | 2 | | | Hanuman Mandir Bhakola | 20 | 20 |
| | | 3 | | | Gureya Mandir Toda | 30 | 60 |
| | | 4 | | | Bheru Mandir Toda | 20 | 20 |
| | | 5 | | | Gureya Mandir Simara | 30 | 30 |
| | | 6 | | | Nasir Mandir Kased Kho | 20 | 20 |
| | | 7 | Rodhain | | Hanuman Mandir Chandeli | 20 | 30 |
| | | 8 | Rodhain | | Seliwala Hanumaan Mandir | 40 | 60 |
| | | 9 | | | Karas Baba Sonapura | 40 | 60 |
| | | 10 | Needar | | Bijasan Mata Needar | 20 | 30 |
| | | 11 | | | Hanuman Mandir Rajghat | 20 | 30 |
| | | 12 | | | Pathar Devi Mandir | 30 | 30 |
| | Total | 12 | | | | | |
| | G.Total | 63 | | | | | |
| Total SWM+Karauli | | 228 | | | | | |
Annexure- 30

FAUNA OF RANTHAMBHORE TIGER RESERVE

Class Pisces

| 1 | Rito | | Lahio rohita |
|----|-----------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Dita | - | |
| 2. | Catla | - | Catla catla |
| 3. | Greyei | - | Chhana marulion |
| 4. | Lanchi | - | Walago auto |
| 5. | Mahseer | - | Tortor spp. |
| 6. | Mirgal | - | Circhinus mrigala |
| 7. | Roho | - | Labio rohita |
| 8. | Savank | - | Chhana punctatus |
| 9. | Seenghari | - | Mystus seenghala |
| | | | |

Class Amphibia

| 1. | Common Indian Toad | - | Bufo melanostictus |
|----|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| 2. | Common Frog | - | Rana tigerina |

Class Reptilia

| 1. | Banded Krait | - | Bungarus fasciatus |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 2. | Cobra | - | Naja naja |
| 3. | Common Krait | - | Bungarus caeruleus |
| 4. | Freshwater or Swamp Crocodile | - | Crocodylus palustris |
| 5. | Ganga Soft-shelled Turtle | - | Trionyz gan |
| 6. | Indian python | - | Python molurus |
| 7. | North Indian Flap shelled Turtle | - | Lissemys punctata punctata |
| 8. | Rat Snake | - | Ptyas mucosus |
| 9. | Russell's Viper | - | Pipera russelli |
| 10. | Saw-scaled Viper | - | Echis carinatus |
| 11. | The Desert Monitor Lizard | - | Varanus griseus |
| 12. | The Indian Chameleon | - | Chameleon zeylanicus |
| | | | |

Class Aves

| Alexandrine Parakeet | - | Psiattacula eupatria |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Ashy Crowned Finch-Lark | - | Eremopterix grisea |
| Ashy Wren Warbler | - | Prinia Socialis |
| Bank Myna | - | Acridotheres ginginianus |
| Bar headed Goose | - | Anser omdocis |
| Barn Owl | - | Tyto alba |
| Baya | - | Ploceus philippinus |
| Bay backed Shrike | - | Ianius vittatus |
| Bittern | - | Botaurus stekkaris |
| Black backed Woodpecker | - | Chrysocolaptes fesativus |
| Black bellied Tern | - | Sterna acuticauda |
| Black breasted Quail | - | Coturnix coromandelica |
| | Alexandrine Parakeet
Ashy Crowned Finch-Lark
Ashy Wren Warbler
Bank Myna
Bar headed Goose
Barn Owl
Baya
Bay backed Shrike
Bittern
Black backed Woodpecker
Black bellied Tern
Black breasted Quail | Alexandrine Parakeet-Ashy Crowned Finch-Lark-Ashy Wren Warbler-Bank Myna-Bar headed Goose-Barn Owl-Baya-Bay backed Shrike-Bittern-Black backed Woodpecker-Black bellied Tern-Black breasted Quail- |

| 13. | Black capped Kingfisher | - | Halcyon pileata |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| 14. | Black crowned Finch-Lark | - | Eremopterix nigriceps affinis |
| 15. | Black Drongo | - | Dicrurus adsimilis |
| 16. | Black Eagle | - | Ictinaetus malyensis perniger |
| 17. | Black necked Stork | - | Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus |
| 18. | Black headed Oriole | - | Oriolus xanthornus |
| 19. | Black Partridge | - | Francolinus francolinus |
| 20. | Black Red stork | - | Phoenicurus ochruros |
| 21. | Black Stork | - | Ciconia nigra |
| 22. | Black tailed Godwit | - | Limosa Limosa |
| 23. | Blackthroated Thrush | - | Turdus ruficollis |
| 24. | Black throated Weaver Bird | _ | Ploceus benghalensis |
| 25. | Black winged Kite | _ | Elanus caeruleus |
| 26. | Black winged Stilt | _ | Himantopus himantopus |
| 27. | Blossom headed Parakeet | _ | Psittacula cvanocephala |
| 28 | Blue Rock Pigeon | _ | Columba livia |
| 29. | Blue Rock Thrush | _ | Minticola solitarius |
| 30 | Blue throat | _ | Erthacus svecicus |
| 31 | Bylth's Reed Warbler | _ | Acrocephalus dumetorum |
| 32 | Bonelit's Hawk-Fagle | _ | Hieraaetus fassciatus fasciatus |
| 33 | Brahminy Kite | _ | Haliastur Indus |
| 33.
34 | Brahminy Myna | _ | Sturnus pagodarum |
| 35 | Brown Crake | _ | Amauronis akool akool |
| 35.
36 | Brown Fish Owl | | Rubo zevlonesis |
| 30.
37 | Brown Flycatcher | - | Dubo ze yionesis
Muscicana latirosrtis |
| 37. | Broown basded Kingfisher | - | Muscicapa annosis.
Pelargonsis canonsis |
| 30.
20 | Brown Book Chat | - | Tetargopsis capensis
Corcornelafused |
| <i>39.</i>
<i>4</i> 0 | Bronzo wingod jocono | - | Metonidusin dieus |
| 40. | Buch Lorl | - | Metoplausinaicus
Minafna assumiaa |
| 41.
42 | Cottle Egret | - | Rabulousibis |
| 42. | Changeable Howl Eagle | - | Spizaetus eirhetus |
| 43. | Chiffshaff | - | Diviliosoonus collubita |
| 44. | Collored Duch Chet | - | Fnyuoscopus conyona |
| 43. | Collared Bush Chat | - | Saxicola lorquala |
| 40. | Collared Said martin | - | Riparia riparia
Otug habbamaang |
| 47. | Common Dabbler | - | Tundai dag agulatur |
| 48. | Common Babbler | - | Turaolaes caulatus |
| 49.
50 | Common Grey Hornbill | - | Tockus birostris |
| 50. | Common Hawk-cuckoo | - | Cuculus varius |
| 51. | Common Nightjar | - | Caprimulgas aslaaticus |
| 52. | Common Pochard | - | Aythya ferina |
| 53. | Common Redshank | - | Tringa totanus totanus |
| 54. | Common Rosefinch | - | Carpodaucs erythrinus |
| 55. | Common Sandpiper | - | Tringa hypoleucos |
| 56. | Common snipe | - | Gallinago gallinago |
| 57. | Common Starling | - | Strunus vulgaris |
| 58. | Common Teal | - | Anas crecca |
| 59. | Coot | - | Fulica atra |
| 60. | Cotton Teal | - | Nettapus coromandelianus |
| 61. | Crag Martin | - | Hirunda rupestris |
| 62. | Crested Bunting | - | Melophus lathami |
| 63. | Crested Hawk Eagle | - | Spizaetus cirrhotus cirrhatus |
| 64. | Crested Honey Buzzard | - | Pernis ptilorhynchus |

| 65. | Crested Lark | - | Galerida cristata |
|------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 66. | Crested Serpent Eagle | - | Spilornis cheela |
| 67. | Crimson breasted Barbet | - | Megalaima heamarcephala |
| 68. | Crow pheasant | - | Centropus sinensis |
| 69. | Cuckoo | - | Cuculas canorus |
| 70. | Darter | - | Anhinga rufa |
| 71. | Desert Wheatear | - | Oenan spp. |
| 72. | Dusky Crag Martin | - | Hirundo concolor |
| 73. | Dusky Horned Owl | - | Bubo coromandus coromandus |
| 74. | Dusky Leaf Warbler | - | Phylloscopus fuscatus |
| 75. | Egyptian Vulture | - | Neophron percnopterus |
| 76. | Falcated Teal | - | Anas falcata |
| 77. | Fire capped Tit | - | Cephalopyrus flaimiceps |
| 78. | Frankin's Nightjar | - | Caprimulgus affinis monticola |
| 79. | Frankin's Wren-Warbler | - | Pronia hodgsoni |
| 80. | Gadwall | _ | Anas strepera |
| 81. | Gargancy Teal | _ | Anas averauedula |
| 82 | Glossy Ibis | _ | Plegodis falcinellus |
| 83. | Golden backed Woodpecker | _ | Dinopium benghalenus |
| 84 | Golden Oriole | _ | Oriolus orilus |
| 85 | Great spotted Eagle | _ | Aquila clanga |
| 86 | Great Horned owl | _ | Buho huho |
| 87 | Great Reed Warbler | _ | Acrocephalus Stentoreus |
| 88 | Gravish Leaf Warbler | _ | Phylloscopus trochiloides |
| 89 | Green Pigeon | _ | Terron phoenicoptera |
| 90 | Greenshank | _ | Tringa nebuaria |
| 91 | Green sandniner | _ | Tringa ochropus |
| 92 | Grev headed Elycatcher | _ | Culicicana cevlonesis |
| 93 | Grey headed Myna | _ | Sturnus malabaricus |
| 9 <u>4</u> | Grey headed vellow Wagtail | _ | Motacilla flava thunhergi |
| 95 | Grey heron | _ | Ardea cinerea |
| 96 | Gravlag Goose | _ | Anser anser |
| 90.
97 | Grey necked Bunting | _ | Emberiza hunchanani |
| 98 | Grey Partridge | _ | Erançolinus pondicerinus |
| 90. | Grey quail | _ | Coturnix coturnix |
| 100 | Grev shrike | _ | Lanius excubitor |
| 100. | Grev Tit | | Parus major |
| 101. | Grey Wagtail | _ | Motacilla easpica |
| 102. | Gull billed Tern | - | Galachalidan nilatics |
| 105. | Hoope | - | Unung enons |
| 104. | House grow | - | Comus splandans |
| 105. | House crow | - | Corvus spiendens
Dasser domesticus |
| 100. | House sparrow | - | Fasser aomesticus |
| 107. | House swallow | - | |
| 108. | House swill | - | Apus affinis |
| 109. | Indian Chill Swallow | - | Hirundo fluvicola |
| 110. | Indian Common Myna | - | Acriaotheres tristis |
| 111. | Indian Course | - | Cursorius coromandelica |
| 112. | Indian Desert Finch-Lark | - | Ammomanes deseri phoenicuroides |
| 113. | Indian Griffon Vulture | - | Gyps fulvus fulvescens |
| 114. | Indian Myna | - | Acridotheres tristis |
| 115. | Indian Woornen | - | Gallinula chloropus |
| 116. | Indian Kobin | - | Saxicoloides fulicata |

| 117. | Indian Roller | - | Coracias benghalensis |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 118. | Indian shag | - | Phalacrocorax fuscicollis |
| 119. | Indian Tree Pipit | - | Anthus hodgsoni |
| 120. | Indian Wren-Warbler | - | Prinia subflava |
| 121. | Iore | - | Aegithina tiphia |
| 122. | Jungle Babbler | - | Turdoides striatus |
| 123. | Jungle Bush Quail | - | Perdicula asiatica |
| 124. | Jungle Crow | - | Corvus macrorhyncos |
| 125. | Jungle Nightjar | - | Caprinulgus indicus |
| 126. | Kashmir Roller | - | Coracias garrulus semenowi |
| 127. | Kashmir Plover | - | Charadrius alexandrinus |
| 128. | Kestrel | - | Falco biarmicus |
| 129. | King Vulture | - | Sarcogyps calvus |
| 130. | Koel | - | Eudynomys scolopcea |
| 131. | Lagger Falcon | - | Falco biarmicus |
| 132. | Lapwing | _ | Vanellus vanellus |
| 133. | Large Cormorant | _ | Phalacrocorax carbo |
| 134. | Large Cuckoo-shrike | _ | Coracina novahollandiae |
| 135. | Large Desert Lark | _ | Alaemon alaudipes doriae |
| 136 | Large Egret | _ | Ardea alba |
| 137 | Large Green Barbet | _ | Megalaima zevlanica |
| 138 | Large Grev Babbler | _ | Turdoides malcolmi |
| 139 | Large pied Wagtail | _ | Motacilla moderaspatensis |
| 140 | Large White rumped Swift | _ | Anus pacuficus pacificus |
| 141 | Lesser spotted Fagle | _ | Aquila pomarina hastata |
| 142 | Lesser Whistling Teal | _ | Endorcyona javanica |
| 143 | Lesser Whire throat | _ | Sylvia curruca |
| 144 | Little Brown Dove | _ | Strentopelia senegalensis |
| 145 | Little Cormorant | _ | Phalacrocorax niger |
| 146 | Little Foret | _ | Foretta orazetta |
| 147 | Little Grebe | _ | Podiceps ruficollis |
| 148 | Little Green Heron | _ | Rutorides striatus javanicus |
| 149 | Little Ringed Ployer | _ | Charadrius dubius |
| 150 | Long billed Vulture | _ | Gyps indicus |
| 150. | Long legged Buzzard | _ | Buteo runfinus runfinus |
| 151. | Magnie-Robin | _ | Copsychus saularis |
| 152. | Marsh Harrier | _ | Circus geruginosus |
| 155.
154 | Marshall's lora | _ | Agaithing nigroluteg |
| 155 | Marsh Sandniper | _ | Tringa stagnatilis |
| 155. | Median Egret | _ | Faratta intermedia |
| 150. | Montagu's Harrier | _ | Circus maaraus |
| 157. | Nakta or Comb Duck | - | Sarkidiornis malanotos |
| 150. | Olivaçãous Leaf Warbler | - | Phylloscopus ariseolus |
| 159. | Onvaceous Lear warden | - | Angstomus oscitans |
| 161 | Orange headed ground Thrush | - | Anasiomus oscilans
Zoothara aitrina |
| 167 | Orange neaded ground Thrush | - | Dandion haliactus |
| 162. | Depited partridge | - | Function natidetus |
| 105. | Painted partilige | - | Francollinus pictus |
| 104.
1 <i>65</i> | r anneu Sanugrouse | - | r terocies indicus
Postuatula hanahalanai |
| 105. | Fainted Snurfourl | - | Kostratuta Dengnalensis |
| 100. | rainted Spuflowi
Dointed Stork | - | Ganoperaix iunuaata
Myaatria namya |
| 10/.
160 | I allieu Stolk
Dolm Swift | - | Cupaiuma namua |
| 108. | railli Switt | - | Cypsiurus parvus |

| 169. | Paradise Flycatcher | - | Terp siphone paradisi |
|------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 170. | Pariha Kite | - | Milvus migrans govinda |
| 171. | Peafowl | - | Pavo cristatus |
| 172. | Pheasant-tailed Jacana | - | Hydrophasianus chirurgus |
| 173. | Pied Bush Chat | - | Saxicola caprata |
| 174. | Pied Crested Cuckoo | - | Clamator jacobinus |
| 175. | Pied Kingfisher | - | Cervle rudis |
| 176 | Pied Myna | _ | Strunus contra |
| 177 | Pintail | _ | Anas acuta |
| 178 | Pitta | _ | Pitta brachvura |
| 179 | Plain Leaf Warbler | _ | Phylloscopus neglectus |
| 180 | Pond Heron | _ | Ardeola aravi |
| 181 | Purple Heron | _ | Ardea purpurea |
| 182 | Purple Moorben | _ | Galinula Porphyrio |
| 182. | Purple Suppird | - | Nactarinia asiatica |
| 105. | Pugmy Woodpocker | - | Diagidas nanus |
| 104. | Pyginy woodpecker | - | Ficoldes hands |
| 103. | Red breasted Flycatcher | - | Muscleapa parna |
| 100. | Red crested Pochard | - | Netta rufina |
| 18/. | Redneaded Bunting | - | Emberiza brunicers |
| 188. | Redneaded Merlin | - | Falco chicquera |
| 189. | Red legged Falcon | - | Falco vespertinus |
| 190. | Red rumped Swallow | - | Hirundo daurica |
| 191. | Red Spurfowl | - | Galloperdix spadicea |
| 192. | Red Turtle Cove | - | Streptopelia tranquebarica |
| 193. | Red vented Bulbul | - | Pycnonotus cafer |
| 194. | Red-wattled Lapwing | - | Vancellus indicus |
| 195. | Red whiskered bulbul | - | Pycnonotus jocosus |
| 196. | Ring Dove | - | Streptopelia decaocto |
| 197. | River Tern | - | Sterna aurantia |
| 198. | Rock Bunting | - | Emberizacia spp. |
| 199. | Rock Bush Quail | - | Perdicula argoondah |
| 200. | Rose ringed parakeet | - | Psittacula krameri |
| 201. | Rosy Starling | - | Strunus roseus |
| 202. | Ruddy Sheldrake | - | Tadorna feruginea |
| 203. | Ruff and Reeve | - | Philomachus pugnax |
| 204. | Rufous backed shrike | - | Lanius schach ervthronotus |
| 205 | Rufous bellied Babbler | _ | Dumetia hyperythra |
| 206 | Rufous fronted Wren-Warbler | _ | Prinia Ruchanani |
| 200. | Rufous tailed Finch-I ark | _ | Ammomanes phoencurus |
| 207. | Rufous Turtle Dove | _ | Strantonalia orientals |
| 200. | Sarus Crane | - | Grus antigona |
| 209. | Sarus Claite
Saarlat Miniyat | - | Daviaroactus flammaus |
| 210. | Scanet Millivet | - | Tericrocolus jiummeus |
| 211. | Scopes Owi | - | Olus scops |
| 212. | Shaheen Falcon | - | Falco peregrinus |
| 213. | Shikra | - | Accipiter badius |
| 214. | Short-toed Eagle | - | Circuetus gallicus |
| 215. | Short toed Lark | - | Calandrella cinerea |
| 216. | Shoveller | - | Anas clypeata |
| 217 | Singing Bush Lark | - | Mirafrs javanica cantillans |
| 218. | Sirkeer Cuckoo | - | Taccocua leschenaultii |
| 219. | Small Blue Kingfisher | - | Aluedsarthis spp. |
| 220. | Small Green Bee-eater | - | Merups orientalis |

| 221. | Small Minivet | - | Pericrocotus cinnamomeus |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 222. | Small skylark | - | Alaudagugula |
| 223. | Smoky Willow warbler | - | Phylloscopus fuligiventer |
| 224. | Sparrow Hawk | - | Accipiter nisus |
| 225. | Spoon bill | - | Platalea leucorodia |
| 226. | Spotted Dove | - | Streptopelia chinensis |
| 227. | Spotted Munia | - | Lonchura punctulata |
| 228. | Spotted Owlet | - | Athene brama |
| 229. | Spotted Redshank | - | Tringa erythropus |
| 230. | Spur winged lapwing | - | Vanellus spoinosus |
| 231. | Stone curlew | - | Burhinus oedicnemus |
| 232. | Streaked Fantail Warbler | - | Chisticola juncidis |
| 233. | Streaked Weaver Bird | - | Ploceus menyar |
| 234. | Tailor Bird | - | Orthotomus sutotius |
| 235. | Tawany Eagle | - | Aquila rapax |
| 236. | Temminck's Stint | - | Calidris temminckii |
| 237. | Tickell's Blue Flycatcher | - | Muscicapa tickeliiae |
| 238. | Tickell's Leaf Warbler | _ | Phylloscopus affinis |
| 239. | Tree pie | _ | Dendrocitta vegabunda |
| 240. | Tree Pipit | _ | Anthus trivialis |
| 241. | Tufted Duck | _ | Anvhva fullgula |
| 242. | Verditer Flycatcher | _ | Muscicapa thalassia |
| 243 | Whiskered tern | _ | Childenias hybrida |
| 244 | White backed Vulture | _ | Gyps hengalenois |
| 245 | White bellied Drongo | _ | Dicrurus ceerulescens |
| 246 | White breasted Kingfisher | _ | Halcvon snyrmensis |
| 247 | White breasted Waterhen | _ | Amaurornis phoenicurus |
| 248 | White browed Fantail Elycatcher | _ | Rhindiura aureola |
| 249 | White canned Bunting | _ | Emberisa stewarti |
| 250 | White cheeked Bulbul | _ | Pycnonotus leucogenys |
| 251 | White-evs | _ | Zosterrons palpebrosa |
| 251. | White-eved Buzzard Fagle | _ | Rutastur teesa |
| 252. | White-eved pochard | _ | Avthva nyroca |
| 255.
254 | White beaded Vellow Wagtail | _ | Motacilla flava leucocenhala |
| 254. | White Ibis | _ | Threskiornis aethiopica |
| 255. | White necked stork | _ | Ciconia episoopus |
| 250. | White stork | _ | Ciconia ciconia |
| 257. | White throated Munia | _ | Lonchura malabarica |
| 250. | White Wagtail | _ | Motacilla alba |
| 257. | Wigeon | _ | Anas nenelone |
| 260. | Wire tailed Swallow | _ | Hirundo smithii |
| 261. | Wood Sandniner | _ | Tringa glareola |
| 262. | Wood Shrike | | Tanradarnis pandicarianus |
| 205.
264 | Wryneck | _ | I epiodornis pondicertanas |
| 204. | Vellow-browed leaf Warbler | _ | Phylloscopus inornatus |
| 205. | Vellow-cheeked Tit | | Parus renthogenvs |
| 200. | Vellow eved Babbler | - | Chrysonma sinansa |
| 207. | Vellow fronted Died Woodpecker | - | Picoidas mahrattansis mahrattansis |
| 200.
260 | Vellow headed Wagtail | - | Motacilla citrola |
| 209.
270 | Vellow leaged Button Queil | - | Turniy tanki |
| ∠70.
271 | Yellow throated sparrow | - | I UTILIA UTILIA
Petronia xanthrocollis |
| 271.
272 | Vellow wattled lanwing | _ | Vanellus malabaricus |
| 414. | renow wattied tapwing | - | v une mu anu anu anu anu anu anu anu anu anu an |

CLASS MAMMALIA

| 1. | Blue Bull or Nilgai | - | Boselaphus tragocamelus |
|-----|--------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 2. | Caracal | - | Felis caracal |
| 3. | Common Langur or Hanuman Lang | ur | Presbytis entellus |
| 4. | Common Mongoose | - | Herpestes auropuncfatus |
| 5. | Common Palm Civet or Toddy Cat | - | Paradoxurus hermaphroditus |
| 6. | Common Yellow Bat | - | Scotophilus heathis |
| 7. | Desert cat | - | Felis libyca |
| 8. | Five striped palm squirrel | - | Funambulus pennanti |
| 9. | House Mouse | - | Mus musculus |
| 10. | House Rat | - | Rattus rattus |
| 11. | Indian False Vampire | - | Megaderma lyra |
| 12. | Indian Flying Fox | - | Pteropus gigateus |
| 13. | Indian Fox | - | Vulpex bengalensis |
| 14. | Indian Gazelle or Chinkara | - | Gazella gazella |
| 15. | Indian Gerbille | - | Tetera indica |
| 16. | Indina Mole-Rat | - | Bandicota bengalensis |
| 17. | Indian Porcupine | - | Hystrix indica |
| 18. | Indian Wild Boar | - | Sus scrofa |
| 19. | Jungle cat | - | Felis chaus |
| 20. | Leopard | - | Panthera pardus |
| 21. | Iong eared hedgehog | - | Hemiechinus auritus |
| 22. | Ratel | - | Mellivora capensis |
| 23. | Rufous tailed hare | - | Lepes nigricollis rufieaudatus |
| 24. | Sambar | - | Cervus uncolor |
| 25. | Sloth Bear | - | Melursus ursinus |
| 26. | Small India Mongoose | - | Nerpestes edwardsi |
| 27. | Small Indian Civet | - | Viverricula indica |
| 28. | Spotted Deer or Chital | - | Axis axis |
| 29. | Stripped Hyaena | - | Hyaene hyaena |
| 30. | Tiger | - | Panthera tigris |

Note- Reference of Previous Management plan 2002-2012

Flora of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

Flora is based on "a study on the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve National Park Rajasthan with reference to its existing flora. Published in Jecon. Bot. Vol. 19 No.1 (1995)

The Park comprises of shallow perennial lakes, bundhs, steep hills, gentle slopes, plateaus, narrow valleys, etc. and as such a variety of plant communities / associations are found which are narrated below: -

- (a) *Steep hills*: The vegetation on the steep hills is very scanty and the plants like *Sterculia urens*, *Euphorbia neriifolia*, etc. are found scattered here and there without having any significant undergrowths due to absence of any large soil.
- (b) Gentle slope of hills: The gentle slopes maintain comparatively luxuriant vegetation due to better soil formation and water holding capacity. the typical dry deciduous elements found here are – Anogeissus pendula, /Sterculia unens, boswellia serrata, Acacia caechu, A. leucophloea, Cassia fistula, butea monosperma etc. Anogessus pendula is the most dominant species in this forest.

The shrubs and undershrubs like *Grewia flavescens*, *Bauhinia racemosa*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Leptadenia pyrotechnica*, *etc. and climbers like Aristolochia indica*, *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, *Pergularia daemia* etc. further increase the density of flora.

The herbs like *Tephrosia purpurea, Barleria prionitis, Ocimum basilicum, Rhynchosia minima, Indigofera hirsute, Crotalaria medicaginea, Apluda mutica, Chloris dolichostachya, Dichanthium annulatum Aristida adscensionis, A. funiculate, etc. form green carpets on the slopes, particularly during rainy season and just after the rains.*

- Plaateaus: The open flat rocky areas maintain stunted and sparsely (C) distributed trees and shrubs due to very thin layer of soil. However, the grasses, seasonal herbs and shrubs like Bothriochloa pertusa, Cenchrus biflorus, Vetiveria zizanioides, Dichamthuium annulatum, Themeda quadrivalvis, Pennisetum pedicellatum, Heteropogon contortus. Eragrostis asper, Evolvulus alsinoides. Crotalaria medicaginea, Infidofera trita, Smithia conferta, Sesamum indicum, Celosia argentea, Tephrosia purpurea, T.villosa, Indigofera hirsute, I. hochstetteri, Hibiscus micranathus, Ziziphus nummularia, etc. show better performance due to shallow root system.
- (d) *Valleys:* The valleys are characterized with fertile soil, sufficient water courses, maximum humidity etc. As a result, it supports comparatively thick vegetation and some evergreen elements also to exist. The common trees found here are *Anogeissus pendula, Syzygium cumini,*

Albiziaa lebbeck, Mangifera indica, Diospyros melanoxylon, D. Montana, Manilkara hexandra, Cordia dichotoma, Ehretia aspera, Hopoptelea integrifolia, Ficus benghalensis, F. racemosa, flacourtia indica. Lannea coromandelica. Butea monosperma, ziziphus mauritiana, Bauhinia racemosa, Bridela retusa, annona squamosa, Mallotus philippensis, Morinda tomentosa, Tamarindus indica, Sassia fistula, Bombax ceiba, Mitragyna parvifolia, etc. The shrubs and undershrubs further make the vegetation dense and impenetrable at certain spots. The most common plants are Plumbago zeylanica, Adhatoda zeylanica, Hibiscus micranthus. Malvastrum Helicteres coromandelianum. isora, melhania futteyporensis. Corchorus aestuans, Triumfetta rhomboidea, Barleria prionitis, Grewia flavescens, etc. The climbers climbing on shrubs and trees form good shelter for wildlife. The common climbers are Cocculus hirsutus, Gymnema sylvestre, Ichnocarpus frutescens, Pergularia daemia etc.

The herbs and grasses cover the soil to maintain the moisture in it. The carpet vegetation represented by *Hibiscus lobatus*, Corchorus aestuans, Achyranthes aspera, Aerva sanguinolenta, alternanthera sessilis, ocimum basilicum, Tradax procumbens, Commelina benghalensis, Indoneesiella echioides, Chrozophora arottleri. Cenchrus biflorus, Dichanthium annulatum, Eragrostis gangetica, Themeda quadrivalvis, etc. These plants not only give the glorious appearance to the valleys but are good source of food and fodder for herbivores inhabit in the reserve.

(e) Lakes, reservoirs and its surroundings: These habitats provide variable plant communities controlled by the moisture content. Plants growing immediately above water line are Melochia corchorifolia, Corchorus aestuans, Aeschybnomene indica, Eclipta alba, Seseli diffusum, Coldenia procumbens, Heliotropium supinum, Ipomoea carnea, Bacopa monnieri, Lindernia ciliata, sutera dissecta, Polygonum plebeium, Phyla nodiflora, Andrachne telephoides, Murdania nudiflora, Typha domingensis, cyperus alutatus, cyperus flavidus, C. laevigatus, c. pangorei, C. triceps, Echinochloa colona, Hemarthria compressa, Imperata cylindrical, Rottboellia exaltata, Vativeria zizanioides, etc. These form the marsh land flora.

The aquatic habitats maintain various life forms controlled by water and air. The chief elements are Polygonum barbatum, Nechamandra alternifolia, blyxa echinosperma, Ceratophyllum demersum, Typha vaginalis, Sagittaria domingensis, Monochoria guayanensis, Potamogeton crispus, Cyperus pangorei, Eleocharis dulcis. Filmbristylis dipsacea, Nymphaea nauchali, N. pubescens, Nelumbo nuchfera, Ludwigia adscendens, Trapa natans, Nymphoides cristatum, N. indica, Ipomoea aquatica, Utricularia stellaris, Limnophila indica etc. These plants either form pure stands or grow in various associations.

The low-lying areas are also inhabited by certain trees like *Phoenix* sylvestris, *Ficus* benghalensis, *Morinda* tomentosa, mallotus philippensis, Bridelia retusa, Tamarindus indica, Diospyros Montana,

Flacourtia indica, Adhatoda zeylanica, Hygrophila auriculata, Lepidagathis cristata, Clerodendrum phlomidis, Helicteres isora, etc.

(f) Sandy plain: The species like Salvadora oleoides, Acacia nilotica, A. leucophloea, Capparis deciduas Prosopis juliflora, Calotropis procera, Leptadenia pyrotechnica, Tephrosia purpurpurea, Crotalaria medicaginea, Argemone mexicana, solanum virgianum, Melanocenchris jacquemontii etc. inhabit flat sandy localities of the reserve.

ANONACEAE

Anona squamosa L On way to Fort, Das 9011 MENISPERMACEAE *Cissampelos pareira L.* Near Jogimahal, Das 9006 *Cocculus hirsutus (L.)* Lakkardah, Das 9997 NYMPHAEACEAE *Nymphaea nauchaii Burm.f.* Khandar, Das 9069 *N. pubescens Willd* Khandar, Das 9067 NELUMBONACEA *Nelumbo nucifera Gnertn*

PAPAVERACEAE Argemone mexicana L Machida Valley, Das 10029 CLEOMACEAE Cleme viscosa L. Rajbagh, Das 8857 Maerun arebaria (DC) Ilook.f & Thoms

CAPPARACEAE Capparis deciduna C.sepiaria L

FLACOURTIACAEA Flacourtia indica

POLYGALACEAE Polygala erioptera DC

CARYOPHYLLACEAE Polycarpaea corymbosa (L.) Lam

PORTULACACEAE Portulaca oleraceae L. P. quadrifida L. PERIPLOCACEAE Cryptostegia grandiflora

GENTIANACEAE Enicostema hyssopifolium (Willd.) Exacum pedunculatum L.

MENYANTHACEAE Nymphoides cristata (Roxb. O. Ktze Ni. indica (L.) O. Kuntze

EHRETIACEAE Cordla dichotoma forst f. C. gharaf Ehretia aspera Roxb.

BORAGINACEAE Coldenia procumbens L. Heliotropium marifolium Koen. & Retz. Heliotropium ovalifolium forssk H. supinum L. Trichodesma sedgewickanum Banerjee Coldenia procumbens L. Heliotropium marifolium Koen. & Retz. Heliotropium ovalifolium forssk H. supinum L. Trichodesma sedgewickanum Baneriee CONVOLVULACEAE Argyeia nervosa (Burm.f.) Evolvulus alsinoldes (L.)L. Impomoea aquatica forsskal I. carnea Jacq suspe. fistulosa I. coptica (L.) I. eriocarpa R. Br. I. Muricata (L.) Jacq. I. nil (L.) Roth I. pestigridis L.

ELATINACEAE

Bergia ammannioides Roxb.ex. Roth

MALVACEAE Abeimoschus manihot (L.) Medic Abutilon Indicum (L.) A. ramosum (Cav.) Guill & per.. Floria vitifolia (L.) H. lobatus (Murr.)O.Kuntze H.micranthus L.f. Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Sida acuta Burm f. Sida cordata (Burm f.) Bossum S. ovata Forssk. S. rhombifolia L BOMBACACEAE Bombax ceiba L

STERCULIACEAE

Helicteres isora L. Melhania futterypoensis Munro ex Mast. Melochia corchorifolia L. Stercuila urens Roxb. Waltheria Indica L

TILIACEAE Corchorus aesiuans L. C. capsularis L. C. Inscicularis Lam. C. olltorius L. C. triloculurs L. Grewla fiavescens A. Juss G. subinnequnll DC. G. tllifolin Vahl Triumfetta rhombouden Jacq. T. rotundifolla Lam. BALSAMINACEAE Impatiens balsamina L

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE Tribulus terestris L

RUTACEAE Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr.

BALANITACEAE Balanites aegyptiaca (L.)Delile

BURSERACEAE Boswellia serrata Rexb. ex colebr. I. sindica Stapf Merremia emarginata(Burn.f.) M. tridentate (L.) Hallier f. CUSCUTACEAE Cuscuta hyaline Roth C. reflexa Roxb.

SOLANACEAE

Datura fastuosa L. D. innoxia Mill Physalis divaricata D. Don Solanum nigrum L. S. virgianum L.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell Kickxia ramosissima Limnophila indica (L.) Druce Lindenbergia indica (L.) vatke Lindernia ciliata (cofsm.) Pennell L. crustacea (L.) f. Muell L.pyxidaria All Striga angustifolin (Don) Saldanha Sutera dissecta (Del.)Walp. Verbascum chinense (L.) Santapau LENTIBULARIACEAE Utricularia stellaris L.f

PEDALIACEAE Sesamum indicum L

MARTYNIACEAE Martynia annua L.

ACANTHACEAE

Adhatoda zeylanica Medic Barieria prionitis L. Blepharis maderaspastensis (L.) Dipteracanthus patulus (jacq.)Nees D. prostratus (poir.) Nees Elytraria acaulis (L.f.) Lindau Hemiadelphis polyspermus (R.xb.) Nees Hygrophila auriculata (schum.) Heine Indoneesisella echioides (L.) Sreem Lepidngathis cristata Willd Peristrophe bicalyculata (Retz.)nees Rostellularia crinlta (nees) Nees MELIACEAE Azadirachta indica A. juss

CELASTRACEAE maytenus emarginatus

RHAMNACEAE

Zizyphus glabrata Henye ex Roth Ziziphus mauritiana Lam. Z. nummularia (Burn.f.) Z. xylopyrus

VITACEAE

Ampelosscissus latifolia (Roxb.)Planch. Cayratia trifolia L.

SAPINDACEAE Cardiospermum helicacabum L

ANACARDIACEAE

Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merrill Mangifera indica L.

FABACEAE

Abrus precatorius L. Aeschynomene indica L. Alysicarpus bupleurifolius (L.) DC. A. roxburghianus Thoth. & Pramanik A vaginalis (L.) DC Atylosia scarabaeoides (L.) Benth. Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taubert Crotalaria burhia Buch Liam ex Benth. Crotalaria juncea L. C. medicaginea Lam C. mysorensis Roth C. triguetra Daiz Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (L.) Taub. Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC Coniogyna hirta (wild.)Ali Indigofera cordifolia Heyne ex Roth I hirsuta L. I.hochstetteri Baker I. linifolia (L.f.) Retx. I. linnaei Ali I. tinctoria L.

Rostellularia diffusa (Willd.)Ness R. prostrata (C.B.Cl.) Majumdar R. quinqueangularls Rungia pectinata (L.) Nees VERBENACEAE Clerodendrum phlomidis L.f. Lantana camara L. Phyla nodiflora (L.)Greene

LAMIACEAE

Anisochilus carnosus (L.f.)Wall Anisomeles indica (L.)Kuntze Leucas aspera (Willd.) Link L. cephalotes (Roth)spreng. L. urticaefolia (Vahl) R. Br. Ocimum basilicum L. NYCTAGINACEAE Boerhavia chinensis (Burn.f.)Druce B. diffusa L. AMARANTHACEAE Achyaranthes aspera L. Aerva javanica (Burn.f.) Aerva lanata (L.)Juss ex Schult A. sanguinolenta (L.) Bl. Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC Amaranthus tenuifolius Willd. A. tricolor L. A. viridis L. Celosia argentia L. Digera muricata (L.) mart Gomphrena celosioides Mart Pupalia lappacea (L.) Juss

CHENOPODIACEAE Chenopodium album L. C. murale L.

POLYGONACEAE Polygonum barbatum L. P. plebeium R. Br

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE Aristolochia indica L

EUPHORBIACEAE Acalypha ciliata Forssk. A. indica L. A. lanceolata Willd. A. malabarica Muell. –Arg. Andrachne telephioides L. Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng.

I. trita L.f. Mucuna puriens (L.)DC. Rhynchosia minima (L) DC Sesbania bispinosa (jacq.) Wight Smithia conferta Sm. Tephrosia purpurea (L.) pers T. strigosa (Daiz.) Sant. & Mahesh T. villosa (L.) Pers. Vigna aconitifolia (Jacq.) marechal V. radiata (L.) R. Wilcz. V.triiibata (L.) Verdc. zornia gibbosa Spanoghe Abrus precatorius L. Aeschynomene indica L. Alysicarpus bupleurifolius (L.) DC. A. roxburghianus Thoth. & Pramanik A vaginalis (L.) DC Atylosia scarabaeoides (L.) Benth. Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taubert Crotalaria burhia Buch Liam ex Benth. Crotalaria juncea L. C. medicaginea Lam C. mysorensis Roth C. triquetra Daiz Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (L.) Taub. Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC Coniogyna hirta (wild.)Ali Indigofera cordifolia Heyne ex Roth I hirsuta L. I.hochstetteri Baker I. linifolia (L.f.) Retx. I. linnaei Ali I. tinctoria L. I. trita L.f. Mucuna puriens (L.)DC. Rhynchosia minima (L) DC Sesbania bispinosa (jacq.) Wight Smithia conferta Sm. Tephrosia purpurea (L.) pers T. strigosa (Daiz.) Sant. & Mahesh T. villosa (L.) Pers. Vigna aconitifolia (Jacq.) marechal V. radiata (L.) R. Wilcz. V.triiibata (L.) Verdc. zornia gibbosa Spanoghe

CAESALPINIACEAE

Bauhinia recemosa Lam. B.tomentosa L. Caesalpinia bunduc (L.) Roxb.

Chrozophora prostrata Daizell & Gibs C. rottleri (Geis.) Euphorbia caducifolia Haines E. clarkeana Hk. f. E. heyneana Spreng. E. hirta L. E. hypericifolia L. E. neriifolia L. E. prostrata Ait Jatropha gossypifolia L. Mallotus philippensis (Lam. Muell.Arg.) Phyllanthus asperulatus Mutch Phyllanthus fraternus Webster Phyllanthus maderaspatensis L. P. virgatus Forster f. Ricinus communis L.

ULAMACEAE Holopteiea integrifolia

MORACEAE Ficus benghalensis L. F. racemosa L. F. moills Vahi

CANNABACEAE Cannabis sativa L.

CERATOPHYLLACEAE Ceratophyllum demersum L.

HYDROCHARITACEAE Blyxa echinosperma (Clarke) Hk.f. Nechamandra alternifolia Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers. Musa paradlslaca L. Blyxa echinosperma (Clarke) Hk.f. Nechamandra alternifolia Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers. Musa paradlslaca L.

MUSACEAE Musa paradisiacal L

DIOSCRREACEAE Dioscorea bulbifera L. LILIACEAE Asparagus racemosus Willd. Gloriosa superba L. Urginea indica (Roxb.) Kunth Cassia absus L. C. flstula L. C. occidentalis L. C. pumila Lam. C. tora L. Tamaarindus indica L. MIMOSACEAE Acacia catechu (L.f.) Wild. A. leucophloea (Roxb.) Wild A.nilotica (L.) Wild ex Albizia lebbeck (L.) Denth. Dichrostachys cinerea (L.)Wight & Am. Mimosa hamata Willd. Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth. Prosopis juliflora

ROSACEAE Potentilla supina L.

COMBRETACEAE Anogeissus pendula Terminalia bellirica MYRTACEAE Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeeis LYTHRACEAE Lawsonia inermis L. **ONAGRACEAE** Ludwigia adscendena (L.) Hara TRAPACEAE Trapa natans L.var. bispinosa (Roxb.) Mak. CUCURTITACEAE Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt Cucumis callosus (Rottb) Cogn. C. melo L. var. argrestis Naud. Cucumis meio L. Var. Diplocyclos palmatus (L.)C. Jeffry Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb. Melothria maderaspatana (L.) cogn. Momordica balsamina L. M. charantia L. M. dioica Roxb. Trichosanthes bracteata (Lam.) voigt T. cucumerina L.

AIZOACEAE Trianthema portulacastrum L

MOLLUGINACEAE Glinus lotoldes L. Mollugo nudicaulis Lain PONTEDERIACEAE Monochoria vaginalis (Burm.f.) Presl

COMMELINACEAE Amischophacelus axillaris (L.) Commelina benghalensis L. C. erecta L. C. forskalael Vahl C. hasskarlii C.B. Clarke Cyanotis cristata (L.) D. Don C. fasciculata Murdania nudiflora (L.) Brenan)

ARECACEAE Phoenix sylvestris (L.) Roxb.

PANDANACEAE Pandanus fasciculuris Lam

TYPHACEAE Typha domingensis Pers LEMNACEAE Spirodela polyrhiza (L.) Schield ALISMATACEAE Sagittaria guayanensis H.B.K POTAMOGETONACEAE Patamogeton crispus L

NAJADACEAE Najas graminea Del.

ZANNICHELLIACEAE Zannichellia palustris L.

CYPERACEAE Bulbostylis barbata (Rottb.) Kunth ex Clarke Cyperus alulatus Kern C. Compressus L. C. difformis L. C. difformis L. C. flavidus Retz. C. laevigatus L. C. meeboldii Kukenth C. pangorei Rottb. C. pygmaeus Rottb. C. squarrosus L. C. triceps (Rottd.) Endler Eleocharis atropurpurea (Reiz.) J.C.

M. pentaphylla L.

APIACEAE Seseli diffusum (Roxb. ex Sm.) Santapau & Wagh

RUBIACEAE

Dentella repens (L.) Forst. Mitragyna parvifolia Morinda tomentosa Oldenlandia corymbosa L. Oldenlandia pumila (L.f.)DC Spernacoce hispida L. S. pusilla Wall Xeromphis uliginosa

ASTERACEAE

Acanthospermum hispidum DC. Bidens biternnta (Lour.) Merr. & Sherff Blainvillea acmella (L.) Blumea membranacea DC. Caesulia axillaaris Roxb. Eclipta alba (L.) Glossocardia bosvallea (L.f.) DC. Gnaphalium luteo-album L. G. luteo-album L.ssp. pallidum G. polycaulon pers. L. asplenifolia (willd.) L. proumbens (Roxb.) Launaca remotiflora (DC.) Sclerocarpus afrieanus Sonchus Wightiaous Dc. Sphaeranthus Indicus L. Tridax procumbens L. Xanthium indicum Koenig

PLUMBAGINACEAE Dyerophytum indcium Plumbago zeylancia L

SAPOTACEAE Manilkara hexundra Presl.

E. dulcis (Burm.f.) Fimbristylis bisumbellata (Forssk.) Bubani F. dipsncea (Rottb.)Clarke F. squarrosa Vahl Pycreus pumilus (L.)Nees ex C.B. Clarke Rikliella squarrosa (L.)Raynal Scripus articulatus L. Scripus tuberosus Deaf.

POACEAE

Apluda mutica L. Aristida adscensionis L. F. funiculata Trin & Rupr. Arthraxon hispidus (thunb.) Makino A. lancifolium (Trin.) Hochst Bothriochloa pertusa (L.) A. Camus Brachiaria ramose (L.) stapf Cenchrus biflorus Roxb. C. ciliaris L. Chloris dollchostachya Lagasca C. virgata Sw. Chrysopogon fulvus (spreng.) chiv Cynodon dactylon (L.)Pers. Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) willd Desmotachya bipinnata (L.) Dichanthium annulatum (Forssk.) Stapf. Digitaria ciliaris (Reiz.)Koeier Echinochloa colona (L.) P. Beauv. Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P.Beauv Eragrostlella bifaria (vahl)Bor Fragrostis aspera (Jacq.)Nees E. ciliaris (L.) R. Br. E. gangetica (Roxb.) steud. Eragrostls minor Host E. nigra Nees ex steud E. nutans (Retx.)Nees Hackelochloa granularis (L.)O.Kize Hemarthria compressa (L.f.)R.Br. Heteropogon contortus (L.) Imperata cylindrica (L.) Ishaemum rugosum Salisb. Melanocenchris jacquemontil Jaub. et Spach Oplismenus burmannii (Retz.) P. Beauv. Oropetium thomaeum (L.f.)Trin Panicum maxumum Jacq.

EBENACEAE

Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb. D. Montana Roxb.

SALVADORACEAE Salvadora oleoildes Decne

APOCYNACEAE

Carissa congesta Wight Catharanthus pusilus (Murr.) Hoiarrhena antidysenterica (Roth.)DC Inchnocarpus frutescens (L.) R.Br. Nerium indicum Mill. Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) Thevetia peruviana (pers.) K. Schum Wrightia tinctoria R. Br.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Calotropis procera (Ait.) R.Br. Ceropegia bulbosa Roxb. C. bulbosa Roxb. var. lushii Gymnema sylvestre (Reiz) R. Br. Leptadenia pyrotechnica Pergularia daemia P.miliaceum L. P. Paludosum Roxb. Paspalidium flavidum (Retz.)A.camus Paspalum scrobiculatum L. Pennisetum pedicellatum Trin. Perotis indica (L.) O. Ktze. Polypogon monspeliensis (L.) Desf. Pseudoraphis spinescens (R.Br.)Vickery Rottboellia exaltata L.f. Saccharum spontaneum L. Sehima nervosum (Rottb) stapf. Setaria intermedia Roem. & Schult S. pumila)Poir.) Roem. & Schult S. verticillata (L.) P. Beauv Sporobolus diander (Retz.) P. Beauv Tetrapogon tenellus (Koen.exRoxb.)Chiov. Themeda quadrivalvis (L.) O. Kize Tripogon bromodies Roem & Schult. Vetiveria lawsonii (Hook.f.) Blatt. & Mc Cann

V. zizanioides (L.) Nash

BAMBUCEAE Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.)Nees

PTERIDOPHYTES

Actinopteris radiata (Sw.)Link Adiantum capillus-veneris L. A. incisum Forssk BAMBUCEAE Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb. Nees PTERIDOPHYTES Actinopteris radiata (Sw.)Link Adianatum capillus-veneris L. A. incisum Forssk

Flora of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

| S.No. | Family Name | Species Name |
|-------|-----------------|---|
| 1. | ANONACEAE | Anona squamosa L. |
| 2. | MENISPERMACEAE | Cissampelos pareira L. |
| 3. | NYMPHAEACEAE | Nymphaea nauchaii Burm.f.
N. pubescens Willd |
| 4. | NELUMBONACEA | Nelumbo nucifera Gnertn |
| 5. | PAPAVERACEAE | Argemone mexicana L. |
| 6. | CLEOMACEAE | Cleme viscosa L.
Maerun arebaria (DC) Ilook.f & Thoms |
| 7. | CAPPARACEAE | Capparis deciduna
C.sepiaria L. |
| 8. | FLACOURTIACAEA | Flacourtia indica |
| 9. | POLYGALACEAE | Polygala erioptera DC |
| 10. | CARYOPHYLLACEAE | Polycarpaea corymbosa (L.) Lam. |
| 11. | PORTULACACEAE | Portulaca oleraceae L.
P. quadrifida L. |
| 12. | ELATINACEAE | Bergia ammannioides Roxb.ex. Roth |
| 13. | MALVACEAE | Abeimoschus manihot (L.) Medic
Abutilon Indicum (L.)
A. ramosum (Cav.) Guill & per
Floria vitifolia (L.)
H. lobatus (Murr.)O.Kuntze
H.micranthus L.f.
Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.)
Sida acuta Burm f.
Sida cordata (Burm f.) Bossum
S. ovata Forssk.
S. rhombifolia L. |
| 14. | BOMBACACEAE | Bombax ceiba L. |
| 15. | STERCULIACEAE | Helicteres isora L.
Melhania futterypoensis Munro ex Mast.
Melochia corchorifolia L.
Stercuila urens Roxb.
Waltheria Indica L. |
| 16. | TILIACEAE | Corchorus aesiuans L.
C. capsularis L.
C. Inscicularis Lam.
C. olltorius L. |

| | | C. triloculurs L. |
|-----|----------------|--|
| | | Grewla fiavescens A. Juss |
| | | G. subinnequnll DC. |
| | | G. tllifolin Vahl |
| | | Triumfetta rhombouden Jacq. |
| | | T. rotundifolla Lam. |
| 17. | BALSAMINACEAE | Impatiens balsamina L. |
| | | |
| 18. | ZYGOPHYLLACEAE | Tribulus terestris L |
| 19. | RUTACEAE | Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr. |
| 20. | BALANITACEAE | Balanites aegyptiaca (L.)Delile |
| 21. | BURSERACEAE | Boswellia serrata Rexb. ex colebr. |
| 22. | MELIACEAE | Azadirachta indica A. juss. |
| 23. | CELASTRACEAE | maytenus emarginatus |
| 24. | RHAMNACEAE | Zizyphus glabrata Henye ex Roth |
| | | Ziziphus mauritiana Lam. |
| | | Z. nummularia (Burn.f.) |
| | | Z. xylopyrus |
| 25. | VITACEAE | Ampelosscissus latifolia (Roxb.)Planch. |
| | | Cayratia trifolia L. |
| 26. | SAPINDACEAE | Cardiospermum helicacabum L |
| | ANACARDIACEAE | Lannea coromandelica (Houtt.) Merrill
Mangifera indica L. |
| | FABACEAE | Abrus precatorius L. |
| | | Aeschynomene indica L. |
| | | Alysicarpus bupleurifolius (L.) DC. |
| | | A. roxburghianus Thoth. & Pramanik |
| | | A vaginalis (L.) DC |
| | | Atylosia scarabaeoides (L.) Benth. |
| | | Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taubert |
| | | Crotalaria burhia Buch Liam ex Benth. |
| | | Crotalaria juncea L. |
| | | C. medicaginea Lam |
| | | C. mysorensis Roth |
| | | C. triquetra Daiz |
| | | Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (L.) Taub. |
| | | Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. |
| | | Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC |
| | | Coniogyna hirta (wild.)Ali |
| | | Indigofera cordifolia Heyne ex Roth |
| | | I nirsuta L. |
| | | I.nocnstetteri Baker |
| | | |

| | I. linnaei Ali |
|------------------|---|
| | I. tinctoria L. |
| | I. trita L.f. |
| | Mucuna puriens (L.)DC. |
| | Rhynchosia minima (L) DC |
| | Sesbania bispinosa (iaca.) Wight |
| | Smithia conferta Sm |
| | Tenhrosia nurnurea (L.) ners |
| | T strigosa (Daiz) Sant & Mahash |
| | T villosa (L) Pers |
| | Viana aconitifolia (laca) marachal |
| | V radiata (L) P Wilcz |
| | V. Taulata (L.) N. Wildz.
V trijibata (L.) Vorda |
| | V.IIIIIJala (L.) Veruc. |
| | |
| | Abrus precatorius L. |
| | Aescnynomene Indica L. |
| | Alysicarpus bupieuritolius (L.) DC. |
| | A. roxburghianus Thoth. & Pramanik |
| | A vaginalis (L.) DC |
| | Atylosia scarabaeoides (L.) Benth. |
| | Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taubert |
| | Crotalaria burhia Buch Liam ex Benth. |
| | Crotalaria juncea L. |
| | C. medicaginea Lam |
| | C. mysorensis Roth |
| | C. triquetra Daiz |
| | Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (L.) Taub. |
| | Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. |
| | Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC |
| | Coniogyna hirta (wild.)Ali |
| | Indigofera cordifolia Heyne ex Roth |
| | I hirsuta L. |
| | I.hochstetteri Baker |
| | I. linifolia (L.f.) Retx. |
| | I. linnaei Àli |
| | I. tinctoria L. |
| | I. trita L.f. |
| | Mucuna puriens (L.)DC. |
| | Rhynchosia minima (L) DC |
| | Sesbania bispinosa (jacg.) Wight |
| | Smithia conferta Sm. |
| | Tephrosia purpurea (L.) pers |
| | T, strigosa (Daiz.) Sant. & Mahesh |
| | T. villosa (L.) Pers. |
| | Vigna aconitifolia (Jacg.) marechal |
| | V. radiata (L.) R. Wilcz |
| | V.trijibata (L.) Verdc |
| | zornia gibbosa Spanoghe |
| CAESAI PINIACEAE | Bauhinia recemosa Lam |
| | B.tomentosa L. |
| | D.IUMENIUSA L. |

| | Caesalpinia bunduc (L.) Roxb. |
|---------------|--|
| | Cassia absus I |
| | C fistula I |
| | C. occidentalis I |
| | |
| | C. purnia Lam. |
| | C. tora L. |
| | Tamaarindus indica L. |
| MIMOSACEAE | Acacia catechu (L.f.) Wild. |
| | A. leucophloea (Roxb.) Wild |
| | A.nilotica (L.) Wild ex |
| | Albizia lebbeck (L) Denth |
| | Dichrostachys cinerea (L.)Wight & Am |
| | Mimosa hamata Willd |
| | Niinosa namala Wiilu.
Ditheeellehium dulee (Deuh) Deuth |
| | Pitnecellobium duice (Roxb.) Benth. |
| | Prosopis juliflora |
| ROSACEAE | Potentilla supina L. |
| | |
| COMBRETACEAE | Anogeissus pendula |
| | Terminalia bellirica |
| ΜΥΡΤΑΩΕΔΕ | Svzvajum cumini (L.) Skeejs |
| | |
| | Lawconia inormia l |
| | |
| ONAGRACEAE | Ludwigia adscendena (L.) Hara |
| | |
| TRAPACEAE | Trapa natans L.var. bispinosa (Roxb.) Mak. |
| CUCURTITACEAE | Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt |
| | Cucumis callosus (Rotth) Coan |
| | C molo L var. argrostic Noud |
| | |
| | Cucumis meio L. var. |
| | Diplocyclos palmatus (L.)C. Jettry |
| | Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb. |
| | Melothria maderaspatana (L.) cogn. |
| | Momordica balsamina L. |
| | M charantia l |
| | M dioica Roxh |
| | Triphoconthos brostosta (Lom) voist |
| | Thenosantries bracteata (Lam.) volgt |
| | |
| AIZOACEAE | l rianthema portulacastrum L. |
| MOLLUGINACEAE | Glinus lotoldes L. |
| | Mollugo nudicaulis Lain |
| | M. pentaphylla L. |
| APIACEAE | Seseli diffusum (Roxb. ex Sm.) Santapau & |
| | Wagh |
| KUBIACEAE | Dentella repens (L.) Forst. |
| | Mitragyna parvifolia |
| | Morinda tomentosa |
| | Oldenlandia corymbosa L. |

| | Oldenlandia pumila (L.f.)DC |
|----------------|---|
| | Spernacoce hispida L. |
| | ,
S. pusilla Wall |
| | Xeromphis uliginosa |
| ASTERACEAE | Acanthospermum hispidum DC. |
| | Ridens biternnta (Lour) Merr & Sherff |
| | Blainvillea acmella (L.) |
| | Blumea membranacea DC |
| | Caesulia avillaaris Roxh |
| | Eclipta alba (L.) |
| | Clossocardia bosvalloa (L.f.) DC |
| | Chaphalium lutae album l |
| | Gliaphalium luieo-aibum L. |
| | G. Iuleo-album L.SSp. palloum |
| | G. polycaulon pers. |
| | L. aspieriniona (Willd.) |
| | L. proumbens (Roxb.) |
| | Launaca remotiliora (DC.) |
| | Scierocarpus afrieanus |
| | Sonchus Wightlaous Dc. |
| | Spnaerantnus Indicus L. |
| | Tridax procumbens L. |
| | Xanthium Indicum Koenig |
| PLUMBAGINACEAE | Dyerophytum indcium |
| | Plumbago zeylancia L |
| SAPOTACEAE | Manilkara hexundra |
| EBENACEAE | Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb. |
| | D. Montana Roxb. |
| SALVADORACEAE | Salvadora oleoildes Decne |
| APOCYNACEAE | Carissa congesta Wight |
| | Catharanthus pusilus (Murr.) |
| | Hoiarrhena antidysenterica (Roth.)DC |
| | Inchnocarpus frutescens (L.) R.Br. |
| | Nerium indicum Mill. |
| | Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) |
| | Thevetia peruviana (pers.) K. Schum |
| | Wrightia tinctoria R. Br. |
| ASCLEPIADACEAE | Calotropis procera (Ait.) R.Br. |
| | Ceropegia bulbosa Roxb. |
| | C. bulbosa Roxb. var. lushii |
| | Gymnema sylvestre (Reiz) R. Br. |
| | Leptadenia pyrotechnica |
| | Pergularia daemia |
| PERIPLOCACEAE | Cryptostegia grandiflora |
| GENTIANACEAE | Enicostema hyssonifolium (Willd.) |
| | Encosterna nyssopilolluni (Willd.)
Exacum pedunculatum l |
| | Nymphoides cristata (Rovh O Ktao |
| | Ni indica $(I) \cap Kuntza$ |
| | |

| EHRETIACEAE | Cordla dichotoma forst f. |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | C. gharaf |
| | Ehretia aspera Roxb. |
| BORAGINACEAE | Coldenia procumbens L. |
| | Heliotropium marifolium Koen. & Retz. |
| | Heliotropium ovalifolium forssk |
| | H supinum I |
| | Trichodesma sedoewickanum Baneriee |
| | Aravoja porvosa (Burm f.) |
| CONVOEVOLACEAE | Argyela nelvosa (bunn.r.) |
| | Evolvulus distributes (L.)L. |
| | |
| | I. carnea Jacq suspe. fistulosa |
| | I. coptica (L.) |
| | I. eriocarpa R. Br. |
| | I. Muricata (L.) Jacq. |
| | I. nil (L.) Roth |
| | I. pestigridis L. |
| | I. sindica Stapf |
| | Merremia emarginata(Burn.f.) |
| | M. tridentate (L.) Hallier f. |
| CUSCUTACEAE | Cuscuta hvaline Roth |
| | C. reflexa Roxb. |
| SOLANACEAE | Datura fastuosa 1 |
| | D innoxia Mill |
| | Physalis divaricata D. Don |
| | Solonum nigrum l |
| | Solanum nigrum L.
S virgianum l |
| | S. Virgianum E. |
| SCROPHULARIACEAE | Bacopa monnien (L.) Pennen |
| | Kickxia ramosissima |
| | Limnophila Indica (L.) Druce |
| | Lindenbergia indica (L.) vatke |
| | Lindernia ciliata (cotsm.) Pennell |
| | L. crustacea (L.) f. Muell |
| | L.pyxidaria All |
| | Striga angustifolin (Don) Saldanha |
| | Sutera dissecta (Del.)Walp. |
| | Verbascum chinense (L.) Santapau |
| LENTIBULARIACEAE | Utricularia stellaris L.f |
| | |
| PEDALIACEAE | Sesamum indicum L. |
| | |
| MARTYNIACEAE | Martynia annua L. |
| ACANTHACEAE | Adhatoda zeylanica Medic |
| | Barieria prionitis L. |
| | Blepharis maderaspastensis (L.) |
| | Dipteracanthus patulus (iaco.)Nees |
| | D prostratus (poir.) Nees |
| | Elvtraria acaulis (L f) Lindau |
| | Hemiadelphis polyspermus (R.xb.) Nees |

| VERBENACEAE | Hygrophila auriculata (schum.) Heine
Indoneesisella echioides (L.) Sreem
Lepidngathis cristata Willd
Peristrophe bicalyculata (Retz.)nees
Rostellularia crinlta (nees) Nees
Rostellularia diffusa (Willd.)Ness
R. prostrata (C.B.Cl.) Majumdar
R. quinqueangularls
Rungia pectinata (L.) Nees
Clerodendrum phlomidis L.f. |
|------------------|--|
| | Phyla nodiflora (L.)Greene |
| LAMIACEAE | Anisochilus carnosus (L.f.)Wall
Anisomeles indica (L.)Kuntze
Leucas aspera (Willd.) Link
L. cephalotes (Roth)spreng.
L. urticaefolia (Vahl) R. Br.
Ocimum basilicum L. |
| NYCTAGINACEAE | Boerhavia chinensis (Burn.f.)Druce
B. diffusa L. |
| AMARANTHACEAE | Achyaranthes aspera L.
Aerva javanica (Burn.f.)
Aerva lanata (L.)Juss ex Schult
A. sanguinolenta (L.) Bl.
Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC
Amaranthus tenuifolius Willd.
A. tricolor L.
A. viridis L.
Celosia argentia L.
Digera muricata (L.) mart
Gomphrena celosioides Mart
Pupalia lappacea (L.) Juss |
| CHENOPODIACEAE | Chenopodium album L.
C. murale L. |
| POLYGONACEAE | Polygonum barbatum L.
P. plebeium R. Br |
| ARISTOLOCHIACEAE | Aristolochia indica L. |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | Acalypha ciliata Forssk.
A. indica L.
A. lanceolata Willd.
A. malabarica Muell. –Arg.
Andrachne telephioides L.
Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng.
Chrozophora prostrata Daizell & Gibs
C. rottleri (Geis.)
Euphorbia caducifolia Haines
E. clarkeana Hk. f.
E. heyneana Spreng.
E. hirta L. |

| | E. hypericifolia L. |
|------------------|--|
| | E neriifolia I |
| | E prostrata Ait |
| | latropha gossynifolia l |
| | Mallotus philippopsis (Lam Muoll Arg.) |
| | Devilorthus concernative Mutch |
| | Phylianthus asperulatus Mutch |
| | Phylianthus fraternus webster |
| | Phyllanthus maderaspatensis L. |
| | P. virgatus Forster f. |
| | Ricinus communis L. |
| ULAMACEAE | Holopteiea integrifolia |
| MORACEAE | Ficus bengbalensis I |
| | F racemosa l |
| | F moills Vahi |
| | Cannahis sativa l |
| CANNADACLAL | Carinabis Sauva L. |
| CERATOPHYLLACEAE | Ceratophyllum demersum L. |
| HYDROCHARITACEAF | Blyxa echinosperma (Clarke) Hk.f. |
| | Nechamandra alternifolia |
| | Attelia alismoides (L.) Pers |
| | Musa paradialaca l |
| | Nusa parausiaca L.
Physe aphineanorma (Clarka) Hk f |
| | Biyxa echinosperma (Ciarke) Hk.i. |
| | |
| | Ottella alismoides (L.) Pers. |
| | Musa paradisiaca L. |
| MUSACEAE | Musa paradisiacal L. |
| DIOSCRREACEAE | Dioscorea bulbifera L. |
| LILIACEAE | Asparagus racemosus Willd. |
| | Gloriosa superba L. |
| | Urginea indica (Roxb.) Kunth |
| PONTEDERIACEAE | Monochoria vaginalis (Burm.f.) Presl. |
| COMMELINACEAE | Amischophacelus axillaris (L.) |
| | Commelina benghalensis I |
| | C erecta I |
| | C. forskalael Vahl |
| | C hasskarlii C B Clarko |
| | Cuanatis cristata (L) D Dan |
| | Cyanolis Ulstald (L.) D. DOII |
| | U. IdSCICUIdIa
Murdonio nudifloro (L.) Pronon) |
| ARECACEAE | Phoenix sylvestris (L.) Dieliall) |
| | |
| PANDANACEAE | Pandanus fasciculuris Lam |
| TYPHACEAE | Typha domingensis Pers |

| LEMNACEAE | Spirodela polyrhiza (L.) Schield |
|------------------|--|
| ALISMATACEAE | Sagittaria guayanensis H.B.K |
| POTAMOGETONACEAE | Patamogeton crispus L |
| NAJADACEAE | Najas graminea Del. |
| ZANNICHELLIACEAE | Zannichellia palustris L. |
| CYPERACEAE | Bulbostylis barbata (Rottb.) Kunth ex Clarke
Cyperus alulatus Kern
C. Compressus L.
C. difformis L.
C. flavidus Retz.
C. laevigatus L.
C. neeboldii Kukenth
C. pangorei Rottb.
C. pygmaeus Rottb.
C. squarrosus L.
C. triceps (Rottd.) Endler
Eleocharis atropurpurea (Reiz.) J.C. Presl.
E. dulcis (Burm.f.)
Fimbristylis bisumbellata (Forssk.) Bubani
F. dipsncea (Rottb.)Clarke
F. squarrosa Vahl
Pycreus pumilus (L.)Nees ex C.B. Clarke
Rikliella squarrosa (L.)Raynal
Scripus articulatus L.
Scripus tuberosus Deaf. |
| POACEAE | Apluda mutica L.Aristida adscensionis L.F. funiculata Trin & Rupr.Arthraxon hispidus (thunb.) MakinoA. lancifolium (Trin.) HochstBothriochloa pertusa (L.) A. CamusBrachiaria ramose (L.) stapfCenchrus biflorus Roxb.C. ciliaris L.Chloris dollchostachya LagascaC. virgata Sw.Chrysopogon fulvus (spreng.) chivCynodon dactylon (L.)Pers.Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) willdDesmotachya bipinnata (L.)Dichanthium annulatum (Forssk.) Stapf.Digitaria ciliaris (Reiz.)KoeierEchinochloa colona (L.) P. Beauv.Echinochloa crus-galli (L.) P.BeauvEragrostlella bifaria (vahl)Bor |

| | Fragrostis aspera (Jacg.)Nees |
|---------------|--|
| | E. ciliaris (L.) R. Br. |
| | E. gangetica (Roxb.) steud. |
| | Eragrostls minor Host |
| | E. nigra Nees ex steud |
| | F. nutans (Retx.)Nees |
| | Hackelochloa granularis (L.)O.Kize |
| | Hemarthria compressa (L.f.)R.Br. |
| | Heteropogon contortus (L.) |
| | Imperata cylindrica (L.) |
| | Ishaemum rugosum Salisb |
| | Melanocenchris jacquemontil Jaub et Spach |
| | Onlismenus hurmannii (Retz.) P. Beauv |
| | Oropetium thomaeum (L f)Trin |
| | Panicum maxumum Jacq |
| | P miliaceum I |
| | P. Paludosum Roxh |
| | Paspalidium flavidum (Retz)A camus |
| | Paspalum scrobiculatum I |
| | Pennisetum pedicellatum Trin |
| | Perotis indica (L) 0 Ktze |
| | Polypogon monspeliensis (L.) Desf |
| | Pseudoraphis spinescens (R Br) Vickery |
| | Rotthoellia exaltata L f |
| | Saccharum spontaneum I |
| | Sehima nervosum (Rotth) stanf |
| | Setaria intermedia Roem & Schult |
| | Setuna Internedia Roem & Schult |
| | S verticillata (I) P Beauv |
| | Sporobolus diander (Retz) P. Beauv |
| | Tetrapogon tenellus (Koen exPoxh) Chiou |
| | Themeda quadrivalvis (L) O Kize |
| | Tripogon bromodies Roem & Schult |
| | Vetiveria lawsonii (Hook f.) Blatt & Mc Cann |
| | V zizanioides (L) Nash |
| BAMBUCEAE | Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees |
| PTERIDOPHYTES | Actinopteris radiata (Sw.) Link |
| | Adiantum capillus-veneris L. |
| | A. incisum Forssk |
|
BAMBUCEAE | Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb. Nees |
| PTERIDOPHYTES | Actinopteris radiata (Sw.)Link |
| | Adianatum capillus-veneris L. |
| | A. incisum Forssk |

Note-Reference of Previous Management plan 2002-2012

Annexure- 32

Statement of Year-wiseRainfall at Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

| Voor | Annual Rainfall (in mm) | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| i car | RTR-I (Sawai Madhopur) | RTR-II (Karauli) | | | |
| 2013 | 943.95 | 928.12 | | | |
| 2014 | 685.55 | 601.17 | | | |
| 2015 | 685.55 | 611.72 | | | |
| 2016 | 864.84 | 722.46 | | | |
| 2017 | 374.41 | 400.78 | | | |
| 2018 | 880.66 | 817.38 | | | |
| 2019 | 933.40 | 706.64 | | | |
| 2020 | 469.34 | 453.52 | | | |
| 2021 | 1129.27 | 891.58 | | | |

Source:- NASA https://power.larc.nasa.gov/Irrigation Department

| | - | | - | | |
|-------|------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|--|
| Year | RTR-I (Sawai Madhopur) | | RTR-II (Karauli) | | |
| 1 cui | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | |
| 2013 | 0.27 | 46.33 | 0.98 | 46.24 | |
| 2014 | 3.51 | 48.11 | 3.59 | 48.44 | |
| 2015 | 3.44 | 46.66 | 3.65 | 45.99 | |
| 2016 | 5.19 | 48.21 | 4.43 | 47.51 | |
| 2017 | 2.47 | 46.94 | 3.53 | 46.88 | |
| 2018 | 3.84 | 46.42 | 3.59 | 46.30 | |
| 2019 | 1.38 | 48.37 | 1.37 | 48.47 | |
| 2020 | 1.60 | 46.96 | 1.78 | 46.80 | |
| 2021 | 2.94 | 44.51 | 3.07 | 44.97 | |

Statement of Annual minimum and maximum temperature at Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

Source:- NASA https://power.larc.nasa.gov/Irrigation Department

Annexure-34

| Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Sawai Madhopur |
|---|
| Statement of Sanction & Vacant Posts as on 01.07.2022 |

| C M- | Name of Post |] | RTR- First | | RTR- Second | | | Total |
|--------|---------------------|-------|------------|--------|-------------|------|--------|--------|
| 5.INU. | | Sanc. | Work | Vacant | Sanc. | Work | Vacant | Vacant |
| 1 | D.C.F. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | A.C.F. | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 3 | Ranger Gr-I | 6 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| 4 | Ranger Gr-II | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 5 | Forester | 11 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 6 | Asstt. Forester | 24 | 22 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | Forest Guard | 123 | 53 | 70 | 63 | 54 | 9 | 79 |
| 8 | Asst. Accountant | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Steno | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Office Asstt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Asst. Admin Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| 12 | U.D.C. | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | L.D.C. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | Information Asst. | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| 15 | Jamadar | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 16 | Class-IV | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Vet. Surgeon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Vet. Asstt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Surveyor | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Amin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Driver | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 22 | Wireless Tech. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Artist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Lab. Asstt. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 25 | Watchman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Supervisor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Caretaker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Zoo Mongia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Harijan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 201 | 106 | 95 | 98 | 80 | 18 | 113 |

Annexure - 35

| CT stations | Camera Trap Station Name | Latitude | Longitude | Range |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| RTR1AB | Hiraman Talai | 26.0984 | 76.7994 | Baler |
| RTR2AB | New Ghati Khol | 26.1105 | 76.6916 | Baler |
| RTR3AB | Panna Ka Nala | 26.0902 | 76.777 | Baler |
| RTR4AB | Kllaji Ka Chappar | 25.6682 | 76.2454 | Indergarh |
| RTR5AB | Sakhawda Hodi | 25.6662 | 76.2438 | Indergarh |
| RTR6AB | Shanpur Ghati | 25.6969 | 76.2863 | Indergarh |
| RTR7AB | Kali Talai | 25.6997 | 76.2855 | Indergarh |
| RTR8AB | Bhomiya Ji Aatri | 25.7297 | 76.3107 | Indergarh |
| RTR9AB | Chorgali (Hatyari Dant) | 26.0276 | 76.5593 | Khandar |
| RTR10AB | Aam Chowki Tiraha | 26.0402 | 76.5628 | Khandar |
| RTR11AB | Khara Chata Nala | 26.0506 | 76.5617 | Khandar |
| RTR12AB | Kati Ghati Tiraha | 26.0448 | 76.5529 | Khandar |
| RTR13AB | Nal ka Muh | 26.0333 | 76.5409 | Khandar |
| RTR14AB | Pret Dah | 26.0179 | 76.5468 | Khandar |
| RTR15AB | Sakadi Fireline Rasta | 26.0181 | 76.5243 | Khandar |
| RTR16AB | Thumka road Top | 26.0177 | 76.5572 | Khandar |
| RTR17AB | Firozpur Road | 26.0093 | 76.5356 | Khandar |
| RTR18AB | Jed Kho Middle | 25.9975 | 76.5398 | Khandar |
| RTR19AB | Jed Kho End | 25.9855 | 76.5464 | Khandar |
| RTR20AB | Bindakda-Bherawnda Ghati road | 25.9306 | 76.4941 | Khandar |
| RTR21AB | Kashera Road Balaji Tent | 25.9482 | 76.5203 | Khandar |
| RTR22AB | Pipal wali Kharkali-Pathari Kui road | 25.9566 | 76.5382 | Khandar |
| RTR23AB | Pathari Kui | 25.9633 | 76.5336 | Khandar |
| RTR24AB | Dev Kui Tiraha Kathola | 25.9716 | 76.5127 | Khandar |
| RTR25AB | Dev Kui Road | 25.9867 | 76.51 | Khandar |
| RTR26AB | Khatola Road | 25.9439 | 76.511 | Khandar |
| RTR27AB | Peli Talai | 25.9529 | 76.4886 | Khandar |
| RTR28AB | Indala Road | 25.9674 | 76.4888 | Khandar |
| RTR29AB | Rajlai (Baba Ki Gufa) | 25.9364 | 76.4875 | Khandar |
| RTR30AB | Raora Dang Road Near Turn 2 | 25.9703 | 76.5536 | Khandar |
| RTR31AB | Rora Dang Road 1 | 25.9827 | 76.5622 | Khandar |
| RTR32AB | Thumka Road Middle | 25.996 | 76.5607 | Khandar |
| RTR33AB | Khatola Kho | 25.9923 | 76.5297 | Khandar |
| RTR34AB | Sukana Dah Chata | 26.0151 | 76.5326 | Khandar |
| RTR35AB | Genretor Lahpur | 26.0089 | 76.5061 | Khandar |
| RTR36AB | Lahpur Fireline Tiraha | 26.0017 | 76.4967 | Khandar |
| RTR37AB | Odi Kho Inside | 25.969174 | 76.495258 | Khandar |
| RTR38AB | Jharna Kui | 26.013531 | 76.517478 | Khandar |
| RTR39AB | Lahpur Berda Tiraha | 26.0182 | 76.5124 | Khandar |
| RTR40AB | Lahpur-Kukraj Tiraha | 26.0206 | 76.4986 | Khandar |
| RTR41AB | Lahpur-Kukraj Fireline | 26.0118 | 76,4896 | Khandar |
| RTR42AB | Langadi Mata Chata | 25.9871 | 76.4737 | Khandar |
| RTR43AB | Odi Kho Indala Tiraha | 25.9847 | 76.4868 | Khandar |

Detail of Systematic Camera Trap Stations in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

| RTR44AB | Jokha Tiraha/Booth Kohra Tiraha | 26.0645 | 76.4782 | Kundera |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| RTR45AB | Booth Kohra Top Tiraha | 26.0611 | 76.4835 | Kundera |
| RTR46AB | Range Boundary Tiraha Lakarda | 26.0544 | 76.4913 | Kundera |
| RTR47AB | Mandki Dah high Point way 1 | 26.0486 | 76.5071 | Kundera |
| RTR48AB | High Point Road Nala 2 | 26.0389 | 76.514 | Kundera |
| RTR49AB | Lakarda-Berda Tiraha | 26.0555 | 76.5028 | Kundera |
| RTR50AB | Lakarda Berda Road | 26.0551 | 76.5115 | Kundera |
| RTR51AB | Berda Semli Lakarda tiraha | 26.0591 | 76.5262 | Kundera |
| RTR52AB | Semli Khuranja | 26.0713 | 76.5228 | Kundera |
| RTR53AB | Lakarda Berda Fireline Choraha | 26.0712 | 76.5134 | Kundera |
| RTR54AB | Adidagar Tiraha | 26.064 | 76.5077 | Kundera |
| RTR55AB | Berda Nala/Bhakola pani | 26.0641 | 76.5352 | Kundera |
| RTR56AB | Bhanwar Dah | 26.0581 | 76.5385 | Kundera |
| RTR57AB | Berda Gaon Tiraha | 26.0659 | 76.5468 | Kundera |
| RTR58AB | Berda Khet | 26.0725 | 76.5537 | Kundera |
| RTR59AB | Naya tent | 26.0768 | 76.5642 | Kundera |
| RTR60AB | Near Bandrwal Bawdi Chowki | 26.067 | 76.5711 | Kundera |
| RTR61AB | Chiroli Dang Bhomiyaji | 26.0694 | 76.5761 | Kundera |
| RTR62AB | Bakhola Khuranja | 26.0838 | 76.5299 | Kundera |
| RTR63AB | Bakhola Tiraha | 26.0774 | 76.5259 | Kundera |
| RTR64AB | Heliped Bakhola | 26.0873 | 76.5413 | Kundera |
| RTR65AB | Near Kala Khet Ka Chata Nala | 26.0754 | 76.4916 | Kundera |
| RTR66AB | Belkui Tiraha | 26.0932 | 76.5142 | Kundera |
| RTR67AB | Dhaman Talai Katholi Dang Road | 26.0963 | 76.5681 | Kundera |
| RTR68AB | Dara Top | 26.1046 | 76.5619 | Kundera |
| RTR69AB | Chiroli Tiraha | 26.0858 | 76.5727 | Kundera |
| RTR70AB | Gudla Tiraha near Bagdah Tiraha | 26.0938 | 76.5277 | Kundera |
| RTR71AB | Rani Deh | 26.0985 | 76.5469 | Kundera |
| RTR72AB | Darra Chowki ke pas | 26.1142 | 76.5457 | Kundera |
| RTR73AB | Near Padra Plantation | 26.1265 | 76.5468 | Kundera |
| RTR74AB | Tendu Gufa | 26.0929 | 76.5629 | Kundera |
| RTR75AB | Near Paseri-Duseri Ghati | 26.1029 | 76.5112 | Kundera |
| RTR76AB | Dara Gate tiraha | 26.109735 | 76.547019 | Kundera |
| RTR77AB | Duseri Paseri-Kulda Ke Bheruji Road | 26.1123 | 76.528 | Kundera |
| RTR78AB | Kati Ghati Bhadlaw | 26.107233 | 76.504694 | Kundera |
| RTR79AB | Devpura Chowki Tiraha | 25.7977 | 76.3404 | Phalaudi |
| RTR80AB | Khuranja Tiraha Qualji | 25.7681 | 76.3297 | Phalaudi |
| RTR81AB | Lamba Dah | 25.7678 | 76.323 | Phalaudi |
| RTR82AB | New Talai Tiraha | 25.7759 | 76.3253 | Phalaudi |
| RTR83AB | Pandu Kho Chata | 25.7852 | 76.3186 | Phalaudi |
| RTR84AB | Gajipur Tiraha | 25.7821 | 76.3133 | Phalaudi |
| RTR85AB | Damdama Phalaudi | 25.8142 | 76.3509 | Phalaudi |
| RTR86AB | Dolada Ghati | 25.8286 | 76.3654 | Phalaudi |
| RTR87AB | Gau Ghati | 25.8432 | 76.3725 | Phalaudi |
| RTR88AB | Jhojeshwar Tiraha | 25.8558 | 76.3818 | Phalaudi |
| RTR89AB | Khedi/ Jhojeshwar Anicut | 25.8716 | 76.3908 | Phalaudi |

| RTR90AB | Bans Khori Road Halonda | 25.9064 | 76.3911 | Phalaudi |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| RTR91AB | Tilang ke Bheruji | 25.8979 | 76.4056 | Phalaudi |
| RTR92AB | Peeli Aantri Quarter | 25.8784 | 76.4039 | Phalaudi |
| RTR93AB | Halonda new road | 25.911471 | 76.392732 | Phalaudi |
| RTR94AB | Bajra Kho | 25.8973 | 76.4189 | Phalaudi |
| RTR95AB | Kharya Khal | 25.8906 | 76.4247 | Phalaudi |
| RTR96AB | Near Halonda Bor | 25.924868 | 76.396911 | Phalaudi |
| RTR97AB | Kali Talai | 25.9684 | 76.366 | Phalaudi |
| RTR98AB | Tatra Talai Ke pass | 25.9791 | 76.3734 | Phalaudi |
| RTR99AB | Aam Kua Road | 25.9493 | 76.3623 | Phalaudi |
| RTR100AB | Jamoda Kushalipura Tiraha | 25.9298 | 76.3554 | Phalaudi |
| RTR101AB | Raika Talai Ke Upar Road | 25.9334 | 76.3655 | Phalaudi |
| RTR102AB | Balas Dang New Road | 25.916 | 76.3485 | Phalaudi |
| RTR103AB | Sutli ka Nala | 25.9163 | 76.3393 | Phalaudi |
| RTR104AB | Maha Kho View Point | 25.9125 | 76.3388 | Phalaudi |
| RTR105AB | Telan Paseri | 25.881134 | 76.392111 | Phalaudi |
| RTR106AB | Balas Chowki | 25.927498 | 76.328617 | Phalaudi |
| RTR107AB | Maha Kho Kui | 25.9075 | 76.3397 | Phalaudi |
| RTR108AB | Kherai Chata | 25.8976 | 76.3349 | Phalaudi |
| RTR109AB | Aama Ghati Water Point | 26.0576 | 76.453 | ROPT |
| RTR110AB | Chajda Road | 26.0643 | 76.4593 | ROPT |
| RTR111AB | Khawa Tiraha | 26.0643 | 76.4494 | ROPT |
| RTR112AB | Kajal Ka Khora/Aama Ghati Naya Rasta | 26.0587 | 76.4481 | ROPT |
| RTR113AB | Merkiya Nala | 26.0526 | 76.4416 | ROPT |
| RTR114AB | Booking Beat Rasta | 26.0426 | 76.4216 | ROPT |
| RTR115AB | Kali Talai Amreshwar | 26.0314 | 76.4033 | ROPT |
| RTR116AB | Kaseri nala | 26.0261 | 76.3964 | ROPT |
| RTR117AB | Hatyari Talai Near Amreshwar Top Road | 26.0168 | 76.4081 | ROPT |
| RTR118AB | Amreshwar Dang Tiraha | 26.0258 | 76.422 | ROPT |
| RTR119AB | Ghana Khora Gate | 26.041 | 76.4443 | ROPT |
| RTR120AB | Jogimahal Gate Ke Samne | 26.0254 | 76.4593 | ROPT |
| RTR121AB | Rajbag Hunting Palace | 26.0311 | 76.4665 | ROPT |
| RTR122AB | Tamba Khan Tiraha Malik Talab Pal | 26.0424 | 76.4715 | ROPT |
| RTR123AB | Gajal Hill Pinjara Tiraha | 26.0476 | 76.4824 | ROPT |
| RTR124AB | Gajal Hill Top high Point Road | 26.0374 | 76.4853 | ROPT |
| RTR125AB | High Point Tiraha | 26.0337 | 76.4951 | ROPT |
| RTR126AB | Kukraj Ghati Range boundary | 26.0256 | 76.4908 | ROPT |
| RTR127AB | Pakka Chata Tiraha | 26.0279 | 76.4797 | ROPT |
| RTR128AB | Kamaldhar Rasta Narsat Ka Nala | 26.0109 | 76.4656 | ROPT |
| RTR129AB | Tute Bad Ka Nala Z-2 | 26.0032 | 76.456 | ROPT |
| RTR130AB | Rann Road chata | 26.012075 | 76.449402 | ROPT |
| RTR131AB | Near Raipur Chowki | 26.013547 | 76.421857 | ROPT |
| RTR132AB | Bad Ka Tiraha Z-1 Singdwar | 26.0289 | 76.4398 | ROPT |
| RTR133AB | Palli darwaja/ Kundal Sukhi Talai | 25.9656 | 76.3849 | ROPT |
| RTR134AB | High Point Tiraha | 25.9561 | 76.3874 | ROPT |
| RTR135AB | Damdama/ Patwa Bavdi Tiraha | 25.9549 | 76.3998 | ROPT |

| RTR136AB | Patwa bawdi Sukhi Talai | 25.95431 | 76.406221 | ROPT |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| RTR137AB | Kundi-Gupta anicut road | 25.967624 | 76.415391 | ROPT |
| RTR138AB | Kala Pani | 25.9775 | 76.4149 | ROPT |
| RTR139AB | Peela Pani | 25.9852 | 76.4214 | ROPT |
| RTR140AB | Tapkan Nala near Sultanpur Chowki | 26.0019 | 76.4268 | ROPT |
| RTR141AB | Tuti ka nala | 26.019567 | 76.436347 | ROPT |
| RTR142AB | Palli darwaja-Khariya Pani Tiraha | 25.9926 | 76.4181 | ROPT |
| RTR143AB | Magar Dah | 25.988 | 76.4451 | ROPT |
| RTR144AB | Futa Kot Gufa/Pandu dah | 25.974 | 76.4428 | ROPT |
| RTR145AB | Nagadi Chata | 25.9727 | 76.4517 | ROPT |
| RTR146AB | Lahpur-Guda Chain Tiraha | 25.9809 | 76.4649 | ROPT |
| RTR147AB | Gandriya Dah | 25.9692 | 76.4657 | ROPT |
| RTR148AB | Guda Chowki Tiraha | 25.9658 | 76.449 | ROPT |
| RTR149AB | Mordungari Tiraha | 25.945 | 76.4347 | ROPT |
| RTR150AB | Kala Tal/ Guda gate | 25.9539 | 76.4347 | ROPT |
| RTR151AB | Morkund Nala Joomar Bavdi | 26.0185 | 76.3886 | ROPT |
| RTR152AB | Aamaghati/Ghana Khora Top Tiraha | 26.0547 | 76.4566 | ROPT |
| RTR153AB | Gular Kui | 26.0401 | 76.4542 | ROPT |
| RTR154AB | Tamba Khan Tiraha | 26.0492 | 76.4627 | ROPT |
| RTR155AB | Parnya Ka Naya Rasta Tiraha | 26.0127 | 76.4712 | ROPT |
| RTR156AB | Rann Talai | 25.9977 | 76.4335 | Ropt |
| RTR157AB | New Range Tiraha | 26.1182 | 76.5859 | Talra |
| RTR158AB | 15 No. Khadi Ka Khora | 26.1221 | 76.5996 | Talra |
| RTR159AB | Near Neem Wali Kui | 26.1252 | 76.5698 | Talra |
| RTR160AB | Kumhara ki Bethak | 26.1157 | 76.5771 | Talra |
| RTR161AB | Parso Talai Tiraha | 26.1015 | 76.5925 | Talra |
| RTR162AB | Sukhi Talai | 26.0978 | 76.6065 | Talra |
| RTR163AB | Sawtha top | 26.1073 | 76.624 | Talra |
| RTR164AB | Bhid Kui Rasta | 26.1019 | 76.5844 | Talra |
| RTR165AB | Futa Kot Talra | 26.0927 | 76.5812 | Talra |

34/23.11.2000

31/10.10.2000

30/10.10.2000

| List of EDC's & VFPMC's | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Division | S.No. | Range | Name of EDC/VFPMC | Regisration No.& Date |
| | 1 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Kalibhat | 12/08.12.1999 |
| | 2 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Hindwad | 5/27.10.1999 |
| | 3 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Kailashpuri | 14/31.01.2001 |
| | 4 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Kushalipura | 32/27.07.2000 |
| | 5 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Awand | 18/11.01.2000 |
| | 6 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Bodal | 13/27.02.1999 |
| | 7 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C. Laxmipura | 19/14.01.2000 |
| | 8 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Bhagwanpura khedi | 04/07.01.2004 |
| | 9 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Neemali kalan | 03/07.01.2004 |
| | 10 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Neemali khurad | 01/07.01.2004 |
| | 11 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Shyopura | 02/07.01.2004 |
| | 12 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C. Halonda | 05/07.01.2004 |
| DCF &
Dy.FD -I, | 13 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Balapura-Bhatpura | 06/24.12.2004 |
| SWM | 14 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Neem Chowki | 11/07.01.2005 |
| | 15 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Devpura Balwan | 10/07.01.2005 |
| | 16 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.RamnagarRanwajana | 12/13.01.2005 |
| | 17 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Maheli Dhani | 08/24.12.2004 |
| | 19 | Khandar | V.F.P.M.C.Kushalpura | 15/07.02.2005 |
| | 20 | Kundera | V.F.P.M.C. Niwadi | 24/01.01.2003 |
| | 21 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C.Jamulkheda | 13/07.01.2005 |
| | 22 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Gopalpura | 14/7.01.2005 |
| | 23 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C. Sangrampura | 16/26.09.2005 |
| | 24 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Gandhinagar | 19/31.12.2005 |
| | 25 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Papada | 07/24.12.2004 |
| | 26 | Phalodi(SMS) | V.F.P.M.C.Arniya | 17/26.09.2005 |

V.F.P.M.C.Khandar-III

V.F.P.M.C.Khandar-II

V.F.P.M.C₁**₭**handar-I

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28

29

Khandar

Khandar

Khandar

| Division | S.No. | Range | Name of EDC/VFPMC | Regisration No.& Date |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 30 | Khandar | V.F.P.M.C. Mai kalan | 07/27.10.1999 |
| | 31 | Khandar | V.F.P.M.C.Talawada | 08/27.10.1999 |
| | 32 | Khandar | V.F.P.M.C.Itawada | 02/27.03.1999 |
| | 33 | Khandar | V.F.P.M.C.Rawara | 01/27.03.1999 |
| | 34 | Khandar | V.F.P.M.C.Jaisinghpura | 06/27.03.1999 |
| | 35 | Kundera | V.F.P.M.C. Uliana | 25/15.05.2000 |
| | 36 | Kundera | V.F.P.M.C. Bhadlaw | 21/23.02.1999 |
| | 37 | Kundera | V.F.P.M.C. Bhid | 26/23.05.2000 |
| | 38 | Kundera | V.F.P.M.C. Basso kalan | 23/03.01.2000 |
| | 39 | Kundera | V.F.P.M.C. Basso khurd | 22/20.01.1999 |
| | 40 | Kundera | V.F.P.M.C. Doongari | 20/21.09.2000 |
| | 41 | Kundera | V.F.P.M.C. Bhuri pahadi | 24/10.10.1999 |
| | 42 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C.Ramsinghpura | 10/01.12.1999 |
| | 43 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Kutalpura | 11/01.12.1999 |
| | 44 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Sherpur | 15/08.12.1999 |
| DCF & | 45 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Baharawanda | 04/23.06.2002 |
| Dy.FD -I, | 46 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Baharawanda-II | 05/23.06.2002 |
| 300101 | 47 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Madhosinghpura | 06/18.02.2000 |
| | 48 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Khawa | 07/05.10.2000 |
| | 49 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Khilachipur | 20/06.03.2000 |
| | 50 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Khatupura | 25/31.05.2000 |
| | 51 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Naya padhana | 10/10.06.2000 |
| | 52 | ROPT,SWM | V.F.P.M.C. Ranwara | 11/18.01.1999 |
| | 53 | Baler | V.F.P.M.C. Baler(East) | 28/08.02.2000 |
| | 54 | Baler | V.F.P.M.C.Baler(West) | 27/08.02.2000 |
| | 55 | Baler | V.F.P.M.C. Bhimpura | 12/25.08.1999 |
| | 56 | Baler | V.F.P.M.C. vishawnathpura | 40/31.05.2000 |
| | 57 | Baler | V.F.P.M.C. Bajoli | 29/08.02.2000 |
| | 58 | Baler | V.F.P.M.C.Dangarapator | 41/16.11.2000 |
| | 59 | Baler | V.F.P.M.C. Akoda | 617/24.02.2005 |
| | 60 | Baler | V.F.P.M.C. Sewati | 625/24.02.2005 |
| | 61 | Baler | V.F.P.M.C. Jakhoda | 845/22.11.2005 |
| | 1 | Keladevi | E.D.C.,Maramada | 4124/31.08.1999 |
| | 2 | Keladevi | E.D.C.,Lakharuki | 4114/31.08.1999 |
| | 3 | Keladevi | E.D.C. Raibareli | 4099/31.08.1999 |
| DCF & | 4 | Keladevi | E.D.C. Khijuri | 4119/31.08.1999 |
| Dy.FD -II,
Karauli | 5 | Keladevi | E.D.C. Amareki | 2194/16.06.2000 |
| | 6 | Keladevi | E.D.C.Dayarampura | 478/23.10.1999 |
| | 7 | Keladevi | E.D.C.Gherakapura | 990/10.03.1998 |
| | 8 | Keladevi | E.D.C.Bich₁k ₇₉ apura | 981/10.03.1998 |

| Division | S.No. | Range | Name of EDC/VFPMC | Regisration No.& Date |
|------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 9 | Keladevi | E.D.C.Banijara | 779/03.03.1998 |
| | 10 | Naniyaki | E.D.C.Morochi | 4104/31.08.1999 |
| | 11 | Naniyaki | E.D.C.Kalyanpura | 4732/21.10.1999 |
| | 12 | Naniyaki | E.D.C.Rasilpur | 1886/01.06.2000 |
| | 13 | Naniyaki | E.D.C.Daulatpura | 1881/01.06.2000 |
| | 14 | Naniyaki | E.D.C.Rawatpura | 1876/01.06.2000 |
| | 15 | Naniyaki | E.D.C.Bhimpura | 1891/01.06.2000 |
| | 16 | Naniyaki | E.D.C.Vishawnathpura | 2199/16.06.2000 |
| | 17 | Naniyaki | E.D.C.Dangarapator | 4852.55/16.01.2000 |
| | 18 | Naniyaki | E.D.C.Chodkya | 4737/21.10.1999 |
| | 19 | Mandrayal | E.D.C.Shyampur | 1906/0106.2000 |
| | 20 | Mandrayal | E.D.C.Kased | 50/01.01.1999 |
| | 21 | Mandrayal | E.D.C.Chirmil | 4820/23.10.1999 |
| | 22 | Karanpur | E.D.C.Bharrpura | 1866/01.06.2000 |
| | 23 | Karanpur | E.D.C.Nibhera | 4810/23.10.1999 |
| DCF & | 24 | Karanpur | E.D.C.Gadigaon | 4109/31.08.1999 |
| Dy.FD -II, | 25 | Karanpur | E.D.C.Maharajpura | 4777/23.10.1999 |
| Karauli | 26 | Karanpur | E.D.C.Chachedi | 5668/00.00.0000 |
| | 27 | Karanpur | E.D.C.Kanarada | 1853/31.05.2000 |
| | 28 | Karanpur | V.F.P.M.C.Karanpur | 5573/27.12.2005 |
| | 29 | Karanpur | V.F.P.M.C.Nibhera | 56/07.01.2006 |
| | 30 | Keladevi | V.F.P.M.C.Morochi | 5588/28.12.2005 |
| | 31 | Keladevi | V.F.P.M.C.Khate ki | 4408-14/14.11.2006 |
| | 32 | Keladevi | V.F.P.M.C.Raibareli | 721-30/28.02.2008 |
| | 33 | Keladevi | V.F.P.M.C.Keladevi | 935-42/13.03.2008 |
| | 34 | Mandrayal | V.F.P.M.C.Ramapura | 5627/29.12.2005 |
| | 35 | Mandrayal | V.F.P.M.C.Karai | 1168-74/24.03.2007 |
| | 36 | Mandrayal | V.F.P.M.C.Bargama | 54/13.12.2008 |
| | 37 | Keladevi | V.F.P.M.C.Bhudakapura(Narauli) | 55/20.04.2010 |
| | 38 | Naniyaki | V.F.P.M.C.Amargarh | 56/09.12.2011 |
| | 39 | Mandrayal | V.F.P.M.C.Dolepura | 58/ |
| | 40 | Mandrayal | V.F.P.M.C.Gurja | 59/ |
| | 41 | Mandrayal | V.F.P.M.C.Barula(Ramapura) | 57/24.07.2012 |
Annexure-37

| | List of Mongiyas | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|
| S.No. | Name | Name of Father/ Husband | Occupation | Residence |
| 1 | Amar singh | Ramphool | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 2 | Amariya | Bhura mongya | Labour | Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM |
| 3 | Amarlal | Dudiya | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 4 | Amarsingh | Lada bai | Labour | Village- Borkheda, tehsil -Dist-SWM |
| 5 | Amarsingh | Ramphool | Labour | Village-Kuredi tehsil- khander, Dist-SWM |
| 6 | Amarya | Sanya | Labour | Village- Pipalada tehsil khander Dist-SWM |
| 7 | Amrya | Bhurya | Labour | Village-Shukbans DistSWM |
| 8 | Anim | Ladu | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 9 | Arjun | Dudiya | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 10 | Arujan | Dhuliram | Labour | Village- Jakhoda, DistSWM |
| 11 | Badari Lal | Lali bai | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 12 | Bahadur | Lakshman | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil ,DistSWM |
| 13 | Balaya | Chhitar | Labour | Village-Shukbans DistSWM |
| 14 | Balaya | Chhitar mongya | Labour | Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM |
| 15 | Baldeva | Bhura | Labour | Village-Shukbans DistSWM |
| 16 | Baldeva | Bhura mongya | Labour | Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM |
| 17 | Ballu | Ramphool | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 18 | Balya | Bajya mongya | Labour | Village- Hajjam khedi DistSWM |
| 19 | Banti | Saitan | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 20 | Barafi | Lakhan | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 21 | Barda bai | Kanya mongya | Labour | Village- Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM |
| 22 | Basanti | Narasi | Labour | Village- Sevati Dist-SWM |
| 23 | Basanti | Dudiya | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 24 | Bhagoti bai | Bidawa | Labour | Village post-Pancholash DistSWM |
| 25 | Bhanwar Lal mongya | Gopal | Labour | Village- Jakhoda tehsil & Dist-SWM |
| 26 | Bhgitar | Madan | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 27 | Bhim raj | Shri kishan | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 28 | Bhim singh | Suman | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 29 | Bhoj raj | Agrya | Labour | Village piplada tehsil khander dist.swm |
| 30 | Bhrosa bai | Abjya | Labour | Village- Post & DistSWM |
| 31 | Bhur singh | Rajanati bai | Labour | Village- Pipalada tehsil khander Dist-SWM |
| 32 | Bhuri | Ladu | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 33 | Bhuri | Lakhan | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 34 | Bhuri | Gokul | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 35 | Bhursingh | Chhotu lal | Labour | Village- Sanwata DistSWM |
| 36 | Billa | Gokul | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 37 | Birbal | Rampayari | Labour | Village- Rawnjana dugar tehsil Dist- SWM |
| 38 | Birbal | Jagdish | Labour | Village- Sanwata DistSWM |
| 39 | Chamlaki | Lakhan | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 40 | Chandu | Lakhan | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 41 | Chhagan | | Labour | Village- Muei khedali DistSWM |
| 42 | Chhotu | Rodu Lal bagaria | Labour | Village- Rawara DistSWM |
| 43 | Chhotu | Ramdeva mongya | Labour | Village-Shukbans DistSWM |
| 44 | Chhotu Lal | Kula bai | Labour | Village-Piplada ,DistSWM |
| 45 | Choth mal | Sawalya | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil ,DistSWM |
| 46 | Chukchand | Vimala bai | Labour | Village post-Pancholash DistSWM |
| 47 | Dakha | Gokul | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 48 | Dalal | Lakshman | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil ,DistSWM |
| 49 | Dashrath | Abba Lal | Labour | kalidhai, postkustla, DistSWM |
| 50 | Deshraj | Nanji mongya | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil ,DistSWM |
| 51 | Deshraj | shyo kishan | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil ,DistSWM |
| 52 | Dev karan | Dhakha bai | Labour | Village- Rawnjana dungar, tehsil Dist- SWM |
| 53 | Devi lal | Ladu | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 54 | Devisingh | Kanwrpal | Labour | Village- Uliyana tehsil DistSWM |
| 55 | Devkaran | Rodu Lal bagaria | Labour | Village- Rawara DistSWM |
| 56 | Dhakha bai | Bidawa | Labour | Village- Rawnjana dungar, tehsil Dist- SWM |
| 57 | Dhanji Lal | Gobari bai | Labour | Village-Hallounda, Dist-SWM |
| 58 | Dhanraj | Ratanlal | Labour | Village- Sanwata DistSWM |

| 59 | Dhanraj | Mathura bai | Labour | Village- Pipalada tehsil khander Dist-SWM |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------|--------|--|
| 60 | Dharmendra Mongya | Dash rath | Labour | kalidhai, postkustla, DistSWM |
| 61 | Dhodi | Ladu | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 62 | Dhola bai | Kewal singh | Labour | Village- Juwad post-, Kustala, Dist, -SWM |
| 63 | Dhudi Lal | Deva | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist SWM |
| 64 | Dhudiya | Deva | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 65 | Dhuliram | Deva mogya | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist -SWM |
| 66 | Dhurga singh | Sita bai | Labour | Village- Pipalada tehsil khander Dist-SWM |
| 67 | Dinesh | I ali bai | Labour | Village-Borkheda Dist-SWM |
| 68 | Dorava | Baiya mongya | Labour | Village-Hajjam khedi. Dist-SWM |
| 60 | Durga | Chothya mongya | Labour | Village- Naj basti khattupura Dist-SWM |
| 70 | Durga | shyo kishan | Labour | Village Hindwad tehsil Dist SWM |
| 70 | Dulga | Deppy | Labour | Village Kosara Dist SWM |
| 71 | Congo | Mansingh | Labour | Village Jakhoda Dist SWM |
| 72 | Gaeta | Kashriya | Labour | Village Jakhoda Dist SWM |
| 73 | Changhyam | Shontihoi | Labour | Village Juwed post Kustale Dist SWM |
| 74 | Chieve | | Labour | Village Demondi Dist SWM |
| 75 | Gnisya | Juwanya
Dhuno hoi | Labour | Village Jakhada Dist SWM |
| 70 | Giri raj | | | Village-Jaknoda, DistSwM |
| 70 | Giri raj | Ratan mongya | Labour | Village- Muei Knedali DistSWM |
| /8 | Giriiraj | Ratan Lal | Labour | Village- Uliyana tehsil DistSWM |
| /9 | Giriraj | Bnura | | Village- Jaknoda Dist.SWM |
| 80 | Gokul | Dayala | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 81 | Gopal | Rodu Lal bagaria | Labour | Village- Rawara DistSWM |
| 82 | Gopal | Rai chanda | Labour | Village-Kuredi tehsil- khander, Dist-SWM |
| 83 | Gopal | Hardeva | Labour | Village- Rawara DistSWM |
| 84 | Gopal mongya | Madan | Labour | Village- Pipalada tehsil khander Dist-SWM |
| 85 | Guddi | Ramesh | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 86 | Gulab | Shrikishan | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 87 | Gulab | Ladu | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 88 | Gyarasi | Sitaram | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 89 | Hansa | Arjun mongya | Labour | Village- Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM |
| 90 | Hanuman | Amba Lal lachita | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 91 | Haraji | Ladu | Labour | Village-Shukbans DistSWM |
| 92 | Haraji | Chhogalal mogya | Labour | Village- Halonda, tehsil DistSWM |
| 93 | Hardeva | Sawalya | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil ,DistSWM |
| 94 | Heera | Ratan mongya | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 95 | Hemraj | Shri kishan | Labour | Village jawad po.kustla dist. Swm |
| 96 | Inderjeeta | Kailash | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 97 | Jagannath | Badra mongya | Labour | Village- Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM |
| 98 | Jagdish | Ramdeva mogya | Labour | Village- Sanwata DistSWM |
| 99 | jagdish | Hardeva | Labour | Village- Rawara DistSWM |
| 100 | Jagga | Sawalya | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil ,DistSWM |
| 101 | Jaitmal | Annu bai | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 102 | Jelal | Kajod | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 103 | Jugraj | Shapat bai | Labour | Village-Kali dhai, teshil- Dist-SWM |
| 104 | Jugraj | Gokul | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 105 | Kadi | Gokul | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 106 | Kadi\Rambai | Lakhan | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 107 | Kailash | Madan | Labour | Vill-Mojipura post.dumoda, DistSWM |
| 108 | Kailash | Badri Lal | Labour | Village- Juwad post-Kustala, DistSWM |
| 109 | Kailash | Panna bai | Labour | Village- Pipalada tehsil khander Dist-SWM |
| 110 | Kailash | Sundra | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 111 | Kailash | Gopal | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 112 | kailash Mongva | Sundara | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 113 | Kaiod | Santra bai | Labour | Village- Rawniana dungar, tehsil Dist- SWM |
| 114 | Kajod Lal | Rodulal | Labour | Village- Pawandi Dist SWM |
| 115 | Kajodi bai | Badari Lal | Labour | Village- Juwad post- Kustala Dist -SWM |
| 116 | Kajodi bai | Punya | Labour | Village- Juwad post- Kustala Dist -SWM |
| 117 | Kalu ram | Shri kishan | Labour | Village- Iuwad nost- Kustala Dist -SWM |
| 110 | Kaluram | Sawalya | Labour | Village_ Hindwad tehsil Dist_SWM |
| 110 | Kalva | Baiya mongya | Labour | Village Haijam khadi Dist SWM |
| 119 | ixaiya | pajya mongya | Lauoul | v mage- majjam kneur DistS wivi |

| 120 | Kalyan | Kalishi bai | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| 121 | Kamlesh | Baiya mongya | Labour | Village- Hajiam khedi DistSWM |
| 122 | Kamlesh | Mamta bai | Labour | Village- Mahu tehsil Dist- SWM |
| 123 | Kana | Bhurya Bagriya | Labour | Village- Katar, tehsil- khander, Dist SWM |
| 124 | Kanchan bai | Bhiwa | Labour | Village- Pipalada tehsil- khander Dist SWM |
| 125 | Kanchan bai | Bidawa | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist -SWM |
| 125 | Kanchan bai | Bidawa | Labour | Village- Pipalada tehsil khander Dist-SWM |
| 120 | Kastura | Hardeva | Labour | Village- Rawara Dist -SWM |
| 127 | Kastura chand | Barafi bai | Labour | Village post Pancholash Dist. SWM |
| 120 | Kashanta | Sugnya | Labour | Village Jakhoda Dist SWM |
| 12) | Keshay | Barafi bai | Labour | Village Juwed post Kustala Dist SWM |
| 130 | Keshariya | Goota bai | Labour | Village Jakhoda Dist SWM |
| 131 | Keshriya | Geeta bai | Labour | Village Jakhoda Dist SWM |
| 132 | Keshiriya
Kishan Ganal | Jagdish | Labour | Village post Dependence Dist SWM |
| 133 | Kishahuo | Jaguisii
Lotur | Labour | Village post, Pancholash Dist, SWM |
| 134 | Kosilalya
Krishan aonal | | Labour | Village Service Dist. SWM |
| 155 | Krishan gopai | Agrawar
Ladiah manang | Labour | Village Lindwad takeil Dist SWM |
| 130 | Krisnan gpol | Jadish mongya | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tensil ,DistSwivi |
| 13/ | | Ramnath mongya | | Village- Suknoans, DistSwM |
| 138 | | Deva | Labour | Village-Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 139 | Ladu | Deva | Labour | Village-Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 140 | Ladu Ram | Deva mongya | Labour | Village- Jakhoda tehsil & Dist-SWM |
| 141 | Lakhan | Chhogalal mogya | Labour | Village- Halonda, tehsil DistSWM |
| 142 | Lakhan | Dayala | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 143 | Lakshman | Sawalya | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil ,DistSWM |
| 144 | Lala | Sitaram | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 145 | Lali | Gokul | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 146 | Latur | Gaytari bai | Labour | Village-Piplada ,DistSWM |
| 147 | Latur | Sagudaya | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 148 | Laxma | Ladu | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 149 | Lotanti | Kailash | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 150 | Madan | Dhokala | Labour | Village- Katar, tehsil- khander. Dist.SWM |
| 151 | Madan | Ratan mongya | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 152 | Madan mongya | Ratan Lal | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 153 | Madho singh | Narasi | Labour | Village- Sevati Dist-SWM |
| 154 | Madrup | Prem bai | Labour | Village- Pipalada, tehsil- khander Dist.SWM |
| 155 | | Kalu ram | Labour | Village- Juwad post-Kustala Dist -SWM |
| | Madusingh | Kalu lalli | Labour | Thage Juwal post Rustala, Dist. 5000 |
| 156 | Madusingh
Mahaveer | Meera bai | Labour | Village- Rawnjana dungar, tehsil Dist- SWM |
| 156
157 | Madusingh
Mahaveer
Mahaveer | Meera bai
Bharorsi bai | Labour
Labour | Village- Rawnjana dungar, tehsil Dist- SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 156
157
158 | Madusingh
Mahaveer
Mahaveer
Mamata bai | Meera bai
Bharorsi bai | Labour
Labour
Labour
Labour | Village- Rawnjana dungar, tehsil Dist- SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village post-Pancholash DistSWM |
| 156
157
158
159 | Madusingh
Mahaveer
Mahaveer
Mamata bai
Mamta | Meera bai
Bharorsi bai
Narasi | Labour
Labour
Labour
Labour | Village- Rawnjana dungar, tehsil Dist- SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village post-Pancholash DistSWM
Village- Sevati Dist-SWM |
| 156
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158
159
160 | Madusingh
Mahaveer
Mahaveer
Mamata bai
Mamta
Mamta | Meera bai
Bharorsi bai
Narasi
Surtan | Labour
Labour
Labour
Labour
Labour
Labour | Village- Rawnjana dungar, tehsil Dist- SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village post-Pancholash DistSWM
Village- Sevati Dist-SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
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161 | Madusingh
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Village post-Pancholash DistSWM
Village- Sevati Dist-SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 156
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162 | Madusingh
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Village- Sevati Dist-SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM |
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163 | Madusingh
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Village- Sevati Dist-SWM
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Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM
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| $ \begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160 \\ 161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ \end{array} $ | Madusingh
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Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| $ \begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160 \\ 161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ 165 \\ \end{array} $ | Madusingh
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Village- Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| $ \begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160 \\ 161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ 165 \\ 166 \\ \end{array} $ | Madusingh
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| $ \begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160 \\ 161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ 165 \\ 166 \\ 167 \\ \end{array} $ | Madusingh
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Village- Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM
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Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
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| $ \begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160 \\ 161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ 165 \\ 166 \\ 167 \\ 168 \\ 169 \\ \end{array} $ | Madusingh
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Village- Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM
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Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
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Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Shukbans DistSWM |
| $ \begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160 \\ 161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ 165 \\ 166 \\ 167 \\ 168 \\ 169 \\ 170 \\ \end{array} $ | Madusingh
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Village- Sevati Dist-SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM
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Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Sukholash DistSWM
Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM |
| $\begin{array}{c} 156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160 \\ 161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ 165 \\ 166 \\ 167 \\ 168 \\ 169 \\ 170 \\ 171 \end{array}$ | Madusingh
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Village- Sukhoda DistSWM
Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM
Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM |
| $\begin{array}{c} 156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160 \\ 161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ 165 \\ 166 \\ 167 \\ 168 \\ 169 \\ 170 \\ 171 \\ 172 \end{array}$ | Madusingh
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Village- Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Sukholash DistSWM
Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM
Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM
Village- Khatkad DistSWM
Village- Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM |
| $\begin{array}{c} 156\\ 157\\ 158\\ 159\\ 160\\ 161\\ 162\\ 163\\ 164\\ 165\\ 166\\ 167\\ 168\\ 169\\ 170\\ 171\\ 172\\ 173\\ \end{array}$ | Madusingh
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Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
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| $\begin{array}{c} 156\\ 157\\ 158\\ 159\\ 160\\ 161\\ 162\\ 163\\ 164\\ 165\\ 166\\ 167\\ 168\\ 169\\ 170\\ 171\\ 172\\ 173\\ 174 \end{array}$ | Madusingh
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Village- Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Kosara Dist.SWM
Village- Nai DistSWM
Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM
Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM
Village- Khatkad DistSWM
Village- Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM
Village- Borkheda, DistSWM |
| $\begin{array}{c} 156\\ 157\\ 158\\ 159\\ 160\\ 161\\ 162\\ 163\\ 164\\ 165\\ 166\\ 167\\ 168\\ 169\\ 170\\ 171\\ 172\\ 173\\ 174\\ 175\\ \end{array}$ | Madusingh
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Village- Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM
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Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM
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Village postPancholash DistSWM
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Village- Shukbans DistSWM
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Village- Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM
Village- Borkheda, DistSWM
Village- Borkheda, DistSWM |
| $\begin{array}{c} 156\\ 157\\ 158\\ 159\\ 160\\ 161\\ 162\\ 163\\ 164\\ 165\\ 166\\ 167\\ 168\\ 169\\ 170\\ 171\\ 172\\ 173\\ 174\\ 175\\ 176\\ \end{array}$ | Madusingh
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Village - Sukhoan DistSWM
Village postPancholash DistSWM
Village - Sukhbans, DistSWM
Village - Sukhbans, DistSWM
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Village - Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM
Village - Borkheda, DistSWM
Village - Kosara Dist.SWM |
| $\begin{array}{c} 156\\ 157\\ 158\\ 159\\ 160\\ 161\\ 162\\ 163\\ 164\\ 165\\ 166\\ 167\\ 168\\ 169\\ 170\\ 171\\ 172\\ 173\\ 174\\ 175\\ 176\\ 177\\ 176\\ 177\\ \end{array}$ | Madusingh
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Village - Kosara Dist.SWM
Village - Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM
Village - Umari, tehsil- Gagapur, Dist-SWM
Village - Kosara Dist.SWM
Village - Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village - Juwad postKustala, DistSWM
Village - Jakhoda Dist.SWM
Village - Kosara Dist.SWM
Village postPancholash DistSWM
Village postPancholash DistSWM
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Village - Sukhbans, DistSWM
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Village - Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM
Village - Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM
Village - Borkheda, DistSWM
Village - Borkheda, DistSWM
Village - Hindwad, tehsil, DistSWM
Village - Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
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Village - Kosara Dist.SWM
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Village - Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM
Village - Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM
Village - Borkheda, DistSWM
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Village - Hindwad, tehsil, DistSWM
Village - Uliyana tehsil Dist -SWM |
| $\begin{array}{c} 156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160 \\ 161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ 165 \\ 166 \\ 167 \\ 168 \\ 169 \\ 170 \\ 171 \\ 172 \\ 173 \\ 174 \\ 175 \\ 176 \\ 177 \\ 178 \\ 179 \end{array}$ | Madusingh
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Village - Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM
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Village - Sevati Dist-SWM |
| $\begin{array}{c} 156 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 159 \\ 160 \\ 161 \\ 162 \\ 163 \\ 164 \\ 165 \\ 166 \\ 167 \\ 168 \\ 169 \\ 170 \\ 171 \\ 172 \\ 173 \\ 174 \\ 175 \\ 176 \\ 177 \\ 178 \\ 179 \\ 180 \end{array}$ | Madusingh
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| 181 | Mukesh | Pritam | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
|-----|------------------------|------------------|--------|---|
| 182 | Mukesh Viklang | | Labour | Village- Khajuri tehsil Dist- SWM |
| 183 | Murari | Kaluram | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil .DistSWM |
| 184 | Murari Lal | Lalata bai | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 185 | Nanagi | Girirai | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 186 | Nanaii | Sawalya | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil .DistSWM |
| 187 | Nangihai | Sakram | Labour | Village post- Pancholash Dist -SWM |
| 188 | Nanu | Sawalya | Labour | Village- Hindwad tehsil Dist -SWM |
| 189 | Narasi | Chhoga | Labour | Village- Sevati Dist-SWM |
| 107 | Naresh | Bidawa | Labour | Village- Jaitpura tehsil- Khandar |
| 101 | Narosh | Damphool | Labour | Village Kessera Dist SWM |
| 191 | Niromo | Talvor | Labour | Village Kosara Dist SWM |
| 192 | Omprokoch | Harr | Labour | Village Jakhoda Dist SWM |
| 193 | Danahu | Dhivdovo monguo | Labour | Village Chhan Dist SWM |
| 194 | Panchu Lal | Bnivdaya mongya | Labour | Village Demondi Dist SWM |
| 195 | Panchu Lai | Rodulal | | Village- Pawandi Dist.SWM |
| 196 | Panchya | Bhimdaya | Labour | Village- Chhan Dist-SWM |
| 197 | Panna Lal | Lakshman mongya | Labour | Village- Nai basti khattupura Dist-SWM |
| 198 | Рарри | Latur | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 199 | Pappu | Ramphool | Labour | Village- Jakhoda , DistSWM |
| 200 | Pappu | Chhotu lal | Labour | Village- Sanwata DistSWM |
| 201 | Рарри | Juwariya | Labour | Village- Pawandi Dist.SWM |
| 202 | Рарри | Chhoga Lal | Labour | Village- Uliyana tehsil DistSWM |
| 203 | Рарри | Bajya mongya | Labour | Village- Hajjam khedi DistSWM |
| 204 | Pappu | Samudrya | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 205 | Рарри | Ramphool | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 206 | Pappu lal | Mamta bai | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 207 | Pappulal | Chhotu Lal | Labour | Village- Pipalada tehsil khander Dist-SWM |
| 208 | Parkash | | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 209 | Parkash | Jagdish | Labour | Village- Sanwata DistSWM |
| 210 | Pharbu Lal | Rodu Lal bagaria | Labour | Village- Rawara DistSWM |
| 211 | Phoolbai | Amar singh | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist SWM |
| 212 | Phoranti | Sugnya | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist SWM |
| 212 | Phulya | Ratan mongya | Labour | Village post- Pancholash Dist -SWM |
| 213 | Phulya | Ratan Lal | Labour | Village post-Pancholash Dist -SWM |
| 214 | Ditam | Moushmi bai | Labour | Village Jaitpura tehsil Khandar |
| 215 | Prahalad | Hardava | Labour | Village Hindwad tehsil Dist SWM |
| 210 | I Tallalau
Drahalad | Podu Lalbagaria | Labour | Village Powere Dist SWM |
| 217 | I Tallalau
Drolzoch | Rodu Lai bagaila | Labour | Village Juwed post Kustele Dist SWM |
| 218 | Prakasii | Dauari Lai | Labour | Village Kuredi teheil, Ithender Diet SWM |
| 219 | Praksn | | | Village-Kuredi tensii- knander, Dist-SwM |
| 220 | Pritam | Ramphool | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 221 | Priyanka | Keshriya | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 222 | Puran | Latur | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 223 | Puran Mongya | Latur | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 224 | Radhakishan Mongya | Prem | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 225 | Radheshyam | Nathi bai | Labour | Village- Pipalada, tehsil- khander Dist.SWM |
| 226 | Radhey shyam | Morpal | Labour | Village- Khatkad DistSWM |
| 227 | Rajanti | Dudiya | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 228 | Rajbai | Sitaram | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 229 | Rajmal | Lalu mongya | Labour | Village- Laxamipura, Dist.SWM |
| 230 | Raju | Chhotu lal | Labour | Village- Sanwata DistSWM |
| 231 | Raju Mongya | Chhotya | Labour | Vill-Piplada, tehsil- khandar, distSWM |
| 232 | Rajulal | Kalashi bai | Labour | Village post-Pancholash DistSWM |
| 233 | Ram kumar | Prem bai | Labour | Village piplada tehsil khander dist.swm |
| 234 | Ram narayan | Baldeva | Labour | Village-Shukbans DistSWM |
| 235 | Rambilash | Fasya bai | Labour | Village -Bhuwana tehsil khandar, Dist.swm |
| 236 | Rambilash | Jagdish | Labour | Village- Sanwata DistSWM |
| 237 | Ramdev | Dhokala | Labour | Village- Katar, tehsil- khander, Dist SWM |
| 238 | Ramdev | Panchya | Labour | Village- Chhan Dist-SWM |
| 230 | Ramdeva | Panchu | Labour | Village-Chhan Dist-SWM |
| 239 | Ramech | Kaiod | Labour | Dist_SWM |
| 240 | Domoch | Dono hoj | Labour | Villaga Dipolodo taboil Isbandon Dist CNVM |
| 241 | Rainesii | r alla Ual | Lauour | v mage- r ipaiada, tensii- knander Dist.SWM |

| 242 | Ramesh | Morpal | Labour | Village- Khatkad DistSWM |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|--------|---|
| 243 | Ramesh | Madan | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 244 | Ramesh momgya | Madan | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 245 | Ramhet | Sona | Labour | Village -Dae tehsi- Gagapur, Dist-SWM |
| 246 | Ramii Lal | shvo kishan | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil .DistSWM |
| 247 | Ramiilal | Dudiva | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 248 | Ramkanya | | Labour | Village post-Pancholash Dist -SWM |
| 249 | Ramkaran | Baldeva | Labour | Village-Shukbans Dist -SWM |
| 250 | Ramkaran | Baldeva mongya | Labour | Village- Sukhbans Dist - SWM |
| 250 | Ramkuwar | Baldeva | Labour | Village-Shukhans Dist -SWM |
| 251 | Ramkuwar | Baldeva mongya | Labour | Village-Sukhbans Dist SWM |
| 252 | Ramkuwar
Rampal | Jagdish | Labour | Village- Sanwata Dist - SWM |
| 253 | Rampat | Ladu | Labour | Village Jakhoda Dist SWM |
| 255 | Rampau | Lauu
Daranati hai | Labour | Village Dipelade tabail khandar Dist SWM |
| 255 | Ramsawroop | Jacobati Dai | Labour | Village post Depended Dist SWM |
| 250 | Ramsin ah | Diversion | Labour | Village Kuredi teheil, Ishandar Dist. SWM |
| 257 | Ramsingn | Diyak mongya | | Village-Kuredi tensil- knander, Dist-SwM |
| 258 | Ramsingh | | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 259 | Ranjeet | Narası | Labour | Village- Sevati Dist-SWM |
| 260 | Ratan | Samudrya | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 261 | Ratan | Hardeva | Labour | Village- Rawara DistSWM |
| 262 | Ratan | Kailash | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 263 | Ratan Lal | Manni bai | Labour | Village- Pipalada tehsil khander Dist-SWM |
| 264 | Ratanlal | Bhanwar Lal | Labour | Village- Jakhoda tehsil & Dist-SWM |
| 265 | Rodu Lal | | Labour | Village- Rawara DistSWM |
| 266 | Rubanti | Kailash | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 267 | Saitan | Ramsingh | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 268 | Santosh | Ramsingh | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 269 | Santra | Narasi | Labour | Village- Sevati Dist-SWM |
| 270 | Sanwaliya | Rodu Lal bagaria | Labour | Village- Rawara DistSWM |
| 271 | Saptan | Ramsingh | Labour | Village-Kuredi tehsil- khander, Dist-SWM |
| 272 | saroj mongya | Prem | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 273 | Sawai singh | Narasi | Labour | Village- Sevati Dist-SWM |
| 274 | Seema | Keshriya | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 275 | Seeta | Omprakash | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 276 | Seeta | Lakhan | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 277 | Shambhu | Ratanlal | Labour | Village- Sanwata DistSWM |
| 278 | Shumbhu | Girirai mongya | Labour | Village- Hindwad, tehsil .DistSWM |
| 279 | Shumbhu ji | Dhani bai | Labour | Village-Hindwad, tehsil Dist- SWM |
| 280 | Shurakaran | Amarya mongya | Labour | Village-Shukbans Dist -SWM |
| 281 | Shurata | Ramna mongya | Labour | Village-Chhan Dist-SWM |
| 282 | Shuresh | Nanu | Labour | Village- Hindwad tehsil Dist -SWM |
| 283 | Shuwa Lal | Tulasa hai | Labour | Village- Rawniana dungar tehsil Dist- SWM |
| 203 | Shvodan | Barda | Labour | Village- Rawara Dist -SWM |
| 285 | Shyoii ram | Mala devi bai | Labour | Village post- Pancholash Dist - SWM |
| 205 | Shyojiram | Goga mongya | Labour | Village Umari tehsil Gagapur Dist SWM |
| 200 | Shyokishan | soulus | Labour | Village Hindwad tahsil Dist SWM |
| 207 | Sityokisilali | Sawiya
Guar Sinah | Labour | Village Joitpure tabeil Khander |
| 200 | Sitaram | Bomphool | Labour | Village Kesste Dist SWM |
| 289 | Sitalall | Culab | Labour | Village Juwed post Kystels Dist SWM |
| 290 | Siyalalli | | | Village Chhar Dist SWM |
| 291 | Sochan | Panchya | Labour | Village- Chnan Dist-SWM |
| 292 | Sochanda | Panchu | | Village-Chnan Dist-SWM |
| 293 | Sodas | Kailash | | Village- Jaknoda Dist.SWM |
| 294 | Sona | Sugnya | | Village- Jaknoda Dist.SWM |
| 295 | Soni bai | Bidawa | Labour | Village- Pipalada, tehsil- khander Dist.SWM |
| 296 | Srikesh | Lakhan | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 297 | Sugana | late. Panna | Labour | Village postPancholash DistSWM |
| 298 | Sugnya | Gopal | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 299 | Sugnya mongya | Gopal | Labour | Village- Jakhoda tehsil & Dist-SWM |
| 300 | Sukhchand | Ramsingh | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 301 | Sultan | Dayal | Labour | Village-Kuredi tehsil- khander, Dist-SWM |
| 302 | Surata | Ratana | Labour | Village- Chhan Dist-SWM |

| 303 | Surata | Kailash | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
|-----|-----------|---------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 304 | Suresh | Chaganya | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 305 | Suresh | Janaki bai | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 306 | Suresh | Barafi bai | Labour | Village- Juwad postKustala, DistSWM |
| 307 | Suroopi | Ramsingh | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 308 | Surtan | Ramsingh | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 309 | Sushkaran | Amarya mongya | Labour | Village- Sukhbans, DistSWM |
| 310 | Talveer | Ramsingh | Labour | Village- Kosara Dist.SWM |
| 311 | Vartman | Dudiya | Labour | Village- Jakhoda Dist.SWM |
| 312 | Vijendera | Shupita bai | Labour | Village- Borkheda, tehsil -Dist-SWM |

Annexure-38

जयपुर, दिनांक f1 6 NOV 2017

राजस्थान सरकार वन विभाग

आवेश

कमांक प. 11(1) वंगे / 1978

इस विभाग के समसंख्यक पूर्व आदेश दिनांक 01.03.2011 का अधिलंघन करते हुये माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय की ओर से राष्ट्रीय उद्यान/वन्य जीव अभयारण्यों में अथवा उसके बाहर वन्य जीवों द्वारा जनहानि अधवा घायल किये जाने पर तथा राष्ट्रीय

उद्यान/वन्य जीव अभयारण्यों के वन क्षेत्रों के बाहर पालतू मवेशियों को मारे जाने पर निम्नानुसार मुआवजा / एक्सग्रेसिया राशि का भुगतान किये जाने की दरों के निर्धारण की स्वीकृति एतद् प्रदान की जाती के-

| | | TANT | राशि | (सक्षम चिकित्सा |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| क. | | A MARIE | | अधिकारी द्वारा |
| 1 | जन अणी | 1. जनहानि होने पर | 4,00,000 | उस आराय का |
| | | 2. स्थाई अयोग्य होने पर | 2,00,000 | 🔟 प्रमाण जारी होने |
| | | 3.अस्थायी अयोग्य होने
पर | 40,000 | की शर्त पर) |
| 2. | पालत् | 1.मेसः व बैल | 20,000 | |
| 1 | म्वेशियों की | 2.गाय | 10,000 | |
| | <u>श्रेणी</u> | 3. भैंस व गांध का बच्चा | 4,000 | |
| | 2 | 4. बकरी/बकरा व भेड़ | 2,000 / | |
| 1 | (₁ | 5. फ़ॅट | 20,000 | • • • |
| | | 6. गधा/खच्चर | 2,000 | |

उक्त मुआवजा / एक्सग्रेशिया की दरों के संशोधन की संहमति सलग्न प्रक्रिया एवं निम्न शर्ती के अध्यधीन निम्न मदशीर्ष-से-देव होगा-

2406-वानिकी और वन्यजीवन, 02-पर्यावरण वानिकी और बन्य जीवन, 110-वन्य जीव परिरक्षण, 01 से 05 रणधरमौर, सरिस्का वन क्षेत्रों का संधारण, घना पक्षी, राष्ट्रीय मरू उद्यान, 08 मुकुन्दरा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, 16-लघु निर्माण कार्य (केन्द्रीय परिवर्तित योजना) 1. मुआवज्ञा/एक्सप्रेसिया का भुगतान शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय प्रवर्सित योजना से वहन किया

जायेगी तथा इससे राज्य सरकार पर प्रतिवर्ध कोई विस्तीय भार नहीं पड़ेगा। 2. विमाग इस मद में अब तक व्यय की गई राशि का सम्पूर्ण पुर्नभरण केन्द्र सरकार से

प्राप्त केरना सुनिश्चित करेगा।

 विभाग उक्त व्यय करते समय राज्ये संरकार द्वारा समय--समय पर जारी दिशा निर्देशों, तत्संबंधी नियमो न निर्धारित प्रकिया की पूर्ण पालना अपने स्तर पर किया जाना HITER TOTAL COTIO

financial (area 11/2/11

राइतिम जवान/ यत्त्य जीव-अभ्यारप्रमाँह्नों अथवा बाहर वन्य जीवों द्वारा जनहानि अथवा घायल किसे जाते गलेवथा बनावाती के बाहर यालत मवेशियों को मारे जाने पर मुआवजा / एक्सग्रेझिया स्वित्त शता के आध्याधीन देय होगा-

जनंहानि मामले में :--

- 1. घटना की सूचना निकटतत पुलिस अथवा वन अधिकारी को देनी होगी । जिसका निरीक्षण उनुके द्वारा ही बिद्धा जादेगा ।
- 2. घटना के बारे में शासकीय चिकित्सक का प्रमाण-पत्र आवश्यक होगा ।
- 3. प्राण हानि में मृत्यु प्रमाण--प्रत्न आवश्यक होगा ।
- मृतक के प्ररिवार के सवस्यों में से विधि मान्य उत्तराधिकारी को ही क्षतिपूर्ति राशि प्रदान की जावेगी।
- 5. यदि व्यक्ति घायल हो जाता है तो उसका उपचार सक्ष्म चिकित्सा अधिकारी करेगे तथा प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर क्षतिपूर्ति राशि देय होगी । घायल व्यक्ति स्वयं क्षतिपूर्ति राशि प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी होगा।
- 6. यह मुआवजा राशि ऐसे व्यक्ति को देय नहीं होगा जो हसले के समय बन्ध जीव (सुप्रमा)) अधिनियम 1972 के अन्तर्गत किसी अपराध करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय जधान/बन्ध जीव अन्यापण्य में प्रदिष्ट हुआ था अथवा किसी स्थल पर बन्ध प्राणी सम्बन्धी किसी नियस विकृष्य कार्य में लिखा था/सहायक था।
- 7. मुआमला / एक्सप्रेशिया राशि का पुनर्मरण केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय पश्चिर्तित योजना के अन्तर्गत किया जावेगां।
- 8. मुआझजा/ एक्सप्रेशिया राशि के मुगतान हेतु मण्डल वन अधिकारी/ उप वन सर्वतक/ उप्र. मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक/ उप निवेशक सक्षम होगे तथा सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी की अभिश्रमा पर ही मुआवजा / एक्सप्रेशिया शासि देय होगी ।
- 9. राहदीय, उधान / वन्य जीव अम्प्रारण्य में वैद्य रूप से भिवांस कर रहे तथा इनके आस-पास व बाहर रह रहे किसी ग्रामवासी को शेर, बधेरे या अन्य हिंसक वन्य जीव हारा सुत्यु व स्थायी / अस्थाई रूप से असमर्थ (Incapacitate) करने पर इस आवेश में दर्शायी गयी राशि देय होगी ।
- 10 मृत्युं / अयोग्य (स्थाई / अस्थाई) होने का सक्षम शासकीय चिकित्सक से प्रमाण पत्र आवस्यक होग।

अश्वाहाति मामले में :--

- 1. घरुना के 48 घंटे के अंदर सूचना निकटतम वन अधिकारी जो कि वनपाल या सहायक वनपाल से कम स्तर का ना हो उनको मयेशी के मालिक द्वारा सूचना दिया जाना आंदरमक होगा ।
- 2. मारे गए मवेशी के शहे को घटना स्थल से तब तक नहीं हटाया जावे जब तक घटना की फ्रांच स्थानीय वन अधिकारी द्वारा नहीं कर ली जाती है तथा उसके मांस में किसी प्रकार का विष्ठ अथवा चातक पदार्थ नहीं मिलाया गया हो ।
- 3 अन्यासप्य / राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के यन क्षेत्र के बाहर मारे मये पशुओं को हो मुआवजा देव होमा इस हेतु चक्षम प्रशु चिकित्सक का मृत्यु प्रमाण-पत्र आवश्यक होगा ।
- 14 गुझाजवा राशि का मुन्दर्भरण बाद में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा यथा संभव रात प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय प्रह्लिह योजना के अन्दर्भत किया जायेगा ।
 - भाषात्रा के मुपतान हेतू मण्डल वन अभिकारी/ उप वन सरकार / उप मुख्य वन्य जीव 56 मामारका के मुपतान हेतू मज़र होगे उचा सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी की अभिरांग अहम्मारका / पुरुष्ठमाशिया राशि देव होगी । अहम्मारका / पुरुष्ठमाशिया राशि देव होगी ।

Yours faithfully,

(Prabhat Tyagi) Joint Director (WL).



Sub: Payment of compensation for loss of life and property due to predation/ depredation by wild animals- reg.

Sir,

In supersession of this Ministry's letter No. 19-8/99 WL-I dated 22.12.1999 on the above cited subject, this Ministry has decided to revise the amount for ex-gratia relief payable to the victims of predation/depredation by wild animals. The State/UT Governments are therefore, requested to fix the ex-gratia relief payable to the victims of depredation by wild animals as follows:

| | | | Devised Rate | |
|------|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| S.No | Nature of damage | Existing rate | Revised Rate | |
| (a) | Death or permanent | Rs.20,000/- | Rs.2,00,000/- | |
| (b) | Grievous injury | 1/3 rd of (a) | 30% of (a) | |
| (c) | Minor Injury | Value of | Value of loss/damage | |
| (d) | Loss of property | loss/damage as
assessed by
authorized officer | as assessed by authorized officer | |

It is also clarified that the reimbursement of the amount of ex-gratia relief payable under various schemes of wildlife conservation supported by this Ministry may be made as per the enhanced rates subject to the availability of funds.

This issues with the approval of the competent authority and concurrence of I.F.D. vide their Dy. No.1486/AS&FA dated 8.10.2012.

Copy to-PCCF, all State/UT 2. CWLW, All Sttes/UT 3. PS to MOS, E&F. 4. Deputy Director (WL) 5. PPS to ADG(WL)/IGF(WL).

F.No. 14-2/2011 WL-I(pt) Government of India Ministry of Environment& Forests (Wildlife Division) Paryavaran Bhawan CGO Complex, Lodhi Road New Delhi - 11 00 03 Dated: 12.12.2012. To, The Secretary Forest Department All States/UTs Sub: Payment of compensation for loss of life and property due to predation/ depredation by wild animals - corrigendum issued. Sir, In the table appearing in this Ministry's letter of even no dated 21.11.2012 on the above cited subject, the existing rate in respect of "Death or permanent incapacitation" may be read as Rs.1,00,000/- instead of Rs.20,000/-. Remaining contents of the letter remains unchanged. Yours faithfully. (Prabhat Tyagi) Joint Director (WL). Copy to: 1. PEEF, all State/UT CWLW, All Sttes/UT 3. PS to MOS, E&F. 4. Deputy Director (WL) 5. PPS to ADG(WL)/IGF(WL).

Annexure-40 NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (STATUTORY BODY UNDER THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT, OF INDIA) Bikaner House, Annexe-V. Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110011 Tele Fax: 011-23384428 Dr. RAJESH GOPAL Member Secretary Email: dirpt-r@nic.in -Itro Chiele storatt. 2(0) CA)/2009-Dated the April 22, 2009 No.PS-MS(NT To Field Director (All Tiger Reserves) Subject: Post-mortem protocol for ensuring transparency in cases relating to tiger mortality.

Sir.

As you are aware, a detailed advisory containing post-mortem format has already been issued from this end for carrying out postmortem of wild animal carcasses found inside tiger reserves. It is hoped that the said advisory is being followed meticulously in the interest of tiger conservation. However, time and again, due to rapid disposal of tiger carcasses by burning, criticism is being received from several quarters.

2. In this context, the following actions are advised in addition to the earlier advisory invogue:

- (i) All tiger carcasses should be preserved in a deep freeze till an independent team analyses the cause of tiger death.
- Every incident of tiger mortality should be thoroughly examined by an independent team whose composition is as below:
 - (a) an authorised representative of the NTCA.
 - (b) a Veterinary Officer of the tiger reserve/district.
 - (c) a non-governmental outside expert nominated by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State.
- (iii) As directed earlier, every incident of tiger mortality should be brought to the notice of the NTCA by telephone/fax, followed by a detailed post-mortem report

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in the prescribed format, along with the report of the independent team.

3. Funding support for procuring a deep freeze of the body size of a tiger, its generator along with related accessories would be provided under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Protect Tiger, based on the proposals contained in the APO.

The above additional directives would ensure minimum errors in the post-mortem process, while making it transparent.

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. Rajesh Gonal)

IGF & Member Secretary (NTCA)

Copy to:

1. PPS to Secretary (E&F), MoEF.

2. PPS to DGF & SS, MoEF.

3. PPS to Addl. DG (Wildlife), MoEF.

IGF & Member Secretary (NTCA)

Copy also to:

1. Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (Forests) (All Tiger Reserve States).

2. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (All Tiger Reserve States).

3. Chief Wildlife Warden (All Tiger Reserve States).

(Dr. Rajesh Gdpal

IGF & Member Secretary (NTCA)

Annexure-41

कार्यालय मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक राजस्थान जयपुर रणथम्भोर क्रमांक : एफ ३(ग)परि० / तक. / मुवजीप्र / 97 / 11786 दिनांक : 8.9.1997

<u>परिपत्र</u>

राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में समय—समय पर वन्य जीवों की प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, बीमारी, अवैध शिकार, दुर्घटना आदि के कारण असामयिक मृत्यु हो जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में वन अधिकारियों का एवं कर्मचारियो का दायित्व बन जाता है कि वह मौके पर हों उस वन्य प्राणी का पंचनामा एवं अन्य पत्रादि तैयार करवाकर उस वन्य प्राणी का पोस्टमार्टम करावें तथा वन्य जीव अधिनियम 1972 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करें। बाघ या बघेरे से संबंधित प्रकरण में पोस्टमार्टम से पूर्व प्रशासन एवं पुलिस को सूचित करें तथा पोस्टमार्टम निम्नलिखित में से कम से कम दो अधिकारियों / व्यक्तियों की उपस्थिति में कराया जावे, ताकि अधिक पारदर्शिता रहे।

- 1. प्रशासन का प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी
- 2. पुलिस का प्रतिनिधि अधिकारी
- 3. जिला स्तरीय अधिकारी (वन विभाग के अतिरिक्त)
- अवैतनिक वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक / राजस्थान वन्य जीव सलाहकार मण्डल का सदस्य।
- मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक के द्वारा घोषित राज्य स्तरीय स्वयं सेवी संस्था का प्रतिनिधि।

पूर्ण कार्यवाही के उपरान्त बाघ बघेरे के केस में वन्य जीव को इन्ही अधिकारियों की उपस्थिति में जला दिया जावे, चूंकि इनके अंगों के व्यापार की संभावना रहती है। कार्यवाही पूर्ण करने के पश्चात इस कार्यालय को विस्तृत रिपोर्ट भेजी जावे। पूर्व परिपत्र क्रमांक एफ 3(ग) परि0 / तक. / मुवजीप्र / 97 / 7140 दिनांक 07.06.1997 को निरस्त माना जावे।

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मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालाक राजस्थान जयपुर

दिनांक : 8.9.1997

क्रमांक : एफ 3(ग)परि0 / तक. / मुवजीप्र / 97 / 11786 प्रतिलिपि समस्त समस्त वन अधिकरीगण को प्रेषित है।

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मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालाक राजस्थान जयपुर

कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, राजस्थान जयपुर

क्रमांकः एफ.3(10)पर्यटन / तकनीकी—1 / मुवजीप्र / 2011 / 17307 दिनांकः 24.06.2011

<u>आदेश</u>

विषय :- <u>वन्य जीव अभ्यारण्यों / राष्ट्रीय उद्यान / बाघ परियोजना क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन</u> हेतु प्रवेश।

विगत वर्षो में राज्य के संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में प्रकृति प्रेमियों के भ्रमण की रूचि में निरन्तर वृद्धि देखने में आ रही है। संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (राजस्थान में स्थित वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्यों, राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों तथा बाघ परियोजना क्षेत्रों) की जैवविविधता को संरक्षित रखते हुए इन क्षेत्रों के भ्रमण से आमजन को वानस्पतिक विविधता एवं वन्य जीवों की जानकारी तथा उनके प्रति प्रेम एवं सम्मान की भावना बने, इस दृष्टि से संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में प्रकृति प्रेमियों / पर्यटकों के भ्रमण के लिए प्रदत्त अवसर को सुव्यवस्थित (Smooth) एवं नियंत्रित (Regulated) रखा जाना आवश्यक है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था में जहां एक तरफ प्रकृति प्रेमियों / पर्यटकों को संरक्षित क्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने एवं भ्रमण करने बाबत् ऐसी उपयुक्त व्यवस्था स्थापित की जानी अपेक्षित है जिससे उन्हे जैव विविधता की जानकारी सुगमता से प्राप्त हो, वही दूसरी तरफ यह भी आवश्यक है कि वन्यजीवों की सुरक्षा तथा उनके जीवन की गतिविधियों में कोई व्यवधान उत्पन्न नहीं हो।

उपरोक्त भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में पर्यटकों के प्रवेश हेतु प्रचलित पूर्व दिशा—निर्देशों/आदेश/नीतियों को अतिक्रमित करते हुए वन्य जीव (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम 1972 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तत्काल प्रभाव से नयी व्यवस्था प्रचलित की जाती है। इस व्यवस्था के निर्धारण में संरक्षित क्षेत्र में प्रवेश का समय (जिससे वन्यजीवों की गतिविधियों पर विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़े), संरक्षित क्षेत्र की धारण क्षमता एवं वन्य जीवों के प्राकृतिक आवास संबंधी तकनीकी पहलुओं के साथ साथ ऐसे प्रकृति प्रेमी मार्ग दर्शकों (नेचर गाइड) की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की भी सोच रखी गयी है जो पर्यटकों को जैव विविधता तथा वन्यजीवों की जीवनशैली के बारें में तकनीकी जानकारी रोचक ढंग से उपलब्ध कराने की दक्षता रखते है।

- संरक्षित क्षेत्र में प्रवेश / भ्रमण का समय :-संरक्षित क्षेत्र में प्रवेश / भ्रमण निम्नानुसार नियमित होगा :-
- 1.1 <u>रणथम्भौर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान</u>
 1.1.1 1 अक्टूबर से 30 जून की अवधि में निम्नांकित समयानुसार प्रवेश की अनुमति होगी।

| अवधि | समय पूर्वान्ह | समय अपरान्ह |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 अक्टूबर से 31 अक्टूबर | 6.30 से 10.00 ए.एम. | 2.30 से 6.00 पी.एम. |
| 1 नवम्बर से 31 जनवरी | 7.00 से 10.30 ए.एम. | 2.00 से 5.30 पी.एम. |
| 1 फरवरी से 31 मार्च | 6.30 से 10.00 ए.एम. | 2.30 से 6.00 पी.एम. |
| 1 अप्रैल से 16 मई | 6.00 से 9.30 ए.एम. | 3.00 से 6.30 पी.एम. |
| 16 मई से 30 जून | 6.00 से 9.30 ए.एम. | 3.30 से 7.00 पी.एम. |

1.1.2 – 1 जुलाई से 30 सितम्बर की अवधि में प्रवेश वर्जित रहेगा।

1.2 सरिस्का टाईगर रिजर्व

1.2.1 — 1 अक्टूबर से 30 जून की अवधि में निम्न समायानुसार प्रवेश एवं ठहराव की अनुमति होगी :--

| शरद ऋतु (Winters) | 7.00 ए.एम. से 3.30 पी.एम. |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| ग्रीष्मकालीन (Summers) | 6.30 ए.एम. से 4.00 पी.एम. |
| 1.2.2 – 1 जुलाई से 30 सितम्बर की अर्वा | धे में प्रवेश एवं ठहराव वर्जित रहेगा। |

1.3 केवला देव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

सूर्योदय से सूर्यास्त तक प्रवेश एवं ठहराव की अनुमति होगी।

1.4 अन्य अभयारण्य

सूर्योदय से सूर्यास्त तक प्रवेश एवं ठहराव की अनुमति होगी।

2. प्रकृति प्रेमियों / पर्यटकों को प्रवेश हेतु प्रवेश पत्र :--

बाघ परियोजना क्षेत्रों एवं राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों में परियोजना प्रबन्धन का दायित्व निर्वहन करने वाले अधिकारियों एवं कार्मिकों तथा क्षेत्र निदेशक / उप क्षेत्र निदेशक द्वारा अनुमत विशेष अतिथियों के अतिरिक्त किसी भी व्यक्ति को निर्धारित प्रवेश पत्र के आधार पर ही प्रवेश दिया जा सकेगा। प्रवेश पत्र जारी करने हेतु व्यवस्था निम्नानुसार होगी :--

- 2.1 रणथम्भौर नेशनल पार्क क्षेत्र में स्थित गढगणेश मन्दिर एवं सरिस्का बाघ परियोजना क्षेत्र में स्थित पाण्डुपोल व धार्मिक स्थल के लिए परम्परानुसार निर्धारित दिवसों एवं परम्परागत मेला अवधि में श्रद्धालुओं को धार्मिक स्थल तक जाने के लिए बिना प्रवेश—पत्र प्रवेश की अनुमति होगी। किन्तु इस प्रकार के प्रवेश प्रबन्धन आवश्यकतानुसार निम्न समिति के आदेशों के द्वारा नियंत्रित होगें :--
 - (i) क्षेत्र निदेशक अध्यक्ष
 - (ii) जिला कलक्टर का प्रतिनिधि,

जो उपखण्ड अधिकारी स्तर से कम का नहीं हो – सदस्य

(iii) उप क्षेत्र निदेशक – सदस्य सचिव

2.2 सामान्य दिवसों पर रणथम्भौर बाध परियोजना क्षेत्र, सरिस्का बाघ परियोजना क्षेत्र एवं केवला देव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में प्रतिदिन प्रकृति प्रेमियों / पर्यटकों के प्रवेश की अधिकतम संख्या निम्नानुसार होगी :--

| क्र.सं. | संरक्षित क्षेत्र | पर्यटकों के | विशेष अतिथियों | कुल संख्या |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | प्रवेश पत्रों की | के प्रवेश पत्रों | - |
| | | अधिकतम | की अधिकतम | |
| | | संख्या | संख्या | |
| 1 | सरिस्का बाघ परियोजना | 520 | 30 | 550 |
| 2 | रणथम्भौर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान | 520 प्रति पारी | 30 प्रति पारी | 550 प्रति पारी |
| 3 | केवलादेव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान | 4000 | 30 | 4030 |

- 2.3 विशेष दिवसों जैसे कि, वर्षान्त एवं दशहरा, दीपावली, क्रिसमस के अवकाश की अवधि में अतिरिक्त संख्या में पर्यटकों को भ्रमण हेतु अनुमति दी जा सकेगी परन्तु अतिरिक्त पर्यटकों की संख्या का निर्धारण निम्न समिति द्वारा किया जायेगा :--
 - (i) क्षेत्र निदेशक

– अध्यक्ष

– सदस्य सचिव

(ii) जिला कलक्टर का प्रतिनिधि,

जो उपखण्ड अधिकारी स्तर से कम का नहीं हो – सदस्य

- (iii) उप क्षेत्र निदेशक
- 2.4 पर्यटकों को प्रवेश पत्र जारी करने के लिए प्रवेश हेतु निर्धारित संख्या के 75 प्रतिशत तक ऑन लाईन अग्रिम आरक्षण किया जा सकेगा। शेष संख्या तत्काल बुकिंग व्यवस्था के अधीन रखी जावेगी।
- 2.5 तत्काल बुकिंग से प्रवेश पत्र सीधे पर्यटक को ही जारी किया जावेगा। किसी एजेन्ट / बिचौलिये को या उनके माध्यम से जारी नही किया जावेगा। इस बाबत पर्यटक द्वारा फोटोशुदा पहचान पत्र प्रस्तुत करना अनिवार्य होगा। ऐसे पर्यटकों को वाहन उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था प्रवेश पत्र काउंटर के पास ही रखी जावेगी।
- 2.6 इसी प्रकार ऑनलाईन बुकिंग के माध्यम से प्रवेश पत्र प्राप्त करने वाले पर्यटकों को फोटोयुक्त पहचान पत्र दिखा कर पहचान बताना अनिवार्य होगा तथा भ्रमण के दौरान अपना पहचान पत्र साथ रखना अनिवार्य होगा।
- 2.7 प्रत्येक पर्यटक को निर्धारित प्रपत्र (परिशिष्ठ 1) में इन्डेम्निटी बॉण्ड प्रस्तुत करना अनिवार्य होगा। इण्डेम्निटी बॉण्ड प्रस्तुत किये बिना संरक्षित क्षेत्र में प्रवेश नही दिया जा सकेगा।
- 2.8 संरक्षित क्षेत्र के प्रबंधन के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों द्वारा ऐसे व्यक्तियों, जिनके द्वारा इण्डेम्निटी बॉण्ड / प्रवेश पत्र प्राप्त करने के संबंध में गलत सूचना दिया जाना पाया जाता है, के विरूद्ध विधिक कार्यवाही की जावेगी।
 - 3. वाहनों का प्रवेश :--

किसी भी संरक्षित क्षेत्र में संरक्षित क्षेत्र के प्रबन्धन से जुड़े वन विभाग के अधिकारियों के वाहन के अलावा अन्य वाहनों का प्रवेश सक्षम अधिकारी द्वारा जारी प्रवेश पत्र के बिना वर्जित होगा। 01.10.2011 से संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में भ्रमण हेतु वाहनों के प्रवेश हेतु अनुमति पत्र जारी किये जाने बाबत निम्न व्यवस्था रहेगी :--

- 3.1 किसी भी संरक्षित क्षेत्र में पर्यटको के भ्रमण हेतु वाहन के प्रवेश के लिए प्रवेश पत्र केवल उन्हीं वाहनों को दिया जा सकेगा जो मोटर यान अधिनियम 1988 के अधीन वैद्य पंजीकरण प्रमाण पत्र वैद्य प्रदूषण अंडर कंट्रोल सर्टिफिकेट, फिटनेस सर्टिफिकेट एवं वैद्य इंश्यारेन्स रखते हों। इसके अतिरिक्त संबंधित वाहन के चालन हेतु अधिकृत चालक के पास वैद्य ड्राईविंग लाईसेन्स होना भी आवश्यक होगा।
- 3.2 जिन संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में पर्यटकों के प्रवेश हेतु निर्धारित रूटस पर नियमित वाहन संचालन की व्यवस्था स्थापित है (या होगी) उनमें संबंधित संरक्षित क्षेत्र के उप क्षेत्र निदेशक / उप वन संरक्षक द्वारा संरक्षित क्षेत्र में पर्यटकों को प्रवेश हेतु ले जाने के लिए इच्छुक वाहनों को पंजीबद्ध किया जावेगा एवं ऐसे सभी वाहन केवल हरे रंग के होने आवश्यक होंगे। इन वाहनों में जी.पी.एस. सिस्टम लगाया जाना भी अनिवार्य होगा।
- 3.3 प्रत्येक पर्यटन वाहन जो इन क्षेत्रों में भ्रमण हेतु अधिकृत किया जायेगा उप पर जी.पी. एस. सिस्टम लगाया जाना अनिवार्य होगा ताकि पर्यटक जोनों में वाहनों के आवागमन पर नियंत्रण रखा जा सके। वाहन पर लगाया जाने वाला जी.पी.एस. सिस्टम को क्रय कर लगाने एवं उन्हे तदुपरान्त संधारित करने की जिम्मेदारी वाहन मालिक की होगी। वाहन के संचालन के संबंध में रिकार्डिंग की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित वाहन चालक की होगी।
- 3.4 सम्बन्धित वन संरक्षक एवं क्षेत्र निदेशक⁄उप वन संरक्षक द्वारा उन्ही वाहनों को पंजीबद्ध किया जावेगा जो पर्यटन सीजन के प्रारम्भ होने की तिथि को चार वर्ष से अधिक पुराने न हों, उनमें यूरो–III/IV मानक के एंजिन लगे हुए हों।
- 3.5 रणथम्भौर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में पर्यटन हेतु वाहनों के प्रवेश की व्यवस्था निम्नानुसार होगी :--
- 3.5.1 दो पारियों (एक दोपहर से पूर्व एवं दूसरी दोपहर बाद) में वाहनों को प्रवेश की अनुमति होगी एवं प्रत्येक पारी में कुल पर्यटक वाहनों की अधिकतम संख्या निम्नानुसार होगी :—

| क. सामान्य वर्ग | - 37 |
|-----------------|------|
| ख. वी.आई.पी. | - 03 |
| ग. कुल | - 40 |

- 3.5.2 रणथम्भौर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में प्रत्येक पारी में 20 वाहनों (06 व्यक्तियों के बैठने योग्य) तथा 20 मिनी बस वाहनों (16—20 व्यक्तियों के बैठने योग्य) को प्रवेश हेतु अनुमति प्रदान की जायेगी।
- 3.5.3 सामान्य वर्ग के वाहनों के लिए पंजीबद्ध वाहनों का रोस्टर के आधार पर प्रवेश हेतु अनुमति प्रदान की जावेगी।
- 3.5.4 वीं.आई.पी. रिजर्व केटेगरी के वाहन का आवंटन उप वन संरक्षक (कोर) द्वारा किया जायेगा। रणथम्भौर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के प्रतिदिन खुलने के निर्धारित समय से पन्द्रह मिनिट पूर्व वी.आई.पी. रिजर्व के अनारक्षित वाहन सामान्य पर्यटकों के लिये दिये जा सकेंगे।
- 3.5.5 रणथम्भौर टाईगर रिजर्व में भ्रमण हेतु जोन का निर्धारण <u>मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक,</u> राजस्थान द्वारा अधिकृत प्राधिकारी द्वारा किया जायेगा।

- 3.5.6 केन्द्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, भारत सरकार द्वारा पर्यटन को टाईगर रिजर्व के बाहरी क्षेत्रों में बढावा दिये जाने बाबत निर्देश दिये गये है। अतः रणथम्भौर टाईगर रिवर्ज में स्थित अन्य पर्यटन जोन जैसे कुण्डाल, चिड़िखो, बालास, क्वालजी, मोरकुण्ड, भूरी पहाड़ी, आमलीदेह आदि में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया जाये, जिसमें वाहन मालिक आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान करें।
- 3.6 क्षेत्रों में भ्रमण हेतु जाने वाले वाहन पर किराये की दरें एवं उनको आवंटित जोन नम्बर को स्पष्ट रूप से हिन्दी व अंग्रेजी में वाहन के आगे व पीछे प्रदर्शित करेंगे। ऑनलाईन बुकिंग की दशा में कम्प्यूटर द्वारा रेण्डम पद्धति से जोन नम्बर आवंटित किये जायेंगे एवं तत्काल बुकिंग की दशा में जोन नम्बर का आवंटन लॉटरी पद्धति से किया जायेगा। वाहन में प्रत्येक सीट पर नम्बर अंकित किया जायगा तथा पर्यटक को परमिट फार्म में अंकित सीट नम्बर पर बैठाने की जिम्मेदारी पंजीकृत गाइड/चालक की होगी।
- 3.7 पर्यटक वाहनों के चालकों को ऑलिव ग्रीन रंग का यूनिफार्म जिस पर उनका नाम अंकित हों, धारण किया जायेगा तथा उनके द्वारा वाहन चलाने का लाईसेंस जैसा कि अधिकृत हो उनके पास मौजूद होना आवश्यक होगा। भ्रमण हेतु प्रवेश से पूर्व अधिकृत वाहन चालक को एक टोकन दिया जायेगा जिस पर उस वाहन का नम्बर एवं जोन नम्बर अंकित होगा एवं जिसे वह गेट पर सुरक्षाकर्मी को सौंप कर भ्रमण हेतु प्रवेश करेगा।
- 3.8 वाहनों की संख्या जैसा कि ऊपर दिया गया है, को अवकाश⁄वर्षान्त एवं इस प्रकार के अन्य अवसरों पर आवश्यकतानुसार कुछ समय बढाने हेतु निम्न समिति द्वारा निर्धारित की जा सकेगी :--
 - (i) क्षेत्र निदेशक अध्यक्ष
 - (ii) जिला कलक्टर का प्रतिनिधि,
 - जो उपखण्ड अधिकारी स्तर से कम का नहीं हो सदस्य
 - (iii) उप क्षेत्र निदेशक सदस्य सचिव
- 3.9 प्रत्येक वाहन मालिक द्वारा पंजीयन के समय दस हजार रूपये की अमानत राशि जमा कराई जानी आवश्यक है।
- 3.10भ्रमण के दौरान वाहन—चालक अपने साथ प्राथमिक उपचार पेटी (First-aid-kit) रखेगें तथा किसी दुर्घटना अथवा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी तकलीफ होने पर पर्यटक को तत्काल समीपस्थ चिकित्सा केन्द्र तक ईलाज हेतु पहुँचायेंगे तथा निकटतम चौकी को सूचित करेगें।

4. नेचर गाइड के लिए लाईसेन्स :--

बाघ परियोजना क्षेत्रों एवं केवला देव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में भ्रमण करने वाले पर्यटकों के वाहनों के साथ लाईसेन्सशुदा नेचर गाईड रखा जाना अनिवार्य होगा। नेचर गाईड ऐसा व्यक्ति होगा जो जैव विविधता विशेषकर वन्य जीवों की जीवन शैली आदि का ज्ञान रखता हो एवं पर्यटक को दक्षता एवं सुरक्षा के साथ रोचक शैली में जानकारी प्रस्तुत करने की क्षमता रखता हो। नेचर गाइड को लाईसेन्स दिये जाने की प्रक्रिया निम्नानुसार होगी :--

4.1 प्रत्येक पर्यटक वाहन के साथ नेचर गाइड का होना अनिवार्य है। पर्यटक / टूर ऑपरेटर / होटलीयर्स द्वारा नेचर गाइड की विशेष मांग पर उनके द्वारा चाहा गया नेचर गाइड अतिरिक्त निर्धारित फीस जमा कर आवंटित किया जावेगा। शेष नेचर गाईड्स का आवंटन रोस्टर के आधार पर किया जावेगा।

रणथम्भौर एवम् सरिस्का बाँघ परियोजनाओं तथा केवला देव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के लिए नेचर गाइड को लाईसेन्स देने हेतु सक्षम अधिकारी निम्नानुसार होगे –

| क्र.सं. | संरक्षित क्षेत्र | लाईसेन्स जारी करने हेतु सक्षम अधिकारी | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | सरिस्का बाघ परियोजना | उप वन संरक्षक, बाघ परियोजना, सरिस्का | | |
| 2 | रणथम्भौर बाघ परियोजना | उप वन संरक्षक एवं उप निदेशक (कोर | | |
| | | एरिया) रणथम्भौर टाईगर रिजर्व, सवाई | | |
| | | माधोपुर | | |
| 3 | केवला, देव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान | उप मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, भरतपुर | | |
| 4 | अन्य वन्य जीव अभयारण्य | सम्बन्धित उप वन संरक्षक⁄उप वन संरक्षक | | |
| | | (वन्य जीव)/उप मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक | | |

4.3 नेचर गाइड के लाईसेन्स हेतु पात्रता :--

- 4.3.1 संरक्षित क्षेत्र की जैव विविधता एवं वहाँ के वन्य जीवों के जीवन शैली के बारे में जानकारी रखने वाले स्थानीय लोगों (उस जिले के नागरिकों जिसमें वह संरक्षित क्षेत्र आता है) को ही नेचर गाइड का लाईसेन्स दिया जा सकेगा।
- 4.3.2 नेचर गाइड का लाईसेन्स प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक व्यक्ति को प्रकृति में रूचि रखने के अलावा भारत के किसी भी मान्यता प्राप्त बोर्ड से 12 वी पास की योग्यता रखना आवश्यक होगा। परन्तु केवला देव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के संबंध में कई वर्षो का अनुभव रखने वाले ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो वहां के वन्यजीवों विशेषकर पक्षियों के बारे में ज्ञान रखते हों, को मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक द्वारा शैक्षणिक योग्यता में छूट दी जा सकेगी। शैक्षणिक योग्यता की अनिवार्यता की व्यवस्था उन नेचर गाइड लाईसेन्स धारियों पर लागू नहीं होगी जो इस आदेश के प्रचलित होने से पूर्व वैध नेचर गाइड लाईसेन्स रखते हों।
- 4.3.3 नेचर गाइड लाईसेन्स प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक व्यक्ति के जैव विविधता संबंधी जानकारी एवं अनुभव का विनिश्चयन करने के लिए लाईसेन्स अधिकारी द्वारा आवेदन का साक्षात्कार लिया जावेगा।
- 4.3.4 साक्षात्कार के आधार पर पात्रता निर्धारण के उपरान्त आवेदक नेचर गाइड का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र होगा। उसे नेचर गाइड हेतु ट्रेंनिग के लिए निम्न शर्तों के अधीन बुलाया जा सकेगा :--
- क. आवेदक की आपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि का नहीं होने का प्रमाणीकरण स्थानीय पुलिस से कराया जाना आवश्यक होगा।

- ख. यदि संबंधित बाघ परियोजना क्षेत्र / राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के लिए पूर्व में पंजीकृत नेचर गाइड के अतिरिक्त और नेचर गाइड्स की संख्या में वृद्धि किये जाने की आवश्यकता हो। इस हेतु यह आवश्यक रहेगा कि प्रतिवर्ष लाईसेन्सिंग अधिकारी आवश्यकता का आंकलन कर उसे अगला पर्यटक सीजन प्रारम्भ होने के तीन माह पूर्व अपने कार्यालय के सूचनापटट पर प्रदर्शित कर दें।
- ग. प्रशिक्षण हेतु चयनित अभ्यर्थी कों लाईसेन्स तभी दिया जा सकेगा जब कि वह नेचर गाइड के लिए वन विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित तीन सप्ताह के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को सफलता पूर्वक पूर्णकर प्रमाण प्राप्त कर लेता है।
- घ. प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम फीस आदि का ब्यौरा संलग्न परिशिष्ट–2 के अनुसार होगा।
- ड. प्रशिक्षण सफलता पूर्वक पूर्ण कर प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करने के बाद व्यक्ति नेचर गाइड का लाईसेन्स प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र होगा।

4.4 नेचर गाइड लाईसेन्स की अवधि :--

- 4.4.1 नेचर गाइड लाईसेन्स एक साल की परिवीक्षाधीन अवधि के लिए जारी किया जावेगा। परिवीक्षाधीन अवधि में कार्य संतोषपूर्ण पाये जाने पर लाईसेन्स की समायावधि एक वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दी जावेगी।
- 4.4.2 नेचर गाइड लाईसेन्स का प्रत्येक दो वर्ष पर नवीनीकरण कराया जाना आवश्यक होगा। नवीनीकरण से पूर्व नेचर गाइड को विभाग द्वारा प्रायोजित तीन दिवस का पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम (रिफ्रेशर कोर्स) सफलता पूर्वक पूरा कर प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य होगा।
- 4.4.3 पर्यटन सत्र प्रारम्भ होने की तिथि को 60 वर्ष की आयु के उपरान्त नेचर गाइड की शारीरिक एवं मानसिक स्थिति का आंकलन कर ही लाईसेन्स का नवीनीकरण किया जावेगा।
- 4.4.4 पर्यटकों द्वारा किसी नेचर गाइड की 3 बार निरन्तर शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर उप वन संरक्षक द्वारा इसकी जांच की जायेगी तथा सही पाये जाने पर उसका लाईसेन्स निरस्त कर दिया जायेगा। पार्क अधिकारियों द्वारा भी नेचर गाइड द्वारा ड्यूटी में निरन्तर पार्क नियमों एवं आदेशों की अवहेलना एवं दुर्व्यवहार आदि करने पर जांच उपरान्त लाईसेन्स निरस्त किया जायेगा।

4.5 लाईसेन्स शुल्क ---

4.5.1 नेचर गाइँड को नीचे सारणी में निर्धारित लाईसेन्स शुल्क का भुगतान करना अनिवार्य होगा।

| क्र.सं. | संरक्षित क्षेत्र | लाईसेन्स फीस | नवीनीकरण |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------|
| 1 | सरिस्का बाघ परियोजना | 1000.00 | 500.00 |
| 2 | रणथम्भौर बाघ परियोजना | 1000.00 | 500.00 |
| 3 | केवला, देव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान | 1000.00 | 500.00 |
| 4 | अन्य वन्य जीव अभयारण्य | 100.00 | 50.00 |

4.5.2 मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक की आज्ञा से विशेष दल को भ्रमण कराने हेतु निर्धारित नेचर गाइड को समयावधि एवं पर्यटकों की संख्या के आधार पर फीस का भुगतान करना होगा। जिसका निर्धारण मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक द्वारा ऐसे पर्यटक दल को भ्रमण करने के अनुमति देने के साथ ही किया जावेगा।

| क्र.सं. | संरक्षित क्षेत्र | | शुल्क |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| 1 | सरिस्का बाघ परियोजना | प्रति वाहन / प्रति पारी | 250.00 |
| 2 | रणथम्भौर बाघ परियोजना | प्रति वाहन / प्रति पारी | 400.00 |
| 3 | केवला, देव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान | 1. प्रति घंटे पांच | 100.00 |
| | | पर्यटकों तक के | |
| | | समूह के लिए | |
| | | 2. प्रति घंटे पांच | 150.00 |
| | | पर्यटकों से | |
| | | अधिक के समूह | |
| | | के लिए | |
| 4 | अन्य वन्य जीव अभयारण्य | प्रति पर्यटक | 20.00 |

4.6 नेचर गाइड द्वारा पर्यटक से ली जाने वाली फीस :--

- 5. सामान्य निर्देश :--
 - 5.1 वन्य जीव (सुरक्षा)(राजस्थान) नियम 1977 के नियम 23 के अन्तर्गत अधिघोषित पर्यटकों एवं पर्यटन वाहनों के प्रवेश हेतु निर्धारित दरों एवं अन्य दरों (परिशिष्ट–3) को बुकिंग खिड़की एवं अन्य उपयुक्त स्थानों पर प्रमुखता से प्रदर्शित किया जावेगा।
 - 5.2 वाहन स्वामी/नेचर गाइड को कुल किराया/मानदेय की 5 प्रतिशत राशि बाघ संरक्षण फाउण्डेशन अथवा राजस्थान इको टूरिज्म डवलपमेन्ट सोसाइटी को सहयोग राशि के रूप में वन्य जीव प्रबन्धन एवं संरक्षण कार्य हेतु जमा करानी होगी।
 - 5.3 निर्धारित पारी में भ्रमण हेतु अधिकृत वाहनों को प्रवेश का समय एवं क्षेत्र से बाहर निकलने का समय गेट पर संधारित पंजिका/बायोमेट्रिक मशीन में अंकित करना अनिवार्य होगा।
 - 5.4 क्षेत्र निदेशक / उप वन संरक्षक भ्रमण हेतु वाहनों को जोन का आवंटन इस प्रकार करेंगे कि जहां तक सम्भव हो प्रत्येक जोन में अनुमति प्रदान किये गये वाहनों की संख्या बराबर हों। वन्य जीव संरक्षक को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्षेत्र में एक ही स्थान पर वाहनों के जमावड़े को हतोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये। इस हेतू पर्यटक वाहन के चालकों को निर्देशित किया जाना वांछनीय होगा।
 - 5.5 पर्यटक वाहन के वाहन चालकों को क्षेत्र में बाघ देखे जाने की स्थिति में उनसे निकटतक दूरी कम से कम 30 मीटर एवं बाघ शावकों से निकटतक दूरी कम से कम 50 मीटर रखना आवश्यक होगा। इसकी पालना अधिकारियों द्वारा कठोरता से कराई जावेगी।
 - 5.6 क्षेत्र निदेशक / उप वन संरक्षक द्वारा पर्यटक वाहन के वाहन चालकों को उनके वाहन की गति नियंत्रित करने एवं एक स्थान पर ज्यादा समय तक न रूकने के सम्बन्ध में दिशा–निर्देश यथा वाहन की निर्धारित गति, एक स्थान पर वाहन

के रूकने का समय एवं एक स्थान पर अधिकतम वाहनों की संख्या इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में जारी किये जायेंगे।

- 5.7 टिकिट विक्रय से प्राप्त आय को राजकीय कोष में उपयुक्त लेखा मद में जमा करवाया जावेगा।
- 5.8 क्षेत्र निदेशक/उप वन संरक्षक उनके अधीन क्षेत्रों में पर्यटक वाहनों के नियंत्रण एवं निरीक्षण के लिए उनके अधीन कार्यरत अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को अधिकृत कर सकेंगे एवं दिशा—निर्देशों की अवहेलना पाये जाने पर सम्बन्धित वाहन एवं नेचर गाइड के विरूद्ध कार्यवाही करने हेतु सक्षम होंगे। जोन प्लेट को प्रदर्शित न करना, जोर से हॉर्न बजाना, शोर मचाना, क्षेत्र में कचरा फेंकना एवं गन्दगी करना, अपने निर्धारित जोन का उल्लघंन करना, वन्य जीवों के पीछे वाहन दौड़ाना, वाहन का पंजीकृत न होना, निर्धारित शुल्क जमा न कराना इत्यादि अवहेलना की श्रेणी में माने जाकर वाहन, गाइड, वाहन चालक पर उप वन संरक्षक द्वारा जुर्माना एवं पार्क में प्रवेश निषेध जैसे दण्ड दिये जा सकेंगे। विवाद की स्थिति में वन संरक्षक एवं क्षेत्र निदेशक के सम्मुख अपील की जा सकेगी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में वन संरक्षक एवं क्षेत्र निदेशक का निर्णय अन्तिम होगा।
- 5.9 ऐसा कोई विषय जिसका समावेश इन आदेशों में स्पष्ट रूप से अंकित नहीं हो पाया हो उन विषयों के सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित उप वन संरक्षक उनके नियन्त्रण अधिकारी के अनुमोदन उपरान्त निर्णय लेने हेतु अधिकृत होंगे।

प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, राजस्थान, जयपुर।

नेचर गाइड के लिये प्रशिक्षण एवं फीस का ब्यौरा :

प्रशिक्षण :

नेचर गाइड बनने के इच्छुक पात्र व्यक्तियों के प्रशिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में निम्न व्यवस्था निर्धारित की जाती है :—

- नेचर गाइड का लाईसेन्स प्राप्त करने वाले इच्छुक व्यक्तियों का एक तीन सप्ताह के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में भाग लेना अनिवार्य होगा।
- 2. इच्छुक योग्य व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक के द्वारा अधिकृत स्थानीय वन्य जीव अधिकारी द्वारा स्थानीय स्तर पर एवं राज्य स्तर पर मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक अथवा उनके द्वारा अधिकृत अधिकारी जो कि उप वन संरक्षक के स्तर से कनिष्ठ नहीं होगा, को अधिकृत किया जा सकेगा।
- 3. प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षण की समाप्ति पर एक लिखित व मौखिक परीक्षा का आयोजन भी उक्त अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जावेगा। लाईसेन्स प्राप्ति हेतु उक्त परीक्षा में कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त करना आवश्यक होगा।
- सफल प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को एक वर्ष की परीवीक्षाधीन अवधि हेतु लाईसेन्स मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक अथवा उनके द्वारा अधिकृत वन्य जीव अधिकारी द्वारा जारी किये जावेंगे।

प्रशिक्षण के सम्भावित स्थान एवं पाठ्यक्रम :

प्रशिक्षण मुख्यतया निम्न विषयों पर राज्य के वानिकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, अलवर, केवलादेव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, भरतपुर एवं वानिकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, सवाई माधोपुर में दिया जावेगा।

(अ) राज्य के विभिन्न वन्य जीवों के आश्रय स्थल के बारे में जानकारी।

- (ब) राज्य के प्रमुख वन्य जीवों की पहचान एवं उनके व्यवहार की जानकारी।
- (स) स्थानीय क्षेत्र / संरक्षित क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक, पुरातत्व एवं ऐतिहासिक जानकारी।
- (द) वन्य जीव संरक्षण से सम्बन्धित नियमों, अधिनियमों एवं अन्य महत्वपूर्ण आदेशों की जानकारी।
- (य) पर्यटकों को आदर्श क्षेत्र भ्रमण हेतु प्रशिक्षण / जानकारी।

फील्डर विजिट :--

उपरोक्त पाठ्यक्रम के अतिरिक्त नेचर गाइड्स को जमीनी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने हेतु उन्हे वन्यजीवन की दृष्टि से राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों का भ्रमण कराया जाकर निम्न जानकारी उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी :--

(अ) राज्य के विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण वनस्पति प्रजातियों की जानकारी।

- (ब) राज्य के विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण वन्य जीवों की जानकारी।
- (स) राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय उद्यान एवं अभयारण्यों की जानकारी।

प्रशिक्षण शुल्क :--

नेचर गाइड के प्रशिक्षण हेतु निम्नानुसार शुल्क देय होगा :

प्रशिक्षण हेतु 10000/– प्रति अभ्यर्थी शुल्क प्रशिक्षण प्रारम्भ के पूर्व जमा कराना होगा। यह प्रशिक्षण शुल्क अभ्यर्थी द्वारा प्रशिक्षण बीच में छोड़कर जाने की दशा में लौटाया नहीं जायेगा।

रिफ्रेशर कोर्स :--

एक बार प्रशिक्षण सफलतापूर्वक प्राप्त करने के पश्चात प्रत्येक 2 वर्ष की अवधि में लाईसेंसधारी नेचर गाइड्स के लिए एक रिफ्रेशर कोर्स का आयोजन किया जावेगा जिसमें उन्हे नवीनतम जानकारी दी जावेगी। रिफ्रेशर कोर्स हेतु प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षणार्थी से 500/– रूपये का शुल्क लिया जावेगा तथा पाठ्यक्रम का निर्धारण मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक द्वारा किया जावेगा।

नेचर गाइड की फीस :

नेचर गाइड की फीस का निर्धारण मुख्य वन्य जीव प्रतिपालक, राजस्थान, जयपुर द्वारा किया जावेगा जिसमें समय समय पर परिवर्तन किया जा सकेगा।



(II)

For Keoladeo N ti n I P rk h ratpur, Critical Tiger Habitat of Sariska Tiger Reserve, Alwar nd Crltl I ti r habit t of <u>Mu kundra Tiger Reserve</u>.

| 100001001100111000 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Category | ntrance fee | Eco-dev Surcharge | Total fee per |
| | (in Rs) | ([n Rs) | person per visit |
| | | | (in Rs) |
| () 11dl ,, ltlz n | 57 | 63 | 120 |
| (b)N n-In n Itlz n ∥ - | 296 | 444 | 740 |
| () tu nt (In I n) | 24 | 16 | 40 |

(III) II oth r nc uarl s -

| Entrance fee
(In Rs) | Eco-dev Surcharge
(in Rs) | Total fee per
person per visit
(in Rs) |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| 51 | 34 | 85 |
| 180 | 270 | 450 |
| 26 | 14 | 40 |
| | Entrance fee
(In Rs)
51
180
26 | Entrance fee
(In Rs)Eco-dev Surcharge
(in Rs)51341802702614 |

ProvId d th t N tur Education trip of students organized by Forest Department shall be x mpt d from th payment of entrance fee.

(B) An additional entry fee for vehicles, boat and Electra Van at the following rates: -

(i) Vehicles:

(a) For Critical Tiger Habitat of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Sawaimadhopur.

| Typ s of vehicles | Entrance fee
(in Rs.) | Eco-dev.
Surcharge
(in Rs) | Total fee per
vehicle per
visit (in Rs) |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| ()Bus | 225 | 665 | 890 |
| (b) Je p/Car/mini-bus/Canter | 116 | 449 | 565 |
| (cl Gypsy | 297 | 883 | 1180 |
| (d) Auto driven two wheelers | 26 | 59 | 85 |
| | | | |

(b) For Keoladeo National Park Bharatpur, Critical Tiger Habitat of Sariska Tiger Reserve, Alwar and Critical tiger habitat of Mukundra Tiger Reserve.

| Types of vehicles | Entrance fee
(in Rs.) | Eco-dev.
Surcharge
(in Rs) | Total fee per
vehicle per
visit (in Rs) |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| f (a)u_s | 147 | 443 | 590 |
| (b) Je <i>p</i> /Car/mini-bus/Canter | 75 | 300 | 375 |
| (c) Gypsy | 75 | 300 | 375 |
| 1d) <u>Aut</u> 2 driven two wheel is | 15 | 40 | 55 |

Provided that the rate of entry fee for vehicles entering Keoladeo National Park, Bhartpur from the entrance-gate upto Shanti Kutir Shall be charged at the following rates:-

- (a) Bus
 (b) Gypsy, Jeep or Car
 (c) Auto driven two wheelers
 Rs 40 /- per vehicle
- (c) for all oth r Sanctuaries

| Types of vehicl s | Entrance feeEco-dev.Tot(in Rs.)Surchargeveh(in Rs)visit | | Total fee per
vehicle per
visit (in Rs) |
|------------------------------------|---|-----|---|
| () Bus | 150 | 300 | 450 |
| (b) Gypsy/Jeep/Car/Mini-Bus/Canter | 77 | 228 | 305 |
| (c) Auto driven two wheelers | 15 | 40 | 55 |
| (d) Auto Riksha | 25 | 75 | 100 |

(ii) Boat (all National Park/ Sanctuaries except keoladeo National Park, Bhartpur)

| Category | Entrance
fee (in | Eco-dev.
Surcharge | Total fee per boat per visit |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Ks.) | (In KS) | (In KS) |
| (a) Small boat of 4 seater capacity per visit | 61 | 239 | 300 |
| (b) Big boat of 8 seater capacity per visit | 118 | 472 | 590 |
| (c) Big boat of 12 seater capacity per visit | 180 | 710 | 890 |
| (d) Big boat of 18 seater capacity per visit | 264 | 1056 | 1320 |

(iii) Electra van (all National Park/Sanctuaries)

| Category | Entrance fee
(in Rs.) | Eco-dev.
Surcharge
(in Rs) | Total fee per
vehicle per
visit (in Rs) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| (a) Electra van per visit | 113 | 337 | 450 |

(C) Boating Charge (Government Boats in Keoladeo National Park, Bhartpur)

| Category | Boating
charge (in
Rs.) | Eco-dev.
Surcharge
(in Rs) | Total fee per
vehicle per
visit (in Rs) |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| (a) Boating charges per head per visit | 26 | 94 | 120 |
| (b) Boating charges for 4 seater capacity | 90 | 360 | 450 |
| boat per visit. | | | |
| (c) Boating charges for big boat of 8
seater capacity per visit | 180 | 710 | 890 |

(D) Camera fee and security deposits for operating a camera other than still camera in Critical Tiger Habitat/National Park/Sanctuary at the following rates :-

(i) Camera Fee:

| | Cate | egory (amateur photographer) | Camera fee
(in Rs) | Eco-dev.
Surcharge | Total Fees
per visit |
|---|------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | (in Rs) | (in Rs) |
| | (a) | Movie 8 mm, 16 mm and video camera
used by amateur photographer {Indian
Nationals) | 445 | 445 | 890 |
| | (B) | Movie 8 mm, 16 mm and video camera
used by amateur photographer (Foreign
Nationals) | 660 | 660 | 1320 |
| I | I
I | Video camera and Movie camera used by
professional photographer for Wildlife
documentary and films other than
feature films-filming by Indian Company/
Agency/ Nationals. | 6590 | 6590 | 1318G |
| - | (D) | Video camera and Movie camera used by
professional photographer for Wildlife
documentary and films other than
feature films-filming by foreign Company
/ Agency/Nationals. | 9885 | 9885 | 19770 |
| | {e) \ | Video camera and Movie camera used for
feature film, advertisement, TV Serial etc-
filming by Indian
Company/Agency/Nationals. | 43925 | 43925 | 87850 |
| | (f) ∖
f | /ideo camera and Movie camera used for
feature film, advertisement, TV Serial etc-
filming by foreign Company/ Agency/ | 65885 | 65885 | 13171 |
| | 1 | Nationals. | | | |

(ii) Security Deposit :-

| (a) | For feature film: | Rs. | 175695/- |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| (b) | For film other than feature film by a | | |
| | professional Indian Company/Agency | Rs. | 65885/- |
| {C) | For film other than feature film by a | | |
| | professional Foreign Company/Agency: | Rs. | 109810/- |

(E) Special entry fee for half day/ full day visit by a Gypsy carrying not more than sev in passengers including driver and guide in the Critical Tiger Habitat of Ranthambhom Tiger Reserve, Sawai Madhopur:-

| | Indian Citizens/ Institutions/
Companies | | Foreign Nationals/F oreign
Institutions/ Companies | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Period | Entrance
Fee
(in Rs.) | Eco-dev
Surcharge
(in Rs.) | Total fee
per vehicle
per visit
(in Rs.) | Entrance
Fee
(in Rs.) | Eco-dev
Surcharge
(in Rs.) | Total fee
per
vehicle
per visil
(in Rs.) |
| (a) Gypsy
(Full Day) | 10981 | 32944 | 43925 | 14641 | 43924 | 58565 |
| (b) Gypsy
(Half Day) | 5491 | 16474 | 21965 | 7321 | 21964 | 292fVi |

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अति. प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षेक एवं मुख्य वन्यजीव प्रतिपालक, राजस्थान, जयपूर

NTCA GUIDELINES DATED 15.10.2012 FOR TOURISM IN AND AROUND TIGER RESERVES

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, healthy natural ecosystems are critical to the ecological well-being of all living entities, and especially for the economic security of people. Tourism in the form of ecotourism has the potential to enhance public awareness, education, and wildlife conservation, while providing nature-compatible local livelihoods and greater incomes for a large number of people living around natural ecosystem which can help to contribute directly to the protection of wildlife or forest areas, while making the local community stakeholders and owners in the process. Whereas, the Central Government considers it necessary to lay down a framework Guidelines on the selection, planning, development, implementation and monitoring of tourism in tiger reserves of the country with a view to recognise that tiger reserves and their landscapes are diverse, specific State Tourism and *Ecotourism Strategies to be developed by the concerned State Governments and Tourism* and Ecotourism Plans to be developed by the concerned Authorities. These Guidelines are framed under section 38-0 (c) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, (WLPA), the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, (FRA), Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, (PESA) and Part IX of the Constitution of India, besides other laws in force. These Guidelines are in consonance with the Guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.

1. THE NEED FOR GUIDELINES.

1.1 The objective of these Guidelines is to move from wildlife tourism to ecotourism which is defined as 'responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people'. Given the conditions in India, it is proposed that ecotourism includes tourism that is community based and community driven. The aim should be to move towards a system of tourism around tiger reserves which is primarily community based tourism. Such tourism should be low-impact, educational and conserve the ecology and environment, while directly benefiting the economic wellbeing of local communities.

1.2 The primary objective of tiger reserves is to conserve tiger source populations that also act as an umbrella for biodiversity conservation. These areas provide a whole host of ecosystem services and opportunities for tourism. Unplanned and unregulated tourism in such landscapes can destroy the very environment that attracts such tourism in the first place. Hence, there is a need to move towards a model of tourism that is responsible and compatible with these fragile landscapes.

1.3 Tourism, when practiced appropriately, is an important economic and educational activity. It has the scope to link to a wider constituency and build conservation support while raising awareness about the worth and fragility of such ecosystems in the public at large. It also promotes the non-consumptive use of wilderness areas, for the benefit of local communities living around and dependent on these fragile landscapes.

1.4 In the absence of proper planning and regulation, there has been a mushrooming of tourist facilities in recent years around tiger reserves which has led to the exploitation, degradation, disturbance and misuse of fragile ecosystems. It has also led to misuse of the term 'ecotourism', often to the detriment of the ecosystems and towards further alienation of local people and communities.

1.5 These Guidelines are applicable to areas in and around tiger reserves.

1.6 PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM IN AND AROUND TIGER RESERVES.

The persons who implement and participate in tourism activities shall, *inter alia*, practice the following principles, namely:--

- (a) adopt low-impact wildlife tourism which protects ecological integrity of forest and wildlife areas, secure wildlife values of the destination and its surrounding areas;
- (b) engage with Gram Sabhas as defined in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights), Act 2006 (FRA) and Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) to facilitate decision making;
- (c) ensure free participation and prior informed consent of Gram Sabhas and all other stake holders;
- (d) develop mechanisms to generate revenues from wildlife tourism for the welfare and economic up-liftment of local communities;
- (e) highlight the biodiversity richness, their values and their ecological services to people;
- (f) highlight the heritage value of India's wilderness and tiger reserves;
- (g) build environmental, cultural awareness and respect;
- (h) facilitate the sustainability of tourism enterprises and activities;
- (i) provide livelihood opportunities to local communities;
- (j) promote sustainable use of indigenous materials for tourism activities;
- (k) promote processes for forest dwellers to control and maintain their resources, culture and rights so as to minimize negative impacts.

2. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING STATE TOURISM STRATEGY FOR TIGER RESERVES.

2.1 The following paragraphs provide the broad framework for each stakeholder.

2.2 Synergy and collaboration amongst the Central Government, and relevant State Government Departments, forest dwellers, local communities and civil society institutions are vital for ensuring successful implementation of the Guidelines.

2.1. State Governments.

2.1.1. The State-level Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy for Tiger Reserves shall be in tune with these guidelines. Ecologically sensitive land use policies related to tourism shall be specified by the State Government for the landscape surrounding tiger reserves. Adequate provisions shall be made to ensure that ecotourism does not get relegated to purely high-end, exclusive tourism, leaving out local communities. Relevant modifications in State rules and regulations should be carried out in order to ensure adherence to these standards by tourism developers and operators. All States Governments shall notify the State level Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy within one year from the date of notification of these Guidelines.

2.1.2. The State Governments shall Endeavour to develop a State-level policy to favor ecotourism in place of wildlife tourism as a comprehensive plan to ensure that the primary objective of tiger conservation is not compromised and inter alia, include:

(i) maintaining integrity and connectivity of tiger reserves;

(ii) local community rights, participation and benefit-sharing;

(iii) sound environmental design and sustainable use of indigenous materials;

(iv) conservation education and training;

(v) adequate machinery for monitoring and evaluation of the impact of ecotourism activities on wildlife conservation and local communities;

(vi) capacity building of local communities in planning, providing and managing ecotourism facilities;

(vii) development of appropriate land use and water management planning and regulation for maintaining the ecological integrity of landscape in and around tiger reserves.

2.1.3. No new tourist infrastructure shall to be set up within the core or critical tiger habitat of tiger reserves, in violation of the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and the directives of the Honourable Supreme Court.

2.1.4. The State Level Steering Committee under section 38U of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 shall review the implementation of the State-level Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy in Tiger Reserves.

2.1.5. The State Governments shall develop a system to ensure that gate receipts from tiger reserves are utilised by their management for specific conservation purposes and shall not to go as revenue to the State Exchequer. This will ensure that resources generated from tourism can be earmarked for protection, conservation and local livelihood development, tackling human-wild animal conflict and welfare measures of field staff.

2.1.6. Since the tourism industry in and around tiger reserves is sustained primarily from the non-consumptive use of wildlife resources and the local communities are the ones that bear the brunt of conservation, the State Governments may charge a conservation fee from the tourism industry for eco-development and local community upliftment works. The conservation fee shall be decided on the number of beds in a facility, the duration of operation of the facility (seasonal or year round) and on a luxury classification system such as home stay (fee for which will not be charged up to a 6 bed facility), to high end (which will have the maximum quantum of the fee). The suggested fee structure may range between Rs. 500 to Rs. 3000 per room per month. The rate of conservation fee and tourist facility strata shall be determined by the State Government, and the fund thus collected shall be earmarked to address local livelihood development, human-wildlife conflict management and conservation through eco-development and not go to the State Exchequer as specified in

2.1.5 above.

2.1.7 The fund shall be administered by the Tiger Conservation Foundations with the Tourism Industry having a say in how and where this fund is to be utilized, and mechanisms for which need to be worked out at specific tiger reserves. The fund shall be used for all the villages located within or adjacent to the tiger reserves. Every State Government shall notify the rate of local conservation fee within a year from the date of notification of these Guidelines. The rate of fee shall be revised periodically taking into consideration the cost of operation. The rationale for a local conservation fee should be clearly explained to the public at large, through clear signages at local tourist facilities. The State Government shall put in place a transparent mechanism for utilization of these funds involving the tiger reserve management through the Tiger Conservation Foundations and Gram Sabhas.

2.1.8. A Local Advisory Committee (hereinafter referred to as LAC) shall be constituted for each tiger reserve by the State Government. The LAC shall have the following functions, namely:

- I. to review the tourism strategy with respect to the tiger reserve and make recommendations to the State Government;
- II. To ensure computation of reserve specific carrying capacity and its implementation through periodic reviews;

- III. to ensure site specific norms on buildings, and infrastructures in areas inside and close to tiger reserves, keeping in view the corridor value and ecological aesthetics;
- IV. to advise local self Government and State Government on issues relating to development of tourism in and around tiger reserves;
- V. monitor regularly (at least half yearly) all tourist facilities in and around tiger reserves vis-à-vis environmental clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employees, etc., for suggesting mitigation and retrofitting measures if needed;
- VI. monitor regularly activities of tour operators to ensure that they do not cause disturbance to animals while taking visitors into the tiger reserves;
- VII. to encourage tourism industry to augment employment opportunities for members of local communities.
- 2.1.9. Local Advisory Committee shall consist of:
 - (a) Divisional Commissioner or an officer of equivalent rank to be nominated by the State Government Chairperson;
 - (b) Member/s of the State Legislature representing the area comprising of the concerned tiger reserve
 - (c) District Collector/s
 - (d) Tiger Reserve Field Director (Member Secretary)
 - (e) Local Territorial Divisional Forests Officers
 - (f) Honorary Wildlife Warden (if present)
 - (g) Official of State Tourism Department
 - (h) Official of the State Tribal Department
 - (i) one Block Development Officer or Sub Divisional Magistrate to be nominated by the State Government
 - (j) two Members of Local Panchayats to be nominated by the State Government
 - (k) one Wildlife scientist to be nominated by the State Government
 - (l) one Social scientist to be nominated by the State Government
 - (m) one representative of the tourism sector to be nominated by the State Government
 - (n) two local conservationists to be nominated by the State Government
 - (o) two representative from a local, registered Civil Society Institution to be nominated by the State Government
 - (p) Provided that the Gram Sabhas and in case of North Eastern States, the traditional village councils shall be recognized as equivalent to Panchayat Members, wherever such councils exist.

2.1.10 For tourism in a tiger reserve, the Tiger Conservation Foundation shall be the overseeing authority.

2.1.11 Terms of reference and tenure of the Local Advisory Committees shall be determined by the State Government.

2.2. Tiger Reserve Management in the context of tourism.

2.2.1 The Chief Wildlife Warden of the State shall ensure that each tiger reserve prepares a tourism plan, as part of the Tiger Conservation Plan vis-à-vis the technical Guidelines of the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The plan shall inter alia, include identification of corridor connectivity and important wildlife habitats and mechanisms to secure them. This site-specific tourism plan forming part of the Tiger Conservation Plan shall be approved as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Prior to this approval, no new infrastructure for tourism (except for minor

alterations in existing modest home stays) shall be allowed to be developed in and around tiger reserves.

2.2.2 The tourism plan shall, inter alia, include a monitoring mechanism, estimated carrying capacity (a suggested model mechanism to calculate carrying capacity, is provided in Annexure-I and Annexure-II, which may be modified on a site specific basis), tourism zones and demarcation of the area open to tourism on the basis of objective and scientific criteria.

2.2.3. The tourism plan should be consistent with the State Tourism and Ecotourism Strategy and shall also be approved by the LAC and the State Government.

2.2.4 The plan shall:

- I. identify (using landscape ecological principles and tools) and monitor the ecologically sensitive areas surrounding tiger reserves, in order to ensure the ecological integrity of corridor and buffer areas, and prevent corridor encroachment;
- II. assess carrying capacity of the tiger reserve, at three levels: physical, real and effective and permissible carrying capacity of visitors and vehicles as well as residential facilities in and around the tiger reserve (in accordance with Annexure-I, Annexure-II). On the lines of the illustrative calculation provided for vehicular tourist visitation, carrying capacity needs to be computed on a site specific basis for tourist visitation involving elephant, boat and foot travel. Explore the possibility of technological tools (Global Positioning System, wireless, etc.) to manage traffic and spacing of tourist vehicles within tiger reserves;
- III. set a ceiling level on number of visitors allowed to enter a tiger reserve at any given time, based on the carrying capacity of the habitat;
- IV. indicate the area open to tourism in the reserves to be designated as 'eco-tourism zone';
- V. ensure visitor entry into tiger reserves through vehicles registered with the tiger reserve management, accompanied by authorized guide;
- VI. develop a participatory community-based tourism strategy, in collaboration with local communities, to ensure long-term local community benefit-sharing, and promotion of activities run by local communities.
- VII. develop codes and standards for privately-operated tourist facilities located in the vicinity of core or critical tiger habitats, eco-sensitive zones or buffer areas, with a view to, inter alia, ensure benefit and income to local communities;
- VIII. develop monitoring mechanisms to assess impact of tourism activities on the wildlife and its habitat so as to minimize them;
 - IX. develop generic guidelines for environmentally acceptable and culturally appropriate practices, and for all new constructions;
 - X. set up lists of Do's and Don'ts for visitors;
 - XI. provide for subsidized visits of students while fostering educational extension activities.

2.2.5. In the case of human animal conflicts, compensation shall be paid within the period as per Citizen's Charter, apart from immediate payment of ex gratia.

2.2.6. All tourism activities shall take place only in delineated 'tourism zones' indicated in the tourism plan. The vacant posts in tiger reserves shall be filled up since the staff is also required to manage some tourism in addition to their regular duties.

2.2.7. Tigers in India occur across varied habitats that range from high elevation mountain subtropical forests, tropical wet evergreen forests, mangrove swamps,

tropical moist or dry deciduous forests and alluvial floodplain grasslands. The densities of large ungulates, the main prey of tigers, vary from 2 to over 60 animals per km2 among these different habitats. Breeding tigress's are territorial, and the size of their territories adjust to prey density so as to successfully raise cubs. Male tiger territories cover the territories of two to four breeding tigress territories. Due to variation in habitat specific prey density, breeding tigress territories range from 20 to 200 km2 in India. For a demographically viable population it is essential to have a core area that harbors a minimum of 20 to 25 breeding tigresses. For long-term genetic viability the minimum effective population size is believed to be about 500 individuals. Due to the variability in breeding tigress territory size and thus breeding tiger density, the core area needed can be generalized to be between 800-1200 km2. This core and surrounding buffer can then sustain a population of about 75 to 100 individual tigers to attain demographic viability. However, genetic viability is possible only through corridor connectivity within the larger landscape where dispersing individual tigers ensure genetic mixing between different source populations (tiger reserves) in a meta population framework. Current tourism zones where only tourist visits are permitted and there are no consumptive uses, tiger density

and recruitment does not seem to be impacted. For this reason permitting up to 20% of the core/ critical tiger habitat as a tourism zone should not have an adverse effect on the tiger biology needs, which is subject to adherence to all the prescriptions made in these Guidelines.

2.2.7.1. There is also a need for fostering the buffer and peripheral areas for carrying out the greater part of ecotourism to benefit local communities.

2.2.8. Conservation of the tiger, our National animal, is the paramount objective of tiger reserves and generating public support through regulated tourism is an invaluable tool for harnessing public and community support for tiger conservation. Regulated tourism results in enhanced awareness and is of

educational value especially for the younger generation. Non-consumptive regulated, low-impact tourism, could be permitted within core or critical tiger habitat without in any way compromising the sprit of core/critical tiger habitat for tiger conservation. With this importance of tourism in tiger conservation in mind, it is recommended that a maximum of 20% of the core or critical tiger habitat usage (not exceeding the present usage) for regulated, low-impact tourist visitation may be permitted. In case the current usage exceeds 20% the Local Advisory Committee may decide on a timeframe for bringing down the usage to 20%. Such area may be demarcated as tourism zone and there should be strict adherence to site specific carrying capacity. Restoration of buffer forest areas shall be done through its unified control under the respective Field Directors of tiger reserves vis-à-vis the Guidelines of the Project Tiger and the National Tiger Conservation Authority. Further, no new tourism infrastructure shall be created in the core areas. Existing residential infrastructure inside core or critical tiger habitats shall be strictly regulated to adhere to low ecological impacts as decided by the Local Advisory Committee on a site specific basis.

2.2.8.1. Any core area in a tiger reserve from which relocation has been carried out, shall not be used for tourism infrastructure.

2.2.9. Forest dwellers who have been relocated from core or critical tiger habitat to the Buffer shall be given priority in terms of livelihood generation activities related to community-based ecotourism in the tiger reserve. Tiger reserve management shall make a special effort in this regard, besides a periodic review to ensure its compliance.

2.2.10. Tourism infrastructure shall conform to environment-friendly, lowimpact aesthetic architecture, including solar energy, waste recycling, rainwater harvesting, natural cross-ventilation, proper sewage disposal and merging with the surrounding habitat. Violations of these norms will be appropriately dealt with by the LAC. Any violation of the guidelines will be referred to the appropriate authorities under intimation to the NTCA, for taking action in accordance to the relevant provisions of the law.

2.2.11. The District Revenue and tiger reserve authorities shall ensure that all tourist facilities within a zone of influence (to be identified by the LAC) in the context of core/critical tiger habitats in tiger reserves must adhere to all environmental clearances, noise pollution norms, and are non-polluting, blending in with surroundings. Severe penalties must be imposed for noncompliance.

2.2.12. Permanent tourist facilities located inside core or critical tiger habitat, which are being used for wildlife tourism shall be phased out on a time frame decided by the LAC. Strict plans ensuring low impact adherence by these facilities shall be developed and approved by LAC for implementation. There shall be no privately run facilities such as catering, etc., inside the core or critical tiger habitat where night stay is permitted. Such existing facilities if any, are to be run by the Tiger Conservation Foundations.

2.2.13. All tourism facilities located within the zone of influence (as determined by the LAC) in the context of the tiger reserve shall adhere to pollution norms (noise, solid waste, air and water, etc.), under the respective laws or rules for the time being in force. Outdoor high intensity illumination shall not be utilized as it disturbs nocturnal wild animal activities.

2.2.14. There shall be a complete ban on burying, burning or otherwise disposing nonbiodegradable or toxic waste in and around the tiger reserve. Proper plan for disposal for degradable waste shall be developed and strictly implemented.

2.2.15. Management of habitat to inflate animal abundance for tourism purposes shall not be practiced within the core or critical habitat. Visitors shall keep a minimum distance of more than 20 meter from all wildlife; cordoning, luring or feeding of any wildlife shall be prohibited. Minimum distance between vehicles while spotting wildlife shall be maintained at 50 meters. Vehicles shall

not monopolize a wildlife sighting for more than 15 minutes.

2.2.16. To avoid the number of visitors and vehicles exceeding carrying capacity, tiger reserve managers shall establish an advance booking system to control tourist and vehicle numbers. Rules of booking shall be transparent and, violators shall be penalized.

2.2.17. Tiger reserve authorities shall delineate an adequate and appropriate area for the visitor facility outside the protected area.

2.2.18. Tourism activities in a tiger reserves shall be under the overall guidance of the respective Tiger Conservation Foundations and the LACs.

2.3. Tourist facilities and Tour operators.

2.3.1. Tourism infrastructure must conform to environment-friendly, low impact, low height aesthetic architecture; renewable including solar energy, waste recycling, water management, natural cross-ventilation, no use of asbestos, discharge of only treated sewage, no air pollution, minimal outdoor

lighting, and merging with the surrounding landscape.

2.3.2. The use of battery operated vehicles shall be encouraged to minimize pollution wherever terrain permits.

2.3.3 A 'curriculum' shall be developed for training of guides and drivers in the art, craft and ethics of wildlife tourism, resulting in certification. All guides and drivers shall
compulsorily go through a short course in interpretation and rules and regulations followed by an oral examination before being certified by the Tiger Conservation Foundation. Courses may be scheduled during the non tourist season. All certified guides and drivers shall wear appropriately designed uniforms with name tags and badges. This will instill a sense of pride, discipline and accountability. Prior to every tourist season, certified guides and drivers shall go through a refresher course or workshop. These shall also build up their capacity to identify birds and provide natural history information on other species, to slowly wean them away from a tiger-centric obsession.

A periodic assessment of their performance shall be reviewed by the LAC before reissuing their licenses.

2.3.4. All tourist facilities falling within the zone of influence of a tiger reserve shall be reviewed regularly by the Local Advisory Committee vis-à-vis environmental clearance, area of coverage, ownership, type of construction, number of employees, etc., for suggesting mitigation and retrofitting measures if needed.

2.3.5. All tourist facilities, old and new shall aim to generate at least 50% of their total energy and fuel requirements from alternate energy sources that may include solar and biogas.

2.3.6. The use of wood as fuel shall be prohibited, except for campfires for which wood must be procured from State Forest Department or the Forest Development Corporation depots.

2.3.7. In order to allow free passage to wildlife, developments shall be sensitive to the conservation of flora and fauna, and the corridor value of the area in and around tiger reserves.

2.3.8. Tourist facilities and tour operators shall not cause disturbance to animals while taking visitors on nature trails.

2.3.9. Any violation of the guidelines shall be referred to the appropriate authorities under intimation to the National Tiger Conservation Authority, for taking action in accordance to the relevant provisions of the law.

2.4. Temple and Pilgrimage Boards.

2.4.1. Pilgrim sites located inside tiger reserves shall be in accordance with the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent any further expansion. This shall be periodically reviewed by the LAC.

2.4.2. All transit camps and places of stay for such pilgrimage shall be restricted to nominated days in a year. The protected area managers shall work with the temple authorities to develop a system for controlling the number of pilgrims so as to maintain the ecological integrity of the area. This mechanism shall be developed within three years of the notification of these Guidelines.

2.4.3. All rules relating to tourism facilities including noise, building design, use of alternate energy and free passage to wildlife shall apply to such pilgrim facilities.

2.4.4 Temple boards shall negotiate terms of revenue sharing with local communities and channel a minimum of 10 percent of gross revenue collected into development of local communities through the Gram Sabha.

2.4.5 The tourist operators, drivers and temple controlling authorities shall be given an exposure on the value of forest ecosystem and their ecological services and along with the do's and don'ts during visits to forests and tiger reserves.

2.5 These Guidelines shall be applicable to the tiger reserves notified under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The State Government shall lay down Guidelines on similar lines for tourism in other protected areas.

2.6 Contravention of any provision of these guidelines or conditions laid therein by any person or organization shall be liable of an offence under subsection

(2) of 38-0 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

ANNEXURE-I

ESTIMATION OF CARRYING CAPACITY*

(Illustrative Calculation for vehicle based tourist visitation, Example: Kanha Tiger Reserve)

(a) **Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC)**: This is the "maximum number of visitors that can physically fit into a defined space, over a particular time". It is expressed as:

PCC = A X V/a X RF

Where, A = available area for public use

V/a = one visitor / M2

Rf = rotation factor (number of visits per day)

In order to measure the PCC to Kanha, the following criteria must be taken into account: Only vehicular movements on forest roads are permitted

The "standing area" is not relevant, but "closeness" between vehicles is important There is a required distance of at least 500 m (1/2 km.) between 2 vehicles to avoid dust (2 vehicles / km.)

At least 3 ¹/₂ hours are needed for a single park excursion

The protected area is open to tourists for 9 months in a year and 9 hours per day Linear road lengths within the tourist zone are more relevant than area, and the total lengths are:

Kanha 107.20 km.

Kisli 72.56 km.

Mukki 103 km.

Total 282.76 or 283 km.

Due to constant vehicular use, the entire road length of 283 km. is prone to erosion, out of which around 90 km. is affected more

Rotation Factor (Rf) = Opening period

Average time of one visit

Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC) = 283 km. x 2 vehicles / km. x 2.6

= 1471.6 or 1472 visits / day

RCC = PCC – Cf1 – Cf2 -----

Cfn,

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

^{*} Hector Ceballos-Lascurain 1992-Tourism, ecotourism, and protected areas, IV World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

⁽b) **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.

RCC = PCC x 100 - Cf1 x 100 - Cf2 x 100 - Cfn 100 100

Corrective Factors are "site-specific", and are expressed in percentage as below: Cf = Ml ≥ 100

Mt

Where: Cf = corrective factor

Ml = limiting magnitude of the variable

Mt = total magnitude of the variable

(i) Road erosion: Here the susceptibility of the site is taken into account.

Total road length = 283 km. (Mt)

Medium erosion sink = 50 km. (weighting factor: 2)

High erosion risk = 40 km. (weighting factor:3)

Ml = 50 x 2 + 40 x 3 = 100 + 120 = 220 km.

Mt = 283 km.

Cfe = 220 x <u>100</u> = 77.8 or 78% 283

(ii) Disturbance to Wildlife: Here, species that are prone to disturbance owing to visitation are considered. The Central Indian barasingha, a highly endangered, endemic species found only in Kanha has a courtship period of about 1 month in winter, during which it is extremely sensitive to disturbance. Likewise, the peak courtship activity for spotted deer lasts for two months before the onset of regular monsoon. As far as tigers are concerned, newborns are seen between March and May and also during the rains; hence an average value of two months in a year can be considered as the matter phase. Corrector Factor (Cf) = limiting months / year x 100

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12 months / year

<u>Corrective Factor for barasingha</u>

Cf w1 = \underline{1} \times 100 = 11.1\%

9
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Corrective Factor for spotted deer Cf w2 = $\underline{2} \times 100 = 22.2\%$

Corrective Factor for tiger

$$Cfw2 = 2 \times 100 = 22.2\%$$

Overall corrective factor for disturbance of wildlife in Kanha National Park = Cf w = Cf1 + Cf2 + Cf3

= 11.1 + 22.2 + 22.2 = 55.5 or 55%

(iii) Temporary Closing of Roads: 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 <u>= limiting weeks / year</u> x 100 total weeks / year

In Kanha, an average value of 2 limiting weeks per year may be considered as the

"limiting weeks", and thus the corrective factor works out to:

Cft = $\frac{2 \text{ weeks / year x}}{36 \text{ weeks / year}}$ 100 = 5.5% 36 weeks / year Computation of RCC RCC = 1472 x $\frac{100-78}{100}$ x $\frac{100-55}{100}$ x $\frac{100-5.5}{100}$ = 1472 (0.22 x 0.45 x 0.95) = 138.4 or 138 visits / day

(c) **Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity (ECC):** ECC 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.

For Kanha, owing to the paucity of staff the MC is around 30%. Hence, ECC = 138 x0.30 = 41.4 or 40 vehicles / day.

Thus, the Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity on any single day is only 40 vehicles, which should be allowed entry as below:

(Forenoon) = 25 vehicles (inclusive of both entry points)

(Afternoon) = 15 vehicles (inclusive of both entry points)

During peak season (winter months/summer holidays), the staff strength shall be increased (only 10%) by deploying "special duty" personnel; this would enhance the ECC to 55 vehicles per day. Further, increase in the number of vehicles would lead to deleterious effects on the habitat.

ANNEXURE-II

BRIEF NOTE ON LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE

- (1) The Encyclopedia of Ecotourism1 defines carrying capacity as "the amount of tourism-related activity that a site or destination can sustainably accommodate; often measured in terms of visitor numbers or visitor-nights over a given period of time, or by the number of available accommodation units; management techniques such as site hardening can be employed to raise a site's carrying capacity".
- (2) Over a period of time, the carrying capacity framework has come up for criticism especially in the context of wild life, nature based or ecotourism. One of the major criticisms being that the carrying capacity model does not take into account the social implications while arriving at the number of visitors allowed entering a protected area.
- (3) Over the past approximately 10 years, the concept of Limits of Acceptable Change has evolved and found to be far more relevant to ecotourism.
- (4) The definition of Limits of Acceptable Change as defined by the Encyclopedia of Ecotourism is "a land management philosophy that identifies specific indicators of environmental quality and tourism impacts, and defines thresholds within which the conservation goals of a protected area are met".

- (5) The Limits of Acceptable Change is a planning model and does not merely look at the level of use and impact of tourism but on identifying the desirable environmental and social conditions for visitor activity. The process entails the listing of existing conditions and identifying the optimal limits for both physical and social conditions.
- (6) The model involves a 9-step process, which have been articulated differently by different policy making bodies across the world. Below is the 9-step process as propounded by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)2:
 - I. Identify special values, issues and concerns attributed to the area
 - II. Identify and describe recreation opportunity classes or zones
 - III. Select indicators of resource and social conditions
 - IV. Inventory existing social resource and conditions
 - V. Specify standard for resource and social conditions in each opportunity class
 - VI. Identify alternative opportunity class allocations
 - VII. Identify management actions for each alternative
 - VIII. Evaluation and selection of a preferred alternative
 - IX. Implement actions and monitor conditions
- (7) What is important to note is that the model uses a process which is systematic, explicit, defensible and rational and involves public participation, this last element being most important if benefits of ecotourism are to accrue to communities.
- (8) It is suggested that the Tiger Conservation Foundation in consultation with the Local Area Committee may suitably decide on the implementation of the Limits of Acceptable Change model in and around tiger reserves.

End Notes

- 1. David B, Weaver (Ed.) (2001), "The Encyclopedia of Ecotourism", CABI Publishing, U.K.
- 2. Eagles, Paul F.J., McCool, Stephan F & Haynes Cristopher D (1998) "Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas: Guidelines for Planning and Management", UNEP.

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<u>CARRYING CAPACITY FOR ECO-TOURISM IN CRITICAL TIGER</u> <u>HABITAT OF RANTHAMBHORE</u>

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 300 m between two vehicles to avoid dust (Three vehicles/km)
- > Three and half hours are needed for a single visit
- > The PA is open to tourists for 9 months in a year and 7 hours a day
- \blacktriangleright Linear road length for tourists = 231 km
- (a) **Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC):** This is the "maximum number of visitors that can physically fit into a defined space, over a particular time". It is expressed as:

PCC = A X V/a X RF

Where, A = available area for public use

V/a = one visitor / M2

Rf = rotation factor (number of visits per day)

In order to measure the PCC to RTR, the following criteria must be taken into account:

- Only vehicular movements on forest roads are permitted.
- The "standing area" is not relevant, but "closeness" between vehicles is important.

• There is a required distance of at least 500 m (1/2 km.) between 2 vehicles to avoid dust (2 vehicles/ km)

• At least 3 1/2 hours are needed for a single park excursion.

Linear road lengths within the tourist zone are more relevant than area, and the total length is:

Total 300 km

Rotation Factor (Rf) = Opening period /Average time of one visit

Physical Carrying Capacity (PCC) = 231 km. \times 2 vehicles/km. \times 2 = 924 visits/day

*Hector Ceballos-Lascurain 1992-Tourism, ecotourism, and protected areas, IV World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

(b) 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.

RCC = PCC - Cf1 - Cf2 Cfn,

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

 $RCC=PCC \times \{(100-Cf1)/100\} \times \{(100-Cf2)/100\} \dots 100-Cfn$

Corrective Factors are "site-specific", and are expressed in percentage as below: Cf = $Ml \times 100$

Where: Cf = corrective factor

Ml= limiting magnitude of the variable Mt = total magnitude of the variable

(i) Road erosion: Here the susceptibility of the site is taken into account.

Total road length = 231 km. (Mt) Medium erosion sink = $22 \times 2 = 44$ km. (weighting factor: 2) High erosion risk = $13 \times 3 = 39$ km. (weighting factor: 3) MI = $22 \times 2 + 13 \times 3 = 44 + 39 = 83$ km. Mt = 231 km.

 $Cfe = (83/231) \times 100 = 35.93\%$

(ii) Disturbance to Wildlife:

Here, species that are prone to disturbance owing to visitation are considered. The peak courtship activity for spotted deer & sambhar lasts for one month each before the onset of regular monsoon.

As far as tigers are concerned, newborns are seen between March and May and also during the rains; hence an average value of two months in a year can be considered as the matter phase.

Corrector Factor (Cf) = (limiting months/year \times 100)/ (12 months/year)

Corrective Factor for sambhar & spotted deer:

Cf w1 = $(2/9) \times 100 = 22.2$

Cf w2= $(1/9) \times 100 = 11.1$

Overall corrective factor for disturbance of wildlife in Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve;

Cf w = Cf1 + Cf2 = 22.2 + 11.1 = 33.3%

(iii) Temporary Closing of Roads:

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:

 $Cf1 = (limiting weeks/year \times 100)/(total weeks/year)$

In Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, an average value of 1 limiting week per year may be considered as the "limiting weeks", and thus the corrective factor works out to:

Cf1= {(1 week/year)/ (36 weeks/year)} \times 100=2.7%

Computation of RCC:

 $RCC = 924 \times \{(100-35.93)/100\} \times \{(100-33.3)/100\} \times \{(100-2.77)/100\} = 924 (0.647 \times 0.667 \times 0.9723) = 387.8 \text{ or } 388 \text{ visits/day}$

(c) Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity (ECC):

ECC 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.

For RTR, owing to the paucity of staff the MC is around 70%. Hence,

 $ECC = 388 \times 0.75 = 291$ vehicles / day.

Thus, the Effective Permissible Carrying Capacity on any single day is only 291 vehicles, which should be allowed entry as below:

(Forenoon) = 146 vehicles (inclusive of all entry points) (Afternoon) = 146 vehicles (inclusive of all entry points)

Zone wise Road segments for Tourism in CTH are as follows: 2 more zones are being proposed in the rationalized buffer area which is are numbered from 11-12.

| Zone
No. | Detail of length | Length
(In Km) | High
Erosion | Medium
Erosion |
|-------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Singhdwar, Raipur, Amreshawar dang, Tuti ka
Nalla, Sultanpur, Gadadub, Khariya chatha, katt-
padideh, Gada dub view point, Kalapani anicut,
Pila pani and back to singhdwar exit. | 19 | 4 | 2 |
| 2 | Jogimahal Gate, Jhalra, Kamaldhar, Amrai, Foota
bandha, Pandu deh, Guda, Gandhriya, Polkiya,
Jogimahal Gate. | 24 | 4 | 2 |
| 3 | Jogimahal Gate, Padam Talab, Rajbagh, Mandook,
High point, Jogimahal Gate | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | Singdwar, Tambakhan, Maliktalab, Lakkarda, Berda, Semli, Adidant, Singdwar | 31 | 3 | 2 |
| 5 | Singhdwar, Jokha ,Kachida, Dhakara, Bagdah,
Bakola, Anatpura, Singhdwar | 27 | 4 | 3 |
| 6 | (kundal) Rajbag naka, Palli darwaja, Kundal area,
Patwa baori, Mansarovar, Guda, Rajbag naka | 24 | 4 | 4 |
| 7 | (Chidi kho) Rajbag naka, Chidikho, Jamoda,
Kushalidhara | 15 | 3 | 2 |
| 8 | Nursery, Balas, Neemli dang, Kalibhat, Kharai,
Mahakho | 32 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | Qualji, New Talai, Ghati ka Tiraha, Kamleswar
Mandir View Point, Chakal Nadi Road, Pandu
Kho, Gajipur Tiraha, Gajipur and Devpura | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | Halonda, Kailashpuri, Antari, Bebri, Jhojeshwar
Mandir View Point, Devpura Bandh | 18 | 3 | 2 |
| 11 | Allahpur, Behraunda, Gopalpura Phariya, Mei, Gilai Sagar, Goth, Talawara, Amli Deh, Sanwata | 40 | 4 | 1 |
| 12 | Jokha, Kachida top, Bhadlao, Basso, Behda ki kui,
Chhola Deh, Bhuri Pahari | 29 | 4 | 22 |
| | Total | 300 | 40 | 25 |

रणथम्भौर टाईगर रिजर्व के किटिकल टाईगर हैबीटाट के चारों ओर इको सेंसिटिव जोन की

अधीसूचना हेतु ड्राफ्ट प्रस्ताव पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय अधीसूचना नई दिल्ली, दिनांक

1. चूंकि रणथम्भौर टाईगर रिजर्व का क्रिटिकल टाईगर हैबीटाट (जो आगे "सीटीएच" के नाम से संदर्भित है) मुख्यतः सवाईमाधोपुर एवं करौली जिलों में स्थित है। इसका कुछ लघु क्षेत्र टोंक व बून्दी जिलों में भी पडता है। क्रिटिकल टाईगर हैबीटाट क्षेत्र में रणथम्भौर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, सवाईमाधोपुर अभयारण्य, सवाईमानसिंह अभयारण्य, कैलादेवी अभयारण्य का कुछ क्षेत्र, कुआलजी वन क्षेत्र सम्मिलित हैं। यह वन क्षेत्र अपने बाघों के लिये व अन्य वन्यजीव जिनमें बधेरा, भालू, केराकल, जरख, लोमडी, चीतल, सांभर, चिंकारा, नीलगाय जैसे अनेक दुर्लभ वन्यजीवों का आश्रय स्थल है। इस क्षेत्र में स्तलधारी वन्यजीवों की 40 प्रजातियां, सरीसर्प वर्ग की 50 से अधिक प्रजातियां, मत्यस वर्ग की 10 से अधिक पजातियां, पक्षी वर्ग की 500 से अधिक प्रजातियां जिनमें प्रवासी एवं अप्रवासी पक्षी सम्मिलित हैं पाये जाते हैं।

यह वन क्षेत्र शुष्क पतझडी धोंक (Anogeissus pendula) वन पाया जाता है। विन्ध्याचल पर्वत श्रंख्ला व अरावली पर्वत श्रंख्ला का संगम स्थल होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र में अनुपम जैव विविधता है जो कि महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय धरोहर है जिसे संरक्षित रखा जाना है।

सीटीएच रणथम्भौर का क्षेत्र लम्बाई में फैला इुआ क्षेत्र है। इसके चारों ओर लगभग तीन लाख लोगों की आबादी है। सवाईमाधोपुर शहर, खण्डार कस्बा, टोडरा कस्बा एवं कैलादेवी कस्बा सीटीएच रणथम्भौर सीमा से सटे हुए हैं।

प्रतिवर्ष इस टाईगर रिजर्व का भ्रमण करने दो लाख से अधिक पर्यटक आते हैं तथा इको ट्यूरिजम वर्तमान में सवाईमाधोपुर जिले का प्रमुख उद्योग है।

और चूंकि सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से एक कि.मी. तक के क्षेत्र को पारिस्थितिकीय और पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील जोन (इको सेंनसिटिव जोन) के रूप में संधारित करना आवश्यक है,

और चूंकि, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उप–धारा (2) के खण्ड (V) और खण्ड (XiV) की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत एक प्रारूप अधिसूचना पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की तारीख XX-XX-XXXX की अधिसूचना संख्या XXXXXX के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण में प्रकाशित की गई थी, जैसाकि पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप नियम (3) के अंतर्गत अपेक्षित था और जिसमें इससे संभावित रूप से प्रभावित होने व्यक्तियों से उस तारीख से, जिसे तारीख से उक्त अधिसूचना से उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिए जाने के पश्चात हैं, 60 दिवस की अवधि के भीतर आपत्तियां और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे। और चूंकि, उक्त प्रारूप अधिसूचना के जवाब में प्राप्त सभी आपत्तियों और सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सम्यक रूप से विचार किया गया है।

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उप नियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की उप धारा (1) और धारा 3 की उप धारा (2) के खण्ड (v) और (xiv) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राजस्थान राज्य के सवाईमाधोपुर, करौली, बूंदी एवं टौक जिले में स्थित रणथम्भौर टाइगर रिजर्व के क्रिट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट के संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक कि.मी. तक के क्षेत्र (जैसा कि इस अधिसूचना के साथ संलग्न मानचित्र एनेक्सर 2 में दर्शाया गया हैं) को पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील जोन (इको सेंसिटिव जोन) के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है।

2 पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील जोन (इको सेंसिटिव जोन) की सीमाएं :--

(2.1) उक्त पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील जोन राजस्थान के सवाईमाधोपुर, करौली, टोंक एवं बूदी जिले में स्थित किट्रीकल टाइगर इैबीटाट रणथम्भौर के संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक कि.मी. तक के क्षेत्र हैं जोकि 25°41' उत्तरी अक्षांश से 26°22' उत्तरी अक्षांश तक एवं 76°16' पूर्वी देशान्तर से 77°14' पूर्वी देशान्तर तक के बीच स्थित है। इसके वनखंड 9 ए बडी लाइन के मौजा तालडा से मौजा सांवटा एवं वनखंड डांग भावपुर के मौजा खिदरपुर जादौन से मौजा भावपुर के मध्य का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र, कैलादेवी अभयारणय में सीटीएच की पूर्वी सीमा एवं चम्बल नदी क्षेत्र में राजस्थान राज्य की सीमा अंतिम सीमा होगी।

वन खण्ड जिनकी बाहरी सीमा से पारिस्थितिकि संवेदनशील जोन (इको सेंसिटिव जोन) की पैमाईश की जानी है उनकी सूची एनेक्सर 1 में दर्शायी गयी है।

(2.2) पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील जोन का मानचित्र एनेक्सर 2 में दर्शाया गया है।

(2.3) सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर की दूरी तक पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील जोन अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों की सूची एनेक्सर 3 में दर्शायी गयी है।

3 किट्रीकल टाइगर हैबीटाट रणथम्भौर, रणथम्भौर राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, सवाईमाधोपुर अभयारण्य, सवाईमानसिंह अभयारण्य, कैलादेवी अभयारण्य में सभी क्रियाकलाप वन्यजीव (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम 1972 (1972 का 53) के प्रावधानों अन्तर्गत शासित होंगे।

4 पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील जोन में विनियमित अथवा प्रतिबंधित गतिविधियां :--

(क) औधोगिक इकाइयां :

(1) सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 1000 मीटर की दूरी तक कि क्षेत्र में प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले किसी उद्योग की स्थापना प्रतिबंधित होगी, (2) सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 1000 मीटर की दूरी तक कि क्षेत्र में किसी नये काष्ठ आधारित उद्योग की स्थापना नहीं होगी एवं आरा मशीन की स्थापना भी प्रतिबंधित होगी,

(ख) निर्माण गतिविधियां :

(1) सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 500 मीटर की दूरी तक के क्षेत्र में सभी प्रकार की निर्माण गतिविधियों एवं विस्तार पर प्रतिबंध रहेगा। केवल स्थानीय कृषक / निवासी अपनी आवास एवं कृषि संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अत्यन्त सीमित मात्रा में निमार्ण कर सकेंगें जिससे कि विद्यमान स्थानीय आबादी का प्राकृतिक ढंग से विकास होता हो।

(2) सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 500 मीटर की दूरी तक के क्षेत्र में वास्तविक बेहद आवश्यक प्रकरणों में मानीटरिंग कमेटी की सिफारिश पर राज्य सरकार में वन विभाग के प्रशासनिक विभाग द्वारा स्वीकृति दी जा सकेगी।

(3) सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 500 मीटर के बाद 1000 मीटर की दूरी तक के क्षेत्र में होटल / रिर्साट के निमार्ण की स्वीकृति केवल इसी शर्त पर दी जावेगी कि उनमें कुल भूमि के दस प्रतिशत हिससे से कम पर ही निमार्ण हो तथा शेष नब्बे प्रतिशत या अधिक पर वृक्षारोपण किया जावे।

(4) सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से लगे हुए सवाईमाधोपुर शहर, कस्बा खण्डार, कस्बा टोडरा एवं कस्ब कैलादेवी की वर्तमान सीमाओं में पडने वाले क्षेत्र में निमार्ण/विस्तार कार्यों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं होगा।

(5) सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 500 मीटर की दूरी तक के क्षेत्र में सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 500 मीटर की दूरी तक कि क्षेत्र में नई हाई टेंशन ट्रांसमिशन वायर बिछाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

(ग) उत्खनन एवं खनन :

(1) सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 1000 मीटर की दूरी तक के क्षेत्र में किसी प्रकार के उत्खनन एवं खनन की अनुमति नहीं दी जावेगी।

(2) सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 1000 मीटर की दूरी तक के क्षेत्र में किसी प्रकार की कोई कृशिंग गतिविधि आदि गतिविधि की अनुमति नहीं दी जावेगी।

(3) पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में स्थानीय राजकीय योजनाओं जैसे पारम्परिक स्डक बनाने / संधारण करने के लिये अपेक्षित सामग्री हेतु सीमित खनन हेतु विशेष अनुमति निगरानी समिति की सिफारिष पर सक्षम विभाग द्वारा दी जा सकेगी।

(ध) वृक्ष :

सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 500 मीटर की दूरी तक के क्षेत्र में वन एवं राजस्व भूमि पर वृक्षों की कटाई केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा उस कार्य के लिए नामित प्राधिकरण ⁄ विभाग द्वारा अनुमोदित प्रबंध योजना के अधीन होगी।

(ह) जल : सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 500 मीटर की दूरी तक के क्षेत्र में

(1) भू खण्ड मालिक को वास्तविक रूप से कृषि कार्य और घरेलू उपयोग हेतु भूजल निकालने की अनुमति होगी।

(2) राज्य भूजल बोर्ड एवं मोनीटरिंग कमेटी के अनुमोदन के सिवाय भूजल के दोहन पर अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकेगी।

(3) भू जल के अत्यधिक दोहन अथवा प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिये सभी उपाय किये जावेंगें। मोनीटरिंग कमेटी इस संबंध में कदम उठाने हेतु सक्षम होगी।

(च) ध्वनि प्रदूषण : सीटीएच रणथम्भौर की सीमा से 1000 मीटर की दूरी तक के क्षेत्र में घ्वनि प्रदूषण जैसे कि लाउड स्पीकर बजना, तेज म्यूजिक बजाना आदि पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देश और विनियमों के अन्तर्गत नियन्त्रित होगा।

(छ) बहिस्रावों का बहाव :

(1) पारिस्थितिक संबंदनशील जोन के अंदर किसी भी जलाशय में अशोधित अथवा औधौगिक बहिस्राव को बहाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।

(2) शोधित बहिस्राव के संबंध में जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1974
 (1974 का 6) के प्रावधानों का पालन किया जाना होगा।

(ज) ठोस अपशिष्ट :

(1) ठोस अपशिष्ट का निस्तारण केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा 25 सितम्बर 2000 को जारी की गई और समय—समय पर संशोधित अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 908(अ) के नगरीय ठोस अपशिष्ट (प्रबन्धन और हथालन), नियम 2000 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार किया जाना होगा।

(2) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण बायोडिग्रेडेबल और नॉन—बायोडिग्रेडेबल घटकों में ठोस अपशिष्टो का पृथक्करण करने के लिए योजनाएं बनाएंगे।

(3) बायोडिग्रेडेबल ठोस अपशिष्टो को कम्पोस्टिंग अथवा वर्मीकल्चर के द्वारा प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पुनर्चक्रित किया जा सकता है।

(4) अकार्बनिक पदार्थ, पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील जोन के बाहर पहचान किए गए स्थान पर पर्यावरणीय रूप से स्वीाकार्य ढ़ंग से निरतारित किए जा सकते है। पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील जोन में ठोस उपशिष्टों को जलाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

5 उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्देशानुसार सीटीएच की सीमा से 10 किलामीटर की परिघि में आने वाले ऐसे समस्त प्रकरण जिनमें एन्वायरमेन्टल क्लियरेन्स आवश्यक है, नेशनल बोर्ड फॉर वाइल्ड लाइफ की स्टण्डींग कमेटी को रेफर किये जावेंगें।

6 निगरानी समिति (मोनीटरिंग कमेटी) :--

(1) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की उप धारा 3 की उप धारा
 (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधो के अनुपालन की मॉनीटरी के लिए एतद्द्वारा एक समिति का गठन करती है, जिसे मानीटरिंग समिति कहा जाएगा।

- (2) उप पैरा (1) में उल्लिखित मोनीटरिंग समिति में दस से अधिक सदस्य नहीं होंगे। जिसमें निम्नलिखित प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे अर्थात :--
 - (1) जिला कलेक्टर सवाई माधोपुर अध्यक्ष
 - (2) मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, सवाईमाधोपुर सदस्य
 - (3) मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, करौली सदस्य
 - (4) पर्यावरण विभाग राजस्थान का एक प्रतिनिधि सदस्य
 - (5) पर्यावरण संरक्षण क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले गैर–सरकारी संगठनों का एक प्रतिनिधि राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामांकित किया जाएगा – सदस्य
 - (6) राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा नामित प्रतिनिधि सदस्य
 - (7) क्षेत्र का वरिष्ठ टाउन प्लानर सदस्य
 - (8) उप निदेशक, पर्यटन, सवाईमाधोपुर सदस्य
 - (9) उप वन संरक्षक एवं उप निदेशक प्रथम, रणथम्भौर टाईगर रिजर्व, सवाईमाधोपुर – सदस्य सचिव
- (3) मानीटरिंग समिति की शक्तियां और कार्य केवल इस अधिसूचना के प्रावधानों को लागू कराने के संबंध में होंगें।
- (4) पूर्व अनुमतियों अथवा पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी की आवश्यकता वाले कार्यकलापो के मामले में ऐसे कार्यकलाप राज्य स्तरीय पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन प्राधिकरण (एसईआईएए) को भेजे जाएगें जिसका गठन पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की 14 सितंबर, 2008 अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1533 (अ) के अधीन किया गया है और जो उक्त अधिसूचना के प्रावधानों के अनुसार स्वीकृति देने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकरण होंगें।
- (5) मामला दर मामला आधार पर, आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर अपने विचार विमर्शो में मानीटरी समिति संबंधित विभागों अथवा संस्थााओं के प्रतिनिधियों या विशेषज्ञों को भी आमंत्रित कर सकती है।
- (6) मानीटरी समिति का अध्यक्ष अथवा सदस्य सचिव, जैसा भी मामला हो, इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधो का अनुपालन न होने पर पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 19 के अन्तर्गत शिकायत दर्ज कराने के लिए सक्षम होगा।
- (7) मानीटरी समिति, प्रत्येक वर्ष की गई कार्रवाई की अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 मार्च को पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत करेगी।
- (8) मानीटरी समिति के कर्त्तव्यों के प्रभावी ढ़ग से निर्वहन के लिए मंत्रालय समय-समय पर निर्देश जारी कर सकेगा।

एनेक्सर—I

सी.टी.एच. रणथम्भौर के वन खण्डों की सूची जिनकी बाहरी सीमा से सीधी दूरी में पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील जोन (इको सेन्सेटिव जोन) निर्धारित किया गया है

| क्र.सं. | वनखण्डों के नाम | आरक्षित ⁄ रक्षित |
|---------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | |
| 1 | सवाई माधोपुर 6 मेन | आरक्षित वन |
| 2 | सवाई माधोपुर 6 'ए' | आरक्षित वन |
| 3 | सवाई माधोपुर 6 'बी' | आरक्षित वन |
| 4 | खण्डार—9 'ए' | आरक्षित वन |
| 5 | खण्डार—9 'बी' | आरक्षित वन |
| 6 | खण्डार—9 'सी' | आरक्षित वन |
| 7 | किला खण्डार | आरक्षित वन |
| 8 | फलौदी | रक्षित वन |
| 9 | आमली मेन | रक्षित वन |
| 10 | रवांजना बलबन | रक्षित वन |
| 11 | बालेर | रक्षित वन |
| 12 | डांग दूधभात | आरक्षित वन |
| 13 | पापड़ा | आरक्षित वन |
| 14 | गाजीपुर | रक्षित वन |
| 15 | कालाखेत | रक्षित वन |
| 16 | कानरदा | रक्षित वन |
| 17 | सीमरखोह 'ए' | रक्षित वन |
| 18 | दौलतपुरा | रक्षित वन |
| 19 | मरमदा | रक्षित वन |
| 20 | निभेरा | रक्षित वन |
| 21 | किला देवगीर उदगीर | रक्षित वन |
| 22 | सीमरखोह | रक्षित वन |
| 23 | दौलतपुरा | रक्षित वन |
| 24 | हाडोती | रक्षित वन |
| 25 | सीमरखोह 'बी' | रक्षित वन |

एनेक्सर – 3

सी.टी.एच. रणथम्भौर के पारिस्थितिक संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में पडने वाले ग्रामों की सूची

| सी0व | टी0एच0 सीमा से 500 | मी० दूरी तक | सी0द | ी०एच० सीमा के 500 से 1000 |) मी0 दूरी तक |
|---------|--------------------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------|
| क्र0सं0 | ग्राम का नाम | तंहसील | क्र0सं0 | ग्राम का नाम | तहसील |
| 1 | तालडा | खण्डार | 1 | नायपुर | खण्डार |
| 2 | तलावडा | खण्डार | 2 | रावरा | खण्डार |
| 3 | बाणपुर | खण्डार | 3 | जयसिंहपुरा | खण्डार |
| 4 | गोठबिहारी | खण्डार | 4 | कमोकरी | खण्डार |
| 5 | सवांस | खण्डार | 5 | मेइकला | खण्डार |
| 6 | कुशलपुर | खण्डार | 6 | सांवलपुर | खण्डार |
| 7 | इटावदा | खण्डार | 7 | पावंडी | खण्डार |
| 8 | खण्डार | खण्डार | 8 | फरिया | खण्डार |
| 9 | पादडा विस्थापित | खण्डार | 9 | कटार | खण्डार |
| 10 | मेईखुर्द | खण्डार | 10 | काछडा | खण्डार |
| 11 | गोपालपुरा | खण्डार | 11 | गोठडा | खण्डार |
| 12 | भूरी पहाडी | खण्डार | 12 | बिचपुरी गूजरान | खण्डार |
| 13 | डूंगरी | खण्डार | 13 | जमूलखेडा | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 14 | छाण | खण्डार | 14 | रावल | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 15 | अल्लापुर | खण्डार | 15 | नयापढाना | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 16 | सुखवास | खण्डार | 16 | खटुपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 17 | बहराउण्डा | खण्डार | 17 | हिम्मतपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 18 | मोरोज | खण्डार | 18 | कालीढाय | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 19 | बालेर | खण्डार | 19 | रवाजना डूंगर | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 20 | गोविन्दपुरा | खण्डार | 20 | विजयनगर | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 21 | कालाडांडा | खण्डार | 21 | आवंड | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 22 | कानरदा | खण्डार | 22 | सवाई गंज | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 23 | एण्डा | सवाई माधोपुर | 23 | आंचेर | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 24 | श्यामपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर | 24 | खानपुर | सवाई माधोपुर |
| 25 | उलियाना | सवाई माधोपुर | 25 | अमरपुरा | इंद्रगढ बूंदी |
| 26 | भदलाव | सवाई माधोपुर | 26 | नवलपुरा | इंद्रगढ बूंदी |
| 27 | बसो खुर्द | सवाई माधोपुर | 27 | गेंदापुरा | इंद्रगढ बूंदी |
| 28 | बसो कलां | सवाई माधोपुर | 28 | किशनपुरा | इंद्रगढ बूंदी |
| 29 | खवा | सवाई माधोपुर | 29 | विजयपुरा | इंद्रगढ बूंदी |
| 30 | खांडोज | सवाई माधोपुर | 30 | ुपरा हाडौती | सपोटरा करौली |
| 31 | मोहनपुरा पालडी | सवाई माधोपुर | 31 | पनवारी पुरा | सपोटरा करौली |
| 32 | कुतलपुरा मालियान | सवाई माधोपुर | 32 | डाकरी | सपोटरा करौली |
| 33 | शेरपुर | सवाई माधोपुर | 33 | महल गांव | सपोटरा करौली |
| 34 | खिलचीपुर | सवाई माधोपुर | 34 | डांडा | सपोटरा करौली |
| 35 | रामसिंहपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर | 35 | कांकरा | सपोटरा करौली |
| 36 | माधोसिंहपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर | 36 | डाबर | सपोटरा करौली |
| 37 | आलनपुर | सवाई माधोपुर | 37 | कमोखरी | सपोटरा करौली |
| 38 | शहर सवाई माधोपुर | सवाई माधोपुर | 38 | मानकी | सपोटरा करौली |
| 39 | नीमली खुर्द | सवाई माधोपुर | 39 | दलापुरा | सपोटरा करौली |
| 40 | संग्रामपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर | 40 | करीलपुरा | सपोटरा करौली |
| 41 | गांधीनगर | सवाई माधोपुर | 41 | मानिकी | सपोटरा करौली |
| 42 | श्योपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर | | | |
| 43 | रामनगर | सवाई माधोपुर | | | |

| 44 | मौजीपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| 45 | दुमेदा | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 46 | कैलाशपुरी | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 47 | कालाकुआ | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 48 | फिरोजपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 49 | फलौदी | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 50 | टोडरा | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 51 | बलवन खुर्द | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 52 | जैतपुर | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 53 | लक्ष्मीपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 54 | दौलाडा | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 55 | श्योपुरा | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 56 | रामनगर | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 57 | बालापुरा | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 58 | टेटरा | सवाई माधोपुर | | |
| 59 | मुल्लापुरा | टोंक | | |
| 60 | आमली | टोंक | | |
| 61 | हमीरपुरा | टोंक | | |
| 62 | डोबरली | इंद्रगढ बूंदी | | |
| 63 | अरनिया | इंद्रगढ बूंदी | | |
| 64 | पापडा | इंद्रगढ बूंदी | | |
| 65 | मालापुरा | इंद्रगढ बूंदी | | |
| 66 | नारायणपुरा | इंद्रगढ बूंदी | | |
| 67 | क्वालजी | इंद्रगढ बूंदी | | |
| 68 | डगरिया | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 69 | बण्डापुरा | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 70 | बरगमा | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 71 | पटपरी | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 72 | केशोपुरा | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 73 | चिरीपुरा | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 74 | ्भूरापुरा | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 75 | गापालपुरा | सपाटरा कराला | | |
| 76 | अडल | सपाटरा कराला | | |
| 77 | तिकूटी | सपाटरा कराला | | |
| 78 | तलावडा | सपाटरा कराला | | |
| 79 | भागारथपुरा | सपाटरा कराला | | |
| 80 | बासाहारा | सपाटरा कराला | | |
| 81 | कालागुढा | सपाटरा कराला | | |
| 82 | दलासहपुरा | संपाटरा कराला | | |
| 83 | लुहारपुरा | सपाटरा कराला | | |
| 84 | ।समर
क्र <u>िक्ल</u> | सपाटरा कराली | | |
| 85 | <u>गाकुलपुरा</u>
कर्क फ | सपाटरा कराली | | |
| 86 | गुवाडा
जन्मेजन्म | समाटरा कराली | | |
| 8/ | ्रम्मदपुरा
केन्द्रम | सपाटरा कराली | | |
| 88 | मदपुरा | रापाटरा कराली | | |
| 89 | रागरदा
सन्देवरर | रापाटरा कराला | | |
| 90 | फतहपुर | सपाटरा कराली | | |
| 91 | ৰাজালা | संपाटरा कराला | | |

| 92 | दोहरी | सपोटरा करौली | | |
|-----|-----------|--------------|--|--|
| 93 | चोरधन | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 94 | अमरापुरा | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 95 | भेरोपुरा | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 96 | डंगरिया | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 97 | चिरचिरी | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 98 | नानपुर | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 99 | टूंडान | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 100 | भूसेईपुरा | सपोटरा करौली | | |
| 101 | करणपुर | सपोटरा करौली | | |

Position of Fund realeased under the CSS-PT Money released and Utilisation (Rs. In Lakh)

| Period: 2017-18 to 2021-22 | Allotment | Expenditure |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Total | Total |
| Year 2017-18 | 492.98 | 388.55 |
| Year 2018-19 | 395.54 | 364.16 |
| Year 2019-20 | 616.02 | 452.92 |
| Year 2020-21 | 463.76 | 300.92 |
| Year 2021-22 | 488.71 | 451.68 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | Annexure-49 |
|-------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | | | | Position of | funds | released & | utilised | under vari | ous Sch | emes other | than C | s | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S.No. | Year | | NAB | ARD | | Integra | ted Fore | st Managemen | ıt | 12th & | 13th Fina | ince Commiss | ion | | RF | BP | | | MNR | EGA | | | CM anno | ucement | | | CAP | √IPA | |
| | | DCF | F-1 | DCF | -11 | DCF- | ł | DCF- | 11 | DCF | 4 | DCF- | ·II | DCF- | 1 | DCF- | II | DC | F-I | DCF | -11 | DCF | 4 | DCF-I | 1 | DC | ;F-I | DCF | 제 |
| | | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. | Allotment | Exp. |
| 1 | 2007-08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 27.64 | 27.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 122.90 | 91.15 | 778.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 2008-09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.76 | 8.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 287.30 | 186.05 | 130.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 2009-10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.20 | 13.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 483.48 | 211.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 2010-11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 200.00 | 31.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1929.08 | 712.37 | 604.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 2011-12 | 800.00 | 280.00 | 542.04 | 62.79 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 38.00 | 30.86 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 873.80 | 55.45 | 1300.00 | 133.40 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 183.48 | 36.35 | 57.03 | 56.81 |
| 6 | 2012-13 | 419.21 | 312.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 41.50 | 41.50 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1397.05 | 21.21 | 0.00 | 50.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 287.48 | 282.48 | 90.05 | 89.63 |
| 7 | 2013-14 | | | | | 1.13 | 1.12 | | | 1.50 | 1.49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 258.62 | 257.62 | | |
| 8 | 2014-15 | 24.58 | 24.28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 242.35 | 235.84 | | |
| 9 | 2015-16 | 170.30 | 163.59 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60.74 | 60.62 | | |
| 10 | 2016-17 | 159.61 | 154.15 | | | 0.95 | 0.95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1577.00 | 579.00 | | |
| 11 | 2017-18 | 117.09 | 113.98 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3497.00 | 2906.00 | | |
| 12 | 2018-19 | 43.62 | 42.53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1176.00 | 505.00 | | |
| 13 | 2019-20 | 15.13 | 6.40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 455.00 | 300.00 | | |
| 14 | 2020-21 | 22.23 | 16.34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 306.00 | 273.00 | | |
| 15 | 2021-22 | 47.45 | 43.10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 217.00 | 201.00 | ! | |
| 16 | 2022-23 | 7.69 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 76.20 | 0.00 | | |
| | Fotal | 1826.91 | 1156.74 | 742.04 | 94.39 | 11.79 | 11.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 43.00 | 42.99 | 57.00 | 49.86 | 53.37 | 50.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5093.61 | 1278.02 | 2812.82 | 183.51 | 70.00 | 70.00 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 8336.87 | 5636.91 | 147.08 | 146.44 |

कार्यालय उप वन संरक्षक एवं उप क्षेत्रीय निदेशक (प्रथम) बाघ परियोजना, सवाई माधोपुर कमाक:एफ ()/पयर्टन/उ.व.स. प्रथम/13–14/ 99 ८ दिनांक: 15/11/14 कार्यालय आदेश

कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं मुख्य वन्य जीव पतिपालक राजस्थान जयपुर के पत्र कमांक एफ 3 (10) पार्ट/तक-1/मुवजीप्र/2011/6146 दिनांक 8.1.2014 के द्वारा रणथम्भौर टाईगर रिजर्व सवाई माधोपुर में वर्तमान में प्रचलित पर्यटक जोन संख्या-1 व 6 के पुन निर्धारण तथा जोन संख्या 10 ऑतरी नया जोन खोलने की सहमति दी जाने पर इस कार्यालय के सम संख्यक आदेश कमांक एफ() विकास/उवस/कोर/09/11931-42 दिनांक 23.8.2013 एवं 12269-80 दिनांक 28.8.2009 के क्रम में निम्नानुसार पर्यटन जोन्स निर्धारित किये जाते है-पर्यटन जोन्स:-

जोन न० 1– सिंहद्वार, रायपुर, अमरेश्वर डांग, टूटी का नाला सुल्तानपुर, गाडाडूब, खारिया चाटठा, कट—पडी देह, गाडाडूब व्यू पोईन्ट, कालापानी एनिकट, पीलापानी एवं सिंहद्वार सं बाहर।

जोन न0 2- जोमीमहल, झालरा, कमलधार, अमराई, फूटाबन्धा, पाण्डूदेह, गुढा, गान्धरिया, पोलक्या एवं जागीमहल से बाहर।

जोन न0 3- जोगीमहल, पदम तालाब, राजबाग, मण्डूक, हाईपाइन्ट एवं जोगीमहल से बाहर।

जोन न0 4– सिंहद्वार, ताम्बा खान, मलिक तालाब, लकडदा, बेरदा, सेमली, आडीदॉत, लाम्बी, लकडदा, मलिक तालाब, ताम्बाखान, सिंहद्वार से बाहर।

जोन न0 5– सिंहंद्वार, जोखा, कचीदा, धाकड़ा, बागदाह, बकोला, अणलपुरा, कचीदा, सिंहद्वार से बाहर।

जोन न0 6 (कुण्डाल)–राजबाग नाका, पल्लीदरवाजा, कुण्डाल क्षेत्र, पटवाबावडी, सोनकच्छ तिराहा गुढा एवं वापसी सेम रूट राजबाग नाका से बाहर।

- जोन न0 7 (चिड़ी खोह)- राजबाग नाका, चिड़ी खोह, जामोदा, कुशालीपुरा से बाहर।
- जोन न0 8 (बालास)- बालास, नीमली डांग, कालीभाट, खेराई, महाखौह।
- जोन न0 9 (क्वालजी)– क्वालजी चौकी, नई तलाई, घाटी का तिराया, कमलेश्वर मंदिर व्यू पाइन्ट चाकल नदी रोड़, पाण्डु खौ, गाजीपुर तिराया, गाजीपुर व देवपुरा/क्वालजी चौकी से बाहर।

जोन न010(ऑतरी)– हलौन्दा प्लान्टेशन, हलौन्दा माला, बांसखोयरी, कैलाशपुरी, ऑतरी, बेबरी, झोझेश्वर मन्दिर व्यू पोईन्ट, देवपुरा बन्धा तक।

पर्यटक वाहन आंवटित जोन / (रूटस) को पूरा करे तथा वाहनो का एक ही जगह जमावडा न हो इसके लिये पर्यटन जोन न0 1 में सुल्तानपुर चौकी, जोन न0 2 में गुढा चौकी, जोन न0 3 में जोगीमहल गेट, जोन न0 4 में लकडदा चौकी, जोन न0 5 में अणतपुरा नाका, जोन न0 6 में गुढा चौकी पर पंजिका संधारित की जावेगी जिसमें पर्यटक वाहनो का इन्द्राज करना अनिवार्य होगा तथा उनको जोन पूर्ण करने का टोकन / कम्पलीशन प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करना होगा।

> (राहुल भटनागर) उप वन संरक्षक एवं उप क्षेत्रीय निदेशक (प्रथम) बाघ परियोजना रणश्रम्भौर सवाईमाधोपुर



Fund Requirement for Tiger Conservation Plan Period under RTCF

| S. N. | Item | Physical / Description | £2-2202 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 | 2027-28 | 62-8202 | 02-6202 | 2030-31 | 2031-32 | Financial (in
lakhs) |
|-------|--|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Juliflora Removal and Pucca
wall | All along peripheral areas with
focus on covering area with
boundary walls as well | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| 2 | Boating, Mansarovar Post
and Juliflora Removal for
habitat development | Development of area for tourist
boating with option of
employment generation for nearby
village dwellers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Boundary Wall | 100 kms | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 4000 |
| 4 | Water Harvesting | Treatment of streams, watershed
development in areas like Indala,
Zone 8, Zone 10, Kundera Range
etc | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| 5 | Solar Panels and Pumps | as per requirement of Chowkies,
water requiremetn at water points | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 150 |
| 6 | Track Improvement | To ensure better movement of vehicles both for tourism and protection purposes | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 600 |
| 7 | Community Entry Point
Activities | Education, Employment, Training,
Skill development | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 79.00 | 79.00 | 79.00 | 79.00 | 796.00 |
| 8 | Habitat Improvement and Grass land Development | To make tiger habitat more
condusive and to promote healthy
environment for herbivores as well | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |

| 9 | Infrastructure Devlopment | Field Director Office, Staff
Residences, Chowkies etc | 400 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 850 |
|----|--|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 10 | Vehicles | 5 four wheelers, 20 two wheelers
and other vehicles as per
requirement | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 500 |
| 11 | Fireline Improvement | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 50 |
| 12 | Technology | Drones, GIS, Digital Mapping,
Cameras etc | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 200 |
| 13 | Staff Welfare activities | Distribution of various equipments,
jackets, shoes and other important
items of their need | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| 14 | Signage | Eco friendly and natural signages
to describe various aspects of the
Tiger Reserve in an interactive
manner | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| 15 | Tourist Complex and
Interpretation Centre | To ensure various knowledge
enrichment activities and engaging
tourists by making them aware
about various other aspects of the
region | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Enclosure and water points
(Karauli) | 200 hec | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 200 |
| 17 | Road Network (Karaulli) | 200 km | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 200 |
| 18 | Boundary Wall and Juliflora
Removal (Karauli) | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1000 |
| | TOTAL | | 1490 | 1140 | 1140 | 1140 | 1140 | 1140 | 1139 | 1139 | 1139 | 1139 | 11746 |

| Detail of Natura | l water bodie | s in Rantham | bhore Tiger Reserve |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|

| S. No. | Division | Name of Range | Name of the Waterhole | Block Name |
|--------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Gadha dub-I | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 2. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Gadha dub -II | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 3. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Tapkan | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 4. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Pila pani | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 5. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kala pani anicut -II | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 6. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kala pani anicut-I | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 7. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Sultanpur kuin | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 8. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Ramesh ki khan | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 9. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Navin chand ki khan | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 10. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Siraj ki khan | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 11. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Dhai Pagtya ki bawdi | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 12. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Jhumar Bawdi pump | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 13. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Jhumar Bawdi talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 14. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Maur kund nala | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 15. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Khemshya kund | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 16. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Duti ka nala anicut | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 17. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Aatal sagar | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 18. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Singh duar gate | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 19. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Ada Balaji | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 20. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Chuli dah | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 21. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Bahadurpur | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 22. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Mata khorra | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 23. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Padam Talab-I | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 24. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Padam Talab -II | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 25. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Padam Talab-III | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 26. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Rajbagh -I | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 27. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Rajbagh -II | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 28. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Rajbagh -III | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |

| 29. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Malik talab anicut-I | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
|-----|-------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 30. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Magar dah | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 31. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kamaldhar | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 32. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Parna | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 33. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Phuta bandha | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 34. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Aamaghati nala | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 35. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Sekhya nala | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 36. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Jharokha nala | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 37. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Amreshwar Mahadev kund | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 38. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Vinayak nala | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 39. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Ramsinghpura payau
waterhole | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 40. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Man Sarovar 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 41. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Man Sarovar 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 42. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Bhairu dah | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 43. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kishni dah 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 44. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kishni dah 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 45. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kishni dah 3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 46. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Shaileshwar Mahadev
Kundi | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 47. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Pandu deh | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 48. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Dalura | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 49. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Rani hodi | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 50. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Patwa bawadi | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 51. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Khabali | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 52. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Damdama -I | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 53. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Damdama -II | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 54. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Bhairu talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 1. | RTR-I | Kundera | Bhadlav talav | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 2. | RTR-I | Kundera | Shyampura jarkhora | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 3. | RTR-I | Kundera | Kachida dam | Khandar 9"A" |
| 4. | RTR-I | Kundera | Dhakda 2 | Khandar 9"A" |

| 5. | RTR-I | Kundera | Bhanwar dah | Khandar 9 B |
|-----|-------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. | RTR-I | Kundera | Bairada gaon talai | Khandar 9 B |
| 7. | RTR-I | Kundera | Polaki waterhole | Khandar 9 B |
| 8. | RTR-I | Kundera | Masana dah | Khandar 9 B |
| 9. | RTR-I | Kundera | Semli pani 1 | Khandar 9 B |
| 10. | RTR-I | Kundera | Semli pani 2 | Khandar 9 B |
| 11. | RTR-I | Kundera | Semli pani 3 | Khandar 9 B |
| 12. | RTR-I | Kundera | Aadi daut | Khandar 9 B |
| 13. | RTR-I | Kundera | Jamun dah | Khandar 9 B |
| 14. | RTR-I | Kundera | Thakola 1 | Khandar 9 B |
| 15. | RTR-I | Kundera | Thakola 2 | Khandar 9 B |
| 16. | RTR-I | Kundera | Thakola 3 | Khandar 9 B |
| 17. | RTR-I | Kundera | Bag dah | Khandar 9 B |
| 18. | RTR-I | Kundera | Pipli dah | Khandar 9"A" |
| 19. | RTR-I | Kundera | Naya tent 2 Berda talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 20. | RTR-I | Kundera | Rani deh -II | Khandar 9"A" |
| 21. | RTR-I | Kundera | Darra gate 2 anicut | Khandar 9"A" |
| 1. | RTR-I | Khandar | Rajlai | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 2. | RTR-I | Khandar | Pret dah | Khandar 9"C" |
| 3. | RTR-I | Khandar | Firozpur talai | Khandar 9"C" |
| 4. | RTR-I | Khandar | Vil ka danda | Khandar 9"C" |
| 5. | RTR-I | Khandar | Itavda talai | Khandar 9"B" |
| 6. | RTR-I | Khandar | Gilai sagar bandh | Khandar 9"B" |
| 7. | RTR-I | Khandar | Lahpur 1 | Khandar 9"C" |
| 8. | RTR-I | Khandar | Aam khora | Khandar 9"C" |
| 9. | RTR-I | Khandar | Sukena dah | Khandar 9"C" |
| 10. | RTR-I | Khandar | Jharna kuin 1 | Khandar 9"C" |
| 11. | RTR-I | Khandar | Jharna kuin 2 | Khandar 9"C" |
| 12. | RTR-I | Khandar | Sakdi | Khandar 9"C" |
| 13. | RTR-I | Khandar | Chhindawli talai | Khandar 9"C" |
| 14. | RTR-I | Khandar | Aadi kho 1 | Khandar 9"C" |

| 15. | RTR-I | Khandar | Aadi kho 2 | Khandar 9"C" |
|-----|-------|---------|---------------------|----------------|
| 16. | RTR-I | Khandar | Aadi kho 3 | Khandar 9"C" |
| 17. | RTR-I | Khandar | Jharna Mahadev | Khandar 9"C" |
| 18. | RTR-I | Khandar | Khataula | Khandar 9"C" |
| 19. | RTR-I | Khandar | Khandar talav | Khandar 9"C" |
| 20. | RTR-I | Khandar | Gopalpura talai | Khandar 9"C" |
| 21. | RTR-I | Khandar | Kansera | Khandar 9"C" |
| 22. | RTR-I | Khandar | Sati ka jharna | Khandar 9"A" |
| 23. | RTR-I | Khandar | Pili talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 24. | RTR-I | Khandar | Magar dah | Quila Khandar |
| 25. | RTR-I | Khandar | Quila Kund | Quila Khandar |
| 1. | RTR-I | Talara | Bagichi dhar | Khandar 9"A" |
| 2. | RTR-I | Talara | Aamli deh-I | Khandar 9"A" |
| 3. | RTR-I | Talara | Aamli deh-II | Khandar 9"A" |
| 4. | RTR-I | Talara | Aamli deh-III | Khandar 9"A" |
| 5. | RTR-I | Talara | Samdatti | Khandar 9"A" |
| 6. | RTR-I | Talara | Garaddya ghat banas | Khandar 9"A" |
| 7. | RTR-I | Talara | Peer baba ghat | Khandar 9"A" |
| 8. | RTR-I | Talara | Ghoda dhat | Khandar 9"A" |
| 9. | RTR-I | Talara | Seeta mandi | Khandar 9"A" |
| 10. | RTR-I | Talara | Gular dah | Khandar 9"A" |
| 11. | RTR-I | Talara | Banas | Khandar 9"A" |
| 12. | RTR-I | Talara | Ludhawali Nadi-I | Dangdoodhbhat |
| 13. | RTR-I | Talara | Ludhawali Nadi -II | Dangdoodhbhat |
| 14. | RTR-I | Talara | Ludhawali Nadi -II | Dangdoodhbhat |
| 15. | RTR-I | Talara | Talara khet | Dangdoodhbhat |
| 16. | RTR-I | Talara | Heeraman chauk | Khandar 9"A" |
| 17. | RTR-I | Talara | Dhaubi khal banas | Khandar 9"A" |
| 1. | RTR-I | Baler | Baleshwar | Baler |
| 2. | RTR-I | Baler | Bhileshwar | Baler |
| 3. | RTR-I | Baler | Magar dah | Sevati chambal |

| 4. | RTR-I | Baler | Chambal | Sevati chambal |
|-----|-------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. | RTR-I | Baler | Tapovan -I | Sevati chambal |
| 6. | RTR-I | Baler | Tapovan -II | Sevati chambal |
| 7. | RTR-I | Baler | Nav ghata | Sevati chambal |
| 8. | RTR-I | Baler | Kachnari ghata | Sevati chambal |
| 9. | RTR-I | Baler | Bhatakkya | Dangdoodhbhat |
| 10. | RTR-I | Baler | Dub ka nala | Bajauli |
| 11. | RTR-I | Baler | Kalabhata-I | Bajauli |
| 12. | RTR-I | Baler | Kalabhata -II | Bajauli |
| 1. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Halonda plantation anicut | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 2. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Halonda mala-I | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 3. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Halonda mala-II | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 4. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Halonda mala-III | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 5. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Pandu deh | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 6. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Bhuri dahjhari | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 7. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Jaumbheshwar Mahadev | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 8. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Maha kho Mahadev | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 9. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Aap khora | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 10. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Seldar | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 11. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Seeta mata | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 12. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Valmik Mahadev | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 13. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kem ka nala | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 14. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Vijay madal ka nala | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 15. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Bawdi ka chauk talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 16. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Dhee dhee khora | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 17. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Devpura Bandh | Ranwanjana balawan |
| 18. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Nahri Nadi 1 | Ranwanjana balawan |
| 19. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Nahri Nadi 2 | Ranwanjana balawan |
| 20. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Aamli khaal | Ranwanjana balawan |
| 21. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Rishirasht naya anicut | Phalodi |
| 22. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Udaytal | Todra |

| 23. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kel Kund | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
|-----|--------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 24. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Churameshwar Mahadev | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 25. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Jalil ki khan | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 26. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Neem chauki anicut | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 27. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Jamoda 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 28. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Jamoda 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 29. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Neem chauki kundi | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 30. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Neem chauki Pani Patwa 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 31. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Neem chauki Pani Patwa 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 32. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Neem chauki naya anicut | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 33. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Panda ki radi | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 34. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Talai bhatt kup | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 35. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Sasan ki talai | Amali Main |
| 36. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Salapur ka mala | Amali Main |
| 37. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Chhora dah | Amali Main |
| 38. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Aamli anicut | Amali Main |
| 39. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kankraya dah | Papada |
| 40. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Lamba deh A | Papada |
| 41. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Lamba deh B | Papada |
| 42. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Lamba deh C | Papada |
| 43. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Mala devi | Indragarh |
| 1. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Sadi ka nala | Daulatpura |
| 2. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Chuha ki kho | Simar Kho "A" |
| 3. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Bahdara dah | Daulatpura |
| 4. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Jamun ka khad | Daangdhootbhat |
| 5. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Baans dah | Daangdhootbhat |
| 6. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Panihari ka naka | Kalakhet |
| 7. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Ramreh ka naka | Kalakhet |
| 8. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Fans deh | Simar Kho "A" |
| 9. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Burjona ka jharna | Simar Kho "A" |
| 10. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Pal deh | Simar Kho "A" |

| 11. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Leele ka deh | Simar Kho "A" |
|-----|--------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 12. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Pasona ka jharna | Simar Kho "A" |
| 13. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Guadi ka jharna | Simar Kho "A" |
| 14. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Tapkan ka jharna | Daangdhootbhat |
| 15. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Jakhni khal | |
| 16. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Ram deh | Simar Kho "A" |
| 17. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Nasir baba ki kho | Daulatpura |
| 1. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Kharagson ka Nalla | Chirmal Kho Kased |
| 2. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Bhola ji ki Khoh | Chirmal Kho Kased |
| 3. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Kalisil Nadi | Marmada |
| 4. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Kairi Umar | Marmada |
| 5. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Mahadev ka Sathan | Biram ki Guwadi |
| 6. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Maheshavara khoh | Biram ki Guwadi |
| 7. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Asha ka Panna | Nibhera |
| 8. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Mahadev ghati Jharana | Nibhera |
| 9. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Sire ka Nalla | Nibhera |
| 10. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Kudaka Math ka Jharana | Nibhera |
| 11. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Biram ki Talai | Biram ki Guwadi |
| 12. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Thakur baba ki Talai | Biram ki Guwadi |
| 13. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Bharopura ki Rappat | Nibhera |
| 14. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Chirchiri Sarot A | Udgir Deogir |
| 15. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Chirchiri Sarot B | Udgir Deogir |
| 16. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Chambal Point Deogir | Udgir Deogir |
| 17. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Navghat Chambal | Udgir Deogir |
| 18. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Gota ghat Chambal | Udgir Deogir |
| 19. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Badi ousat | Chirmal Kho Kased |
| 20. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Chhoti ousat | Chirmal Kho Kased |
| 21. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Gadhi gaon deh | Biram ki Guwadi |
| 22. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Purana Pani | Kanarada |
| 23. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Karanpur Talai | Biram ki Guwadi |
| 24. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Astal ghat | Udgir Deogir |

| 25. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Beelwasa ghat | Kanarada |
|-----|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 26. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Gularghat | Kanarada |
| 27. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Kapoorkheda | Udgir Deogir |
| 1. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Samar dah ka nala | Needar |
| 2. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Rajaji ka mala samar dah | Needar |
| 3. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Patpara peepalwari khirkari | Needar |
| 4. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Bhakula ka nala toda | Chirmil |
| 5. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Chirmil bhadambhya | Chirmil |
| 6. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Badot kho jharna | Chirmil |
| 7. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Chambal rodhai ghat | Rodhai |
| | To | 223 | | |

| Detail of Artificia | l water bodies | in Ranthamb | ohore Tiger Reserve |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|

| S. No. | Division | Name of Range | Name of the Waterhole | Block Name |
|--------|----------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Sultanpur Kua | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 2. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kharya Talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 3. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Raipur Khel | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 4. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Firing wat hand pump | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 5. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Duti ka nala kuin | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 6. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | kachcha chaata bahadurpur | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 7. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Rann Water Hole | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 8. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Rann Sukhi Talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 9. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Dhoop Chowk | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 10. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | ghana khorra | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 11. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | natural talai bahadurpur | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 12. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Booking Tent Sherpur | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 13. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Singh dwar khel | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 14. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Gular kuin | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 15. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Pakka chaata mandook | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 16. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | sukhi talai mandook | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 17. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kachcha chaata mandook | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 18. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Aamaghati hand pump | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 19. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Tanwa khan waterhole | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 20. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Takiya ki kuin | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 21. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Khandoj road water hole | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 22. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | kajalka water hole | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 23. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | merkya water hole | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 24. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Raipur water hole | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 25. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Raipur anicut | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 26. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | amreshwar kali talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 27. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | amreshwar natural chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 28. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Raipur road kachcha water hole | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |

| 29. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Raipur talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
|-----|-------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 30. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | amreshwar bheruji | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 31. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Amreshwar road I water hole | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 32. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Amreshwar road II water hole | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 33. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Gadriyan dah | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 34. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Guda talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 35. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Guda kua | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 36. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Guda naya chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 37. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Guda kala taal | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 38. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | nagdi boring waterhole | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 39. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | nagdi talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 40. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | nagdi khet | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 41. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | santi waterhole | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 42. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kaala taal | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 43. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Van khandi Balaji | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 44. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Patwa Bawri | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 45. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Patwa Bawri Talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 46. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kundi Boring Ke Paas | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 47. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kundi Ke Paas Talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 48. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Rajbagh talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 49. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Rajbagh water hole | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 50. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | kundaal talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 51. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | sukhi talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 52. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | High point maarg | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 53. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kundaal patthar | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 54. | RTR-I | ROPT SWM | Kundaal Chhoti talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 1. | RTR-I | Kundera | Bhadlav Aditya | Sawaimadhopur 6"A" |
| 2. | RTR-I | Kundera | Dhakda tiraha | Khandar 9"A" |
| 3. | RTR-I | Kundera | Gudla ghati | Khandar 9"A" |
| 4. | RTR-I | Kundera | Kala Khet Chaata Kachida | Khandar 9"A" |
| 5. | RTR-I | Kundera | Dhakda Kachha Chaata | Khandar 9"A" |

| 6. | RTR-I | Kundera | Gudla Tiraya Chaata | Khandar 9"A" |
|-----|-------|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. | RTR-I | Kundera | Bairada boring chata | Khandar 9 B |
| 8. | RTR-I | Kundera | Bairada gaon chata | Khandar 9 B |
| 9. | RTR-I | Kundera | Chamar ghati | Khandar 9"A" |
| 10. | RTR-I | Kundera | Baba ki gufa | Khandar 9 B |
| 11. | RTR-I | Kundera | Aadi dagar | Khandar 9 B |
| 12. | RTR-I | Kundera | Lakkarda Talai | Khandar 9 B |
| 13. | RTR-I | Kundera | Jaukha hand pump kalakhet | Khandar 9 B |
| 14. | RTR-I | Kundera | Takiya kuin | Khandar 9 B |
| 15. | RTR-I | Kundera | Polki Talai Chaata | Khandar 9 B |
| 16. | RTR-I | Kundera | Jokha Talai | Khandar 9 B |
| 17. | RTR-I | Kundera | Anantpura Boring | Khandar 9"A" |
| 18. | RTR-I | Kundera | Anantpura Kachcha | Khandar 9"A" |
| 19. | RTR-I | Kundera | Rest house | Khandar 9 B |
| 20. | RTR-I | Kundera | Lal ghati chata | Khandar 9 B |
| 21. | RTR-I | Kundera | Naya tent 1 | Khandar 9"A" |
| 22. | RTR-I | Kundera | Bandarwal bawdi | Khandar 9"A" |
| 23. | RTR-I | Kundera | Kalakhet chaata | Khandar 9"A" |
| 24. | RTR-I | Kundera | Gadha Patti | Khandar 9"A" |
| 25. | RTR-I | Kundera | Naya Tent Talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 26. | RTR-I | Kundera | Baandarwal Bawri ke paas | Khandar 9"A" |
| 27. | RTR-I | Kundera | Sukha chata | Khandar 9"A" |
| 28. | RTR-I | Kundera | Chilauli chata | Khandar 9"A" |
| 29. | RTR-I | Kundera | Tendu ki gufa | Khandar 9"A" |
| 30. | RTR-I | Kundera | Chiroli Chaata | Khandar 9"A" |
| 31. | RTR-I | Kundera | Sukha Chaata Chiroli | Khandar 9"A" |
| 32. | RTR-I | Kundera | Darra gate 1 | Khandar 9"A" |
| 33. | RTR-I | Kundera | Bag ka kuan Basso | Khandar 9"A" |
| 34. | RTR-I | Kundera | Talai naka basso | Khandar 9"A" |
| 35. | RTR-I | Kundera | Papda waterhole | Khandar 9"A" |
| 1. | RTR-I | Khandar | Balaji bawdi | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |

| 2. | RTR-I | Khandar | Indala chauki chata | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
|-----|-------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3. | RTR-I | Khandar | Bahrawanda ghati chata | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 4. | RTR-I | Khandar | Pili talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 5. | RTR-I | Khandar | Indala Chowki Chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 6. | RTR-I | Khandar | Behraunda Ghati Talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 7. | RTR-I | Khandar | Bindyakda | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 8. | RTR-I | Khandar | Lahpur 2 | Khandar 9"C" |
| 9. | RTR-I | Khandar | Sautar chata | Khandar 9"B" |
| 10. | RTR-I | Khandar | Pret Deh | Khandar 9"C" |
| 11. | RTR-I | Khandar | Firojpur | Khandar 9"C" |
| 12. | RTR-I | Khandar | Jaid-Kho Chata | Khandar 9"C" |
| 13. | RTR-I | Khandar | Dhauli bawdi | Khandar 9"B" |
| 14. | RTR-I | Khandar | Sarkariya chata | Khandar 9"B" |
| 15. | RTR-I | Khandar | Gilai sagar chata | Khandar 9"B" |
| 16. | RTR-I | Khandar | Dholi Bawri Chaata | Khandar 9"B" |
| 17. | RTR-I | Khandar | Sarkaarya Chaata | Khandar 9"B" |
| 18. | RTR-I | Khandar | Kharya Chaata | Khandar 9"B" |
| 19. | RTR-I | Khandar | Aamchowki | Khandar 9"B" |
| 20. | RTR-I | Khandar | Kati Ghati Chaata | Khandar 9"B" |
| 21. | RTR-I | Khandar | Khara chata | Khandar 9"B" |
| 22. | RTR-I | Khandar | Bhairada chata | Khandar 9"C" |
| 23. | RTR-I | Khandar | Berda Chaata | Khandar 9"C" |
| 24. | RTR-I | Khandar | Langdi Mata Chaata | Khandar 9"C" |
| 25. | RTR-I | Khandar | Jharna kui | Khandar 9"C" |
| 26. | RTR-I | Khandar | Lahpur Generator Chaata | Khandar 9"C" |
| 27. | RTR-I | Khandar | Lahpur Talab | Khandar 9"C" |
| 28. | RTR-I | Khandar | Sukena Deh Chaata | Khandar 9"C" |
| 29. | RTR-I | Khandar | Chhindawali Kua Chata | Khandar 9"C" |
| 30. | RTR-I | Khandar | Dev ki kuin | Khandar 9"C" |
| 31. | RTR-I | Khandar | Khataula Mai Dang | Khandar 9"C" |
| 32. | RTR-I | Khandar | Pathaar ki kuin | Khandar 9"C" |
| 33. | RTR-I | Khandar | Sakraundha chata | Khandar 9"C" |
|-----|-------|---------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 34. | RTR-I | Khandar | Jhalan ki kuin | Khandar 9"C" |
| 35. | RTR-I | Khandar | Balaji tent | Khandar 9"C" |
| 36. | RTR-I | Khandar | Balaji kui Chaata | Khandar 9"C" |
| 37. | RTR-I | Khandar | Chowki K pass Chaata | Khandar 9"C" |
| 38. | RTR-I | Khandar | Bhanwar kho Talai | Khandar 9"C" |
| 39. | RTR-I | Khandar | Lambi Ghati Talai | Khandar 9"C" |
| 40. | RTR-I | Khandar | Aam chauki chata | Khandar 9"B" |
| 41. | RTR-I | Khandar | Thumka Bawri Chaata | Khandar 9"B" |
| 42. | RTR-I | Khandar | Thumka Chowki | Khandar 9"C" |
| 43. | RTR-I | Khandar | Banpur handpump | Khandar 9"A" |
| 1. | RTR-I | Talara | Parson ki talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 2. | RTR-I | Talara | Bhid-I | Khandar 9"A" |
| 3. | RTR-I | Talara | Bhid-II | Khandar 9"A" |
| 4. | RTR-I | Talara | Murari ka kuwa | Khandar 9"A" |
| 5. | RTR-I | Talara | Kumra ki baithak | Khandar 9"A" |
| 6. | RTR-I | Talara | Khohara hathi danda | Khandar 9"A" |
| 7. | RTR-I | Talara | Range chowki talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 8. | RTR-I | Talara | Pila chaila | Khandar 9"A" |
| 9. | RTR-I | Talara | Tapar wali talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 10. | RTR-I | Talara | Borewell wali talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 11. | RTR-I | Talara | Bhid chowki ke aage talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 12. | RTR-I | Talara | Pada kho chaata | Khandar 9"A" |
| 13. | RTR-I | Talara | Sati ka danda anicut | Khandar 9"A" |
| 14. | RTR-I | Talara | Dhanaycha chaata | Khandar 9"A" |
| 15. | RTR-I | Talara | Behda ki kui | Khandar 9"A" |
| 16. | RTR-I | Talara | Hiramal talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 17. | RTR-I | Talara | Chhola deh anicut | Khandar 9"A" |
| 18. | RTR-I | Talara | Darra Mustri Pakka Anicut | Khandar 9"A" |
| 19. | RTR-I | Talara | Sukhi talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 20. | RTR-I | Talara | Dhanapat ka kuwa | Khandar 9"A" |

| 21. | RTR-I | Talara | 15 no. khorra | Khandar 9"A" |
|-----|-------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 22. | RTR-I | Talara | Nayi Range Talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 23. | RTR-I | Talara | Pattha wala deh | Khandar 9"A" |
| 24. | RTR-I | Talara | New Range Tiraya Anicut | Khandar 9"A" |
| 25. | RTR-I | Talara | Bhid Peepal talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 26. | RTR-I | Talara | Bhid Plantation talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 27. | RTR-I | Talara | Pili talai | Khandar 9"A" |
| 28. | RTR-I | Talara | Ugadmal maharaj | Khandar 9"A" |
| 1. | RTR-I | Baler | Heeraman ki talai | Baler |
| 2. | RTR-I | Baler | Hanuman ki talai | Baler |
| 3. | RTR-I | Baler | Baler talab | Baler |
| 4. | RTR-I | Baler | Sangeda ki talai | Baler |
| 1. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Halonda kuwa engine | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 2. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Halonda Borewell Pakka Chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 3. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Pandya ka nala anicut | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 4. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Pandya ka nala naya anicut | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 5. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kanduli tenduna deh | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 6. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Padya ki taal pakka chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 7. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Parvati deh | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 8. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Bajra-Kho | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 9. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kharya Khaal | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 10. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Mala kua | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 11. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Bans Khorri | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 12. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Bhairupura hand pump | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 13. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Bhairoonpura Factory Quarter | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 14. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Chhindwad talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 15. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kalibhat chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 16. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kalibhat talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 17. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kharya chaata Haripura | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 18. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Mahadeva chata | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 19. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Mahadeva anicut | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |

| 20. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Bhonya ki talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
|-----|-------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 21. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Ma-Kho tank | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 22. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Ma-kho tiraya chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 23. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Gol chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 24. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Mah Kho Chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 25. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Bawri ki talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 26. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Talai menpura | Ranwanjana dungar Main |
| 27. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kherai talai | Ranwanjana dungar Main |
| 28. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Talai chauki ke pass | Ranwanjana dungar Main |
| 29. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Tube well | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 30. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Khan wali talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 31. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kali talai nimli khurd | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 32. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Garra ki talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 33. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Samera anicut | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 34. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Balas kunda | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 35. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Sutli ka nala | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 36. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Balas P. T. C. | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 37. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Nimli Daang 1 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 38. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Nimli Daang 2 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 39. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Nimli Daang 3 | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 40. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Nimli Chowk tank | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 41. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Balas Chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 42. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kalu ka kuan | Ranwanjana balawan |
| 43. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Anchher kachi kue ke paas | Ranwanjana balawan |
| 44. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Anchher talai | Ranwanjana balawan |
| 45. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Chatha chauki k pass | Phalodi |
| 46. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Sanda ki talai ka chata | Phalodi |
| 47. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Van Khandi Chowki | Phalodi |
| 48. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Khedi chata | Phalodi |
| 49. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Jhojeshwar Pakka Chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"Main" |
| 50. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Nahrital | Todra |

| 51. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Goughati anicut | Todra |
|-----|--------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 52. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Bewdi kuin | Todra |
| 53. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Dolada tiraya pakka chaata | Ranwanjana balawan |
| 54. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Gaughati Kui Khel | Ranwanjana balawan |
| 55. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Tatara talai(Jain farm) | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 56. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kali talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 57. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Bhainsasur ki Talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 58. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kala khet ki Talai | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 59. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Raudi chauki waterhole | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 60. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Kheri chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 61. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Aam Kuan | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 62. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Aam kua | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 63. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Pandya ki kothi | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 64. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Raika Chaata | Sawaimadhopur 6"B" |
| 65. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Amli Talai | Amali Main |
| 66. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Gajipur chowki ke paas | Gazipur Block |
| 67. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Gajipur talai | Gazipur Block |
| 68. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Anicut talai | Gazipur Block |
| 69. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Qualji chauki k pass | Papada |
| 70. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Qualji kharanja | Papada |
| 71. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Nayi Talai | Papada |
| 72. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Quwal ki Khuranja | Papada |
| 73. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Chanda pyau | Polghata pt.block |
| 74. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Arniya sarvajanik khel | Balwan pt.block |
| 75. | RTR-I | Phalaudi (SMS) | Pol ghata balaji hand pump | Polghata pt.block |
| 1. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Godh ki talai | Daangdhootbhat |
| 2. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Damdama | Daangdhootbhat |
| 3. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Bheem pura talai | Baler |
| 4. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Dharma taal | Kalakhet |
| 5. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Nainiyaki taal | Daulatpura |
| 6. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Core Widing talai | Simar Kho "A" |

| 7. | RTR-II | Nainiyaki Guwadi | Neem ka talai | Simar Kho "A" |
|-----|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Dharamtal | |
| 2. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Vanjera Bandha | Alabat ki Guwadi |
| 3. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Bans ka Koyala | Marmada |
| 4. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Sukh Nadi Anicut | Marmada |
| 5. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Daulatiya ki Anicut | Biram ki Guwadi |
| 6. | RTR-II | Keladevi | Nibhera Tal | Nibhera |
| 1. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Asha ki Tal | Nibhera |
| 2. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Dharamtal Ashaki | Nibhera |
| 3. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Dharamtal Nibhera | Nibhera |
| 4. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Bhomiya ki Talai | Nibhera |
| 5. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Kudaka Math ka Handpump | Nibhera |
| 6. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Nibhera Pator ki Talai | Nibhera |
| 7. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Chorghan ki Talai | Nibhera |
| 8. | RTR-II | Karanpur | Jamuni baori | Kanarada |
| 1. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Maurona ka taal | Needar |
| 2. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Gadhi ke pass nidar taal | Needar |
| 3. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Chaddar ka nala nidar taal | Needar |
| 4. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Badhwaar ka nala nidar taal | Needar |
| 5. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Siyar dah nidar taal | Needar |
| 6. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Oatpura ka taal | Needar |
| 7. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Talai rampura | Needar |
| 8. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Talai kalakhet | Needar |
| 9. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Talai chandeli khirkari | Needar |
| 10. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Hardaniyan ka taal | Needar |
| 11. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Gulla ki paukhar | Needar |
| 12. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Talai road side kased | Chirmil |
| 13. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Talai guiyan simara | Chirmil |
| 14. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Talai tikawali kased | Chirmil |
| 15. | RTR-II | Mandrayal | Keri taal rodhai | Rodhai |
| | | 275 | | |

Annexure-53

| Weter Mone come on t | tin Dauthamhhana | Tion Degeword | Course: Modbor | | man and minaling |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| water wanagement | a in Kaninamonore | LIVER RESERVE. | Sawai waanoi | nur inronon Solar n | umb and bibeline |
| The acceleration and a second second | it in manufationore | ILGOL ROBOL TO | o Du mai maanop | our unrougn boiur p | amp and pipenne |

| Sr.
No. | Location of Solar Pump | Range | Installation
Status | Power
Delivery
Rating | Obtained from | Year | Water Points | Length of
Pipeline (m) |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Nimli Chowk Tank | 1500 |
| 1 | Nimili Kalan Darina | Dhalandi | N | 7 1 XX | Ranthambhore Tiger | 2021 | Nimli Daang Talai 1 | 1200 |
| 1 | Niiiiii Kalali Dorilig | Phalaudi | Inew | JKW | Foundation | 2021 | Nimli Daang Talai 2 | 200 |
| | | | | | | | Nimli Daang Talai 3 | 400 |
| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Pakka chaata Mandook | 1150 |
| 2 | Mandook (Dudh Bawri) | ROPT | New | 5 kW | Conservation | 2021 | Sukhi Talai Mandook | 600 |
| | | | | | Foundation | | Kachcha Chaata | 450 |
| 3 | Mansarovar | ROPT | New | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | 2021 | | |
| 4 | Donn | DODT | Now | 5 1-W | Guardbook Conservation | 2020 | Rann I water hole | 770 |
| 4 | Kailli | ROPT | Inew | JKW | Foundation | 2020 | Rann Sukhi Talai | 1020 |
| 5 | Allahpur Chowki
(Indala) | Khandar | New | 15 kW | Guardbook Conservation
Foundation | 2020 | | |
| | | | | | | | New Range Tiraya Anicut | 100 |
| | | | | | | 2021 | Pattha wala deh | 200 |
| 6 | Novi Dongo Tolro | Tolro | Now | 5 1/W | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Bhid Peepal talai | 200 |
| 0 | Nayi Kange Tana | Talla | INCW | JKW | Foundation | | Bhid Plantation talai | 1500 |
| | | | | | | | 15 no. khorra | 1000 |
| | | | | | | | Nayi range talai | 50 |
| | | | | | | | Hiramal talai | 2000 |
| 7 | Chhola Deh | Talra | Now | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger | 2021 | Behda ki kui | 1500 |
| / | Cililoia Dell | Talla | INCW | JKW | Foundation | 2021 | Chhola deh anicut | |
| | | | | | | | Darra Mustri Pakka Anicut | 800 |
| | | ** • | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | 2021 | Tambakhan (ROPT Range) | 2000 |
| 8 | Jokha Chowki | Kundera | New | 5 kW | Conservation
Foundation | 2021 | Jokha talai | 850 |

| | | | | | | | Peeli talai | 1200 |
|----|------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|--|------|-------------------------|------|
| 9 | Sanwata Chowki | Talra | New | 5 kW | Shine Foundation | 2022 | Ugadmal talai | 2800 |
| | | | | | | | Khirkari talai | |
| 10 | Jogi Mahal | ROPT | New | 3 kW | Shine Foundation | 2022 | | |
| 11 | Gada Dub | ROPT | New | 3 kW | Shine Foundation | 2022 | | |
| 12 | Dhanayaha Chowki | Tolro | Now | 5 1-W | Shine Foundation | 2022 | Dhanaycha chaata | 50 |
| 12 | Dhahaycha Chowki | Talla | INEW | JKW | Shine Foundation | 2022 | Sati ka daanda anicut | 1500 |
| 13 | Kheri | Phalaudi | Replaced | 5 kW | Shine Foundation | 2022 | Kheri chaata | 110 |
| 14 | Devpura Naka | Phalaudi | Replaced | 5 kW | Shine Foundation | 2022 | | |
| 15 | Aam kua | Phalaudi | Replaced | 5 kW | Shine Foundation | 2022 | Aam kua chaata | 10 |
| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Bhainsasur ki talai | 800 |
| 16 | Chidi Kho | Phalaudi | Replaced | 5 kW | Conservation 2021
Foundation | 2021 | Kala khet ki Talai | 800 |
| 17 | Halonda Boring | Phalaudi | Replaced | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | 2021 | Halonda Borewell chaata | 50 |
| | | | | | | | Bans khorri | 300 |
| | | | | | | | Mala kua | 1050 |
| | | | | | | | High Point maarg | 605 |
| 10 | Kundaal Daring | POPT | Doplaged | 5 1-W | Ranthambhore Tiger | 2021 | Kundaal Patthar | 500 |
| 10 | Kulluaal Bolling | KOF I | Replaced | JKW | Foundation | 2021 | Kundaal Chhoti talai | 120 |
| | | | | | | | sukhi talai | 500 |
| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Nagdi Khet | 540 |
| 19 | Nagdi Boring | ROPT | Replaced | 5 kW | Conservation
Foundation | 2021 | Santi water hole | 420 |
| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Ghana Khorra | 650 |
| 20 | Bahadurpur kua | ROPT | Replaced | 5 kW | Conservation | 2021 | Kachcha Chaata | 580 |
| | | | | | Foundation | | Natural talai | 397 |
| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Dhoop Chowk | 600 |
| 21 | Tuti ka nala | ROPT | Replaced | 5 kW Conse
Found | Conservation | 2021 | Raipur road kachcha | 660 |
| | | | | | Foundation | | Raipur talai | 570 |

| 22 | Raipur kua | ROPT | Replaced | 3 kW | Guardbook Conservation
Foundation | 2021 | Raipur Anicut | 150 |
|----|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--|------|--------------------------|------|
| 23 | Kundi Boring | ROPT | Replaced | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | 2021 | Kundi boring ke paas | 435 |
| 24 | Doloii Kui | Vhondon | Danlagad | 2 1.00 | Guardbook Conservation | 2020 | Balaji kui water hole | 500 |
| 24 | Balaji Kui | Knandar | Replaced | 3 KW | Foundation | 2020 | Balaji Chowki | 470 |
| 25 | Chhindali | Khondor | Doplaced | 2 1-W/ | Guardbook Conservation | 2020 | Langdi Mata Chaata | 850 |
| 23 | Chinindan | Kilaliual | Replaced | J K W | Foundation | 2020 | Chhindali kua chaata | 50 |
| 26 | Dev ki kui | Khandar | Replaced | 3 kW | Guardbook Conservation
Foundation | 2020 | Dev ki kui chaata | 50 |
| 27 | Indele Bewri | Khandar | Penlaced | 3 I-W | Guardbook Conservation | 2021 | Pili talai | 1300 |
| 21 | | Kilallual | Replaceu | JKW | Foundation | 2021 | Behraunda ghati talai | 1100 |
| 28 | Patthar ki kui | Khandar | Replaced | 3 kW | Guardbook Conservation
Foundation | 2020 | Patthar ki kui chaata | 50 |
| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | - | Gadha Patti | 870 |
| 29 | Naya tent | Kundera | Replaced | 5 kW | Conservation | 2021 | Berda Khet chaata | 850 |
| | | | | | Foundation | | Bawri ke paas water hole | 1150 |
| 30 | Lakkarda Boring | Kundera | Replaced | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | 2021 | Lakkarda Talai | 20 |
| | | | | | | | Polki Talai | 1553 |
| 21 | | TZ 1 | | 7 1 XX | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Dhakda Kachcha Chaata | 950 |
| 31 | Kachida Kui | Kundera | Replaced | 5 KW | Eoundation | 2021 | Kala Khet chaata | 950 |
| | | | | | roundation | | Gudla Tiraya Chaata | 900 |
| | | | | | | | Ma-Kho tank | 600 |
| 22 | M. 11. | Dl. 1 | D 1 1 | 5 1 XX | Ranthambhore Tiger | 2021 | Ma-kho tiraya chaata | 700 |
| 32 | ма-кпо | Phalaudi | Replaced | 5 KW | Foundation | 2021 | Gol chaata | 120 |
| | | | | | | | Kherayi chaata | 850 |
| | | | Replaced 5 kW | 5 kW | | | Bevri ka Thaam ke paas | 800 |
| 33 | Thumka Bawri | awri Khandar | | | Shine Foundation | 2021 | Sukena Deh chaata | 1400 |
| | | | | | | | Thumka bawri chaata | 300 |

| | | | | | | | Thumka chowki | 200 |
|----|------------------|-----------|----------|---------|--|------|-----------------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | Pret Deh | 700 |
| 24 | Joid the true | Vhondon | Damlagad | 5 1-W | Shine Foundation | 2021 | Jaid kho chaata | 500 |
| 54 | Jaiu kno kua | Khandar | Replaced | JKW | Shine Foundation | 2021 | Firojpur | 1200 |
| 35 | Labour Constator | Khandar | Doplaced | 5 1-W | Shine Foundation | 2021 | Lahpur generator chaata | 10 |
| 55 | | Kilaliual | Replaced | 5 K W | Shine Foundation | 2021 | Jharna kui | 600 |
| | | | | | Cuardhaalt Concernation | | Bhanwar kho talai | 2000 |
| 36 | Dholi bawri | Khandar | Replaced | 5 kW | Foundation | 2021 | Sarkaarya chaata | 1000 |
| | | | | | Toundation | | Dholi Bawri chaata | 50 |
| 37 | Phairoonnura | Dhalaudi | Poplaced | 5 1-W | Shina Foundation | 2022 | Bajra-Kho | 1800 |
| 57 | Bhanoonpura | Filalauui | Replaced | JKW | Shine Foundation | 2022 | Kharya Khaal | 450 |
| | | | | | | | Pandya ki taal pakka chaata | 1700 |
| 38 | Lahpur kua | Khandar | Old | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | | Lahpur talab | 300 |
| | | | | | | | Khandoj road | 840 |
| 20 | Amaghati | ROPT | Old | 5 kW | Conservation
Foundation | | Amaghati Chowki | 150 |
| 39 | Amagnau | | | | | | Kajalka water hole | 280 |
| | | | | | 1 oundution | | Merkya water hole | 540 |
| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Bheruji water hole | 580 |
| 40 | Booking Tent | ROPT | Old | 5 kW | Conservation | | Amreshwar road I | 720 |
| | | | | | Foundation | | Amreshwar road II | 600 |
| | | | | | | | Guda talai | 150 |
| 41 | Guda | DODT | 014 | 5 1-W/ | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Guda kua | 94 |
| 41 | Guua | KOF I | Old | JKW | Foundation | | Guda naya chaata | 48 |
| | | | | | 1.000000000 | | Guda kala taal | 840 |
| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | | patwa bawri chowki chaata | 50 |
| 42 | Patwa Bawri | ROPT | Old | 5 kW | Conservation
Foundation | 2020 | patwa bawri talai | |
| 10 | | DODT | 011 | ~ 1 *** | Ranthambhore Tiger | | sultanpur kua | |
| 43 | Sultanpur | ROPT | Old | 5 kW | Foundation | | kharya talai | |

| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Chiroli Chaata | |
|----|-------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--|------|-----------------------------|------|
| 44 | Chiroli | Kundera | Old | 5 kW | Conservation | | Sukha Chaata | |
| | | | | | Foundation | | Tendu Gufa Chaata | |
| 45 | Berda | Kundera | Old | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | | Berda Boring chaata | |
| 46 | Balas | Phalaudi | Old | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | | Balas Chaata | 100 |
| | | | | | | | Gajipur chowki talai chaata | 150 |
| 47 | 47 Gazipur Boring | Phalaudi | 014 | 5 1-W | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | 2020 | Jhaad wali talai | 500 |
| 4/ | | | Old | J K VV | | | Naya chaata Gajipur | 850 |
| | | | | | Toundation | | Anicut talai | 400 |
| | | | | | | | Tapar wali talai | |
| | | | Old | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Borewell wali talai | |
| 48 | Bhid | Talra | | | Conservation | | Bhid chowki ke aage talai | |
| | | | | | Foundation | | Pada kho chaata | 1000 |
| | | | | | | | Parson ki talai | 1500 |
| 49 | Talra | Talra | Old | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | | | |
| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Anantpura Boring | |
| 50 | Anantpura | Kundera | Old | 5 kW | Conservation
Foundation | | Anantpura Kachcha | |
| 51 | Bhadlao | Kundera | Old | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | | | |
| 52 | Gilai Sagar | Khandar | Old | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | | | |
| | | | | | Ranthambhore Tiger | | Kali talai ramnagar | 827 |
| 53 | Qualji | Qualji Phalaudi | li Old | 5 kW | Conservation
Foundation | | Qualji khuranja | 200 |
| | | | | | | | Nayi talai qualji | 1213 |

| 54 | Phalaudi Range Office | Phalaudi | Old | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------|-----|------|--|--------------------|----|
| 55 | Rajbagh | ROPT | Old | 5 kW | Ranthambhore Tiger
Conservation
Foundation | Rajbagh water hole | 20 |

Tourists visited and Income generation

Annexure-54

| | Number of tourist visited | | | | Total received revenue (April 2016 to March 2022) | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------|---------------|---|-----------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Year | Foreigner | Indian | Student | Total tourist | Other received | Entry fee | Eco.
Development
Surcharge | Govt. income | T.R.D.F. | Total |
| 2016-17 | 113732 | 348830 | 7288 | 469850 | 142450 | 75359514 | 120235779 | 195737743 | 39885725 | 235623468 |
| 2017-18 | 146071 | 337978 | 6893 | 490942 | 141284 | 90991520 | 155017539 | 246150343 | 96777737 | 342928080 |
| 2018-19 | 149010 | 310361 | 2528 | 461899 | 202000 | 103350960 | 154819843 | 258372803 | 114676277 | 373049080 |
| 2019-20 | 142953 | 292433 | 0 | 435386 | 125400 | 106171833 | 166161858 | 272459091 | 113092794 | 385551885 |
| 2020-21 | 591 | 192501 | 0 | 193092 | 121200 | 23881118 | 51664852 | 75667170 | 51337656 | 127004826 |
| 2021-22 | 4950 | 354109 | 0 | 359059 | 113600 | 47274854 | 95384683 | 142773137 | 92869600 | 235642737 |

GOVER NM li. T OF IIAJA'TH...

ADMINISTRATIV1': REFORMS (GROUP 3) OEPARTME.. T

F. 6(46) /A V Gr-3/2018

aipur, dated: 05-2-2017

ORDER

In purs wnc1.: directions contuined in the comprehensivi;:guidelines of National Tiger Conservation AllthOrit da:d ..10.2012, as per provi ion under section 38-0 (l)(c) of the Wildlife (Protection) ...1<>i...: '1:1tc Government hereby re-constitutes Local Advisory Committees (LACs) in ,p r e.sitJn Of ord r of even number dated 15.0I.2019 of this office li r Mukandra Hj\ts Tiger ...: 1.;rvc (:\ I IRJ. Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (RTR) and Sariska iigcr Reserve (TR) as follows:

Rnnthamborc Tiger Reserve

| | !]h ion m isSJOnerBharatr:: 1:; r | +:C:-:-ha_i-!-r_p <u>ers_</u> o_n -1 |
|------------------|--|--|
| 1 ₂ . | Members of the Stole Legislature representing the area | Member |
| | I. SI ri Oanish Ahn.\r. MLA., Sawai Madhopur | e.'>-otlicio |
| | 2. Shri shok, MLA, Khandar (S. Madhopur) | |
| | 3. Shri Ramesh Chand Mecn:l, ML/, Sapotra (Karauli) | |
| | 4. Shri Hari h Chandra Meena, MLA, Deoli-Uniura (Tonk) | |
| ст – | <u>2: Cha!)</u> Meghwal, MLA, Keshoraipatan (Bundi) | |
| <u>I</u> I | District Collector, Sawaimadhopur, Karauli, Bundi and Tonk | Member |
| [' | ''' | ••••• ••• •••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
| 4. | Field Director, Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, Sm aimadhopur | Member |
| | | Secretary |
| 5. | D pllty Corlservator of Forests and Dy. Director (First) | Member |
| | Ranttrnmbhon.: Tiger Reserve. Sawaimadhopur and Dy. Dirccm | r ex-officio |
| | <u>(8e(;nn 1 Ran(b,imbhore Tiger Reserv . Karauli</u> | I |
| 6. | Deputy C nscrvator of Forests Sawaimadhopur. Karnul Bundi and | 1 1cmbcr |
| | Tonk | ex-officio |
| 1. | <u>HOOOTOTY</u> Wildlifo Warden,Sawuimadhopur, Karauli, B ndi Tonk, | Member |
| | | ex-officio |
| 8. 1 | A.si rnnr <u>Dirt:ctor:</u> ,rourism,Sawaimadhopur. | Memher |
| . A | I Social Justice 9 Engrand Department | ex-officio |
| <u>C;-,A</u> | $\frac{1}{1}$ Social <u>Just-ice</u> & Empovement Department | , Member |
| 70 | $\frac{1000}{1000}$ | ex-officio
,, |
| | • | ex-officio |
| 11. | Two Members of Local Panchayats | Member |
| I | I. Shri S. lim Khan Nazza, Member of Panchayal Samit | i, 1,Nominated) |
| | Sawaimadhopur. | |
| 1 | 2. Smt. Roshan Devi Meena, Sarpanch, Dckwa, P.S. Choth K | a |
| | Bal"\vada, Sawnimadhopur. | I |
| 1 | One Wildiile :;cientist | Mc,ner |
| | Dr. S. P. Goyal Professor Emeritus, Wildlife Instimt ot .n 'i | u, (Nominated) |
| | _Deharadun. | + |
| 13. | One So ial Scientist | Member |
| | Shri Manish Jain, Social Worker, Sawaimadhopur. | (Nominaled) |
| 14. | One representative of the tourism sector | Member |
| · | <u>s_h_ri Mukesh Singha!</u> , Hotel Virdhawan, Sawaimndhopur (| _ №1 _0_m-:-in_at_e_d!_) |
| 1-5. | Two local conserv-1tionists | Member |
| | 1. Sbri 1v1anoj Kumar Yadtiv, Wildlife Enthusiast | (Nominated) |
| | <u>2.Shri Daulat Singh, Retcl. Dy-Conser atorofFores -</u> | |
| 1 7 | | |
| 1- | | |

| | | 3.5 | | | |
|---|---|-------|--|--|--|
| | Two representative from a iocal registered Civil Society Institution | Mem r | | | |
| 1 | 1. Shri Ruchir Tiwari Sanrakshan Socity for ature and People, (Nominated) | | | | |
| | Sawaiinadhopur. | | | | |
| | 2. Shri M.D. Para har, Ranthambhore School of Art, | | | | |
| | Sawaimadho ur. | | | | |

Sariska Tiger Reserve

| l.] | Divisional Commissioner Jai ur | Cha <u>irpcrso</u> n |
|-------------|---|--|
| 2. | • Members of the State Legislature representing th., area | Mcm r |
| | 1 Shri Ka11ti PrcLSad, YfLA, Thanagazi (Alwar) | ex-offic∙o |
| | 2 Shr. i11ka Ram Jully MI & Allyar Rural (Ah ar) | |
| | 2. Shri Johari La I Meana MI A Daigarh La ymang r (Al Jar | |
| | 5. Shifi Johan La. I Meena, MLA, Kajgani-La. Xinangi (Al'ai, | |
| | 3: Go al Lai Meena MLA Jamwaram n (Jai ur) | |
| 13. | District Collector, Alwar and Jaipur. | Member |
| | | ex-officio |
| <u>,</u> -4 | Field Director, Suriska Tiger Reserve, Alwar | Member |
| | | Secretary |
| | Dy, Field Director Sari ka Tiger Reserve, Sariska. | Member |
| | | ex-offi io |
| 6 | Deputy Concrvator of For acion) STR J) put | em r |
| , 0. | Con cryator of Forest Alwar and Jai ur (Wildlife) | ex-officio |
| 7 | Honorary Wildlife Warden Alwar | Memb r |
| / • | | le - officio |
| 8 | As isran! Dinclor Tourism Alwar | M mbcr |
| 0. | AS ISIAII. DIII.CIOI TOUT III Aiwai | ex-otticio |
| | Assistant Oire for Social Justice & Emp ullrment De | |
| | A ar | P'X-offi io |
| 10 | Sub Divisional Officer Thomason | Member |
| 10. | Sub-Divisional Officer, managazi | |
| 1 т | I and I and I and Danahara to | Marshar |
| ⊥ 1. | TS OI Local Panchay ts | 1 Member |
| 1 3 | 1. ndro $Pra \cdot d$. nanna, Member P.S. Thanagaji Alwar. | (Nominate.cl) |
| | 2. Snrt Branma Prakesh, Sarpanch, G.P. Bureri Tch. Bansur, Alwar. | 1. 1. A. |
| L | One Wildlife scienLit | r |
| | Dr. Nceraj Sing 1, Profe sor, Zoology, Raj Rishi College, Al - r. | ·e. d I ' |
| 13. | One Social Scientist | iviember |
| i i | Thri R m.twntar cena, R td. Ba k Manager, Vi "ge & Ter. | m-ate) |
| | Ban ur. Ah ar. | í í |
| 14. | One repre entive of the tourism sector | r r |
| 1i | h ri [.] D=-in e shur an i-'l fo le-'-l T i-=o er H ea ve n"-Th an a zor az "-A l ar | mated) |
| 15 | Two local conservations s | her. |
| 113. | I Shri anieev Kurgw I IGA R-A . Pratapn11 arManumarg, Alwar, | (Nominated) |
| | 2. Shri A nil Kumar Jain Dec kanti 533. Sci cm : No. 10A. Alwar | |
| 16 | Two representati from a local registered Ci 1 oc et Ir ditulian | Member |
| | J.• hriDungar Singh cena Upkar an fhao. Gram-R | (Nominated) |
| · · · | DO Cudha huana ah han rori har | (recommated) |
| . I | PO. Guana nu.r n.1, en. nan gazi $n \cdot ar$. | |
| | ., hri arendra ingh ild Cat Conservation T s. i r | U |
| | <u>Hou - ear T e Ki Police Chowk Alw</u> ar | |

| Muk | <u>andr</u> : <u>erve</u> : | (1 h 1 in inc.] |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | | " |
| 2. | Morn I <u>II-ropie-e i i inigincarca</u> | • • • • |
| | 1. Sllrl Mudnn ii, wnr Ml.A, Rurn ,unj Mm1cli (Kola) | c:<· tlicio |
| | 2. hri Rhurut Singh l 1111d1111pur, Ml.A. Sun)cl (Kt1W) | |
| | 3. hri I idhurl llnj ndm Sin •h. MLA, Begun (…111u l'grtrh) | |
| | 4. hri A\$ho• MLA, H!ridoli (mcJ!) | |
| 1 8 4 | $5 \text{ Smt. Vas} 11 \text{ ldhcm} 1 \text{ Ru'c MI}, \dots 1 \frac{11}{12} \frac{(\text{Jhnla nr})}{(\text{Litterwork})} = - 1$ | $M = \frac{r}{r}$ |
| 3. | District Co ¹¹ 1, Jnni.awar und Chillorgum. | |
| and the strength | a construction of the second sec | ex ticio |
| 4. | Field Director, MHTR, Kota | Nicmicr |
| | I , P nsc/ at. r Or Forests (Wildlife-) iuk <u>andra lilb Tiger</u> | Sccreta |
| 5. | | M mber |
| 1.00 | Reserve, Kc 10 | e>,onicio |
| I-6-) | + Dcpul_ <u>cVlltor</u> of Forests, Kotu, Bundi. Jhalawar am.I | Member |
| | | ex-officio |
| 7. | l(onorary <u>WII d Uf t: Whrderi: 1<018.Built 10</u> 1 Jhala > Wir, Chittorgnrti | Member |
| | | <u>cxofficio</u> |
| 8. | Deputy Director, '[(Jurism, Kott-I | Memb_c_ r |
| | De Di la compilação empilado a Ul atra da Verte | cx-officiu |
| -,-) | Deputy Direl;tor, Social Justice & EIIIPO eIIIIIIIUDQHIIIII,-,IKVU, | -+-M_e_m_b,_I:r
CX Offi _0' |
| | | |
| 10. | 'u h-Divisilin al Of ficer Kulti | Membe r |
| | | e>officio1 |
| . | Two <u>Merr1be; s</u> of local t>inchayat | Member |
| | I. Shri Kuslml Pal Singh, Satpanch, Maf\10r, Kapwns, Kota. | (Nominated) |
| | 2. Shri Kumal Khateek, Member of Zila Parishad, Kota | |
| | | |
| 12. | On!.':\\ ildlik cientist | Member |
| | Dr. Re:.,na \llnthur, Retd. Prot ssor & Head)† 7,00log, Dept. | (Nominated) |
| | | |
| J3. | $1011 \operatorname{Soc}$:tl ci nti.t | Member |
| | I <u>hri Surcs"rma, Village phu_t_,Ieh Kanwas, Kotri.</u> | _Qominated |
| 14. | One representative of the tourism sector | Member |
| | Shri Nekhlesh Sethi Kota | (Nominated |
| 15. | Two local conscrvationist! | Member |
| | J. Dr. Patırna St1ltirna, Lecturer, J.D.R. Clovt. (Jirls College, Kota. | ('oniinated) |
| | 2. Shri A.S. Zaidi, Reit c12! r., Govt. College, Kot1 | |
| 16. | Two representative from a locnl registered Civil Society In'ititlitinn | Member |
| | J. Sml. G1;cta Dadhich, Vigyan Nagar, Kotu. | (Non inated) |
| | 2. Shri Tap shwar Hhuti. Mul,undara Van evam Prnvnvar n Su1ni i | Ι |
| | Korn. | |
| | | |

Terms of reference-;n<•lt;;.ure of th<i Local.AdvisoryC;.;;lit cc (LAC):-

The Local i\.dvisory Committee (LAC) sh111J have the followii g fon tions:

- I. 'Io review the tourism strategy with respect to th<.: tier reserv. and recommendations to the State Government;
- 2. To cnsut c computation of reserve specific carrying caprn.:it) and its implementation through periodic r views:
- 3. To ensure sito specific norms on buildings u11d infrostructur . ii 1 rcas insi<lc an close to tiger reserves, ke pi.11g in view the c,orridor value and ecol gical 'esthe ks;

-I T advise Local Self Government and State Go, ernme t on i su re atin 10 d vet pmcnt of tourism in and around tiger reserves.

lonitor regularly (at least half yearly) all tourist facilities in and aro nd liger reserves vi:-a-vis environmental clearance an:a of coverage ownership, type of construction, numb r c l i..:mploy es etc., for suggesting mitigation and retrotitting mea ures if nee.dcd;

- 6. Mon i "'" regular!. nctivitie of tour operators to ensusre that they do not cause disturbrm '<-' to .inimals while taking visitors into the tiger reserves;
- 7. T encot r:1gc tot1ri5m industry to augme-nt employment opportunities for members of local communities.
- 8. Ilowcver. for tourism in a tiger reserve, the Ti-ger Con ervation foundation hall be the overseeing authority.
- 9. Minutes of Committee meeting should invariably bes .nt to AR Dc:partment.

10. In every meeting a representative of A RD should also be im ite I.

Tenure of the Local AcJviS'oi-y Committee (LAC}:-

- 1 The tenure of ex-officio members i b virtw..: Of their ho\ding th office.
- 2. The tenure of members as public representatives will be for rhe peri d of t11cir holiling the position of MI A, Honorary Wildlife Warden or Pradhan, Sarpanch 1 spectively.
- *3.* rhe tenure of members nominated by state Government shall be for three years from thGdate of nomination by the , tate Governm nr.

\lectiug of the Loc:tl Advisory CommiUic (LAC):-

- 1. The Lucal Advisory Committee (LAC) shall meet at !cast once t::very six months.
- ; fh pl c · nf me'ting shall be decided by the ember Sc ret ry with approval |r| c azrp · rsqn.

Fon:'-1 Dcparlment will be administrative depanment of thi committee.

(S\<i'

(Ashe Kumar K.lln ongo) Deputy t:rl!tary to th Government

Copy tn the foilowing for information & nece sar} a tion:-

- 1. Sccrctury tci Hon 'ble the Governor. Rajasthan, Jaipur
- 2. PS to s cretary H.ajasthan Legislati e Assembly, Jaipur- ith refi ren e to t leir Jett r ate<l F.l(IJ)(J)IUSiAs!>embly/2018/5183 dated 28 1.20-19
- 3. Principal Se.cretary to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Rajasthan
- 4. PS to Chief Secretary. Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- 5. All Additional Chief Secretaries/Pr. Secretaries/Secretaries, Govt. of Rajasih:m Jaip r.
- 6. Dy. Secretary, Parliamentary Affairs, Rajasr-han, Jaipur- witl refirence to rheir U.O. o e No. F.15(1)Parl/2019 dated 30.1 O19
- 7, Principal Ch1ef Cuns1:rvat ir of Forests (HoFf), Rajastl an. J ipur. Pef.: F. (IO)f rest/2013 p rt).
- S. Principal Chief Consc::r ator OT forests and Chief WildJite Warden.. ajn than, faipur wit exrr copies with a request to get il circulated to al! Members.
- 9. Divisional Commissioner, Kota, Bharatpur, Jaipur Ajm..r
- 10. Field Director and Chief CoDservator of Forests. Ramhambhore, ri a, .. ot .
- 11. Distri t Coile tor: Sawaimadhopur, Ko B!,In.d1, Karau!i, Tonk.. lwar, JaipUI, Jhalawar an chittorgarh
- 12. All Men1bers

. . . hande wal) . . i an . ecretill) to Go\'I.



राजस्व{गूप-8{विभाग

मार्व∕एफ ।।∦26∦राजन8∕80 जयपुर,दिनगक ।–।।–।९८० अभिध-पूचना

अनुसूचि

रपगथम्भौर रा,ष्ट्रीय उद्योग की सीमाओ का विवरणो ह्रेट्रिए आरतीय वन्य जोव सुरक्षा अधिनियम् । 172 की धारा 35-2 । – उत्तर से सीमा रेखा – बस्तों से खण्डीर गुराम अणालव्हर से हो दी, हुई सडक् । 2- पूर्व-आरक्ति वन खण्ड ,ए-कस्पार्टमेन्ट । 3 से 32 एवं 34 खण्डार बी-कम्पार्टमेंट 2.3 एवं 5 से 22

बी—कम्पॉटॅमेंट 2,3 एवँ 5 से 22 सी—कम्पॉटेमेंट 12 से 36 संणड



जन्मक, दिनाक |-||-१ कुमाज/पूर्क 11826 राज-8/60 प्रित्लिपि सुक्ताथ एवं आदश्यक कार्णवाही हेतु:-।- अचिवद्राजनमाल महोद्रेय, राज भान, जयपुर । 2- सचिव, मुख्य मंत्री महादय, राज स्थान, जयपुर 1 3- समुस्त निजी सचिव मनी राज भाग जयपुर । 4- निजी तिवव, मुख्य सचिव, राजस्थान प्रयणुर । 5- समझ्त शामन अचित, राजस्थान जरमाः । 6- मुख्य वन्तरिंध, राजस्थान-जयप्र 1-मुख्य वृन्य जीत गलह राज स्थान महार 8- जिलाधीगा; जयपुर 9- कार्मिक एवं प्राासनीवाक सुधार विभाग, परगासनिक अन्भाग-8 को अतिरिक्त 10 पृतियां सहित। । 0- गार्ड फाईल । पुनिलिपि पुन: प्रेनिफ्त है:--। - सचिव, राजस्थान विधान सभा, जयपुर । 2- सचिव, राजस्थान लोक सेवा आयोग अजमेर । 3- पजियक, राजस्थान उच्च त्यायालय, जोधपुर/जयपुर उप शासन सचिव पुतितिणि अधीक्षक, केन्द्रीय मुद्रणालय, जयपुर को अगले राजपत्र में प्रकाशानार्थ पेणित है । Thorall उप र 09108291/28-10-80 gitisty internal wand we make anfaille stood 0 उत् क्षुम् नजर्भाधाद शालामान जापर (etablerar anaruntu) Ani nave mati 82 intras D and the right no cours shat समान भेडल ज व न उन्ने करी छने नाइन्ड नाएक कार्डन 3 11/201 2101-24

Notification Sawai Madhopur Wildlife Sanctuary FOREST DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION Jaipur, November 7, 1955

Miscellaneous No. F. 39 (2) For. /55. - In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 5 of the Rajasthan wild animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951, the Rajpramukh in pleased to declare the following areas the boundaries of which are described in Schedule. A attached here to, as Reserved Areas where in it shall unlawful to hunt, shoot, not, trap, snare, capture or kill any kind of wild animals and birds at any times of the years.

SCHEDULE-A

- East:- Sawai Madhopur- Khandar Road.
- West :- Mor Doongari and Manoqrowar
- North:- Chindali forests
- South:- Indala

REVENUE(A)DEPARTMENT

NOTIFIciTION Jaipur, August 5, 1958

No. F. 39(2) Rev.a/54.- In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Rajasthan Wild animals and Birds Protection Act, 1951, (Act No. XIII of 1951) the Governor is hereby pleased to make the following amendment in the Schedule 'A' to the Forest Department Notification, Miscellaneous No. f.39(2) For./66 dated 7.11.1955 namely:-

(Salar

AMMENDMENT

In the said notification- For the existing entries against Sawai Madhopur, the following entries may be subatituted.

| Sawai Ivladhopur | East:- | Glaisagar, Korwan h::1; l <handar -="" sawai<="" th=""></handar> | | | |
|------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| | | Madhopur Service Road | | | |
| | West:- | Boda! Khandar Forest Road () Tenduwala Patta, | | | |
| | | Soleshwar Range, Misradra | | | |
| | North:- | Dang Itawada, Hills of Serda and Lakarda, Malik Talab, | | | |
| | | Misradra | | | |
| | South:- | Khanda SawaiMadhopurRoad | | | |

. -rrv1tL **r**,.

.<u>n ::ij"'fc</u>| tf-.rt ., m 1i.1).Tf1|

1 'Q;t'6 H_-S2agq-qt ive4 जनपुर, दिनारं 30•11•84 .'1: tfifT

...q **MH** a#,*ti12* 1912 4'IT 9 - !JJ.f ______J'''' Cit,-. :fft" tr .tll. ff£1B i\ fqllJ:JT.w - <rt "-.t"!.014 !)72 - << S"aii TN. q. f.iRl J. f.973: tl-tr ---rn;q tre lilFl. f<;qT tllT "ipT-.t-rrn'1 a' 1.} \$r ---- -<u>.17v:</u>r t n ff1 efi •ij qfi: \overline{m} f'., •an-___,i:ffffT t :i t4T<ff a. t---e.rrA; ---1Ct -a:: ttr-". n-<u>...q</u> t1dT \-1 ---- -> {________ T''tt_Tfii f.:r ¢(-____'1J _______

<u>'lf-</u>.

 $-if := - \$iitB - \imathiitB - \imathii$

-1 tfT- 4!11'T_ -1 $ifT- 4!11'T_$ -1 i...-1 i..



1ft l <u>!</u> **!'** lr '!.!'. li 41i 9 !lit vo I J1'n li\' mfi im 1Stmr- , I'' = :ft, i., fli = :a'' = i.,nl!('- 'IfR_IA''Rml 1Rlft t I :afefl':t..it <u>r;1</u>"t ,-. ti. u 11ft ,., lf'(" ti1'1"fr 11!11 'IPIi ... jil,ltQ ||1ff" **_ U**, 16-•1 if ,g)' tτ) If **IPia'** ,;n'fl' itl' ,.;.,If. _ ;;;. **\•** jeU!ltvnriitt;/f #jt-8jrl-':f.;r.I 11, 12, 12, 11, f I-231.H st 1'f **lt** M'III'i ifi Iii•.f-, lt :2,3, S, DJ 1 0-, 11 tt"i-III't-· 12 ||f|| "1."" BNi lft_ftitn1v1111i llll'-ol:. U, 1'J !;[-If 19 Ilfi'C:e', [• amii; itii vr.rllj\' '1ft f •(i t 'if)(∣ffl • t tr;:.;1.:U, III', 2:8,29, to, Cit : U. U. 41, 9; S 0_11iJ_1 54,55, 60 161 ffllfRi-'!i'1 iff'PI, 1m-t 1 flSllf'hftm itt- It .-:;r. u ,t,r,r, 5. :U:1'11 'In.i '*fi1:* 'fii: V.,**f**1f' lit (I if)ofqTI IRAr • Iii "h'r – U !lift t:... !l• -qai i•.... RPn lp" **ft** 1'i, ;i. 231.'!'.lf :i-' ffll'T 'Alm" lfi:1' nn:it rch' • '1ft,fq ii" f i 'm1'1fmr 111ft ..._ .!{, 34 fml ii!Nmr:tu - 'F.=11 $\begin{array}{cccc} f & |T||_{i}||TTT@ & |_{i}||^{t} \\ 19 & & :i \\ \hline \\ 10 & & & \\ 11 & & \\$ iraq1 mt, fifi:ffi ::Rlilffl -- IIIi'• ;:f. 1,2- Gt10, J. 5₁1'*iJ* 18, 1 t, 2ll₁Z1,2 Zt H'i, I-4₁ .3 t 2 **qlf** I I , 11:1;: iFf fiMIT , b'fttt MIT.- I iRllJt *·t I

कनरदा ब्लाक के क. नं. 9,10,11,12,13,14,

15,16,17,19,20,6,5,4 की सीमायें ज कनरदा अलाक को बलाक बाउण्ड्री भी है।

कुवि (प्रुप-2 बी) विभाग

वित्तप्ति

जयपुर, जुलाइ 27, 1983

परिवासी सीमा - वालेर क्लाक के क. नं. 1,2,3,4 की प. हीमा को वालेर काक के कला के का नं. 1,2,3,4 की प. ही मा को वालेर काक के का नं. 1,2,3,4,5, 6, 7 की सीमाएं बो डांग, वेसमात ब्लाक को ब्लाक बाउण्ड्री भी है । सीमर खो (प्र) ब्लाक के क. नं. 1,2,3,4,5 को बिमा जो सीमर खो ब्लाक की स्लाक माउण्ड्री भी है । सीमर खो ब्लाक की स्लाक माउण्ड्री भी है । सीमर खो ब्लाक की स्लाक माउण्ड्री भी है । सीमर खो ब्लाक की स्लाक माउण्ड्री भी है । सीमर खो ब्लाक के क. मं. 7 को ज. सीमा जो इसे सीमर खी ब्लाक क. न. 12 से ग्रलग करती है । सीमर खो क. नं. 8 की उ. एवं उ. पू. सीमा जो इसे क. नं. 13,14,15 से ग्रलग करती है । सीमर खो के स. नं. 9 की उ. एवं उ.प. सीमा जो इसे क. नं 14 से ग्रलग करती है । कालाखेत ब्लाक के क. नं. 3,4,5, 6,7,8,12,11,13,16 की सीमाओं में जो कालाखेत ब्लाक की ब्लाक बाउण्ड्री भी है ।

> -राज्यपाल की माज्ञा से, ए. एम. लाल, शांसन सचिव ।

संख्या 9.10(17) इति। पुप-2वी-175:----जेसा कि राजस्यान रकार ने विज्ञपित संख्या 9.10(17) इति। पुप-2वी-175, दिनांक 5-10-81 दारां मुंख्य मंडी यार्ड, किंशनगढ--रेनवाल को घोषणा को थो.] सब क्योंकि इति दूपूज मंडी समिति, विश्वतगढ-रेनवाल ने जोबनेर, फुलेरा एवं खोमेर, में भी गोण संडी यार्ड, की यापनो की है बत: राजस्थान इति उपज विर्वाण मुधिनियम 1961 की झाता, 5 की उप-धारा (2) के ब्रानुसार राज्य सरम रेषणा करवी है कि:---

गौज मेडी यांडे जोबनेर से तात्पर्य वर्तमान कीने जिसकी सोमाय:----

पूर्व में--रामकुई

पंश्चिम में-हनुमानको का मन्दि

उत्तर में---स्नारी की बगीची

दक्षिण में---जोबनेर माता का पहाड ।

गौण मंडी याड, फुलेरा से तात्ययं वर्तमाने क्षेत्र से होंगा जिसकी सीमायें----

पूर्व में--- कूक बाबा की बगीची

पश्चिम में---पुराने फुलेरा का चौराहा