

GOVERNMENT OF M.P.

Forest Department

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

PLAN

2017 – 2018

To

2026 - 2027

Gandhi Sagar Wild Life Sanctuary

Forest Division Mandsaur (M.P.)

- Prepared by -

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DFO - Mandsaur

WILD LIFE SANCTUARY



GANDHISAGAR

Acknowledgement

The preparation of operational management plan for Gandhi Sagar Wild Life Sanctuary was a tedious task against the time schedule allotted for it. Gandhisagar sanctuary had an area of 368.62 Sq. Km. spread over Malwa plate, along the banks and boundary of Rajasthan state. Although sanctuary was declared in 1974 but, since, then it is being challenged by heavy biotic pressure in and around the sanctuary. Adjoining forest areas have lost the vegetation and productivity due to heavy biotic pressure. Thus all biotic pressure is diverted on sanctuary.

Peoples participation and joint forest management is considered to be one of the tools to protect forest areas. Many programmes have been started and peoples are now co-operating for forest protection and other activities.

In preparation of this plan Mr.N.S.Mehta ACF. Superintendent Wild Life Sanctuary Gandhisagar, Mr. R.S.Thakur Retired ACF have worked very hard for this plan.

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Mandsaur
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GANDHISAGAR

WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

PART - 1

OPERATIONAL

MANAGEMENT PLAN

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE AREA PREAMBLE

Introduction

1.1 Preamble

Gandhisagar sanctuary is located on western border of Malwa plateaus between 74⁰ 13' and 75⁰ 57' east longitude. And 23⁰ 46' and 25⁰ 03' northern latitude along the banks of mighty Chambal river. Its Northern boundary is Interstate boundary of M.P. and Rajasthan. Distt. Chittorgarh and Kota Rajasthan, Eastern boundary Erada river and Range Rampura, Southern boundary Western Range Rampura, Village Buj, Rawlikudi. submergence area of Chambal river, Prempuria, Dhawad and Sanwat, Eastern boundary, Rajasthan state boundary Distt. Chittorgarh (Raj.)

Ujjain Forest circle, Forest Division Mandour, Teh. Bhanpura. Name of forest block is Rampura and Pichore Block while Indore Forest division used to be in existence in old days.

Area :-

Total area of Gandhisagar Sanctuary is 368.62 sq. km.= 36862.718 Hectares = 91089 Acres. (covering area of two districts.) Gandhisagar Wild Life Sanctuary spreads into two districts Mandour and Neemuch. out of this 368.62 sq. km. about 50.76% area of Mandour ie. 187.12 sq. km. and about 49.24% area of Neemuch Dist. ie 49.24 sq. km. is covered by Gandhisagar Sanctuary. Number of Beats in Gandhisagar Sanctuary are 23, Number of compartments are 116.

Legal status :-

- (i) Legal Status of Gandhisagar Wild Life Sanctuary was declared By the M.P. Govt. notification No.4599/3404/Ten/2/74 dated 3rd October 1974 published in

Gazette dated 1st Nov. 1974 was 224.65 sq. km. area. Proclamation of which is issued by collector in local language in the vicinity of notified area under section 21 of wild life protection Act 1972.

(ii) M.P. Govt. notification No. 15-2-83-10-2 On dated 28th Feb 1983. through which another area of 143.970 sq. km. was also included in the sanctuary, whose proclamation under section 21 of Wild Life Protection Act 1972 issued by the Collector after settling the claims of legal claimants by order No. 1/B/121/84-85 Dated 03.09.1986. There after the total area which comes under the Gandhisagar Sanctuary is 368.62 sq. km. The sanctuary is spreading its tentacles in Mandsaur and Neemuch district of M.P. and it touches the Rajasthan state it is called Dimed Sanctuary in behalf of final notification.

1.2 Approach and Access :-

Gandhisagar Sanctuary can be approached by air, to Kota airport in Rajasthan, which is about 100 Km. away from Sanctuary headquarter or Indore airport which is 300 Km. from Sanctuary headquarter. Air strip is also functional at Neemuch (100 Km.) and Chittorgarh (Raj.) (150 Km.). We are fortunate enough to have one temporary air strip at Gandhisagar No.3, though it is rarely used, whenever some very important dignitary arrives at Gandhisagar.

To visit Sanctuary area following Train – Routes are available.

Railway Station	Distance	Railway Zone
Neemuch (M.G.)	100 Km.	Center Western Railway
Shamgarh (B.G.)	85 Km.	Center Western Railway
Bhawani Mandi (B.G.)	55 Km.	Center Western Railway
Jhalawar Road (B.G.)	50 Km.	Center Western Railway
Kota (B.G.)	100 Km.	Center Western Railway

Following are the road routes available which leads to Sanctuary.

Natural of Road	Distance	Remarks
1. NH-12 (Jaipur – Jabalpur Road)	85 Km.	From Jhalawar
2. SH-31 A (Mahu- Nasirabad Road)	100 Km.	From Neemuch
3. Jabalpur- Jaipur Road	85 Km.	From Jhalawar
4. Jabalpur- Jaipur Road	100 Km.	From Kota
5. Mandsaur – Gandhisagar	135 Km.	Via Manasa (Form Mandsaur)
6. Mandsaur – Gandhisagar	165 Km.	Via Sitamahu – Garoth – Bhanpura
7. Neemuch – Gandhisagar	105 Km.	Via Rampura – Manasa
8. Jhalawar- Gandhisagar	85 Km.	Via Bhanpura Neemthoor

Water transportation is not available to this Sanctuary, as there are many number of dams built on might chambal river Viz – Rawatbhat, Kota and Gandhisagar. However Form Garoth to Rampura navigation facility are available which takes about 90 minutes to reach Rampura. Madhya Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation is having 6’ No. of boats, Which they are using to capture fishes as there is lot of potential for Fisheries sector at Gandhisagar. It is estimated that during the season when fishes are captured, every day about 6 trucks of fish load is being transported and sent to various part of the country. So many spices of fishes like Mahashir (Wadas) is one of the rare fishes spices.

The boating facility is not open for public. In 1998 forest department has acquired one Petrol cum. Kerosene fiber boat for the inspection of Sanctuary so that illegal poaching and hunting could be Controlled at present stage this boot under Repair.

The nearest Petrol Pumps having Petrol and Diesel are at Rampura and Bhanpura at the distance of 38 and 35 Kms. respectively. There is one filling station at Rawatbhata which is about 50 Km. from Gandhisagar.

There is no hotel available at Gandhisagar, but we are having number of Guesthouses at Gandhisagar. Among the Guesthouses two Guesthouses belong to water resource Department, one Guesthouse belong Forest Department and one belong to MPEB.

Although Guest House facilities are usually not provided to general public but in some cases (that too is with the prior approval from concerning authority) these facilities could be availed for the general public at a very nominal rate. Regarding hotels, now a day here at Gandhisagar No.3 Eco Tourism Department Developing Hotels and Shop works in Progress and one can stay at Neemuch, Mandsaur, Kota, Jhalawar, Garoth road Bhavanimandi and Eco-Center at Rampura Pathar If one is interested to have only food than he can avail this facility at Bhanpura , Rampura and Eco-Center at Rampura Pathar.

As for as Medical facilities are concerned we are having Primary Health Center at Gandhisagar No.3 and No.8. For the serious cases one could direct go to Kota, Neemuch, Mandsaur and Jhalawar.

We are possessing Tow Gov. BSNL Mobile Sime one Issued to Superintendent and anther to Ro West Game Ranger and additional Staff and Beat Guards having Personal / Private Mobiles having Various Companies which are primarily being used to speed up communication process so that any unwanted incidence such as Forest fire, cases of Encroachment, Poaching, Entry of sheep's from adjoining area of Rajasthan averted and timely required action could be taken under efficient management of Sanctuary.

Gandhisagar two of them No.3 and four of them is at No. 8 respectively. It is very unfortunate that most the S.T.D. are available in the Gandhi Sagar head quarter but its not sanctions in office are Sanctuary. Now BSNL Mob. Service in also started at Gandhisagar. Madhur Currier services is also available at Gandhisagar No. 3.

Che

P.W.D. Road from Gandhisagar :-

Name of Place	Distance
1. Neemuch	100 Km.
2. Rampura	38Km.
3. Bhanpura	35 Km.
4. Rawatbhat	50 Km.
5. Manasa	70 Km.
6. Kota	100 Km.
7. Jhalawar	85 Km.

Postal service in this Sanctuary, we do have one sub – post office at Gandhisagar No.3 and another one is at Gandhisagar No.8, However in order to avail Fast postal services facilities one would be directed to go to Kota, Bhanpura, Rawatbhata, Neemuch and Manasa.

Among the local transport services Private and Govt. buses are available from; various places such as- Neemuch, Mandsaur, Kota, Bhanpura, Manasa,.Taxi facilities are available from Kota, Neemuch and Mandsaur.

1.3 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MANAGEMENT

1.3.1 – The Gandhisagar wild life Sanctuary is of paramount important due to numerous reasons. This Sanctuary has its own significance on many fronts. The basic reason behind this due to preserving the rich wild heritage which is being depleted very rapidly. Our main concern to preserve this wild Flora and Fauna is that our future generation could be deprived of multi coloured, multi dimensional rich heritage of Ecological importance . So to speak that this Sanctuary is doing Yeoman’s service for the kind. Its role to Preserve wild flora and fauna is beyond

description, specially when the adjoining area is devoid of such precious heritage, keeping this in account this area was declared as Gandhisagar Sanctuary. The basic concept in declaring this area as a Sanctuary was to retard the rapid Pace of reckless felling of forest and illegal hunting. By doing so we have been quite successful in achieving our set targets. In present context when many of wild life species are at the Verge of Extinction or depletion at a very rapid pace or coming under the category of endangered species. efforts need to be truly applauded. As we are well acquainted that in present scenario, illegal trafficking of wild life species are very rampant all over the world. Its main reason is that the people who are involved in this business are getting hefty prices by selling the Skin, Horn, Bone and various other parts of wild life species. When such type of trend is prevalent all over the word it becomes imperative for every one to give a pause and ponder a bit over this burning issue.

Considering the Menace which wild life species and rich flora is facing it becomes mandatory that something concrete should be done in this direction, declaration of this area as a Sanctuary area is an appropriate solution to curb this ever increasing thereat to our centuries old multi coloured heritage. People are basically encouraged in illegal poaching by various anti social elements, who just think for quick monitory gain, without thinking the dire consequences or repercussion's may have in near future. In that way the people are having such vested interest or least concern about the mankind. In order to dissuade such type of persons, Wild life protection act 1972 has got specific provision to punish the offender. In this act stringent actions are incorporated for those persons whosoever is violating the rules and regulation of National park/Sanctuary. This act was primarily aimed to preserve the status of wild life which was becoming the thing of past. The area adjacent to Gandhisagar Sanctuary are not having rich flora and fauna. So in that way this Sanctuary has a credit to maintain such a wild life status and thereby this Sanctuary has become a favorable abode/habits for numerous category of wild life species. Had this area been not declared as a Sanctuary area we would have been definitely been deprived of this fantastic nature's gift and of

course that loss would have been unimaginable. In other words we can say that by declaring this area as a Sanctuary area we have a great service to mankind. The basic principle to declare this Sanctuary was to maintain the ecological balance, which is of great importance in present circumstances.

1.3.2:- Basically we are managing wild life sanctuary on one pivotal point i.e, our main concern to take care of certain interest. In other words we can say that our prime motto is to safeguard certain values. In this Sanctuary our main target is to improve following things which could be unquestionable importance to the mankind in general. The area which we have selected to promote certain aims value are as follows –

To increase the number of wild life from present situation. In this also our core area of concern would be from top to bottom that mean's we have to more thought for that kind of wild life which occupy the zenith i.e, the apex of ecological chain. Our next area where we would give the importance is to prevent the illegal poaching of that kind of wild life which is being either rapidly depleted or endangered or it is in the verge of extinction. In this way our next priority would be shifted to various kind of wild life in following order chronologically.

That we have been quit successful in Enhancing the number of wild life and vegetation cover. In vegetation our focus of attention would be such so that non of the category of wild life is been deprived of its habitat, whether it is terrestrial, Arial or water loving birds. Top canopy and ground cover both would be give due importance as they are having their own significance and values. Similarly climber, shrub, herb and grasses would be treated at lace because they do have their own significance in ecological chain.

1.1 (iii) – Now a day's it is very hot topic which has drawn the attention of million of people all over the world and that burning topic is none other then the conservation of top carnivore which occupies the top slot in the ecological chain. This fact should not be forgotten that while paying attention to the conservation of nature specially in Sanctuary area. In this Sanctuary we do have Panther on top canopy in ecological chain, gradually our focus of attention would be shifted to carnivore family at lower rung in chronological order. Having give the due importance to top carnivores to bottom carnivore. Our next line of action would be to give due importance to herbivore because they do have their own role in

ecological chain. So their significance cannot be overlooked. If any one of the family whether it is herbivore or carnivore is not given due significance. it may lead to ecological imbalance which is not at all desirable, hence every family at every rung has to be treated at pace. In this sanctuary birds also come during their favorable season. Large number of migratory birds remain here in Sanctuary area.

The maximum no. of water birds though in and around the Gandhisagar Dam area which provides them the suitable niche. It is very interesting to note that bird of Madhya Pradesh state (paradise fly catcher) Dudhraj Found here and this matter of proud for this Sanctuary. For better understanding and management of this Sanctuary we will definitely give the due importance to terrestrial birds which they deserves.

These are Very rarely found, commonly found very common and frequently found or abundantly found.

Regarding flora also our basic aim is to maintain and improve the habitat of wild life, This will promote the number of wild life. But it also need that the habitat should remain untouched from public interference which is usually not possible in present circumstance. Even though we strive very hard to take care of such interest.

Though we do have trying our level best to safeguard the interest of Sanctuary notwithstanding our efforts have not yet been able to provide desired result. We can say one thing with pretty confidence that we have been quite successful in Enhancing the number of wild life and vegetation cover.

CHAPTER- II

Back Ground Information And Attributes

2.1 Although the boundaries has already been described in chapter 1.

Nevertheless the boundaries of Gandhisagar Sanctuary goes much beyond that. The reason being that in and around the Sanctuary there are numbers of people who are directly concerned or dependent on this Sanctuary. Many of their cattles, Sheep's, Goats and other Livestock etc. are directly or indirectly exert pressure on this Sanctuary. Hence it becomes very necessary to consider the biotic interface in the Sanctuary. So in order to focus our attention on boundary it becomes obligatory that zone of Consideration/Zone of influence should be given paramount importance.

2.2 This has been observed that Gandhisagar Sanctuary has multifarious problems on several account. Some of the critical problem faced by the Sanctuary are as follows-

(A) Sanctuary is adjoining to Rajasthan state, where from million and trillion of sheep's and their livestock become menace to the habitat of wild life. This problems has been prevalent for last few decades. It goes unabated till to day.

(B) There are about 18 villages which are in and around the Sanctuary. Out of 18 villages there is only one village Karanpura is inside the Sanctuary. Remaining 17 villages are located on the periphery of the Sanctuary area. Their distance varies 0 to 10 Km. from periphery of the Gandhisagar Sanctuary. The villages are basically dependent on their livestock. So their sustainability directly linked with the Sanctuary.

If we delve into the Socio-Economic Structure of the people, who are deriving their sustainability from Gandhisagar Sanctuary, We come across one significant feature about these peoples and i.e, none other than their indispensable on the forest wealth. So it should be our endeavourer to do something very concrete in this regard. Lots of effort have already done in this direction by setting up Eco Development Committees in 12 villages Harigarh, Prempuria, Sanwat, Dhawad, Dayali, Kethuli, Buj, Rawalikudi. Karanpura, Khirnikheda, Mokhampura and Gandhisagar No.3. Since effort are being made for the upliftment of the people in these villages, so that their economic dependency could be cut down drastically. Positive result has already been floated. The villagers who are associated with the forest department in this crusade has already come forward to protect the forest with their trail. Labour and they have taken the pledge that they would involve themselves untiringly with tooth and nail to preserve this treasure.

(C) It is being observed that thousand of migratory birds come over here during winter season, These birds remains here for significant time period. So ecologically this Sanctuary has its zone of influence much-more beyond that its periphery. It is believed that among the migratory birds many of birds come from foreign soil by covering thousands of miles from their original niche. The people of this area firmly

believe that some of the bird species are of this present spectacular sites. Among the indigenous birds most of the birds seen in the Sanctuary comes other parts of the state (M.P.) itself and also from adjoining the states. When they club together in this Sanctuary they do present Scintillating scene. So, Serious efforts need to be done in this area.

Internal Boundaries -

In Gandhisagar Sanctuary there is only solitary Range i.e, Gandhisagar Range which is being administrated by Range Officer Gandhisagar. The area of this Sanctuary has already been discussed in chapter 1. For the efficient Management of the Gandhisagar Sanctuary it has been further subdivided into various circles, which are six at present Rawalikudi Gandhisagar No.3, Sanwat, Kethuly, Dayli and Rampura Pathar. These circles are being headed by the rank of Deputy Ranger

For the effective Management these six circle have been further subdivided into various beats whose No. goes up to 23. Each and every beat has been again divided into various No. of compartments their no. of tally touches the figure 116.

Felling series have been abandoned since the promulgation of this area as the Sanctuary area in the year 1974, by the legal notification which has already been discussed in the chapter 1.

Prior to the declaration if Neemuch as a district, the whole area of the Sanctuary used to come in Mandsaur district only. With declaration of Neemuch district, This Sanctuary spread its wings in two distts. called Mandsaur & Neemuch. With the declaration of Neemuch district out of the 368.62 sq. Km. area of the Sanctuary, 181.43 sq. Km. has gone in Neemuch distt. Administrative unit wise this area comprises of three circles i.e, of Rawalikudu, Dayli and Rampura Pathar. Although the some of the area of Gandhisagar Sanctuary has gone in Neemuch distts., nevertheless this whole Sanctuary still remains entity and which is being governed by Forest Division Territorial Mandsaur.

2.2 – Geology, Rock and Soil

Gandhisagar Sanctuary has achieved a distinguished feature in the area. This Sanctuary can boast of zone of the tract. Among the rocks, sedimentary rocks occupy the top slot. In this category sand stone, shale covers the major part of rock formation. In remaining area we do come across the Deccan tract, which has its own peculiar feature i.e, possessing hard dark black in color. Laterite too sometimes found forming the thick cover Comprises on elevated portion above the rock.

The mighty Chambal river flows through the Sanctuary area and sanctuary area is lying on the bank of this gigantic Chambal river. The peculiar feature is that all along the stream we alluvial soil is found on the bank.
Soil

For any forest area whether it is reserve forest or protected forest, soil has always been of great concern for the sustainability of Flora, which has a direct impact on wild life since they derive their basic amenities from soil itself.

This has been found that the soil of this Sanctuary broadly comes under three categories:

- (a) Red Sandy Laterite Soil
- (b) Black Cotton Soil
- (c) Ussar Soil

Which is popularly called Jogani. In Mandasaur distt. Pebbles, small stones and small chips are abundantly found in the area.

These pebbles and small stones found in soil is very intelligently being used for CPW and various other construction works.

2.3 Terrain.

Gandhisagar Sanctuary can speak of having multi dimensional features in this category. It is being reported that the attitude in this Sanctuary varies from M to M. from mean sea level.

This Sanctuary is having its area mostly in Eastern and Western aspect , some of its area comes under southern aspect but that too is very tiny. Gandhisagar Sanctuary Terrain is of very undulating nature. Most of the area is of plain nature but here and there some hillocks (pathar) are found. On very few places steep slope (near Gandhisagar Dam) is also occurred . But in general the nature of the slope could be classified in following categories-

1. Plains
2. Mild Slope
3. Moderate
4. Steep Slope
5. Extremely Steep Slope

But major area comes under 1 & 2 categories . This Sanctuary is devoid of any such valley in Gandhisagar Sanctuary . We do come across only on iota of portion near Gandhisagar Dam which has already been covered earlier. We come across no. of overhangs located near Rajasthan boundary (adjacent to Dhanga area and Badiya village), Chaturbhujnath. Since in this Sanctuary most of the area comes under plains, where Deers and Panthers are rarely found. On the bank of nallahs and rivers (Takhaji, Chambal, Kunti, Chechi, Erada) caves are found, where the Panthers have their habitate at some of the places. In this areas deep gorge Takhaji river which goes up to Harigarh, which is a conductive habitate for no. of wild life species. At many of the places in the Sanctuary denuded slopes are also found, which is mainly due to the erosion of the soil. As discussed earlier, the Malwa plateaus cover the significant portion of this area. As most of the area falls in the category of plain, so it obviously draws million of wild life towards this area. Deer (Chital) prefers plain to rolling country of the Sanctuary. Some of the gorges found in the area are of high botanical value, as the density of the gorge is high, as a result which attracts the wild life for their habitat.

Terrain of the area present spectacular landscapes, e.g, the topography in the vicinity of Gandhisagar Dam site is of Scenic value. The site in and around the Gandhisagar Dam really present the splendid site, which invariably attracts thousands of tourist over there. Along the bank of Chambal river forest covers are really of great value. Sedimentary rocks enhance the value of the site and at the same time draws thousands of birds in that zone including indigenou and migratory. Hairpin bends, adjacent to Gandhisagar Dam are truly marvelous in all respect , this is the site where hundreds of tourists comes through out the year. Main attractions are :-

- (a) The main site Gandhisagar .
- (b) Chambal Mata statue and its adjoining garden.
- (c) Overhangs , cliffs and various other peculiar features of the Sedimentary rocks.
- (d) Hair pin bends with moderate to steep slope.

The site near the Gandhisagar no.1 is of paramount significance, a magnificent site, as there the water of Chambal river is spread in such a huge area that it looks like an ocean and there are several islands. These islands get submerged during heavy down power. The island are a favorable abode for the poisonous snakes of rare species. Reptiles remain on these island during the onset of monsoon.

2.4 CLIMATE

The average weather condition through out the year is generally termed as climate. In this Sanctuary climate conditions can be discussed in following categories:-

Rainfall – Rainy season starts from end of June and remains till end of the September. The maximum rainfall occurs in the month of July to August . Latest statical Rainfall data for

1. Mandsour & Neemuch Dist. For Year 2014-15 is as follow –

2. Dist. Mandsour – Avrg. Rainfall in Bhanpura Teh.– 1385.8 mm

3. Dist. Neemuch – Avrg. Rainfall in Manasa Teh.– 940.30 mm

Tempreture Mandsour & Neemuch Dist. For Year 2014-15 is as follow –

1. Dits. Mandsour – Minimum Temp 8⁰C and Maximum 43⁰C and Same for Neemuch Dist.

In general as per report of metrological department, the average rainfall varies from 31” to 35” per annum, or we can that average rainfall per annum ranging in between 880 mm. to 1000 mm.

(2) Temperature -

Mean annual maximum and minimum temp. lies between 42 Cand 10 C respectively June month is the hottest month of the year. During this month hot wind blow which is really terrible. This hot wind termed as Loo in local vernacular language. Winter season begins in the first week of November and it stretches well beyond up to the month of February end December is the coolest month of the year. Since most of the area is of rocky nature, hence the rock absorbs the Temp during

the day time and then it starts radiating during the night, which makes the situation more miserable. That times. Because of rocks (sedimentary) the climate condition during Winter and Summer are really traumatic. March and April are pleasant months since in these months temp. is neither too hot nor too cold. Forest during the month of December. temp. touches its nadir during this month. It is being observed that forest and January occurs in the month of December and January. September to October month are more humid nature. During these two months because of this special characteristic it makes the life some what critical as compared to the remaining month. During the month of February and June wind storm and cyclone occurs. This is seen in the two months, sometime winds are being accompanied by dust also. Since May and June are the hottest month of the year, therefore it makes a conducive environment for the forest fire. In order to reduce the chances of forest fire maximum concentration should be devoted during the stew months. There is no possibility at for flood in this Sanctuary, reason can be well understood due to the Gandhisagar Dams Upstream side. Sometimes because of Meager/Scanty rainfall drought condition may prevail in this area. During the year 1985 drought was of its high magnitude. Since this area receives average to moderate rainfall hence the chance of drought are very rare but possibilities can ruled out.

2.5 WATER RESOURCES

Natural –

In this category we would include Rivers, Springs, Seep, Lakes, Ponds, Marshes, Natural depression drainage area and aquifer.

In this Sanctuary apart from mighty Chambal river there are following rivers which flows through the Sanctuary these are :-

Chechi, Erda, Kunti.

Among the nallahs there are few to be mentioned over here – Mahana, Dhahra, Joginia and Golomba.

These natural water sources receive water and on account of rainfall. These nallaha and rivers are basically rainfed. In the category of natural sources of water this can be represented in tabular forms as follows :-

Name of the Beat	Name of Water Source	Availability of Water	Name of Place of the Sources
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Sanwat	(i) Tank –2 (ii) Gadi Tank	Perennial 10 Month	C.No.1084
2. Dhawad	(i) Mahadev nala (ii) Bhadaka nala (iii) Dhawad nala	Perennial -----“----- -----“-----	1073 1065 1068
3. Narsinghjar	(i) Dhanga Khair Ki Kudi	Perennial	1080
4. Kaithuli	(i) Water Hole Natural (ii) Takhaji nala	Perennial -----“-----	1052 1052
5. Harigarh	(i) Harigarh nala (ii) Water pit -1	-----“----- -----“-----	1055 1056
6. Dantla	(i) Water pit -3 (ii) Narsinghjar nala	-----“----- -----“-----	1097
7. Rawalikudi	(i) Pond –I (ii) Water Hole (iii) Kunti nalla (iv) Chambal Reservoir	8 Month Perennial -----“----- -----“-----	945 984 984 943,942,941, 935
8. Rampura Pathar	(i) Water hole-2 (ii) Pond –I (iii) Kunti nala (iv) Chambal Reservoir	Seasonal -----“----- Perennial -----“-----	999 994,989 990,983,989 1003,988,987
9. Buj	(i) Water Hole –4 (ii) Erada river (iii) Chechi river	Seasonal Perennial -----“-----	874,970,960, 867,875,874, 862,960
10. Daylai	(i) Water Hole-4 (ii) Earada river (iv) Chechi river	Seasonal Perennial -----“-----	874,970,960, 876,875,874, 962,960
11. Chambal No.8	(i) Chaurasigarh nalla Water hole (ii) Chambal river	Perennial -----“-----	1008 1005

12. Chambal No.3	(i) Bhadaka nalla	Perennial	1012
	(ii) Chatkiya nalla	-----“-----	1012
	(iii) Water pit-3	----“-----	1012
	(iv) Ghatia Tank	----“-----	983
	(v) Garki Tank	----“-----	1082
	(vi) Salia Tank	----“-----	1088

In the above mention tabular form we have covered almost all types of water sources, whether they are natural, artificial, seasonal or perennial.

It has been investigated on the basis of the information given by the local villagers. We have been informed that these water sources are used for traditional purpose by villagers and their cattle, for agriculture sector, for forestry and during the event of scanty rainfall they meet up their requirement with these water sources.

Mighty Chambal river flows through the Sanctuary and various Dams have been erected at Gandhisagar No.8, Rawatbhata (Rana Pratap Sagar Dam) and Kota Barrage. (Jawahar Sagar Dam). So there is a lot of scope for fishing and other water body adventures.

Navigation facilities are not available, the reason being erection of Dams at various sites. However boats by Fishery Department and Forest Department are being used for their departmental purpose. Recently we have procured one Motor Boat which is 10 seater and this is being for antipoaching operations and to have a better view of wild life.

In Gandhisagar Wild Life sanctuary Gandhisagar Dam and its vast reserve is the main source of water for the wild life. The huge water body of the Dam and reservoir automatically draws the thousand of migratory birds from aboard and that really gives a nice view for the tourist. This will be very important to mention some of the important aspects about the Gandhisagar Dam and its reservoir. The sanctuary management is rotated about this vast water body. In future this factor should be kept in mind that is an essential component for the habitat of wild life and migratory birds.

The significant feature of the Gandhisagar Dam deserves due importance, hence it should be given its due place in current management plan as a back information under the head of water resources. This will be covered in a following fashion. .

गेम रेंज पूर्व अभयारण्य गांधीसागर, वाटर होल की जानकारी वर्ष 2016-17 की स्थिति में।

S.No	अप्राकृतिक / निर्मित किये गये वाटर होल					
	कक्ष क्रं	स्थानीय नाम	वाटर होल का प्रकार	जी0पी0एस0	निर्मित वर्ष	जल की उपलब्धता अवधि
1	1009	बंजारी नाडी	तलाई	N-24°40'21.5" E-75°36'41.0	2009-10	अक्टूम्बर
2	1009	राहतकार्य	तलाई	N-24°40'08.8" E-75°36'59.5	2005	अक्टूम्बर
3	1009	फुटी नाडी	तलाई	N-24°40'10.1" E-75°37'16.0	2004	अक्टूम्बर
4	1015	वाच टावर	तलाई	N-24°39'46.8" E-75°38'50.0	1990	फरवरी
5	1015	शैलचित्र रोड के	तलाई	N-24°40'58.7" E-75°39'95.7"	2013-14	अक्टूम्बर
6	1016	रिंगरोड	तलाई	N-24°39'9.5" E-75°40'07.3"	2013-14	अक्टूम्बर
7	1015	वाचटावर	कुइया	N-24°39'46.8" E-75°38'50.0"	2000	दिसम्बर
8	1008	चौरासीगढ दरगाह के नीचे	कुइया	N-24°41'15.0" E-075°35'11.2"	1998	जनवरी
9	1008	चौरासीगढ दरगाह के पिछे	कुइया	N-24°41'05.5" E-75°35'07.0"	1997	मार्च तक
10	1007	झरनिया	कुइया	N-24°41'45.6" E-75°35'02.7"	2000	अक्टूम्बर
11	1008	राहतकार्य	तलाई	N-24°41'11.0" E-75°35'46.8"	2005	दिसम्बर
12	1008	धर्मावाली तलाई	तलाई	N-24°41'17.5" E-75°35'45.6"	2013-14	नवम्बर
13	1008	खैरिया वाला तलाई	तलाई	N-24°41'22.1" E-75°35'58.8"	2005	फरवरी
14	1088	सुर्या तालाब	तालाब	N-24°43'09.1" E-75°46'48.5"	—	मार्च तक
15	1088	नाईयो की तलाई	तलाई	N-24°43'15.0" E-75°45'56.5"	—	जनवरी
16	1094	डाकनीया तालाब	तालाब	N-24°41'21.9" E-75°46'53.5"	—	दिसम्बर
17	1077	बगचाच तलाई	तलाई	N-24°43'37.7" E-75°43'47.1"	—	दिसम्बर

18	1083	बेवडा वाली तलाई	तलाई	N-24°40'37.3" E-75°44'42.5"		जनवरी
19	1083	छोटा बेवडा तलाई	तलाई	N-24°40'57.1" E-75°44'44.4"	—	दिसम्बर
20	1082	गडी का तालाब	तालाब	N-24°40'09.5" E-75°45'19.4"	—	वर्षभर
21	1078	तेन्दुवाली नाडी	तलाई	N-24°41'49.5" E-75°43'10.4"	—	फरवरी
22	1078	खाकरा वाली नाडी	तलाई	N-24°42'0.74" E-75°43'18.8"	—	जनवरी
23	1078	छोटा बेवडा तलाई	तलाई	N-24°42'0.54" E-75°43'23.4"	—	मार्च तक
24	1078	खरेवाली तलाई	तलाई	N-24°42'08.9" E-75°42'56.2"	—	जनवरी

25	1083	हरदावाली तलाई	—	N-24°40'58.7" E-75°44'19.7"	—	मार्च तक
26	1079	फुट तालाब	कुआ	N-24°41'56.6" E-75°43'43.3"	—	मार्च तक
27	1068	हेमराज कुण्ड		N-24°41'21.5" E-75°41'44.7"	—	—
28	1068	ईमली वाली तलाई		N-24°40'41.9" E-75°41'58.0"	—	जनवरी तक
29	1066	कल्लाजी माराज वाली तलाई	तलाई	N-24°40'18.6" E-75°42'7.39"	—	दिसम्बर तक
30	1068	बुद्धया तलाई	तलाई	N-24°41'16.7" E-75°40'47.9"	—	मार्च तक
31	1069	तेजा तलाई	तलाई	N-24°42'19.4" E-75°40'48.7"	&	सितम्बर
32	1068	धावद नाला	तलाई	N-24°41'23.7" E-75°42'11.2"	—	जनवरी तक
33	1092	धांगा तलाई चौकी के सामने	तलाई	N-24°42'19.4" E-75°40'48.7"		वर्षभर
34	1092	धांगा तलाई चौकी के पिछे	तलाई	N-24°44'13.0" E-75°46'29.6"		वर्षभर
35	1090	लावडिया चौकी तलाई	तलाई	N-24°45'46.0" E-75°45'30.0"		वर्षभर
36	1053	नूरपूरा की तलाई	तलाई	N-24°41'00.1" E-75°49'87.9"		अप्रैल
37	1054	चंबल चौरा तलाई	तलाई	N-24°42'48.1" E-75°48'36.5"		जनवरी
38	1056	हिगलाज गढ़ माता रोड तलाई	तलाई	N-24°40'57.9" E-75°47'26.9"		दिसम्बर
39	1058	सांवत तालाब	तालाब	N-24°40'24.5" E-75°46'07.7"		वर्षभर
40	1058	सांवत	तालाब	N-24°40'30.9" E-75°46'21.7"		वर्षभर
41	1069	तेजा तलाई	तलाई	N-24°43'30.4" E-75°47'45.7"	&	सितम्बर

कं	सर्कल	बीट का नाम	प्राकृतिक वाटर होल				जल की उपलब्धता अवधि
			कक्ष कं	स्थानीय नाम	वाटर होल का प्रकार	जी0पी0एस0	
1	चंबल नं 03	चंबल नं 03	1011	डूब क्षेत्र	चंबल नदी	N-24°38'09.2 E-75°39'54.8"	वर्ष भर
2	तद्वैव	भडका	1015	भडका मंदिर कुडी, चतुर्भुजनाथ नाला	कुंड	N-24°40'23.0" E-75°40'11.5"	वर्ष भर
3	तद्वैव	भडका	1015	शैलचित्र चतुर्भुज	नाला	N-24°40'38.7" E-75°39'59.5"	मई तक
4	तद्वैव	भडका	1016	चाटकिया नाला	कुइया	N-24°40'05.4" E-75°40'10.5"	वर्ष भर
5	तद्वैव	चंबल नं 08	1007	बासवाला	कुइया	N-24°41'45.9" E-75°35'02.6"	वर्ष भर
6	तद्वैव	चंबल नं 08	1005	चंबल नदी किनारा	चंबल नदी	N-24°40'39.9" E-75°34'03.0"	—

7	सांवत	नरसिंहझर उत्तर	1077	बगचाच वाटर होल	वाटर होल	N-24°43'21.5" E-75°43'6.83"	वर्ष भर
8	तदैव	तदैव	1077	बगचाच मंदीर के पिछे कुआ	कुआ	N-24°43'21.4" E-75°43'06.8"	वर्षभर
9	तदैव	तदैव	1077	बगचाच मंदीर के कुआ कमरे वाला	कुआ	N-24°43'20.5" E-75°43'9.8"	वर्षभर
10	तदैव	नरसिंहझर उत्तर	1080	बागा कुडी	वाटर होल	N-24°41'2" E-75°42'56.6"	वर्ष भर
11	तदैव	तदैव	1067	जरक नाला		N-24°41'21.5" E-75°41'44.7"	जनवरी तक
12	तदैव	तदैव	1071	बगचाच नाला माताजी रोड		N-24°43'38.9" E-75°41'19.0"	दिसम्बर तक
13	तदैव	तदैव	1091	नरसिंहझर नाला	नाला	N-24°44'69.5" E-75°45'98.0"	वर्ष भर
14	तदैव	तदैव	1091	महादेव का नाला	नाला	N-24°45'10.4" E-75°47'50.8"	वर्ष भर
15	तदैव	तदैव	1097	भीमनथ	कुण्ड	N-24°43'62.0" E-75°49'15.1"	वर्ष भर
16	तदैव	तदैव	1053	हरीगढ नाला	नाला	N-24°41'42.4" E-75°50'02.5"	वर्ष भर
17	तदैव	धावद दक्षिण	1054	चिबड नाला	नाला	N-24°41'41.0" E-75°47'99.9"	अप्रैल तक
18	तदैव	तदैव	1054	हरीगढ नाला	नाला	N-24°41'42.4" E-75°50'02.5"	वर्ष भर
20	कैथूली	दांतला	1091	नरसिंहझर नाला	नाला	N-24°44'69.5" E-75°45'98.0"	वर्ष भर

गेम रेंज पश्चिम अभयारण्य गांधीसागर, वाटर होल की जानकारी वर्ष 2016-17 की स्थिति में।

S.No	अप्राकृतिक / निर्मित किये गये वाटर होल					
	कक्ष क्रं	स्थानीय नाम	वाटर होल का प्रकार	जी0पी0एस0	निर्मित वर्ष	जल की उपलब्धता अवधि
1	977	दिवार के पास	तलाई	N-24°39'5.0" E-75°26'50.2"	2013-14	जुलाई से सितम्बर
2	977	दिवार के पास	तलाई	N-24°39'52.5" E-75°27'01.6"	2013-14	जुलाई से सितम्बर
3	977	डायली रोड के पास	तलाई	N-24°39'57.9" E-75°27'11.0"	2014-15	जुलाई से अप्रैल
4	969	बेनी कुडी के पास	तलाई	N-24°38'27.1" E-75°25'07.7"	2013-14	जुलाई से मार्च तक
5	969	घटोल के पास	तलाई	N-24°38'20.5" E-75°24'20.9"	पुरानी	जुलाई से फरवरी तक
6	875	घटोल चौकी के पास	तलाई	N-24°38'23.8" E-75°23'30.5"	2013-14	जुलाई से सितम्बर तक
7	876	रोजवाली घाटी	तलाई	N-24°38'58.1" E-75°23'21.6"	2013-14	जुलाई से सितम्बर तक
8	970	चौकी के सामने	तलाई	N-24°38'40.7" E-75°24'16.1"	2013-14	जुलाई से सितम्बर तक

9	966	दिवार के पास	तलाई	N-24°39'28.3" E-75°26'44.2"	2013-14	जुलाई से सितम्बर तक
10	945	गतिया तलाई	तलाई	N-24°37'28.6" E-75°29'04.1"	-	मार्च तक
11	982	टपकुडी	तलाई	N-24°38'58.6" E-75°30'03.4"	-	फरवरी
12	996	रोड के पास	तलाई	N-24°41'05.5" E-75°32'24.1"	-	दिसम्बर
13	989	नरसरी की तलाई	तलाई	N-24°39'12.8" E-75°32'04.7"	-	दिसम्बर
14	989	नेत्रानाडी	तलाई	N-24°40'18.4" E-75°31'51.8"	-	दिसम्बर
15	993	अजगर माराज तलाई	तलाई	N-24°41'11.5" E-75°31'26.7"	-	-
16	981	गोलमगरी	छोटी तलाई	N-24°39'30.4" E-75°29'31.8"	-	सितम्बर
17	991	गोलमगरी	तलाई	N-24°40'06.6" E-75°29'27.7"	-	नवम्बर
18	980	गोलमगरी	तलाई	N-24°39'35.1" E-75°28'47.1"	-	सितम्बर
19	979	किरणवाली तलाई	तलाई	N-24°40'26.6" E-75°29'05.5"	2013-14	फरवरी
20	984 एवं 981	रपटा कुन्ती नदी	नदी पर रपटा	N-24°39'13.1" E-75°30'51.6"	2012	
21	956	तलाई	तलाई	N-24°37'34.6" E-75°28'40.3"	-	-
22	963	तलाई	तलाई	N-24°39'10.6" E-75°28'06.9"	-	
23	944	आडाखाल	तलाई	N-24°37'01.8" E-75°31'21.2"	&	फरवरी
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	935	गोलाबावडी	तलाई	N-24°35'02.8" E-75°31'48.9"	-	फरवरी
26	935	गोलाबावडी	तलाई	N-24°34'52.3" E-75°31'32.8"	2014-15	फरवरी
27	998	रामपुरा पठार	सासर	N-24°37'02.2" E-75°31'16.9"	-	वर्षभर
28	998	रामपुरा पठार	सासर	N-24°41'41.8" E-75°32'57.9"	-	वर्षभर
29	998	रामपुरा पठार	सासर	N-24°41'33.8" E-75°32'57.2"	-	वर्षभर
30	998	रामपुरा पठार	तलाई	N-24°41'32.2" E-75°32'50.8"	2014-15	जनवरी
31	998	बोरवाली तलाई	तलाई	N-24°38'57.8" E-75°35'04.5"	2000-1	-
32	998	झील में	डबरी	N-24°40'58.9" E-75°32'26.8"	2016-17	पानी टैंकर द्वारा पानी
33	999	ग्यारसीकुडी तलाई के पास	डबरी	N-24°40'43.6" E-75°32'21.2"	2016-17	पानी टैंकर द्वारा पानी
34	999	मुरम रोड़ ग्यारसीकुडी के उपर	डबरी	N-24°40'20.6" E-75°32'38.1"	2016-17	पानी टैंकर द्वारा पानी
35	999	मुरम रोड़	डबरी	N-24°40'11.7" E-75°32'44.1"	2016-17	पानी टैंकर द्वारा पानी

36	1002	कलम वाली डबरी	डबरी	N-24°39'01.00" E-75°34'15.0	2016-17	पानी टेंकर द्वारा पानी
37	1002	चौरासीगड़ रोड़	डबरी	N-24°39'03.9" E-75°34'40.7	2016-17	पानी टेंकर द्वारा पानी
38	1002	मुरम रोड़ चौरासीगड़ रोड़	डबरी	N-24°38'50.2" E-75°35'07.00	2016-17	पानी टेंकर द्वारा पानी
39	1003	मुरम रोड़ चौरासीगड़ रोड़	डबरी	N-24°38'42.4" E-75°35'26.00	2016-17	पानी टेंकर द्वारा पानी
40	1003	बोर वाली तलाई के पास	डबरी	N-24°39'00.7" E-75°35'02.4	2016-17	ikuh Vsadj }kjk ikuh
41	1002	चौरासिगड़ रोड़	डबरी	N-24°38'50.2" E-75°35'07.00	2016-17	ikuh Vsadj }kjk ikuh
42	1003	मउड़ीवाली तलाई के पास	डबरी	N-24°38'59.7" E-75°35'23.8	2016-17	ikuh Vsadj }kjk ikuh
43	1003	चौरासीगड़ रोड़ तीराहा	डबरी	N-24°38'49.7" E-75°35'25.5	2016-17	ikuh Vsadj }kjk ikuh
44	999	ग्यारसीकुडी	तलाई	N-24°40'58.8" E-75°32'13.8	-	-
45	1000	-	तलाई	N-24°39'06.2" E-75°32'33.3	2014-15	दिसम्बर
46	1000	हेण्डपम्प के पास	डबरी	N-24°39'32.9 E-75°32'22.7"	2016-17	टेंकर द्वारा
47	1000	-	तलाई	N-24°39'29.0" E-75°32'54.2	2005-06	अप्रैल

कं	सर्कल	बीट का नाम	प्राकृतिक वाटर होल				जल की उपलब्धता अवधि
			कक्ष कं	स्थानीय नाम	वाटर होल का प्रकार	जी0पी0एस0	
1	डायली	डायली उत्तर	977	बूज नदी	नदी	N-24°39'55.5" E-75°27'42.8"	वर्ष भर
2	तदैव	तदैव	976	भेलकुडी	कुडी	N-24°40'38.4" E-75°26'22.9"	नवम्बर तक
3	तदैव	तदैव	874	एरदा नदी	नदी	N-24°40'03.7" E-75°22'40.9"	वर्ष भर
4	तदैव	तदैव	971	चांद कुडी	कुडी	N-24°41'13.1" E-75°13'03.0"	वर्ष भर
5	तदैव	डायली दक्षिण	969	बेनी कुडी नाला	नाला	N-24°38'38.4" E-75°25'06.5"	मई तक
6	तदैव	तदैव	962	रावलीकुडी रपटा	नदी	N-24°37'53.6" E-75°26'27.5"	मई तक
7	तदैव	तदैव	877	डायली नाला	नाला	N-24°38'01.2" E-75°22'45.2"	मार्च तक
8	तदैव	तदैव	969	बेनी कुडी	वाटर होल	N-24°38'38.2" E-75°25'06.2"	मई तक
9	तदैव	डायली मध्य	875	डायली नाला	नाला	N-24°38'17.4" E-75°22'42.1"	अप्रैल तक
10	तदैव	तदैव	875	नदी	नदी	N-24°38'30.0" E-75°21'53.1"	वर्ष भर
11	तदैव	तदैव	970	भूतबर्डी	वाटरहोल	N-24°38'56.2" E-75°24'57.7"	मार्च तक

12	तदैव	तदैव	968	आम्बापानी कुडी	कुडी	N-24°38'46.5" E-75°26'13.0"	जुलाई से मई तक टेंकर से पानी भरा जाता है।
13	रावलीकुडी	बूज	955 एवं 956 की सीमा पर	चेची नदी	नदी	N-24°37'11.9" E-75°27'34.8"	वर्ष भर
14	तदैव	तदैव	955 एवं 954 की सीमा नदी	चेची नदी	नदी	N-24°36'05.2" E-75°28'03.5"	वर्ष भर
15	तदैव	रावलीकुडी पश्चिम	945	रोजा पास कुन्ती नदी	कुन्ती नदी में	N-24°37'22.7" E-75°30'00.6"	वर्ष भर
16	तदैव	तदैव	984 एवं 983	बांस का दडा	कुन्ती नदी में	N-24°37'58.0" E-75°30'36.5"	अप्रैल तक
17	तदैव	तदैव	984 एवं 982	बांस का दडा	कुन्ती नदी में	N-24°39'04.5" E-75°30'39.4"	वर्ष भर
18	तदैव	तदैव	984	फन्नाकुडी	वाटर होल	N-24°39'03.1" E-75°31'10.0"	वर्ष भर
19	तदैव	तदैव	982	टपकुडी	वाटर होल	N-24°38'57.0" E-75°30'01.3"	अप्रैल तक
20	तदैव	नेत्रवाला	990	साबनिया नाला	नदी कुन्ती	N-24°39'27.9" E-75°30'57.2"	वर्ष भर
21	तदैव	तदैव	997	चंबल नदी किनारा	चंबल नदी	N-24°42'00.4" E-75°32'41.6"	वर्ष भर
22	तदैव	तदैव	989	पिपलवाला कुन्ती	कुन्ती नदी	N-24°39'26.6" E-75°30'55.3"	वर्ष भर
23	तदैव	तदैव	993	पिपलवाला कुन्ती	कुन्ती नदी	N-24°41'39.3" E-75°30'37.7"	वर्ष भर
24	तदैव	कुन्ती	981	कुन्ती नदी पिपलवाला	नदी में	N-24°39'26.6" E-75°30'55.3"	वर्ष भर
25	तदैव	तदैव	992	कुन्ती नदी	नदी में	N-24°40'46.3" E-75°30'46.8"	वर्ष भर
26	तदैव	तदैव	992	झांझरबावडी	वाटर होल	N-24°40'46.6" E-75°29'27.8"	दिसम्बर तक
27	तदैव	तदैव	992	कुन्ती नदी में राजस्थान सीमा	नदी में	N-24°41'59.6" E-75°30'23.2"	वर्ष भर
28	तदैव	तदैव	978	चेची नदी	नदी में	N-24°40'49.9 E-75°27'36.7"	वर्ष भर
29	तदैव	कालापानी	956	केलपुरिया	नदी	N-24°39'09.9 E-75°28'41.8"	वर्ष भर
30	तदैव	तदैव	956	केलपुरिया	नदी	N-24°39'10.0 E-75°28'06.1"	वर्ष भर
31	रामपुरा पठार	रावलीकुडी पूर्व	943	कुणामाता	चंबल नदी	N-24°36'30.0 E-75°33'09.1"	वर्ष भर
32	तदैव	तदैव	986	जोडमानाला	चंबल नदी	N-24°37'53.5 E-75°32'35.8"	वर्ष भर

33	तदैव	रावलीकुडी दक्षिण	941	गडका खो घाटा	चंबल नदी	N-24°35'24.4 E-75°33'02.8"	वर्ष भर
34	तदैव	तदैव	936	गोलावडी कुडी	कुडी	N-24°34'57.8 E-75°31'34.3"	वर्ष भर
35	तदैव	करणपुरा उत्तर	998	नाव घाट	चंबल नदी	N-24°40'47.0 E-75°33'43.2"	वर्ष भर
36	तदैव	तदैव	999	ग्यारसीकुडी	कुडी	N-24°40'42.7 E-75°32'23.3"	मई तक
37	तदैव	तदैव	999	महुआवाली कुडी	कुडी	N-24°40'21.4 E-75°31'34.3"	वर्ष भर
38	तदैव	तदैव	1003	चौरासीगड	चंबल नदी	N-24°38'36.3 E-75°36'05.7"	वर्ष भर
39	तदैव	तदैव	998	मन्दिरवाला नाला	नाला	N-24°39'55.7 E-75°33.34.8"	वर्ष भर
40	तदैव	तदैव	998	गांव में खेर	खेर	N-24°39'44.7 E-75°33.34.0"	ikuh Vsadj }kjk ikuh ,oa lksyj iEi dh vko';drk
41	रामपुरा पठार	करणपुरा	1002	चम्बल नदी	चम्बल नदी	N-24°39'50.4 E-75°34.30.7"	वर्ष भर
42	तदैव	तदैव	1003	चम्बल नदी	चम्बल नदी	N-24°38'36.3 E-75°36.05.7"	वर्ष भर
43	तदैव	तदैव	988	चम्बल नदी	चम्बल नदी	N-24°38'41.7 E-75°33.36.7"	वर्ष भर
44	तदैव	तदैव	943	कोणामाता घाट	चम्बल नदी	N-24°36'30.3 E-75°33.09.8"	वर्ष भर
45	तदैव	करणपुरा दक्षिण	987	डूब रास्ता	चंबल नदी	N-24°38'41.7 E-75°33'36.4"	वर्ष भर
46	तदैव	तदैव	988	जोडमानाला	चंबल नदी	N-24°38'06.9 E-75°32'59.5"	वर्ष भर

SALIENT FEATURE OF GANDHISAGAR DAM

1. Location

Latitude 24^o 44' Longitude 75^o 33' About (50 Km. from Jhalawar Road, Railway Station of Western Railway).

2. CATCAHMENT

23055 Sq. Km. 8900 Sq. Mile

3. RAINFALL

(a) Maximum	524 mm	60 Inches
(b) Minimum	356 mm	14 Inches
(c) Average	864 mm	34 Inches

4. RUNOFF

(a) Maximum	19,79 x10 ⁹ m ³	16.0449 MAF
(b) Minimum	1.01x10 ⁹ m ³	0.824 MAF

(c) Average $4.71 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^3$ 3.822 MAF

5. FLOOD FLOW

(a) Maximum observed Flood. 31941 cum/sec 1128000 cusecs

(b) Maximum design flood 2138 cum/sec 750000 cusecs

(c) Moderate flood adopted 13705 cum/sec 484000 cusecs

6. TYPE OF DAM

Straight Gravity Masonry Dam.

7. LENGTH OF DAM

(a) At top RL between banks. 514 M 1685 ft.

(b) Height of dam 62.20 M 209 ft.

8. AREA SUBMERGED 600 Sq. Km. 255 Sq. Mile

at FRL and MWL 1312 ft.

9. RESERVOIR LEVEL

(a) Average bed level EL 341.40 M 1120 ft.

(b) Road top EL 403.60 M 1324 ft.

(c) Crest of cover flow EL 391.80 M 1284 ft.

(d) Full reservoir level EL 399.90 M 1312 ft.

(e) Max. water level EL 399.90 M 1312 ft.

(f) Dead storage EL 381.00 M 1259 ft.

10. PHYSICAL CHARACTERICS OF LAKE :

(a) Maximum width of lake 26.1 Km. 16.2 miles.

(b) Maximum length of Lake 67.8 Km. 42.1 miles.

(c) Fetch 52.8 Km. 32.8 miles.

(d) Mean depth an 33.4 M 126 ft.

(e) Maximum depth and deepest 339.85 M 1115.00 ft.

foundation.

11. STORAGE CAPACITY

[REVISED – 1988 – 89 STUDY]

(a) Gross Storage capacity 399.90 M 1312 ft

$7.322 \times 10^9 \text{ m}^3$ 5.9367 MAF

(b) Live Storage above EL 381.0 M 1250 ft.

	6.797x10 ⁹ m ³	5.5109 MAF
(c) Dead Storage below EL	381.0 M	1250 ft.
	0.525x10 ⁹ m ³	0.42458 MAF

12. POWER

A.1. Lowest Drawl level EL

2. Normal tail water level EL

3. Highest tail water level EL

B.1. Installed capacity of 5 unit each 23 of M.W.

2. Generated voltage 11000 Volts.

3. Transmission line 0.132 M.W. double circuit.

14. ESTIMEATED COST -

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. (a) Gandhi Sagar | Rs. 13.60 Cores. |
| (b) G.S. Power Station | Rs. 4.79 Cores. |

2.6. Range of Wild Life, Status, Distribution and Habitat

2.6.1. Vegetation –

In Gandhisagar Sanctuary, among the major Components of flora and species, it has a distinguished features because of its particular type and importance. The quality of forest is degraded and density is not up to the mark. The forest of the Sanctuary area is of IV- (b) quality and the main forest type as per the classification of Champion Seth (Renowned Forest and Silviculturist)

- (i) Northern tropical dry deciduous forest – V (b)
- (ii) Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest – C –1
- (iii) Boswallia – Serrate forest – C 2
- (iv) Anogeisus Pendula forest – E- 1
- (v) Dry deciduous scrub – S – 1

Flora – Crop Composition

In this section we are mainly going to deal with the following head. These can be classified as top story, middle story, under story, Shrub, Herb, Climbers, Grasses, Weeds, Medicinal Plants etc.

Top Story – Dhawda, Salai, Saj, Moyan, Kardhai, Sadar, Kuloo,
Neem, Bail, Krakha.

Under Story – Palas, Tendu, Khair, Astra, Anwala, Bahera, Arjun,
Jaljamun.

Shrub - Sarai, Sasohagan, Bakal, Lantana, Marod falli, Ber,
Dhatura, Karonda.

Herb - Cassia torra, Xanthium, Stumerun, Euphortria
Safedmusli, Gokhru, Puar.

Climbers- Acasia primata, Ziziphus zuzuba, Ocnopliamakar.

Grasses - Lopia, Gudel, sevon, Bhuvbhuri, Phularia, Poinia.

All type of herbs having medicinal value need to be conserved on top most priority. Some of the shrubs, under story species are need to be treated at par. Otherwise they too may be threatened and thereby comes in the category of care or extinct species. The area is more or less has already been degraded, considering this fact preservation of the species mentioned above ought to be given due credit for their conservation.

The plants whose parts are used as a food are-Tendu, Anwala, Bahera, Ber, Jal Jamun, Karonda, Bail fruit. Apart from this there are number of grasses, herbs, climbers, and medicinal plants are being eaten by the number of herbivores.

The Name of the plants used as a food by animal/wild life

Name of the tree	The portion eaten as food	Wild Life dependent
1. Tendu	Fruits	Langoor Birds, Parrot, and other herbivores.
2. Anwala	Fruits, Leaves,	Langoor, Neelgai, Chinkara,
3. Ber	Fruits, Leaves and twigs	Langoor, Parrot, various birds, Neelgai and different kind of herbivores.
4. Ghatbore	Fruits and Leaves	herbivores.
5. Jal Jamum	Fruits	Langoor, herbivores, birds.
6. Karonda	Fruits, Leaves and Twigs	Herbivores, Langoor Birds and hare
7. Bail fruits	Fruits, Leaves and roots.	Langoor different kind of birds and herbivores.

8. Bahera	Fruits and Leaves	Langoor, birds, Parrot,
9. Jangli Pyaj	Fruits	hare and various herbivores.
10. Safed Moosli	Fruits	Langoor, birds, Chinkara and different kind of herbivores.
11. Neem	Fruits and Leaves	Langoor, birds, and different kind of herbivores.
12. Dhawda	Leaves and Fruits	Neelgai, Chinkara, rabbit and various herbivores.
13. Salai	Leaves and Fruits	Langoor, Parrot, Birds and herbivores.
14. Saja	Leaves and fruits	Langoor, Birds, Chinkara and other herbivores.
15. Moyan	Leaves	Chinkara, Neelgai, Birds and herbivores.
16. Kardhai	Leaves	Langoor, Birds and Neelgai
17. Mahua	Fruits	Langoor, Birds and Neelgai
18. Arjun	Leaves	Langoor and other herbivores.
19. Sarai	Leaves	Neelgai and Chinkara.
20. Grasses e.g. Lopiya, Gudel, Sevon, Bhurbhuri, phularia, Poniya,	Leaves	Longooar and birds. Neelgai, Chinkara, and other herbivores. .

2.6.2 Flora and Fauna -

Arjauna and Jal jamun are the trees which are found on the bank of various rivers, streams, nallas and other water bodies.

There are areas which have been badly effected due to the denudation of slopes. This is primarily due to the absence of forest cover. For example the site adjacent Gandhisagar No. 8 can be put in this category. Sanwat circle is also having sparse cover of vegetation. This erosion is evident mostly on the bank of nallas, rivers and streams. Although because of the less forest cover sheet erosion is also taking place. However it is not so apparent.

Maximum area of Gandhisagar Sanctuary is covered by under storied plants, which has already been enlisted earlier. The shrubs. herbs & grasses also occupy the significant portion of the ground cover.

There is a pond near Sanwat village, which is known as Gadika Tank. There we find the lotus flower. Apart from the many other aquatic plants are found in the Sanctuary area. In wet land category as far as vegetation is concerned the area is having many type of water plants, which can be placed in various categories. These water plant are having their own significant value such as medicinal, edible and other uses for human being. All over the sanctuary there are tens and thousands of various type of herbs, shrubs and other aquatic plants, which can be of immense use for human being in various disease.

- 1) Panther
- 2) Nilgai
- 3) Bear
- 4) Chinkara
- 5) Wolf
- 6) Fox
- 7) Jungle Cat
- 8) Langoor
- 9) Porcupine
- 10) Hyena
- 11) Cheetal
- 12) Otter
- 13) Hare
- 14) Wild Bore
- 15) Goh
- 16) Mongoose
- 17) Tortoise
- 18) Crocodile
- 19) Ajger (Python)

BIRDS

- 1) Peacock
- 2) Bulbul
- 3) Weaver bird (Baya)
- 4) Partridge
- 5) Parakeet
- 6) Jeal
- 7) Owl
- 8) Jacana
- 9) Heral
- 10) Wood packer
- 11) Paradise fly catcher (Doodh Raj) (State birds of M.P.)
- 12) Rock pigeon
- 13) Vulture

REPTILES

- 1) Cobra
- 2) Krait
- 3) Viper
- 4) Python
- 5) Jorteis

FISHES .

- 1) Mahashir (Wadas)
- 2) Rohu
- 3) Katla
- 4) Sanwal
- 5) Beegal
- 6) Mirgal
- 7) Balm

Nilgai is found in this Sanctuary in very large number. Their habitat is distributed all over the Sanctuary. Nilgai prefer plain area and they also prefer the area where man made path is already in sentence. Nilgai is very found of eating leave of Ber, Dhawda, Khair, Ghatbore and various other type of trees whose leaves are edible to this species. In Gandhisagar Sanctuary we are having number of grasses paddocks where grass is found in plenty. Among the grasses Lopiya, Poniya, Bhurbhuri and Goodel are the grasses which are being consumed by Neelgai veraciously.

The Panther is found most on the banks of mighty of River Chambal. All along the Chambal River Bank there are numerous Caves, over hangs and cliffs are available. This type of Topography provides suitable and congenial habitat to Panther. In this Sanctuary area at most of places. The forest, which spread on the both the bank of river Chambal, is a favorable habitat for them. Reason being they drive their Nourishment like food, water etc quite easily. In general (as stated earlier) panther has occupied almost every nook and corner of his forest area, nonetheless the people (specially the visitors at Gandhisagar dam no.8) have seen one panther along with its cubes, quiet often at dam side. It is believed that panther favorite pray is Nilgai, Cheetal and either herbivorous of these category. Some times in want of food cattle lifting is quite common in this Sanctuary, specially the calves. In leisure time panther remains in overhangs, clefts adjacent to the banks of river Chambal. Other rivers of leisure importance, nallahs etc. or the areas where such type of formation are available.

Sonkutta (Jungle Dogs) is found in very large number. It is a peculiar feature that the Rome in forest area in add Nos. One interesting feature is that they don't roam alone. They always move in forest area in groups,. Because of this species the most of the herbivores of lower category area declining in there number. They (Herbivores) easily fell pray this predator of its kind.

Cheetal, Sambhar and black buck are not seen now a days in the Sanctuary area. Their numbers has reduced up to a great extent. It is confirmed by the that their number has dwindled, especially in last 10 years.

Fox, Hare, Siyar are found here and there in this Sanctuary area. Jungle Cat is a common species of this area and it is found every where in this area. Languor is abundantly found in this area. Otter is a special feature of this area. Otter, relishes the fisher as their food like anything. They behave like human being so they are called Jalmanus in common by the people of this area. The Otter is being found mostly in the Gandhisagar Reservoir. The fisherman of the Gandhisagar locality very often come across this species. During their fishing operation this species very often is being caught in their nest. In the past some of the fisherman has caught this species, and they have kept with themselves.

The vultures are abundantly seen in Gandhisagar Sanctuary mainly at sanwat, Bagchach, Dhanga, Dayli, Rawlikudi and Gandhisagar Dam. In Gandhisagar Dam the vultures are found in cliffs, caves and bank of the chambal rivers. Four varieties of vultures viz. Egyptian, White backed King Vultures and Long billed vultures are found.

Peacock population is quit satisfactory in this Sanctuary and they can be seen at any time in and around the Sanctuary. The most important feature of this Sanctuary is that the paradise flycatcher is also seen in this area. Among other birds like Bulbul , Owl, Heral, Wood pecker etc. are the species of the birds, which can be seen in this area. The paradise fly catcher which is the state birds of M.P. is mostly found in dense forest. The whole area of this sanctuary is immensely gifted with this particular state bird. Near the Gandhisagar dam most of the birds are presenting a spectacular site with their beautiful chirps. The huge Gandhisagar reservoir offers ample opportunity to draw large number of water birds. In Gandhisagar sanctuary, there are number of ponds, rivers, nallas and other water bodies which too attracts large number of water birds. Some of the important ponds are at Sanwat, Narsinghjar and Buj. This is the fortune of this sanctuary that large number of water birds are coming from areas covering thousand of miles. This migratory birds remain in the Gandhisagar sanctuary for a particular and then they go back to their original places. During their stay at Gandhisagar sanctuary they become the focus of attention to the tourist who come to visit Gandhisagar dam.

Before the declaration of this area as sanctuary area hunting was quit common by the Raja Maharaja's of those times. These evidence can be found of hunting by shikargah (Hunting site) which were made by the Kings. There Shikargah are located at Dhawad, Besla, Navli. The Shikargah at Navli was a rest house of the Kings of Holker family of Indore. That rest house has now been converted as forest chowki. There is a place called Bhaktuni which was also a rest house of the king of that time. There is a rest house at Besla, which has now been converted into a demolished state, that to is of due to natural calamities. There is one road which is called Shikar road that goes from Karanoura to Khemla. This road was being used for hunting purpose. The hunting of panther, tiger and others carnivores was a common feature. The Kings used to consider hunting as their post time adventure. At the same time the King used to fell highly elevated by hunting Carnivores like Tiger and Panther. This addiction of the Kings was primarily responsible for reducing the number of Panther and Tiger. It is due to the unrestricted hunting that the number of most of the wild life species has gone down significantly. Now with the declaration of the sanctuary the hunting has come to a halt. Earlier there was no such ban. With the imposition on hunting of wild animals, we have been able to improve the status of wild life and their number.

The carnivores family has no problem at all regarding their food. Because the food is available in plenty. Among the pray for carnivores the most pray for them is Calves, Chinkara and Hare. Apart from Wild Life pray sheeps, goats, cattle's, buffaloes are available for them in plenty. There is so large that they can never have any food scarcity in near future. The problem of food is basically of forest by herbivores. The main reason behind is that the density of forest, pipe of vegetation and the health of forest is not up to the mark. This problem become more acute in summer season as the leaf falls takes place during that period. Due to the non availability of the leaves and grasses, herbivores find it quit difficult to manage there to day requirement for their sustenance. The non availability of food the herbivores force them to move out in adjoining area. The sanctuary forest is primarily consists of trees of deciduous type, so this is obvious that herbivore

family is bound to face this severe problem. More over the pressure of domestic cattles is increasing day by day in an alarming proportion. This problem becomes more critical when the sheeps of adjoining state (Raj.) make inroad into this area. So we to grapple with this problem every from June to October.

Among the invertebrates Otter needs special attention as their population has reduced to a great extent. This species needs special conservation. In this area illegal trafficking is really seen. However the people of Gandhisagar locality, specially Bengali fishermen are involved in catching turtles. The skins of Turtle and Tortoise are being sold in International market at a very higher rate. This lucrative money attracts these fishermen to involve to in this illegal trade. In past two years few cases of this kind is being caught by forest officials. Though this type of activity is not taking place at a very large scale, but this has to be tackled at a early stage. In general most of the species are not being threatened by mankind. i.e. by hunting or poaching etc. Their numbers may be reduced because of some other reasons. Even though some of the species like panther, cheetal, chinkara etc. whose numbers are going down should be given special emphasis. That can be done by improving several parameters, such as food, shelter, water and other necessities which wild-life requires as their day to day requirements.

With the brought human pressure destruction of habitat has become a common feature. There are several factors, which are responsible for the condition of forest. Some of them are :-

- (i) Illicit grazing by large number of sheeps , cattles, domestic cattles and camels.
- (ii) Insatiable need to grab more and more land by encroachment
- (iii) Head loads by the local people to meet up their fuel requirements.
- (iv) Political interference.
- (v) Forest fire.
- (vi) The people from the places like Bhanpura, Rampura and Ramganjmandi are cutting the tress and selling them in the nearby market.

- (vii) The most of the forest of this area is of IV-B Quality besides this area is future degrade due to biotic interference of the sites of V-B and V-B Quality.
 - (viii) The regeneration is very poor, therefore the prime requirement of herbivores are not met up.
 - (ix) Due to the large population of surrounding village lots of disturbances is created for wild – life.
 - (x) Large cattle population shares the grasses and other eatable material from the forest area which makes the life difficult for the wild – animals.
1. Above mentioned factors should be given due importance for improving habitat. Lantana is causing a serious threat to the status of forest so it needs to be uprooted. There are some other weeds which too causes serious threat to the status of forest should be given the attentions on top most priority by doing so health of the forest can be improved tremendously. There by status of wild life too can be up graded. There are places where soil erosion is taking place which is making the area barren. In these areas soil conservation measures should be taken up. If timely action is not taken in this regards the situation could be very dangerous. In this category denuded slopes should be given special attention.

CHAPTER - III

HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT

AND PRESENT PRACTICES

3.1 General :- With the declaration of this area as a Sanctuary in 1974 Vide.

Notification No. 4599/3404/Ten/2/74 dated 3rd October, 1974. Several restriction have been imposed. In earlier time there was no such ban, and forestry operation were carried out as per the Silvicultural norms. But the passage of time thing took a deferent turn. In present circumstances, so many changes have taken place, considering the need of an hour.

3.2 *Present form of land use including forestry are as follows :-*

3.2.1 Rights and Concession:

- (a) As the forest area has shrunk tremendously so in present situation no rights and concession are given in the Sanctuary.

- (b) Head loads, though there are no such ban by the Govt. but that too is not allowed from Sanctuary area, the people are allowed from adjoining forest area to meet up their fuel-wood requirement.
- (c) Vehicle are not allowed in this Sanctuary, if vehicle has to be permitted to go inside the Sanctuary, they can go with the royalty and that too is with the prior permission of Forest Officials like Superintendent, Range Officer, Dy. Ranger and the person who is duly authorized to give the permission. There is one road which goes from Sanctuary area to give to reach Kuwakhera. This particular road is being used by the people of M.P. as well as Rajesthan.
- (d) Grazing is totally banned, in earlier days.
- (e) Auction of ghas beed has been totally banned since July 1980.
- (f) There are few roads which passes through the Sanctuary area, though that is not legal, but buses are playing on these roads :
 - (i) Chambal – Kuakheada (via Gopalpura, Neemadi)
 - (ii) Kaithuli – Harigarh – Dantla
- (g) Eco- development committees have been formed in 12 villages viz :-
Rawalikudi, Buj, Dayli, Khirnikheda, Mokhampura, Prempuria, Karanpura, Kaithuali, Dhawad, Sanwat, Harigarh and Gandhisagar

No. 3

2. All these villages where the committees heave been formed are within the periphery of 0-5 Km.

Budget has been allotted to these Eco-development committies and works are being done through these EDC's. These people have been motivated enormously for forest protection work. They have been associated with the forestry these people are actively playing their role in Eco-development work.

Eco-development committees have been encouraged to associate with various forestry developmental work. Several welfare schemes have been launched for the villagers who are associated with the EDC's. in lieu of that these people

have come forward and rubbing their shoulder with forest personnel in various activities carried out by forest development.

(h) No. person can be allowed in the Sanctuary area which carrying fire arms, fire, detonators, ammunition and even match box. On the contrary the pressure is so large from the surrounding villages that there is hardly any place in the sanctuary which is free from cattle and human being. This is a very serious problem which should be taken on priority basis.

3.2.2 INJURIOUS AGENCIES

3.2.3 (a) GRAZING :-

Grazing is the most destructing agency which causes damage in alarming proportion to the wild life habitat. Cattle population of the adjoining village and inside the Sanctuary area are mainly responsible to cause this immense damage. Pressure of these cattle are of very high magnitude. During rainy season this very problem becomes more acute, especially from the month of June – October. In this season the sheep, goats and camels of Rajasthan (adjoining state, which touches the boundary of Sanctuary area) make inroads into the Sanctuary area and causes immense damage to the forest. The population of these cattle, which comes from Rajasthan are in Lakhs. Sometimes problems so serious that it goes beyond the control of forest department. S.A.F. people are being used to go to check this menace. Million and trillions of sheep's make in road to this area from Raj. and leave the forest official helpless.

Along with sheeps domestic cattles such as cows, buffelows and goats are also graze in the sanctuary and destroy all regenerations and make soil compact and unfertile.

(b) FIRE

Fire is an another omnipotent enemy, which causes tremendous damage to the forest area. The main factors, which are responsible to cause this damage, are as follow :-

- ❖ Passengers passing through the area which is adjoining to sanctuary area as well as inside the sanctuary.
- ❖ Tourist who come to visit the sanctuary area.
- ❖ Graziers who carry the inflammable material with them such as bidis, cigarette etc. and they leave the same carelessly inside the sanctuary.
- ❖ Fire due to the natural calamities during extremely hot summer reason.

Above mentioned factors which causes fire in the forest destroy the habitat of the wild life and forces them to run away to safer area. Every year fire scheme is prepared for the sanctuary and fund is allotted for this purpose. The fire scheme helps a lot to reduce the fire hazards. To reduce the further possibility to catch fire we can take tough measures to prevent public entry into the forest area. Although this seems to be a difficult task but strong determination can certainly help to overcome this difficulty.

WATER SHORTAGE :-

Though water is available in plenty in the sanctuary area. In this regards all the water sources (e.g. perennial, seasonal) have been enlisted in previous chapters, nevertheless shortage of water resource can not be ruled out. During crunch period (especially in summer season) when the shortage of water become acute it leads to migration of animals to adjoining forest of Rajasthan, and the forest area of Bhanpura and Rampura Range, During the shortage of water to the wild - life in this season they are able to make up their requirement in pinch period. Water scheme for water hole (natural/artificial) are being prepared every year under the sanctuary planning. This scheme is quite useful for making the water available in the water holes for the wild animals at the time of crisis.

Gandhisagar Sanctuary Divided by Two Ranges.- 1. East Range 2. West Range

3.3 Details of Gandhisagar Sanctuary East Range and West Range circle wise, beats wise and compartment contained in each beat.

1. Gandhisagar Sanctuary East Range

अ कं	सर्कल का नाम	बीट का नाम	बीट में सम्मिलित कक्ष एवं क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर में	
			Comp.	Area
1	चंबल नं 03	चंबल नं 03	1004	204.05
			1009	281.78
			1010	437.25
			1011	375.71
		योग	4	1298.78
		भड़का	1012	204.86
			1013	302.83
			1014	338.87
			1015	273.68
		1016	233.20	
		योग	5	1353.44
		चंबल नं 08	1005	319.83
			1006	204.45
			1007	411.34
			1008	323.89
		योग	4	1259.50
2	सांवत	सांवत	1084	351.08
			1085	391.90
			1086	301.21
			1087	297.98
			1088	415.79
			1089	341.30
			1093	294.74
			1094	200.81
		योग	8	2594.80
		धावद दक्षिण	1065	314.14
			1066	277.33
			1067	349.80
			1068	303.24
		योग	4	1244.50
		धावद उत्तर	1069	440.49
			1070	398.38
1071	249.39			
1072	281.78			

			1073	327.13	
		योग	5	1697.16	
		नरसिंहझर उत्तर	1074	249.39	
			1075	361.54	
			1076	362.75	
			1077	310.93	
	सावंत	योग	4	1284.61	
		नरसिंहझर दक्षिण	1078	406.88	
			1079	252.36	
			1080	330.36	
			1082	355.06	
		1083	268.83		
		योग	5	1613.49	
3	कैथूली	कैथूली	1050	417.81	
			1051	437.25	
			1052	365.99	
			1053	505.26	
			योग	4	1726.31
		हरीगढ़	1054	217.00	
			1055	355.06	
			1056	334.82	
			1057	294.74	
			1058	455.06	
			1098	491.09	
			योग	6	2147.77
		दांतला	1090	365.99	
			1091	424.29	
			1092	415.79	
1095	472.87				
1096	421.05				
	1097	327.13			
	योग	6	2427.12		
	महायोग	11 बीट	55.00	18647.50	

3. Gandhisagar Sanctuary West Range-

अ क्रं	सर्कल का नाम	बीट का नाम	बीट में सम्मिलित कक्ष एवं क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर में		
			Comp.	Area	
1	रावलीकुड़ी	बूज	954	385.02	
			955	301.21	
			957	236.44	
			958	214.57	
			योग	4	1137.25
		कुन्ती	978	437.25	
			979	297.98	
			980	187.85	
			981	411.34	
			991	307.69	

			992	383.00		
		योग	6	2025.10		
		रावलीकुड़ी पश्चिम	945	291.90		
			982	359.51		
			983	346.56		
			984	383.40		
		योग	4	1381.37		
		नेत्रावाला	989	213.77		
			990	286.83		
			993	223.48		
			994	249.39		
			995	194.33		
			996	278.54		
			997	291.50		
		योग	7	1737.83		
		कालापानी	956	359.92		
			963	220.68		
			964	249.39		
			965	304.45		
		योग	4	1134.44		
2	रामपुरा पठार	करणपुरा उत्तर	998	391.91		
			999	255.87		
			1002	356.28		
			1003	401.62		
				योग	4	1405.67
		करणपुरा दक्षिण	987	288.26		
			988	362.34		
			1000	342.11		
			1001	171.66		
				योग	4	1164.36
		रावलीकुड़ी पूर्व	943	415.83		
			944	272.06		
			985	245.75		
			986	345.17		
				योग	4	1278.82
		रावलीकुड़ी दक्षिण	935	429.96		
			936	322.67		
940	187.45					
941	334.41					
942	286.64					
		योग	5	1561.13		
3	डायली	डायली उत्तर	874	306.48		
			971	242.41		
			972	234.41		
			973	259.11		
			974	189.90		
			975	154.25		
			976	268.83		
			977	249.80		
				योग	8	1905.18
				डायली मध्य	875	388.66

			876	420.24
			966	174.09
			967	195.14
			968	342.11
			970	340.08
		योग	6	1860.32
		डायली दक्षिण	877	408.09
			960	267.21
			961	194.33
			962	336.84
			969	417.00
		योग	5	1623.47
	महायोग	12 बीट	61.00	18214.94

3.4 Administrative set up :-

(1) Territorial Classification -

Sanctuary area comes under block Rampura Main Pichore. There are two Range in 6 circles in the Sanctuary area. Circles have been further divided into numbers of beats, whose no. touches to 23. These beats have been further divided into no. of compartments whose figure touches the number 116. All the compartments are mostly marked by Natural features.

(2) Administrative set up –

Administrative set up is as follows :-

- (a) Superintendent – Over all incharge of Sanctuary for protection, development and other joint forest management activities.
- (b) Game Range officer - Game Sanctuary Divided in two Game Range Unite. 1- Game Range East Gandhisagar Sanctuary, 2- Game Range West Gandhisagar Sanctuary Direct under control of superintendent to execute various field works.
- (c) Game Supervisor - There are 6 circle which are headed by Dy. Ranger/Forester.
- (d) Game guard - Incharge of beats, works under control of Game supervisor.

Office Establishment :-

1. There is an office at Forest Colony Gandhi Sagar no.8.- Superintendent and Game Range Office.

(a) U.D.C. - Nil.

(b) L.D.C. - Nil.

(c) Peon - Nil.

List of villages/Cattle Camps inside and adjoining to Sanctuary area

Cattle Camps and villages inside the Sanctuary

I. Karanpura Revenue Village :- This Village 213 families has been shifted out of Sanctuary area only 20 families having 153 members Remain in this village having high court Stay. In future this stay will be clear

II. Chambal colony no. 8 and 3 :- These two colonies are revenue villages.

Village at Periphery of the Sanctuary area

These villages which fall at the periphery of the Sanctuary area, or otherwise the villages which come within the radius of 5 Km. area as follows :

Dayali, Mokhampura, Khirnikheda, Buj, Rawalikudi, Karanpura, Gandhisagar No.8, Gandhisagar No.3, Prempuria, Dhamaniya, Dhawad, Sanwat, Harighar, Datla, Kethuli,

3.5 Roads and Development

1. Metalled Road :-

The metalled road which passes through the sanctuary area as follow, besides it there are very important pitched road/W.B.M. road which leads towards sanctuary area. These are of SH/NH/District road it has been already described in the earlier chapters.

I. Bhanpura – Gandhi Sagar Road –

II. Rampura – Gandhi Sagar Road –

III. Gandhi Sagar – Kota Road.

Forest Road :-

The list of forest roads, which goes right across the sanctuary area or the road which penetrate though the heart of the Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary area are as follows :-

S.L. No.	Road		Length in Km.
	FROM	To	
1	Farnakudi	Netra Paddock	06
2	Farnakudi	Tapkudi ; Buj	08
3	Gatiya Talai	Chechiriver, Ambapani	08
4	Dayli	Ambapani	08
5	Dayli	Padapadiya	08
6	Padapadiya	Ambapani	08
7	Ring Road I	Jamuniya	09
8	Ring Road II	Bhadka	07
9	Bharka/Chatkiyanala	Chaturbhujnath Road	02
10	Karanapura	Chursigarh	09
11	Rampura Pathar	Kuawakheda	05
12	Chambal No. 8	Phut Talab	06
13	Bhadka	Dhawad	05
14	Dhawad	Sawat	07
15	Dhawad	Bagchach	14
16	Chhibbar Nala	Dhanga	08
17	Phuta Talab	Dhawad	06
18	Sawat	Hinglajgarh	05
19	PWD Road	Kuawakheda	07
20	Dhanga	Harigarh	08
21	Sawat	Hinglajgarh	06
22	Sawat	Navli	05
23	Karanapura	Shikar Road	12

_ These are the list of Roads which may be proposed in sanctuary area for the following purpose :-

- ❖ Smooth movement
- ❖ Effective administration
- ❖ Time saving
- ❖ Development in that area
- ❖ Protection in that area e.g. Fire line
- ❖ Curb in hunting/Poaching
- ❖ Eco Tourism

Roads - Sanctuary area to out side

S.L.No.	From	To	Length in Km.
1	Rampura Pathar	Karanpura	5 Km.
2	Dhawad	Prempuria	5 Km.
3	Dhawad	Navali	6 Km.
4	Bagchach area	Bardia Chowki	5 Km.
5	Bagchach area	Harigarh	8 Km.
6	Dhawad	Sukhidhani	5 km.

List of roads (Which serve as fire line)

1.	PWD Road towards Rampura	13 km.
2	PWD Road Gandhi Sagar towards Bhanpura	16 Km.
3	Both side of forest Road	125 Km.
4	On northern boundary of comp. No. 1013 Which is adjoining to Rajasthan State	10 KM.
5	Below height tension wire.	35 Km.
6	Buj Jamuniya to shikaroad	9 Km.
7	Sides of paddock wall Comp. No. 1011,1012,1013 ,1014,1015,999,996,998,1000,987,994,968,962,975,	60 Km.

3.6 Buildings :-

In presents set up the following are the forest resident/official buildings, which has been constructed by the dept. people and for the smooth functioning of the multifarious activities carried out in the sanctuary area.

I. Residential building :-

- (a) Superintendent resident] “” Gandhi Sagar No. 8 ””
- (b) Game Ranger residence] “” Gandhi Sagar No. 8 ””
- (c) Forest guard Quarter 6 in nos. ----- Gandhi Sagar No. 8
(Game guard)
- (d) Game guard Quarter 3 in nos. ----- Rampura Pathar
- (e) Range Assistant Quarter 1 no. ----- Gandhi Sagar No.3
- (f) Forest guard quarters 3 in nos. ----- G.S. No.3.
- (g) One of the game range officer west building will be Constructed on Rampura Pathar
- (h) Patrolling Camps-

Forest guard quarter at Sanwat 1 in no. Which is old one. This quarter is in such a dilapidated condition that in the situation of any mild natural calamity it can break just like a house of packed playing cards. There is one Range Assisitt. quarter.

- ❖ Forest guard quarter at Dayali 2 in nos.
- ❖ Forest guard quarter 2 in nos. at Dhawad one is old.
- ❖ Forest guard quarter 1 in no. at Harigarh.
- ❖ Forest guard quarter 1 in no. Dantla.
- ❖ At Kaithuali there are 2 quarters one is Possessed by Game Guard and another one belong to Range Assistant.
- ❖ There is one quarter at Buj which belongs to forest guard.

- ❖ There are number of Residential Buildings located at Rawalikudi. In all there are five buildings. Out of which and remaining belongs to Range Assistant and remaining belongs to forest guards.

Official Building :-

- ❖ Superintendent Office – Gandhi Sagar No. 8, Forest colony.
- ❖ Game Range Office - Gandhi Sagar No. 8, Forest colony.
- ❖ Eco Center – To impart training to the villagers who are residing in and around the sanctuary area. This building is specifically constructed to serve the following purpose.
 - Community development activities
 - Seminar on wild life
 - Training to staff and villagers.
 - This center serves as a platform to bring the people closer and closer with each other.

Forest Rest House :-

It is located at Rampura Pathar. It has 4 suits constructed in phase manner in last few years. It is situated at marvelous site with full view of main dam.

Proposed Buildings :-

1. L.D.C. quarter- One
2. Driver quarters - Two
3. Tourist information center and Video Hall.
4. Forest Chouki in Rawalikudi – One
5. Range quarter in Gandhisagar No.8- One
6. Japtibada at Gandhisagar No. 8 - One
(100 m.x100 m.)

3.7 Vehicles :-

At present there are following vehicles in Sanctuary.

1. Gypsy - MP- 02/2106 vehicle for the field inspections of superintendent & also for patrolling purpose of staff also allotted.

2. Motorcycles :- 1 No.

(1) MP – 02/6421 ,

Serves for the field work of subordinate staff & for Range Officer.

3. Motorboat :- 1 No.

Use for patrolling in submergence area to check illicit felling & poaching.

4. Canter ; - 1 No.- M.P. 02- AV- 1249

Use for patrolling.

4. Water Tanker ; - 1 No.- M.P. 02- AV- 3205

Use for Wild life Water and Fire Protection Work.

Proposed Vehicles –

1. No.Three Diesel Jeep (Boleros) is needed for flying squad and Administrative Officers so that regular patrolling can be done in forest area.

2. Motorcycles – No 6

3. Motorboat :- 1 No. 01

Use for patrolling in submergence area to check illicit felling & poaching.

Arms & Ammunition –

Arms (12 bores) number of total – 07. Arms have been allotted to this Sanctuary though it is most important & sensitive area. Thousands of sheep grazers use to come to these areas & conflict with them is day to day business in this area.

Following staff are also needed

1. SAF squards 1:4

2. Constable 02

Leases

3.8 In today's context there is a total ban on any confessional rights; with the declaration of the Sanctuary all rights of the people has been ceased, even head load is not permitted to take away from the Sanctuary area. However people who are basically dependent in selling the fuel wood carry out these activates clandestinely. These people are basically tribe people (Bheel community). The main force, who is encouraging them is the political interference. Beside the

unemployment is one of the reason which force them to do this illegal activity in the Sanctuary area. Mainly this peoples coming of out of Sanctuary Areas In the Sanctuary area, there are large number of cattle population. This cattle population belongs to mainly Gujjar community. These people are mainly engaged in selling of milk, and milk products (Mawa). These people are causing immense damage to forest illegally by following things.

- ❖ Illicit grazing
- ❖ Cutting the trees to prepare the milk products.
- ❖ Cutting the trees to fulfill their day to day requirement such as fuel wood.

Other Programmes & Activities

As such there are no. programme or activities in the Sanctuary nonetheless few activities have begun to take shape in this forest area of Gandhisagar. However the most important features of this buildings to its credit. This Century has old historical structure draw's the attention of the million of the people this structure Hinglaj ghar Fort and Chorasighar Fort and Rock Painting main Pleace from all over the country and even aboard. Tourism department has State set up its centers for that purpose. People throngs in large no; and visit these place of historical importance. This is one of the most important factor, which certainly attributes to the Sanctuary. These tourists can easily can be persuade to visit the Sanctuary area, they can be imparted knowledge regarding wild life.

Lack of people come to visit the Gandhisagar dam so these people can easily be persuaded to know the importance of the Sanctuary. There are some important features of the Sanctuary, which are linked with this area.

- ❖ Chambal tank at no. 1 site :- This is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spot of this area and this is quit adjacent to the Sanctuary. There are some beautiful islands also; which are of keen interest to the visitors of this area.

Chaturbujnath temple, Badkaji and various other places of pilgrimage interest certainly drains the attention of visitor. Since

this Sanctuary is quite close to the sites of historical importance, so this is an added advantage to this Sanctuary by following ways :-

- ❖ More no. of people could be educated regarding wild life.
- ❖ Water birds are available in plenty, which automatically draw the attention of the people who comes to visit the dam site.
- ❖ Fisheries department is running their own activity,. M.P. Fisheries development Corporation has set up its unit at Gandhisagar dam No. 8, everyday 3-4 trucks of fishes are taken away from the dam and 2-3 tones of fishes are being sent to various places like Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Shiligudi, Gauhati etc.

Note. Now in these days forest Department starts Search, Training about the Mahashir rare Fish Conservation Work.

Eco-development committees were formed during the year 1997-98. Budget was allotted for this purpose to carry out the development activities in these committees. During first year of formation of these committees confidence developing activity were carried out.

In these Eco-development committees Forest guard, Forester and Dy. Ranger works as a Secretary.

During the year 1991-92 Arial spray of seeds were done in the Sanctuary. In this Prosopis juliflora seeds were spread in the Sanctuary. The main purpose for Arial spray of seed was to improve the habitat for the wild life.

3.9 Firewood, Harvest and Collection :-

Firewood is not harvested at all in the Sanctuary. The people who are living below the poverty line are clandestinely going, to the forest area and collect the fuel wood and they sell in the market. Though this activity is not at very large scale, even though poor people are illegally doing the business in the form of head load to sustain life. These people mainly coming out off Sanctuary area.

In large numbers there is also some villagers people are owning the cattle's MAWA and they sell it commercially. For preparing the MAWA they use the Khair Timber for its high calorific value in every home, it is estimated that about 1-2 quintals of fuel wood is used for preparing Mawa. By each family. These people take away the khair timber clandestinely, there by lot of pressure on forest. There are many other villages, which are primarily dependent on this milk selling and mawa business. The villages are -

Dayali, Mokhampura, Khirnikheda, Buj, Rawalikudi, Karanpura, Gandhisagar No.8, Gandhisagar No.3, Prempuria, Dhamaniya, Dhawad, Sanwat, Harighar, Datla, Kethuli.

The villagers of these villages remove these species from the forest, which gives them high calorific value. In Urgent and workable solution has to be sorted out for the same.

3.10 Non-wood forests produce collection :-

In general, the collection of non-wood forest produce is not apparent and it is banned too on the other hand the villages which fall in the periphery of the sanctuary are involved in this, but there are very few people and that too is at a very small scale. The people who secretly collect these non wood product derive their life sustenance (up to same extent) by selling them. These people are extremely poor and they do it by illegal means. The people who remove the non-wood product secretly from the forest are basically collecting the following things.

Tendupatta leaves, Gum, Khair seeds, Honey, Safed musali, Jangli Onion, Anwla , Tendu fruit.

Through this business is not carried out at a very large scale, but possibility of the involvement of the people can't be ruled out.

3.11 Huntings :-

In earlier days i.e. during the days when kings of states used to reign the kingdom, in those days hunting activities were carried out without any interruption. The kings and Maharaja used to take it as sports adventure. In older days kings used to go for hunting by following roads :-

- Sangram Ghat to Thakaji Road
- Kothdi to Thagi Road
- Katna to Ramkunda Road
- Bhanpura to Kaithuly
- Navali to Sanwat
- Harigarh to Hinglajgarh
- Navali to Thakaji
- Karanpura to Shikarpura Road

Maharaja used to stay at their Kothi's for hunting adventures. Their Kothis were at following places.

Joganbadi (Near Navali), Dhamnia

3.12 Poaching and other illegal activities

There is no organized poaching in the sanctuary area, but there are very few people who are involved in this clandestine trade. At Gandhisagar no.8 colony, migrants from Bangladeshi were settled. These Bangladeshi people were rehabilitated by the Govt. of India at that time. These people from Bangladeshi are mainly involved in fisheries business, that too they carry out quit secretly by adopting unfair means. These people from Bangladesh are primarily dependent on fisheries sector, they launch their activities in Chambal river which passes through the sanctuary. Bengali people are mainly dependent in their livelihood on this business only. Besides this some of the people are engaged in selling the tortoise skin, which is sold in Hawrah city at an amazing rate of 15000/- per kg. Though the no. of people is quit small, but even though to make early and handsome return,

people are attached towards this business in clandestine manner. In year 1998 and after one case of tortoise skin was caught by the forest officials of G.S. Sanctuary case was registered against the offender it was that the people were caught red handed in this offence, were carrying tortoise skin from Sanjit Road (Mandsaur). It was found that they used to carry out this clandestine business from Sanjit road. They used to kill the tortoise and of the getting their skin, this has been supplied to Hawra market through the mediator and these mediators are Bengali people at Gandhisagar no. 8 colony. Bengali people are involved in the trade by selling the tortoise skin. Though this business is not flourishing because of the stringent forest loss, but even then some of the people are automatically attracted towards this business because of its lucrative nature. It is reported in earlier days, cheetal were reported in large number in this sanctuary area, but there was the species which face the continues threat from hunting pointing of few in the past. This was particular cheetal, as a result their number has reduced drastically.

Apart from cheetal there are various other species too, who contently faced the merciless poaching operation by the hunters in the past. Which has lead to reduce there number drastically. The main reason behind this is that there skin is of commercial importance in international market. There flesh is also eaten by the adventures. In this way the species like cheetal and sambhar easily fell pray to it. This is the main cause that their nos. has gone down to a great extent.

Among the reptiles Cobra, Viper and Kraits are noticed in the Sanctuary. It is reported that in the recent past, these reptiles were not spared and they too were exploited for quick monetary gains. Their skin is sold in international market at a very high rate. Although such type of incident of this type is very less, but the involvement of the people are there, where they go for monetary gains.

In earlier days there was no such ban on killing of wild life, but the Game Act of 1907 came into act and some restriction of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the protection of wild life was enforced by the following enactment :-

- The Madhya Bharat Forest Act Samwwat 2007 (Act no. 73 of 1950)
- The Madhya Bharat wild birds and protection Act Sanwwat 2008 (Act no. 1 of 1952)
- The Madhya Bharat Game Act Sanwwat 2009 (Act no. 10 of 1952)
- The Madhya Bharat Game rules 1954
- The Madhya Bharat Shooting rules 1954

Consequent on reorganization of the states in the year 1956 the above acts and rules were replaced by the following acts and rules :-

- The Indian Forest Act (XVI of 1927)
- The Indian Forest M.P. amendment Act 1965 (IX of 1965)
- The M.P. Games Act 1935 (XV of 135)
- The Protected forest rules 1960
- The M.P. Games rules 1962
- The M.P. Forest (Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Poisoning, setting traps or snares in reserved and protected forest) rules 1963.
- Restriction on issue of arms license under the Indian Arms Act 1959 and Indian Arms Rule 1962.

The above mentioned acts had been of 1958. The mentioned acts had been extended to whole of M.P. by provision of M.P. Extension of Laws Act of 1958. The above rules now been repealed and replaced by the following acts and rules :-

- Total ban on shooting vide Govt. of M.P. notification no. 6036-X(2) 71 dated 11.11.1971 extended up to 1976.

- The wild life (Protection) Act of 1972 of 53 of 1972
- The wild life (Protection) Madhya Pradesh rules 1974 as per notification no. 4047/300 – X (74) dated 3.9.74

The following amendment have been notified by the Govt. under the Wild Life Act of 1972 Notification no. 4056 – 139 – 10 (2) / 74. The wild life specified in schedule I to IV and closed through out the year in the whole of state except Crabs, Ducks, Geese, Snipes, which will be closed from 1st April to 31st December every year.

- Notification No. 1068 / 4372 / 10 (2) 73. The following have been added to schedule V wild Dog; wild pigs and hares.
- No. 5929 / 3619 / 10 (2) 75 dated 9.12.75 possession of trophies to be declared by February 1976.
- 3992 / 2261 / 10-2-76 Declaration of trophies by 31st Dec. 1976, No. of 14 / 20 / 7 / 2 / 10 dated 09-02-77 Declaration of trophies of by 31-03-77.
- No. IF 14 / 10 / 76-10 (2). The construction of the state Wild Life Advisory Board.

Due to complete ban on shooting of the wild life the incidence of poaching has gone appreciably low and there is a definite improvement in the wild life specially in this Gandhisagar Sanctuary where plenty of wild life is noticed, among the species, Chinkara, Neelgai, Panther, Bear and Wild Bores are noticed. For the purpose only Gandhisagar Sanctuary was established as per Govt. Notification No. 4588 – 3405 Ten – 02-74. It would be more appropriate if this Sanctuary and other wild animals can be developed.

Wild life was very abundant in distant past, the importance of wild life has been a redeeming feature and heritage of the past, which has finally been embedded in our culture also. This is very evident especially in our mythology, where the different wild animals like Deer, Elephant etc. were

associated with different deities. In historical records also the enactment for conservation of wild life date back to 3rd Century A.C. In the times of emperor Ashoka. The percept of Buddhism and Jainism strongly condemn any destruction of life. But with the advance of civilization man started exploiting the nature to his best advantage which resulted in indiscriminate clearing of forest land for the cultivation. Even then the Shikar was the monopoly of the rulers and the wild life was their exclusive preserve. After the Mughal Dynesty and with the advent of British Empire the improvised weapons come in use and Shikar become favorite pass time soldiers. A lot massacre of wild life followed in the last world wars, which result in extermination of wild life from many places. Elephant and bison's which were once notified in the Satpuras in the 16th century become extinct. After independence poaching become a favorite pastime and recreational activity with the public and civil servants. The Shikar agencies, local tribes and cultivators also contributed to a great in the destruction of wild life. During the last few decades, large area were brought under cultivation which affected the natural habitate of wild life and it started migrating to remote area with no immunity. The Govt. had ultimately ordered complete prohibition on shooting of wild life. Considering its wanton destruction. Ever since this area was declared as Sanctuary area the activities of poaching has been almost abolished / abandoned. In earlier days; when this area was not declared Sanctuary at that time the activities like poaching, hunting were on in this area uninterruptedly. Then the kings and Maharajas used to come in this area for adventure purpose, in this way wild life was facing severe threat. In present context no such report for poaching has been reported in this area. The reason behind is various Wild Life Acts, which strongly recommended severe punishment for its violation. Poaching for spot and adventure is not found in this area. This is quit safe for wild life, the only problem which wild is facing their destruction of habitat. There is lot of interference and disturbance to the wild life by human being, as there are plenty of villages in and around the periphery of wild life. Illegal fishing at dam site is the only area, where Bengali people kill the fishers, but that too is for their life sustenance. These evidence are also not at very large scale.

These people earn their bread and butter by selling the fishers. There is no such activity in this area, which can be placed in the category of organized poaching. We don't found any record also, where the organized poaching activities were carried out in this Sanctuary area.

3.13 Illegal Cutting of Trees :-

As the Sanctuary area is mainly consists of the species of miscellaneous type, so there are very little or rather no chance of cutting the trees illegally. In this area illicit felling of trees is at bare minimum. Illegal cutting of trees are not reported much in this Sanctuary area. The forest of this area is basically of fuel wood nature, so the people are not so concerned in removing the trees. There are certain pockets in this Sanctuary area where the people come to the Sanctuary in-groups of 8-10 people Clandestinely. The people who come out in groups are mainly from the adjoining area of Rajasthan. They come to forest area and remove the selected species which are of fuel wood (i.e. of calorific value) nature. The people who are engaged in this business are from adjoining areas. These people sell the head load in near by market, some of the areas where this people sell the fuel wood are as follows :-

Rampura

Bhanpura

Ramganjmandi

The people who are involved in this business are very poor people and most of this work is being done by ladies. These people are somewhat dependent on their livelihood on selling the headloads. The villagers who are engaged in this money making business hails from the following areas

Prempuria, Kaithuli, Rampura, Madanpuria, Bhanpura, Shindicamp, Bhagwanpura, Bhimpura etc.

The poor people are mainly tribes, they sell the fuelwood to get their bread and butter. The most of the people, who are involved in this area mainly women,

these women come to area quit early in the morning collect the fuelwood and then take it to the nearby market. There are the place in the Sanctuary, where the women carry fuelwood to the nearby the market through transportation i.e bus. This types of activities are noticed especially in those villages, which are on road side. For example, some of the poor people from Prempuria village collect the fuelwood and take to Bhanpura market for selling purpose Most of the damage to the forest area is by the local people from Bhanpura. The people from Bhanpura are so much involved in this activities that they are last concerned about the forest officials. In such a situation we people are lift with no option, but to keep our hand tide at our back. The main factor for such a grave situation is the political involvement at every level.

This area is heavily burdened with cattle population. There are no of village which are solely dependent on cattle rearing. Most of the villages in and around the Sanctuary are primarily dependent on the cattle wealth for their life sustenance. In Sanctuary there are villages where transportation facilities are not available; they can't sell the milk in near market because of this constraint. These people resort to making milk product e.g Mawa. In preparation of this milk product quintals / tones of fuelwood is consumed everyday. In order to prepare Mawa, these villagers remove.

3.14 Illegal removal of NWP

The forest of this area is mainly of miscellaneous type. So there are chances for removal of NWP. Although this process is not being run on commercial basis notwithstanding some section of society specially the down trodden people are indulged in collecting non-wood product from forest area. Clandestinely these people are living below the poverty line and they collect NWP. From Sanctuary area for the sustenance of their life. Ever since this area was declares as Sanctuary area complete ban has been imposed for collecting any type of NWP. However among the NWP. which is being

collected by those poor tribal people for example Bheel, Banjara and Gurjar (OBC).
NWP - as follows :-

- (1) Gum – gum collection from Dhawad
- (2) Tendupatta collection from that area which is lying on the fringes of the Sanctuary.
- (3) Collection of Khair seeds.

The area where we need to give more attention are as follows :-

- (1) Mobility – in this area there is need to provide vehicles for lower forest officials.
- (2) Basic amenities are not available to the grass root forest officials at their head quarter therefore they remain absconded for days.

3.15 Domestic live stock grazing :-

This sanctuary is heavily infested with the cattle population. Within the radius of 0 to 10 Km. from the sanctuary there are about 30 villages (including Raj. area). The inhabitant of these villages drive their mean of livelihood by rearing cattles. These people sell the milk of milk products in nearby markets. These million of cattles area roaming freely in the sanctuary area of grazing thereby causing vast damage the wild - life habitat. Apart from these villages Gandhisagar No.3 & 8. There is one revenue village named Karanpura is also located inside the sanctuary is also dependent on their livestock. This illegal grazing is of very high magnitude only. Only few (negligible) offence case are reported for illegal grazing. The graziers not only take their cattles in sanctuary but, they cause heavy destruction due to lopping of trees. By doing such activities there are plenty of chances for such type of situation to take place such as –

- (1) Soil erosion.
- (2) Crown density is reduced to a dismal level.
- (3) Proliferation of obnoxious weeds such as Lantana and Cassia torra.

Since these people basically hail from Rajasthan and LocalMP also They were migrated to M.P. states few decades back. They not only create destruction to wild life habitat but they invite their kith and kin from their ancestral place from Rajasthan to bring their cattle in summer or in rainy season.

This high influx of million and trillions of cattle from Rajasthan are loitering right across the Sanctuary and causing unimaginable loss to wild life habitat. Cattle lifting in this area is very common because free movement of cattles in Sanctuary areas, These cattles easily fall pray to carnivorous specially Panther. Compensation is given to the grieved owner only in that case when the cattle is killed out of the Sanctuary premises. Some time we come across the when we are not able to ascertain whether the animal was killed inside the Sanctuary or out side the Sanctuary. Veterinary officer report is also needed to ensure that who was the predator.

Grazing capacity varies from area to area and it depends upon the type of forest too. Mostly the forest area of this Sanctuary is of miscellaneous type and that too is heavily burdened with large cattle population, as a result weeds such as Lantana and Casiatora are flourishing like anything. Lantana and decreasing the grazing significantly. In order to improve the habitat the steeper slopes and over grazed area should be well protected. This will reduce the chance of soil erosion and will improve the carrying capacity of that area. In order to reach a correct solution some short of process should be hammered out for calculating grazing capacity and while herbivores are totally dependent on grass and forest species therefore their food requirement should be taken into consideration. This can be checked out by selecting the key areas, where we go for providing food to wild herbivore should have least biotic interference is present, for reducing the interference of cattle population we should give more emphasis on sanctuary area. It is none other than these two faces sever thereat from biotic interference. These area should be given intensive protection to improve key water hole and key habitats. For that purpose villagers should be educated to keep the cattles of higher breed so that no. of cattles can be lowered and it will reduce the pressure on grazing units.

While educating the local people it always be kept in kind that for which species they are highly sensitive so hasty decision should not be taken. One has keep patience while assessing the local economy of the tribal people of that area. In this area mostly the Gurjar, Banjara & Jat community on cattle. The whole economy is classes are solely dependent on cattles. The whole is based on cattle rearing therefore almost precaution should be taken while going for any type of modification or changes. Their economy should be given top most priority this purpose can be served by following way's :-

- (1) If any viable alternate is such as cycle shop, kirana shop or other employment generating scheme, this should thoroughly be assessed in a systematic manner.
- (2) Viable alternate should give them same economic status or may be on higher side which were they enjoying by their centuries old occupation.

There is serious problems of migratory cattle from Rajasthan. Which are making intrusion in G.S. Sanctuary area. These cattle are making encroachment from Rajasthan state. These cattles are of two types (1) The cattles such as cows, buffalo and goats from Rajasthan comes every year. These cattles graze in the sanctuary for a particular period and these people are getting shelter from the inhabitants of the villages which are located in & around of the sanctuary. Most of these villages are their relatives. On this account they remain in sanctuary when there is a crisis of edible grass in Rajasthan state.

- (3) This is one of the most crucial problem which we have been facing for last few decades. This problem is none other than the encroachment of sheep's, camels and goats from Rajasthan. This problem has been going on incessantly. Although, this problem of sheep's from Rajasthan is for a very brief period i.e. from June to mid October; but nonetheless this problem is of very high magnitude. Every year we are grappling with this menace to prevent their entry in our sanctuary area; but the percentage of success has

very low. The main factor which are attributing to low success in this area as follows :- 1

1. Forest officials are not well equipped with basic infrastructure which is needs to combat this problem.
2. The connivance of forest officials with sheep owners.
3. Interference of local pressure.

Every year nos. of vehicles are procured to fight this problem for 3-4 months along with S.A.F. staff.; but we have utterly failed on all fronts In spite of so much off heavy infrastructure for this brief period a lot of pandemonium is created. But the desired result is at its lowest ebb. This sheep problem for this area has become a common phenomenon. So there is an urgent need to tackle down this problem once and for ever. The reason behind is during this sheep operation whole of our staff is engaged in this activity at the cost of forest protection and miscellaneous regular activities. During these four months other forest activities comes to a stand still. For hammering out desired panacea our approach should be realistic, considering the basic practical difficulties face by forest officials at grass route level. This target can be achieved by improving mobility and providing basic infrastructure to officials at lower rungs.

The sheep owner are the big guns such a renowned politicians, prominent Entrepreneur, big landlords, who are carrying out this business on high commercial basis. These people have their say influencing the politicians at top level. The camps of sheep's which remain in sanctuary area for this period are basically owned by Patel's they are non other than the head of the laborers who worked for glaziers. Million and trillions of sheep's destroy the forest area tremendously; as a result scarcity of grass is quite obvious which create on forest in terms of lopping. The main consequence of over grazing is that we are left with barren land which increases the chance of soil erosion and that area become devoid of any regeneration. Whatsoever it may be to sort out the permanent solution for this problem, this should be discussed at top level i.e. not only on political level;

but it should be discussed at state level also. In this way this problem can be eradicated forever.

एक विकल्प के रूप में उक्त अवैध चराई से दबाव हटाने हेतु अभयारण्य क्षेत्र का कुछ क्षेत्र चराई हेतु निर्धारित कर नियंत्रित चराई की जा सकती है, जिसके लिये अस्थाई प्रस्तावित बफर जोन में चराई हेतु कुछ आरक्षित कक्ष इस प्रकार है –

अ. क्रं	अभयारण्य की सीमा पर स्थित ग्राम का नाम	पशुपालक परिवारों की संख्या	कुल पशुओं की संख्या	वर्तमान में चराई से प्रभावित कक्ष क्रमांक	चराई से प्रभावित कुल कक्ष	पूर्व प्रबंधन योजना में प्रस्तावित बफर जोन के कक्ष	वर्तमान में बफर जोन में लिये जाने योग्य कक्ष	प्रस्तावित बफरजोन के कक्षों का क्षेत्रफल
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	खिरनीखेडा	28	225	P 877, P969	2	969	969	417
2	जायली	250	200	P 958, P960, 961 P 877, P969,	5	958,960,961, 962,963,	958,960, 961	676.11
3	रावलीकुडी	465	15000	P 935 , P936, P940, P941, P942,943,944, 945,981,982,983,984 ,P 985,P986	15	935,936,940,941,942,943,944, 945,954,955, 956,957,982,983,984,985, 986,	945,981 ,982, 983	1409.31
4	चंबल नं 03 व नं08	70	950	1004,1005,1006, 1007, 1008,1009	6	1004, 1005, 1011	1004,1005, 1007,1008,	1259.11
5	प्रेमपुरियां	150	6500	1015,1016 P 1065	3	—	1016,1065	547.34
6	धावद	70	2500	P1065,1066,1068, P1078,1079, 1080, P1082, P1083	8	1066,1080, 1082,1083	1066,1068, 1080,1082, 1083	1534.82
7	सांवत	55	600	P1082, P1083, 1058,1084, 1085,	5	1058,1084,	1058,1084	806.14
8	भगवानपुरा	6	250	P1051, P 1052	2	1051,1052	1051,1052	803.24
9	नुरपुरा(राज0)	25	1200	P 1052,P1053	2	1053	1053	505.26
10	हरीगढ़	20	800	P 1053,P 1054, P 1098	3	1098	1098	491.09
11	दांतला	19	1000	P1096, P1097, P1098, P1054	4	1096,1097	1096,1097	748.18
12	बाड़िया (राज0)	25	2000	1073,1074, P1075, 1090, P1091	5	1071	1073,1074	576.52
	योग	1183	31225		60	12930.343 हेक्टर	29	9774.12 हेक्टर

3.16 Wild Fires :-

As far as the record of this sanctuary is concerned, there is hardly any trace of wild fires occurred in sanctuary. As discussed earlier this sanctuary is entangled with the basic problem of cattle population and sheep problem from the adjoining State of Rajasthan. Due to heavy biotic interference grazing and erosion is common feature to this area. The dry grass is main source for engulfing the forest with wild fire. Since this grass is exploited due to over grazing, so chance of spreading of fire is almost nil.

The chances of catching of the fire in forest area is mainly during the summer season. (If it occurs at all). This too is dependent if dry grass is left in the area and the people who passes through this area leave burning Cigarettes, Bidies, fire may take place due to high temp. In summer season the main factor which enhances the chance of wild fire is the conducive temperature which ignites the dry grasses thereby causing wild spread forest fire. The magnitude of this problem in this area is very low, however the chances for forest fire can be ruled out because of following genuine reasons :

- 1) There are no. of villages in and around the sanctuary.
- 2) The mischievous elements may destroy the wild life habitat by setting fire in grass which will eventually engulf the whole area with fire.

This Sanctuary is not having any acute problem of wild fire therefore the extent of the area is very limited and really occurs here and there in the sanctuary. The intensity of fire is not severe because the forest density is also degraded tremendously. Frequency of forest fire is also not well noticed since the chances of catching fire is very less so there is hardly any traces when at any time forest offence has been against any offender for setting of fire. In order to control the fire following measures can be taken up -

1. Heaps of sand can be placed compartment wise and that to is in vulnerable area.

2. Repairs of water holes, ponds and some other new structure like stop dam, tank etc. can be constructed in need of an hour.
3. Villagers co-operation can be sought.
4. Deepening of tanks.
5. Forest official should be capable to maintain discipline and perseverance, during the time of crisis and they should develop the quality of taking help from other agencies such as N.G.O's, Eco-development committees. Although occurrence of forest fire in the Sanctuary is very-very low but even though if fire occurs in the Sanctuary during summer season, we should not ignore of rather we should not take it lightly because there are no. of species in Sanctuary for e.g. Khair which is highly inflammable. This species catches fire so quickly due to its calorific value. The wild fire may cause unthinkable damage to wild animal habitat and the area is left with meager resources. So precaution should be taken and necessary logistic approach should be adopted.
6. Watch Towers should be constructed.

3.17 INSECT ATTACKS AND PATHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

As the Sanctuary area is comprising of trees of miscellaneous categories, so there are very little or rather no chance of any type of insects attacks and pathological problem. The main source of drawing the insect is mainly Teak and Sal. This area is completely devoid of any such species. Therefore the chances of this forest area for any type of injuries caused by insects are negligible or rather not noticed at all. The injuries which may be responsible for causing any attack in the Sanctuary area can be Categorized in following ways :-

- (1) Drought : Chance of drought is rarely occurs in this area but the possibility of occurring can not be ruled out completely. The reason being this area is totally dry in nature; so monsoon can deceive.
- (2) Insect : Since the species like Teak, Sal are not found in this area so chance of insect attack is very rare.
- (3) Frost : This area is experiencing medium to high cold wave during winter season. Therefore the chance of occurring frost is not so significant. Nonetheless the damage due to frost may take place once in a decade or so. The damage due to frost is insignificant. We hardly come across any instances when damage due to this agency has been reported in the past at a large scale.
- (4) Wind : It is noticed that the wind is blowing at its own pace during the summer season. Usually the speed of wind is moderate but some times this speed may touch its pack as a result trees get uprooted. During Summer Season hot wing blows which are very painful and striking. These hot winds are called Loose.
- (5) Parasites : This agency too is not of very significant nature the reason being there is scarcely any species from which they drive there food and other requirement. Considering this fact parasites are devoid of any food requirement there by causing little or no damage at all in the Sanctuary area. However possibility of epidemic in future can not be ignored completely due to exterior agency.

The above mentioned five agencies which has just how been discussed are not so significant but even though the chances should not be taken as a precautionary measure.

3.18 WILD LIFE HEALTH

This area is over burdened with large no. of cattle population therefore where cattle population is so high the chance of diseases can not be ignored at all.

It is estimated that in this area in every village, every household is owning about 50 to 60 cattle so the magnitude of the problem can be well understood. Following are the diseases by which cattle get inflicted.

1. Foot & mouth Diseases.
2. Gulghotu.

Similarly the large no. of sheep and camels are moving on roads in Sanctuary area from the adjoining Rajasthan state. These cattle too suffer from one disease or another due to various reasons. And most importantly that much of large no. cattle population are moving freely in the Sanctuary area during monsoon season. In this existing some percentage of cattle population suffer from some or other diseases.

It has been not reported at all that whether in the past there has been out break of any sort of epidemic among the domestic livestock. The season when there are more no. of chance is mostly in monsoon season due the unhygienic condition the spread of disease is confined to a very large scale. Usually the detection of disease among the domestic live stock recognized is well in advance by the local villagers. The villagers too have their own knowledge about the diseases. When they come to know about the disease they take their cattle to the nearby veterinary hospital for suitable treatment. As mentioned earlier these are about 30 villages which are directly or indirectly linked with Sanctuary area. They take their cattle to the following veterinary centers :-

1. Rawalikudi
2. Besla
3. Gandhisagar No.8
4. Navali
5. Bhanpura
6. Rampura

The villagers which are located in far flung to the areas are encountered with many problems, while taking their cattles to the near by veterinary hospital. The main factors which are causing impediment their way are :-

1. Inaccessibility of that area.
2. Unapproachable roads.

Season problem because become learning and some times cattles are left own their own fate. In case of diseases. They prophylactic measures which has been taken in the Sanctuary area to encounter this problem are-

1. People are given basic knowledge about the disease so that the problem can be brought under control at a preliminary stage.
2. People are made educated that they should not give any room for any superstition.

In controlling the problem there is no such agency in this area except the veterinary deppt. which can be given due place in this section. The villages where cattle are affected are very touchy about the disease and immediately rush to the veterinary hospital to curve the diseases, because they are totally dependent on their economy on this live stock. The villagers have a very positive attitude about the disease and fully co-operate with the veterinary dep't people. So is the reason they are able to speak out in clear terms about the disease. The symptoms of the disease and what are the measures to be taken. There is an acute problem of migratory live stock in this area from Rajasthan state. As most of the villagers who are settled in Madhya Pradesh state where once upon at time the native to Rajasthan state. Their kith and kin connection from Rajasthan pursuit their relatives to come to this area during monsoon season. This large no. of cattle population remain in this Sanctuary for a brief period but because of effective device this cattle population remain unnoticed. Hence the control of this population by forest official is very poor or rather we have not control at all. However in case of sheep's which comes to this area during monsoon season in millions of nos. are not allowed to stay but our merge resource some time make the staff helpless there by the courage

and moral of sheep owner are its peak and they remain in this Sanctuary area as per their sweet will. Although we are launching our operation at a very large scale to make them run with the help of S.A.F. persons but the rate of success is very dismal. These cattle go to the Rajasthan state when grass there. In cases of sheep's the problem is not different natural and these sheep's are being taken to other areas to Madhya Pradesh state via Bhavanimandi and some of the sheep go back to their own state. We forest people are grappling with this very problem for last few decades, but we have not yet been able to overcome any permanent solution.

Domestic cattle have been completely taken care of the villages to take there cattles to nearby veterinary hospitals at the time of spread out of any disease among them from time to time. The cattle health is properly monitored by the concerned officials, which reduces the chance of any disease to take its heavy toll. In nutshell we can conclude that the health of wild life in Sanctuary is quit satisfactory, there is no problem at all from any quarter to any wild life in future too. The only precaution which is to taken is that influx of large number of sheep from the adjoining state Rajasthan must be prevented at any cost. Apart from this domestic cattle must not be allowed to roam in whole of the Sanctuary area, instead they should be confined to a very limited area. the villagers should be asked to adopt stall feeding. For this purpose they must be taken to the places like in Gujrat for educating them in this context. This purpose they must be taken to the places like in Gujrat for educating.

3.19 INTER AGENCY PROGRAMMES AND PROBLEMS

We people are continuous harping on one issue, i.e. non other than to reduce the cattle population in the villages. Forest officials have put forward the genuine reason for this and if this is not followed, what could be the dire consequences in future. People are various Eco-development committees have been made understood regarding the ever increasing pressure on forest area. EDC's people have well understood the significance of the forest Most of the people are agreed to switch over to some other business instead of cattle/goat rearing. In order

to reduce the pressure on forest, villagers have even agreed to adopt non conventional

energy resources e.g. – Bio-gas, Solar cooker, improved chullahs, Nutan Stoves etc. this would certainly decrease the tremendous pressure on forest, as most of the villagers are taking fuel wood from forest for two purpose :-

Firstly to cook food and secondly to make milk product. In this connection, we're taking the assistance of Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam. Beside this we people are taking the help of various other department e.g. Agricultural, Veterinary, Panchayat, Mahila Bal Vikas department and we do maintain a very good report with all these department leaving very little or rather no chances to arise any conflict with anyone of them. Fisheries sector is proliferating tremendously in the area, which is adjacent to Sanctuary area. The reason is well know to every one i.e. the mammoth Gandhisagar dam and reservoir built on mighty river Chambal. M.P. Matsaya Vikas Nigam in this activity, some people are carrying out this business clandestinely on the dam site, especially the migrated people from Bangladesh are not some other downtrodden people. Manning and Quarrying activities are not going on this Sanctuary at large scale. Some people who have political influence try to make in roads the Sanctuary area to collect Moorum, Stone chips, Boulders and various other material of building construction. Through these activities are almost extinct, but some time or other people leave no chance to exploit forest wealth as per their desire, whenever situation is favorable to them. The Manning/quarrying activities are going on adjoining to Sanctuary area near Harigarh & Dantla. This place is located in the Rajasthan state called Chenchat. People from Harigarh and Dantla go to Chenchat for quarrying purpose, thus getting their means of livelihood. There is no such programme in the Sanctuary, which is potentially conciliated but there are people who are keenly interested to in cress their livestock has been duly convinced to adopt other alternate viable sources for income generation. This is to our advantage that the people have understood this in right perspective and started appreciating the same.

RESEARCH, MONITORING AND TRAINING

This is quite unfortunate on our part that in spite of possessing such a vast potential in Gandhisagar sanctuary, we have not yet conducted any programme of research. There is a vast scope of the research in sanctuary area, its potential has to be properly harvested to bring this sanctuary on international arena. So research is one area where we are lacking, this field must be strengthened.

RESEARCH AND MONITORING

As discussed above that there is tremendous potential to conduct research programme in the sanctuary. One of the most important is none other than the fisheries sector. This is reported that this area is immensely gifted with about 200-250 type of fishes. Nothing has been done so far in this field, this should be given due importance. There is a lot of scope to harvest its potential to the fullest extent. In this regard beginning should be made, for this purpose health atmosphere should be created. The fisheries department co-operation must be taken, that will eventually help in carrying out research activities.

Among the reptiles where research can be conducted are as follows :-

- Crocodile
- Otter
- Large varieties of poisonous snakes

Poisonous snakes are found on the island which is submerged in the chambel tank. The islands are submerged during the rainy season only. When the water level goes down then the island automatically starts appearing . We don't have any problem to approach these island, as we are having our own motor boat, therefore immediate action should be taken to carry out research activities in island.

Every year tens and thousands of migratory birds come to the area covering thousands of miles. If some one is keenly interested to conduct any sort of research work he/she would have an ample scope. As the dam is adjacent to sanctuary and the mighty Chambal river flows right across the migratory sanctuary therefore it is a heaven for migratory birds and thus providing earlier, Gandhi sagar sanctuary is endowed with numerous type of wild life in both the section i.e. herbivores and carnivores. Wild life experts have adequate scope to carry research work in following fields :-

- Swet Cat
- Desert Cat
- Fresh water Tortoise
- Medicinal Plants
- Saaras
- Water Sports
- Tourism
- Migratory sheep's Problem

Inspite of passing such a vast potential, not even a single research paper has been published regarding the Gandhisagar Sanctuary. As no research programme has been conducted so far, them what to talk about monitoring. Recently in the month of September 1998, one team from Wild Life Institute of India. Dehradon has visited this sanctuary. Among the wild life team from W.I.I. Dehradon one prominent scientist enquired about the research programmes in the Sanctuary when he was told that no such research programme is conducted in this sanctuary so far. It was to his great surprise and he had to cut a sorry for the same. There is an urgent need to improve the wild life habitat and the research can conducted depending upon the species. Requirement in the sanctuary. floral and faunal survey can be immense use.

The area, which require due attention for research (as mentioned in above paragraph) ought to be monitored from time to time. This would certainly help to know the avenues which remained Unexplored till recent past. The area which is of monitoring significance is that of vast cattle population in the sanctuary area. For that purpose data, extent of damage, cattle units and grazing area should be taken in to account. Monitoring on cattle population as of high significance and need to be gives due recognition while carrying out any monitory programmes. The areas which should be given due importance for the monitoring can be classified in following ways :-

Cattle population allowed to be grazed -

This will depend on the grazing units, carrying capacity of that area and cattle units.

Cattle and wild life disease outbreak - This is also of utmost importance, because this help a lot to curb morbidity and mortality.

3.20 Wild life population estimation – For this purpose census is carried out by forest staff. Last census was carried out in the month of January 2006, on the basis of pug mark, visible found, any traces left, their pallet groups and various other means. Their numbers were recorded by forest officials. This is done every year.

Wild Animal	Nos.	Wild Animal	Nos.
Panther	41	Bear	14
Bhedki	15	Wild Dog	24
Hyena	82	Peacock	170
Neelgai	651	Hare	181
Moongus	64	Jackel	140
Wild Bore	635	Fox	40
Porcupine	38	Tortoise	38
Crocodiles	35	Goh	11
Monkey	1652	Vultures	1250
Chinkara	234		

Wild life population estimation –Year Wise

S.No.	Wild Animal	Year 2010	Year 2014	Year 2016
1	Panther	15	13	25
2	Hyena	33	63	77
3	Jackal	50	165	183
4	Fox	2	58	37
5	Wild dog	28	25	109
6	Bear	6	15	6
7	Hare	49	59	60
8	Chinkara	131	216	242
9	Neelgai	695	856	915
10	Mongoose	2	-	0
11	Wild Bore	277	534	459
12	Porcupine	1	79	2
13	Monkey	653	817	1206
14	Peacock	111	159	142
15	Vultures	490	764	487
16	Wolf	-	10	27
17	Wild cat	-	34	6
	Total	2543	3867	3983

Other species like striped Hyena, Wild dog, Bear, Jackel, Fox, Tortoise, Porcupine, Hare, Goh, Crocodiles, Snakes, Otter, with large number of birds species are found in Sanctuary area.

The technique and methodology used for enumeration of wild life is followed as per the guidelines of W.I.I., Dehradun. Some of the technique such as traces, pug marks etc. have already been considered. Though technique is quit efficient but staff persons should be duly trained to prove the suitable of technique/methodology to this area. The stages which are obligatory to enhance the efficiency of this technique are follows –

- ❖ Actual field work conducted
- ❖ Keeping and maintenance of records
- ❖ Modalities of information

Past monitoring activities were insignificant, so they need to be given much more importance which they require in current management following activities can be considered.

Trust building activities carried out in various eco-development committees e.g. stop dam, culvert, repairing of well, deepening of ponds, Kharanja and other various type of community benefit work.
Employment/Income generating activities

3.21 Summary Of threats to wild life

During the Pinch period the Sanctuary experiences very hot winds and temperature touches to an amazing mercury level which reads some time 46⁰ C. Although Gandhi Sagar dam is there, but sanctuary area is spreader over large distance on either side of the reservoir nearly 30 to 40 km. and wild life of these area can not come down to this much distance, there are number of small nallas containing water till the month of January. So stop dams are constructed at various places on nallas, then we can have water reserve till summer.

There are four old tanks which are having seepage problem due to lack Pudding. Two tanks are having breaches in the middle. All the four tanks require deepening and pudding, tanks contain water till Jan. – Feb.

So if sufficient budget provision are made these tanks can be repaired and they will provide adequate amount of water till scorching summer. Few more new tanks can be constructed places. Few Hand Pumps with water collection pits can be dug as immediate measures.

Another threats to the wild life in this sanctuary is due to past and present heavy grazing of sheep and goats and camel of Rajasthan. This menace is more acute during rainy season till the October. The illicit intrusion of million of sheep creates havoc in the sanctuary for a period of 4-5 month. This is the period

when forest officials are kept at their toes. During these months they hardly get any time when they can heave sigh of relief.

Due to past and present heavy grazing the area is lacking in sufficient quantity of palatable grasses, which is the main source of food and habitat for the herbivores. So there is a need to take up habitat improvement works like pasture development.

The cement stone wall is prescribed on the border of sanctuary and Rajasthan boundary as Dayli to Dantla. Its length is 61 Km. which will be completed within 10 years. This wall is approved by Management Plan committee on 18 /5/07. The construction of this wall is very usefull to the sanctuary. The outer side animals of Rajasthan state will not be entered in sanctuary area.

This sanctuary is very closely surrounded by 30 to 35 village, which fell with in the premises of 0-10 km. radius, with very high cattle population. (including the migratory cattle of then kith and kin from Rajasthan). Total cattle population of these village exceeding one lack. So there is a need to have Eco-development programmes in these villages also these programme may include providing irrigation facilities, Nistari tanks and stop dams in these villages. The pasture development work should also be taken up in fringes of sanctuary to provide grasses for stall feeding then only cattle pressure to this sanctuary can be reduced to a certain extent.

Lantana and Cassia tora are the problematic weeds in the sanctuary area which has converted hundreds hectares of grass land in to weed lands. It is very aggressive in nature and capable of surviving in adverse condition.

Compartment Nos. 998,1007,1009, 1011, 1016 etc. are thickly infested with Lantana bushes which not only make the habitat unsuitable for main species of herbivores, but also hinders free movement of animals and grazing areas has also been reduced, which is the main sources for the herbivorous as a food. Therefore its eradication should be taken up on priority basis.

Carnivores and herbivores require basic nutrients for their sustenance of life, there are many areas which are lacking in salt licks and supplementary foods. So, we need to provide salt and other nutrients to carnivores and herbivores for their health life. This will keep them perfectly fit to overcome any sort of problems.

Fire is another area, which poses immense threats to wild life, as some of the areas are very sensitive to forest fire, so fire protection measure is an essential component of wild life Sanctuary management. The cleaning and burning of state fire line, compartment boundary line of 116 compartments will be carried out. Fire fighting staff will be placed at suitable points.

Some areas are vulnerable to poaching, illicit felling and encroachment specially on Rajasthan border area (Beat Harigarh, Dantla, Kaithuli, Dayali, Buj, Gandhisagar No.3). Hence measures like arrangement of antipoaching and ant-illicit felling camps, effective watch and ward. Night patrolling at barriers, gates and entry points will be required.

3.22 Wild Life Conservation Strategies and Their Valuation

There was no ban on hunting in earlier days. During the state times the King, Maharajas of that time used to go for hunting as a past time adventure measure. This trend continued for a very long period. Due to the uncontrolled poaching by kings and poachers the wild life easily fell prey to poaching squads. As a result the no. of wild life came down drastically. Dwindling no. of wild life caused panic among the wild life experts, environmentalist and forest officials. Unabated trend of merciless shooting of wild life created shocks among the general public. The number of wild life started disappearing from the area of the species either became extinct or at the verge of coming in the category of the endangered or rare species. The situation of their no. was so grave that everybody started realizing the importance of complete ban on shooting of wild life. The need was felt to abolish this merciless act forthwith. As far as wild life conservation is concerned, we don't come across any measure taken by the Govt.

in this direction prior to 1970. Since no efforts were made to save wild life at the time, therefore hunting become very popular. This was the main reason that the powerful maharajas took it as a pass time adventure, the true suffers were none other than the select species. Shikari used to select the wild life species of their choice and by killing them no. of wild life species come down tremendously. Their was a time, when there were no. of carnivores used to freely move in this area, but constants poaching of this species reduced their number alarmingly. Even some of the proud herbivores of this area become extinct. The constant and selected killing of wild life species made the situation more miserable for wild life. Prior to declaring in this area as a sanctuary area, there was no restriction at that time. Before the promulgation of the sanctuary, the biotic interference was quit common. This interference was primarily responsible for the destroying of wild life and their habitat. The situation was more disgusting due to the uninterrupted biotic interference especially the millions of sheep of Rajesthan, thousands of the cattle, goats, buffaloes of the surrounding villages, which comes in the radius of 0-10 km. This tremendous pressure of human and cattle population continued for a significant period. Even after declaring this area as a sanctuary area. Biotic interference still exists as a result the destruction of habitat is continuing even in present circumstances. The paddocks (grasslands) of the sanctuary have been badly disturbed by the large no of cattle and unauthorized encroachment of sheep from adjoining state Rajesthan. The flow of such a large no of cattle population in the sanctuary area has made the life very difficult for the wild life. Even declaring this area as a sanctuary seems to have a feeble effect on the people. The main reason for such who are totally dependent on their live stocks for earning the bread and butter.

With the enactment of the Wild life Protection act 1972 (Amendment in 1991 and 1993) the situation has improved a bit. has been noticed that number of Carnivores and herbivores have started improving. The credit goes to the severe measures prescribed in the wild life act 1972 for an offender. Every

year census show that the improvement in the wild life species has a positive sign for the future.

The promulgation of the declaring this area as sanctuary was made on Oct. 3rd 1974, before enjoying the status of the sanctuary, no restrictions were there for killing the wild life. But after declaring this area as sanctuary, there came a halt in this direction. This has been recorded that in earlier days there were no. of shikar road in the sanctuary area. The most prominent among them is Karanpura-Chaurasigarh fort road. This was the famous Shikar road. The kings used to go for hunting on this jeepable road Chaurasigarh fort and the kings used this road for enjoying hunting as a pass time adventure. This area was matter of great prestige for then to kill a carnivore of higher order e.g. panther, tiger, lion etc. This false illusion of bravery of the kings become the main cause of wild life extinction.

There are certain beats which are very sensitive for poaching. Most of the beats are sharing the boundary with Rajasthan. From the adjoining state Rajasthan, hunters make in road in the sanctuary area and killing the species now then. This is not practiced at a large scale, but some times people create havoc for the wild life in a clandestine manner. The beats like Karanpura, Harigarh, Dantla, Dayli and Gandhisagar No. 3 and 8 are some of the beats, which come under this category. There is one more Community “Kalbelia” who are settled near the village Buj also engaged in killing the wild life species. Though this caste is not carrying out this killing business is very large scale, but they do inflict damage to wild life now and then.

The hunting records have been noticed in the past, that too is prior to 1970. For that matter hunting blocked were made for the kings, shikarees and adventurers. These blocks were strictly made for the hunting purpose and the hunter used to kill the species in these delineated areas to fulfill their target.

During earlier days there were some species, for which there was no restriction. These Species were treated as Vermin. Among the

Vermin species were common crow, Vulture etc. This has been recorded that the species e.g. carnivores which became man eater were allowed for poaching. For such species there was no restriction on killing them. Apart from the species of above mentioned type, there were species which were in very large numbers could be killed without any hindrance. These were the species, which were causing ecological and making the other species to suffer. For killing such type if species poachers were rewarded. This was mainly done to overcome the havoc caused by man eaters Carnivores. Hunting was regulated and licenses were given for hunting. The licenses were given for arms in the area. This was given for two purpose, one is for the people for their own safety from the wild life and secondly this was given to the people for a certain period and that too is within the limited area. This was regulated on timely basis is seasonal, monthly, quarterly or half yearly basis. This was also allowed when ever there was a necessity to do so.

Forest deptt. adopted various methods for killing the particular type of wild life, which was either causing nuisance or were available in very large no. disturbing the balance in eco-system. For this purpose forest dptt. allowed certain no. of person by giving the license to them for killing the wild animals, but that too was restricted in a specified area and for a particular time period. The main aim behind such restriction was to curb the over killing of wild animals, there by keeping proper check on hunting the basis purpose for such type of shooting allowed by the deptt. to maintain the proper balance in eco-system. The species which were of no. use to be killed by the shooters/hunters, for killing such type of vermin species, there was no penalty and this was not consider as an offence in the national parks and sanctuaries. For killing the vermin species, there is no provision for registering any wild life offence under the wild life protection act 1972. The methods adopted by the deptt. were allowing the hunting of particular type of wild life to check its excess population. Apart from this wild animal which used to cause damage to man life (i.e. man eater) was also allowed to be killed by the trained shooter do mitigate the common man problem. The man eater carnivore were to be killed by the shooters with the prior permission of the forest deptt. to mitigate the

public grievance. The carnivores which were not even shouted by the expert hunters, there were to be trapped followed by their migration to safer areas, so as not to cause any type of damage to human life. In this sanctuary hunting has not been reported on a very large scale. The incidence of hunting is very rare in this sanctuary. In that way area is very-very safe from hunting. However the people from adjoining state Rajasthan make in road in the area and killing the wild life clandestinely on the fringes sanctuary e.g. Harigarh, Dantla and Narsinghjar beat. The people who secretly infiltrates into the sanctuary area are mostly from Rajasthan. Therefore incidence of shooting occur now and then in the sanctuary. So the possibility of kings the wild animals can't be ruled out, but such incidence very rarely come into picture and remain unreported. This is being reported that once upon a time there were large no of especially cheetal, but due to the illegal hunting of these animals, their numbers has been drastically reduced.

This area has already enjoyed the status of P.A. with reference to this area. following plans have been written so far. These were the working plans prepared the officers of the rank of DCF. Some of the important plans of this area are prepared by the following officers since the inception of this area as protected area :-

Shri Shyamsunderlal working plan ----- prior to 1903

Shri Tiwari's working plan ----- 1932

Shri Deshmukh's working plan ----- (1959-60 to 193-74)

Shri S.P. Shukla Woking Plan ----- (1978-79 to 1998-99)

Shri Rishikesh Hands's working plan ----- (1941-42 to 195)

Working scheme by Shri R.K. Mishra (1964-65 to 1973-74)

Working scheme by Shri Shyamlal (1966-67 to 1975-76)

These above mentioned working schemes were prepared, when the sanctuary area was under Indoer division. Little thrust was given under this scheme for wild life point of view. These plan were written, giving main to the

silvicultural operations. At that time the main emphasis was on timber yield, thus wild life occupied the back seat. In earlier plans wild life management was not discussed at length. Wild life management was such a topic, which was just touched under the special works of improvement. This area was taken up under wild life conservation. Under this there is only one Game sanctuary in the area for which staff had been recommended and provided. The area near Gandhi Sagar dam was proposed for the National park. Some mobile checking squads were also recommended for checking illicit shooting in the sanctuary area.

In the year 1990 efforts were made to write the management plan and working for Gandhi Sagar sanctuary by the then superintendent Shri O.P. Tiwari, ACF. But that plan was on temporary basis for a very shorter period. In Shri Tiwari's plan main emphasis was given on grazing scheme. Since the sanctuary is surrounded by about 30 villages, comes under the radius of 0-10 km. So the maximum thrust was given to reduce the pressure of large on. of cattle, whose figure touches an alarming population of 80,000-1,00,000. To dissuade the cattle to move in whole area. restrictions were prescribed and rotator grazing was encouraged. This was a good scheme, but could not be implemented properly due to various seasons. The prime objective for the management of the area was to serve the following purpose :-

- ❖ Increasing the wild life number.
- ❖ Improvement of their habitat.
- ❖ For the betterment of forest health.
- ❖ For the better environment.
- ❖ To encourage tourism.

It is unfortunate that the objectives were not fulfilled and realized. Though the concrete were made for the implementation of management plan, but we had to cut a sorry figure and it proved to be a utmost failure. Though the restriction for cattle grazing was imposed in a limited area, but that to could not

be successful. The other factor which created an obstacle in the successful implementation was the public unawareness of the villagers about the sanctuary. The basic problem that why the schemes could not into action was the villagers sustenance on cattle rearing and their main source of the livelihood depends upon the milk selling and the milk products. The implementation of management plan has not been done properly, therefore the rate of success is very low and on the maximum fronts we have been proved to be a total failure.

For the speedy movement more no. of new vehicles will be needed, which would certainly help to reduce the wild life offences. These extra vehicles would be used for flying squad, which in turn would prove a boon for the safe movement of wild life the sanctuary.

Fund for water regime need to be augmented, found for habitat improvement should be enhanced.

As the area of the sanctuary is vast, therefore in order to keep adequate control, this sanctuary should have been divided into two Game Ranges, for that matter additional staff would be needed. This matter is proposed in proposal of Gandhisagar national park. In this proposal the circles are 12, beats are 37. At present the staff strength is 25. So above Range, circle and beat wise reorganization we want 25 more staff.

There is an acute shortage of water supply in Eco center campus, provision for budget should be made for water supply scheme at eco-center. We don't have even electricity at eco-center, Rampura Pathar, but we just pull on by taking temporary Connection from Irrigation deptt. So there is an urgent necessity to have electricity own our own. Efforts should be made in this direction. There must be a budget provision for the same.

For providing necessary nutrition to wild life, e.g. salt licks, the budget should be augmented to fulfill the desired need. We do have inadequate no. of watch towers in the sanctuary therefore more no. of watch towers should be

erected. This will help to have better control. So provision should be made to provide fund for this purpose also.

There is a timely need to provide fund for the following purpose :-

- More no. of barriers should be installed.
- Tourist huts should be constructed
- Tourist information center should be constructed.
- Trained guard should be given opportunity to serve in the sanctuary.
- Wild life museum is required.
- More and more no. of water holes are required in this areas .
- Better communication facilities e.g. more no of hand sets, and permanent wireless sets should be given to the field staff.
- One vehicle for tourist should be provided.

Under an umbrella of achievement following things were taken up :-

- Construction of stop dams at Dayali, Gyarsikudi, Rawlikudi and water cause way at Bhadkaji-Dhawad Road, Tapkudi – Gyarsikudi.
- Habitat improvement in the sanctuary.
- Various development activities such as staff building construction work at Rawalikudi and Gandhisagar no.8, where one chouki at Rawalikudi, two Forest guard naka at Gandhisagar no. 8, staff colony boundary wall at Gandhisagar no.8 and Japtibada at Gandhisagar no.8.

Every year ten to fifteen workshops are conducted at eco center Rampura pathar, Gandhisagar. Through these workshop villagers are made aware about the conservation of wild life and forest. The forest officials are also given the training to establish the symbiosis relationship between the villagers and forest. They have been told to realize the importance of Sanctuary and its

advantage in our day to day life. The villagers are trained to set up the small scale industries (cottage industries) e.g. poultry, fishers etc.

- ❖ Loans are given to the villagers, especially who are dependent on the forest. The basic theme behind given the loan is that they should start their own business for livelihood and they are no longer dependent on the forest for the sustenance of their life.
- ❖ With the adequate conservation measures, there has been an appreciable improvement in the no. of wild life.

3.23 Training

Under this head, we are going to take up two type of activities.

1. Job training
2. Formal training course

In first category, forest officials are trained at various forest guard/forester's training school. In this section some of the untrained staff is being sent to training school, they are basically given training on general forestry subject such as sivilcultural system, menstruation, and various other subjects related to forestry sector. This is a pathetic situation that the training is not important on wild life, their behavior and wild life management. Thus the basic regarding wild life has been totally remains neglected. This lacuna becomes handicapped in the sanctuary for wild life sanctuary staff. Considering this, more emphasis should be given on wild life and its management. For the efficient management of the sanctuary the forest officials like Dy. Rangers, foresters and forest guards, must be sent to wild life training at various places from time to time. In order to update their knowledge they should be sent for Refresher Courses at various Institutes. At the following Institutes Courses on wild life management are available :-

- Wild Life Institute of India, Dehradoon.
- Bandhawgarh Training School, (Shahdol).

- Training School at Kanha National Park (Mandla)

There is no such formal training course are organized at deptt level, however in workshop/seminars at eco-center the forest officials are given training about non-conventional . Energy resources. The training regarding small scale industries e.g. Polutery forms, fisheries and piggeries, so that they can assist the villagers to set up small scales industries.

Forest officials, who are working at grass root level are being trained regular at eco-center. Their knowledge is brushed up during the lecture through chalk and talk (i.e. blackboard) method. These staff are given ample opportunities during the lectures to give their view about the field problems and their genuine solution. Through the process staff feel highly elevated, because their voice is heard and duly appreciated by their higher officers. This help the staff lift their moral courage and they feel highly encouraged, which help them a lot discharge more earnestly and efficiently in the field. To important training to forest officials at lower level is an incessant process and they should be told about the latest happening in forestry sectors, which will help them perfectly tuned about the basic problems in the field. The training helps them to cope up with day problems faced by them in the field. In seminars and workshops, field staff is being made aware about the aspects in the forest deptt. e.g. joint forest management. In this regard they are being imported training on technical and administrative aspects and their changing role in the field. This process help them to groom the knowledge of forest officials in their profession. More time to be given to grass root functionaries to practice the new concept of Eco-development committees in the field, then and then only their performance can be evaluated.

The staff who is working in the sanctuary need to be trained on following aspects :-

- Training to extinguish on forest fire in the field.
- Training on prescribed burning in the forest to control forest fire.

- There is an immediate need to impart training to forest staff about the forest law, forest conservation law and wild life protection act, 1972 and their enforcement. In this regard they should be updated about the numerous amendments taking place in the forest laws.

In the category of formal training courses untrained staff should be sent to forest guard/foresters training school and trained staff should be sent to various training school to refresh their knowledge. So Refresher courses should be organized at lower level e.g. forester and forest guards. We people are very much lacking in arms and ammunition and their uses. To overcome this problem grass root functionaries must be given the chance to attain the proficiency in this sector also. For this purpose they should be attached with the police department or Paramilitary forces. This would help them to cope up with increasing forest offences, thereby they would have more say in the field and their authority would be identified by the offenders. Such type of training would help them to maintain fire arms and their use. Each and every staff should be trained to be well acquainted with wireless equipment and its operation. This type of training would certainly assist them to enhance the efficiency in communication field. No formal training in above two categories have yet been provided. So this need to be strengthened more to overcome the present impasse.

The training at forest guard/forester's level would fulfill the following task in the field and which would eventually help them to realize the following management objectives in the Protected Areas :-

- Training would brush up their knowledge, which in turn would enhance their efficiency.
- Training would help them to cope up with latest happening in the forestry sector. Technical training, administrative training and

improving their skills in the field will help them to achieve the desired goal.

- The quality of training would be field oriented and participatory forestry extension would have an upper hand in present context.
- Basic concept of joint forest management, forest protection committees, Gram Van Samities should be deeply impregnated in their mind, so that best output could become a reality in true sense.

If the above mentioned training could be given to the forest officials, who are working at the lower rung of the ladder, we can definitely achieve the coveted goal.

Management objectives in the protected area :-

- Habitat improvement.
- Density of forest would be increased.
- Bio-diversity.
- Balance in Eco-system.
- Protection of the sanctuary in most efficient manner.
- Meadows development.
- More fodder and grass.
- Reduction in Biotic pressure.
- Symbiotic relationship between forest and villagers.
- Congenial and healthy environment.

- Dependency on forest would be drastically reduced, which will improve the forest cover.
- Trusts building measures would eventually reduce the communication gap between forest staff and the villagers.
- Sustainability of forest resource be ensured.
- Adopting different profession by the villagers for their livelihood would lead to better eco-system.
- efficiency in the working of forest staff at lower level.
- Technical & administrative skill lift their moral very high.

Encroachment And Other Illegal Activities

3.24 Encroachment is not a major problem in reserved forest in the Sanctuary. However insatiable desire of human being primarily responsible to encroach the forest area. This tendency is found almost in types of reserve forest all over the country. The Gandhisagar sanctuary is not an exception in this reference. There is a problem of encroachment in the Sanctuary and this problem are due to following causes :-

Villages which are in the vicinity of 0-10 Km. from the Sanctuary always have tendency to move towards the forest lands to grab it illegally. For this purpose they resort to grad ling. This type of injury to trees make dry and they can not withstand any weather condition as a result trees reach their mortality. Villagers doing the harm to the reserve forest area.

There are about 18 villages which comes in the radius of 0-10 Km. from the Gandhisagar Sanctuary. There is a tremendous biotic of vast cattle population owned by the villagers in road in this Sanctuary from adjoining state Rajasthan.

Although the Gandhisagar Sanctuary is not facing this critical problem at large scale, nonetheless the people always try to drive maximum advantage whenever they found any opportunity. The following factors are mainly responsible for encroachment :-

- ❖ Insatiable desire of human being to grab more and more land for their progeny.
- ❖ Proper demarcation is not there at some of the places, which creates the confusion among the forest officials and villagers.
- ❖ Maintenance of boundary pillars are not proper which gives an ample scope to grab the forest land by the encroachers.
- Maintenance of boundaries between forest land and revenue land is not apparent at some of the places.

Detailed surveys need to be taken up to the gravity of the problem, survey would clarify the exact situation and doubt would be cleared. The survey would ascertain the amount of problem and this will help in every way to overcome the difficult situation due to encroachment.

Among the illegal activities, following activities are going on in the Sanctuary unabatedly :-

- Illegal grazing.
- Illegal lopping for fodder.
- Illegal cutting of trees of high calorific value to prepare the milk product. Following no. of villages are involved in this tradition for money making.

Dayali

Dhawad

Sanwat

Dhamniya

Rawalikudi

Karanpura

Gandhisagar No.3

- Illegal cutting of trees and their selling in the market e.g. Bahnpura, Rampura, Ramganjmandi, Bhanwanimandi etc. The following villages are involved in this tradition such as Kaithuli, Gulabnagar, Prempuria, Dayali and the villages which are within vicinity of the Sanctuary.
- Illegal removal of minor forest product from Sanctuary area. In this activity mainly people from Bahnpura, Rampura and adjacent small towns are involved. They remove Anwala, Ber, Harra, Bahera, Gum and other NWP's. Some of the people take away the medicinal plants and their products from the sanctuary by legal means. These medicinal plants are Safed Musli, Jangli Pyaj etc. In collecting NWP's the people causes great damage to the forest species. In this process they not only cut the branches, but they go for some unusual methods to harvest the MFP's which is injurious to tree's health.
- Illegal grazing of sheep's from adjoining state Rajasthan causing immense damage in the following ways :-
 - Natural regeneration is hampered
 - Damage to forest crop
 - Disturbance to wild life habitat
 - Natural resources are harvested to such an extent which is beyond repair.
- The people from adjoining state come to the Sanctuary for poaching secretly such incidence go unnoticed reason being that they occur very recent months

few cases were caught by forest officials connected to wild life offence. The cases which were trapped by the sanctuary officials were mostly of the herbivores species.

CHAPTER - IV

THE PROTECTED AREA AND THE INTERFACE LAND USE SITUATION

4.1 The existing situation in the zone of influence :

4.1.1 The location, extent, boundaries and natural attributes of the ZI :-

Total area of the Gandhisagar Sanctuary is 368.62 sq. Km. which has been further subdivided into 6 circles. The circle has been divided into no. of 23 beats. The description of the boundary have already been dealt in chapter I. All the salient features has already been given due consideration in proceeding chapters.

In the category of zone of influence the, extent of area outside the legal PA boundaries over which wild life damage problem of significance occur, excluding damage caused by itinerant elephant population not necessarily dependent on the PA and the extent of the area settled by villages with people having a traditional PA based resource dependency, whichever is the greater area in extent.

In the Gandhisagar Sanctuary zone of the influence actually extends up to area which drives direct benefits and sustenance of life from the biomass resources of the Sanctuary. The extent thus requires a good deal of survey and monitoring. Unfortunately in this case has not been critically done as yet. For accomplishing this very task, great deal of imagination and hard work is needed. Would eventually helps to draw better strategy in plan formulation. Hence to make a begining a distance of 5 Km. can be considered as zone of influence. The

surrounding villages, whose number touches the figure of 19 depend on the Sanctuary for meeting their need for firewood fodder, bamboo, small timber and minor forest produce e.g. Mahua, Tendu leaves, Honey, Anwala, Gum and numerous others. Some of the villages are heavily dependent on fuelwood and fodder. The village like Sanwat, Dhawad, Dhamaniya, Dayli etc. are so dependent on the forest resource that their means of livelihood entirely rest on this wealth. The people of these villages are mainly engaged in Mawa (milk product) making and they sell it to far off places like Kota and Neemuch. Almost each and every family of these villages are involved in this business. Each and every family uses at least 2 quintals of fuelwood to prepare Mawa. With much consumption for a single family can very well give an indication that how the forest wealth is being exploited due to lopping, illicit felling etc. This is the one area, where dependency of the people on forest can be anticipated. The second area where the forest of this Sanctuary is overburden due to heavy grazing by the vast number of cattle population and in time of scarcity of grass, these people resort to heavy lopping of the lush green trees. In the way they meet up their cattle requirement; which causes immense loss to forest wealth. Apart from this the people of each and every villages are dependent on forest in some way or other to derive their life sustenance. These villages derive their life supporting system from forest area e.g. fuelwood, MFP's etc.

4.1.2 :- Villages inside and outside the PA ethnic identities, traditions, customs, relationship, between distinct groups of people, relationship with forest :-

There are 18 villages which falls with falls with in 5 km. radius, there are 28 villages which falls with in 10 km. radius and the village which is a revenue village viz. Karanpura falls within the Sanctuary besides this inside sanctuary The man tribe/group of people who are living in the sanctuary are Bhil, Bhanjara, Gurjar, Chamar (Harizen), Thakurs, Marwara, Rawat Meena Patel, Karbalia, Charan, Jat etc.

The people who has been enlisted among. Above mentioned groups follow following traditions.

Bhil :-

To collect fuelwood, Honey collection, agriculture on very small scale and as a labour in other deptt.

Banjara :-

Agriculture, Kambal business, burglary labour in queries,

Gujar :-

Cattle rearing, Milk selling Mawa Making, agriculture on a very low scale.

Harijan :-

Sweeper, fuelwood & selling.

Thakur :-

Agriculture, jagirdari system, powerfull politicians, final say in village politics e.g. Panchyat, Janpad Panchayat & Jila panchayat & running village administration

Marwada (Jat) :-

To bring cattle from Rajasthan cattle rearing, milk selling, Mawa making selling them to Kota and other big cities.

Rawat :-

Agriculture, cattle rearing, labour.

Meena :-

Agriculture, labour.

Karbalia :-

Bamboo selling, English kabelu's selling to catch wild animal such as Goh, snake, etc. Their ladies also resort to begging.

Charan :-

In olden days these people used to sing the song in the praise of their kings but in present situation these people have started adopting agriculture and cattle rearing as their main occupation.

Customs :-

As far as customs of the villages are concerned, the inhabitant of these villages follows the Hindu Customs in festivals, Gods and Goddesses and other marry making events such as marriages and other auspicious occasions. Most of them are vegetarian and their food is very simple and nutritious. Most of them are very much influenced with Rajasthani culture in their dresses and other day to day life. The people belonging to Banjara, Gurjar, Thakur, Marwara, Jat, Rawat and Meena Patel, Charan, Jat are so imbibed in the Rajasthani culture in every field viz. dresses food habits, living condition occupation. etc the tribe like Bhil follow their own customs in their day to day events, so is the case with Karbelia Community. In nutshell all the inhabitants follow the Hindu culture in their life style. The inhabitants of the villages which are within the periphery of 0-10 Km. are maintaining

harmony and congenial relation among themselves. The people belonging to the community like Marwara, Jat, Gurjar, Banjara etc. Have their own role to play and they fulfill each other demands, whenever the need arises for it. In nutshell, each and every community has a crucial task to fulfill the demands of other Community. The semblance of unity is evident among these people, Which keeps them in good harmony. The people live Gurjar, Marwara and Jat fulfill the demand of milk to other people of far off places like Kota, Bhanpura, Neemuch etc. besides fulfilling the demand of other people of the villages. So is the case with the other Community like Banjara, Bhil, O.B.C's ST/SC's they also meet up the demands of other people by running their traditional occupation.

Most of the inhabitants of these villages, whose number reads 19, primarily dependent for the fuel wood and to meet up their nistar demands from the sanctuary area only. Some of the people are engaged in collecting M.F.P's like Honey. Gum, Mahua leaves from the adjoining forest area. The tribal people like Bhil are engaged in collecting Tendu leaves from the territorial area e.g. Bhanpura range. The people, who are living in and around the sanctuary are getting the labour in forest deptt. through various work such as CPW, fire proction , buliding and talab works etc. Some of the people earn their bread and butter by small cottage industries like basket making are getting the bamboo form forest area, other people also earn their livelihood by selling the fuelwood to nearby market like Bhanpura. Some of the villagers collect anwala and other M.F.P's from the forest area. The community like Marwara, Jat, Gujar are mainly dependent on the forest to meet up their Cattle demands. Their cattle go to the sanctuary are for grazing and at the time of fodder crisis, they resort to lopping,

which causes unimaginable damage to the sanctuary. The villages like Dhawad, Sanwat Dayli are using the fuel wood to prepare Mawa, in this way they consume lots of timber.

4.1.3 :- the state of people's economy, vocation, land use of forest and non forest based natural resources by people and seasonal :-

The people who are living in and around the Gandhisagar sanctuary are mainly dependent on fuel wood, small timber, M.F.P's etc. for their needs. The cattle rearing people like marwara mainly depend on fodder for their cattle from the sanctuary. The large cattle population gets basic requirements from the sanctuary area. The most of the people belong to Marwara, Jat, Banjara, besides the local inhabitants carrying their own traditional occupation.

Most of the farmers of these villages come under to the category of marginal farmer and they mainly grow wheat, gram, jawar, bajara, dhania, saunf, opium and other cash crops like maize etc. Some of the farmers also vegetables like tomato, potato, peas, onion, cabbage, cauliflower etc. to earn quick money and to meet up their cash own demands. The excess quantity of the vegetables and other cash crop is sold in the market which is situated at about 15-20 km. Tendu- leaves is collected departmentally from the adjoining forest area, other non-wood forest produce like Anwala chiraunji, Harr, Bahera etc. is also in the market. In addition to the mentioned traditional profession, the some of the people also work as :-

- Bricks and tile making
- Milk selling
- Fuel wood selling
- Fishing
- Basket making by bamboo and making brooms.
- NWFP collection (like mahul leaves, gum, Honey etc.)
- Carpentry

Labourer in other department like mining, quarry besides regular work in forest deptt.

Having considered above mentioned fact, we conclude that the villagers life support system directly or indirectly revolves in and around the sanctuary forest area. In the lean period they solely depend on forestry works, collection of Tendu leaves, quarrying, blanket selling other small industries, collection of M.F.P's etc. The people of this area are getting job as a labourer in fisheries department. The people who were migrated from the Bangladesh are involved in fish catching and during full swing season they earn as much as ten to twenty thousand per month and during lean season they remain jobless. Most of the people, who are living below the poverty line are earning their wages either as a labourer in agricultural field especially opium or other departments like irrigation, P.W.D. etc. The people are very poor and average land holding of the people are 1.5 hectare. In the head of relationship Bhil live in their isolation, they enjoy among themselves and remain happy among their own men. They live very simple life and their dependency on other people are very low. Their food habitats are very simple.

4.1.4 :- Implication of the land use and resource dependency for the conservation of P.A. :-

As we discussed earlier that this Sanctuary is heavily infested with large cattle population. The grazing pressure in the Sanctuary and adjoining forest area is tremendous and this pressure goes on increasing day by day, and years after years. This harmful practices has to be curbed on these area to be managed in the interest of wild life. The whole area is over burdened with the pressure of fuel wood because the villagers meet up their fuel wood requirement from the Sanctuary area only. Apart from fuelwood, the people meet up their requirement for ploughing instruments, wooden beam from the Sanctuary area only. The people engaged in Mawa business consume lot of fuel wood exerts tremendous pressure on the Sanctuary area, and it's a matter of grave concern for Sanctuary officials. This trend need to Curbed immediately or this has to be regularized.

Villagers located on the periphery of the Sanctuary and comes within the radius of 0-10 km. are solely dependent for the following resources :-

- Firewood
- Small timber
- Grazing ground and for fodder for their large no. of cattle population.
- Thatch grasses for their small huts.
- Non-wood forest produce such as Tendu, Harra, Bahera, Anwala, Gum, Honey, Lives of various trees, Bamboo etc.
- Land
- Water holes are being used by the cattle for their sustenance.

When such a large no. of cattles population, human population on one hand and the Sanctuary's interest on other hand are clashing with each other, so it is obvious that such a dependency on the protected area creates man and animals conflicts though :-

- Crop damage by herbivores such as Nilgai, Cheetal, Chinkara, Bhedki, Wild Bore etc.
- Cattle lifting by carnivores such as Panther
- Tendency to grap forest land thus providing congenial and surcharged atmosphere for clashes between forest officials and the land of encroachers. Dhanga and Bagchach. Cattle camps are suitable land , as they have already lost the case in high court. Beside the remoteness of the area causes problems in the sanctuary in following way.
- Childrens are not imparted education at desired level to make them self sufficient.

- Basic medical facilities remain a distant dream for them. They are being deprived to proper health care facilities.
- As large chunk of the population so employment opportunities are not available to them.
- Intrusion of sheep in sanctuary area.
- Movement of migratory cattle population in the sanctuary area, beside the already huge population in the sanctuary area.
- Illiteracy has crept among the general public so alarmingly, that they scarcely do understand the meaning of sanctuary, wild life conservation .
- Sanctuary train is so difficult and painstaking which causes lot of problem in forest protection & safe movement.

The village which is located inside the sanctuary is a revenue village called Karanpura. The Karanpura village can be relocated. If the basic facilities eco-development package/programmes along with the infrastructure land, employment opportunities, basic civic facilities, education, health care and communication and marketing facilities are given to them. The villagers of the Karanpura village can be persuaded to do that, provide they are being given basic necessity if life at rehabilitated place. For this consistent and arduous efforts are required at each & every level from the sanctuary staff.

4.1.5 :- Forest/P.A. management practices and their implication for people :-

In Gandhisagar sanctuary, the inhabitants of inside and out side villages of the sanctuary enjoyed the benefits of forest produce for many years together incessantly. This process went on uninterruptedly till the declaration of the sanctuary. Having declared this area as sanctuary area on October 3th 1974 by Govt. notification. All forestry operation were abandoned and came to a great halt, though of Tendu patta and other M.F.P's were being carried out by the tribal

people clandestinely for the life sustenance and that too is in a small pocket of the sanctuary area.

Fuel wood is one of the prime and major requirement of the enclave villages met by forest villagers are allowed to extract dry and fallen wood on nistar. Fuel wood was given to people from the coupes before the promulgation of the sanctuary. Now when the demand has increased tremendously due to growth in population of surrounding villages (located within the radius of up to 10 km.) such concessions have been withdrawn without providing any viable and meaningful alternative. This area need to be stressed, so as to found authentic & pragmatic solution.

In earlier days, i.e. before the proclamation of the sanctuary numerous forestry operations in previous years played an important and crucial role in the rural economy by providing employment. Every since 1974, the restricted operations now are insufficient to provide regular and consistent employment to the people. In recent years, which the World Bank Aid, under the M.P. Forestry project and Bio-diversity component has been able to provide employment opportunities, thus mitigating. The people's problem up to a certain extent.

Though there is a vast pool of opportunities for tourism and this sanctuary has a tremendous potential in this context, notwithstanding the fruits of this cast resource (i.e. for tourism) has not been harvested by anyone. Due to that reason no employment is generated, which has a very sorry of affair, this avenue need to be trapped for harnessing the fruit in terms of employment to the people. This is an applauded and appreciated efforts and this should come in the category of crusading work. On a positive note forest department is giving compensation in cattle lifting incidents, and in human injury and kill cases. Major damage is however caused by cheetal, Nilgai and other herbivores in agriculture field. For such damage no compensation is given to aggrieved families.

4.2 :- The development programmes and conservation issues.

4.2.1 :- An evaluation of Government and non-Government agency programmes for development Implications for the P.A. people and the Z.I :-

As for as development programme run by the Govt. is concerned. There are many govt. programmes in the villages in and around the sanctuary. It is very sad state that benefits of these are not being realized by the target group, benefits of these programmes do not percolate to the truly needy. So there is more or less a status quo is maintained in these villages with respect to the desired level of development. This trend should not exist any more, as it creates conflicts among the people and parent deptt.

As of now a majority of works done by panchayat. There are multifarious scheme launched by the Govt. to benefit the people who are living below the poverty line such programmes 100 days works, PMRY, JRY, TRYSEM, RLEGP, DWAKRA, SHG etc. are few to be named. These programmes have been implemented but the beneficiaries are either very rich or the influential one. Truly needy people are left out for whom the programmes is aimed at or truly speaking fruit are not being harvested by truly needy people. More over in case of loans for various beneficiaries scheme, there is too much delay making people lethargic, reluctant and disinterested and sometime ineffectiveness of many of the programmes like Gobar gas plants, deepening of ponds/lakes, repairing of well/Road, Improved chullash, water scheme. Due to that reason basic purpose of that programme is not solved and the problem remain as it is. Considering this above mentioned slow and sluggish tactics on Govt. part, most of the programmes like Bio-gas plant, uses of non-traditional energy conservation devices have proved to be utmost failure. Which as a result, the target group continue to be heavily dependent on forest resources available in the protected area, and the adjoining forest area thus countermanding the PA conservation efforts. Ever since the inception of this sanctuary and before that too, the forest department has taken up various works such as construction, of roads, wells, handpumps, buildings, habitat, improvement, water regimes maintenance of boundary pillar, fire work (controlled burning) and various other work for public benefits. It also provides employment

through less regular than past. As casual labour, fire watcher, barrier chowkidar etc are being given employment opportunity at some time or other, depending upon the urgency of work. Thanks to M.P. forestry project in P-I areas under which multi-dimensional scheme has been launched. Some eco-development works under forestry project like :-

- ❖ Confidence/Trust building measures in first year of its programme e.g. repair of road, tube well, repair of temple, mosque, water pipe line, motor pump, kharanja repair of tube well etc.
- ❖ Eco-development committees has been formed in the villages, whose dependency is more on the sanctuary, in (1997-98) seven EDC's were formed and in second year (1998-99) two EDC's were formed.
- ❖ Introduction of non-traditional energy conservation devices such as Bio-gas, solar cooker, Improved chullah etc. by giving loan to beneficiaries through EDC.
- ❖ Providing loan to the inhabitants of the villages, who are dependent on the forest to set up their own employment negating business, which would mitigate their misery and at the same time reduce the ever increasing pressure on forest.
- ❖ Employment opportunity to the villagers of the surrounding villages through scheme run in the sanctuary under the head of M.P. Forestry project or under central Govt. assistance. In this category, the work which are taken up are Habital improvement, water regime etc. and other works.

Above mentioned various schemes are mainly aimed to benefit the poorest among the poor and the people who are heavily dependent on the forest. This is expected to fulfill some basic need of the truly needy/genuine people as will as provide high monetary in short span of time. Taking in to account the constraints faced by the G.S.W.L. sanctuary proposal have been sent for more works which fund expected under tiger conservation as this sanctuary has been taken in priority – 1 (P-1) area. This sanctuary provide suitable/ideal habitat for the panther and

Neelgai, such development work would serve dual purpose i.e. to provide employment opportunity to the people and beside habitat improvement making good report among the deptt. & the villagers. Most of the enslaved villages falling within the radius of 0-10 Km. from the sanctuary are placed in a pathetic condition, these villages are not only worse of but being and hence not willing to taken interest in any govt. or non-government development agencies. Moreover forest department has not been able to raise itself up to the expected occasion which can meet up the basic needs of the tribal/non-tribal people of these villages. Forest deptt. does not seem fit to undertake development works on the other hand the villages out side the sanctuary influence have more faculties like electricity, post office, Primary health center, Communication facilities, transportation. system, educational institutions, better hygienic conditions, access to basic facilities etc. But all villages are still largely dependent on the sanctuary for meeting their basic requirement of fuelwood. Fodder, Minor forest produce, e.g. Anwala, Bahera, Har etc. This dependency does not augur well for the aim of conservation in the sanctuary. Hence providing alternatives is an urgent and foremost requirement which is the need of an hour. We have to channelise our activities in such a manner so as to fulfill the basic objective of wild life management and people's dependency on the forest area is reduced up to a great extent. In this context various programme has already been taken up by various EDC's to maintain the symbiotic relation between the local inhabitants and forest officials. They has to be continued.

4.2.2 The interplay of market forces and their impact on the subsistence economy of the local people.

There has always been the unquestionable relationship between the people and the forest recourses since the time immemorial. This intricate connection can very well be understood, as the day to day requirement of people is met up by the forest resources only. This relationship need to be recognized for the benefit of entries local community as well as for the habitat improvement in the sanctuary. Commodities produced or collected in excess of house hold requirement in villages find their way to the end users directly through

the market or through intermediaries. Thus the market forces play a very important and crucial role in the economy of the rural societies. Unregulated forces can be very destructive and can exploit the innocents local tribal people thereby running their economic structure below subsistence level. This hampers the basic fabric of tribal economy and they fell totally crumbled and helpless in such a situation. This can further lead to the formation of various groups having different vested interests. This groups with different economic status lead to anarchy and hatred among themselves. We conclude that dependency of the people on nearby common property resources e.g. sanctuary's vast forest wealth leading to the wanton destruction and degradation of forest. As this the understood fact that resources are limited and burgeoning vast population is exerting mammoth and ever increasing pressure on it, so this situation need to be tackled intelligently for better outcome. This can only be achieved through proper planning and P.R.A. exercise. Basic data such as need and available resources should be documented well in advance well in advance to over come this alarming situation. The market in most of the villages are weekly small within the distance of 5-15 km, while bigger market such as Bhanpra, Rampura, Ramgajmandi, Bhawanimandi, Chambal No. 3&8, are about 15-50 km. radius from the places of the enslaved villages. The villages which are not so inaccessible and have their direct approach to the places of destination. Outer villages atleast have road and bus routes. And the number of buses plying on these routes are sufficiently large in member. Especially the buses plying on Bhanpura – Neemuch Road, Neemuch – Kota Road, Neemuch – Bhupal Road. Are available in plenty and the people belonging to the villages like Prempuria, Buj, Rawalikudi etc. can move at any time to the places of their choices. In that way they are safely placed and enjoying the basic communication facilities. The villages which are not on road and are inaccessible are not fortunate enough to avail these facilities, which is being availed by the inhabitants of the outer villages i.e. the villages well away from the influence of traditionally local tribal people. The villages which are located deep inside the main road route has no bus connection & these inner villagers are mainly relying on following sources :-

- To walk miles together to reach the place where from they can pick up the services.

- In some of the areas, some bigger villages like Navali, Kaithuli are having Bus stand. Where from the villagers of the inner villages walks to their respective places.

- Inner village's inhabitants some time miserable for inner villages, which create panic and they remain cut off from the outer world for a significant period. This situation draws the attention of every one generally.

4.2.3 :- A summary of problems faced by people that affect the management of the P.A. and the Z.I :

The villages which were located on the periphery of the sanctuary area, were drawing their basic necessities from the forest. The fringe people i.e. the people who were just at the boundary of the sanctuary were also enjoying rights and privileges from the forest of this area under nistar. These villages used to meet up their daily needs such fuelwood, wood for agricultural implements and other things from the sanctuary area only, this situation continued till the declaration of the sanctuary. In earlier days, there was no dearth of forest resource such as fodder, grasses and other shrub, so grazing was permitted in restricted area on regulatory basis. Villages were allowed to extract dry and fallen wood as fire wood on rated passes at concessional rates. This further added to employment potential through generation of man days. The other works involving income generation for local people were mainly following classes.

- Raising of plantations.
- Rehabilitations of degraded forests.
- Soil and water conservation works.
- Other miscellaneous operations carried out by the forest deptt. from time to time.

Collection of non wood forest produce item and carious construction work offer immense opportunity to the local public. With the declaration of sanctuary in 1974, the work traditionally done in forest are have been abandoned, similarly the rights, concessions and previously by the people were totally abolished. This action govt. Part created misery and panic among the local inhabitant, but with the passage of time dust stared setting and people being to realize the basic crux of the problem clearly. There are hundreds of problems counted by the forest officials of the sanctuary, similarly of the surrounded villages do feel plenty of problem due to many restriction proposed by the forest deptt. Besides this the problem of agricultural crop damage by Nilgai, Cheetal, Chinkara etc. are not compensated under any less mitigation schemes. Apart from all these , another problem faced by the villagers is absence of road network, bus primary health services, civic, amenities etc. These specific problem are especially confined to the villages inside the sanctuary. The villagers are unpleasant about the same because they are being derived off basic needs, which they were able to meet up from the sanctuary area in earlier days. According to the villagers view about sanctuary authorities only restrict the people's basic enjoyment of fights without providing other alternatives in lieu of rights curtailed.

When people began to complaint that their basic rights are no longer offered to them, as a result people resorted to other alternative measures :-

- Poisoning poaching, noosing, chasing and killing of wild animals. Though this is nit practiced frequently but possibility can not be ruled out.
- Incidence of fires.
- Relations between the people and sanctuary staff is not congenial due to the restriction imposed by the forest deptt.

Above mentioned points indicate towards an alarming situation and which is not favorable neither to sanctuary nor to people. This

situation need to be rectified to gain the support of the people in the cause for conservation. The bond between sanctuary officials and the inhabitant of the local enslaved villages need to be strengthened, so as to obtain results. A beginning can be made in this regard and trust building measures should be on top most priority. This would certainly usher a new era in the history of wild life management. In order to bring the people more closer to the forest department, Government is making arduous efforts. Various department, work have been taken up by the M.P. Govt. and Govt. of India to provide viable opportunities for employment. This area has been given specific importance and included in protected one area. This Gandhisagar sancruary was taken in first year by the M.P. Govt. under the M.P.Forestry project.

In order to patch up the gap between the people and the sanctuary authorities, following actions have been taken so far :-

- Formation of EDC's is sanctuary.
- Trust building activities.
- Alternate employment opportunities to the people dependent on forest resource for their livelihood.
- Non traditional energy conservation devices.
- Study tour to EDC's members.
- Involvement of N.G.O's
- Various camp in villages.

Following were the target group taken by the deptt.

- People below the poverty line.
- People causing destruction to forest.
- People consuming the fuel wood in enormous quantities.
- People selling the fuelwood, M.F.P's from forest area.

The above mentioned measures brought miraculous change among the local inhabitants and created indelible impact on people's mind, which undoubtedly helped a lot to save the wild life and their habitual.

People who were given loan has stated doing income generation activities such as kirana shop, sewing machine, electric shop, cosmetic shop, Readymade cloths shop etc. There are about seven type of generating activities carried to them by forest department.

WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

GANDHISAGAR

Part - 2

**Operational
Management Plan**

Component - 2

Part – II

The Proposed Management

Chapter – V

PLAN OBJECTIVES AND PROBLEMS

5.1 OBJECTIVES OF MANGEMENT :-

The main objective of the wild life management is to preserve and increase the number of Flora and fauna by providing habitat and less disturbance in their natural habitat.

The main objectives of the Gandhisagar wild life sanctuary are as follows.

1. To conserve and protect Wild fauna and flora.
2. To conserve and protect rare species of Flora & Fauna.
3. To increase the natural wealth and maintain the ecological balance.
4. To maintain the floral, Faunal and habitat diversity through scientifically appropriate and practical practices.
5. With the object of public participation, appropriate technology and mechanism are adopted to reduce the dependency of 5 km. radius villages on forest resources.
6. Eco tourism will be initiated and efforts are made to improve recreational values and awareness among general public regarding wild life protections, conservation issues.
7. Alternative employment will be generated among villagers through eco development revolving fund.
8. Important Tourist and historical point will be improved, wide spread publicity will be done to highlight them on tourist map.
9. To mobilize, generate and create appropriate administrative and organizational infrastructure to support all preceding objectives.

5.1.1- GUIDELINES TO ACHIVE THE OBJECTIVE.

Grazing should be totally baned for through out in the sanctuary area. As area is heavily grazed by sheep, Cows, Buffalo & goats. Strict protection is provided to area adopting all measures- public participation, offence cases detection, cases to court & heavy penalties to grazers. Group patrolling will be carry in area.

AREA SHOULD BE BANNED FROM ANY ENTRY :-

Core area of the sanctuary should be strictly banned for any entry, fisherman will also not allowed with in 5 km. radius of sanctuary area. So that aquatic species can also be protected. Repairing of old cattle proof walls & new CPW will be construction to provide complete protection to area, Even head load fuel wood & grass well also not allowed from this area. Stone masionary wall on the border of sanctuary and Rajasthan state from village Dayli side to Dantla, Kethuli village in length 61 Km. should be constructed.

ECODEVELOPMENT –

As the area is under P- I of MPF project so lot of work in Eco development is already done, now it will be continued and practices of alternative employment, energy conservation and other mechanisms are adopted to reduce dependency up on forest resources. Other villages will also be taken for eco development for activities.

5.2 PROBLEMS IN ACHIVING OBJECTIVES .

Some of the major obstacles and impediment, which come across in achieving the desired objectives are as follows.

5.2.1 PROTECTION -

Grazing - As total area of sanctuary is 368.62 Sq. km. & all around the periphery cattle rearing communities have settled. There main business is cattle rearing so heavy pressure remains through out year upon these forest areas. For grazing thousands of out side cattle also use to join them, During rains their

number in reaches in lacks, after rains grazers use to loped the tress of salai, Tendu, kusum & even, saja, palas during summer.

Loping of Ber (Zizyphus) and khair and other species is done for sheep & goats.

Lakhs of sheep use to remain in boundary area during rains and whenever got chance enter in to sanctuary area. Adjoining villages keeps goats with them as most economically viable and productive animal.

FUEL WOOD & TIMBER :-

As there is no forest cover in adjoining Rajaesthan area so wood pressure is on sanctuary areas. Mainly people uses agricultural waste but whenever got chance take fuel wood from these areas.

Adjoining villagers of M.P. also use to take away fuel wood whenever got chance otherwise they meet their demand from agricultural waste and near by reserve & protected forest areas.

UNEMPLOYMENT :-

As 50% of villagers do not have sufficient land holdings so they have to depend on other work. Mostly there choice is to take fire wood/small timber/NTFP from forest area and sell them to adjoining town of Bhanpura, Rampura, Gandhi sagar etc.

5.2.2 :- INADEQUATE HUMAN RESOURCES :-

Area of beat & circles are large. New organization set up is proposed in this management plan to have 2 Game Range Officer, 6 circles and 23 beats. Right from its set up 1974 there is no increases in staff & that is reason problem have increased in many fields due to negligence of our own system.

Apart from regular postings two squads with vehicle & Rifles & Wireless are to be proposed to keep eye up on proachers & other illicit activities happening in sanctuary areas.

Apart that regular chokidars during grazing and fire season are deputed to look upon areas total protection.

5.2.3 INADEQUATE PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

Although sanctuary keep inter state boundaries with state highway,, but there is no barrier on Bhanpura road and Rampura pathar to kuwakheda road. One barrier in Rawalikudi is established. So the two barriers are proposed in this plan with communication facilities and regular chokidars.

VEHICLES :-

Sanctuary has very poor record of vehicles. Here are old one gypsy, one tractor, one motorcycle and One canter. There is main problem of P.O.L. due to treasury system.

5.2.4 FIRES :-

As sanctuary is situated on plateau, summer is very hot. People use to enter in forest for various above reasons use to smoke, which initiated big fires. Thought not on record but it is alarming.

5.2.5 ENCLAVED VILLAGES :- There is one revenue village karanpura in side sanctuary, Gandhisagar colony No. (8) and (3) are other main habitation of human population. All these making this area more and more degradable. More awareness is to be generated among people to protect & conserve forest & wild life, there are 19 villages situated with radius of 5 km. of the boundary. There dependency up on forest resources also to be looked upon all objectives.

5.2.6 INADEQUATE FUNDS :- Inadequate funding is main root cause of the problems arising from the beginning of sanctuary. Protection measures are not adequate, infrastructure development is poor and mobility is poor & so with communication and staff & people training, awareness campaign is also poor, Habitate & water resources development also keeps poor graphs.

5.2.7 OTHER PROBLEMS :-

Level of awareness about wild life sanctuary is very low.

Lack of infrastructure facility for tourism.

Lack of resources for local people as area is hilly and dry.

Lack of other employment generating field & cottage industries, Agricultural fields etc.

CHAPTER - VI

THE STRATEGIES

(THE PRINCIPLES)

6.1 : Boundaries

6.1.1 :- External boundaries

As explained in chapter one i.e.; the preamble of the Sanctuary. We come across of the following facts in the Sanctuary. The exterior boundary includes the northern boundary of M.P. and Rajasthan, Eastern boundary comprises of Erada River & Range Rampura, Southern boundary consist of Range Rampura & some of the villages like Buj, Rawlikudi & submergence area of the Chambal river & on the western side this sanctuary shares its boundary with Rajasthan state (Jhalawar district).

Most of the boundaries on the northern eastern, southern & western side are in a very dilapidated conditions in the form boundary pillars. Cattle – proof dry Rubble wall in adjoining village area and where ever this sanctuary shares its boundary with Rajasthan state, we shall go for CPW. All the above mentions measures will contribute towards strengthening the boundary and at the same time will improve in the field of protection.

6.1.2 INTERNAL BOUNDARIES.

In Gandhisagar Sanctuary there are 116 compartments covering 23 beats out of 116 compartments some of the compartments internal boundary maintained as fire line ; fire watcher road; natural features such as

River, Nallas etc. In future for the better protection, plan proposed to construct masonry pillars; cattle proof wall; & fencing along the enclaved villages. This will certainly check the tendency of encroachment in the sanctuary area. For the better management compartment number will be engraved in direction board & in recent past in the sanctuary the boundaries of those old plantation will be recorded & maintained as fire line for the efficient & smoothening administration, construction of permanent boundary pillars under five year demarcation scheme. Doing so every boundary pillar will get a chance to get it repaired in due course of time.

PROBLEMS TO SANCTUARY BY VILLAGERS

- ❖ Destruction of habitate by all means cattle, sheep, goats, NTFP Fuel wood grass collection, lopping etc.
- ❖ Some communities are indulging in trapping, poisoning, poaching of wild animals,
- ❖ Due to lack of immunization and vaccination among cattle, the diseases are transition from cattle to wild animals.
- ❖ Solitary forest resource is under tremendous pressure by all corner.
- ❖ Fire hazard.
- ❖ Encroachment is another problem in some areas.

6.1.3 THEME PLAN

Detailed theme plan regarding various proposals are discussed at length.

6.1.4. PROTECTION

1. Grazing - Sanctuary area is under heavy pressure from grazing in following ways.
 - (a) Local cattle – As mostly villagers are milkmen & their total lively hood depend on cattle so huge population of cattle are there. All use to graze in sanctuary area and in summer lopping is done by these villagers.

- (b) Migratory cattle – As this area is hilly plateau area so thousands of cattle come to these area during rains & remains there for 4 months of use to keep these cattle belong to plain area & local villagers use to keep these cattle with their own cattle & graze them in sanctuary livelihood.
- (c) Sheep :- During rains herds of sheep use to camp in boundary area of Rajasthan state. These normally camp in Rajasthan & use to graze in Sanctuary area. As it is difficult to cover all area at same time so they take advantage of this situation they even ready to fight with staff & are always in offensive mood. Many cases have been registered over last few years.

Separate patrolling camps equipped with vehicles wireless sets, and arms are to be proposed at various places to check all these activities.

ILLCIT FELLING/POACHING ETC.

Barriers are to be proposed to check the illegal entry of vehicles/persons in the sanctuary area. illicit felling is not much problem in sanctuary as grazing, lopping etc.

6.4.2 FIRE PROTECTION :-

Though fire is not a major hazard in this sanctuary nevertheless, due attention has to be paid to avoid any untoward incidence. To check any sort of fire hazard, fire fighting squad, equipped with latest fire fighting technique, preventive measures, setting up of fire observation towers in fire sensitive area, providing latest modern fire fighting equipment fire fighting will be given due importance. Fire protection scheme will be prepared, in this regard active participation & cooperation from adjoining & enclaved villages in fire fighting mission will be taken up.

To avoid any untoward fire incidence, the huge boards with necessary instruction will be displayed along the roads & places of importance. This will

definitely out down the chances of fire taking place in forest area due to awareness created among the general public.

6.4.3 SOIL & MOISTURE CONSERVATION :-

This is another area which required special attention, in this we are going to taken up soil & moisture conservation work to realize many objectives. The important one is to retard the habitat degradation, silt & hums loss etc. These things takes place due to run off so we have to check & conserve the Moisture, this will help recharging the water sources & that will be maintained for better results.

In order realize the selected goals, we will go for small Checkdams, Stopdams, Nallabunding, Gully plugging etc.

6.4.4 WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT :-

Gandhisagar Sanctuary is bounded by mighty Chambal river, Chechi, Erda and various other rivers. This Sanctuary is having large varieties of water bodies such as rivers, Nallas Ponds lakes and other water resources. There are number of other numerous water resources exist in this Sanctuary, but distribution of water resource is not identical, some area in the Sanctuary is devoid of water resources. The Pinch period when there is acute shortage of water starts form April to Mid June, During this 2-1/2 month, there is so much of hue and cry regarding the availability of water. Adopting to survive in deciduous zone to overcome the water scarcity, construction of enough water holes, tanks and other water reservoir is mandatory. For improving water resources and to fill up the vast gap between demand and supply, existing water holes will be maintained. The deepening, cleaning, desalination of water and, nallabeds. Various river and other sources will be prescribed to increase the water avaiability in pinch period.

To meet up the huge demand of the inhabitation of enclaved villagers, water resources will be maintained.

Palatable water for human being is a prime necessity to sustain the life supporting system. So, hand pumps for artificial water management

in general are not prescribed. As pure drinkable water is not available. But in the areas, where the water is available, we can very well taken up this scheme.

6.4.5 Habitat Management Plan :-

6.4.5.1 GRASS LAND MANAGEMENT :-

This area is one area, which is of paramount importance in Gandhisagar Sanctuary. In this Sanctuary, the basic problem of grassland is that it is encroached by woody species and obnoxious weeds like cassia tora and lantana camera. To over come this difficult situation, controlled cool burning and cutting grasses in mosaic fashion is prescribed. Besides this, for efficient grassland management, up rooting of woody regeneration and obnoxious weeds and their eradication of some of the unwanted species will be prescribed. Injurious weeds must be eradicated completely.

6.4.5.2 Riparian Zone Development & Management :-

In Gandhisagar Sanctuary, as stated earlier, the evergreen area offers water and food in the period of scarcity to the wild life and being used by Neelgai, Chinkara, Fox and carnivores, at different point of time.

Though these area are very small in extent in width and length wise and moreover, they are fragile in natural, nonetheless anyhow they meet up the demands of wild life up to a certain extent. In order to sustain the existing wild life complete protection of these area.

6.4.5.3 Maintenance of Unique and Special Habitat.

Gandhisagar Sanctuary offers the vast treasure of natural gift, Geographical as well as geologically. To maintain the special habitat, the peculiar topographic features like caves, snakes, cliffs, overhangs, burrows etc. will be duly protected in area as well as geologically. To maintain the special habitat the peculiar topographic feature like caves, dens snakes, cliffs, overhangs, burrows etc. will be duly ported in area.

Insectivorous water like drovers, utricularia, large, will be introduction in some of the patches and these sites will be protected and further promoted.

6.4.5.4. Maintenance of Salt licks and Wallows ground.

Wild life is primarily dependent on these basic pillars i.e. food, shelter and water. Therefore the natural salt lick area, wherever available, will be protected. The wallow ground will be given due protection. The areas devoid of natural salt lick will be given proper treatment, by introducing artificial salt-licks at various places.

6.4.5.5. Management of Wet – Lands.

In Gandhisagar Sanctuary, the areas comprises of wet land has to be maintained properly. The diversity of wet lands has to be protected, managed and developed for efficient and healthy living condition to fauna elements.

6.5. Control of Weeds :-

As such, Gandhisagar Sanctuary is not so affected due weeds; however there are areas, where weeds like Lantana camera and cassia tora has become unmanageable. Budget was made available for the weed eradication under M.P. Forestry Project for last few years. In area weeds like lantana and cassia tore, Xanthium spp. offer great problem. Therefore for improvement these will be managed, uprooted and eradicated so that, it will not pose a serious threat in near future.

6.6. Protection of Place of Tourism Importance and Cultural Values :-

Gandhisagar Sanctuary is pretty fortunate, enough to have lots of place of tourist interest. The places like Chaurasigarh fort, Hinglajgarh fort, Farnakudi, Chaturbhujnath temple, Takaji temple, suicidal point and other places of tourist importance will be duly protected and maintained. These will be preserved as our ancient old rich and colorful historical evidences, due care will be taken to protect these monuments against Hooliganism and Vandalism; to maintain aesthetic beauty of these places.

6.7. Theme Plan for Wild life health :-

As described in earlier subsections Gandhisagar Sanctuary is facing the severe problem of illicit grazing and this has attend such a proportion that grazing in sanctuary area by large number of cattle of enclaved and peripheral villages is a major health hazard to the wild life. To check this menace, following measures are required to control the transmission of diseases from livestock to wild life.

- (i) Cent-percent Immunization by Veterinary Doctors to the livestock's.
- (ii) The present trend of uncontrolled grazing will be checked.
- (iii) Monitoring on wild life health, should be as such, detection of diseases in wild life by the sanctuary staff. For this staff will given adequate knowledge and training regarding wild life health, the diseases the symptoms of disease and various remedial measures; to be taken up, to avoid any casualty.
- (iv) Consist consultation and solicited instruction from veterinary hospitals and other reputed institutes likes wild life institute, Dheradun and Indian Veterinary Research Institute. This act will help in overcoming the majority of health hazard faced by wild life, thus avoiding the casualty cases up to great existent.
- (v) Sanctuary should be fully equipped with squeezed cages and veterinary kit, for diseased animals. This will certainly help to bring the wild life for immediate treatment and providing the better treatment instantly.

CHAPTER – VII

Eco- Tourism

7.1 Mandsaur distt. is situated on the border of Rajasthan in north west region of Madhya Pradesh. This region is on as junction place of Malwa, Hadote & Mewad. The forest area is very attractive. The natural falls, valleys for wild animals in their natural habitates gives very pleasant view. Colonel James Toad has described archeological importance of this region in his world famous book Anels & antiquittee of Rajasthan Part-II. Though it has plenty/sufficient no. attractive places to be developed recognised as Eco tourist place/region in lack of publicity it could not. Main attractions of the region are as follows.

Gandhisagar Sanctuary

368.62 Sq.Km. Covers Gandhisagar sanctuary is located in tehsil Bhanpura of Mandsaur distt. & Tehsil Manasa of Distt. Nemuch. presence of wild Animals as Pahther, Jackel, Hyana, Chinkara, Wild Fox, Wild Pig, Moongoose, Sehi, Rabbit, Peackfowel, vulture etc. In the sanctuary is capable to attractive every body. The places of archeological importance like Chourasigarh, Chaturbhujnath, Narsingjhar, Hinglajgarh etc. which comes under the area of sanctuary, will also helps in developing for centre of eco-tourism besides the other natural Beauty of the sanctuary area.

Chaturbhujnath

It is situated near 7 Km. from Gandhisagar No. 8. In Chaturbhujnath a statue of Lord Vishnu is in slept position. And a series of Sheil Chitras.

Hinglajgarh

Beautiful fort of hinglajgarh is situated at 22 Km. from Bhanpura. The fort of hinglajgarh is an unique for its architect of King Parmar's periods and there attractive and artistic 500 statues are in the museum of Indore, Bhopal and Bhanpura.

Takhaji

It is situated 25 Km. from Bhanpura and Gandhisagar near at Navli. It is not only famous for water fall but also for crude drugs. Beautiful (Jadi buti) an amazing statue of "TAKSHAK" is also here 250 hectare area surrounding to the waterfall is reserved for crude drugs.

Other Historical Places

Sandhara -

Sandhara town is 14 Km. from Bhanpura at Neemuch-Jhalra Patan road at represents incredible art of old times.

Dharmarajeshwar -

It is 20 Km. from Garoth Near at village chandwasa. Dharmarajeshwar temple is a classic art of "Dashpuriya Shail Karma" and it is compared with the " Kailash Temple" of Alora.

The temple is made up from 54 meter long, 19 meter wide and 1 meter deep single place stone, in " NAGAR STYLE" near the temple a series of Buddha, Chaityagraha and Gufas.(dams)

Poladungar-

Situated at Bolia road, 20 km from Garoth, there are near about 100 dams(Greves). which are made by cutting a little mountain with the help of a little Iron instrument known as "Chhaini", that why it is known as "POLADUNGAR".

Staying Facility

Gandhisagar

Rest House of Forest Department 3 suits .

Irrigation Department Circuit House 2 suits.

MPEB Rest House 2 Suits.

Bhanpura

PWD Rest House 2 suits.

Irrigation department Rest House 2 suits.

Garoth

PWD Rest House 2 suits.

Shamgarh

PWD Rest House 2 suits.

How to Reach

To reach there for eco tourism, Railway facility available from Kota (Rajasthan) to Shamgarh (Madhya Pradesh) and from shamgarh Bus, Car and Jeep facility available.

Guide Facility

To understand archeological importance the tourist guides are available at Shamgarh, Bhanpura and Gandhisagar.

Contact

1. C.F. Ujjain	0734-255101
2. D.F.O. Mandsaur	07422-255519
3. Supritendent Gandhisagar Sanctuary	07427-237102
4. Sub Divisional Forest Officer Garoth	09424794936
5. R.F.O. Gartoth	07425-238316
6. R.F.O. Bhanpura	09424794944
7. Game Ranger Gandhisagar	07427-237102
8. M.P.E.B. Gandhisagar	07427-237107
9. Rest House Irrigation Department	07427-237117

TOURISM

7.2 There is no exaggeration in saying that Gandhisagar Sanctuary is heaven for the tourist. In this section there is lot of attract tourists. This Sanctuary is gifted in the immense potential and there is an urgent need to harvest that benefit effectively. Apart from wild life point of view there are nos. of tourist spots in the Sanctuary area. which draws the attention of tourists immensely. Following are the main points of tourist interest.

- ❖ Fort of Hinglajgarh
- ❖ Shiva Temple at takaji
- ❖ Vishnu Temple at Chaturbhujanth
- ❖ Rock painting at Chaturbhujanth
- ❖ Chambal Mata park
- ❖ Gandhisagar dam (man dam at Chambal no.8)
- ❖ Gandhisagar tank no.1(circuit house)
- ❖ Temple at Kaithuli
- ❖ Temple at Harijgarh
- ❖ Jagatguru Shankaracharya Peeth at Bhanpura
- ❖ Power generation station of M.P.E.B. (115 MW) At Gandhisagar dam no.8
- ❖ Chhatris at Bhanpura
- ❖ Rampura Tank
- ❖ Kaidarshwar Temple (near Baisla)

There are following places of tourist interest, which falls within the radius of 125 Km. from the Sanctuary.

- ❖ Bhadwa Mata Temple
- ❖ Antri Mata
- ❖ Kalpa Vraksh
- ❖ Pashupatinath Temple at Mandsaur
- ❖ Dam at Rawatbhata
- ❖ Dam at Kota
- ❖ Chambal garden at Kota

There is plenty of scope to improve the wild life Sanctuary. We can draw the attention of tourist by doing following things in the Sanctuary. This will certainly help to improve the status of the wild life and this will create the interest among the people for the conservation of wild life.

- ❖ At all the three entry points. There should be hordes of big painted poster pertaining to wild life.
- ❖ There should be well illuminated/decorated entrance gate related to wild life.

- ❖ At all the gates necessary information vouchers should be there such as pamphlets, cards etc.
- ❖ From time to time, wild life slides should be shown to tourist and to the people who are residing in near by areas.

Wild Life, Film, Poster and other education material provided. The wild life show should be well organized to create awareness among the people. This serves the following purposes :-

- ❖ Conserve and protect the natural heritage.
- ❖ Why to conserve the wild life.
- ❖ Importance of wild life in nature.
- ❖ Direct consequences, if they're killed/destroyed by human being.
- ❖ Significant role of wild life in nature.

Seminars and Workshops should be arranged available for the general public and to study the new technique. One vehicle (sound proof) should be made available for the general public at a nominal rate; because this help the tourist & Sanctuary in following ways :-

- ❖ Less/Minimum disturbance to wild life.
- ❖ Create enthusiasm among the public.
- ❖ Tourist are encouraged to save wild – life.
- ❖ Overall awareness is created among the public.

For future, we can go for well-equipped wild life library. Which will definitely serve the desired purpose e.g knowledge of the general regarding the wild life.

Publicity huts should be constructed, where tourist can stay for a while. They can feel much more comfortable after touring the Sanctuary area. These huts should be made so artistically, so that tourist must feel they're living in their own home besides these huts should provide basic amenities to the tourist who come to visit the areas. These huts should be designed in such a fashion so that they give a environments friendly atmosphere to the tourist.

Near by the huts, we may go for certain other essential things such as Information, Voucher, Pamphlets, Visiting cards, Monograms, Poster; in and around the Sanctuary huts. Congenial atmosphere should be provided to the tourists.

CHAPTER- VIII

TOURISM INTERPRETATION AND CONSERVATION EDUCATION

8.1 GENERAL :-

Gandhisagar Sanctuary has a lot of offer to the tourists, if the vast potential of the sanctuary is tapped properly; it could very well develop into the form of measure revenue earning sector. In our country tourist sector has been passing through a very different phase and began to develop as a industry in a recent past. If tourist can be offered nature's vast gift this can be a thrilling experience for them which will remain in their memories for years together. A protected areas is the only which meet up the tourism demand in every way. Reserve forest is first and foremost place for wild flora and fauna is left to itself, far away and secured from human disturbance. In such areas the tourism occupies secondary importance and can be accommodated so far as it dose not create any sort interference with our prime objectives of management of such area, i.e. the conservation of forest area. Having set up this basic principle in our mind, controlled and regulated tourism will be helpful to impart conservation education among the general public, for generation of employment to educated youth of local villages and as a source of revenue to Government. In forest policy of 1988, tourism occupy no place in their guidelines. The guidelines given in forest policy is only for wild life education, conservation and interpretation. 7.1.1 Tourism Value of Gandhisagar wild life Sanctuary :-

Sanctuary offers lots of things to tourist for viewing wild animals including panther, nilgai, chinkara etc. other place of scenic importance and other unique geological structures like rock cliffs, water falls. Gandhisagar Dam and

reservoir and various other picnic spots like rock painting etc. may be a point of attraction for tourist.

8.2 Objectives of Tourism :-

Following objectives can be fulfilled :-

- (1) In proposed plan, tourist zone is formed for the tourist with an objective to have a glimpse of varied different – scintillating features of the gigantic forest areas.
- (2) To enhance the level of knowledge among the general public in conservation education, so that the common man can appreciate and anticipate the importance of this sanctuary.
- (3) People are the best Judges of any management practices and result of conservation of any reserve forest area, this is achieved through it.
- (4) From the very hectic and busy schedule people can be given a lease of life by providing wilderness and thrilling experience to them.
- (5) To sort out the unemployment problem up to a certain extent by providing the employment to the youth of local village from tourism industry.

8.3 Problems :-

1. Infrastructure facilities are not sufficient.
2. For proposed works budget allocation is not adequate.
3. To develop and promote tourism, the strength of forest staff is not enough.
4. The hindrance in the normal activities of management for conservation problem.
5. Un control biotic interference causes disturbance to wild life, destruction to habitat and vandalism to unique structure and facilities.
6. Illiteracy prevalent among the general public, causes another impediment in conservation efforts, as they are not aware of it.

8.4 The Strategies :-

8.4.1 Identification of zone -

Overlapping zone in Gandhisagar Sanctuary will be treated as tourism. This can be further bifurcated in various tourism sub-zones.

1. Rampura Pathar area.
2. Chaturbhujanath area.
3. Hinglajgarh fort area.

All the sub zones has following drive from sanctuary HQ.

Rampura Pathar – 15 Km. drive

Chaturbhujanath – 26 Km. drive

Hinglajgarh fort - 72 Km. drive

8.4.2 Infrastructure development : -

Tourists will be provided numerous facilities and devices that can be taken up in a forthcoming plan, in this some of the area will be taken up which remain untouched so far.

(i) Visitors Centre :-

This will be used to display the audio-video cassette, slide films and documentary films on wild life

(ii) Auditorium :-

This will be used for large no. of tourist to have glimpse slide and film show.

(iii) Exhibition Room :-

This room, will be used by visitor as a centre for displaying photographs, charts, posters, paintings, stuffed animals, part of animal. plants, tribal art and part of maps etc.

(iv) Display boards :-

This board will be used to show the various provisions made in wild life act 1972, various other forest law, regulation and description of the sanctuary area, trails etc. This will be placed in Gandhisagar no. 3 and other strategies place for information.

(v) Other infrastructure facilities :-

For better viewing of wild life, watch towers will be erected. The heights, view points, tourist route nature, trails and guides. Suitable provision will be made in all the categories.

(vi) Gandhisagar Sanctuary Literature :-

To fulfill this objective pamphlets, broacher, in Hindi & English will be prepared, Booklets about the details of sanctuary area, checklist of birds, animals, guide map will be published and sold at no profit basis. Stickers and posters from these WWF will be required to draw the attention of tourist. All these literature be placed at Gandhisagar. Tourist informative Centre in Eco-restaurant campus on Rampura Pathar.

(vii) Tourist facilities :-

To give the tourist home like environment, a tourist complex is proposed to establish at Gandhisagar No.8 or any other place, which causes least disturbance to wild life. For this facilities like proper accommodation, canteen, cafeteria will be constructed and run by the forest department.

(ix) Transport :-

In order to speed up mobility private vans are proposed to take the tourist from main road bifurcation to Netra block road, chaurasigarh fort road, Bharhkaji road, Takaji road and Hinglajgarh fort road.

(x) Entry fee :-

Entry fee will be charged as per govt. circular.

8.4.3.1 Regulation Monitoring and Evaluation :-

To develop tourism sector in Gandhisagar Sanctuary, close watch will be kept for regulation regarding season, time route etc. This will be prescribed accurately. Do's and Do not's in sanctuary areas in details, various wild life act and provision in it has to be enlisted to make tourist aware about the reserve forest area.

8.4.3.2 Monitoring :-

This is an important aspect of any wild life planning they should be mandatory done regarding number, categories, tourist facilities, impact of tourist. This should be done with utmost care.

8.4.3.3. Evaluation :-

This is the last but not the least part of any planning, be it wild or tourism sector. The people are the best available source in this regard. Evaluation by feedback from visitors, for visitors expectation, infrastructure facilities and its effect on management will be duly analyzed and necessary steps will be taken to update them.

Staff for Tourism :-

Present strength in Gandhisagar sanctuary is not sufficient. Therefore separate staff for tourism will be required and deputed to look after the tourist interests.

Involvement of other department :-

Inter-coordination of other department is very important for the success of any planning. Other department involvement becomes very necessary for the mobility, the help of transport department and for the consecration of education, help of publicity department can be taken. All present there is no tourist in flow, so department of tourism will not be involved in this initial stage. Co-operation and participation from other department will be taken in due course of time.

CHAPTER – IX

ECODEVELOPMENT

GENERAL :-

In Gandhisagar Sanctuary, there are about Nineteen Villages. Out of this one village called Karanpura is a Revenue village and it is inside the sanctuary. People of these villages are driving their daily requirement from biomass resource of this sanctuary forest and adjoining forest. There is a tremendous impact of these villages on sanctuary and at the same time, people are also affected by the sanctuary. In other words, symbiotic relationship exist between them. Zone of influence or impact various in different site of Gandhisagar sanctuary. Inhabitants of the enclaved villages and wild life for their requirement often uses the same area and competition takes place in sharing the common resources. This situation very often promotes the confrontation between human and wild life.

In order to maintain and overcome the above problem, the improvement of the habitat for wild life resource dependency of people should be reduced and other viable alternatives for resources to the people to be provided.

For this sanctuary, data are available for the enclaved villages for surrounding village, data will be procured regarding population, cattle population statics etc. Data for enclaved villages are as follows :-

Total number of families. Year Befor 2006	Total human population Year Befor 2006	Cattel (livestock) population Year Befor 2006
2376	18681	36294
Total number of families. Year 2016-17	Total human population Year 2016-17	Cattel (livestock) population Year 2016-17

Accurate survey analysis of few peripheral villages will also be done to assess the quantity of resource used by them.

The inhabitant of these villages were enjoying the benefits. Nistar rights and other concessions till the declaration of sanctuary, with the proclamation of sanctuary, all forestry operations were abandoned and severe restrictions were imposed but no alternative was given to the beneficiaries, therefore these people are still using the resource illegally from the sanctuary area.

Therefore to reduce the resource dependency and to mitigate the people problems, Eco-friendly development works are mandatory. The community of the villages residing in the sanctuary are worse of being removed and no development work has been percolated in these areas. The people of remote area in the sanctuary are deprived of basic infrastructural and civic facilities. This is to be developed immediately.

Objectives :-

Overall our basis and broad objective of eco development works in the villages located in the fringe of the sanctuary area as follows :-

- (1) For upliftment of the dismal economic condition of villagers by 100% of present condition in 15 years.
- (2) To retard and arrest the dependency of people on sanctuary for fuel wood, small timber, bamboo and non wood forest produce by 50% within plan period.
- (3) To promote and enhance water availability for irrigation and drinking water by 50% within plan period.
- (4) To reduce the sole dependency of cattle for fodder on sanctuary by 50% within plan period.
- (5) Eco-development work, the system built around the village level organization eco development committees is able to bring the sanctuary staff people more and more near than ever before, and that is helping a lot in providing effective natural resource recovery and improving overall

socio-economic condition of local people of Eco- Vikas Samiti's constituted so far.

Supporting role of NGO's in training and orientation can scarcely be overemphasis. There is need of more clarity regarding direct deposition of Eco-development funds in committees account and its procedure integration into first financial rules. There is an urgent need to simplify the procedural modus operation for services being rendered by NGO's to easily involve them in project activities. Decision at Govt. level to assign forest department nodal role and integrated development works of villagers around the parks, sanctuaries needs serious consideration. More funds has to be generated for Eco-development works and micro plan implementation.

Eco-development will be taken in surrounding area of Gandhisagar wild life sanctuary. These areas are in the jurisdiction of Gandhisagar, Bhanpura and Territorial division Neemuch. Cooperation of these three Ranges is very necessary for successful completion and implementation of any work.

9.2 Specific Issues :-

Following issues will be discussed:

- i. Illiteracy
- ii. Poverty
- iii. Unemployment
- iv. Non availability of palatable water for drinking and irrigation purpose.
- v. Lack of fuel wood and small timber requirement.
- vi. Non availability of fodder for huge live stock.
- vii. Non availability of bamboos for thatching the roof houses.
- viii. Agriculture crops damaged by wild animals.
- ix. Basic facilities are not available to the people such as primary education, health and veterinary facilities.

9.3 Broad Strategies :-

In order to overcome the present impasse strategy for above mentioned specific issues, will be checked out and proposed.

9.3.1 Strategy for unemployment :-

Generation of employment through various management activities of Gandhisagar wild life sanctuaries.

9.3.1.1 Encouragement and Promotion of horticulture and Agriculture.

9.3.1.2 Other activities like Poultry, Piggery, rearing of hybrid cattle.

9.3.1.3 Small cottage industries, handicraft.

9.3.2. Strategy for reducing fuel wood, small timber dependencies.

9.3.2.1. Providing non traditional alternate source of energy like solar cooker, biogas, improved chullahs etc.

9.3.2.2 Providing fuel wood from Govt. Depos and Coal from Collar areas.

9.3.2.3 Raising fuel wood and small timber plantation.

9.3.3 Strategies to reduce fodder requirements.

9.3.3.1 Promoting and encouraging stall feeding.

9.3.3.2 Raissing fodder plantation and large population of livestock and rearing improved breed cattle.

9.3.4. Strategies for increasing water availability.

9.3.4.1 construction of check dams, stop dams, talabs and other hydraulic engineering structures.

9.3.4.2 Depending and maintenance of nistar tanks, Ponds.

9.3.4.3 Digging of Tube wells and open wells.

9.3.5.1 Adequate compensation, in case of any casualty to human beings and cattle.

9.3.5.2. Protection measures.

9.3.5.3 Formation of committee for watch and ward of agriculture crops.

9.3.5.4 Promotion of conservation awareness among general public.

9.3.6 Strategy for health, veterinary care and Education

This area will be covered with the active participation of concerning dept. and active involvement of NOG's.

9.4 Village level site specific strategies.

Micro plan for each villages, wherever the eco-samiti's are formed, will be prepared by sanctuary staff after conduction PRA exercise in villages.

9.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION –

Regular monitoring is to be done by following.

- (1) Regarding forest development – What is impact of eco development Committees observe by sample plots. Each sample plot of 50 × 20 meters will be visited in every three months. Aug – Nov – Feb – May recording of regenerated seeding three & pole, girth & grasses, weeds are to be recorded. For wild life evidences also samplings is done & record maintain. Number of offence cases registered with the help of EDC also keeps in record. Procedure adopted by the members for forest protection also mentioned.

WORKS WITHIN VILLAGE :-

Eco development committees works impact on the villages also to be studied, individual cases of loan for alternative employment is studied and what is impact, how much their earning raised all to be recorded.

By same procedure fuel wood consumption before & after installation of bio-gas, use of solar cooker or improved chulhas is to be kept in record. How much time is saved of ladies & how much money is saved all these to be kept for record.

Loan recoveries are done strictly and rotation of revolving Fund kept in movement so more and more people will attached with eco development works.

Women's self help groups & Mahila saving group are to be developed.

EDC should meet twice in month regularly & have general body meeting once in six month, EDC account to be kept for public opinion. Account Audit.

EDC account must be audited by FR level officer and this is to be done twice in year. March and September every year.

CHAPTER - X

Vulture Conservation

10. In the whole universe, the earth is the only planet where life exists. On the other hand we can say that a vital environment to live is only available on the earth. There are so many species of animals and plants present on the earth. According to the scientists near about 10 lakh types of living beings exist on this earth and man is placed among all. Life exists on the earth only on its upper thin layer which is called Biosphere. The whole eco-system is made up of various living creatures and physical environment. These living and non-living factors of environment continuously affected by one another.

Nature produces many kinds of vegetations and amphibians in the sea, river and lakes and it keeps a great bio-logical balance among living and non-living factors which plays an important role in Eco-System.

No doubt every living being directly or indirectly depends on each other to live. Fall of any living creature causes great effect in whole environment and man is greatly affected more than any living creature due to Bio-diversity.

There is unbreakable relation between man and vulture in Bio-diversity. In the ancient holy book The Ramayana we come to know the spiritual power of vulture Raj Jatayu when he tried to release Mata Sitaji from the cruel hand of Ravan.

Nowadays the vulture who is personified the king of sky as well as the most expert plays an important role in food chain struggling itself for his existence to live on the earth.

Vultures keep environment fresh by eating dead animals from residential areas and forests. It is truly said that they decide the birth and death on the earth.

A heap of vulture can eat up flesh of dead animals within half an hour. If a dead animal is left lying on the earth, after a few hours a large number of bacteria are formed on that dead body this creates much pollution in the environment. Vultures control pollution by eating of the flesh of dead animal. Decreasing number of vultures forced us to think about them.

Gandhisagar Sanctuary in Mandsaur (M.P.) is a very suitable place for their food and residence. Here vultures species like King Vulture, Egyptian, White backed and long built vultures are found in large numbers.

There is a proposal under consideration that Gandhisagar sanctuary in Mandsaur Distt. should be covered in a vulture sanctuary because it can be seen many vultures in this area those places are – Vulture is one of the rare birds in the world now in this day. 487 vultures are found in year 2016-17

Navli	Sawant
Gandhisagar	Dhanga
Rawlikudi	Bagchach
Dayli	Dhawad

Heaps of vulture near about 50-100 can be seen at the above places. Chief wildlife warden M.P. Bhopal has sanctioned vulture conservation breeding center boxes for West Bengal to carry white backed and long built vulture from one place to another.

The reasons for lack of vultures are as follows:-

- (I) Diclofenac :- The diclofenac injection is used to control pain and swelling in animals. But if an animal dies during treatment the diclofenac reaches in vultures who eat the dead bodies of these animals. The structure of vultures is unable to process diclofenac, and when diclofenac reaches in vultures it converts into uric acid and blocks the respiratory system of vultures and it leads to deposition of diclofenac in the body of vultures. The position of diclofenac leads to failure of kidney and they die from dehydration.
- (II) Lack of animals :- Lack of animals is also a main reason. In India cow beef is prohibited, but nowadays people of some communities are eating cow beef and also it is exported to other countries. So a trend of selling

these animals is established and food series is disturbing day by day and food source of the vultures are decreasing. So vulture are going to other areas to fulfil there requirment of food.

- (III) Interference of Human beings :- Vultues live at higher trees or rocks. But cutting of trees for human residential purpose is a big reason for the problem.
- (IV) Slow Rate Of Reproduction :- Vulture gives only one egg only in a year. So there population growing slowly. So declaration of some area of Gandhisagar forest as reserve area for vultures will be effective step in this way in this region. The number of animals are sufficient and human interference is neglegiable, and also it is situated near state of Rajasthan where the animal husbandary is popular and vulture may fulfill their food requirement.

How to Reach

To reach there for eco tourism, Railway facility available from Kota (Rajasthan) to Shamgarh (Madhya Pradesh)and from shamgarh Bus, Car and Jeep facility available.

Contact

10.C.F. Ujjain	0734-255101
11.D.F.O. Mandsaur	07422-255519
12.Supritendent Gandhisagar Sanctuary	07427-237102
13.Sub Divisional Forest Officer Garoth	09424794936
14.R.F.O. Gartoth	07425-238316
15.R.F.O. Bhanpura	09424794944
16.M.P.E.B. Gandhisagar	07427-237107
17.Rest House Irrigation Department	07427-237117

Main Species of Vultures At Present in Gandhisagar Sanctuary

1. King Vulture
2. White Backed Vulture
3. Long Billed Vulture
4. Slender Billed Vulture
5. Egyptian Vulture

दिनांक 20.3.2017 एवं 21.03.2017 को अभयारण्य गांधीसागर पर की गई घोंसलों, बच्चों/ गिद्धों की गणना।

वनमंडल का नाम	परिक्षेत्र का नाम	गिद्ध आवास स्थलों की संख्या		गणना में पाये गये कुल गिद्धों की संख्या (केवल बैठे हुए गिद्धों की संख्या)
1	2	3		4
सामान्य वनमंडल मंदसौर	पश्चिम एवं पूर्व अभयारण्य गांधीसागर	नेस्टिंग – 20.3.2017	113	211
		रूस्टिंग – 21.03.2017	65	471
		योग	178	682

CHAPTER – XI

11.1 RESEARCH AND MONITORING

GENERAL :

Long term aim of the plan is to achieve an understanding of whole ecosystem and wild life biology, so that it becomes possible to predict confidently and accurately the response of natural system to the management practices. In order to understand, develop and conserve the sanctuary a continuous programme of learning and research would be envisaged.

Biological data on ecosystem and different species are absolutely essential for the management research studies and monitoring for identifying and understanding key process of immense use for deciding affective management strategies.

Staff :-

It is necessary to create post of Research Officer and depute resource person and specialist for carrying out research and monitoring in Gandhisagar sanctuary. Help of colleges Universities of M.P. & other institution like WII, ZSI, BSI, will be taken for research projects, studies survey and other aspects.

11.1.2 Research Priority :-

1. Cause of low population of herbivore.
2. Study of Prey – Predator relationship.
3. Food & Water requirements of various animal during pinch period.
4. Study on recruitment of tree species on grassland.
5. Research related to socio – economic condition of people etc.

Inventory on following topic is utmost important :-

1. On lower plants, epiphytes, insectivorous plants and medicinal plants.
2. On lower vertebrates and invertebrates species.
3. Checking of birds and small mammals.
4. Ecological studies an important mammals, herbivore and carnivore, birds etc.
5. Impact of fire extent and damage etc.
6. Impact of grazing, carrying capacity of area etc.
7. Studies on water management.
8. Study other species like wild dog, wild cat etc.

11.1.3 Monitoring :-

Monitoring in the following issues will be done –

1. Habitat evaluation.
2. Animal health.
3. Successional changes of vegetation.
4. Data of rainfall and temperature etc.

5. Animal population, census, trends, etc. for both herbivore and carnivores etc.

11.2 Training :-

All staff specially front line staff will be trained formally and by organizing training in Gandhisagar Sanctuary.

11.2.1 On the Job Training :-

For Rangers, Foresters and Beat Guards Refresher Course will be organized every year, subject Rules Laws and regulations, wild life evidences, collection of biological material and their interpretation, eco-development, postmortem of wild animals etc. will be covered.

Tour to other PA & training in capturing wild animals, tranquilizing by resource person will be given .

11.2.2 Formal Training Courses :-

Rangers will be sent for certificate courses at WII, Deheradun and other front line staff will be trained at Bandhavgarh forester Training School (M.P.).

11.2.3 Establishing a learning centre :-

Gandhisagar sanctuary will be developed as a learning centre in different aspect of biology and ecological processes, food-chain riparian, management issue like prevention of fire etc.

CHAPTER – XII

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

12.1 Structure and Responsibilities -

Superintendent of the Rank of A.C.F. over all incharge of sanctuary and will be responsible for sanctuary through DFO (T) Mandsaur to CWLW. M.P.

Presently he is assisted by one Game Range officer both at HQ Gandhisagar Sanctuary area is under Mandsaur Territorial Division.

Game Range officer is responsible for control, protection and for management of wild flora and fauna. Range officer is assisted by 6 circle officer (Game Supervisor) of deputy forest Ranger/Forester with 23 beats. Eco development works are also carried out by the same administrative system .

Proposed Administration –

Two Ranges are proposed of Gandhisagar Sanctuary. One is East Gandhisagar and second is West Gandhisagar. Two Game Range Officer are proposed one at HQ Gandhisagar. circle will be Gandhisagar, Kethuli, Sanwat. The other three circle Rampura Pathar, Rawalikudi and Dyali will be under of West Gandhisagar Range. Separate Re organization proposals will be submitted through proper channel. Computer programmer, Flying squad & wireless operation will also required. Post of two police constable are sanctioned but post lying vacant from last several years.

12.2 Staff Amenities

12.2.1 Housing

Mostly house are constructed at every H.Q. with M.P. Forestry Project. Superintendent and Game Range Officer is constructed with the central assistance. ACF residence also under.

Construction at Gandhisagar with central assistance. Sanctuary now have sufficient number of residential quarters information and auditorium is

required to attract tourist inflow. Tourist cottages construction will need at Ramura Pathar Campus.

12.2.20 Special Pay

Presently these are only 12 out of 23 forest guards are getting special pay become no. of post sanction is only 12. So sanction post should be revised of 23.

Same in forester/Deputy ranger as only 3 post are sanctioned and working strength is 6. So these post should also need sanction so every body should got special pay advantage as incentives.

12.2.3 Uniform and Field Equipments

Uniform are regular given to the staff as per allotment of budget. Field equipments will have to be supplied. Wireless sets also needed. Equipment provision are kept in APO.

12.2.4 Communication

Fast & quick communication is need of time. As now means are developed & use by poachers & forest & wild life mafias. So our staff must be able to cope with them at same level. Two separate patrolling vehicles are should be for regular patrolling of the area.

12.2.5 Incentives and Rewards

Incentives and rewards will be given for outstanding work as per the Govt. rules.

CHAPTER - XIII

प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय उद्यान गांधीसागर

(1) राष्ट्रीय उद्यान की आवश्यकता :-

मध्यप्रदेश के पश्चिमी छोर पर राजस्थान की सीमा से जुड़ा हुआ 368.62 वर्ग कि०मी० क्षेत्र में चम्बल नदी के दोनों किनारों पर फैला गांधीसागर अभ्यारण्य मन्दसौर एवं नीमच जिले में स्थित है। यह अभ्यारण्य 24 डिग्री 35 मिनट 03 सेकेण्ड से 24 डिग्री 45 मिनट 41 सेकेण्ड अक्षांश तथा 75 डिग्री 23 मिनट 52 सेकेण्ड से 75 डिग्री 50 मिनट 12 सेकेण्ड देशांश के मध्य स्थित है। मन्दसौर जिले का 187.12 वर्ग कि०मी० एवं नीमच जिले का 181.50 वर्ग कि०मी० क्षेत्र अभ्यारण्य में सम्मिलित किया गया है। जिसकी अधिसूचना म०प्र० शासन राजपत्र अधिसूचना क्रमांक 15-2-83-10-2 दिनांक 28 फरवरी 1983 में जारी की गई है। राजस्थान राज्य के कोटा जिले में स्थित राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान दर्रा एवं जवाहर सागर अभ्यारण्य लगभग 13 कि.मी. की दूरी पर अमझर नदी एवं वनक्षेत्र से जुड़ा हुआ है। जो वन्यप्राणियों के लिये गांधीसागर अभ्यारण्य से राजीवगांधी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान दर्रा को जोड़कर सुरक्षित आश्रय स्थल एवं पेसेज प्रदान करते हैं। विपरित परिस्थितियों में वन्यप्राणी इस कोरीडोर के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान एवं अभ्यारण्य में आ जा सकते हैं। अतः वन्यप्राणी संरक्षण की दृष्टि से इसे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान बनाना लोकहित में है।

(2) गिद्ध संरक्षण :-

संभागीय स्तरीय तकनीकी समर्थन समूह ने माह फरवरी 06 के सर्वे में यह पाया है कि उज्जैन संभाग में केवल गांधीसागर में ही गिद्ध शेष बचे हैं। गिद्ध प्रजाति विलुप्ति के कगार पर है। चम्बल नदी के खड़ी चट्टानों ;बसपेढी में गिद्धों के सुरक्षित रहवास हेतु घोंसले हैं। गांधीसागर में किंग वल्चर, व्हाईट बैकड वल्चर, लांग बिल्ड वल्चर, स्लेण्डर बिल्ड वल्चर एवं इजीप्शियन वल्चर पाये जाते हैं। हाल ही कुल प्रजातियों को केप्टिव वीडिंग के लिये (Natural History Society) द्वारा वक्सा (West Bengal) भेजा गया है। अभ्यारण्य में तेन्दुए भी पर्याप्त संख्या में विद्यमान हैं। वर्ष 2006 की गणना में तेन्दुओं की संख्या 41 आंकी गयी है। अतः तेन्दुआ एवं गिद्ध संरक्षण की दृष्टि से अभ्यारण्य को राष्ट्रीय उद्यान बनाया जाना आवश्यक है।

(3) जैव विविधता संरक्षण :-

अभ्यारण्य से लगे ताखाजी क्षेत्र में कई वन औषधियां पाई जाती हैं। सफेद मूसली, वन तुलसी, अर्जुन वृक्ष, कालमेघ, कलिहारी, कोलियस, मलेरिया बूटी, अश्वगंधा, सनाय, कौंच, सर्पगंधा, सफेद मूसली, मुनगा, सतावर, गिलोय, आंवला, नीम आदि औषधि पौधे विद्यमान हैं। ताखाजी का नाला अत्यधिक गहराई में स्थित होने

के कारण एवं पशुओं से सुरक्षित होने के कारण कई औषधि पौधों के लिये संरक्षण स्थल है। अतः राष्ट्रीय उद्यान बनने से औषधि पौधों की गहन सुरक्षा हो सकेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त अभ्यारण्य में कई विलुप्तप्रायः प्रजातियां भी विद्यमान हैं। वर्ष 2006 की गणना में तेन्दुए 41 की संख्या में पाये गये हैं। गिद्ध 1250 पाये गये हैं। जलीय कछुआ, ओटर, भेड़की, लकड़बघ्घा, नीलगाय, नेवला, मगरगच्छ, बन्दर, भेड़िया, लोमड़ी, हिरन, मोर, रीछ आदि प्रजातियां भी अभ्यारण्य में पर्याप्त संख्या में विद्यमान हैं। तेन्दुए के लिये यह एक सुरक्षित आश्रय स्थल है। अतः इसे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान बनाया जाना उचित होगा।

(4) जैविक दबाव :-

अभ्यारण्य के चारों ओर गांवों में अत्यधिक पशु विद्यमान हैं जो यदाकदा अभ्यारण्य में अवैध चराई कर नुकसानी करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त राजस्थान राज्य से रेबारी 3-4 लाख भेड़ एवं ऊंट लेकर वर्षा ऋतु में अभ्यारण्य में अवैध रूप से घुसकर चराई करते हैं। अभ्यारण्य की सीमा राजस्थान की ओर लगभग 61 कि.मी. खुली है। अवैध चराई से मृदा जल, काप कम्पोजीशन एवं ईको सिस्टम प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। जिससे वन आवरण में कमी तथा बायो मास नष्ट होता है। जो वन्यप्राणीयों के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अतः जैविक दबाव को समाप्त कर ईको सिस्टम की पुनर्स्थापना करने हेतु गांधीसागर अभ्यारण्य को राष्ट्रीय उद्यान घोषित करना आवश्यक है।

(5) इको टूरिज्म :-

मन्दसौर एवं नीमच जिले में स्थित गांधीसागर अभ्यारण्य का पर्यटन की दृष्टि से अत्यधिक महत्व है। मंदसौर का पशुपतिनाथ मंदिर, धर्मराजेश्वर गुफाएं, पोलाडोंगर, भानपुरा की छत्री, हिंगलाजगढ़ का किला आदि पुरातत्व महत्व के स्मारक मन्दसौर में स्थित हैं। जिनका प्रचार प्रसार कर मंदसौर को पर्यटन के जिले रूप में उभारा जा सकता है। गांधीसागर में प्रसिद्ध गांधीसागर बांध, गांधीसागर जलाशय एवं अभ्यारण्य में विचरते वन्यप्राणीयों किसी भी पर्यटक को आकर्षित कर सकते हैं। इसके लिये विकास के कार्यों का त्वरित क्रियान्वयन आवश्यक है और वित्तीय संसाधन बढ़ाने के लिये राष्ट्रीय उद्यान बनाया जाना उपयोगी होगा।

(6) भौगोलिक स्थिति :-

राजस्थान की सीमा एवं मालवा के अंतिम छोर पर गांधीसागर अभ्यारण्य स्थित है जो किसी रेगीस्तान में ओएसीस जैसा है। जिले में मात्र 224.75 वर्ग कि०मी० वनक्षेत्र है। अतः जो कुछ वनक्षेत्र 368.62 वर्ग कि.मी. अभ्यारण्य अन्तर्गत मौजूद है, उसका सघन एवं उचित प्रबंधन किया जाना आवश्यक है। चित्तौड़गढ़ एवं महाकालेश्वर मंदिर उज्जैन के मध्य में स्थित होने से पर्यटन की दृष्टि से अभ्यारण्य का महत्व बढ़ जाता है। अतः इसे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान बनाया जाना उचित होगा।

(7) वन्यप्राणी :-

वर्ष 2006 की गणना में निम्नानुसार वन्यप्राणी पाये गये :-

Wild Animal	Nos.	Wild Animal	Nos.
Panther	41	Bear	14
Bhedki	15	Wild dog	24
Hyana	82	Peacock	170
Neelgai	651	Hare	181
Moongus	64	Jackel	140
Wild Bore	635	Fox	40
Porcupine	38	Tortoises	38
Crocodiles	35	Goh	11
Monkey	1652	Vultures	1250
Chinkara	234		

वर्ष 2010–2014 एवं 2016 की गणना में निम्नानुसार वन्यप्राणी पाये गये :-

S.No.	Wild Animal	Year 2010	Year 2014	Year 2016
1	Panther	15	13	25
2	Hyena	33	63	77
3	Jackal	50	165	183
4	Fox	2	58	37
5	Wild dog	28	25	109
6	Bear	6	15	6
7	Hare	49	59	60
8	Chinkara	131	216	242
9	Neelgai	695	856	915
10	Mongoose	2	-	0
11	Wild Bore	277	534	459
12	Porcupine	1	79	2
13	Monkey	653	817	1206
14	Peacock	111	159	142
15	Vultures	490	764	487
16	Wolf	-	10	27
17	Wild cat	-	34	6
	Total	2543	3867	3983

उपरोक्त वन्यप्राणियों के अतिरिक्त चम्बल नदी में जलीय प्राणी पर्याप्त संख्या में है। धूप सेंकते मगरमच्छ किसी भी पर्यटक के लिये कौतुहल पैदा कर सकते हैं। अभ्यारण्य में पाये जाने वाले विविध वन्यप्राणियों के संरक्षण के लिये इसे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान बनाना आवश्यक है।

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान गांधीसागर
कर्मचारी एवं अधिकारियों की स्थिति

अभ्यारण्य गांधीसागर में वर्तमान में कार्यरत एवं राष्ट्रीय उद्यान गांधीसागर बनने के पश्चात कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों की निम्नानुसार आवश्यकता होगी :-

अ. क्र.	नाम/पदनाम	वर्तमान स्थिति	प्रस्तावित संख्या	आवश्यकता	रिमार्क
1	उप वन संरक्षक (वनमंडलाधिकारी)	1	—	—	
2	स0व0सं0— अधीक्षक	1	1	—	
3	मेमरेंजर	02	2	0	
4	उपवनक्षेत्रपाल	0	4	04	
5	वनपाल	07	12	05	
6	वनरक्षक	23	44	21	
7	कुल बीट	23	23	—	
8	सर्किल	6	06	—	
9	गेमरेंज	02	2	—	
10	बेरिय हेतु वनरक्षक	0	06	24	वर्तमान में केवल 2 बैरियर है जिनकी संख्या बढ़ायी जाकर 6 की जानी है।
11	ईकोसेंटर—व0र0	—	1	1	
12	फेसीलीटेशन सेंटर— व0र0	—	1	1	
13	गिद्ध संरक्षण/विलुप्त प्राय पक्षि संरक्षण हेतु वनपाल	0	2	02	
14	नीलगाय रहवास प्रबंधन हेतु वनपाल/वनरक्षक	0	08	08	
15	महाशिर मछली संरक्षण वनपाल	0	01	01	

16 अतिरिक्त अमला वन रक्षक 5, वनपाल 5 की संख्या बढ़ाया जाना आवश्यक है

गोशवारा

क्रं.	पद	वर्तमान में कार्यरत	आवश्यकता
1	उप वन संरक्षक	1	—
2	स0व0सं0	1	—
3	गेमरेंजर	2	0
4	उप वनक्षेत्रपाल	1	2
5	वनपाल	4	5
6	वनरक्षक	17	27

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान गांधीसागर अधोसंरचना प्रस्तावित भवन

वर्तमान कर्मचारी एवं अधिकारियों हेतु भवन पर्याप्त मात्रा में है। परंतु नये राष्ट्रीय उद्यान गठबंधन अनुसार निम्नानुसार और भवनों की आवश्यकता होगी :-

अ0क्र0	पदनाम	भवन	स्थान	राशि (लाख में)	रिमार्क
1	वनक्षेत्रपाल / गेमरेंजर (नया)	1	गांधीसागर	13.00	निवास
2	कार्यालय गेमरेंजर (नया)	1	गांधीसागर	14.00	कार्यालय
3	वनपाल	8	गांधीसागर	24.00	निवास
4	वनरक्षक	22	गांधीसागर, रावलीकुडी	176.00	निवास
			योग	227.00	

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान गांधीसागर
वाहन व्यवस्था

क्रं.	पदनाम	वर्तमान में उपलब्ध वाहन	आवश्यकता	राशि (लाख में)	रिमार्क
1	स0व0सं0—(अधीक्षक)	1 जिप्सी	1 बोलेरो	10.00	वर्तमान जिप्सी पुरानी एवं अपलेखन योग्य है।
2	2 गेमरेंजर	—	2 बोलेरो	20.00	
3	उड़नदस्ता	1 जीप 1 केंटर	—	10.00 2.00	रिपयेरिंग योग्य
4	सर्किल प्रभारी	1 मोटर साईकिल	13 मोटर साईकिल	9.10	
			योग	51.10	

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान गांधीसागर
संचार व्यवस्था (वायरलेस सेट)

क्रं.	पदनाम	वर्तमान में उपलब्ध	आवश्यकता	राशि (लाख में)	रिमार्क
1	स0व0सं0—(अधीक्षक)	1 फिक्स सेट जिप्सी में	—	—	
2	2 गेमरेंजर	—	2 फिक्स मोबाईल सेट	0.75	
3	उड़नदस्ता	—	फिक्स मोबाईल सेट 1 जीप 1 केंटर	0.75	
4	3 चौकी	—	3 फिक्स सेट	2.00	
5	कर्मचारियों हेतु	—	हेण्डसेट 29	4.35	<u>अतिरिक्त</u> <u>स्टाफ</u> व0र0 —20 वनपाल—6 उ0व0क्षै0—2 गेमरेंजर—1
			योग	7.85	

प्रस्तावित राष्ट्रीय उद्यान गांधीसागर

गेमरेंज, सर्किल एवं बीटों की जानकारी

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान गांधीसागर को 2 गेमरेंज, 12 सर्किल एवं 37 बीटों में विभक्त किया गया है

गेमरेज – पूर्व गांधीसागर

क्रमांक	सर्किल का नाम	बीट का नाम	कक्ष क्रमांक	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)
1	2	3	4	5
1	गांधीसागर	चम्बल नं. 3	1004	204.048
			1009	281.781
			1010	437.246
			1011	375.708
				1298.783
		चम्बल नं. 8	1005	319.838
			1006	204.453
			1007	411.336
			1008	323.886
				1259.513
		चारभुजा	1012	204.855
			1013	302.834
			1014	338.866
			1015	273.684
			1016	233.198
				1353.437
2	भडका जी	शैलचित्र	1065	314.170
			1066	277.327
			1067	347.797
				939.294
		धावद	1068	303.238
			1069	440.485
			1070	398.380
				1142.103
		बगचाच	1071	249.392
			1072	281.781

			1073	327.125
				858.298
3	बगचाच	नरसिंहझर	1074	249.392
			1075	361.538
			1076	362.753
				973.683
		फुट तालाब	1077	310.931
			1078	406.882
			1079	252.361
				970.174
		गड़ी	1080	330.364
			1082	355.060
			1083	268.825
				954.249
4	सांवत	सांवत	1084	351.082
			1085	391.902
			1086	301.214
				1044.198
		सूर्या	1087	297.975
			1088	415.789
			1089	341.295
				1055.059
		हिंगलाजगढ	1057	294.736
			1058	455.060
				749.796
5	कैथूली	कैथूली	1050	417.813
			1051	437.246
				855.059
		भगवानपुरा	1052	365.991
			1053	505.263
				871.254
		हरिगढ	1054	217.004
			1055	355.060
			1056	334.817

			1094	200.809
				1107.690
6	धांगा	लावडिया	1090	365.991
			1091	424.291
				790.282
		धांगा	1092	415.789
			1093	294.736
			1095	472.874
				1183.399
		दांतला	1096	421.052
			1097	327.195
			1098	490.910
				1239.157
योग	6	18	55	18719.258
गेमरेज – पश्चिम गांधीसागर				
1	डायली	परपडिया	874	306.477
			971	242.412
			972	234.412
			973	259.109
				1042.410
		आम्बापानी	974	179.895
			975	154.251
			976	268.825
			977	249.797
				698.517
		घटोल घाटी	875	388.663
			876	420.242
			970	340.080
				1148.985
2	चेची	भूत बावडी	962	336.200
			966	174.089
			967	195.141
			968	342.105
				1047.535

		डायली	877	408.090
			961	194.331
			969	417.004
				1019.425
		मोखमपुरा	957	236.437
			958	214.574
			960	267.206
				718.217
3	बुज	केलपुरा	963	220.647
			964	249.392
			965	304.453
				774.492
		बूज	954	385.020
			955	301.214
			956	309.919
				996.153
		झांझर बावड़ी	978	437.249
			979	297.975
			980	187.854
				923.078
4	रावलीकुडी	टपकुडी	981	411.336
			991	307.572
			992	382.995
				1101.903
		गोलाबावडी	945	291.902
			982	359.514
			983	346.558
				997.974
		फर्नाकुडी	984	333.400
			989	213.765
			990	286.825
				833.990
		कुन्ती	993	220.481
			994	249.392

			995	194.331
			996	278.542
			997	291.384
				1234.130
5	रामपुरा पठार	करणपुरा	998	391.907
			999	255.870
			1000	342.105
				989.882
		चौरासीगढ	1001	171.659
			1002	356.275
			1003	401.619
				929.553
		कोनामाता	986	345.170
			987	291.497
			988	411.336
				1048.003
6	गोलाबावडी	रावलीकुडी	943	405.384
			944	272.640
			985	245.748
				923.772
		बसी	935	429.959
			936	322.672
				752.631
		आडाखेडी	940	187.449
			941	334.412
			942	286.639
				808.500
योग	6	19	61	18143.401
महायोग-2 गेमरेंज	12	37	116	36862.718 Ha.
				or 368.62 Sq. Km.

CHAPTER – XIV

THE BUDGET

11.1 THE PLAN BUDGET

Budget is most important part of plan. All prescriptions to be achieved during the plan period must be incorporated with budget frame work. Inadequate budget is main problem in achieving the prescribed objectes. I as MPO tried to incorporate all prescription in to on other budget provisions. Plan & budget for the period 2017-2018 to 2026-27 are calculated in tabular form total requirement of budget year wise is as follows.

Central Assistance- Development of Sanctuary

Proposed Budget for the Year 2017- 18

S.No.	Particulars of work proposed	Amount		Remark Page No.
		Physical Target	Financial (in lac)	
(A)	Habitat Improvement			
I.	Water Conservation Works Deepening of tank 1- Bakchach talai 2- Chabal No.3 talab 3- Ghatolghati talab 4- Ghatolghati talai	04	11.0	24.44.133
II	Recharging of Small Water Conservation Structure i.e. Water Hole.- 1- Golabawdi (Compt. 993) 2- Watch tower (Compt1014)	02	1.00	24.44.133
III	Erection of hand pumps for drinking water, wild life and staff.- Dhanga Chouki.	01	1.00	132
Total			13.00	

(B)	Neel gay rahawas Project First Years Invest Comp no. 935,936,940 to 944,985 to 988 ,998to1003	01	271.391	-
I	(a) Forest Protection works from Sheep Invaders/Intruders - Protection from the grazing menace of Rajasthan sheep and Camels, Patrolling with vehicles and staff from the other forest division of M.P.	L.S.	5.00	68.126
	(b) Japtibada at Gandhisagar No.8.	L.S.	2.00	
	(c) Cement stone - Compound wall at Gandhisagar campus colony No.8.	L.S.	4.00	
	(d) Japtibada cum - Compound wall at Gandhisagar campus colony No.3.	L.S.	2.00	
	(e) Cement stone - Compound wall at Rawalikudi.	L.S.	2.00	
	(f) Stone Park at Dhanga -	L.S.	3.00	
	(g) Stone Park at Bagchach	L.S.	3.00	
II	Fire Protection	400 Km.	4.50	43.72,126, 127,130
III	(A) Purchase of Safety Kits- Staff engaged in patrolling and sheep operation are required helmet, Cane, shield and iron nets etc.	L.S.	1.00	55,127
	(B) Purchasing of patrolling vehicle – Bolero camper	L.S.	9.50	
IV	Construction of CPW – (1) Game proof wall - Size, Length- 1.80+0.90/2 Meter Bottom Top, Height- 1.50 M. Rawlikudi area -	13 K.M.	49.20	126,130 378.47rmt
	(2) Cement, stone wall, Protection wall (Sanctuary and Rajasthan border)	6 Km.	150.00	
	Total		506.591	
(C)	Improvement of Communication Network			
I	(a) Upgrading of Forest Road – (1) Ambapani to Muvada 5 Km., (2) Dayli to Gatolghati 5 Km., (3) Bagchach to Dhawad 5 Km., (4) Dhawad to Bhanpura - Gandhisagar PWD Road 5 Km = 20Km.	20 Km.	20.00	
	(b) Forest Road Repairing	100 Km.	6.68	
	Total		26.68	
(D)	Administrative Infrastructure Development			
I	Light and Water Facilities- Rampura Pathar Buildings, Wireless Center, Eco- Center, Eco- Restaurant, and Other, 22	L.S.	6.00	

Central Assistance- Development of Sanctuary

Proposed Budget for the Year 2018- 19

S.No.	Particulars of work proposed	Amount		Remark
		Physical Target	Financial (in lac)	
(A)	Habitat Improvement			
I.	Water Conservation Works Deepening of tank	04	5.50	
II	Recharging of Small Water Conservation Structure i.e. Water Hole.-	02	0.70	
III	Erection of hand pumps for drinking water, wild life and staff.-	01	1.50	
	Total		7.70	

(B)	Neel gaye rahawas Project Second Years Invest	01	49.172	
I	(a) Forest Protection works from Sheep Invaders/Intruders - Protection from the grazing menace of Rajasthan sheep and Camels, Patrolling with vehicles and staff from the other forest division of M.P. (b) Japtibada at Gandhisagar No.8. (c) Cement stone - Compound wall at Gandhisagar campus colony No.8.	L.S. L.S. L.S.	35.00 1.00 4.00	
II	Fire Protection	400 Km.	4.50	
III	(A) Purchase of Safety Kits- Staff engaged in patrolling and sheep operation are required helmet, Cane, shield and iron nets etc. (B) Purchasing of patrolling vehicle – Bolero camper	L.S. L.S.	0.50 5.50	

IV	Construction of CPW – (1) Game proof wall - Size, Length- 1.80+0.90/2 Meter Bottom Top, Height- 1.50 M. Rawlikudi area - (2) Cement, stone wall, Protection wall (Sanctuary and Rajasthan border)	13 K.M. 6 Km.	45.50 150.00	
	Total		265.172	
(C)	Improvement of Communication Network			
I	(a) Upgrading of Forest Road – (1) Ambapani to Muvada 5 Km., (2) Dayli to Gatolghati 5 Km., (3) Bagchach to Dhawad 5 Km., (4) Dhawad to Bhanpura - Gandhisagar PWD Road 5 Km = 20Km. (b) Forest Road Repairing	20 Km. 100 Km.	8.00 2.20	51,139
	Total		10.20	
(D)	Administrative Infrastructure Development			
I	Light and Water Facilities- Rampura Pathar Buildings, Wireless Center, Eco- Center, Eco- Restaurant and Other 22 Residential Buildings	L.S.	6.00	53,55
II	Solar Panel- Line Quarters/ Jungle Camps.	3 Nos.	3.00	-
III	Purchase of wireless hand sets, Batteries	1 Mobile 10 Handsets 2 Batteries	0.15 1.10 0.10	-
	Total		10.35	
(E)	Compensation due to killing, injuries to human being and cattle killing by Wildlife.	L.S.	1.00	
(F)	Reward to Staff and Informers- for exemplary work	L.S.	0.25	
(G)	Capacity Development- Training/Workshop/ seminars, Awareness to people	L.S.	2.00	
(H)	Legal Support for Defending Court Cases including purchase of acts etc.	L.S.	0.50	

(I)	Publicity and Extension- Wildlife Week Celebration and other Forestry Celebrations - Erection of Boards, Painting of Slogans on walls, fire protection, wildlife protection, pamphlets , Exhibition of W.L. Films, video to EDC's, Wild life week and other forestry day celebrations, Purchase of film, Computer Chip, Cassates etc.	L.S.	2.00	
(J)	Wildlife Population Estimation- Purchase of Pug Mark Tracers. Plaster of Paris, Tracing cloth papers, Map preparation and enlargement transact line erection photocopies of papers etc. Rest payment of Management plan	L.S.	2.50	
	Total		8.25	
	Grand Total		331.671	

Central Assistance- Development of Sanctuary

Proposed Budget for the Year 2019-20

S.No.	Particulars of work proposed	Amount		Remark Page No.
		Physical Target	Financial (in lac)	
(A)	Habitat Improvement			
I.	Water Conservation Works - Deepening of tank -	04	5.15	
II	Recharging of Small Water Conservation Structure i.e.	01	1.00	
	Total		6.15	
(B)	Neel gay rahawas Project third Years Invest	01	41.44	
I	Forest Protection works from Sheep Invaders/Intruders- Protection from the grazing menace of Rajasthan sheep and Camels, Patrolling with vehicles and staff from the other forest division of M.P.	L.S.	35.00	
II	Fire Protection	400 Km.	4.50	
III	Game proof wall - Size, Length-1.80+0.90/2 Meter Bottom Top, Height-1.50 M. Dayli area - (2) Cement, stone wall - Protection wall (Sanctuary and Rajasthan border) (2 m.X 0.60m.)	06 Km.	162.00	
	Total		467.94	
(C)	Improvement of Communication Network			
I	(a) Upgrading of Forest Road - Main PWD Road to Karanpura & Karanpura to chourasigarh 8 Km. (b) Forest Road Repairing	8 Km. 100 Km.	4.00 2.60	
	Total		6.60	
(D)	Administrative Infrastructure Development			
I	Repairing of buildings – 35	L.S.	3.50	
	Total		3.50	
(E)	Compensation due to killing, injuries to human being and cattle killing by Wildlife.	L.S.	1.00	
(F)	Reward to Staff and Informers- for exemplary work	L.S.	0.50	

(G)	Capacity Development- Training/Workshop/ seminars, Awareness to people	L.S.	1.50	
(H)	Legal Support for Defending Court Cases including purchase of acts etc.	L.S.	0.50	
(I)	Publicity and Extension- Wildlife Week Celebration and other Forestry Celebrations - Erection of Boards, Painting of Slogans on walls, fire protection, wildlife protection, pamphlets , Exhibition of W.L. Films, video to EDC's, Wild life week and other forestry day celebrations, Purchase of film, Computer Chip, Cassates etc.	L.S.	1.50	
(J)	Wildlife Population Estimation- Purchase of Pug Mark Tracers. Plaster of Paris, Tracing cloth papers, Map preparation and enlargement transact line erection photocopies of papers etc.	L.S.	2.00	
	Total		7.00	
	Grand Total		260.04	

Central Assistance- Development of Sanctuary

Proposed Budget for the Year 2020-21

S.No.	Particulars of work proposed	Amount		Remark Page No.
		Physical Target	Financial (in lac)	
(A)	Habitat Improvement			
I.	Water Conservation Works - Deepening of tank - 1- Kakniya talai – (Compt. 1094) 2- Watch tower talai (Compt. 1012) 3- Dundiya talai (Compt. 1098) 4- Kathuli talai (Compt. 1052)	04	6.50	
II	Recharging of Small Water Conservation Structure i.e. Water Hole.- 1- Ambapani (Compt. 967) 2- Jhanjarbavdi (Compt. 979)	02	1.00	
(B)	Neel gay rahawas Project Fourth Years Invest	01	39.308	
I	Forest Protection works from Sheep Invaders/Intruders- Protection from the grazing menace of Rajasthan sheep and Camels, Patrolling with vehicles and staff from the other forest division of M.P.	L.S.	37.50	
II	Fire Protection	400 Km.	5.00	

III	Rubble stone wall - Protection wall (Sanctuary and Rajasthan border)	06 K.M.	50.00	
(C)	Improvement of Communication Network			
I	(a) Upgrading of Forest Road - Main PWD Road Rampura Pathar towards Kuwakheda 5 Km., (b) Forest Road Repairing	05 Km. 100 Km.	4.50 10.00	
(D)	Administrative Infrastructure Development			
I	Repairing of buildings – 35	L.S.	7.50	
(E)	Compensation due to killing, injuries to human being and cattle killing by Wildlife.	L.S.	1.00	
(F)	Reward to Staff and Informers- for exemplary work	L.S.	0.50	
(G)	Capacity Development- Training/Workshop/ seminars, Awareness to people	L.S.	2.00	
(H)	Legal Support for Defending Court Cases including purchase of acts etc.	L.S.	0.50	
(I)	Publicity and Extension- Wildlife Week Celebration and other Forestry Celebrations - Erection of Boards, Painting of Slogans on walls, fire protection, wildlife protection, pamphlets , Exhibition of W.L. Films, video to EDC's, Wild life week and other forestry day celebrations, Purchase of film, Computer Chip, Cassates etc.	L.S.	1.75	
(J)	Wildlife Population Estimation- Purchase of Pug Mark Tracers. Plaster of Paris, Tracing cloth papers, Map preparation and enlargement transact line erection photocopies of papers etc.	L.S.	2.00	
	Grand Total		169.05	

Central Assistance- Development of Sanctuary

Proposed Budget for the Year 2021-22

S.No.	Particulars of work proposed	Amount		Remark Page No.
		Physical Target	Financial (in lac)	
(A)	Habitat Improvement			
I.	Water Conservation Works - Deepening of tank -	5	10.00	
II	Recharging of Small Water Conservation Structure i.e. Water Hole.-	5	1.25	

(B)	Neel gay rahawas Project Fifth Years Invest	01	41.096	
I	Forest Protection works from Sheep Invaders/Intruders- Protection from the grazing menace of Rajasthan sheep and Camels, Patrolling with vehicles and staff from the other forest division of M.P.	L.S.	37.75	
II	Fire Protection	400 Km.	5.00	
III	Rubble stone wall - Protection wall (Sanctuary and Rajasthan border)	06 K.M.	50.00	
(C)	Improvement of Communication Network			
I	(a) Upgrading of Forest Road -	06 Km.	7.50	
	(b) Forest Road Repairing	100 Km.	10.00	
(D)	Administrative Infrastructure Development			
I	Repairing of buildings – 35	L.S.	7.50	
(E)	Compensation due to killing, injuries to human being and cattle killing by Wildlife.	L.S.	1.00	
(F)	Reward to Staff and Informers- for exemplary work	L.S.	0.50	
(G)	Capacity Development- Training/Workshop/ seminars, Awareness to people	L.S.	2.00	
(H)	Legal Support for Defending Court Cases including purchase of acts etc.	L.S.	0.50	
(I)	Publicity and Extension- Wildlife Week Celebration and other Forestry Celebrations - Erection of Boards, Painting of Slogans on walls, fire protection, wildlife protection, pamlets , Exhibition of W.L. Films, video to EDC's, Wild life week and other forestry day celebrations, Purchase of film, Computer Chip, Cassates etc.	L.S.	1.75	
(J)	Wildlife Population Estimation- Purchase of Pug Mark Tracers. Plaster of Paris, Tracing cloth papers, Map preparation and enlargement transact line erection photocopies of papers etc.	L.S.	2.00	
	Grand Total		177.846	

Central Assistance- Development of Sanctuary

Proposed Budget for the Year 2022-23

S.No.	Particulars of work proposed	Amount		Remark Page No.
		Physical Target	Financial (in lac)	
(A)	Habitat Improvement			
I.	Water Conservation Works - Deepening of tank -	6	12.00	
II	Recharging of Small Water Conservation Structure i.e. Water Hole.-	4	1.00	
(B)	Neel gay rahawas Project First Year Invest Comp no 1010, 1011,1012,1013,1014,1015, 27 sqaure km	01	135.69	
I	Forest Protection works from Sheep Invaders/Intruders- Protection from the grazing menace of Rajasthan sheep and Camels, Patrolling with vehicles and staff from the other forest division of M.P.	L.S.	37.75	
II	Fire Protection	400 Km.	5.00	
III	Rubble stone wall - Protection wall (Sanctuary and Rajasthan border)	06 K.M.	50.00	
(C)	Improvement of Communication Network			
I	(a) Upgrading of Forest Road -	05 Km.	6.50	
	(b) Forest Road Repairing	100 Km.	10.00	
(D)	Administrative Infrastructure Development			
I	Repairing of buildings – 35	L.S.	6.50	
(E)	Compensation due to killing, injuries to human being and cattle killing by Wildlife.	L.S.	1.00	
(F)	Reward to Staff and Informers- for exemplary work	L.S.	0.50	
(G)	Capacity Development- Training/Works hop/ seminars, Awareness to people	L.S.	2.00	
(H)	Legal Support for Defending Court Cases including purchase of acts etc.	L.S.	0.50	
(I)	Publicity and Extension- Wildlife Week Celebration and other Forestry Celebrations - Erection of Boards, Painting of Slogans on walls, fire protection, wildlife protection, pamlets , Exhibition of W.L. Films, video to EDC's, Wild life week and other forestry day celebrations, Purchase of film, Computer Chip, Cassates etc.	L.S.	1.75	

(J)	Wildlife Population Estimation- Purchase of Pug Mark Tracers. Plaster of Paris, Tracing cloth papers, Map preparation and enlargement transact line erection photocopies of papers etc.	L.S.	2.00	
Grand Total			272.195	

Central Assistance- Development of Sanctuary

Proposed Budget for the Year 2023-24

S.No.	Particulars of work proposed	Amount		Remark Page No.
		Physical Target	Financial (in lac)	
(A)	Habitat Improvement			
I.	Water Conservation Works - Deepening of tank -	5	14.0	
II	Recharging of Small Water Conservation Structure i.e. Water Hole.-	5	1.50	
(B)	Neel gay rahawas Project Second Years Invest	01	24.58	
I	Forest Protection works from Sheep Invaders/Intruders- Protection from the grazing menace of Rajasthan sheep and Camels, Patrolling with vehicles and staff from the other forest division of M.P.	L.S.	38.75	
II	Fire Protection	400 Km.	6.00	
III	Rubble stone wall - Protection wall (Sanctuary and Rajasthan border)	06 K.M.	60.00	
(C)	Improvement of Communication Network			
I	(a) Upgrading of Forest Road -	05 Km.	7.50	
	(b) Forest Road Repairing	100 Km.	10.00	
(D)	Administrative Infrastructure Development			
I	Repairing of buildings – 35	L.S.	6.50	
(E)	Compensation due to killing, injuries to human being and cattle killing by Wildlife.	L.S.	1.00	
(F)	Reward to Staff and Informers- for exemplary work	L.S.	0.50	
(G)	Capacity Development- Training/Workshop/ seminars, Awareness to people	L.S.	2.00	

(H)	Legal Support for Defending Court Cases including purchase of acts etc.	L.S.	1.00	
(I)	Publicity and Extension- Wildlife Week Celebration and other Forestry Celebrations - Erection of Boards, Painting of Slogans on walls, fire protection, wildlife protection, pamlets , Exhibition of W.L. Films, video to EDC's, Wild life week and other forestry day celebrations, Purchase of film, Computer Chip, Cassates etc.	L.S.	2.00	
(J)	Wildlife Population Estimation- Purchase of Pug Mark Tracers. Plaster of Paris, Tracing cloth papers, Map preparation and enlargement transact line erection photocopies of papers etc.	L.S.	2.00	
Grand Total			177.33	

Central Assistance- Development of Sanctuary

Proposed Budget for the Year 2024-25

S.No.	Particulars of work proposed	Amount		Remark Page No.
		Physical Target	Financial (in lac)	
(A)	Habitat Improvement			
I.	Water Conservation Works - Deepening of tank -	6	16.0	
II	Recharging of Small Water Conservation Structure i.e. Water Hole.-	5	2.00	
(B)	Neel gaye rahawas Project third Years Invest	01	20.72	
I	Forest Protection works from Sheep Invaders/Intruders- Protection from the grazing menace of Rajasthan sheep and Camels, Patrolling with vehicles and staff from the other forest division of M.P.	L.S.	39.75	
II	Fire Protection	400 Km.	6.00	
III	Rubble stone wall - Protection wall (Sanctuary and Rajasthan border)	06 K.M.	60.00	
(C)	Improvement of Communication Network			
I	(a) Upgrading of Forest Road -	5.5 Km.	8.50	
	(b) Forest Road Repairing	100 Km.	10.00	
(D)	Administrative Infrastructure Development			

I	Repairing of buildings – 35	L.S.	6.50	
(E)	Compensation due to killing, injuries to human being and cattle killing by Wildlife.	L.S.	1.00	
(F)	Reward to Staff and Informers- for exemplary work	L.S.	0.50	
(G)	Capacity Development- Training/Workshop/ seminars, Awareness to people	L.S.	2.00	
(H)	Legal Support for Defending Court Cases including purchase of acts etc.	L.S.	1.00	
(I)	Publicity and Extension- Wildlife Week Celebration and other Forestry Celebrations - Erection of Boards, Painting of Slogans on walls, fire protection, wildlife protection, pamphlets , Exhibition of W.L. Films, video to EDC's, Wild life week and other forestry day celebrations, Purchase of film, Computer Chip, Cassates etc.	L.S.	2.00	
(J)	Wildlife Population Estimation- Purchase of Pug Mark Tracers. Plaster of Paris, Tracing cloth papers, Map preparation and enlargement transact line erection photocopies of papers etc.	L.S.	2.00	
Grand Total			177.72	

Central Assistance- Development of Sanctuary

Proposed Budget for the Year 2025-26

S.No.	Particulars of work proposed	Amount		Remark Page No.
		Physical Target	Financial (in lac)	
(A)	Habitat Improvement			
I.	Water Conservation Works - Deepening of tank -	7	20.00	
II	Recharging of Small Water Conservation Structure i.e. Water Hole.-	6	3.00	
(B)	Improvement of Protection infrastructure Neel gaye rahawas Project Fourth Years Invest	01	19.69	
I	Forest Protection works from Sheep Invaders/Intruders- Protection from the grazing menace of Rajasthan sheep and Camels, Patrolling with vehicles and staff from the other forest division of M.P.	L.S.	39.75	

II	Fire Protection	400 Km.	6.00	
III	Rubble stone wall - Protection wall (Sanctuary and Rajasthan border)	06 K.M.	60.00	
(C)	Improvement of Communication Network			
I	(a) Upgrading of Forest Road -	5.5 Km.	8.50	
	(b) Forest Road Repairing	100 Km.	10.00	
(D)	Administrative Infrastructure Development			
I	Repairing of buildings – 35	L.S.	6.50	
(E)	Compensation due to killing, injuries to human being and cattle killing by Wildlife.	L.S.	2.00	
(F)	Reward to Staff and Informers- for exemplary work	L.S.	1.00	
(G)	Capacity Development- Training/Works hop/ seminars, Awareness to people	L.S.	2.00	
(H)	Legal Support for Defending Court Cases including purchase of acts etc.	L.S.	2.00	
(I)	Publicity and Extension- Wildlife Week Celebration and other Forestry Celebrations - Erection of Boards, Painting of Slogans on walls, fire protection, wildlife protection, pamlets , Exhibition of W.L. Films, video to EDC's, Wild life week and other forestry day celebrations, Purchase of film, Computer Chip, Cassates etc.	L.S.	2.00	
(J)	Wildlife Population Estimation- Purchase of Pug Mark Tracers. Plaster of Paris, Tracing cloth papers, Map preparation and enlargement transact line erection photocopies of papers etc.	L.S.	2.00	
	Grand Total		183.695	

Central Assistance- Development of Sanctuary

Proposed Budget for the Year 2026-27

S.No.	Particulars of work proposed	Amount		Remark Page No.
		Physical Target	Financial (in lac)	
(A)	Habitat Improvement			
I.	Water Conservation Works - Deepening of tank -	7	20.00	
II	Recharging of Small Water Conservation Structure i.e. Water Hole.-	6	3.00	
(B)	Improvement of Protection infrastructure Neel gaye rahawas Project Five Years Invest	01	20.54	
I	Forest Protection works from Sheep Invaders/Intruders- Protection from the grazing menace of Rajasthan sheep and Camels, Patrolling with vehicles and staff from the other forest division of M.P.	L.S.	39.75	
II	Fire Protection	400 Km.	6.00	
III	Rubble stone wall - Protection wall (Sanctuary and Rajasthan border)	06 K.M.	60.00	
(C)	Improvement of Communication Network			
I	(a) Upgrading of Forest Road -	8 Km.	12.25	
	(b) Forest Road Repairing	100 Km.	10.00	
(D)	Administrative Infrastructure Development			
I	Repairing of buildings – 35	L.S.	6.50	
(E)	Compensation due to killing, injuries to human being and cattle killing by Wildlife.	L.S.	2.00	
(F)	Reward to Staff and Informers- for exemplary work	L.S.	1.00	
(G)	Capacity Development- Training/Works hop/ seminars, Awareness to people	L.S.	2.00	
(H)	Legal Support for Defending Court Cases including purchase of acts etc.	L.S.	2.00	
(I)	Publicity and Extension- Wildlife Week Celebration and other Forestry Celebrations - Erection of Boards, Painting of Slogans on walls, fire protection, wildlife protection, pamlets , Exhibition of W.L. Films, video to EDC's, Wild life week and other forestry day celebrations, Purchase of film, Computer Chip, Cassates etc.	L.S.	2.00	

(J)	Wildlife Population Estimation- Purchase of Pug Mark Tracers. Plaster of Paris, Tracing cloth papers, Map preparation and enlargement transact line erection photocopies of papers etc.	L.S.	2.00	
Grand Total			189.04	

The proposed budget of central assistance for the year 2017- 18 to 2026-27 is 2503.458 lac

State Regular Budget Proposed For the Year 2017-18

S.No.	Particular Of Work	Physical Target	Amount In Lac	Remark
1	Construction Of Boundary Pillars- Dam Area- Rawlikudi and Rampura Pathar Circle	100	3.50	
2	Talai repairing	02	6.00	
3	Forest Road Repairing	67	2.50	
4	Talai Construction Comp. 998	01	3.60	
5	Talai Construction Comp. 876	01	3.50	
6	Talai Construction Comp. 1008	01	4.50	
7	Talai Construction Comp. 1008 II	01	4.50	
8	Talai Construction Comp. 1005	01	4.50	
9	Neel gay (Rojada) rahawas Project First Years Invest Comp no. 935,936,940 to 944,985 to 988 ,998to1003	01	271.391	
Total		-	303.991	

State Regular Budget Proposed For the Year 2018-19

S.No.	Particular Of Work	Physical Target	Amount In Lac	Remark
1	Repairing of Boundary Pillars	100	3.00	
2	Range quarter Construction at – Gandhisagar	01	20.00	
3	Forest Road Repairing	67km	7.00	
4	Neel gaye rahawas Project Second Years Invest	01	49.172	
5	Bhead Abhiyan	Ls	35.00	
6	Repairing of talai compt 1054	Ls	3.00	
7	Repairing of talai compt 977	Ls	3.90	
Total		-	121.072	

State Regular Budget Proposed For the Year 2019-20

S.No.	Particular Of Work	Physical Target	Amount In Lac	Remark
1	Construction of puliya,	05	25.00	
2	Forest Road Repairing	67	8.00	
3	Neel gay rahawas Project third Years Invest	01	41.44	
4	Compt No.1008 Tali Repaining	01	2.00	
5	Bhead Abhiyan	Ls	36.00	
6	Talai Construction Comp. 985	Ls	3.50	
	Repairing of talai compt 1011	Ls	3.80	
	Total	-	119.74	

State Regular Budget Proposed For the Year 2020-21

S.No.	Particular Of Work	Physical Target	Amount In Lac	Remark
1	Repairing of talai	4	10.00	
2	Puliya maramt	02	2.00	
3	Forest Road Repairing	67	10.00	
4	Neel gay rahawas Project Fourth Years Invest	01	39.308	
5	Bhead Abhiyan	Ls	37.00	
	Total	-	98.308	

State Regular Budget Proposed For the Year 2021-22

S.No.	Particular Of Work	Physical Target	Amount In Lac	Remark
1	Construction of talai	1	6.00	
2	Forest Road Repairing	67	10.00	
3	Neel gay rahawas Project Fifth Years Invest	01	41.096	
4	Bhead Abhiyan	Ls	38.00	
5	Repairing of talai compt 1000	Ls	2.80	
	Total	-	97.896	

State Regular Budget Proposed For the Year 2022-23

S.No.	Particular Of Work	Physical Target	Amount In Lac	Remark
1	Repairing of forest choki/patrolling camp	05	12.50	
2	Forest Road Repairing	67	10.00	
3	Neel gay rahawas Project First Year Invest Comp no 1010, 1011,1012,1013,1014,1015, 27 sqare km	01	135.69	
4	Bhead Abhiyan	Ls	39.00	
	Repairing of talai compt No.943	Ls	3.70	
	Total	-	200.89	

State Regular Budget Proposed For the Year 2023-24

S.No.	Particular Of Work	Physical Target	Amount In Lacs	Remark
1	Repairing of Boundary Pillars	50	1.00	
2	Forest Road Repairing and others	50	15.00	
3	Neel gay rahawas Project Second Years Invest	01	24.58	
4	Bhead Abhiyan	Ls	38.00	
	Total	-	78.58	

State Regular Budget Proposed For the Year 2024-25

S.No.	Particular Of Work	Physical Target	Amount In Lacs	Remark
1	Repairing of buildings	5	2.50	
2	Forest Road Repairing	67	10.00	
3	Neel gaye rahawas Project third Years Invest	01	20.72	
4	Bhead Abhiyan	Ls	36.00	
	Total	-	69.22	

State Regular Budget Proposed For the Year 2025-26

S.No.	Particular Of Work	Physical Target	Amount In Lac	Remark
1	Repairing of talai/holes	04	4.00	
2	Forest Road Repairing	67	10.00	
3	Bhead Abhiyan	Ls	38.00	
	Total	-	52.00	

State Regular Budget Proposed For the Year 2026-27

S.No.	Particular Of Work	Physical Target	Amount In Lac	Remark
1	Repairing of boundry wall of charagah/rojda project	02	25.00	
2	Forest Road Repairing	67	10.00	
3	Bhead Abhiyan	Ls	38.00	
	Total	-	73.00	

State Budget Proposed for the Year 2017-18 to 2026-27 Rs. **1214.697** Lac.

विगत प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट का अभ्यारण गाधीसागर में हुए सुधार/प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में।

उपरोक्त विषय में लेख है कि अभ्यारण गाधीसागर का कुल क्षेत्रफल 368.62 वर्ग किलो मीटर चारों ओर से राजस्व क्षेत्रों/ग्रामों से गिरा हुआ है। जिसमें माह मई, जून से लगा कर अक्टूबर –नवम्बर तक पालतु पशुओं से अभ्यारण गिरा रहता है। मात्र राजस्व वसूली के उद्देश्य से वन विभाग प्रकरण दर्ज कर राजस्व वसूली करने की खाना पूर्ति करता है।

अतः विगत वर्षों के प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत कराये गये कार्यों विशेषकर पिने के पानी हेतु तालाब निर्माण, तालाब मरम्मत, वाटर होल, मरम्मत एवं खुदाई, पशु अवरोध दिवार निर्माण एवं मरम्मत, वनमार्ग मरम्मत आदि कार्य किये जाते रहे हैं। जिससे वन्य प्राणियों के पिने के पानी की पूर्ति मार्च माह तक रहती है मार्च के बाद माह मई –जून तक कत्रिम रूप से टेंकर से पानी परिवहन किया जाता रहा है। उक्त क्षेत्रों में वेजीटेशन में अतिचार एवं अत्यधिक जैविक दवाओं के कारण अत्यधिक सुधार नहीं हो पाया है फिर भी कक्ष क्रमांक 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, के अतिरिक्त 941,942,943,988,984,957,963,962,970,,1094,1057,1085,1083,1076,1077,1078 आदि में कक्षों में वेजीटेशन /सनिधि में सुधार हुआ है।

विगत तीन-चार वर्षों से भेड एवं उट चराई पर कर्मचारियों की सतर्कता एवं सम्बन्धीत वन मण्डला अधिकारी के प्रयासों से अवैध चराई पर नियंत्रण किया जा सका है। भविष्य में यथा स्थिति बनाये रखने के प्रयास जारी रहेंगे।

अधीक्षक

अभ्यारण गांधीसागर

CHAPTER – XV

THE SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

15.1 The scheduled activities for which budgetary provisions are made are of two types.

1. ACTIVITIES WHICH REQUIRE NON RECURRING EXPENDITURE -

Construction of building roads., Anicuts, purchase of equipments, repairing of vehicles are to be done as per allotment/Financial year.

2. ACTIVITIES WHICH REQUIRE RECURRING EXPENDITURE –

These activities are required to be taken up every year as maintains of infrastructure, fire protection, improvement works etc. Schedules of operations to be carried out every yeas as prescribed. Every year the same should be followed.

15.2 RECORD OF DEVIATION AND IMPLEMENTED TARGETS

Certain works which are not prescribed in plan and some which are prescribed but not implemented will be recorded in book. The reason for this will also be given.

15.3 RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL.

Detail of employment potential/Manday's generated for each work is prescribed in plan & are worked out in Annexure.

15.4 CONTROL FORM -

Stander control form will be used for record of all activities as per the plan prescription in triplicate.

15.5 MAINTENNACE OF COMPARTMENT HISTORY.

Standered format of compartment history prescribed by W.I.I. Deheradun will be used. These will be updated every year by Range Officer with help of subordinate staff and checked by superintendent. These will be checked by DFO also during office inspection.

15.6 POCKET FIELD GUIDE FOR PLAN

Implementation

Field staff will be given pocket guide having details of work prescribed in plan, for execution in field. This will be reviewed whenever necessary.

SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS

Name of work	April	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sep	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
1. Fire protection	√	√	√							√	√	√
2. Water Holes/ structure maintains	√	√	√								√	√
3. Grazing control	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4. Lopping control	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
6. Animal census									√			
7. Cattles vaccination				√	√	√						
8. Fire arms Registration									√	√	√	√
9. Pouching sensitive zone visits.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

10. Illicit felling control	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
11. NTFP checking.	√	√	√			√	√	√		√	√	√
12. Maintenance of roads/ Buildings			√				√	√	√	√	√	
13. Eco development Activities.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
14. New construction								√	√	√		
15. Tourist visits	√	√						√	√	√	√	√
16. Maintance of Records	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

GANDHISAGAR

Part - 3

Operational Management Plan

12.7 LIST OF PA VALUES

- (1) Gandhisagar sanctuary is important sanctuary situated in western M.P. is only representing protected area of this zone.
- (2) Asia's largest man made lake of Gandhisagar & River Chambal hills provide unique habitate for terrestrial, Aquatic and Aerial Fauna & Flora.
- (3) Historically important area Rock Paintings of Mesolithic & Paleolithic age are found in Chaturbhujnath & other places. Historical fort of HINGLAJGARH also there.
- (4) Due to various water bodies large No. of birds use to visit the area.
- (5) Very easy siteing of herbivorous animals.

12.8

ANNEXURES

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Annexure - 2

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENT OF THE PA BY
COMPARTMENTS INDICATING
COMPARTMENTWISE AREA.

S.No	COMPARTMENT NUMBER	COMPARTMENT AREA (Hact.)
1.	2.	3.
1.	874	306.477
2.	875	388.663
3.	876	420.242
4.	877	408.090
5.	960	267.206
6.	935	429.959
7.	936	322.672
8.	940	187.449
9.	941	334.412
10.	942	286.639
11.	943	415.834
12.	944	272.064
13.	945	291.902
14.	954	385.020

15.	955	301.214
16.	956	359.919
17.	957	236.437
18.	958	214.574
19.	961	194.331
20.	962	336.842
21.	963	220.647
22.	964	249.392
23.	965	304.453
24.	966	174.089
25.	967	195.141
26.	968	342.105
27.	969	417.004
28.	670	340.080
29.	971	242.412
30.	972	234.412
31.	973	259.109
32.	974	189.895
33.	975	154.251
34.	976	268.825
35.	977	249.797
36.	978	437.249
37.	979	297.975
38.	980	187.854
39.	981	411.336
40.	982	359.514
41.	983	346.558
42.	984	383.400
43.	985	245.748
44.	986	345.170
45.	987	288.259
46.	988	411.336

47.	989	213.765
48.	990	286.825
49.	991	307.692
50.	992	382.995
51.	993	223.481
52.	994	249.392
53.	995	194.331
54.	996	278.542
55.	997	291.497
56.	998	391.907
57.	999	255.870
58.	1000	342.105
59.	1001	171.659
60.	1002	356.275
61.	1003	401.619
62.	1004	204.048
63.	1005	319.828
64.	1006	204.453
65.	1007	411.336
66.	1008	323.886
67.	1009	281.781
68.	1010	437.246
69.	1011	375.708
70.	1012	204.858
71.	1013	302.834
72.	1014	338.866
73.	1015	273.684
74.	1016	233.198
75.	1050	417.813
76.	1051	437.246
77.	1052	365.991
78.	1053	505.263

79	1054	217.004
80	1055	355.060
81	1056	334.817
82	1057	294.736
83	1058	455.060
84	1065	314.170
85	1066	277.327
86	1067	349.797
87	1068	303.238
88	1069	440.485
89	1070	398.380
90	1071	249.392
91	1072	281.781
92	1073	327.125
93	1074	249.392
94	1075	361.538
95	1076	362.753
96	1077	310.931
97	1078	406.882
98	1079	252.361
99	1080	330.364
100	1082	355.060
101	1083	268.825
102	1084	351.082
103	1085	391.902
104	1086	301.214
105	1087	297.975
106	1088	415.789
107	1089	341.295
108	1090	365.991
109	1091	424.291
110	1092	415.789

111	1093	294.736
112	1094	200.809
113	1095	472.874
114	1096	421.052
115	1097	327.125
116	1098	491.093
		Total - 36862.00 hact.

Annexure - 3

PATERN OF STAFF

S.No.	Post	Number of sanctioned post	Working post
1.	Assistant Conservator of forest	01	01
2.	Forest Ranger	01	01
3.	Deputy Ranger	01	03
4.	Forester	02	07
5.	Forest Guard	12	17
6.	L.D.C.	01	01
7.	U.D.C.	01	---
8.	Driver	02	---
9.	Peon	01	01
10.	Head Constable (Police)	02	---
11.	Drafts Man	---	---
12.	Other	---	---

Annexure - 4

List of S.I. Topo sheet

S.No.	List of Top sheet
1.	45 P/5
2.	45 P/9
3.	45 P/10
4.	45 P/13
5.	45 P/14

Annexure - 5

LIST OF NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL
PARENNIAL WATER SOURCES

No.	Type of Source	Name of Source	Compt. No.	Beat	Water availability
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	River (Natural)	Chambal	Western Boundary	Rawlikudi, Rampura Pathar Chambal No.8&3	Throughout the year
2	River (Natural)	Chechi	962,980	Buj, Dayli	Throughout the year
3	River (Natural)	Erda	875,874,876	Dayli	Throughout the year
4.	River (Natural)	Kunti	989,990,993, 981,991,992	Rampura Pathar	Throughout the year
5.	Nala (Natural)	Takhaji	1052	Kaithuli	Throughout the year
6.	Nala (Natural)	Harigarh	1055	Harigarh	Throughout the year
7.	Nala (Natural)	Narsingjharh	1097	Dantla, Narsingjharh	Throughout the year
8.	Nala (Natural)	Chatkiya	1012	Gandhisagar No.3	Throughout the year
9.	Nala	Bhadka	1015	Gandhisagar	Throughout

	(Natural)			No.3	the year
10.	Nala (Natural)	Mahadev	1073	Dhawad	Throughout the year
11.	Nala (Natural)	Bagachach	1076	Narsingjhar	Seasonal
12.	Nala (Natural)	Jogdiya	1008,1000	Gandhisagar No.8	Seasonal
13.	Nala (Natural)	Golamba	1011	Gandhisagar No.8	Seasonal
14.	Nala	Chhibbar	1098	Sanwat	Seasonal
15.	Tank (Artificial)	Sanwat - 02	Near village Sanwat	Sanwat	Throughout the year
16.	Tank (Artificial)	Gadi ka Talab	Sanwat	Sanwat	10 Months
17.	Tank (Artificial)	Dhanga	1080	Narsingjharh	Throughout the year
18.	Tank (Artificial)	Surya	1088	Sanwat	6 Months
19.	Tank (Artificial)	Foot Talab	1079	Narsingjharh	Throughout the year
20.	Tank (Artificial)	Rawalikudi Talai	945	Rawalikudi	10 Months
21.	Tank (Artificial)	Chatkiya		Gandhisagar No.3	10 Months
22.	Tank (Artificial)	Gyarsikudi	999	Rampura Pathar	8 Months
23.	Tank (Artificial)	Pathar Talai	997	Rampura Pathar	6 Months
24.	Tank (Artificial)	Hinglajgarh	1057	Harijgarh	6 Months
25.	Tank (Artificial)	Datkiya Talai	1008	Gandhisagar No.8	6 Months
26.	Waterhole (Natural)	Chorasijgarh	1005,1008	Gandhisagar No.8	Throughout the year
27.	Waterhole	Watchtower	1014	Gandhisagar No.3	Throughout the year
28.	Waterhole	Gyarsi Kudi	999	Rampura Pathar	Throughout the year
29.	Waterhole	Ferna Kudi	984	Rawalikudi	Throughout the year
30.	Talai	Gatya Talai	982	Buj	8 Months
31.	Bawdi	Jhanjghar Bawdi	979	Buj	8 Months
32.	Waterhole	Bhat Bawdi	968	Dayli	8 Months

33.	Waterhole	Ambapani	967	Dayli	8 Months
34.	Bawdi	Gola Bawdi	943	Rawalikudi	Throughout the year
35.	Talai	Karanpura talai	1002,1003	Karanpura	8 Month
36.	Anicut	Dayli	Border area	Dayli	Throughout the year

Annexure – 6

LIST OF OVERHANGS AND CAVES WITH LOCATION

BY COMPARTMENT WISE

S.No.	Name of overhang/cave	Location beat	Compartment. No.	Remark
1.	Tendu barry (Mawa cohati) 02	Dayli	877	
2.	Erda river 02	Dayli	876	
3.	Chechi 02	Buj	963	
4.	Chechi 02	Buj	979	
5.	Kunti river 03	Buj	991-992	
6.	Ghatol Ghati	Dayli	875	
7.	Narsinpura Nala (Chullu ghati) 02	Dantla	1090	
8.	Kankeshwar Nala- 02	Dantla	1091	

9.	Bhandar –02	Harigarh	1098	
10.	Hinglajgarh Nala-02	Harigarh	1057	
11.	Chothmata Nala-02	Harigarh	1055	
12.	Dhannakho -01	Harigarh	1056	
13.	Pathar	Pathar	997,998,1002,1003	
14.	Gandhisagar No.1	Chambal No.3	1011,1015	
15.	Siyalkho	Rawalikudi	988,987,986, 985	

RAINFALL DATA

Annexure - 7

S.No.	Year	No. of Rainy Days	Total Rainfall (m.m.)	Remark
1.	2000	25	860.40	
2.	2001	42	822.00	
3.	2002	39	397.00	
4.	2003	48	660.40	
5.	2004	47	696.00	
6.	2005	47	681.00	
7.	2006	48	917.10	

Annexure- 8

TEMPERATURE DATA

S.No.	Year	Average Temperature (Max.)	Temperature (Min.)	Remark
1.	1990	47.6 ⁰ C	5.6 ⁰ C	

2.	1991	48 ⁰ C	6.2 ⁰ C	
3.	1992	47.3 ⁰ C	4.8 ⁰ C	
4.	1993	48.6 ⁰ C	4.3 ⁰ C	
5.	1994	47 ⁰ C	5.9 ⁰ C	
6.	1995	48.2 ⁰ C	6 ⁰ C	
7.	1996	47 ⁰ C	5.8 ⁰ C	
8.	1997	47.5 ⁰ C	5.2 ⁰ C	
9.	1998	48.9 ⁰ C	4.4 ⁰ C	
10.	1999	48.4 ⁰ C	4.8 ⁰ C	

Annexure – 9

LIST OF THE WET LAND AREA WITH COMPARTMENT

S.No.	Compart. No.	Area	Remark
1.	1011	165.38	(1) Area remains in contact with submergence area of Gandhisagar dam lake water.
2.	1004	75.048	
3.	1003	179.318	
4.	988	123.40	(2) Full compartment is not wet land but, part of it. So that area is taken into consideration. Not full area of compartment.
5.	987	100.89	
6.	985	87.82	
7.	942	85.99	
8.	941	100.32	
	Total	994.876	

Annexure - 10

LIST OF MAMMALS

S.No.	Name of Mammals	Zoological Name
1.	Panther	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
2.	Nilgai (Blue Bull)	<i>Boselphus tragocamelus</i>
3.	Bear	<i>Melursus urisinus</i>
4.	Chinkara	<i>Gazella gazella</i>
5.	Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
6.	Fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>
7.	Jungle Cat	<i>Felus chaus</i>
8.	Languor	<i>Presbytis entellus</i>
9.	Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indicus</i>
10.	Hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>
11.	Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>
12.	Wild bore	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
13.	Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>

14	Jackal	Canis aureus
15	Wild dog	Cuon alpinus
16	Otter	Lutra perspicillata

Annexure – 11

LIST OF BIRDS

S.No.	Name of Bird	Zoological Name	Remark
1.	Little cormorant	Phalacrocoraxniger	
2.	Snake bird	Anhinga rufa	
3.	Cattle egret	Bubulcus ibis	
4.	Black stork	Ciconia nigra	
5.	Whitenaked Stork	Ciconia episcopus	
6.	Common Peafowl	Pavo cristatus	
7.	Sarus Crane	Grus antigone	
8.	Indian moorhen	Gallinula chloropus	
9.	Blue rock pigeon	Columaba livia	
10.	Rose ring parakeet	Psittacula krameri	
11.	Large Indian Parakeet	Psittacula eopatria	
12.	Koel	Endynamis scolopaceus	
13.	Crow peasant	Centropus sinensis	
14.	Pied kingfisher	Carlyle rudis	

15.	White breasted Kingfisher	Halcyon smyrnesis	
16.	Small blue kingfisher	Alcedo epops	
17.	Hoopoe	Upupa epops	
18.	Grey hornbill	Tockus birostris	
19.	Golden Oriole	Oriolus oriolus	
20.	Black drongo	Dicrurus adsimilis	
21.	Tree pie	Dendrocilta vegebanda	
22.	House Crow	Corvus macrorhynchos	
23.	Jungle Crow	Corvus macrorhynchos	
24.	Fain Fail Flycatcher	Rhipidura albicollis	
25.	Paddy bird	Ardeola bacchus	
26.	Painted stork	Mycteria leucocephala	
27.	Brahminy duck	Tadorna ferrugineo	
28.	Pin tail	Anas acuta	
29.	Common teal	Anas crecca	
30.	Grey duck	Anas poecilorhyncha	
31.	White Scavenger Voltaire	Nephron percnpoterus	
32.	Grey jungle fowl	Gallus sonnerattii	
33.	Red jungle fowl	Gallus gallus	
34.	Avocet	Recorvirostra auosetta	
35.	Red wetted lapwing	Vanellus indicus	
36.	Yellow wetted lapping	Vanellus malabaricus	
37.	Common tern	Sterna hirundo	
38.	River tern	Sterna auratia	
39.	Indian Sundgrouse	Pterocles exustus	
40.	Ring Dove	Streptopedic decarcto	
41.	Spotted Dove	Streptopedic Chinensis	
42.	Common Cuckoo	Cuculus Varius	
43.	Chestnut headed bee eater	Merops leschenaulti	

44.	Small green bee eater	Merops Orientalis	
45.	Roller/Blue joy	Coracias benghalensis	
46.	Copper smith barbet	Megalaima haemacephala	
47.	Indian myna	Acridotheres tristis	
48.	Red Vented Bulbul	Pycnonotous cafer	
49.	Paradise Fly Catcher	Terpsihone paradisi	
50.	Tailor Bird	Orothomus sutorius	
51.	Magpine robin	Copsychus saularis	
52.	Black red start	Phoenicurus Ochruros	
53.	Indian robin	Saxicoloides Fulicata	
54.	Grey tit	Parus Major	
55.	Yellow checked Tit	Parus xanthogenys	
56.	White wag tail	Motacilla alba	
57.	Purple sunbird	Nectarinia aciatica	
58.	House Sparrow	Passer domesticus	
59.	Grey Heron	Ardea cinerea	
60.	Black Vulture	Sarco gyps Calvus	
61.	Indian Griffon Vulture	Gyps fulvus	
62.	Blossom headed Purkeet	Psiltacula Cyancephala	
63.	Lesser Golden backed Wood Pecker	Dinopium bengalines	

Annexure – 12

LIST OF AMPHIBIANS / REPTILES / FISHER /

INVERTEBRATES

S.No.	Name
1.	Crocodile

2.	Tortoise
3.	Goh
4.	Ajgar/Python
5.	Cobra
6.	Krait
7.	Viper
8.	Frog
9.	Rohu
10.	Katla
11.	Sanwal
12.	Balm

ANNEXURE - 13

LIST OF IMPORTANTS WELL KNOWN PLANTS

No.	Botanical Name	Hindi/English Name	Local Name
1	2	3	4
1.	<i>Adina Cardifolia</i>	Haldu	Haldu
2.	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Maharukh	Mahanim
3.	<i>Albizzia Lebbeck</i>	Kala Siris	Siris
4.	<i>Albizzia Procera</i>	Safad Siris	Chichola
5.	<i>Anogeissos Latifolia</i>	Dhaora	Dhaoda
6.	<i>Azadirachta Indicia</i>	Neem	Neem
7.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	Salai	Salar
8.	<i>Eralyptus Tereticomis</i>	Neelgiri	Neelgiri
9.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Barh	Barh
10.	<i>Ficus glomerata</i>	Gular	Gular

11.	<i>Ficus lacor</i>	Pakarh	Phipar
12.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Pipal	Pipal
13.	<i>Holeptelia integrifolia</i>	Chirol	Chiorl
14.	<i>Madhuca Indica</i>	Mahua	Mahua
15.	<i>Magnifera Indica</i>	Aam	Aam
16.	<i>Melia Azadirachta</i>	Bakain	Bakain
17.	<i>Miliusa Tomentosa</i>	Kari	Kumbhi
18.	<i>Millingtonia nortensis</i>	Akash Neem	Neem
19.	<i>Mitragyna Prviflora</i>	mundi	Kalam
20.	<i>Phoenix Sylvestris</i>	Sindi	Khajur
21.	<i>Bombax Ceiba</i>	Semal	Semal
22.	<i>Sterculia Urens</i>	Kullu	Kudi
23.	<i>Syzygium Cumin</i>	Jamun	Jamun
24.	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i>	Imli	Imli
25.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Kahua	Kahua
26.	<i>Terminalia Tomentosa</i>	Saja	Sadar
	MEDIUM SIZED TREE		
27.	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Khair	Khair
28.	<i>Acacia ferruginea</i>	Safed khair	Khair Dhola
29.	<i>Acacia leucopholea</i>	Reunjha	Khejda
30.	<i>Acacia nelotica</i>	Babul	Babul
31.	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>	Kardhai	Kardhai
32.	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Palas	Palas
33.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	sissoo	Shisham
34.	<i>Diospyros mellanoxydon</i>	Tendu	Temru
35.	<i>Grewia tilifolia</i>	Dhaman	Dhaman
36.	<i>Lanea coromondelica</i>	Moyen	Mohin
37.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Karanj	Karanj

38.	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>	Kusum	Kusum
SMALL TREES			
39.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Bel
40.	<i>Anona squamosa</i>	Sitafal	Sitafal
41.	<i>Balanites aegyptica</i>	Hingot	Hingot
42.	<i>Bauhinia raemosa</i>	Asta	Asta
43.	<i>Capparis grandis</i>	Pachar	--
44.	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Amaltas	Amaltas
45.	<i>Delonix fegia</i>	Gulmohar	Gulmohar
46.	<i>Emblica officianalis</i>	Aonla	Aonla
48.	<i>Euphorbia nenifolia</i>	Thur	--
49.	<i>Euphorbia tirucall</i>	Thuar	-
50.	<i>Gardenia latifolia</i>	Papra	Papadi
51.	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>	Dudhi	Badi Dudhi
52.	<i>Morinage Oleifera</i>	Munga	Surjana
53.	<i>Pithocolobium dulce</i>	Jungle Jalebi	Vilayati Imli
54.	<i>Salvodora persica</i>	Pilu	--
55.	<i>Wrightia Tinctoria</i>	Dudhi	Dudhi
56.	<i>Zizyphus Mauratiana</i>	Ber	Ber
57.	<i>Zizyphus Zylocarpa</i>	Ghont	Ghatbor
SHRUBS			
58.	<i>Adhotoda vesica</i>		
59.	<i>Agave Americana</i>		
60.	<i>Caesalpinia decopetala</i>	Chillati	
61.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Aak	Akaw
62.	<i>Carisa Opeca</i>	Karonda	
63.	<i>Jatropha Curcas</i>	Ratanjot	

64.	Lantana Camera	Lantana	
65.	Lawsonia inermis	Inermis	Mehandi
66.	Nerium indicum	Kaner	Kaner
67.	Nyctanthos arbortristis	Harsinghar	Sirali
68.	Vitex negundo	Nirguri	Nirgod
69.	Woodfordia froticosa	Dhawai	Dhawai
UNDER SHRUB			
70.	Cassia occidentalis	Chirotha	Chirotha
71.	Mimosa Pudica	Lajni	
72.	Calotropis Procera	Modar	
73.	Indigofera Cassioides	Jangli Neel	Jangli Neel
74.	Achyranthes aspara	Chirchira	Chirchira
75.	Cassia tora		
76.	Chlorophyllum tuberosum	Safed musli	Safed musli
77.	Ocimum basilicum		
78.	Solanum Xanthocarpum		
79.	Trubulus Terrestris	Gokhru	Gokhru
BAMBOO			
80.	Dendrocalamus strictus	Bans	Bans
GRASSES			
81.	Bothriochloa pertusa	Phulera	
82.	Cynodon dactylon	Doob	
83.	Dichanthum annulatum	Marvel	
84.	Aeteropogon contortob	Sukia	
85.	Sehima sukatom	Paonia	
86.	Themeda caudia	Gunhar	

PARASITE			
87.	Cuscuta reflexa	Amarbel	Amarbel

Annexure – 14

LIST OF KEY AREA / SENSITIVE AREA

S.No.	Name of Area	Compartment No.	Remark
1.	Rajasthan Border area	1007,1008,1009, 1012,	Area are sensitives for Grazing, Poaching illicit felling etc.
2.	Harigarh	1050,1051,1052	
3.	Datla area	1053,1054,1098, 1097,1090,1091	
4.	Dayli area	971,972,973,974,975 976, 977, 978, 967	
5.	Buj area	979,992,980,982,991, 965	
6.	Chaturbhuj nath area	1015	
7.	Hingalajgarh area	1057,1058	

8.	Bank of Submergence area	1003,1002,988,987, 986,985,943,942,941	
9.	Dhawad area	1073,1074,1072	

Annexure – 15

LIST OF POPULATION ESTIMATION DATA
FOR HERBIVORES

Sensus- 2006.

S.No.	Name of Animal	Population	Remark
	Nilgai	651	
	Chinkara	234	
	Languor	1652	
	Wild Bore	635	
	Bear	14	
	Porcupine	38	

Sensce 2006.

Annexure – 16

POULATION ESTIMATION DATA FOR CARNIVORES

S.No.	Name of Species	Population	Remark
1.	Panther	41	
2.	Hyaena	82	
3.	Wild Dog	24	
4.	Jackal	140	
5.	Fox	40	

Annexure – 17

LIST OF COMPARTMENT HISTORY & POSTINGS

Compartment history have been prepared in the prescribed forms by W.I.I. Deheradun. These have been updated and kept in Game Range office record.

Annexure – 18

LIST OF VILLAGES WITHIN PA BOUNDARY

S. No.	Name of Village	No. of Families	Population	Cattle population
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Karanpura	96	622	1546
2.	Chambal No.3&8	1233	6683	3374

	Total -	1329	7305	4920
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Annexure – 19

LIST OF VILLAGES NEAR SANCTUARY AREA

S.No.	Name of Village	No. of Families	Population	Cattle population	Remark
1.	Dayli	263	1180	2775	
2.	Buj	325	1125	1510	
3.	Rawalikudi	382	2752	12970	
4.	Prempuria	248	1393	2020	
5.	Dhawad	196	982	2968	
6.	Sanwat	114	617	2944	
7.	Harigarh	89	357	1387	
8.	Kaithuli	209	918	1392	
9.	Dantla	50	255	637	
10.	Khiranikheda	27	141	565	
11.	Dhamniya	68	356	298	
12.	Sindhi camp	107	542	492	

13.	Bhagwanpura	103	353	590	
15	Bhimpura	252	706	824	
	Total	2433	11376	31372	

Annexure – 20

LATEST LIST OF FIREARMS HOLDER

Sr.no.	Village name	Lisency name	Lisency mob.no	Type of arms	remark
1.	Buj	Kulraj singh s/o karan singh	9424863693	Two nal topidar	Farm protection
2.	Buj	Narayan s/o bhanwara ji bheel	-	One nal	Self protection
3.	Buj	Narendra singh rathore s/o kulral singh rathore	9753249849	Two nal topidar	Self protection
4.	Buj	Brajraj singh s/o karan singh rajput	9617063071	12 bor two nal	Self protection
5.	Buj	Bheru singh s/o kishan singh rajput	9669171355	Two nal topidar	Self protection
6.	Buj	Ram singh s/o chatang singh	8226025830	12 bor two nal	Self protection
7.	Buj	Yogendra singh s/o bhanwar singh	9754031854	12 bor two nal	Self protection
8.	Buj	Khuman singh s/o dalpat singh rathore	9926128975	Two nal topidar	Self protection
9.	Dayali	Dhulchand s/o sola ji dayma	9826698195	Two nal topidar	Self protecton
10.	Dayali	Sunder s/o motilal banjara	9753703113	12 bor two nal	Do
11.	Dayali	Rakesh s/o kanheyalal banjara	9826972197	Two nal topidar	Do
12.	Chenpriya	Gopal s/o nathu ji	9754409763	12 bor two	Do

		gurjer		nal	
13.	Ganeshpura	Jodhram s/o bhona ji meghwal	9669250407	Two nal topidar	Do
14.	Khimla	Rameshwar s/o prabhulal meena	9754374389	12 bor two nal	Do
15.	Baisla	Rameshchandra s/o sitaram meena	9754587476	Gun m f g c	Farm protection
16.	Baisala	Bhanwarlal s/o rupa ji meena		One nal	Do
17.	Dayali	Anarsingh	7697162362	Desi one nal	Farm protection
18.	Dayli	Banesingh s/o arjun singh rajput	9009213890	Desi one nal	Do
19.	Khimla	Rameshwar s/o prabhulal meena	9754374379	12 bor two nal	Do
20.	Khimla	Basher kha s/o hajari kha	9893482344	One nal	Do
21.	Khimla	Raju s/o mansingh banjara	9926502543	Banduk two nal	Do
22.	Singhada pipliya	Jagdish s/o kanwarlal patidar	9009877432	Two nal	Do
23.	Singhada pipliya	Shankarlal s/o bhagt ji patidar	9575581010	One nal banduk	Do
24.	Singhada pipliya	Ramsingh s/o kishanlal rawat	8120700032	Two nal banduk	Do
25.	Singhada pipliya	Nodram s/o hariram gayri		One nal banduk	Do
26.	Singhada pipliya	Bherulal s/o bhagwan ji meghwal	96697006634	One nal banduk	Do
27.	Buj	Amarsingh s/o chatarsingh rajput		Two nal banduk	Do
28.	Buj	Suresh s/o narayan singh		Banduk ek nal	Do
29.	Buj	Udayram s/o gopilal gurjer	9977682713	Desi one nak	Do
30.	Buj	Mohan singh s/o vikram singh rajput	9617757152	One nal banduk	Do
31.	Buj	Kulraj singh s/o karan singh ji rajput	7692007736		Do
32.	Karanpura	Udayram s/o gokul ji rawat		Banduk two nal	Do

				topidar	
33.	karanpura	Badrilal s/o amra ji		Banduk two nal topidar	Do

S. No.	Name of Person	Village	License No.
34.	Karansingh S/O Harising	Badoliya	146/97
35.	Abdul Latif S/O Ramzan	Gandhisagar	7/74
36.	Ghasiram S/O Daluram	Gandhisagar	3/60
37.	Okarlal S/O Nanvarm	Gandhisagar	82/55
38.	Rameshlal S/O Bhanvarilal	Gandhisagar	113/95
39.	Arjunsing S/O Balvirshinga	Gandhisagar	28/67
40.	Dashrath singh S/O Daolatsingh	Gandhisagar	31/88
41.	Mangilal S/O Dhuraji	Gandhisagar	527/53
42.	Devilal S/O Lalaram	Gandhisagar	51/72
43.	Khyalilal S/O Rramlal	Gandhisagar	32/89
44.	Kulrajsingh S/O Karansingh	Gandhisagar	46/94
45.	Shersingh S/O Brajsingh	Gandhisagar	28/69
46.	Lalchand S/O Ranglal	Badoliya	13/79
47.	Bahadur S/O Vasta	Badoliya	9/92-93
48.	Kaluram S/O Ghasi	Prempuriya	4/77
49.	Dhanna S/O Narayan	Prempuriya	5/77
50.	Devilal S/O Ramchandra	Prempuriya	1/88

51.	Bheru S/O Bhanava	Prempuriya	10/65
52.	Ramlal S/O Bherulal	Prempuriya	15/1982
53.	Aughad S/O Ramchandra	Prempuriya	32/69
54.	Tarachand S/O Bhunaji	Prempuriya	3/86
55.	Balchand S/O Kaluji	Prempuriya	T/86
56.	Harisingh S/O Nagga	Prempuriya	2/873
57.	Jagannath S/O Pardha	Badodiya	10/60
58.	Kesrimal S/O Champalal	Badodiya	29/60
59.	Kisan S/O Babru	Prempuriya	12/58
60.	Pratap singh S/O Devisingh	Buj	40/58/14-1-85
61.	Amarsingh S/O Chattarsingh	Buj	716/51/31.12.82
62.	Gopi S/O Behrahji	Buj	10/56
63.	Ratanlal S/O Bhuwanji	Buj	11/60/14.1.85
64.	Dulesingh S/O Ratansingh	Buj	12/56/27.1.92
65.	Raisingh S/O Chattarsingh	Buj	127/56/31.12.87
66.	Vikramsingh S/O Chandrasingh	Buj	258/936 (1951)
67.	Kulrajsingh S/O Karansingh	Buj	2/89/19.9.89
68.	Gopal S/O Haru	Besla	3054 (Govt.Arm)
69.	Anarsingh S/O Sardarsingh	Dayli	4/64-65
70.	Mansingh S/O Modsingh	Dayli	4/65-66
71.	Onkarlal S/O Lokehman	Besla	23/58
72.	Kalyansingh S/O Sujansingh	Buj	48/58
73.	Rameshchandra S/O Sifaram	Besla	21/58
74.	Udayram S/O Gokul	Karanpura	2/67-68
75.	Dhuralal S/O Shobhram	Karanpura	5/37 (Govt.Arm)
76.	Mohammad Hussain S/O Noor	Dhabla	126/1958

	Mohammad		
77.	Biram S/O Lakshman	Modhosingh	17/1974
78.	Beniram S/O Shankar	Modhosingh	16/1968
79.	Kamad S/O Moti	Modhosingh	2/1980
80.	Udayram S/O Bhaggi	Modhosingh	2/1980
81.	Revasingh S/O Premaji	Keithuli	15/71
82.	Motinath S/O Madhunath	Bhimpura	24/1962
83.	Karu Kawarlal	Bhimpura	23/1967
84.	Radheshyam Bapulal	Amghiri	1014/68
85.	Jagantath Kukaji	Amghiri	117/58
86.	Bhansilal Mangilal	Kagalkhedhi	29/60
87.	Karulal Kashiram	Kagalkhedhi	31/1986
88.	Ratanlal Kashiram	Bhimpura	106/52
89.	Ibrahim S/O Abdulkha	Keithuli	29/68
90.	Mustafakhan Abdulkha	Keithuli	7/60
91.	Bherulal S/O Arjunsingh	Keithuli	32/1967
92.	Ramgopal Mathuralal	Keithuli	34/1967
93.	Uda S/O Hiranayak	Keithuli	10/16.6.98
94.	Parsa Bifa banzara	Bhangwanpura	14/1975
95.	Balaram Nathu	Harigarh	15/1982
96.	Lakha Ratna	Harigarh	1/1959
97.	Bhavarlal Rupaji	Besla	19/58
98.	Devilal S/O Ramechandra Guarjar	Prempuria	1/90
99.	Kalusingh S/O Mansingh	Badodiya	7/1977
100.	Dalpat singh S/O Raghunathsingh	Badodiya	14/1958
101.	Golabsingh S/O Jaisingh	Navli	14/70
102.	Raisingh S/O Mekasingh	Navli	12/70
103.	Dhannalal S/O Shankarlal	Navli	35/54
104.	Raisingh S/O Chattarsingh	Navli	60/54

105.	Shreeram S/O Biharilal	Navli	1242/1952
106.	Harisingh S/O Jeevansingh	Navli	1/64
107.	Mohanlal S/O Gonindram	Navli	1/86
108.	Karim Kha S/O Abdulkha	Navli	47/58
109.	Kanhaiyalal S/O ghasi	Dhaminiya	7/80
110.	Magna S/O Lakhaji	Bagchach	1/85
111.	Lalsingh S/O Devisingh	Navli	
112.	Kanwarlal S/O Harlal	Navli	3/80
113.	Alinuddin S/O Chandkha	Navli	2/85
114.	Bapusingh S/O Kanisng	Navli	12/70
115.	Harilal Kisanlal	Navli	01/1963
116.	Madanlal Brdilal Meena	Navli	14/65
117.	Udayram Jaganath	Navli	62/58
118.	Bhuwana Devaji	Navli	221/1115
119.	Ramchandra Rama	Dhaminiya	25/57
120.	Bhaiya Natha	Dhaminiya	197/58
121.	Ramnarayan Bhonaji	Dhawad	09/83
122.	Bhupendrasingh S/O Mohendrasingh	Dhabla Madhosingh	36/30.6.93
123.	Narendrasingh S/O Virendrasingh	Dhabla Madhosingh	4/1978
124.	Ramgopal Jagnath	Navli	1211/1952
125.	Ganjaram Chunnial	Navli	16/98
126.	Amarsingh Rupsingh	Navli	15/1979
127.	Ramchandra Bherulal	Dhabla Madhosingh	12/1982
128.	Kanwarlal Kashiram	Bhimpura	21/1969
129.	Chandara Singh Raisingh	Dhabla	628/52
130.	Dhannalal Gangaram	Bhimpura	35/1969

Annexure – 21

CATTLE KILLING BY WILD CARNIVORES

S. No.	Year	Number of cases	No. of Injuries	Compensation Paid	Remark
1.	2	3		4	5
1.	2008	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	2009	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	2010	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	2011	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	2012	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	2013	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	2016	01	-	14000/-	वन्यप्राणी द्वारा गाय की केड़ी की मृत्यु

Annexure – 22

DETAILS OF ILLEGAL HUNTING

S.No.	Year	Number of cases	Animal Concern	Remark
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	2008	Nil	-	
2.	2002	Nil	-	
3.	2003	01	Goh	Case put up in court
4.	2004	02	Skin of Tortois Peacock hunting	Case put up in court
5.	2005	Nil	-	-
6.	2006	Nil	-	-

OFFENCE OF CASES RELATED TO TRADE

S.No.	Year	Number of cases	Animal Concern	Remark
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	2001	Nil	-	
2.	2002	Nil	-	
3.	2003	01	Goh	Case put up in court
4.	2004	01	Skin of Tortois	Case put up in court
5.	2005	Nil	-	
6.	2006	Nil	-	

Annexure – 23

LIST OF PROPOSED BARRIERS

S.No.	Place or Barriers	Road	Manned/Unmanned
1.	Sanwat	Sanwat - Hinglajgarh Road	Maned, Temporary
2.	Rawalikudi	Gandhisagar – Neemuch Road	Maned, Temporary
3.	Gandhisagar Rajsthan Border	Gandhisagar – Kota Road	Maned, Temporary
4	Golmbanala	Gandhisagar – Bhanpura Road	Maned, Temporary

नोट :- अभयारण्य गांधीसागर को सुरक्षित रखने हेतु उक्त बैरियर को कार्यशील रखना पड़ेगा। जिसके कारण अभयारण्य में प्रवेश करने वालों की शिनाख्त की जा सकें। अभयारण्य क्षेत्र से बार-बार आने जाने वालों का रिकार्ड संधारित किया जा सकें। बैरियर पारंभ करने के लिये अधिनस्थ स्टॉफ की आवश्यकता होगी जिसमें 4 वनकर्मी आवश्यकता रहेगी। गजट नोटिफिकेशन कराया जाना आवश्यक है।

LIST OF ROADS

S. No.	ROAD NAME	LENGTH (in km.) in SANCTUARY	STATUS
1.	Neemuch – Gandhisagar	18	P.W.D. Road
2.	Gandhisagar – Bhanpura	15	P.W.D. Road
3.	Gandhisagar –Kota	03	P.W.D. Road
4.	Farnakudi –Netra Paddock	06	Forest Road
5.	Farnakudi - Tapkudi, Buj	08	Forest Road
6.	Gatia Talai Chachi river Ambapani	08	Forest Road
7.	Dayli - Ambapani	08	Forest Road
8.	Dayli - Parpadiya	08	Forest Road
9.	Parpadiya - Ambapani	08	Forest Road
10.	Ring Road I Jamunia	09	Forest Road
11.	Ring Road II Bhadka	07	Forest Road
12.	Chaturbhujanth To PWD main Road	05	Forest Road
13.	Karanpura – Chaurigarh	09	Forest Road
14.	Chaturbhujanth to Dhawad	05	Forest Road
15.	Dhawad – Sanwat	07	Forest Road
16.	Prempuria –Dhawad- Bagchach	14	Forest Road
17.	Chhibbar Nala – Dhanga	08	Forest Road
18.	Rampura Pathar – Kuwakheada	05	Forest Road

19.	Chambal No.8 – Phut Talab	06	Forest Road
20.	Sanwat – Hinglajgarh	06	Forest Road
21.	Sanwat – Navli	05	Forest Road
22.	Karanpura – Shikar Road	16	Forest Road
23.	Prempuria –Dhawad – Dhanga	11	Forest Road

Annexure – 25

LIST OF THE FIRE LINES

S. No.	NAME OF THE FIRE LINE	LENGTH (in km.)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Sanwat - Dantla	08
2.	Navli - Kethuli	05
3.	Buj - Karanpura	11
4.	Buj – Hadhakhedi	04
5.	Buj – Jamuniya	08

Annexure – 27

LIST OF WATCH TOWERS & Patrolling Camp

S. No.	Location	Height	Compartment No.	Beat
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Chaturbhuj Nath (Iron)	20 Meter	1015	Gandhisagar No. 3
2	Phoot Talab (Stone)	7 Meter	1007	Gandhisagar No. 8
3	Phoot Talab (Stone)	7 Meter	1008	Gandhisagar No. 8
4	Netra block (Stone)	5 Meter	990	Rampura Pather
5.	Dhanga (Iron)			Dantala
6	Dhanga Patrolling			Dantala

	Camp			
7	Bagchach Patrolling Camp			Narsingh Jhar
8	Bhadka Patrolling Camp			Bhadka
9	Rawlikudi Patrolling Camp			Rawlikudi South
10	Dayli Patrolling Camp			Dayli at Rajsthan Boundary
11	Lavdiya chokey Patrolling camp			Rajsthan Boundary
12	Hinglajghar Patrolling camp		1058	Harighar

Annexure – 28

LSIT OF ANNUAL FIRE

S. No.	Year	No. of cases	Area affected
1.	2.	3.	4.
1	2008		
2	2009		
3	2010		
4	2011		
5	2012		
6.	2013		
7.	2014		
8	2015		
9	2016		

LIST OF VEHICLES

S. No.	Type	Registration No.	Remark
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Gypsy petrol	M.P.-02- 2106	Patrolling
2.	Canter	M.P.- 02 - AV- 1249	Used by various field staff for Patrolling
3.	Motor Cycle Suzuki	M.P.-02- 6419	Used by various field staff
4.	Tanker	MP02AV3205	Used by Wild life water Supply
5.	Motor Cycle	MP02AV2720	Used by various field staff ?
6.	Motor Cycle	MP02AV2721	Used by various field staff ?

मुख्यालय

अभ्यारण्य गाँधीसागर के सर्कल एवं बीटों के मुख्यालय की जानकारी

सर्कल	बीट का नाम	मुख्यालय	बीट मे सम्मिलित कक्ष क्रमांक
1. गाँधीसागर न. 3	-----	गाँधीसागर न. 3	-----
	1. भड़का	प्रेमपुरिया	1012 से 1016
	2. चंबल न. 3	चंबल न. 3	1004 , 1009 से 1011
	3. चंबल न. 8	चंबल न. 8	1005 से 1008
2. कैथूली	-----	कैथूली	-----
	4. कैथूली	कैथूली	1050 से 1053
	5. हरिगढ़	हरिगढ़	1054 से 1057 एवं 1058, 1098
	6. दांतला	दांतला	1090 से 1092 एवं 1095 से 1097
3. सांवत	-----	सांवत	-----
	7. सांवत	सांवत	1084 से 1089, 1093 1094
	8. धावद उत्तर	धावद	1069 से 1073
	9. धावद दक्षिण	धावद	1065 से 1068
	10. नरसिहझर उत्तर	बगचाच	1074 से 1077
	11. नरसिहझर दक्षिण	धांगा	1078 से 1080 , 1082 1083
4. रावलीकुड़ी	-----	रावलीकुड़ी	-----
	12. बूज	बूज	954 , 955 , 957 , 958

	13. कुन्ती	रावलीकुड़ी	978 से 981 , 991 , 992
	14. रावलीकुड़ी पश्चिम	रावलीकुड़ी	945 , 982 से 985
	15. नेत्रावाला	गांधीसागर	989 , 990 , 993 से 997
	16. कालापानी	रावलीकुड़ी	956 , 963 से 965
5. डायली	-----	डायली	-----
	17. डायली उत्तर	डायली	874 , 971 से 977
	18. डायली मध्य	डायली	875 से 876 , 966 से 968 , 970
	19. डायली दक्षिण	डायली	877 , 960 से 962 , 969
6. रामपुरा पठार	-----	गाँधीसागर न08	-----
	20. करणपुरा उत्तर	करणपुरा	998 , 999 , 1002 , 1003
	21. करणपुरा दक्षिण	करणपुरा	987 , 988 , 1000 , 1001
	22. रावलीकुड़ी पूर्व	रावलीकुड़ी	943 , 944 , 986
	23. रावलीकुड़ी दक्षिण	रावलीकुड़ी	935 , 936 , 940 से 942

LIST OF THE BUILDINGS WITH LOCATIONS

S. No.	Name of Building	Place	Year of Construction
1.	Office	Rampura Pathar	1998
2.	Eco-centre	Rampura Pathar	1997
3.	Forest Guard Naka	Rampura Pathar	1997-98
4.	Forest Guard Naka	Rampura Pathar	1997
5.	Forest Guard Naka	Rampura Pathar	1997
6.	Wireless Room	Rampura Pathar	1999
7.	Residence Superintendent	Gandhisagar No. 8	1984
8.	Residence Game Ranger	Gandhisagar No. 8	1984
9.	Residence Game Supervisor	Rawalikudi	1992
10.	Residence Game Supervisor	Kethuli	1992
11.	Forest Guard Naka	Harigarh	1989
12.	Forest Guard Naka	Dantla (old)	
13.	Forest Guard Naka	Kethuli	
14.	Forest Guard Naka	Sanwat (old)	
15.	Forest Guard Naka	Sanwat	
16.	Forest Guard Naka	Dhawad	1997
17.	Forest Guard Naka	Dhawad (old)	
18.	Forest Guard Naka	Gandhisagar No. 3 (old)	
19.	Forest Guard Naka	Gandhisagar No. 3 (old)	
20.	Forest Guard Naka	Gandhisagar No. 3 (old)	
21.	Forest Guard Naka	Gandhisagar No. 3	1998
22.	Forest Guard Naka	Gandhisagar No. 8	1997
23.	Forest Guard Naka	Gandhisagar No. 8	1997
24.	Forest Guard Naka	Gandhisagar No. 8	1997

25.	Forest Guard Naka	Gandhisagar No. 8	1998
26.	Forest Guard Naka	Gandhisagar No. 8	1998
27.	Forest Guard Naka	Gandhisagar No. 8	1998
28.	Forest Guard Naka	Rawalikudi (old)	
29.	Forest Guard Naka	Rawalikudi	1997
30.	Forest Guard Naka	Rawalikudi	1998
31.	Forest Guard Naka	Buj (old)	
32.	Forest Guard Naka	Dayli (old)	
33.	Forest Guard Naka	Dayli	1997
35.	Barrier (Useless)	Prempuria	1990
36.	Barrier (Useless)	Bhagwanpura	1990
37.	Forest Guard Naka	(Pathar old)	
38.	Nursery hut (Useless)	Pathar	
39.	Forest Chouki	Bagchach (old)	
40.	Forest Chouki	Bagchach	2005-06
41.	Line Quarter	Karanpura	2005-06
42.	F.G. Naka	Ghatol Ghati (old)	
43.	Line Quarter	Ghatol Ghati (I)	2005-06
44.	Line Quarter	Ghatol Ghati (II)	2005-06
45.	Japtiwada and Line Quarter	Dhanga	2006-07

SITES OF PILGRIMAGE WITHIN P A
AND OUT SIDE P A

S.No.	Name of Site	Distance from Gandhi Sagar
1.	Chaturbhuj Nath	10 Km.
2.	Hinglajgarh	35 Km.
3.	Takaji	24 Km.
4.	Kedareshwar	30 Km.
5.	Mahadev Daklanga	29 Km.
6.	Narsinghar	40 Km.
7.	Chambal Mata	05 Km.

LIST OF DESERTED VILLAGES/CATTLE CAMPS

S.No.	Name of village (deserted)	Compartment No.
1	Pathar Cattle Camp	998
2	Furnakudi Cattle Camp	989
3	Tapkudi Cattle Camp	981
4	Golabawdi Cattle Camp	941
5	Ambapani Cattle Camp	967
6.	Padpadiya Cattle Camp	876
7	Bhadkaji Cattle Camp	1015
8	Bagchach Cattle Camp	1073
9	Dhanga Cattle Camp	1092

Above all cattle camps are removed.

LIST OF OUTSIDER VILLAGERS CATTLE STAY OF PLACES

S.No.	Name Of Forest Area	Relocated village
1	Pathar	Rawalikudi
2	Furnakudi	Rawalikudi
3	Tapkudi	Rawalikudi
4	Golabawdi	Rawalikudi
5	Ambapani	Khirnikheda
6.	Padpadiya	Khirnikheda
7	Bhadkaji	Dhawad
8	Bagchach	Sawant
9	Dhanga	Sawant

भारत सरकार, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली द्वारा गांधीसागर अभयारण्य के चारों ओर की सीमा लाईन के 03 कि०मी० परिधी को ईको-सेंसेटिव जोन की अंतिम अधिसूचना दिनांक 05.12.2016 जारी कर निम्नानुसार प्रेषित की गई हैं :-



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 5 दिसम्बर, 2016

का.आ. 4029(अ).—प्रारूप अधिसूचना, भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) में भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 2543(अ), तारीख 15 सितम्बर, 2015 को प्रकाशित की गई थी, जिसमें उन सभी व्यक्तियों से जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना थी, उस तारीख से, जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध कराई गई थीं, साठ दिन की समाप्ति के पूर्व आक्षेप और सुझाव आमंत्रित किए गए थे;

और, प्रारूप अधिसूचना के उत्तर में सभी व्यक्तियों से कोई आक्षेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं;

गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य, मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर और नीमच जिलों में अवस्थित है और उत्तरी अधिकतम सीमा 75°46'00.0"-24°45'45.0" पूर्वी अधिकतम सीमा 75°50'03.5"-24° 42'02.0" दक्षिणी अधिकतम सीमा 75°31'49.0" 24° 34'05.0" पश्चिमी अधिकतम सीमा 75°22'04.0"-24° 38'32.0" के अक्षांश और देशांतर के बीच राजस्थान से जुड़े 368.92 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में फैला एक शुष्क पर्णपाती वन है जो मुख्यतः एनोरोसस पेंडुला, एकशिया केटेचु और बोसवेलिया सेरेट समुदायों और उनसे सहबद्ध पेड़ पीधों से युक्त है और मानवीय आवास से मुक्त है;

और, यह क्षेत्र जैव विविधता में संपन्न है, गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य में वृक्षों की 70 प्रजातियाँ, जड़ी बूटियों और झाड़ियों की 23 प्रजातियाँ, सताओं और परजीवियों की 9 प्रजातियाँ, घासों और बांसों की 16 प्रजातियाँ, स्तनधारी की 18 प्रजातियाँ, पक्षियों की 65 प्रजातियाँ, मछलियों की 14 प्रजातियाँ, सरीसृपों की 17 और उभयचरों की 5 प्रजातियाँ, तितलियों की 15 प्रजातियाँ को अभिलिखित किया गया है;

और, अभयारण्य क्षेत्र के सभी सामान्य पशुओं से बसा हुआ है जैसे कि मासहारियों में तेंदुआ (पेंथेरा स्या.), भेड़िया (कैनीस स्या.), सियार (कैनीस स्या.), भारतीय लोमड़ी (वुलपेस स्या.), धारीदार लकड़बग्घा (हैना स्या.), रीछ (मेनूरस स्या.) और शाकाहारियों में नीलगाय (बोमेलाफुस स्या.), चिंकारा (गज़ले स्या.), बनीला सूअर हैं;

(7) आंचलिक महायोजना सभी विद्यमान पूजा स्थलों, ग्रामों और नगरीय बंदोबस्तों, बनों के प्रकार और किस्मों, कृषि क्षेत्रों, ऊपजाऊ भूमि, हरित क्षेत्र जैसे उद्यान और उसी प्रकार के स्थान, उद्यान कृषि क्षेत्र, आर्किडों, झीलों और अन्य जल निकायों का अभ्यंकन करेगी।

(8) आंचलिक महायोजना पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में विकास को पारिस्थितिक अनुकूल विकास और स्थानीय समुदायों की जीवकोपार्जन को सुनिश्चित करते हुए विनियमित होगी।

(9) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार अपनी अधिकारिता के क्षेत्र के लिए अलग आंचलिक महायोजना तैयार करेगी।

3. राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले उपाय- राज्य सरकार इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को प्रभावी करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय करेगी, अर्थात् :-

(1) भू-उपयोग - पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में बनों, उद्यान-कृषि क्षेत्रों, कृषि क्षेत्रों, आमोद-प्रमोद के प्रयोजन के लिए चिन्हित किए गए पार्कों और खुले स्थानों का वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक संबद्ध विकास क्रियाकलापों के लिए उपयोग या संपरिवर्तन नहीं होगा :

परंतु पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के भीतर कृषि भूमि का संपरिवर्तन के अधीन मानीटरी समिति की सिफारिश पर और राज्य सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन से, स्थानीय निवासियों की आवासीय जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए और पैरा 4 की सारणी के स्तंभ (2) के अधीन मद सं0 10, 24, 32, 33, 36 के सामने सूचीबद्ध क्रियाकलापों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुज्ञात होंगे, अर्थात् :-

- पारिस्थितिक अनुकूल पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों के लिए पर्यटकों के अस्थायी आवासन के लिए पारिस्थितिक अनुकूल आरामगाह जैसे टेंट, लकड़ी के मकान आदि ;
- विद्यमान सड़को को चौड़ा करना और मजबूत बनाना तथा नए सड़कों का सन्निर्माण ;
- प्रदूषण उत्पन्न न करने वाले लघु उद्योग;
- वर्षा जल संचय; और
- कुटीर उद्योग, जिसके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण दस्तकार, सुविधा स्टोर और स्थानीय सुख सुविधाएं हैं।

परंतु यह और भी कि राज्य सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन तथा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 244 और तत्समय प्रवृत्त विधि के उपबंधों के अनुपालन के बिना, जिसके अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 (2007 का 2) भी है, वाणिज्यिक या उद्योग विकास क्रियाकलापों के लिए जनजातीय भूमि का उपयोग अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा :

परंतु यह और भी कि पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के भीतर भू-अभिलेखों में उपसंजात कोई त्रुटि मानीटरी समिति के विचार प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले में संशोधित होगी और उक्त त्रुटि के संशोधन की सूचना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को देनी होगी।

परंतु यह और भी कि उपर्युक्त त्रुटि का संशोधन में इस उप पैरा के अधीन यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय किसी भी दशा में भू-उपयोग का परिवर्तन सम्मिलित नहीं होगा।

परंतु यह और भी कि जिससे हरित क्षेत्र में जैसे वन क्षेत्र, कृषि क्षेत्र आदि में कोई पारिणामिक कटौती नहीं होगी और अनप्रयुक्त या अनुत्पादक कृषि क्षेत्रों में पुनः बनीकरण करने के प्रयास किए जाएंगे।

(2) प्राकृतिक जल स्रोत -- आंचलिक महायोजना में सभी प्राकृतिक जल स्रोतों की पहचान की जाएगी और उनके संरक्षण और पुनर्नीवीकरण के लिए योजना को सम्मिलित किया जाएगा और राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसी रीति से मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बनाए जाएंगे जिससे कि उन क्षेत्रों में या इसके समीप विकास क्रियाकलाप को रोका जा सके जो ऐसे क्षेत्र के लिए हानिकारक हैं।

(3) पर्यटन - (क) पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के भीतर पर्यटन संबंधी क्रियाकलाप, जो आंचलिक महायोजना का भाग रूप में निम्नलिखित रूप में होंगे।

(ख) पर्यटन महायोजना पर्यटन विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश सरकार द्वारा राजस्व और वन विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश सरकार के परामर्श से तैयार होगी।

(ग) पर्यटन संबंधी क्रियाकलाप निम्नलिखित के अधीन विनियमित होंगे, अर्थात् :-

- पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के भीतर सभी नए पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों या विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार केन्द्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के द्वारा तथा पारिस्थितिक पर्यटन राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण, द्वारा जारी (समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित) मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार, पारिस्थितिक पर्यटन,

और, गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के चारों ओर के क्षेत्र को, जिसका विस्तार और सीमाएं इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं, पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के रूप में सुरक्षित और संरक्षित करना तथा उक्त पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में उद्योगों या उद्योगों के वर्गों के प्रचालन तथा प्रसंस्करण करने को प्रतिषिद्ध करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) नियम, 1986 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) के साथ पठित पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1), उपधारा (2) के खंड (v) और खंड (xiv) और उप धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा के 3 किलोमीटर चारों ओर के विस्तारित क्षेत्र को गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन कहा गया है) के रूप में अधिसूचित करती है, जिसका विवरण निम्नानुसार है, अर्थात् :-

1. पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन का विस्तार और उसकी सीमाएं--(1) पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा के चारों ओर 3 किलोमीटर तक विस्तार के साथ 310.502 वर्ग किलोमीटर तक होगा और गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य का सीमा विवरण और जीपीएस निर्देशांकों के निबंधनों में इसका पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन उपाबंध-I में दिया गया है।

(2) पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में आने वाले 19 ग्रामों की सूची उपाबंध-II पर उपाबद्ध है।

(3) पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन सीमा का मानचित्र इसकी सीमा विवरणों और अक्षांश और देशान्तर के साथ उपाबंध-III पर उपाबद्ध है।

2. पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना - (1) राज्य सरकार, पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के प्रयोजनों के लिए राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के अंतिम प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर, स्थानीय व्यक्तियों के परामर्श से, और इस अधिसूचना में दिए गए अनुबंधों का पालन करते हुए आंचलिक महायोजना तैयार करेगी।

(2) आंचलिक महायोजना का अनुमोदन राज्य सरकार में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा किया जाएगा।

(3) पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के लिए आंचलिक महायोजना राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसी रीति जैसा इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट है और सुसंगत केन्द्रीय और राज्य विधियों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों, यदि कोई हों, के अनुरूप भी तैयार की जाएगी।

(4) आंचलिक महायोजना सभी संबद्ध राज्य विभागों के साथ परामर्श से पर्यावरणीय और पारिस्थितिक विचारणों को उसमें एकीकृत करने के लिए तैयार की जाएगी, अर्थात्:-

- (i) पर्यावरण ;
- (ii) वन ;
- (iii) शहरी विकास ;
- (iv) पर्यटन ;
- (v) नगरपालिका ;
- (vi) राजस्व ;
- (vii) कृषि ;
- (viii) मध्यप्रदेश राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ;
- (ix) सिंचाई ; और
- (x) लोक निर्माण विभाग।

(5) आंचलिक महायोजना अनुमोदित विद्यमान भू-उपयोग, अवसंरचनात्मक और क्रियाकलापों पर कोई निर्बंधन अधिरोपित नहीं करेगी जब तक कि इस अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट न हों और आंचलिक महायोजना में सभी अवसंरचना क्रियाकलापों में दक्षता और पारिस्थितिक अनुकूलता का संवर्धन करेगी।

(6) आंचलिक महायोजना में अनाच्छादित क्षेत्रों के जीर्णोद्धार, विद्यमान जल निकायों के संरक्षण, आवाह क्षेत्रों के प्रबंधन, जल-संभरों के प्रबंधन, भूतल जल के प्रबंधन, मृदा और नदी संरक्षण, स्थानीय समुदायों की आवश्यकताओं तथा पारिस्थितिक और पर्यावरण से संबंधित ऐसे अन्य पहलुओं, जिन पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है, के लिए उपबंध होंगे।

पारिस्थितिक शिक्षा और पारिस्थितिक विकास को महत्व देते हुए पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन की वहन क्षमता के अध्ययन पर आधारित होगा ;

(ii) आंचलिक महायोजना का अनुमोदन किए जाने तक, पर्यटन के लिए विकास और विद्यमान पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों के विस्तार को वास्तविक स्थल विनिर्दिष्ट संवीक्षा तथा मानीटरी समिति की सिफारिश पर आधारित संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा अनुज्ञात किया होगा ।

(4) नैसर्गिक विरासत -- पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में महत्वपूर्ण नैसर्गिक विरासत के सभी स्थलों जैसे सभी जिन कोश आरक्षित क्षेत्र, शैल विरचनाएं, जल प्रपातों, झरनों, घाटी मार्गों, उपवनों, गुफाएं, स्थलों, भ्रमण, अश्वरोहण, प्रपातो आदि की पहचान की जाएगी और उन्हें संरक्षित किया जाएगा तथा उनकी सुरक्षा और संरक्षा के लिए इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से छह मास के भीतर, उपयुक्त योजना बनाएगी और ऐसी योजना आंचलिक महायोजना का भाग होगा ।

(5) मानव निर्मित विरासत स्थलों - पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में भवनों, संरचनाओं, शिल्प-तथ्य, ऐतिहासिक, कलात्मक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के क्षेत्रों की पहचान करनी होगी और इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से छह माह के भीतर उनके संरक्षण की योजनाएं तैयार करनी होगी तथा आंचलिक महायोजना में सम्मिलित की जाएगी ।

(6) ध्वनि प्रदूषण -- पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में ध्वनि प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए राज्य सरकार का पर्यावरण विभाग वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 14) और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत और विनियम तैयार करेगा ।

(7) वायु प्रदूषण -- पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में, वायु प्रदूषण के नियंत्रण के लिए राज्य सरकार का पर्यावरण विभाग वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 14) और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत और विनियम तैयार करेगा ।

(8) बहिस्त्राव का निस्सारण - पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में उपचारित बहिस्त्राव का निस्सारण जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 6) और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार होगा ।

(9) ठोस अपशिष्ट - ठोस अपशिष्टों का निपटान निम्नलिखित रूप में होगा -

- (i) पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में ठोस अपशिष्टों का निपटान भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1357(आ), तारीख 8 अप्रैल, 2016 नगरपालिक ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंध नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा ;
- (ii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण जैव निम्नीकरणीय और अजैव निम्नीकरणीय संघटकों में ठोस अपशिष्टों के संपृक्कन के लिए योजनाएं तैयार करेंगे ;
- (iii) जैव निम्नीकरणीय सामग्री को अधिमानतः खाद बनाकर या कृमि खेती के माध्यम से पुनःचक्रित किया जाएगा ;
- (iv) अकार्बनिक सामग्री का निपटान पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के बाहर पहचान किए गए स्थल पर किसी पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृत रीति में होगा और पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में ठोस अपशिष्टों को जलाना या भ्रष्मीकरण अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा ।

(10) जैव चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट- पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में जैव चिकित्सीय अपशिष्टों का निपटान भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय की समय-समय पर यथासंशोधित अधिसूचना जी.एस. आर 343 (अ) तारीख 28 मार्च 2016 द्वारा प्रकाशित जैव चिकित्सीय अपशिष्ट प्रबंध नियम, 2016 के उपबंधों के अनुसार किया जाएगा ।

(11) यानीय परिवहन - परिवहन की यानीय गतिविधियां आवास के अनुकूल विनियमित होंगी और इस संबंध में आंचलिक महायोजना में विशेष उपबंध अधिकथित किए जाएंगे और आंचलिक महायोजना के तैयार होने और राज्य सरकार के सक्षम प्राधिकारी के द्वारा अनुमोदित होने तक, मानीटरी समिति प्रवृत्त नियमों और विनियमों के अनुसार यानीय गतिविधियों के अनुपालन को मानीटर करेगी ।

		<p>व्यवसाय के लिए आवास के संबंध में संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा के एक किलोमीटर या पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक, जो भी निकट हो, के भीतर ही नए वाणिज्यिक होटलों और रिसोर्टों को अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा अन्यथा नहीं :</p> <p>परन्तु वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर से परे और पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के विस्तार तक सभी नए पर्यटन क्रियाकलापों या विद्यमान क्रियाकलापों का विस्तार पर्यटन महायोजना के अनुरूप होगा ।</p>
11.	संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप ।	<p>(क) संरक्षित क्षेत्र की सीमा से एक किलोमीटर तक या पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक इनमें जो भी निकट है, के भीतर किसी भी प्रकार का नया वाणिज्यिक संनिर्माण अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा:</p> <p>परन्तु स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को अपने आवासीय उपयोग, जिसके अंतर्गत पैरा 3 के उपपैरा (1) में सूचीबद्ध क्रियाकलाप भी हैं, के लिए अपनी भूमि पर संनिर्माण करने की अनुमति होगी ।</p> <p>प्रदूषण उत्पन्न न करने वाले लघु उद्योगों से संबंधित संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप नियम या विनियम, यदि कोई लागू हों, के अनुसार सक्षम प्राधिकारी से पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् अनुज्ञात होंगे ।</p> <p>(ख) परन्तु, जहाँ पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन की सीमा एक किलोमीटर से ज्यादा है तो वहाँ, एक किलोमीटर के पश्चात् और पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन की सीमा तक स्थानीय व्यक्तियों की सद्भावी आवश्यकता के लिए संनिर्माण क्रियाकलाप तथा संनिर्माण और नागरिक सुविधाओं की वृद्धि आंचलिक महायोजना के अनुरूप होंगे ।</p>
12.	खाई का मैदान ।	<p>पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन की सीमा के भीतर नए खाई खोदने के मैदान स्थापित किए जाने की अनुज्ञा नहीं दी जाएगी ।</p> <p>परन्तु विद्यमान खाई के मैदान, खुला में आग जलाने की अनुज्ञा नहीं होगी, शर्त के अधीन क्रियाशील रह सकेंगे ।</p>
13.	डेयरी क्रियाकलाप और पशुपालन ।	लागू विधियों और आंचलिक महायोजना के अधीन विनियमित ।
14.	अधिसूचना की तारीख को स्थानीय समुदायों द्वारा कृषि और बागवानी प्रथा ।	अधिसूचना की तारीख को यथा-विद्यमान ।
15.	विद्यमान स्थापना ।	लागू विधियों के अधीन अनुज्ञात होंगे ।
16.	विद्युत लाइनों का पृथक्करण ।	भूमितगत केबलों का प्रोन्नयन] पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के भीतर से गुजरने वाली सभी विद्यमान विद्युत लाइनों को आंचलिक महायोजना के अधीन विहित समय सीमा के भीतर पर्याप्त रूप से पृथक्कृत किया जाएगा ।
17.	भू-जल उत्कर्षण ।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे ।
18.	जलावन लकड़ी का वाणिज्यिक उपयोग ।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे । (राज्य के मुख्य वन्यजीव वार्डन के पूर्व अनुमोदन से)
19.	प्लास्टिक थैलों का प्रयोग ।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय) ।
20.	पर्यटन से संबंधित क्रियाकलाप जैसे गर्म वायु गुब्बारों आदि द्वारा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान क्षेत्र के ऊपर से उड़ना जैसे क्रियाकलाप करना।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे । (राज्य के मुख्य वन्यजीव वार्डन के पूर्व अनुमोदन से)
21.	वृक्षों की कटाई ।	<p>(क) राज्य सरकार में सक्षम प्राधिकारी की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना वन, सरकारी या राजस्व या निजी भूमि पर या वनों में किंहीं वृक्षों की कटाई नहीं होगी ।</p> <p>(ख) वृक्षों की कटाई संबंधित केंद्रीय या राज्य अधिनियम या उसके</p>

(12) औद्योगिक इकाइयां -

(क) प्रस्तावित पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के भीतर नए काष्ठ आधारित नए उद्योगों के किसी स्थापन की अनुज्ञा विधि के अनुसार गठित विद्यमान काष्ठ आधारित उद्योगों के सिवाय नहीं की जाएगी

(ख) प्रस्तावित पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के भीतर जल, वायु, मृदा, ध्वनि प्रदूषण कारित करने वाले किसी नए उद्योग के किसी स्थापन की अनुज्ञा नहीं दी जाएगी।

4. पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में प्रतिषिद्ध और विनियमित क्रियाकलापों की सूची - पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में सभी क्रियाकलाप पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 (1986 का 29) के उपबंधों द्वारा शासित होंगे और नीचे दी गई तालिका में विनिर्दिष्ट रीति में विनियमित होंगे, अर्थात् :-

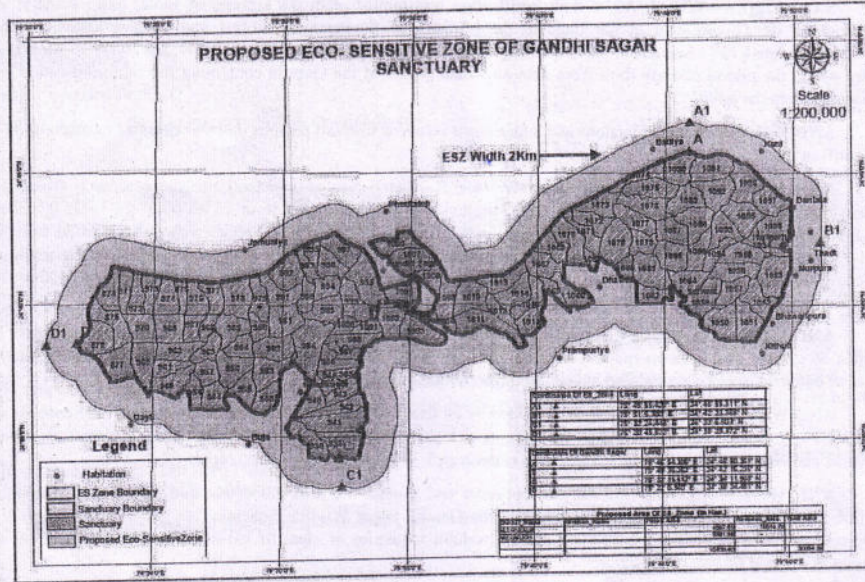
सारणी

क्रम सं.	क्रियाकलाप	टीका-टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)
प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलाप		
1.	वाणिज्यिक खनन, पत्थर की खदान और उनको तोड़ने की इकाइयां।	(क) नए खनन (लघु और बृहत खनिज), पत्थर उत्खनन और तोड़ने की इकाइयों को व्यक्तिगत उपभोग के लिए मकानों के सन्ननिर्माण या मरम्मत के लिए और भूमि को खोदने या मकानों के लिए देसी टाइल्स या ईंटों के निर्माण के प्रतिनिर्देश से स्थानीय निवासियों के सद्भाविक घरेलू आवश्यकताओं के सिवाए प्रतिषिद्ध किया जाएगा ; (ख) खनन संक्रियाएं, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय की रिट याचिका (सिविल) सं. 1995 का 202 टी.एन. गौडाबर्मन थिरुमूलपाद बनाम भारत सरकार के मामले में आदेश तारीख 4 अगस्त, 2006 और रिट याचिका (सी) सं. 2012 का 435 गोवा फाउंडेशन बनाम भारत सरकार के मामले में तारीख 21 अप्रैल, 2014 के अंतरिम आदेश के अनुसरण में सर्वदा प्रचालन होगा।
2.	आरा मीलों की स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के भीतर नई और विद्यमान आरा मशीनों का विस्तार अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा।
3.	जल या वायु या मृदा या ध्वनि प्रदूषण कारित करने वाले उद्योगों की स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के भीतर नए और विद्यमान प्रदूषण कारित करने वाले का विस्तार अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा।
4.	नए बृहत जल विद्युत परियोजना का स्थापना।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय)।
5.	किसी परिसंकटमय पदार्थों का उपयोग या उत्पादन।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय)।
6.	प्राकृतिक जल निकायों या सतही क्षेत्र में अनुपचारित बहिर्वाह और ठोस अपशिष्टों का निस्सारण।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय)।
7.	नए काष्ठ आधारित उद्योग।	पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन की सीमाओं के भीतर नए काष्ठ आधारित उद्योग की स्थापना को अनुज्ञात नहीं किया जाएगा ; परंतु विद्यमान काष्ठ आधारित उद्योग विधि के अनुसार निरंतर बने रहेंगे।
8.	बकरी पालन।	लागू विधियों के अनुसार प्रतिषिद्ध (अन्यथा उपबंधित के सिवाय)।
9.	पहाड़ी ढालों और नदी तटों का संरक्षण।	राज्य स्तरीय समिति द्वारा अन्यथा अनुज्ञात के सिवाय कोई सन्ननिर्माण क्रियाकलाप किसी नदी और प्राकृतिक नाले के किनारे से 100 मीटर तक और पहाड़ी पर 1 से 10 से अधिक ढलान तक नहीं किया जाएगा।
विनियमित क्रियाकलाप		
10.	होटलों और रिसोर्टों की वाणिज्यिक स्थापना।	पारिस्थितिक पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप से संबंधित पर्यटकों के अस्थायी

		अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबंध के अनुसार विनियमित होगी। (ग) आरक्षित वनों तथा संरक्षित वनों के मामले में कार्य योजना निर्धारण का अनुसरण होगा।
22.	वाणिज्यिक जल संसाधन जिसके अंतर्गत भू-जल संचयन भी है।	(क) भूमि के अधिभोगी के वास्तविक कृषि और घरेलू खपत के लिए जल का निष्कर्षण (सतही और भूमिगत जल) अनुज्ञात होगा। (ख) औद्योगिक, वाणिज्यिक उपयोग के लिए सतही और भूमिगत जल का निष्कर्षण के लिए संबंधित विनियामक प्राधिकरण पूर्व लिखित अनुज्ञा अपेक्षित होगी जिसके अंतर्गत कितने परिणाम में वह निष्कर्षण करेगा, भी है। (ग) सतही या भूजल का विक्रय अनुज्ञात नहीं होगा। (घ) किसी स्रोत जल, जिसके अंतर्गत कृषि भी है, के प्रदूषण या प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सभी उपाय किए जाएंगे। लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे।
23.	होटलों और लॉज के विद्यमान परिसरों में बाड लगाना।	उचित पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण और न्यूनीकरण उपाय यथा लागू अनुसार होंगे।
24.	विद्यमान सड़कों को चौड़ा करना और उन्हें सुदृढ़ करना तथा नई सड़कों का संनिर्माण।	उपचारित बहिर्वाह के पुनर्करण को प्रोत्साहित करना और अवगल या ठोस अपशिष्टों के निपटान के लिए विद्यमान विनियमों का अनुपालन करना होगा।
25.	प्राकृतिक जल निकासों या सतही क्षेत्र में उपचारित बहिर्वाह का निस्सारण।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे।
26.	वन उत्पादों और गैर काष्ठ वन उत्पादों का संग्रहण।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे।
27.	वायु और यानीय प्रदूषण।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे।
28.	ध्वनि प्रदूषण।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे।
29.	पर्यावरण - पर्यटन कुटीर।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे। (एक किलोमीटर के भीतर अनुज्ञात होंगे)।
30.	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे।
31.	पारिस्थितिक-पर्यटन क्रियाकलाप।	लागू विधियों के अधीन विनियमित होंगे। (पारिस्थितिक-पर्यटन कुटीर एक किलोमीटर के भीतर अनुज्ञात होंगे)।
32.	प्रदूषण उत्पन्न न करने वाले लघु उद्योग।	पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन से गैर प्रदूषण, गैर परिसंकटमय, लघु और सेवा उद्योग, कृषि, पुष्प कृषि, कृषि उद्यान या कृषि आधारित उद्योग, जो देशीय माल से औद्योगिक उत्पादों का उत्पादन करते हैं और जो पर्यावरण पर कोई विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं डालते हैं, को अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा।
संबंधित क्रियाकलाप		
33.	वर्षा जल संचयन।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाए।
34.	जैविक खेती।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाए।
35.	सभी क्रियाकलापों के लिए हरित तकनीक का अंगीकरण।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाए।
36.	कुटीर उद्योगों जिसके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण कारीगर आदि भी हैं।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाए।
37.	नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोत का उपयोग।	बायो गैस, सोलर लाइट आदि को बढ़ावा दिया जाए।
38.	कौशल विकास।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाए।
39.	पर्यावरणीय जागरूकता।	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाए।
40.	कृषि-वित्तिकी	सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाए।

उपाबंध -III

गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन का अक्षांश और देशान्तर के साथ मानचित्र



उपाबंध- IV

पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन मानीटरी समिति - की गई कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट का रूप विधान

- वैठकों की संख्या और तारीख ।
- वैठकों का कार्यवृत्त : कृपया मुख्य उल्लेखनीय बिंदुओं का वर्णन करें । बैठक के कार्यवृत्त को एक पृथक अनुबंध में उपाबद्ध करें ।
- आंचलिक महायोजना की तैयारी की प्रास्थिति जिसके अंतर्गत पर्यटन महायोजना ।
- भू-अभिलेख में सव्युत्थ श्रुतियों के सुधार के लिए कार्यवाही किए गए मामलों का सारांश ।
- पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण अधिसूचना, 2006 के अधीन आने वाली क्रियाकलापों की संविधा के मामलों का सारांश । व्यौरों को पृथक् उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न किया जा सकेगा।
- पर्यावरण समाघात निर्धारण अधिसूचना, 2006 के अधीन न आने वाली क्रियाकलापों की संविधा के मामलों का सारांश । व्यौरों को पृथक् उपाबंध के रूप में संलग्न किया जा सकेगा।
- पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 19 के अधीन दर्ज की गई शिकायतों का सारांश ।
- कोई अन्य महत्वपूर्ण विषय ।

[फा. सं. 25/78/2015-ईएसजेड/आरई]

डॉ. टी. चांदनी, वैज्ञानिक 'जी'

ब. गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन की सीमा के बिन्दुओं के जी. पी. एस. निर्देशांक

क्र. सं.	जीपीएस	देशान्तर	अक्षांश
1	पू 01	75° 24.910' पू	24° 41.475' उ
2	पू 02	75° 32.871' पू	24° 42.628' उ
3	पू 03	75° 36.090' पू	24° 41.292' उ
4	पू 04	75° 40.638' पू	24° 43.496' उ
5	पू 05	75° 45.320' पू	24° 46.077' उ
6	पू 06	75° 50.243' पू	24° 44.181' उ
7	पू 07	75° 49.017' पू	24° 38.674' उ
8	पू 08	75° 44.169' पू	24° 39.662' उ
9	पू 09	75° 39.526' पू	24° 38.468' उ
10	पू 10	75° 33.861' पू	24° 38.297' उ
11	पू 11	75° 33.301' पू	24° 33.968' उ
12	पू 12	75° 30.377' पू	24° 36.333' उ
13	पू 13	75° 24.826' पू	24° 36.218' उ
14	पू 14	75° 21.872' पू	24° 38.436' उ

उपाबंध II

अक्षांश और देशान्तर के साथ गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के ग्रामों की सूची
गांधी सागर पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के अंतर्गत भौगोलिक निर्देशांक के साथ ग्राम

क्र. सं.	विभाग के नाम	ग्राम के नाम	जिला	देशान्तर	अक्षांश
1	नीमच	दायली	नीमच	75° 24'09.2"	24° 35'27.3"
2	नीमच	बुज	नीमच	75° 28'44.1"	24° 34'43.5"
3	नीमच	रावलीकुवी	नीमच	75° 30'43.3"	24° 36'42.8"
4	नीमच	कामपुरा	नीमच	75° 33'35.0"	24° 39'47.9"
5	मांदसौर	गांधीसागर	मांदसौर	75° 33'54.3"	24° 41'16.3"
6	मांदसौर	प्रेमपुरीया	मांदसौर	75° 40'53.5"	24° 38'01.1"
7	मांदसौर	धावद	मांदसौर	75° 42'26.2"	24° 40'40.1"
8	मांदसौर	सावंत	मांदसौर	75° 45'45.5"	24° 40'14.2"
9	मांदसौर	केधुली	मांदसौर	75° 48'49.9"	24° 38'10.1"
10	मांदसौर	हरीघर	मांदसौर	75° 49'43.8"	24° 42'20.0"
11	मांदसौर	दंतला	मांदसौर	75° 50'00.7"	24° 43'42.7"
12	मांदसौर	भगवानपुरा	मांदसौर	75° 49'13.5"	24° 39'17.4"
13	छित्तुरगरहा (राज.)	जमुनिया	छित्तुरगरहा (राज.)	75° 28'30.5"	24° 42'04.9"
14	छित्तुरगरहा (राज.)	फत्तलाब	छित्तुरगरहा (राज.)	75° 34'00.5"	24° 43'30.5"
15	छित्तुरगरहा (राज.)	बादिया	छित्तुरगरहा (राज.)	75° 44'28.4"	24° 45'54.7"
16	कोटा (राज.)	बानी	कोटा (राज.)	75° 48'43.8"	24° 45'49.8"
17	कोटा (राज.)	मदनपुरीया	कोटा (राज.)	75° 50'42.2"	24° 42'45.9"
18	कोटा (राज.)	तुरपुरा	कोटा (राज.)	75° 50'08.1"	24° 41'05.5"
19	कोटा (राज.)	धानी (रुगनाथपुरा)	कोटा (राज.)	75° 50'43.6"	24° 41'41.9"

(vi) मानीटरी समिति मुद्दों के आधार पर अपेक्षाओं पर निर्भर रहते हुए संबद्ध विभागों के प्रतिनिधियों या विशेषज्ञों, औद्योगिक संगमों या संबद्ध पणधारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को अपने विचार-विमर्श में सहायता के लिए आमंत्रित कर सकेगी।

(vii) मानीटरी समिति प्रत्येक वर्ष की 31 मार्च तक की अपनी वार्षिक कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट राज्य के मुख्य वन्य जीव बोर्ड को उपाबंध IV में उपबंधित रूप विधान के अनुसार उक्त वर्ष के 30 जून तक प्रस्तुत करेगी।

(viii) केन्द्रीय सरकार का पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय मानीटरी समिति को अपने कृत्यों के प्रभावी निर्वहन के लिए समय-समय पर ऐसे निदेश दे सकेगा, जो वह ठीक समझे।

6. इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों को प्रभाव देने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार अतिरिक्त उपाय, यदि कोई हों, विनिर्दिष्ट कर सकेंगे।

7. इस अधिसूचना के उपबंध भारत के माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालय या राष्ट्रीय हरित प्राधिकरण द्वारा पारित कोई आदेश या पारित होने वाले किसी आदेश, यदि कोई हों, के अधीन होंगे।

उपाबंध-1

गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और इसके पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन का सीमा विवरण

क. गांधी सागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा के बिन्दुओं के जी. पी. एस. निर्देशांक

क्र. सं.	जीपीएस	देशान्तर	अक्षांश
1	पू 01	75° 22.124' पू	24° 38.489' उ
2	पू 02	75° 23.550' पू	24° 41.410' उ
3	पू 03	75° 32.090' पू	24° 42.695' उ
4	पू 04	75° 36.575' पू	24° 40.896' उ
5	पू 05	75° 41.055' पू	24° 43.423' उ
6	पू 06	75° 48.237' पू	24° 45.333' उ
7	पू 07	75° 48.407' पू	24° 38.585' उ
8	पू 08	75° 42.713' पू	24° 41.165' उ
9	पू 09	75° 39.129' पू	24° 38.678' उ
10	पू 10	75° 33.263' पू	24° 37.723' उ
11	पू 11	75° 33.020' पू	24° 34.150' उ
12	पू 12	75° 31.341' पू	24° 37.050' उ
13	पू 13	75° 26.008' पू	24° 36.441' उ

5. पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन मानीटरी समिति- (1) केंद्रीय सरकार, मध्यप्रदेश राज्य के अन्तर्गत आने वाले पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन के प्रभावी मानीटरी के लिए एक मानीटरी समिति का गठन करेगी जो निम्नलिखित से मिलकर बनेगी, अर्थात् :-

i.	प्रभागीय आयुक्त, उज्जैन	अध्यक्ष;
ii.	जिला कलक्टर, मंदसौर/नीमच	सदस्य;
iii.	प्रभागीय वन अधिकारी, मंदसौर/नीमच	सदस्य;
iv.	मुख्य नगरपालिका अधिकारी नगरपालिका, मंदसौर/नीमच	सदस्य;
v.	अधीक्षण अभियंता, जन स्वास्थ्य विभाग/डब्ल्यूआरडी/पीडब्ल्यूडी/एमपीईवी, मंदसौर/नीमच	सदस्य;
vi.	परिस्थिति विज्ञान और पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में मध्यप्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक मामले में तीन वर्ष के लिए नामित एक विशेषज्ञ	सदस्य;
vii.	मध्यप्रदेश सरकार द्वारा गैर सरकारी संगठन का प्रत्येक मामले में तीन वर्ष के लिए नामित एक प्रतिनिधि (पर्यावरण और विरासत संरक्षण) के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत)	सदस्य;
viii.	मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत, मंदसौर/नीमच	सदस्य;
ix.	राज्य जैव-विविधता बोर्ड का सदस्य	सदस्य;
x.	नगर और शहरी योजना बोर्ड का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य;
xi.	मध्यप्रदेश राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड का एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य;
xii.	मुख्य वन संरक्षक, उज्जैन	सदस्य-सचिव।

2. निर्देश शर्तें .—

(i) मानीटरी समिति इस अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अनुपालन को मानीटर करेगी।

(ii) समिति की अवधि तीन वर्ष होगी।

(iii) पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 1533(अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 की अनुसूची में के अधीन सम्मिलित क्रियाकलापों और इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 4 के अधीन प्रतिषिद्ध गतिविधियों के सिवाय आने वाले ऐसे क्रियाकलापों की दशा में वास्तविक विनिर्दिष्ट स्थलीय दशाओं पर आधारित मानीटरी समिति द्वारा संवीक्षा की जाएगी और उक्त अधिसूचना के उपबंधों के अधीन पूर्व पर्यावरण निकासी के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को निर्दिष्ट की जाएगी।

(iv) इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 4 के अधीन यथा विनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिषिद्ध क्रियाकलापों के सिवाय, भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 1533(अ), तारीख 14 सितंबर, 2006 की अधिसूचना के अनुसूची के अधीन ऐसे क्रियाकलापों, जिन्हें सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है, परंतु पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन में आते हैं, ऐसे क्रियाकलापों की वास्तविक विनिर्दिष्ट स्थलीय दशाओं पर आधारित मानीटरी समिति द्वारा संवीक्षा की जाएगी और उसे संबद्ध विनियामक प्राधिकरणों को निर्दिष्ट किया जाएगा।

(v) मानीटरी समिति का सदस्य-सचिव या संबद्ध कलक्टर या संरक्षित क्षेत्र का प्रभारी ऐसे व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध, जो इस अधिसूचना के किसी उपबंध का उल्लंघन करता है, पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा 19 (1986 का 29) के अधीन परिवाद फाइल करने के लिए सक्षम होगा।

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 5th December, 2016

S.O. 4029(E).—WHEREAS, a draft notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide notification of the Government of the India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number S.O. 2543(E), dated 15th September 2015 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within the period of sixty days from date on which copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

AND WHEREAS, no objections and suggestions received from all persons and stakeholders in response to the draft notification;

AND WHEREAS, the Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary located in Mandsaur and Neemuch Districts of Madhya Pradesh and lying between latitudes and longitudes of Northern most limit 75°46'00.0"-24°45'45.0" Eastern most limit 75°50'03.5"-24°42'02.0" Southern most limit 75°31'49.0" 24°34'05.0" western most limit 75°22'04.0"-24°38'32.0" spread over an area of 368.92 sq. kms. adjoining Rajasthan is a dry deciduous forest, consisting mainly of *Anogeissus Pendula*, *Acacia catechu* and *Boswellia serrate* communities and their associated flora and is free from human habitation;

AND WHEREAS, the area is rich in biodiversity, 70 tree species, 23 herbs and shrubs species 9 climbers and parasites 16 grasses and bamboo species, 18 mammals, 65 birds, 14 fish, 17 reptiles and 5 species of amphibians, 15 species of butterfly have been recorded in Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary;

AND WHEREAS, the sanctuary is inhabited by all usual animals of the region, such as leopard (*Panthera sp.*), wolf (*Canis sp.*), jackal (*Canis sp.*), Indian fox (*Vulpes sp.*), striped hyena (*Hyaena sp.*), sloth bear (*Melursus sp.*) among carnivores and Nilgai (*Boselaphus sp.*), Chinkara (*Gazella sp.*), Wild pig amongst herbivores;

AND WHEREAS, it is necessary to conserve and protect the area the extent and boundaries of which is specified in paragraph 1 of this notification around the Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary as Eco-sensitive Zone from ecological and environmental point of view and to prohibit industries or class of industries and their operations and processes in the said Eco-sensitive Zone;

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) and clauses (v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby notifies an area with an extent upto 3 kilo meters around the boundary of Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Madhya Pradesh as the Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone (herein after referred to as the Eco-sensitive Zone) details of which are as under, namely:-

1. Extent and Boundaries of Eco-sensitive Zone

- (i) The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be of 310.502 square kilo meters with an extent up to 3 kilo meters around the boundary of Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary and the boundary details of Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary and its Eco-sensitive Zone in terms of GPS coordinates are given in **Annexure-I**.
- (ii) The list of 19 villages falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone is appended as **Annexure-II**.
- (iii) The map of the Eco-sensitive Zone along with boundary details and latitudes and longitudes is appended as **Annexure-III**.

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

- (2) The said Plan shall be approved by the Competent Authority in the State Government.
- (3) The said Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be prepared by the State Government in such a manner as is specified in this notification and also in consonance with the relevant Central and State laws and the guidelines issued by the Central Government, if any.
- (4) The said Master Plan shall be prepared in consultation with all concerned State Departments, namely:

		(c) In case of Reserve Forests and Protected Forests, the Working Plan prescriptions shall be followed.
22.	Commercial water resources including ground water harvesting.	(a) The extraction of surface water and ground water shall be permitted only for <i>bona fide</i> agricultural use and domestic consumption of the occupier of the land. (b) Extraction of surface water and ground water for industrial or commercial use including the amount that can be extracted, shall require prior written permission from the concerned Regulatory Authority. (c) No sale of surface water or ground water shall be permitted. (d) Steps shall be taken to prevent contamination or pollution of water from any source including agriculture.
23.	Fencing of existing premises of hotels and lodges.	Regulated under applicable laws.
24.	Widening and strengthening of existing roads.	Shall be done with proper Environment Impact Assessment and mitigation measures, as applicable.
25.	Discharge of treated effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	Recycling of treated effluent shall be encouraged and for disposal of sludge or solid wastes, the existing regulations shall be followed.
26.	Collection of Forest produce or Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).	Regulated under applicable laws.
27.	Air and vehicular pollution.	Regulated under applicable laws.
28.	Noise pollution.	Regulated under applicable laws.
29.	Eco-tourism cottages.	Regulated under applicable laws (to be permitted within one kilometer).
30.	Solid Waste Management.	Regulated under applicable laws.
31.	Eco-Tourism Activity .	Regulated under applicable laws. (Eco-tourism cottages shall be permitted within one kilometer)
32.	Small scale industries not causing pollution.	Non polluting, non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro-based industry producing products from indigenous goods from the Eco-sensitive Zone, and which do not cause any adverse impact on environment shall be permitted.
Promoted Activities		
33.	Rain water harvesting.	Shall be actively promoted.
34.	Organic farming.	Shall be actively promoted.
35.	Adoption of green technology for all activities.	Shall be actively promoted.
36.	Cottage industries including village artisans.	Shall be actively promoted.
37.	Use of renewable energy sources.	Bio gas, solar light, etc. to be promoted.
38.	Skill Development.	Shall be actively promoted.
39.	Environmental Awareness .	Shall be actively promoted.
40.	Agro forestry .	Shall be actively promoted.

5. Monitoring Committee.- (1) The Central Government hereby constitutes the Monitoring Committee, for effective monitoring of the Eco-sensitive Zone falling in the State of Madhya Pradesh, which shall comprise of the following namely:-

- (i) Divisional Commissioner, Ujjain; Chairman.
- (ii) District Collector, Mandsaur/Neemuch; Member.
- (iii) Divisional Forest Officer Mandsaur/Neemuch; Member.
- (iv) Chief Municipal Officer Nagarpalika Mandsaur/Neemuch; Member.
- (v) Superintendent Engineer, Public Health Department/WRD/PWD/MPEB Mandsaur/Neemuch; Member.

		slopes more than 1 to 10 and also up to 100 meters from the banks of any river, and natural nallah.
Regulated Activities		
10.	Establishment of hotels and resorts.	No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permitted within one kilometer of the boundary of the protected area or up to the boundary of the Eco-sensitive Zone whichever is nearer except for accommodation for temporary occupation of tourists related to eco-friendly tourism activities: Provided that, beyond one kilometer or up to the extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, all new tourism activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan.
11.	Construction activities.	(a) No new commercial construction of any kind shall be permitted within one kilometer from the boundary of protected area or up to the boundary of the Eco-sensitive Zone whichever is nearer: Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their residential use including the activities listed in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3: Provided further that the construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per the applicable rules and regulations, if any. (b) Beyond one kilometer upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone, construction for <i>bone fide</i> local needs shall be allowed and other construction activities shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.
12.	Trenching ground.	No establishment of new trenching grounds shall be permitted within the limits of Eco-sensitive Zone : Provided that the existing trenching grounds maybe operated subject to the conditions that no open burning shall be allowed.
13.	Dairy activities and cattle rearing.	Regulated under applicable laws and Zonal Master Plan.
14.	Agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities as on the date of notification.	As existent on the date of notification.
15.	Existing establishments.	Regulated under applicable laws.
16.	Insulation of electric lines.	Promote underground cabling. All existing electric lines passing through the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be adequately insulated in the time frame prescribed under the Zonal Master Plan.
17.	Extraction of Ground Water.	Regulated under applicable Law.
18.	Commercial use of firewood.	Regulated under applicable laws (with prior approval of Chief Wildlife Warden of the State).
19.	Use of plastic bags.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
20.	Undertaking activities related to tourism like over-flying the national park area by aircraft, hot-air balloons.	Regulated under applicable laws (with prior approval of Chief Wildlife Warden of the State).
21.	Felling of trees.	(a) There shall be no felling of trees in the forest or Government or revenue or private lands without prior permission of the Competent Authority in the State Government. (b) The felling of trees shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Acts and the rules made thereunder.

(iv) the inorganic material may be disposed in an environmentally acceptable manner at site(s) identified outside the Eco-sensitive Zone and no burning or incineration of solid wastes shall be permitted in the Eco-sensitive Zone.

(10) **Bio-medical waste.**- The bio-medical waste disposal in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number G.S.R 343 (E), dated the 28th March, 2016, as amended from time to time.

(11) **Vehicular traffic.** - The vehicular movement of traffic shall be regulated in a habitat friendly manner and specific provisions in this regard shall be incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan and till such time as the Zonal master plan is prepared and approved by the competent authority in the State Government, Monitoring Committee shall monitor compliance of vehicular movement under the relevant Acts and the rules and regulations made thereunder.

(12) **Industrial Units.**- (a) No establishment of new wood based industries within the proposed Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted except the existing wood based industries set up as per the law.

(b) No establishment of any new industry causing water, air, soil, noise pollution within the proposed Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted.

4. **List of activities prohibited or to be regulated within the Eco-sensitive Zone.**- All activities in the Eco sensitive Zone shall be governed by the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and the rules made thereunder, and be regulated in the manner specified in the Table below, namely:-

TABLE

S.No. (1)	Activity (2)	Remarks (3)
Prohibited Activities		
1.	Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.	(a) New or existing mining (minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units are prohibited except for the domestic needs of <i>bona fide</i> local residents including digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing for personal consumption. (b) The mining operations shall strictly be in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 4 th August, 2006 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 and order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 21 st April, 2014 in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. Union of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No.435 of 2012.
2.	Setting up of saw mills.	No new or expansion of existing saw mills shall be permitted within the Eco-sensitive Zone.
3.	Setting up of industries causing water or air or soil or noise pollution.	No new or expansion of polluting industries in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted.
4.	Establishment of new major hydroelectric projects and thermal projects.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
5.	Use or production of any hazardous substances.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
6.	Discharge of untreated effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or land area.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
7.	New wood based industry.	No establishment of new wood based industry shall be permitted within the limits of Eco-sensitive Zone: Provided that the existing wood-based industry may continue as per law.
8.	Goat farming.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per applicable laws.
9.	Protection of hill slopes and river banks.	No construction activity unless otherwise permitted by State Level Committee shall be undertaken on the hill with

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

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

Provided also that there shall be no consequential reduction in green area, such as forest area and agricultural area and efforts shall be made to reforest the unused or unproductive agricultural areas.

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

(3) **Tourism.**-

(a) The activity relating to tourism within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be as per Tourism Master Plan, which shall form part of the Zonal Master Plan.

(b) The Tourism Master Plan shall be prepared by Department of Tourism, in consultation with Department of Forests and Environment of the State Government.

(c) The activity of tourism shall be regulated as under, namely:-

- i. All new tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change with emphasis on eco-tourism, eco-education and eco-development and based on carrying capacity study of the Eco-sensitive Zone;
- ii. Till the Zonal Master Plan is approved, development for tourism and expansion of existing tourism activities shall be permitted by the concerned regulatory authorities based on the actual site specific scrutiny and recommendation of the Monitoring Committee.

(4) **Natural heritage.**- All sites of valuable natural heritage in the Eco-sensitive Zone, such as the gene pool reserve areas, rock formations, waterfalls, springs, gorges, groves, caves, points, walks, rides, cliffs, etc. shall be identified and preserved and plan shall be drawn up for their protection and conservation, within six months from the date of publication of this notification and such plan shall form part of the Zonal Master Plan.

(5) **Man-made heritage sites.**- Buildings, structures, arte facts, areas and precincts of historical, architectural, aesthetic, and cultural significance shall be identified in the Eco-sensitive Zone and plans for their conservation shall be prepared within six months from the date of publication of this notification and incorporated in the Zonal Master Plan.

(6) **Noise pollution.**- The Environment Department of the State Government or Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board shall draw up guidelines and regulations for the control of noise pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981(14 of 1981) and the rules made there under.

(7) **Air pollution.**- The Environment Department of the State Government or Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board shall draw up guidelines and regulations for the control of air pollution in the Eco-sensitive Zone in accordance with the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) and the rules made there under.

(8) **Discharge of effluents.**- The discharge of treated effluent in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) and the rules made there under.

(9) **Solid wastes.** - Disposal of solid wastes shall be as under:-

(i) the solid waste disposal in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 published by the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change *vide* notification number S.O. 1357(E), dated the 8th April, 2016 as amended from time to time;

(ii) the local authorities shall draw up plans for the segregation of solid wastes into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components;

(iii) the biodegradable material shall be recycled preferably through composting or vermiculture;

- (i) Environment;
- (ii) Forest;
- (iii) Urban Development;
- (iv) Tourism;
- (v) Municipal;
- (vi) Revenue;
- (vii) Agriculture;
- (viii) Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board;
- (ix) Irrigation; and
- (x) Public Works Department, for integrating environmental and ecological considerations into it.

- (5) The said Plan shall not impose any restriction on the approved existing land use, infrastructure and activities, unless so specified in this notification and the said Master Plan shall factor in improvement of all infrastructure and activities to be more efficient and eco-friendly.
- (6) The said Master plan shall provide for restoration of denuded areas, conservation of existing water bodies, management of catchment areas, watershed management, groundwater management, soil and moisture conservation, needs of local community and such other aspects of the ecology and environment that needs attention.
- (7) The said Master Plan shall demarcate all the existing worshipping places, village and urban settlements, types and kinds of forests, tribal areas, agricultural areas, fertile lands, green area, such as, parks and like places, horticultural areas, orchards, lakes and other water bodies.
- (8) The said Master Plan shall regulate development in Eco-sensitive Zone so as to ensure Eco-friendly development for livelihood security of local communities.
- (9) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh shall prepare separate Zonal Master Plans for area under their jurisdiction.

3. Measures to be taken by State Government

The State Government shall take the following measures for giving effect to the provisions of this notification, namely:

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

Provided that the conversion of agricultural lands within the Eco-sensitive Zone may be permitted on the recommendation of the Monitoring Committee, and with the prior approval of the State Government, to meet the residential needs of local residents, and for the activities listed against serial numbers 10,24,32,33 and 36 in column (2) of the Table in paragraph 4, namely:-

- (i) Eco-friendly cottages for temporary occupation of tourists, such as tents, wooden houses, etc. for Eco-friendly tourism activities;
- (ii) Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads;
- (iii) Small scale industries not causing pollution;
- (iv) Rainwater harvesting; and
- (v) Cottage industries including village industries, convenience stores and local amenities:

Provided further that the Eco-tourism cottages may be permitted within one kilo meter:

Provided also that no use of tribal land shall be permitted for commercial and industrial development activities without the prior approval of the State Government and without compliance of the provisions of article 244 of the Constitution of India or the law for the time being in force, including the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007):

- (vi) An expert in the area of ecology and environment to be nominated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for a period of three years; Member.
- (vii) One representatives of Non-governmental Organisation (working in the field of environment including heritage conservation) to be nominated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for a period of three years; Member.
- (viii) Chief Executive Officer of Jila Panchayat, Mandasaur/Neemuch; Member.
- (ix) Member of State Biodiversity Board; Member.
- (x) Representative of the Town and Country Planning Board; Member.
- (xi) Representative of Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board; Member.
- (xii) Chief Conservator of Forests, Ujjain; Member-Secretary

2. Terms of Reference.-

- (i) The Monitoring Committee shall monitor the compliance of the provisions of this Notification.
 - (ii) The tenure of the committee shall be three years.
 - (iii) The activities that are covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for prior environmental clearances under the provisions of the said notification.
 - (iv) The activities that are not covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forests number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006 and are falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the Table under paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the Monitoring Committee based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the concerned Regulatory Authorities.
 - (v) The Member-Secretary of the Monitoring Committee or the concerned Collector(s) or the concerned park Deputy Conservator of Forests shall be competent to file complaints under section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) against any person who contravenes the provisions of this notification.
 - (vi) The Monitoring Committee may invite representatives or experts from concerned Departments, representatives from industry associations or concerned stakeholders to assist in its deliberations depending on the requirements on issue to issue basis.
 - (vii) The Monitoring Committee shall submit the annual action taken report of its activities as on 31st March of every year by 30th June of that year to the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State as per pro- forma appended at **Annexure-IV**.
 - (viii) The Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change may give such directions, as it deems fit, to the Monitoring Committee for effective discharge of its functions.
6. The Central Government and State Government may specify additional measures, if any, for giving effect to provisions of this notification.
7. The provisions of this notification shall be subject to the orders, if any, passed, or to be passed, by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India or the High Court or National Green Tribunal.

ANNEXURE-I

Boundary details of Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary and its Eco-Sensitive Zone

A. GPS co-ordinates of points along the boundary of Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary

Sl. No.	GPS	Longitude	Latitude
1	E01	75° 22.124' E	24° 38.489' N
2	E02	75° 23.550' E	24° 41.410' N
3	E03	75° 32.090' E	24° 42.695' N
4	E04	75° 36.575' E	24° 40.896' N
5	E05	75° 41.055' E	24° 43.423' N
6	E06	75° 48.237' E	24° 45.333' N

9	पू09	75°39'07.74" पू	24°38'40.68" उ
10	पू010	75°33'15.78" पू	24°37'43.38" उ
11	पू011	75°33'01.20" पू	24°34'09.00" उ
12	पू012	75°31'20.46" पू	24°37'03.00" उ
13	पू013	75°26'00.48" पू	24°36'26.46" उ

गांधीसागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य के परिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन कि सीमा के बिन्दुओं का जी0पी0एस0 निर्देशांक

क्रमांक	जी0पी0एस0	देशांतर	अक्षांश
1	पू01	75°24'54.60" पू	24°42'28.50" उ
2	पू02	75°32'52.26" पू	24°42'37.68" उ
3	पू03	75°36'05.40" पू	24°41'17.52" उ
4	पू04	75°40'38.28" पू	24°43'29.76" उ
5	पू05	75°45'19.20" पू	24°46'04.62" उ
6	पू06	75°50'14.58" पू	24°44'10.86" उ
7	पू07	75°49'01.02" पू	24°38'40.44" उ
8	पू08	75°44'10.14" पू	24°39'39.72" उ
9	पू09	75°39'31.56" पू	24°38'28.08" उ
10	पू010	75°33'51.66" पू	24°38'17.82" उ
11	पू011	75°33'18.06" पू	24°33'58.08" उ
12	पू012	75°30'22.62" पू	24°36'19.98" उ
13	पू013	75°24'49.56" पू	24°36'13.08" उ
14	पू014	75°21'52.32" पू	24°38'26.16" उ

- पृष्ठ क्रमांक 10 हिन्दी प्रारूप अधिसूचना में उपाबंध-02 में कॉलम नं0 2 में विभाग के नाम के स्थान पर वनमण्डल का नाम उल्लेखित किया जाना चाहिये। इसी कॉलम में सरल क्रमांक 13 से 15 तक छित्तुगरहा (राज0) उल्लेखित किया गया है इसके स्थान पर चित्तौड़गढ़ (राज0) होना चाहिये। कॉलम नं0 03 में हरीघर के स्थान पर हरीगढ़ होना चाहिये।
- पृष्ठ क्रमांक 12 English अंग्रेजी प्रारूप अधिसूचना में गांधीसागर अभयारण्य का क्षेत्रफल 368.92 वर्ग कि0मी0 उल्लेखित किया गया है इसके स्थान पर 368.62 वर्ग कि0मी0 क्षेत्रफल उल्लेखित होना चाहिये।
- पृष्ठ क्रमांक 13 English अंग्रेजी प्रारूप अधिसूचना में बिन्दु क्रमांक 01 Extent and Boundries Of Eco Sensitive Zone में Extent up to 3 kms उल्लेखित किया गया है इसके स्थान पर 2 कि0मी0 होना चाहिये।
- पृष्ठ क्रमांक 19 English अंग्रेजी प्रारूप अधिसूचना में Annexure-I में Along the Boundry GPS Co-ordinates निम्नानुसार होना चाहिये।

क्रमांक	जी0पी0एस0	देशांतर	अक्षांश
1	E 01	75°22'07.44" E	24°38'29.34" N
2	E 02	75°23'33.0" E	24°41'24.60" N
3	E 03	75°32'05.4" E	24°42'41.70" N
4	E 04	75°36'34.50" E	24°40'53.76" N
5	E 05	75°41'03.30" E	24°43'25.38" N
6	E 06	75°48'14.22" E	24°45'19.98" N
7	E 07	75°48'24.42" E	24°38'35.10" N
8	E 08	75°42'42.78" E	24°41'09.90" N

कार्यालय वनमण्डलाधिकारी
सामान्य वनमण्डल मन्दासौर, मध्यप्रदेश

क्रमांक/मा0चि0/2017/

मन्दासौर, दिनांक :-

प्रति,

सचिव
पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय,
इन्द्रा पर्यावरण भवन, जोर बाग रोड़, अलीगंज
नई दिल्ली - 110003

द्वारा :- योग्य मार्ग।

विषय :- अभयारण्य गांधीसागर वनमण्डल मन्दासौर म0प्र0 के संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के चारों ओर पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन (Eco Sensitive Zone) की भारत सरकार की प्रारूप अधिसूचना दिनांक 17.09.2015 एवं अंतिम अधिसूचना दिनांक 14.12.2016 में संशोधन बाबत।

संदर्भ :- 1. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी) म0प्र0 भोपाल का पत्र क्रमांक/मा0चि0/व0प्र0 /37-3/4125 भोपाल दिनांक 25.05.2016.

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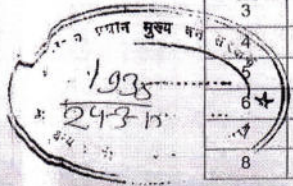
विषयांतर्गत निवेदन हैं कि संदर्भित पत्र 01 से अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी) म0प्र0 भोपाल द्वारा भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी सैद्धांतिक अधिसूचना राजपत्र में दिनांक 17.09.2016 को प्रकाशित वनमण्डल मन्दासौर के गांधीसागर अभयारण्य के पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन (Eco Sensitive Zone) की प्रारूप अधिसूचना दिनांक 15.09.2015 की प्रति इस कार्यालय को भेजते हुवे उक्त अधिसूचना में कोई भिन्नता हो तो अपना अभिमत शीघ्र भेजने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया था।

प्राप्त अधिसूचना प्रारूप में भिन्नता पाई जाने पर निम्न संशोधन सुधार आवश्यक होने से कार्यालयीन पत्र क्रमांक/मा0चि0/2016/4974 दिनांक 21.09.2016 से वरिष्ठ कार्यालय एवं प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी) म0प्र0 भोपाल को अधिसूचना में सुधार करने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया था।

अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी) म0प्र0 भोपाल का पत्र क्रमांक/मा0चि0/व0प्र0 /ESZ/4 (11)/9457 दिनांक 30.12.2016 एवं मुख्य वन संरक्षक उज्जैन वृत्त उज्जैन का पत्र क्रमांक/मा0चि0/2016/399 दिनांक 23.01.2017 से इस कार्यालय को प्राप्त अंतिम अधिसूचना प्रारूप का अवलोकन करने पर पाया गया की प्रारूप में अभी भी कहीं-कहीं भिन्नता पाई जा रही हैं। जिनका संशोधन होना अतिआवश्यक हैं जो कि निम्नानुसार हैं।

1. पृष्ठ क्रमांक 02 हिन्दी प्रारूप अधिसूचना में गांधीसागर अभयारण्य का कुल क्षेत्रफल 368.92 वर्ग कि0मी0 दर्शाया गया है जिसके स्थान पर 368.62 वर्ग कि0मी0 होना चाहियें।
2. पृष्ठ क्रमांक 02 पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन का विस्तार और उसकी सीमाएँ में पारिस्थितिक संवेदी जोन गांधीसागर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य की सीमा के चारों ओर 03 कि0मी0 अधिसूचित किया गया है इसके स्थान पर इस वनमण्डल से पूर्व में प्रस्तावित 02 कि0मी0 होना चाहियें।
3. पृष्ठ क्रमांक 09 हिन्दी प्रारूप अधिसूचना में उपाबंध-01 में जी0पी0एस0 निर्देशांक निम्नानुसार होना चाहियें।

क्रमांक	जी0पी0एस0	देशांतर	अक्षांश
1	पू01	75°22'07.44" पू	24°38'29.34" उ
2	पू02	75°23'33.0" पू	24°41'24.60" उ
3	पू03	75°32'05.4" पू	24°42'41.70" उ
4	पू04	75°36'34.50" पू	24°40'53.76" उ
5	पू05	75°41'03.30" पू	24°43'25.38" उ
6	पू06	75°48'14.22" पू	24°45'19.98" उ
7	पू07	75°48'24.42" पू	24°38'35.10" उ
8	पू08	75°42'42.78" पू	24°41'09.90" उ



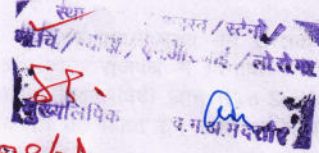
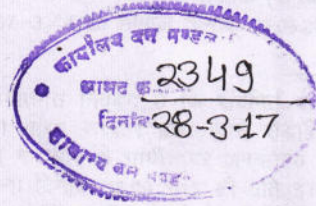
पु. क्रमांक/ व.प्रा./मा.चि./ESZ/37(III)/ 1982
प्रतिलिपि :-

भोपाल, दिनांक 27-3-2017

1. सचिव, मध्यप्रदेश शासन, वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, वल्लभ भवन, भोपाल की ओर वनमण्डलाधिकारी, मंदसौर वनमण्डल के पृष्ठांकन पत्र क्रमांक/मा.चि./2016/686 दिनांक 03.02.2017 की छायाप्रति सहित सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित।
2. डॉ. संजीव सचदेव, मुख्य वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी, पर्यावरण नियोजन एवं समन्वय संगठन (EPCO) ई-5 अरेरा कॉलोनी, भोपाल, मध्यप्रदेश की ओर वनमण्डलाधिकारी, मंदसौर वनमण्डल के पृष्ठांकन पत्र क्रमांक/मा.चि./2016/686 दिनांक 03.02.2017 की छायाप्रति सहित सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित।
3. मुख्य वन संरक्षक, उज्जैन वृत्त उज्जैन एवं वनमण्डलाधिकारी, मंदसौर वनमण्डल की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित।

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मुख्य वन्यप्राणी अभिरक्षक एवं
प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी), म.प्र.



Handwritten signature and date: 28/3/17

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कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी), मध्य प्रदेश

5X1

प्रगति भवन, भोपाल विकास प्राधिकरण, तृतीय तल, एम.पी.नगर, भोपाल

दूरभाष : 0755-2674318, 2674337, फ़ैक्स : 0755-2766315

E-mail : pccfwl@mp.gov.in

क्रमांक/व.प्रा./मा.चि./ESZ/37(III)/1981

भोपाल, दिनांक 27-3-2017

प्रति,

उप संचालक (RE-ESZ-Division)

भारत सरकार,

पर्यावरण वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय,

अग्नि- कक्ष क्रमांक 207, इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन,

जोर बाग रोड, अलीगंज,

नई दिल्ली-110003

विषय :- **Summary record of the Meeting of the Expert Committee for declaration of Eco-sensitive Zones held on 4th February, 2016-regarding.**

- संदर्भ :-1. **Dr. Amit Love, Scientist 'D' (ESZ-RE Division) Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Indira Prayavaran Bhawan, Aliganj, Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi-110003 letter No. F.No. 25/1/2012-ESZ-RE Dated 12.05.2016**
2. इस कार्यालय का पत्र क्रमांक/व.प्रा./मा.चि./ESZ/37(III)/7510 दिनांक 01.10.2016
3. वनमण्डलाधिकारी, सामान्य वनमण्डल मन्दसौर का पृष्ठांकन पत्र क्रमांक/मा.चि./2016/686 दिनांक 03.02.2017

—00—

उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित पत्रों का अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें। आपके द्वारा गांधीसागर अभयारण्य मन्दसौर की ईको सेंसेटिव जोन की प्रारंभिक अधिसूचना, भारत सरकार के राजपत्र दिनांक 17.09.2015 में प्रकाशित करायी गई थी। इस अधिसूचना में प्रेषित प्रस्ताव व प्रकाशित अधिसूचना में यदि कोई भिन्नता हो तो उक्त संबंध में अवगत कराये जाने हेतु लेख किया गया था।

उक्त परिप्रेक्ष्य में वनमण्डलाधिकारी, सामान्य वनमण्डल मन्दसौर द्वारा भारत सरकार के राजपत्र दिनांक 17.09.2015 में प्रकाशित गांधीसागर अभयारण्य की ईको सेंसेटिव जोन की अधिसूचना में तथा उनके द्वारा प्रेषित अधिसूचना प्रस्ताव में पायी गई भिन्नता के संबंध में पत्र क्रमांक/मा.चि./2016/4975 दिनांक 21.09.2016 से जानकारी प्रस्तुत की गई है, जिससे सहमत होकर पत्र की छायाप्रति संलग्न कर इस कार्यालय के संदर्भित पत्र क्रमांक-2 से सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित की गई थी। इसके उपरान्त गांधीसागर अभयारण्य के ईको सेंसेटिव जोन में बिना संशोधन करते हुए 05 दिसम्बर, 2016 को अंतिम अधिसूचना जारी की गई, जिसका अवलोकन करने पर पुनः वनमण्डलाधिकारी, सामान्य वनमण्डल मन्दसौर द्वारा संदर्भित पत्र से आवश्यक संशोधन करने हेतु आपको लेख कर पत्र इस कार्यालय को पृष्ठांकित किया गया है। सुलभ संदर्भ हेतु पत्र की छायाप्रति संलग्न प्रेषित है। कृपया वनमण्डलाधिकारी, सामान्य वनमण्डल मन्दसौर द्वारा प्रेषित प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार संशोधन कर, पुनरीक्षित संशोधित अधिसूचना प्रकाशित करने हेतु अनुरोध है।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार।

~~रक्षा / वन्य / संरक्षण / स्टेनो~~
~~आदि / मा.चि. / एन.आर.आर्डी / सो.रे.वा.~~

मुख्यलिपिक व.म.अ.म.द.सौर

J. Agwal 27/3/17

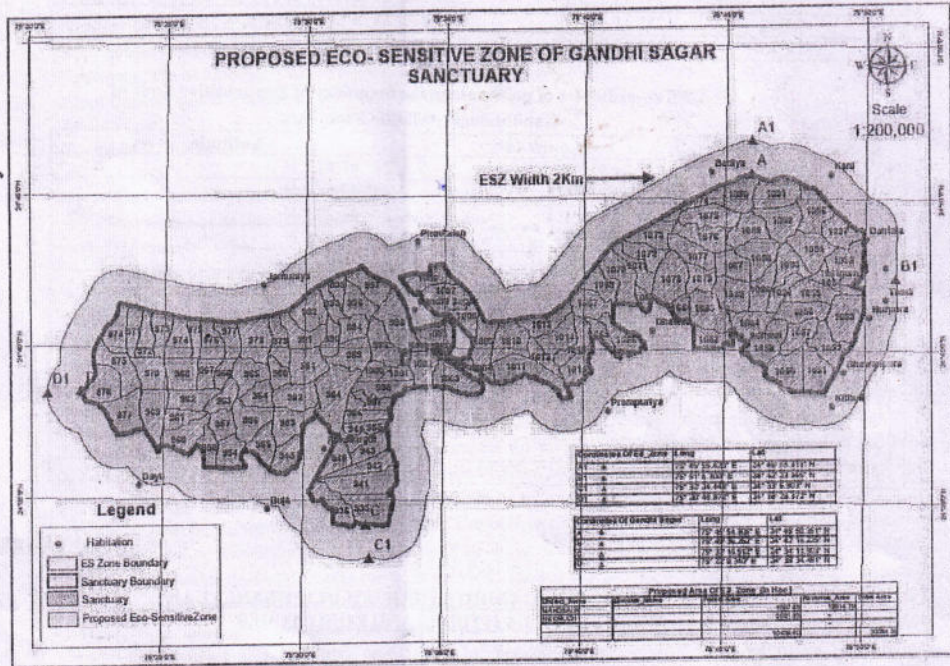
(जितेन्द्र अग्रवाल)

मुख्य वन्यप्राणी अभिरक्षक एवं
प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी), म.प्र.

18 सेट

ANNEXURE-III

MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF GANDHI SAGAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY WITH LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES



ANNEXURE-IV

Proforma of Action Taken Report—Eco-sensitive Zone monitoring Committee—

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

[F. No. 25/178/2015-ESZ-RE]
Dr. T. CHANDINI, Scientist 'G'

Uploaded by Dte. of Printing at Government of India Press, Ring Road, Mayapuri, New Delhi-110064 and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054.

HARINDRA KUMAR
Digitally signed by HARINDRA KUMAR
Date: 2016.12.19 14:27:07 +05'30'

7	E07	75° 48.407' E	24° 38.585' N
8	E08	75° 42.713' E	24° 41.165' N
9	E09	75° 39.129' E	24° 38.678' N
10	E10	75° 33.263' E	24° 37.723' N
11	E11	75° 33.020' E	24° 34.150' N
12	E12	75° 31.341' E	24° 37.050' N
13	E13	75° 26.008' E	24° 36.441' N

**B. GPS co-ordinates of points along the boundary of Eco-sensitive Zone of
Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary**

Sl. No.	GPS	Longitude	Latitude
1	E01	75° 24.910' E	24° 41.475' N
2	E02	75° 32.871' E	24° 42.628' N
3	E03	75° 36.090' E	24° 41.292' N
4	E04	75° 40.638' E	24° 43.496' N
5	E05	75° 45.320' E	24° 46.077' N
6	E06	75° 50.243' E	24° 44.181' N
7	E07	75° 49.017' E	24° 38.674' N
8	E08	75° 44.169' E	24° 39.662' N
9	E09	75° 39.526' E	24° 38.468' N
10	E10	75° 33.861' E	24° 38.297' N
11	E11	75° 33.301' E	24° 33.968' N
12	E12	75° 30.377' E	24° 36.333' N
13	E13	75° 24.826' E	24° 36.218' N
14	E14	75° 21.872' E	24° 38.436' N

ANNEXURE-II

**LIST OF VILLAGES IN GANDHI SAGAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
ALONG WITH LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

Village with Geographical coordinates within the Gandhi Sagar Eco-sensitive Zone

Sl. No.	Name of Division	Name of Village	District	Longitude	Latitude
1	Neemuch	Dayli	Neemuch	75° 24'09.2"	24° 35'27.3"
2	Neemuch	Buj	Neemuch	75° 28'44.1"	24° 34'43.5"
3	Neemuch	Rawlikudi	Neemuch	75° 30'43.3"	24° 36'42.8"
4	Neemuch	Kampura	Neemuch	75° 33'35.0"	24° 39'47.9"
5	Mandsaur	Gandhisagar	Mandsaur	75° 33'54.3"	24° 41'16.3"
6	Mandsaur	Prempuriya	Mandsaur	75° 40'53.5"	24° 38'01.1"
7	Mandsaur	Dhawad	Mandsaur	75° 42'26.2"	24° 40'40.1"
8	Mandsaur	Sawant	Mandsaur	75° 45'45.5"	24° 40'14.2"
9	Mandsaur	Kethuli	Mandsaur	75° 48'49.9"	24° 38'10.1"
10	Mandsaur	Harighar	Mandsaur	75° 49'43.8"	24° 42'20.0"
11	Mandsaur	Dantla	Mandsaur	75° 50'00.7"	24° 43'42.7"
12	Mandsaur	Bhagwanpura	Mandsaur	75° 49'13.5"	24° 39'17.4"
13	Chitoorgarha(Raj.)	Jamuniya	Chitoorgarha(Raj.)	75° 28'30.5"	24° 42'04.9"
14	Chitoorgarha(Raj.)	Futtalab	Chitoorgarha(Raj.)	75° 34'00.5"	24° 43'30.5"
15	Chitoorgarha(Raj.)	Badiya	Chitoorgarha(Raj.)	75° 44'28.4"	24° 45'54.7"
16	Kota (Raj.)	Khani	Kota (Raj.)	75° 48'43.8"	24° 45'49.8"
17	Kota (Raj.)	Madanpuriya	Kota (Raj.)	75° 50'42.2"	24° 42'45.9"
18	Kota (Raj.)	Nurpura	Kota (Raj.)	75° 50'08.1"	24° 41'05.5"
19	Kota (Raj.)	Dhani (Rugnathpura)	Kota (Raj.)	75° 50'43.6"	24° 41'41.9"

9	E 09	75°39'07.74" E	24°38'40.68" N
10	E 10	75°33'15.78" E	24°37'43.38" N
11	E 11	75°33'01.20" E	24°34'09.00" N
12	E 012	75°31'20.46" E	24°37'03.00" N
13	E 013	75°26'00.48" E	24°36'26.46" N

अभयारण्य के ईको सेन्सेटीव जोन के Along the Boundry GPS Co-ordinates निम्नानुसार होना चाहियें।

क्रमांक	जी०पी०एस०	देशांतर	अक्षांश
1	E 01	75°24'54.60" E	24°42'28.50" N
2	E 02	75°32'52.26" E	24°42'37.68" N
3	E 03	75°36'05.10" E	24°41'17.52" N
4	E 04	75°40'38.28" E	24°43'29.76" N
5	E 05	75°45'19.20" E	24°46'04.62" N
6	E 06	75°50'14.58" E	24°44'10.86" N
7	E 07	75°49'01.02" E	24°38'40.44" N
8	E 08	75°44'10.14" E	24°39'39.72" N
9	E 09	75°39'31.56" E	24°38'28.08" N
10	E 10	75°33'51.66" E	24°38'17.82" N
11	E 11	75°33'18.06" E	24°33'58.08" N
12	E 12	75°30'22.62" E	24°36'19.98" N
13	E 13	75°24'49.56" E	24°36'13.08" N
14	E 14	75°21'52.32" E	24°38'26.16" N

8. पृष्ठ क्रमांक 19 English अंग्रेजी प्रारूप अधिसूचना में Annexure-II कॉलम नं० 2 के सरल क्रमांक 13,14,15 पर Chitorgarha (Raj.) उल्लेखित किया गया है इसके स्थान पर Chittorgarh (Raj.) होना चाहियें।

अतः अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्तानुसार अंतिम प्रारूप अधिसूचना में आवश्यक संशोधन करने का कष्ट करें। प्रतिवेदन सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संप्रेषित।

(यू०के० शर्मा)

वनमण्डलाधिकारी

सामान्य वनमण्डल मंदसौर

मन्दसौर, दिनांक :- 3-12-17

क्रमांक / मा०चि० / 2017 / 686

प्रतिलिपि :-

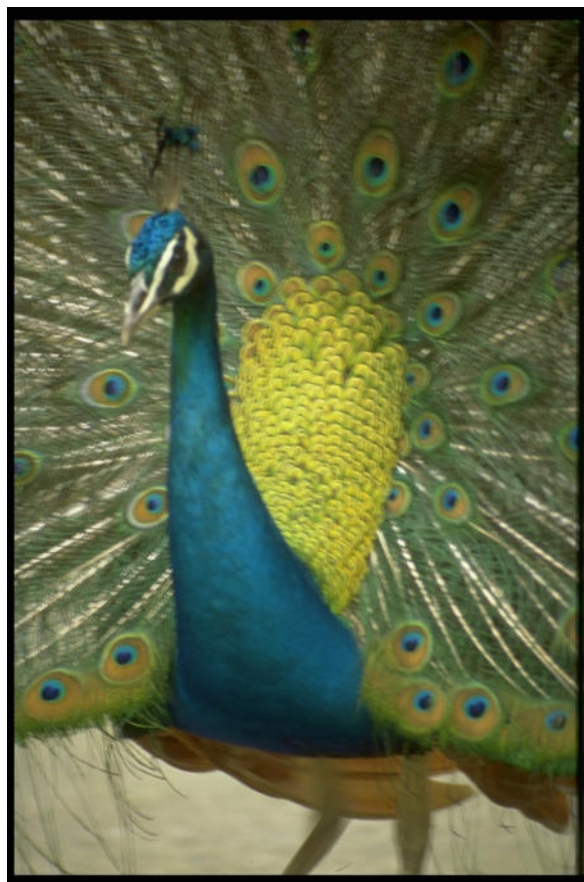
1. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यप्राणी) म०प्र० भोपाल।
2. मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं पदेन वन संरक्षक उज्जैन वृत्त उज्जैन की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संप्रेषित करते हुवे अनुरोध है कि भारत सरकार की अंतिम अधिसूचना दिनांक 14.12.2016 में आवश्यक संशोधन कराने की कष्ट करें।
3. अधीक्षक अभयारण्य गांधीसागर की ओर संदर्भित पत्र के तारतम्य में सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।
4. गेमरेंजर अभयारण्य गांधीसागर की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

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वनमण्डलाधिकारी

सामान्य वनमण्डल मंदसौर

THE END OF TOPIC



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