

ZONAL MASTER PLAN
OF
ECO SENSITIVE ZONE
OF
JAMWA RAMGARH
WILD LIFE SANCTUARY
JAIPUR RAJASTHAN

PREFACE

The key objectives of this study are to create a Zonal Master Plan of Eco-Sensitive Zone of Jamwa Ramgarh, advise development regulations, and suggest proposals to mitigate negative environmental effects. The Zonal Master Plan of Eco-Sensitive Zone of Jamwa Ramgarh addresses all the key development issues, including land-use, infrastructure, and transportation, with a primary focus on ecology, environment, and wildlife. The Zonal Master Plan includes tourism plan including studies to analyse the current conditions of various significant tourist destinations, their current situation and infrastructure availability, tourism statistics, environmental issues, and identification of potential tourism sites, as well as the creation of facilities for overall improvement of tourism footfall and tourism sites. The records will make it easier to determine the historical significance and heritage value of potential tourist destinations.

The primary aim of declaring any area as an eco-sensitive zone is to establish a buffer zone or transition zone in order to safeguard the wildlife sanctuary's ecosystem and to enhance both the biotic environment of the sanctuary and the buffer zone surrounding it. As a result, it's important to identify the numerous factors that contribute to environmental deterioration and provide solutions.

The zonal master plan focuses on the biological and environmental issues of the Jamwa Ramgarh ESZ. In addition, it focuses on an analysis of the present situation in order to comprehend and implement the necessary action to protect and regulate the ecological environment and natural resources of the ESZ region.

The Zonal Master Plan also places a strong emphasis on the potential expansion of ecotourism and prescribes zoning and development control standards in accordance with the Gazetted Notification by government of India), for sustainable tourist activities and the notification of eco-sensitive zones.

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We thank all those officers and officials who supported us directly or indirectly in formulation of this Zonal Master Plan report. The data received from primary surveys was gathered from citizens and we also thank them for the same. We hope that this document will act as a guide to improve the environment not only in wild life sanctuary but also of eco sensitive zone and help to promote sustainable tourism. At the end we hope that in future all the stakeholders will help in implementation of Zonal Master Plan of ESZ area.

Dr. Monali Sen
Director and Joint Secretary

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CHAPTER-I

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Name and Location

The forest areas of Jamwa Ramgarh Wild Life Sanctuary and its adjoining areas, both together constitute the Jamwa Ramgarh Wild Life Sanctuary. The sanctuary lies in the civil district of Jaipur of Rajasthan and located in the oldest hill ranges of the Aravalli's spreading over the tract starting from Mount Abu and culminating at the Delhi ridge.

The Sanctuary lies on Jaipur-Alwar route via Jamwa Ramgarh village at a distance of 40 Kms. from Jaipur. It is a part and extension of Sariska Tiger Reserve. State Government declared the area as Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary vide its notification F11/19/raj/8/01 dated 31- 5-1982.

The Central Government notified an area to an extent of from 100 meter to 1 KM around the boundary of Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary in the district of Jaipur in the State of Rajasthan as the Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone vide it's notification S.O. 6212 (E) dated 14.12.2018. The area of Eco-Sensitive Zone is 77.56 square KM.

1.2 Boundary Description of Eco-Sensitive Zone.

East-Southern Boundary: The Eastern boundary of the proposed Eco-sensitive Zone stars from the boundary of forest block Degota-61 and Kanikhor-62 southern point, It is 100 meters away from this point is village Sankara. The Eco-sensitive Zone boundary is 100 meters away from Sanctuary boundary in the villages Patalwas, blarwami, Kharad, Rampura, Ghoreth, Raipur, asthal ka bass, Bandi (arunda) Khawa, Paladi Khurd, Kharkada, Paladi Kalan Goth Paladi, Sarjoli, Buj, Manota, Dodalungar Sanctuary boundary.

South-Western Boundary: The South boundary of Eco-sensitive Zone starts from one kilometer away from village boundary of Dodadungar, Rampura, Dhani Arajshala. From there to village Dipola, the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be 100- 200 meters from the forest boundary, and then excluding dhani Seera, Eco-sensitive Zone will be 100 meters from Sanctuary boundary. from Jamwaramgarh to Rawla talab. From there to village Narpatiyawas, Chugalpuriya. Keliana Pali, Bisori, Nangal Tulsidas, Ghata jaldhari, Basana,

Todameena the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be one kilometer away from Sanctuary boundary.

West-Northern Boundary: Eco-sensitive Zone from village Todameena to Bhavgarh Godiana, Samred Khand, Raisar, Jojarala shall be one kilometer from the Sanctuary boundary. From there, Village Luneta mining area, the Eco-sensitive zone boundary shall be 100 meters in nearly two kilometers distance. From there village Bahlod. Jaisinghpura, Chilpali. Kela ka baas, the forest boundary Pillar number 118. Eco-sensitive Zone shall be one kilometer from the Sanctuary boundary.

North-Eastern Boundary: From village kela Ka has to starting point of forest block Degota-61 which is in district Alwar, Eco-sensitive Zone shall be 500 meters from Sanctuary boundary

1.3 Approach and Means of communications

The nearest township and railway station is Jaipur situated at a distance of 40kms (S.E.) from the core area of the Sanctuary. Nearest airport is Jaipur. There are regular buses plying Jaipur to Jamwa Ramgarh.

1.4 Distribution and Area

The total area of the tract is 300 Sq.Km including 233.71 Sq.Km. of the notified forest land and 66.29 Sq.Km of adjoining Revenue area. For administrative purpose area of the sanctuary has been divided into three ranges Raisar&Jamwa Ramgarh & part of Ajabgarh. The area of Eco-Sensitive Zone is 77.56 square KM.

1.4.2 Total Forest area under Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Total area of Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is 300Sq. km out of which the Revenue and Forest area details are as follows:

S. No	Forest Block	Type of land	Area Ha.	Total Villages
1	KaniKhorNo. 62	Reserved	1266	7
2	KaniKhorNo. 62A	Reserved	260	4
3	Bamanwati No. 63	Reserved	2846	10
4	BamanwatiNo. 63A	Reserved	792	3
5	JamwamataMaotaNo. 64	Reserved	5495	15
6	PahadiRamgarh 68	Reserved	2820	14

7	PahadiRamgarh 68A	Reserved	415	2
8	PahadiDevitala 69 Main	Reserved	2055	8
9	PahadiDevitalaNo. 69A	Reserved	51	1
10	PahadiDevitalaNo. 69B	Reserved	85	2
11	Godiyana 72	Reserved	363	2
12	Godiyana 12A	Reserved	298	3
13	BavadyaPahadi 74	Reserved	63	2
14	Badi Lain Degota	Reserved	6558	0
	Total Forest Area		23367	86
	Revenue Land within notified sanctuary		6629	
	Total Area		30000	

1.5 Geology, Rock And Soil

Major part of the area is occupied by rocks of the Delhi system and Aravalli system comprising of quartzite, conglomerates, grits, limestone, phyllites, granites and schist. Evidence of lava conglomerates is also occasionally met with. Soil differs depending on the underlying rock. These ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks with gneisses and schist etc. are generally covered by red sandy soils; Red soils are generally poor in nitrogen, Phosphorus and humus contents and are alkaline in nature.

There are comparatively rich, fertile and dark coloured soils in plains and river valleys. The soils resulting from the weathering of schistose rocks vary from sandy to heavy loam depending upon the amount of quartzite present in the parent rocks.

1.5.1 : Minerals

The area has several important mineral deposits, namely copper, China clay, Silica sand, Iron stone calcite etc.

1.5.1.1 Copper

The Geological survey on India has investigated the location of copper are deposits in this division after a series of experiments. The forest block of Gol-Bad-Shahpur belonging to Ajabgarh series is one of the sites of copper are deposit. Dhaulaghati Godiyana is other sites. The forest blocks of Ramgarh, Bamanwati, Badiline Digota belonging to Alwar series of Delhi system and Buchara block belonging to Ajabgarh of Delhi system are also believed to have the copper deposit. The percentage of copper in the ore has been found to

be 1.6% which is considered to be good.

1.5.1.2 China Clay

There are vast deposits of China clay in Torda area and forest block of Buchara of the division.

1.5.1.3 Silica Sand

The main reserves of silica sand are at Booj in Jamwa Mata block.

1.6 Climate

1.6.1 Season

The climate of this tract is sub-tropical characterized by distinct Winter, Summer and Monsoon, as elsewhere in India. The summer season commences from middle of March and the heat soon becomes intensive in April. Hot westerly winds known as "LOO" are common during April, May and part of June. This periodic extremely hot. The nights are generally pleasant even during summer.

Rainy season commences from late June and continues; till middle of October. The first few showers in this well drained area of Jamwa Ramgarh sanctuary are most enjoyable. But later high humidity and heat makes the climate oppressive.

The winter season commences from November. It becomes cold in December-January. Some of the nights are frosty and the valleys of Jamwa Ramgarh become frost holes.

1.6.2 Temperature

Mercury touches 47°C on some hot summer days. In winter, nights are cold and temperature goes down to 5°C. Nights in them on the January are severely cold and temperature goes down to 0°C.

1.6.3 Rainfall

The average rainfall is 650 mm, the bulk of the precipitation being from South-east Monsoon in July, August and September.

The winter (January-February) rain showers are few. The average numbers of rainy days in a year are 30.

1.6.4 Dew

Precipitation in the form of dew occurs during Winter from October to February.

1.6.5 Winds

During summer, the wind blows from South-East. Dust storms occur in late

May and June. Wind velocity is the maximum in June and minimum in December.

1.6.6 Frost

Frost nights are common especially in valleys all over the tract. Jamwa Ramgarh Valley is the most affected region where even the tall trees of the height of 5 meters are adversely affected (1966- 67). This maintains the flora at a level.

1.7 Places of Tourist and Religious Importance

Ramgarh Dam

Ramgarh Dam is located approximately 4km from Ramgarh Town. There are hilly areas and places of tourist attraction on both sides of the Dam. People from Jaipur and nearby areas visit Ramgarh during rainy season for picnic. In recent years water level has depleted due to anthropogenic factors and climate change.

Hawa Hodi

Hawa Hodi situated amidst dense forest of forest block Ramgarh 68 is a five storied old building of former rulers which was used as their hunting place. This is a very beautiful tourist spot.

Jamwamata Temple

Kuldevi Temple of Rajput community is situated near Dam in forest block Jamwamata 64. Thousands of pilgrims visit this temple daily. There is special puja in Navratras.

Chuli Bavri Hanuman Temple

This temple is situated near village Sarjoli of Jamwamata 64 forest block. Pilgrims from distant places visit this temple.

Borda Dam

This Dam is situated on Ramgarh-Dausa Border. This is a principal picnic spot and abode several species of birds.

Ramgarh Fort

This fort is situated on Ramgarh hill. Presently it is in ruined conditions. There are some old water ponds in this fort.



1.8 Past history of wildlife management

The fact is that, with the dawn of British rule the hunting of wild animals became a sport. To bag a larger score of animals was considered to be a matter of great proud and symbol of status. There were the people who claimed hundreds of lives of the king of interiors, the tiger. Slowly this sport of hunting was adopted by the royal families of princely states. The department of shikarkhana was in separate existence prior to 1933. Under this, shikar reserves were maintained wherein shooting was the exclusive privilege of the royal families. They also used to arrange shootings in honor of their respected royal guests. This sport continued even after merger of the shikarkhana department with Forest Department in 1933. Isolated oudhies in forest areas existing even today evidence the abundance of wildlife n the past. Sumel dungri forest block that appears amere rocky hillock today is said to have supported very rich faunal asset in the past which is evidence by two old oudhies and an old well. A number of shikar oudhies exist even today in forest blocks of Amer,Jhalana and Ramgarh. The whole story reveals only the reckless killings of wild animals in the past. No concern was sought to preserve this national

heritage of wildlife. Its ecological importance was never realized and a severe damage was caused to the habitat of wild animals.

It was at the time of merger of the princely states of Jaipur with Rajasthan that the reckless destruction was caused to the entire habitat of the tract. Well forested areas were leased out to contractors who felled the trees with malafide intentions of encroaching upon forest land and grazing their cattle there upon. As a result most of the forest areas lost both flora and fauna. Excessive poaching continued in spite of the fact that the forest (Hunting, Shooting, fishing and water poisoning) Rules 1957 were under force.

When wildlife preservation became a great concern all over the country, the wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 (Act No. 53 of 1972) was constituted by the Government of India. It extended over the State of Rajasthan vide Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India (Department of Agriculture) notification No.F.11014/3/72FRI/WIE dated 1st September, 1973. In exercise of powers conferred by section 64 of the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 the Government of Rajasthan has made wildlife (Protection) (Rajasthan) Rules, 1977 as published in Rajasthan Gazette of July 7, 1977. Animals were classified under five schedules to the wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The list of schedules was first amended under No. J. 11012/31776 notified on September 3, 1977 and October 5, 1977. Thereafter, various schedules to Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1973 were further amended under Notification No. 1-28/78-FRY(WL) dated 12th September, 1980 by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and cooperation), New- Delhi. Schedule I includes those wild animals that are endangered and facing extinction. Animals included in Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV have been named as special game, big game and small game where as schedule V contains vermin. State Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules 3 to 8 in Chapter II made there under. Although it was a strong legislative measure taken towards wildlife preservation, it was in the post plan period that many efforts were made to preserve the wildlife.

Jamwa-Ramgarh area was a famous Game Reserve. Multistoried Hawa oudhi erected in Ramgarh Block witnessed shooting of countless tigers. A place of such a rich history of game hunting has a colorful and live present too. The tiger still comes, though occasionally, to pay his homage to his deity the Jamwa Mata. Panther continues to share the habitat. The population of wild boars is fairly large. Blessed with a perennial source of water, Ramgarh Dam,

the site of Asiad's rowing competition, thus, supports a beautiful faunal and floral asset.

This area demonstrates an interesting combination of two geological formations namely the Alwar Group and the Railos. The endangered species like *Panthera pardus*, *Felis caracal*, Wolf, Monitor lizard, Hare, Spur fowl, etc that has been included in the schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 inhabit this niche. Being a corridor niche of Project Tiger Sariska in digota forest block, it is regularly visited by the tiger. Other wild animals like Cheetal, Sambhar, Neelgai, Hyena, Wild Boar, Jungle cat, Jackal, Fox, Mongoose and Porcupine etc.along with many other species of avifauna, reptiles and amphibians are found in the area. In order to conserve and preserve this rich heritage of wildlife, an area of about 300 sq.Kms, distributed over the forest blocks of kanikhor, Devitala, Bamanwati, Ramgarh and Jamwamata was proposed as Jamwa-Ramgarh wildlife sanctuary. State Government declared the area as Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary vide it's notification F11/19/raj/8/01 dated 31-05-1982.

1.9 Ecological Classification of vegetation types

Under broad category the forests are "Dry Tropical Forests". According to the classification of forests types of India by H.G. Champion and S.K.Seth, the forests met within the tract fall under group 5- "Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest" and Group 6 "Tropical Thorn Forests."

The forest is scattered over a large area on various geological and soil formations, and vary greatly in composition and quality. Edaphic and biotic factors determine their distribution. Good forest growth occurs in valleys where better soil and moisture conditions exist. The main species of the tree which cover over 80 percent of the area is Dhok (*Anogeissus pendula*). Its associates like Salar (*Boswellia serrata*),and Gurjan (*Linnea coromandelica*) grow on rocks and dry area. Khair (*Acacia catechu*) is common in valleys and Bamboo (*Dendro calamus strictus*) grow in extremely limited extent along with well drained reaches of the streams and moist, cooler aspects of the hill where soil formation still exists. It is also found in valleys. The trees are generally slow growing and attain poor height. The height of trees varies from 4.5 meters to 7.5 meters. In favourable localities the height up to 12 meters is attained. Imli (*Tamarindus indica*), Aam (*Mangifera indica*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Bahera (*Terminalia bellirica*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Churel (*Holoptelia integrifolia*), Siris (*Albizzia lebbek*), *Ficus* spp etc.

which grow in moist localities attain large size, both in crown spread and height. Where valleys fan out in open and where they flatten and become wide, dhak (*Butea monosprema*) grows gregariously.

These forests have been classified on the basis of their composition as follows

- DhokForest
- SalarForest
- KumthaForest
- Miscellaneous forest-Further divided into four types
- Dhak forest
- Forest along nalas
- Scrub forest and
- Bamboo forest

1.10 Composition and condition of theForest

Distribution of each type under following heads:

Dhok (*Anogeissus pendula*) Forest:

This is the principal species growing in the area. This corresponds to 5/0-1, „Anogeissus pendula“ Forest type which is an edphic climax in tropical dry deciduous forest according to champion & Seth (1968). The Dhok is a gregarious tree species and is often found in pure stands in the middle slopes of the hills where it may form over 80% of the crop. Dhok leaves are good fodder. They are browsed while on the trees as well as when dried and fallen on ground. Process of turning of leaves to rusty to brown and finally grey starts from November. By March the trees become leafless leaving sufficient leaf-forage on the ground.

The common associates of Dhok are Khair Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Khirni (*Wrightia tinctoria*), Gurjan (*Linnea corommendelica*), Dhak, Churel and Ber (*Zizyphusmaurtiana*) are found at the foot of the hills, in valleys and along nallahs. Tree species like Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), kalam (*Mitragyan Parvifolia*), Gular (*Ficus glomerata*), Rohini (*Mallotus phillippinensis*) area found in moist localities.

Salar (*Boswellia serrata*) Forest

Next to Dhok, Salar is the principal tree Species of these forests. This type corresponds to 5/E-2, "Boswellia forest "which is anedaphic climax is Group5, "Tropical Dry deciduous Forest" according to Champion & Seth (1968). It is found on hill tops and is mixed with Dhok upto middle of the slopes. The common associates are Gurjan, Karaya (*Sterculia urens*), Tendu (*Diospyros melenoxylon*), Dhaman (*Grewia latifolia*), Khair and Safed Dhok. The forests add to the beauty of the land scape when their leaves start turning 'in to rusty and pale yellow appearances in September before fall.

Khair (*Acaciacatechu*) Forests

Khair is an important associate of Dhok and Salar and occurs scattered on to psandhillslops. They serveas good browse and their podsare good food for birds and ungulates.

1.10.1 Miscellaneous Forests: Along Nallahs

These are found along nallahs, rivers and tanks which are more or less perennial. The vegetation corresponds to Type 1 S/I Dry Tropical Riverian Forest according to Champion & Seth. The Common species found are Gular (*Ficus giumerata*), Chila(*Capsicum frutescens*), Jamun (*Syzygiumcumini*), Kalam(*Saussurea obvallata*), Khajur (*Phoenix sylvestris*), Rohini (*Mallotus philippensis*).

They produce fruits rich in sugar contents.

1.10.2 Other Miscellaneous Forest

Miscellaneous forests of inferior nature correspond to E/8, Saline/Alkaline Scrub Savannah consisting of Jal (*Capparissepia*), Hingot (*Balanites aegyptica*), Kair (*Capparis decidua*), Bel (*Aegle marmelose*), Ghatbor (*Zizyphusxylopara*); and Jhariber (*Zizyphusnummularia*). Their fruits again are liked by animals especially in summer when forage is dry and many a times it is not available.

1.10.3 Bamboo Forests

Bamboo (*Dendro calamus strictus*) occurs in the forests of this tract which is classified as 5/e-9, Dry Bamboo Brake by Champion & Seth. Bamboo is found along nallahs in Dhok and Salar forests in Aravalli hills. Regeneration is not satisfactory. The bamboo leaves form for age of significance for animals of the sanctuary.

1.10.4 Tropical levels or Formation Types

1.10.4.1 Wood level

Dhok (*Anogeissus pendula*), Salar (*Boswellia serrata*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Kalam (*Mitrigyna parvifolia*), Tendu (*Diospyros melenoxylon*), Arjun (*Terminalia liarjuna*), Bahera (*Terminalia bellirica*), Churel (*Holopteleia integrifolia*), Safed Dhok (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Gurjan (*Lannea coromandelica*) etc. are the main species which form wood level.

1.10.4.2 Scrub level

Scattered trees of Dhak (*Butea monosperma*), Bel (*Aegle marmelose*), Ber (*Zizypus marutiana*), Ronjh (*Acacia leucophloea*), Rohini (*Mallotus philippinensis*), Hingot (*Balanites aegyptica*) etc. form the scrub level forests. The open scrub is stunted trees regularly killed by frost.

1.10.4.3 Field Level

The scrubby growth which is moderate to sparse depending upon the density of tree canopy consists mainly of chapren (*Grewia flavescens*), Gagren (*Grewia tenax*), Adusa (*Adathoda vesica*), Dansor (*Rhus* spp.), and *Dychrostachys cineria*, where the first two are excellent fodder shrubs and the others are weeds.

1.10.4.4 Ground Level

Herbaceous flora is generally scanty and consists of herbs like Adhasisi (*Xanthium strumarium*), Capparis zeylanica, Lampla (*Aristida deperessa*), Bharut (*Cenchrus barbatus*), Gorla (*Chrysopogon fulvus*), Surwala (*Heteropogon contortus*), occur in open patches.

1.11 Heterotrophs

1.11.1 Primary Heterotrophs

The herbivorous animals or the primary consumers which depend on the producers in the preceding paragraphs are Sambhar, Nilgai, Chital, Wild boar. They are distributed throughout the area. Their distribution pattern is governed by the food habits. Deep dense woody areas mainly in the valleys like etc. are occupied by the Sambar while outskirts of these valleys which are having plain land with modest slope are liked by the Chital, Nilgai and wild boar. The Langur is common throughout. But their concentration is near temples. Rhesus monkey is also found near religious places. Hare is commonly seen through out the plain areas on road sides. The porcupine is distributed all

over the sanctuary. Chital, Sambar and wild boars are seen less frequently

1.11.2 Secondary Heterotrophs

The Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is the Principal predator. The Caracal (*Caracal caracal*), Jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), are other efficient predators found in the Sanctuary. The Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Jungle cat, Small India Civet, Palm Civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), Ratel (*Melivora capensis*), Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsi*), Hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), are both predators and scavengers. They are common throughout the Sanctuary. The leopards prefer outskirts of the forest tract.

1.11.3 Scavengers

The Hyena, Jackal, Jungle cat, Mongoose and Ratel are scavengers. They scavenge the left over large predators as well as those who die of natural or other causes. Common Griffin Scavenger and King Vulture (*Sarcogyps calvus*) are found in the region. They are the most efficient cleaning agents. Wild pig (*Sus scrofa*) are now the most tenacious scavengers. They even harass the owners of the kills.

1.11.4 BIRDS

Jamwa Ramgarh sanctuary deserves a special mention for its avifauna. Peafowl (*Pavocristatus*) is the largest gallinaceous bird. The population density of this species is high. It feeds on almost every thing including seeds, fruits, growing shoots, insects, white ants, lizards and snakes. They have not been seen feeding on left over carcasses. In turn it forms the food range of leopards & caracal.

Drives along forest roads give an impression as if Jamwa Ramgarh sanctuary is a breeding centre or farm of Grey partridges (*Francolinus pondicernua*) and Bush Quails. Black partridge (*Francolinus francolinus*) too is found in pairs but in much fewer units. Flocks of green pigeons (*Crocopus pheonicopterus*) are commonly seen on trees and they rarely come on ground except for drinking. The Blossom-headed parakeets feeding on berries make themselves conspicuous. The Rosering and Alexand parakeets are also seen. Bulbuls (*Molpastes cater*) lives near water-holes. At night rising of Night jays from the road give a pleasant surprise. The Horned-owl Fishing owl and Owlets (*Athene ssp*) are often seen at night.



1.12 FACTORS AND INFLUENCE

1.12.1 Range conditions

The Sanctuary has high potential for wild life development. The range conditions are still excellent. The mixed dry deciduous forest grasslands alienated by dense growth of trees in valleys provide food and shelter for the primary consumers. Water is available in streams till December. The local human population chiefly consists of Gujars and Minas who maintain large herds of cattle which graze in the forest areas. Their grazing pressure is degrading the wildlife habitat.

1.12.2 Welfare Factor

1.12.2.1 FOOD

Forage for wild animals is sufficient to maintain a high level of herbivore population. There are grasses both coarse and tender present all over the Range. Fruits of *Zizyphus*, *Diospyros* Spp. (Tendu), Jamun, Figs, Khajur are eaten by Langur, Rhesus Monkeys and birds. The waste dropped on ground is available for all animals including Jackal and Civets. Even during summer which is a pinch period, food is available by way of browse from Ber (*Zizyphus*Spp.) Dhok (*Anogeissus pendula*), *Grewia* and *Bauhinia* Spp. Predator animals also have fairly wide range of food-Sambhar, Chital, Nilgai, Wild boar, Primates and pea fowls. The population of Sambhar, Wild boar and Nilgai is sufficient enough to serve as a sustained food supply for the predators.

1.12.3 SHELTER

The physiographic of the area presents valleys and hills interspersed with streams and bear good growth of Dhak and Gular trees, Bar (Ficus bengalensis) and Rohini Spp. Tall grasses grow in open valleys. Higher slopes support thick growth of Dhok (Anogeissus pendula) and provide cover for Sambar. The predators find shelter in grasses and bushes. They also prefer rocky areas and Rocky River beds for shelter

1.12.4 LIMITING FACTORS

WATER: Water holes start drying up from October and by December-January water is limited in small pools. During hot summer (March to June) the nallahs dry up and water becomes restricted to some places the small ponds called "Johads" in limited quantity but heavy pressure of cattle makes them dry soon. Water becomes a limiting factor during summer.

FOOD: In the areas where pressure of cattle grazing is high, food becomes a limiting factor.

DECIMATING FACTORS

1.12.5 Hunting and Poaching

No hunting has been permitted in the Sanctuary for the last 20 years. Unauthorised hunting and poaching does take place especially in the areas adjoining the agricultural fields. The local nomadic tribes like Bawarias, Mongiyas and Banjara who are employed by villagers as crop protectors are habitual poachers. They are tempted to commercialize skin and meat of wild animals in nearby roadside dhabas, towns and cities.

1.12.6 Forest Fires

There are always possibilities of Forest fires. Every year there has been some cases of fire especially in grasslands, in valleys and in the bamboo glades. Fires have been noticed to sweep through the forest by burning dry litter and thus reducing forage reserve. It destroys the summer forage of wild ungulates. Fires also destroy gallinaceous birds which breed during fire season.

1.13 Villages coming under the Eco-Sensitive Zone of the Jamwa Ramgarh Sanctuary

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Sr. No.	Name of Village
1	Sankorda	31.	Nangal Tulsidass
2.	Patal ka baas	32.	Ghata Jhaldhari
3.	Bhavni	33.	Basna
4.	Kharad	34.	Toda Meena
5.	Harampur	35.	Bhavgarh
6.	Ghoreth	36.	Godiana
7.	Raipur	37.	Samredkhurd
8.	Asthal ka baas	38.	Raisar
9.	Jharunda	39.	Jojrala
10.	Khawa	40.	Luneta
11.	Paladi Khurd	41.	Kela ka baas
12.	Kharkada	42.	Bahlod
13.	Paladi Kalaa	43.	Jaisinghpura
14.	Sarjoli	44.	Chawa ka bas
15.	Buj	45.	Lalpura
16.	Manota	46.	Palasana
17.	Jhol	47.	Guwara-Jogian
18.	Doda Dungar	48.	Lotha ka bas
19.	Papad	49.	Gurawanal
20.	Rampura	50.	Jaitpuragujran
21.	Jamwaramgarh	51.	Nitata
22.	Meghrajsinghpura		
23.	Bishanpura		
24.	Nayabaas		
25.	Narpatiyabas		
26.	Badiyawala		
27.	Chugalpura		
28.	Koliana		
29.	Pali		
30.	Bisori		

1.13.1 Challenges to Tourism & Wildlife

The good health of wilder areas is the key for success of nature-based eco-tourism. Today, the Jamwaramgarh Eco-tourism faces great threat from increasing population and its ever-growing needs. Invasion of exotic species *Prosopis Juliflora* is a major challenge in the Jamwaramgarh Sanctuary.

1.13.2 Management and Governance Issues

1.13.2.1 Poaching Issues

Poaching is not a serious problem in Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary but the most of the area of the Sanctuary is open for grazing. Hence, there is no restriction on the movement and entry of the people or strangers into the Sanctuary. The population of Leopards is also considerable.

1.13.2.2 Soil Conservation, Water Harvesting, and Combating with Drought Conditions

It is observed that, the terrain of sanctuary is hilly and undulating, and depth of the soil is very shallow. Underneath the shallow soil, the earth is stony hence; the growth of vegetation is sparse, and such condition is unfavorable for allowing retention of water in the sub soil layer.

1.13.2.3 Felling of Trees

Fuel Wood and Fodder Problem

The Jamwaramgarh Sanctuary is surrounded by a large human and cattle population, which lives in villages and townships located within 5 km radius from the Sanctuary boundary. Problem increases manifold during lean period due to drought condition and non- availability of fuel.

Infrastructure and communication

The terrain is hilly, undulating and well wooded. There are villages in and around the sanctuary. There is a lot of movement of people in this region. To provide adequate protection to the wildlife and manage the protected area, proper infrastructure and communication network is of paramount importance and provision needs to be made for this.

Chapter 2

2.0 Eco-Sensitive Zone Notification

The Central Government notified an area to an extent of from 100 meter to 1 KM around the boundary of Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary in the district of Jaipur in the State of Rajasthan as the Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone vide its notification S.O. 6212 (E) dated 14.12.2018. The area of Eco-Sensitive Zone is 77.56 square KM.

2.1 Boundary Description of Eco-Sensitive Zone.

East-Southern Boundary: The Eastern boundary of the proposed Eco-sensitive Zone starts from cummin boundary of forest block Degota-61 and Kanikhor-62 southern point, It is 100 meters away from this point is village Sankara. The Eco-sensitive Zone boundary will be 100 meters away from Sanctuary boundary in the villages Patalwas, blarwami, Kharad, Rampura, Ghoreth, Raipur, asthal ka bass, Bandi (arunda) Khawa, Paladi Khurd, Kharkada, Paladi Kalan Goth Paladi, Sarjoli, Buj, Manota, Dodalungar Sanctuary boundary.

South-Western Boundary: The South boundary of Eco-sensitive Zone starts from one kilometer away from village boundary of Dodadungar, Rampura, Dhani Arajshala. From there to village Dipola, the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be 100- 200 meters from the forest boundary, and then excluding dhani Seera, Eco-sensitive Zone will be 100 meters from Sanctuary boundary. from Jamwaramgarh to Rawla talab. From there to village Narpatiyawas, Chugalpuriya. Keliana Pali, Bisori, Nangal Tulsidas, Ghata jaldhari, Basana, Todameena the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be one kilometer away from Sanctuary boundary.

West-Northern Boundary: Eco-sensitive Zone from village Todameena to Bhavgarh Godiana, Samred Khand, Raisar, Jojarala shall be one kilometer from the Sanctuary boundary. From there, Village Luneta mining area, the Eco-sensitive zone boundary shall be 100 meters in nearly two kilometers distance. From there village Bahlod. Jaisinghpura, Chilpali. Kela ka baas, the forest boundary Pillar number 118. Eco-sensitive Zone shall be one kilometer from the Sanctuary boundary.

North-Eastern Boundary: From village kela Ka has to starting point of forest block Degota-61 which is in district Alwar, Eco-sensitive Zone shall be 500 meters from Sanctuary boundary

2.2 Activities Prohibited Within Eco-Sensitive Zone.

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Prohibited Activities		
1.	Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.	<p>(a) All new and existing mining (minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units shall be prohibited except for meeting the domestic needs of bona fide local residents including digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing for personal consumption.</p> <p>(b) The mining operations shall be carried out in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 4^o August. 2006 in the matter of TN. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 and dated the 21 April 2014 in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. UOI in WP.(C) No.435 of 2012.</p> <p>(c) The State Government shall comply with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in IA no 1000 in the W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 in the matter of TN. Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs. UOL if any</p>
2.	Setting of industries causing pollution (Water, Air, Soil, Noise, etc.).	<p>(a) No new industries and expansion of existing polluting industries in the Eco-sensitive zone shall be permitted.</p> <p>(b) Only non-polluting industries shall be permitted within Eco- sensitive Zone as per classification of industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February 2016, unless otherwise specified in this notification and in addition, non- polluting cottage industries shall be promoted</p>
3.	Establishment of major hydro- electric project.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
4.	Use or production or processing of any hazardous substances.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
5.	Discharge of untreated effluents	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.

	in natural water bodies or land area.	
6.	Setting up of new saw mills.	No new or expansion of existing saw mills shall not be permitted within the Eco-Sensitive Zone.
7.	Setting up of brick kilns.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.

2.3 Activities to Be Regulated Within Eco-Sensitive Zone

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
B. Regulated Activities		
1.	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts.	<p>No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permitted within one kilometer of the boundary of the protected area or up to the extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, except for small temporary structures for eco-tourism activities:</p> <p>Provided that, beyond one kilometer from the boundary of the Protected Area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone whichever is nearer, all new tourist activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan and guidelines as applicable.</p>
2.	Construction activities.	<p>(a) New commercial construction of any kind shall not be permitted within one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or up to extent of the Eco-Sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer:</p> <p>Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities mentioned in subparagraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building bye-laws to meet the residential needs of the local residents.</p> <p>(b) The construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per applicable rules and regulations, if any.</p> <p>(c) Beyond one kilometer it shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.</p>
3.	Small scale non-polluting industries	Non polluting industries as per classification of industries issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February 2016 and non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro-

		based industry producing products from indigenous materials from the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be permitted by the competent Authority.
4.	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 Act and the rules made there under.
5.	Collection of Forest produce or Non-Timber Forest produce. (NTFP)	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
6.	Erection of electrical and communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures.	Regulated under applicable laws (underground cabling may be promoted).
7.	Infrastructure including civic amenities.	Shall be done, with mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules, and regulations available guidelines.
8.	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads.	Shall be done, with mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules and regulation and available guidelines.
9.	Undertaking other activities related to tourism like flying over the Eco-Sensitive Zone area by hot air balloon, helicopter, drones, Microlites, etc.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
10.	Protection of hill slopes and riverbanks.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
11.	Movement of vehicular traffic at night.	Regulated for commercial purpose under applicable laws.
12.	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming,	Permitted as per the applicable laws for use of locals.

	aquaculture, and fisheries.	
13.	Establishment of large-scale commercial livestock and poultry farms by firms, corporate and companies.	Regulated under applicable laws.
14.	Discharge of treated wastewater or effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	The discharge of treated waste water or effluents shall be avoided to enter into the water bodies and efforts shall be made for recycle and reuse of treated wastewater and the discharge of treated wastewater or effluent shall be regulated as per the applicable laws.
15.	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
16.	Open well, bore well, etc. for agriculture or other usage.	Regulated and the activity should be strictly monitored by the appropriate authority.
17.	Solid waste management.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
18.	Introduction of exotic species.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
19.	Eco-tourism.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
20.	Use of polythene bags.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
21.	Commercial sign boards and hoardings.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.

2.4 Activities to Be Promoted Within Eco-Sensitive Zone

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
C. Promoted Activities		
1	Rain water harvesting.	Shall be actively promoted.
2	Organic farming.	Shall be actively promoted.
3	Adoption of green technology for all activities.	Shall be actively promoted.
4	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc.	Shall be actively promoted.

5	Use of renewable energy and fuels.	Bio-gas, solar light etc. shall be promoted.
6	Agro-Forestry.	Shall be actively promoted.
7	Plantation of Horticulture and Herbals.	Shall be actively promoted.
8	Use of eco-friendly transport.	Shall be actively promoted.
9	Skill Development.	Shall be actively promoted.
10	Restoration of degraded land/ forests/ habitat.	Shall be actively promoted.
11	Environmental awareness.	Shall be actively promoted.

2.5 Monitoring Committee: -

The Central Government has constituted Monitoring Committee for Eco-Sensitive Zone Comprising of following-

S. No.	Constituent of Monitoring Committee	Designation
1.	District Collector, Jaipur	Chairman;
2.	Sub-divisional officer, Jamwaramgarh	Member;
3.	Honorary wildlife warden, Jaipur	Member;
4.	Pradhan, Panchayat Samiti, Amer	Member;
5.	A representative of Non-Governmental Organization working in the field of wildlife conservation to be nominated by the State Government	Member;
6.	One expert in biodiversity nominated by the State Government	Member;
7.	One expert in Ecology from a recognized institution or university of the State	Member;
8.	Dy. Conservator of Forest wildlife, Jaipur	Member-Secretary;

CHAPTER 3

Development Promotion & Control Regulations and Land use For Esz Jamwa Ramgarh

3.1 Overview

The ESZ has been demarcated up to an extent of 100 meters to 1 kilometer around the boundary of Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and the area of the ESZ is 77.56 sq. km. The extent of boundaries for the ESZ and Wildlife Sanctuary is presented in Figure 3.1 (see Gazette Notification of 14th December, 2018) which shows the Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and ESZ as per Gazette Notification, 2018.

Development Promotion and Control Regulations (DPCR) are a set of guidelines and rules established by local government authorities to govern land use and development within a specific jurisdiction. These regulations aim to promote orderly and sustainable development while ensuring that it aligns with the overall planning goals and objectives of the area.

The total area notified under Jamwa Ramgarh ESZ has been divided into two parts as shown in Figure 3.1.

Wildlife Sanctuary Area (Protected Area), known as Wildlife Sanctuary Zone

The area lying outside Wildlife Sanctuary Zone but within half kilometer buffer zone around the Wildlife Sanctuary, or ESZ boundary whichever is nearer, is known as Zone 1 B.

3.2 Landuses as Per Prevailing Master Development Plan/Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur and Allowed Activities in Jamwa Ramgarh ESZ

As per Jamwa Ramgarh ESZ Notification, the list of activities is categorized in three parts. All the development decisions shall be in conformity with the activities prohibited, regulated, permitted as per Jamwa Ramgarh ESZ Notification and also if those activities are not in contravention with prevailing Master Development Plan / Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur.

3.2.1 Prohibited Activities

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

3.2.2 Regulated Activities

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

3.2.3 Promoted Activities

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

MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE OF JAMWARAMGARH SANCTUARY ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS

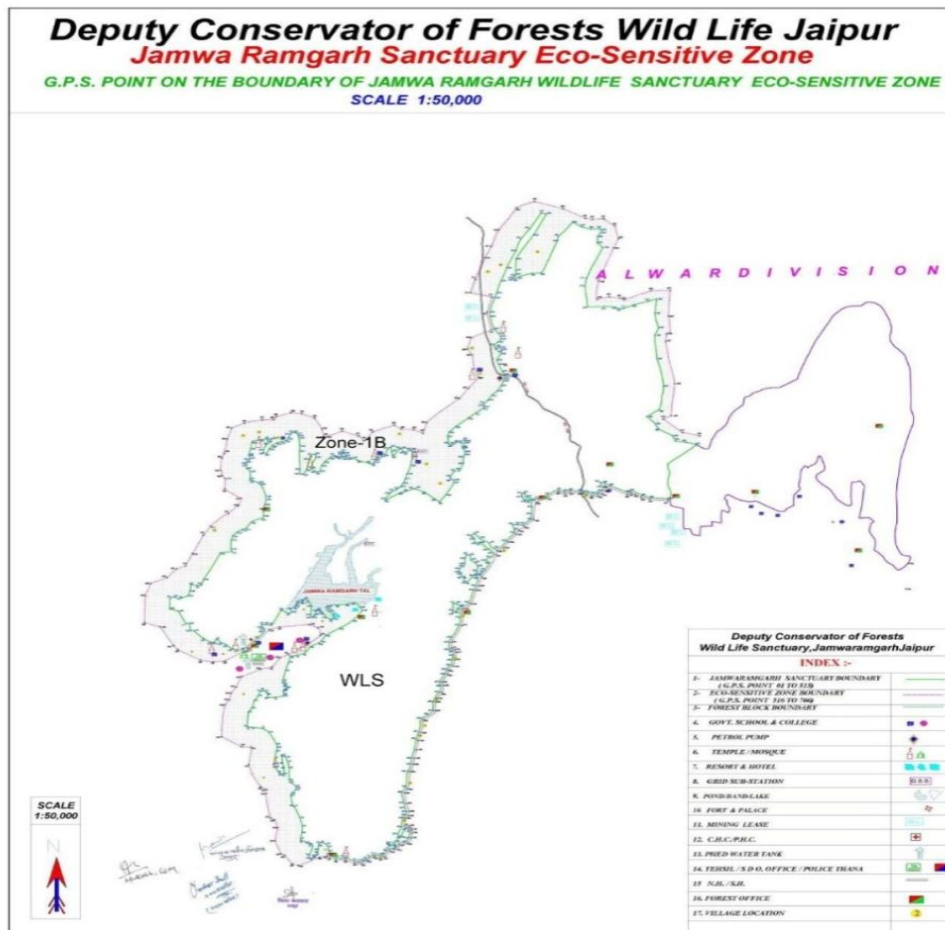


Figure No.: 3.1 Map Showing Zones within ESZ, Jamwa Ramgarh

3.3 Provision of Jamwa Ramgarh ESZ Notification & Prevailing Master Development Plan/Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur

ESZ Notification dated 14-12-2018 prescribes prohibited, promoted and regulated activities. Prevailing Master Development Plan/Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur prescribes Landuse and Development Promotion and Control Regulations for the whole ESZ Area which shall be taken as basis for permitted and regulated activities within ESZ.

Further, if any activity is prohibited under ESZ Notification dated 14-12-2018 and by any court orders, that prohibition would prevail over the activities allowed as per prevailing Master Development Plan / Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur.

For example, new resorts would not be allowed within Zone 1B of the ESZ, though it is allowed as per prevailing Master Development Plan/Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur.

On the other hand, if any activity is allowed as per ESZ Notification but not as per prevailing Master Development Plan/Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur, then project proponent would need to obtain necessary permission including landuse change if necessary from the competent authority before undertaking any such project.

3.4 Existing Activity/Use

ESZ Notification dated 14-12-2018 prescribed regulations regarding new hotel, resort, commercial establishments, etc. This leads to the requirement of defining what is “existing.”

For purpose of ZMP for the ESZ, hotels, resorts, commercial establishments, etc. shall be considered as existing if they have any of the following issued prior to 14-12-2018 ESZ Notification of Jamwa Ramgarh:

1. Electricity connection for non-agricultural use.
2. Approval by Tourism Department as tourism unit.
3. Conversion order/Patta for non-agricultural use.
4. Building Plan approval.
5. Order regarding change in landuse.
6. Proof of deposition of tax as hotel, resort, commercial establishment, etc.
7. CTE/CTO/Environmental Clearance.

Additionally, all the duly approved uses existing prior to issue of Jamwa Ramgarh ESZ Notification shall be honored.

3.5 Proposed Landuses in Jamwa Ramgarh ESZ as Per Prevailing Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur

Various landuses have been proposed in prevailing Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur in Jamwa Ramgarh ESZ area such as residential, commercial, public and semi-public area, etc. A list showing the extent of proposed landuses is given in Annexure 2, 3&4.

As per the interim order in case no. 1554/2004 (Gulab Kothari vs State of Rajasthan and Others.) of Hon'ble Rajasthan High Court, the Recreational, Ecological Use and activities of MDP 2011 is to be retained. Therefore, it is necessary to list the uses permitted in Ecological Zone of MDP 2011 and G1 and G2 use prescribed in MDP 2025. For ready reference, the activities

permitted in Ecological Area as per MDP 2011 and the uses permitted as per MDP 2025 are given in Annexure 2, 3&4. However, anyone who wishes to propose any project to get approval on his land may obtain prior approval of Monitoring Committee of ESZ and then approval from JDA as per rules.

3.6 Provision of Zoning Regulations of Prevailing Master Development Plan/Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur

The objective of the Development Promotion and Control Regulations (DPCR) for prevailing Master Development Plan/Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur is to promote and regulate development controls for building(s) within use premises in accordance with the development policies and landuse proposals contained in the prevailing Master Development Plan/Zonal Development Plan of Jaipur.

In case of Jamwa Ramgarh ESZ area all the activities shall be in consonance with Annexures 1A, 1B and 1C.

3.7 Building Parameters for Grant of Approval

The general building parameters for permissions to be granted in Zone 1B shall be as under:

Maximum Height – 10.5 mtrs.

However, if the allowed height, as per building byelaws of JDA is less than 10.5 meters. Then, the lesser height would be applicable.

Maximum Ground Coverage – 20%

However, if the plot coverage allowed as per building byelaws of JDA is less than 20% then, the lesser ground coverage would be applicable.

Other building parameters will be as per prevailing Building Byelaws of JDA wherever applicable.

3.8 Environmental Clearance from State Environment Impact Assessment Committee or MOEF&CC

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

The activities that are covered in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Environment and Forest number S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, and are falling in the Eco-Sensitive Zone, except for the prohibited activities as specified in the table under Paragraph 4 thereof, shall be scrutinised by the monitoring committee

based on the actual site-specific conditions and referred to the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for prior environmental clearances under the provisions of the said notification.

Annexure 1 A: Activities Prohibited Within Eco-Sensitive Zone.

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Prohibited Activities		
1.	Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.	<p>(a) All new and existing mining (minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units shall be prohibited except for meeting the domestic needs of bona fide local residents including digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing for personal consumption.</p> <p>(b) The mining operations shall be carried out in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 4^o August, 2006 in the matter of TN. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 and dated the 21 April 2014 in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. UOI in WP.(C) No.435 of 2012.</p> <p>(c) The State Government shall comply with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in IA no 1000 in the W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 in the matter of TN. Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs. UOL if any</p>
2.	Setting of industries causing pollution (Water, Air, Soil, Noise, etc.).	<p>(a) No new industries and expansion of existing polluting industries in the Eco-sensitive zone shall be permitted.</p> <p>(b) Only non-polluting industries shall be permitted within Eco- sensitive Zone as per classification of industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February 2016, unless otherwise specified in this notification and in addition, non- polluting cottage industries shall be promoted</p>
3.	Establishment of major hydro-electric project.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
4.	Use or production or processing of any hazardous	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.

	substances.	
5.	Discharge of untreated effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
6.	Setting up of new saw mills.	No new or expansion of existing saw mills shall not be permitted within the Eco-Sensitive Zone.
7.	Setting up of brick kilns.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.

Annexure 1 B: Activities to Be Regulated Within Eco-Sensitive Zone

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
B. Regulated Activities		
1.	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts.	<p>No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permitted within one kilometer of the boundary of the protected area or up to the extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, except for small temporary structures for eco-tourism activities:</p> <p>Provided that, beyond one kilometer from the boundary of the Protected Area or upto the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone whichever is nearer, all new tourist activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan and guidelines as applicable.</p>
2.	Construction activities.	<p>(a) New commercial construction of any kind shall not be permitted within one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or up to extent of the Eco-Sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer:</p> <p>Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building bye-laws to meet the residential needs of the local residents.</p> <p>(b) The construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per applicable rules and regulations, if any.</p> <p>(c) Beyond one kilometer it shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.</p>
3.	Small scale non-polluting industries	Non polluting industries as per classification of industries issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February 2016 and non-hazardous, small-scale and service industry, agriculture, floriculture, horticulture or agro-based industry producing products from indigenous materials from the Eco-

		sensitive Zone shall be permitted by the competent Authority.
4.	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 Act and the rules made there under.
5.	Collection of Forest produce or Non-Timber Forest produce. (NTFP)	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
6.	Erection of electrical and communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures.	Regulated under applicable laws (underground cabling may be promoted).
7.	Infrastructure including civic amenities.	Shall be done, with mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules, and regulations available guidelines.
8.	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads.	Shall be done, with mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules and regulation and available guidelines.
9.	Undertaking other activities related to tourism like flying over the Eco-Sensitive Zone area by hot air balloon, helicopter, drones, Microlites, etc.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
10.	Protection of hill slopes and riverbanks.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
11.	Movement of vehicular traffic at night.	Regulated for commercial purpose under applicable laws.
12.	Ongoing agriculture and horticulture practices by local communities along with dairies, dairy farming, aquaculture, and fisheries.	Permitted as per the applicable laws for use of locals.
13.	Establishment of large-scale commercial livestock and poultry farms by firms, corporate and companies.	Regulated under applicable laws.

14.	Discharge of treated wastewater or effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	The discharge of treated waste water or effluents shall be avoided to enter into the water bodies and efforts shall be made for recycle and reuse of treated wastewater and the discharge of treated wastewater or effluent shall be regulated as per the applicable laws.
15.	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
16.	Open well, bore well, etc. for agriculture or other usage.	Regulated and the activity should be strictly monitored by the appropriate authority.
17.	Solid waste management.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
18.	Introduction of exotic species.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
19.	Eco-tourism.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
20.	Use of polythene bags.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
21.	Commercial sign boards and hoardings.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.

Annexure 1 C: Activities to Be Promoted Within Eco-Sensitive Zone

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
C. Promoted Activities		
1	Rain water harvesting.	Shall be actively promoted.
2	Organic farming.	Shall be actively promoted.
3	Adoption of green technology for all activities.	Shall be actively promoted.
4	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc.	Shall be actively promoted.
5	Use of renewable energy and fuels.	Bio-gas, solar light etc. shall be promoted.
6	Agro-Forestry.	Shall be actively promoted.
7	Plantation of Horticulture and Herbals.	Shall be actively promoted.
8	Use of eco-friendly transport.	Shall be actively promoted.
9	Skill Development.	Shall be actively promoted.
10	Restoration of degraded land/ forests/ habitat.	Shall be actively promoted.

11	Environmental awareness.	Shall be actively promoted.
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ANNEXURE – 2 ECOLOGICAL AREA AS PER MDP JAIPUR 2011

Nursery & Orchard- Nursery, Orchard, Residential Flat (for watch & ward and maintenance staff)

Ecological zone -Agriculture, Forest, Water bodies, Regional Park, Botanical Garden, Orchard &Nursery, Zoological Garden /Aquarium, Bird Sanctuary, Specialized Park/Ground, Historical Monument, Memorial, Picnic Hut/Camping Site. Resort, Restaurant, Swimming pool, Playground, Sports Training Institute, Outdoor Stadium, Religious premises, Yoga/Meditation/spiritual/religious discourse Center, Farm house/Environment friendly residence, Fair ground, Vending booth, Police post, Government reserved area, Wireless and transmission, Cremation and burial ground, Rural settlements

Highway Control Belt-The permission of use premises shall be governed by the rules and guidelines prescribed for this zone.

Rural Settlement-All uses permitted in residential use zone, Household/cottage/service/other industry, Wholesale trade, weekly market, Government/Semi-government/Local government Offices.

Rural belt-All use premises permitted in Ecological Zone, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Farm, Poultry, Piggery, Flying club, Research and development center, Fodder market, Weekly market, Junk yard,Perishable/Hazardous/Inflammable goods storage, Motel, Drive-in-cinema, Petrol pump, Police station, Jail, Bus depot, Extraction industry, Railway station/Yard

*Note : MDP 2011 has been considered for the purposes of retaining ecological zone and its provisions due to matter pending in Honorable High Court (Case NO. 1554/2004)

ANNEXURE - 3 PROVISIONS OF MDP 2025

As per the provisions shown in Vol 4 of MDP 2025, Ecological Area may have uses as under-

Ecological Area : The use premises permitted in the Ecological zone of MDP-2011 i.e. Agriculture, Forest, Water Bodies, Regional Park, Botanical Garden, Orchard & Nursery, Zoological Garden/Aquarium, Bird Sanctuary, Specialised Park/Ground, Historical Monument, Memorial, Picnic Hut/ Camping Site, Resort, Restaurant, Swimming Pool, Play Ground, Sports Training Institute, Outdoor Stadium, Religious Premises, Yoga/Meditation/Spiritual/Religious

Discourse Centre, Farm House / Environment Friendly residence, Fair Ground, Vending Booth, Police Post, Government Reserved Area, Wireless and Transmission, Cremation and Burial Ground, Rural Settlements and the use premises of G1, G2 use zones. 500mt. Radius area earmarked from existing Abadi of the settlement to accommodate Future growth. (The use of this area is designated as mixed use)

As per Jaipur MDP (2025), the Ecological Zone of Jaipur city is divided into two sub-zones; as follows;

G-1 The green zone is primarily a zone where the aim is to conserve natural features. This zone is strictly reserved. Activities such as circulation, public utilities, recreational, and heritage protection ventures case only are considered in this Zone. In case of conflict of the uses with respect to ownership as per the record of revenue, G2 activities shall apply.

G-2 It is the area primarily abutting G-1.

*Ecological Zone - This area includes the area which is suitable for agriculture and other eco sensitive purposes. (MDP 2025 Jaipur Region- Vol2)

Annexure – 4 Activities Permitted In Premises In G-2 (As Per Mdp 2025)

Table below shows all the activities that are permitted in premises of G-2 as per Jaipur MDP 2025 with minimum area requirement, road width requirement, definitions and permissible uses that provides guidelines for any kind of activity or construction which is to be carried out under Ecological Area.

Activities permitted in premises in G-2 (as per MDP 2025)

S. No.	Activity	Minimum Area required (Hect.)	Road width in m.	Definitions	Use Premises
1	Agriculture	-	-	-	-
2	Bird Sanctuary	-	-	A premise used form of a large park or forest for the preservation and breeding of birds with all related facilities.	Bird Sanctuary, watch & ward residence (upto 30 sq. mt.), Residential flat (for maintenance staff), Retail shop, Restaurant

3	Botanical Garden	-	18 mtr. & above	A premise in the form of a garden with plantation for research and exhibition.	-
4	Cremation and Burial ground	-	-	A premise with facilities of performing last rites of dead bodies by burning.	Burial ground, Cremation ground, Cemetery and electric crematorium, retail shops of wood, flowers and related materials. Watch & ward residence
5	Fair Ground	-	18 mtr. & above	A premise having facilities for exhibition, display, other cultural activities for a group of participants, animal market, etc.	Fair Ground, residential flat (for maintenance staff), exhibition center, Restaurant, soft drink & snack stall, police post, fire post, bank extension counter facility, post office counter facility.
6	Farmhouse/environment-friendly residence	0.3	18 mtr & above	A premise with low height coverage, a low height structure for residential use.	Farm house, environmental-friendly residence, watch & ward residence (up to 30 sq. mt.)
7	Forest	-	-	A thick natural flora, it shall include city forest which may have part natural flora and part manmade flora	Forest
8	Government reserved area	-	-	A premise of government land for reserved use	Government reserved area

9	Historical monument	-	-	Premise having structure or ruins thereof, belonging to an age gone past	Historical monument
10	Memorial	-	-	A premise having a tomb, samadhi or memorial dedicated to an important personality including all related facilities for visitors.	Tomb, Samadhi and other memorial, Watch & ward residence (up to 30 sq. m.), soft drink & snack stall, book and picture card shop.
11	Orchard and nursery	-	-	A premise with facilities for rearing and sale of young plants.	Nursery, Watch & ward residence (up to 30 sq. m.) all structures shall be temporary in nature.
12	Outdoor Stadium	2.0	12 mtr. & above	-	Stadium, local government office (maintenance), watch & ward residence (up to 30 sq. m.) residential flat (for maintenance staff), retail shop, restaurant
13	Picnic Hut/ Camping Site	1.0	18 mtr. & above	A premise for a short duration for recreational or leisure purposes of a family, located within a tourist and/or recreational centre.	Picnic Hut
14	Playground	-	-	A premise used for outdoor games. It may have Landscaping, Parking facilities, Public toilet, etc. on it	Playground

15	Police post	0.5 or may be more	12 mtr. & above	A premise having facilities for a local police post or temporary nature or on smaller scale as compared to a police station	Police post, essential staff housing
16	Regional Park	100 (Diapering of the availability of land)	18 mtr & above	-	-
17	Religious premise	0.5 or may be more	12 mtr & above	A premise dedicated to accommodation and service of God or other objects of religious nature. It may have different nomenclature in different religions like Temple (all faiths), Mosque, Church, Gurudwara, Ashram	(i) Temple, (ii) Mosque, (iii) Church, (iv) Gurudwara, (v) Synagogue, (vi) Ashram, (vii) Bathing Tank, (viii) Dargah and (xi) Charitable dispensary and library.
18	Resort	1.0	18 mtr. & above	-	-
19	Dhaba	0.01	-	A premise used for serving food items on a commercial basis including cooking facilities. It may have covered or open or both sitting arrangements.	Restaurants
20	Rural settlements	As per the requirement of concerned authority	-	A premise for residence village people with related facilities, services, and work centers.	Rural settlement and its planned growth
21	Specialized park/ ground	1.0	12 mtr. &	A premise having a park or ground for a	Public meeting ground, public address

				above	designated use like public meeting grounds, fun park, wonderland, etc.	podium, soft drink & snack stall.
22	Sports training institute	0.5		18 mtr & above	A premise having facilities for training and coaching for different indoor and outdoor games including swimming. It shall also include a centre for physical education.	Sports training center, Residential flat (for maintenance staff), Retail shop (Confectionary, grocery & general merchandise), Hostel, Bank, Post office, Canteen, Indoor and Outdoor stadium, swimming pool, playground.
23	Swimming Pool	0.20		9 mtr. & above	A premise with related facilities for swimming and spectators' seating which shall vary with size, standard and purpose.	Swimming pool, Watch & ward residence and maintenance staff residence, Restaurant.
24	Vending Booth	3mtr. X 3mtr,		9 mtr. & above	A premise in the form of booth for sale of commodities of daily needs of either through a mechanical installation or otherwise	Vending booth
25	Water bodies	-		-	-	-
26	Wireless transmission and	0.10		12 mtr. & above	-	-
27	Yoga/ Meditation/ Spiritual/ Religious discourse center Social Culture Centre	0.25		18 mtr. & above	A premise having facilities for self-attainment, achieving	Yoga/ Meditation/ Spiritual/ Religious discourse

				higher quality of mind and body, spiritual and religious discourse, etc.	centre Social Culture Centre. The said centres with Watch & ward residence (up to 30 sq. m.), Hostel, guest house, soft drink & stall.
28	Aquarium	-	-	A premise in the form of a garden or park or aquarium with a collection of Animal species and birds for exhibition and study. It shall include all related facilities.	-
29	Agriculture warehousing food storage	0.5	30 mtr.	A premise providing storage of Agriculture produce/ food items in case of village roads building line to be established at 30 mtr. from the center of the road.	Godown/ warehousing/ cold storage area, Residential flat (for employees and service personnel, small office 50 sq. m.) with Special permission.

* Note Item 1, 2, 4,5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22 and 24 of permitted use premises of Rural Area can be considered by the statutory committee of JDA

CHAPTER 4

4.0 TOURISM PLAN FOR JAMWA RAMGARH ESZ

Heritage and tourism are interlinked and dependent on each other. Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for entertainment, refreshment, recreational or business/professional and religious purposes.

4.1 Places of Tourist and Religious Importance

Ramgarh Dam

Ramgarh Dam is located approximately 4km from Ramgarh Town. There are hilly area and places of tourist attraction on both sides of the Dam. People from Jaipur and nearby areas visit Ramgarh during rainy season for picnic. In recent year water level has depleted due to anthropogenic factors and climate change.

HawaHodi

Hawa Hodi situated amidst dense forest of forest block Ramgarh is a five storied old building of former rulers which was used as their hunting place. This is very beautiful tourist spot.

Jamwamata Temple

Kuldevi Temple of Rajput community is situated near Dam in forest block Jamwamata 64. Thousands of pilgrims visit this temple daily. There is special puja in Navratras.

Chuli Bavri Hanuman Temple

This temple is situated near village Sarjoli of Jamwamata 64 forest block. Pilgrims from distant places visit this temple.

Borda Dam

This Dam is situated on Ramgarh-Dausa Border. This is a principal picnic spot and abode several species of birds.

Ramgarh Fort

This fort is situated on Ramgarh hill. Presently it is in ruined conditions. There are some old water ponds in this fort.



4.2 Tourism Resources

The region is very rich with natural resources & biodiversity. The region is blessed with:

- Rich heritage and cultural & local traditions.
- Forest wealth (rich flora and fauna).
- Diverse tourist attractions having its own distinct features.

These attractions are spread over the entire region and are largely located in remote areas within highly fragile environments.

4.3 Tourism Trends

The tourism trends have been analyzed to understand the existing tourism profile, potential tourism scenario, and the trend projections of the ESZ, Jamwaramgarh. In addition to primary surveys across all the areas under ESZ, stakeholder discussions formed a major part of the trend analysis and the approach to tourism strategy and products development. Also, the previous year tourist footfall has been collected from the Department of Tourism, Rajasthan. According to the report in Financial Year-2021 total 1006731 tourists have visited the Jaipur in which 992014 are domestic tourists whereas

rest 14717 are the tourists from other countries.

The tourism development issues are identified and categorized under:

- Resource related issues
- Development issues:
 - Accessibility
 - Tourist amenities & infrastructure
 - Destination/ Circuit development
 - Information systems
 - Other facility etc.
- Management issues:
 - Safety issues and disaster management
 - Multiple destination & focused approach
 - Lack of tourism service providers
 - Inappropriate implementation & maintenance issues
 - Environmental issues

4.4 Eco-Tourism

4.4.1 Definitions

According to United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), **tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes.**

According to Rajasthan Eco-Tourism Policy 2021, eco-tourism is a form of sustainable tourism within a natural or cultural heritage area where community participation, protection and management of natural resources, culture, indigenous knowledge and practices, environmental education and ethics, as well as economic benefits are fostered and pursued for the enrichment of host community and satisfaction of visitors. (Policy - Rajasthan Eco-Tourism Policy 2021)

As per Rajasthan Eco-Tourism Policy the stress of tourism is for sustainable tourism which harnesses the natural and cultural heritage potential along with community participation and hence, this aspect will be taken into

consideration while framing proposals for eco-tourism guidelines for Jamwaramgarh Eco-Sensitive Zone.

*Sustainability means not only economic sustainability but sustainability of environment and culture. (National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism April 2022)

4.4.2 Importance of Eco-Tourism

- To protect and conserve the natural heritage, forests, and wildlife.
- Ecotourism can lead to producing global wealth and employment as it is the fastest-growing segment of the tourism industry.
- Due to the increase in urbanization and degradation of existing forests, wildlife, and natural areas, the public interest is increasing in nature-based tourist places and recreational areas.
- In order to strengthen community control and management of the forests, it is important to generate a sustainable flow of non-extractive financial benefits of forests for the communities, to ensure that the communities take interest in the conservation of forests and wildlife. Eco-tourism is perhaps the only means of achieving this end.

4.4.3 Objectives

To create the balance between nature and tourism.

To formulate strategies for promoting eco-tourism.

To protect and conserve the natural heritage, forests, and wildlife.

Uplifting the economic condition of the local communities by creating awareness and capacity building.

4.4.4 Methodology

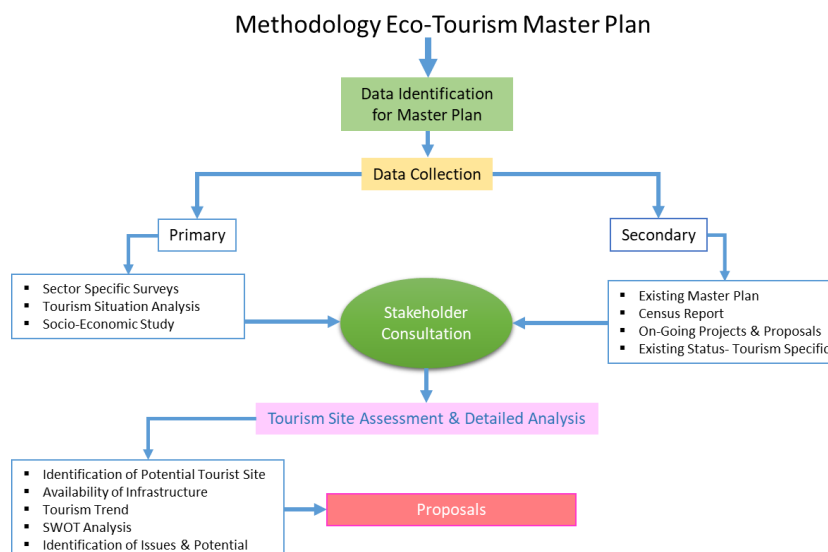


Figure No. : 0.1 Methodology for Eco Tourism Master Plan

4.4.5 Scope of Eco-Tourism

- Organized for environmentally conscious small groups.
- Reduces negative impacts on the natural and socio-cultural environment.
- Promotes protection of natural areas, restoration of heritage/culture.

4.4.6 Tourism or Eco-Tourism (As per Gazette Notification of Jamwaramgh ESZ)

As per Sub-point no. 3 of Point no.3 according to Jamwaramgh ESZ Notification, the guidelines are as under:

- All new eco-tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-Sensitive Zone shall be as per the Tourism Master Plan for the Eco-Sensitive Zone.
- The Eco-Tourism Master Plan shall be prepared by the State Department of Tourism in consultation with State Departments of Environment and Forests.
- The Tourism Master Plan shall form a component of the Zonal Master Plan.

The activities of eco-tourism shall be regulated as under, namely:

New construction of hotels and resorts shall not be allowed within one kilometer from the boundary of the Wildlife Sanctuary or up to the extent of the Eco-Sensitive Zone whichever is nearer.

Provided that beyond the distance of one kilometer from the boundary of the Wildlife Sanctuary till the extent of the Eco-Sensitive Zone, the establishment of new hotels and resorts shall be allowed only in pre-defined and designated areas for eco-tourism facilities as per Tourism Master Plan.

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 and the eco-tourism guidelines issued by National Tiger Conservation Authority (as amended from time to time) with emphasis on eco-tourism.

Until 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 and no new hotel, resort or commercial establishment construction shall be permitted within Eco-Sensitive Zone area.

4.4.7 Other Forms of Eco-Tourism

Suitable form of tourism concluded from analysis are agro-based tourism and cultural (arts and craft) tourism. Based on the context, nature, and practices and in relation to the region's characteristics, eco-tourism is divided into other types as well:

Community-based eco-tourism: This form of eco-tourism implies the promotion of biodiversity conservation, local income and cultural preservation in remote areas. In turn, the implementation of community-based tourism projects requires community empowerment, the improvement of accessibility, the incorporation of tourism products based on natural resources, and the liberalization of price policy. In addition, community-based eco-tourism focuses on the development of local communities and ecological sustainability as environmental responsibility and sensitivity provide social, economic and political benefits to local communities. That is why for this type of tourism, local employment, control, and initiation are necessary.

Sustainable eco-tourism: This form of eco-tourism implies the limitation of a negative impact on the environment, the minimization of negative externalities, the promotion of cultural integrity, and the support of income generation and effective resource management. It goes without saying that developing countries with unique natural environments and cultures may take advantage of sustainable eco-tourism on a first-priority basis. Sustainable eco-tourism programs consider all social, economic and environmental aspects and generate employment for unskilled employees in rural areas through community-based tourism activities dedicated to the preservation of natural eco-systems. In addition, respect to local traditions and rational use of natural resources should be prioritized to attain sustainability.

Ecosystem eco-tourism: In general, the ecosystem includes the physical environment, living organisms, and their feedbacks and interactions. In ecosystem eco-tourism, its basic elements are provided by predation, herbivory, parasitism, and mutualism between abiotic and biotic components. While this type of eco-tourism does not exclude the commercial exploitation of the ecosystem, it depends on integrated management philosophy considering

beneficiaries, socio-economic constraints and impacts on the resource base within a realistic spatial and temporal scale. Ecosystem eco-tourism aims to promote tourism activities that may contribute to the maintenance of the ecosystem's structures and functions. Moreover, it requires the management of biological diversity and entire ecosystems in connection with the tourism experience.

Rural eco-tourism: This type of tourism promotes the combination of tourism and agriculture that provides the local peasantry with better living conditions, more profit, and employment opportunities. As per, National Strategy for Rural Eco-Tourism, 2021: The Ministry of Tourism has recently notified national strategy on rural tourism. Keeping in view that eco-tourism and adventure tourism are largely away from the cities, the strategy for rural tourism is also relevant for promotion of eco-tourism and adventure tourism in the country.

4.5 Tourism Proposals of ESZ

4.5.1 Tourism Strategy

Eco-tourism has emerged as one of the prospective sectors of industry. The future economic development will be greatly influenced by the economic opportunities arising out of tourism growth. The Tourism Development Strategy takes into consideration the economic, political, administrative and environmental aspects of the region that create either opportunities or constraints for the development of tourism and defines the macro-level policy.

The Tourism Development Strategy emphasizes on:

- Harnessing the tourism potential of the region through planned, growth-oriented and sustainable development of the Regional Circuits.
- Developing tourism to ensure the overall development of the region.

The proposed tourism development strategy is based on the following key activities:

- Focus on quality tourism than mere numbers, especially in eco-sensitive regions.
- Although Jaipur receives a high number of visitors relative to India, quality tourism should be enhanced with a variety of considerations, like better stay facilities, better connectivity, preservation of heritage values, historical relevance, eco-cultural sensitivity, etc.

4.5.2 Development Proposals

(a) Community Participation Programs

Community participation is key to sustainability of tourism projects. Projects are planned with community in center and as partners of the development. This in addition to making the projects economically contributing will also make it sustainable and reduce possible cultural conflicts. An effective way to improve the economy is to enable communities to improve the quality of life through social mobilization of the people.

The potential Eco-Tourism Sites should be chosen from the villages within Eco-Sensitive Zone Area but outside the Wildlife Sanctuary Boundary.

All such villages should have a good natural setting & proper accessibility.

In the ESZ areas Handicrafts promotion to tourists can be done in most of the villages. .One of the major support programs proposed, Rajasthan is famous for its cultural diversity, historic value, handicraft and handloom attractions, however product reorientation, development, trainings and marketing is required for economic benefit.

Various participatory activities like community plantation, water harvesting etc.

Use of new technology like hydroponics, aeroponics for sustaining exotic plants and can also be used as a demonstrative tool visiting tourist.

Demonstration of traditional village life/culture for tourists. Jaipur has been selected as **City of Crafts and Folk Arts** by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Therefore, traditional arts and crafts can be developed to showcase and market them for tourism. In view of this, development of villagers can be supported by proposing a skill development center whereas tourists can experience the rich art with having a hands-on experience of the practices.

Meeting local farmers - Allows tourists to experience the authentic rural lifestyle. It offers an opportunity to learn about the local farming practices, traditional cultivation techniques, and the significance of agriculture in the local culture and provides valuable educational insights into agricultural processes, sustainable farming methods, and the importance of biodiversity in farming systems.

Tasting a variety of fresh foods and produce - Involves farm-to-table experiences where visitors can taste locally grown and freshly harvested foods.

By tasting and purchasing local foods, tourists directly support local farmers and the local economy.

Learning about rural art - Incorporating rural art into agro-based eco-tourism diversifies the tourism offerings of a destination, attracting visitors with a specific interest in arts and cultural experiences. This diversification contributes to the sustainable development of tourism by reducing dependency on a single tourism segment, extending tourist stays, and enhancing the overall visitor experience.

Participatory dairy-based activities for tourists like milking cattle - Provides visitors with a hands-on learning experience about dairy farming. They get to understand the process of milk production, learn about the care and management of dairy animals, and gain insights into the daily routines of dairy farmers.

Village tourism shall be done through stay home tourist places. Camping sites can also be developed in such areas. Villages suitable are as follows:

1. Nangal Tulsidas
2. Ghatajaldari
3. Toda Meena Mandir

(b) Recreation and Adventure activities through Private Sector Participation Strategy & Facilitation

A Entertainment Park is proposed in about 903 bigha area in the Ghatajaldari village. The area is marked A in the map annexed. Activities to be taken up for the tourists are as follows:

1. Zipline
2. Parks/ Play grounds
3. Tracking and Hiking
4. Rock climbing
5. Nature Walks and Bicycle tours
5. Camping
6. Photography and wildlife observation
7. Star gazing

8. Workshops for wildlife knowledge enhancement

It is very important to have more private sector participation in this work. The Entertainment Park will be run under the PP mode. Private parties with adequate experience in wildlife conservation and activities will be registered and given the responsibility of above activities.

A survey shall be undertaken to determine the infrastructural and facility deficiencies at the Entertainment Park and other various tourist destinations. The provision of restrooms, drinking water facilities, rain shelters, seating arrangements, toilet facilities and temporary food kiosks are all included in the facility area.

The Monitoring committee will monitor the activities of the Park and intervene if any violation is done of the ESZ notification and the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

(c) Track for Leopard sighting

The ESZ area has a number of Leopards which are regularly being sighted at specific locations. 4 tracks have been identified where Leopards are sighted on regular basis. These tracks will be developed as eco-trails for the tourists where they get experience of Leopard sightings. These trails have been marked on the map with dotted lines.

These Leopard sighting tracks will give an experience of wildlife in the open habitat to the visiting tourists. It will enrich them with knowledge of wildlife and incline the towards wildlife conservation.

(d) Formulation of Tourist Circuit

Tourist Circuit is one of the most important parts of the Master Plan. The tourist sites in the ESZ of the sanctuary may be included in the local Tourist circuit of Jaipur- Jamwaramgarh to give the tourist first hand experience of wildlife conservation.

(e) Nature Interpretation Center for Jamwaramgarh Sanctuary

Jamwaramgarh Sanctuary is fortunate to have richness of natural beauty, flora and fauna accompanied with places of religious historical and archeological importance. The rich cultural and historical heritage of the area attracts people from other states of India as well as from abroad. As the wildlife sanctuary is near Jaipur and in vicinity of Nahargarh wildlife sanctuary and Sariska tiger reserve, wildlife interpretation centre will attract a huge number of tourists.

So far, tourism in Jamwaramgarh Sanctuary has been attracting domestic

tourists in few numbers but looking to the enchanting beauty and splendor of the picturesque forest wealth present in the surrounding sanctuaries and reserve forest areas, there is high scope of opening new avenues of tourism related to nature and forests.

Nature interpretation center facilities are not developed for the sanctuary. There should be a proper center available near the entrance of the sanctuary. The center should have exhibits displayed. The following suggestions may be considered when the decision is taken for development of interpretation center:

(f) Exhibits

The interpretation center will have one or more exhibit galleries developed on the basis of specific communication objective. The following exhibit themes are considered:

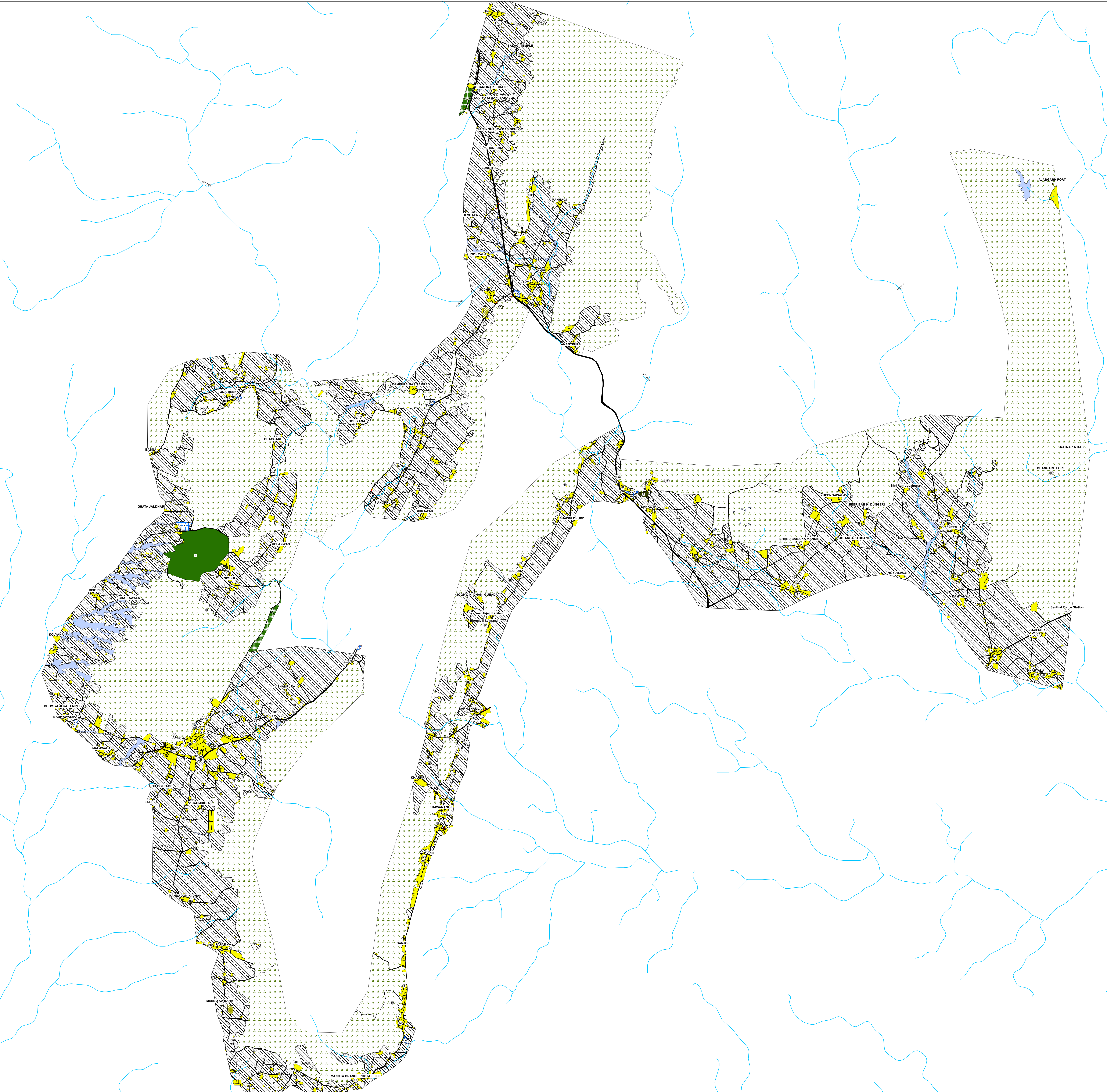
- A relief map of the area showing various zones, population density of major species and tour tracks for visitors.
- Exhibits depicting major flora & fauna of the sanctuary
- Exhibits showing mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, which form the faunal population of the Sanctuary.
- Exhibits showing invertebrate animals such as insects, mollusks, etc., found in the Sanctuary.
- Exhibits of common trees, plants flowers and other interesting botanical features peculiar to the sanctuary.
- Exhibits on food chain and food webs in the Sanctuary.
- Exhibits on animal and plant adaptation relevant to the species of the Sanctuary.
- Exhibits on endangered species protected in the Sanctuary.
- Exhibits dealing with conservation issues such as damage to wildlife, forests, and ecosystems caused by man, the importance of conserving the fragile ecosystems, etc.
- Exhibits dealing with the objectives, activities, and conservation action plans of the Sanctuary.
- Exhibits providing tips on do's and don'ts while visiting the Sanctuary.
- The display material should be in hindi and english.

- The interpretation center should be situated near the boundary of the Sanctuary.
- The Interpretation Centre should not only have display boards but models of wild animals and birds should be displayed.
- Pamphlets giving details of sanctuary area, animals, and birds should be distributed.
- The dedicated staff should be posted to help visitor's curiosity.
- The above exhibits at the Interpretation Centre, properly designed and installed with relevant information contents, would serve as a useful pre-visit orientation for visitors. It will not only give them an idea and insight on what to look for and what to assimilate while in the Sanctuary, but also include an interest in identifying at least some of the species that come across. The Interpretation Centre would also serve as a post-visit resource center, where visitors could come back and check and verify their observations (on identification of species, for example) with the exhibits.

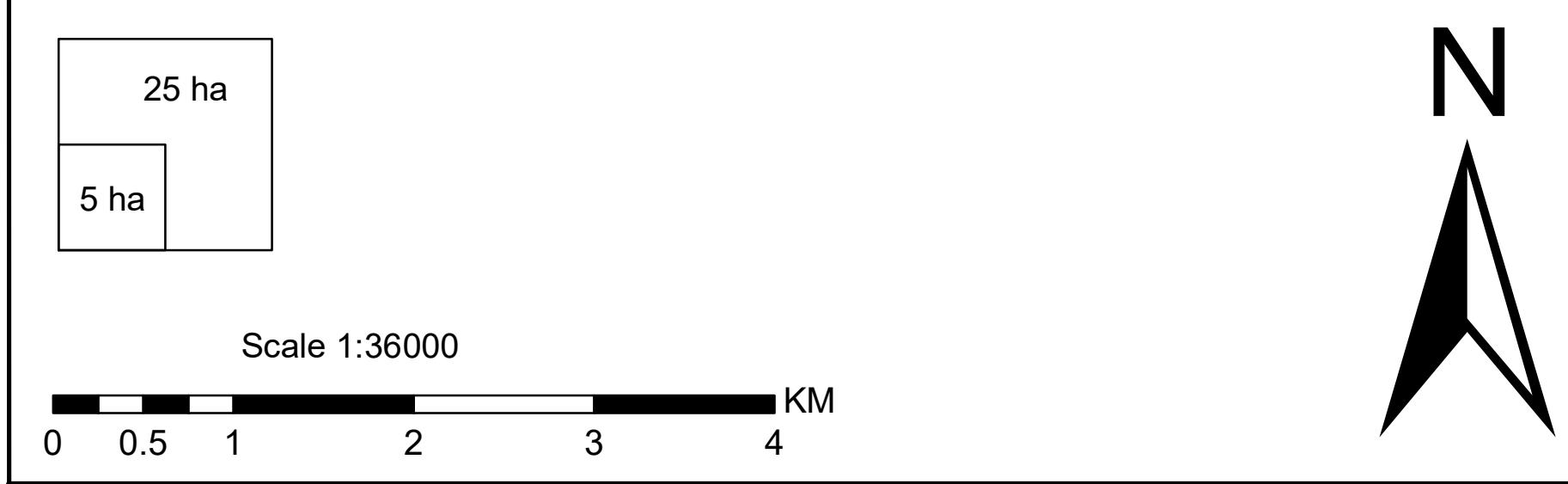
JAMWARAMGARH

EXISTING LANDUSE 2022

GENERALISED



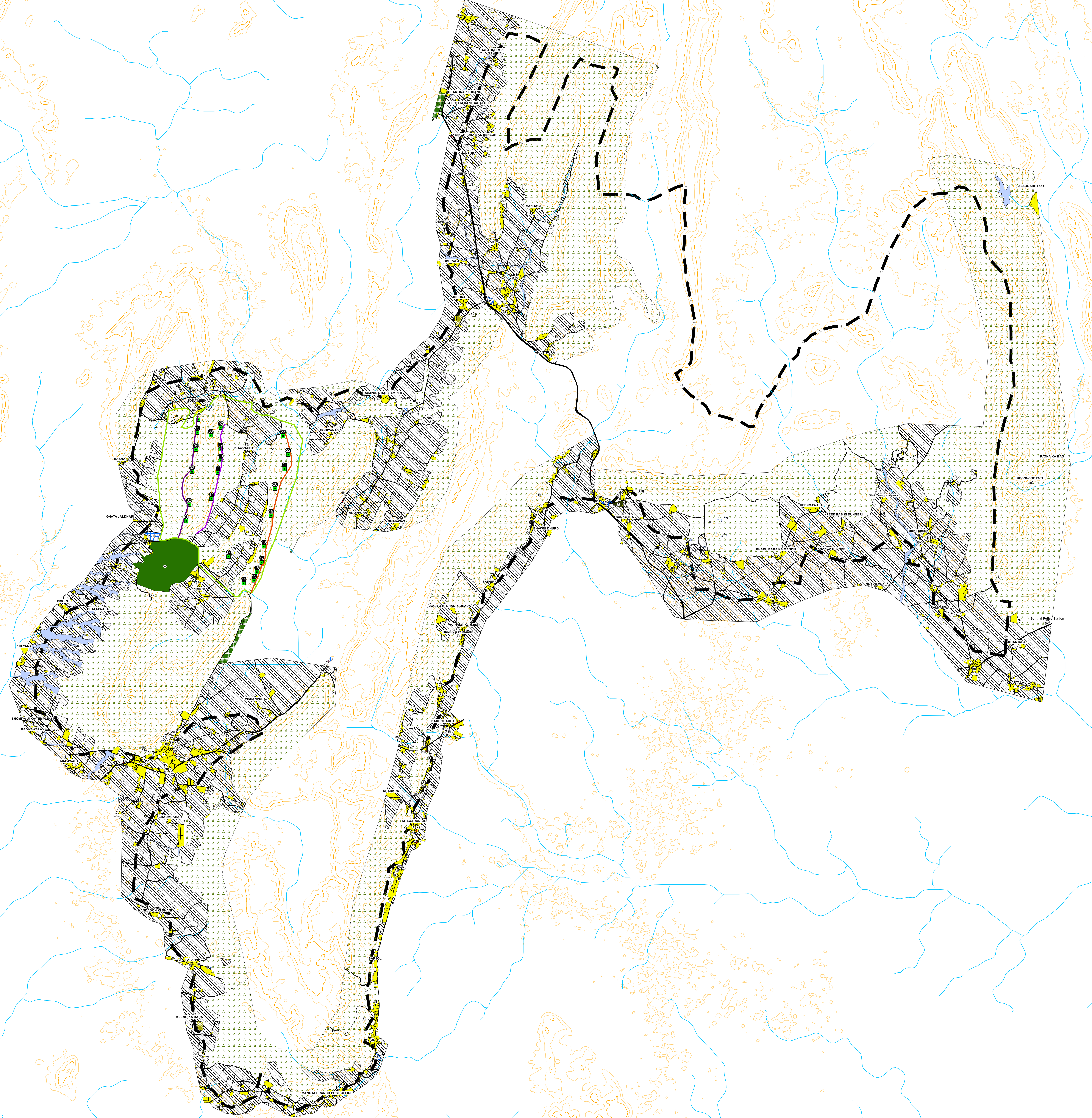
- RESIDENTIAL**
- RESIDENTIAL
- SLUM
- COMMERCIAL**
- COMMERCIAL (RETAIL BUSINESS, GENERAL COMMERCIAL/PETROL PUMP/GODOWN)
- HOTELS
- MIXED LANDUSE (RESIDENTIAL&COMMERCIAL)
- GOVERNMENT**
- GOVERNMENT OFFICES
- GOVERNMENT GUEST HOUSES
- GOVERNMENT RESERVED AREA
- RECREATIONAL**
- PARKS & PLAY GROUNDS
- FAIRS/TOURIST FACILITY COMPING GROUNDS(C)
- HERITAGE (INCLUDING PLOT AND BUILDING)
- PUBLIC/SEMI PUBLIC**
- PARKS & PLAY GROUNDS
- PARKS & PLAY GROUNDS
- RELIGIOUS/HISTORICAL
- OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- PUBLIC UTILITIES
- CREMATION AND BURIAL GROUNDS
- TRANSPORTATION**
- ROADS
- ECOLOGICAL USE**
- FOREST LAND
- STREAMS
- WATERBODIES
- ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY**
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- VILLAGE BOUNDARY
- ESZ BOUNDARY
- MISCELLANEOUS**
- DITCH/CLIFF
- PLANTATION/AGRICULTURE/VACANT LAND
- OTHER LANDUSES**
- OPEN AREA
- NURSERY
- 50 M
- CONTOURS
- STRUCTURES IN FOREST AREA



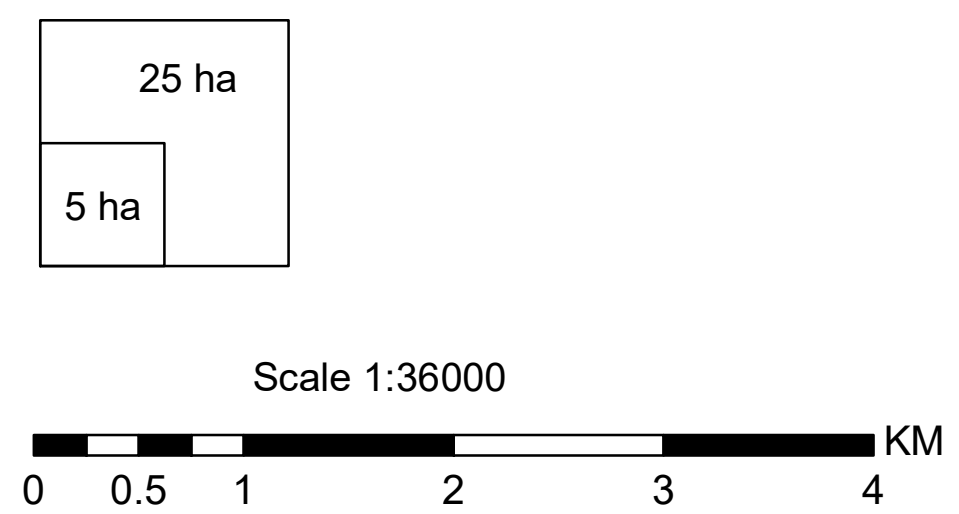
EXISTING LANDUSE PLAN OF JAMWARAMGARH ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE,2022

TWON PLANNING DEPARTMENT,URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

JAMWARAMGARH PROPOSED LANDUSE 2022



- RESIDENTIAL**
- RESIDENTIAL
- SLUM
- COMMERCIAL**
- COMMERCIAL (RETAIL BUSINESS, GENERAL COMMERCIAL/PETROL PUMP/GODOWN)
- HOTELS
- MIXED LANDUSE (RESIDENTIAL&COMMERCIAL)
- GOVERNMENT**
- GOVERNMENT OFFICES
- GOVERNMENT GUEST HOUSES
- GOVERNMENT RESERVED AREA
- RECREATIONAL**
- PARKS & PLAY GROUNDS
- PROPOSED ADVENTURE SPORTS PARK & RACE COURSE (903 BIGHA AREA)
- HERITAGE (INCLUDING PLOT AND BUILDING)
- PUBLIC/SEMI PUBLIC**
- PARKS & PLAY GROUNDS
- PARKS & PLAY GROUNDS
- RELIGIOUS/HISTORICAL
- OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- PUBLIC UTILITIES
- CREMATION AND BURIAL GROUNDS
- TRANSPORTATION**
- ROADS
- PROPOSED LEOPARD SAFARI TRACK 01 (5300 Mtr.)
- PROPOSED LEOPARD SAFARI TRACK 02 (4060 Mtr.)
- PROPOSED LEOPARD SAFARI TRACK 03 (3700 Mtr.)
- ECOLOGICAL USE**
- FOREST LAND
- STREAMS
- WATERBODIES
- ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY**
- MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
- VILLAGE BOUNDARY
- ESZ BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED DCF WILDLIFE BUNDARY
- MISCELLANEOUS**
- DITCH/CLIFF
- PLANTATION/AGRICULTURE/VACANT LAND
- OTHER LANDUSES**
- OPEN AREA
- NURSERY
- CONTOURS
- PROPOSED LEOPARD MOVEMENT POINT



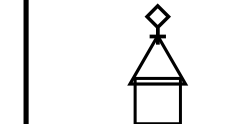


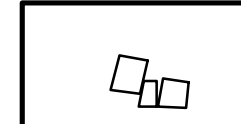

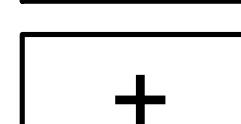

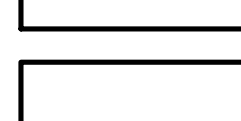
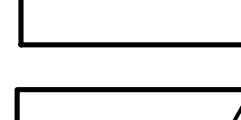



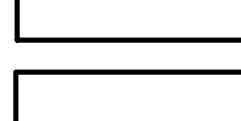
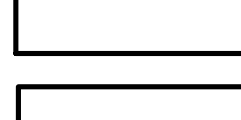
PROPOSED LANDUSE PLAN OF JAMWA RAMGARH ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE,2022

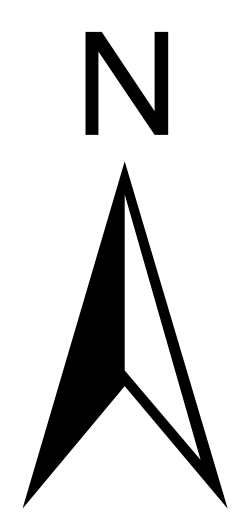
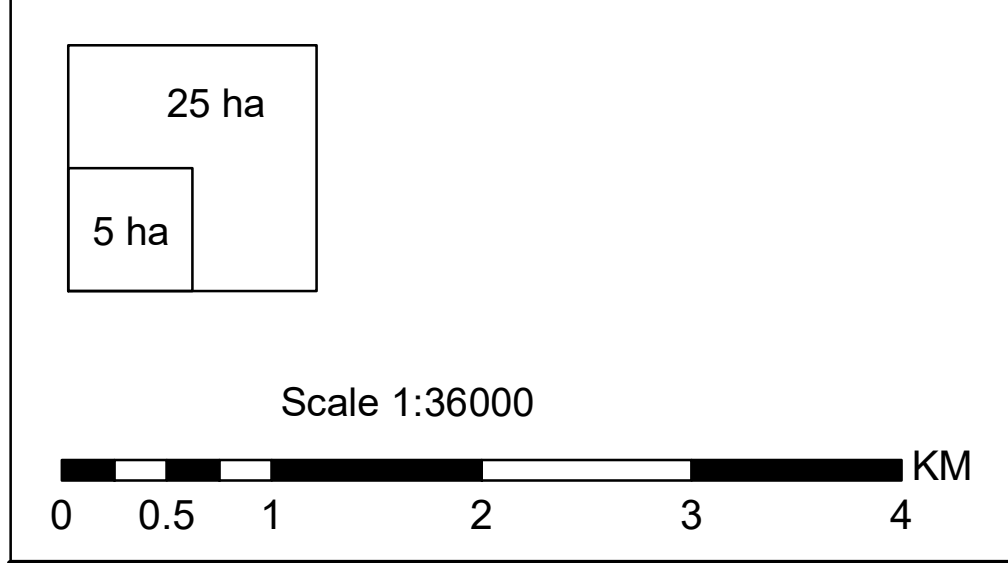
TWON PLANNING DEPARTMENT,URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT,GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

JAMWARAMGARH

TOWN AREA MAP

GENERALISED

-  TEMPLE
-  HERITAGE BUILDINGS
-  5 km
-  BUILDING
-  CHECKDAM
-  SPRINGS
-  FALLS
-  WATERSHED
-  ROADS
-  TANKS, RIVERS & CANALS
- ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES**
-  MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY
-  WARD BOUNDARY
-  VILLAGE BOUNDARY
-  ESZ BOUNDARY



TOWN AREA MAP OF JAMWARAMGARH ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE, 2022

TWON PLANNING DEPARTMENT, URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

SEINOR TOWN PLANNER
JAIPUR ZONE, JAIPUR

ADDITIONAL CHIEF TOWN PLANNER
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

CHIEF TOWN PLANNER
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR