



**Zonal Master Plan  
For  
Eco – Sensitive Zone  
of  
Bhainsroadgarh  
Wild Life Sanctuary**



**Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department  
Government of Rajasthan**

**Zonal Master Plan**  
**for**  
**Eco-Sensitive Zone**  
**of**  
**Bhainsroadgarh**

## **Foreword**

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. The Eco-Sensitive Zone around Bhainsroadgarh Wild Life Sanctuary notified by Government of India notification mandates the State Government to prepare a Zonal Master Plan.

The Zonal Master Plan has been prepared with focus on the biological and environmental conservation of the Bhainsroadgarh ESZ. 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 Gazette Notification for sustainable tourist activities and the notification of eco-sensitive zones.

Department of Environment and Climate Change has prepared the Zonal Master Plan with technical assistance of Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, Forest Department and finalized the plan after seeking public comments.

I sincerely hope that Zonal Master Plan would serve as a guiding light, not only for the enhancement of the wildlife sanctuary but also for the entire eco-sensitive zone. It will promote sustainable tourism and that all stakeholders will join hands to ensure the successful implementation of the Zonal Master Plan for the Eco-Sensitive Zone in the future.

Shikhar Agrawal

Additional Chief Secretary

## PREFACE

The key objectives of this study are to create a Zonal Master Plan of Eco-Sensitive Zone of Bhainsroadgarh, advise development regulations, and suggest proposals to mitigate negative environmental effects. The Zonal Master Plan of Eco-Sensitive Zone of Bhainsroadgarh 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 Bhainsroadgarh 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.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

In Process of planned development of Bhainsroadgarh Eco-Sensitive Area, we would like to thank all the distinguished public representative, citizens, and departments concerned, who helped us with the formulation of the project and who dedicated their valuable time for providing information and guide in the preparation of this project report.

We express our special gratitude to Shri Shikhar Agrawal, Additional Chief Secretary (Department of Environment and Climate Change, Govt. of Rajasthan), Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Kota and Dr. Nand Kumar, Associate Professor, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur who supported us for preparation of Zonal Mater plan.

We thank all those officers 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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# CONTENTS

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Background 01-02
- 1.2 Extent & Boundaries of Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and ESZ 03-07
- 1.3 Villages under ESZ, Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary 08-09
- 1.4 Vision and Objectives of ZMP for Bhainsroadgarh ESZ 10

## 2 NATURAL FEATURES

- 2.1 Vegetation 11-12
  - 2.1.1 Cover and Food for Wild Animals
- 2.2 Animals 13-15
  - 2.2.1 Vertebrates, their Status, Distribution
  - 2.2.2 Birds
  - 2.2.3 Reptiles and Amphibians
  - 2.2.4 Species of Conservation Importance:
- 2.3 Geology, Rock and Soil 16
- 2.4 Terrain 16
- 2.5 Climate 16-18
  - 2.5.1 Rainfall Pattern and Distribution:
  - 2.5.2 Temperature
  - 2.5.3 Humidity
  - 2.5.4 Wind
  - 2.5.5 Drought and its Periodicity
- 2.6 Water Sources 18

## 3 DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION & CONTROL REGULATIONS AND LAND USE FOR ESZ BHAINSRoadGARH

- 3.1 Overview 19
- 3.2 Landuses as Per Prevailing Rawatbhata Master Plan (RMP) and Allowed Activities in Bhainsroadgarh ESZ 19-21
  - 3.2.1 Prohibited Activities
  - 3.2.2 Regulated Activities
  - 3.2.3 Promoted Activities
- 3.3 Provision of Bhainsroadgarh ESZ Notification & Prevailing Rawatbhata Master Plan 22
- 3.4 Existing Activity/Use 22

3.5 Proposed Landuses in Bhainsroadgarh ESZ as Per Prevailing Rawatbhata Master Plan	23
3.6 Provision of Zoning Regulations of Prevailing Rawatbhata Master Plan	23
3.7 Building Parameters for Grant of Approval	
3.8 Environmental Clearance from State Environment Impact Assessment Committee or MoEF&CC	23
4. Tourism Plan	
4.1 Tourism Plan	
4.1.1 Introduction	39-41
4.1.2 Background Information and Statistics	41-42
4.1.2.1 Statistics of Population of Chittorgarh	
4.1.2.2 Statistics on Tourism Inflow in Chittorgarh	
4.1.3 Heritage Sites	42-48
4.1.3.1 Natural Heritage	
4.1.3.2 The Eco-sensitive Zone of BWLS	
4.1.3.3 Conservation and Management Strategies	
4.1.4 Ecotourism	48-53
4.1.4.1 Ecotourism as mentioned in the Eco Tourism Policy- 2021	
4.1.4.2 Eco-tourism Promotion Strategies	
4.1.4.3 Eco-tourism/tourism activities to be permitted:	
4.1.4.4 Guidelines for Eco-tourism	
4.1.5 Developing Tourist Information Centre:	54-54
4.1.6 Heritage Trails and Nature Trails:	54-54
4.1.7 Rural Tourism	55-56

## LIST OF MAPS

**Map 1.** Google Map of Eco-Sensitive Zone around Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

**Map 2.** Eco-Sensitive Zone around Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary along with Latitude and Longitude of Prominent Locations

**Map 3.** Eco-Sensitive Zone Around Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary along with Latitude and Longitude of Prominent Locations on Survey of India (SOI) Toposheet

**Map 4.** Location of Bhainsrodgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

**Map 5.** Eco-Sensitive Zone Around Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary Along with Latitude and Longitude of Prominent Locations

## LIST OF TABLES

**Table: 1** Extent & Boundaries of Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and ESZ

**Table: 2** List of Villages falling under ESZ (As per notification)

**Table: 3** Plant Species of Conservation Importance

**Table: 4** Bird Species of Conservation Importance

**Table: 5** Seasonal Variations in ESZ, Bhainsroadgarh

**Table: 6** Major Water Sources in ESZ, Bhainsroadgarh

## LIST OF ANNEXURES

**Annexure -1a** List of Activities Prohibited Within Eco-Sensitive Zone.

**Annexure -1b** List of Activities to be Regulated within Eco-Sensitive Zone.

**Annexure -1c** List of Activities to be Promoted within Eco-Sensitive Zone.

**Annexure -2** Ecological Area as per Rawatbhata Master Plan 2031

**Annexure -3** Provisions of Rawatbhata Master Plan 2031

**Annexure -4** Activities Permitted in Premises in G-2 (as per RMP 2031)





# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZs), often referred to as Ecologically Fragile Areas (EFAs), are regions around protected areas, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries that have been designated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India. The Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 gives the MoEF&CC authority. Declaring ESZs aims to manage and control activity surrounding designated locations, acting as "shock absorbers" for protected regions. They serve as a transitional zone between locations requiring high levels of security to those needing less protection. In 2011, the MoEF&CC released updated regulations for these sectors.

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, which was passed in 1986 in accordance with Article 253 of the Indian Constitution, governs how the MoEF&CC carries out its duties with regard to the ESZ legislative requirements. There is no mention of "ESZ" there, but Section 3(2)(v) of the Act states that the Central Government may limit the areas where any industries, operations, or processes, or a class of industries, operations, or processes, may be carried out or may be carried out with certain safeguards. In addition to Rule 5(1) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, which states that the central government may forbid or restrict the placement of industries and carrying out particular operations or processes based on factors like the biological diversity of an area, maximum allowable limits of concentration of pollutants for an area, environmentally friendly land use, and proximity to protected areas; these two clauses have been successfully used by the government as well as areas to declare as "No Development Zone" viewing the aforesaid importance. The guidelines are periodically determined by the committee that the MoEF&CC formed and are updated as necessary.

Currently, there are a number of other criteria that may be used to proclaim an ESZ or EFA, including criteria based on species (endemism, rarity, etc.), habitat

(holy groves, frontier woods, etc.), and geo-morphologic characteristic (uninhabited islands,

river sources, etc.). Significant efforts have been made so far in relation to the requirements parameters defined by the MoEF&CC to proclaim the ESZ, which are listed below:

- a. The National Board for Wildlife adopted the Wildlife Conservation Strategy in January 2002, which called for the designation of "lands falling within 10 kilometres (km) of the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries should be notified as eco-fragile zones" under Section 3(v) of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 and Rule 5 of the Environment Protection Rules of 1986.
- b. All Chief Wildlife Wardens were asked by the Additional Director General (ADG) of Forests to list any places within 10 kilometres of the borders of National Parks and Sanctuaries and to provide specific recommendations for their notification as ESZ areas under the aforementioned Act (February 2002).
- c. According to the National Wildlife Action Plan (2002–2016), "Areas outside the protected area network are frequently vital ecological corridor links and must be protected to prevent isolation of biodiversity fragments that will not survive over the long term."
- d. Following the Supreme Court's intervention in favour of MoEF&CC in December 2006, MoEF&CC formed a committee to determine the criteria for designating ESZs in India.
- e. Richness of the local flora and fauna, slope, rarity and endemism of species, sources of rivers, etc., were the factors that were determined.

Furthermore, Article 51-A states that "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures." It is important to note that Article 48 of the Directive Principles of State Policy mentions the efforts made by each state to safeguard the nation's forests and wildlife.

### **1.2 Extent & Boundaries of Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, and ESZ**

A draft notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change number S.O 437 (E), dated the 28th January, 2021.

The 275.45 square kilometre Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the state of Rajasthan's Rawatbhata Tehsil of the Chittorgarh District, 50 kilometres from the academic city of Kota. It is also situated between the longitudes of 75° 20' and 75° 35' East and the latitudes of 24° 40' and 25° North. The Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary was established as a wildlife sanctuary by Government Notification No. /F/1/44/ Raj/ 8 /81, dated the 5th February, 1983. The Sanctuary is also referred to as a "Sanctuary of Gorges" and a "Sanctuary of Reptiles," and a third of it is encircled by the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, Chambal River, and Brahmani River; the Sanctuary is of ecological importance as it encompasses large tract of forest. It is situated on the banks of Chambal River and inhabits large species of trees, herbs, shrubs, grasses and climbers. The Chambal River, which lies close by and is regarded as the Sanctuary's lifeblood, is a perfect location for reptiles, especially crocodiles. The Sanctuary has many gorges, which provide water supply all year round. The relocation facility at Saddle Dam, which is located on the bank of the River Chambal, adds grandeur to the Sanctuary from an ecotourism point of view. The protected area supports diverse micro and macro habitats in the Sanctuary with rich flora and wildlife of the region.

From an ecological, environmental, and biodiversity point of view, it is necessary to conserve and protect the area, extent, and boundary that are mentioned in paragraph 1 around the protected area of Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary as an Eco-sensitive Zone and to forbid industries or classes of industries, as well as their operations and processes, in the said Eco-sensitive Zone. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) and clauses (v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-

section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 (29 of 1986) read with sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Central Government hereby notifies an area to an extent of 0 (zero) to 9.6 kilometres around the boundary of Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary in the district of Chittorgarh in the State of Rajasthan as the Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from 0.00 to 9.60 kilometres around the Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and the area of Eco-sensitive Zone is 304.70 square kilometres and the zero extent towards Northern and North-Eastern side is due to presence of Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary and Mukundara National Park (MNP) Kota, and the extent of 250 metres of Eco-sensitive Zone from Rana Pratap Sagar dam to Chuliya Fall is due to river bed and habitations and the extent of Eco-sensitive Zone in different directions (kilometres) is as given below: -

**Table: 1 Extent & Boundaries of Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, and ESZ**

Direction	Maximum Extend (kms.)
North	0.0
North-East	0.0
East	4.0
South-East	9.6
South	4.3
South-West	0.9
West	3.0
North-West	1.0

Boundary Description of Eco-Sensitive Zone of the Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is as follows:

**North** - It is along the boundary of Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary, Mukundara National Park Kota from village Bhainsroadgarh to Lotiyana Forest Chokki, Lotiyana.

**North- East** - It is only 250 meters wide from P.A. starting from Rana Pratap Sagar dam to Chuliya fall. From CISF HQ. to Chambal river near PHED pump house(Bhilwara Chambal scheme), it is zero as this area belongs to Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary, Mukundara National Park Kota ,already a Protected Area.

**East** - From Chittoriya village to Rana Pratap Sagar dam site (All submerged water area)

**South- East** - Submerged water area limit of Rana Pratap Sagar from village Kanwarpura to Patloi village to Barkhera forest block.

**South** - From Jhumpdiya village near Balaganj along river Gunjali, submerged water limit of Rana Pratap Sagar dam upto Chittoriya village where river Chambal enters into Rana Pratap Sagar dam water.

**South- West** - It is 01 kilometres wide from protected area starting from near village Jhumpadia to Village Sheopuriya. From village Sheopuriya to village Jambudeep to Village Ajpura.

**West** - It is 01 kilometre-wide from protected area starting from forest chokki Lotiyana to Mandesra village to Phootpal Talav. From this point it becomes three kilometres wide from protected area and it goes from Kolpura village to Rajpura Village to Jambudeep village. Then it goes along Madhya Pradesh boundary to Jhumpadiya village. This area lies under Forest division Chittorgarh.

**North- West** - It is 01-kilometre-wide from P.A. starting near Phootpal Talab to Lotiyana forest chokki along forest road.

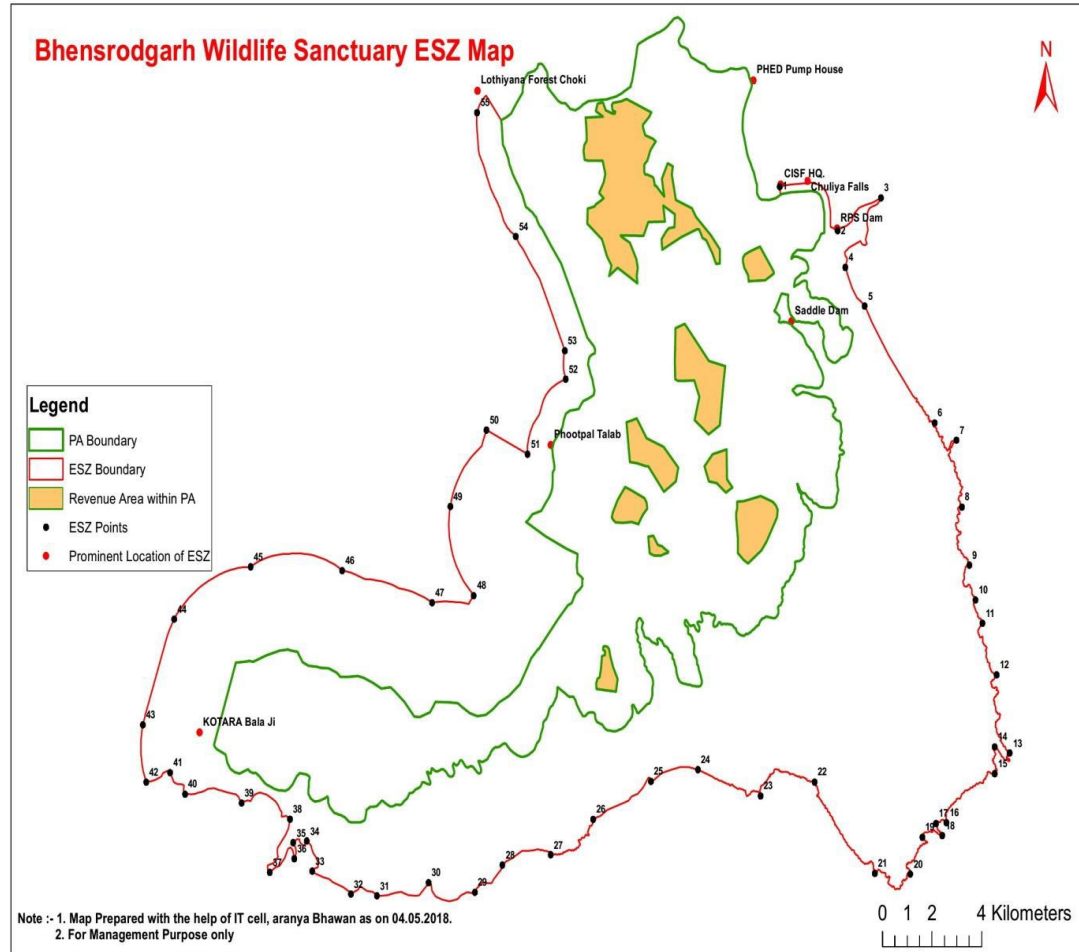


**MAP 1. GOOGLE MAP OF ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE AROUND  
BHAINSRDARGH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**



**[Zonal Master Plan of Bhainsrorgarh]**

MAP 2. ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE AROUND BHAINROADGARH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS





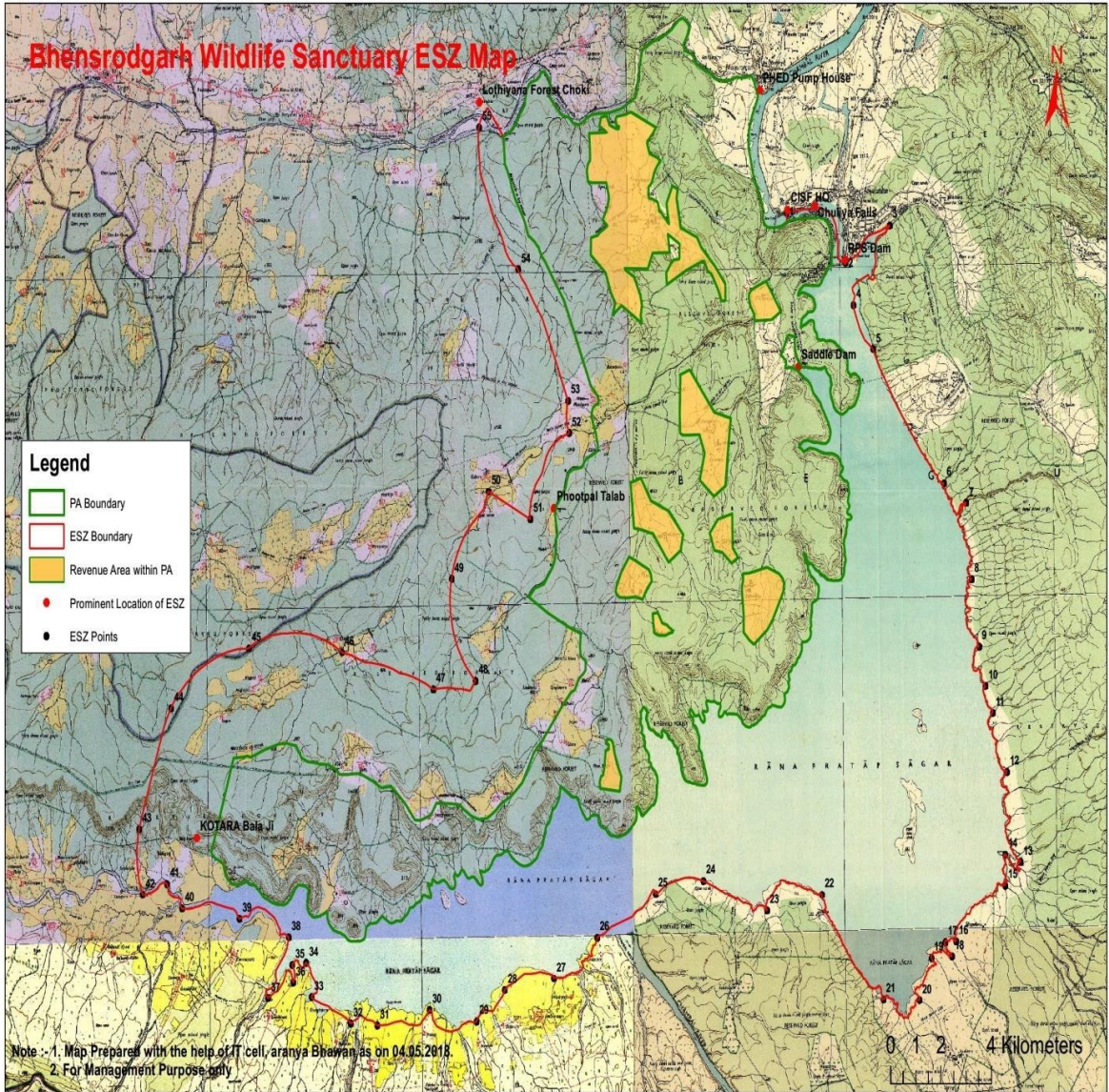
### 1.3 Villages under ESZ, Bhainsroadgarh:

Eco-Sensitive Zone comprises various villages within its boundary. As per Gazette Notification of MoEF&CC dated 10<sup>th</sup> September 2021, there are total 20 villages falling in the limit of Bhainsroadgarh ESZ. As per notification villages falling under ESZ are listed below:

**Table: 2 List of Villages falling under ESZ (As per notification)**

S.No.	Name of Village	Gram Panchayat
1	Nimdi	Devpura
2	Agra	Rajpura
3	Bhairon Ji Ka Mall	Rajpura
4	Dudhi Talai	Rajpura
5	Ganeshpura	Rajpura
6	Udhpura	Rajpura
7	Luhariya	Rajpura
8	Barla Kheda	Rajpura
9	Balaganj	Balpura
10	Kharnai	Rajpura
11	Shyopuria	Rajpura
12	Hirapura	Rajpura
13	Sariyakudi	Rajpura
14	Meghpura	Rajpura
15	Kheda	Rajpura
16	Rajpura	Rajpura
17	Ajpura	Rajpura
18	Kolpura	Mandesra
19	Mandesra	Mandesra
20	Phootpal	Mandesra

**MAP 3. ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE AROUND BHAINSRoadGARH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY  
ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT LOCATIONS ON  
SURVEY OF INDIA (SOI) TOPO SHEET**



#### **1.4 Vision and Objectives of ZMP for Bhainsroadgarh ESZ**

The goal of creating the Zonal Master Plan for the Bhainsroadgarh ESZ is to guarantee sustainable growth while taking the local environment into consideration. By limiting needless advances, the ZMP document is structured to put a strong emphasis on the protection of ecology, the environment and biodiversity.

Objectives of Eco-Sensitive Zone Master Plan of Bhainsroadgarh is as under:

- A.** To prevent the development activities those are detrimental to ecology within ESZ Area.
- B.** To conserve, preserve and protect the natural heritage and biodiversity of ESZ such as forest, wildlife, flora & fauna. Identify the vulnerable species in terms of flora and fauna and suggest necessary actions to conserve the natural heritage.
- C.** To prepare detailed proposals to regulate, control and promote the permissible activities only to maintain its ecological and environmental balance.
- D.** To identify heritage assets (natural & manmade heritage) such as monuments, historically important monuments and structures, water bodies, other natural features, etc.
- E.** To identify areas for promotion of eco-tourism, for up-liftment of local communities.
- F.** To prepare a Tourism & Eco-Tourism Master Plan for the planning area.
- G.** Suggestions for Management & Governance of Eco-Sensitive Zone Area.

## 2 NATURAL FEATURES

When referring to physical aspects or traits that are generated by natural processes and present in the environment, we use the term "natural features." They may consist of different types of flora, water bodies, landforms or other geological or biological components. Natural characteristics that are crucial to the maintenance and health of the ecosystem can be found in ecologically sensitive zones. Here are some examples of natural features commonly found in Bhainsroadgarh Eco-Sensitive Zones:

### 2.1 VEGETATION:

According to the classification of forest type of India by H.G. Champion and S.K. Seth, the forest met within the tract fall under sub group 5-B-Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous forest is found on plateau and edaphically type E-1 *Anogeissus pendula* forest is found on hill slopes and under lying grounds, patches of edaphically type E2 *Boswellia serrata* forest area also found on plateau where soil depth is low.

Kalakhet, Padajhar and slopes of Mamorgarh, Revajhar and Agra towards the Chambal River represent the *Anogeissus pendula* type. Principal species in this sub type is Dhokra, Bandharmutha, Kolgarh, Mamorgarh, Revajhar and Nimri represent the C2 Northern dry mixed deciduous forest. This type occurs mostly in higher slopes, plateau and in places where moisture condition is good. On higher slopes *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhavda) is the most characteristic species along with *Diospyros melanoxylon* (Tendu), *Aegle marmelos* (Beelpatra), *Boswellia serrata* (Salar), *Lannea coromandelica* (Gurjan), *Senegalia catechu* (Khair), *Sterculia urens* (Kadaya) etc. on dry and exposed sites on steep slopes, along the ridges and spaces and also on higher plateaus the proportion of Dhavda and other miscellaneous species decreases and almost pure patches of Salar and Gurjan are found on lower elevations, along Nallas and depressions and on riverbeds *Butea monosperma* (Khankara), *Zizyphus spp.* (Ber), Khair, *Syzygium jambos* (Jamun), *Mitragyna parvifolia* (Kalam), *Madhuca indica* (Mahua), *Terminalia arjuna* (Arjun),



*Terminalia. bellirica* (Bahera), *Terminalia. elliptica* (Sadad), *Mangifera indica* (Aam) etc. are found.

Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) occur along some of the slopes facing the Chambal River.

### **2.1.1 COVER AND FOOD FOR WILD ANIMALS:**

The diversity and density of the vegetation have a crucial role in determining the habitat and consequently the presence of specific wild animals. For refuge and food, various wild animals prefer different sorts of habitat. For further cover and predation, the main nexus of the region need the forested and shrubby Grooves that are present in the majority of the sanctuary area. The border out crops and various gullies in the steep landscape provide this huge cat with the perfect cover. When there is an inadequate food chain and a small number of herbivores, the rather large population of leopards frequently attacks domestic animals to meet their nutritional needs.

The Hyenas, Jackals, Foxes, Jungle cat are also found co-existing in the similar habitat conditions. Blue bulls, Chinkara, Wild boar, Langoor, Hare, Porcupine form major herbivores of the sanctuary. The low population level is due to their direct competition with livestock and human disturbances.

The avian fauna population needs different stories of flora for nesting and different species have preferences for different trees and shrubs. Several species depend upon seeds of grasses and fruits of various species while other feeds on insets and variety of smaller birds. Some birds prefer conceived habitat for nesting. The common nesting sites for different species are protected grooves of thorny species, under story trees, near water points and on the top of the canopy trees. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam provides excellent conditions for water birds. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and Brahmini River forms the best Crocodile habitat in the country and supports one of the biggest populations of crocodile in the country. The river Chambal also serves as an excellent habitat for smooth-coated otters here.

## 2.2 ANIMALS:

### 2.2.1 VERTEBRATES, THEIR STATUS, DISTRIBUTION:

The top carnivore inhabiting the area is Leopard (*Leoparda pardus*). Other major vertebrate species of the area include the Striped Hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*), Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus indicus*), Indian Fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), Hanuman Langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*), Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Chinkara (*Gazella bennettii*), Indian crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Marsh Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*) and variety of birds are found.

### 2.2.2 BIRDS:

The variety of birds inhabiting the sanctuary ranges from land birds to water birds. The multi-layered forests provide a suitable habitat for various avi-faunal species. Variety of fruit species, grasses and varied micro environments inhabiting insects etc. form suitable habitat conditions for various fulgurous and insectivorous birds. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and other Talab & Talais inhibit a variety of water birds. Various species of resident, resident migratory and migratory birds can be seen here in different seasons of the year.

### 2.2.3 REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS:

The reptile includes snakes, tortoises, turtles and lizards of various types. Non poisonous snakes include Indian Rat Snake (*Ptyas mucosa*), Checkered Keel-back (*Fowlea piscator*), Common Wolf Snake (*Lycodon aulicus*), Red Sand Boa (*Eryx johnii*), Indian Rock Python (*Python molurus*) etc. and the poisonous snakes include the Spectacled Cobra (*Naja naja*), Common Krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), Russell's Viper (*Daboia russelii*) etc. lizards including Bengal Monitor Lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*), Indian Garden Lizard (*Calotes versicolor*), House Gecko (*Hemidactylus frenatus*) etc. are also commonly observed.

Although there is no scientific study of amphibian fauna in the Bhainsrodgarh sanctuary area so far, but based on the diversity of its habitat, it can be easily estimated that various species of frogs, toads are present here; Which can possibly be rare and endemic too.

## 2.2.4 SPECIES OF CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE:

As per IUCN classification several plant species of global importance are found in the sanctuary which leads immediate actions to protect them against threats of extinction. A list of such species is as follows:

**Table: 3 Plant Species of Conservation Importance**

S.No.	Scientific Name	Hindi Name	Category
1	<i>Anogeissus sericea</i>	इंद्रधोक	Rare
2	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	काली मूसली	Endangered
3	<i>Chlorophytum borivilianum</i>	सफ़ेद मूसली	Endangered
4	<i>Glorisa superba</i>	कलिहारी	Endangered
5	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>	हल्दू	Vulnerable
6	<i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i>	धामन	Vulnerable
7	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	बीजासाल	Vulnerable
8	<i>Schleichera trijuga</i>	कुसुम	Vulnerable
9	<i>Schrebera swietenoides</i>	मोखा	Vulnerable
10	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i>	रोहण	Vulnerable

These species may not survive if timely action is not taken against threat of extinction. Due to small population and restricted distribution they require intensive care and habitat management and may survive only with human support. The series of gorges situated in the sanctuary are very important for conservation of biodiversity as well as rare and threatened plants species. Every effort should be made to make them free from human interference and restore moisture region through drainage line treatment. The rare and threatened bird species found in the sanctuary are as follows:

**Table: 4 Bird Species of Conservation Importance**

S.No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Category
1	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	White rumped Vulture	Critically Endangered
2	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Indian Vulture	Critically Endangered
3	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Red-headed Vulture	Critically Endangered
4	<i>Threskiornis melanocephalus</i>	Oriental White Ibis	Near Threatened
5	<i>Mycteria leucocephala</i>	Painted Stork	Near Threatened
6	<i>Machlolophus nuchalis</i>	White-naped Tit	Vulnerable
7	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Black-headed Munia	Vulnerable
8	<i>Galloperdix lunulata</i>	Painted Spurfowl	Vulnerable

The natural ecosystems of the sanctuary are currently subject to a few threats that vary widely in the nature and intensity. These threats have been mentioned below:

- presence of many revenue villages,
- forest fires,
- fragmentation of habitat,
- frequent and periodic droughts,
- absence of herbivore constituting food chain,
- large scale fishing activities from rivers & streams,
- occasional but Illegal hunting,
- heavy pressure of developmental activities like roads, dams, colonies, encroachments,
- grazing,
- lack of political will,
- illicit felling of trees and bamboos and
- several other MFP.



### **2.3 GEOLOGY, ROCK AND SOIL:**

Various rock formations, occurring in the area belong to the most ancient Archean system. The area is occupied by rock of hill range Systems. It comprises granite, quartzite, sand-stone, Conglomerate, Gneiss and Schist. High ridges comprise quartzite and conglomerates. Underlying rocks are crystalline and metamorphic with gneisses and schist.

In most parts of the sanctuary, the soil is generally dry, impervious and deficient in humus, on the slopes soil is sandy to sandy loam, shallow and mixed with boulders. The soil on plateau and other plains is sandy loam to loam and also clayey loam mixed with gravel, boulders and is reddish or blackish in colour.

### **2.4 TERRAIN:**

The area forms part of South Eastern Aravali, is generally of undulating hilly terrain with several steep valleys, hillocks, peaks and spurs. The hilly tract is mainly interspersed with network of streams. In northwestern part lies the Mandesara plateau having width of 0.5 to Kms. and length of 35 Kms. In the sanctuary the slope of the plateau is very gentle, plain patches are also found in Padajhar, Kolgarh and Bandermootha.

Although configuration of land is hilly yet most of the area is covered with plateau. As this plateau progress towards South East it touches river Chambal with very steep slope. Attitude varies from 299 Mtr to 530 mtr. Above M.S.L. Network of Gorges along Chambal river is a main characteristic of this area.

### **2.5 CLIMATE:**

The climate of the sanctuary area is characterized by rule topical with extremely hot summer and cold winter. There are distinct three seasons. Summer season starts from March to June and is followed by the southwest monsoon in July ushering in the rainy season that continues up to the end of September. The period from October to February has cold weather of winter season.

**Table: 5 Seasonal Variations in ESZ, Bhainsroadgarh**

S.No.	Season	Duration Months
1	Summer	March to June
2	Rainy Season	July to September
3	Winter	October to February

**2.5.1 RAINFALL PATTERN AND DISTRIBUTION:**

Rainfall in the area is very erratic and unevenly distributed, Rains generally in the last week of June and intermittently continue up to September end. High intensity of rain is generally observed in the month of July. The mean annual rainfall in Bhainsroadgarh is ranges from 750 mm to 852 mm. 80% of the rainfall is received from the southwest monsoon only from June to the end of September. The rains during last few years have been highly erratic due to various oscillations. The average number of rainy days is 30.

**2.5.2 TEMPERATURE:**

The dry, wet and cold seasons are clearly noticed so a wide variation of temperature is observed round the year. Temperatures range from 04° to 46° Celsius. Temperature begins to rise from March to June. June is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature of 43° C. On certain days during March, April, May and June day temperature goes up to 46° C. With the commencement of the southwest monsoon their appreciable drop in temperature is felt. The cold season starts from the mid of November and passes on the dry seasons in the mid of February. The minimum temperature is 4°C.

**2.5.3 HUMIDITY:**

The sky is clouded in the monsoon season. During the monsoon. The rainfall makes the atmosphere highly humid during the monsoon season. The relative humidity of the atmosphere during monsoon remains higher than 80%. During the driest part of the year, relative humidity in the afternoon remain generally low and rarely exceeds 20-25 percent.

#### 2.5.4 WIND:

Wind blow from South-West to North-East during summer and the direction is reversed during winter season. Winds generally blow with moderate speed and rarely blow at a speed of 40-60 km per hour. During summer, heat waves and dust storms are sometimes observed.

#### 2.5.5 DROUGHT AND ITS PERIODICITY:

Periodic and frequent droughts are observed in the area. Water scarcity occurs due to prolonged period of no rain. Generally good rains are received once in three years. Rains are quite irregular and temporary drought conditions prevail even during the rainy season.

#### 2.6 WATER SOURCES:

The sanctuary bound watershed of river Chambal and Brahmini joins Chambal near village Bhainsroadgarh. Chambal flows on South East boundary towards North East. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam has checked it. River Brahmini flows on northern boundary towards East. There are number of springs in the gorges. Thus the main sources of water are as under:

**Table: 6 Major Water Sources in ESZ, Bhainsroadgarh**

S No.	Name of Source	Nature
1	Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	Perennial, (Chambal river)
2	Jawahar Sagar Dam	Perennial, (Chambal river)
3	Brahmini river	Seasonal
4	Padajhar Mahadev Nallah	Perennial
5	Revajhar Nallah	Flows in rainy season
6	Kanya Khal	Flows in rainy season
7	Bandarmutha Khal	Flows in rainy season
8	Richha Kho Nallah	Flows in rainy season
9	Kalsiya Mahadev Nallah	Flows in rainy season
10	Padajhar Mataji Khal	Flows in rainy season

# **3 DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION & CONTROL REGULATIONS AND LANDUSE FOR ESZ BHAINROADGARH**

## **3.1 Overview**

The ESZ is 304.70 sq. km in size and has been established up to a distance of 0 (Zero) to 9.6 km from the Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary's border. Figure 1.1, which depicts the Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and ESZ in accordance with the Gazette Notification of September 10, 2021, indicates the extent of the limits for the ESZ and Wildlife Sanctuary.

Local government agencies create Development Promotion and Control Regulations (DPCR), a collection of principles and regulations, to control land use and development within a particular jurisdiction. These rules seek to encourage sustainable development that is both orderly and compliant with the region's general planning goals and objectives.

The total area notified under Bhainsroadgarh ESZ has been divided into two parts as shown in Figure 1.1.

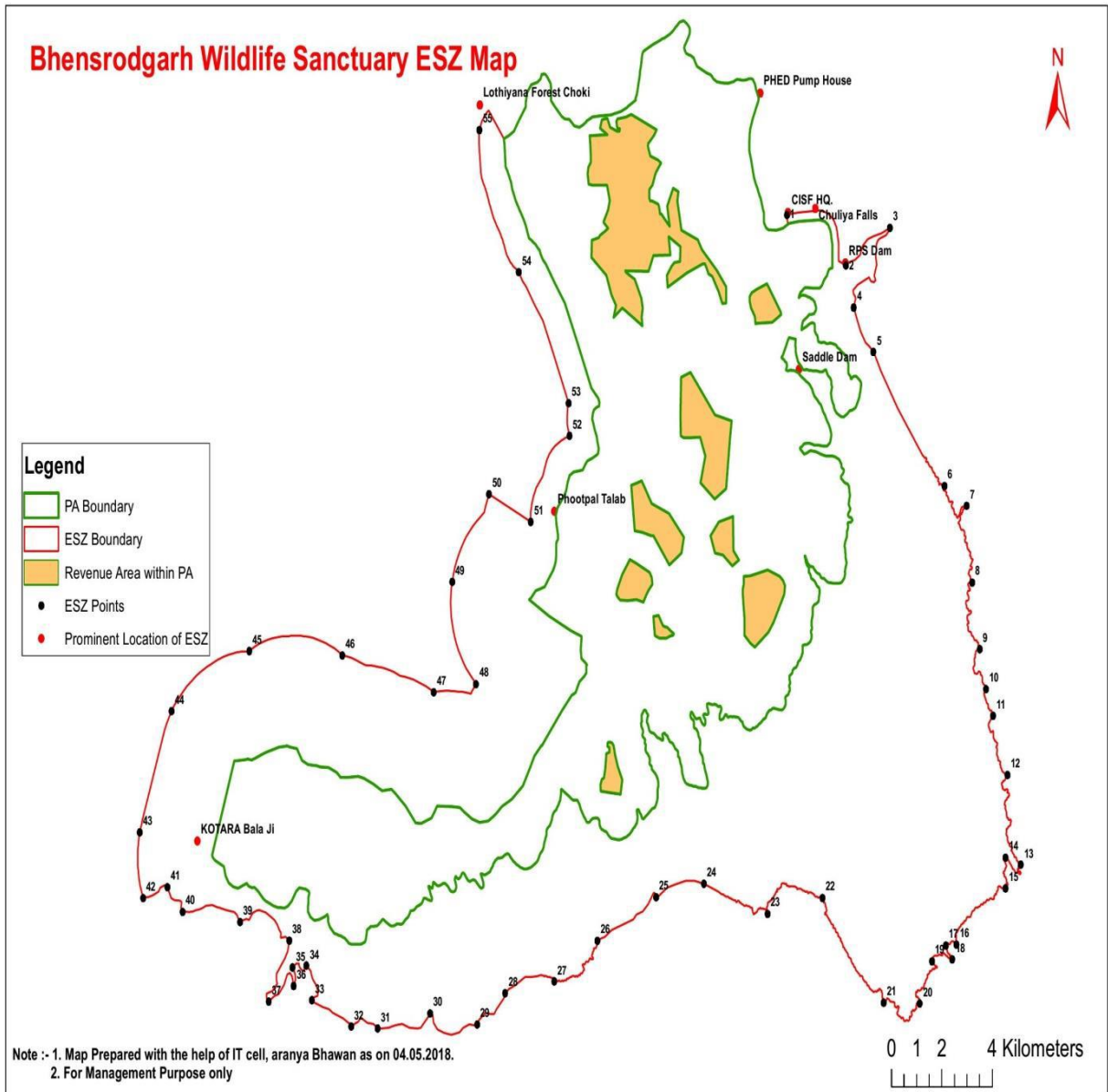
- 1) Wildlife Sanctuary Area (Protected Area), known as Wildlife Sanctuary Zone.
- 2) The area lying outside Wildlife Sanctuary Zone but within half kilometer buffer zone around the Wildlife Sanctuary, or ESZ boundary whichever is nearer, is known as Zone 1 B.

## **3.2 Land uses as per Prevailing Rawatbhata Master Plan (RMP) and Allowed Activities in Bhainsroadgarh ESZ**

Three categories are used to group the list of activities according to the Bhainsroadgarh ESZ Notification. All development choices must be made in accordance with the activities that are restricted, authorised, or forbidden under the Bhainsroadgarh ESZ Notification, as well as whether or not those activities are compliant with the current Rawatbhata Master Plan.



**MAP 5. ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE AROUND BHAINSRoadGARH WILDLIFE  
SANCTUARY ALONG WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF PROMINENT  
LOCATIONS**



**Figure No.: 1.1 Map Showing Zones within ESZ, Bhainsroadgarh**

### **3.3 Provision of Bhainsroadgarh ESZ Notification & Prevailing Rawatbhata Master Plan**

ESZ Notification dated 10-09-2021 prescribes prohibited, promoted and regulated activities. The whole ESZ Area is covered under the current Rawatbhata Master Plan's Land use and Development Promotion and Control Regulations, which serve as the foundation for all approved and regulated operations there.

Additionally, any action that is forbidden by the ESZ Notification of October 9, 2021 and by any court decisions will take precedence over any activities that are permitted by the current Rawatbhata Master Plan.

In the ESZ, for instance, new resorts would not be permitted even if they are permitted under the current Rawatbhata Master Plan.

On the other hand, the project proponent would need to get the requisite clearance, including landuse modification if necessary, from the competent authorities before executing any such project if any activity is permitted under the ESZ Notification but not under the current Rawatbhata Master Plan.

### **3.4 Existing Activity/Use**

ESZ Notification dated 10-09-2021 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 10-09-2021 ESZ Notification of Bhainsroadgarh:

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 land use.
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 Bhainsroadgarh ESZ Notification shall be honoured.

### **3.5 Proposed Land uses in Bhainsroadgarh ESZ as Per Prevailing Rawatbhata Master Plan**

Various land uses have been proposed in prevailing Rawatbhata Master Plan in Bhainsroadgarh ESZ area such as residential, commercial, public and semi- public area, etc. A list showing the extent of proposed land uses is given in Annexure 2, 3 & 4.

### **3.6 Provision of Zoning Regulations of Prevailing Rawatbhata Master Plan**

The objective of the Development Promotion and Control Regulations (DPCR) for prevailing Rawatbhata Master Plan 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 Rawatbhata Master Plan.

In case of Bhainsroadgarh 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 meters.

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

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



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

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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 scrutinized 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 - 1A LIST OF ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED WITHIN ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE.

S. No.	Activity	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>A. Prohibited Activities</b>		
1.	Commercial mining, stone quarrying and crushing units.	All new and existing mining (minor and major minerals), stone quarrying and crushing units are prohibited with immediate effect except for meeting the domestic needs of bonafide residents including digging of earth for construction or repair of houses and for manufacture of country tiles or bricks for housing and for other activities. The mining operations shall be carried out in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated the 4 <sup>th</sup> August, 2006, and dated 28 <sup>th</sup> April 2023 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.202 of 1995 and dated the 21 <sup>st</sup> April, 2014 in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. UOI in W.P.(C) No.435 of 2012.

2.	Setting of industries causing pollution (Water, Air, Soil, Noise, etc.).	New industries and expansion of existing polluting industries in the Eco-Sensitive Zone shall not be permitted: Provided that non-polluting industries shall be allowed within Eco-Sensitive Zone as per classification of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in February 2016, unless otherwise specified in this notification and in addition the non- polluting cottage industries shall be promoted.
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 in natural water bodies or land area.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
6.	Setting up of new saw mills.	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.
8.	Commercial use of firewood.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
9.	New wood-based industry.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
10.	Fishing.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.
11.	Use of plastic carry bags.	Prohibited (except as otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws.

**ANNEXURE - 1B LIST OF ACTIVITIES TO BE REGULATED WITHIN ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE.**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>B. Regulated Activities</b>		
12.	Commercial establishment of hotels and resorts.	No new commercial hotels and resorts shall be permitted within one kilometer of the boundary of the protected area or upto the extent of Eco- Sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer, except for small temporary structures for eco- tourism activities: Provided that, beyond one kilometer from the boundary is nearer, all new tourist activities or expansion of existing activities shall be in conformity with the Tourism Master Plan and guidelines of the protected area or upto the extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone whichever as applicable.
13.	Construction activities.	(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: Provided that, local people shall be permitted to undertake construction in their land for their use including the activities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 as per building bye-laws to meet the residential needs of the local residents. Provided further that the construction activity related to small scale industries not causing pollution shall be regulated and kept at the minimum, with the prior permission from the competent authority as per applicable rules and regulations, if any. Beyond one kilometer it shall be regulated as per the Zonal Master Plan.
14.	Felling of trees.	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. The felling of trees shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the concerned Central or State Act and the rules made thereunder.
15.	Commercial extraction of surface and ground water.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.

16.	Erection of electrical and communication towers and laying of cables and other infrastructures.	Regulated under applicable laws (underground cabling may be promoted).
17.	Widening and strengthening of existing roads and construction of new roads.	Taking measures of mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules and regulation and available guidelines.
18.	Movement of vehicular traffic at night.	Regulated for commercial purpose under applicable laws.
19.	Introduction of exotic species.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
20.	Protection of hill slopes and river banks.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
21.	Discharge of treated waste water or effluents in natural water bodies or land area.	The discharge of treated waste water or effluents shall be avoided to enter into the water bodies and efforts shall be made for recycle and reuse of treated waste water. Otherwise, the discharge of treated waste water or effluent shall be regulated as per the applicable laws.
22.	Commercial sign boards and hoardings.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
23.	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.
24.	Collection of Forest produce or Non-Timber Forest produce.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.

25.	Solid waste management.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
26.	Eco-tourism.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
27.	Bio-Medical Waste Management.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
28.	Air and vehicular pollution.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
29.	Drastic Change of Agriculture systems.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
30.	Fencing of existing premises of hotels and lodges.	Regulated as per the applicable laws.
31.	Infrastructure including civic amenities.	Taking measures of mitigation as per the applicable laws, rules & regulations and available guidelines.
32.	Establishment of large-scale commercial livestock and poultry farms by firms, corporate and companies.	Regulated (except otherwise provided) as per the applicable laws except for meeting local needs.
33.	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.
34.	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.

**ANNEXURE - 1C LIST OF ACTIVITIES TO BE PROMOTED  
WITHIN ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE.**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>C. Promoted Activities</b>		
35.	Rain water harvesting.	Shall be actively promoted.
36.	Organic farming.	Shall be actively promoted.
37.	Adoption of green technology for all activities.	Shall be actively promoted.
38.	Cottage industries including village artisans, etc.	Shall be actively promoted.
39.	Use of renewable energy and fuels.	Bio-gas, solar light etc. shall be actively promoted.
40.	Agro-Forestry.	Shall be actively promoted.
41.	Environmental awareness.	Shall be actively promoted.
42.	Skill Development.	Shall be actively promoted.
43.	Restoration of degraded land/forests/ habitat.	Shall be actively promoted.
44.	Plantation of Horticulture and Herbals.	Shall be actively promoted.
45.	Use of eco-friendly transport.	Shall be actively promoted.

## **ANNEXURE - 2 ECOLOGICAL AREA AS PER RMP 2031**

- 1) Nursery & Orchard- Nursery, Orchard, Residential Flat (for watch & ward and maintenance staff)
- 2) 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 Centre, Farm house /Environment friendly residence, Fair ground, vending booth, Police post, Government reserved area, Wireless and transmission, Cremation and burial ground, Rural settlements
- 3) Highway Control Belt – The permission of use premises shall be governed by the rules and guidelines prescribed for this zone.
- 4) Rural Settlement-All uses permitted in residential use zone, Household/cottage/service/other industry, Wholesale trade, weekly market, Government/Semi-government/Local government Offices.
- 5) Rural belt-All use premises permitted in Ecological Zone, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Farm, Poultry, Piggery, Flying club, Research and development centre, 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

## ANNEXURE - 3 PROVISIONS OF RMP 2031

As per the provisions shown in Vol 4 of RMP 2031, Ecological Area may have uses as under-

Ecological Area : The use premises permitted in the Ecological zone i.e. 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, 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 population of the settlement to accommodate Future growth. (The use of this area is designated as mixed use)

As per RMP (2031), the Ecological Zone is divided into two sub- zones; as follows;

- i) 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.
- ii) 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.



## ANNEXURE - 4 ACTIVITIES PERMITTED IN PREMISES IN G-2 (AS PER RMP 2031)

Table below shows all the activities that are permitted in premises of G-2 as per RMP 2031 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 (as per RMP 2031)

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 (upto30 sq. mt.), Residential flat (for maintenance staff), Retail shop, Restaurant
3	Botanical Garden	-	18mtr. & 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 lastrites 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	-	18mtr. & 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 centre, Restaurant, soft drink & snack stall, police post, fire post, bank extension counter facility, post office counter facility.
6	Farmhouse/environment-friendly residence	0.3	18mtr & 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	12mtr. & 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	18mtr. & 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	Play ground
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 maybe 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 centres.	Rural settlement and its planned growth
21	Specialized park/ ground	1.0	12 mtr. & above	A premise having a park or ground for a designated use like public meeting grounds, fun park, wonderland, etc.	Public meeting ground, public address 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 centre, 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	9mtr. & 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 and transmission	0.10	12 mtr. & above	-	-
27	Yoga/ Meditation/ Spiritual/ Religious discourse centre Social Culture Centre	0.25	18 mtr. & above	A premise having facilities for self-attainment, achieving higher quality of mind and body, spiritual and religious discourse, etc.	Yoga/ Meditation/ Spiritual/ Religious discourse 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 30mtr. from the centre of the road.	Godown/ warehousing/ cold storage area, Residential flat (for employees and service personnel, small office 50 sq. m.) with Special permission.



## CHAPTER 4

### 4.1 Tourism Plan

#### 4.1.1 Introduction

Tourism master plan envisages an advance planning for the activities to be done for development of tourism sector. Tourism is an upcoming sector and Rajasthan has ample scope for tourism. The natural heritage, manmade heritage including old forts and palaces, unique buildings and havelis, dams and water reservoirs, old temples and religious places etc. are the places of importance which attract tourist to all parts of Rajasthan. Apart from all these there are beautiful forests and diverse wildlife inside the forest reserves which makes it adventurous to visit the wild life sanctuaries and National parks of Rajasthan. Chittorgarh have Bhainsroadgarh wildlife sanctuary which has been notified in year 1983 and being managed accordingly. Ministry of Environment and Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) Government of India has notified the Eco Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Bhainsroadgarh wildlife sanctuary including 20 villages of district Chittorgarh. This tourism master plan is prepared with a view to highlight the importance of tourist places around Bhainsroadgarh wildlife sanctuary and develop more such places of tourist interest around it so that when the tourism flourishes in Bhainsroadgarh wildlife sanctuary, the tourist gets the best and comfortable services around the Bhainsroadgarh wildlife sanctuary and its ESZ.

Rajasthan has emerged as one of the popular tourist destinations in India for both domestic and foreign tourists. The number of tourist arrivals in the state has increased fourfold in the last thirty years.

The state is known for its diversity in terms of natural resources, cultural heritage, historical as well as archaeological wonders and rare wild life. The forts and palaces, heritage hotels, colourful fairs and festivals, local art and handicrafts, etc. has been a unique selling proposition for tourists coming to the state. Chittorgarh is blessed with all types of tourist destinations in the city and around the city and the district.

Of late tourism in Rajasthan was small industry and was largely confined to the elite foreign tourists and domestic pilgrim traffic. Tourist arrivals were restricted to selected places such as Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Pushkar and Nathdwara.

However, over the last few decades, due to the focused efforts of Rajasthan Tourism, various State Government agencies, select entrepreneurs / individuals, tourism has grown from an elite and pilgrim phenomenon to a mass phenomenon putting Rajasthan firmly on the foreign and domestic tourist map. Also, as compared to the past, where the tourism in the state meant desert tourism, heritage tourism (forts, palaces, etc.) and pilgrim tourism, today the tourists have a wide canvas of places, attractions and activities to choose from in the state, which enhances the overall tourism experience.

The industry today employs over one lakh people directly and over three lakh people indirectly contributing Rs 2000 Cr. to the State economy. Given the increasingly important role that the sector plays in the overall socioeconomic development of the state, the State Government of Rajasthan has accorded an industry status to tourism from the year 1989.

To promote tourism in the state, the Department of Tourism (DoT), Rajasthan has played a key role where Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation (RTDC), was established in November, 1978 primarily to act as catalyst by developing tourism infrastructure facilities, particularly by way of basic amenities like accommodation, catering and organized tours / sight-seeing facilities.

Tourism in Kota is also emerging in the recent years due to the increasing development of tourist destinations, highlighting of heritage, forest and wildlife areas. It creates demand for new hotels, resorts, guest houses, Yatri-niwas, restaurants, wayside Dhabas, markets etc. It is, therefore, need of the time to have a plan for the development and management of the tourism in the district in the coming 15-20 years.

#### 4.1.2 Background Information and Statistics

##### 4.1.2.1 Statistics of Population of Chittorgarh:

1	Households	329119
2	Total population	1,544,338
3	Male population	783,171
4	Female population	761,167
5	Urban population	18.47 %
6	Rural population	81.53 %
7	Hindu	91.51 %
8	Muslim	6.34 %
9	Jain	0.08 %
10	Sikh	0.10 %
11	Others	0.02 %
12	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	16.2%
13	Scheduled caste	13.05%
14	Children between 0-6 years	212,507 (13.76%%)
15	Sex ration	972 F/1000M
16	Literacy rate	61.71
17	Population density	197 /sq.km
18	Area of Kota district	7,822 sq km

(source : census 2011)

#### 4.1.2.2 Statistics on Tourism Inflow in Chittorgarh

S.no	Year	Number of Domestic tourist	Number of Foreign tourist	Number of Total tourist
1	2018	731733	4673	736406
2	2019	607177	5674	612851
3	2020	184707	2351	187058
4	2021	688370	150	688520
5	2022	796112	1071	797183
		3008099	13919	3022018

Though the numbers of tourists shown in the above table belong to Chittorgarh City mainly, but it is expected that about 10-15 % of the tourists visiting Chittorgarh City can prefer going to the new tourist destinations to be developed in the ESZ of Bhainsroadgarh WLS, as the ESZ villages have great potential of natural heritage sites. Particularly, the rural tourism can get a boost if given proper importance and promotion by the tourism authorities.

#### 4.1.3 Heritage Sites

##### 4.1.3.1 Natural Heritage

The Bhainsroadgarh wildlife Sanctuary is an important natural heritage site in Rajasthan, India. It is home to a diverse range of flora and fauna, including several rare and endangered species. The region's natural heritage encompasses its unique landscapes, biodiversity, and cultural significance.

The hills and valleys of the reserve offer a rugged terrain that is home to dry deciduous forests and thorny shrublands. These forests are dominated by species such as dhok, tendu, and amla, among others. The thorny shrublands are characterized by species

such as khejri, ber, and phog, among others. The reserve is also home to several rare and endangered species of fauna, including the Indian leopard, sloth bear, Indian wolf, and several species of deer and antelope.

The cultural significance of the region is also an important aspect of its natural heritage. The region is home to several indigenous communities, such as the Meena and Bhil tribes, who have a long history of living in harmony with the natural environment. These communities have developed traditional knowledge and practices that promote the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the region.

The conservation efforts in the region aim to protect and enhance this natural heritage while also promoting sustainable development and livelihoods for local communities. The state forest department has implemented several measures, such as wildlife corridors, afforestation programs, and eco-development initiatives, to protect and conserve the natural heritage of the region.

43

Overall, the Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve is an important natural heritage site that showcases the unique biodiversity and cultural significance of the region. The conservation efforts in the region aim to protect and enhance this natural heritage for future generations.

### **Chambal River**

Chambal river is an important water body which supports varied avian life forms. Many migratory birds are seen in this river during winter season. Though river is rich in aquatic birds but deficient in microhabitats. Only forest Islands are present here.

States: Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Chambal also forms part of the Rajasthan-Madhya Pradesh boundary.

About 885 km (550 miles) long, it rises in the old Vindhya Range and flows in northeastern direction. There, it becomes the second biggest tributary of the Yamuna River, which is the largest tributary of the Ganges.

The Chambal River's passage across the Madhya Bharat Patar plateau is marked by a series of gorges and by the Chambal ravine system below its junction with the Banas River.

The main tributaries of Chambal include the Banas and Mej rivers on the left and the Parbati, Kali Sindh and Shipra rivers on the right.

**4.1.3.2 - The Eco-sensitive Zone of BWLS, which has immense potential for eco-tourism, has the following main places of natural and religious importance:**

**1. Kotda Balaji:**

This is a very ancient Hanuman temple. Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is situated at a distance of about 400 meters from the place. It is a symbol of faith and religion not only of the local people but also of the people of distant rural areas. A fair is organized here every year on the occasion of Hanuman Jayanti. It lasts for 2-3 days. More than 10000 devotees participate in this temple. Efforts can also be made here to make the public aware about environment and wildlife conservation.

This temple is situated on a high hill from where a picturesque view of the forest is seen. Along with this, a rope way can also be established from top to bottom on the mountain which will give people a different thrill.



## 2. Boating in R.P.S. Dam Back water

About 30 km from RPS plant, boating can be done by making a jetty at the river bank of Revajhar waterfall. Which is operated from here to Gaura Island. Various aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and bird species can be seen closely by boating operated from the jetty. The beauty of this valley is worth seeing. There is tremendous floral diversity here, which has a storehouse of plants of medicinal value. Besides, the colony of the endangered Long-billed Vulture is also a special attraction here.

The above area is about 30 km from the RPS site. In which there will be no security related problem. Safe boating can be done from Jetty to Gaura Island and in the backwaters of RPS dam, along the border of the sanctuary and upto Gol Dungri forest block. (In Madhya Pradesh boating is being successfully done at Gandhi Sagar Dam) . There is enthusiasm in the public to visit the said Gaura island. Many species of avian fauna reside at this place. Not only this, Shabari temple is also situated just above Revajhar fall, which is a place of faith for the people nearby. Awareness can be created among the people about environment and wildlife.

**3. Nature Resorts:** There are some revenue lands in Kharnai village located near Agra village where nature resorts can be established. Proper facilities for stay and food can be provided to the tourists in these resorts. Based on the theme of village life, tourists from urban environment will get a glimpse of rural life in these resorts. This will provide strong employment opportunities for the local people here.





**Other Natural Heritage Tourist Places:**

S. No.	Name of Site	Location	Ownership	Type of site
1	RPS Dam	ESZ of Bhainsroadgarh WLS	Other Dept	Wetland
2	Padajhar Mahadev waterfall	Inside the PA	Bhainsroadgarh WLS	Waterfall, Temple
3	Chuliya Fall	At Border of PA	Other Dept	Wetland
4	Kalsiya Mahadev Dam	Inside the PA	Bhainsroadgarh WLS	Water body, wetland
5	Crocodile Point	Inside the PA Saddle dam	Inside the PA	Wetland
6	Indira Gandhi Watch Tower	Inside the PA	Bhainsroadgarh WLS	Watch Tower
7	Kalakheth Watch Tower	Inside the PA	Bhainsroadgarh WLS	Watch Tower

### 4.1.3.3 Conservation and Management Strategies of Heritage Sites

Conservation strategies for these heritage sites involve a range of measures aimed at preserving their cultural, historical, and architectural significance. Here are some common conservation strategies:

**Documentation and Research:** Thorough documentation of the site's history, architecture, and cultural significance is crucial for understanding its unique characteristics and informing conservation efforts. This involves conducting research, surveys and assessments to gather comprehensive information.

**Structural Stability and Restoration:** Assessing the structural stability of the heritage site is vital to identify areas in need of restoration or conservation. The restoration process may involve stabilizing foundations, repairing damaged structures, and conserving original architectural features using appropriate materials and techniques.

47 **Preservation of Art and Sculptures:** Paying special attention to the preservation and restoration of intricate art, sculptures, and decorative elements is essential. This includes delicate cleaning, conservation of colors and pigments, and protecting them from environmental factors such as pollution and weathering.

**Environmental Management:** Implementing measures to protect the heritage site from natural and human-induced threats is crucial. This involves monitoring and controlling factors like water ingress, humidity, temperature fluctuations, vegetation growth and pests that can adversely affect the site's integrity.

**Visitor Management:** Managing visitor activities and footfall is necessary to minimize potential damage and wear and tear to the heritage site. This can include implementing controlled entry systems, guided tours and educational programs to raise awareness among visitors about the importance of responsible behaviour.

**Community Engagement:** Involving local communities in the conservation process fosters a sense of ownership and stewardship. Engaging with the community can include promoting awareness, providing training and generating employment opportunities related to heritage conservation.

**Legal Protection and Policies:** Implementing legal frameworks, regulations and policies that safeguard the heritage site's conservation is essential. This includes designating the site as a protected monument, enforcing heritage laws and establishing management plans for its long-term preservation.

**Sustainable Tourism:** Balancing tourism activities with the preservation of the heritage site is crucial. Implementing sustainable tourism practices, such as limiting visitor numbers, creating designated pathways and promoting responsible tourism, helps minimize the impact on the site.

These conservation strategies aim to ensure the long-term preservation and sustainable management of heritage sites, allowing future generations to appreciate and learn from their cultural and historical significance.

For all these activities necessary permissions as per final ESZ notification and relevant guidelines should be followed.

#### **4.1.4 Ecotourism**

##### **4.1.4.1 Ecotourism as mentioned in the Eco Tourism Policy-2021**

Ecotourism 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. According to the United Nation's World Tour Organization (UNWTO), ecotourism refers to forms of tourism which have the following characteristics:

- a. All nature-based forms of tourism in which the main motivation of the tourists is the conservation and appreciation of nature as well as the traditional cultures prevailing in natural areas.
- b. It contains educational and interpretation features.
- c. It is generally, but not exclusively, organized by specialized tour operators for small groups. Service provider partners at the destinations tend to be small locally owned businesses.
- d. It minimizes negative impacts upon the natural and socio-cultural environment. Providing alternative employment and income opportunities for local communities;

It supports the maintenance of natural areas which are used as ecotourism attractions by:

- Generating economic benefits for host communities, organizations and authorities managing natural areas with conservation purposes;
- Increasing awareness towards the conservation of natural and cultural assets, both among locals and tourists.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change describes Ecotourism as:

*'Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people'.*

Such tourism is low-impact, educational, and conserves the environment while directly benefiting the economic development of local communities. Therefore, the focus of ecotourism is on its educational as well as economic benefits and at the same time is compatible with fragile natural ecosystems. This policy is based on the basic understanding that local communities are the most vital pillar of ecotourism in the state. Ecotourism is an important vehicle for reconciling conservation and economic considerations for local stakeholders and includes most of the low impact tourism in the natural heritage areas which Guidelines for ecotourism in and around protected areas, Ministry of Environment and Forest, 2 June 2011 are facilitated by the local communities as partners in the process.

#### **4.1.4.2 Eco-tourism Promotion Strategies**

Promoting eco-tourism involves strategies aimed at encouraging responsible travel practices, raising awareness about environmental conservation, and supporting local communities. Here are some eco-tourism promotion strategies:

- a. **Education and Awareness:** Implement educational campaigns to raise awareness among tourists about the importance of eco-tourism and the benefits of sustainable travel practices. This can be done through informative brochures, interpretive signage, visitor centers, and online platforms.
- b. **Community Involvement:** Engage local communities in eco-tourism initiatives by providing training and employment opportunities. Empowering communities to actively participate in tourism activities fosters a sense of ownership and ensures that local people benefit economically and socially from tourism.

- c. **Conservation Programs:** Collaborate with conservation organizations and local communities to develop and implement conservation programs. These programs may include habitat restoration, wildlife protection, waste management and sustainable resource utilization to minimize the negative impact of tourism on the environment.
- d. **Partnerships and Collaboration:** Establish partnerships with tour operators, travel agencies, and accommodation providers who prioritize eco-friendly practices. Collaborate with these stakeholders to create eco-tourism packages and experiences that emphasize sustainable tourism practices.
- e. **Interpretation and Guided Tours:** Offer guided tours led by knowledgeable guides who can provide insights into the local ecology, cultural heritage and conservation efforts. Interpretive signage and information boards can also be placed at key sites to educate visitors about the importance of the ecosystem and conservation measures.
- f. **Supporting Local Products and Services:** Encourage tourists to support local businesses and purchase locally made products, which contribute to the local economy and promote sustainable development. This may include promoting local handicrafts, organic produce, and locally sourced materials.
- g. **Infrastructure and Facilities:** Develop infrastructure and facilities that align with eco-tourism principles. This includes eco-friendly accommodation options, waste management systems, renewable energy solutions, and sustainable transportation alternatives to minimize the environmental footprint of tourism activities.
- h. **Responsible Visitor Behaviour:** Promote responsible visitor behaviour through the dissemination of guidelines and codes of conduct. Encourage tourists to respect the

local culture, wildlife and natural surroundings, minimize waste generation and follow designated trails and paths to prevent ecological disturbance.

- i. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Regularly monitor and evaluate the impact of eco-tourism activities on the environment, local communities and cultural heritage. This helps in identifying the areas for improvement and ensures that eco-tourism practices remain sustainable and effective.

#### **4.1.4.3 Eco-tourism/tourism activities to be permitted:**

Ecotourism is unique among commercial opportunities in rural areas because, unlike so many other activities, ecotourism works best when it builds on local knowledge and authenticity. A carefully designed ecotourism initiative shall have the potential to contribute both to ecological conservation and local community development.

Any travel focused on experiencing Rajasthan's fairs and festivals which promote eco-tourism and sustainability of local traditions; are defined as nature-based activities exclusively performed to sensitize people about the beauty, richness and fragility of the state's natural and cultural heritage and shall not just focus on creating destinations in natural area or using natural environment for outdoor activities. Ecotourism activities have to be coordinated by a qualified nature and cultural interpreter trained to entertain and educate the visitors. Following activities may be permitted under eco-tourism activities within the ESZ of Bhainsroadgarh wildlife sanctuary. If it is satisfying the provisions of the final notification of ESZ and other relevant rules and guidelines:

- i. Boating / River Cruising to view wildlife and experience wilderness;



- ii. Trekking, nature walk, bird and wildlife watching, hiking, flora and fauna observation, photography, etc.;
- iii. Star Gazing in designated sites / forts / other monuments;
- iv. Activities in specified areas of the forests such as jungle safari in vehicles or elephant / camel safari, trekking / nature walk, overnight camping in designated sites, bird watching and study of flora & fauna, etc.
- v. Ecotourism Assets both within and beyond areas administered by the Forest Department: Natural and cultural
- vi. Lodging in campsites, eco-lodges, home stays and guest houses that are located in an area of natural and/ or cultural beauty and involves local specificities.

#### **4.1.4.4 Guidelines for Eco-tourism in ESZ of Bhainsroadgarh Wildlife sanctuary, Chittoragrh**

The Department of Tourism (DoT), Government of Rajasthan proposes these guidelines for facilitating identification, promotion and development of lesser-known areas having ecotourism potential in addition to popular destinations. At the same time, these guidelines aim for diversification in the range of tourism activities available at destinations and facilitate involvement of the local communities living in and dependent on peripheral and other areas for their livelihood. The provisions and directions in the final notification of the ESZ of Bhainsroadgarh WLS. is to be strictly followed along with the provisions of various Acts related to Forests and Environment, viz. Wildlife Protection Act 1972, Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the directives and guidelines issued by the Central/ State Government from time to time.

#### **4.1.5 Developing Tourist Information Centre:**

A Tourist Information Centre (TIC) should be developed as a dedicated space outside forest area within a building for interpretive displays, programs, services and information. It should have support facilities like Audio-visual presentations, café; souvenir kiosks etc. for the conveniences of the tourist. A TIC may be developed by public or private sector following the provisions and directions in the notified ESZ and other relevant guidelines and rules.

#### **4.1.6 Heritage Trails And Nature Trails:**

Eco Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Bhainsroadgarh WLS is having water bodies of Chambal river RPS Dam. It forms several picturesque points in the ESZ. Important roads also pass through ESZ. There are several points of ecological and natural importance where the naturalists would like to visit and interact with nature. Moreover, there are several tourist sites of natural, social, religious, historical, heritage and cultural importance lying beyond PA boundaries and forest areas which may be connected to the outer world through nature trails. Under such circumstances, it is essential to develop heritage and nature trails in selected areas giving priority to Historical, heritage and natural forest areas. The trails if any falls inside the PA or forest area should follow all the relevant guidelines and provisions of the acts and rules. Development of trails should follow the provisions and directions in the notified ESZ and other relevant guidelines and rules.

#### 4.1.7 Rural Tourism

Rural Tourism has been advocated to showcase the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations, to benefit the local community, economically and socially. It also enables interaction between the tourists and the locals for a more enriching & rewarding tourism experience. Rural tourism is essentially an activity which takes place in the countryside. It is multifaceted and may entail farm/agricultural tourism, cultural tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism and eco-tourism. Rural tourism has certain typical characteristics like; it is experience-oriented, the locations are sparsely populated, it is predominantly in natural environment, it meshes with seasonality and local events and is based on preservation of culture, heritage and traditions. Government of Rajasthan intends to promote village/rural tourism and spread its socio-economic benefits to rural and backward areas in the state. Rural areas provide many opportunities for the development of tourism, as an alternative means of income-generation. Land is inexpensive in comparison to urban areas; the environment is green and unpolluted; and buildings which previously served other purposes can easily be refurbished. Some of the potential benefits include generation of additional/off-farm income, job creation, farm support, landscape conservation, services retention and support to rural arts and crafts, nature conservation, environmental improvements and enhanced role of women.

Rajasthan Government has notified the “Rajasthan Rural Tourism Scheme 2022” to benefit the local community, economically and socially. Under this scheme following units are permitted:

- i. Rural Guest House
- ii. Agro tourism Unit
- iii. Camping Site

- iv. Caravan Park
- v. Home stay (Paying Guest house)

These rural tourism units may be permitted in the rural areas falling in the ESZ of Bhainsroadgarh WLS as per the provisions in the final notification of ESZ and other relevant guidelines in this regard.



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