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Approved

SAFARI PARK
HARIDASJI-KI-MAGRI
MASTER PLAN
(FOR YEAR 2012-13 TO 2021-22)

O/o Central Zoo Authority

Diary No.....31.....

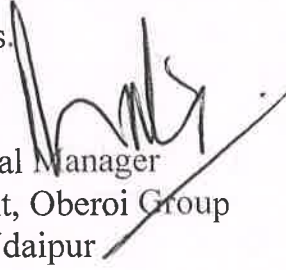
Date.....08/6/2011.....



THE TRIDENT, UDAIPUR
(RAJASTHAN)

Certificate

It is certified that this plan has been prepared for scientific management of Haridas-Ki-Magri Zoo, Udaipur for the period of 2012-13 to 2021-22. It is prepared as per guide lines of CZA and in consultation of officials of Forest Department, Rajasthan and other experts.


General Manager
The Trident, Oberoi Group
Udaipur

Approved


Central Zoo Authority,
New Delhi
B.S. BUNAL
Member Secretary
Central Zoo Authority
(Ministry of Environment & Forests)
Govt. of India, New Delhi

PREFACE

Zoo, in early years were mainly a private collection of the kings and rich people, for whom it was another way to display their status and wealth. The oldest zoo in history was at Egypt around (2500 B.C.). In prehistoric times, the saints and "Rishis" kept deer and doves around their "Ashrams" and Mugal emperors kept wild animals as a show of their status and pleasure. The first detailed information about early zoo's and their management was available regarding the menagerie built by king Henry I in England which had lions, cheetah, camels and domestic animals in its list. The idea behind having zoos in earlier times was to provide harmless entertainment to the people.

The zoo management concept started changing in 20th century when it was felt throughout the world that the zoos have mach an important role to play due to decline in population of some important animal species. With the evaluation of the concept many laws have been formed all over the world. In India too, the Wildlife Protection Act was formulated which was later revised in 1992 and in subsequent years. Also, "Central Zoo Authority of India" was formed in February 1992. At present the zoo has not to show merely the animal but what animal are like, viz. their natural habitat, their behavior, eating habits etc. by means of educational activities. Zoos has to focus on threatened species, research, public education, training and influencing and advocacy through in situ support of species population and their habitats and also linking ex situ activities to insitu conservation projects.

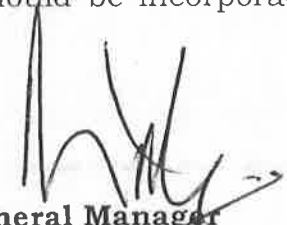
Proposed Deer Park at Haridas ki Magri at Udaipur as part of Wildlife management will serve as center of ex-situ conservation, breeding of

animal species of the versatile aravallion ecosystem. In order to achieve the objective of ex-situ biodiversity conservation, the existing zoo at Haridas ji ki Magri having two species of animals namely the Cheetal & Wild Boar was conceptualized to be developed as "Deer Park" whereas the existing Wild Boars are to be shifted in nearby Wild life sanctuary having suitable habitat. With this backdrop the Master plan for Deer Park has been prepared. This document is the first Master Plan for the Deer Park. Since we have started from scratch the plan is to be implemented in ten years i.e from the year 2012-13 to the year 2021-22. Accordingly the contents of plan are divided in three parts.

The first part of the plan deals with the existing situation, objectives physical, geographical and bio-geographical features of the Deer Park including land description, climatic conditions, salient features of proposed park and appraisal of arrangements & conditions. Part-II of the plan contains the proposal for development activities to be carried out during the plan period i.e. 2012-2013 to 2021-2022 in the park. Part-III of plan contains the maintenance aspects i.e. schedule of operation & requirement of funds for new creation, modification & maintenance of assets. Annexure and maps have been included to make the plan most informative and referable for concerned.

Although the efforts has been made to make the plan comprehensive but still it is a dynamic document. The document period has been 2012-2013 to 2021-2022. It needs periodic review and updating of information through studies, research & monitoring & should be incorporated at a future dates.

Udaipur
13th February, 2013



General Manager
The Trident, Oberoi Group
Udaipur (Raj.)


ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

At the very outset we are extremely thankful to officials of Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi for developing useful practical guidelines based on which the present plan has been prepared. We would like to express our gratitude's to senior officers of Rajasthan Forest Department for providing encouragement, valuable guidance and support which helped us to prepare a meaningful and dynamic Master Plan incorporating down to earth proposals for development of Deer Park at Haridas ki Magri during the period 2012-2013 to 2021-2022.

Thanks are due to Shri Rahul Bhatnagar, Deputy Chief Wildlife Warden Udaipur, Shri Kumar Swami Gupta, ACF, Wildlife, Udaipur and Dr. Satish Kumar Sharma ACF Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary and Dr. Raza Tehsin, Ex-Wildlife Warden, Udaipur for giving invaluable suggestion & impetus during the course of preparation of this master plan.

Last but not the least, we are thankful to all concerned officer of "Trident Group of Hotels" Forest officials of the Forest Departments, Rajasthan for their guidance and co-operation.

Udaipur
13th February, 2013


General Manager
The Trident, Oberoi Group
Udaipur (Raj.)

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MAP 2: Master Layout Plan for Deer Park at Haridas ji ki Magri, Udaipur

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1. Bara Mahal : Gateway to Park
2. Hotel Trident : Place for Visitor's stay

Plate - 2 : Existing Housing of Wild Animals at Haridas Ji Ki Magri, ZOO

1. Cheetal (*Axis axis*)
2. Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*)

Plate - 3 : .Birds of Haridas Ji ki Magri zoo

Plate - 4 : Birds of Haridas Ji ki Magri zoo

Part – I
Introduction and Appraisal of
Present arrangements and
constraints

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

The area around Udaipur city is surrounded by hillocks of Aravalli hill ranges having variable altitudes. The area is spotted with endemic fauna and alluring flora and bejeweled with the verdurous beauty and resounding valleys. Armed with all these beauties, the area offers itself as a potential tourist spot. The area around the lake city is a great exploring place not only for the tourist , but also for the faunists and the florists.

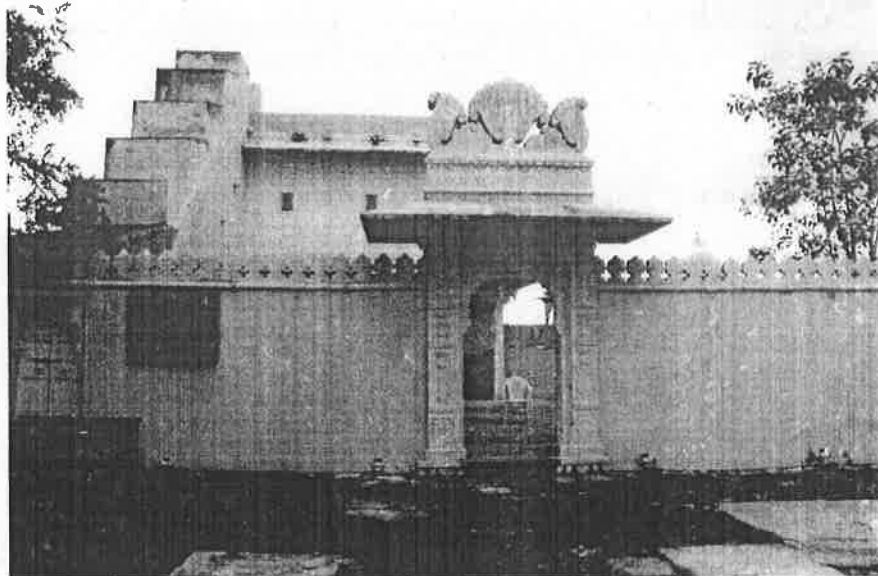
Safari park at Haridas ki magari, an integral park of Hotel Trident and the Oberoi Udaivilas is situated amidst the beauteous dales of the Aravalli hill ranges. The hilly treats under the present safari park is within the geographical limits of revenue district Udaipur and were remained as famous hunting grounds for the erstwhile rulers of Mewar State.

In the year 1997 a park of land belonging to the Lake Palace Hotels and Motels Limited was taken over by Hotel Trident, an unit of EIH limited hotels having an area of 5 hectares was designated as “Safari Park” and in the year 2008 the recognition was renewed up to a period till 31st Dec 2009 by Central Zoo Authority vide their letter no 19-62/93-CZA (229)(M) dated 27th Oct 2008. The area is marvel to be viewed for, in its western part are found hill ranges of moderate slope, while the eastern part of this area is adjoined to Lake Pichola. Adding more to its significance the area is also part of watershed for Lake Pichola.

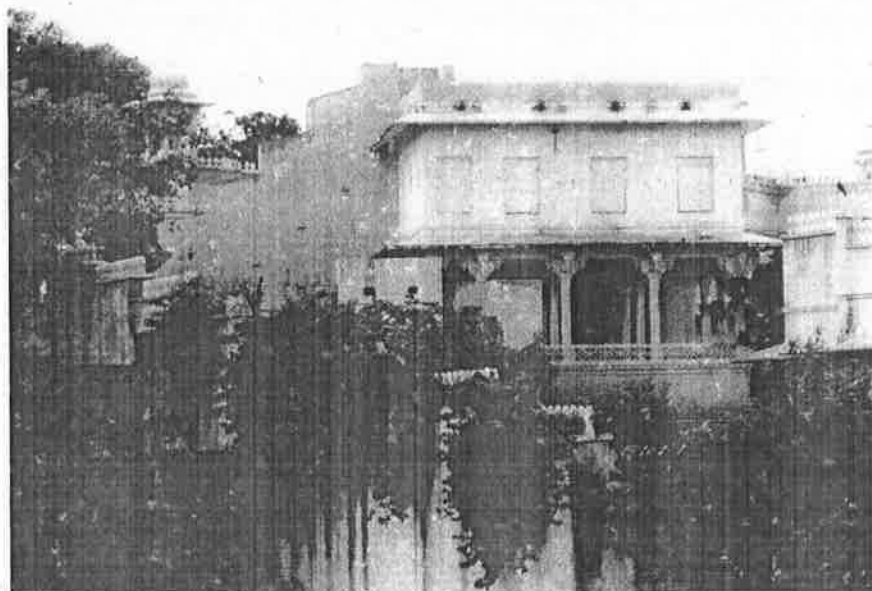
The area under the Safari Park has famous "Bara Mahal" within its limits. Bara mahal, the game keepers lodge was built in 1859-1869 by Maharana Fateh Singh. It is set within lush green gardens by the side of the picturesque lake Pichola and has an enclosure where many a splendid hunt and combat between the tiger and the wild boar took place.

Today this mahal is under the care of, Roop Singh Ji who has been in service for the past thirty years. The forest has now been converted into a small wildlife sanctuary, which is the habitat of peacocks and migratory birds like Sarus and sand grouse. It is also a reserve for the popular spotted deers and the Indian wild boar.

LANDSCAPE : HARIDAS JI KI MAGRI, SAFARI PARK

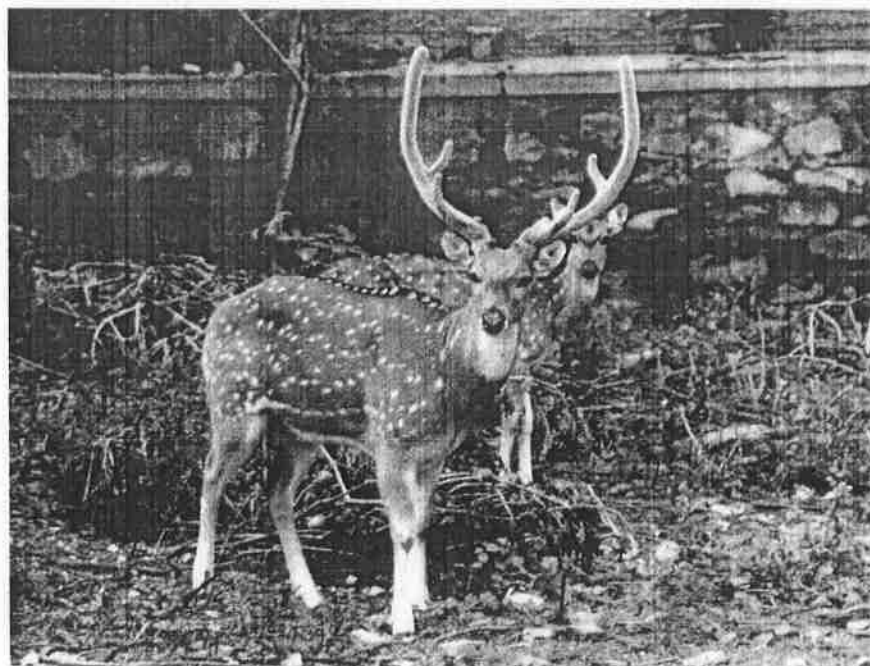


BARA MAHAL : GATEWAY TO SAFARI PARK



HOTEL TRIDENT : PLACE FOR VISITORS STAY

WILD ANIMALS HOUSED AT HARIDAS JI KI MAGRI SAFARI PARK



CHEETAL (*Axis axis*)



WILD BOAR (*Sus scrofa*)

To maintain uniform pattern of management and legal enforcement of laws the Central Zoo Authority of India (CZA) was established in the year 1992 and wildlife (Protection) act was amended to include legal provisions for upkeep and scientific management of Zoo's based on the prescription of CZA the proposed Master lay out loan cum first management plan for "Cheetal Safari Park" for the period of 2009-10 to 2013-14 has been prepared. The plan envisages creation of ideal environment for scientific management of "Cheetal Safari" to ensure significant contribution in conservation of the species of this region.

History of the Zoo:

"Safari Park " at Haridas Ji Ki Magri was establishment in the year 1998 in part of the area under the possession of "Hotel Trident". The safari premises is demarcated with pucca stone wall of 8' height all around. The lush green vegetation cover in the area provides ideal conditions for keeping up of wild animals.

Prior to transfer of land to "Hotel Trident" the land tracts were the property of erstwhile Maharana's of "Mewar State". During the state regime the area was managed by the "Shikarkhana department". The hills once covered with dense vegetation was used as hunting ground by the rulers of Mewar. The "Bara Mahal" was constructed around the hillock was to facilitate hunting and to admire the nature from close quarters. Earlier the area was rich in wildlife, but gradually due to non judicious hanessing of biological and non biological resources in the name of rapid development much beyond the sustainable limits lead to the degradation of forest cover. The rulers on account of their keen interest preserved the wild animals and birds as a result of which animal and birds found adequate protection and multiplied in number. They had restriction on supply of arms and ammunitions and even on the license for preserving them. They made illicit shooting a cognizable offence and defaulters were penalized very heavily. After 1947 with the integration of sates in "Rajputana" the restrictions on the supply of arms and issue of licenses were relaxed, which resulted into the diversion of people's energy in depletion of natural resources including forest and wildlife. It

was only with the enactment of wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and declaration of the area as “Safari Park” preservation of wildlife could be accomplished.

The planned development of the “Safari Park” at Haridas Ji Ki Magri has been started in the year 2001. During the past the emphasis to manage the area on scientific basis.

Objectives:

The “Safari Park” at Haridas ji Ki Magri has been managed with following objectives:

- (i) To conserve and sustainably manage the two major species i.e. Cheetal & Wild Boar.
- (ii) To restore and enhance the biodiversity and productivity of the depleted area.
- (iii) To enhance the level of awareness for conservation among the visitors and younger generation.
- (iv) To develop the area as “persuasive mean” of educating people.
- (v) To develop the area as an additional source of attraction to large number of visitors visiting the Hotel Trident.

Physical Features:

Location:

The “Safari Park” Haridas ji Ki Magri is located in the premises of famous “Hotel Trident”. The hotel campus is at a distance of 3 kms from Chetak Circle the heart of tourist city, Udaipur. Hotel Trident is major 5-star hotel in the city.

Area:

Located in the premises of “The Oberoi Group Hotels” at Haridas ji ki Magri, the Safari Park has well demarcated 5.5 Hectare of area out of which 3.5 Hectares area is very well fenced with 6 feet wall all around.

Topography:

Terrain:

The forest tract of the site are having undulating terrain with broken ranges of hillock of moderate height. Most of the hilly tract is sloppy with almost 40 to 50% slopes at places. The area falls in catchments of lake Pichola. The hillocks forming a network leading to nallahs, draining into the lake Pichola.

The topography of the area can be divided into hills, piedmont zones and plains. The hills have rugged topography. The plains down the hill are mostly full of bushes and middle height trees.

Geology:

Area under the safari park at Haridas Ji Ki Magri lies in the Aravalli hill ranges, which is one of the oldest formations in the world. The area lies in Archean formations.

Rock & soil:

The underlying rocks in the area are mainly quartzite granite, limestone and vollstone.

The soil depth is fairly good downhill side as well as in nallahs. The moisture retention capacity is fairly good in the hills covered with vegetation. In few pockets the soil becomes hard on drying resulting to poor aeration.

Forest Type :

As per champion & seth's classification the forest cover of the area fall under the II category of Tropical Dry deciduous forest which can be sub classified as:

Group 5: Tropical dry deciduous forest.

Sub Group 5B: Northern tropical dry deciduous forest.

C 2 : Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest.

Flora & Fauna:

Flora:

The flora of the area governs the health of prevailing eco-system. The soil formation, ground water recharge, prevention of excessive surface water

evaporation, humification, soil structure and prevention of soil erosion are the attributes that depend upon the vegetation cover of the area.

The vegetation cover among tree species includes babool (*Acacia nilotica*), ronjh (*Acacia loucophloea*) Kankera (*Maytenna emarginata*) Kumtha (*Acacia senegal*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Goyakhair (*Dichrostachys cinerea*), Peelu (*Salvadora persica*) Ber (*Ziziphus mauritiana*). Among shrubs the cover consist of kanther (*capparis sepiaria*), Jhari Ber (*Ziziphus numularia*) Datura (*Datura Metal*), whereas among herbs the Gahar Ghas dominates. The grasses present in the area includes Dub (*Cynodon dactylon*) Surwala (*Heteropogan Contortus*), Crysopogon fulvus and Laap (*Aristida adsanceionis*).

Details of the flora of Safari park Haridas ji ki Magri is given below:

INDEX:- (A= Abundent, C=Common, L=Less common, R= Rare, I= introduced)

TREES:

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Ardusa, Paba	Simaroubaceae	L,I
2	<i>Annona sequamosa</i>	Sitaphal	Annonaceae	C
3	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	L
4	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Karmela	Caesalpiniaceae	L
5	<i>Cassia siamea</i>	Kasid	Caesalpiniaceae	I
6	<i>Holoptelia integrifolia</i>	Kanji	Ulmaceae	L
7	<i>Melia azaderach</i>	Bakain limdo	Meliaceae	L
8	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Kikar	Mimosaceae	L
9	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Karanj	Papilionaceae	R,I
10	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Khatri Amlī	Caesalpiniaceae	L
11	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babool	Mimosaceae	L
12	<i>A. senegal</i>	Kumtha	Mimosaceae	A
13	<i>Ziziphus mauriatiana</i>	Ber	Rhamnaceae	L
14	<i>Santalum album</i>	Chandan	Santalaceae	L
15	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Subabool	Mimosaceae	L,I

SHRUBS:

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1.	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Akdo	Asclepiadaceae	L
2.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>		Caesalpiniaceae	L
3.	<i>Jatropha carcus</i>	Ratna jyot	Euphorbiaceae	A
4.	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Chhoti Ratan Jyot	Euphorbiaceae	A
5.	<i>Kirganelia reticulata</i>	Kamboi	Euphorbiaceae	L
6.	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Besharm	Verbinaceae	A
7.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	Kanghi	Malvaceae	L
8.	<i>Grewia flavescens</i>	Kali syali	Tiliaceae	A
9.	<i>G.tenax</i>	Gangan	Tiliaceae	A
10	<i>Maytenus emarginata</i>	Kankera	Celastaraceae	L
11	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Anwal	Caesalpiniaceae	A
12	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	Kanther	Capparaceae	A
13	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	-	Bignoniaceae	A,I
14	<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i>	Boganbel	Nyctaginaceae	L,I
15	<i>Euphorbia caducifolia</i>	Thur	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	A

CLIMBERS:

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Kak mardika	Sapindaceae	A
2	<i>Cayratia camosa</i>		Vitaceae	C
3	<i>Coccinia indica</i>	Tindori	Cucurbitaceae	C
4	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>	Vevdi	Menispermaceae	C
5	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Amarvel	Convolvulaceae	C
6	<i>Ipomoea nil</i>	Kaladana	Convolvulaceae	C
7	<i>Ipomoea pestigridis</i>	--	Convolvulaceae	C
8	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Turia	Cucurbitaceae	C
9	<i>Momordica balsama</i>	---	Cucurbitaceae	R
10	<i>Momordica dioca</i>	Kikoda	Cucurbitaceae	A
11	<i>Pergularia daemia</i>		Asclepiadaceae	C
12	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>		Papilionaceae	C
13	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	--	Menispermaceae	C
14	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Dudhi	Periplocaceae	A

HERBS:

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>		Malvaceae	C
2	<i>Acalypha ciliata</i>		Euphorbiaceae	C
3	<i>Acalypha malabarica</i>		Euphorbiaceae	C
4	<i>Acalypha indica</i>		Euphorbiaceae	C
5	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>		Compositae	A
6	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Ulta Kanta	Amraldaceae	A
7	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>		Compositae	C
8	<i>Argemone maxicana</i>	--	Papaveraceae	A
9	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>		Compositae	A
10	<i>Baccopa monneiri</i>	Brahmi	Scrophulariaceae	
11	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Kali Rai	Cruciferae	L
12	<i>Cassia pumila</i>		Caesalpiniaceae	C
13	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Puwad	Caesalpiniaceae	C
14	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Chil	Chenopodiaceae	C
15	<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	---	Capparaceae	C
16	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	---	Capparaceae	C
17	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	---	Commelinaceae	A
18	<i>Commelina haskali</i>	---	Commelinaceae	A
19	<i>Corchorus acutangulus</i>	---	Tiliaceae	L
20	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i>	---	Tiliaceae	L
21	<i>Crotolaria medicagineu</i>	Ran Methi	Papilionaceae	A
22	<i>Cyanotis fasciculata</i>	---	Commelinaceae	L
23	<i>Echinops echinatus</i>	---	Compositae	C
24	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	---	Euphorbiaceae	C
25	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	---	Euphorbiaceae	C
26	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Kubi	Labiatae	A
27	<i>Lindenbergia indica</i>	Patharchati	Scrophulariaceae	
28	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>	Bhoy Amla	Euphorbiaceae	A
29	<i>Physalis minima</i>	Popatiya	Solanaceae	C
30	<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	---	Solanaceae	C
31	<i>Ruelia tuberosa</i>	---	Acanthaceae	C
32	<i>Seasmum indicum</i>	Tal	Padaliaceae	C
33	<i>Sesbania bispinosa</i>	---	Papilionaceae	L
34	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	---	Malvaceae	C
35	<i>Sida glutinosa</i>	---	Malvaceae	C
36	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	---	Solanaceae	C
37	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Bhoi ringni	Solanaceae	C
38	<i>Trichodesma zeylanica</i>	---	Cucurbitaceae	R
39	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Kali Mendhi	Composite	A
40	<i>Triumfetta pentandra</i>	---	Tiliaceae	C
41	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	---	Tiliaceae	C
42	<i>Tubipora acaulis</i>	---	Acanthaceae	C
43	<i>Vermonia cinerea</i>	---	Composite	A
44	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Gokharu	Composite	A

GRASSES :

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	<i>Alloteropsis cimicina</i>	---	Graminae	L
2	<i>Arthroxon serrulatus</i>	---	Graminae	C
3	<i>Brachiaria racemosa</i>	--	Graminae	C
4	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	---	Graminae	C
5	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Dub	Graminae	A
6	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>	Samo	Graminae	R
7	<i>Paspalidium flavidum</i>	---	Graminae	C
8	<i>Paspalidium geminatus</i>	---	Graminae	C
9	<i>Setaria tomentosa</i>	---	Graminae	C
10	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>		Graminae	L
11	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	Baru	Graminae	C
12	<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	---	Graminae	L

PARASITES:

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>	Amar Bel	Convolvulaceae	C
2	<i>C. hylina</i>	Amar Bel	Convolvulaceae	C

PTERIDOPHYTES:

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Family	Status
1	<i>Adiantum caudatum</i>	-	Adiantaceae	C
2	<i>Actinopterua radiatum</i>	Morpankhi	-	A

FAUNA OF SAFARI PARK HARIDAS JI KI MAGRI

Fauna:

The area of safari park is inhabited by two introduced to mammals, the Cheetal (Axis Axis) and Wild Boar (Sus scrofa) besides the Jackal, Indian hare, five striped palm civet, rats, birds, reptiles, bats etc.

A list of Faunal species seen in the area is given below:

INDEX :

Local Status A = Abundent, C = Common, L = Less common,

LIST OF MAMMALS WITH LOCAL STATUS

S. No	Local Name	English Name	Scientific name	Status
1	Chhachhunder	Grey Musk Shrew	<i>Sunchus murinus</i>	C
2	Vandra	Common Langur	<i>Prebytis entellus</i>	L
3	Khiskoli	Five striped Palm squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>	C
4	Noliyo	Common Mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>	C
5	Oonder	House rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	A
6	Viju	Indian Small Civet	<i>Vivaricula indica</i>	L
7	Viju	Toddy cat	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>	A
8	Siyalia	Jackol	<i>Cannis auris</i>	C
9	Jugli billi	Jungle cate	<i>Felis chaus</i>	C
10	Jarakh	Hyena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	*
11	Jungle suar	Wild boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Inmates
12	Cheetal	Spotted deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	Inmates

* Seen once in the close vicinity of the enclosure

LIST OF BIRDS WITH LOCAL STATUS:

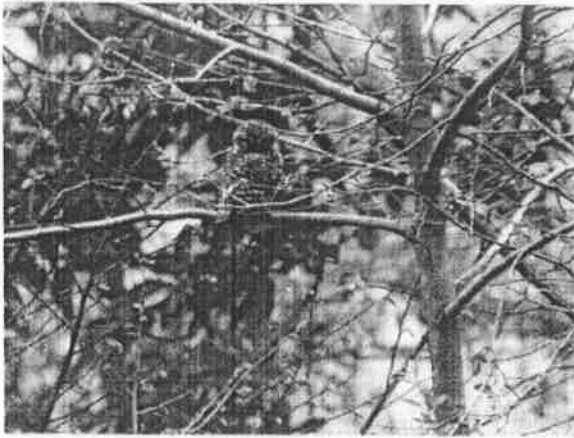
A large number of terrestrial birds can be observed in the Safari Park area. Major among them are common Quail, Grey Partridge, Painted Partridge, Crested Lark, Ashycrowed finch Lark. A variety of waterfowl can be seen in the adjoining Pichola Lake. Arboreal birds like Yellow Legged Green Pigeon, White Browed Fintail Flycatchers, Grey Hornbill, Parakeets, coppersmith etc. are commonly seen in tree gores of the area. Rock loving birds like brown rock chat, crusted bunting, billed vulture, martin

etc. are also inhabiting the area. The birds available in the park area are depicted in following table:

Group	English name	Latin Name	Local name	Local
Partridges & Francolins	Grey Francolin	<i>F. pondicerianus</i>	Teetar	R
Pheasants	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Mor	R
Woodpeckers	Yellow-Crowned Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos mahrattensis</i>	Sutharna	L
	Black Rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalensis</i>	Sutharna	C
Barbets	Coppersmith Barbet	<i>M. heamcephala</i>	Chhoti tatrok	C
Hornbill	Indin Grey Hornbill	<i>Ocyeros birostris</i>	Dhantar	R
Hoopae	Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Sutharia	L
Rollers	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	-	R
	Indian Roller	<i>C. benghalensis</i>	Nillkanth	L
Kingfisher	White-throated kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnesis</i>	-	C
Bee-eater	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	-	C
Cuckoo	Pied cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	-	C
	Common Hawk Cuckoo	<i>Hierococyx various</i>	-	L
	Eurarian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	-	L
	Asian Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Koel	C
	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	-	C
Parakeets	Rose ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula. krameri</i>	Hooda	C
	Plum headed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula. cynocephala</i>	Tui	C
Swift	House swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Kanuda	R
Owl	Spotted owl	<i>Athene brama</i>	Chhibra	C
Pigeon	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Pareva	C
Doves	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Holy	A
Plovers & Lapwings	Red-wattled lapwing	<i>Vanellus indicus</i>	Teetodi	A
Kites	Black shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	-	C
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	-	C
Accipiters	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	-	C
Bazzards	White-eyed Buzard	<i>Butostur teesa</i>	-	C
Egret & Herons	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Bagula	A
	Cattle Egret	<i>Nesophoyx intermedia</i>	Bagula	A
	Indian Pond Heron	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Bagula	A

Group	English name	Latin Name	Local name	Local
Treepie & Crows	Rufous Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	Ganela	C
	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Kowa	C
	Large-billed Crow	<i>C. macrorhynchos</i>	Dhod	C
Oriole	Eurasian Golden oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Peelak	A
Minivet	Small Minivet	<i>Pericrocotus cinnamomeus</i>	-	C
Fantails	White-throated Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albicollis</i>	Nachan	L
	White-browed fantail	<i>R. aureola</i>	-	L
Drongos	Black-Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocircus</i>	Kangwalia	C
Paradise Flycatchers/ Flycatchers	Asian Paradise - Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone paradisi</i>	Mehpedka	L
	Red-throated Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	-	C
	Grey-headed Canary	<i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>	-	C
	Flycatcher			
Ioras	Common Iora	<i>Aegithina tiphia</i>	-	C
Chat bush chuts, Robi etc.	Oriental Magpie Robin	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	-	C
	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>	Duchki	C
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochrurus</i>	-	C
Starling and Mynas	Brahminy starling	<i>Sturnus pagodarum</i>	Cabar	C
	Bank Myna	<i>Acridotheres gingivalis</i>	Cabar	R
	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Cabar	A
Tit	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	-	L
	Black-lored Tit	<i>P. xanthogenys</i>	-	R
Martin & Swallows	Dusky Crag Martin	<i>Hirundo cancellor</i>	-	C
	Wire-tailed swallow	<i>H. smithii</i>	-	C
	Red-rumped swallow	<i>H. daurica</i>	-	C
Bulbul	Red-vented Bulbul	<i>Pyconotus cafer</i>	Pittola	A
Warblers	Grey-breasted Prinia	<i>Prinia hodgsonii</i>	-	A
	Ashy Prinia	<i>P. socialis</i>	-	A
	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	-	A
	Common Tailor bird	<i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>	-	C
White eye	Oriental white eye	<i>Zosterops palpebrosus</i>	-	A
Babbler	Large Grey Babbler	<i>Turdoics malcolmi</i>	-	C
	Jungle Bobbler	<i>Turdoics striatus</i>	-	R
Sunbird	Purple sunbird	<i>Nectarinia asiatica</i>	Sui	C
Sparrow weavers and munias	House sparrow	<i>Passer domestica</i>	Chakli	A
	Chestnut shouldered petronia	<i>Petronia xanthocollis</i>	-	A
Wagtail	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	-	C
	White browed wagtail	<i>M. maderaspatensis</i>	-	L
	Yellow wagtail	<i>M. flava</i>	-	L
	Citrine wagtail	<i>M. citreola</i>	-	L

Birds of Haridas ji Magri Zoo



Spotted owlet

Pied cuckoo



Black drongo

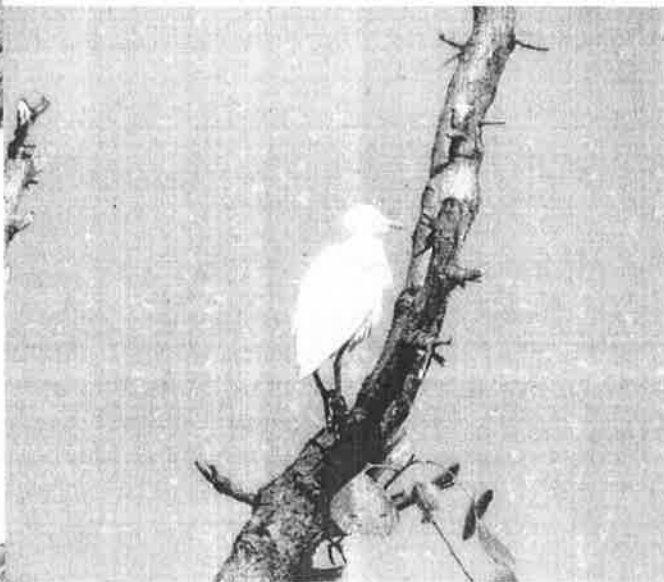
White-throated kingfisher



Birds of Haridas ji Magri Zoo



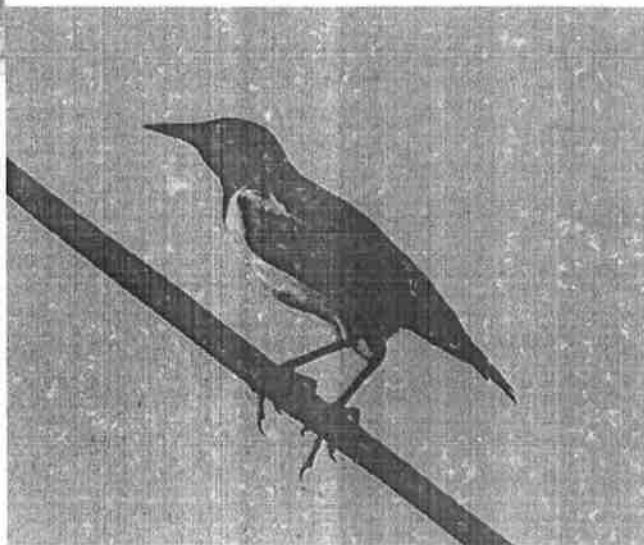
Green bee-eater



Cattle egret



Shikra



Pied myna

LIST OF REPTILES WITH LOCAL STATUS

S. No.	Local Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Status
1.	Bodi bamani	Common Skink	<i>Mabuya carinata</i>	C
2.	Dhaman	Rat snake	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>	C
3.	Garodi	House lizard	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	A
4.	Kachinda, Kangatia	Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	A
5.	Nag, Nagin	Indian cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	R
6.	Udni	Tree snake	<i>Dendrolephis tristis</i>	R
7.	Muggar	Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>	*
8.	Goh	Monitor lizard	<i>Varanus benghalensis</i>	R

* Frequently seen in the close vicinity of the enclosure

LIST OF AMPHIBIANS WITH LOCAL STATUS

Local Name	English Name	Scientific Name	Status	
			National	Local
Dedka	Indian Bull Frog	<i>Rana tigerina</i>	-	C
Dedka	Indian Burrowing Frog	<i>R. tomopterna</i>	-	A
Dedka	Skipper Frog	<i>R. cynophlyctius</i>	-	A
Dedka	Cricket Frog	<i>R. limnocharis</i>	-	A
Dedka	Common Toad	<i>Bufo melanocictus</i>	-	A
Dedka	Marbled Toad	<i>B. andersoni</i>	-	L

LIST OF IMPORTANT INVERTEBRATES WITH STATUS

S. No.	Hindi Name	Local Name	Latin Name	Status Abundant / Common / Less Common / Rare
1	2	3	4	5
1	Madhu makhi	Bhanwar	<i>Apis dorsata</i>	Less Common
2	Madhu makhi	Bhanwar	<i>Apis indica</i>	Less Common
3	-	Tanni	<i>Cicada sps.</i>	Abundant
4	Kenchua	Alsiya	<i>Pheritema posthumus</i>	Common
5	-	-	<i>Mantis sps.</i>	Common
6.	Gobar ka Gubrella	-	<i>Onthophagus sagittarius</i>	Common

Cheetal :

Axis deer, also known as chital deer or spotted seer, is the native animal of the Indian subcontinent. It is found very commonly in India and is one of the most beautiful animals in the country. The spotted deer of India was introduced in the state of Texas in the 1930s. since that time it has become the most widespread of the entire deer species. Chital deer are found mostly in large family units, where a doe remains with her mother even after becoming a mother herself. Spotted deer can be seen roaming around either in mixed groups or separate bachelor groups.

Physical Traits:

The spotted deer of India has a beautiful golden brown coat, which is covered with big white spots. On an average, a male deer (known as stag) grows to a shoulder height of somewhere between 85cm and 90cm. the weight of stag averages around 80 kg. does are shorter as well as lighter. The coat of an adult deer has brighter spots as compared to that of fawns. At the same time, the throat patch of a stag is more prominent than that a doe. The antlers of the axis deer of India branch to six points and sweep back into an upward curve. They shed their antlers on an annual basis. Mostly, the antlers of Indian chital deer grow to a length of 20 inches. Only some deer have antlers that reach 30 inches. An Indian spotted deer, whose anglers were 41 inches long, still holds the record for having the longest antlers in the world.

Natural Habitat:

The natural habitat of the chital deer comprise of Indian parkland habitats, with open woodland in grassy areas. They prefer to live near rivers and other sources of water, in rare cases, they may inhabit thick forests.

Behavior:

Axis deer is a very introverted as well as reticent animal. Gregarious by nature, it is found living in small herds comprising of 20 to 30 animals. In rare cases, the number of animals in a herd may go upto 100. A few dominant individuals dominate the group, leaving the other to will feed and rest. As male chital deer start growing older, they become more and more isolated.

Mating Behavior:

The mating behavior of the axis deer is quite different from the other deer. They do not follow any seasonal rut and fawning can occur in any month. In fact, one can find them in hard horn and in velvet at the same time, that to during any time of the year. Spotted deer is also not seen wallowing during rut. Rather, it emits a shrill call, proudly displayed its beautiful antlers. The gestation period is 220 days, after which a single young one is born.

Status:

Chital deer have still not faced too much threat and are far away from the risk of extinction. However, they are being hunted at a rapid pace and are even losing their habitat to humans, who are using it for agricultural as well as residential purpose. If this continues unabated, there is a possibility that the population of Indian spotted deer may become threatened in the future.

Climate:

The climate is sub-tropical with extremely hot summer and relatively moderate winter.

Rainfall:

Rainfall in the area is very erratic and unevenly distributed. Rains generally start in the last week of June and intermittently continue up to September end. Highest intensity of rain is generally observed in the month of August. The average annual rainfall is about 650 mm. The number of rainy days is 15 to 20 on an average.

Season:

The variation in seasons are given in following table:

TABLE
THE SEASONAL VARIATION AT UDAIPUR

Season	Duration	Peak months
Summers	Mid March to Mid June	April-May
Rains	Mid June to September	July-August
Winters	October to mid March	December – January

Temperature:

A wide variation to temperature is observed round the year. Summer is generally very hot. The temperature increases rapidly after mid March. May and June are the hottest months when temperature reaches up to 45⁰c. Temperature starts declining in the month of October after withdrawal of monsoon. January is the coldest month with mean daily minimum temperature of around 6⁰c.

Humidity:

Humidity in the air is generally low and rarely exceeds 30-35 percent except in the rainy season when it ranges between 50-60 percent.

Wind:

Winds blow from Southwest to Northeast 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 kms per hour. During summer, dust storms are sometimes observed.

Drought & Its Periodicity:

Periodic and frequent droughts are observed in the area. Generally good rains are received once in three years. Rains are quite irregular and temporary drought conditions prevail even during the rainy season.

Approach:

The Safari Park as Haridas Ji Magri is situated in campus of Hotel Trident at a distance of 3 Km from "Chetak Circle" Udaipur and is approachable by means of mechanical vehicles & bicycles. Railway and bus stand are at a distance of 6.5 Km & 8.6 Km respectively from the Safari Park area, whereas the nearest Maharana Pratap (Dabok) Airport, Udaipur is at a distance of 25kms from the Safari Park area. From these places auto rickshaw and taxi cars are available to reach the area. Tourist can enter into the Safari premises from main gate of Hotel Trident/Udaivilas.

Demography:

Haridas ji ki Magri Safari Park is located in almost centre of Udaipur city having total population of around 5 Lakhs.

Surrounding Area:

The Safari Park area situated within the limits of Oberoi Group Hotels, which is having an area of around 31 Hectares. The safari park premises is surrounded by lush green gardens of hotel Trident in its two sides northern & southern side and by back water of lake Pichola on its eastern & northern sides. The area under safari park are separated by 8' high pucca stone wall.

Legal status of land:

The land presently under the Safari Park belongs to owners of Hotel Trident.

Sources of pollution, if any:

Although being fenced by a 6' high pucca stone wall, the area is free of any kind of pollutions, however the hotel waste dumped around & presence of pollutants in nearby lake water may cause threat to the park inmates since the waste invites the jackal & stray dogs inhibiting the adjoining area.

Present Layout plan of the existing Zoo:

Total area of Zoo is 5.15 Ha. There are two enclosure in the Zoo, a smaller one is dedicated to Wild boars while the larger enclosure is to house the Spotted Deer. A wire mesh fencing has been erected between the two enclosures. Climbers of *Cryptostegia grandiflora* have been planted along the separating mid-fencing. One wide entrance has been provided to each enclosure towards northern side for management activities. Bada Mahal, situated towards northern side of the enclosures, is being used as watch tower to look upon the roaming inmates. Bada Mahal is present on a small hillock and used by the tourists to watch the activities of the animals. A small nursery is also present towards northern side which is being used to raise the seedlings. Seedlings produced by the nursery are used for planting propose both in enclosures and surrounding area of Hotel Trident.

A number of trees are present in the enclosures and artificial water hole facilities have been developed in the enclosures.

Present ground situation:

Presently area is covered with tree and bushy vegetation. *Acacia senegal* is dominant tree species confined to the park area. *Lantana camara*, an invasive weed is penetrating the deeper areas of the zoo. Many wild Jackals are leaving close to the zoo area. Debarking of stems of many old trees is visible here and there done by the male Spotted Deer. Regeneration of native species is poor owing to grazing by the deer.

Present available facilities:

The zoo premises are well surrounded by the fencing. A variety of fodder trees and bushes are growing in the zoo area. Though fodder providing vegetation is available but it is insufficient to support the existing population hence zoo has a well established fodder supply system. Zoo has a store- room to store the dry fodder, medicines, equipments etc. Zoo has its own reliable and perennial water source to provide drinking facility without any failure. Electric connection is there and underground pipe line has been installed. A safe water hole has been created so that both adults and young ones can take water. Sufficient man power is available to look after the animals and to clean the zoo. Zoo has a tie-up with veterinary doctors for health check-up, medication and postmortem operations.

Difficulties faced by the management during past time:

Management is running the zoo very well, however some difficulties have been faced time to time by the management. Overpopulation of Spotted Deer in the zoo is a major problem. Since area of zoo is limited and scope of further extension is not available hence it need shifting of few individuals to another zoo. Debarking of trees by male Spotted Deer is another problem in the zoo. Due to this problem, many trees are dying resulting less availability of shade during summer period.

A small population of Jackal is present in the vicinity which always imposes threat to the inmates of the zoo.

Achievements:

This small zoo is being run successfully. Health of animals is excellent. No outbreak of diseases is seen over here which is an evidence of high quality cleanliness services. A large number of visitors, both domestic and foreigner, are coming to see the zoo. Regular breeding is going on in Spotted Deer, which is again an evidence of good management practices. We have given few Cheetals to Gullabbagh Zoo also to enrich their ungulate enclosure.

CHAPTER – 2

Appraisal of the present arrangement and constraints

1. Animal section:

Presently of better management the area under the Safari Park has been divided into two enclosures namely:

- (i) Cheetal Enclosure.
- (ii) Wild Boar Enclosure.

Being in hilly area the placement of enclosure is more on the basis of suitability of site for the specific animal species.

Presently the animal section is under and overall control of a care taker. The care taker makes a round of entire area regularly. He has been assisted by 2 park keepers who cleans the enclosures on daily basis, receiving daily diet of the animals and feed the animals in the pre decided way

(a) Store & Feed Supply section:

Supply of supplementary food articles for animals housed in the park area has been received daily and animals used to feed in feeding chamber at stipulated time.

(b) Maintenance Section:

To maintain the area existing zoo keepers under the care taker are responsible. They maintain the area for its cleanliness, drinking water arrangement, sanitation & ensuring availability of food & fodder. Besides, the maintenance of area for protection of animal is assured by engaging laborers as and when required.

(c) Security Section:

The security in the safari area is been ensured through the security guards for day and night patrolling of the area. They are been rotated on weekly basis.

(d) Veterinary Section:

There is no separate veterinary hospital in the area, however, the veterinary doctor from local veterinary hospital visits the area once a week and treat the animals. Besides this the veterinarian can be called at any time if some animal needs care. The emergency medicines are kept with care taker.

(e) Water Supply Section:

The source of water supply to the water holes existing in the area is from “hotel Trident”. Water is supplied through pipe line to different places like animal enclosures and care takers / zoo keepers houses.

(f) Sanitation section:

A sanitation section is in existence to ensure the sanitation of the Zoo premises. Disposal of various wastes is done as following:

- **Disposal of Solid wastes:**

The area under safari park is closely monitored by the zoo keepers and care taker and any solid waste in form of debris, polythene etc. is removed at its earliest by the keepers themselves or otherwise by engaging sweepers.

- **Liquid waste sewerage:**

Since the area in housing only limited number of animals and that too in open forest tract of 5 hectares no sewerage system has been developed.

(g) Staff Accommodation:

The care taker and zoo keepers have been provided the free accommodation in the hotel premises outside the safari park area.

(h) Lawns and Gardens-Landscape Section:

The rich vegetation existing in the premises of Zoo and surrounding area has been left as it is with minimum interventions to provide wilderness experience to the visitors as well as to provide habitat for free ranging birds. Wherever the old age plants dies, new plants of same species or some other suitable native species is planted in the area. Since irrigation facilities are available hence planting activities are keep on

round the year. On outer side of enclosures evergreen hedges to provide greenery and for camouflaging has been planted. A small rosary, herbatum, woodlot have been maintained near the main entry of zoo, helped a lot in providing aesthetic appeal.

Big lawns and attractive pavements are being maintained in surrounding area, specially towards northern area.

(i) Visitors Amenities:

Visitors are restricted in Safari park area. Presently the tourist coming to visit Udaipur and stay at “Oberoi hotels” used to visit the area. Common visitors are also allowed to visit the Zoo. There is a net work of visitors trail in the park area which are regularly maintained. Public toilets, drinking water & rain shelters are existing at the entry gate of safari park. The directional as well the interpretative signage’s have been placed for convenience of park visitors. The number of visitors visiting the park area during last eight year’s is as following:-

Year	Number of Visitors
2004-2005	1250
2005-2006	1450
2006-2007	1700
2007-2008	1800
2008-2009	1950
2009-2010	2051
2010-2011	2235
2011-2012	2512

(j) Wildlife Laws, Regulation & Policies:

Wildlife laws, regulations as per the guidelines of Central Zoo Authority are being followed and implemented in the Safari Park as per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and later amendments. The zoo is following the national zoo policy.

2. Collection Plan:

Safari park at Haridas Ji Ki Magri is a park created for specific purpose i.e. to acquaint the visitors with nature and its recourses. The visitors are in central focus while deciding to create this safari park. After detailed deliberation it has been decided to house the spotted deer which are already available with park. Since open

space is limited hence only one species, the spotted deer will be displayed in the Haridas Ji Ki Magri park.

The collection/disposal plan of Haridas Ji Ki Magri park will be as following

S. No.	Species	Present stock with the Zoo*				Proposed population to be retained				Animals to be removed				Remarks
		M	F	U.S.	Total	M	F	U.S.	Total	M	F	U.S.	Total	
1	Spotted deer	9	18	2	29	4	16	-	20	5	2	2	9	

* M= Male, F=Female, U.S.=Unidentified sex

Disposal of extra population of spotted deer:

The extra 9 individuals of spotted deer will be donated to wildlife wing, Udaipur of Forest Department free of cost.

Disposal of extra population of Wild boar:

Presently 7 male, 6 female and 2 sub-adult wild boars are available in a separate enclosure of this park. All these 15 boars will be donated to wildlife wing, Udaipur of Forest Department free of cost. The area of the boar enclosure will be merged in spotted deer enclosure to provide them extra space.

(a) Capacity, space, limitation & choice of species:

Safari Park area at Haridas ji Ki Magri has limitation of space and area available, since it has only 5 hectares area within its limits. Species which are comfortable in present set to climatic condition can be housed here. Presently only two species are housed, they are:

- (i) Cheetal (*Axis axis*) 29 nos.
- (ii) Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*) 15 Nos.

However, due to limited availability of space and geomorphologic features of the area there is hardly any scope of extension of housing capacity. Further there is limited availability of fodder for animals housed in the safari. There is no forest land in the area around. Presently the green fodder is to be supplemented from outside. Because of factors mentioned above there is very limited scopes of housing more number of herbivores in the park, instead their number is to be reduced.

On the basis of previous record and history and following the guidelines of CZA it is proposed to house 20 number of "Cheetal" only in this area. As per the collection of these animals is concerned out of present number of 29 "Cheetals (Axis axis) 20 numbers will be retained and spill over i.e. 9 numbers of Cheetal and 15 numbers of Wild Boar will be transferred to nearby Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary or Gulab bag zoo Udaipur or Sajjangarh Biological park Udaipur as per the direction of CZA in this regard.

(b) Conservation Breeding:

Presently the animals available in safari park i.e. the spotted deer and wild boar are kept in separate enclosures and allowed to breed freely. This kind to inbreeding is against the principles of scientific management. To maintain genetic heterogeneity new breed is to be added.

(c) General Zoo Administration:

Safari Park at Haridas Ji Ki Magri in trident hotel campus was established in the year 1998, as a means of recreation and to acquaint the visitors with nature and natural resources. Responsibility of management of the safari park lies with the authorities of Hotel Trident. Presently the park has one full time care taker and two zoo keepers who are responsible for different activities in the safari park area as discussed in previous paragraphs.

(d) Education & Awareness:

Besides conserving the species and providing recreation to the visitors. The Safari Park at Haridas Ji Ki Magri has to play a vital role in generation of awareness and imparting education about nature & natural resources. For practical purpose, the visitors treat such park as public attraction, not as much of an educational experience.

(e) Research:

Research is most important aspect to ensure the scientific management of the Safari Park area. Every observation in the field with scientific analysis is required to manage

the safari park on scientific principles. So far the research is remained as neglected part in the area due to lack of policy, clarity of objectives and priorities and lack of funding.

Part – II
Future Management

CHAPTER – 3

Future Objectives, Vision And Mission Statement

Looking to the scale of global habitat destruction, declining population of wildlife animal, change in climatic conditions, reducing geographical area under forest, it is more important that last reminisces of biodiversity should be protected, may it be the zoos, safari's, wildlife sanctuaries or the national parks. These parks are the powerful tools which are at least delaying the process of extinction, it not stopping it completely with this backdrop of need & role of zoo's the proposals for future management of safari park, Haridas Ji Ki Magri has been formulated.

The management of park will focus on following objectives:

Objectives:

- (i) Conservation of Cheetal (*Axis axis*) a native species of Aravalli during the past with the aim restore their population in ecosystem.
- (ii) Providing education and raising awareness among the local people and visitors in the importance of conservation of Arravali ecosystem:
- (iii) Initiating resource activities.
- (iv) Promotion of tourism.

Mission statement:

To connect visitors and animals through animal welfare and care, fostering public support through educational experiences to augment the conservation initiatives Cheetal (*Axis axis*)

The future action plan is aimed to provide direction for development of the Safari Park for coming ten years 2012-13 to 2021-22. The proposals are formulated in the basis if topography, available vegetation, climatic conditions visitors profile conservation needs

& research needs and convenience of management. The recommendation's of CZA from time to time have also kept in view while drafting the proposals.

Vision:

Zoos are dynamic entities and will evolve to meet with the conservation needs in future. The Haridas Ji Magari Zoo is proposed to be managed with following vision:

“ Primary mandate of Haridas Ji Magari Zoo will be conservation and to supplement the efforts for in-situ conservation of floral and Spotted deer. The zoo will not only support the conservation of Spotted deer and many other faunal and floral species but also ensure their congenial habitat and the ecosystem.

Core Idea:

Present zoo at Haridas Ji Magari Zoo will be developed to protect the spotted deer for benefit of visitors and local public. Since this area is far away from city disturbances and breeding is regularly being seen among spotted deer. The surplus population of this Zoo can be used to enrich the other Zoos of the state. This Zoo is acting as an important education centre to educate the elite group

The core idea of this Zoo is as following:

- Provide environmental enrichment to ensure the well-being of the inmates of the Zoo.
- Provide best possible viewing opportunities to the visitors specially those coming to the hotel without disturbing the animals.
- Provide nature education to the visitors.
- Provide alternative activities to maximum visitor's satisfaction and wilderness experience.
- Facilitate breeding of inmates.
- Provide opportunities for researchers.
- Develop the natural vegetation of the area and to increase its aesthetic value.

The efforts envisaged above will be successful subject to the extent of permission under prevailing rules & regulation of the Central Zoo Authority of India and the State Government and availability of resources.

For convenience the proposals are prepared section wise:

1. Animal section:

It is the most important section to be managed in future of Safari Park, Haridas Ji ki Magri. Following are the proposals to manage this section in future:

- (i) Looking to the space availability of about 5 hectares, geomorphology of the area, availability of vegetation & fodder only 20 number of cheetal will be kept in safari park. Remaining population of cheetal & wild boar will be transferred to nearby wildlife sanctuary Sajjangerh which already has population of these animals.
- (ii) The degraded area as well the vacant pockets will be enriched by planting suitable tree species like *Bauhinia recemosa* (Jhinja), *Prosopis spicigera* (Khejri), *Ziziphus glabreta* (Ber), *Ficus bengalensis* (Beud) *Ficus religiosa* (Peepal), *Grewia flavescens* (Kali Siyali). This will ensure additional fodder availability to inhabiting animals. To prevent damage to the new saplings tree guards will be provided on each plant.
- (iii) Four plate forms of 5mtr X 5mtr along with thatched / G.I. Sheet roof will be constructed in the area to provide shade to the animals.
- (iv) Four new waterholes will be provided in the area to ensure drinking water availability for housing animals. These water holes will be filled by laying of pipe line.
- (v) Out of existing vegetation the obnoxious weeds and unwanted species like *Lantana camara*, *Datura metal*, *Gajar ghas* will be eradicated and suitable grass species like *Sehima nervosum*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Dicanthimum annulatum* & *Crysopogon fulvous* will be raised by digging contour trenches of 30cm X 30cm cross section. The grass seed of above mentioned species will be procured and sown in form of pellets. Every year an area of 100mtr X 100mtr will be treated for pasture development. The selected area will be closed by providing chain link fencing for one

year. In coming year the other patches will be treated on relational basis unless the climax of grass species is attained.

- (vi) Disinfection schedule on daily basis for lean drinking water, on weekly basis for removal of debris, sprinkling of bleaching powder will be prepared and carried out in the park area.
- (vii) Fencing around the area will be maintained periodically. As and where it needs repair, it will be done at once so as to prevent the escape of animals.
- (viii) To augment the regular supply of fodder to housed animals, present practice of animal contract for supply of fodder will continue.
- (ix) Soil & moisture conservation work will include the construction of dry rubble stone check dams to increase the moisture retention capacity of the area & to facilitate the growth of better tree species.
- (x) Proper silvicultural operation will be adopted to facilitate growth of natural regeneration. Singling and branch cutting operations will be done to shape the young saplings into full grown tree.
- (xi) One existing view point at Bara Mahal will be maintained. Another view point at highest elevation in the area will be constructed to facilitate the viewing of animals as well as to admire the natural surroundings.
- (xii) Sitting Benches for visitors will be provided at newly created view point.
- (xiii) A visitor path, 400 mtr in length will be created to approach the newly constructed view point from the entry, to facilitate the viewing of animal in every part of the park. The visitors flow on this path will be kept unilateral.
- (xiv) Existing feeding plate form in the area will be modified. Existing structure to feed the spotted deer will be maintained as such, but the adjoining space available which is presently used as the feeding plate form to feed wild boar will be modified. The space available of 160 square mtr will be converted to holding area (20 Sq.mtr) and Kraal (80 Sq.mtr) for the deers to be kept at the park. The modification of the part will require fixing of the gates at suitable places and covering the Kraal area at top by 50 mm x 50mm chain link fencing at top.

2. Variability, fitness & adaptability:

The safari park will maintain a very small captive population of Cheetal i.e. just 20 in number. There are always chances of inbreeding. To avoid such eventualities, it is proposed to add new blood in the form of animals from different stock or from wild to maintain genetic heterogeneity. All efforts will be made to keep these animals fit and adaptable to wild conditions by keeping the animals enclosures more naturalistic, large and appropriately furnished where all biological, physiological and psychological needs of animal species can be fulfilled.

3. Reintroduction & Restocking:

With an object to conservation of the Cheetal (*Axis axis*) the park bred animal can be released in the wild to augment the dwindling population of this animal species where they are still existing or can be reintroduced in the areas where they were found in recent past subject to the habitat found conducive for the purpose.

4. General Zoo Administration:

Present administration to manage safari park will continue. The care taker and two zoo keepers will be engaged on full time basis. They will discharge their duties as per their present duty chart. Security of the safari park will be continued on present lines. Periodicity of veterinarian, presently visiting the park inmates once in a week will be increased to 3 days a week. Veterinarian from local animal husbandry hospital will be engaged on contractual basis to look after the animals. In case of emergency the veterinarian will be available at short notice.

5. Education & Awareness:

Education is a very important component of safari park management. The visitors after their visit should go back with an empathy for wild animals getting information about biological & ecological aspects of the wild animal. Following steps are proposed to be implemented during the plan period.

- (i) Signages about the animal, flora & fauna will be put inside the area.

- (ii) A map showing tracking routes will be placed at entry point at safari park area.
- (iii) Hoardings regarding information of safari park area will be put up at prime location to publicize the facilities available in the safari park area.
- (iv) Signages mentioning Do's & Don'ts will be put up at main entry, at view points and at places developed for resting during the tracking.
- (v) Colourful information brochure will be brought out focusing on tourism in the area. Maps of trail and natural features visited in the area will be included in the brochure.
- (vi) All the plants / trees will be labeled with botanical, English and local names including their use.

6. Research:

Safari Park, Haridas Ji Ki Magri at Hotel Trident is neglected from the research point of view. No research work or paper is published on this park so far. To manage the dynamics of park with a degree of efficiency the management need the scientific data. Research need not necessarily be biological but the management and sociological aspects are equally important. Study of feeding habits, mortality primary and secondary sex ratio, inventory of avifauna, local phonology and other striking incidences is necessary.

Research needs to be something that can directly contribute towards improvement of management priorities to be recognized on the basis of requirement. Research on following subjects will be of immense use:

- (i) Study on status, food and feeding pattern and habitat preference of spotted deer in the park area. A baseline survey of species will be helpful for their periodic monitoring.
- (ii) Study on different factors responsible for dwindling population of spotted deer in the area and measures to restock their population.
- (iii) Study of flora and fauna of the area. Change in biotic composition and its effect on the population of spotted deer.
- (iv) Impact of management interventions on habitat development and population of spotted deer.
- (v) Study on diseases and cause of mortality in spotted deer.
- (vi) Study on the assessment of tourism & its impact on behavior of spotted deer.

The Park management will collaborate with different colleges, university and other institutions and will provide facilities for management oriented research.

7. Visitor's amenities:

Although the area under the safari park, Haridas Ji Ki Magri is very small, even then few visitors facilities are necessary to augment the visitors towards nature:

- (i) One view point will be developed at the highest point in the park area at suitable place to admire the nature from close quarter.
- (ii) Existing nature trail in the area will be maintained regularly.
- (iii) Existing public toilet and drinking water facilities in the area will be maintained.
- (iv) Resting benches will be created at view point and at few places along the nature trail.
- (v) Wheel chairs will be provided for the disabled visitors at the main entrance.

8. Disposal of dead animal & waste:

All solid waste of Hotel Trident will be disposed away from the Safari Park area. Dead animals will be buried at a place away from the safari park area. Visitors will be discouraged to take polythene material inside the safari park area. Polythene material left in the park by visitors will be removed daily during patrolling of zoo keeper. Dustbin will be placed at view points and at places of resting. The dustbin will be such that they are beyond the reach of spotted deer.

CHAPTER – 4

FUTURE ACTION PLAN

The future action plan for Haridas Ji Magari Zoo is aimed to provide for its development and maintenance during coming five years i.e. 2009-10 to 2018-19. While drafting the proposals the topography of the existing area, water availability, vegetation, climate, bird's profile, visitors profile, conservation education and research needs and convenience of management have been taken into consideration.

Since it is not a new Zoo, but a old one, and all the developmental activities of the Zoo have been taken palace already. Now main am is maintenance of this created asset.

Management Strategies:

1. The park will be managed by our own resources.
2. Research students from reputed universities, institutions and NGOs may be involved with zookeepers while doing their research work.
3. The incharge officer of Zoo in consultation with local university authorities will identify the research requirements and invite various universities and research institutions to conduct research.
4. Efforts will be made to make the venture financially sustainable by maximizing revenues and minimizing maintenance costs.
5. Trained and authorized nature guides will be hired by the tourists for getting the reliable knowledge.
6. No vehicle will be permitted within the Zoo. Vehicle will be allowed upto the parking site.
7. Hotel has its own services like security, garbage collection, etc and Zoo will managed by these hotel units as usual.

Topographic Survey, Resource Survey & Designing:

The topographical survey of the existing resources at Haridas Ji Magari has been conducted prior to preparation of master lay out plan of Zoo at suitable contour intervals.

Strengthening of Chain link Fencing:

Chain link fencing of the existing zoo campus along will be strengthened to keep off the stray city animals specially the dogs, pigs and cattle from deer enclosure. It will need an outlay of 0.50 Lacs,

Ticketing Counter:

No ticket counter is needed. The visitor using the hotel premise can see the Zoo without having an extra ticket.

Veterinary Facilities:

Haridas Ji Magari Zoo is a small Zoo and it is having tie up with reputed veterinary doctors of Udaipur city. The veterinary doctor is coming regularly for checkup of Spotted deer and Wild boars. To pay the honorarium to veterinary doctor and his assistant an outlay of Rs 0.50 lacs has been kept.

Feed Store:

A separate store is available to ensure regular feed supply to the inmates of the Zoo. The store is completely rodent free and all possible efforts will be done to keep the store rodent free for this an outlay of Rs 0.10 lacs has been kept.

Toilets:

Many toilets are already existing in the area for ladies and gents. They are regularly being cleaned by our sanitation staff. All the toilets will be regularly cleaned as done during past time

Watch Tower:

Bada Mahal, which is present towards northern side of Zoo is being used as watch tower since Zoo is very small hence one watch tower is sufficient to have a birds eye view of the Zoo. To maintained the watch tower an outlay of Rs 1.00 lacs has been kept.

Entrance:

The entrance to the deer park will be constructed in accordance with classical art and cultural heritage of Mewar. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lacs has been proposed for the purpose, during the master plan period.

Sanitation:

The existing sanitary facilities at Haridas Ji Magari Zoo are well developed.

Water Supply:

Water is of prime requirement for both visitors as well as for animals to be kept at Zoo. Besides, drinking purpose, water is needed to irrigate the lawns, flowering plants, hedges etc. The water from the existing tube-well will be utilized to meet out the requirement of Zoo. Already water supply system has been developed in the Zoo and now only maintenance is required. For this an outlay of Rs 1.00 lacs is needed.

Electrical:

Zoo has already developed its electrical network. Now only maintenance is required. Since hotel has its electrical team which will maintain the created assets.

Landscaping:

The area is lush green owing to planting activities and retention of existing vegetation. The vegetation is intact at most of the places and this has reduced the requirement of more of artificial landscaping. To provide the existing area an aesthetic appeal more flowering and fruiting species will be planted an outlay of Rs 1.00 lacs has been kept.

Animal collection Plan to check inbreeding:

Haridas Ji Magari Zoo has good healthy lot of the spotted deer hence there is no need to procure animals for display propose. However to check inbreeding, males from other known sources will be procured and they will be released in the enclosure.

Males of another source will be collected on Exchange / Donation / Purchase basis. Rajasthan State has 5 zoos namely Udaipur, Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur and Bikaner many Deer Parks like Panchwati Pilani, Chittorhgarh, Shahpura etc. It will be tried to procure the male animals from these zoos on Exchange / Donation / Purchase basis.

Check on Debarking Process:

Male Spotted Deer rub their antlers against stem bark of green trees. This is done repeatedly year after year which ultimately induce slow drying process in a tree. To check this brick masonry tree guards will be constructed. To facilitate rubbing activities, few wooden stumps will be erected here and there. Total ten tree guard will be constructed and for this Rs 0.50 lacks are needed.

Control on Intruding Jackals:

A small population of Jackals is confined around to the enclosure of Spotted Deer. Reinforcing in wire-mesh fencing will be done in vulnerable points to check to the entry of the Jackals. The rotten patches of meshes either will be darned or replaced. For this Rs 0.50 lacks are needed.

The left out of hotel will be disposed of safety so that it may not prove of a source of attraction to the Jackal. Night watchmen will be in situated to discourage the Jackal.

CHAPTER – 5

PERSONNEL PLANNING

Human resources having caring attitude towards the zoo inmates are the important assets for managing the Zoo at Haridas Ji Magari. Whereas the number of staff personnel working at Haridas Ji Magari Zoo will continue their services. The details of requirement of staff personals at Haridas Ji Magari Zoo will be as following:

Staff functions: Duties of various staff posted or outsourced personnel will be as following:

Veterinary Officer

A Veterinary Officer will be outsourced and his duties as following:

1. To plan and establish adequate veterinary facilities in the Zoo.
2. To study specific causes of morbidity and mortality and accordingly formulate and adopt measures to prevent diseases among animals of the Zoo.
3. To undertake the operation of chemical immobilization of animals as and when required and to handle surgical and obstetrical problems.
4. To prescribe and check the routine animal diet articles and drinking water quality.
5. To visit at least twice a fort night to the animals to checkup their health problems and dispense necessary medications.
6. To treat sick animals in the Zoo and conduct pathological and microbiological examinations for specific diagnosis of etiology of the condition.
7. To conduct post mortem examination and to collect specimens for Laboratory investigations.
8. To maintain records regarding medical history (In-patient Register, Out-patient Register, Treatment Cards, PM Register and Reports) of animals and disease investigation.
9. To procure, maintain and keep records of equipments and medicines, vaccines, reagents and chemical etc. related to the Veterinary Section.

Education cum interpretation officer:

1. To create general awareness and sensitivity in visitors he will educate the visitors.
2. To conduct periodical surveys and analyze the visitors behavioral patterns and teaching method of educating visitors about wildlife at Zoo.
3. To plan and design standardized signages system giving complete scientific description of the exhibits.
4. Maintenance of Zoo library.
5. To maintain records and files, photographs, TV/VCR, slides, documents, proceedings and reports.
6. Annual auditing of library.
7. To maintain all the garden implements in working condition.
8. To maintain all the relevant expenditure records and inventory of the garden section.

Record Keeper:

1. To look after ministerial and administrative work and give timely noting and drafting on the policy matter.
2. To handle and process all correspondence.
3. To supervise all the works of staff working in the Zoo and motivate them to get the best out of them.
4. To draft clear precise, lucid notings and communications about the administrative and service matters and guide the staff for the day to day works.
5. Procurement, storing and supply of stationery.
6. To supervise movements of files, documents, guard files and other correspondences. Taking necessary measures for reduction in administrative work expenditure.
7. To ensure timely preparation and submit all annual reports.

Head Caretaker:

1. To supervise the cleanliness and maintenance work of the Zoo.
2. To ensure daily supply of ration and water to the animals/birds and submit regular ration requisitions according to the need.
3. To record and report daily on health, breeding and feeding conditions of the animals of the Zoo. Taking all measures for their up keeping and breeding well.

4. To assist in capturing, crating and transportation of animals.
5. Liaison with Veterinary doctor for health related problems and treatment of animals.
6. To maintain records of all the live stock and inventories of the animals.

Jamadar:

1. To supervise timely cleanliness of the Zoo.
2. To arrange shelters, perching materials, tree logs and branches required for protection from natural vagaries and species biological needs.
3. To ensure prompt repair of the damages of the Zoo.
4. To ensure that no foreign material remains in the animal vicinity.
5. To ensure all doors and gates of enclosures and cages are securely fastened and locked to prevent escape of the zoo animals.
6. To ensure all doors, latches and pulley are well lubricated for smooth and easy functions.
7. To assist the Supervisor (Animals) in smooth functioning of the animal section and in this absence.
8. Issue keys of the animal houses every morning and collect at the end of the day and place at the secure places for the night.
9. Any other work assigned by the seniors.

Sweeper:

1. To clean regularly the Zoo campus. Regular cleaning of water troughs.
2. To ensure timely feeding and watering of animals.
3. To report to the superiors about the health condition heat, mating, breeding and feeding condition and other observations immediately.
4. To report to the superior- any damage to the enclosures, cages, structures etc for immediate repair.
5. To remove all the foreign materials from the animal enclosures.
6. To assist in capture, crating and shifting of live animals as and when required and to take dead animals to hospital/post mortem room for PM examination.

7. To protect the animals from teasing and vandalism, damage to enclosures and signboards fittings and to ensure security of the Zoo and its inmates.
8. To check and ensure proper locking of the Zoo.
9. Any other duty assigned by the authorities. 8.3.18 Forest guards/Cattle

Guard/Security Guard/Chowkidar:

1. To watch over and guide the Zoo properly.
2. To assist the animal and garden section staffs in curbing vandalism and preventing any undesired activities in the Zoo.
3. Regulate the movement of visitors.
4. To maintain and enforce security of the assets in the duty areas and in the event of any untoward happenings report to higher authority about the same.
5. To report all the lost and found properties to the authorities.
6. Any other duty assigned by the superiors.

Gardener:

1. To maintain lawns and gardens of the Zoo by regular watering, fertilizing, hoeing, weeding and outing grasses.
2. To plant shrubs, herbs, hedges, trees and other adornments on the lawns and surroundings.
3. To raise and maintain plant nursery for replenishing plants and tree collection of zoo premises.
4. To do timely weeding, lopping and pruning of undesired vegetation and suitable use of disposed and decaying vegetation, fallen dead trees and debris.
5. To clean the wastes left by the visitors in the lawn.
6. To report to superiors and control spoiling and damaging of lawns and grounds by the visitors.
7. To ensure up-keep of nursery required for plantation, propagation of trees, shrubs, herbs, climbers, hedges etc. in the entire Zoo area.
8. Any other duty assigned by the superiors.

Work Outsourcing:

In order to minimize the cost of upkeep and maintenance of assets following works are proposed to be outsourced at Zoo:

- (i) Veterinary facilities.
- (ii) Sanitation
- (iii) Security
- (iv) Maintenance of Gardens
- (v) Maintenance of visitor's amenities
- (vi) Maintenance of water supply
- (vii) Maintenance of Electrical system and electrical gadgets

CHAPTER – 6

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Introduction:

Many times the conditions arise, that may require immediate response to minimize injury to people and wild creatures housed at Deer park may cause damage to facilities. Severe weather adversities such as floods, earthquakes, draught, severe cold or hot and fires can cause damage to animals at zoo premises. All possible interventions are to be taken to deal with these natural calamities. Besides these, Bomb threats and civil disturbances are other threats that require immediate response. A brief account of preventive measures to be taken under such set of circumstances are proposed below:

Fire:

Because of vegetative cover in Deer park area fire may occur due to negligence of people because of deciduous nature of forest. To prevent fires as well to deal with the situation of fire outbreak following strategy is proposed to be adopted:

- i) Creation of awareness among urbanites residing on periphery of the Deer park, visitors visiting the premises and laborers engaged to carry out various developmental activities in the area, by carrying out education programme, and by putting signages at places prone to fire.
- ii) Early detection of fires through well conceived network of communication system & observation points. Besides this patrolling has to play a vital role in prevention & control of fires.
- iii) Fast counter measures in case of fire out break.
- iv) Immediate & versatile follow up action.
- v) Existing fire lines in the area should be cleared every year before summer season.
- vi) The field staff of the park should be given proper training to fight the fire.
- vii) A fireline parallel to the boundary wall of the park has to be cleared and maintained periodically, so that the fire approaching from outside can be stopped at the boundary itself.
- viii) Fire fighting equipment should be kept ready at the park and at major points in the area, and staff personnel should be given proper training to use them.

- ix) The area should be under round the clock vigilance over the activities of visitors and against the movement of unauthorized persons in the area.
- x) Signages depicting the damage caused due to fires as well the means by which fire can break in the park should be erected at entry point and at places of tourist interest in the area.
- xi) Tourists and city dwellers should be discouraged to carry "Bidi" & "Cigarettes" in the park area to prevent accidental fires.
- xii) Firewatchers should be kept to patrol the park area during summer season.

Each of above component has to play a vital role in prevention and control of fires. Besides these preventive measures following prophylactic measures are to be taken in case of fire outbreak:

- i) Vehicles should be ready to deal with any adverse situation.
- ii) The park should be vacated immediately in case of fire. The visitors are to be escorted at safer place.
- iii) Fire Staff with all equipments required to extinguish the fire with minimum loss should rush to the site immediately.
- iv) The animals should be removed immediately.
- v) Circuit breakdown should be turned off.
- vi) Fire brigade unit should be called immediately to the site.

Bomb Threats:

Any item found in the park area suspected to be a "bomb" should be immediately referred to law enforcement agency. In case of visitor's unrest due to presence of such suspicious object the premises should be vacated. The animals should be brought back to their night shelters.

Civil Disturbances:

In case of civil disturbances the foremost requirement is the safety of visitors. All arrangements should be made to send the park visitors, as the case may be, to safer areas. While evacuating the area the efforts should be made to send the women and children to safest place. Besides to deal with the situation following equipments should be kept ready at Bird park and Biological park areas;

Equipments required to deal with civil disturbances:

S.No.	Items	Essentially Required	Available with Zoo	Requirement
1.	Rubber Boots	5 pairs	5 pairs	--
2.	Alarm System	1 Nos.	1 Nos.	--
3.	Radio Communication	3 Hand held radio sets	--	3 Hand held radio sets
4.	Protective Gloves	10 pairs	-	10 pairs
5.	Helmets	10 Nos.	-	10 Nos.
6.	Shovels	5 Nos.	-	5 Nos.
7.	Pick axe	5 Nos.	-	5 Nos.
8.	Tranquilizing gun with drugs	1 No.	--	1 No.
9.	Welding Machine	1 No.	1 No.	--
10.	Ropes & Nets	2 Sets	1 Set	1 Sets
11.	Cages	1 Nos.	--	1 Nos.
12.	Construction & repair equipments	2 Sets	2 Sets	--
13.	Gas Cutter	1 No.	-	1 No.
14.	Earth moving equipments	1 No.	-	1 No.
15.	Fire proof Dress	5 pairs	-	5 pairs
16.	Goggles	5 pairs	-	5 pairs

Besides procurement of above equipments, for warning people about emergencies local response capabilities among the staff personals is to be developed.

Floods:

Although the floods are of rare occurrence in Rajasthan conditions, however in case of occurrence of floods following measures are to be taken:

- i) Cleaning and sanitizing the food items to eliminate pathogens.
- ii) Food items should be stored above ground level at dry localities.
- iii) Preventive measures to deal with large contamination of drinking water and mobilizing the water tankers.

CHAPTER – 7

CONTINGENCY PLAN

To deal with any emergency situation the Deer park should have well documented technical contingency plan. The foremost priority area is the specific animal diseases which needs both kind of resources i.e the financial as well the technical man power resources to deal with the emergency situation. Besides, the various fields which needs well defined contingency plan are given below:

- (i) *Escape of animal from enclosure.*
- (ii) *Monkey and Dog menace.*
- (iii) *Arrangement of food in case of strike (non supply by contractor)*
- (iv) *Snake Bite*
- (v) *Visitors getting injured*
- (vi) *Fighting among animals*
- (vii) *Epidemics*
- (viii) *Breakdown of power supply*

The contingency plan to deal with the situation in case of above mentioned mishappenings will be as following:

Escape of Animal from Enclosures;

Following measures will be ensured to prevent escape of any animal from the enclosure at Deer park:

- (a) Periodical checking of compound wall for its strength and continuity.
- (b) Zookeepers to check closely the fencing of enclosures regularly'
- (c) People's safety visiting the area should be the priority.
- (d) Trees around the enclosures will be trimmed off and falling branches are to be taken care off.

- (e) Water level at water points is to be maintained and the weeds and debris should be cleaned periodically.
- (f) Strength of doors, windows and gates will be ensured, They will be painted every year.
- (g) It will be ensured that the gates in the park should not hurt the visitors or animals.

Even after all preventive measures, the animal escapes from the enclosure, it will be recaptured and brought back to the enclosure. For dealing with the situation of animal escapes, availability of following equipments will be ensured at Deer park:

S.No.	Captive Animal	Requirement	Availability at Deer Park
1.	Herbivores	Nets, Search lights Pole Syringes, Snare, Tranquilizing gun & darts, Blow dart equipment, crates, Squeeze cages etc ; 1set	Nets, Search lights.

Monkey & Dog Menace:

Monkeys and Dogs, if their entry is not checked can prove to be the big menace for animals kept at Deer park. Both are attracted either due to the behavior of visitors to offer them edibles or otherwise the debris created by them. With them the monkeys brings the communicable diseases like T.B. etc. whereas the dogs can cause death among animals, fatal for the enclosure. To deal with the menace caused by them following measures are to be adopted:

Monkey menace;

- (a) Visitors are not allowed to feed the monkeys.
- (b) Monkeys are to be captured and than released back in remote forest area.

Dogs Menace

Dogs can have their entry in Deer park either from the entry points, through the breaches in boundary wall or can be left by unscrupulous elements. To control them:

- (a) The boundary wall around the Deer park should be checked periodically.
- (b) Watchmen at the entries as well as inside the area should be kept to look after the stray dogs.
- (c) Stray dogs should be captured and handed over to municipality.
- (d) Main entry of the Deer park is to be guarded by staff.

Arrangement of Food in case of Strike:

Following arrangements are proposed to be made in case of strike by the suppliers of food items for animals at Deer park:

- (a) 15 days stock of non perishable food articles is to be kept, since after that it is likely to be affected by pathogens or damaged by rodents and insects.

Snake bite;

Since the area of Deer park has rich vegetative cover, there are all possibilities that the visitor or the workers at park may suffer from snake bite especially during monsoon period. To mitigate the situation following actions are proposed;

- (a) Sufficient quantity of anti snake venom is to be stored in the park or at Hotel, which can be used in case of eventuality.
- (b) The staff at Deer park should be provided with proper training to identify the snake, by which the bite has been caused.
- (c) Vehicle should be readily available to transfer the victim to nearby hospital.
- (d) Snake catching kit should be provided at Deer park. Snake handling training is to be provided to staff personals of the park.

Visitors getting Injured:

To meet with the situation of injury caused to visitors during their visit to Deer park, following arrangements should be made:

- (a) First aid box should be kept at important points.
- (b) First aid box should also be available in the vehicles used for management of the Deer park.
- (c) Sufficient number of Walkie-talkies should be available with the park staff.
- (d) Vehicle should be readily available to transport the injured person to nearby hospital.

Infighting among Animals:

In case of infighting among the animals:

- (a) All efforts are to be made to separate them out without causing any injury to animals.
- (b) Avoid further fighting.
- (c) Many a times the fight occurs during the breeding season. During this period, the animals should be watched carefully to avoid any fight among them. If any fight occurs, the animals should be separated.
- (d) If required, the fighting animals should be chemically immobilized to bring them back to their shelter.

Epidemics:

To prevent spread of epidemics among animals at Deer park, health care protocol for common diseases affecting the animals should be strictly observed. As prevention is better than cure regular vaccination, and disinfection as prophylactic measures are to be taken. The examination should be as per following schedule:

- (a) Vaccination : Against communicable diseases.
- (b) Live stock especially around the Deer park will be vaccinated against common diseases with the help of Animal Husbandry Department.
- (c) Animal keepers will be instructed to follow the precaution to avoid any outbreak of diseases to animals.

Break down of Power Supply:

Uninterrupted power supply will be ensured at bird park and biological park. To augment the power cut problem the generator sets at Hotel premises will be used to maintain the uninterrupted power supply. Fuel stock at least for 5 hours to run these generator sets will be maintained.

First Aid:

Providing first aid to needy visitors and working force is equally important. For this purpose following action is proposed:

- (a) Ready accessibility of first aid equipments at Deer park premises.
- (b) First aid points should be adequate in number and should bear the signage.
- (c) Adequate number of staff is to be trained in first aid and should be available as and when required.
- (d) Written instructions are to be provided to staff regarding the aid to be provided in particular set of conditions and procedure to be followed in the event of an incidence.
- (e) While referring the victim to hospital following information if possible should be given to doctor to facilitate the correct and immediate treatment:
 - (i) Nature of bite or sting and the species inflicting it.
 - (ii) The specification, for cross reference purpose of the anti venom, which accompanies the patient.
 - (iii) The telephone number of park and that of senior staff member.
 - (iv) Details of Veterinarian or any staff personal involved in handling venomous species.

For Warning People about the Emergencies:

In case of any emergency to warn the people as well to alert the park staff round the clock availability of following equipments in working order should be ensured:

- (i) Alarm System
- (ii) Public Address system
- (iii) Radio communication

CHAPTER – 8

CAPACITY BUILDING

As the staff get older, they found it difficult to carry out their assigned work and functions. They are to be assessed and evaluated regularly and jobs based on their mental and physical capability should be assigned to them to optimize efficiency in work. The older staff personals has to be protected from exposure to risk during the course of their duty.

The up gradation of the knowledge and skills of staff should be a continuous process. They must get an opportunity to know and understand the recent technologies, new methods and research findings regarding the management of animals. Organization of training programmes by CZA for zoo keepers is a regular process and advantage of these programmes should be taken to train the personals to digest the recent advances in the field of zoo management. Similarly in house training programmes must be regularized at Deer park to share the experiences of staff posted at park and zoo at Udaipur. Besides this the senior managers should discuss & share the experiences of older staff periodically.

Training needs of different category of staff should be assessed and education & skill development module for each category should be designed and agency/organization should be identified for up gradation of their knowledge and skills.

The exchange programme between zoos should be encouraged to provide staff personals exposure about the new techniques and management skills in vogue in zoo at Udaipur.

Following are the thrust areas identified to develop the cutting edge among the staff personal working at Deer park:

Improvement in Staffing Pattern: The effective protection of the park depends on the strength of staff. Apart from number, the quality of staff is also desired. Quality in terms of health, training & devotion etc. Trained, educated and young people can deal with any adverse situation in better manner. They are required to keep them updated with recent advances in “Management of Zoo” & “Population dynamics” etc. Apart from this, additional pressure of communication with nearby inhabitants, so as to enlist their participation in protecting the park resources has to be bear with. The staff will also need regular training to keep them fit and take coordinated action against any mishappenings.

Mobility: To deal with any adverse situation as well to ensure effective management it will be helpful that the care taker of the park must be provided with the suitable vehicle.

Control Over use of Firearms around the park: It is essential that strict compliance of provision of sec. 34 of wild life protection act 1972 is observed. The registration of weapons of inhabitants living around the area should be completed within the limited period.

Restriction of Unauthorized Movement in Park area: There are all possibilities that the visitors from villages and from the City may get their entry in the Deer park without having proper permission to enter. This kind of entry should be monitored and checked since this provides opportunity to commit crimes in premises of the park.

Wild Life Crime Prevention: The inhabitants living around the park area are not able to understand the rules and regulation laid down to regulate the activities in the park and punishment associated with vandalism or teasing the animals. Under such circumstances it becomes essential that preventive actions should be taken to curb the crimes. The following steps are proposed to prevent wild life crimes at Deer park area:

- (a) The staff involved in protection should be vigilant about the movement of the inhabitants living on periphery and visiting the park area.
- (b) Round the clock vigilance at all entry and exit points of the park will be observed.

- (c) The staff personals should be provided with adequate training to deal with unwanted incidences and ways of effective patrolling.

Field Level Improvement: The staff involved in protection of park needs improvements at field level, which are:

- (a) Round the clock readiness at the level of park incharge, with separate staff for day and night duty.
- (b) Maintenance of the record of inspection is to be kept & every information related to the activity of animals should be recorded in such register.
- (c) Any unwanted incidence in park area is to be reviewed at senior officer's level.
- (d) Training & expertise to deal with any unwanted incidence should be given to field staff.
- (e) The teams involved in crime prevention at park level should be rewarded properly.
- (f) The service condition of staff involved in park management should be modified so that they can work with more motivation and efficiency. Award scheme can be the motivating factor.
- (g) Information brochures providing know how about the park vandalism and consequences should be published to generate awareness among the visitors.

CHAPTER -9

E-Governance

Present, is the age of information and efficiency of organization depends upon its Information System. It not only helps managers at various levels in organization but also helps in dissemination of information to the needful. The concept of E-governance is now a reality. In this, the core strategy is to move ahead in a systematic manner, and the approach should be to achieve the success step by step ensuring convenience, efficiency, transparency and reliability.

At Deer park the following will be the areas, which generates the need for establishment of E-governance:

- i) Retrieval of Information
- ii) Repetitive processing of information manually
- iii) Delays in transfer of information
- iv) Erratic reporting of information
- v) Lack of standard formats
- vi) Non compliance of the schedules.

While devising the programme at Deer park, following thrust areas will be given special attention:

- i) Management aspects related to protection including monitoring of health of the animals kept at Deer park.
- ii) Information related to establishment matters including deployment of staff.
- iii) Resource inventory including animals housed at Deer park and development works.
- iv) Management planning and perspective planning.
- v) General Periodic returns.
- vi) Annual Plan, Budgeting, Monitoring & Evaluation.
- vii) Resource inventory of assets and other equipment.
- viii) Tourism activities.
- ix) Documentation of resources.
- x) Environment awareness and Education Programmes.
- xi) Inventory and information related to inhabitants around the park.

- xii) Information relating to feed and fodder, history cards and animal transfers.

To establish and implement the programme functioning smoothly, the action plan will include:

- i) Identification of Information needs at different levels.
- ii) The data source will be identified.
- iii) Standardized format for collecting and recording data will be finalized.
- iv) Communication Network for information transfer and feed back will be established.
- v) Periodicity of data input and transmission of information will be standardized.
- vi) Formats for reporting will be finalized as per the needs of different levels.
- vii) Park Notebooks at Deer park are to be maintained regularly. It is expected that happenings in the individual park should be recorded in these books by care takers, Veterinary Doctor & senior management personals respectively.
- viii) Record of vandalism cases or any other act not commensurate with provisions of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 should be maintained at management level.
- ix) Computer based framework will be used for inventory and management purposes including monitoring and evaluation.
- x) Efficacy of system will be periodically reviewed and the necessary alterations in the system should be made as per the requirement.

While designing the MIS following steps should be taken into consideration by the management:

- i) Basic character of data collected at field level should remain the same.
- ii) Repetition of items of input information should be avoided.
- iii) Format of output data should be kept similar as far as possible.
- iv) Datas should be easily accessible.
- v) The programme is to be improved according to needs.

Besides, a website is to be created and should be updated frequently and important events will be publicized among the people to generate awareness. Visitors will be provided with the facility to book their tickets using website (e-ticketing).

Staff involved in management of Deer park should be provided with smart I-cards in which their personal details will be stored. The profile of the staff should be kept and database should be used for future management.

Close circuit TV cameras should be installed at strategic points in Deer park campus to have a close watch on the activities of workers and visitors and to avoid vandalism. The activities will be monitored at management level.

CHAPTER –10

The Budget

Maintenance of existing paraphernalia and proposed new development works needs budgetary support from the management. Appreciable proposals are used unless the management has appropriate infrastructure to support new development activities and to maintain the existing ones.

The safari park presently receives 100 % of its maintenance budget from The Oberoi Group of Hotels Trident, which will continue in future also.

The budget requirement for the plan period 2012-13 to 2021-22 for various components of management plan has been projected in tabular form below. There will be 10% increase in cost annually for items of maintenance, so provisions are kept accordingly. The financial requirement for creation of assets and maintenance of resources as well the schedule of operation are annexed on following pages.

**HARIDASJI-KI-MAGRI
ZOO**



ANNEXURES

**Part – IV
BUDGET**

Annexure - 1
(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No.	Item of Works	Required Amount during the Year										TOTAL
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Animal Section											
(i)	Development of enclosure for single entity after carrying out necessary modification in existing enclosure	0.00	0.35	0.80	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.85
(ii)	Enrichment of area by planting suitable tree species in vacant pockets and degraded area along with fixing of tree guards	0.10	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.38	0.40	3.71
(iii)	Construction of Four plate forms of 5mtr X 5mtr with thatched / G.I. sheet roof	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	3.10
(iv)	Construction of 4 water holes and laying of pipeline to ensure water supply to these water holes & maintenance	0.00	0.80	0.85	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.70
(v)	Removal of obnoxious weeds and unwanted planted species and development of pastures by sowing of better quality grasses after digging trenches of 30cm X 30cm cross section in 1.00 Hec. Area every year including cost of erection / removal of fencing	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.35	2.10

S.No.	Item of Works	Required Amount during the Year										TOTAL
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(vi)	Disinfection of drinking water, removal or debris sprinkling of bleaching powder etc.	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.40	2.83
(vii)	Maintenance of fencing	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.30	1.59
(viii)	Supply of feed & fodder to housed animals (500gm chana dana, 5kg green fodder & 500 gms vegetable & fruits per animal per day)	5.25	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.15	7.85	8.50	9.00	10.00	11.00	76.75
(ix)	Veterinary medicines	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.30	1.75
(x)	Soil & moisture conservation measures in safari park area	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.75
(xi)	Silvi cultural operation in new regeneration & existing vegetation	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.92
(xii)	Construction of Holding area (20 Sq. mtr) and Kraal (80 Sq. mtrs)	0.00	0.20	1.50	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
(xiii)	Strengthening of chainlink fencing	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
(xiv)	Veterinary facility	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
(xv)	Feed store	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
(xvi)	Watch tower	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
(xvii)	Entrance gate	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50
(xviii)	Water supply	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00
(xix)	Land scapping	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00
(xx)	Check on debarking	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
2	Zoo Administration											
(i)	Salary of care taker & zoo keepers	2.40	2.75	3.00	3.20	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	5.00	36.35

S.No.	Item of Works	Required Amount during the Year										TOTAL
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(ii)	Security guards	1.50	1.65	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.45	2.70	3.00	3.30	3.60	24.20
(iii)	Honorarium to veterinarian to visit the safari park area twice a week	0.52	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.95	7.27
3	Education & Awareness											
(i)	Signages depicting animal & natural resources in the area	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.90	0.90	1.00	8.55
(ii)	Map showing tracking routes	0.00	0.60	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.0	0.10	1.40
(iii)	Hoardings	0.00	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.85
(iv)	Publication of brochure	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.75	3.20
(v)	Labeling of existing trees, shrubs & herbs	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.20	0.58
4	Research											
(i)	Facilitation of research projects	0.00	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.30	1.54
5	Visitors amenity											
(i)	Creation of One view point & maintenance	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	4.76
(ii)	Creation of New Nature Trail & Maintenance of existing nature trail	0.15	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.30	2.75
(iii)	Maintenance of public toilets and drinking water facilities for visitors	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.35	2.25
(iv)	Creation of resting benches	0.00	0.20	0.40	0.25	0.20	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.25	0.25	1.70
(v)	Provision of wheel chairs for disabled visitors	0.00	0.40	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	1.20
6	Disposal of dead animals & solid & liquid waste.	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.25	1.64
7.	Generation of awareness	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.30	2.06

S.No	Item of Works	Required Amount during the Year										TOTAL
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Creation of New Fire line & maintenance of existing Fire lines	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.30	2.06
9.	Fire Fighting Equipment	0.00	0.75	0.80	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.20	2.62
10.	Engaging Fire Watchers & casual laborers in case of fire outbreak.	0.00	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.57	0.60	0.65	0.70	4.72
11.	Equipments to deal with the situation of civil disturbance	0.00	2.00	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.25	0.30	3.45
12.	Establishment of E-governance	0.00	3.00	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.45	0.30	0.35	0.20	4.85
13.	Contingency expenditure (including miscellaneous & unforeseen expenditure)	0.25	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	5.20
	TOTAL	12.97	30.60	24.16	19.64	20.15	21.68	22.87	24.76	26.67	29.85	12.97

Schedule of Operations

S. No.	Name of Activity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Animal Section												
(i)	Development of enclosure for single entity after carrying out necessary modification in existing enclosure	Will be done in the year 2010-11 & 2011-12											
(ii)	Enrichment of area by planting suitable tree species in vacant pockets and degraded area along with fixing of tree guards	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(iii)	Construction of Four plate forms of 5mtr X 5mtr with thatched / G.I. sheet roof	Will be done in the year 2010-11 to 2012-13											
(iv)	Construction of 4 water holes and laying of pipeline to ensure water supply to these water holes	Will be done in the year 2010-11 & 2011-12											
	Maintenance of Water Holes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(v)	Removal of obnoxious weeds and unwanted planted species and development of pastures by sowing of better quality grasses after digging trenches of 30cm X 30cm cross section in 1.00 Hec. Area every year including cost of erection /							*	*	*			

S. No.	Name of Activity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	removal of fencing												
(vi)	Disinfection of drinking water, removal or debris sprinkling of bleaching powder etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(vii)	Maintenance of fencing									*	*	*	
(viii)	Supply of feed & fodder to housed animals (500gm chana dana, 5kg green fodder & 500 gms vegetable & fruits per animal per day)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(ix)	Veterinary medicines	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(x)	Soil & moisture conservation measures in safari park area		*	*	*	*							
(xi)	Sivli cultural operation in new regeneration & existing vegetation		*	*									
(xii)	Construction of Holding area (20 Sq. mtr) and Kraal (80 Sq. mtr)	Will be done in the year 2010-11 to 2012-13											
2	Zoo Administration												
(i)	Salary of care taker & zoo keepers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(ii)	Security guards	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(iii)	Honorarium to veterinarian to visit the safari park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

S. No.	Name of Activity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2 area twice a week	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	Education & Awareness												
(i)	Signages depicting animal & natural resources in the area									*	*	*	*
(ii)	Map showing tracking routes	Will be done during the year 2010-11 & 2011-12											
(iii)	Hoardings	Will be placed at important places during the years 2010-11 to 2013-14											
(iv)	Publication of brochure	Will be published every alternate year											
(v)	Labeling of existing trees, shrubs & herbs	Will be done every alternate year											
4	Research												
(i)	Facilitation of research projects	As and whenever required											
5	Visitors amenity												
(i)	Creation of One view point	Will be done during the year 2010-11 & 2011-12											
	Maintenance of View Points	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(ii)	Creation of New Nature Trail	Will be done during the year 2010-11 & 2012-13											
	Maintenance of existing nature trail									*	*	*	*
(iii)	Maintenance of public toilets and drinking water facilities for visitors	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
(iv)	Creation of resting benches	Will be placed at important places during the years 2010-11 to 2013-14											
(v)	Provision of wheel chairs for disabled visitors	Will be procured in the year 2010-11 & than every alternate year.											
6	Disposal of dead animals & solid & liquid waste.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
7.	Generation of awareness	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8.	Creation of New Fire line	Will be done during the year 2011-12											

S. No.	Name of Activity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Maintenance of existing Fire lines	Will be maintained every year											
9.	Fire Fighting Equipment	Will be procured in the year 2010-11 & 2011-12 & will be maintained every year.											
10.	Engaging Fire Watchers & casual laborers in case of fire outbreak.	*	*	*	*	*	*						
11.	Equipments to deal with the situation of civil disturbance	Will be procured in the year 2010-11 & 2011-12 & will be replaced as and when required											
12.	Establishment of E-governance	Will be established in the year 2010-11 and maintained in subsequent years.											
13.	Contingency expenditure (including miscellaneous & unforeseen expenditure)	As and When required											

Annexure - 3

Animal Profile

(To be kept at Haridas ji ki Magri Zoo, Udaipur)

1. Scientific Name of Animal : *Axis axis*
2. Common English Name : Chital or Spotted Deer.
3. Local Name : Chital.
4. Characteristic Features : A well built stage. Most beautiful of all deer. Its coat is a bright rufous-fawn, profusely spotted with white at all ages is all seasons. Male has graceful antlers with three tines in each antler. Females lacking antler.
5. Distribution Range : India, Sri Lanka.
6. Habitat : Area having grassy forest and shaded streams is much liked.
7. Habits : Keeps in herds. They associate with monkeys. They are less nocturnal and feed till late in the morning and again in the afternoon and lie down in the interval in some shaded spot. Feed on grasses, leaves and fruits.
8. Breeding season : Pairing seen during winter. Fawns may be met with at any season.
9. Interesting Facts : Spotted deer are prolific breeder. An interval of six months may see production of a new family.

Collection Plan :

Total Requirement	Available with Haridas ji ki Magri Zoo	Balance requirement	Source of procurement
20	20	-	-

Annexure - 4

**Per Day Feed Requirement of Animals to be kept at Haridas ji
ki Magri Deer Park, Udaipur**

S. No.	Name of Animal	Number of Animals to be kept	Diet per day for each Animal (in Kg)	Per day requirement (in Kg)	Kind of meal
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Spotted Deer	20	0.500	10.00	Dana chana
			5.000	100.00	Green Fodder
			0.500	10.00	Veg. & Fruits

Annexure - 5

Yearly Feed Requirement of Animals to be kept at Deer Park, Haridas ji ki Magri Deer Park, Udaipur

S. No.	Name of Animal	Per Day Requirement (in Kg)	Yearly Requirement (312 Day per year)* (in Kg)	Rate (Per Kg)	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Fruits & Vegetables	10.00	3120.00	50.00	156000.00
2.	Gram	10.00	3120.00	32.00	99840.00
3.	Green fodder	100.00	31200.00	9.50	296400.00
				Total	552240.00
				Say	5.50 lacs

* No food will be given to animals on Tuesday.

Annexure - 6**Free-living species**

S. No.	species	Size of population	Periodicity
1	Common langur (presbyters entcllem)	0-15	Some time seen in the park
2	Palm squirrel	20-30	Daily
3	House Rat	Common	Daily

Annexure – 7**List of Building**

S. No.	Name of Building
1	Badal Mahal
2	Bada Mahal



जहाँ है हरियाली।
वहाँ है खुशहाली।।



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
Central Zoo Authority

411



THROUGH REGISTERED POST

F. No. 19-62/93-CZA(229)(M)/124

DATE: 23 JAN 2012
24

To
The General Manager
Trident,
Udaipur – 313 001 (Rajasthan)

Sub:- Master (layout) Plan of the Safari Park, Haridas-ji-ki-Magri, Udaipur.

Ref:- (i) This office letter No. 19-62/93-CZA(229)(M) dated 24.08.2010.
(ii) This office letter No. 19-62/93-CZA(229)(M)/295 dated 20/21.07.2011.
(ii) Your office letter dated 11th July, 2011.

Sir,
Reference is invited to the above cited correspondence.

Submitted revised Master (layout) Plan of Safari Park, Haridas-ji-ki-Magri, Udaipur was scrutinized by the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of the Central Zoo Authority in its Meeting held on 12th December, 2011. Subsequently, the Master (layout) Plan was placed before the 60th Meeting of the Technical Committee of the Central Zoo Authority held on 14th December, 2011. The committee members approved in principal the Master (layout) Plan of the Safari Park, Haridas-ji-ki-Magri, Udaipur subject to incorporation of suggestions, if any, by Expert Group.

Three copies of the duly signed and approved Master (layout) Plan of the Safari Park, Haridas-ji-ki-Magri, Udaipur is being sent herewith. You are requested to return two copies to the undersigned after affixing your signature & consultants and office seal for our records.

In the meantime the master plan submitted by you is being scrutinized by members of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing. The observations on the same shall be communicated to you in due course of time.

The approval communicated for the Master (layout) Plan of Safari Park, Haridas-ji-ki-Magri, Udaipur at Ref. No. (ii) should be treated as a cancelled.

Yours faithfully,

(B. S. Bonal)

Member Secretary

Encl: as above

Copy for favour of information to:-

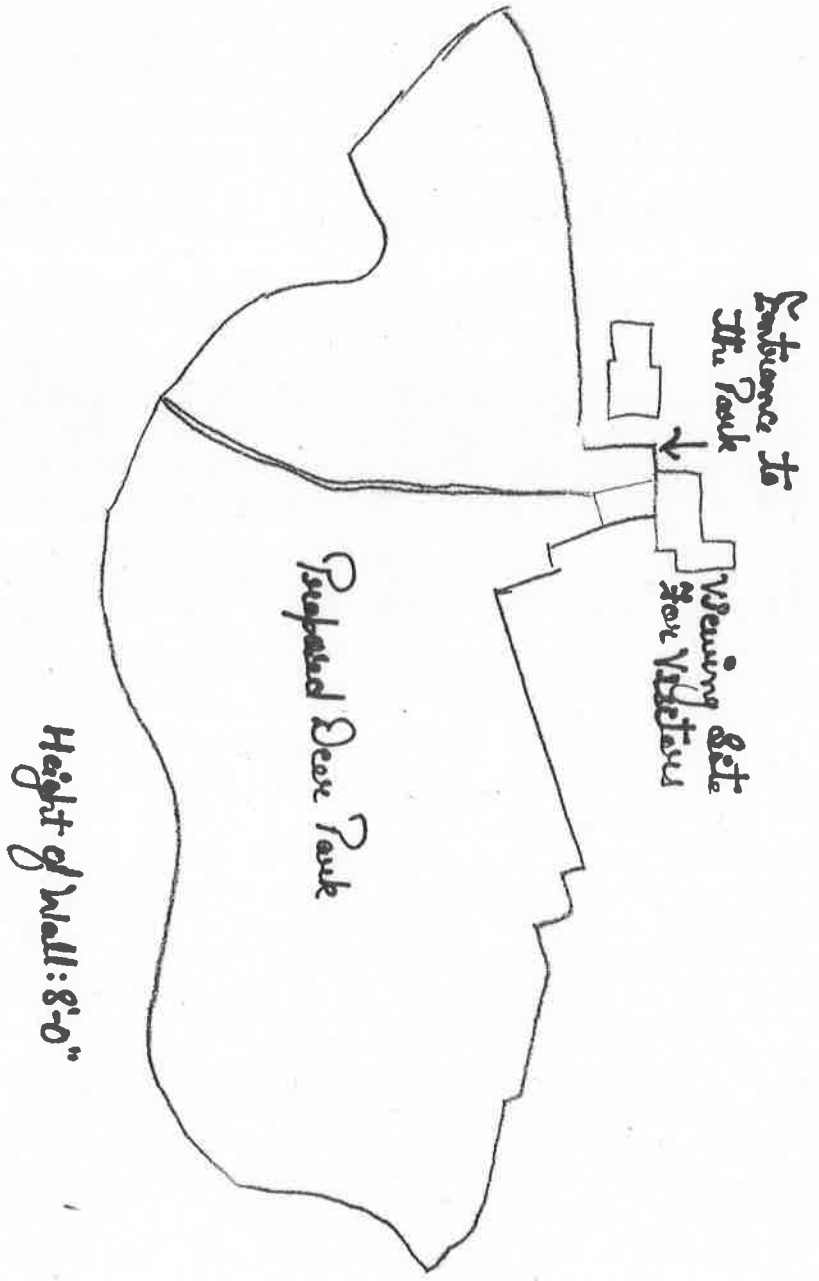
1. The Manager-Corporate Affairs, EIJ Limited, 7 Sham Nath Marg, Delhi – 110 054.
2. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

SPEED POST

(B. S. Bonal)
Member Secretary

Outline Map of Haidas No. Ki Magui Zoo, Udaipur

Map I.

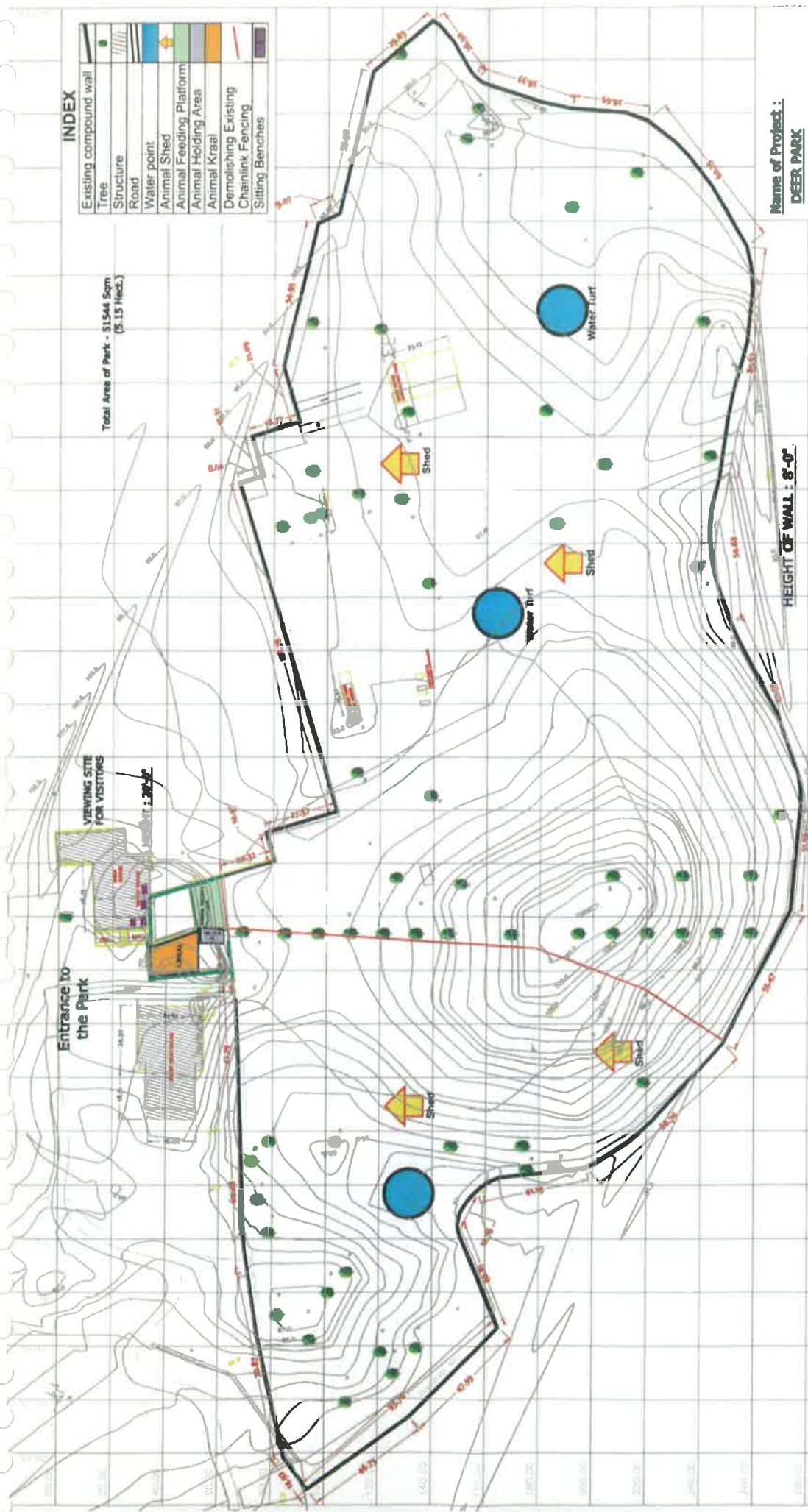


INDEX

Existing compound wall	[Symbol]
Tree	[Symbol]
Structure	[Symbol]
Road	[Symbol]
Water point	[Symbol]
Animal Shed	[Symbol]
Animal Feeding Platform	[Symbol]
Animal Holding Area	[Symbol]
Animal Kraal	[Symbol]
Demolishing Existing	[Symbol]
Chainlink Fencing	[Symbol]
Sitting Benches	[Symbol]

Total Area of Park - 51544 Sqm
(5.15 Hec.)

Entrance to the Park
VIEWING SITE FOR VISITORS
SLOPE : 20%



Name of Project :
DEER PARK
at HOTEL TRIDENT,
UDAIPUR (RAJ.)

NAME OF DRAWING :
**PROPOSED
MASTER LAY OUT PLAN
FOR
HARIDAS JI KI MAGRI
ZOO**



HEIGHT OF WALL : 8'-0"



Map-2. Master layout Plan.

hms
Sourav Das
Architect
CA/2004/32953

Pradeep
Pradeep
Architect
CA/2004/32953

Pradeep
Pradeep
Architect
CA/2004/32953

Pradeep
Pradeep
Architect
CA/2004/32953