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- नोट :- 1) पूर्व आरक्षण हेतु 100% अग्रिम राशि ड्राफ्ट या मनीआर्डर द्वारा सी. ई. ओ. साडा के नाम भेजना आवश्यक है ।
- 2) घनादेश ग्राह्य नहीं होगा ।
- 3) कैंटीन एवं रूम सर्विस सुविधा उपलब्ध है ।

मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी  
वि. क्षे. वि. प्रा. (साडा) पचमढी  
कार्यालय फोन 2030  
STD : 07578

क्र. आवासीय कक्ष	संख्या	दर प्रतिदिन कक्ष	फोन STD 07578
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1. वनस्थली काटेज डबलबेड ए. सी. - 4		400/-	52129
2. वनस्थली काटेज डबलबेड नान ए. सी. - 3		300/-	52129
3. नीलाम्बर काटेज डबलबेड 6		275/-	52039
4. नंदनवन काटेज डबलबेड 10 डीलक्स 02		150/- 200/-	52018
5. <del>न्यू होटल डबलबेड</del> सुपर डीलक्स 03		175/-	52017
6. न्यू होटल डबलबेड डीलक्स 024		250/- <del>120/-</del>	"
7. न्यू होटल डबलबेड <del>सामान्य</del> 30		200/-	"
8. न्यू होटल थ्री बेड 08		100/-	"
9. धर्मशाला 4 कमरे 2 हाल		20/- 2.00	प्रति कमरा प्रति व्यक्ति
10. युवक केन्द्र मनोरंजन हाल			स्केटिंग, केरम, शतरंज, टेबल टेनिस

It is a sad familiar litany of environmental and aesthetic degradation .If it goes on, these will destroy Pachmarhi's primary attraction as a tourist destination. The biggest sufferers will be Pachmarhi's residents, because they depend on tourism for their livelihood.

## HOW YOU CAN HELP :



### IF YOU ARE A TOURIST

- Take a stand for the environment and against pollution.Let taxi drivers know that noise and speeding disturbs the tranquillity of the town.
- Be careful not to litter the road sides and pathways.Plastic foils do not decay.They will lie there forever as an ugly reminders of your visit.
- Be specially careful around tourist spots.Remember that others would like to enjoy nature unspoiled by your garbage.

### IF YOU ARE A RESIDENT

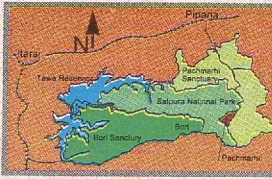
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- Compost your kitchen waste.
- Respect Wildlife and forests.They are what make Pachmarhi a beautiful place.Avoid using wood as fuel.
- Try and build harmony with nature and the historic character of this town.Do not imitate the styles of the buildings in big cities, they are more expensive, ugly and unsuitable for a nature resort.
- Remember every act in favour of the environment will benefit you.Your prosperity and the quality of life depends on maintaining Pachmarhi's natural beauty.
- Nature will repay you a thousand times for your consideration.



FOR INFORMATION AND DETAILS ABOUT SATPURA Conservation Area contact :  
DIRECTOR, SATPURA NATIONAL PARK,  
PACHMARHI 461881 - MADHYA PRADESH  
TEL / FAX : 07578 - 52130

## THE SATPURA CONSERVATION AREA

**P**achmarhi is surrounded on all sides by the protected areas of Satpura National Park, Pachmari Sanctuary and Bori Sanctuary. These forests are a part of a continuous belt of forest, that stretches from West Chindwara to Melghat tiger reserve in Maharashtra forming the **LARGEST CONTINUOUS BELT OF TIGER HABITAT IN THE WORLD.**



These forests are therefore one of the most important places of refuge of the emblematic animal of Madhya Pradesh "the **TIGER STATE**".

- In the forested hills around Pachmari there are over 100 rock shelter with paintings made by the earliest inhabitants of the area. Some of these paintings were made 10,000 years ago. they are among the earliest expressions of human art in India and are a precious part of our cultural heritage.



- Pachmarhi's forests harbor a unique array of plants, some of these are found nowhere else

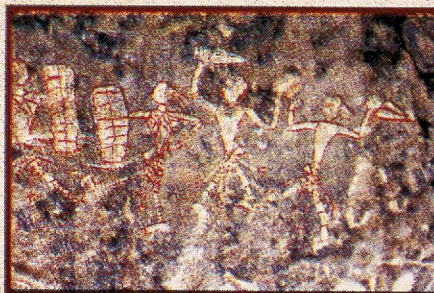


except north-east India, suggesting that these areas were once linked by contiguous forests. Many other plants found here are unique and severely endangered. The forests around

Pachmarhi are among the

finest for the Gaur or Indian Bison and the Sambar.

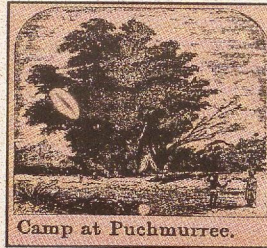
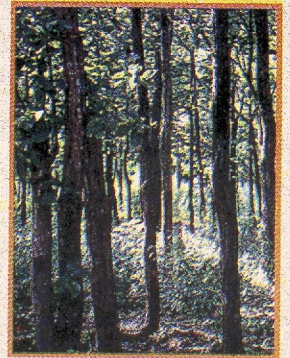
If we lose Pachmarhi's forests, we will lose a priceless treasure built up by millions of years of evolutionary refinement.



## PACHMARHI THROUGH THE AGES

**W**e know very little about the earliest inhabitants of this region, beyond the pictures of hunting and honey gathering that survive the rock shelters. But since 12th or 13th century and possibly even earlier, these hills have been home to Gonds and Korkus.

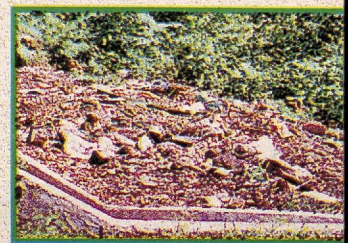
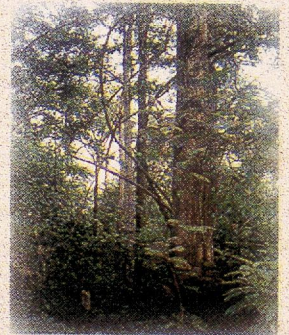
When Captain James Forsyth came here in 1862, he found two small tribal settlements on the



plateau, consisting of about 30 huts. Within a decade the British built a road up the hill and cleared the jungle on the plateau with the help of prisoners from Hoshangabad jail. The present site of Pachmari town was acquired from the Korku Jagirdar for a pittance and a sanatorium and civil lines were established. The British valued Pachmarhi for her spectacular natural beauty, and they laid out the civil lines with the admirable concern for these attributes. They framed rules to keep Pachmarhi's meadows intact, to limit habitation and to protect her forests and water-courses. The residential buildings were all low and single storied and they took care not to build on any hill tops, so that Pachmarhi's skyline remained wild and natural.

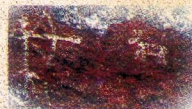
For many decades after independence, Pachmarhi retained her old worldly charm and unspoiled beauty. Things began to change only around 1990 when a sudden spurt in tourism brought great pressure to bear on the town specially in the bazar. Since then, each passing year has brought new pressures.

- Shops and shacks have spilled out on to the streets, crowding what was once a beautiful, uncluttered entry into the town.
- The Bainganga stream that flows through the town is now a black, putrid nullah choked with raw sewage and plastic refuse.
- Tourist spots on the edge of the plateau are being steadily defiled with rubbish and broken glass.
- Priceless rock paintings have been defiled and vandalised.
- High rises have obliterated Pachmarhi's natural skyline.
- An unregulated demand for firewood is denuding the hills on all sides.



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Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

Head Office: Bhopal: 4th Floor, Gangotri, T.T. Nagar,  
Bhopal - 462 003. Tel.: 774 340/42/43,  
Telex: (0755) 774 289 Fax: 772 384.  
E-mail: mail@mpstourism.com

#### SATELLITE OFFICES

Ahmedabad: G-3, Hemkoot Complex,  
Ashram Road, Ahmedabad - 380 009  
Tel.: (079) 6580395.

Calcutta: 'Chitrakoot' Room No. 7, 6th Floor,  
230-A, A.J.C. Bose Road, Calcutta - 700 020  
Tel.: (033) 2478543. TeleFax: (033) 2475855

Mumbai: 74, World Trade Centre,  
Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Mumbai - 400 005  
Tel.: (022) 2187603. TeleFax: (022) 2160614

Nagpur: 407-A, 4th Floor, Lokmat Bhawan, Wardha Road,  
Nagpur - 440 012. TeleFax: (0712) 523374

New Delhi: 204-205, 2nd Floor,  
Kanishka Shopping Plaza, 19, Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi - 110 001. Tel.: (011) 3366528. TeleFax: (011) 3341187

#### REGIONAL/TOURIST OFFICES

Bhopal: Hotel Palash, (Near 45 Bungalows)  
T.T. Nagar, Bhopal. Tel.: (0755) 553006, 553066, 553076  
Tel.: (0755) 553076

Tourist Office: Railway Station, Bhopal, Tel.: 536 827.

Gwalior: Hotel Tansen, 6 Gandhi Road,  
Gwalior. Tel.: (0751) 340370, 342606. Fax: (0751) 340371  
Tourist Office: Railway Station, Gwalior. Tel.: 345 379.

Indore: Tourist Bungalow, Behind Ravindra Natya Griha, Indore  
Tel.: (0731) 521818, 528653

Jabalpur: Railway Station, Jabalpur. Tel.: (0761) 322111. Fax: (0761) 321490

Jhansi: Railway Station, Jhansi. Tel.: (0517) 442622

Khajuraho: Chandela Cultural Centre, Khajuraho  
Tel.: (07686) 44051. Fax: (07686) 42330

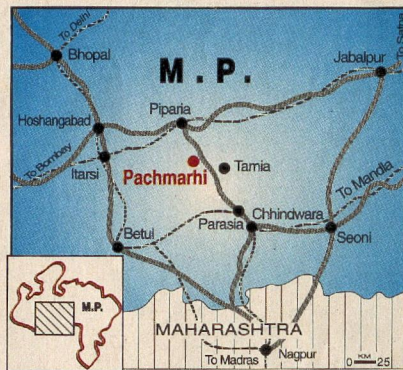
Tourist Office: Bus stand, Khajuraho. Tel.: 2163.

Pachmarhi: Amaltas Complex, Near Tehsil, Pachmarhi  
Tel.: (07578) 52100.

Tourist Office: Bus stand, Pachmarhi. Tel.: 52029

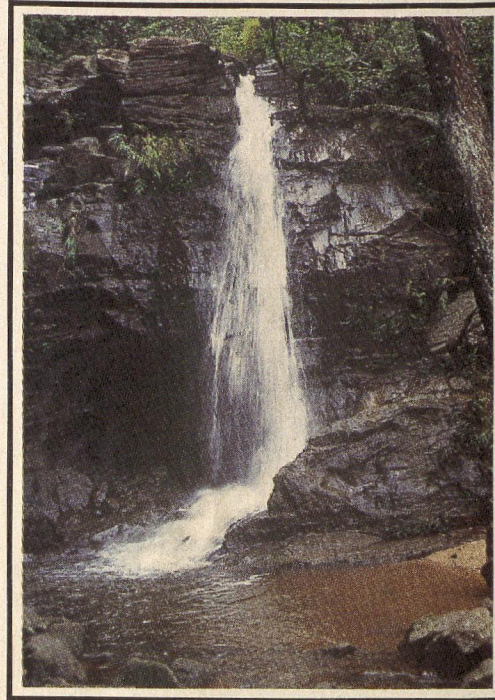
Raipur: Hotel Chhattisgarh, Teli Bandha, Raipur  
Tel.: (0771) 427906, 427959.

Satna: Hotel Bharhut, Civil Lines, Satna. Tel.: (07672) 26071  
Tourist Office: Railway Station, Satna. Tel.: 25471.



MADHYA PRADESH

## PACHMARHI



*Verdant Jewel of  
the Hills*



Pachmarhi is Madhya Pradesh's most verdant jewel, a place where nature has found exquisite expression in myriad enchanting ways. Green shades embrace the mountains, and everywhere is heard the gentle murmur of flowing water. Bridle paths lead into tranquil forest glades; groves of wild bamboo and *jamun*, dense sal forests and delicate bamboo thickets.

The valley, ravines and maze of gorges, sculpted in red sandstone by the wind and weather, add their own colouring to this palette of shades, and cascading waterfalls flash silver in the sunshine. Deep azure pools are hidden delights and everywhere, wildlife watchers will be rewarded by fascinating glimpses of the animal and bird kingdoms. Complementing the magnificence of nature are the works of man; Pachmarhi is also an archaeological treasure-house. In cave shelters in the Mahadeo Hills is an astonishing richness in rock paintings. Most of these have been placed in the period 500-800 AD, but the earliest paintings are an estimated 10,000 years old.

#### GOING SIGHTSEEING IN PACHMARHI

*Priyadarshini (Forsyth Point)*: This vantage viewing point marks the place from where Pachmarhi was discovered by Captain Forsyth in 1857. The British developed Pachmarhi as a resort and their influence is embodied in its churches and colonial architecture.

*Jamuna Prapat (Bee Fall)*: A spectacular fall in the stream which provides drinking water to Pachmarhi. The bathing pools above the fall are very popular.

*Handi Khoh*: Pachmarhi's most impressive ravine has a 300 feet high precipice and dramatical-

ly steep sides.

*Apsara Vihar (Fairy Pool)*: Easily accessible from Jai Stambh, this 'fairy pool' is an ideal picnic spot for families with small children, since the pool is shallow, deepening only towards the base of the fall.

*Rajat Prapat (Big Fall)*: Those seeking adventure will find it in this ten-minute walk over rocks and boulders from Apsara Vihar to the top of Rajat Prapat, the 'big fall'.

*Irene Pool*: This pool was discovered by Irene Bose, wife of Justice Vivian Bose, and named after her. The route upstream leads to a cave, through which the stream goes underground and then over a khud in a series of falls.

*Jalawataram (Duchess Falls)*: The descent is steep and the trek strenuous for almost all of the 4 km to the base of the fall's first cascade.

*Sunder Kund (Saunders's Pool)*: Crossing the stream below Duchess Falls and following a footpath about 2.5 km in a south-westerly direction brings one to a huge rocky pool in the Jambu Dwip stream, an excellent place for swimming.

*Mahadeo*: Regarded as holy for countless generations, Mahadeo Hill has a shrine with an idol of Lord Shiva and an impressive Shivlinga. On the east side of the

hill is an excellent cave shelter with paintings.

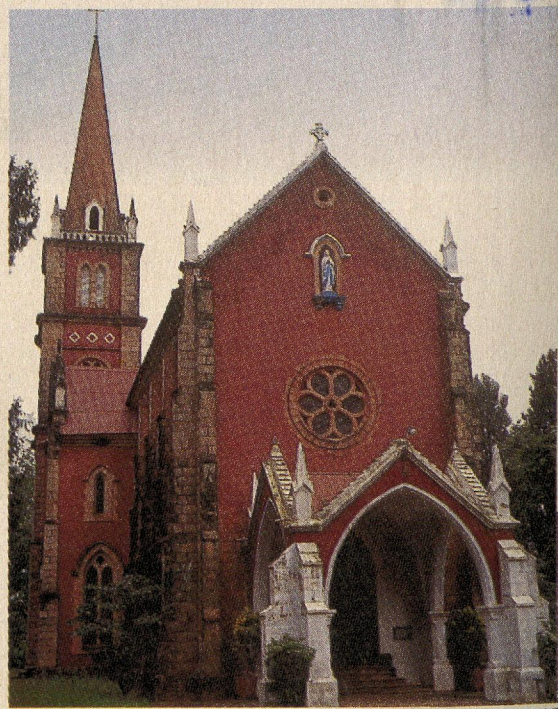
*Chhota Mahadeo*: Revered as a sacred spot, this is a narrow point in the valley with rocks overhanging a stream and a small spring from which water cascades down.

*Chauragarh*: 4 km from Mahadeo, it is one of Satpura's prominent landmarks, and the sacred summit is crowned with emblems of Mahadeo worship.

*Jata Shankar*: A sacred cave under a mass of



Pachmarhi offers many breathtaking views.



A church in Pachmarhi: colonial legacy.

loose boulders in which the Jambu Dwip stream has its source. A rocky formation of this place resembles the matted locks of Lord Shiva.

**Dhoopgarh:** The highest point in the Satpura range, with a magnificent view of the surrounding ranges. A very popular spot for viewing sunset.

**Pandav Caves:** Five ancient dwellings excavated in the sandstone rock in a low hill. Pachmarhi derives its name from these caves which, as the legend goes, once provided sanctuary to the five Pandav brothers. These caves are now protected monuments.

**Tridhara (Piccadilly Circus):** A popular picnic spot where two streams meet in a junction.

**Vanshree Vihar (Pansy Pool):** A beautiful spot on the Denwa stream, cool and shady among trees, ferns and semi-tropical vegetation.

**Reechgarh:** A wonderful natural amphitheatre in the rock, approached through a cave-like entrance on the south-side.

**Sangam (Fuller's Khud - Waters Meet):** This is the lowest of the picnic spots on the Denwa and offers fairly good bathing pools both below and

above the meeting of the waters.

**Catholic Church:** Built in 1892 by the British, the Catholic Church is a blend of French and Irish architecture. Its Belgium stained-glass windows add rare attraction and beauty to the building. The Church has a cemetery attached to it and graves date from 1859, World War I and II.

**Christ Church:** Built in 1875 by the British, this church is generally regarded as the most beautiful small church in Madhya Pradesh. The Church's architecture is fascinating; its 'sanctum-sanctorum' has a hemispherical dome on top with its ribs ending with faces of angels. The stained-glass panes adorning the walls and rear of the altar were imported from Europe. They present a gorgeous view as sun rays pass



One of Pachmarhi's numerous cascades.

through them. The nave of the church does not contain even a single pillar for support. The baptismal font is a rare brass piece and the bell is as old as the church and its chimes can be heard from a long distance.

**Satpura National Park:** Set up in 1981, Satpura National Park is 524 sq km in area. It spreads through a dense forest of evergreen sal, teak and bamboo. The high peaks of Dhoopgarh and Mahadeo, Bori's legendary teak and bamboo forests, Pachmarhi's fascinating natural beauty of deep valleys, high mountains, rivulets, water falls and Tawa's vast reservoir combine to give this park unique beauty and breathtaking variety of attrac-

tions. The Park is home to the bison, tiger, leopard, bear, four-horned deer, blue bull and a rich variety of birds.

**Bison Lodge:** Constructed in 1862, the Bison Lodge is the oldest house in Pachmarhi. It now houses a beautiful museum depicting the rich flora and fauna of Pachmarhi.

**The Cave Shelters:** Some of the best cave shelters and groups of shelters around Pachmarhi are: DHUANDHAR approached from the footpath to Apsara Vihar. The paintings, mostly in white, include a group of archers with the typical Gond bun and hooped earrings.

**Bhrant Neer (Dorothy Deep):** It has well executed animal paintings and, when excavated in the 1930s, yielded many pottery shards and microliths. **ASTACHAL (MONTE ROSA):** There are four shelters with paintings, comparatively early linear drawings. Along the northern side of Jambu Dwip valley are some six shelters with many paintings of animals and human figures, including a detailed battle scene.

**Harper's Cave,** so named because of one of its paintings – a man seated and playing a harp is close to the Jata Shankar Shrine. The Chieftain's Cave derives its name from a battle scene showing two chieftains on horses. A terrace that runs the length of the south, southeast and east faces of Kites Crag has some fine cave paintings, the majority of which are in white or outlined in red.

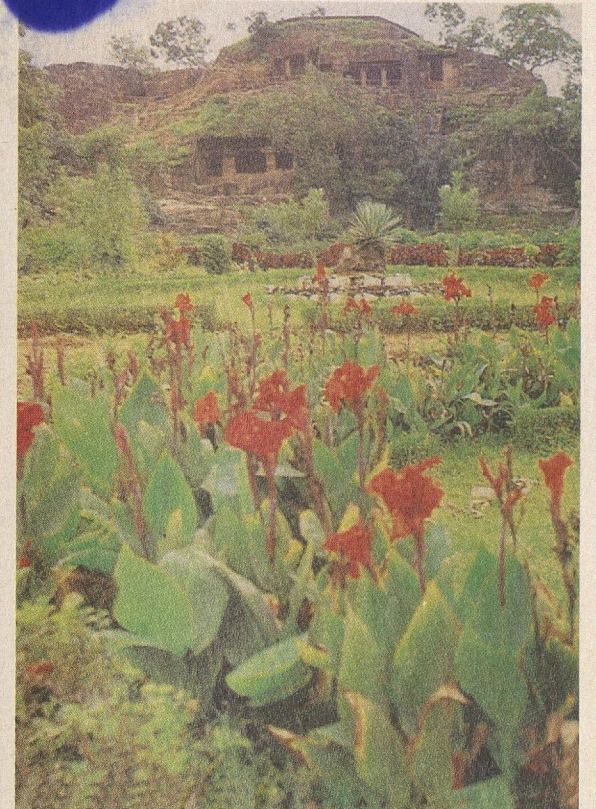
**Important Note:** While visiting Pachmarhi's beautiful spots, please avoid littering. Carry back with you all empty plastic bags and other trash and leave every point as you found it, spotlessly clean.

#### HOW TO REACH

**By Air:** The nearest airport is Bhopal (195 km), connected by regular flights with Delhi, Gwalior, Indore and Bombay.

**By Rail:** Pipariya (47 km), on the Bombay-Howrah mainline via Allahabad, is the most convenient railroad.

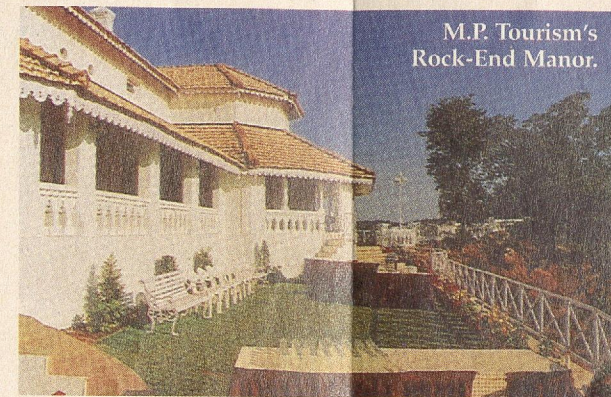
**By Road:** Pachmarhi is connected by regular bus services with Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Pipariya and Chindwara. M.P. Tourism also



Pandav Caves from which Pachmarhi derives its name.

operates regular coach services between Bhopal and Pachmarhi. Taxis are available at Pipariya.

**Best Season:** Throughout the year.



M.P. Tourism's Rock-End Manor.

#### WHERE TO STAY

MP State Tourism Development Corporation operates 8 accommodation units in Pachmarhi which cater to the requirements of all income groups. While Rock-End Manor (a heritage property) and Satpura Retreat offer luxury; Amaltas, Sahakar Bungalow, Panchvati Cottages and Panchvati Huts offer good comfort. Holiday Homes and D.I. Bungalow are for those on a budget.

**Reservations at MPT Hotels**

Central Reservations, Marketing Division, M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation Limited, 4th Floor, Gangotri, T.T. Nagar, Bhopal 462003. Tel: (0755) 774340/42/43. Telefax: (0755) 774289. Fax: (0755) 772384.

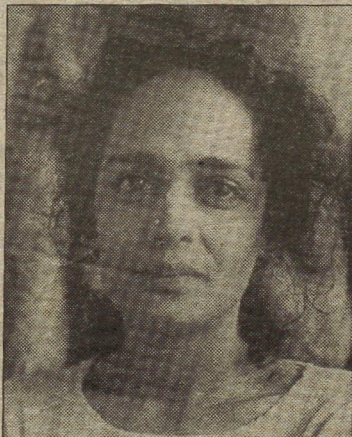
# Eco-trouble

By Sanjay Austa

NEW DELHI, June 14  
AFTER demolishing the champions of nuclear bombs and hydroelectric dams, the irrepressible Booker Prize winner Arundhati Roy has now herself to contend with accusations that question her eco-sensitivity. In the eye of the storm is her husband's Panchmari (Madhya Pradesh) house, which has been served a show-cause notice by the Special Area and Development Authority (SADA) for being an illegal construction in an eco-sensitive area. However, thanks to her high profile, it is Roy who receives the flak.

"It is not my house and I did not receive any notice. You can speak to my husband," Roy told MID-DAY.

Her husband, Pradip Krishen, said that vested interests in Panchmari, who were seeking to convert the hill town into a concrete jungle, were behind the mud-slinging. "I have replied to the notice, in which I have questioned the validity and jurisdiction of the notice. Why have they not replied my letter till date," he said.



Arundhati Roy

## Arundhati Roy's husband served notice for illegal construction in eco-sensitive area

Rajagopalcharya, director of the Impact Assessment Division in the Ministry of Environment, said he had not heard of any illegal construction in Panchmari, but said the hill town was going to be declared 'eco-friendly'.

Krishen, a convener with the India National Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), said that he had thwarted a move by the hotel lobby in Panchmari, when he had exposed their draft plan for being commercially driven. "I was on the government committee that rejected the draft plan for it was a sell-out of Panchmari. They wanted to convert Panchmari into concrete jungles that other hill-stations in India have become today. The allegations are their way of getting at us," he said.

Kishen said that the Town and Country Planning Organisation at Panchmari is in league with the hotel-builders' lobby and "they know we are in the way". He said his Panchmari house was built seven years ago and did not violate any laws.

Mid-Day 14/6/99

16.24

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# MP spares rod for minister, spoils Pachmarhi

## Govt acts against only 4 illegal structures in forest area, mum on minister house and tourism dept hotel

**HARTOSH SINGH BAL**  
PACHMARHI, AUGUST 19

**O**NCE the summer capital of Madhya Pradesh, this hilly town lying within the Pachmarhi Tiger Reserve, is now in the eye of a storm over the illegal constructions that have taken place over the past decade. And while the onus lies on the administration, the government has adopted an interesting strategy to deflect criticism.

The state government has chosen to act against only four violators, of the over 100 properties listed by the Forest Department as illegal, after a writ was filed in this connection at Jabalpur High Court in October 2002. The four properties belong to well-known people such as filmmaker Pradip Krishan, writer Arundhati Roy's husband, IFS officer Nishikant Jadhav and Aradhana Seth, sister of author Vikram Seth. As action against them is being touted as the government's strong

resolve, what is being ignored is the violations that the administration has failed to take note of.

The most prominent of these are a house owned by PWD minister and MP "beedi king" Shравan Patel and a hotel built by its Tourism Department with the foundation stone being laid by the minister concerned, Ajay Singh, the son of former Chief Minister Arjun Singh.

In fact, while the four properties the government has chosen to act against were built after fulfilling all revenue department criteria, no such permission was sought by the PWD Minister or the Tourism Department.

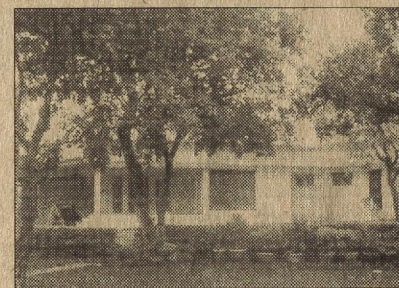
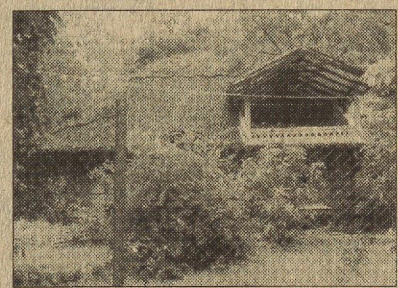
The houses in the name of Pradeep Kishan and Aradhana Seth were completed in 1996 after all necessary revenue formalities. It was at this time that the PWD Minister was constructing a sprawling house on land leased from the earlier government.

The minister, after the state withdrew

a legal case, obtained permission from local authorities, who were not entitled to do so, to construct on this land. But within months, the Hoshangabad Collector, cancelled the permission. Accordingly, the local revenue authorities wrote to "Shri Shравan Kumar Patel, son of Shri Parmanandbhai Patel" on 3.6.1996 that the Collector Hoshangabad has directed that "a case for violating the conditions of the lease be lodged against you" for starting construction work.

The lease has since been referred to the government for cancellation and the Forest Department has also issued a notice to Shравan Patel in 2002. But no action has been taken as the house stands completed.

When contacted, Shравan Patel referred the matter to his lawyer P.D. Tiwari who said permission had been granted by the Special Area Development Authority Pachmarhi in 1995 to construct the house. He said by the time the Collector rescinded the order in 1996, the house was ready.



**The Government has acted against only four illegal structures built in forest area, including filmmaker Pradip Kishan's house (left). Minister Patel's house (right).**

Asked about the notice by the Forest Department, he said the house was built on land leased in 1967 when this was not a notified forest area. He agreed that the order came into affect in 1972, much before the 1995 date of construction. On the forest notice, he said the Collector had moved to denotify the area in 2000 but this had not come into affect.

The new MP Tourism Director Gauri

Singh said she had been told all construction in the Pachmarhi Civil Area after 1991 technically constituted an "encroachment" but that the Collector had moved to denotify this area.

In other words, these two buildings stand in violation of the law. And this same law has been put to use to cancel the sale of land to Arundhati Roy's husband which lies in the revenue village of Bariam on the outskirts of Pachmarhi.

I.E. 4/7/99

## Pachmarhi declared biosphere reserve

**PRESS TRUST OF INDIA**  
BHOPAL, JULY 3

THE Union ministry of forests and environment has declared Pachmarhi hill station as the first biosphere reserve of Madhya Pradesh. Pachmarhi is 10th in the list of biosphere reserves designated by the ministry. Now, the state government has forwarded a proposal to the ministry to declare 3600 sq kms of Amarkantak as second biosphere area of the state, an official release said here today.

Conservation of bio-diversity and micro organisms will be undertaken in Pachmarhi biosphere reserve for which an action plan has been prepared and sent to the Cen-

tre. The total area of Pachmarhi biosphere is 4926 sq kms which includes the area of Satpura National Park, Bori, Pachmarhi sanctuaries and surrounding areas.

A total of 524 sq kms of Satpura National Park formed the core area which will not be interfered. The remaining 4202 sq kms will be called buffer zone, it said.

"The designation of Pachmarhi as a biosphere will in no way affect the legal status of the area. Nor it will affect the rights of forest dwellers and villagers living around. The activities dedicated to conservation of protection and conservation bio-diversity will improve living condition of forest dwellers," the release said.

Not to use  
to be finalised.

## PACHMARHI SANCTUARY

MP/SAN/PACH

Pachmarhi is a lovely hill station grilled with panoramic plateau with great scenic beauty and is the evergreen satpura range, popularly known as "Queen of satpura". This remote and unspoiled valley has cover with rock paintings, monuments and temples (DT). According to legend, "Pachmarhi" gets its name from the ancient rock cut caves, where the five pandavas brother are said to have taken refuge. However its discovery and development by cap. Forsyth in 1957 has turned it into a wonderful retreat.

Pachmarhi is situated in Hoshangabad distt. of MP surrounded by Bankherhi range from north, chindwara distt from east-south and Bari sanctuary from west.

Rolling hills, sprawling meadows and sparkling waterways are the great attraction for the tourists.

### Legal status

Declared as sanctuary on 01/06/1977 vide MP state forest department memo No. F-15/22/76-10/2. (Notif). 35%, 53% and 12% of the PA are RF, PF and land & other respectively (Mp).

In past game was managed under shooting rules of MP game Act of 1942 and again by forest rules of 1953 (Mp).

### Area and zoning

At present 472.16 Sq. km. (Notif). Upto 1977, its area was 654.49 sq.km. An area of 182.33 sq.km. through notification, vide notice. No.15/12/80/10/2 and 13/10/1981 Madhya Pradesh forest deptt, has been taken out for the establishment of satpura NP. The PA is divided into Core zone (55.24.72 sq.km.) and buffer zone (416.91 sq.km.)

### Location and approaches

In hoshangabad district, the PA is located between latitudes 22° 22' 50" to 22° 42' 10" North and longitudes 78° 15' 38" to 78° 34' 47" East. (Tp). Nearest town Pachmarhi (00 km), nearest rail head Pipariya (13 km) and nearest airport is Bhopal (215 km). Can be also approached by road from chandwara - Pipariya road (105 kms).

### Information for visitors

Best time to visit the park is said to be between april to June and october to December, due to pleasant climate and flowering period "Jata Shankar" a hindu religious place is located approx., north of Pachmarhi. Chauradev another very famous hindu religious place is situated within the sanctuary only 2 km north of Pachmarhi, thousands of pilgrims use to visit this area. 100 rock shatters containing pre-historic rock painting

of enormous scientific and historic value are also present inside the PA (QI). No charge for entry, PA remains open, throughout the year, everyday between sunrise and sunset. No system of permit for visitors on vehicles or on foot, exist. Private vehicles, two wheelers and tourist on foot or on paddle cycle allowed to move only 50%, 1% and 5% of the sanctuary area respectively.

Pachmarhi is at a comfortable altitude of 914 m MSL, provides excellent weather all year round like himalayas hill stations. It has plenty to offer visitors, the park like woods, wooded sand scope, breath taking views at the edge of plallau, a profusion of streams and water falls that collect into cool ponds for bathing.

Approx. 288 beds accommodation are available for tourists. Satpura retreat, MP tourism (9 beds, non-AC, Rs. 70-90 per cottage), Panchvati cottages (20 bed non - AC, 150/- per cottage), Panchvati tourist cottages (10 bed non-AC, Rs. 40/= Single, Rs. 60/- double), Amattas tourist cottage (8 bed- non-AC, Rs. 30/- Rs. 40/-), Forty holding home (80 beds, non-AC, Rs. 15-20/per bed, Rs. 6 per hole food 7, Nandev van, SADA (8 beds, non Ac, Rs. 40-Rs. 30), New hotel block, PWD (20, beds, non, Ac, Rs. 52/70). Beside this PWD, Rest house (8 beds, non Ac), PWD circuit house (4 beds, non-Ac), Dhuparh rest house (4 beds, non-Ac), Mahadev Rest house, forest deptt. (4 beds, non-Ac) are available and open for non official also FRH and PWD controlled accommodation is available on prior reservation from DFO, Hoshangabad for pachmarhi and SDO, PWD, Pachmarhi and Pipaari respectively. In FRH self Cooking arrangements are available.

Pyarellal Dharmshal is also situated where accommodation on prior reservation is available.

Proposal is submitted for visitors facilities at panarpani, Hadiya, Rorighat for accommodation, cooking amenities, etc. A jeep for visitors and reception officer and trained guide at pachmarhi will also be made available.

#### Topography and climate

Located in the Deccan biogeographic zone, in central Highlands province and subdivision of satpura Maikal (WII-R), sanctuary area generally lies on the northern slopes of satpura. Topography ranges from precipitations slopes to flat and undulating ground. The ridge slopes gently northward, finally assimilated in the undulating valley of Denwa.

The area is cut short by a stupendous line of cliffs about 300 meters high in the south. The western continuation of the Mahadev range is a tangledness of the lower hills stretching from the Tawa to near Golandob (Mp). Altitudes ranges from 340 m to 1308 M Msl (Tp). The high of Pachmarhi plateau is 914 m msl. One of the highest point between Nilgiri and Himalayas is located in this sanctuary at "Dhuparh".

The area of PA consists of mostly Gondwana series of rocks, chiefly composed of sand stones and shabs. The formation is divided into upper and lower Gondwana series on the basis of fossils (Mp).

Soil is mostly sandy loam, loamy and towards north at some places clayey. The soil is only moderately suitable for development of forests [Mp].

Climate is generally temperate through the year. Four seasons are distinguished with. Summer, Rainy, Autumn and winter [Mp]. Highest  
 0 0  
 Temperature recorded is 36.11 C (during May-June), and lowest as 1 CC (During December). Mean rainfall has been recorded as 2265 mm, mostly during monsoon (Q).

### Flora

Forest type are see Appendix 5A/C1b, 5B/C1C. Forest were brought under management as early as 1935 [Mp]. Most of the area is RF (53%) and rest of are PA (35%) and other land (12%).

The sanctuary included three forests ranges (i) pachmarhi (ii) Part of pipariya (iii) part of Bankherhi and flora were brought under management as early as 1935 [Mp]. Most of the area is RF (53%) and rest of PA (35%) and others (12%) bulk of the forest is covered by Dry Deciduous and mixed type of vegetation with or without Bamboo. Some evergreen also occurs in patches along the streams, vegetation varies from very dense to open with malformed and stunted growth. On pachmarhi hills and on plateau itself the trees are generally stunted and malformed, with wide striding crown, caused by elevation and soil [Mp]. The existing forests broadly divided into Southern tropical Dry teak forests (51.82 sq.km) and Dry Peninsular Sal forests (15.0 sq.km.) and may be again classified, as per Champion and Seth into (1) Southern tropical Dry teak forests found mostly in the area "Pipariya" and "Bankherhi" range of the sanctuary (2) Central Indian Sub-tropical hill forests, covers, only about 1 sq.km. in the vicinity of "Pachmarhi". It contains Jamun, Margo, Khirni, Ficus sp. Rohini etc. tree species. (3) Tropical Dry deciduous mixed forests, covers most of the area of the Sanctuary. It contains, Arjuna, Saja, Rohini, Landiya, Tendu, Acacia sp. etc. tree species (4) Dry bamboo brake, found on a small portion of "Pipariya" and Pachmarhi ranges. (5) Dry Peninsular sal forests, occupied an area of Approx. 77.7 sq.km in Pachmarhi range only. The crop is young to middle aged and site quality is mostly IV b with patches of IV a and a small strip of IIIrd quality with a crown density from 0.4 to 0.8 on pachmarhi plateau and stopped south of pachmarhi and a small portion in between \*\* river and sal tree area short, with wide striding crown but regeneration though fairly good, is poor. Beyond the foot hills, sal forests of pachmarhi is of good quality and regeneration is also satisfactory Top canopy consist of sal, Dhaura, Mahua, saja, Tinsa, kusum, Dhansi, tendu, understory of Acher, Seharu, Dhawre, Aimthi, are under sal forms 60-80% of the Crop. Regeneration of sal and other species are satisfactory (Q1), [Mp].

MP/SAN/PACH

Lantana Camera are overpopulated (QI).

Approx. 2625 hacts area of sanctuary was used form mixed tree plantation during 1983-1984. No flora species has been introduced here. Some of the flora either disappear or become endangered due to plant collections by botanists for research purposes.

Other occurrences affecting Habitat

During 1981-84, 32 cases of forest fire spread over in 600 kms, has been reported affecting 8000 hectares.

Forest fire is almost annual phenomenon ranging over the entire area except the surrounding of pachmarhi town, during summer (April-June). All fires are caused by human agencies, due to carelessness, due to purposeful burning of the forests to collect Mahua-flowers, Tendu leaves and other MFP (Q,Mp).

Forests fire completely eliminate grass and shrubs and also burn seeds on the ground on which birds survive. Nests of ground nesting species such as peacock, protege and quill are damaged. Fire is one of the most dreadful enemy of Wildlife in this area and should be eliminated completely.

Present system is unable to control the fire fully. By the time forest man approach the fire site, most of the area burnt. Wireless sets (mobile), mobility by motor vehicle and adequate fire path may be helpful in future for fire fighting [Mp].

#### Occurrence of Disease

Vaccination programme for cattle entering the sanctuary due not taken actively, only 25% of cattle, each from forest village and adjoining area are vaccinated respectively. Cattle passing from public road are never checked for vaccination (QI). Vet hospital is situated at Pachmarhi, adjacent to sanctuary (zero km) (QI).

Proposal submitted for vaccination of all cattle from forest villages and adjoining villages leaning within the radives of 15 km of sanctuary boundary.

One hailstorm is known to affect on the park during the month of February, affecting 10,000 hacts. Frost are common during Dec. Jan. and during 1984. its occurrence reported 15 times affecting 2000 hectares (QI) pollution is not reported so far, hot wind not occurred.

Lantana camera considered as weed has been over populated and causing problem for Water resources-? WL animals particularly (Qi)

#### Water resources

Entire area lies within the catchment of Denwa river. It is the principal river, which maintains perennial covers Southern eastern and Northern part of sanctuary is Dudher river (Tp).

Sanajhot, Kelapani, Tulpulapani, Bangange, ganj Kuwar, Paneri, nala Jam koodeep nala, Panar pani. Bohra shrinala, swania nala, Kakan, Jhirna nala etc. are the seasonal nala of this PA. a series of inter connected pools are found. Most of the springs in the hills flow throughout the year. (Tp, Mp) officials reported 5 man made water holes, 7 natural water hole and 420 streams out of which 190 perennial.

#### Budget

Separate budget for sanctuary exist. a total of Rs. 3,60,000/- was sanctioned for 1984 out of which Rs. 2,80,000/- was Under Plan and Rs. 80,000/- for Non-Plan heads. A proposal of Rs. 50,46,000/- has been submitted for sanctioning for 1977.

Management

Management plan for sanctuary exist, prepared by Shri J.J.Dutta Dy.C.C.F. (WL) in 1978 its validity was for a period of 1979-80 to 1983-84, (MP, Q1).

Management plan suggests for complete closures of some parts of the sanctuary form grazing, some area to be isolated completely and protected against human incursions and interference, supplementary plantation of some of trees to enhance the dirge and food production for wild animals and total ban on cattle camp inside the sanctuary. Definite grazing sectors should be created and each forest village will be allotted one according to their cattle numbers. Grazing outside this sectors will be considered offense and paralyzed (Mp).

Personnel

1 subtd., 2 gone rangers, 7 game supervisors and 30 game guards are imposition in the sanctuary for combined work (WL & forestry both).

Research staff is not posted for sanctuary.

Equipment :

Wireless set, Rifles, Binoculars, Dartgun, infrared viewers, Electronic tracking equipment. are not available with sanctuary. (Q1), Management plan suggests for fixed and mobile wireless set, (Mp).

Research and monitoring :

Vegetation map prepared during 1962-63), terrain map (1962-63), wildlife distribution map (1984), covering entire area are of sanctuary is available with officials some survey on plants are done by various botanists.

A report by Rajamani has been submitted to WWF for setting up Pachmarhi as biosphere reserve and FRI, Jodhpur has also taken a project on Pachmarhi.

No. NIGIO is active here.

Community Interaction Programme :

Community interaction programme is not existing only a visitor's center is situated within the sanctuary.

Human usedHabitation :

Approx. 40 villages are located inside the sanctuary and 180 outside the sanctuary boundary, estimating a population of 17000 and 25000 respectively during 1984 (Tp, Q1). 65% of sanctuary villagers and 90% adjoining villagers are totally dependent on forests (Q1).

Grazing :

Grazings are allowed for livestock's from forests villages and adjacent villages. Approximately 15000, cattle including 100 sleeps, 1500 goats, and 100 feral cattle from forests villages use to graze inside the sanctuary and this is legal. Approximately 2000 cattle from adjacent villages are also entering the sanctuary for grazing (Q1, Mp).

Revenue is generated from forests produce of sanctuary. Approx. annual revenue of Rs. 21,57,030=00 was collected from 20 number of timber and fuel felling series, 4- bamboo felling series, 3 tendu leaves unit and from other produces like Harra, Sal seed, Kullugum, Dhoda gum, honey wax, Baber grass and Mahul Patta, edible fruits such as Amla, Chiranji, Mahua flowers are taken by villagers free of charge from all over the forests allowed by forest deptt. Nastier system is existing here. Fuel by head load is allowed free of charge from all over the forests. Fuel, by bullock cart is extracted at Nastier rate and also supplied from coups in the form of stocks at sanctioned rate for domestic purpose. Bhabar grass (Falalipsi banter) mainly for making rope is extracted and about 70 cart load of grass at sanctioned rate are allowed to remove from sanctuary (Mp).

Quarrying of gitti and boulders from 3 gitti mines located at Singanama, Barium Ghagra nala are going on in an area of 11 hectares, (Mp).

No. of offenses recorded :

One case of improper entry during 1979-80, 4 cases of improper conduct during 1979-1984, 4 cases of illegal hunting and 1 case of illegal weapon are reported cases against offender are filed, but most of them are yet to be processed. In one case villager was fined for offenses. During non-crop days, guns are not surrender to government authority.

Forest produce of value Rs.20488.50 were seized by Satpura Tiger petrol in Pachmarhi sanctuary during Feb 1996-May 1996. Illegal grazing of 600 cattle inside the PA is reported (Q1).

Destruction of habitat :- Illegal cultivation on 3650 hectares of sanctuary land is going on (Q1). Shifting cultivation is also in practice (Mp).

No of cases of injury/death etc.

113 cases of cattle injury/killing reported from villagers and all were registered for compensation, out of which only 85 were accepted for compensation. An amount of Rs.21,200/= were paid as compensation for different cases during 1983-84 (Mp, Q1) compensation (upto Rs 2000/= or actual value of cattle) is payable for for livestock's killed or injured by Panther or Tiger within the sanctuary. (Q1)

Compensation is not paid for crop damages by Wild animals within or outside the sanctuary. One case of clash between forest staff and truck driver, 2 cases between forest staff a offender, reported during 1983-84. (01)

Injury occurred in all cases and one forest offender was killed (during 1984) 2 cases are pending in court of law while 1 is reported to police. (01)

Occasional cases of poaching/killing on the way by poachers are reported but not traced out. (01)

#### Use of N/S by other Government Department

62 km PWD mottled road, 18 km unmetalled forest road, 52 km unmetalled cart road and 90 km foot path in length are passing through this sanctuary, has considerable effects on so hectares of the area. The cart tracks crises cross the sanctuary and are a source of disturbances to wild animals their habitat at all times (Mp). 100 hectares for Transmission line by MPEB, the effect is negligible.

#### Irrigation

An area of 41.010 hact. forest land from Pachmarhi sanctuary was finally released for the construction of Amedhi Tank Project by CCF (WL), Bhopal (MP) dated 10-05-76 Letter vide No - 1266/Work M430 under irrigation department.

The proposed Dam will be 10 km away from Amadehi reservoir, so will not adversely affect the protected area. Since these was no source of water in this area of sanctuary, most of the WL usually moved out, this Dam will not only solve the irrigation problems of the agriculture land but also provide water for WL and helpful in forest regerasation.

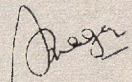
#### Tourism

Approx. 5,600 tourist visited the sanctuary during 1983-84 out of which 500 were casuals. on back days number of visitors rises upto 50,000 there is a plan to develop the Pachmarhi for tourism and a plan has been submitted in this regard, Chauradev is also located in this PA attracting thousands of pilgrims specially during Shivratri or other special occasions like mela etc.

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PROPOSAL UNDER  
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME  
FOR  
YEAR 1994-95

PACHMARHI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

  
\* SUPERINTENDENT  
WLS PACHMARHI

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### PACHMARHI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

Pachmarhi Wild Life Sanctuary is situated in Hoshangabad District in an area of 417 Sq.Km. This area was declared as Wild Life Sanctuary vide Notification No. 15/22/76-X(8) dated 1.6.1977.

Sanctuary is famous for its faunistic and floristic composition and also for scenic values. There are two Ranges namely Pachmarhi and Matkuli.

Animal found in the sanctuary are Tiger, Panther, Chital, Gaur, Barking Deer, Sambhar, Blue Bull, Wild Bour etc. There are more than 105 species of evi fauna in the Sanctuary.

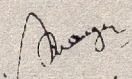
Sanctuary is a big attraction for the students of Botany, as many rare plants like Pailotum, Iycopodium, Blachnum, Cthea and Alsophilla are found here.

There are 8 forest villages and 38 revenue villages in Sanctuary total human population is 7273 and cattle population is 8107.

PACHMARHI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY  
PROPOSALS UNDER CENTRAL ASSISTANCE  
FOR THE YEAR 1994-95

Sr. No.	Proposed Work	Proposed Amount	Remark
1.	Special repair of Matkuli-Paraspani Forest Road 8 km	2,50,000.00	8 Km patch Black cotton area forest road between Pisua & Parraspani.
2.	Water hole Development		
	Parraspani	15000.00	Small stop dams will be constructed accross nalah to increase water availability for wild life.
	Amadeh	15000.00	
	Piferee	15000.00	
	Tendukheda	15000.00	
3.	Building Game Gaurd Quarter at :		
	Manakachan	80000.00	Presently no quarter available for Forest Guard so that at these place quarter is most essential.
	Nandia	80000.00	
	Hathni	80000.00	
	Raikheda	80000.00	
	Pachmarhi	80000.00	
4.	Vehicle Mini Truck (TATA 407)	3,00,000.00	Adjoining Piparia area of Pachmarhi sanctuary is most sensitive for illicit felling and peaching. For the petrolling Tata 407 is most essential.
5.	Research and Monitiring	50000.00	For the effective Management of protected area there is a need of Research and monitiring.

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TOTAL 10,60,000.00  
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Superintendent  
WLS Pachmarhi.

JUSTIFICATION OF WORKS  
PROPOSED UNDER CENTRAL ASSISTANCE  
FOR THE YEAR 1994-95

1. SPECIAL REPAIR OF  
MATKULI - PARRASPANI FOREST ROAD :

This is an important forest road to link Satpura National Park with Pachmarhi W.L.S. and is very vital for the petrolling and other conservation activities. From Matkuli to Parraspani is 18 km forest road. In the year 1993-94 - 4 km this forest road are upgraded. Total remaining unworked forest road is 14 km. Remaining road is in a very bad shape and need major repair. Proposed expenditure is Rs 2.50 lakhs for 8 km length.

2. WATER HOLE DEVELOPMENT :

In the hilly slopes of Pachmarhi W.L.S. there are lots of small springs go out water throughout the year. This water flows without being utilized by wild animals. Construction of small dams across these streams will not only increase water availability for wild animals but also serves as wallowing ground. In the year 1994-95 water hole development is proposed at Amadeh, Parraspani, Piferree and Tendukheda water hole. Proposed expenditure is 60000.00 for four water holes for the year 1994-95.

3. BUILDING - GAME GUARD QUARTER :

In the Pachmarhi W.L.S. no quarter is available for forest guard at Hathni, Raikheda, Nandia, Manakachar and Pachmarhi so that Game Guard quarters at these places is most essential for effective control. Cost of one Game Guard Quarter is 80000.00 For 5 Game Guard is proposed Rs 4.00 lakhs for the year 1994-95.

4. VEHICLE :

There are 36 villages inside the Sanctuary and its Mother boundary is surrounded by hundred revenue villages and Piparia town is hardly 8 km away.

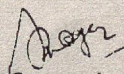
This causes biotic pressure on sanctuary in terms of illicit felling and occasional Poaching.

To control such activities mobile patrolling squad is badly required. Therefore a Tata 407 Mini Truck is proposed to be purchased for effective protection in controlled.

5. RESEARCH AND MONITORING :

For effective management protected area. There is a need to find out fire prone area, Lantana infested area. Water hole distribution etc. Total area of sanctuary will be surveyed and fire prone area, Lantana infested area, area subjected to live stock, grazing, water hole distribution will be mentioned on map and detailed vegetation map of sanctuary will be prepared.

Proposed expenditure is Rs 50,000.00 in the year 1994-95.

  
Superintendent  
W.L.S. Pachmarhi