Forest Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Development of Forest Villages through Forest Development Agencies Madhya Pradesh

Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Madhya Pradesh

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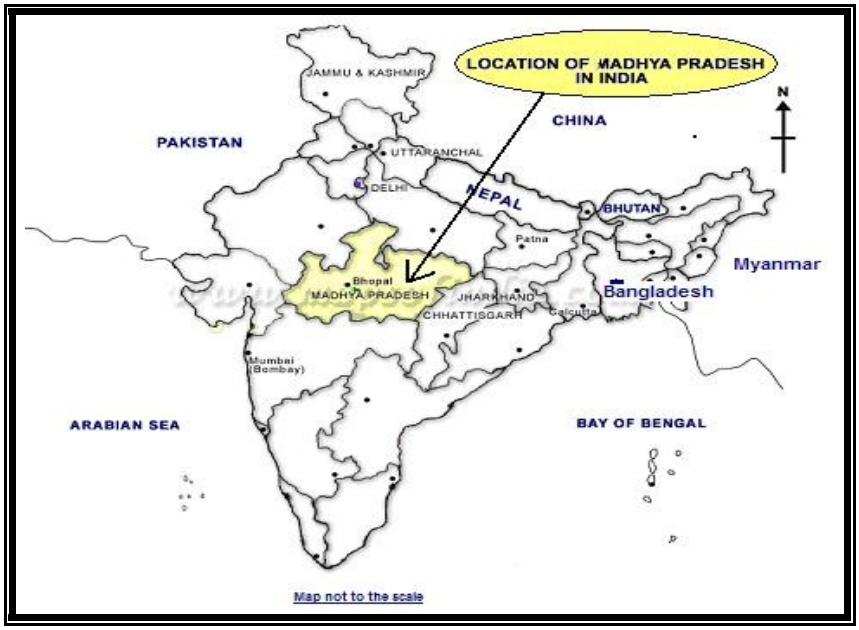
Development of Forest Villages through Forest Development Agencies (Madhya Pradesh)

CHAPTER I

Basic Information

The State of Madhya Pradesh with its forest area of 95221 sq. kms of forest is the largest forest state of the country. There are 9 National Parks and 25 Sanctuaries in the state spread over an area of 10862 sq. kms.



There are 925 forest villages in the state of Madhya Pradesh, which is about 19 % of the total no. of forest villages in the country. These 925 forest villages are spread over in 28 districts of the state. Out of these 925 forest villages, 15 are uninhabited. The Mandla, Khargone, Khandwa and Betul are the districts which have around 60 percent of the forest villages in their forest area. The district wise details of the Forest Villages will give the distribution pattern of the forest villages in these 28 districts of the state.

Forest Villages in the state

S.No.	District	Unpopulated forest villages	Forest Villages in Sanctuaries	Forest Villages in National Parks	Total no. of Forest Villages
1	Balaghat	1	-	15	70
2	Barwani	3	-	-	70
3	Betul	-	-	-	92
4	Bhopal	1	-	-	15
5	Chhindwara	-	-	-	49
6	Dewas	-	1	-	14
7	Dhar	-	-	-	13
8	Dhindori	-	-	-	86
9	Guna	1	-	-	2
10	Harda	-	-	-	42
11	Hoshangabad	-	24	2	52
12	Indore	-	-	-	5
13	Jabalpur	-	-	-	5
14	Katni	-	-	1	2
15	Khandwa	1	-	-	102
16	Khargone	2	-	-	67
17	Mandla	-	1	3	84
18	Narsinghpur	-	2	-	12
19	Neemuch	4	-	-	8
20	Raisen	-	7	-	18
21	Rajgarh	-	1	-	2
22	Sagar	-	-	4	8
23	Sehore	1	2	-	53
24	Seoni	-	-	-	28
25	Sidhi	-	-	-	12
26	Tikamgarh	1	1	-	7
27	Umaria	-	-	2	2
28	Vidisha	-	-	-	5
	Total	**15**	**39**	**27**	**925**

The total population of these forest villages is 2,59,866. Out of this 76.62% is Schedule Tribe, 14.21% is Schedule Caste, 2.86% is OBC and 6.31% is others.

The total no. of families is 59541. Due to population increase in the forest villages, there are many inhabitants who do not possess any land or who have no legal status, live in these forest villages and are locally known as “Thaluas” or sleeping population.

The forest village management is governed under Madhya Pradesh Van Gram Niyam 1977. The total geographical area of these villages is 229962.30 ha. with 21219

Pattas or land ownership, given to the legal residents of the forest villages. According to the directions received from the Government of India, the process has been started to convert these 925 forest villages are to be converted into revenue villages. The 27 forest villages which are located in the 9 National Parks of the State are already in the process of rehabilitation outside the National Park according to the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972.

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CHAPTER II

State Level Project

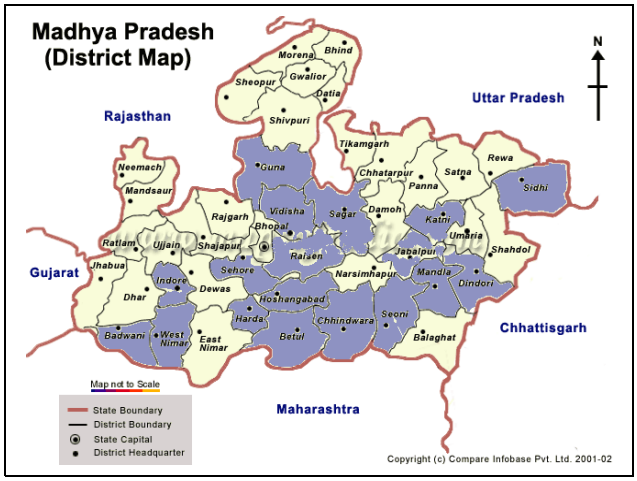
Forest Development Agency:-

The government of India has recently started a unique scheme of establishment of Forest Development Agency. Under this scheme the registered Forest Development Agencies in each forest divisions receive forest development funds directly from the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. This process of FDA Funding has replaced the old cumbersome process of fund flow via usual channel i.e. the state government, which used to consume lot of time and paper work.

In the state of Madhya Pradesh 30 Forest Development Agencies in 30 Forest Divisions have been sanctioned and are operative.

District		Name of FDA		District		Name of FDA	
S. No.	Name	S. No.	Name	S. No.	Name	S. No.	Name
1	Hoshangabad	1	Hoshangabad	13	Betul	16	North Betul
2	Chhindwara	2	South Chhindwara			17	South Betul
3	Guna	3	Guna			18	West Betul
4	Seoni	4	South Seoni	14	Satna	19	Satna
		5	North Seoni	15	Shivpuri	20	Shivpuri
5	Sidhi	6	West Sidhi	16	Barwani	21	Barwani
6	Sehore	7	Sehore	17	Raisen	22	Raisen
7	Mandla	8	West Mandla	18	Khargone	23	Khargone
		9	East Mandla	19	Sagar	24	South Sagar
8	Panna	10	South Panna	20	Vidisha	25	Vidisha
		11	North Panna	21	Rewa	26	Rewa
9	Damoh	12	Damoh	22	Harda	27	Harda
10	Jhabua	13	Jhabua	23	Indore	28	Indore
11	Umaria	14	Umaria	24	Jabalpur	29	Jabalpur
12	Katni	15	Katni	25	Dhindori	30	Dhindori

According to the guide lines received from Ministry of Environment and forest for



project formulation regarding development of Forest villages has been prepared.

1. Name of the Forest Development Agencies:-

Out of 30 FDA's that have been established in the state of Madhya Pradesh as on 31-03-2004. Only 22 FDA's have forest villages located their in. A list of these FDA's is given below:

No. of Forest Villages in different FDA's

S.No.	District	FDA Forest Divisions	No. of Forest Villages
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	26
2	Chhindwara	South Chhindwara	18
3	Guna	Guna	1
4	Seoni	South Seoni	17
		North Seoni	11
5	Sidhi	West Sidhi	1
6	Sehore	Sehore	50
7	Mandla	West Mandla	39
		East Mandla	34
8	Betul	North Betul	31
		South Betul	34
		West Betul	27
9	Barwani	Barwani	44
10	Raisen	Raisen	4
11	Khargone	Khargone	58
12	Sagar	South Sagar	1

1	2	3	4
13	Vidisha	Vidisha	4
14	Harda	Harda	42
15	Indore	Indore	5
16	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	5
17	Dhindori	Dhindori	86
18	Katni	Katni	1
	Total	**22**	**539**

2. Location of the Project:-

The 22 FDA's are located in 18 districts of the state of Madhya Pradesh as given in the table above.

3. Name of Forest Villages:-

The name of forest villages falling in different FDA,s is given with the proposals of respective FDA's.

4. Population:-

The FDA wise total population is given in the table below:

FDA Wise Population Table									
S.No.	**District**	**FDA**	**Population**						
			SC	**ST**	**OBC**	**Gen**	**Total**	**APL**	**BPL**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
1	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	224	8454	-	-	8678	0	8678
2	Chhindwara	South Chhindwara	74	4792	208	-	5074	661	4413
3	Guna	Guna	-	915	-	-	915	30	885
4	Seoni	South Seoni	23	1964	-	23	2010	0	2010
		North Seoni	44	2182	204	14	2444	0	2444
5	Sidhi	West Sidhi	-	172	-	-	172	0	172
6	Sehore	Sehore	4853	16644	-	6255	27752	0	27752
7	Mandla	West Mandla	51	9185	1522	-	10758	0	10758
		East Mandla	-	11676	1125	-	12801	3836	8965
8	Betul	North Betul	318	9248	-	853	10419	2372	8047
		South Betul	2269	8313	-	227	10809	2486	8323
		West Betul	261	6720	-	666	7647	1720	5927
9	Barwani	Barwani	2157	24698	-	-	26855	24247	2608
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**

10	Raisen	Raisen	467	241	15	111	834	445	389
11	Khargone	Khargone	2819	62689	-	5791	71299	0	71299
12	Sagar	South Sagar	31	-	147	-	178	0	178
13	Vidisha	Vidisha	273	238	567	-	1078	11	1067
14	Harda	Harda	21032	51	-	2023	23106	0	23106
15	Indore	Indore	366	684	-	25	1075	58	1017
16	Jabalpur	Jabalpur	-	742	-	18	760	0	760
17	Dhindori	Dhindori	1661	29372	3641	388	35062	1599	33463
18	Katni	Katni	-	135	5	-	140	0	140
		Total	**36923**	**199115**	**7434**	**16394**	**259866**	**37465**	**222401**

5. Socio economic profile of the project:-

The socio economic profile of the project villages has been described in the opening remarks with every FDA proposals.

6. Degree of dependence on forest for fuel wood, fodder, timber and NTFP:-

The Degree of dependence on forest for fuel wood fodder, timber and NTFP is given in the descriptive note of respective FDA's.

7. Interventions Proposed:-

a) Capacity Building, Skill development, self employment and alternate vocation training:

These activities are proposed to be taken up in every forest village according to the micro plan of respective Forest Villages

b) Improvement in Agriculture:

Providing irrigation water and simultaneously trapping rain water through stop dams, tanks etc. will definitely lead to rise in the water table and consequent increase in the resulting food, grain production of the respective forest village. At places lift irrigation schemes have also been proposed. Depending on the local condition land leveling and bunding has also been proposed.

c) Improvement in Energy Sector:

The biogas is found to be most beneficial mode of energy production for the villagers. Therefore, attempt has been made to motivate the forest villagers to adopt bio-gas plants on a large scale. In addition to bio-gas attempts will also be made to popularize and install the improved chullhas together with Solar Cookers.

d) Improvement in access to drinking water:

Other than the rain water trapping construction and repair of hand pumps and dugwells has been proposed in the project.

e) Improvement in access to health services:

Since, the basic responsibility of providing health services is that of the health department of the state. It is proposed in the project to construct some primary health centre buildings at suitable sites.

f) Improvement in access to school education:

Since basic responsibility of providing education to the villagers is that of the education department of the state, it is proposed to construct school buildings as primary infrastructure where ever they are not existing.

g) Improvement in access to road communication:

The year round working roads are the only needs through which the forest villages get connected to the main stream of development. Keeping this in mind construction and upgradation of the roads and also construction of culverts is proposed at appropriate sites.

h) Strengthening of social and democratic structure in the forest villages:

Depending on the site requirement construction of community centres is proposed where villagers can organise their community meetings and also the cultural events. The construction of anganwadi centres will help in the upliftment of women folk. The anganwadi centres will also be of use in imparting vocational training to the women folk.

i) Forestry Activities:

According to the project formulation guidelines some proposals can also be included in the project upto a limit of 15% of the total allocation for the respective forest village. With in this limit following to forestry operation have been included in the proposals.

i)1 Protection measures:

Here villagers will be involved in the fire protection and forest protection measures through their respective forest committees. In this way the villagers will not only involved in the process of forest protection but will also get employment through their forest committees.

i)2 Demarcation:

The condition of boundary pillars and boundary lines is not as satisfactory as desired. Therefore the villagers will be involved through their respective committees to undertake the construction of boundary pillars and cleaning on such demarcation lines which will also act as fire barriers.

Other forestry activities such as plantation, rehabilitation of degraded forest, rehabilitation of degraded bamboo forest etc have not been proposed because of the short duration of the project, fund limit and working plan prescriptions regarding the areas where such forest villages are located. As far as the forestry activity of protection and demarcation is concerned these are fundamental and basic necessities of the forest management in any given area.

8. Micro Plan:-

After the project sanction the micro plan for each and every village will be prepared separately.

9. FDA wise Financial Statement (Compilation):-

The total financial statement FDA wise for the remaining 3 year period of the 10th five year plan is given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	FDA	Year			Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	Hoshangabad	25.00	240.50	124.50	390.00
2	South Chhindwara	20.30	161.20	88.50	270.00
3	Guna	2.55	11.10	1.35	15.00
4	South Seoni	60.60	144.40	50.00	255.00
5	North Seoni	23.00	108.50	33.50	165.00
6	West Sidhi	1.80	12.00	1.20	15.00
7	Sehore	50.00	437.00	263.00	750.00
8	West Mandla	20.4	341.6	223	585.00
9	East Mandla	25.00	305.00	180.00	510.00
10	North Betul	20.00	281.50	163.50	465.00
11	South Betul	28.00	289.00	193.00	510.00
12	West Betul	31.00	231.00	143.00	405.00
13	Barwani	22.00	429.00	209.00	660.00
14	Raisen	7.30	40.70	12.00	60.00
15	Khargone	24.00	546.00	300.00	870.00
16	South Sagar	2.60	11.20	1.20	15.00
17	Vidisha	4.95	37.55	17.50	60.00
18	Harda	21.00	406.00	203.00	630.00
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
19	Indore	5.00	58.50	11.50	75.00

20	Jabalpur	7.50	48.50	19.00	75.00
21	Dhindori	39.10	875.90	375.00	1290.00
22	Katni	3.10	10.70	1.20	15.00
	Total	**444.20**	**5026.85**	**2613.95**	**8085.00**
	Mandays in lakh	4.44	50.26	26.13	80.85

10. Monitoring and Evaluation:-

The details of monitoring and evaluation is given with proposals of respective FDA's.

11. Total Project Budget Requirement:-

The total budgetary requirement for the project is given in the table below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particular	Year			Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
1	Interventions in different FDA	444.20	5026.85	2613.95	8085.00
2	Monitoring and Evaluation @2%	8.88	100.54	52.28	161.70
3	Micro Planning@ 0.33%	26.68	-	-	26.68
4	Report Generation, Travelling and office expenses @ 2%	8.88	100.54	52.28	161.70
5	Purchase of Vehicle, POL and maintenance for inspection and coordination and Miscellaneous @ 5%	47.21	301.34	55.70	404.25
	Total	**535.86**	**5529.26**	**2774.21**	**8839.33**

Therefore, the total project will cost Rs. 88.39 crore.

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FDA wise Forest Village Development Programme

CHAPTER III

Name of the Forest Development Agency

1. FDA Hoshangabad Forest Division, Hoshangabad

Hoshangabad is a forest dominant district with 23 % forest area and 30. 49 % SC & ST population. 38 % of the population is below poverty line. Hoshangabad Distt. is blessed with rich forests and lifelines of the state the NARMADA, TAWA & DENWA rivers. Hoshangabad is an Agriculturally rich district but the population failing within fringe forest area is Agriculturally poor. Life style of the people living in the villages, with in 5 km. of the forest area revolves around the Forest.

Forestry Linked Statistics Of Hoshangabad District

geographical area (sq. km.)	4933.55
forest area (sq. km.)	1145.62
reserved forest (sq. km.)	685.37
protected forest (sq. km.)	457. 91
encroached forestarea (ha)	56. 133
degraded forest area (ha)	000. 000
forest type	teak forest
main forest species	teak, bamboo
Population	8, 88,449
male population	4, 68,505
female population	4, 17, 944
st population	14, 44 %
sc populatton	16.05 %
Income	22%
fuel wood	59%
Fodder	68 %
Cattle	322882
Goat	67595
Others	108548
literacy(%)	54. 11 %
Male	67. 19%
Female	39. 29%
population belowpoverty line (%)	38 %
land under irrigation(%)	79. 18%
agriculture production	893500m. tons/year
employment (%)	22-29%
average annual income/family	6000-7000 RS
total no. of villages	923
no. of villages within 5km. of forest area	332

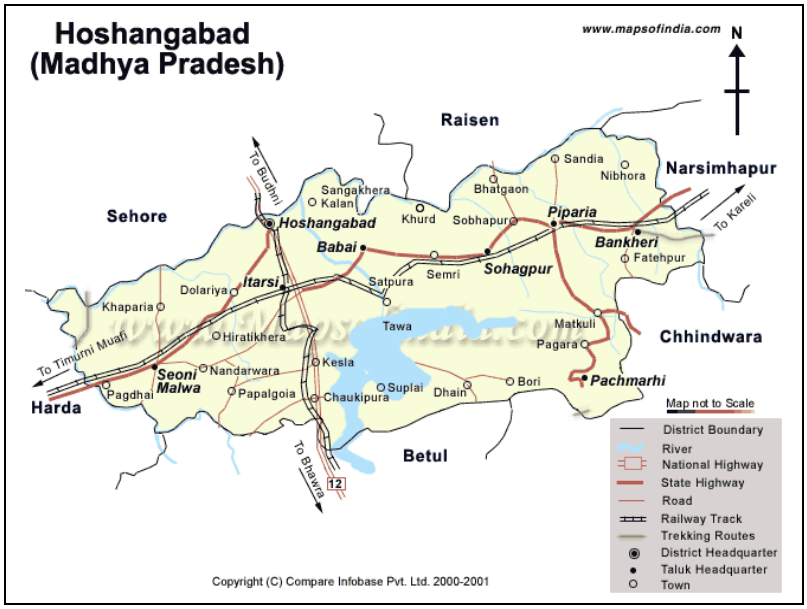
General Description of the Forest Covered By the Hoshangabad Territorial Division:

There are around 923 villages in Hoshangabad district out of which 332 villages are located within 5 Kms. of the periphery of the forest area. They have very poor road network. About 72% of the plages are totally cut off from the main roads during rainy season. Employment generation through forestry. activities is of the order of 15% of the total employment generated. Forest dwellers have low Agriculture production which is an inhibiting factor for their overall development. Biotic pressure of livestock is also very high. The people living in these villages are dependent on forest for their livelihood, as they collect; and sell NTFP like Mahua, Chironji, Tendu leaves, Medicinal plants, Honey, etc. to earn their livelihood for about 6 months in a year.

The inhabitants of forest fringe villages suffer from 'Geographical Disadvantageous Location '(GDL). The goods and services are dearer to them both in terms of extent of availability and costs. If these are not made available in-situ, these people will migrate to alien cnvironment where they will be subjected to further exploitation. Hence, the need for in-situ development of forests together with the forest fringe villages and their inhabitants is necessary. According to this project, simultaneous development process will be executed through FDA, Hoshangabad,

Location of the project:-

District Hoshangabad.



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	Hoshangabad	Itarsi	Nayacheecha	Nayacheecha
2		Itarsi	Bhatana	Ranjhi
3		Itarsi	Bhatana	Bhatana
4		Itarsi	Lalpani	Lalpani
5		Itarsi	Banapura	Golandoh
6		Itarsi	Gomati	Jalikheda
7		Sukhtawa	Hiranchapada	Hiranchapada
8		Sukhtawa	Ojhapura	Nayajhunkar
9		Sukhtawa	Ojhapura	Ojhapur
10		Sukhtawa	Chatua	Chatua
11		Sukhtawa	Praspani	Parasapani
12		Bagada	Uddaun	Nayakhava
13		Bagada	W. Pathai,	Pathai
14		Bagada	N. Bineka	Bineka
15		Banapura	Napupura	Napupura
16		Banapura	Napupura	Bent
17		Banapura	Jatamau	Jatamau
18		Banapura	Napupura	Banspani
19		Banapura	Napupura	Nayagaon
20		Banapura	Barasel	Barasel
21		Banapura	Saradeh	Ghoghara
22		Banapura	Pipalgota	Pipalgota
23		Seoni Malwa	Noniya	Dhekana
24		Seoni Malwa	Palasi	Palasi
25		Seoni Malwa	Geetkhedi	Geetkhedi
26		Seoni Malwa	Amaktara	Amaktara

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Nayacheecha	0	286	-	-	286	-	286
2	Ranjhi	0	136	-	-	136	-	136
3	Bhatana	0	81	-	-	81	-	81
4	Lalpani	0	82	-	-	82	-	82
5	Golandoh	0	189	-	-	189	-	189
6	Jalikheda	8	202	-	-	210	-	210

7	Hiranchapada	0	248	-	-	248	-	248
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
8	Nayajhunkar	30	2420	-	-	2450	-	2450
9	Ojhapur	5	635	-	-	640	-	640
10	Chatua	0	254	-	-	254	-	254
11	Parasapani	0	113	-	-	113	-	113
12	Nayakhava	0	462	-	-	462	-	462
13	Pathai	0	195	-	-	195	-	195
14	Bineka	35	59	-	-	94	-	94
15	Napupura	0	259	-	-	259	-	266
16	Bent	0	122	-	-	122	-	122
17	Jatamau	13	152	-	-	165	-	165
18	Banspani	0	113	-	-	113	-	113
19	Nayagaon	0	326	-	-	326	-	326
20	Barasel	78	442	-	-	520	-	520
21	Ghoghara	23	118	-	-	141	-	141
22	Pipalgota	6	360	-	-	366	-	366
23	Dhekana	26	686	-	-	712	-	705
24	Palasi	0	232	-	-	232	-	232
25	Geetkhedi	0	134	-	-	134	-	134
26	Amaktara	0	148	-	-	148	-	148
	Total	**224**	**8454**	**-**	**-**	**8678**	**-**	**8678**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Tank, Hand Pump, School Buildings, Biogas, Health Centre and Road)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Tank	Unit Cost Variable		-	3.45	22	60.00	8	20.00	30	83.45
2	Hand Pump			-	2.70	22	14.00	6	4.00	28	20.70
3	School Building			-	6.00	8	24.00	4	8.00	12	38.00
4	Alternate Energy			10	1.00	120	12.00	70	7.00	200	20.00
5	Health Centre			-	3.20	10	30.00	5	10.00	15	43.20
6	Road			-	2.50	60	60.00	36	37.50	96	100.00
7	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	2.65	-	13.00	-	10.00	0	25.65
8	Forest Protection			-	2.50	-	15.00	-	15.00	0	32.50
9	Forest Demarcation			-	1.00	-	12.50	-	13.00	0	26.50
	Total			**10**	**25.00**	**242**	**240.50**	**129**	**124.50**	**381**	**390.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.25	2.40	1.24	3.89
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER IV

Name of the Forest Development Agency

2. FDA South Chhindwara territorial forest division, Chhindwara

Entire South Chhindwara territorial division is being considered as an independent unit of forest development authority. Concept is being adopted to achieve both the development of forest and of people by doing multi farious activities. South Chhindwara division has good quality teak and miscellaneous forest areas surrounded by poor people heavily dependent on forest. Multi pronged development strategy including plantation: wasteland development; Rehabilitation of degraded forest; medicinal plant cultivation and conservation and conservation of bio-diversity can help in evolving a sustainable package of development measure. Through F. D. A. an effort is being made to unit all above referred activities on need basis to benefit forest of poor in the process.

The forest of South Chhindwara territorial division lies between 21° 27' to 22°.00' North latitude and 79°.14' to 79°. 20' East longitude. The total geographical area of forest division is 3815 sq. km. where in the total forest area is 991.287 sq.km. The attitude in the area varies from 363 mtrs. To 738 meters. All reserved forest of the division had been declared reserved in 1879 while all the protected forest were declared protected in 1955.

The forest in the division are mixture of hills and plains. Toward South of Satpura Ranges there are several small hillocks, containing mostly teak from the mountain ranges the Kanhan River flows with a step and narrow route and towards South it meets Nagpur plains. The main catchment of division comprises of Pench, Kanhan: Jaam River and their tributaries. Majority of areas are covered by deccon traps.

The area of South division enjoys a pleasant climate and receives sufficient amount of Rainfall from S. W. Mansoon. Average annual rainfall is 813 m.m.

The principal geological formations are Achaeans: Lamatas and Deacon traps with patches of recent alluviums. The lamata grouop of rocks occur as out crop on the western side of Lodhikhera and a t Ramakona. The project area is susceptible to fire and every year through peoples co-operation great efforts are being made to fight this menace.

The population of this division as per 1991 census is 3,77,505 and per capita forest area is 0.262. The percentage of S. T. and S. C. population is 35% and 25% respectively. The literacy percentage is 45%. There are 18 forest village and 464 revenue villages in the division.

The main occupation of the people is agriculture and as agricultural labour accounts for around 58% of the population. The main agricultural crops are rice; corn and wheat. The average land holding is less than 1 hec. And irrigation facilities are negligible with irrigated area percent being as low as 15%.

General Description of the Forest Area

Based on champion and seth (1964) revised classification Forest of the South division lies in the following categories:

[A] – Southern tropical dry deciduous Teak Forest : 5 A/C_1b
[B] – Southern dry mixed deciduous Forest : 5 A/C – 3

1. Type 5A/C_1b : Southern dry deciduous – teak forest:

Such type mainly covers the less rain fall areas, mainly Sillewani and some part of Sausar though spread over entire division. Typical temperature limits are maximum 45°C with mean temperature 26°C to 30°C. and minimum 8°C with annual rainfall of 813 m.m.

2. Type 5A/C – 3: Southern dry mixed deciduous forest:

Such areas receive comparatively less rainfall and all mixed forest of the division are placed in this type. Good quality teak forest on traps occurs on the plateau on easier slope at the base of hills along large water courses and sheltered valleys on gneiss rock. Teak forest of good quality occur on lower slopes carrying deeper soils and along Pench and Kanhan. The quality of crops is generally IV a to III and density good to medium. The proportion of teak in the crop is over 75 percent; tending towards purely in patches; in the trap areas and 20% to 50% on Gneissic soils. Most of the forest are middle aged to young with a very low proportion of mature trees. Champion and seth classification is of more academic importance and less ofr practical significance. For the purpose of management following type of forests are found in the division:

(i) DRY TEAK FOREST:

This type found in Bichhua, Lawaghoghri, most of Ambada, Sausar and Pandhurna ranges predominantly teak forests area available for re-stocking it to normal and also for medicinal plant cultivation.

(ii) DRY TEAK FOREST WITH BAMBOOS:

Around 27432.30 ha. forest lies under this category and its spread over four ranges of Sillewani, Kanhan, Ambada, Bichhua, Sausar, Lawaghogari.

(iii) MIXED FOREST:

Around 135 sq.km. of forest is under miscellaneous cover and is spread over entire South Chhindwara Territorial Division.

(iv) OPEN LANDS:

Spread over all seven ranges of South Chhindwara Division there are around 2500 ha. of open land which can be put to some peoples use in most profitable ways.

BAMBOO FORESTS

Bamboo occurs as an understorey in various types of forests. Bamboo areas are found in parts of Sillewani; Kanhan; Ambada; Bichhua, Sausar, Lawaghogari range. Bamboo areas are now at the verge of extinction, unrestricted heavy grazing and repeated fires.

STATUS OF EXISTING CROPS

Legally most of these areas are R. F's or P.F's. The crop is mostly degraded, malformed and devoid of natural regeneration.

THREATENED FOREST RESOURCE

In looking at nature; it is most necessary to keep the fore-going consideration always in mind – never to forget that every single organic being may be said to be striving to the utmost to increase in numbers that each lives by a struggle at some period of its life; that heavy destruction inevitably falls either on young or on old; during each generation or at recurrent intervals. If we mitigate the destruction ever so little and the number of species (bio-diversity) will almost instantaneously increase to any amount. Man himself is the most important degrading factor in nature. Manipulation of nature up to the maximum is being done by human beings for their self interest.

Over exploitation of forest areas because of excessive demand of fuel; timber; fodder and other forest products has caused destructive dependence of human and cattle population on natural resource. Non sustainable management has also effectively reduced the productivity of these forests. The tendency of the people to fell the young crop for their small timber and fuel wood requirement has almost wiped out regeneration thus endangering the very formation capacity of the forests and has only added to the pace of degradation of the renewable natural resource.

The cattle population in the country has gone very high partly because of cultural reasons and partly because of lack of successful cattle breeding improvement programme. This is causing excessive grazing which is spoiling regeneration is these areas couple with hardening of the forest floor as a result of which there is swift run off of rain water leading to soil evasion. Also excessive demand of fodder has caused excessive lopping and felling of trees which is again causing degradation of the forests.

In South Chhindwara Division; there are Tendu-Patta; Mahua and Aonla as major M.F.P. and except Tendu-Patta; Mahua and Aonla are collected to their need. Tendu-Patta is giving them lot of profit in not only by collection but also through bonus given by federation. But Mahua collection causes lot of damage to the forest because villagers put fire to the surrounding of Mahua facilitating easy collection of Mahua fruit and flower. This fire spreads to other areas and causes heavy damage to the forest and its regeneration's both. Villagers also have a bad habit of plucking Aonla fruit at premature stage and also break branches and sometimes trees causing complete damage to trees. Presently people also have a wrong tendency of causing excessive exploitation of minor forest produce and in turn damaging the process of re-establishment of these trees. While collecting Achar in forests; villagers cause damage to the trees also in order to get more fruit. Such wrong practices are adding to the fast degradation of fruit trees. This practice is not only causing degradation but is also a great hindrance in process of natural regeneration because matures fruits and seeds are not available for germination in natural forest.

Location of the project:-

District Chhindwara

Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	South Chhindwara	Lavaghoghari	Vijaygarh	Vijaygarh
2		Lavaghoghari	Moreghat	Moreghat
3		Lavaghoghari	Narayanghat	Narayanghat
4		Ambada	Ramudhana	Ramudhana
5		Ambada	Gajandoh	Gajandoh
6		Ambada	Jobandera	Jobandera
7		Ambada	Borepani	Borepani
8		Ambada	Govindpur	Govindpur
9		Ambada	Malapur	Malapur
10		Sillewani	Nandudhana	Nandudhana
11		Sillewani	Khutama	Amla
12		Kanhan	Bhudkum	Bhudkum
13		Kanhan	Khursipaar	Khursipaar
14		Saunsar	Balapur	Balapur
15		Pandhurna	Rajhadi pipala	Pipalgaon
16		Pandhurna	Langha	Badda
17		Bichua	Tekapaar	Tekapaar
18		Bichua	Boriya	Boriya

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Vijaygarh	1	199	2	-	202	28	174
2	Moreghat	-	207	-	-	207	13	194
3	Narayanghat	-	267	-	-	267	28	239
4	Ramudhana	1	498	-	-	499	72	427
5	Gajandoh	1	126	-	-	127	57	70
6	Jobandera	1	416	-	-	417	13	404
7	Borepani	2	418	-	-	420	78	342
8	Govindpur	4	425	8	-	437	63	374
9	Malapur	2	217	2	-	221	50	171
10	Nandudhana	8	259	65	-	332	48	284
11	Amla	28	413	96	-	537	48	489
12	Bhudkum	2	96	6	-	104	14	90
13	Khursipaar	2	425	-	-	427	72	355
14	Balapur	1	113	15	-	129	32	97
15	Pipalgaon	-	153	-	-	153	14	139
16	Badda	5	69	1	-	75	8	67
17	Tekapaar	0	221	5	-	226	6	220
18	Boriya	16	270	8	-	294	17	277
	Total	**74**	**4792**	**208**	**-**	**5074**	**661**	**4413**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Land Bunding, Land Levelling, Well, Tank, Hand Pump, School Building, Road, Stopdams and Lift Irrigation)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Land Bunding	Unit Cost Variable		-	1.75	15220	10.00	5920	3.00	21140	14.75
2	Land Levelling			-	1.20	152	6.00	75.5	3.00	227.5	10.20
3	Well			-	1.70	18	13.00	8	6.00	26	20.70
4	Tank			-	1.30	9	24.00	4	10.00	13	35.30
5	Hand Pump			-	1.41	18	9.00	5	2.00	23	12.41
6	School Building			-	1.95	4	12.00	2	4.00	6	17.95
7	Road			-	1.84	16	25.00	13	20.00	29	46.84
8	Stopdams			-	1.65	7	25.00	4	15.00	11	41.65
9	Lift Irrigation			-	0.30	3	11.70	-	-	3	12.00
10	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	2.70	-	7.50	-	7.50	0	17.70
11	Forest Protection			-	2.50	-	10.00	-	10.00	0	22.50
12	Forest Demarcation			-	2.00	-	8.00	-	8.00	0	18.00
	Total			**0**	**20.30**	**15447**	**161.20**	**6032**	**88.50**	**21479**	**270.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(Mandays)	0.20	1.61	.88	2.69
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER V

Name of the Forest Development Agency

3. FDA Guna Territorial Forest Division, Guna

Forest division Guna falls in the revenue district of Guna [M.P.] and the physical boundaries of Guna district and forest division Guna.

Guna division headquarter is situated on N. H. 3 i.e. Agra – Bombay road 98 km. From circle headquarter Shivpuri. Guna is about 225 km. Bhopal, the state capital of M.P. The forests are situated between the parallels latitude between 23° 53' 5" North and 25° 6' 55" North and the meridians of longitude 76°48'30" East and 68°16'40" East on the north-eastern part of Malwa pleateau in the Vindhyan hill range between Parvati and Betawa rivers.

The geographical area of the district is 11065 sq. km. and the forest area 3084.72 sq. km. which is about 27.8% of the geographical area.

Population of the Guna district as per last census is 13,10,317. Ratio of male and female is 1:0.87. Rate of increase in the population per decade 30.77%. Percentage of S. T. 12.01% while percentage of S. C. is more, 18.20%. About 27.25% people are literate.

Cattle population of the Guna district as per the census of 1993-94 is 9,23,547, in which 5,42,826 cows, 2,08,162 buffallows and 1,72,559 are other animals wuch as sheep, goat etc. Total cattle bearing capacity of GUNA forest division is 4,55,154 cattle while it holds 9,23,547 ie. 4,68,393 more cattle are dependent on the forest resulting denudation of forest by trempling and over grazing.

Only 12.2% agricultural land is irrigated. People of Guna district mainly raise WHEAT , SOYABEAN, PADDY, GRAM, ARAHAR, TIL, GROUND NUT, DHANIA, JAWAR & MAKKA.

General description of the forest covered by the territorial division

According to champion & seth's classification the forests of Guna division are broadly classified as under:

S.N.	Classification Type	Forest Type
01	5 A/C – Ib	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak Forests
02	5 A/C – 3	Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests
03	5 A/E – 2	Boswellia Serrata Forests
04	5 A/IS – 2	Acacia Catechu Forests

Teak Forests

About 30% of the total forests carry Teak forests. The ruling quality of teak is IVb / Va. Due to ruthless treatment meted out to the teak forests in past such as disastrous illicit felling, hacking, pollarding, overgrazing and repeated fires, the trees, in general are malformed, crooked & unhealthy.

The regeneration of teak from coppice is moderate to profuse where as by seed it is sporadic. Due to neglect of proper and timely tending operations, the generation gives a very unhygienic look with bushy congested growth with malformed, damaged saplings in the area of good potential.

The main associates of teak are Dhaora, Sajja, Achar, Aonla, Khair, Kaim, Tendu etc.

Mixed Forests:

About 70% of the total forests of the district carry mixed forests. The forests are mostly open and poorly stocked. The quality of the forests vary from Vb to IVb, the two-third stock being of V a quality.

On account of constant hacking, unrestricted grazing and repeated fires in the past, the general condition of the crop is very poor and unhealthy and the trees are crooked, malformed and stunted. Due to lack of tending operations, the crop exhibits unhygienic conditions.

Regeneration of most of the species, especially that of Dhaoral, Tendu, Lendia, Sajaj, Tinsa, Khair is mostly by coppice. Natural regeneration by seed is scantly and patchy. Many valuable and versatile species like kardhai (Anogeissus pendula) because of reckless fellings, heavy browsing and repeated fires have been reduced to ground cover in most of the area where it is in bushy form.

The main species of the mixed forests area Saja, Dhaora, Achar, Lendia, Aonla, Tendu, Bija, Bahera, Salai, Tinsa, Gurjan, Khai, Sal, Palas etc.

Khair is found all over the division in varying proportions either as pure patches or mixed with other species.

Bamboos:

Bamboo(Dendrocalmus strictus) once thrived in very large tracts of teak forests and mixed forests but due to neglect of silvicultural operations, illicit fellings, reckless hacking and lopping, over grazing and repeated fires has today been totally wiped off leaving only a few dried up or drying up congested clumps which remind one that these forests once carried Bamboo.

The forests of Guna division have a very good potential for Bamboo plantation and by raising Bamboo Plantations over extensive tracts, Bamboo can be rehabilitated back in the forests of Guna.

Degree of pressure on forest resources:

Degree of pressure on forest resources in GUNA division is tremendous and highly unsustainable and is causing severe damage to the already degraded forests.

There is very heavy local demand of fuel, fodder, small timber and other forest produce. The local economy is agrarian. People keep large number of cattle which are entirely dependent on forest for grazing. Stall feeding is almost unknown and the cattle roam freely in the forests. More than 85% of the district population is rural and live in kuchcha houses made of mud for which small sized timber, bamboo and grass etc. is required in large quantities.

According to an estimate the total fuel wood requirement of the district is around 4,00,000 fuel stacks of 2m x 1m x 1m in size and the poles requirement of the district for house construction is around 5,00,000. Since there is total ban on tree felling in Guna district Since May 1988 most of this fuel – wood and poles requirement is obviously met with illicit means.

Whereas the total carrying capacity of forests of Guna division is around 4,55,000, it has to bear a pressure of more than 9,23,000 cattle heads resulting in very heavy grazing and severe damage to regeneration of forests.

Forests of Guna division have been very rich in various NTFP like Tendu Patta, Aonala, Achar, Gums, mahua, edible roots and fruits and great variety of medicinal herbs, etc. A large population of poor forest dwellers is sustaining its livelihood through collection and sale of these NTFPs. Due to severe degradation of forests and the unscientific method of exploitation, the availability of NTFPs is dwindling day by day thus adversely affecting the poorest section of the society.

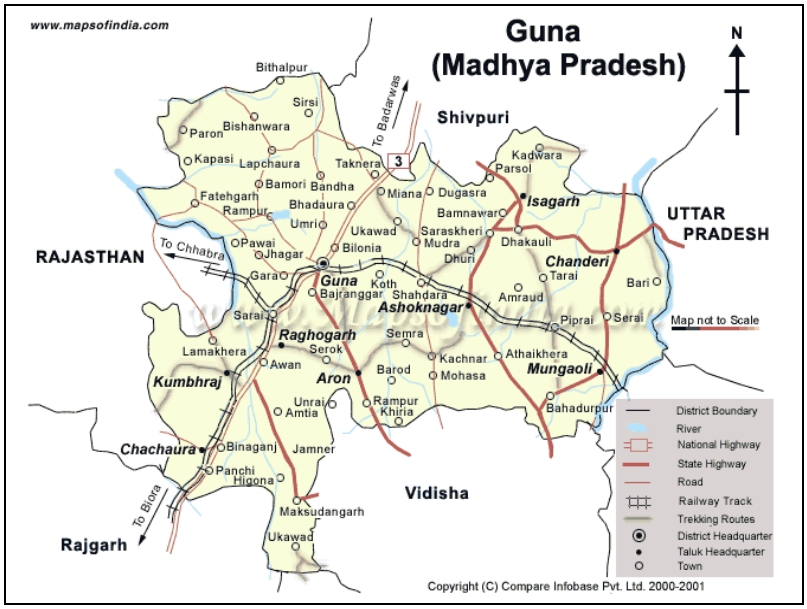
In the last four decades, due to population explosion the land hunger for cultivation increased manifold, causing tremendous pressure on the forests and as a result a large tract of forests is under encroachment.

In short the forests of the Guna division are in a highly degraded state, almost entire forets being open and scrub and with ever increasing pressure for fuel, fodder & small timber, due to human and cattle population explosion, the bio-mass removal in excess of the regenerating capacity of the forests is only accelerating the pace of degradation of the renewable natural resources.

However, the positive point is that most of the forests still have adequate root stock which though at present is in very congested and unhygienic condition, but with proper tending and gap filling, afforestation and protection measures these forests can be developed in to good forests in very near future.

Location of the project:-

District Guna



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	Guna	Bamori	Digdoli	Digdoli

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and below poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Digdoli	-	915	-	-	915	30	885
	Total	**-**	**915**	**-**	**-**	**915**	**30**	**885**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Well, Hand Pump, School Buildings, Health Centre, and Irrigation)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

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Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Well	Unit Cost Variable		-	0.75	2	1.00	-	-	2	1.75
2	Hand Pump			-	0.04	1	0.50	-	-	1	0.54
3	School Building			-	0.50	1	2.50	-	-	1	3.00
4	Health Centre			-	0.50	1	4.50	-	-	1	5.00
5	Lift Irrigation			-	0.25	1	1.25	-	-	1	1.50
6	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	0.16	-	0.40	-	0.40	0	0.96
7	Forest Protection			-	0.25	-	0.50	-	0.50	0	1.25
8	Forest Demarcation			-	0.10	-	0.45	-	0.45	0	1.00
	Total			**0**	**2.55**	**6**	**11.10**	**0**	**1.35**	**6**	**15.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.14
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER VI

Name of the Forest Development Agency

4. FDA South Seoni Territorial Forest Division, Seoni

The Forest of South Seoni Territorial Division are confined to the Southern and South-eastern limits of the District and lies between the parallels of latitudes 21° - 35'- 37.5" and 22°- 41'- 28" North and between meridians of longitudes 79°- 15'- 56" and 80°-6'-35" east. These Forests are bounded on the north by North Seoni Forest Division, the Balaghat District on the east, Bhandara and Nagpur District of Maharashtra state on the South and Chhindwara District on the west.

The Forests of South Seoni Division are confined to Southern Ranges of Satpura hills, striking north-east to South-west with a few off-shoots extending in various directions from the main mountain series which continuous in this division from south-west portion, after living Chhindwara District and entering Balaghat in the eastern portion beyond Nahlesarra. The best type of teak forest located on the southern slope of these outer most hill ranges of Satpura extending from Pench in the west to Nahlesarra in the east. This hill range over looks the plains of Turia, Khawasa and Piparwani, Katangi in the south, separating the Seoni Plateau to the north.

The geographical area of this Division is 5149.36 Sq. Km. and the Forest area is 1142 Sq. Km. The population of this Division as per 1991 census is 5,34,030 and the per capita Forest area is 0.21 Ha. The percentage of SC and ST population is 11.2% and 30.34% respectively. The literacy percent is 36.6. There are 16 Forest Villages in the Division and 799 revenue villages.

The main occupation of the people is Agriculture and as agricultural labour accounts for around 55% of the population. The main agricultural crops are Rice, Corn and Wheat. The average land holding is less than 1 ha. and irrigation facilities are negligible with irrigated area percent being as low as 11%.

General Description of the Forest

The Forest may be classified as:

According to Champion's and Seth's revised classification of Forests, the areas of South Seoni Division fall into the following categories:

(a)	South Indian tropical moist forest slightly forest	-	Type code: 3B/C-1C moist teak
(b)	Southern tropical dry deciduous teak bearing forests	-	5 A/C – 1b (iv)
(c)	Southern mixed deciduous Forests	-	5 A/C – 3

(a) Type- 5 A/C – 1- South Indian tropical moist deciduous – slightly moist teak forest :- All the teak forest of the southern slopes of the Satpura range stretching from south west kandlai – Karmajhiri to North – North – east direction engulfing the Rukhad, Chandrapur, Sakata, Sarekha and Nahlesarra areas laying

between the elevation from 396.24 mts. To 448.680 meters above M.S.L. in archean zone, are parts of this type.

(b) Type-5A/C-1b(iv) Southern Tropical Deciduous – Teak bearing Forests :- This type covers the forest of laterite-cum-trap zone, including Ari, Amagarh, Lamajoti and Kariyapathar as also the northern fringes of Korai and Ganginala blocks, more of less along water-shed line typical temperature limits are maximum 45c with mean temperature 20 to 30 c and minimum 12 to 15c. with annual rainfall of 1000 to 1300 mm.

(c) Type –5A/C- 3 – Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest:- Typical temperature range is the same as indicated in 'b' above, with a rainfall from 1000 mm. Due to lesser importance of mixed species, no attempts have so far, been made to classify these forests into semi-moist and slightly moist categories. All the mixed forest of the division are, therefore placed in this type. These forests extend to Ugli, Gurera block no. I and II, Sua, Amagarh, Hathigarh, Agri, Khawasa, Bawli and Ramli blocks.

The occurrence of forest as per the classification indicated above is as follows:-

Sr. No.	Type	Forest Type	Percentage Occurrence
(a)	Type 3B/C – 1c	South Indian tropical moist deciduous slightly moist teak forest.	7.18
(b)	Type 5A/C – 1b	Southern tropical dry deciduous teak forest	28.98
(c)	Type 5A/C-3	Southern dry mixed deciduous forest.	63.84
(d)	Subtype-S/E2	Boswellia forests.	1.42

Degree of pressure on forest resources

Man himself is the most important degrading factor of the Forest. The harm done by man to the Forests is many times more than the damage done by other factors.

The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only put the pressure on the Forests but has also effectively reduced the productivity of these Forests. The tendency of the people to fell the young crop for their small timber and fuelwood requirement has almost wiped out regeneration thus endangering the very formation capacity of the forests and has only added to the pace of degradation of the renewable natural resource.

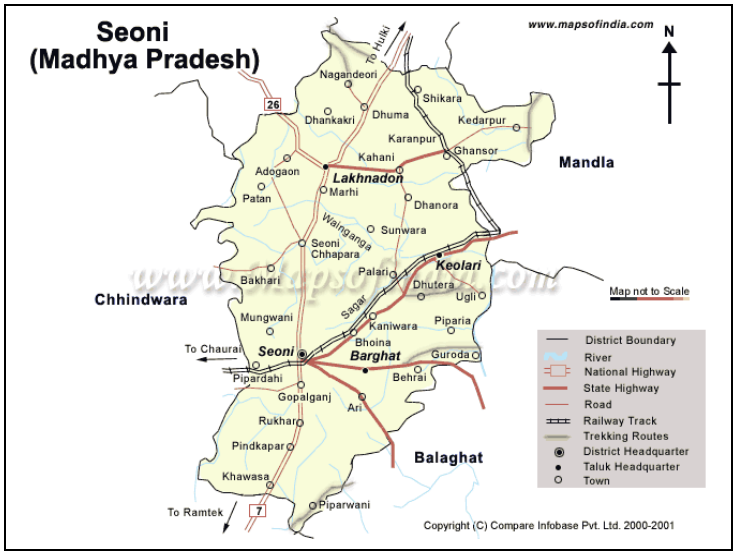
The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the Forest or grazing. The cattle which graze in these areas is in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excessive grazing has led to the destruction of the regeneration in these areas coupled with hardening of the forest floor as a result which there is swift run-off of rain water leading to soil erosion. In addition to these, the tendency of the grazing to fell fodder trees also leads to the degradation of the Forests.

Tendupatta, Mahua and Aonla are the major MFP available in this division. The collection is done by the villagers with not much of loss to the Forest as Tendu bushes are available in revenue areas also but the collection of Mahua does harm the Forests as the

villagers set fire to the debris under these trees to facilitate easy collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the Forests. The tendency to lop and fell fruit bearing trees like Aonia, Achar for MFP collection also does a lot of damage to many of these which are slowly disappearing from the Forests.

Location of the project:-

District Seoni



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	South Seoni	West Khawasa	Jamuntola	Kothar
2		Kurai	Savangi	Savangi
3		Kurai	Fatehpur	Bavanthadi
4		Kurai	Sakata	Sakata
5		Kurai	Mohgaon	Mohgaon
6		Rookhad	Rookhad	Rookhad
7		Rookhad	Nayegaon	Nayegaon
8		Rookhad	Richi	Richi
9		Rookhad	Karmajhiri	Karmajhiri
10		Rookhad	Morer	Morer
11		Arri	Mirchibadi	Mirchibadi
12		Arri	Shukla	Bakarampath
13		Aamagarh	N. Amagarh	Ammamai
14		Seoni	Nanhikanhar	Nanhikanhar
15		Kanhiwada	Jaam	Jaam
16		Ugli	Mashanbarra	Mashanbarra
17		Ugli	Pandrapani	Pandrapani

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Kothar	0	87	-	0	87	0	87
2	Savangi	0	148	-	0	148	0	148
3	Bavanthadi	0	61	-	0	61	0	61
4	Sakata	0	74	-	0	74	0	74
5	Mohgaon	0	106	-	0	106	0	106
6	Rookhad	3	246	-	0	249	0	249
7	Nayegaon	10	432	-	20	462	0	462
8	Richi	0	20	-	0	20	0	20
9	Karmajhiri	0	170	-	0	170	0	170
10	Morer	0	39	-	0	39	0	39
11	Jaam	0	30	-	3	33	0	33
12	Nanhikanhar	0	140	-	0	140	0	140
13	Bakarampath	5	150	-	0	155	0	155
14	Mirchiwadi	0	58	-	0	58	0	58
15	Ammamai	5	85	-	0	90	0	90
16	Mashanbarra	0	100	-	0	100	0	100
17	Pandrapani	0	18	-	0	18	0	18
	Total	**23**	**1964**	**-**	**23**	**2010**	**0**	**2010**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Well, Tank, Hand Pump, School, Health Centre, Road and Stopdams)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Well	Unit Cost Variable		-	2.00	6	5.00	-	-	6	7.00
2	Tank			4	15.00	8	25.00	4	5.00	16	45.00
3	Hand Pump			2	1.00	7	3.90	-	-	9	4.90
4	School Building			-	7.00	6	20.00	2	6.00	8	33.00
5	Health Centre			-	2.00	2	6.00	-	-	2	8.00
6	Road			-	10.00	35.6	35.75	15	15.00	50.55	60.75
7	Stop Dam			-	10.00	8	24.75	4	10.00	12	44.75
8	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	2.35	-	8.00	-	3.00	0	13.35
9	Forest Protection			-	7.25	-	7.00	-	7.00	0	21.25
10	Forest Demarcation			-	4.00	-	9.00	-	4.00	0	17.00
	Total			**6**	**60.60**	**72.6**	**144.40**	**25**	**50.00**	**103.6**	**255.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
	Agricultural Production	-	>10%	>20%	>25%
	Employment Generation (LakhMandays)	0.60	1.44	0.50	2.54
	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER VII

Name of the Forest Development Agency

5. FDA North Seoni Territorial Forest Division, Seoni

The forests of the North Seoni Territorial Division are confined to the Northern and North- Western limits of the district and lies between the parallels of latitudes 22010'-oo" and 220-57'-00" North and between meridians or longitudes 790-15'-00" east. These forests are bounded on the north by Mandla and Jabalpur District, the Mandla District on the east, South Seoni Forest Division on the South and Chhindwara and Narsinghpur District in the west.

The forests of North Seoni Division are confined to southern ranges of Satpura hills, striking east to west, with a few off-shoots extending in various directions from the main mountain sedries. A major portion of the division is hilly, cut up by nalas and streams leavin gaside patches of flat terrain met with around Ghansore and in lthe south-East of Dhuma and undulatiog flat areas in the south- East of Dhuma and undulation flat areas in contral part around Chhaparam, rest of the area is hilly with genles to steep slopes. Alternate ridges and depresions are met with on Lachnadon plateau with an average elevation of approximately 600 meters above M.S.L. North- Eastern part of the division falls in lthe catchment of dthe Narmada and is drained by sher, Soner and Temur rivers in to the Narmada. The Southeern part is drained by the wainganga and its tributories namely Thel, Bijna, Halon and Hirry.

The geographical area of this division is 3609 Sq.Km and the forest area is 1256.44 Sq.Km. The Population of this division as per 1991 census in 4,66,801 and the per capita forest area is 0.27 hec. The percentage of SC and ST population is 11.2% and 30.6% respectively. The literacy percent is 36.6. There are 11 forest villages in the division and 813 revenue villages.

The main occupation of the people is Agriculture and as agricultural labour accounts for around 55% of the population. The main agricutural crops are Rice, Corn and Wheat. The average land holding is less than 1 ha and irrigation facilities are negligible with irrigated area percent being as low as 11%.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST

The Forests may be classified as:

According to Champion's and Seth's revised classification of forests, the areas of North Seoni Division fall under the subgroup 5-A (Southern tropical Dry Deciduous forests) and the following two climatic types are distinguished.

(a) Southern tropical dry deciduous teak - 5 A/C - 1

teak forests.

(b) Southern dry mixed deciduous forests - 5 A/C - 3

(a) TYPE -5 A/C - 1 - Southern tropical Dry Deciduous - teak bearing forests :- Type 5- A/C -1 is further subdivided and the sub type recognized is 5- A/C -b. Southern tropical dry deciduous - Dry teak Forests. Type 5- A/C -1 covers the crystalline rock found in the North - Eastern part of the Roto block of Ghansore range and the entire trap zone spread over the whole division. Typical temperature limits are maximum 450C. with mean temperature 2502' to 3103', and minimum 19.20C.with annual rainfall of 1000 to 1300 mm.

(b) TYPE -5A/C- 3 - Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous forests :- Typical temperature range is the same as indicated in a above, with a rainfall form 1000mm to 1292.2mm. All mixed forest of the division are placed in this type.

General edaphic and seral types found in the division are :

1. 1/E-2 Bosswellia Serrata forest met with in Shikara,Chhapara and Lakhnadon ranges.

2. 2/R-5 Butea Monosperma forest in water logged sites irregularly distributed and are of limited extent.

3. 3/K-6 Saline/alkaline Scrub Savanah seen all along foot hills covering areas on eroded sites.

The classification of forests given above is more of an academic interest. For the purpose of management the following type are found in the division.

1. Dry Teak Forest without Bamboos :- This subtype of forests are found in parts of Roto and Narmada blocks of Ghansore range.

2. Dry Teak with Little or no Bamboos :- This subtype is most wide spread covering all the ranges of Division.

3. Mixed Forest without Bamboos: - This sub type is found inter spread between teak forest in patches, both big and small through out the Division.

4. Grass lands: - There are vast and extensive open areas in Kahani, Chhapara and Lakhnadon ranges which are devoid of tree growth and produce only grasses. Such grass lands are seral in nature and form parts of the forests in which they lie.

DEGREE OF PRESSURE ON FOREST RESOURCES:

Man himself is the most important degrading factor of the forest. The harm done by man to the forests is many times more than the damage done by other factors.

The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only put the pressure on the forests but has also effectively reduced the productivity of these forests. The tendency of the people to fell the young

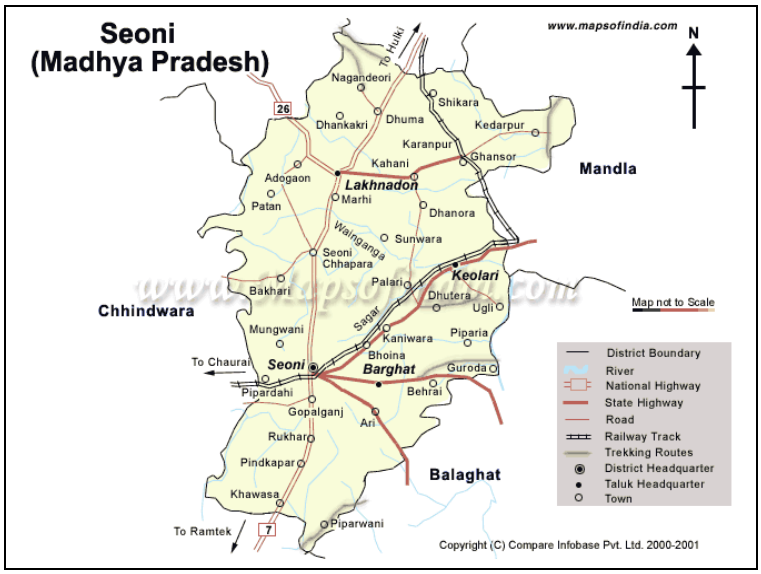
crop for their small timber and fuelwood requirement has almost wiped out regeneration thus endangering the very formation capacity of the forests and has only added to the pace of degradation of the renewable natural resource.

The area has a large cattle population which invariable goes into the forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these areas are in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excessive grazing has led to the destruction of the regeneration in these areas coupled with hardening of the forest floor as a result of which there is swift run-off of rain water leading to soil erosion. In addition to these, the tendency of the grazing to lop and fell the fodder trees also leads to the degradation of the forests.

Tendupatta, Mahua & Aonla are the major MFP available in this division. The collection is done by the villagers with not much of loss to the forest as Tendu bushes are available in revenue areas also but the collection of Mahua does harm to forests as the villagers set fire to the debris under these trees to facilitate easy collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the forests. The tendency to lop and fell fruit bearing trees like Aonla, Achar for MFP collection also does a lot of damage to many of these which are slowly disappearing from the forests.

Location of the project:-

District Seoni



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	North Seoni	Dhooma	Dehaka	Dehaka
2		Dhooma	Hulakee	Samthal
3		Dhooma	Belkhedi	Govindgarh
4		Shikara	Lendikol	Lendikol
5		Shikara	Tumadipaar	Bhirra
6		Kahani	Amoli	Gadarwada
7		Ghansaur	Paddikona	Gadhitoriya
8		Ghansaur	Salliwada	Magardha
9		Chapara	Mundarai	Amantola
10		Chapara	Sagar	Sirkapar
11		Chapara	Sirkapaar	Sonthavadi

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Dehaka	-	87	52	-	139	-	139
2	Samthal	12	121	53	-	186	-	186
3	Govindgarh	6	275	17	5	303	-	303
4	Lendikol	6	286	-	8	300	-	300
5	Bhirra	20	227	-	1	248	-	248
6	Gadarwada	-	271	-	-	271	-	271
7	Gadhitoriya	-	161	7	-	168	-	168
8	Magardha	-	152	-	-	152	-	152
9	Amantola	-	140	-	-	140	-	140
10	Sirkapar	-	290	67	-	357	-	357
11	Sonthavadi	-	172	8	-	180	-	180
	Total	**44**	**2182**	**204**	**14**	**2444**	**0**	**2444**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Tank, Hand Pump, School Building, Community Hall, Aanganwadi, Health Centre, Road and Stopdams)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Tank	Unit Cost Variable		-	1.00	3	10.00	1	3.00	4	14.00
2	Hand Pump			-	-	5	3.50	-	-	5	3.50
3	School Building			-	5.00	4	10.00	1	-	5	15.00
4	C. Hall			-	0.50	2	5.50	-	-	2	6.00
5	Aanganwadi			-	1.75	5	16.00	2	4.00	7	21.75
6	Health Centre			-	4.50	6	22.00	2	8.00	8	34.50
7	Road			-	2.50	16	13.00	4	3.00	20	18.50
8	Stopdams			-	2.00	3	15.00	1	2.00	4	19.00
9	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	1.00	-	3.50	-	3.50	0	8.00
10	Forest Protection			-	3.75	-	5.00	-	5.00	0	13.75
11	Forest Demarcation			-	1.00	-	5.00	-	5.00	0	11.00
	Total			**0**	**23.00**	**44**	**108.50**	**11**	**33.50**	**55**	**165.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(Mandays)	0.23	1.08	0.33	1.64
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER VIII

Name of the Forest Development Agency

6. FDA West Sidhi Territorial Forest Division, Sidhi

West Sidhi Division is located in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh and comprises Gopad Banas, Churhat, Majhauli and Kusumi Tehsils of Sidhi district. The division is situated between the meridians of longitudes 18°-19' to 82°-23' East and parallels of latitudes 23°-46' to 24°-37' North. The division is bounded in the North by Rewa district, in the South by Sarguja district, in the East by Gopad river and East Sidhi Forest Division and in the West by Shahdol and Rewa district.

The geographical area of the division is 3798.738 sq. km. and the forest area is 1219.363 sq. km. The general physiography of the area is hilly and undulating over greater portion, and specially towards Southern part. The area is bounded by high ranging Kaimoor range in the North followed by a low lying narrow strip of fertile valley of Son river.

The area of the Division lies in the catchment of the Sone, Banas and the Gopad rivers. The highlands and hills forms the watersheds of many small but important tributaries of the Sone, Banas and Gopad rivers. Tributeries namely the Mawai, the Karmar nala and Umrari flowing into the Banas river, Singar nala, Sundar nala flowing into the Mawai and Satha nalla flowing into theNeur nalla and Khardhar nalla flowing into the Mohan river. The Mohan river and Neur nalla flow into the Gopad river.

The area is represented by two major geological formations. The narrow Kaimour hill range is occupied by upper Vindhyan system succeeded by lower Vindhyan system. Lime stone and flag stone (sand stone chips) are the important minerals of the tract. Sandy soil and red loam occupy major portion of the area.

The climate of the tract is hot and damp to dry with four distinct seasons, namely hot season from March to June, rainy season from June to September, post rain season from September to October and Cool season from November to February. The average annual rainfall is 1145 mm. spread over 77 rainy days. The highest maximum temperature is 48° c and lowest minimum temperature is 1°c.

The population of the division as per 1991 census is 5,42,248 out of which rural population constituted approximately 96% of the above population and the per capita forest area is 0.364 ha. The density of the population in the division is 136 persons per sq. km. The percentage of SC and ST population is 13.3 and 30.3 respectively. The literacy percentage is 22.5. There are 01 forest village and 1039 revenue villages in the division in which 877 villages i.e. 84% villages are within the 5 km. radius of the forest.

The main occupation of the people is Agriculture. Kharif is the main crop which consists of Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Kodo, Kutki, pulses etc. Wheat and barley are also grown in certain localities in Rabi season. The average land holding of the 66% population is less than 2 ha. and irrigation facilities are negligible with irrigated area percent being as low as 10.81%. Their main requirement as regards forest produce is limited to small timber, Fire wood, Bamboo, Thatchgrass, Brush wood, edible flowers and fruits and fodder grass for their cattle.

General Description of the forests

The forests may be classified as:

(i) Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests:
(a) Dry Teak Forests : 5A/C1c

(ii) Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests:
(b) Dry Peninsular Sal Forests: gB/C1c
(c) Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests: 5B/C2c.

Dry peninsular Sal Forests and Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests represent a stable climax. The local changes are mainly due to biotic and edaphic factors. In addition to the main types detailed above following edaphic sub types are also met with in the area.

(a) Boswellia Forests: 5E2
(b) Dry Bamboo Brakes: 5E9

Teak Forests: Natural Teak Forests occur in Churhat range only over a part of Govindgarh extension block and in a small patch of kehanjua block. Man made teak forests raised artificially have been created over a large area in a phased manner. The general quality of Teak Forests is All India IV quality. Proportion of Teak in the natural Teak forest is above 20% to 60%. The crop is mostly open and malformed. The density varies from 0.4 to 0.5. The main associateds of Teak Forests are Sedha, Saja, Kusum, Tendu, Haldu, Dhawa, Char, Tinsa, Bhirra, Palas, Bamboo etc.

Sal Forests: Sal is most important and common species found in the Division. Generally pure Sal forests are found in Gondwana system of geological formation. Where the moisture content is good in the soil, Sal forests are also found in the lower Vindhyan system. The proportion of Sal in the areas varies from 20% to 90%. The average density varies from 0.4 to 0.8. The quality of the Sal forest is IVa to II. The main associates of Sal forest are Dhawa, Tendu, Bija, Saja, Mahua, Haldu, Aaonla, Achar, Papra, Khair, Bhilma etc.

Mixed Forests: Mixed Forests form 20.69% of the total forest area of the division. All age classes are present in this type but mature trees predominate. The density varies from 0.1 to 0.5. General floristics of the Mixed forests is Dhawa, Tendu, Salai, Sedha, Gurja, Kusum, Haldu, Mahua, Saja, Bija, Sal, Karhi, Bahera, Bhirra, Kari, Aaonla, Khair, Bamboo etc.

Salai forests: Salai forests are found overlapping in Sal and Mixed forests. They cover 2.0 % of the total forest area of the division. General quality of Salai crop is IVa. The common associates of Salai are Dhawa, Tendu and Sedha.

Bamboo: Bamboo do not form pure forests but occur as under story in the Sal and Mixed forests. They cover 0.97% of the forest area. The quality of Bamboo is generally

II. In the natural Bamboo Forests, the Bamboo clumps are scattered, stented, malformed and congested due to non working, illicit felling and heavy grazing.

Degree of Pressure on Forest Resources:

Man himself is the most important depredating factor of the forests. The harm done by the man to the forests is many times more than the damage done by other factors.

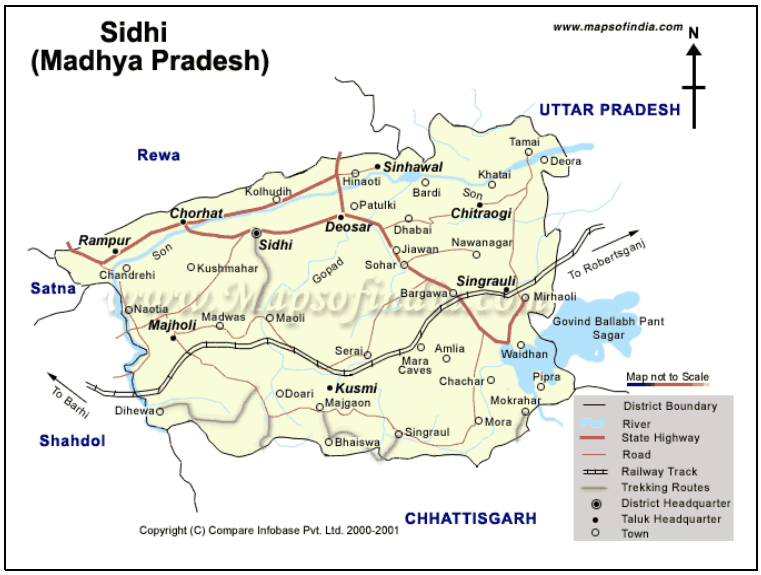
The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only put the pressure on the forests but has also effectively reduced the productivity of these forests. The tendency of the people to fell the young crop for their small timber and fuelwood has almost wiped out the regeneration thus endangering the very formation of the future forests. The removal of the biomass in excess of their regenerative capacity of the forests has only added to the pace of degradation of the renewable natural resource.

The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these areas is in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excessive grazing has led to the destruction of the regeneration in these areas coupled with hardening of the forest floor as a result of which there is swift run-off of rain water leading to soil erosion. In addition to these, the tendency of the graziers to lop and fell the fodder trees leads to the degradation of the forests.

Tendu Patta is the major MFP available in this division. The collection is done by the villagers with not much of loss to the forest as Tendu bushes are available in revenue areas also but the collection of Mahua does harm the forest as the villagers set fire to the debris under these trees to facilitate easy collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the forests. Of late the tendency to lop and fell fruit bearing trees like Aonla, Achar for MFP Collection also does a lot of damage to many of these trees which are slowly disappearing from the forests.

Location of the project:-

District Sidhi



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	West Sidhi	Majholi	Gaduha	Karvahi

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Karvahi	-	172	-	-	172	-	172
	Total	**-**	**172**	**-**	**-**	**172**	**-**	**172**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Well, Tank, Hand Pump and Health Centre)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Well	Unit Cost Variable		-	0.20	1	0.80	-	-	1	1.00
2	Tank			-	0.50	1	2.00	-	-	1	2.50
3	Hand Pump			-	0.05	1	0.50	-	-	1	0.55
4	Health Centre			-	0.50	1	7.50	-	-	1	8.00

5	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.		-	0.10	-	0.30	-	0.30	0	0.70
6	Forest Protection		-	0.25	-	0.50	-	0.50	0	1.25
7	Forest Demarcation		-	0.20	-	0.40	-	0.40	0	1.00
	Total		**0**	**1.80**	**4**	**12.00**	**0**	**1.20**	**4**	**15.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.14
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER IX

Name of the Forest Development Agency

7. FDA Sehore Forest Division, Sehore

Sehore Forest Division comprises of seven ranges, namely, Sehore, Icchawar, Ashta , Veerpur, Budhni, Rehti and Larkui which covers the area of whole Sehore District. There area two sub divisions which has head quarter at Sehore and Budhni.

The forests of Sehore Forest Division lies between the parallels of latitude 22°33' and 23°38'52" North and the meridians of longitudes 76°26' and 77°59' East. 58% of the tract lies on Malwa Plateau, 22% on lower Vindhyan hills and about 20% on Narmada plains. The elevation varies from 305 to 640 meters above M.S. L. The forests generally occupy the eastern confines of Malwa plateau which forms the basin of two great rivers Narmada and Parvati. The watershed between Narmada and Parwati is formed by Vindhyan range. The hills of the tract belongs to Trap hills which are flat topped and Vindhyan hills of sand stone.

The main geological formation consist of Aluvium, Laterite, Deccan trap, Vindhyan formations and metamorphic rocks. More than half of the area is covered by Deccan trap. The metamorphic rocks are not found in forests area. Alluvium occurs in the neighbourhood of rivers and streams. Laterite commonly occurs as red cap on black trap hills. The mountains forming staircase between Narmada plateau and Malwa plateau generally consists of Vindhyan formations. The sol varies from yellowish brown, clay loam containing kankar nodules to black cotton type and shallow sandy soils depending on underlying rock and local topography.

The total geographical area of Sehore district is 6578 sq. km. and total forest area of Sehore Forest Division is 1520 sq. km. As per 1999 census the total population of Sehore district is 8,41,358. The percentage of schedule caste and schedule tribe is 20.30% and 10.18% respectively. The density of population is about 128 per sq. km. The literacy percent is 40.4%. There are 1011 revenue and 51 forest villages in Sehore Forest Division.

The main occupation of the people is agriculture and majority of population works as agricultural labour. The main crop of agriculture is wheat, soyabean, gram, jawar, maize. Average land holding is less than 1 ha. and irrigated area is very less.

General Description of the Forest

Forests of Sehore division can be broadly classified as Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests and may be further sub classified as follows:

1. Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Dry Teak Forests- $5A/C_1B$
2. Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests- $5A/C_3$

About 90% of the workable area comprises of dry teak type having varying qualities M.P. va to III and varying density. Most important species is teak which forms 20 to 90 % of the crop. Bulk of the area has quality IVb.

Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Dry Teak Forest

For the purpose of description, the forests of this category can be classified into the following sub type:

(a) Dry Deciduous Teak Forests with or without Bamboos: Bulk of the area on shallow soil, well drained, hills sides or undulating ground. All the ranges of the division are occupied by this type of forests. It may be considered to form a matrix in which all other types of forests occurring in the tract are embedded. The, main distinguishing feature of this type from that of the foot hill type is the low quality which is attributed to the relatively dry conditions in which they grow.

(b) Foot hill type Teak forests with or without Bamboos: This type is restricted to the sheltered low slope of hills where washed of soil from the upper reaches has been deposited on wide ravines or alluvial strips around nala banks where drainage is satisfactory.

Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Mixed Forest- $5A/C_3$:

This type of forests occur mainly in areas where the underlying rock is of the vindhyan formation. It is found mainly in parts of Sehore, Rehti and Budni ranges. In other areas it occurs in small patches.

Bamboo forests: Bamboo occurs as an under storey in various type of forests. Bamboo areas are found in parts of Budhni, REhti, Ichhawar and Veerpur range. In Ichhawar and Larkui range it occurs in patches along some slopes. Bamboo area are now at the verge of extinction due to over exploitation, ruthless illicit felling without any regard to Bamboo filling rules, unrestricted heavy grazing and repeated fires. Consequently out of 15 felling series, not a single felling series is fit for normal working.

Degree of pressure on forest resources

Man himself is the most important degrading factor of the forest. The harm done by man to the forests is many times more than the damage done by other factors.

The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only put pressure on the forests but has also effectively reduced the productivity of these forests. The tendency of the people to fell the young crop for their small timber and fuel woos requirement has almost wiped out regeneration thus endangering the very formation capacity of the forest and has only added to the pace of degradation of the renewable natural resource.

The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these areas in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excessive grazing has led to the destruction of the regeneration in these areas couple with hardening of the forest floor as a result of which there is swift run-off of rain water leading to soil erosion. In addition to these, the tendency of the grazing to lop and fell the fodder trees also leads to the degradation of the forests.

Tendupatta, Mahua and Aonla are the major MFP available in this division. The collection is done by the villagers with not much of loss to the forest as Tendu bushes are

available in revenue areas but the collection of Mahua does harm the forests as the villagers set fire to the debris under these trees to facilitate easy collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the forests. The tendency to lop and fell fruit bearing trees like Aonla, Achar for MFP collection also does a lot of damage to many of these which are slowly disappearing from the forests.

Location of the project:-

District Sehore

Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Sehore	Ladkui	Sevaniya	Sevaniya
2		Ladkui	Bhilai	Bhilai
3		Ladkui	Ratanpur	Ratanpur
4		Ladkui	Sirali	Sirali
5		Ladkui	Chapari	Vaglikheda
6		Ladkui	Dabari	Dabari
7		Veerpura	Cheekalpani	Cheekalpani
8		Veerpura	Lavakhadi	Borepani
9		Veerpura	Lohapathar	Lohapathar
10		Veerpura	Jhalapipali	Jhalapipali
11		Veerpura	Saras	Saras
12		Veerpura	Saras	Magarpat
13		Veerpura	Lotiya	Lotiya

1	2	3	4	5
14		Veerpura	Raviyawad	Raviyawad
15		Veerpura	Sevaniyaparihar	Sevaniyaparihar
16		Rehati	Dhava	Dhava
17		Ratapani	Aamdoh	Aamdoh
18		Rehati	Chakaldi	Aamajhiri
19		Rehati	Chakaldi	Beelpati
20		Rehati	Khajoori	Khajoori
21		Rehati	Mahagaon	Mahagaon
22		Rehati	Chatarkota	Chatarkota
23		Budhni	Khatpura	Khatpura
24		Sehore	Patani	Salikhedi
25		Sehore	Beelkisganj	Jheelkheda
26		Sehore	Umarjhir	Umarjhir
27		Sehore	Umarjhir	Satanwadi
28		Sehore	Sohankheda	Pathari
29		Sehore	Imlikheda	Tankpura
30		Sehore	Imlikheda	Rasoodiyagodi
31		Sehore	Semlijadeed	Ittkheda
32		Sehore	Neembukheda	Neembukheda
33		Sehore	Konajheer	Aaamjhir
34		Ichhawar	Nadaan	Kolukhedi
35		Ichhawar	Lotiya	Dehariyamukhati
36		Ichhawar	Bicholi	Bicholi
37		Veeran	veeran	Mandalgarh
38		Ichhawar	Vordikhurd	Vordikhurd
39		Ashtha	Shyampura	Chayankala
40		Ashtha	Ghuradakhurd	Vurankhedi
41		Ashtha	Ghuradakhurd	Umarghad
42		Ashtha	Narpakhedi	Peethapur
43		Ashtha	Shyampura	Shyampura
44		Ashtha	Shyampura	Govindpura
45		Ashtha	Rolgaon	Peelikarar
46		Ashtha	Ghuradakhurd	Dheegakhedi
47		Ashtha	Ghuradakhurd	Neemavara
48		Ashtha	Sethguradiya	Katala
49		Ashtha	Ghuradakhurd	Samari
50		Veeran	Rampura dam	Pamarkhedi
51		Ashtha	Sidhikanganj	Kotiyanala

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Sevaniya	0	670	-	0	670	-	670
2	Bhilai	34	927	-	49	1010	-	1010
3	Ratanpur	61	20	-	150	231	-	231
4	Sirali	0	196	-	0	196	-	196
5	Vaglikheda	0	430	-	0	430	-	430
6	Dabari	91	229	-	416	736	-	736
7	Cheekalpani	3	370	-	0	373	-	373
8	Borepani	4	362	-	0	366	-	366
9	Lohapathar	9	410	-	3	422	-	422
10	Jhalapipali	15	526	-	31	572	-	572
11	Saras	18	682	-	16	716	-	716
12	Magarpat	0	690	-	0	690	-	690
13	Lotiya	124	328	-	36	488	-	488
14	Raviyawad	185	364	-	13	562	-	562
15	Sevaniyaparihar	5	513	-	0	518	-	518
16	Dhava	53	722	-	84	859	-	859
17	Aamdoh	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
18	Aamajhiri	26	435	-	0	461	-	461
19	Beelpati	0	431	-	0	431	-	431
20	Khajoori	10	2165	-	71	2246	-	2246
21	Mahagaon	0	92	-	37	129	-	129
22	Chatarkota	0	436	-	0	436	-	436
23	Khatpura	292	343	-	216	851	-	851
24	Salikhedi	90	602	-	0	692	-	692
25	Jheelkheda	52	708	-	60	820	-	820
26	Umarjhir	3	0	-	399	402	-	402
27	Satanwadi	8	6	-	1234	1248	-	1248
28	Pathari	227	0	-	161	388	-	388
29	Tankpura	96	252	-	162	510	-	510
30	Rasoodiyagodi	164	70	-	269	503	-	503
31	Ittkheda	53	0	-	626	679	-	679
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
32	Neembukheda	71	254	-	52	377	-	377

33	Aaamjhir	0	82	-	0	82	-	82
34	Kolukhedi	0	124	-	16	140	-	140
35	Dehariyamukhati	112	0	-	170	282	-	282
36	Bicholi	300	300	-	25	625	-	625
37	Mandalgarh	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
38	Vordikhurd	131	0	-	0	131	-	131
39	Chayankala	73	0	-	5	78	-	78
40	Vurankhedi	394	50	-	80	524	-	524
41	Umarghad	8	0	-	1045	1053	-	1053
42	Peethapur	10	390	-	30	430	-	430
43	Shyampura	22	1595	-	0	1617	-	1617
44	Govindpura	740	53	-	3	796	-	796
45	Peelikarar	0	87	-	0	87	-	87
46	Dheegakhedi	601	35	-	0	636	-	636
47	Neemavara	59	135	-	0	194	-	194
48	Katala	540	45	-	0	585	-	585
49	Samari	169	0	-	796	965	-	965
50	Pamarkhedi	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
51	Kotiyanala	0	515	-	0	515	-	515
	Total	**4853**	**16644**	**-**	**6255**	**27752**	**-**	**27752**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Tank, Tubewell, Hand Pump, School, Biogas, Health Centre, Road, Stopdams and Community Hall)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Tank	Unit Cost Variable		-	8.15	40	90.00	20	50.00	60	148.15
2	Tube well			-	-	1	2.00	-	-	1	2.00
3	Hand Pump			-	1.00	15	15.00	-	-	15	16.00
4	School Building			-	9.25	18	35.00	6	15.00	24	59.25
5	Alternate Energy			31	3.15	150	15.00	150	15.00	331	33.15
6	Health Centre			-	2.00	4	22.00	3	8.00	7	32.00
7	Road			-	7.80	107	100.00	55	60.00	162	167.80
8	Stopdams			-	2.50	1	43.00	16	30.00	17	75.50
9	C. Hall			-	6.85	14	35.00	7	15.00	21	56.85
10	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	1.80	-	25.00	-	20.00	0	46.80
11	Forest Protection			-	2.50	-	30.00	-	30.00	0	62.50
12	Forest Demarcation			-	5.00	-	25.00	-	20.00	0	50.00
	Total			**31**	**50.00**	**350**	**437.00**	**257**	**263.00**	**638**	**750.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.50	4.37	2.63	7.50
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water

2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER X

Name of the Forest Development Agency

8. FDA West Mandla Forest Division, Mandla

The project area is located in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh. The project is proposed to be implemented in the villages where the dependence of people on forests in significant and the active and the sustained cooperation of the villagers living on the fringe areas of these forests are vital for sustainable forest management. The majority of the population living in the project area are Gond & Bhaiga tribals who lives below poverty line. These tribals are landless agricultural labourers whose main occupation are seasonal & mainly depended on forest by collection of Beedi leaves, Mahua flowers, Harra, Baheda, Gums, Aonla & other medicinal plants. This minor forest produce doesn't fetch them enough money for livelihood. Their access to services like education, health is severely hampered because of lack of these vital facilities. Low agricultural income is a limiting factor for overall development. The forest is badly affected by grazing, elicits feelings and repeated fires. The main factors responsible for this degradation of forest is the heavy dependence of rural forest dwelling communities on the forests which leads to over exploitation and consequent degradation of the forests.

The major working circles under which these forest fall are:

1. Protection working circle,
2. Selection cum improvement working circle,
3. Rehabilitation working circle,
4. Plantation maintenance.
5. Bamboo overlapping working circle.

The species usually encountered in these forests are Teak, Saja, Aonla, Achar, Mahua, Tendu, Haldu, Baheda, Khair, Lendia and Bamboos. A total of 37 villages were selected for implementation of their project the details are given in table No. 5.

General description

The forest of the West Mandla Territorial Division are confined to the Northern and North-Western limits of the district and lies between the parallels of latitudes 220-13'-30" and 230-13'-30" North and between meridians of longitudes 790-48'-15" and 800-57'-15" East. The forest are banded by Jabalpur, Dindori and Seoni districts,

The forests of West Mandia Division area confined to eastern ranges of Satpura hills. Most of the area, about eighty- percent, falls under Narmada Catchment while the remaining area comes under Ganges catchments. Almost the entire area is hilly and the hill slopes are medium to steep. The plain area is under cultivation of crops. The areas adjoining Narmada and other rivers are affected by soil erosion

The geographical area of the division is 4145 sq.km. The population of the division is 5.8 lakhs and the per capita forst is 0.3 hectare. Tribal constitute 60% of the population. There are 39 forest villages in the division

The total forest are of the West Mandla division is 1506.952 Sq.km of the above are 1497.917 Sq.km. is reserved forest and 9.035 sq,km is protected forest. The forest of West Mandla Territorial forest division area mainly in following categories/type as per classification of Champion and seth:

(1) Type 5A/C-1(b) Southern Tropical Decidious Teak Forest
(2) Type 5A/C-3 Southern Tropical Dry Decidious Mixed Forest

Extent and distribution of Forest area

Composition the forest can also be classified as teak and mixed forest. Teak forest contain more than 20% of teak trees. In the teak forest average percentage of teak is about 40% but the percentage varies from 20-80%. Most of the forest are III/V quality. The density of Teak forest varies from 0.5 to 0.7. Most of the mixed forest are found in the Bamhni range on the gnesis formation. Depending on the micro climate small patches are found scattered throughout the division in between teak forest adjoining streams where the soil is heavy and the drainage is not good. In the mixed forest of Bamhni range teak is absent and in most of the area bamboo is generally present.

Degree of pressure on forest resources:

Man himself is the most important degrading factor of the forest. The harm done by man to the forest is many times more than the damage done by other factors.

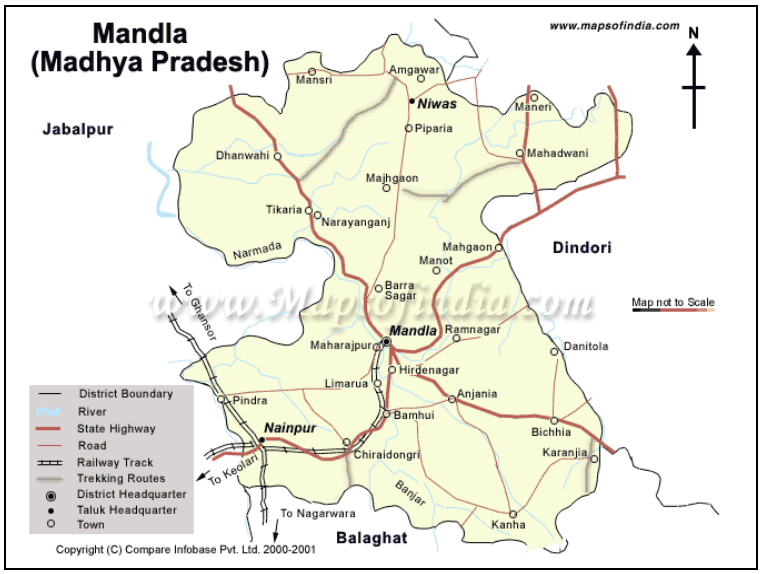
The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only increased the pressure on the forest but also effectively reduced the productivity of these forests. The tendency of the people to illegally fell the young crop for their small timber and fuelwood requirement has almost wiped out natural regeneration thus endangering the very formation capacity of the forest and has only added to the pace of degradation of the renewable natural resource.

The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these areas in excess of their carrying, Uncontrolled and excessive grazing has led to the destruction of the natural & artificial regeneration in these area coupled with hardening of the forest floor as a result which there is swift run-off of rain water leading to soil erosion, In addition to these, the tendency of the grazing to top and fell the lops & tops of fodder trees also lead to the degradation of the forests.

Tendupatta, Mahua and Aonla are the major MFP available in this division. The collection is done by the villagers with not much of loss to the forest as Tendu bushes are available even in revenue area also. But the collection of Mahua does harm the forest as the villagers set fir to the debris under these trees to facilities easy collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the forest. The tendency to lop and fell fruit bearing trees like Aonla, Achar for MFP collection also does a lot of damage to many of these which are slowly disappearing form the forest.

Location of the project:-

District Mandla



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	West Mandla	Niwas	Malehari	Reram
2		Niwas	Jugthar	Jugthar
3		Barela	Chibliya	Khoruwala
4		Barela	Manikraar	Pahatsara
5		Barela	Chauki	Chauki
6		Beejadandi	Moinala	Moinala
7		Beejadandi	Beejadandi	Salaiya
8		Beejadandi	Barangda	Barangda
9		Beejadandi	Padariya	Padariya
10		Kalpi	Katangi	Kalpi
11		Kalpi	Pindarai	Meeratola
12		Kalpi	Surangvani	Surangvani
13		Kalpi	Kudamaili	Kondara
14		Kalpi	Doongariya	Doongariya
15		Kalpi	Doongariya	Ghughari
16		Kalpi	Kevalari	Kevalari
17		Kalpi	Banhauri	Karondi
18		Kalpi	Gwara	Gwara
19		Kalpi	Barochi	Barochi
20		Tikariya	Dobha	Dobha
21		Tikariya	Saajpaani	Saajpaani

1	2	3	4	5
22		Tikariya	Naijhar	Chimkatol
23		Tikariya	Chapara	Kerivaah
24		Tikariya	Kui	Kui
25		Mandla	Khalwara	Khalwara
26		Mandla	Khairi	Dalka
27		Mandla	Jhalpaani	Jhalpaani
28		Mandla	Tindani	Beejadandi
29		Mandla	Doongariya	Doongariya
30		Mandla	Bilgadha	Jaarga
31		Maharajpur	Kota Sangawa	Sumariya
32		Maharajpur	Malpathar	Malpathar
33		Maharajpur	Bujbujiya	Bujbujiya
34		Maharajpur	Bhosadaah	Bhosadaah
35		Bamhni	Nainpur	Atariya
36		Bamhni	Murgatola	Murgatola
37		Bamhni	Chiraidongari	Patdaahi
38		Bamhni	Chiraidongari	Turoor
39		Bamhni	Rata	Kapot bahara

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Reram	-	261	94	-	355	-	355
2	Jugthar	8	280	42	-	330	-	330
3	Khoruwala	-	135	17	-	152	-	152
4	Pahatsara	-	265	14	-	279	-	279
5	Chauki	-	144	4	-	148	-	148
6	Moinala	-	171	25	-	196	-	196
7	Salaiya	-	149	48	-	197	-	197
8	Barangda	-	200	44	-	244	-	244
9	Padariya	-	140	15	-	155	-	155
10	Kalpi	25	499	375	-	899	-	899
11	Meeratola	-	174	26	-	200	-	200
12	Surangvani	-	423	28	-	451	-	451
13	Kondara	-	250	-	-	250	-	250
14	Doongariya	-	167	7	-	174	-	174
15	Ghughari	-	240	47	-	287	-	287
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**

16	Kevalari	6	339	243	-	588	-	588
17	Karondi	-	285	-	-	285	-	285
18	Gwara	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
19	Barochi	-	396	84	-	480	-	480
20	Dobha	-	87	30	-	117	-	117
21	Saajpaani	-	151	44	-	195	-	195
22	Chimkatol	-	417	14	-	431	-	431
23	Kerivaah	-	461	34	-	495	-	495
24	Kui	12	190	65	-	267	-	267
25	Khalwara	-	141	-	-	141	-	141
26	Dalka	-	133	7	-	140	-	140
27	Jhalpaani	-	201	24	-	225	-	225
28	Beejadandi	-	255	13	-	268	-	268
29	Doongariya	-	112	9	-	121	-	121
30	Jaarga	-	242	-	-	242	-	242
31	Sumariya	-	352	23	-	375	-	375
32	Malpathar	-	267	15	-	282	-	282
33	Bujbujiya	-	620	50	-	670	-	670
34	Bhosadaah	-	193	23	-	216	-	216
35	Atariya	-	154	-	-	154	-	154
36	Murgatola	-	188	4	-	192	-	192
37	Patdaahi	-	112	-	-	112	-	112
38	Turoor	-	214	-	-	214	-	214
39	Kapot bahara	-	177	54	-	231	-	231
	Total	**51**	**9185**	**1522**	**-**	**10758**	**-**	**10758**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Culverts, Well, Tank, School Buildings, Road and Stopdams)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Culverts	Unit cost variable		-	2.00	18	40.00	8	25.00	26	67.00
2	Well			-	-	1	0.60	-	-	1	0.60
3	Tank			-	5.00	49	140.00	26	95.00	75	240.00
4	School			-	-	1	3.00	-	-	1	3.00
5	Road			-	1.65	33	60.00	19	30.00	52	91.65
6	Stopdams			-	3.00	8	40.00	3	15.00	11	58.00
7	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	3.00	-	17.00	-	17.00	0	37.00
8	Forest Protection			-	2.75	-	23.00	-	23.00	0	48.75
9	Forest Demarcation			-	3.00	-	18.00	-	18.00	0	39.00
	Total			**0**	**20.40**	**110**	**341.60**	**56**	**223.00**	**166**	**585.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.20	3.41	2.23	5.54
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XI

Name of the Forest Development Agency

9. FDA North Betul Forest Division, Betul

The FDA is designated as North Betul Forest Development agency. It has two-tier structure consisting of 30 village level forest committees and an apex body comprising representatives from theses committees. The apex body of the FDA consists of an executive body and a general body. The executive body includes chairperson, member secretary-cum-chief executive officer, a set of district level officers from other line departments, chairperson of the standing committee of forests at the district panchayat and 15 elected members representing the forest committees. The general body includes presidents of forest committees incorporated in the FDA, chairperson of standing forest committee of district panchayat, concerned range forest officers, sub-divisional forest fofficers, DFO North Betul and Conservator of Forests Betul as chairperson. Detailed composition of the FDA and its consituent forest committees is appended at Annex A-I and A-II.

The North Betul (territorial) Forest Division lies to the north of Betul revenue district of Madhya Pradesh with its head office at Betul city. The area of the forest division lies between 22 24' 15" and 21 46' 15" North Latitude and 87 23' 45" and 70 16' 30" East Longitude. A major portion of the tract its hilly and lies in the Satpura mountain range. The elvation varies from 353 meters to 1108 meters above the mean sea level. The tract lies in the catchment area of Narmada River, which is drained by smaller rivers ultimately flowing into the Narmada River. The district is well connected by the road and rail network. The location of the district in the state, and the country as ell, makes it the central point of India penisula.

The terrain in the division is mainly hilly and comprises of Satpura Range and Satpura Plateau. The Satpura Range extends from east to west and gradually loses height. The division, owing to its forested hilly terrain, gives rise to numerous seasonal river streams and rivulets, many of them become dry in summer months. Many perennial rivers pass throught the district – Tawa, Baranga, Betul, Moran and Bhaji being important among them. Most of them ultimately flow into the Narmad.

The standerd identification number of watersheds in the project area as per National Watershed Atlas of India are 5C5B7C, 5D5A3L and 5D5A3J. The watersheds from part of Narmada basin. Micro watershed number of the constituent units are shown at appendix A-III.

The tract is mainly covered by Gondwana sandstone made up of coarse-grained basalt, found towards the northwestern portion of the division. The Gondwanas comprise of the Talchirs, Barakars, Moturs, Bijribeds and Jabalpur formation. The crystalline found in the tract comprise both of the Archaean and Proterozoic group, While Alluvium soil is found along rivers and nala bansk. The Forest soil varies from loose sand or reddish murrum to dark stiff clayey loam or black cotton soil, inclusive of all intermediated gradations. The soils are generally sandy loam turning to clayey loam or alluviums along streambeds.

The climate of Betul district is pleasant, reciving good rainfall from the Southwest monsoon. The mean daily temperature vaies between 18.1 C to 32 2C. The highest ttemperature ever recorded was 48.8C and so plant growth is safe from inimical effect of high temperature. The mean annual rainfall is 1127.4 mm. And the normal range of annual raifall 786.4 to 1582.7 mm. The vegeration climate is humid and the prevailing conditions are conducive to good growth of deciduous vegetation.

The total geopgraphical area of the division is 1844 square kilometers, which includes 1148 Square kilometers of the forests under control of the forest department. Out of the forest areas, under control of the department, 923 square kilometers are reserved forests. 153 square kilometers are protected forests, and 71 square kilometers are undemarcated protected forest commonly known as orange areas. In addition, 29.80 square kilometer forests are under control of the revenue department commonly known as chote and bade jhad ka jungal. Thus over 63% percent of the geopgraphical area of the division is under forest cover. As a result, most of the project area is forest clad making rural livelihoods ccitically dependent of forests.

Administrative Break up of Forests in the Division

(Unit Area in square Kilometers)

Sub-Division	Range	Reserved Forest	Protected Forest	Undermatcated Protected forests	Total
Betul	Betul	121.466	53.015	9.69	184.171
Shahpur	Shahpur	228.316	19.085	9.64	257.041
	Bhonra	236.822	38.583	18.76	294.165
Sarni	Sarni	251.047	23.029	25.19	299.266
	Ranipur	85.672	20.202	7.512	113.386
Total		**923.323**	**153.914**	**70.792**	**1148.029**

The project is proposed to the implemented in the villages where dependence of people on forests is significant and active and sustained co-opration of the villagers living on the fringe areas of these forests is vital for sustainable forest management. A majority of the population of the project area lives below the poverty line. They are mainly tribals with very less agricultural land or land less. The basic facilities like health, education, sanitation etc are out of reach for most of these poor people. Indaequate income from agriculture becomes limiting factor for the development of rural communities.

GENRAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST:

a) Silviltural classification

As per revises classification of forest types of India by Champian and Seth (1964), forest of the following types are represented under North Betul Forest Division:-

(a) Type 3 B – South Indian Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest:

(i) Type 3B/C-1 – South India Tropical Moist Deciduous Slightly Moist Teak Forest.
(ii) Type 3B/C-2 – South India Tropical moist Deciduous Mixed Forests.

(b) Type 5 A – Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests

(i) Type 5A/C-I : Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak Forests
(ii) Type 5A/C-3 : Southern Tropical Dry deciduous Mixed Forests

(c) Type 4F/R-5 – Riparian Fringing Forests.

(d) Type 5/E-2: Boswellia Forest.

For descriptive purpose, the forests of the area can be dived into the following types –

A) Moist Deciduous Teak Forest with or without Bamboo
B) Dry Deciduous Teak Forest with or without Bamboo
C) Mixed Forests Dry type
D) Mixed Forest Moist Type

Majority of the forests in the division are either A or B category type as shown in the following table.

Distrubution of Forests in the division
(Unit : Area in square Kilometer)

Range	Type of Forest	Forest Village	Unalloted	Orange Area	Total
Bhoura	147.470	75.837	18.742	33.356	18.76 294.165
Shahpur	135.784	66.668	28.023	16.926	9.640 257.041
Sarni	48.712	148.004	7.844	69.516	25.190 299.266
Betul	119.553	24.050	8.946	21.932	9.960 113.380
Ranipur	62.745	28.100	4.050	10.979	7.512 113.386
Total	514.264	342.659	67.605	152.709	70.792 1148.029

c) Forest Mangement Systems in the Division
The forests in the division are managed as per the following working circles –

Working Circles in the Division

S.No.	Working Circle	Area (sq. km.)	Perecentage
1.	Teak Conversion	462.24	39.5
2.	Selection-cum-Improvement	216.00	18.7
3.	Improvement	157.48	13.5
4.	Coppice with Reserve	152.88	13.1
5.	Rehabilitation of Degraders Forests	87.66	7.5
6.	Bamboo (overlapping)	441.11	37.7

Mian Species in working Circles in the Division.

S.No.	Working Circle	Main Species
1.	Teak Conversion	Teak, Saja, Lendira, Moiyan, Dhauda, Kari, Haldu, Tinsa,
2.	Selction-cum-Improvement	Teak, Saja, Dhauda, Kari, Jamun Lendia, Achar, Aonla
3.	Improvement	Bhirra, Lendia, Aonla, Kadamb, Tinsa, Teak, Bija, Khair
4.	Coppice with Reserve	Teak, Saja, Lendia, Haldu, Bija, Shisham, Sivan
5.	Rehabilition of Degrades Forests	Mahua, Saja, Palas, Tendu, Achar, Lendia, Dhauda

EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST AREA

The forests in the division, thought lacking in regeneration, are generally in good shape. Annual turn over from the forests is about 10,000 cubic meters of timber, 6000 cubic meters of fuel wood, and 90,000 number of poles. The forests are mostly evenly distributed in the division in lare patches as shown in the enclosed map at the division. There are 9 full and 7 part blocks and 289 compartments of reserved forests and 103 full and 2 part blocks and 136 compartments of protected forests. Forests of the division are welll stocked with 87% of the forest having canopy density over 0.4 However regeneration status in inadequate to deficient in most of the areas mainly due to heave incidence of botic pressure. The forests consist mainly of teak species, variying from 20% to 80% or even more to the almost exclusion of other species depending upon the nature of the soil. The site quality is generally M.P. III to IV a with dnsity varying from 0.5 to 0.7 The crop is mostly mddle aged. The common assocateds of teak in the top canopy are Saja, Lendia, Dhaora, Haldu, Mahua, Tinsa, Kari, Jamun, Kadamb, Moyan, Bija, Shisham, Baheda and Kusum etc. Middle storey compriss of Aonla, Kaki, Achar, Bhilava, Kaku etc. Bamboos are found to exist along slopes, common undergrowth and Lantana, Marodphalli, Siharu, Dhawai, Nigund, Van Tulsi, Chirota etc. Sukal Gunari and Bhurbusii are common grasses found Common climbers of the area are Mahul, Palas, Bel, Keonti etc.

Mixed forest, thought lesser in quantity, exist in patches throughout the division intermixed with Teak Forest. The dnsity ranges from 0.5 to 0.6 with quality varying from Iva to Ivb Common associates are Dhawra, Tendu, Mahua, Lendia, Chichwa, Bhirra, Moya, Rinjha, Phansi, Teak, Salai etc. The crop is mostly middle aged.

THE DEGREE OF PRESSURE ON FOREST RESOURCES

Forests provde a number of products to the rural popultion in the state such as timber for household and agricultural use, fuelwood, foder, and manure. The villagers also use a large number of NTFPs such as fruits, berry, leaves, and roots for food and medicines, and trade them for money. Many villagers have been using forest-based raw material to manufacture handicrafts, e.g. bamboo articles, leaf plates, and process other minor forest products to earn their livelihoods.

Villagers draw a variety of products from the forests that include timber, fuel wood, bamboo and a number of non-timber forest products. Although arrangements have been made through nistar deposts to meet villagers requirements in terms of timber, fuel wood, and bamboo, and areas are being annually notified open for grazing. Nevetheless, requirements far exceed supply. As a result, villagers are obliged to enter the forests and remove forest products in an unscientific manner that affects the health of the forest. The following table gives an idea about the increasing gap between requiment and supply of forest products in North Betul Forest Division.

Demand and Supply of Nistar Material of Villagers in the Division.

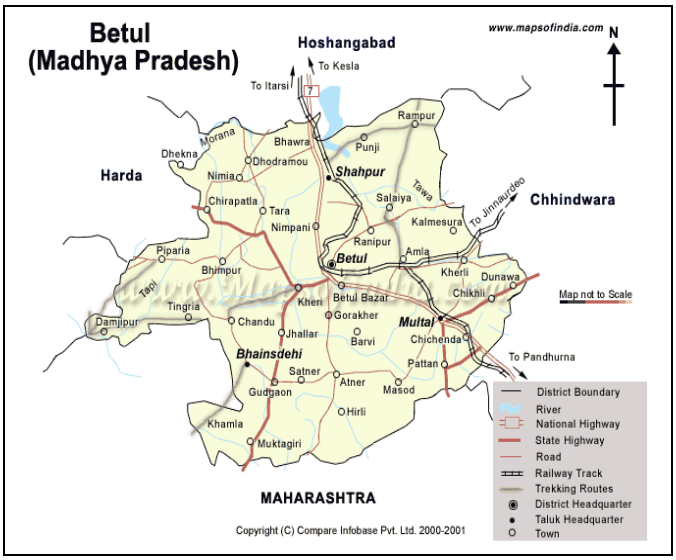
Year ` (Stacks)	Bamboo		Poles		Fuelwood	
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply
1996-97	475500	460630	25150	15418	2277	1279
1997-98	518800	349554	16650	10200	1294	1118
1998-99	518800	349480	16950	10184	1660	662
1999-2000	51800	501424	16950	12264	2300	490
2000-2001	707500	290809	22750	9140	1300	1155
2001-2002	401500	265830	12950	7274	1370	772
Total	**2673900**	**2217727**	**111400**	**64480**	**10201**	**5476**

The villagers ofter meet gap between demand and supply by illicit removal of material from the forests. Unhygienic and unscientific removal of forest products from the forests affects the health of forest. As a result, regeneration is often found lacking in the forest and

Most of the bamboo are severly degraded. The forests are also badly affected by grazing, rpeated fires, and illicit felling for commercial purposes. The main factor responsible for this degradation of forest is heavy dependence of rural forest dwelling communites on the forests. Therefore, the over exploitation and consequent degration of the forests are the major concern in forest conservation.

Location of the project:-

District Betul



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	North Betul	Bhaura	Bansbadi	Bansbadi
2		Bhaura	Arjungondi	Arjungondi
3		Bhaura	Sihari	Sihari
4		Bhaura	Dharakhoh	Dharakhoh
5		Bhaura	Baretha	Baretha
6		Bhaura	Keolajhir	Keolajhir
7		Bhaura	Kalapani	Kalapani
8		Bhaura	Jhilpa	Jhilpa
9		Shahpur	Mudha	Mudha
10		Shahpur	Kotaa	Kotaa
11		Shahpur	Selda	Selda
12		Shahpur	Mendakheda	Mendakheda
13		Shahpur	Dudar	Dudar
14		Shahpur	Dhar	Dhar
15		Shahpur	Handipani	Handipani
16		Shahpur	Bon	Bon
17		Sarani	Sawardia	Sawardia
18		Sarani	Kuppa	Kuppa
19		Sarani	Dat	Dat
20		Sarani	Devthan	Devthan
21		Sarani	Mohanpura	Mohanpura
22		Betul	Sarni	Sarni

1	2	3	4	5
23		Betul	Chopna	Chopna
24		Betul	Kohua	Kohua
25		Betul	Hirapur	Hirapur
26		Betul	Imlikheda	Imlikheda
27		Ranipur	Bhopali	Bhopali
28		Ranipur	Juajhar	Juajhar
29		Ranipur	Bakud kol	Bakud kol
30		Ranipur	Pahawadi	Pahawadi
31		Ranipur	Sajpur	Sajpur

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Bansbadi	6	504	-	16	526	40	486
2	Arjungondi	0	397	-	0	397	18	379
3	Sihari	31	532	-	202	765	51	714
4	Dharakhoh	0	257	-	0	257	15	242
5	Baretha	13	478	-	0	491	264	227
6	Keolajhir	0	192	-	0	192	202	-10
7	Kalapani	8	127	-	0	135	80	55
8	Jhilpa	0	162	-	0	162	32	130
9	Mudha	16	285	-	40	341	157	184
10	Kotaa	0	447	-	15	462	83	379
11	Selda	0	238	-	6	244	14	230
12	Mendakheda	19	541	-	13	573	28	545
13	Dudar	8	472	-	48	528	55	473
14	Dhar	73	565	-	8	646	16	630
15	Handipani	0	278	-	98	376	84	292
16	Bon	15	712	-	16	743	36	707
17	Sawardia	0	184	-	0	184	14	170
18	Kuppa	7	164	-	0	171	160	11
19	Dat	5	152	-	0	157	84	73
20	Devthan	0	175	-	121	296	34	262
21	Mohanpura	6	466	-	16	488	24	464
22	Sarni	76	719	-	14	809	90	719
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**

23	Chopna	0	64	-	4	68	110	-42
24	Kohua	11	95	-	58	164	195	-31
25	Hirapur	1	86	-	37	124	82	42
26	Imlikheda	15	435	-	19	469	90	379
27	Bhopali	8	112	-	11	131	85	46
28	Juajhar	0	212	-	0	212	66	146
29	Bakud kol	0	31	-	22	53	70	-17
30	Pahawadi	0	0	-	89	89	21	68
31	Sajpur	0	166	-	0	166	72	94
	Total	**318**	**9248**	**-**	**853**	**10419**	**2372**	**8047**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Well, Hand Pump, Biogas, Culverts, Road and Stopdams)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Well	Unit Cost Variable		-	2.90	22	18.00	9	7.00	31	27.90
2	Hand Pump			-	3.25	22	15.00	9	5.00	31	23.25
3	Alternate Energy			9	0.90	135	13.50	135	13.50	279	27.90
4	Culverts			-	3.20	22	45.00	9	20.00	31	68.20
5	Road			3	.	60	60.00	30	33.00	93	93.00
6	Stopdams			-	4.00	22	80.00	9	40.00	31	124.00

7	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.		-	1.00	-	15.00	-	15.00	0	31.00
8	Forest Protection		-	3.75	-	20.00	-	15.00	0	38.75
9	Forest Demarcation		-	1.00	-	15.00	-	15.00	0	31.00
	Total		**12**	**20.00**	**283**	**281.50**	**201**	**163.50**	**496**	**465.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.20	2.82	1.63	4.65
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XII

Name of the Forest Development Agency

10. FDA Barwani Forest Division, Barwani

The project area is located in Barwani district of Madhya Pradesh. The Project is proposed to be implemented in the villages where the dependence of people on forests is significant and the active and the sustained cooperation of the villagers living on the fringe areas of these forests are vital for sustainable forest management. The majority of the populations living in the project area are Bhil, Bhillala, Barela, Mankar, tribals who lives below the poverty line. These tribals are landless agricultural labourers. The villages have very poor road network. Most of the villages are totally cut off from the main roads during rainy season. Employment generation through forestry activities is of the order of 5% of the total employment generated in the area. Forest dwellers have very low agricultural production, which is inhibiting factor for their overall development. Biotic pressure is also very high. Livestock are mainly dependent on forest area for pasture requirement. Stall feeding is not in practice in most of the areas. The condition of forest in these areas is very bad. Once upon a time, it used to be very good forests. But, at present forest is in depleted condition due to tendency of encroachment in recent past, biotic pressure and also illicit fellings. The main factor responsible for the degradation of forest is the heavy dependence of rural forest dwelling communities on the forest. Therefore the over exploitation and consequent degradation of the forest is the major concern in the forest conservation.

The major working circles under which these forests falls are:

1. Plantation Working Circle.
2. Pasture Land Development Working Circle.
3. Soil and Water Conservation Working Circle.
4. Rehabilitation of degraded forest Working Circle.

The species usually encountered in these forests are Teak, Saja, Salai, Moyan, Dhawda, Neem, Amla, Achar, Mahua, Tendu, Khair, Kastar and bamboos. A total of 24 villages were selected for implementation of their project.

General Description

The forest of the Barwani Division lies between 21° 43’20” to 22° 8’ 27” North Latitude and 74°25’43” to 75°26’27” E. Longitude. The Division consists of 12 reserved and 3 protected forest blocks. This division is surrounded by river Narmada in the North, Sendhwa Forest Division in the South, Khargone Distt in the east and river Zharkal in the west.

Large portion of the division is hilly, which is part of Satpura Ranges. Main geographical formation is Deccan trap. Soil is largely red murrmy and black cottan

patches along river and nala beds. The plain area is under cultivation of crops. The hilly areas are susceptible to heavy erosion. The main agricultural crops are Jawar, Bajra, maize, Cotton, Moong and Wheat. The average land holding is less than one ha.

The geographical area of the division is 1984.30 sq. kms. The population of the division is around 4.58 lakh. Annual growth rate of population is around 1.88. More than 70% population is tribal. There are 45 forest villages in the division.

The total forest area of the Barwani Division is 876.80 Sq. Kms. Of the above area 874.20 sq.kms is Reserved forest and 2.60 sq. kms. is protected forest. The forests of Barwani Territorial Forest Division are mainly in following categories/types is per classification of Champion and Seth. The forest of Barwani division can be classified as follow:

1.	5A/C	1-A	Southern Tropical Very Dry Teak Forest
2.	5/E	2	Salai Forest
3.	5A/C	-3	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Mixed Forest

Extent and Distribution of Forest Area

Forest of the Barwani Division are primarily dry deciduous which includes salai forest, teak forest and mixed forest the density varies from 0 to .4 in different parts of the area. Of the total area 9.62 % stocked 14.68% under stocked, 28.68% blank, 32.73% encroachment and 10.33% is under forest villages. Of the whole forest area 4.14% is under mixed forest, 4.27% is under salai forest and 0.46% is under teak forest. Site quality of the forest varies from IVA to VB. Salai forests is found in Pati & Bokrata range of the division. In this area, there is high temp. and moisture stress and also less soil depth. The area is hilly terrain. Teak forest is found mostly in Bokrata range of the division, where soil depth is more. The mixed forest is found in Pati range, where soil is read murrmy with lesser depth.

Degree of pressure on forest resources

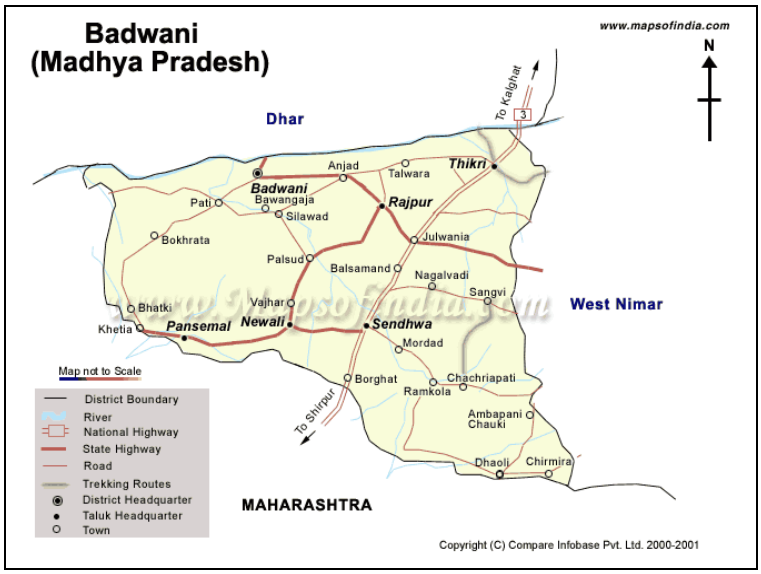
Man himself is the most important degrading factor of the forest. The harm done by man to the forests is many times more than the damage done by other factors.

The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only put the pressure on the forest but has also effectively reduced the productivity of these forests. The tendency of the people to fell the young crop for their small timber and fuel wood requirement has almost wiped out regeneration thus endangering the very formation capacity of the forests and has only added to the pace of degradation to the renewable natural resource.

The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these areas is in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excessive grazing has led to the destruction of the regeneration in these areas couple with hardening of the forest floor, as a result of which there is swift run-off of rain water leading soil erosion. In addition to these the tendency of the grazing and to fell the lops and tops of fodder trees also leads to the degradation of the forests.

Location of the project:-

District Barwani.



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Barwani	Barwani	Bavangaja	Bavangaja
2		Barwani	Kalakhet	Kalakhet
3		Barwani	Umedada	Bhooskua
4		Barwani	Kajalmata	Kajalmata
5		Barwani	Ambapani	Ambapani
6		Barwani	Ambapani	Amlyapani
7		Barwani	Ambapani	Anjanyapani
8		Barwani	Ghababavadi	Semalyakhodara
9		Paati	Magarpati	Magarpati
10		Paati	Nalti	Nalti
11		Paati	Nalti	Neva
12		Paati	Borekhedi	Gatabaara
13		Paati	Kuli	Kuli
14		Paati	Kuli	Ghoghasa
15		Paati	Kuli	Idari
16		Paati	Laijhapi	Laijhapi
17		Paati	Roshar uttar	Golgaon
18		Paati	Saagbara	Saagbara
19		Paati	Chairavi Uttar	Medhakimaal
20		Paati	Tuverkheda	Tuverkheda

1	2	3	4	5
21		Paati	Tuverkheda	Ghajara
22		Paati	Tuverkheda	Kherwani
23		Paati	Semlet	Semlet
24		Paati	Kotbandhani	Kari
25		Paati	Bhadal	Bhadal
26		Paati	Kotbandhani	Kotbandhani
27		Boksata	Piparkund	Piparkund
28		Boksata	Piparkund	Jhasar
29		Boksata	Ban	Ban
30		Boksata	Ban	Sindhwani
31		Boksata	Ubadgadh	Ubadgadh
32		Boksata	Chairvi South	Lekhada
33		Boksata	Chairvi South	Chairvi
34		Boksata	Chairvi South	Siraspani
35		Boksata	Chairvi South	Borekund
36		Boksata	Roshar South	Bedifartala
37		Boksata	Kandra	Dabari
38		Boksata	Limbi	Harla
39		Boksata	Jaai	Jaai
40		Boksata	Roshmaal	Roshmaal
41		Boksata	Morani East	Morani
42		Boksata	Morani West	Chichvaniya
43		Boksata	Golpativadi	Golpativadi
44		Rajpur	Julvaniya	Julvaniya
45		Rajpur	Julvaniya	Rangaon road

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Bavangaja	30	351	-	-	381	378	3
2	Kalakhet	120	300	-	-	420	375	45
3	Bhooskua	48	902	-	-	950	470	480
4	Kajalmata	122	2576	-	-	2698	2500	198
5	Ambapani	56	1200	-	-	1256	1193	63
6	Amlyapani	60	317	-	-	377	325	52
7	Anjanyapani	30	101	-	-	131	117	14
8	Semalyakhodara	70	101	-	-	171	164	7
9	Magarpati	26	359	-	-	385	385	0
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**

10	Nalti	90	708	-	-	798	798	0
11	Neva	82	378	-	-	460	460	0
12	Gatabaara	15	170	-	-	185	185	0
13	Kuli	21	285	-	-	306	59	247
14	Ghoghasa	190	231	-	-	421	251	170
15	Idari	0	302	-	-	302	202	100
16	Laijhapi	82	300	-	-	382	182	200
17	Golgaon	28	385	-	-	413	413	0
18	Saagbara	25	602	-	-	627	624	3
19	Medhakimaal	20	133	-	-	153	131	22
20	Tuverkheda	22	177	-	-	199	190	9
21	Ghajara	14	100	-	-	114	104	10
22	Kherwani	0	490	-	-	490	480	10
23	Semlet	70	604	-	-	674	660	14
24	Kari	33	105	-	-	138	105	33
25	Bhadal	20	335	-	-	355	350	5
26	Kotbandhani	0	383	-	-	383	383	0
27	Piparkund	95	1205	-	-	1300	1157	143
28	Jhasar	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
29	Ban	0	1190	-	-	1190	1077	113
30	Sindhwani	0	443	-	-	443	386	57
31	Ubadgadh	80	2707	-	-	2787	2536	251
32	Lekhada	25	425	-	-	450	438	12
33	Chairvi	32	500	-	-	532	474	58
34	Siraspani	30	109	-	-	139	139	0
35	Borekund	79	809	-	-	888	888	0
36	Bedifartala	60	308	-	-	368	368	0
37	Dabari	45	605	-	-	650	650	0
38	Harla	60	429	-	-	489	478	11
39	Jaai	50	308	-	-	358	347	11
40	Roshmaal	70	794	-	-	864	813	51
41	Morani	47	401	-	-	448	423	25
42	Chichvaniya	85	1195	-	-	1280	1193	87
43	Golpativadi	125	1375	-	-	1500	1396	104
44	Julvaniya	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
45	Rangaon road	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
	Total	**2157**	**24698**	**-**	**-**	**26855**	**24247**	**2608**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Land Bunding, Well, Hand Pump, Stopdams and Road)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Land Bunding	Unit Cost Variable		-	2.16	800	28.00	-	-	800	30.16
2	Well			-	2.40	48	15.00	16	5.00	64	22.40
3	Hand Pump			-	2.50	18	15.00	7	5.00	25	22.50
4	Stopdams			-	4.70	36	150.00	14	63.00	50	217.70
5	Road			-	5.70	160	160.00	72	75.00	232	240.70
6	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	1.54	-	13.00	-	13.00	0	27.54
7	Forest Protection			-	1.00	-	27.00	-	27.00	0	55.00
8	Forest Demarcation			-	2.00	-	21.00	-	21.00	0	44.00
	Total			**0**	**22.00**	**1062**	**429.00**	**109**	**209.00**	**1171**	**660.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.22	4.29	2.09	6.60
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XIII

Name of the Forest Development Agency

11. FDA Raisen Forest Division, Raisen

The Project area is located in Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh. The project will be implemented in the villages as approved by the National Afforestation and Eco Development Board, Ministry Environment and Forests for the FDA project. The majority of the population living in the project area are Gond tribals, Scheduled Cast & Backward Caste families who live below poverty line. These tribals are mostly landless agricultural labourers whose main occupation are seasonal & mainly dpend on forest by collection of Beedi leaves, Mahua flowers, Harra, Baheda, Gums, Aonla & other medicinanal plants. Their access to services like education health is severely hampered because of lack of these vital facilities. Low agricultural income is a limiting factor for overall development. The forest is badly affected by grazing, illicit felling and repeated fires. The main factors responsible for this degradation of forest is the heavy dependence of rural people on the forests which leads to over explotation and consequent degradation of the forests.

The speies usually found in these forest are Teak, Saja, Arjun, Bhirra, Kullu, Palash, Aonla, Achar, Mahua, Tendu, Haldu, Baheda, Khair, Lendia.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION :-

The forests of the Raisen Territorial Division are Confined to the Eastrn half and Nothern part of Western half of the district and lies between the parallels of latiude 22 47” and 23 45’” North and between meridians of longitudes 77 21” and 78 49” East. The forests are bounded by Vidisha, Sehore, Bhopal, Narsinghpur and Sarar district boundaries.

The forests of Raisen division are confined to hillocks of vindhyan Ranges, Whose altitude varies from 400 meters to 677 meters and to Narmada valley, whose maximum altitude is 721 metre near Searmau. The northern portion forms the drainage basin of river Yamuna and the southern portion that of river Narmada, which can be divded topographically in three parts – Malwa plateau, Vindhyan series and Narmad valley. Main rock formations are sand stone, shales and basltic lava flows. Sand stone occupies. External hilly Ranges and do not support luxuriant vegetation. Mostly they bear mixed forests, generally devoid of teak. Though teak occurs in shalles, its percentage does not exceed too. The ceccan trap supports good Vegetation, teak attains best from and sizes. The main soil types are alluvium and black cotton soil.

The geographical area of the division is 4489.729 sq. km. The population of the division is 11.2 lakhs and the per capita forest is 0.148 hectares. Trbals consititute 40% of the population. There are 8 Forest villages in the division.

The Major working circles under which these forests of the Project fall are;

i. Selection cum improvement working circle.
ii. Rehabilitation working circle.
iii. Coppice with Reservs working circle.

iv. Bamboo overlapping working circle.

The forests

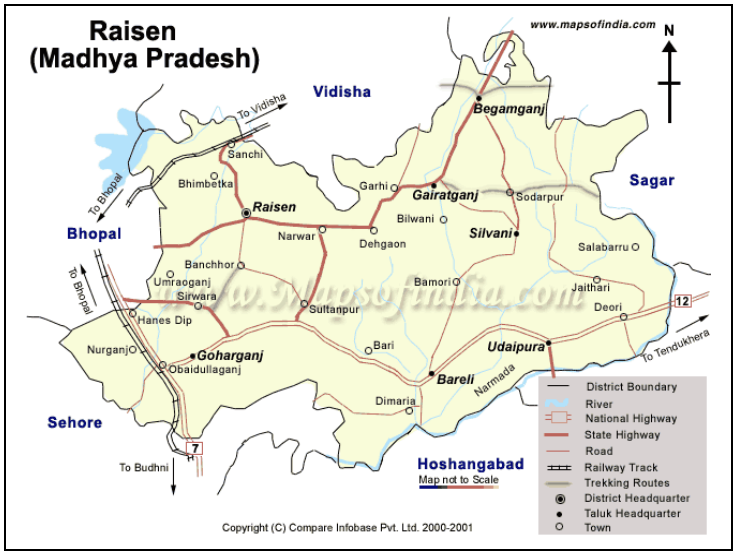
- latitude 22 47" and 23 45" north
- longitudes 77 21" and 78 49" east
- confined to hillocks of vindhyan ranges
- per capita forest is 0.148 hectares
- main soil types are alluvium and block cotton soil
- total forest area of the raisen division is 1660.407 sq. km.
- Reserved forest – 994.830 sq. km.
- Protected forest 665.577 sq. km.
- Code of Watershed – 2C 2G 6; 5D 4A 5 to 7

The forest of Raisen Territorial Forest Division mainly belong to following types as per classification of Champion and Seth.

- Type 5A/C-1(b) Southern Tropical dry Deciduous dry teak Forest.
- Type 5A/C-3 Southern Tropical dry Deciduous mixed forest.
- Type 5D/s-1 Tropical dry deciduous scrub
- Type 5D/S-4 Dry grass lands.

Location of the project:-

District Raisen



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	Raisen	Badi	Rampura	Patimanak
2		Badi	Sarpa	Suagarh
3		Badi	Borepani	Rajghati
4		Vegamaganj	Sunehara	Bagpura
5		Vegamaganj	Khagoni Gurai	Jamunia
6		W. Silwani	Gajanda	Galanda
7		E. Silwani	Singhpuri	Singhpuri
8		Devari	Devari	Balhaspur

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Patimanak	431	0	7	9	447	350	97
2	Suagarh	4	108	0	0	112	69	43
3	Rajghati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bagpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Jamunia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Galanda	32	109	8	102	251	26	225
7	Singhpuri	0	24	0	0	24	0	24
8	Balhaspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**467**	**241**	**15**	**111**	**834**	**445**	**389**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are Land Levelling, Tank, Hand Pump, School Buildings, Biogas, Health Centre, Road and Stopdams.

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Land Levelling	Unit Cost Variable		-	0.30	1	1.00	-	-	1	1.30
2	Tank			-	3.00	4	10.00	1	2.00	5	15.00
3	Hand Pump			-	-	2	1.75	-	-	2	1.75
4	School Building			-	-	1	1.75	-	-	1	1.75
5	Alternate Energy			-	-	17	1.70	-	-	17	1.70
6	Health Centre			-	0.50	1	3.50	-	-	1	4.00
7	Road			-	0.25	7	6.00	2.2	3.00	9.2	9.25
8	Stopdams			-	1.00	1	7.00	1	2.00	2	10.00
9	C. Hall			-	0.50	1	2.00	-	-	1	2.50
10	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	0.75	-	1.50	-	1.50	0	3.75
11	Forest Protection			-	0.50	-	2.50	-	2.00	0	5.00
12	Forest Demarcation			-	0.50	-	2.00	-	1.50	0	4.00
	Total			**0**	**7.30**	**35**	**40.70**	**4**	**12.00**	**39**	**60.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.07	0.40	0.12	0.59
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XIV

Name of the Forest Development Agency

12. FDA Khargone Forest Division, Khargone.

In Khargone Forest Division total 126 V.F.C. and 13 F.P.C. are orking and sharing responsibilities like: protection of allotted Forest areas from lllicit felling, fire, grazing and encroachment.

Also VFC and VFPC's are sharing in decision making regarding forest and village development with execution of forestry work and development work. Most od VFC/VFPC members are lendless and marginal cultivator's 90% of VFC/VFPC's members are S.T. & S.C. with 50% women.

The Project area is located in Khargone District of Madhya Pradesh. The project is proposed to be implemented in the villagers where the dependence of the people on forests in significant and the active and the sustained cooperation the villagers living on the fringe areas of these forest are vital for sustainable forest managment. The majority of the population living in the project area are Bhil & Berrella tribals who lives below poverty line. These tribals are landless agricultural labourers and marginal cultivators whose main occupation are seasonal and mainly depended on forests by collection of Beedi leaves, Mahua flowers, gums, aonla & other medicinal plants. This minor forest produced doesn't fetch them enough money for livelihood. Their access of service like education, income is a limiting factor for overall development. The forest is badly affected by grazing degradation of forest is the heavy dependance of rural forest dwelling communities on the forest which leads to over exploitation and consequent degradation of the forest.

The major working circles under which these forest falls are :-

1. Protection working circle.
2. Improvement tending working circle.
3. Selection-cum-improvement working circled.
4. Salai working circle.
5. Plantation working circle.
6. Bamboo overlapping working circle.

The species usually encountered, In these forest are Teak, Saja, Aonla, Dhora Achar, Mahuia, Tondu, Haldu, Bahoda, Khair, Londia and bamboos. A total of 19 villages were selected for implementation of their project and the details are given in table no. 1. These villages fall in Bhikangaon, Bhagwanpura and Seganva, Kasrawad development blocks of khargone district of Madhya Pradesh.

Extend and description of the water shed including their standard identification number as per national watershed Atlas of India :-

Project area has distirbuted in four water sheds i.e, 5D3B2D, 5D3B1C, 5D3B5O and 5D3B4C. Major rivers are the kunda and the Veda with local Nalla's. Project area's basin is comprises of the Narmada river.

Extend of Forest land and total area to be taken up under the project :-

A total of 1000 hact. of Reserve forest land will be treated under pasture development and aided natural regeneration model of intervention. No private of community land is being taken. Details of Forest land is as under :-

Model	Name of V.F.C.	Comptt. No.	Forest block	Area in hect
Pasture	**Bhatalpura**	544	Bhatalpura	100
development	Machalgaon	572	Adalpura	50
	Selani	662	Lohari	50
	Bhopalpura	666	Bakalwada	50
	Bardeola	674	Sadli	50
	Naidad	686	Dolani	50
	Gawala	681	Chhoti Kasrawad	50
	Ahiliyapura	651	Katria	50
	Talakpura	701	Oon	50
	Satawad	702	Oon	50
	Segawa	394	Segawa	50
	Total			600
Add Natural	Kabri	78	Main Satpura	50
Regeneration	Pipalzoa	196	Main Satpura	50
	Jamli	256	Main Satpura	50
	Talghar	232	Main Satpura	50
	Raisagar	128	Main Satpura	50
	Ahirkheda	619	Satwadi	50
	Satthali	615	Petia	50
	Raodia	585	Rodia	50
	Total			400
	Grand total			1000

General description

The forest of the khargone torritorial division are 21 22’ to 22 13’ lies between the parallels of north latitudes 76 14’ 76 14’ East longitud. The forest are banded by khandwa and Barwani Districts and buy Maharshtra state boundry.

The forests of khargone division are confined to range of satpura hills most of the area about eighty-percent, falls under Narmada catchment. Almost the entire area is hilly and the hill slopes are medium to steep. The plain area is under cultivation of crops. The areas adjoining Narmada and other rivers are affected by soil erosion.

Extent and distribution of Forest area :-

In project area where pasture development model is being taken up is open to scrbee and falls in pasture working circle.

Where aided natural regeneration model is being taken forest comprises of Teak, Dhora, Tendu, Anjan, Saja and Salai, when teak is predominant species.

Socio Economic Profile of the Villages to be included in the project area :-

Hence it will be worth mentioning that felling and silviculture operation in Khargone district is banned since 1984 by Govt. of India MOFE's order. Hence the Khargone forest division is dependent on Khandwa and other district for fuelwood, Ballies and Bamboos totally however fodder is 50% available from forest, beacuse most of the forest area in under encroachment.

The geographical area of the division is 5855 Sq.km. The population of the division is 6.9 lakhs and the per capita forest is 0.8 hectares. Tribals consstitute 60% of the population. There are 58 forest villages in the division.

The total forest are of the khargone division is 1943.04 Sq.km. is total reserve forest. The forest of khargone forest division are mainly in following categories/types as per classification of Hampion and seth.

1. Type 5A/C-1 Southern Tropical very dry teak forest
2. Type 5A/C-3 Southern Tropical very decidious forest
3. Type 5E Salai forest

Degree of pressure on forest resources :-

Man himself is the most important degrading factor of the forest. The harm done by man to the forests in many time more than the damage done by other factors.

The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the over increasing human and cattle population has not only increased the pressure on the forest but also effectively reduced the productivity of these forest. The tendency of the people to illegally fell the young crop for their small timber and fuelwood requirement has almost wiped out natural regeneration thus endangering the very formation capacity of the forest and has only added to the pace of degradation of the renewable natural resource.

The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these area in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excessive grazing has led to the destruction of the natural & artificial regeneration in this areas coupled with hardening of the forest floor as a result which there is swift run-off of rain water eading to soil erosion. In addition to these, the tendency of the grazing to top and fell the lops & tops of fodder trees also lead to the degradation of the forests/ Also encroachment is the most significant factor for reduction in forest cover.

Tendupatta, Mahua and Aonla Achar are the major MFP available in this division. The collection is done by the villagers with not much of loss to the forest as Tendu bushed are available even in revenue area also. But the collection of Mahua does harm the forest as the villagers set fire to the debris under these trees to facilitate easy collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the forest. The tendency to lop and fell fruit bearing trees like Aonla, Achar for MFP collection also does a lot of damage to many of these which are slowly disappearing from the forest.

Location of the project:-

Khargone District.

Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Khargone	Barood	Lipni	Lipni
2			Devnalya	Devnalya
3			Jalalbad	Jalalbad
4		Birtan	Rajmali	Rajmali
5			Bhulvaniya	Bhulvaniya
6			Pipaljhopa	Pipaljhopa
7			Kabari	Kabari
8			Raisagar	Raisagar
9			Piparipala	Piparipala
10			Dharampuri	Dharampuri
11			Jhagadi	Jhagadi
12		Sirvel	Roopgarh	Roopgarh
13			Khaperjamali	Khaperjamali
14			Amba	Amba
15			Malkheda	Malkheda
16			Gontiya	Gontiya
17			Palaskhoot	Palaskhoot
18			Kumbhi	Kumbhi
19			Saatpati	Saatpati
20			Umaria	Umaria
21			Nandiya	Nandiya

1	2	3	4	5
22			Sirvel	Sirvel
23			Kumharbardi	Kumharbardi
24		Chiriya	Chiriya	Chiriya
25			Mundiya	Mundiya
26			Sapatiya	Sapatiya
27			Medagarh	Medagarh
28		Titaranya	Peedijamali	Peedijamali
29			Malgaon	Malgaon
30			Khadkyanandi	Khadkyanandi
31			Dhupikhurd	Dhupikhurd
32			Kothakhurd	Kothakhurd
33			Titaranya	Titaranya
34			Gadamyam	Gadamyam
35			Sakad	Sakad
36			Kakoda	Kakoda
37			Semalkhoot	Semalkhoot
38			Manjal	Manjal
39			Mandwabhatti	Mandwabhatti
40			Mehatyakhedi	Mehatyakhedi
41			Sulabardi	Sulabardi
42			Bunda	Bunda
43			Borewal	Borewal
44			Raberbarda	Raberbarda
45			Satipipari	Satipipari
46			Kundi	Kundi
47			Palona	Palona
48			Harankundiya	Harankundiya
49			Runda	Runda
50			Sendiyaanjan	Sendiyaanjan
51			Chaupali	Chaupali
52			Kotha bujurg	Kotha bujurg
53			Guvada	Guvada
54			Padalya	Padalya
55			Roopabujurg	Roopabujurg
56			Kotabarda	Kotabarda
57			Khariyamal	Khariyamal
58			Bilkheda	Bilkheda

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Devnalya	35	1056	-	1009	2100	-	2100
2	Jalalbad	80	574	-	0	654	-	654
3	Lipni	14	730	-	1	745	-	745
4	Kabari	66	2705	-	405	3176	-	3176
5	Bhulvaniya	9	1545	-	48	1602	-	1602
6	Pipaljhopa	88	1642	-	404	2134	-	2134
7	Raisagar	10	1121	-	47	1178	-	1178
8	Piparipala	20	616	-	0	636	-	636
9	Dharampuri	26	838	-	15	879	-	879
10	Rajmali	0	160	-	0	160	-	160
11	Jhagadi	240	160	-	260	660	-	660
12	Khaparjamali	41	529	-	8	578	-	578
13	Roopgarh	20	294	-	0	314	-	314
14	Sirvel	116	2876	-	617	3609	-	3609
15	Palaskhoot	26	1289	-	16	1331	-	1331
16	Umaria	13	1710	-	4	1727	-	1727
17	Gotia	56	1226	-	19	1301	-	1301
18	Nandia	10	1107	-	4	1121	-	1121
19	Kumbhi	9	630	-	11	650	-	650
20	Satpati	0	733	-	0	733	-	733
21	Malkheda	97	659	-	0	756	-	756
22	Kumhabardi	81	1149	-	26	1256	-	1256
23	Amba	5	1052	-	7	1064	-	1064
24	Chiriya	244	1987	-	1381	3612	-	3612
25	Sapatiya	127	1555	-	24	1706	-	1706
26	Megagarh	27	540	-	23	590	-	590
27	Mundia	85	2662	-	273	3020	-	3020
28	Titaranya	11	649	-	87	747	-	747
29	Mandwabhatti	45	774	-	27	846	-	846
30	Pandalya	38	2158	-	140	2336	-	2336
31	Peedi	18	990	-	0	1008	-	1008
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
32	Rundi	146	1258	-	5	1409	-	1409

33	Guvada	11	729	-	7	747	-	747
34	Gradagyam	299	538	-	12	849	-	849
35	Harankundiya	49	753	-	0	802	-	802
36	Khariyamal	8	606	-	67	681	-	681
37	Mehatyakhedi	3	390	-	0	393	-	393
38	Palona	8	1007	-	7	1022	-	1022
39	Khadakyanadi	0	533	-	0	533	-	533
40	Sulabardi	0	523	-	7	530	-	530
41	Kudi	8	1157	-	0	1165	-	1165
42	Bunda	6	618	-	4	628	-	628
43	Kotakhurd	0	268	-	0	268	-	268
44	Chediyaanjan	22	356	-	0	378	-	378
45	Dhupabujurg	46	1773	-	43	1862	-	1862
46	Malgaon	84	1271	-	19	1374	-	1374
47	Bilkhed	47	1345	-	92	1484	-	1484
48	Satpipari	0	228	-	0	228	-	228
49	Raverbedi	32	414	-	8	454	-	454
50	Kotebeda	70	1638	-	15	1723	-	1723
51	Kakoda	47	1790	-	23	1860	-	1860
52	Dhupikhurd	35	1416	-	102	1553	-	1553
53	Semalkhoot	74	2002	-	1	2077	-	2077
54	Borewaal	32	2286	-	22	2340	-	2340
55	Kotabujurg	29	798	-	5	832	-	832
56	Chaupali	106	2654	-	496	3256	-	3256
57	Sakad	0	333	-	0	333	-	333
58	Manjhal	0	289	-	0	289	-	289
	Total	**2819**	**62689**	**-**	**5791**	**71299**	**-**	**71299**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Land Levelling, Well, Tank, Biogas and Road)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Land Leveling	Unit Cost Variable		-	1.00	45	45.00	16	15.00	61	61.00
2	Well			-	10.00	190	140.00	108	70.00	298	220.00
3	Tank			-	3.00	54	210.00	27	100.00	81	313.00
4	Alternate Energy			15	1.50	490	48.00	177	20.00	682	69.50
5	Road			-	1.25	15	15.00	7.85	7.00	22.9	23.25
6	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	2.75	-	25.00	-	25.00	0	52.75
7	Forest Protection			-	2.50	-	35.00	-	35.00	0	72.50
8	Forest Demarcation			-	2.00	-	28.00	-	28.00	0	58.00
	Total			**15**	**24.00**	**794**	**546.00**	**336**	**300.00**	**1145**	**870.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.24	5.46	3.00	8.70
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XV

Name of the Forest Development Agency

13. FDA South Betul Forest Division, Betul.

Name of the FDA is South Betul und its registration no. is **11248/02.** It will cover territorial jurisdiction of South Betul Division. There are 303 JFM committies in the division, who are engaged in forest protection & development. Of these 132 are forest protection committies & 171 are village forest committes. Out of these committies 22 have been selected for this project.

The main objectives of this proiect are :-

a. Regeneration of degraded forests.
b. Augmentation of the availability of fuelwood fodder and grasses from the regenerated areas.
c. Securing people's participation in planning & Regeneration efforts.
d. To ensure equitable distribution of forest products from the regenerated areas.
e. Capacity building in the people to manage the common property resources on a sustainable basis.
f. Develop water resources through plantation and water harvesting measures.
g. To ensure socio-economic (development of the disadvantaged sections of society e.g. scheduled castes/scheduled tribes.

The project area is located in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. The project will be implemented by South Betul Territorial Division with headquarter at Betul. It will cover Multai, Prabhat-pattan, Bhainsdehi & Athner block of the district. Map of the project area is enclosed. The area covered is in the water shed of Tapti river. The details of villages along with their stanndard identification numbers as per National Watershed.

This project is proposed to he implemented in the Villages where the dependence of people on forests is significant and the active and the sustained cooperation of the villagers living on the fringe areas these forests are vital for sustainable forest management. The majority of the population living in the project areas are Gond & Korku tribals who live below poverty line. Many of these tribals agricultural labourers whose main occupation are seasonal & mainly depenent on forest by collection of Beedi leaves, Mahua flowers. Harra, Baheda, Gums, Aonla & other medicinal plants. Degradation of forest has resulted in the reduced availability of minor forest produce also. So they don't earn enough money for livelihood. Their access to services like education, health is severely hampered because of lack of these vital facilities. Low agricultural income is a limiting factor for overall development. The forest is badly affected by grazing, illieit fellings and repeated fires. The main factor responsible for this degradation of forest is the heavy depenendence of rural forest dwelling communities on the forests which leads to over exploitation and consequent degradation of the forests.

The species usually encountered in these forest are Teak, Saja, Aonla, Achar, Mahua, Tendu, Haldu, Baheda, Khair, Lendia and Bainboos. A total of 22 Villages have been selected for implementation under this project. The details are given in table No. 1.

The area selected for this project is 2080 hect. The entire area to treated is forest land. Details of the forest area are as under.

RF	PF	UPF	Total Area
200.00 ha.	1680.00 ha	200.00 ha.	2080.00 ha

General Description:-

The forests of the South (T) Betul Division are confined to the Sourhern and South-Western limits of the district and lies between the paralleles of latitudes 21°-21'-50" and 20°-06'-36" North and between meridians of longitudes 77°-36'-00" and 78°-35'-42" East. The forest are bounded by Arnravati district of Maharastra in the South and by Chhindwara district in East.

The major working circles under which these forest fall are:-
1. Protection cum rehabilitation working circle,
2. Selection cum improvement working circle.
3. Bamboo overlapping working circle.

The Forests of South (T) Betul Division are confined to southern range of satpuda Hills. Most of the area falls under Tapti Catchment. Ainiost the entire area is hilly and the hill slopes are medium to steep. The plain area is under cultivation of crops. The areas adjoining Tapti and other rivers are affected by soil erosion.

The Geographical area of the division is 5852.31 Sq.km. The population of the division is 6.9 lakhs and the per Capital Forest is 0.2 hectares. Tribals constitute around 50°/o of the population. There are 34 forest villages in the division.

The Total Forest area of the South ('1') Betul Division is 1489.82 Sq.km.o f the above area 861.01 Sq.km. is reserve forest, 302.62 Sq.km. is protected forests & 326.19 Sq.km. is undemarcated protected forest. Out of these 60% is dense forest, 40% is open forest. The forests of South (T) Betul division are mainly in the following categories/types as per classification of Champion and Seth:-

1. Type 5A/C-1 (b) Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak Forest
2. Type 5A/C-3 Southern Tropical Dry Deciduolis Mixed Forest
3. Type 5/E-2 Salai Forest.

Extent and Distribution of Forest Areas :-

On the basis of composition of the forest, they can be classified as teak, and mixed forests. Teak forests contain more than 20% of teak trees. In the Teak percentage of teak is more than 20% but the percentage varies form 20-80"o. these forests are IVA/ IVB Quality. The density of teak forest varies form 0.3 Species associated with teak are Saj, Semal, Haldu, Khair, Salai, Beeja, Tinsa, etc. Most of the mixed forests are found in the Amia range on the gneiss. Formation Depending on the micro climate small patches of mixed forests are found also throughout the division in between teak forest adjoining, streams where the soil is heavy and the drainage is not good. Predominant miscelleneous species are Saj, Dhawda, Salai, Moyan, Khair, Tinsa, Harra, Baheda etc. Density of

mixed forest also varies from 0.3 to 0.7. In the mixed forests of amla range teak is absent and here in most of the area bamboo is generally present.

Degree of pressure on forest resources :-

Man himself is the most important degrading factor of the forest. The harm done by man to the forests is many times more than the damage done by other factors.

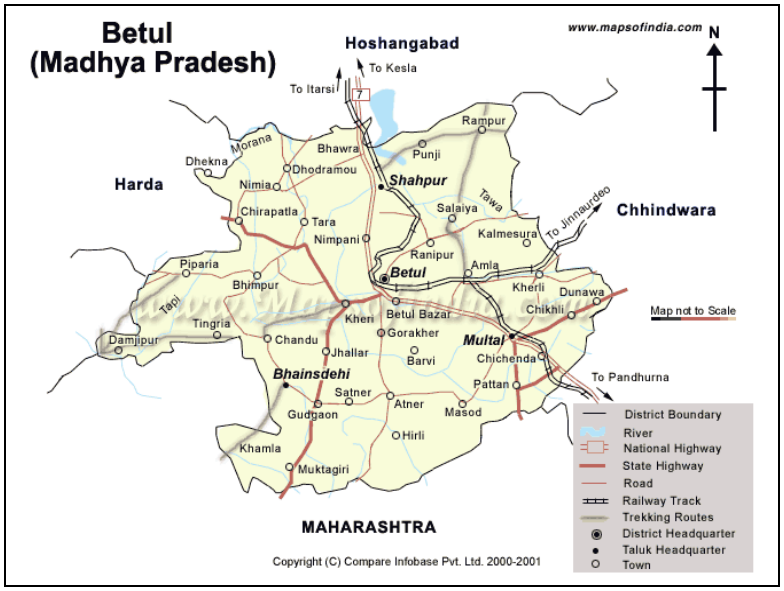
The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only increased the pressure on the forest effectively reduced the productive of these forest. The tendency to illegally fell the young crop for their small limber and fuelwood requirement has almost wiped out natural regeneration, thus endangering the very formation capacity of the forest and has only added to lhepace of degradation ofthe renewable resource.

The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these areas arc in excess of their carrying capacity Uncontrolled and excessive grazing lias led to the destruction of the natural and artificial regeneration in these areas, coupled with hardening ofthe forest floor. As there is swift run-off of rain water leading to soil erosion. In addition to the tendency of the grazers to fell the lops & tops of fodder trees also lead to the degradation of the forests.

Tendupatta. Mahua and Aonia are the maior MFP's available in this division. The collection is done by the villagers with not much of loss to the forest as bushes are available even in revenue areas. But the collection of Mahua damages the forests as the villagers set fire to the debris under these trees to facilitating collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the forest tendency to lop and fell fruit bearing trees like Aomla, Achar for MFP collection does a lot of damage. Many of these are slowly disappearing from the forests.

Location of the project:-

District Betul.



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	South Betul	Athner	Ladi	Ladi
2		Athner	Bichukhan	Bichukhan
3		Athner	Bizadehi	Bizadehi
4		Athner	Kundara	Kundara
5		Athner	Bhaidehi	Bhaidehi
6		Athner	Thuthama	Thuthama
7		Athner	Matka	Matka
8		Athner	Dhaywani	Dhaywani
9		Athner	Sakli	Sakli
10		Multai	Junapani	Junapani
11		Multai	Malegaon	Malegaon
12		Multai	Burhanpur	Burhanpur
13		Multai	Malni	Malni
14		Multai	Janona	Janona
15		Multai	Karangidol	Karangidol
16		B'dehi	Kohludhana	Kohludhana
17		B'dehi	Ghoghal	Ghoghal
18		B'dehi	Bhodiyakund	Bhodiyakund
19		S' mendha	Sitapur	Sitapur
20		S' mendha	Pat	Pat
21		S' mendha	Palaspani	Palaspani
22		S' mendha	Bagwani	Bagwani
23		S' mendha	Bairamdhana	Bairamdhana
24		S' mendha	Jhunkari	Jhunkari
25		S' mendha	Kund	Kund
26		S' mendha	Kalapakhan	Kalapakhan
27		Tapti	Jogikheda	Jogikheda
28		Tapti	Dhamandhus	Dhamandhus
29		Amla	Sivenpani	Sivenpani
30		Amla	Tella	Tella
31		Amla	Pipria	Pipria
32		Amla	Chindwad	Chindwad
33		Amla	Aamdhana	Aamdhana
34		Amla	Theeka	Theeka

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Ladi	101	295	-	0	396	226	170
2	Bichukhan	117	244	-	0	361	33	328
3	Bizadehi	90	310	-	3	403	28	375
4	Kundara	60	77	-	7	144	49	95
5	Bhaidehi	6	95	-	2	103	19	84
6	Thuthama	0	93	-	0	93	66	27
7	Matka	12	75	-	0	87	173	-86
8	Dhaywani	121	124	-	0	245	100	145
9	Sakli	10	42	-	0	52	112	-60
10	Junapani	74	265	-	0	339	105	234
11	Malegaon	90	142	-	4	236	72	164
12	Burhanpur	65	199	-	7	271	115	156
13	Malni	68	103	-	4	175	133	42
14	Janona	50	153	-	7	210	138	72
15	Karangidol	70	108	-	5	183	40	143
16	Kohludhana	50	303	-	1	354	102	252
17	Ghoghal	68	251	-	0	319	18	301
18	Bhodiyakund	30	164	-	0	194	62	132
19	Sitapur	80	375	-	7	462	105	357
20	Pat	98	327	-	35	460	186	274
21	Palaspani	16	262	-	10	288	38	250
22	Bagwani	110	216	-	0	326	95	231
23	Bairamdhana	229	399	-	31	659	80	579
24	Jhunkari	180	670	-	12	862	17	845
25	Kund	109	538	-	0	647	26	621
26	Kalapakhan	67	417	-	3	487	32	455
27	Jogikheda	198	306	-	2	506	40	466
28	Dhamandhus	72	194	-	0	266	12	254
29	Sivenpani	8	137	-	25	170	17	153
30	Tella	6	652	-	35	693	34	659
31	Pipria	6	300	-	0	306	61	245
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
32	Chindwad	8	202	-	0	210	37	173

33	Aamdhana	0	132	-	12	144	46	98
34	Theeka	0	143	-	15	158	69	89
	Total	**2269**	**8313**	**-**	**227**	**10809**	**2486**	**8323**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Well, Hand Pump, Biogas, Culverts, Road and Stopdams)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Well	Unit Cost Variable		-	2.60	23	20.00	11	8.00	34	30.60
2	Hand Pump			-	1.50	23	14.00	11	10.00	34	25.50
3	Alternate Energy			6	0.60	150	15.00	150	15.00	306	30.60
4	Culverts			-	4.80	23	50.00	11	20.00	34	74.80
5	Road			2	2.00	60	60.00	40	40.00	102	102.00
6	Stopdams			-	6.00	23	80.00	11	50.00	34	136.00
7	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	4.00	-	15.00	-	15.00	-	34.00
8	Forest Protection			-	2.50	-	20.00	-	20.00	-	42.50
9	Forest Demarcation			-	4.00	-	15.00	-	15.00	-	34.00
	Total			**8**	**28.00**	**302**	**289.00**	**234**	**193.00**	**544**	**510.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.28	2.89	1.93	5.10
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XVI

Name of the Forest Development Agency

14. FDA South Sagar Forest Division, Sagar

The area under the project is located in the Sagar District of the State of Madhya Pradesh. The FDA named as South Sagar Forest Development Agency covers the total Area of the South Sagar Forest Division Which is situated in the southern part of the Sagar District. The Area is situated adjoining to Narsinghpur, Raisen and Vidisha destricts of the state. The FDA covers appx 4861 Sq. Km total area. Out of which 1068 SqKm is Forest area under control of the forest dcptt.

The project area is covered by watershed No 2CII7B, 2C1I7K, 2C1I7H AND 2C1D9D as per the National watershed atlas of India. The Forests of the FDA are scattered in Northern part while form a compact continuous belt in the southern part. The average percentage of forest land is 28. 30%. Looking to the population as per 1991 census, the forest ntv. i per person is 0. 175-hecL Only 11% area of the cultivation is irrigated. The literacy rate is 42%. The population of SC community is 20. S% while S'l community is 8. 7%.

Agriculture not being very fruitful, the pressure on the forests is remendous for fuelwood and grazing A high level of pressure also occurs for agriculture equipments and other household implements. The improvement of road network has also led to the increase in the pressure in the nearby forest areas. The Total area under taken in the project is 1730 Hectares presently, which is proposed to be increased in the consecutive Years.

The geology of the area represents Deccan trap as the most representative rock for motion, In between vindhyan rocks occur as detached in-lairs. Alluvium, black cotton and sandy loam are representative soils of the area. The elevation of the project area varies from 100 meters to 600 meter.

General Description of the Forests: -

The Forests of the division have been classified according to champion and seth into following types -

1- South Indian tropical moist deciduous forests type -1 - 3B (M. P. 3-4)

2- South Indian Tropical dry deciduous forests type - II - 5A (M. P. 13-15)

The forests of the South Sagar division arc heterogeneous in their competition,

quality, density and extent. These variations are clue to slope of the hills, aspects climate of the area Soil texture and depth and nature of the rocks.

The bulk of the forests of the division are teak forests. The Teak forests of

good quality have been found in well drained alluvial and trap loamy soils,

Pure Mixed forests are not found in the division in large areas. Saja, Bija,

Kasoi, Kusum, Holdu and Mahua form the top canopy of the teak forests middle canopy comprises of Aonla, Achar, Tinsa, Tendu and palas.

Extent and Distribution of Forest Area: -

As described earlier, The forests of the division, are of dry deciduous and

Moist deciduous types. Teak forests form 20 to 80% of the crop and the best teak I

forests are found in well-drained areas and On the banks of rivers and Nallas.

Presently the working Plan, covering the area is operational till 2006-07. The forests lave been divided into 5 working circles namely -

(1) Improvement Working Circle. .

(2) Soil and moisture conservation working circle.

(3) Bamboo Rehabilitation working circle.

(4) Khair Improvement working circle.

(5) Rehabilitation Working circle

The Maximum area (about. 36%) is covered under improvement working circle and appx 30% forests have been prescribed under Rehabilitation working circle. Out of total forest area 106904 hect., an area of 65641 hect is having

density under 0. 4 or blank while 28629 Hectare is having a density above 0. 4.

Degree. of pressure on the Forest Resource: -

The type of pressures on the forests can divided in to two factors -

(I) Biological Factors (2) Natural Factors

(1) Biological Factors: -

The use of forests in various forms as fuel wood fodder, small wood etc. has been major cause of Their degradation.

The Forest areas near to habitation are under heavy pressure of fuel wood and fodder. The overage forest area per person is only 0. 141 hect which quite low in comparison to the state average of 0. 235 hectors.

The area of the division also include four cities namely Sagar, Garhakota, Rehli and Deori The distance of these cities from forest is not more than 3. 5 Kms

Total 873 village are situated in the division and 637 village are situated at a distance of 2 KJTIS or less from the nearest forests, the nearness of human population to the existing forests is (he major threat to the forests.

A large number of cattle are also kept by the nearly villagers which are mainly dependent on the forests. A sample survey showed that an average of 3.54 cattle exist per family. These cattle graze mainly in the near by forest areas.

A large amount of wood is also required by the villagers for fencing of their houses and fields. They also require small wood for carts, house building and other agricultural implements.

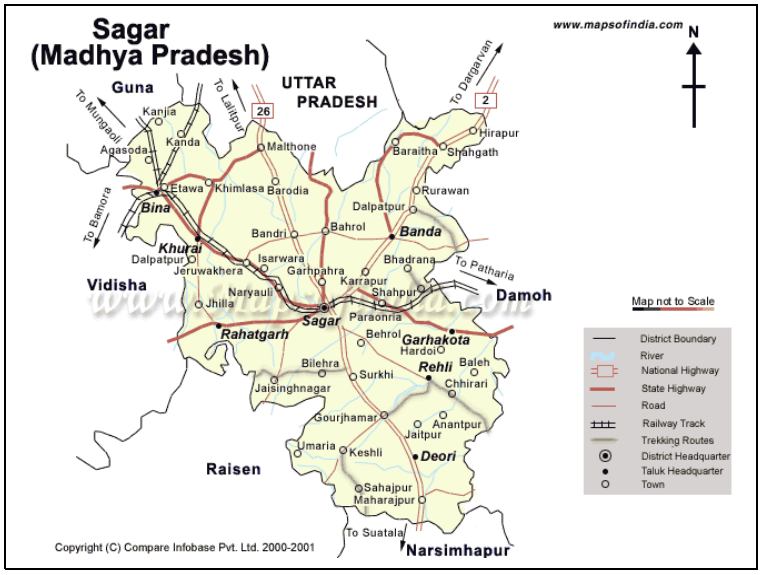
The villagers have traditionally been collecting NTFP from the forests In the recent past, the requirement of NTFP has increased and this has led to extraordinary and premature exploitation of these products in some parts.

(2) Natural Forests :-

These include Draught, erosion mainely. In the recent past, a large area has been affected by draught causing multidimensional problems and further increasing various pressure, some slopes and other undulating areas could not be treated properly with time and erosion of soil has caused heavy loss to the forests and quality of the regenerated forests has gone down. ,

Location of the project:-

District Sagar.



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	South Sagar	Kesali	Jhiriakheda	Jhiriakheda

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Jhiriakheda	31	-	147	-	178	-	178
	Total	**31**	**-**	**147**	**-**	**178**	**-**	**178**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Tank, Health Centre and Road)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Tank	Unit Cost Variable		-	0.50	1	1.50	-	-	1	2.00
2	Health Centre			-	0.50	1	2.50	-	-	1	3.00
3	Road			-	1.00	5	6.00	-	-	5	7.00
4	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	0.15	-	0.30	-	0.30	0	0.75
5	Forest Protection			-	0.25	-	0.50	-	0.50	0	1.25
6	Forest Demarcation			-	0.20	-	0.40	-	0.40	0	1.00
	Total			**0**	**2.60**	**7**	**11.20**	**0**	**1.20**	**7**	**15.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.14
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XVII

Name of the Forest Development Agency

15. FDA Vidisha Forest Division, Vidisha

The FDA is registered as federation of all the 16 JFMC's included in this project, under the Societies Registration Act 1973.

Location of the Project

Name of the State	:	Madhya Pradesh
District	:	Vidisha
Forest Division	:	Vidisha
Range	:	Gyaraspur, Lateri North & Lateri South
Development Blocks	:	Gyaraspur & Lateri
Villages	:	Total Sixteen Villages namely: Dharampur(Khanda), Uharkotra, Israwar, Gambhiriya, Chirroda, Loharra, Jamuniakhurd, Karrya, Chaupra, Agrapathar, Thanaviran, Chanderi, Fatehgarh, Mahavan, Tajpura and Chamarakaundal.

Extent and Description of the Watersheds

Range	Block	Code of Watershed
Gyaraspur	Gyaraspur	2 C 2 F 3 S
Lateri North	Lateri	2 C 2 G 1 M
Lateri North	Lateri	2 C 2 G 1 M

The project area is located in VIDISHA District of Madhya Pradesh. The project is proposed to be implemented in the villages where the dependence of people on forest is significant. The sustained and active cooperation of the villagers living on the fringe areas of these forests are vital for sustainable forest management. The majority of population living in the project area are poor mostly Schedule Caste and Backward Class families, who live below the poverty line. These are mostly landless agricultural labourers whose occupation is seasonal. So they mainly depend on forest for collection of Bidi leaves, Mahua flowers, Harra fruits, Baheda fruits, Amla fruits, Gums and other plants of medicinal value. This minor forest produce doesn't fetch them sufficient money for their livelihood. Their access to services like education and health is severely hampered due to lack of vital facilities in the area low agricultural income is a limiting factor for over all development.

The forest is badly affected by grazing, illicit felling and repeated fires. The main factor responsible for this degradation of the forest is heavy dependence of people on the forest which leads to over exploitation and consequent degradation of the forest.

General Description

Vidisha Distt. Called the gateway of Malwa lies between 23° 21' and 24° 22' N and longitude 77° 16' and 78° 18' E reminds the people of its glorious past with numerous ancient buildings and moment of great historical and archeological importance. The total geographical area of the district is 4733 sq. km. of which 1153.09 sq.km (around 15.64 %) is under the charge of forest department.

The district is surrounded in the north and North West by Guna District, in the East by Sagar District, in the South and north East by Raisen District and in South West by Bhopal District.

The forests in Vidisha Division are mostly confined to the Hillocks of Vindhya Mountain Ranges the attitude varies from 393 meters to 665 meters. The Lakuli peak in southern part of ghatera R. F. being 665 M is the highes point in the district. The bulk of forest land lies between altitudes 45-550 meters.

The main geological formation exposed in the district is Alluvium, Laterite, Basalt, Intertrappeans Sandstone, Quartzite and Bundelkhand granite.

Soil : The predominant soil of the district is medium black cotton soil called "Mar" with an average depth of about 1.5 m with clay percentage varying from 32-55% lime concretion and free calcium carbonate are present at verying depths. The soil is generally deficient in nitrogen, phosphate and organic matter, but is sufficient in potash and lime. The soil is generally shallow and poor on the plateaus with patches of inferior black cotton soil known as 'Dumat' which carries poor teak and almost pure, though badly grown, patches of Saj, Ghont, Palas, Ber and Khair. Small blanks are frequently met with. Sandy loam soil, met in sandstone areas, is generally shallow and strewn with boulders. It is light in texture with free carbonates, lime concretions being usually absent. The main constituent species on such soils are Salai, Gunja and Khair. The lateritic rocks yield a reddish gravelly soil, known as 'Rakad' (murram). It is met with in some forest blocks on flat areas in Shamshabad, Lateri and Sironj Ranges. Teak is absent on this type of soil, which predominantly supports low quality mixed or scrub forest.

The forest of Vidisha Division mainly belong to following types as per classification of Champion and Seth.

Sub groups 5 A-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.

(i) 5-A/C1b - Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.
(ii) 5A/C3- Southern Mixed Deciduous Forests.
(iii) 5A/DSI- Southern Dry Deciduous scrub.

Only 1600 ha. forest area has been identified for the treatment and has been included in this project area.

Management Systems

The major forest management systems is the project area are as follows:

A. Rehabilitation of forest management system.
B. Improvement of forest management system.

Extent and Distribution of Area

Composition of the forest in Vidisha is mainly as teak, mixed and khar fruits. The percentage of teak varies for 20 to 50% in Vidisha District. Density of forest area from 0.2 to 0.4 in project area.

Degree of Pressure on Forest Resources:

Man himself is the most important degrading factor of the forest. The harm done by man to the forests is many times more than the damage done by other factors.

The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only put the pressure on the forest but has also effectively reduced the productivity of these forest. The tendency of the people to fell the young crop for their small timber and fuel wood requirement has almost wiped out regeneration thus endangering the very formation capacity of the forests and has only added to the pace of degradation to the renewable natural resource.

The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these areas is in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excessive grazing has led to the destruction of the regeneration in these areas couple with hardening of the forest floor, as a result of which there is swift run-off of rain water leading soil erosion. In addition to these the tendency of the grazing and to fell the lops and tops of fodder trees also leads to the degradation of the forests.

Tendupatta, Mahua and Aonla are the major MFP available in this division. The collection is done by the villages with not much of los to the forest as Tendu bushes are available even in revenue areas. But the collection of Mahua does harm the forests as the villages set fire to the debris under these trees to facilitate easy colletion. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the forests. The tendency to lop and fell fruit bearing trees like Aonla, Achar for MFP collection also does a lot of damage to many of these which are slowly disappearing from the forests.

Location of the Project:-

District Vidisha

Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	Vidisha	Vidisha	Bhaironpur	Pipariya
2		Vidisha	Rampura	Simaria
3		Vidisha	Lakhooli	Amrohi
4		Vidisha	Hinauta	Hinauta

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Pipariya	112	182	119	-	413	6	407
2	Simaria	14	14	105	-	133	5	128
3	Amrohi	-	42	-	-	42	0	42
4	Hinauta	147	-	343	-	490	0	490
	Total	**273**	**238**	**567**	**-**	**1078**	**11**	**1067**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Tank, Hand Pump, School Building, Road and Community Hall)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Tank	Unit Cost Variable		-	1.00	4	4.00	2	6.00	6	11.00
2	Hand Pump			-	0.20	5	2.80	-	-	5	3.00
3	School Building			-	0.75	1	4.00	-	-	1	4.75
4	Road			-	1.00	20	12.00	2	2.50	22	15.50
5	C. Hall			-	0.50	2	9.00	1	3.25	1	12.75
6	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	0.50	-	1.75	-	1.75	0	4.00
7	Forest Protection			-	0.50	-	2.25	-	2.25	0	5.00
8	Forest Demarcation			-	0.50	-	1.75	-	1.75	0	4.00
	Total			**0**	**4.95**	**32**	**37.55**	**5**	**17.50**	**35**	**60.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.04	0.37	0.17	0.58
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XVIII

Name of the Forest Development Agency

16. FDA East Mandla Forest Division, Mandla.

The proposed project area taken under this project is located in Mandla District of M.P. It will cover 215 JFM samities (FPC & VFC) consisting of 333830 ha of the East Mandla (T) Division of Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh.

Most of the population of this area are Gonds are Baiga Tribes, lives below the poverty line. Most of them are Marginal farmers and they adopt very traditional and backward techniques for agriculture for their livelihood. Other than agriculture they depend upon forest department for employments for departmental works and collection of MFP's for their livelihood. Because of Nistar facilities and excessive grazing the pressure on forest increased with the increase in population in villages residing near the forest area in last few decades.

The main reason of degradation of forest is human interference in forest area for Nistar and N.W.P.s collection. Because of this fire instances have increase and affected the regeneration very badly. All these factors have ultimately degrading the best quality of sal forests along with Bamboo forest found in this area naturally. Main species usually found in these forest areas are Saja, Aonla, Hladu, Mahua, Lendiya etc.

Topography

Geographical Location:

The area of the project lies between the latitudes 22°15' to 23° North and longitude 80°33' East to 81° East.

The project area is located at a average distance of about 75 km from district head quarter Mandla. It is situated in the range head quarters of Mawai, Motinala, Bicchia, Mohgaon, Jagmandal. Main rivers in the project area are Halon, Narmada and Budner.

Forest area of division is 1312 sq. km. and Tribal population is 65-70 % of total population. There are 34 forest villages in this division.

Extent & Distribution of forest area

According to Champions and Seth's revised classification of forests the areas of East Mandla (T.) falls into following categories. Moist peninsular sal forest (3c/c2e) Moist Peninsular High level sal forest (3c/c2e (i)) Moist peninsular low level sal forest (3c/c2e (ii)) Moist peninsular valley sal forest (3c/c2e(iii)) Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous forest(3c/c3).

In the Sal forest, Sal is the main species with percentage varying from 78% to 95% as Sal have tendency to forma pure crop. General quality class I to IV b. Main crop is middle aged and density is varying from 0.5 to 0.8. The growth is good where the soil depth is more and where the drainage is poor the quality of sal is also poor. This area consist of many forest and revenue villages and biotic pressure is also there.

Configuration of ground:

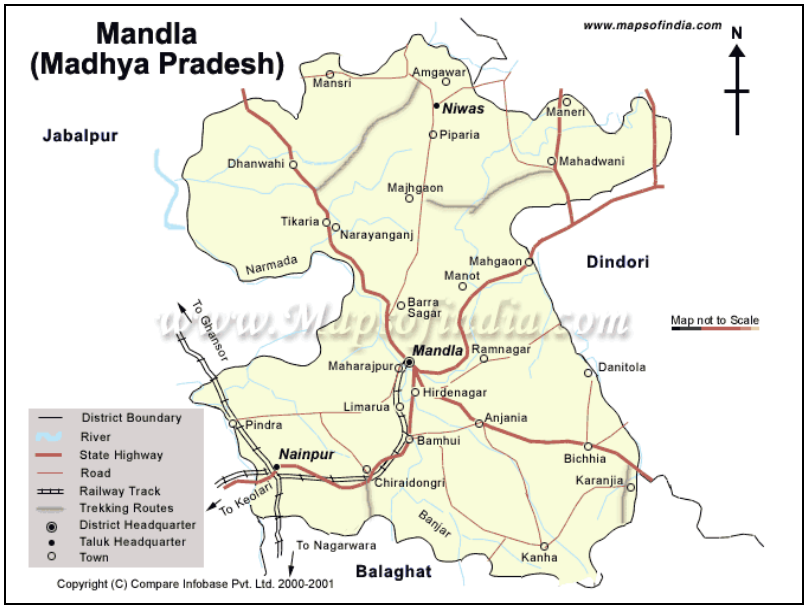
The Mekal Hills of Satpura Mountain series and Fen river valley run from East and West in the division. A major portion of selected area is hilly cut of by nalas and stream. The area of the division is undulating, flat with hilly area to gentle to sleep slopes. To make the conservation efforts more productive and people friendly, it was decided to bring the people into the main focus and involving them in the management of the floral and faunal bio diversity. Thus emerged the concept of People's Protected Areas, which aims at sustainable Forest development by ensuring rural income generation opportunities to the people while conserving the Forest. Thus, these are the areas in which floral as well as faunal bio-diversity are manged by the people, for the people. The major portion of the division in hilly to undulating the flat. The mekal hills of satpura series with fen and narmada river. The Kalpahar and Jagmandal Pahar of Jagmandal range and Banjar river with Dhangarh and Daldal pahar of Mohgaon range are main hills with full of valleys. Fen, Burner, Halone, Banjar, karmer are main contributory river of Narmada.

Degree of pressure on Forest Area:

Demand for firewood small timber, fodder of the human & cattle population has done too much degradation in the forest. The cutting of young crops for narrow gain has totally eliminated the natural regeneration and thus the carrying capacity of the forest is going down day by day. Area of the division is having large cattle population which in variably dependent upon forest for grazing. This is causing destruction natural and artificial regeneration and leading to soil erosion and the persons carrying these cattle are involve in lopping of fodder species.

Location of the project:-

District Mandla



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	East Mandla	Mohgaon	Simaiya	Semaiya
2		Mohgaon	Chubhawal	Daldala
3		Mohgaon	Mirchakheda	Mirchakheda
4		Mohgaon	Jheena	Jheena
5		Ghugari	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur
6		Jagmandal	Kopariya	Kopariya
7		Jagmandal	Saajpani	Saajpani
8		Jagmandal	Umaria	Umaria
9		Jagmandal	Baghrodi	Baghrodi
10		Jagmandal	Anjaniya	Simariya
11		Bichia	Lohata	Lohata
12		Bichia	Bichia	Bhanpurkheda
13		Bichia	Bareeha	Bareeha
14		Motinala	Medha	Surajpura
15		Motinala	Baila	Baila
16		Motinala	Darbara	Darbara
17		Motinala	Baila	Devgaon
18		Motinala	Bhadali	Aamgahan
19		Motinala	Begakheda	Begakheda
20		Motinala	Malumajhola	Banderbadi
21		Motinala	Kikara	Kikara
22		Motinala	Bhijori	Bhimori
23		Motinala	Motinala	Panarikheda
24		Motinala	Bhimori	Harratola
25		Motinala	Bhimori	Kukti sarai
26		Motinala	Ghurghuti	Ghurghuti
27		Motinala	Bhimori	Manori
28		Mavai	Sathiya	Sathiya
29		Mavai	Pakhwaar	Bergaon
30		Mavai	Dhangaon	Manikpur
31		Mavai	Majhgaon	Seda
32		Mavai	Khudrahi	Khudrahi
33		Mavai	Renhengi	Renhengi
34		Mavai	Orai	Orai

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Semaiya	-	189	15	-	204	42	162
2	Daldala	-	182	0	-	182	69	113
3	Mirchakheda	-	226	20	-	246	60	186
4	Jheena	-	552	15	-	567	129	438
5	Gorakhpur	-	527	55	-	582	168	414
6	Kopariya	-	438	30	-	468	103	365
7	Saajpani	-	398	70	-	468	102	366
8	Umaria	-	581	25	-	606	139	467
9	Baghrodi	-	878	40	-	918	213	705
10	Simariya	-	492	30	-	522	122	400
11	Lohata	-	348	10	-	358	84	274
12	Bhanpurkheda	-	501	35	-	536	138	398
13	Bareeha	-	545	255	-	800	169	631
14	Surajpura	-	530	40	-	570	109	461
15	Baila	-	470	25	-	495	115	380
16	Darbara	-	213	0	-	213	52	161
17	Devgaon	-	322	0	-	322	89	233
18	Aamgahan	-	188	10	-	198	34	164
19	Begakheda	-	195	10	-	205	77	128
20	Banderbadi	-	517	90	-	607	327	280
21	Kikara	-	200	115	-	315	189	126
22	Bhimori	-	225	10	-	235	86	149
23	Panarikheda	-	206	15	-	221	125	96
24	Harratola	-	162	120	-	282	182	100
25	Kukti sarai	-	380	0	-	380	99	281
26	Ghurghuti	-	308	0	-	308	72	236
27	Manori	-	72	0	-	72	129	-57
28	Sathiya	-	340	15	-	355	89	266
29	Bergaon	-	229	5	-	234	57	177
30	Manikpur	-	299	5	-	304	90	214
31	Seda	-	234	30	-	264	124	140
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
32	Khudrahi	-	224	10	-	234	88	146

33	Renhengi	-	176	0	-	176	100	76
34	Orai	-	329	25	-	354	65	289
	Total	-	**11676**	**1125**	-	**12801**	**3836**	**8965**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Land Levelling, Hand Pump, Aanganwadi, Road and Community Hall)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Land Bunding	Unit Cost Variable		-	2.00	515	80.00	300	50.00	815	132.00
2	Hand Pump			-	2.75	22	20.00	11	10.00	33	32.75
3	Aanganwadi			-	1.20	10	10.00	5	5.00	15	16.20
4	Road			-	2.10	80	110.00	32	60.00	112	172.10
5	C. Hall			-	6.55	21	40.00	7	10.00	28	56.55
6	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	3.90	-	10.00	-	10.00	0	23.90
7	Forest Protection			-	2.50	-	20.00	-	20.00	0	42.50
8	Forest Demarcation			-	4.00	-	15.00	-	15.00	0	34.00
	Total			**0**	**25.00**	**648**	**305.00**	**355**	**180.00**	**1003**	**510.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.25	3.05	1.80	5.10
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XIX

Name of the Forest Development Agency

17. FDA Harda Forest Division, Harda.

The FDA is designated as Harda forest Development Agency. It has two – tier structure consisting of 18 village level forest committees and an apex body comprising representatives from these committees.

LOCATIONS AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The area of Harda Territorial Division lies between 21 54'18" and 22 38 50 North latitudes, 77 46 7 and 77 43 44 East longitudes. The total area of the Division is 112251.00 ha. The tract is mostly hilly except the northern parts. The division area consists of the catchments of Ajanal, Ganjal, Machak, Siani, Kajal, Moran Narmada and Tapti rivers. The general drainage of the area is towards north as well as west.

A chronologically arranged sequence of geological strata found in the area is given as under

1. RECENT

2. DECCAN TRAPSERIES

3. GONDWANA AND

4. METAMORPHICS

There are three types of soils and their mixtures in various proportions are noticed which are Black soils Lateritic soils and Alluvial soils. The hill slopes and sheltered aspects on trap rock, possesses brown loamy soil which is well drained and carry moisture for longer spells. Teak along with Bamboo and other miscellaneous species are found in such areas.

The track enjoys a pleasant climate and receives sufficient amount of annual rainfall from south-west monsoon. Average amount of annual rainfall is 1250 mm the mean daily temperature varies from 3.30 C to 46.40 C. The vegetation climate is humid from Jun to mid November. The soil moisture conditions are optimum to fair. Thus, the general condition for plant growth are favorable. About 38.5 % of the total geographical area (3703.11 Sq Km.) is covered with the forest. The population density 141.22 per Sq. Km. The percentage of S.T. and S.C. population is 22.74 % and 16.14 % respectively. The literacy percentage of district is 49.18 %

Administrative Break up of Forests in the Division

Sub Division	Range	Reserved forest	Protected forest	Total	Unclassified forest	Grand Total
Harda	Handia	580.00	11425.00	12005	966.00	12971.00
North	Rehatgaon	16844.00	264.00	7108.00	-	17108.00
	Temagoan	14480.00	4730.00	19210.00	205.00	19415.00
Harda	Magardha	22200.00	-	22200.00	-	22200.00
South	Makrai	-	18820.00	18820.00	-	18820.00
	Borpani	20075.00	1662.00	21737.00	-	21737.00
Total		74179.00	36901.00	111080.00	1171.00	112251.00

The project is proposed to be implemented in the villages where dependence of people on forests is significant and active and active sustained co-operation of the villagers living on the fringe areas of these forests is vital for sustainable forest management. A Majority of the population of the project area lives below the poverty line. They are mainly tribals with very less agricultural land or land less. The basic facilities like health, education, sanitation etc. are out of reach for most of these poor people. Inadequate income from agriculture becomes limiting factor for the development of rural communities.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST :

The forest of the division can be broadly divided into Teak forests & Mixed forests.

According to revised classification of forests by Champion and Seth (1964), the forests of the division could be divided into following main types :-

1. South Indian moist deciduous slightly moist teak forests – 3B/C – 1c
2. Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak forests – 5 A/C- 1b
3. Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Mixed forests- 5 C/C – 3

The percentage of Teak forests in the area is 85 % , the average site quality of these forests is generally, III , IVa and IVb. The natural regeneration of the main species is medium and scattered.

The mixed forests are spread over 15% of the forest area. Saja. Dhawra,Lendia, Tinsa, Teak, Mundi, Haldu Mahua, Tendu,m Achar, Kusum, Moyan, Kumbhi, Aonla. Dudhi and Palas are the principal species found in the area. The average site quality is IVa and IVb. On average 70% of crop is midddle aged 10% young and 20% crop is mature in entire division.

Bamboo is spread over 35% of the forest area in the under storey. Generally Bamboo is of II and III quality and density is medium to rare.

FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN THE DIVISION

The forests in the division are managed as per the following working circles:-

Working Circles in the Division

S.No.	Working Circle	Area (Hectare)	Percentage
1.	Teak conversion - W.C.	8067.537	7.18
2.	Selection-cum-Improvement	76802.315	68.42
3.	Coppice with reserve – W.C.	8757.782	7.80
4.	Plantation - W.C.	12307.810	10.96
5.	Bamboo overlapping	32362.853	28.83

EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST AREA :

The forests in the division are generally in good shape. Annual turn over from the forests is about 35705.243 cubic meters of timber, 3348.333 cubic meters of fuel wood, and 2637.695 National Tones of Bamboo. The forests are mostly evenly distributed in the division in large patches as shown in the enclosed map of the enclosed map of the division. There are 12 Blocks and 182 compartments of reserved forests and 52 Block and 148 compartments of protected forests. Forests of the division are well stocked with 90% of the forest having canopy density over 0.4. However regeneration status is adequate to scattered in most of the area mainly due to heavy incidence of biotic pressure. The forests consist maintly of teak species, which constitute 85% of the total forest area in the division. The site quality is generally M. P. III to IVb. The crop is mostly middle aged. The common associates of teak in the tap canopy are Saja, Leandia, Dhaora, Haldu, Mahua, Tinsa, Kari, Jamun, Moyan, Baheda and Kusum etc. Middle storey comprises of Aonla, Achar, Bamboo and Tendu etc.

Mixed forests are spread over 15% of the forest area. Common species found are Teak, Lendia, Dhaora, Haldu, Mahua, Tinsa, Jamun, Moyan, Palas, and dudhi, etc. The crop is mostly middle aged.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFIE OF THE VILLAGES :

18 Nos. of Forest Protection Communities have been selected where the project will be implemented through village level joint forest management committees known as Forest Protection Committees in well- stocked forests (18 Nos) and in the area which is predominantly tribal dominated, which consist 38.88% of the population. Gonds and Korkus are the main tribes. Population density in the district is 141.22 persons per square kilometer.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the perople of the area as 89.3% of the population is engaged in primary sector. Main agricultural crops are Miaze, Barliy, Kod, Kutke and Tuar. Forest produce is much in demand for agricultural implements, housing, and cooking. Detailed profile of the villages in terms of socio- economic status and forest dependency is appended at B.

In the last decade the concept of Joint Forest Mangement has been successfully implemented in the division. At present all 150 Forest Protection Committees (FPCs) and Village Forest Committees (VFCs) are actively involved in protection and development of forests. Active participation of villagers residing with in 5 kms of forest boundary is being ensures with a view to-

Protect the existing crop through social fencing

Assist natural regeneration

Reduce dependency of Villagers on forests

Integrated forest and village development

Ensuring sustained supply of fuel, fodder, and small timber

Increase in NWFP to provide additional income to tribal and rural poor

Restore ecological balance

Obtain optimum productivity from forest, community and private lands.

Educating and training villagers in scientific resource management.

THE DEGREE OF PRESSURE ON FOREST RESOUECES

Forests provide number of products to the rural population in the state such as timber for household and agricultural use, fuelwood, fodder and manure. The villagers also use a large number of NTFPs such as Aonla, fodder and manure. The villagers also use a large number of NWFPs such as Aonla, Achar, Baheda, and Roots of so many species for food and medicines, and trade them for money. Many villagers have been using forest-based raw material to manufacture handicrafts, e.g. bamboo articles, leaf plates, and process other minor forest products to earn their livelihoods.

Villagers draw a variety of products from the forests that include timber, fuel wood bamboo, and a number of non-timber forest products., Although arrangements have been made through nistar depots, to meet villagers requirements in terms of timber fuel wood, and bamboo, also, the areas are being annually notified open for grazing. Nevertheless, requirements far exceed, supply. As a result,m villagers are obliged to enter the forests and remove forest products in an unscientific manner that affects the health of the forest. The following table gives an idea about the increasing gap between requirement and supply of forest products in Harda Forest Division (T).

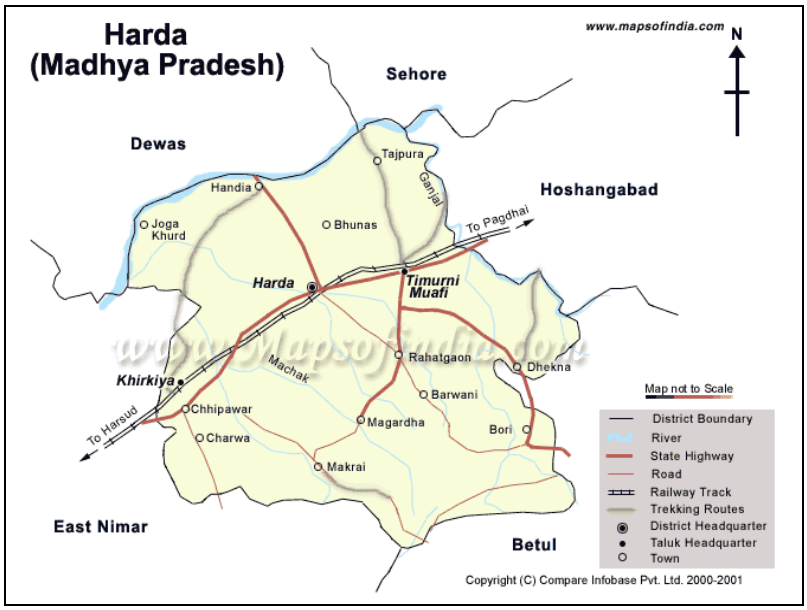
Demand and Supply of Nistar Material to Villagers in the Division.

Year	Bamboo		Poles		Fuelwood (Stacks)	
	Target	Supply	Target	Supply	Target	Supply
1997-98	4,38,000	1,62,405	53,300	14,380	520	450
1998-99	3,99,000	1,18,463	22,500	6,457	1190	800
1999-2000	5,10,000	1,38,800	23,400	2,760	500	400
2000-2001	4,70,000	1,18,800	23,400	2,389	500	370
2001-2002	3,20,000	91,445	9,300	4,337	430	234
2002-2003	3,68,000	-	9,250	-	95	-
Total	**2505000**	**629203**	**141150**	**30323**	**3235**	**2254**

The villagers often meet the gap between demand and supply by illicit removal of material from the forests. Unjhygienic and unscientific removal of forest products from the forests affects the health of forest. As a result, regeneration is often found lacking in the forest and most of the bamboo forests are severely degraded. The forests are also badly affected by grazing, and illicit felling for commercial purposes. The main factor responsible for this forests. Therefore, the over exploitation and consequent degradation of the forests are the major concern in forest conservation.

Location of the project:-

District Harda.



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	Harda	Hadiya	Joga	Joga
2		Magardha	Sigoda	Sigoda
3			Badjhiri	Badjhiri
4			Lakhadeh	Lakhadeh
5			Banshipura	Banshipura
6			Indrapura	Indrapura
7			Churni	Churni
8			Bapcha	Bapcha
9			Ratamati	Ratamati
10			Bitiya	Bitiya
11			Junapani	Junapani
12		Rahatgaon	Barwani	Barwani
13			Gangaradhana	Gangaradhana
14			Khooni	Khooni
15			Domara	Domara
16			Gorakhal	Gorakhal
17			Kayar	Kayar
18			Chandrakhal	Chandrakhal
19			Banspani	Banspani
20			Roothbarra	Roothbarra
21		Tenagaon	Dong	Dong
22			Amba	Amba
23			Mannasa	Mannasa
24			Bothi	Bothi
25			Javardha	Javardha
26			Mahukhal	Mahukhal
27			Bori	Bori
28			Dega	Dega
29			Unchabaraari	Unchabaraari
30		Borepani	Kayada	Kayada
31			Kumrum	Kumrum
32			Borepani	Borepani
33			Dehariya	Dehariya
34			Jadkau	Jadkau
35			Malegaon	Malegaon
36			Deedmada	Deedmada
37			Jhirna	Jhirna
38			Lodhidhana	Lodhidhana
39			Debarabandi	Debarabandi
40			Patiyakua	Patiyakua
41			Gohati	Gohati
42			Bovada	Bovada

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Joga	74	-	-	192	266	-	266
2	Sigoda	387	-	-	-	387	-	387
3	Badjhiri	1111	-	-	-	1111	-	1111
4	Lakhadeh	501	-	-	12	513	-	513
5	Banshipura	483	-	-	-	483	-	483
6	Indrapura	521	-	-	-	521	-	521
7	Churni	494	-	-	97	591	-	591
8	Bapcha	301	-	-	52	353	-	353
9	Ratamati	513	-	-	5	518	-	518
10	Bitiya	387	-	-	-	387	-	387
11	Junapani	413	-	-	-	413	-	413
12	Barwani	615	-	-	-	615	-	615
13	Gangaradhana	355	-	-	-	355	-	355
14	Khooni	324	-	-	122	446	-	446
15	Domara	16	-	-	149	165	-	165
16	Gorakhal	312	-	-	319	631	-	631
17	Kayar	249	-	-	225	474	-	474
18	Chandrakhal	1006	-	-	-	1006	-	1006
19	Banspani	647	-	-	-	647	-	647
20	Roothbarra	270	-	-	-	270	-	270
21	Dong	112	-	-	-	112	-	112
22	Amba	186	-	-	75	261	-	261
23	Mannasa	184	-	-	-	184	-	184
24	Bothi	568	-	-	-	568	-	568
25	Javardha	298	-	-	-	298	-	298
26	Mahukhal	315	-	-	142	457	-	457
27	Bori	598	19	-	320	937	-	937
28	Dega	464	-	-	220	684	-	684
29	Unchabaraari	516	-	-	-	516	-	516
30	Kayada	707	15	-	-	722	-	722
31	Kumrum	754	-	-	-	754	-	754
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
32	Borepani	861	-	-	12	873	-	873

33	Dehariya	692	-	-	-	692	-	692
34	Jadkau	387	12	-	3	402	-	402
35	Malegaon	1242	-	-	-	1242	-	1242
36	Deedmada	443	-	-	-	443	-	443
37	Jhirna	583	5	-	-	588	-	588
38	Lodhidhana	1327	-	-	44	1371	-	1371
39	Debarabandi	375	-	-	-	375	-	375
40	Patiyakua	498	-	-	6	504	-	504
41	Gohati	601	-	-	4	605	-	605
42	Bovada	342	-	-	24	366	-	366
	Total	**21032**	**51**	**-**	**2023**	**23106**	**-**	**23106**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Land Bunding, Tank, Aanganwadi, Biogas, Road, Stopdams and Community Hall)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Land Bunding	Unit Cost Variable		-	0.50	500	46.00	200	20.00	700	66.50
2	Tank			-	0.75	30	90.00	10	29.00	40	119.75
3	Anganwadi			-	1.00	18	22.00	9	10.00	27	33.00
4	Alternate Energy			10	1.00	240	24.00	100	10.00	350	35.00

5	Road		9	9.00	100	100.00	40	40.00	149	149.00
6	Stopdams		-	0.50	5	24.00	2	10.00	7	34.50
7	C. Hall		-	1.00	12	36.00	7	20.00	19	57.00
8	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.		-	2.75	-	19.00	-	19.00	0	40.75
9	Forest Protection		-	2.50	-	25.00	-	25.00	0	52.50
10	Forest Demarcation		-	2.00	-	20.00	-	20.00	0	42.00
	Total		**19**	**21.00**	**905**	**406.00**	**368**	**203.00**	**1292**	**630.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.21	4.06	2.03	6.30
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XX

Name of the Forest Development Agency

18. FDA Indore Forest Division, Indore

Forest division Indore falls in the revenue district of Indore M.P. and the physical boundaries of Indore district and Forest Division Indore coincides with each other.

Indore division head quarter is situated on Agra Bombay National Highway No. 3, 187 km from Bhopal, the state capital of M.P.

The Forests of Indore Division lies between the parallels of latitude 22° 15° to 25° 15° north and longitude 74° 30 to 76° 15 east.

The altitude varies from 88.18 to 548.64 m above m.s. 1. The area 709 sq. km. which is about 18.2% of the total geographical area of the district.

The population of the Indore District as per the last census is 25,85,321. The male female ratio is 1:0.9. Rate of increase of population per decade is 40.82%. percentage of Schedule Caste is 5.50% while percentage of Schedule Tribe is 16.65%. About 74.82 people are literate. Rural population is 14,70,020 percentage of S. T. in Mhow block is very high i.e. 28.75%.

Cattle population of Indore District as per the census of 2001 is 8,63,840, which includes 77265 cows, 1,12,350 buffaloes % 674217 other animals viz sheep, goat, etc. Total cattle bearing Capacity of Indore Forest Division is 425754, while it holds 863840 i.e. 438086 more cattle are dependent on the forest resulting in denudation of forest by rumpling & over grazing.

108 V. F. C's and 3 VFPC's of Indore Division holds approximately 4,25,754 cattle. Only 28.93% agriculture land is irrigated, people of Indore district mainly grow wheat, soyabean, gram, arhar, til, alsi, udada, groundnut, gavar makka.

General Description of the forest covered by the territorial division

According to Champion and Seth's classification the forest of Indore division area broadly classified as under:

S.No.	Classification Type	Forest Type
1	5A/C – 1b 5A/Cib to 5A/C3 Forest Mhow Range	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak Forests
2	5A/C – 1b 5A/Cib to 5A/C3 Forest Manpur Range	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak Forests
3	$5A/C_1B$ Forest Indore Range	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak Forests
4	Improvement felling series $5A/C_1a$ Forest Choral Range	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak Forests

Teak Forests

About 70% of the total forests carry Teak Forests. The ruling quality of teak is 5A/Cib to 5A/C_3. Due to ruthless treatment meted out to the teak forests in past such as disastrous illicit felling, hacking, pollarding, firdling overgrazing and repeated fires, the trees, in general are malformed, crooked and unhealthy.

The regeneration of teak from coppice is moderate to profuse, where as by seed it is sporadic, due to neglect of proper and timely tending operations. The regeneration gives a very unhygienic look with bushy congested growth of malformed, damaged saplings in the area of good potential.

The main associates of teak are Dhaora, Saja, Achar, Aonla, Khair, Kaim, Tendu etc.

Mixed Forests

About 30% of the total forest of the districts carry mixed forests. The forest are mostly open and poorly stocked. The quality of the forests vary from 5A/Cib to 5A/C_3., the two – third stock being V a A quality.

On account of constant hacking, unrestricted grazing and repeated fires in the past, the general condition of the crop is very poor and unhealthy and the trees are crooked, malformed and stunted. Due to lack of tending operation, the crop exhibits unhygienic conditions.

Regeneration of most of the species, especially that of Dhaora, Tendu, Lendia, Saja, Tinsa, Khair is mostly by coppice. Natural regeneration by seed is scantly and patchy. Many valuable and versatile species like Salie, Moyan, Anjan, Dhawara because of recless fellings heavy browsing and repeated fires have been reduced to ground cover in most of the area where it is in bushy form.

The main species of the mixed forests area Saja, Dhaoram, Achar, Lendia, Aonla, Tendu, Bija, Tinsa, Gurjan, Khair, Hoyan, Palasetc.

Khair is found all over the division in varying proportions either as pure patches or mixed with other species.

Bamboos

Bamboo (Dendrocalmus Strictus) once thrived in very tracts of teak forests and mixed forests but due to neglect of silvicultural operations, illicit fellings, reckless hacking and lopping , over grazing and repeated fires has today wiped off leaving only a few dried up or drying up congested clumps which remind one, that these forests once carried Bamboo.

The forests of Indore division have a very good potential for Bamboo plantation and by raising Bamboo plantations over extensive tracts, Bamboo can be rehabilitated back in the forests of Indore.

Degree of pressure on forest resources

Degree of pressure on forest resources in Indore division is tremendous and highly unsustainable and is causing sever damage to the already degraded forests.

There is very heavy local demand of fuel , fodder, small timber and other forest produce. The local economy is agrarian. People keep large number of cattle which are entirely dependent on forest for grazing. Stall feeding is almost unknown and the cattle roam freely in the forests. More than 80% of the district population is rural and live in kuchcha houses made of mud fro which small sized timber, bamboo and grass etc, is required in large quantities.

The people living in and around the forest have great stock of forest produce. According to an estimate the total fuel wood requirement of the district is around 2,50,000 fuel stacks of 2m x 1m x 1m in size and the poles requirement of the district for house construction is around 3,00,000. Since there is total ban on tree felling in Indore District since May 1988 most of fuel wood and poles requirement is obviously met through illicit means, other than the one meted through Nistar Supplies from the material acquired from other Forest Divisions.

Where as the total carrying capacity of forests of Indore division is around 425754 it has to bear a pressure of more than 8,63,840 cattle heads resulting in very heavy grazing and severe damage to regeneration of forests.

Forests of Indore Division have been very rich in various NTFP like Tendu Patta, Aonla, Achar, Gums, Mahua, edible roots and fruits and great variety of medicinal herbs etc, $1/4^{th}$ population of poor forest dwellers is sustaining its live hood through collection and sale of NTFP. Due to severe degradation of forests and the unscientific method of exploitation the availability of NTFP is dwindling day by day thus adversely affecting the poorest section of the society.

In the last four decades due to population explosion, the land hunger for cultivation, increased manifold, causing tremendous pressure on the forest and as a result a large tract of forest is always under the pressure of encroachment.

Heavy biotic interference is the root cause of degradation of forest. In short the forests of the Indore division are in a highly degraded state, almost entire forests being open and scrub and with ever increasing pressure for fuel, fodder and small timber, due to human and cattle population explosion. The bio-mass removal is in excess of the regenerating capacity of the forest which is only accelerating the pace of degradation of the renewable natural resources.

However the positive point is that most of the forests still have adequate root stock. Which though at present is in very congested and unhygienic condition, but with proper tending and gap filling afforestation and protecting measures can be developed in to good forests in future.

Forests the only renewable source of NTFP, at the present are not able to meet the demand of NTFP, food, medicinal produce of villagers for house hold purposes.

To receive substantial production of NTFP from these forests, involvement of village and protector and producer of NTFP is essential, which will derive actual benefit to the poor concerned.

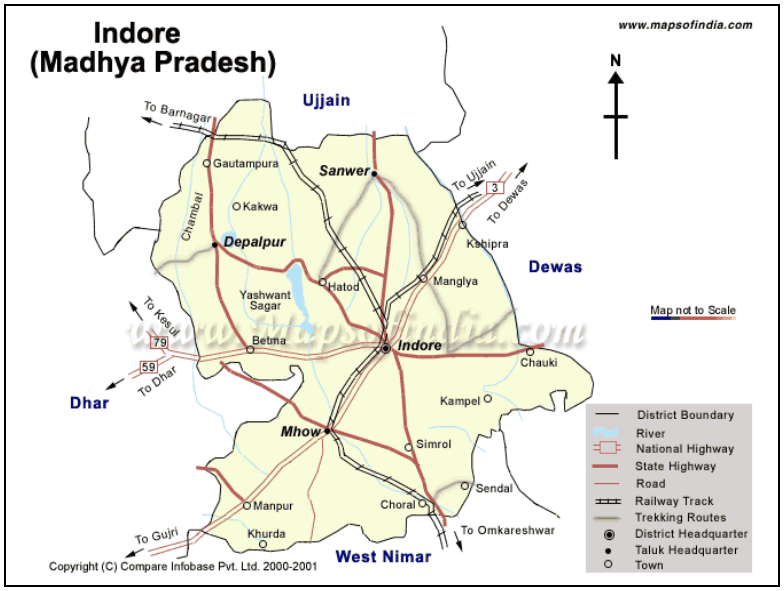
It is an innovative project, which will bring more innovations, once the ball starts and will head forward sustainably.

Our V.F.C's once become self-sustained, will become a cause for an integral development and a balanced eco-system. Otherwise, forest the renewable store house of food, fodder fiber, timber, medicine etc. may become extinct in near future.

The main source of employment for the people living in and around the forests. Who have caused this destruction can be to be stopped, this project will achieve its aim.

Location of the project:-

District Indore.



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	Indore	Indore	Moroda	Nehruvan
2		Indore	Naharjhabua	Nahar Jhabua
3		Choral	Raskundia	Raskundia
4		Choral	Nayapura	Telanmal
5		Choral	Bechirag	Bechirag
6		Choral	Umath	Umath

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Nehruvan	340	0	-	0	340	36	304
2	Nahar Jhabua	5	21	-	0	26	0	26
3	Raskundia	0	157	-	0	157	6	151
4	Telanmal	21	101	-	25	147	0	147
5	Bechirag	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
6	Umath	0	405	-	0	405	16	389
	Total	**366**	**684**	**-**	**25**	**1075**	**58**	**1017**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Land Bunding, School Building, Biogas, Road, Well and Irrigation)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Land Bunding	Unit Cost Variable		-	0.50	-	12.00	-	-	0	12.50
2	School Building			-	0.50	2	6.00	1	1.50	3	8.00
3	Alternate Energy			5	0.50	25	2.50	10	1.00	40	4.00
4	Road			-	0.30	18	20.00	2	3.00	20	23.30
5	Well			-	-	2	3.00	-	-	2	3.00
6	Irrigation			-	0.20	2	9.00	-	-	2	9.20
7	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	0.75	-	1.50	-	1.50	0	3.75
8	Forest Protection			-	1.25	-	2.50	-	2.50	0	6.25
9	Forest Demarcation			-	1.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	0	5.00
	Total			**5**	**5.00**	**49**	**58.50**	**13**	**11.50**	**67**	**75.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.05	0.58	0.11	0.74
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XXI

Name of the Forest Development Agency

19. FDA Jabalpur Forest Division, Jabalpur

The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into forest for growing. The cattles which graze in these areas is in access of carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and .excessive grazing has led to destruction of the regeneration in these areas coupled with hardening forest floor as a result of which tlicre is swift run-off of rain water 1.0 soil. In addition to-these, the tendency of the grazing to lop fell the fodder trees also leads to the degradation of the forests.

Tendupatta, Mahua &. Aonla arc major MFP available in division. The collection is done by the villagers with not much of loss forest as Tendu bushes are available in revenue areas also but the collection of Mahua does harm the forests as the villagers set fire the debris of these trees to facilitate easy collection. This fire does soread to other areas these trees to facilitate easy collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the forests. The tendency to low and fell fruit bearing trees like Aonla, Achar lor MFP collection also does a lot of damage to many of these like Aonla, Achar lor MIT collection also does a lot of damage to many of these which arc slowly disappearing frorn the forests

Extent and distribution of forest Area:-

Composition the forest can also be classified as teak: and forests. Teak forests contain more than 20% oFlcak trees forests. Teak forests contain more than 20% of teak trees. In the Teak average percentage of teak is 40% but the percentage varies from Most of the forests arc III/V quality. The density of Teak forest varies from 0.5 to 0.7. Most of the mixed forests area found in the Sihora Range or gnesis formation. Depending on the micro climate small patches arc scattered throughout the division in between leak forest adioining scaltcrod throughout the (.livisioii in belween leak Forest adjoining, sir In the mixed forest where the soil is heavy and the drainage is not good. In the mixed teak is absent wid in most of the area bamboo is generally present.

Socio- Economic profile of the village

The Souci-Economic Drofile of the villaKes taken under this schcemes shown in the attached table

Degree of pressure on forest resources:-

The demand for firewood, small timber and Fodder of the increasing human and cattle population has not only put the pressure on forests but has also effectively reduced tlic productivity of these forests. The forests but has also etiectively reduced lhc productivity tendency of the people to fell tlic young crop for their small fuelwood

requirement has almost wiped out regeneration thus the very formation capacity of the forests and has only added to the the very formation capacity resource

Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Dry Teak

For the purpose of desription the forest of the area can be classified into the following sub type:

(a) Dry Dcciduous Teak Forest with or without Bamboos

Bulk of the area on shallow soil, well drained, hill sides or undulating ground. All tlie ranges of the division area occupied by this of forests. It may be considered to form a matrix in which all oilier types forests occurring in tlie tract are embedded. The main distinguisliing of this type from that of the foot l-nll type is tl-ie low Quality which attrib of this type from that of the foot hill type is tlie low quality which to the relatively dry conditions in which fliey grow.

(b) Foot hill type Teak forests with or without Bamboos:-

This ype is restricted to tlic sheltered low slone of hills where If This type is restricted to the sheltered low slope of hills' washed off soil from the UDDer reaches lias been decosited on wide washed off soil from the upper reaches lias been deposited on ;or alluvial strins around nala banks wlicre drainage is satisfactory.

'Southern Tropical Drv Decidluous IVlixcd Forest - $5A/C_{3-4}$

This type of forest occur mainly in areas whore the underlying rock is of the Vindhvan formation. It is found mainly in parts of Jabalpur

Bamboo Forests -:

Bamboo occurs as an under storey in various tyoe of forests. Bamboo

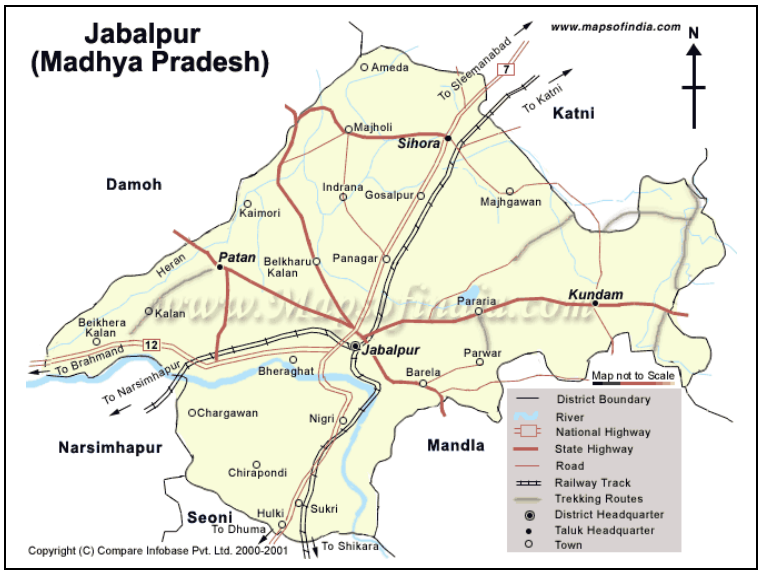
Status of existing crops -:

Legally most of these area's P.F.'s or R.F's. The crop is mostly degraded malformed stunted which arc devoided of natural reRCrieratic and irrigation facilities arc slll percent being al low as

Climate-: The Climate oF Jabalpur Division is .fairly, healthy consists of tho thi-cc season, 1'hc I leaf is intense in clul' n fiii May. The bul consists oFtho lhi-cc season, 1'hc I leal is inlcnsu in clui-inl:::::: May. 'l'hc bul the rains is, received during July- August. The average annual rainfa the rains is, received during July- August.

Location of the project:-

District Jabalpur



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	Jabalpur	Kundwara	Kundwara Guraiya	Kundwara
2		Budhari	Dabara	Sonthi
3		Karanpathar	S. Bareli Pathar	Bareli Pathar
4		Saliwadi	Garhgorakhpur	Gadhgorakhpur
5		Semara	Badiwara	Semara

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Kundwara	-	231	-	-	231	-	231
2	Sonthi	-	169	-	-	169	-	169
3	Bareli Pathar	-	135	-	-	135	-	135
4	Gadhgorakhpur	-	85	-	18	103	-	103
5	Semara	-	122	-	-	122	-	122
	Total	**-**	**742**	**-**	**18**	**760**	**-**	**760**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Tank, Tubewell, School Buildings, Biogas, Road and Community Hall)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Tank	Unit Cost Variable		-	2.00	6	20.00	4	10.00	10	32.00
2	Tube well			-	-	2	2.40	-	-	2	2.40
3	School Building			-	0.75	2	5.00	-	-	2	5.75
4	Alternate Energy			5	0.50	11	1.10	-	-	16	1.60
5	Road			-	0.75	7	7.00	3	3.00	10	10.75
6	C. Hall			-	0.50	5	7.00	-	-	5	7.50
7	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	0.75	-	1.50	-	1.50	0	3.75
8	Forest Protection			-	1.25	-	2.50	-	2.50	0	6.25
9	Forest Demarcation			-	1.00	-	2.00	-	2.00	0	5.00
	Total			**5**	**7.50**	**33**	**48.50**	**7**	**19.00**	**45**	**75.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.07	0.48	0.19	0.74
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTERXXII

Name of the Forest Development Agency

20. FDA Dhindori Forest Division, Dhindori

Dindori Territorial Division is among the most important Sal Forest area of Madhya Pradesh. These forests fail in part of Shahpura and Dindori tehsils and cover whole of Dindori District and lie between the 22°14'15" to 23°22'30" North latitude & 80°25'15" to 81°47'15" East longitude. The. forests are largely situated on the Maikal hills south of Narmada river and part of Mahendwani plateau and on Shahpura plateau north of Narmada river. The central part along the river Narmada, occuring as a narrow valley bears belt of beautiful forests. General elevation of Dindori (T) Division varies from 1066.8 metres to 457.2 metres above msl. The highest point of the Division, namely Nanhudadar (Pakri-sondha) 1115.6 metres above msl is situated in the centra! plateau along Narmada river.

The geographical area of the Dindori Distt is 6128 Sq. Km. out of which forest area is 2307. 45 Sq. Km. Range-wise area is follow:

Name of Sub Division	Name of Range	Area (in ha)
Dindori	Dindori	2S332.20
	North Samnapur	22173.60
	Amarpur	19790.90
Gadasarai	Bajag	25976.60
	East Karanjia	26169.20
	West Karanjia	29553.30
	South Samnapur	19156.90
Shahpura	Shahpura	12786.13
	Shahpur	21726.00
	Mahendwani	27080.69
	Grand Total	2307457.52

Most of the area is occupied by the Basaltic rocks of Deccan traps over the Gondwana system with a small portion in South west lying along the border of Dindori, Bajag and south eastern part of South Samnapur Range which carry the igneous rocks of cretaceous and eocene age consisting of Dharawars, Lametas and Archaens. The geological succession of the area is a follows, the oldest being the lowest in order of sequence: -

(i) Recent or alluvium
(ii) Deccan trap
(iii) Lametas
(iv) Dharwars
(v) Archaens, granite, cryatallines etc.

The principal rock formation in the area consists of Basaltic Deccan flows with lateritic deposits over-topping them. The three main tateritic deposits consists of Chhindi

pahar, Kakra pahar and South Samnapur deposit. The total reserves of bauxite grade laterite is about 2 million tons.

The alluvial black cotton soils are deposited along the rivers and the water courses. The soils origination from Dharwars, Lametas and Archaens are sandy and give rise to deep fertile deposit.

The climate is tropical monsoonic with summer (from April to June), rainy season (June to October) and winter (from November to March). The highest temperature recorded is 46. 8°C in May 1973, lowest to 1. 0°C in January 2003. Normally the highest temperature ranges from 31. 6°C to 46, 8°C and the lowest minimum from 1. 0°C to 18. 0°C. The mean annual rainfall is 1400 mm.

The Forests

The major working circles under which these forest falls are:

1. Sal Conversion working circle.
2. Sal selection cum improvement working circle.
3. Socio rehabilitation working circle.
4. Plantation working circle.
5. Bamboo overlapping working circle/Rehabilitation working circle.
6. Soil Conservation working circle.

Composition and condition of the crop: - The forest consists of chiefly Sal and miscellaneous types. The main forest types are (as per Champion and Seth): -

(i) Moist Peninsular High Level Sal [3C/C2e (i)] occurring on upper slopes of hills in South Samnapur, whole of Dindori, Bajag, Karnajia, Shahpur and Shahpura Ranges.

(ii) Moist Peninsular Low Level Sal [3C/C2e (ii)] found chiefly on the lower slopes and on the plateau specially in the Bajag and South Samnapur Ranges.

(iii) Moist Peninsular Valley Sal [3C/C2e (iii)] commonly met with along the banks of rivers and nalas, specially in Karanjia and South Samnapur ranges.

Best quality Sal forest of M. P, (II and III quality) is confined to South Samnapur and part of Karanjia ranges. The quality of Sal in the rest of the area is generally M. P. IV. The proportion of Sal is generally high i. e. 75 to 95%. Establishment and reproduction as well as regeneration of Sal is not a problem in part of the Karanjia and the South Samnapur Ranges. Reproduction over the rest of the area is deficient due to severe and periodic fires, frost, drought and razing. Sal heartwood borer is a serious menace in the division and occurs in endemic form in Shahpur, Bajag, Karanjia and South Samnapur ranges. The Sal crop is generally nature to middle aged with a low percentage of trees of over 150 cms. girth.

These conform to southern Dry mixed deciduous type of forests (3C/C3) of Champion and Seth and are spread over western portion of Dindori range and north western portion of Samnapur range and eastern portion of Shahpura range. Patches of mixed forests occur instricably mixed in Sal forest also. Generally the upper slopes and dadars carry mixed forests. Crop in the major part is middle aged to mature with fair amount of natural and coppice regeneration. Crop is generally IVa and IVb quality.

Teak is confined to protected forest lying in north east Shahpura and Mahedwani range, scattered in part of Shahpur range.

Location of the project:

The project area is located in Dindori Distt of M. P. The project is proposed to be implemented in the villages where the dependence of people on the forest is significant and active and sustained cooperation of the villagers living on the fringe area of these forest are vital for sustainable forest management. The majority of the population living in the project area are tribals who live below poverty line. These tribals are landless agricultural laborers whose main occupation are seasonal and mainly dependent on forest by collection of Beedi Leaves, Bauhinia Leaves, Mahua Flowers, Harra, Aonla and other medicinal plants. This minor forest produce does not fetch them enough money for livelihood. Their access to services like education, health is severely hampered because of lack of these vital facilities. Low agricultural income is a limiting factor for overall development. The forest is badly affected by grazing, illicit felling and repeated fires. The main factors responsible for this degradation of forest is the heavy dependence of rural forest dwelling communities on the forest which lead to overexploitation and consequent degradation of forest.

Degree of Pressure on Forest Resources: -

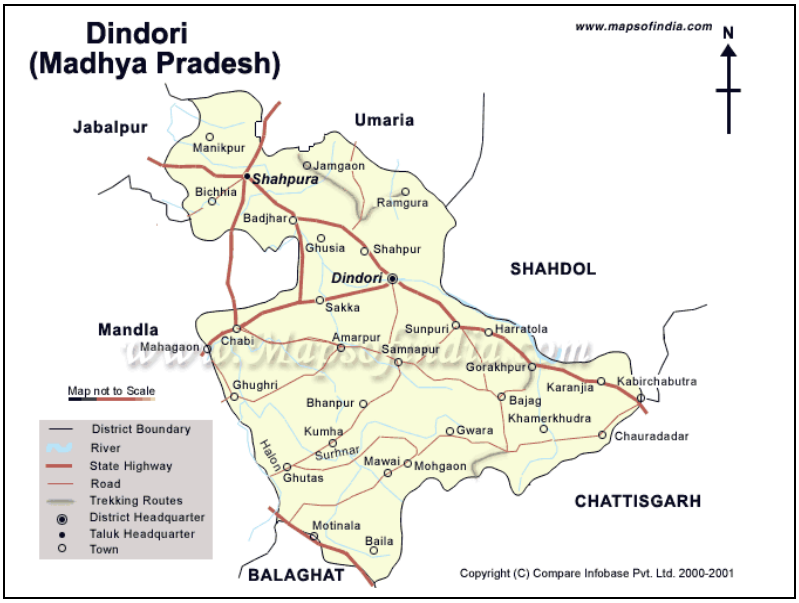
The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the Forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these area in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excess grazing has led to the destruction of the natural & artificial regeneration in these area coupled with hardening of the forest floor as a result of which there is swift run-off of rain water leading to soil erosion and less percolation. In addition to these the tendency of the grazers to lop and fell the trees for fodder also lead to the degradation of the forest.

The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder for the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only increased the pressure on the forest but also effectively reduce the productivity of these forests. The tendency of the people to illegally fell the young crop for their small timber and fuel wood requirement has almost wiped out natural regeneration of this precious renewable natural resources i. e., the forests.

Mahua, Tendupatta, Aonla, Mahul patta, Gum, etc. are the major MFP available in this division. Collection of MFPs like Tendupatta is done by the villagers without damaging the forest as Tendu bushes are available even in revenue areas but the collection of Mahua does harm the forest as the villagers set fire to the debris under these trees to facilitate easy collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the forests. The tendency to lop and fell fruit bearing trees like Aonla, Achar for MFP collecton also does lot of damage to the forests and many of these species are gradually disappearing from the forest.

Location of the project:-

District Dhindori



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	Dhindori	Dhindori	Ramhepur	Ramhepur
2		Dhindori	Bhanwarkhandi	TikaraBhanwarkhandi
3		Dhindori	Devkara	Devkara
4		Dhindori	Ranibudhar	Ranibudhar
5		Dhindori	Umaradha	Umaradha
6		N. Samnapur	Rasoi	Beetalbahar
7		N. Samnapur	Samnapur	Simaradha
8		N. Samnapur	Kikarjhar	Sarai
9		N. Samnapur	Haldikareli	Haldikareli
10		Amarpur	Mohanjhir	Gorakhpur
11		Amarpur	Dolbeeja	Dolbeeja
12		Amarpur	Khudarpaani	Khudarpaani
13		Amarpur	Usarigundi	Usarigundi
14		Amarpur	Jaitpuri	Ghughari
15		Amarpur	Jaitpuri	Jharna
16		Amarpur	Jaitpuri	Jaitpuri
17		Amarpur	Hathkatha	Hathkatha
18		Amarpur	Quoti	Chandragarh
19		Shahpur	Patkuhi	Patkuhi
20		Shahpur	Kudvaari	Kudvaari
21		Shahpur	Surkhi	Surkhi
22		Menhadwani	Dadargaon	Dadargaon

1	2	3	4	5
23		Menhadwani	Matiyaari	Dobhi
24		Menhadwani	Dadargaon	Khudri
25		Menhadwani	Katautiya	Khamhariya
26		Menhadwani	Bulda	Harratola
27		Menhadwani	Dadarghughari	Dadarghughari
28		Menhadwani	Bulda	Jhaamjhola
29		Menhadwani	Chati	Amarpur
30		Menhadwani	Chati	Chiraipani
31		Menhadwani	Salaiya	Salaiya
32		Menhadwani	Kutrai	Badgiri
33		Menhadwani	Salaiya	Hiradayapur
34		Shahpura	Magartagar	Gadhi
35		Shahpura	Sangrampur	Jhagarehata
36		Shahpura	Racho	Jaldhara
37		Shahpura	Cheerpani	Cheerpani
38		Shahpura	Cheerpani	Tikramaheshpuri
39		Shahpura	Chandvahi	Chandvahi
40		Shahpura	Cheerpani	Gundisarai
41		Bajaag	Bona	Jaldabona
42		Bajaag	Sheetalpani	Chanda
43		Bajaag	Silpeedi	Tantar
44		Bajaag	Silpeedi	Silpeedi
45		Bajaag	Tarach	Tarach
46		Bajaag	Bhanpur	Sheetalpani
47		Bajaag	Khaparipani	Khaparipani
48		Bajaag	Khamehra	Khamehra
49		S. Samnapur	Kanhari	Gorakanhari
50		S. Samnapur	Ajgar	Rajanisarai
51		S. Samnapur	Kanhari	Dhaba
52		S. Samnapur	Pondi	Pondi
53		S. Samnapur	Jheelang	Jheelang
54		S. Samnapur	Fitaari	Fitaari
55		S. Samnapur	Ranjara	Ranjara
56		S. Samnapur	Bajara	Bajara
57		S. Samnapur	Jhamul	Jhamul
58		S. Samnapur	Ghurukuta	Ghurukuta
59		S. Samnapur	Ajgar	Ajgar
60		S. Samnapur	Kandavani	Kandavani
61		S. Samnapur	Lamotha	Lamotha
62		E. Kanrajiya	Jagatpur	Jagatpur
63		E. Kanrajiya	Kharideeh	Kharideeh
64		E. Kanrajiya	Daldalkapoti	Daldalkapoti
65		E. Kanrajiya	Kabeer	Kabeer
66		E. Kanrajiya	Sengooda	Bijauri
67		E. Kanrajiya	Kanrajiya	Babali

1	2	3	4	5
68		E. Kanrajiya	Jogigwara	Jogigwara
69		E. Kanrajiya	Chauradadar	Chauradadar
70		E. Kanrajiya	Sonetheerath	Sonetheerath
71		E. Kanrajiya	Khannat	Pakareesodha
72		W. Kanrajiya	Madhopur	Jaampaani
73		W. Kanrajiya	Dadargaon	Dadargaon
74		W. Kanrajiya	Chakaraar	Chakaraar
75		W. Kanrajiya	Dhaadpathara	Dhaadpathara
76		W. Kanrajiya	Pandaripaani	Pandaripaani
77		W. Kanrajiya	Ladaradadara	Ladaradadara
78		W. Kanrajiya	Kendrabahara	Kendrabahara
79		W. Kanrajiya	Kendrabahara	Kandatola
80		W. Kanrajiya	Kendrabahara	Trichula
81		W. Kanrajiya	Byoraha	Byoraha
82		W. Kanrajiya	Pandripani	Varthana
83		W. Kanrajiya	Kendrabahara	Domuhani
84		W. Kanrajiya	Khamharkhudra	Udhaur
85		W. Kanrajiya	Paandpur	Paandpur
86		W. Kanrajiya	Baharpur	Limha

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Ramhepur	2	177	0	0	179	0	179
2	Tikara Bhanwarkhandi	20	319	5	0	344	5	339
3	Devkara	0	171	0	0	171	0	171
4	Ranibudhar	30	139	21	0	190	0	190
5	Umaradha	35	117	6	0	158	0	158
6	Beetalbahar	2	140	0	0	142	0	142
7	Simaradha	8	355	5	0	368	13	355
8	Sarai	124	250	75	25	474	25	449
9	Haldikareli	13	386	5	0	404	5	399
10	Gorakhpur	7	476	0	0	483	0	483
11	Dolbeeja	0	418	0	0	418	0	418
12	Khudarpaani	150	660	50	50	910	100	810
13	Usarigundi	181	287	50	50	568	50	518
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**

14	Ghughari	175	553	38	0	766	38	728
15	Jharna	5	550	0	0	555	0	555
16	Jaipuri	153	394	20	10	577	10	567
17	Hathkatha	194	490	75	25	784	25	759
18	Chandragarh	0	337	15	0	352	0	352
19	Patkuhi	20	179	7	0	206	0	206
20	Kudvaari	105	651	20	0	776	0	776
21	Surkhi	28	161	5	0	194	0	194
22	Dadargaon	8	248	30	14	300	14	286
23	Dobhi	0	200	0	0	200	0	200
24	Khudri	0	158	0	0	158	0	158
25	Khamhariya	0	139	5	0	144	0	144
26	Harratola	6	553	239	0	798	75	723
27	Dadarghughari	0	259	17	0	276	0	276
28	Jhaamjhola	0	446	37	0	483	0	483
29	Amarpur	0	171	25	0	196	0	196
30	Chiraipani	0	215	0	0	215	0	215
31	Salaiya	27	340	6	0	373	0	373
32	Badgiri	0	403	20	0	423	0	423
33	Hiradayapur	0	157	14	0	171	0	171
34	Gadhi	0	211	0	0	211	0	211
35	Jhagarehata	0	155	6	0	161	0	161
36	Jaldhara	0	177	29	0	206	0	206
37	Cheerpani	0	270	30	0	300	0	300
38	Tikramaheshpuri	0	220	8	0	228	0	228
39	Chandvahi	0	93	0	0	93	0	93
40	Gundisarai	0	73	0	0	73	0	73
41	Jaldabona	0	1265	124	0	1389	10	1379
42	Chanda	10	450	34	0	494	34	460
43	Tantar	0	666	10	0	676	10	666
44	Silpeedi	0	555	8	0	563	0	563
45	Tarach	0	505	72	0	577	25	552
46	Sheetalpani	0	351	55	0	406	10	396
47	Khaparipani	4	450	40	0	494	0	494
48	Khamehra	10	734	62	0	806	0	806
49	Gorakanhari	0	521	84	0	605	5	600
50	Rajanisarai	0	221	25	0	246	0	246
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
51	Dhaba	0	330	10	0	340	0	340
52	Peedi	0	296	23	0	319	0	319

53	Jheelang	0	186	0	0	186	0	186
54	Fitaari	0	623	0	0	623	30	593
55	Ranjara	16	528	112	0	656	647	9
56	Bajara	12	600	50	0	662	12	650
57	Jhamul	170	27	0	197	394	1	393
58	Ghurukuta	0	387	0	0	387	50	337
59	Ajgar	10	662	79	0	751	15	736
60	Kandavani	0	211	0	0	211	0	211
61	Lamotha	0	179	0	0	179	0	179
62	Jagatpur	23	490	0	0	513	40	473
63	Kharideeh	20	982	250	7	1259	50	1209
64	Daldalkapoti	5	224	37	0	266	0	266
65	Kabeer	0	90	17	0	107	0	107
66	Bijauri	0	688	15	0	703	15	688
67	Babali	25	410	1148	0	1583	25	1558
68	Jogigwara	12	288	240	0	540	85	455
69	Chauradadar	16	505	140	10	671	140	531
70	Sonetheerath	0	171	19	0	190	0	190
71	Pakareesodha	5	252	43	0	300	1	299
72	Jaampaani	0	199	0	0	199	0	199
73	Dadargaon	2	629	26	0	657	0	657
74	Chakaraar	0	310	5	0	315	0	315
75	Dhaadpathara	0	280	3	0	283	0	283
76	Pandaripaani	4	285	3	0	292	19	273
77	Ladaradadara	0	131	0	0	131	0	131
78	Kendrabahara	0	181	0	0	181	0	181
79	Kandatola	0	201	0	0	201	0	201
80	Trichula	0	197	9	0	206	0	206
81	Byoraha	24	290	9	0	323	0	323
82	Varthana	0	164	10	0	174	0	174
83	Domuhani	0	102	0	0	102	0	102
84	Udhaur	0	333	10	0	343	0	343
85	Paandpur	0	301	6	0	307	15	292
86	Limha	0	224	0	0	224	0	224
	Total	**1661**	**29372**	**3641**	**388**	**35062**	**1599**	**33463**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Land Bunding, Well, Tank, Irrigation, Hand Pump, School Building, Govian Structure, Road, Stopdams and Community Hall.)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Land Bunding	Unit Cost Variable		-	0.55	1060	95.00	200	23.00	1260	118.55
2	Well			-	0.60	25	14.00	10	4.00	35	18.60
3	Tank			-	1.00	20	55.00	11	30.00	31	86.00
4	Canal Irrigation			-	3.75	50.8	108.00	19	42.00	69.8	153.75
5	Hand Pump			-	0.10	20	10.00	-	-	20	10.10
6	School Building			-	1.60	10	30.40	6	16.00	16	48.00
7	Govian Structure			-	0.50	1	3.50	-	-	1	4.00
8	Road			-	6.00	100	160.00	71	70.00	171	236.00
9	Stopdams			-	4.75	42	240.00	21	60.00	63	304.75
10	C. Hall			-	1.25	11	30.00	-	-	11	31.25
11	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	5.50	-	40.00	-	40.00	0	85.50
12	Forest Protection			-	7.50	-	50.00	-	50.00	0	107.50
13	Forest Demarcation			-	6.00	-	40.00	-	40.00	0	86.00
	Total			**0**	**39.10**	**1340**	**875.90**	**338**	**375.00**	**1678**	**1290.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.39	8.75	3.75	12.89
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XXIII

Name of the Forest Development Agency

21. FDA Katni Forest Division, Katni.

The project area is located in Katni Distt of Madhya Pradesh. The project is proposed to be implemented in the villages where the dependence of people on the forest is significant and the active and the sustained cooperation of the villagers living on the fringe area of these forest are vital for sustainable forest management. The majority of the population living in the project area are tribals who lives below poverty line. These tribals are landless agricultural labourers whose main occupation are seasonal and mainly dependent on forest by collection of Beedi Leave, Mahua Flowers, Harra, Anwala and other medicinal plants. This minor forest produce does not fetch them enough money for livelihood. Their excess to services like education, health is severely hampered because of lack of these vital facilities. Low agricultural income is limiting factor for overall development. The forest is badly affected by grazing, Illicites feelings and repeated fires. The main factors responsible for this degradation of forest is the heavy dependence of rural forest dwelling communities on the forest which leads to over exploitation and consequent degradation of forest.

The major working circles under which these forest fall are:

1. Improvement working circle
2. Rehabilitation working circle
3. Bamboo overlapping working circle
4. Khair overlapping working circle

The species usually encountered in these forests are teak, Sal, Saja, Anwala, Achar, Mahua, Tendu, Halda, Khair, Lendia and Bamboos. A total of 19 villages wore selected for implementation of their project the details are given in table No.5.

General Descriptions

The Forest of the Katni Territorial Division are lies between 22° 49' and 24° 8' North Latitudes and 79° 21' and 58° 58' East Longitudes. The forest are bounded by Jabalpur, Panna, Satna, Damoh, Umaria Districts.

The principal ranges of hills in this track are the Kymore, the Vindhayas and the Satpuras. The onluy area which is more or less flat lies to the East of Chota Mahanadhi in Barhi range which carries most of the sal Forest that occursin this division. The forest of this division vary in Elevation from 346. 50 mtrs to 690 mtrs above msl. The division being situated at the junction of Vindhyas and Satpura Mountain ranges forms parts of the great central Water Shed of India between the Ganga and the Narmada Systems.

The geographical area of the division is 4503. 66 sq. km. The population of the division is 5 lacs. Tribal constitute 50% of the population. There are two forest villages in

the division.

The total forest area of the forest division is 1241. 53 sq. km of the above are 523. 91 is reserved forest and 717. 62 is protected forest. The Forest of Katni Division are mainly in following Categories/Types as per classification of Champion and Seth

1. Type 5A/C-1(b) - Southern Tropical dry Deciduous Teak Forest.
2. Type 5A/C3 - Southern Tropical dry Deciduous Mixed Forest.
3. Type 5B/C1 (C) - Northern Tropical dry Deciduous Sal Forest.
4. Type 5A/C2 - Northern Tropical dry Deciduous Mixed Forest.

Extents and Distribution of Forest Area

The Forest can also be classified as Teak, Sal and Mixed forest. Teak Forest contain more than 20% of Teak tree in the Teak forest average percentage of Teak is about 40% but the percentage varies from 20 to 80%. Most of the forest are lll/V quality. The density of Teak forest varies from 0. 4 to 0. 6. Most of the Sal forests found in the Barhi range. Depending on the Micro climate small patches are found scattered through out the division in between Teak Forest adjoining streams were the soil is heavy and the drainage is not good. In most of the area Bamboo is generally present.

Degree of Pressure on Forest Resources

Man himself is the most important degradation factor of the forest. The harm done by man to the Forest is many times more than the damage done by other factors.

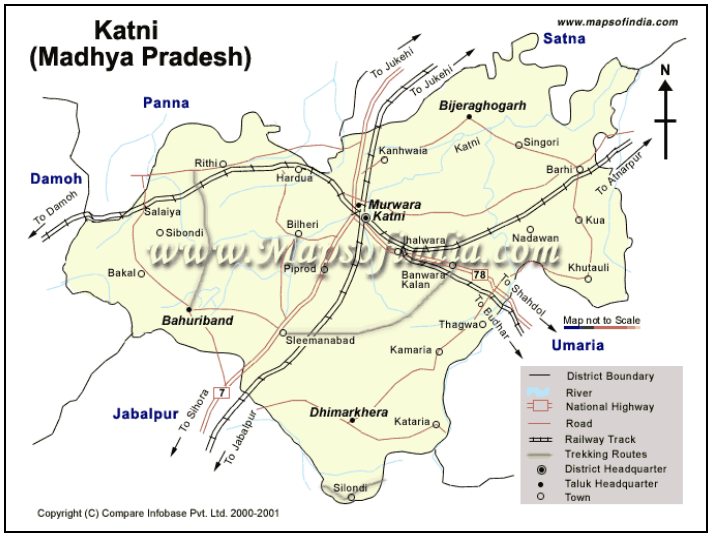
The demand for firewood, small timber and fodder of the ever increasing human and cattle population has not only increased the pressure on the Forest but also effe4ctively reduce the productivity of these Forests. The tendency of the people to illegally fell the young crop for their small timber and fuel wood requirement has almost wiped out natural regeneration of the renewal natural resources.

The area has a large cattle population which invariably goes into the Forest for grazing. The cattle which graze in these area in excess of their carrying capacity. Uncontrolled and excess grazing has led to the destruction of the natural & artificial regeneration in these area coupled with hardening of the forest floor as a result which there is swift run-off of rain water leading to soil erosion. In addition to these the tendency of the grazing to top and fells the lops and tops of fodders trees also leads to the degradation of the Forest.

Tendu Patta, Mahua, Anwala are the major MFP available in this division. The collection is done by the villagers with not much of loss to the forest as Tendu bushes are available even in revenue area also. But the collection of Mahua does harm the Forest as the villagers set fire to the debris under these trees to facilitate easy collection. This fire does spread to other areas causing damage to the Forests. The tendency to lop and fell fruit bearing trees like Anwala, Achar for MFP collection also does a lot of damage to many of these which are slowly disappearing from the forest.

Location of the project:-

District Katni.



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	Katni	Dheemarkheda	Karopani	Karopani

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	Karopani	-	135	5	-	140	-	140
	Total	**-**	**135**	**5**	**-**	**140**	**-**	**140**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Tank, Hand Pumps, School Buildings and Stopdams)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Tank	Unit Cost Variable		-	1.00	1	3.00	-	-	1	4.00
2	Hand Pump			-	0.50	3	2.00	-	-	3	2.50
3	School Building			-	0.50	1	1.00	-	-	1	1.50
4	Stopdams			-	0.50	1	3.50	-	-	1	4.00
5	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	0.15	-	0.30	-	0.30	0	0.75
6	Forest Protection			-	0.25	-	0.50	-	0.50	0	1.25
7	Forest Demarcation			-	0.20	-	0.40	-	0.40	0	1.00
	Total			**0**	**3.10**	**6**	**10.70**	**0**	**1.20**	**6**	**15.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20%	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.14

3	Self Employment	To be evaluated

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring , Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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CHAPTER XXIV

Name of the Forest Development Agency

22. FDA West Betul Forest Division, Betul.

The FDA is designated as West Betul Forest Development Agency, It has two-tier structure consisting of 30 village level forest committees and apex body comprising representatives from these committee. The apex body of the FDA consists of an executive body and a general body.

The area of West Betul (territorial) Division lies to the West of Betul revenue district of Madhya Pradesh The area lies between 21 ° 40' and 22° 22' 'North latitude and 77 ° 45' and 77 ° 45 East Longitude. The total geographical area of the division is 1896. 56 Sq. km. white the forest area is 1139. 15 Sq. K. m. The population density is 118 per Sq. Km. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the area, Main agricultural crops are Jowar, Wheat, Kodo and Kutki, Paddy, Pulses and Soyabean. Forest product is much in demand for agricultural implements, housing and cooking.

The project area is located in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. The project will be implemented by West Betul Terminal a Division with headquarters at Betul. It will cover Chicholi, Bhimpur blocks of the district. Map of the project area is enclosed The area covered is in the watershed of Tapti and Narmada river.

The species usually encountered in these forests are Teak, Saja, Aonla, Achar, Mahua, Tendu, Haldu, Baheda, Khair Lendia and Bamboos. A total of 30 Villages have been selected for implementation under this project. The area selected for this project is 3000 ha. The entire area to be treated is forest land. Details of the forest area are as under.

A major portion of the tract is hilly and lies in the Satpura mountain range. The elevation varies from 306 m to 821 m above msl. The tract lies in the catchment area of Tapti and Narmada rivers, which are drained by smaller rivers ultimately flowing into Tapti and Narmada.

The tract is mainly covered by Gondwana sand stone made up of coarse grained basalt, found towards the north- western portion of the division. The Gondwanas comprise of the Talchirs, Barakars, Moturs, Bijribeds and Jabalpur formations. The crystallines found in the tract comprise both of the Archaean and proterozoic group, while the Alluvium is found along rivers and nala banks. The Forest soil varies from loose sand or reddish murrum to dark stiff clayey loam or black cotton soil, inclusive of all intermediate gradations. The soil is generally sandy loam turning to clayey loam or alluviums along stream beds. The climate of Betul district is pleasant, receiving good rainfall from the Southwest monsoon. The mean daily temperature varies between 18. 1°C to 32.2° C. The highest temperature ever recorded was 48. 8° C and so plant growth is safe from inimical effect of high temperature The mean annual rainfall is 1172, 4 mm and the normial range of annual rainfall 768.4 to 582.7 mm. The Vegetation climate is humid and the prevailing conditions are conductive to good growth of deciduous vegetation.

The total geographical area of the division is 1996. 56 square kilomelers, which includes 1139. 904 square kilometers of the forests under control of the forest

department. Out of the forest areas, under control of the department, 753. 236 square' kilometers area reserved forest, 236. 463 square kilometers area protected forests, and 150. 205 square kilometers are undemarcated protected forest commonly known as orange areas. Over 61% percent of the geographical
area of the division is under forest cover As a result most of the project area is forest clad making rural livelihoods critically dependent of forests.

This project is proposed to be implemented in the villages where the dependence of people on forests is significant and the active and the sustained cooperation of the villagers living on the fringe areas of these forests are vital for sustainable forest management. The majority of the population living in the project areas are Gond & Korku tribals who live below poverty the Many of these tribles are landless agriculturel labourers whose main occupation are seasonal & mainly dependent on forest by collection of Tendu leaves, Mahua flowers, Harra, Baheda, Aonla, Gums & other medicinal plants. Degradation of forest has resulted in the reduced availability of minor forest produce also. So they don't earn enough money for livelihood Their access to services like education, health is severely hampered because of lack of these vital facilities. Low agricultural income is a limiting factor for overall development. The forest is badly affected by grazing, illict felling and repeated fires. The main factor resnonsible for his degradation of forest is the heavy dependence of rural forest dwelling communities on the forests which leads to over exploitation and consequent degradation of the forests.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST:

(a) SiIvicultural classification:

As per revised classification of forest types of India (1969) by Champion and Seth, forests of the following types are represented: -

(a) Type 3 B: - South Indian Tropical Moist Deciduous forest:

(i) Type 3B/C-1: South Indian Tropical Moist Deciduous
Slightly Moist Teak Forests.

(ii) Type 3B/C-2: South Indian Tropical Moist Deciduous
Mixed Forests.

(b) Type 5 A: - Southern Tropical Dry Decideduous Forests

(i) Type 5A/C-i(b): Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak
Forests. (ii) Type 5A/C-3: southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Mixed
Forests

(c) Type 4F/R-5 : Riparian Fringing Forests.

(d) Type 5/E-2 Boswellia Forest.

For descriptive purpose, the forests of the area can be divided into it following types: -

A) Moist Deciduous Teak Forest or without Bamboo

B) Dry Deciduous Teak forest with or without Bamboo

C) Mixed Forests Dry Typo

D) Mixed Forest Moist Type

(b) Forest Management Systems in the Division

The forests in the division are managed as per the following working circles:

Working Circles in the Division

S.No.	Working Circle	Area(Sq Km)	Percentage
1	Selection-cum improvement	853 10	86%
2	Rhabilitatior of Degratded Forests	94.28	9%
3	Rehabilitation of Degraded Bamboo (overlapping) Forest	8.22	8%
4	Plantation working Circle	4.04	4%
5	Bamboo overlapping working Circle	230.59	43%

Main Species in Working Circles :n the Division

S.No.	Woiking circle	Main Species
1	Selection-cum improvement	Teak, Aonla, Kakali, Achar Bhilva
2.	Rehabitioation of Degraded Forests	Teak, Saja, Lendia, Haldu, Bija Shisham, Sivan
3.	Rehabitiation of Degraded Bamboo (over lapping) forests	Bamboo, Mahua, Saja, Palas, Tendu, Achar, Lendia, Dhauda
4.	Plantaion working circle	Teak, Bamboo
5.	Bamboo (Overlapping)	Bamboo, Mahua, Saja, Palas Tendu, Achar, Lendia, Dhauda

Teak forest consist mainly of Teak species, verying from 20% of 80% or evern more to the almost eclusion of other specids of depending uopn the nature of the soil. The site quality is generally M.P. III to IV a with density varying from 0.4 to 0.7. The crop is mostly middle aged. The common associates of teak in the top canopy are Saja, Lendia, Dhaora, Haldu, Mahua, Tinsa, Kari, Jamun, Kadamb, Moyan, Bija, Shisham, Baheda, Kusum etc, Middle storey comprises of Aonia, Kakai, Achar, Bhilva, Kuku etc. Bamboos are found to exist along slopes, common undergrowth are Lantana, Marodphalli, Siharu, Dhawai, Nirgund, Van Tulsi. Chirota, etc. Sukal Gunari and Bhurbusii are common grasses found Common climbers of the area are Mahul, Palas, Bel, Keonti etc.
Mixed forests exist in patches throughout the division intermixed with Teak Forest, The density ranges from 0. 4 to 0. 6 with quality varying from IVa to tVb. Common associates are Dhawra, Tendu Mahua. Lendia, Chichwa, Bhirra, Moyan, Rinjha, Phansi, Teak, Salai etc. Crop is mostly middle aged.

EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST AREA:

On the basis of composition of the forest, they can be classified as Teak and mixed forests. Teak forests contain more than 20% of teak trees. In the Teak forest percentage of teak is more than 20% but the percentage varies form 20-80% 80%. Most of these forests are IVA/ IVB Quality The density of teak forest varies? form 0. 4 to 0. 7. Species associated with teak are Saj, Semal, Haldu, Khair Salai: Beeja, Tinsa, Dhawda etc. Most of the mixed forests are found in the Saonligarh range on the gneiss formation. Depending on the micro climate small patches of mixed forests are found scattered throghout the division in between teak forest adjoining, streams where the soil is beavy

and tho drainage is Not good Predominant miscellaneous species are Saj, Dhawdi, Salai, Moyan, Khair Tinsa, Harra, Baheda etc. Density of mixed forest also varies from 0. 4 to O. 6 In the mixed forests.

THE DEGREE ON PRESSURE ON FOREST RESOURCES: –

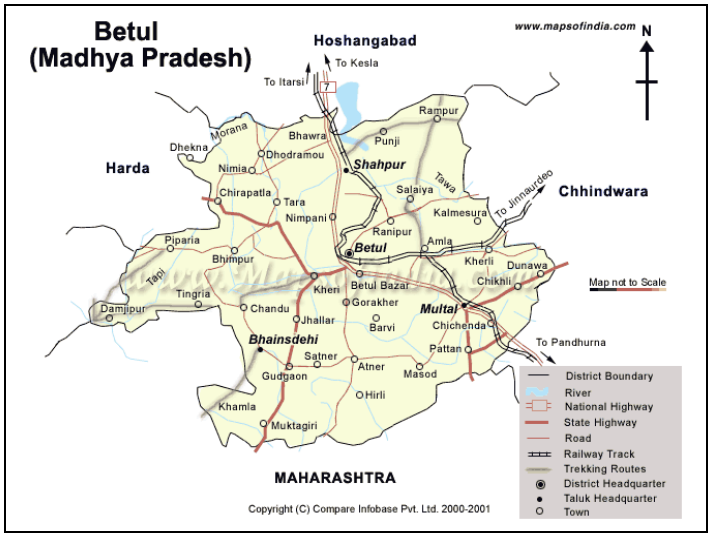
Forests provide a number of products to the rural Population in the etc. such as timber for household "and agricultural. use fuel wood, folder, and manu' The villagers also use a large number of NTFEs such as its berry leave an roots for food and medicines, and trade then, or monev Many villages been using forest-based raw material to manufacture handicrafts eg, bamboo articles, leaf plates, and process other majore forest products to earn the livelihoods.

Villagers draw a variety of products from the forest that include and wood, bamboo, and a number of nontimber forest products. All thow arrangements have been made throughNistar depots to meet village requirements in terms of timber fuel wood, and bamboo, and area are being annually notified open for grazing. Nevertheless, requirements far exceed supply. As a result, villagers are obliged. to enter the forests and remove forest products in an unscientific manner that affects the health of the forest. The following table gives an idea about the increasing gap between requirement and supply of forest products in West Betul Forest Division. .

The villagers often meet the gap between demand and supply by illicit removal of material from the forests. Unhygienic and scientific removal of forest products from the forests affects the heath of forest as a result regeneration is often found lacking in the forest and most of the bamboo forests are severely degraded. The forests are also badly affected by grazing, depeted fires and illicit Felling for commercial ourposes. The main factor responsible for this degratnation of forest is heavy dependence of rural forest dwelling comniunities on the forest. Therefore the over exploitation and consequent degradation of the forests are the major concern in forest conservation.

Location of the project:-

District Betul



Names of Forest Villages:-

S.No.	Name of FDA	Name of Range	Name of Forest Guard Beat	Name of Forest Village
1	West Betul	Chicholi	Ghutia	Ghutia
2		Chicholi	Aamapthar	Aamapthar
3		Chicholi	Boochakheda	Boochakheda
4		Chicholi	Dadhari	Dadhari
5		Chicholi	Nishana	Nishana
6		Chicholi	Imlidoh	Imlidoh
7		Chicholi	Aamdhana	Aamdhana
8		Taodi	Takjhiri	Takjhiri
9		Taodi	Palanga	Palanga
10		Taodi	Lapa	Lapa
11		Taodi	Taodi	Taodi
12		Taodi	Chunabhuru	Chunabhuru
13		Taodi	Chikhalda	Chikhalda
14		Taodi	Harra	Harra
15		Mohda	Baheda	Baheda
16		Gawasen	Kursana	Kursana
17		Gawasen	Tanda	Tanda
18		Gawasen	Gavasen	Gavasen
19		Gawasen	Khokharakheda	Khokharakheda
20		Gawasen	Daryavganj	Daryavganj
21		Gawasen	Baladongri	Baladongri
22		Gawasen	Barkheda	Barkheda
23		Gawasen	Budimai	Budimai

a)Population of the Forest Villages with break-up into SC,ST,OBC, and other
b)Population/families below and above poverty line in the Forest Villages

S. No.	Name of Forest Village	Population					Population	
		SC	ST	OBC	General	Total	APL	BPL
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
1	Ghutia	9	247	-	0	256	35	221
2	Aamapthar	52	231	-	0	283	50	233
3	Boochakheda	0	298	-	2	300	61	239
4	Dadhari	35	315	-	10	360	87	273
5	Nishana	0	275	-	5	280	62	218
6	Imlidoh	0	587	-	1	588	188	400
7	Aamdhana	119	201	-	0	320	115	205
8	Takjhiri	2	482	-	0	484	138	346

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Palanga	0	225	-	0	225	68	157
10	Lapa	0	87	-	173	260	98	162
11	Taodi	12	238	-	0	250	150	100
12	Chunabhuru	0	221	-	0	221	20	201
13	Chikhalda	0	201	-	201	402	59	343
14	Harra	1	552	-	0	553	111	442
15	Baheda	0	503	-	0	503	78	425
16	Kursana	11	423	-	5	439	110	329
17	Tanda	0	222	-	0	222	32	190
18	Gavasen	16	395	-	17	428	36	392
19	Khokharakheda	0	219	-	0	219	34	185
20	Daryavganj	0	176	-	120	296	86	210
21	Baladongri	4	220	-	43	267	52	215
22	Barkheda	0	244	-	82	326	34	292
23	Budimai	0	158	-	7	165	16	149
	Total	**261**	**6720**	**-**	**666**	**7647**	**1720**	**5927**

Socio-economic Profile of Project Villages:-

Given in one above.

Degree of Dependence on Forests for Fuelwood, Fodder, Timber, NTFP:-

Given in one above.

Interventions Proposed:-

Depending on the local situations and interaction with the villagers following interventions are proposed for the development of the concerned forest villages. (Well, Hand Pump, Biogas, Culverts, Road and Stopdams)

Microplans:-

Microplans will be prepared in consultation with the forest villagers immediately before the implementation of the project.

Physical and Financial Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Item of Work	Unit		Year						Total	
				2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2004-07	
		Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl	Phys	Finl
1	Well	Unit Cost Variable		-	2.30	15	12.00	12	10.00	27	24.30
2	Hand Pump			-	2.25	18	12.00	9	6.00	27	20.25
3	Alternate Energy			3	0.30	120	12.00	120	12.00	243	24.30
4	Culverts			-	9.40	20	35.00	7	15.00	27	59.40
5	Road			-	1.00	51	50.00	30	30.00	81	81.00
6	Stopdams			-	8.00	18	70.00	9	30.00	27	108.00
7	Capacity Building & Skill Upg.			-	2.00	-	12.50	-	12.50	0	27.00
8	Forest Protection			-	3.75	-	15.00	-	15.00	0	33.75
9	Forest Demarcation			-	2.00	-	12.50	-	12.50	0	27.00
	Total			**3**	**31.00**	**242**	**231.00**	**187**	**143.00**	**432**	**405.00**

Village wise work details:- **Annexed**

Expected Outputs:-

Physical Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for Year			Output Total
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-07
1	Agricultural Production	-	> 10%	> 20 %	> 25%
2	Employment Generation(LakhMandays)	0.31	2.31	1.43	4.05
3	Self Employment	To be evaluated			

Qualitative Output

S.No.	Unit	Output for 10th Plan 2004-07
1	Health and Hygiene	Clean Drinking Water
2	Education	Better Infrastructure
3	Communication	Better round the year road communication

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanism and Schedule:-

Regular monitoring by the CEO cum Divisional Forest Officer of the concerned division will take place regularly. The territorial conservators will have additional responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the project. For half yearly and yearly monitoring of the project state forest research institute Jabalpur and /or Indian Institute of forest management Bhopal can be interested with this task. Which will be an independent body monitoring the progress and implementation of the project. For the services so rendered these institutions will have to be paid a contractual amount agreed mutually.

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Forest Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Mantralya, Vallabh Bhawan, Bhopal (M.P.)- 462004

Development of Forest Villages through

Forest Development Agencies (Madhya Pradesh)

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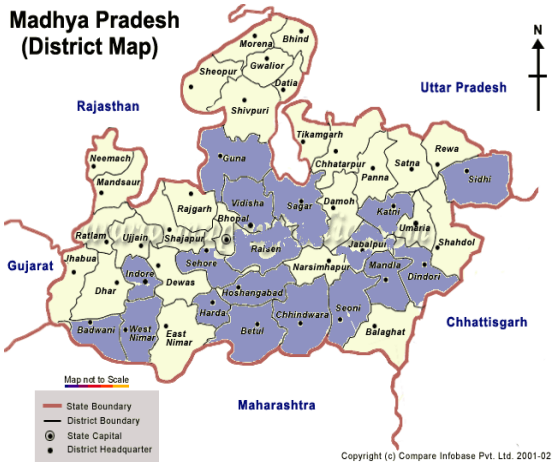

Principal Chief Conservator of Forest,
Madhya Pradesh, Satpuda Bhawan, Bhopal (M.P.) - 462004