DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY SILVIPASTURE THROUGH PEOPLE’S INITIATIVES IN BHILWARA DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN
(Special Project under SGSY, Rural Development Department, Govt. of India V-24015/55/2000 SGSY-V dated 2.11.2001)

JAN. 2002 TO DEC. 2003

PROCESS DOCUMENT

Legal Status of Community Silvipasture
(Land resource accessible to the whole community of the village to which no individual has exclusive rights used for grazing)

BAIF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Dr. MANI BHAI DESAI NAGAR, WARJE, PUNE-411 029, INDIA
BAIF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH FOUNDATION

BAIF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH FOUNDATION, is a national level NGO, registered under Public Trust with head office at Pune, Maharashtra. BAIF is working in Rajasthan since 1980 in the field of animal development and it includes development of Large, Small ruminants with the goal to increase the productivity of animals like milk, through technology of Artificial Insemination in non descript cows / buffaloes. Beside this BAIF is also involved in developmental activities in the rural area specially with the tribal population to enhance their livelihoods through active participation of poorest of poor (BPL) in the betterment of their natural resources like Land, Forest, Water, and the most important the people. Under the Land based activities land treatment, improvement in cropping pattern, introduction of horticulture, agro forestry, Silvipasture, use of compost / vermicompost, Water harvesting / conservation and its optimum utilization, SHG and IGA for women’s with the help of State Government and international funding agencies. Main thrust is to improve income of the family and capacity building to manage the developed / improved resources for income generation.

Community Pasture lands (Gochar) in Rajasthan:

Animal husbandry in Rajasthan is contributing 19% of GDP. Animal feeding practices are linked with the crop pattern for all category of farmers. Individual agriculture land, pasture (Bida) and community pasture lands are the major source of green / dry fodder for animals. More than 80% villages own community land and it is used for grazing animals. For Marginal farmers and landless families, community pasture lands are major sources of fodder. Before independence, community pasture lands were managed by "Thikanedar" who was charging for utilization of grass called as "Ghasmari". Money collected for Ghasmari was used for protection and regeneration of land. This system was efficient and useful.

Since independence, as community land is managed by Village Panchayat, there is increase in livestock population, encroachment for individual benefits.
This resulted in low production of grass / hectare (300 to 400 kgs / hectare), inefficient management protection system leading to encroachment and decrease in community pastures land(s) in many villages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Development of Community Silvipasture through People's Initiatives in Bhilwara district.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementation by</td>
<td>BAIF Development Research Foundation, Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silvipasture in hectare</td>
<td>2520</td>
<td>2545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Blocks</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Villages</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant (Rs. in lacs)</td>
<td>Budget 386.55 (GOI 75:GOR25)</td>
<td>Expenses 305.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring Agency</td>
<td>Rural Development Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur Zila Parishad, Bhilwara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project Objectives:**

**Long Term :**

1. To develop rainfed pasture on village common to create feed resources for livestock specially for BPL families.
2. To demonstrate use of degraded village common to improve environment and income and nutrition of village communities.
3. To develop programmes for women and landless labour through Self Help Group (SHG).
4. To build local institution Village Management Committee (VMC) for sustainability of activity and strengthening of Panchayat Raj system (PRS),
5. To revive old culture for protection of village common for mutually beneficial purpose (Man/Livestock).

**Short Term :**

1. To bring awareness about CPR i.e. village common.
2. To protect, develop and manage village common.
3. To introduce nutritious fodder grasses.
4. To produce fodder and small timber for meeting local needs for fuel on a sustainable basis.
5. To check process of environmental degradation.
SEQUENCE OF SILVI PASTURE DEVELOPMENT

1. Project Concept dissemination
   Awareness generation (Dec-Jan)

2. Project area finalization
   Demarkation by Patwari / VMC/ BAI F (Feb)

3. Constitution of Village Management Committee (VMC)
   Capacity building in execution of project activities (Feb)

4. Nursery raising (Feb)

5. Land Preparation
   Fencing, V-ditch, Pit digging
   (March-April-May)

6. Plantation of fodder / fuel saplings and sowing of Dhaman / Hemata
   (June-July)

7. Capacity building of VMC for framing the fodder utilization methods, Record keeping, bank account for Gramkosh (July-August)

8. Harvesting of fodder as per decision of VMC (Sept.-Oct.)

9. VMC meetings for review of work and other activities
1. Selection criteria of Project area:

BAIF Selected Bhilwara district for the silvipasture project as it is working in the field of Livestock Development programme since 1986 in 11 blocks through 28 centres and covering 614 villages for breed improvement programme with financial support from IRD department. Breed improvement activity is entry point activity in the village. BAIF Centre Incharge has a good rapport with farmers. Villages were selected on the basis of availability of community pasture land and people have clarity on the concept of development, co-operative and they are ready to remove the encroachments. They were ready/willing to constitute village management committee (VMC).  **Annexure-1**

A survey was conducted by BAIF’s centre incharge and 100 villages were identified by them after field visits, group meetings in the village and weightage was given to village where more number of BPL families were available. Finally 76 villages were short listed in 10 blocks (Kotri block was not selected as this block was selected under watershed activity of SWC Deptt.) with the consent of Sarpanch, Ward panch and villagers. The process of silvipasture development on community land Started from **Dec.2001 to Feb.2002.** Village community was getting benefits from BAIF’s breed improvement programme so they had a belief that this programme will also give some benefit to them and it helped in getting consent of people.

2. Procedure to takeover land for development

After finalization of villages, taking over of proposed area of community land for project implementation is very important because it was a legal matter.
Collector, Chief Executive Officer of Zila Parishad was informed about the selection of tentative villages, area and families of BPL to be benefited at district level. Officers of Department of watershed and forest department were briefed to avoid duplication of activities.

At block level concern sub-divisional magistrate, Tehsildar were informed about the concept of project, activities, selected villages and site for silvipasture development. They were requested to give advise to the concern Patwari for the demarkation of area from land records available with him. Demarkation by Patwari and Gram Panchayat is most important to avoid social, legal problems.

Patwari (Village level revenue officer) with the help of Gram Panchayat office bearer and BAIF demarked the land and they found 25 locations on which encroachment were there for different purposes like agriculture, housing, well and mining etc. These were removed by the villagers during demarkation of land but at some locations Patwari and Gram Panchayat took the help of Police to clear the land. Families of weaker section of village were happy with this act as maximum encroachments were from resourceful families and it was removed. This was completed during the month of March 2002.

3. Conflicts resolutions

Although BAIF is working in the area through livestock development for many years and tried to convince the people / families not to encroach the community land. This was a tedious job for BAIF.

The collective efforts from BAIF centre incharge and district level officers involved in activity with the help of Gram Panchayat officer bearer, families of the village were successful in convincing the encroachers to remove the encroachment. This became possible through active participation of the village community.
At few locations encroachments were removed by people and Patwari with the help of police such locations were only 2 to 3 %. BAIF's role was to convince such people /families as they are also going to be benefited in future as it is going to be a productive community asset and will benefit whole of the village. BAIF ensured full cooperation from SDM, Tehsildar, Patwari and village people for conflict resolution. **Annexure-2.**

4. Village Management Committees were formed by the villagers giving representation to different cast(s), BPL families and women. At many locations Sarpanch and Wardpanch were members or working as Chairman / Secretary of the committee. This work was completed by the end of 15.4.2002. Capacity building of VMC members was done for earth work, formation of Gramkosh, Sowing of improved grass seed(s) and plantation of fodder/fuel saplings, keeping of accounts for Gramkosh and minutes of VMC meetings.

- VMC meetings are conducted in the school or Panchayat Bhawan, inviting Gramsevak, Patwari, School teacher, educated youths etc.

- Workshop(s) for VMC members from 20 to 25 locations inviting BDO, SDM to guide the participants were undertaken. **Annexure-3**

5. Implementation of Activity:

Project concept for fodder / fuel saplings was to plant 200 plants per hectare consisting of Desibabool (Acacia nilotica), Khejri (Prosopis cineraria), Khakhra (Butea monosperma), Neem (Azadirachta indica),
Arunjia (Acacia leucofloa) and Ber (Zizyphus mauritiana). Procurement of required saplings was ensured through nursery raising in the village by women members as income generation activity. The total requirement of plants for 2545 hectare was 5,09,000. These saplings were planned in the month of February 2002. School children were also participated in this activity.

Dhaman (Cenchrus Setigerus) and Hemata (Stylo hemata) seed purchase was ensured by VMC/BAIF from old silvipasture VMC and seed supplier in the district, as requirement of Dhaman and hemata per hectare was 11 and 4 kgs respectively.

At few locations, VMC and villagers decided to uproot the plants, shrubs and trees of Juliflora as their perception was that Juliflora is not useful as fodder tree and it has phototoxic effect for other useful biomass. Uprooted material was auctioned by VMC and receipts were deposited in Gramkosh.
Under the fencing of area preference was given to BPL families consisting of male / female as labour (one member from one family to accommodate all BPL).

Fencing was of two types, in plain area trench-cum-mound (DCB) or trench-cum-mound with live hedge of Thor (Euphorbia) (72) was used and in hilly area it was of stones (4). Average length of DCB per hectare was 333 fts (running) and the total length of DCB fence for 2335 hectare was 7,77,981.5 running fts and 43030 running fts. Stone wall was constructed in 210 hectare.
Than soil and water conservation measure were undertaken within the fenced / protected area. V-ditch work was carried out by VMC (V-ditch is one feet deep, 2 ½' in width on continuous basis and distance between two v-ditch is 20'). Excavated soil was deposited against slope of area on which hemata seed were sown. Distance between two v-ditch depends on the degree of slope. For 2545 hectare, length of v-ditch is 27,83,393 fits (per hectare 10,912 fts). This activity is important to conserve water in the area, helps in maintaining the moisture in soil, improves ground water level, survival of new plants and natural regeneration i.e. helping in maintenance of bio-diversity at micro level.

Pit digging was taken up simultaneously and per hectare 200 pits of 1½*1½ fits were prepared by the people and treated with Endosulphan 50 gm / pit. Total 4,93,697 pits in 2545 hectare area were dug out. V-ditch and pit digging was completed by the end of 31st May 2002.

After fencing / protection, V-ditch and pit digging; it was time to prepare area for sowing of improved fodder / seeds like Kala Dhaman(Cenchurus setigirus). VMC / BAIF decided to broadcast Dhaman seed @11 kg / hectare with help of labour and tilling operation with tractor to mix with the soil, this work at 2545 hectare was achieved by the end of 15 June to 20 June 2002.
Nature was very kind and first shower of rains received on 11th July on most of the locations where activities were planned in project document. The plantation work was finished after receiving the first rains by the VMC.

Total 4,94,186 saplings of Babool, Khajri, Neem, Ber, Khakhra, Arunja were planted.

6. Procedure of labour payments in project

An article was published by the Chief Executive officer, Zila Parishad during the month of March 2002 in well known state level news papers about project concept, activity, benefits and funds made available by GOI and GOR to special project for the district. It was essential on part of project implementation agency (PIA) to maintain transparency in management of funds. Annexure-4

Separate Bank account was maintained in nationalized bank for the funds received for the implementation of project and all essential payment were done through cheque / DD.

Labour payments were done on fortnightly basis in the presence of Sarpanch, Wardpanch, members of VMC inviting school teachers, educated youths in the village at Gram Panchayat office or School only.
Gramkosh was transferred to VMC, account was operated by VMC members and BAIF officer remained as a signatory and separate cash books are maintained for each VMC.

During the period of February to July 2002, VMC held the meetings for planning / execution of activities as narrated above in which BAIF SMS / centre incharge and sometimes DRDA officers facilitated the meetings.

7. After 60 days of rainfall, due to excellent germination, growth of Dhaman, Hemata was ranging from 1 to 1 ½ ' and 3 to 6' respectively. Application of DAP at the rate of 60 kg hectare was done. This resulted in average production of 1800 to 2200 kg in the year 2002 as rainfall was good.

In the month of September 2002 and 2003, VMC called the meetings to decide about harvesting of Dhaman / Hemata grass. In these meetings VMC considering the perceptions of BPL/APL families approved following methods of harvesting of grasses -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cut and Carry</td>
<td>50% of total harvesting grass will be deposited in VMC which is auctioned and earning will be deposited in Gramkosh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controlled grazing</td>
<td>By fixing grazing amount / animal for a period of 15 days and receipts to be deposited in Gramkosh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First preference was given to BPL families and then other families at all the 76 locations.
At few locations in the year 2003, before harvesting of Dhaman grass, seed collection was done by VMC through villagers on 50% sharing basis.

VMC sold the Dhaman seed to other agencies in the state and outside which generated income for Gramkosh.

**Activity significantly contributed in following -**

- Generated labour wages for BPL / APL families,
- Stopped the process of encroachments,
- Increase in the availability of dry matter (fodder),
- Immediate use and establishment of resources,
- Developed a model for Panchayati Raj System in the form of village management committee,
- Conserved environment and biodiversity.
बायफ द्वारा सामुदायिक भूमि पर चारागाह विकास कार्यक्रम, भीलवाड़ा (राज.)
स्वर्ण जयन्ती गायम स्वर्ण जयन्ती योजना अंतर्गत, भारत सरकार एवं राजस्थान सरकार के सीमांत्र (2002-2003)

- सामुदायिक चारागाह से गरीब परिवारों की कुल आवश्यकता में से 70 प्रतिशत ईमानदार रही है। चेत (1991)
- सामुदायिक चारागाह से चारे(घास) की उपज स्वतंत्रता (1947) के बाद से घट रही है। यह दुकानदार: परमेश्वर प्रबंधन के अंतर्गत की जा चुकी है। परमेश्वर प्रबंधन की कमी तथा चारागाह का उपयोग अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए और अधिनियम होने से भी चारागाह से ऊपर के ऊपर में कमी आ रही है। आर्यग (1999, 2000), जोधा (1999, 2000)
- अकाल सम्बंधित प्रदेश के ग्रामीण परिवार सामुदायिक चारागाह पर अधिक निर्भर पड़े हैं। आर्यग (1999)

नगरी
पूर्व की दिशाएं
पूर्व की दिशाएं
चारागाह प्रबंधन समिति परिसरों की शिक्षा प्रवर्तन
पुराना कर प्रबंधन (सीटिंग के साधन)
पुराना कर प्रबंधन (सीटिंग के साधन)
पुराना कर प्रबंधन (सीटिंग के साधन)
पुराना कर प्रबंधन (सीटिंग के साधन)
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पुराना कर प्रबंधन (सीटिंग के साधन)
चारागाह निवास
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पुराना कर प्रबंधन (सीटिंग के साधन)
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पुराना कर प्रबंधन (सीटिंग के साधन)
चारागाह निवास
चारागाह निवास
8. **Video recording of -**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charagah</td>
<td>Itunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Jahajpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pasture land ha.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development on ha.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Families benefited : Total BPL</td>
<td>717</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Animals</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of Fencing running (fts)</td>
<td>906779.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Length of DCB running Fts</td>
<td>777981.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Length of V-ditch Fts</td>
<td>2783393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Pits</td>
<td>493697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of plants</td>
<td>494186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of plant survival (%)</td>
<td>414520 (83%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dhaman grass production per ha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>2250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gramkosh contribution</td>
<td>Rs. 2,39,537.00</td>
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<td>Video clip duration (Minutes)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTUDA SI LVI PASTURE VIDEO CLIP**
ANNEXURE-1

AREA OF OPERATION

Total No of villages 76
Total area 2545 hect

District HQ
राजस्थान पत्रिका
भीलवाड़ा, 9 अप्रैल 2002

चरागाह से अतिक्रमण हटाया

आसीन्दा, 8 अप्रैल [निस.]. सामुदायिक चरागाह विकास परियोजना के अंतर्गत बायफे संस्था की ओर से चलाए जा रहे चरागाह भूमि सीमा ज्ञान के तहत ग्रामीणों ने चरागाह भूमि से अतिक्रमण हटाया।

क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम अधिकारी एम.एच. बड़ेर ने बताया कि गांगलास पंचायत का सालरमला, मोड का निम्बहेड़ा में बड़ी का खेड़ा व बड़ला ग्राम में चरागाह के सीमा ज्ञान का कार्य चल रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम से लोगों में चरागाह भूमि को रखरखाव के प्रति भावना जागृत हुई है। ग्रामीणों का मानना है कि चरागाह सीमा ज्ञान से विवाद कम हुए हैं।
सामुदायिक चारागाह विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कार्यशाला

आसंद, 27 अप्रैल

सामुदायिक चारागाह विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बायफ संस्था की ओर से एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यशाला का उद्घाटन विधायक रामलाल गुर्जर ने किया।

कार्यशाला को सम्बोधित करते हुए गुर्जर ने बायफ संस्था की ओर से चलाए जा रहे चारागाह विकास कार्यक्रम की सराहना की। उन्होंने कहा कि चारागाह विकास से चारे का उत्पादन बढ़ाएगा तथा जलस्तर में भी बढोतरी होगी। गांव के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कार्यक्रम में सभी को सहयोग देना होगा। सामूहिक संस्थाओं के विकास में हासिल राजनीति नहीं आनी चाहिए। सभी को बायफेब कुटुंब की भावना रखनी चाहिए। उन्होंने चारागाह विकास की कठिनाइयों को हल करने में पूरा सहयोग देने की बात कही।

कार्यशाला में संस्था की ओर से चलाई जा रही सामुदायिक चारागाह विकास परियोजना से जुड़े 21 गांवों के 42 सदस्यों ने भाग लिया।

बायफ के बेंजीय कार्यक्रम अधिकारी एम.एच. बंदेर ने बताया कि अकाल ने किसानों की कमर तोड़ दी है। चारा और चाष की समस्या से परशुपालन प्रभावित हुआ है। उन्होंने इस समस्या के हल के लिए चारागाह का विकास कर उससे प्राप्त चारे का भंडारण करने की बात कही। कार्यशाला में मुख्य पुरूष से पशुपालन में चारागाह का महत्व, चारागाह प्रबंध समिति का महत्व, चारागाह विकास के मौलिक कार्यों का मूल्यांकन, स्थायित्व आदि पर बायफ संस्था के अधिकारियों ने विस्तृत चर्चा कर कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा समझाई। [निसं]
सामुदायिक चरागाह विकास योजना पर 386.55 लाख व्यय होंगे

-महेन्द्र आंब्रिया-
भीलवाड़ा, 9 मार्च - सामुदायिक चरागाह विकास की दो वर्षीय योजना के तहत मिलेंगे स्वर्ण जयंती स्वयंसेवक योजना पर जिले के तीन गांवों के चार हजार से भी अधिक चरागाह विकास परियोजनाओं पर 386.55 लाख रुपये व्यय किए जाएंगे।

आईएएसएन जिला कैंपस (फिक्स) मुरलिदास मिश्र ने बताया कि दो सर्वश्रेष्ठ योजना के अन्तर्गत 86 गांवों के चार हजार एक सी विपणन लोगों को लाभार्जित किया जाएगा। उन्होंने बताया कि योजना की क्रियान्वित बायफल संस्थादेश में संलग्न संगठनों की 11 पंचायत समितियों के 86 गांवों में होगी। योजना के तहत आवश्यक है कि प्रतिवर्ष जिलों को आंपुल के बजट आर्थिक अनुधारण के अनुसार चरागाह गैर संस्थानीय भारतीय सरकार के कुल बजट प्राप्तान्वयन का दो प्रतिशत केन्द्र द्वारा विस्तार परियोजना के लिए आवश्यकता रखता है और जिलों से प्राप्त होने वाली विशेष परियोजना के प्रसारण के बाद स्वीकृत किया जाता है।

मिश्र ने बताया कि योजना के तहत कार्य चरागाह विकास समिति, चरागाह विकास समिति, स्वर्ण जयंती समिति केगतन, प्रशिक्षण आदि, विकसित हो सकने वाले चरागाह क्षेत्र का कार्य, उसकी बाइडंडबांदी, भूमि तैयार करना, खड़े होने तथा बूढ़े होनेवाले का दीक्षा अवधारणाओं उपयुक्त करना ही है।

उन्होंने बताया कि जिले के आसपास, बनेहड़ा, हुड़ा, जहांपुर, कोटहड़ी, मांडल, मांडलांड, रायपुर, सह्याद, सहायपुर तथा सुविधा पंचायत समितियों के 86 गांवों के 2520 हैक्टर में प्रस्तावित परियोजना के 11 हजार 317 पश्चिमी को लाभार्जित किया जाएगा। इससे 4 हजार 195 चरागाह परियोजनाओं के प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं को लाभार्जित किया जाएगा। उन्होंने बताया कि इसके लिए ग्राम समुदाय के प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं को लाभार्जित किया जाएगा। इससे 4 हजार 195 चरागाह परियोजनाओं के प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं को लाभार्जित किया जाएगा। उन्होंने बताया कि इसके लिए ग्राम समुदाय के प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं को लाभार्जित किया जाएगा।
पाणी तहसील क्रय-विक्रय सहकारी समिति लि.
पाणी-मारवाड़ 306 401 (राज.)

क्रमांक ... 172/04

मार्क... दिनांक... 21/9/04

श्रीमान् प्रभात
बाड़कार इलाके मेंरे हिस्से में भूमि प्रदान
भीमलाला

ििीि... (Bill No. 1/25-5-05 सामान भाग
अधिकार का प्रकाशन में लिखें आवश्यक)

कर्मचारी,

उपमुख्य विभागाधिकारी निलेखन है। कि काम

दान के 8.15 क्षणांक कमिटी में सभी को सक्रिय
किमा गया था। हालांकि मतदान नहीं होगा जैसे 21-9-04,
857022 पृष्ठ 21-9-04 गुप्त प्रयोग सहित 25-9-07
राष्ट्रीय के साथ वह उनके कुछ फायदे ग्रहण करे
वायु तड़का भी करने का काम नहीं था।

रकेत... D-MO... 057022 पृष्ठ... 28810/

दिनांक... 21-9-04

(संदेह करने के लिए)

28-9-04
## EXPENDITURE ON SILVIPASTURE DEVELOPMENT (500 HECTARE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sno</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>1st Year</th>
<th>2nd Year</th>
<th>3rd Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LOCAL INSTITUTION (VMC) BUILDING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning, awareness building, travel, vehicle, rents, fuel, Computer hire, Stationary etc.</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VMC, training, exposure, subject matter staff, travel, TA/DA, emolument, photographing etc.</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>6.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PROTECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Fencing (Trench-cum-mound) with live hedge or stone wall</td>
<td>23.08</td>
<td>4.08</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>27.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Land Preparation - removal of Juliflora, V-ditch etc.</td>
<td>10.33</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>10.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SOIL TREATMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Pit digging, Plantation, Transport &amp; labour</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Terminate control (Rs. 1/Plant)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Organic / Chemical fertilizer</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Fodder seeds saplings (200 plant/ha)</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Dhaman (25 kg)/Hemata (5 kg) seed</td>
<td>4.30</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>5.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Sowing of seeds (labour and tractor)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>WATCH/WARD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. 1200/Month/Location)</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>7.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td>60.69</td>
<td>16.95</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>80.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Service charge of technical / finance staff for (allowance / TA-DA/ Vehicle rent, accommodation rent, fuel, Computer, Stationary)</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>5.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>63.19</td>
<td>19.45</td>
<td>3.49</td>
<td>86.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per hectare</td>
<td>12637.40</td>
<td>3890.40</td>
<td>698.10</td>
<td>17225.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Labour rate is Rs.73