

PART- I

SUMMARY OF FACTS ON WHICH PROPOSALS ARE BASED

CHAPTER - I

THE TRACT DEALT WITH

SECTION 1:- NAME AND SITUATION

1.1.1 This working plan deals with the Forests falling within the limits of civil district of Parbhani and Hingoli. It precisely prescribes the method of treatment for the scientific management of Reserved Forests, Protected Forest and Unclassed Forests incharge of forest department.

1.1.2 Parbhani forest division comprises of Parbhani and Hingoli districts. Hingoli district was created by the division of the existing Parbhani District, vide Govt. of Maharashtra R & FD Manatrlaya, Mumbai Notification No. REN. 4097/367//CR-71/M-10 dated 24th April 1999. It has east-west extension of 108.72 kilometers and lies between 18°-58' and 20°-2'. North latitude and between 76°-5' and 77°-42' East longitude with an area of 11037.00 square kilometers. The forest area incharge of forest department is 392.615 sq. km. out of which the Reserved Forest is 331.649 Sq km. Protected Forest is .20 sq.km, Unclassed Forest is 57.682 sq.km and area allotted under compensatory land (i.e. Nonforestland) is 3.084 sq. km. The details of forest area and its legal status is given in **Appendix-I**). The geographical area and forest area of Parbhani and Hingoli district are given below

TABLE-1

DISTRICT	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA(sq km)	FOREST AREA (sq km)	FOREST AREA %
PARBHANI	6511.00	104.146	1.60
HINGOLI	4526.00	288.469	6.37
TOTAL	11037.00	392.615	3.56

1.1.3 Parbhani Forest Division has natural boundaries of the Penganga river with a stretch of 160.93 kilometers in the southwest. Administratively it is bounded on the north by Buldhana and Akola, on the east by Yeotmal and Nanded, on the south by Nanded, Osmanabad and Beed and on the west by Jalna and Beed districts. The extent of natural and artificial boundary of the division is given in **Appendix II**.

1.1.4 The forests of Parbhani division are open and scrub lands and of poor quality. They occur in small scattered patches confined mostly to the hilltops surrounded by cultivated lands. The forests areas of the division are mostly,

situated on the crest line of the Jintur range running north west to south east, which forms a part of the Ajantha ranges emanating from the Sahayadris.

SECTION 2:- CONFIGURATION OF THE GROUND

1.2.1 As a part of the Deccan plateau, the prevailing one of the landscape in Parbhani & Hingoli district is that of plateau forms having eroded scarps and detached remnants. In places the plateau ranges succeed one another to attain higher elevations. Where the plateau is wide it assumes the appearance of an undulating remnant plain, with its scarp face overlooking broad river basin. These scarp lands present a much eroded picture. The deeply entrenched valley courses of streams are flanked by broken and bare scrub lands as in Kalamnuri.

1.2.2 The land of the division has a general elevation of about 457.50 meters above mean sea level. The highest level being 579.73 metres above mean sea level in Jintur range about 12.87 kilometre North of Charthana and the lowest level is 366.0 meters above mean sea level on the bank of Godavari, where it crosses district boundary to enter the Nanded district. Pathri, Gangakhed and Parbhani talukas lying to the south are plain topographically. But Jintur, Hingoli and northern and eastern parts of Basmath taluka lying to the north of district are hilly and mountainous.

1.2.3 JINTUR HILLS : The Jintur hill range is the most prominent in the division. It is a remnant plateau with a general trend from west, northwest to south southeast. It is a part of Ajantha ranges emanating from the Sahyadris. The crest line consists of flat tops, average elevation being 533.75 meters above mean sea level. In several parts, flat tops are agriculturally useful but marginal belts overlooking the scarp sides are bare. The several scarp sides constitute reserved forest. But in reality these are merely scrub lands with trees. The flat tops suitable for agriculture occasionally included in the reserved forests have been conveniently encroached upon for cultivation by surrounding population. The meager extent of forest cover is rendered honey combed. It is imperative that other Government wastelands and gairan should be diverted to forest for environmental reasons.

1.2.4 MATHURA HILLS: A low range of hills generally extending west east, separates the Penganga valley from Kaidu to its south, Hingoli-Akola railway and road, cross these hills near Mathura. The scarp face is dissected and stoney.

1.2.5 BALAGHAT HILLS: A transverse member of the Sahayadri in the south known as Balaghat range belongs to this division. In fact the Parbhani district boundary runs for a stretch of about 48.28 kilometers quite close to its watershed.

1.2.6 ISOLATED HILLS: These stand out prominently in the undulating black soil plain of the Godavari and Purna and in the doab of Dudhana -Godavari. These and such other smaller knolls are basaltic remnants.

1.2.7 The areas of the Parbhani & Hingoli districts as a whole belong to the Godavari peninsular drainage. However the area of the Parbhani & Hingoli districts except Gangakhed taluka mostly belongs to two river systems namely the Penganga and the Marathwada Purna. Gangakhed taluka directly drains into Godavari through Wan, Borna, Mechhili, Glti and Dhond etc. important streams.

1.2.8 PENGANGA RIVER: This major tributary of the Wardha system drains the north-eastern lands of the Hingoli district. Rising in the Ajantha ranges south west of Buldhana town, the river has a south eastern course of about 80.45 kilometers collecting the water of the southern belts of the Buldhana and Akola districts, before it touches Hingoli district, at the north, north eastern boundary. Its distinctive feature in this district is that, all along its course of about 80.45 kilometers, the river acts as a district boundary between Hingoli and Yeotmal districts. Another note worthy feature is its deeply entrenched and meandering nature. It drains north eastern margin of the district with the help of its tributary the Kaidhu river. The Jintur range is a water divide between this drainage and that of Marathwada Purna, the tributary of Godavari. The land of the Hingoli district belonging to Penganga and its tributary Kaidhu, is uneven and deeply dissected. Small village settlements neck the river courses, with several points are crossed by roads, the Kanhargaon crossings Gangakheda and Waranga are important, black top roads between Hingoli, Akola and Kalamnuri/Nanded, Yeotmal respectively.

1.2.9 KAID OR KAIDHU RIVER:- Kaid or Kaidhu is the main tributary of the Penganga in the Hingoli district. It rises in the hill scarps south of Risod township in Akola district. Its southwest course of about 80.45 kilometers is in Akola district. Thereafter it enters into Hingoli district draining Hingoli taluka about 160.09 kilometers before it joins the Penganga. In general its upper valley is broad and undulating flanked by scarp lands. A little west of Hingoli town the river and its tributaries shows and develop entrenched courses and a landscape with knolls and isolated ranges. In its upper ridges it is intensely seasonal in flow, but from Kandhur village down stream it has broad bed and perennial flow, Hingoli Purna railway line follow its right bank from Kalamnuri towards Hingoli. Hingoli is the important town situated on the Kaidu river, the another one minor route center of Balapur, near the district boundary, Kalamnuri taluka town and Auhdha Nagnath the celebrated places of Shiva shrine are situated on the tributary streams on either side of the Kaidu.

1.2.10 THE MARATHWADA - PURNA: The Marathwada Purna rises in the Ajantha range about 56.3 Kilometers north of Aurangabad town and district place. It has general south eastern course for the major length, but in the last stretch of about 72.40 kilometers in Parbhani district it flows almost due south to reach Godavari. In Parbhani & Hingoli district it has a length of about 144.81 kilometers. The river is fed by three main tributaries Khelna, Anjan and Girja. In the lower middle portion in Parbhani district it has a deeply entrenched and meandering course flanked by enclosing scap lands on either side. The tributaries are small

and seasonal. The whole drainage pattern is of a super imposed type, with narrow gorges, occasional rapid bouldery beds and high banks. Down stream the Purna valley gets more constricted and the river course is more meandering. Several temples along the river course testify its religious importance. Much of the scarp land has bare scrub land in charge of Forest Department Settlements are small and essentially agricultural Important ones are situated at the fording points, Kanadi on the road between Mantha and Lona, Dhana Dhandra and Eamni are such centers. At Yeldari and south of Sidheshwar, where gorges provided favourable sittings for the irrigation projects namely Yeldari and Sidheshwar projects are completed now. The river opens out in the Godavari black soils plains immensely suited to intensive agriculture. The deeply entrenched course down stream of Sidheshwar prone to intense erosion, has totally different picture now. The river is joined by two important tributaries meet Purna in this last stretch due southwards on its right, namely the Kapra and the Dudhana.

1.2.11 DUDHANA RIVER: The Dudhana is a major tributary of the Purna river. It rises in Aurangabad district in wide amphitheatre of the Khultabad Mahismal range. After draining the hilly stretch of about 36.32 kilometers downstream it acquires a broad and more perennial form. For the first about 112.54 kilometers it drains the portion of Aurangabad district. In Parbhani district it has another stretch of about 65.45 kilometers before it join Purna, little to the north east of Parbhani Town. Unlike the Purna on its north, this river has wide undulating basin practically without hill ranges on its south. In fact the watershed between the Dudhana and the Godavari consists of flat and undulating plain, with feature landscape. Downstream the river draining the black soil plain has a deeply entrenched form with eroded banks. Although there are several small villages along the course the major settlements namely Mantha, Charthana, Jintur on the north and Sailu Manwath and Parbhani are situated on the water divides. The Dudhana is crossed by roads at many points of which the crossing of the Saily Mantha road and Parbhani Jintur road have bridges.

1.2.12 THE GODAVARI RIVER: Rising from Trimbak of Sahayadris, the Godavari flows about 273.53 kilometers to enter the Parbhani district. In this district it run for a stretch of about 152.88 kilometers draining the south central and southern belt of the district and forming its boundary with Beed district, for a length of about 56.3 kilometers. In Parbhani district the Mahatpuri Chamgatpuri on the road from Beed to Ashti is the first fording point. Downstream the river has a wide meandering course held by high alluvial banks that are crumbling under gully erosion, and from its left bank which is Parbhani district the river receives many small and seasonal streams. The only major tributary river in the district is the Purna from the right bank, it receives the Sindhaphana and the wan, the Machhili, the Galati and Bhond streams directly draining into Godawari. Several unmetalled and fair weather roads connect the towns of Parbhani and Beed districts across the river but except one at Gangakhed all are unbridged. Gangakhed situated at a bend of river has gained additional importance because of the crossing the Parali Parbhani railway line. Temples dotted along the river course are an eloquent testimony to the religious sanctity of Godawari which is often hailed as Ganga.

There are numerous but small hamlets, but the land use is restricted by gully erosion and the deeply entrenched course of Godawari River. Road development, bridges and canal irrigation, are progressing space.

1.2.13 The district of Parbhani and Hingoli are one of the main agriculturally useful areas of Marathwada and Maharashtra. This is mainly because its major portion belongs to the rich alluvial Godavari valley.

SECTION 3:- GEOLOGY ROCK AND SOIL

1.3.1 Parbhani and Hingoli districts have not been geologically surveyed in sufficient details, the information available is meager. District is uniformly laid by the Deccan lava flows in the form of horizontally bedded sheets, similar to Deccan trap formation of basaltic composition. It is thought to have been emplaced from fissures by the close of the Mesozoic era, on to the lower tertiary era. They have a general tendency to form flat topped hills giving rise to plateau and therefore often referred to as "plateau basalt". It comprises of several lava flows each ranging from a few meters upto 50 meters in thickness. The various lithological units forming a flow may be differentiated by their physical characteristic texture, joint development and mineralogical peculiarities. In general, the tops of these flows are characterized by the presence of a red ferruginous bed which perhaps represents an altered ferruginous upper crust of a flow.

1.3.2 Basalt is uniform in composition corresponding to dolerite or basalt. The rock is dark gray or greenish gray in colour. The specific gravity on an average is 2.9 Basalt generally occurs in two types. The non-vascular type hard, tough, compact and medium to fine grained with conchoidal fracture is extensively used as a building stone. The other type namely vascular Amygdaloidal type is comparatively soft and breaks very easily. The trap in general exhibits typical spheroidal weathering, concentric layers simulating an onion being developed in weathered boulders. Some of these flows are characterized the presence of a unit comprising well developed columnar joints giving pentagonal columns standing for several meters in height. These features are recognized in the hill ranges between Kesapur, Wahirdeowar, Babulgaon Bori and Pipala Bajarwadi.

1.3.3 The traps give rise to either deep brown to rich red or to black cotton soil (Regur). Such belt of soil is noticed around Parbhani, Lasina, Basmath, Kanhergaon, Gangakhed, Pathri, Jintur, Hingoli and Kalamnuri. The regur is rich in plant nutrients such as lime, magnesia, iron, variable amount of potash and low nitrogen and phosphorus. It is generally porous and swells considerably on addition of water and dries up with distinct cracks on losing the moisture. Another product of weathering is laterite which is occasionally noticed scapping the high hills in the district. It is a porous pitted, clay rock with red, yellow, brown gray mottled colours and with thin limonite coating on the surface.

1.3.4 Apart from these main basaltic formations, there occur small irregular pieces of kankar lime stone deposits of medium to low quality are seen scattered

in the fields of black cotton soil and are locally burnt for lime. Zeolites occurring in the traps may find use in water softening processes. A few translucent varieties of amorphous and crystalline silica namely chalcedony, agate, jasper, plasma, blood stone etcetera serve as raw material in lapidary industry for making decorative articles, lockets, trinkets, and other form of jewelry.

SECTION 4: CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

1.4.1 The climate of the Parbhani & Hingoli districts is generally hot except during the south west monsoon season. Four seasons could be marked in year. The cool dry season from December to February, followed by the hot dry season from March to May, the southwest monsoon rainy season from June to September and the post monsoon salubrious and dry season from October to November. Last ten years details of temperature and rainfall are given in **Appendix – III & IV**

i) **THE COOL AND DRY SEASON:** The season commences towards the end of November when the temperature begins to fall. December is the coldest month with the mean daily minimum temperature at 12.60°C and the mean daily maximum temperature at 29.30°C . The temperatures are slightly higher in January and February. During the season, the districts are sometimes affected by cold waves which are due to eastwards of western disturbance across North India. On such occasions the minimum temperature may dip to 5°C or 6°C . The lowest minimum temperature recorded during the period 1994 to 2004 was 6°C .

ii) **THE HOT DRY SEASON:** The period from March to May shows of continuous increase in both, day and night temperatures. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 41.90°C . The highest maximum temperature recorded during 1994 to 2004 was 43.2°C .

iii) **THE SOUTH WEST MONSOON SEASON:** with the advance of the south west monsoon into the districts by about the second week of June temperature falls appreciably and the weather is pleasant through out the south west monsoon season.

iv) **THE POST MONSOON SEASON:** By about the first week of October the Monsoon withdraws and the day temperatures show a slight increase in October. The climate starts getting dry. Thereafter the temperature begins to drop gradually.

1.4.2 The relative humidities are generally high during the South west monsoon season ranging between 60 to 80 percent. After September the humidity decreases gradually and in the cold season and in summer the air is generally, dry. In the summer, which is driest part of the year, the relative humidity, especially in the afternoon is less than 30%.

1.4.3 Skies are heavily clouded to overcast in the south west monsoon season. The cloudiness decreases rapidly in the post monsoon months. In the rest of the year skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

1.4.4 The average annual rainfall in the Parbhani & Hingoli districts is 888.990 mm. Considering the general pattern of rainfall increases from the west to the east. But the rainfall at Hingoli is much less and that at Purna much higher than what should be expected from the general pattern. This is perhaps due to some local factors of orography. There are appreciable variations in the rainfall from year to year. In the period of ten years from 1994 to 2004 the highest annual rainfall was 187.14% of the normal in 1998. the lowest annual rainfall in the same period was in 2004 , when it was only 54.33 % of the normal. It will be seen from the record that the rainfall in the Parbhani district was between 455.5 mm and 1907 mm in the period 1994 to 2004.

1.4.5 On an average there are 45 rainy days (with rainfall over 2.5 mm/day) in a year. This number varies from 41 days at Hingoli to 48 days at Parbhani.

1.4.6 Winds are generally moderate in force in the later half of the summer and in the southwest monsoon period. In the rest of the year winds are light. During the southwest monsoon season the direction of the winds is predominantly from the west or south west. In the post monsoon and winter months winds blow from directions mainly between east and north. In the beginning of summer winds from direction between south west and north west appear and these prevail till the advent of the monsoon.

1.4.7 Thunderstorms occur in the summer and in monsoon their frequency being higher in June and September. Dust raising winds are common in the summer afternoons. Storms and depressions from the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea do not affect the Districts.

1.4.8 The monthly mean maximum mean minimum temperature in centigrade at station Parbhani during the period 1994 to 2004 is given in **Appendix III**

1.4.9 The rainfall average in Parbhani & Hingoli districts during 1994 to 2004 is given in **Appendix IV**.

SECTION 5:- WATER SUPPLY

1.5.1 The various rivers namely Penganga, Marathwada Purna and Godavari and their tributaries, which flow through both the districts provide water to the villages situated nearby. The plains comprising of the Penganga, Purna, Kapra, Dudhna, Kannad and Godavari valleys have perennial water supply. Yeldari and Siddheshwar are medium irrigation projects on Purna river in Hingoli district. The Jayakwadi major irrigation project on Godavari river in Paithan taluka of Aurangabad district and Masoli and Bournia medium irrigation project Gangakhed Taluka of Parbhani district, have brought revolution particularly in agricultural

sector, in the over all development of Marathwada. The Hingoli district is getting significant share of benefits out of these projects. Parbhani & Hingoli districts can be said to be well irrigated. This fact is suggestive of scope for social forestry programme complimentary to agricultural development.

1.5.2 However many of the river in hilly tract of Jintur, Hingoli and Basmath taluka dry up during the hot season, March to May. The same thing happens perhaps earlier in case of springs, nallas on which a large number of villages depend for their supply of water.

1.5.3 The hilly country receives the maximum rainfall. The ground water is mostly trapped from percolation in the wells and springs. The district local bodies and zilla parishad have constructed a number of wells to supply water to villages. Water table is generally low. In the hilly tract water is usually found at a depth of 10-12 meters and in plains it is found at a depth of about 15-20 meters Water supply in the hilly north and northeastern tract is generally in adequate except during the monsoon. The northern, and northeastern portion of the division, which is hilly containing black cotton soil, suffers from acute scarcity of water, during the hottest part of the year when the water level sinks very low. If the rain fails as it happens occasionally, the scarcity of water becomes worst during the other months of the year also.

SECTION 6:- DISTRIBUTION AND AREA

1.6.1 The geographical area of the division is 11037.00 sq. Km of which 392.615 sq. Km is forest which is barely 3.56% of geographical area in charge of forest department

1.6.2 The range wise distribution of forest area as reserved, protected, unclassed and the areas allotted under compensatory afforestation (i.e. Non forestland) is given below:

TABLE 2

PARBHANI LEGAL STATUS OF FOREST AREAS FIGURES UPTO MARCH 2005

District	Range	Taluka	No. of Village	R. F.	P. F.	U. C. F.	F. C. A.	Total
Hingoli	Hingoli	Aundha	33	6902.408		1573.413	35.000	8510.821
		Hingoli	21	3317.876		103.564	86.000	3507.440
		Kalamnuri	25	3886.500		635.146	37.410	4559.056
		Sengaon	15	2536.909	20.000	412.692	79.040	3048.641

Total Hingoli Dist. Hingoli Range			94	16643.693	20.000	2724.815	237.450	19625.958
	Parbhani	Aundha	11	1820.436		824.163	58.980	2703.579
		Basmath	13	3328.915		226.310	0.000	3555.225
		Sengaon	16	2935.788		14.330	12.000	2962.118
Total Hingoli Dist. Parbhani Range			40	8085.139	0.000	1064.803	70.980	9220.922
Total Hingoli District			134	24728.832	20.000	3789.618	308.430	28846.880
Parbhani	Parbhani	Jintur	48	8384.005		1736.431	0.000	10120.436
		Palam	1	0.000		242.122	0.000	242.122
		Parbhani	2	52.020		0.000	0.000	52.020
Total Parbhani Dist. Parbhani Range			51	8436.025	0.000	1978.553	0.000	10414.578
Total Parbhani Division			185	33164.857	20.000	5768.171	308.430	39261.458

1.6.3 (i) Bapat plan area was 38928.361 ha in 178 villages whereas as per A-1 records of the Parbhani Division office the area of the division was 36740.682 ha in 172 villages. The area of 6 villages were not included in the A-1 of the division. However the same was included in Bapat plan with the observation if any village, village survey number or part thereof is not in possession of Forest Department then the survey number and corresponding area should be disforested and deleted from Form No- 1 A thereafter only. However no action was taken by the Dy.Conservator of Forests Parbhani.

(ii) The A-1 record of the division has not been maintained properly and the area of 82 survey numbers which are in possession of forest department but their entries have not been taken in A-1 records. The area of these 82 survey numbers is 1489.877 ha. These entries should be taken in A-1 by Dy.Conservator of Forests Parbhani after following all necessary procedure.

(iii) The area of 6 villages which are not in possession of forest department but the same were included in the previous plans have been included in this

plan. The entire areas of these villages are under encroachment. The categories of these areas as per old Nizam records will be verified by Dy. Conservator of Forests Parbhani and accordingly the proper entries in A-1 will be taken. If necessary these areas will be declared RF/PF as per the provision of Indian Forest Act 1927.

1.6.4 The forests do not generally occur in large and compact blocks but mostly distributed in many scattered small blocks surrounded mostly by private cultivations.

1.6.5 For the purpose of management convenience, description of forest and its status, and for the future reference, forests have been divided into 28 compartments. These are permanent units of management shown on management maps with a conventional boundary mark and a serial number in Arabic. Whenever a compartment occurs in patches located in more than one village boundary limits, the compartment number is flowed by capital alphabet viz A B C etc.

1.6.6 For administrative purposes the forests of Parbhani & Hingoli districts are formed into a division namely Parbhani forest division with a head quarters at Parbhani. There is a Dy Conservator of Forests in charge of division assisted by one Assistant Conservator of Forest. The forests in the division are divided into two territorial ranges, which are as follows.

TABLE 3

TERRITORIAL RANGES

Sr.No	Name of Range	Head Quarter	Remarks
1	Parbhani	Parbhani	Territorial range
2	Hingoli	Hingoli	Territorial range

SECTION 7:- STATE OF BOUNDARIES

1.7.1 The state of boundaries is extremely unsatisfactory in this division. The external boundary of the forest blocks was demarcated in the past by natural and artificial boundary lines. They were demarcated by cairns of loose boulders and cleared to the width of 6 meters and in the center of the line first class and second class boundary mark cairns were erected at the corners and in between the two first class cairns at suitable interval, respectively. But in the past these cairns were not properly attended and neglected due to remote and extensive management under Nanded Forest division. The forest blocks are also scattered and near to villages. The biotic pressure on forest is enormous and due to all these factors the external boundaries got damaged and destroyed. Internal boundaries at many places have not been demarcated at all. As a result enormous encroachments have been done by the adjoining cultivators or non cultivators. The encroachments regularisation in favour of encroachers numbers of times since independence

exaggerated the dimenshing condition of forest boundary . The last such regulation notification is vide Government Resolution Number LEN-1078/3483-GI dated 27th December 78.

SECTION 8:- LEGAL POSITION

1.8.1 Out of the total forest are of Parbhani Forest division namely 392.615 sq.km an area of 331.648 sq.km has been settled as Reserved Forest under section 19 of Hyderabad Forest Act during 1935 to 1945 and section 20 of Indian Forest Act during 1962 to 1989.

SECTION 9:- PENDING FOREST SETTLEMENTS

1.9.1 The legal status of forest areas of the division is shown below :

Reserved Forest	= 33164.857 ha
Protected Forest	= 20.00 ha
Unclassed Forest	= 5768.171 ha
Compansatory Afforestation	= 308.43 ha
Areas	-----

Total = 39261.458

The unclassified forest areas have been proposed to be declared as Reserved Forest and the proposals under section 4, 20 and 29 of Indian Forest Act 1927 are pending with Forest Settlement Officer (FSO) and Chief Conservator of Forest Aurangabad. The details of pending proposals are as below :

TABLE 4

CASES PENDING UNDER SECTION 20 OF IFA 1927 AS ON MARCH 2005

Sr.No	Village	Taluka	Sy.No.	Area (ha)	Pending at
1	Gadada	Aundha	11	130.17	FSO
2	Gangalwadi	Aundha	13	87.78	FSO
3	Khaperkheda	Hingoli	01	32.666	FSO
4	Jogwada	Jintur	04	17.390	CCF A'bad
5	Vadki	Aundha	02	75.401	FSO
6	Brahmangaon	Jintur	02	19.90	CCF A'bad
7	Raholi (BK)	Jintur	01	22.115	FSO
8	Takalkhopa	Jintur	01	35.55	FSO
Total				420.172	

TABLE 5

CASES PENDING UNDER SECTION 4 OF IFA 1927 AS ON MARCH
2005

Sr.No	Village	Taluka	Sy.No.	Area (ha)	Pending at
1	Vasai	Aundha	49	378.512	FSO
2	Selu	Aundha	02	336.310	FSO
3	Pangra	Aundha	09	53.631	FSO
4	Kakadadhaba	Aundha	01	02.855	FSO
5	Sawargaon	Aundha	01	88.475	FSO
6	Garkheda	Jintur	34	504.845	FSO
7	Sos	Jintur	09	123.762	FSO
8	Vadali	Jintur	17	344.155	FSO
9	Shiradshahapur	Aundha	08	804.859	FSO
10	Banvas	Palam	02	242.122	FSO
11	Pipalgaon	Jintur	03	32.506	FSO
12	Kurhadi	Jintur	32	258.280	FSO
13	Jamrun	Jintur	05	67.420	FSO
14	Hanwatkhedha	Jintur	07	86.070	FSO
15	Keli	Aundha	01	6.272	FSO
16	Sawli (kh)	Aundha	01	13.650	FSO
17	Chondi (bk)	Aundha	02	35.318	FSO
18	Kanjara	Aundha	18	115.153	FSO
19	Pur	Aundha	09	112.412	FSO
Total				3519.249	

TABLE 6

CASES PENDING UNDER SECTION 29 OF IFA 1927 AS ON MARCH 2005

Sr.No	Village	Taluka	Sy.No.	Area (ha)	Pending at
1	Murtizapur	Aundha	101	35.00	Commissioner Aurangabad
2	Sengaon	Sengaon	118	25.43	Commissioner Aurangabad
3	Nishana	Hingoli	181	50.00	Commissioner Aurangabad
4	Falegaon	Hingoli	25, 26, 35	36.00	Commissioner Aurangabad
5	Bodkha	Sengaon	13	12.00	CCF Aurangabad
6	Ghoda	Kalamnuri	102 pt	37.41	FSO
7	Yehdegaon	Kalamnuri	26 pt	53.61	FSO
8	Jalalhaba	Kalamnuri	97 pt	58.98	Commissioner Aurangabad
Total				308.43	

1.9.2 The forest settlement cases need continuous persuasion and the entries should be taken in forest land record A-1 register.

The maintenance of land records is very unsatisfactory in the division. The entries in A-1 have not been verified and certified by Dy.Conservator of Forests Parbhani. The 6 villages which are not in possession of forest department but these villages were included in previous plans of Chandras and Bapats plan. These villages have been included in this plan too. These villages are as below :

(1) Devla (12.686 ha) (2) Dawagi (134.356 ha) (3) Kothalaj (88.94 ha) (4) Rajura (127.729 ha) (5) Nandusa (262.641 ha) (6) Warud (11.879 ha).

Dy.Conservator of Forests Parbhani will take up the land records upgradation work immediately and if the area has appeared in any of the forest category A, B, C, D of old Nizam records it need to be declared as forest under section - 4 of Indian Forest Act 1927 and the entries in A-1 will be upgraded within shortest possible time.

1.9.3 The 82 survey numbers which are in possession of forest department but not included in A-1 will be verified and the entries in A-1 will be taken by Dy.Conservator of Forests Parbhani. These areas will be declared RF/PF within shortest possible time by Dy.Conservator of Forests Parbhani. The list of such areas are given as follows:

TABLE 7

**AREA IN POSSESSION OF FOREST DEPARTMENT BUT NOT INCLUDED IN
FORM NO. 1A AS ON MARCH 2005**

Sr. No.	Range	Taluka	Village	Area in ha.
1	Hingoli	Aundha	Aundha	253.030
2	Parbhani	Palam	Banwas (FattunaikTanda, Girdharwadi	11.735
3	Parbhani	Jintur	Bhogaon	36.911
4	Hingoli	Aundha	Bhosi	82.867
5	Parbhani	Jintur	Brahmangaon	-0.001
6	Hingoli	Sengaon	Chondi Bk.	0.060
7	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Dandegaon	0.073
8	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Dawagi	136.784
9	Hingoli	Hingoli	Devla	12.686
10	Parbhani	Jintur	Dongartala	47.348
11	Hingoli	Aundha	Dugala	11.330
12	Hingoli	Aundha	Durchuna	11.736
13	Hingoli	Aundha	Fuldhaba	65.761
14	Hingoli	Aundha	Gadhala	7.587
15	Parbhani	Jintur	Garkheda	43.159
16	Parbhani	Jintur	Ghewanda	4.048
17	Hingoli	Aundha	Golegaon	3.542
18	Hingoli	Sengaon	Gondala	24.139
19	Hingoli	Sengaon	Hanakdari	161.683
20	Parbhani	Jintur	Itoli	0.707
21	Parbhani	Aundha	Jalaldhaba	13.019
22	Hingoli	Sengaon	Jamdaya	2.307

23	Hingoli	Aundha	Jamgavan	0.060
24	Hingoli	Hingoli	Jamrun Andh	19.404
25	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Jawlapanchal	7.082
26	Parbhani	Jintur	Jintur	18.483
27	Parbhani	Jintur	Jogwada	4.078
28	Hingoli	Aundha	Kanjara	0.143
29	Parbhani	Sengaon	Karla	0.141
30	Hingoli	Aundha	Kathoda	0.499
31	Parbhani	Jintur	Khadki	11.129
32	Hingoli	Sengaon	Khillar	150.500
33	Hingoli	Sengaon	Khudaj	24.077
34	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Kothalaj	88.940
35	Hingoli	Sengaon	Lingdari	3.136
36	Hingoli	Hingoli	Lohgaon	1.821
37	Parbhani	Jintur	Mohkhed	12.329
38	Hingoli	Aundha	Nagzari	13.519
39	Hingoli	Aundha	Nandgaon	52.520
40	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Nandusa	262.641
41	Hingoli	Hingoli	Paheni	11.937
42	Parbhani	Jintur	Pimpalgaon Kajle	13.486
43	Hingoli	Aundha	Pur	10.067
44	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Rajura	127.729
45	Parbhani	Jintur	Savli Kd.	0.001
46	Hingoli	Sengaon	Sawli	11.472
47	Parbhani	Aundha	Shiradshahapur	349.257
48	Parbhani	Jintur	Sorje	17.996

49	Parbhani	Jintur	Sos	0.061
50	Hingoli	Aundha	Sukapur	24.645
51	Parbhani	Jintur	Takalkhope	0.160
52	Hingoli	Hingoli	Vaijapur	2.935
53	Hingoli	Aundha	Vasai	0.003
54	Parbhani	Sengaon	Wadhivra	5.690
55	Hingoli	Aundha	Walki	0.002
56	Hingoli	Kalamnuri	Warud	11.897
57	Parbhani	Sengaon	Yeldari	8.499
			Total	2196.848

SECTION 10:- RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS

1.10.1 In reserved forests, claims have been once enquired into and settled by the Forest settlement officer, at the time of reservation proceedings. At present on the records of forests department no rights exist in Reserved forests except the right of way and water.

1.10.2 In protected forests, the claims regarding land cultivation passage, "Gairas" areas etc have not been enquired into and settled so far.

1.10.3 There exist unclassified lands and areas allotted under compensatory afforestation (i.e. Non-Forestland) transferred by Revenue department for forestry purpose. The list villages declared as Reserved Forest under Hyderabad Forest Act 18/19 is given in **Appendix No. V**