



सत्यमेव जयते

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# MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE AMRAVATI



**TIGER CONSERVATION PLAN : CORRIDOR PLAN**



**PLAN PERIOD : 2014-15 To 2023-24**

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## **PART- A**

### **CHAPTER- I**

#### **INTRODUCTION OF THE AREA**

**1.01** This plan deals with landscape area of Melghat Tiger Reserve. The reserve forms an important corridor between forest areas of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra ensuring contiguity of forests in Satpuras. The area falls under the Satpuda-Maikal Landscape and is located in Central India in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh and covers 14 districts. For Melghat Tiger Reserve, the area of the landscape dealt in this plan is the area bordering Madhya Pradesh in the North and East.

#### **BIO-GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:**

**1.02** Satpuda Maikal landscape of Melghat Tiger Reserve is located in 6 E Central Highlands Biotic Province of "6 Deccan Peninsula" Bio-geographic zone.

The forest areas of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra forms a large tract of tiger habitat, which provides an opportunity to create a landscape for the conservation of free ranging species such as tiger, gaur etc.

**1.03** The landscape forms very important catchments to Tapi and Purna river system with important tributaries like Dolar, Khandu, Sipna, Gadga and Wan rivers. The Tapi and Purna river with its tributaries, sustain life of human, plant and wild animals within landscape.

#### **BIO-DIVERSITY VALUES OF THE LANDSCAPE:**

**1.04** *Tectona grandis*, *Madhuka indica*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Dispyros melanoxylon*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Terminalia arjuna* are some of the predominant tree species in the landscape. Apart from the species mentioned in the predominant types, Bamboo also occurs in good patches along the slopes in Jarida, Rajadoh, Marita, Rangubeli and Kundara. The species yielding various Non Timber Forest Produce such as Jamun, Aonla, Behada, Hirda, Bel, Gum, are commonly found in the tract.

The faunal inventory of landscape includes Tiger, Gaur, Wild dogs, Sambar, Jackal, Fox, Sloth bear, Wolf, Wild boar, Chaushinga. The landscape also supports rich avifauna and more than 265 birds have been identified. Forest Spotted Owlet, the endemic species also rediscovered in Melghat Tiger Reserve.

## FOREST COVER:

**1.05** The forest cover Melghat Tiger Reserve is bordering the forest of Betul, Harda, Nimar East district of Madhya Pradesh. The details are as below.

(Area in km<sup>2</sup>)

State	District	Dense	Moderate dense forest	Open	Forest Area	Total G.A.	Percentage under forest cover
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	201	1967	1404	3572	10043	35.57
--"--	Harda	19	546	463	1028	3330	30.87
--"--	Nimar East	200	1830	1381	3411	10776	31.65
Maharashtra	Amravati	655	1455	1077	3187	12210	26.10

Source forest survey of India 2011.

## THE SATPUDA-MELGHAT CORRIDOR:

**1.06** It connects the major source populations of Satpuda Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh with Melghat Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra. Tiger occupancy in the forest of Betul-Hoshangabad-East Nimar suggests the operational status of corridor. The corridor passes through degraded forest, agricultural areas, and some low density human settlements areas. (Source: Status of tigers, co-predators and prey in India, 2010 reports.)

**1.07** The landscape is also the meeting points of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) from the North and Teak (*tectona grandis*) forests from the South. The forests of Melghat Tiger Project are classified as "Dry Deciduous Forests as per Champion and Seths revised survey of forests types of India." The most dominant tree species is teak and other timber species are Tiwas, Bija, Haldu, Saja, Dhawda, Ain, Lendia etc. The important trees producing NTFP in the area are Moha, Tendu, Achar, Amla, Behda, Bhilawa, Bor, Khair, Jamun, Apta, Bel, etc. The gregarious patches of Bamboo are common along the hill slopes. The major grass species occurring in the landscape are Heteropogon, Contortus, Aristida, Themeda.

**1.08** The multifarious efforts to conserve the biodiversity of the area in general, and the "tiger" in particular, over the past 30 years has resulted in flourishing faunal and floral diversity in this landscape. The enforcement of the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and excellent protection by the Project Tiger and territorial staff has resulted better conservation of tiger & its prey base & habitat.

The details regarding Tiger and its prey base status, Human Population, Man – Wildlife conflict if any and cultural practices etc. in proposed corridors of Melghat and Satpuda Tiger Reserve are being worked out and incorporated in the plan in due course. Wildlife Conservation Trust (WCT), an NGO is also working on Tiger Corridors between Melghat Tiger Reserve and Satpuda Tiger Reserve and also between Yawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Pench National Park (Maharashtra) Tadoba and Bor Tiger Reserves. It's report is expected in couple of months. It will be examined and incorporated if found useful in the plan in due course.

## **1.09 MAJOR LAND USES IN THE AREA:**

### **THE FORESTS:**

**1.10** The area corridor falls within the forest area of East Melghat and West Melghat Division of Maharashtra and adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh such as Betul, East Nimar, Hoshangabad. The forests area is mainly reserved forests.

### **DISTRICTS, SUB DIVISIONS AND BLOCKS**

**1.10.1** The area following districts of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh falls in the corridor.

State/ Districts	Population 2001		
	Male	Female	Total
<b>Maharashtra</b> Amravati	13,43,572	12,62,491	26,06,063
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
East Nimar	8,82,371	8,25,799	17,08,170
Betul	7,09,525	6,84,896	13,94,421
Hoshangabad	5,71,796	5,13,215	10,85,011

### **AGRICULTURE:**

**1.10.2** The main land use in the corridor is for the agriculture purpose. No major industries are located the area of corridor.

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## CHAPTER- II

### STATUS OF TIGER AND CO-PREDATORS

#### DISTRIBUTION AND ABUNDANCE STATUS WITH TYPE OF USE BY THE TIGER AND CO-PREDATOR.

**2.01** The data including tigers in Satpuda- Melghat corridor is given below:

Corridor	Habitat available (km <sup>2</sup> )	Tigers in corridor *	Tigers in Tiger Reserve on either side of corridors	People in the corridor	Cattle in corridor	Priority in for Achievable intervention for WWF
Satpuda Melghat	Not so much (7,344)	17	39.30	Not so many	Not so many	Medium

\* Source: Satpuda Maikal landscape Tiger Conservation programme proposal document (2007-2010)

The co-predators in the corridor are Leopard and Wild Dog. Satpuda Melghat Landscape is considered major stronghold of Wild Dog.

#### PREY PREDATOR RELATIONSHIP:

**2.02** The study of Prey Predator Relationship in Melghat Tiger Reserve was conducted by Centre for Wildlife Studies, Bangalore in 2005, Envirosearch, Pune 2006 and Wildlife Research and Conservation Society, Pune in 2009. However, the prey predator Relationship Study in the corridor area of the Satpuda- Melghat landscape has not been conducted so far. Gaur and Sambar are the good indicators of Satpuda-Melghat landscape connectivity for tigers movements. The Occurrence of prey like Sambar within these contiguous forests is suggestive of viability of this corridor to the movements of large carnivore.

#### ASSESSMENT OF THREATS:

**2.03** The threats and underlying pressure in the landscape are as below:

- 1) Poaching of tiger and its prey base.
- 2) Retaliatory killing due to men wildlife conflict.
- 3) Habitat destruction in corridors/ buffer zones.
- 4) Management of forests outside the PAs has other major considerations than the requirements of tiger and its prey species.

### **1) Poaching of tigers and its prey base-**

Poaching/ illegal hunting of tiger and its prey species is one of the major threats in some of the areas within the Satpuda- Maikal landscape. Tiger is poached due to the rising demands in the international markets. The poaching is done by organized gangs in connivance with the locals who know the distribution and movement of animals. The threats for poaching particularly on the areas bordering Madhya Pradesh towards Dharni, Rangubeli, Jarida in the North and towards Akot side in the South is very high.

The hunting of prey species is done either for domestic consumption or for the sale in the local market. Traditionally locals have been hunting herbivores for their own consumption with assistance from pet and trained dogs and by potting snares. A community named "Fasse Pardhi" is known to be traditional experts in making snares.

### **2) Retaliatory killing due to men wildlife conflict-**

In the landscape the men wildlife conflict occurs due to the following reasons.

- Crop depredation by wild herbivores
- Livestock kills by wild carnivores leading to the retaliatory killing of the later.
- Injuries to human by wild carnivores.

### **3) Habitat destruction in corridors/ buffer zones in some PAs-**

The habitat of tiger is shrinking because of its destruction, fragmentation and degradation. This leads to less and unevenly distributed prey species across landscape. This also results in tigers being separated in isolated populations within PAs. The major underlying causes for shrinking habitats are as below.

#### **a) Overgrazing in corridor and buffer zone:**

Allotment of grazing units to the villagers as per the State Govt. grazing policy is being carried out in Melghat Tiger Reserve and its landscape, but the number of cattle grazing tremendously outnumbers the permissible grazing units. This is illegal grazing in the forest lands which seems inevitable considering local tribal population despite strenuous efforts by forest departments to prevent it. Grazing is most dangerous foe for forests regeneration and wildlife conservation in all respects. Excessive and rampant grazing is one of the important reasons for degradation of habitats in the corridor.



**b) Encroachment:**

As human population and cattle population have increased in the landscape area, more and more forests were deforested and encroached upon to meet the growing needs of agriculture and habitation. The encroachment is a major threat for the connectivity between the tigers of two or more protected areas via corridors.

**c) Unsustainable collection of NTFP and medicinal plants in the corridor and buffer zone.**

Illicit felling, bamboo extraction and collection of NTFP causes disturbance in the corridor forests. The unsustainable collection of NTFP many times leads to intentional forest fires and human wildlife conflicts in the corridor.

**d) Forest fires:**

The following are the reasons for fire incidences in the landscape.

- i) The area comes under the dry tropical zone so the summers are dry, hot and long.
- ii) The major species are deciduous, which produces an inflammable leaf litter.
- iii) Intense biotic pressure.
- iv) For collection of NTFP.

**4) The thrust of Management of forests outside the PAs may not be the conservation of tiger and its prey species-**

The underlying causes for this are-

- i) Lack of intra-departmental coordination.
- ii) Lack of infrastructure including staff.
- iii) Orientation of staff towards wildlife issues.
- iv) Inadequate enforcement of environmental legislations due to lack of capacity.

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## **CHAPTER- III**

### **LAND USE PATTERNS AND CONSERVATION-MANAGEMENT ISSUES**

#### **HUMAN HABITATION:**

**3.01** The human habitation along the forests of Satpuda Maikal landscape is divided into two types viz. revenue villages and villages at the fringes forests. The revenue villages are outside the forest area and the earlier forest villages (now revenue villages) are on the forest land (inhabited by the people who were initially brought there as workers in the forests). The development of these villages is the responsibility of the Govt.

#### **THE MAJOR TRIBES:**

**3.02** Gond, Korku, Nihal, Balai are the major tribes residing the landscape.

#### **LAND USE-AGRICULTURE:**

**3.03** Majority of people in this region are dependent on the cultivation for their livelihood. Due to poor irrigation facilities and terrain in the area crop pattern is mainly based on the monsoon. Rest of the time they are dependent on the forest based resources, marginal labour and other activities.

#### **PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PEOPLE:**

**3.04** The local people residing within the landscape do face problems owing to the regulations enforced under laws for wildlife management. Main problems are-

- a) Remoteness of the area: This poses severe constraints as far as the availability of various facilities.
- b) Lack of grazing ground for the cattle, owing to the depleted state of ground cover outside PAs.
- c) Loss of usual concessions like fuel wood, small timber, NTFP, fishing etc.
- d) Loss of continuous income due to stoppage of forestry works, MFP collection etc.
- e) Crop raiding by wild ungulates.
- f) Loss of livestock to wild carnivores.
- g) Human injury and loss of life due to lethal encounters with wild carnivores.

### **HUMAN-WILDLIFE INTERFACE:**

**3.05** Most of the local inhabitants depend on forests for their day to day sustenance with the increase in population, this has degenerated into overuse and overall degradation of forest areas and loss of corridor connectivity outside the PAs. The overuse has resulted into men wildlife conflict also ..... to resources competition. Remoteness and inaccessibility has resulted into lack of development in the landscape. Illiteracy and ignorance has been the basic reason for lack of awareness towards conservation and protection of forests and wildlife.

### **EFFORTS FOR MITIGATION AND RESULTS:**

**3.06** An effort is to be made to mitigate the problems of people through eco-friendly measures. Eco development, habitat improvement and soil and moisture conservation works are to be undertaken to generate employment to the extent possible by taking up such works, which are of significance and beneficial to wildlife conservation and at the same, they provide regular employment to the local people.

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## **PART- B**

### **CHAPTER- IV**

#### **VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PROBLEMS**

##### **VISION:**

**4.01** Manage the Satpuda- Melghat landscape within the framework of a metapopulation.

##### **MANAGEMENT GOALS:**

##### **4.02**

- To improve the Satpuda - Maikal Tiger Conservation landscape for providing conducive habitat that will allow the long- term sustenance of tiger.
- To have an inclusive agenda of Co-existence with a focus on the wild life habitat parameters and livelihood needs of the people in the corridor.

##### **OBJECTIVES:**

##### **4.03**

- To reduce the magnitude of deforestation & fragmentation of habitat in the Satpuda- Maikal Tiger Conservation Corridor.
- To have a forest management practices with a focus on wildlife.
- To reduce the Human- Animal conflict along the corridor.
- To create awareness and education on the needs to have a corridor for long term Survival of tiger.
- To Promote and encourage research and monitoring of wildlife in the corridor.

##### **PROBLEMS IN ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES:**

##### **4.04**

- High level of biotic interference.
- Lack of inter departmental coordination.
- Most of the area in the corridor is highly degraded due to overuse & unsustainable activities.

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## CHAPTER- V

### MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Tiger Population in India have been increasingly isolated over the last century due to habitat fragmentation and population decimation (Project Tiger- Tiger task force report 2005). The Genetic deterioration of insular population can be prevented by means of dispersing individuals and their successful breeding in the new population thus maintaining a large scale gene pool. The large terrestrial predators like tiger exhibit limited genetic subdivision because of high rates of dispersal mediated gene flow. The spatial genetic structure of the tiger metapopulation in the Satpuda – Maikal landscape revealed that there is high genetic variation and very low genetic sub division which is attributed to forest connectivity and high gene flow in the Satpuda- Maikal landscape (Sandeep Sharma et. al, 2012)

#### **5.01 DELINEATION OF CORRIDORS AND OTHER HABITAT USED BY TIGERS AND CO-PREDATORS:**

The present area of the Melghat represents mostly the natural and self contained eco system, which has so far not presented the problems like spill over population of tigers and herbivores outside the protected areas. However to provide a corridor for the dispersal of tiger population to other forest and protected area is a important aspect of wildlife management. The conservation of tiger will not only require the management of core and buffer areas but it will be also necessary to identify these area of connectivity to other core areas for ensuring gene flow as an ecological requirement for long term survival of the species. Therefore, it will be necessary to identify these areas of connectivity/ corridors between two source populations. In fact management of these critical areas will be as important as the core areas.

#### **Natural Habitat Corridor:**

The Satpuda – Maikal landscape of central Indian is classified as a Global priority Tiger Conservation Landscape due to its potential for providing sufficient habitat that will allow the long term persistence of tigers. In the spatial genetic analysis it was revealed that Satpuda- Maikal landscape has high genetic variation and very low genetic sub division

(Sandeep Sharma et al, 2013). This high genetic variation is attributed to the presence of Natural Habitat Corridor between Melghat Tiger Reserve and Satpuda Tiger Reserve.)

#### **Disturbances in Habitat Corridor :**

The corridor passes through degraded forests, agricultural areas and some low density human settlements (NTCA report, 2010) the corridor has human population and crisscrossed with road network and railway lines (Map).

The corridor has limited documentation of prey base. Agriculture is the prime occupation in the area and there are some agro based industries and other small scale industries. Because of the above mentioned reasons, the habitat is fragmented and disturbed.

#### **Suitable Habitat Patches :**

In the context of Meta population, the natural forest Habitat in the Betul and Khandwa Division is more important. In these divisions, the herbivores and carnivores presence are reported in Working Plan. However, the prey base density or other habitat suitability is not documented. The forest patches with minimum biotic interference will be the suitable habitats. Forest patches adjoining the protected areas and 5Km away from the human settlements may can be suitable habitat patches. These suitable habitat patches should be given priority for executing the wildlife management prescriptions.

#### **5.02 Prioritization of linkages:**

The area of the Melghat Tiger Reserves can be connected to Satpuda Tiger Reserve of Madhya Pradesh. The territorial divisions West Melghat, East Melghat, Akola, Buldhana are on the fringe of the buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve having linkages with Madhya Pradesh and also from Jarida, Chourakund, Hatru ranges of Melghat Tiger Reserve. On the western side of the MTR, the Core Area of Ambabarwa Wildlife Sanctuary is adjacent to the reserve forests areas of Buldhana forest division which in turn may support wildlife sanctuary an identified good tiger habitat. However, on the northern side in Sipna wildlife division the buffer area of the Chaurakund and Hatru range adjacent to Bhaisdehi range presently may not be considered as good corridor for tiger population because there is large concentration of villages along the northern boundary of MTR. These revenue villages in Madhya Pradesh interspersed with scrub forests needs to be protected so that it can be developed in to a good corridor on northern landscape. A detailed survey is required to be carried out for the development of the corridor for dispersing tigers and prey population.



**Annexure-A**

**Information About Corridors Existing Around Melghat Tiger Reserve**

<b>SR. NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF CORRIDOR</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>	<b>PRIORITY OF CONSERVATION</b>
1	<b>Melghat- Satpuda Corridor</b>	Good	Th. Betul & Hoshangabad districts	High
2	<b>Melghat- Pench Corridor</b>	Poor	Th. Amravati & Nagpur districts.	High
3	<b>Melghat - Kanha Corridor</b>	Poor	Th. Amravati, Nagpur & Balaghat districts	High
<b>Internal Corridors around MELGHAT in Maharashtra &amp; Madhya Pradesh</b>				
4	<b>Melghat – Betul Forests Corridor</b> Jarida-Hatru-Chaurakund Ranges share boundary with Forest Ranges of Betul Divisions	Good	Forested area with good connectivity. Human dominated landscape.	High
5	<b>Melghat – Morshi &amp; Warud Corridor</b> Jarida Range (both MTR & Territorial) with Morshi-Warud ranges of Amravati Forest Division	Good	Forested area with good connectivity. Orange orchards area. Human dominated landscape.	High
6	<b>Melghat – Jalgaon Jamod – Wadodha Corridor</b> Ambabarwa Range with Jalgaon Jamod range of Buldhana Forest Division and further to Wadodha range of Jalgaon Forest Division	Good	Forested area with good connectivity. Banana orchards area. Human dominated landscape.	High
7	<b>Melghat – Pohra &amp; Malkhed Corridor</b> From southern boundary of Melghat through Paratwada, Chandurbazaar and Anjangaon ranges up to Pohra-Malkhed areas around Amravati city areas	Poor	No forest area with very sparse vegetation. Agricultural landscape. Human Dominated landscape.	Low
8	<b>Melghat – Khandwa Corridor</b> Through forest areas of Dharni & Dhulghat ranges of West Melghat Divisions to Khandwa Forests	Poor	Sparsely forested area with human dominated and agricultural landscape.	High

### **5.03 Zone Plan:**

#### **Habitat management zone**

The forest patches which is given in annexure-A are to be survey by taking 1.5 km. on either side of the patches and have to be delineated. The linear forest patches in the corridor shall be delineated by the concerned divisions. Any revenue patches in corridor have to be delineated by the concerned revenue authorities / other agencies. All the villages along the corridor are to be identified. In case of villages in the corridor, a linear strip of 0.5 km have to be delineated. The forest patches that are away from human disturbance are to be identified and soil and moisture conservation measures suited to the identified sites should be taken up in order to increase the availability of water to the moving carnivores along the corridor.

#### **Rehabilitation Zone:**

The Traditional hunter community like Bawarias , Bahehias, Pardhis etc., are living along the corridor and pose a serious threat to the movement of tiger and leopard. These traditional hunting communities should be identified in consultation with the local forest department and community development works and employment opportunities may be carried out. These traditional hunter communities have temporary shelters being nomadic hence it is proposed to come out a rehabilitation zone for their permanant settlement.

### **5.04 DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED LAND USE APPROACH FOR THE AREA COMMENSURATE WITH TIGER CONSERVATION AND CO-EXISTENCE AGENDA.**

The area in proposed corridor shall comprise of the forest area of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and also the revenue land and agricultural land. This requires detail survey of the area for integrated development of the corridor by mainstreaming the wildlife concerns involving all stake holders.

The proposed area of forests in the corridor is under traditional forestry practices and other land uses. These areas are also under the tremendous pressure due to habitations and human activities. Therefore, in such areas the existing management practices will have to be reoriented so as to upgrade and maintain the ecological status of the connectivity/ corridors. The agenda of co-existence will have to be implemented for such areas with a focus on the wildlife habitat parameters and the livelihoods/ developmental needs of the local communities.

### **5.05 PRESENT PRACTICE OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN TERRITORIAL FOREST AREAS:**

Wildlife management overlapping working circle exists in the working plan of all the concerned forests divisions. The management of wildlife is based on the prescriptions given in working plan. It is to mention here that more funds needs to be allocated for the areas proposed for corridors of the territorial divisions, so that works of habitat improvement and protection can be effectively implemented.

### **5.06 Theme Plan:**

The protection measures in the corridor area should be taken up in order to facilitate safe passage of tigers between the protected areas and also to reduce the human animal conflict in the area. In this context, in the entire area, mainstreaming of Wildlife issues should be considered.

1. The local youths from the selected villages shall be the members of the committee and report any movement of tiger of other carnivore to the concerned authorities. The details of monitoring aspects should be taken up with the facilitation of Forest Department and Non-Government Organization.
2. The local youths should also be trained in tracking & tackling of problematic animals. The rogue wild animals should be captured in time. This can be ensured by having rescue team at identified places.
3. Regular and timely compensation should be given in order to avoid retaliatory killing.
4. Local youths should also be involved in monitoring the electricity line passing to avoid electrocution of wild animals.

### **5.07. CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE LANDSCAPE**

- 1) Tiger source populations of Melghat need to be consolidated through enhanced protection and habitat management especially in forest areas surrounding Melghat Tiger Reserve. This would increase the survival of dispersing tigers thereby increasing the overall tiger population
- 2) Manage the Satpuda-Melghat Landscape within the framework of a metapopulation. This requires landscape planning targeted for each district harboring connecting forests. The inter-state committee may be set up to identify the vulnerable and important areas and to carry out the landscape planning.

- 3) Tiger habitat in Betul-Hoshangabad-East Nimar needs protection and restorative management for enhancing the value of these forests for sustaining dispersing tigers from Melghat and Satpuda Tiger Reserve and maintain connectivity between these two sources.
- 4) Melghat Tiger Reserve and its various sources of funding i.e. C.S.S., Tiger Conservation Foundation will encourage the study of the corridor area.
- 5) Identifying suitable areas for plantations with sensitivity to ecological attributes in the areas of territorial forest divisions in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh falling in the areas of landscape.
- 6) Identifying appropriate sites for soil and moisture conservation strategies.
- 7) Planning social forestry plantations in the blank areas of corridor as well as road side plantations, integrating ecological considerations.
- 8) From the protection point of view watch towers to be erected at a distance of 12 km. interval in the corridor area.

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## **CHAPTER- VI**

### **ECO-DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOODS**

#### **ECO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:**

The Eco- development committee formation should be encouraged in villages which are within 5 Km of forest patches. The eco-development measures would reduce the dependence of villagers on forest for fuel, timber, graying etc.

**6.01** All the villages falling under the proposed corridor shall be identified for the eco development works. The eco development activity in the villages falling within the area of Maharashtra will be governed vide G. R. no, FDM 2011/F.C.100/F-2, dated 5<sup>th</sup> October 2011. The principles of this G. R. would be followed in implementing the prescription. Activities related to ecological, cultural, social, eco development and livelihood issues would also be facilitated by the Melghat Tiger Reserve Foundation.

**6.02** The villages falling within the area of Madhya Pradesh will be governed as per the G.R. issued by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The State Govt. of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh will decide in consultation the developmental activities to be undertaken within the villages.

**6.03** The agenda of co-existence will have to be implemented for such areas with a focus on the wildlife habitat parameters and the livelihood/ developmental needs of the local communities. The role of the local communities, line agencies and other stakeholders will be extremely important for the management of such areas.

**6.04** Initiatives will be taken to prepare the micro plans of villages identified under the corridor of Melghat landscape as per the G. R. issued by the Govt. dated 5<sup>th</sup> October 2011. This plan will be based on socio economic survey of family of villages, incomes presently derived from the protected area or the forest area, the location and distribution of the resources, the seasonality of supply and demand and the beneficiaries within the area.

**6.05** To prepare the micro plans of the villages falling within the area of Madhya Pradesh, a request will be made to the Govt. of Maharashtra to take initiative and discuss at Govt. level the matter with the Madhya Pradesh Government.

#### **INTEGRATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:**

**6.06** Dovetailing all the developmental works in the villages falling in the corridor area will be created by involving all the line agencies particularly Zilla Parishad and Tribal Deptt.

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## **CHAPTER- VII**

### **TIGER POPULATION AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

**7.01** Melghat Tiger Project and its adjoining landscape is an important constituent of Central Indian landscape having higher Tiger occupancy. National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Institute of India Studies in the Central Indian Landscape revealed the higher population, distributed in 17 populations. The Central Indian Landscape complex consists of 11 separate landscapes out of which 4 have potential to sustain meta population of tiger. Melghat landscape is one of these four.

#### **DAILY MONITORING AND FORECASTING**

**7.02** Based on the format prescribed by NTCA for daily monitoring, a detail day to day monitoring shall be carried out. The details are discussed in chapter IX of the core area.

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## CHAPTER- VIII

### ORGANISATION, ADMINISTRATION AND BUDGET

#### **8.01 Organization & Administration :**

The Satpura- Maikal Corridor covers two states viz, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and therefore, there is a need to have a Corridor Conservation Committee (CCC). The CCC primarily is a Community based Management system. The Corridor Conservation Committee shall include all major stake holders in order to have a participatory monitoring. The CCC may consist of the following members:

- 1 Representative of the Forest Department
- 2 Representative of the Agriculture Department
- 3 Representative of the Horticulture Department
- 4 Representative of the Irrigation Department
- 5 Representative of the Livestock Department
- 6 Representative of the Electricity Department
- 7 Local Representative of the area.
- 8 4 Eco-Development Committee Members (2 should be women )
- 9 Representative of Local NGO.
- 10 Any other member as decided by CCC.

#### **8.02 Budget :**

To carry out the prescriptions of the corridor plan a tentative budget is given below for 10 years.

Sr. No	Item of Work	Unit	Amount / year
1	Formation of EDC and execution of Micro plan.	10 lakh per Village	1,00,00,000/-
2	Formation of Response team with vehicle	1	2,00,00,000/-
3	Rehabilitation of Traditional hunting community	10	1,00,00,000/-
4	Temporary Camps- Infrastruchare and man force	10	50,00,000/-
5	Habitat Improvement works like Soil Moisture conservation, fire protection etc,	-	10,00,00,000/-
6	Compensation for Crop / Animal damage	-	50,00,000/-
7	Awareness compress, publicity monitoring	-	50,00,000/-
	Total		11,30,00,000/-

### **8.03 Schedule of Operations :**

The yearly schedule of operation shall be finalized in the CCC in order to have flexibility in area of operation.

### **8.04 Monitoring and Evaluation :**

The corridor plan has the objective of achieving safe passage for tiger in the Satpura – Maikal Landscape. In order to evaluate and monitor the plan, the following parameters can be used.

Sr. No	Indicator	Inference
1	Number of Similar tiger photos camera trapped in the two protected Area / Corridor.	Movement of Tiger in the Corridor
2	Number of Cattle Kill / Crop Damage / Human death cases recorded.	Human Animal conflict trend.
3	Amount of funds disbursed as compensation	
4	Number of Poaching incidences reported in the corridor	Rehabilitation of hunting tribe.
5	Number of Successful capture and release of problematic wild animals in the corridor	Success of rescue team / Local People's cooperation for corridor

### **EDC COORDINATION:**

**8.05** Coordination with Madhya Pradesh Govt. will be done for implementing eco development activities. To implement the eco development activities in the villages of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra falling within the corridor, the inter- state committee may be constituted to monitor the work.

### **PROTECTION STRATEGY AND LINKAGES WITH TIGER CELL:**

**8.06** For the protection of corridor, meeting of interstate committee along with forest officials of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will be organized. The meeting will be organized in each quarter of the year. The issue will also be discussed in the district as well as regional level committee of Tiger Cell and may be reported to the State Level Committee of Tiger Cell. Thereby the tiger conservation issues of the corridor will be discussed by the interstate committee constituted.

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## ANNEXURE NO. 1

### Information About Villages That Exist Between Satpuda Landscape & Melghat Landscape

Sr. No.	Name of District	Important Towns and Villages
1	Betul	Desali, Pipariya, Gadakhil, Ratanpur, Chirotia, Nimia, Kanari, Khokra, Bajkhada, Danora, Shahapur, Dabri, Dhodramou, Kajli, Tingria, Joyli, Malwar, Punji, Koti, Padhar, Chandu, Bhaisdehi, Palaspur, Adapur
2	Harda	Nyapura, Nadara, Khirkiyan, Timurni, Charwa, Sirali, Magardha, Dhekna, Lokhartalai, Jamunia, Bon, Degawan, Chhidgaon, Jijagaon, Kelanpur, Pipalghata, Abagaon, Saragpur, Mahadgaon, Bhawardi, Chiklapat, Naharjal, Bansigarh, Malegaon, Churni, Sighora, Lodhidhana, Bothi, Bhurali, Khumi, Muhal Kalan
3	East Nimar/Khandwa	Hirapur, Pangri, Arakhera, Jhirpa, Kekaria, Mojawari, Kheri, Nishania, Timarni, Bodul, Dudwas, Harsud, Diwal, Pandhana, Koladit, Pumi, Piplani, Mathni
4	Hoshangabad	Neelgadh, SeoniMalwa, Itarsi, Bambai, Chorasideo, Dolaria, Bhaisdehi, Kotara, Shohpur, Bekor, Patani, Sohagpur, Piparia, Bhoura, Kesla

## **ANNEXURE NO.2**

### **Districts and their villages**

#### **Hoshangabad district**

/

<b>Sub-District</b>	<b>Number of Villages</b>
<u>Babai</u>	104
<u>Bankhedi</u>	122
<u>Hoshangabad</u>	70
<u>Itarsi</u>	132
<u>Pipariya</u>	146
<u>SeoniMalwa</u>	193
<u>Sohagpur</u>	162

#### **Harda District**

<b>Sub-District</b>	<b>Number of Villages</b>
<u>Harda</u>	175
<u>Khirkiya</u>	177
<u>Timarni</u>	161

#### **Betul District**

<b>Sub-District</b>	<b>Number of Villages</b>
<u>Amla</u>	153
<u>Betul</u>	430
<u>Bhainsdehi</u>	383
<u>Multai</u>	252
<u>Shahpur</u>	125

#### **EAST NIMAR/KHADWA DISTRICT**

<b>Sub-District</b>	<b>Number of Villages</b>
<u>Burhanpur</u>	180
<u>Harsud</u>	336
<u>Khandwa</u>	367
<u>Nepanagar</u>	85
<u>Pandhana</u>	86

**ANNEXURE NO.3**  
**INFORMATION ABOUT CORRIDORS EXISTING AROUND**  
**MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE**

SR. NO.	NAME OF CORRIDOR	STATUS	COMMENTS	PRIORITY OF CONSERVATION
1	<b>Melghat- Satpuda Corridor</b>	Good	Th. Betul & Hoshangabad districts	High
2	<b>Melghat- Pench Corridor</b>	Poor	Th. Amravati & Nagpur districts.	High
3	<b>Melghat - Kanha Corridor</b>	Poor	Th. Amravati, Nagpur & Balaghat districts	High
<b>Internal Corridors around MELGHAT in Maharashtra &amp; Madhya Pradesh</b>				
4	<b>Melghat – Betul Forests Corridor</b> Jarida-Hatru-Chaurakund Ranges share boundary with Forest Ranges of Betul Divisions	Good	Forested area with good connectivity. Human dominated landscape.	High
5	<b>Melghat – Morshi &amp; Warud Corridor</b> Jarida Range (both MTR & Territorial) with Morshi-Warud ranges of Amravati Forest Division	Good	Forested area with good connectivity. Orange orchards area. Human dominated landscape.	High
6	<b>Melghat – Jalgaon Jamod – Wadodha Corridor</b> Ambabarwa Range with Jalgaon Jamod range of Buldhana Forest Division and further to Wadodha range of Jalgaon Forest Division	Good	Forested area with good connectivity. Banana orchards area. Human dominated landscape.	High
7	<b>Melghat – Pohra &amp; Malkhed Corridor</b> From southern boundary of Melghat through Paratwada, Chandurbazaar and Anjangaon ranges up to Pohra-Malkhed areas around Amravati city areas	Poor	No forest area with very sparse vegetation. Agricultural landscape. Human Dominated landscape.	Low
8	<b>Melghat – Khandwa Corridor</b> Through forest areas of Dharni & Dhulghat ranges of West Melghat Divisions to Khandwa Forests	Poor	Sparsely forested area with human dominated and agricultural landscape.	High

## ANNEXURE NO.4

### INFORMATION ABOUT VILLAGES IN CORRIDOR IN MAHARASHTRA

Sr. No.	Name of village	Geographical Area in Hec.			Wildlife Population
		Revenue	Forest	Total	
1	Kund	44.81	301.19	346.00	Spotted Deer, Wild Bore, Blue Bull, Langur
2	Bondilawa	151.92	350.32	502.24	
3	Chatwabod	627.69	0.00	627.69	
4	Kekadabod	446.81	0.00	446.81	
5	Dhakarmal	380.91	0.00	380.91	
6	Patiya	665.98	0.00	665.98	
7	Kakarmal	294.98	0.00	294.98	
8	Dharanmahu	575.23	0.00	575.23	
9	Karada	441.05	0.00	441.05	
10	Gobarkahu	310.98	0.00	310.98	
11	Chakarda	1029.52	0.00	1029.52	
12	Nirgudi	357.85	0.00	357.85	
13	Potilawa	436.15	0.00	436.15	
14	Chipoli	371.51	0.00	371.51	
15	Chitri	44.09	919.61	963.70	
16	Piparikheda	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6179.48</b>	<b>1571.12</b>	<b>7750.6</b>	

Say 77.50 sq. km.

#### Information of Area of forest in Melghat to Satpuda Corridor in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Name of Beat	Forest Area in Ha.
1	Kund	501.49
2	Bondilawa	761.48
3	Chatwabod	680.90
4	Kekadabod	728.80
5	Patiya	879.30
6	Dharanmahu	558.10
7	Gobarkahu	958.11
8	Potilawa	592.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5660.18</b>

Say 56.60 sq. km.



Table for Figure 8&amp;9

Village ID	State	District	Tehsil	Village	Area (Hectares)	No of Household	Total Population
1	MADHYA PRADESH	CHHINDWARA	CHHINDWARA	Deogarh	270	130	654
2			JAMAI	Jamai Ryt.	231	35	184
3			JAMAI	Tandsi	200	16	94
4			JAMAI	Salipuri	333	16	93
5			JAMAI	Baln	2926	127	665
6			JAMAI	Dhobe	1564	60	373
7			JAMAI	Gurre Khurai Mau	1121	93	550
8			JAMAI	Dhau	1341	232	1341
9			JAMAI	Chikabbari	228	67	350
10			JAMAI	Bakhar	912	56	354
11			JAMAI	Chandniya Koyalwadi	708	80	458
12			JAMAI	Lakhapur	505	14	82
13			JAMAI	Mendka	297	38	258
14			JAMAI	Padhar	194	74	369
15			JAMAI	Bhardagarh	2259	228	1371
16			JAMAI	Rakhi Kol	626	628	3105
17			JAMAI	Dungariya	210	288	1404
18			JAMAI	Churni Chougari	315	86	487
19			JAMAI	Pindrai Kalan	573	124	652
20			JAMAI	Tenkadahana	475	135	1768
21			JAMAI	Karani	354	34	198
22			JAMAI	Baliyamaui Tandi	221	183	918
23			JAMAI	Nawagaon Kalan	260	99	544
24			JAMAI	Bhordehi Khurd	177	73	437
25			JAMAI	Takhamra	185	30	169
26			JAMAI	Bhatodiya Kalan	632	171	1001
27			JAMAI	Nirama	107	58	295
28			JAMAI	Dodasemar	440	153	923
29			CHHINDWARA	Kundai	349	69	415
30			JAMAI	Sindrai Madho	408	94	619
31			CHHINDWARA	Umaridoh	486	170	1000

32	PARASIA	Tandi Ryl.	168	65	348
33	JAMAI	Sohagi	176	32	183
34	JAMAI	Surnadehi Ryl.	152	51	242
35	PARASIA	Sindarai Guwaiyathar	567	200	1063
36	JAMAI	Kali Chhapar (CT)	NA	2119	10692
37	JAMAI	Jambakradi	555	193	1107
38	JAMAI	Bareilpar	159	60	353
39	JAMAI	Umarghod Khurd	222	97	556
40	JAMAI	Khumkal	297	103	591
41	JAMAI	Kaikuhi	371	165	846
42	JAMAI	Bhimsani Ryl.	43	9	58
43	JAMAI	Panara	216	73	357
44	JAMAI	Karaniel	143	25	147
45	PARASIA	Pachdhar	259	69	323
46	JAMAI	Gujaighat	322	127	740
47	PARASIA	Sindarai Ryl.	256	133	796
48	JAMAI	Mohgaon Kisan	221	148	820
49	JAMAI	Madni	192	70	379
50	PARASIA	Thawari Babu	201	63	379
51	JAMAI	Parwal Ghoghri	246	166	1050
52	CHHINDWARA	Bekhedra	478	151	834
53	CHHINDWARA	Deep	181	60	356
54	CHHINDWARA	Bhawari Ryl.	378	93	586
55	CHHINDWARA	Mehari Bakol	404	162	943
56	CHHINDWARA	Shankarpur	249	84	501
57	CHHINDWARA	Matia Doh	344	97	549
58	CHHINDWARA	Bhuchena	274	125	587
59	CHHINDWARA	Junapani Ryl.	134	25	172
60	CHHINDWARA	Pardhan Ghoghari	240	180	997
61	SAUSAR	Nauthal	304	106	516
62	CHHINDWARA	Machhera	639	244	1401
63	CHHINDWARA	Kalkol	367	97	593
64	CHHINDWARA	Govindwari Ryl.	125	40	222
65	PANDHURNA	Narayan Ghat	523	54	263
66	CHHINDWARA	Govindwari Mal	502	153	879

67		CHHINDWARA	Kalathuni	795	140	713
68		CHHINDWARA	Lohangl	546	246	1193
69		PANDHURNA	Chindboh	464	92	482
70		CHHINDWARA	Ambalhari	759	166	934
71		CHHINDWARA	Lans	256	113	660
72		BICHHUA	Mohpani Mal	605	144	742
73		CHHINDWARA	Sallewani	273	172	954
74		SAUSAR	Knapa	835	275	1285
75		CHHINDWARA	Bhairapani	241	67	347
76		BICHHUA	Mohpani Bica	91	40	221
77		BICHHUA	Knadabeli	1229	177	950
78		BICHHUA	Sarwari No.2	401	155	949
79		BICHHUA	Bhimai Gondi	226	49	234
80		BICHHUA	Gadhewani	348	122	575
81		BICHHUA	Khamarpani	383	395	1875
82		BICHHUA	Kanbargaon	415	132	655
83		BICHHUA	Pariyar	426	116	619
84		BICHHUA	Dudgaon	638	214	1150
85		BICHHUA	Devani	466	195	990
86		BICHHUA	Jamuniya Khurd	365	106	520
87		BICHHUA	Thuepani	384	159	879
88		BICHHUA	Niwari	264	69	397
89		BICHHUA	Dholpur	1409	104	571
90		BICHHUA	Dunda Seoni	424	59	313
91		BICHHUA		NA	NA	NA
92		SAUSAR		NA	NA	NA
93		SAUSAR		NA	NA	NA
94		TIMARNI	Dong	132	19	114
95		TIMARNI	Jayarda	189	51	310
96		TIMARNI	Badwani Vangram	257	97	600
97		TIMARNI	Gangradhana	185	47	366
98		TIMARNI	Lodhidhana	466	116	807
99		TIMARNI	Banshipura	44	44	352
100		TIMARNI	Rawang	1397	207	1379
101	HARDA	TIMARNI	Kelli	713	131	896

102			TIMARNI	Lakhadeh	65	64	482
103			TIMARNI	Dehariya	442	112	760
104			TIMARNI	Borpani	420	101	640
105			TIMARNI	Didamada	221	67	437
106			TIMARNI	Malegaon	1043	182	1297
107			TIMARNI	Junapani	25	39	328
108			TIMARNI	Ratamali	105	63	437
109			DHARNI	Kund	107	30	173
110			DHARNI	Bhondilawa	454	88	522
111			DHARNI	Chaiwabod	639	191	1148
112			DHARNI	Kekadabod	477	120	621
113			DHARNI	Dhakamal	400	125	940
114			DHARNI	Paliya	676	270	1412
115			DHARNI	Kakamal	303	123	621
116			DHARNI	Dharanmahu	596	237	1214
117			DHARNI	Karada	565	170	987
118			DHARNI	Gombarkahu	312	113	692
119			DHARNI	Chakarda	1035	299	1705
120			DHARNI	Nirgudi	361	113	642
121			DHARNI	Potilawa	433	124	692
122			DHARNI	Chipoli	371	102	565
123			DHARNI	Chifti	992	52	291
124	MAHARASHTRA	AMRAYATI	DHARNI	Pipalbheda	NA	NA	NA
125			HARSUD	Palspur	201	28	196
126			HARSUD	Gulai	534	331	1979
127			HARSUD	Buli	905	107	740
128			HARSUD	Monud	351	262	1190
129			SHAHNUR	Matigath	114	10	50
130			BETUL	Dhanwar	NA	NA	NA
131			BETUL	Bhandarapani (Vran)	NA	NA	NA
132			BETUL	Bodi	1905	172	922
133			BETUL	Kursena	257	85	487
134			BETUL	Ajlungondi	97	9	64
135	MADHYA PRADESH	BETUL	BETUL	Pachama	697	79	547
136			SHAHNUR	Bankabarda	247	66	367

137	BETUL	Palaspani	349	103	595
138	BETUL	Kharagondi (Kharigondi)	454	69	424
139	SHAHNUR	Baretha	601	133	711
140	BETUL	Dokhiana	1085	213	1332
141	BETUL	Harrai	718	120	686
142	BETUL	Padalda	189	47	265
143	SHAHNUR	Mendha Kheda	556	60	307
144	SHAHNUR	Pandajhin	309	78	504
145	SHAHNUR	Tendukheda Ryl	391	130	779
146	SHAHNUR	Tangra Ryl	101	30	183
147	SHAHNUR	Khaprawadi	218	41	256
148	SHAHNUR	Kantawadi	233	84	499
149	BETUL	Amapura (Amapur)	247	34	210
150	SHAHNUR	Kajli	264	86	538
151	BETUL	Ajai	479	65	389
152	SHAHNUR	Chikhi Ryl	588	180	1054
153	BETUL	Sakmandal	NA	NA	NA
154	BETUL	Sukpandu	NA	NA	NA
155	BETUL	Silpali (Vran)	NA	NA	NA
156	BETUL	Kamtha Ryl	215	4	22
157	SHAHNUR	Deeshawadi	1602	362	2018
158	SHAHNUR	Ghormai (Gudhi)	170	32	150
159	BETUL	Bhuphur	88	24	132
160	BETUL	Alimgarh	685	138	800
161	BETUL	Pipal Barra	528	134	787
162	SHAHNUR	Chiroliya	498	78	510
163	SHAHNUR	Chikhi Mal	249	81	463
164	SHAHNUR	Ghisbagla	1619	341	2024
165	BETUL	Chirapalla	1861	446	2528
166	BETUL	Barcha	183	53	298
167	BETUL	Bhudki	323	100	623
168	BHAINSDEHI	Hurra Malgujan(Harra Mal)	253	9	72
169	AMLA	Khalgarh	646	7	51
170	BETUL	Chopna	317	80	441

171	BETUL	Bansbodi	183	78	463
172	BETUL	Bakud	36	12	70
173	AMLA	Bhakti	795	22	102
174	BETUL	Malseni	615	172	1059
175	AMLA	Kalmeshwari	941	335	1847
176	AMLA	Thari	530	150	912
177	BETUL	Ghodawadi	375	79	406
178	BETUL	Gatakheda - Ryl	185	107	581
179	AMLA	Thuthamah (Thuthama)	183	30	169
180	BETUL	Dharawoh	50	20	131
181	BETUL	Sapur	100	22	123
182	AMLA	Belghai	270	22	123
183	BETUL	Khokra	214	133	762
184	BHAINSEHI	Lapa	142	46	284
185	AMLA	Kachhar	320	95	552
186	BETUL	Parihar	365	28	168
187	BETUL	Belond	1296	135	702
188	BETUL	Rophada	227	84	431
189	AMLA	Bichchukhan	47	60	342
190	BETUL	Mardwan Ryl	240	20	94
191	BETUL	Sihari	59	47	243
192	AMLA	Khande Pipriya Ryl.	123	66	431
193	BETUL	Kramapur	511	95	1584
194	BETUL	Bhadehi	94	31	163
195	AMLA	Kharagayawan Mal	392	179	960
196	AMLA	Khaleda	722	93	522
197	BHAINSEHI	Jadrya	1365	178	1230
198	BHAINSEHI	Kasmar Khondl	1733	135	926
199	BHAINSEHI	Padar	595	73	652
200	BETUL	Saradehi	NA	NA	NA
201	BHAINSEHI	Dhawada Rayal	539	112	855
202	BHAINSEHI	Dharagohan	488	35	267
203	BHAINSEHI	Mochia	318	135	756
204	BHAINSEHI	Chimapur	250	81	525
205	BHAINSEHI	Chira (Cheera)	563	77	487



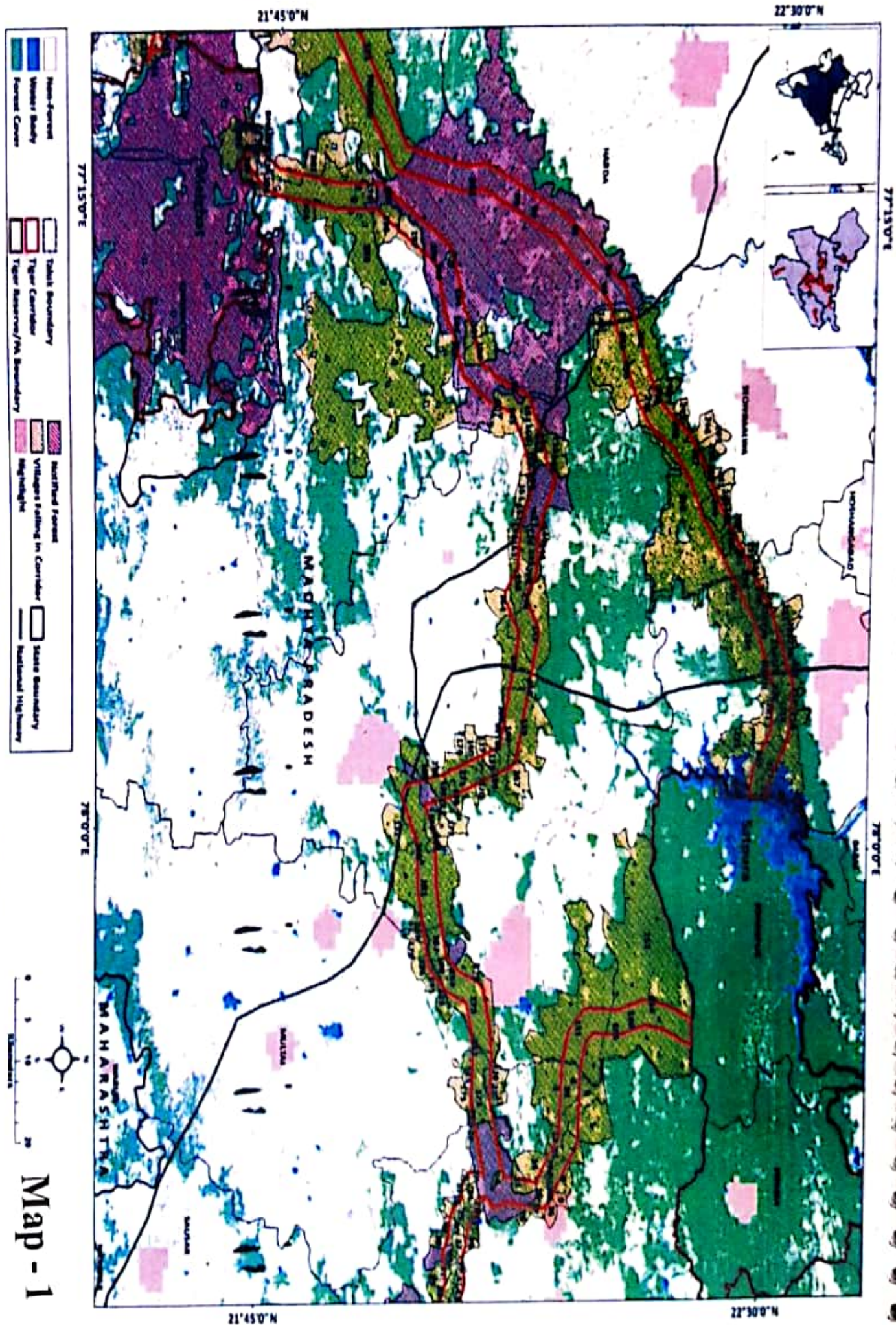
206		BHAINSEHI	Jogli	1286	156	1058
207		BETUL		NA	NA	NA
208		BETUL		NA	NA	NA
209		BETUL		NA	NA	NA
210		ITARSI	Sonthia	243	84	459
211		ITARSI	Temla Khurd	171	21	104
212		ITARSI	Kirampur	586	82	383
213		ITARSI	Parchha	435	100	559
214		ITARSI	Jamai Damani	116	30	153
215		ITARSI	Karkha Jamai	269	41	117
216		SEONI-MALWA	Keolajhir	211	66	386
217		SEONI-MALWA	Bandi	299	64	362
218		ITARSI	Pandri	860	120	751
219		ITARSI	Mohala	421	38	216
220		ITARSI	Kaveil	473	1	1
221		ITARSI	Jamani	1642	343	1879
222		ITARSI	Babakhurd	292	111	618
223		ITARSI	Dhai Khurd	228	159	917
224		ITARSI	Chuchadhana	229	6	41
225		ITARSI	Amihra	1382	70	389
226		ITARSI	Nazarpur	819	87	397
227		ITARSI	Piparia Kalan	295	62	327
228		ITARSI	Mhalama	601	73	1415
229		ITARSI	Jhalpa	282	6	48
230		ITARSI	Tangra	853	139	832
231		ITARSI	Jihmani	273	NA	NA
232		ITARSI	Kotra	159	NA	NA
233		ITARSI	Juiadeh	411	NA	NA
234		ITARSI	Annabad	526	NA	NA
235		SEONI-MALWA	Chandakhad	380	73	397
236		ITARSI	Kasda Kalan	355	8	47
237		SEONI-MALWA	Salai	181	43	266
238		SEONI-MALWA	Jatamanu	110	33	179
239		SEONI-MALWA	Nari	813	79	457
240		SEONI-MALWA	Gotabari	230	47	265

HOSHANGABAD

241	SEONI-MALWA	Batki Alias Ikani	741	203	1044
242	SEONI-MALWA	Borkunda	608	105	507
243	SEONI-MALWA	Jondhal	390	52	288
244	SEONI-MALWA	Sota Chikhali	1237	95	506
245	SEONI-MALWA	Pipalthon	687	162	967
246	SEONI-MALWA	Pipaliya Kalan	1377	441	1997
247	SEONI-MALWA	Mahuadhana	577	119	637
248	SEONI-MALWA	Sirupura	425	41	192
249	SEONI-MALWA	Morghat	474	67	359
250	SEONI-MALWA	Palasi	244	41	253
251	SEONI-MALWA	Lahi	385	91	525
252	SEONI-MALWA	Gidkheda	197	27	180
253	SEONI-MALWA	Amar Katara	113	32	208
254	ITARSI	Khohri	1069	NA	NA
255	SEONI-MALWA	Kishanpur	93	NA	NA
256	SEONI-MALWA	Pattai Alias Sultanpur	130	NA	NA
257	SEONI-MALWA	Budimai	81	NA	NA
258	SEONI-MALWA	Khudamba	61	NA	NA
259	ITARSI		NA	NA	NA
260	ITARSI		NA	NA	NA
261	ITARSI	Ranipura(Tawanagar)	NA	NA	NA

Census 2001, NA=Not Available'







# Map Showing the Area of Melghat to Satpuda Corridor in Maharashtra

