

राजस्थान सरकार
ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज विभाग
(अनुभाग-3, नरेगा)



क्रमांक एफ 1(2) ग्रा.वि./नरेगा/मा.द./2010-11/पार्ट-I

जयपुर, दिनांक

जिला कलेक्टर एवं जिला कार्यक्रम समन्वयक,
महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना,
समस्त राजस्थान।

4 SEP 2012

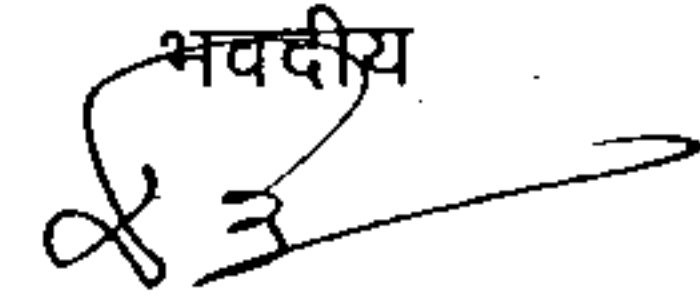
विषय: Advisory on development of pasture lands under MGNREGA for drought proofing.

संदर्भ: ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार का पत्रांक J-11017/40/2011-MGNREGA (UN) Dated 14.08.2012

महोदय,


उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत संदर्भित ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से प्राप्त पत्रांक J-11017/40/2011- MGNREGA (UN) Dated 14.08.2012 द्वारा महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजनान्तर्गत चारागाह भूमि विकास के संबंध में जारी निर्देश की प्रति संलग्न कर निवेदन है कि निर्देशों की अनुपालना में आवश्यक कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करावे।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय

(खजान सिंह)

परि.निदे. एवं पदेन उप सचिव,
ईजीएस

प्रतिलिपि:- अतिरिक्त कार्यक्रम समन्वयक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिला परिषद समस्त राजस्थान को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है।


परि.निदे. एवं पदेन उप सचिव,
ईजीएस

No. J-11017/40/2011-MGNREGA (UN)

Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
(MGNREGA Division)

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi,
Dated the 14th August, 2012

To

The Principal Secretary/ Secretary
Department of Rural Development,
All states/ UTs

**Subject: Advisory on development of pasture lands under MGNREGA
for drought proofing**

Sir/ Madam,

Many States are experiencing drought like situation due to vagaries of the monsoon. This has become a common phenomenon and has been recurring after every 3-4 years, resulting in shortage of fodder for cattle.

2. As per Schedule I of MGNREGA, land development and drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation) works may be taken up on community land. These works could address the issue of shortage of fodder during these critical times as well as in normal years. The wastelands may also be reclaimed for this purpose. Development of pasture lands will not only meet the demand of fodder but will have other benefits such as:
 - i) Provide employment opportunities to the rural poor and strengthen their livelihood resource base
 - ii) Supply fodder for the landless cattle rearers.

3. PLANTATION AND PASTURE DEVELOPMENT

3.1 During scanty rainfall or no rainfall, the growth of grasses is likely to be lower and in most cases there is no growth. Cattle suffer the most in

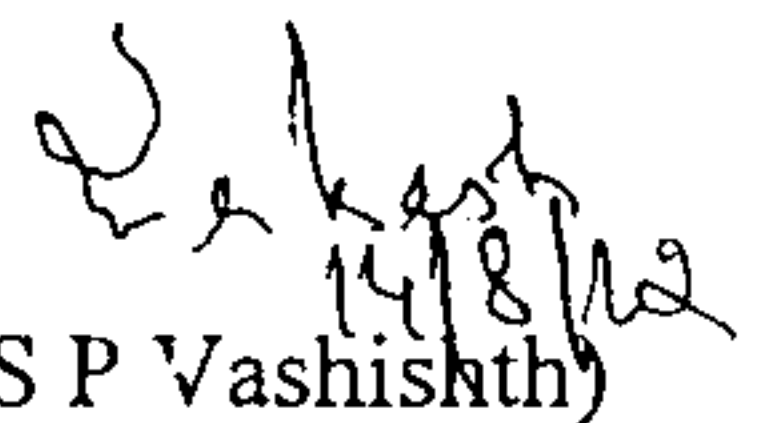
absence of grasses or fodder plants. In such cases, if fodder trees are available, the cattle can survive with the leaves of fodder trees.

3.2. For better germination and growth, it is advisable to work the soil (ploughing) before sowing. As the seeds of the grass are very light, these could be mixed with dung and black soil and pellets during sowing. For better growth, it should be sown on the contour bunds of contour trenches because the grass seeds need less moisture.

3.3. While selecting the species for plantation in a particular pasture, it should be ensured that the species are indigenous and the soil and climate of the area is suited to the growth of particular species. The selected species should provide other benefits like firewood in addition to the fodder.

4. Technical inputs may be provided by the local Forest/Agriculture Department. Adequate soil and water conservation works like trenches may be taken up in the area to conserve moisture in the soil. The area may be fenced up with live fencing to ensure the cattle do not enter the area.
5. The participation of Gram Sabhas may be ensured in the plantation/pasture development work.
6. As far as possible local SHGs (Self Help Groups) should be fully involved.
7. The sharing of fodder (grasses/leaves) may be worked out by the Gram Sabha in an equitable and transparent manner.

Yours faithfully,



(S P Vashishth)

Director (MGNREGA)