

Forest Conservation and Management Plan of

BHAVAI

2014-2024



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1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Recognition of Community Forest Rights has been a historical process under the Forest Rights Act. However, going beyond the recognition of rights, is the process of management of the forest resources by the Gram Sabha. While rights got recognized across the country, the processes of management plans are slowly getting initiated, albeit in a few villages with the facilitation of external organization.

It was in this direction, that we initiated the process of supporting 50 Gram Sabha's across Vidarbha to undertake their CFR Area Management Plan Process forward. This was an ambitious plan, which however, could be turned into a reality only with the timely and valuable support of UNDP . We are thankful to them for allowing us to explore this critical path and evolve a process that could be referred to by others on similar journey.

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And finally Thanks to the Gram Sabha of Bhavai for believing in us and in working together for co-creating this roadmap for future.

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3. Abbreviations

1. FRA- Forest Rights Act
2. JFM- Joint Forest Management
3. CFR- Community Forest Management
4. DCF – Deputy Conservator of Forest
5. CCF- Chief Conservator of Forest
6. CEO- Chief Executive Officer, ZillaParishad
7. PO- Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project
8. ATC- Additional Tribal Commissioner
9. 4(l)e- Committee appointed u/s 4(l)e of Forest Rights Act
10. Ha – hectare
11. PS – Principal secretary.
12. MFP –Minor forest produce.
13. NTFP – Non-timber forest produce.
14. WAT – Water absorption trenches.
15. CCT – Continuous contour trenches.
16. DCT – Discontinuous contour trenches

4. PREMISE

4.1 Forest right Act 2006 and its important relevant provisions in relation to community Right: - Forest Right Act 2006 and its important provisions regarding Community forest Rights. The scheduled tribe and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of forest Right) Act 2006 passed by Government of India. As per section 3 of the Act mainly following provisions are made for the community rights.

4.2.(b) Community rights such as nistar, by whether name called including those are in erstwhile princely states, Zamindari or state intermediary regimes.

4.3.(c) Rights of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries.

4.4.(d) Other Community rights of uses or entitlement such as fish and other product of water bodies, grazing (both settled and transhumant) and tradition seasonal resources access of nomadic or pastoralist of nomadic or pastoralist communities.

4.5 (i) Rights to protect regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which has been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustained use.

4.6 (K) Right of access to biodiversity and community rights to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity.

The provision made in section 5 for the right holders for the protection is as per follows.

Section 5:- The holders of any forest rights.

Gramsabha and village level institution in areas where these are holders of any forest rights under this Act are empowered to

- a) Protect the wildlife, forest and biodiversity;
- b) Ensure the adjoining catchment area, water resources and other ecological sensitive areas are adequately protected
- .c) Ensure that the habitat of forest dwellers scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are preserved from any tour of destructive practices affecting their cultural and natural heritage.
- d) Ensure that the decision taken in Gramsabha to regulate access to community forest resources are to stop activity which adversely affect the wild animals, forest and biodiversity are compiled unit.

In section 14 of this Act, Central Government made further rules to execute the provision of this Act.

The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest dwellers (Recognition of forest Rights) Rules 2007. It has come into force on 1st January 2008.

In rule 4. Function of Gramsabha is mentioned, as per 4 (1) (e) to constitute committee for the protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity, from amongst its members, In order to carry at the provisions of section 5 of this Act.

Now these rules are revised by Govt. of India on 6.9.2012. Now It is called the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of forest Rights) Amended Rules 2012.

4(1) (f) is inserted after 4(1) (e).It is as per follows

4 (1) (f) Monitor and control the committee constituted under clause (e) which shall prepare a conservation and manage equal plan for community resources in order to sustainably and equitably manage such community forest resources for the benefit of forest dwelling scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and integrate such conservation and management plan with the micro plans or micro plan or management of plans of the forest department with such modification as may be considered necessary by the committee.

The Committee constituted under this will prepare a management plan.

5.Introduction to the Management and Conservation plan for BHAVAI

BHAVAI village is situated in Chikhaldara block of Amravati district Maharashtra. Inhabited primarily by the members of the korku tribes, it also has few households of Gondtribals and some members of Gavli community residing in the village.

Bhavai had been part of Joint Forest Management Programme since over a decade. And hence this itself became an evidence of Communities participation in the conservation process. Apart from this it was also traditionally associated with the forest area for grazing and its other needs of Nistar. However Nistar has nowhere been recorded in the erstwhile Berar provinces.

The village of Bhavai, got its Community Forest Rights Recognized on 8th June 2012 over 174 ha of land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) 2006. The rights that were recognized included the rights over minor forest produce, bio diversity management, water bodies, intellectual property rights and the rights to manage the forest area so recognised under Forest Rights Act.

The Village of Bhavai had traditionally associated itself with 84,195,196,197 compartments in forest region. However it was granted 174ha of land in compartment no 84 only. The Gram Sabha had filed an appeal to review this with the District Level Community and grant other areas that it has been traditionally been associated with.

The village has been grappling with conflicts under JFM programme and hence this prevented it from coming together and working on CFR rights. Gram Sabha conducted during the process of preparation of Management plans led to reformulation of the committees at the village level. A new committee was formed at the Gram Sabha that was entrusted the responsibility for managing CFR u/s4(1)(e), JFM committee to facilitate programmes under Government and BMC to protect and conserve the biodiversity at the village level.

The village shrugged off its laid back approach and is now gearing to meet the challenges of managing its community forest rights. This process facilitated the activation of the Gram Sabha and in rejuvenating their interests in forests both for conservation and livelihoods.

5.1 Objectives of management:-

- i) To deliver its duties under Section 5 of the Forest Rights Act*
- ii) To ensure soil and water retention in the forest allocated under Community Forest Rights using the watershed approach*
- iii) To undertake afforestation and regeneration activities in order to enhance the quality of forest, and to impact livelihoods, wherever possible*
- iv) To undertake natural regeneration in areas that show good natural growth*
- v) To ensure effective protection, regeneration, and management of the minor forest produce and undertake sustainable harvest*
- vi) To increase the livelihoods of the people in a manner that will also ensure conservation while using the forest resources sustainably*
- vii) To ensure that inhabitant of village have round the year dignified source of livelihoods*
- viii) To protect forest from fire, over grazing, and theft*
- ix) To re-imbibe the principles of people- forest-wildlife coexistence*
- x) To institutionalize the rules and principles of community forest management*

5.2 Methodology for Resource Mapping :

Before venturing on the management plan it was essential to understand the current forest resources that existed in the region and understand the gaps and the needs. The following process was followed to undertake the enumeration of the forest resources.

The boundary of the CFR area was identified with support of local forest staff. The area mapped on graph paper and was divided into quadrants of 1ha each. 5% of

sample was identified on a systematic sampling basis to ensure that all areas were included in the enumeration process. These quadrants were mapped on the ground and enumerations carried out.

GPS locations of the Quadrants have been identified as well as temporary stones were used to mark the boundaries of the 4 Quadrants. Each plant enumerated has been marked with a colour to ensure that it wasn't repeated. Members from the Gram Sabha were part of the process in the village.

6. Management Plan Process

The Management Plans of CFR Areas are to be prepared by the Gram Sabha under the Forest Rights Act. Gram Sabha's are still gearing up to take on the responsibilities assigned to them under the Act. For a long spell Gram Sabha had no association with forests, even though laws like PESA did exist but in absence of rules, it was left for those who could take it through to the logical end. However the tribal's and forest dwelling communities did care for their common resources especially forest before the enactment of laws in Independent India. Post CFR recognition, it was trying to relive the traditional era of Community forest management with more defined and laid down rules and principles and clearly assigned responsibilities.

This process of preparing the Management Plans followed the following steps-

- + Consultation and agreement with Gram Sabah for preparation of the plans with support of local organisations
- + Capacity building of the 4(1)e committee members from the villages
- + Exposure to other areas granted Community Forest Rights to understand their efforts and learnings
- + Collection of maps and documents related to village
- + Boundary Demarcation
- + Stock Mapping of 5% sample area
- + Survey and Preparation of SMC works Plan
- + Initiation of the People's Biodiversity Registers
- + Preparation of the draft plan
- + Sharing with Gram Sabha for their feedback
- + Finalising the plan and sharing with CCF, PO/ATC, CEO and District Collector for Convergence

7. SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE OF BHAVAI

Village Overview obtained from Village Planning process :

The following data was obtained from the village planning exercise that was carried out in the village through a participatory process.

7.1 DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS -

The findings of the Household survey reveal the following information -

I. TOTAL POPULATION	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	MALE	FEMALE
303	75	147	156

II. AGE GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION
0 TO 3 YEARS	59
3 TO 6 YEARS	22
6 TO 14 YEARS	52
14 TO 18 YEARS	38
18 TO 35 YEARS	64
35 TO 65 YEARS	61
65 AND ABOVE	39

The village is inhabited prominently by the Korku tribes while there is a sizeable presence of Gavli and Balai families as well that have lived together in the village.

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	ST	NT
75	64	11

The village also is a home to 05 widowed women

The Education scenario gives us the picture that over 50% of the population have been exposed to school based learning processes at some level or the other.

EDUCATION	
ANGANWADI	52
PRIMARY	24
HIGHER PRIMARY	19
SECONDARY	21
COLLEGE GOING	03
GRADUATION	

Out of the total of 75 families, only 11 families actually own land and a large proportion of the population depends on labour provided by the village farmers and on employment obtained from working on other government programmes

LANDHOLDING FAMILIES	FAMILIES WITH NO LAND
11	64

Out of those who own some land, 8 of them are marginal farmers with less than 5 acres of land. 3 people own 5 or more acres of land in the village thus also pointing out to the challenges for existence and survival.

Total Area under Irrigation in the village is - 51.92Hectares

The land that is unirrigated.

SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD	AGRICULTURE	LABOUR
	11	124

CATTLE POPULATION	
BULLOCKS	80
GOATS	29
HEN	0
COW	121
BUFFALO	100

Source of drinking water- Handpump, well

Total Fuel wood needs of the village- 80 Quintal fuelwood per month

Total Card Holders- APL- 02 and BPL- 52

The above data reveals that a huge population needs employment due to low land holdings. Agriculture is unable to fulfill the labour demands. There is a major thrust on cash crops with lesser focus on the consumption crops. People migrate for almost over 2 months in a year in search of jobs.

Forest offers a huge opportunity to engage the human resources that gets free post agriculture. During the course of last two years, since the recognition of the Community Forest Rights, this huge labour force has moved to the forest wherein they are engaged in forestry and soil water conservancy works benefitting the landscape and also preventing migration. MGNREGA provides huge support in this process.

8.BHAVAI FORESTS

TRACT DEALT WITH

8.1 Location: -Bhavai is located in the Chikhaldara block of Amravati district. The forest is located in East Melghat Forest

Division of Amravati. It is located between N 21°30'30" and N21°29'00" and E 77°22'30" and E77°23'30"

8.2 Total extent: - The total area of Bhavai forest is 174 ha

8.3 Configuration of ground: - The nature of the terrain is almost flat and slope is in between 1° to 5°.

8.4 Drainage: - Flow is from North to South.

8.5 Geology rock and soil: The soil is red black gravel

Climate: - Climate in this area is hot and dry for major period of the year. Broadly there are 4 seasons as follows.

Hot season - summer starts from mid of February and continuous up to onset of monsoon in mid of June. Temperatures remain very high till the break of monsoon. May is hottest month of summer; Temperature raises up to 47°C to 48°C. Occasionally cyclonic rains are received during March and April.

Monsoon season: - The monsoon season is from mid of June to September and sometime early October with the onset of south west monsoon the temperature decreases appreciably and weather becomes pleasant. The monsoon mainly are sultry. The normal course of the rainfall is of increasing in intensity through July, somewhat abating in August. Continuing to slacken through September and disappearing about early of October. The high intensity of rainfall is in the month of July.

Post monsoon season: - October and November contribute the post monsoon season. Early in October when the south west monsoon withdraws from the tract, the day temperature increases a little and maximum is reached in October. The climate remains humid and hot. Later both day and night temperature decreases progressively and winter sets in.

Cold season: - The winter season is of very short duration. It starts from November and continues up to mid- February. The winter is moderately cool and pleasant.

Temperature: - The diurnal range of temperature is high during March. In August these changes are minimum. In April the maximum temperature goes up to 39.53 ° while in May it goes up to 42.45°. During summer the mean maximum temperature is about 42.45 ° and the mean maximum temperature is about 28.08° and the mean minimum temperature is about 11.11°. High temperature in summer adversely affects the vegetation owing to the exposure in flat and bare country. It is also adversely affect the daily activities. However tendu season makes it lively as all related to this actively remains mobile and active right from very early morning till late evening.

8.6 Rainfall: - The average annual rainfall over the area is 1324 mm, During June to September each year which generally amount to 85% of annual rainfall. July and August are the month rain when maximum down pour is experienced. The annual rainfall is showing large variation. The rainfall distribution in a year is also irregular.

8.7 Humidity: - Air is generally dry except south west monsoon season when the humidity exceeds 70%. The summer months are the driest when relative humidity is between 20 to 25 %. The relative humidity is maximum in all the month of August and September and it gradually decreases till April while it again increases in June.

8.8 The legal position of forest: - Legal status of CFR forest is Reserve forest. It does enjoy the rights of Regeneration, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the Community Forest Resources. The CFR area is now under protection of the Gram Sabha through its Forest Biodiversity and Wildlife Management Committee u/s 4(1) of the Rules carrying out the duties assigned u/s of the Forest Rights Act.

8.9 Rights and concessions: - In some parts of Vidarbha, i.e in East Vidarbha, the Nistar rights were documented during the British Rule in the Nistar Patrahs. However, in other parts, these were not available in a recorded form. The process of CFR is also in a way recognition and documentation of the pre- existing rights of the tribals and traditional forest dwellers. Most of the rights guaranteed include-

- a. Right for grazing in the demarcated area
- b. Right to cut fodder and feed the cattle, on decision of Gram Sabha

c. Right to collect fuel wood on declaration of the Gram Sabha

d. Right to collect MFP for self-consumption and livelihoods

e. Right to worship

f. Right to burial

The village collective of Gram Sabha manages the forest area under the rights granted to it u/s 3(1)(i).

9. Status of forest

9.1 Composition and condition of the crop - this is a teak dominant forest, however, there is also mixed variety of trees which are young. There are shrubs and medicinal plants also found during the enumeration process

9.2 Forest of this villages is belonging to the type 5A/C3-southern tropical dry deciduous forest. Area of this,in almost plain and uniform. There are characterised by great diversity in vegetational composition The biotic factors have played the major role in influencing the composition and condition of the crop. The species that are dominant are teak and the Dhawda, Dudhari, Amaltas, Tendu and Moha are prominent. The tree cover is medium and the forest is young with a majority of stock being under 15cms of girth.

9.3.Natural Regeneration is seen of teak, dudhari, dhwada, behada are predominantly seen. Bamboo regeneration is almost absent. But there is demand for bamboo plantation

9.4.General description of forests:-

Floristic:-

Top canopy Teak (Terminalaalata), Dhawra (Anogeissuslatifolia),
Bija (Pterocarpusmarsupium),Tendu (Diospyrosmelanoxylon),Beheda (Terminaliabelerica), Moha (Madhucalatifolia)

Second storey:- (Chloroxylonswietenia) ,Garari (Clestanthuscollinus), char
(Buchnanialanzan),Palas (Buteamonosperma),Amaltas (Cassia fistula), Bel (Aeglemarmelos), Kumbi (Careaarborea),

Bamboo:-15clumps of bamboo have been enumerated in the stock mapping process

Shrubs:-Bharati (Maytenusemarginata),

Herbs: - Tarota (cassia tora), Diwali (Tephrosiahamiltonii), Lantana

Grasses:-Bhurbhushi (Eragastricthenellia);Teagrass, Churni. Goradi

Climbers:-Chilati (Mimosa hamata),

9.5. Status of Natural Regeneration:- The natural regeneration of teak is present. Other miscellaneous species like dhawda, moha, tendu, bija, char are common. As the area adjacent to habitation there is pressure of grazing, causing threat to valuable species like teak, Bamboo is not found in this area. Plantation is not carried by F.D.

9.6. Injuries to the crop: - the principle causes of injuries are mainly due to following causes.

a. **Fires:** - There is a long and extremely hot dry season from February to June during forests are vulnerable to fires. In dry season fire incidences are taken place at the end of winter and beginning of summer is not so severe, but fires in the hot, dry season cause large scale damage. The occurrence of fire can be due to graziers, moha collection season and in tendu season tendu contractors used to cause fire willful with popular belief that it results into profuse flush of tendu coppice shoot and leaves. Fire is sometimes caused by encroachers on the forest lands. In generally, the area is badly affected by the fire that by the end of summer.

b. **Illicit cutting:** - Villagers are cutting trees mostly for the purpose of construction of houses, agricultural implements, fire wood, clearing the land for encroachments and extending cultivation. The incidence of illicit felling is high in the vicinity of villages. Most of the timbers and fire woods are illicitly taken away by the villagers.

c. **Encroachment:** - Particularly in protected forest in the vicinity of villages encroachments are occurred due to absence of demarcation of forest and agricultural land on the ground.

d. **Grazing:** - the incidences of grazing are high. Tribals believes in having large no. of cattle such as bullocks, cows, calves and buffaloes but strangely the tribal do not believe in milking them. They not derive any commercial profit except production of bullocks or buffaloes for agriculture. These cattle require large area for grazing. Due to grazing, trampling, young growth is destroyed.

e. **Insect, fungi and plant parasite:** - Damage due to this is negligible. Although the teak skeletonizers (*Hepialia machaeralis*) and teak defoliators (*Hybliapuera*) causes damage to the teak trees however damage due to plant parasite is not serious nature.

10.Forest Resources utilization

10.1.Demand and supply of wood : - Though there is no provision of nistar, people do use forest resources. Demand of timber for construction of houses is less however it is required for agricultural implements and it is collected from nearby forest. However record of removal is not recorded.

10.2.Removal of fuel wood : - There are total 89 families. Requirement of fire wood per family is about 2.00 cubic meter, thus total demand of fire wood is 178 cubic meter. It is collected from nearby forest. It is proposed to provide for LPG/Biogas to entire village through Forest Department. So dependency of fire wood is minimized to the lowest.

10.3.Assessment of Bamboo : - In CFR area on an average 5 clumps of Bamboo per hectare. Natural regeneration of bamboo was however not observed.

10.4. Assessment of grazing : - There are 101 cows, 80 bullocks and 100 total cattle besides. As per grazing policy of Forest Department they are issuing concessional passes to the villages.

Type of cattle	Population	Requirement Of fodder/animal (In Kg.)	Per day Requirement (In M.T.)	Per year Requirement (In M.T.)	Requirement of fodder met from forest (In M.T.)	Availability of fodder from forest
Cows/Bullocks/Buffaloes	312	12	3.61	1318.38	397.0	132.0

Total requirement of fodder is about 1318 M.T. Most of the fodder demand is met through agricultural field and from nearby forest.

II. Past and present system of Management:-

II.1. Status of forest- Status of present forest in Bhavai is Reserve Forest and it is now under the management of Gram Sabha. Joint Forest Management Committee exists in the forests from very long. Infact, the existence of JFM Committees itself served as an evidence for community forest management under Forest Rights Act. Plantation works have been undertaken under JFM in the past few years.

Gram Sabha elected its Dec 4(1) e committee for discharging its duties under the sec 5 of the Forest Rights Act. This 21 member committee is also the JFM committee and the Biological Diversity Management Committee of the Village as resolved by the Gram Sabha.

The Committee has also evolved its set of rules to govern the Community Forest Rights Area as also to work towards the overall development of the Village that will ensure both conservation and livelihoods.

During the process of formation of the Committee, it was also decided that the same committee will also work as the Biodiveristy Management Committee/JFM Committee and CFR Management Committee. It was also decided to continue the JFM Committee as it had a representative of Forest Department and this was our resource and technical agency.

Gram Sabha did identify certain erroneous actions of the JFM Committees in the past and hence they decided to revamp the entire committee and start afresh. Hence all the Committees were reformed in the middle of this Management Plan Process, however, it was likely to give a new boost with a good mix of young and old, men and women and with representatives of all communities from the village.

12.Future Management discussed and prescribed

12.1 A Basis of proposals :- The proposal is based on the current forest status, status of soil and water and in keeping with the objectives of the management plans to ensure effective conservation and better livelihoods.

12.2. General character of the vegetation :- The area is moderately stocked with moderate slopes and rest of the area is having gentle slope. Teak, dudhari, dhawda, amaltas are the main species. Natural regeneration of the dominant trees are present but there is no regeneration of bamboo, however, bamboo is in demand.

12.B. General objective of management :-

- i. To protect and enrich the existing forest with the help of soil and moisture conservation measures and added natural regeneration measures
- ii. To protect the forest from any man made threats and interventions that are detrimental for the protection and growth of forests
- iii. To increase the productions of non-timber forest produce and to manage the same scientifically.
- iv. .To increase the productivity and ensure progressively increasing yield of forest produce in demand.
- v. To achieve compatible wild life management.
- vi. To maintain and conserve the biodiversity, especially, medicinal plants in the conservation area, to preserve and to multiply the endangered species, to ensure sustainable and nondestructive harvest of medicinal plants.

12.C. Method of treatment to be adopted: - As per forest policy emphasis is given on conservation of biodiversity and meeting the demands of local people. To achieve these objectives new approach will be adopted. For the conservation of biodiversity and site, extensive soil and moisture conservations works will be taken up. Local species will be preferred for planting natural regeneration whenever present will be properly tended. Gram Sabha members will be involved in the plantation works. Protection measures will be taken.

Analysis and valuation of the crop -

Species		Quadrants					Total	Average
		30	75	80	100	120	Total	
TEAK	15 cm up	89	152	69	265	65	640	128
TEAK	15 cm below	42	143	55	208	40	488	97.6
LENDYA	15 cm up	14	0	0	0	7	21	4.2
LENDYA	15 cm below	47	93	0	0	18	158	31.6
MAHUA	15 cm up	10	0	0	0	0	10	2
MAHUA	15 cm below	12	0	0	0	0	12	2.4
SAJAL	15 cm up	20	0	0	0	0	20	4
SAJAL	15 cm below	23	0	0	0	23	46	9.2
MOHINI	15 cm up	12	0	13	7	40	72	14.4
MOHINI	15 cm below	7	0	30	7	0	44	8.8
KUMBHI	15 cm up	17	0	0	3	12	32	6.4
KUMBHI	15 cm below	12	0	0	21	30	63	12.6
CHAROLI	15 cm up	6	0	0	0	0	6	1.2
CHAROLI	15 cm below	16	0	0	52	0	68	13.6
AMLA	15 cm up	7	0	6	0	0	13	2.6
AMLA	15 cm below	17	13	20	0	0	50	10
HALDU	15 cm up	5	0	12	0	0	17	3.4
HALDU	15 cm below	21	43	30	0	0	94	18.8
UMBAR	15 cm up	9	0	0	0	0	9	1.8
UMBAR	15 cm below	3	3	0	3	0	9	1.8
CHICHLAR	15 cm up	1	0	7	0	0	8	1.6
CHICHLAR	15 cm below	7	0	20	32	0	59	11.8
BIBA	15 cm up	2	0	3	0	0	5	1
DUDHARI	15 cm up	0	4	18	0	11	33	6.6
DUDHARI	15 cm below	78	95	35	0	20	228	45.6
AMALTAS	15 cm up	0	0	6	0	8	14	2.8
AMALTAS	15 cm below	28	0	20	52	2	102	20.4
TENDU	15 cm up	0	3	5	0	0	8	1.6
TENDU	15 cm below	52	123	25	91	0	291	58.2
DHAWDA	15 cm up	0	0	23	0	15	38	7.6

DUDHARII	15 cm below	43	32	30	103	20	228	45.6
HIWAR	15 cm below	22	172	0	132	53	379	75.8
HOMBA	15 cm up	0	0	0	10	0	10	2
HOMBA	15 cm below	23	27	0	0	0	50	10
DHAMNI	15 cm up	0	0	11	0	10	21	4.2
DHAMNII	15 cm below	27	0	16	0	7	50	10
KURUM	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	11	11	2.2
KURUM	15 cm below	0	37	0	12	25	74	14.8
BITHU	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BITHU	15 cm below	0	46	0	0	0	46	9.2
GOKHAL	15 cm below	0	17	0	0	0	17	3.4
Kogpyala	15 cm below	0	17	0	0	0	17	3.4
BELHA	15 cm up	0	32	13	0	0	45	9
BELHA	15 cm below	0	30	0	0	0	30	6
RUTHU	15 cm up	0	8	8	5	8	29	5.8
RUTHU	15 cm below	0	44	20	12	20	96	19.2
NERU	15 cm up	0	0	5	0	13	18	3.6
NERU	15 cm below	0	0	20	0	20	40	8
BARU	15 cm up	0	0	11	0	10	21	4.2
BARU	15 cm below	0	0	8	0	23	31	6.2
TEKLEJ	15 cm up	0	0	5	0	0	5	1
TEKLEJ	15 cm below	0	0	20	0	0	20	4
KEKDA	15 cm up	0	0	15	0	0	15	3
KEKDA	15 cm below	0	0	20	0	0	20	4
JAMUN	15 cm up	0	0	15	0	11	26	5.2
JAMUN	15 cm below	0	0	22	0	25	47	9.4
BAMBOO	15 cm up	0	0	15	0	10	25	5

GIRGUTI	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	5	5	1
GIRGUTI	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	20	20	4
BOSAHI	15 cm up	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
BOSAHI	15 cm below	0	0	0	7	0	7	1.4
CHURNI	15 cm up	0	0	0	5	0	5	1
CHURNI	15 cm below	0	0	0	7	0	7	1.4
KAVATH	15 cm below	0	0	0	52	0	52	10.4
JAMUN	15 cm below	0	0	0	12	0	12	2.4
Total		672	1134	651	1099	582	4138	827.6

The enumeration exercise depicts the following status of forest-

Of the 174 ha of forest recognized under CFR, approximately 100 ha is forest, rest of the area is the agricultural area of the forests. Hence in reality the forests that exists under CFR is only of 100 ha. We mapped 5% of the 100 ha and observed the presence of the following species.

The above information was collected from the sample plots and data of 5% area reveals the following status of forests today. Very small proportion of trees are of above 15cms girth at breast height and this is indicative of the young forest in the region that is either recent or has a slow growth due to the huge soil water run-off from the slopes.

Status of natural regeneration:- Teak, Dudhari, Amaltas, Tendu, Lendya are the dominant species in the area. However, there are other species which are also surviving and evolving.

12.3. Threats to forest: - Only threat is from interventions like felling however since the Gram Sabha is protecting the forest, these threats are minimized. Fire continues to be a threat

12.4 On the basis of topography, and terrain of the area need of the local population and their dependability on the forest produce the area will be managed under MFP Circle

12.5 Special object of management -a) To improve the quality and to increase the proportion of valuable species and stocking; b) To attain optimum increment in growth of bamboo; c) To meet local demand on sustainable basis.

12.6 Character of species: Bamboo (Dendrocalamus strictus):- Bamboo is deciduous densely tufted bamboo with strong culms 6 -15 m tall and 2-8 cm in diameter, solid or with small cavity.

12.7 Execution of works: - works of plantation will be carried by Gramsabha with the technical help of Forest Department.

12.8 Agency of harvesting: - work of harvesting will be done by Gramsabha.

12.9 Method of working: once plantation of bamboo carried out after 4th year bamboo crop is yet immature to harvest. During the period following operations will be carried out.

- 1) All badly grown, twisted and damaged clumps from selected foci will be removed.
- 2) All weeds and grasses and climbers within and around foci upto distance of 1.5 meter will be completely removed.
- 3) Tree growth of species other than teak, bija, dhavda, haldu, movai, bhera over topping of clumps will be removed once bamboo is matured.
- 1) no harvesting work in between 15 June to 30 September
- 2) no culms below the age 2 year old will be felled.
- 3) All dead and decayed and dry, top part broken /damaged, twisted, malformed will be removed.
- 4) In nature clumps the following type of culms (green & living) will be retained.
 - a) All current season (i.e. less than one year old culms).
 - b) From the rest of culms equal to number to the current season (i.e. less than one year old) culms of eight which is more.

- 5) Cutting height of culms will be between 15cm to 45cm above ground level i.e. above the first inter node above the ground. The cut shall be slant with the sharp instrument. In care of any following, no culms from flowered clump shall be felled in the year of flowering. no clump
- 6) no clump should be considered fit for harvesting unless it contain more than 12 mature culms (one year as well as two year old included)
- 7) harvesting of bamboo shall be done in a manner so as to ensure that the retained culms are evenly spaced are that some mature culms i.e. more than two year old are retained for the purpose of support to new culms.
- 8) following act will be strictly prohibited
 - a) digging of rhizome
 - b) lopping of bamboo culms to fodder
 - c) use of tender bamboo culms for bundling
 - d) Cutting of tender culms for food.

Climber infesting with growth of bamboo clump shall be cut and removed away from culms finally started

1.4.5. Cutting cycle -once bamboo felling started, it will be followed after every 3 year.

1.4.6 Pre monsoon Works:-

After demarcation of the area, treatment map will be prepared indicating the area suitable for bamboo under planting. The pre monsoon works will then be taken up in such areas. It include the following works 1) cleaning of lines, one meter wide straight lines should be cleaned by cutting all brush wood and growth of intervals of 6 meter over the area . The established regeneration of important trees species such as teak, ain, bija, dhawala, bhira, tiwas falling in these line should not be removed.

1.4.7 Digging of pits - The pits of 45 cm x 45cm x 45cm should be dug on these cleared lines at a spacing of 6m x 6m.

1.4.8 Refilling of pits – After the soil gets sufficient weathered the pits should be refilled in the excavated soil in the month of April. To avoid possible attack of seedling by white ants a small quantity of 10% B.H.C. powder (about 5 gm) should be mixed thoroughly in the soil before refilling of pits.

1.4.8 Planting operation – After good monsoon showers are received and the soil get properly soaked up to a depth of 30 cm the nursery raised bamboo seedlings in polythene bags should be planted in these pits after removing the polythene bags. Demand of Bamboo seedlings will be placed one year in advanced to Forest Department so that seedlings in bigger poly bags will be made available. Care must be taken to see that the buds of rhizome do not get hurt while transporting and the planting the seedlings. The rhizome portion should only go completely below the ground level. The soil should be packed thoroughly round the plants and sloped so as to water logging. Care must be taken while planting in pits.

1.4.9. Weeding operation – In first year 3 weeding are prescribed, first weeding in mid of July, second in August with this casualty replacement and third weeding in October be completed. Mulching is to be carried. In second year 2 weeding, first in July with this casualty replacement and second in October should be carried. In third year one weeding in August and tending operation will be carried in sixth year, climbers will be removed. Time taken to form normal culms depend on the conditions of growth. Under artificially raised conditions and with regular weeding harvestable bamboo will be available at the 8th year.

1.4.10. Other regulations: - Fire causes extensive damaged to the new shoots, therefore it should be protected from forest. Grazing control-it should be protected from grazing. Utilization of bamboo-After harvesting bamboo will be sold to Gramsabha members at subsidized rate, remaining bamboo will be sold as per Gramsabha decision.

1.4.11. Execution of works: - Harvesting will be carried by Gramsabha.

13. Management of Forest in CFR Regime

The purpose of CFR area is to ensure that communities are able to use their rights over community forest resources in a sustainable manner thereby also promoting, protecting, conserving and regenerating forests sustainably.

Forest and tribal people have deep associations that were symbiotic. However, the regimes of strict laws threw people out of forest, while making forest only a source of commercial production. The biodiversity on which the tribals and the forest dwelling communities relied upon slowly were lost and hence the association also weakened. This slow realisation brought interventions like Joint Forest Management in Forest Programmes.

With the enactment of the Forest Rights Act, the people's voice in forest management got a strong legal support. It opens up the huge possibilities of community engagement in conservation while also trying to ensure their livelihoods through collection and disposal of Minor Forest Produce. The law also underlines the need for convergence of various departmental actions so that it is not merely the forest that becomes the vehicle for change but other agencies too share the vision of improved livelihoods and effective conservation.

On this backdrop, the management plan proposed for the CFR area comprises of the Mixed Plantation Bamboo Area, Medicinal Plant and Fodder Reserve

13.1. Choice of species:- the miscellaneous species along with amla, jamun tamarind, bamboo, moha, khair, medicinal plants and fodder species will be preferred.

13.2. Method of planting:- mixed plantation will be carried with suitable spaces by digging pits.

13.3. Subsidiary regular operations

a. Bamboo will be ready for harvest within next 6 to 7 years beginning 2020 onwards. Each year bamboo operations will be undertaken and 30% of bamboo will be removed, if the harvest is found to be mature.

b. To augment the tendu tree population, soil should be dug up to 15 to 20 cm deep around the tree in a circular ring of diameter equal to that of the crown so as to cause injuries to the root suckers. The trees of girth at breast height more than 45 cm should be selected for such operation. This

Cause injuries to the root suckers to stimulate growth of seedlings through them. Tending and singling of shoots from root suckers will increase the population of tendu tree. This work will be carried under the technical guidance of Forest Department

c. Collection of other MFP is likely to take longer and shall be harvested in a manner not to harm the forests

d. Medicinal plants are being promoted and some of these are likely to bring short terms harvesting requirements of climbers etc. These will be undertaken by Gram Sabha

13.4 Introduction of Milch animals:- As per food Commissioner of india, 210 to 230 gm milk should get per head but production of milk is very less. To increase the production of milk it is necessary to introduce high milk yielding cows. These cows are capable to give 3 to 5 times more milk than normal cows. These cows give milk maximum period of the year. Requirement for milch animals, it requires minimum shed of 6 meter square per animal, daily green fodder and dry fodder, good hygienic condition, maintenance of animal in proper way etc, Proper beneficiaries are needed to be selected.

13.5 Kitchen garden scheme: -

Kitchen garden can be raised over 10 m*10m area which is easily available in the court yard of some villagers, this land can be used to establish kitchen garden.

Benefits of kitchen Garden-1.access to nutritional rich food

2 .improvement of health of whole family

3. Saving on food expenses

4. Health expenses can be cut

5. Income generation activity.

If this activity introduced in selected village those who are having enough space, electricity and facility and have interest and willing to participate in the training and adopt the practices and maintain the kitchen garden well.

Such beneficiaries will be identified.

Design and layout of kitchen Garden : Vegetables, leafy vegetables, fruits and other

Ingradients which could be grown should be selected by considering the agro climatic conditions. following species should be planted.

Vegetables	Greens	Fruits
Brinjal, tomato, chill	Lettuce, spinach	Papaya, Guava
Potato, carrot, beetroot, radish	Coriander, methi, etc	Banana
Cabbage, cauliflower		Oranges, sweet lime
Bhendi		Berries
Beans		Sapota, sitaphal
Cucumber		

Proper training and maintenance are done well it will be profitable to the villagers.

13.6 Execution of works:-work will be carried by Gram Sabha with technical advice of the Forest Department

13.7 Agency of harvesting:-work will be carried by Gram Sabha

13.8 Forest Department shall measure and mark the boundaries of the CFR areas during the process of enumeration. Boundary Pillars and maps to be prepared. Once this is handed over, the responsibility of maintaining the boundary shall lie with the Gram Sabha. In case, the Gram Sabha is unable to resolve a conflict relating to boundaries, it shall seek the help of the DCF.

13.9 Period of Management of plan:-2014-15 to 2023-24.

13.10 Treatment- Since different types of MFP would be planted; different treatment shall be given to them as required for better growth and harvest

13.11 Wildlife Management -Motivating the Gramsabha for the principles of conservation, beside this they will made aware of Wild life Act (Amended). Villagers will keep a vigilant watch over poachers. Fruit bearing trees will be planted to provide food for wild animals. Messages on the importance of wild animals and its protection will be exhibited at prime locations. Liaison in between villagers and forest field staff will be maintained.

14. Rules and Records

Gram Sabha is the Supreme Decision making body in the village comprising of all members above 18 years of age.

All decisions regarding policy and implementation will be taken in the Gram Sabha.

The responsibility for implementing the decisions of the Gram Sabha lies on the Section 4(1)e committee of the Gram Sabha formed u/s 5 of the Forest Rights Act.

The Gram Sabha shall have its bank account which shall be managed by the Office Bearers of the Sec 4(1)e committee. At least one of the signatories to the bank account should be a literate woman.

Gram Sabha shall at least meet once a month, and may meet more often, if it so desires. However the notice of the Gram Sabha in emergency circumstances should be given at least 24 hours before the meeting both through notices and through Davandi.

The President of the above committees shall call for a Gram Sabha meeting or the meeting may be called on demand of 25 members from the village, on demand.

Gram Sabha shall have its office, wherein the records related to Community Forest Rights shall be maintained along with the bank books, passbooks and other relevant documents.

Every Gram Sabha shall have its accounts audited every year as per the financial norms of the Audit.

A detailed roles and responsibilities of Sec 4(1)e committees is annexed as Annexure I

15. Dispute Resolution

Boundaries of CFR area is fixed with Surveyors of the Forest Department and the representatives of the Gram Sabha

All internal disputes shall be resolved in the Gram Sabha.

All external disputes to be resolved in Gram Sabha. If there is any dispute related to boundaries between two villages, it shall be resolved in the joint meeting of the Gram Sabha. Even after, the joint meeting the dispute continues, it shall be placed with the SDLC to sort out.

All decisions with regards to theft or violation of rules of the Gram Sabha shall be dealt at the level of Gram Sabha. The decision of the Gram Sabha shall be binding and final.

In case of any disputes outside the village, relating to forest, that is not resolved within the Gram Sabha shall be referred to DCF for resolution. The decision shall be taken by the DCF in consultation with Gram Sabha.

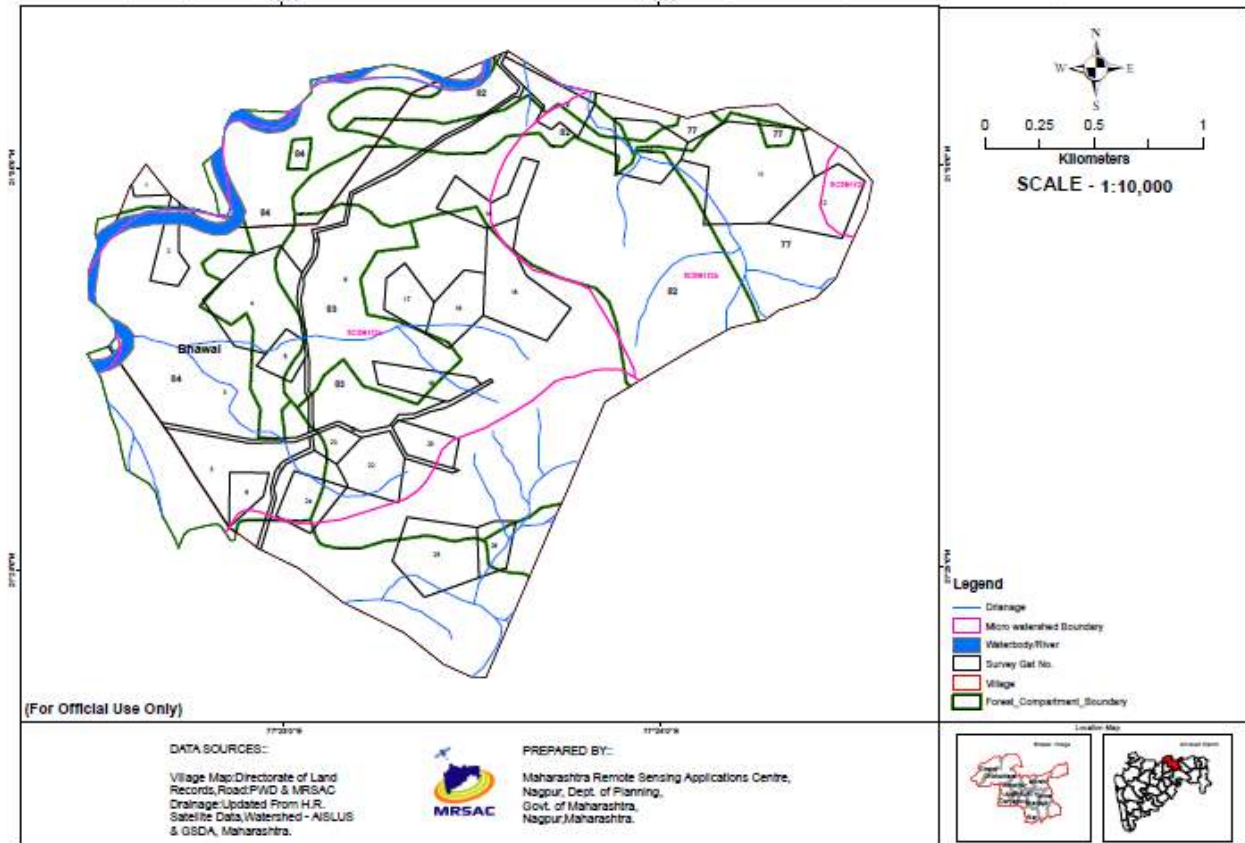
16. Proposed Additionalities to supplement Management Plans

- 1. CCT WAT Works to be undertaken on 25ha of land every year supported with plantation activities*
- 2. Fodder plantation to be undertaken in the area through broadcasting seeds and plantation across the bunds*
- 3. Added Natural Regeneration works to be undertaken*
- 4. Stone bunds across all streams*
- 5. Biogas to be promoted to meet the fuelwood needs*
- 6. Creation of a Godown to facilitate storage of MFP to increase the holding capacity*
- 7. Cement Bandhara*
- 8. Desilatisation of tanks*
- 9. Homestays and eco tourism should be promoted*

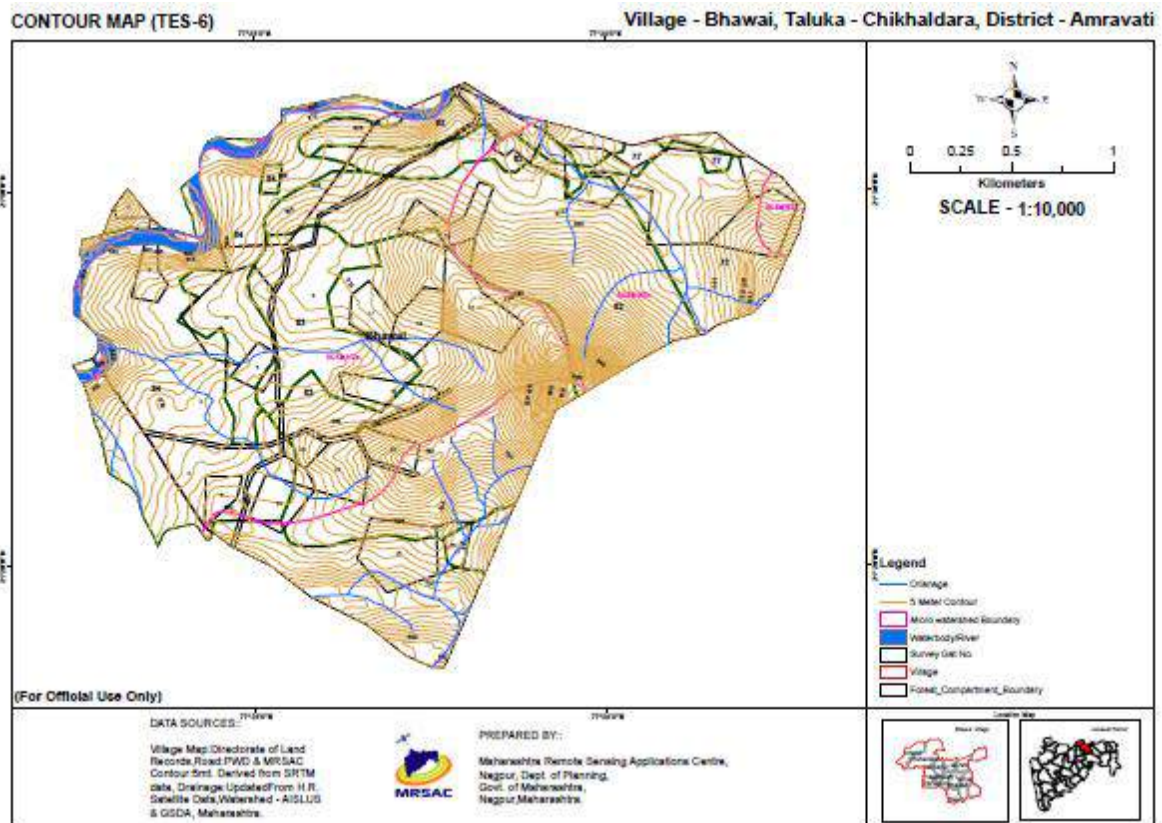
BASE MAP BHAVAI

BASE MAP (TES-6)

Village - Bhawai, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



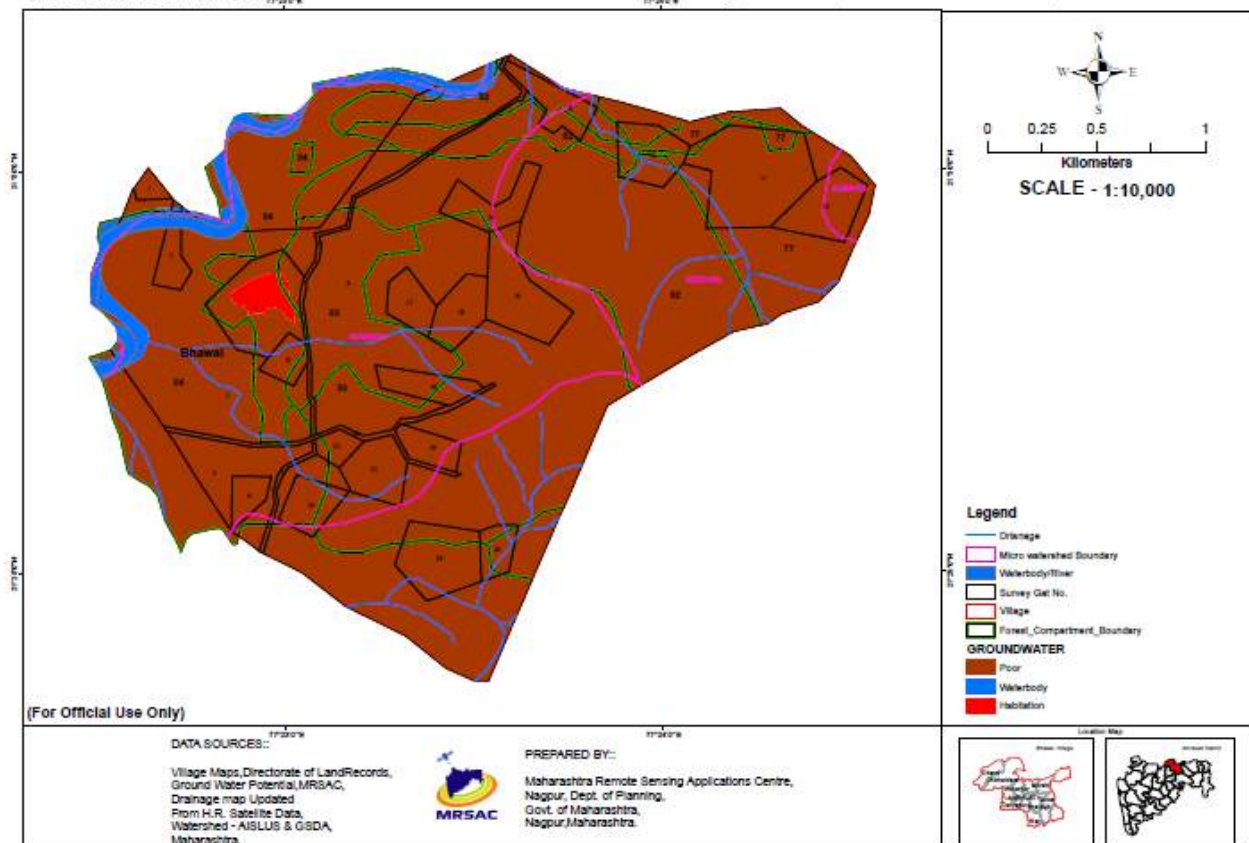
CONTOUR MAP BHAVAI



GROUND WATER MAP - BHAVAI

GROUNDWATER MAP (TES-6)

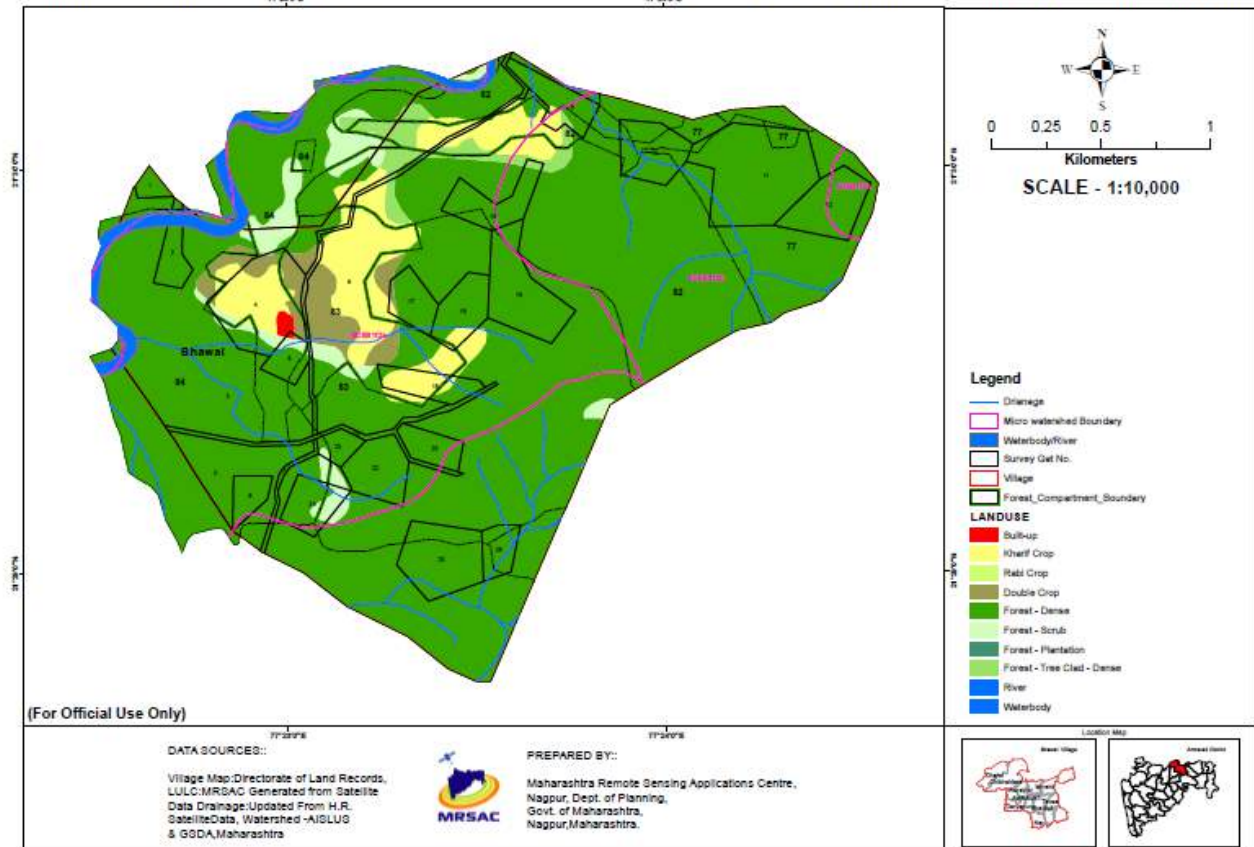
Village - Bhawai, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



LAND USE LAND COVER MAP - BHAVAI

LANDUSE LANDCOVER MAP (TES-6)

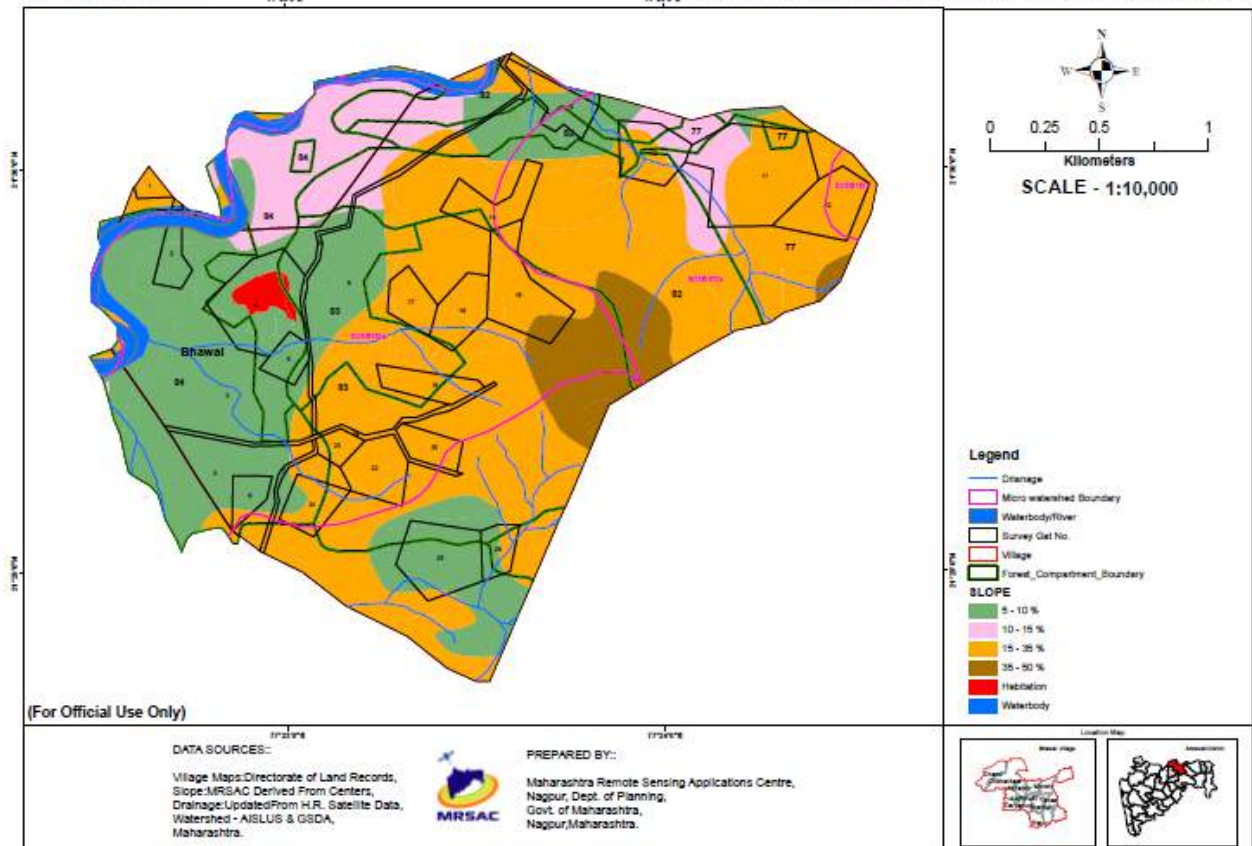
Village - Bhawai, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



SLOPE MAP - BHAVAI

SLOPE MAP (TES-6)

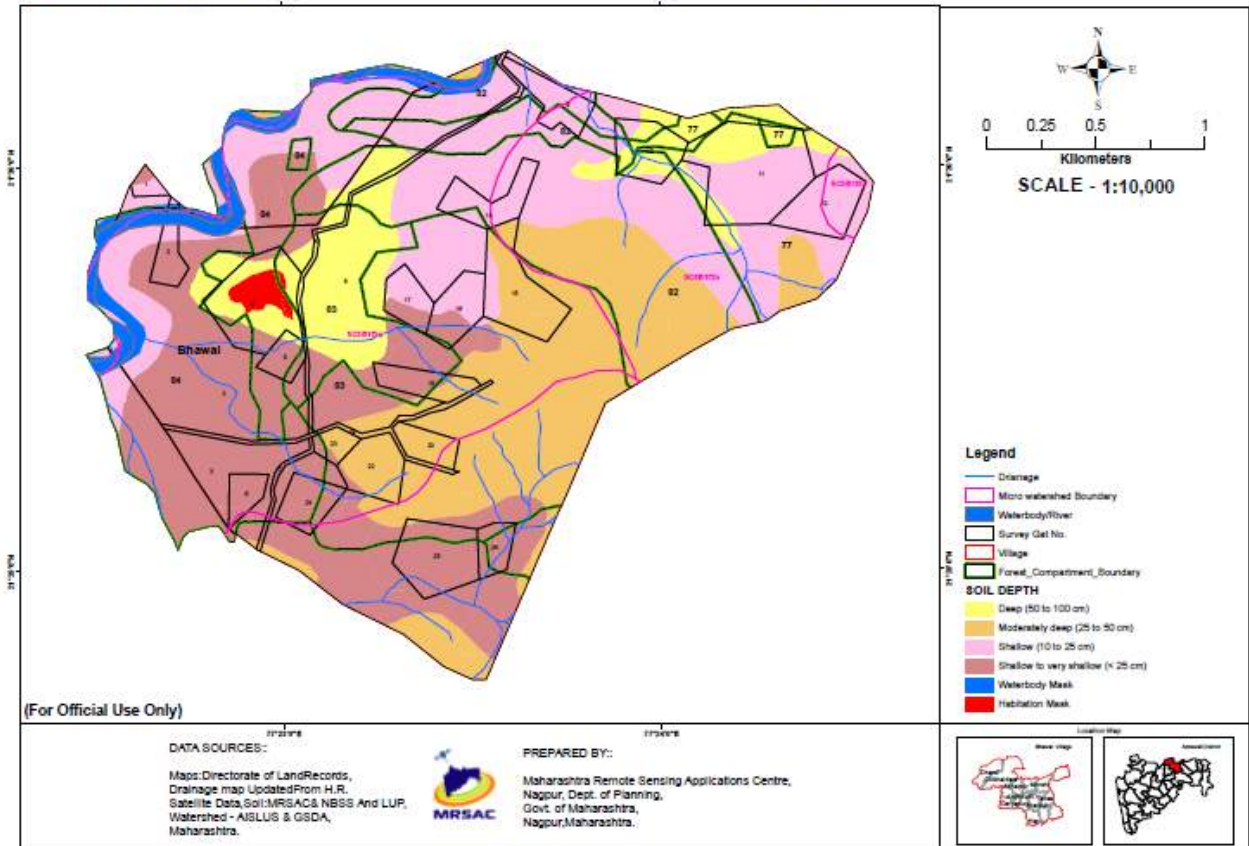
Village - Bhawai, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



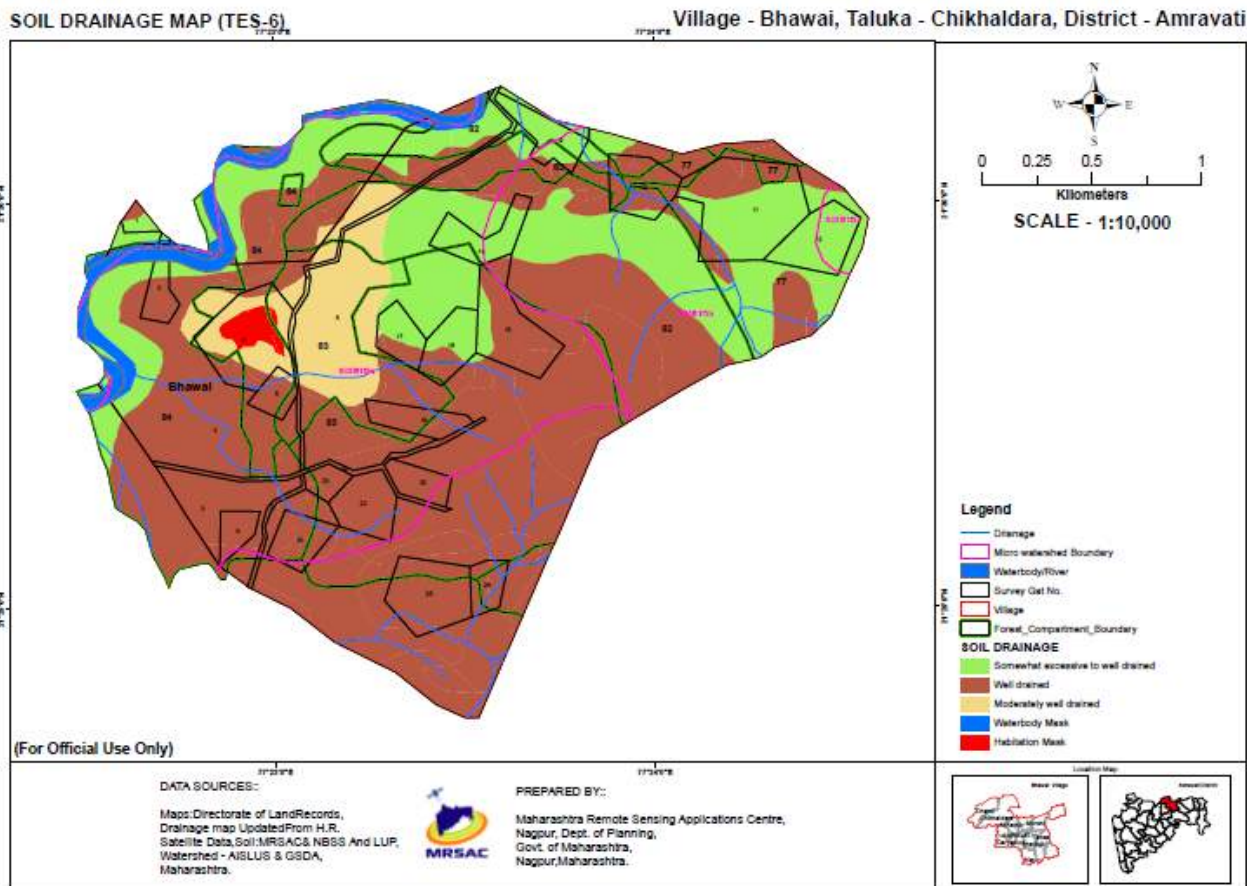
SOIL DEPTH BHAVAI

SOIL DEPTH MAP (TES-6)

Village - Bhawai, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



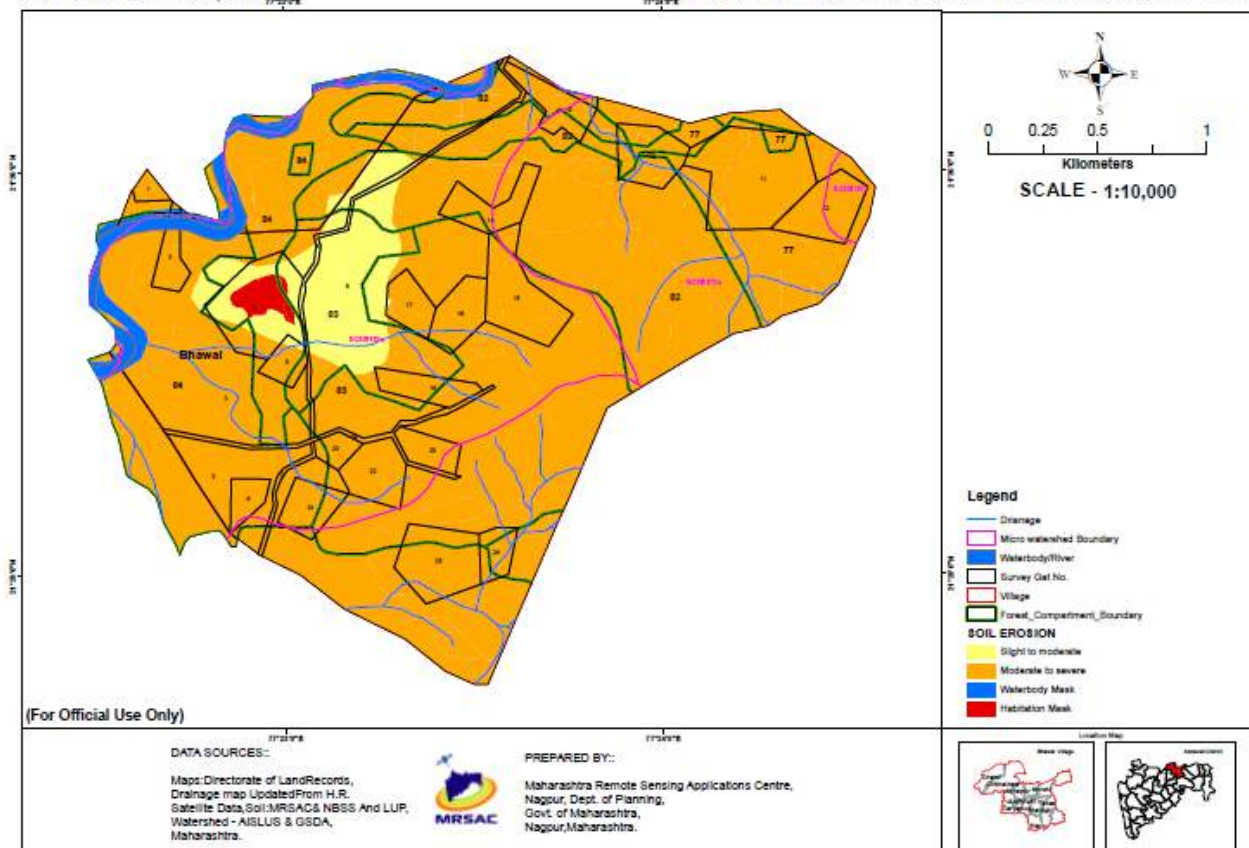
SOIL DRAINAGE - BHAVAI



SOIL EROSION BHAVAI

SOIL EROSION MAP (TES-6)

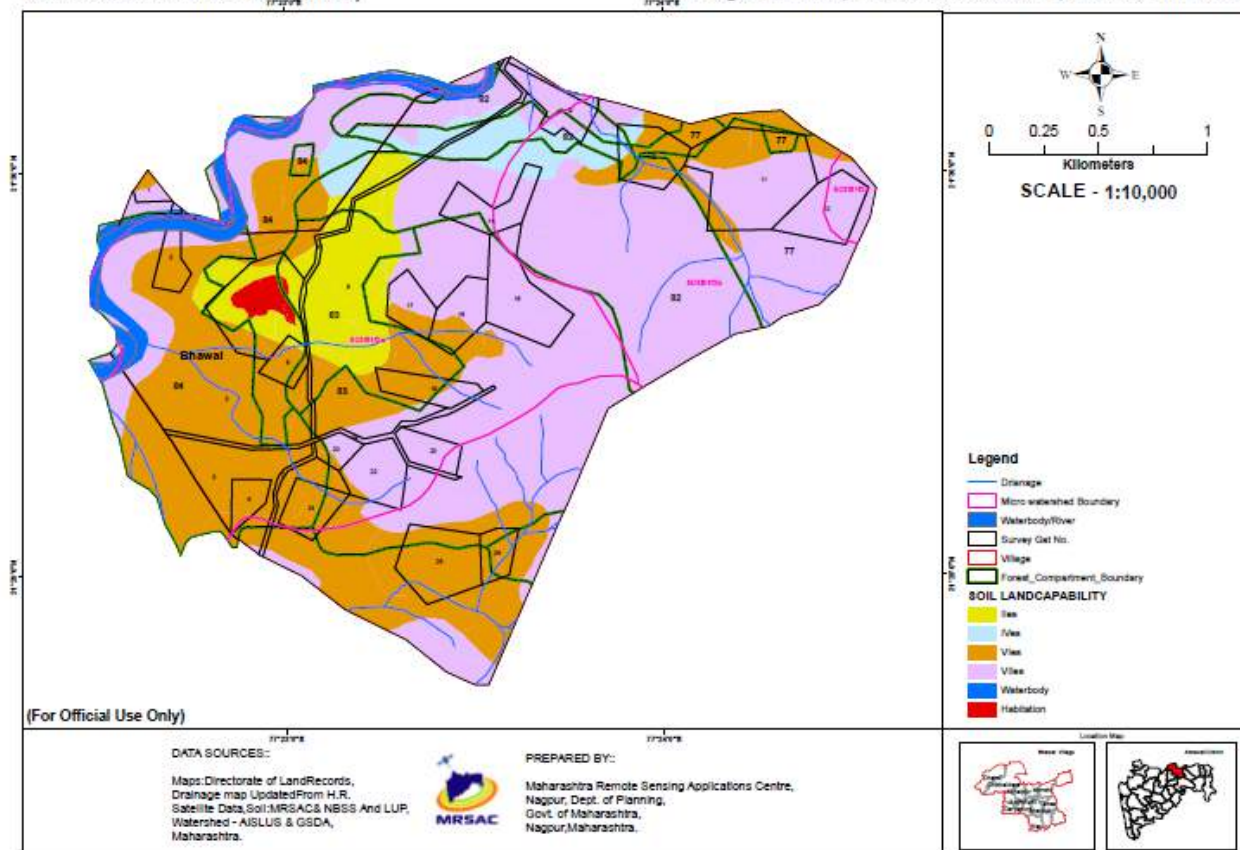
Village - Bhawai, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



SOIL LANDCAPABILITY MAP BHAVAI

SOIL LANDCAPABILITY MAP (TES-6)

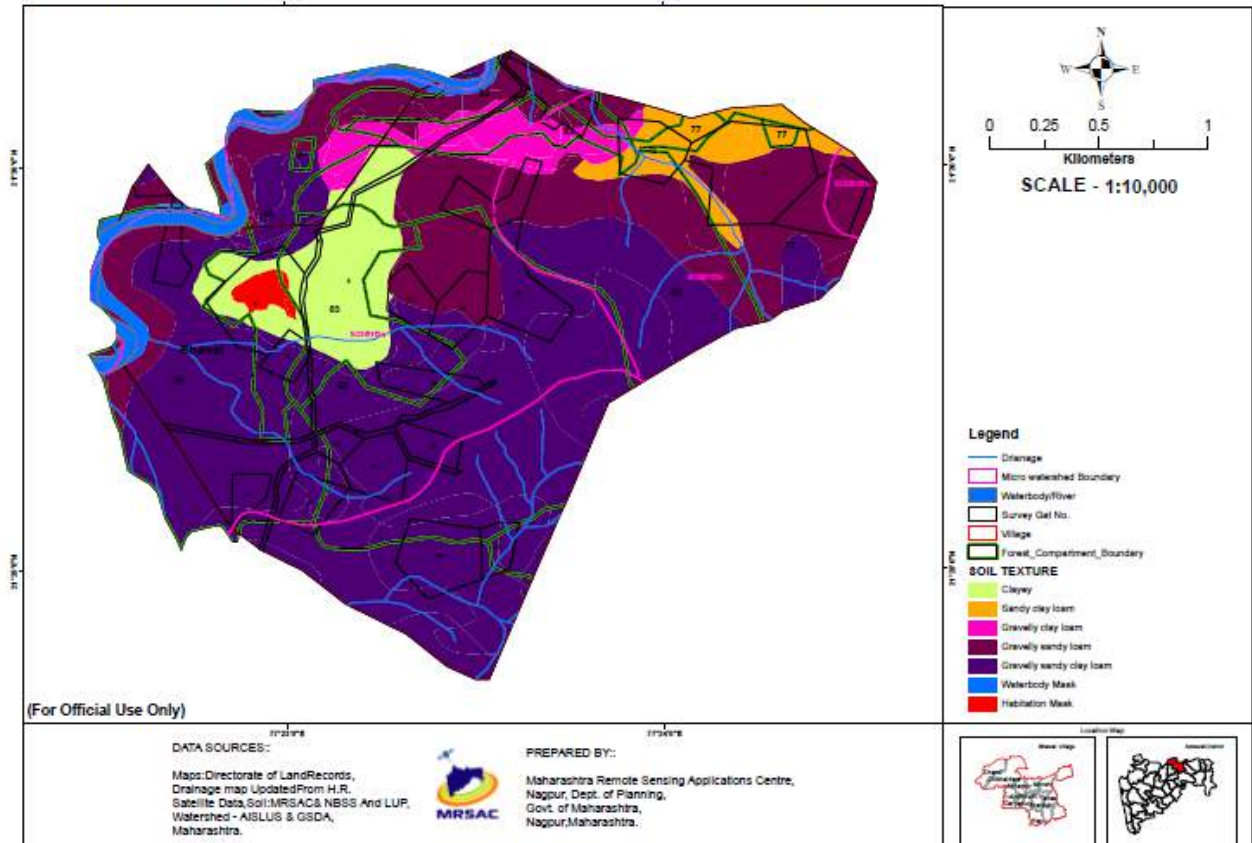
Village - Bhawai, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



SOIL TEXTURE MAP BHAVAI

SOIL TEXTURE MAP (TES-6)

Village - Bhawai, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)

Name of Village :- Bhavai , Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati

S. No.	Micro Net Planning	Area	Area Treatment & Planning		
		ha.	Proposed work's	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bhavai (Private land)	19.72	Graded Bonding (G.B.)	1760.01	144567.22
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	59	15156.20
			Field Drain (F.D.)	425.95	39526.77
			WAT'S	986	126217.86
			Stone Bunding	556.10	111265.29
			Cement Bandh	4	1825000.00
	Total	19.72			2261733.34
2	Bhavai (Forest land)	174.360	Plantion	70.00 ha.	8946000.00
			D.C.T.	30.00 ha.	810630.00
			WAT'S	20.00 ha.	1024120.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	35.00 ha.	1733235.00
			Gali plug	35 Nos(180M.1.21Cum/Rmt)	31000.00
			Gabion Structure	15 Nos	240000.00
			Cement Bandh (Concrete)	4 No	2000000.00
			Medicinal Plantation	10.00 ha	13155720.00
			Fodder Development	20.00 ha	727480.00
			Repairs to Earthen Dam	1 no	100000.00
	Total	174.36			28768185.00
	Total	194.08			31029918.34
Contengencies 3%					930897.55
Labour Facilities 4.7%					1458406.16
Total					33419222.05
				Say Rs	3,34,19,222.00

MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)

Name of Village :- Bhavai, Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati

S. No.	Micro Net Planning	Area	Area Treatment & Planning		
		ha.	Proposed work's	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
Area Treatment & Planning year- 1					
1	Bhavai (Forest land)	420.000	Plantion	15.00 ha.	1917000.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	10.00 ha.	495210.00
			D.C.T.	10.00 ha.	270210.00
			WAT'S	10.00 ha.	512060.00
			Repairs to Earthen Dam	1 no	100000.00
			Total		3294480.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 2					
			Plantion	25.00 ha.	3195000.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	10.00 ha.	495210.00
			D.C.T.	20.00 ha.	540420.00
			Gali plug	35 Nos(180M.1.21Cum/Rmt)	31000.00
			Fodder Development	10.00 ha	363740.00
			Medicinal Plantation	5.00 ha	6577860.00
			Total		11203230.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 3					
			Plantion	20.00 ha.	2556000.00
			Gabion Structure	10 (100.0 Rmt)	160000.00
			WAT'S	10.00 ha.	512060.00
			Fodder Development	10.00 ha	363740.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	15.00 ha.	742815.00
			Total		4334615.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 4					
			Plantion	10.00 ha.	1278000.00
			Gabion Structure	5 (50.0 Rmt)	80000.00
			Medicinal Plantation	5.00 ha	6577860.00
			Total		7935860.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 5					
			Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	4	2000000.00
	Total	420.000		Total (Forest Land)	28768185.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 1					
2	Bhavai (Private land)	44.34	Graded Bonding (G.B.)	1760.01 Cum	144567.22

			Waste Weir (W.V.)	59	15156.20
			Field Drain (F.D.)	425.95	39526.77
			Total		199250.19
Area Treatment & Planning year- 2					
			WAT'S	986.00	126217.86
			Stone Bunding	556.10	111265.29
			Total		237483.15
Area Treatment & Planning year- 3					
			Cement Bandh	4	1825000.00
	Total	44.34		Total (Private Land)	2261733.34
	Total	464.34		Total (Private+Forest)	31029918.34
Contengencies 3%					930897.55
Labour Facilities 4.7%					1458406.16
				Total	33419222.05
				Say Rs	3,34,19,222.00

Name of Village :- Bhavai,

Taluka :- Chikhaldara,

District :- Amravati

S. No	Micro Net Plann ing	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Comp. No.	Ga t. No	Ha.	Text ure	Dep th	Cla ss	Slo pe	Erosi on	Land Uses & Capabi	Proposed Work	Length	Quantity	Amount

									lity				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	84		174. 36							Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	20.0 m	4	2000000.00
										Gabion Structure	150.00 m.	15	240000.00
										WAT'S	8000.00	20.00 ha.	1024120.00
										D.C.T.	30000.0 0	30.00 ha.	810630.00
										Plantion		70.00 ha.	8946000.00
										Gali plug	180.00	35 Nos	31000.00
										C.C.T. with WAT'S	35000.0 0	35.00 ha.	1733235.00
										Medicinal Plantation		10.00 ha	13155720.0 0
										Fodder Development		20.00 ha	727480.00
										Repairs to Earthen Dam		1 no	100000.00
	TOT AL		174. 36										28768185.0 0

MICRO - PLANNING

Name of Village :- Bhavai,

Taluka :- Chikhaldara,

District :- Amravati

S. No	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Beneficiary Name	Ga t. No	H a.	Text ure	Dep th	Cla ss	Slo pe	Erosi on	Land Uses & Capabi lity	Proposed Work	Leng th	Quant ity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Patiram Mahadeo Kasdekar									Cement Bandh	20.0 0	1	500000. 00
2	Bajilal Mansu Jamunkar									Cement Bandh	15.0 0	1	375000. 00

3	Chotelal babulal									Cement	18.0	1	450000.
	Jamunkar									Bandh	0		00
2	Kishor Mhating									Cement	20.0	1	500000.
	Jamunkar									Bandh	0		00
	Total									Cement		4	1825000
										Bandh			.00

MICRO - PLANNING

Name of Village :- Bhavai, Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati

S. No	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning					
		G at . No	Ha .	Texture	Depth	Class	Slope	Erosion	Land Uses & Capability	Proposed Work	Length	Section	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Sonaji Hiraji Bethekar		1.20							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	102.00	1.05	107.10	82.14	8797.19
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	256.19	922.28
										Field Drain (F.D.)	48.00	0.54	25.92	50.11	2405.28
										WAT's	60.00	1.00	60.00	128.01	7680.60
										Stone Bunding	36.00	0.94	33.84	200.08	6770.71
															26576.07
	Total														
2	Patiram Mahadeo Kasdekar		1.00							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	85.00	1.05	89.25	82.14	7331.00
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256.19	768.57
										Field Drain (F.D.)	40.00	0.54	21.60	50.11	2004.40
										WAT's	50.00	1.00	50.00	128.01	6400.50
										Stone Bunding	30.00	0.94	28.20	200.08	5642.26
															22146.72
	Total														
3	Jajanu Hiraji Bethekar		1.15							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	97.75	1.05	102.64	82.14	8430.64
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256.19	883.86

									Field Drain (F.D.)	46.0 0	0.54	24.8 4	50.1 1	2305.06
									WAT's	57.5 0	1.00	57.5 0	128. 01	7360.58
									Stone Bunding	34.5 0	0.94	32.4 3	200. 08	6488.59
	Total													25468.7 3
4	Kishor Mhating Jamunkar	2.1 0							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	178. 50	1.05	187. 43	82.1 4	15395.0 9
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	256. 19	1614.00
									Field Drain (F.D.)	84.0 0	0.54	45.3 6	50.1 1	4209.24
									WAT's	105. 00	1.00	105. 00	128. 01	13441.0 5
									Stone Bunding	63.0 0	0.94	59.2 2	200. 08	11848.7 4
	Total													46508.1 1
5	Parasram Mhating Jamunkar	1.2 0							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	102. 00	1.05	107. 10	82.1 4	8797.19
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	256. 19	922.28
									Field Drain (F.D.)	48.0 0	0.54	25.9 2	50.1 1	2405.28
									WAT's	60.0 0	1.00	60.0 0	128. 01	7680.60
									Stone Bunding	36.0 0	0.94	33.8 4	200. 08	6770.71
														26576.0 7
6	Bajilal Mansu Mawaskar	1.0 0							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	85.0 0	1.05	89.2 5	82.1 4	7331.00
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256. 19	768.57
									Field Drain (F.D.)	40.0 0	0.54	21.6 0	50.1 1	2004.40
									WAT's	50.0 0	1.00	50.0 0	128. 01	6400.50
									Stone Bunding	30.0 0	0.94	28.2 0	200. 08	5642.26
	Total													22146.7 2
7	Manaji Sanu Bethekar	1.1 5							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	97.7 5	1.05	102. 64	82.1 4	8430.64
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256. 19	883.86
									Field Drain (F.D.)	46.0 0	0.54	24.8 4	50.1 1	2305.06
									WAT's	57.5 0	1.00	57.5 0	128. 01	7360.58
									Stone Bunding	34.5 0	0.94	32.4 3	200. 08	6488.59
	Total													25468.7 3

8	Bhogelal balaji Bethekar	2.0 0							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	170. 00	1.05	178. 50	82.1 4	14661.9 9
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	256. 19	1537.14
									Field Drain (F.D.)	80.0 0	0.54	43.2 0	50.1 1	4008.80
									WAT's	100. 00	1.00	100. 00	128. 01	12801.0 0
									Stone Bunding	60.0 0	0.94	56.4 0	200. 08	11284.5 1
	Total													44293.4 4
9	Saybu Sonaji Bethekar	1.4 0							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	119. 00	1.05	124. 95	82.1 4	10263.3 9
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	256. 19	1076.00
									Field Drain (F.D.)	56.0 0	0.54	30.2 4	50.1 1	2806.16
									WAT's	70.0 0	1.00	70.0 0	128. 01	8960.70
									Stone Bunding	42.0 0	0.94	39.4 8	200. 08	7899.16
	Total													31005.4 1
10	Onkar Mhating Bethekar	0.9 8							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	83.3 0	1.05	87.4 7	82.1 4	7184.38
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256. 19	753.20
									Field Drain (F.D.)	39.2 0	0.54	21.1 7	50.1 1	1964.31
									WAT's	49.0 0	1.00	49.0 0	128. 01	6272.49
									Stone Bunding	29.4 0	0.94	27.6 4	200. 08	5529.41
	Total													21703.7 9
11	Mungilal Baryala Sawalkar	1.3 4							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	113. 90	1.05	119. 60	82.1 4	9823.53
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	256. 19	1029.88
									Field Drain (F.D.)	53.6 0	0.54	28.9 4	50.1 1	2685.90
									WAT's	67.0 0	1.00	67.0 0	128. 01	8576.67
									Stone Bunding	40.2 0	0.94	37.7 9	200. 08	7560.62
	Total													29676.6 1
12	Khanju Bhovya Jamunkar	0.9 7							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	82.4 5	1.05	86.5 7	82.1 4	7111.07
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256. 19	745.51
									Field Drain (F.D.)	38.8 0	0.54	20.9 5	50.1 1	1944.27
									WAT's	48.5 0	1.00	48.5 0	128. 01	6208.49

									Stone Bunding	29.10	0.94	27.35	200.08	5472.99
	Total													21482.32
13	Chotelal Babulal Jamunkar	0.98							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	83.30	1.05	87.47	82.14	7184.38
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256.19	753.20
									Field Drain (F.D.)	39.20	0.54	21.17	50.11	1964.31
									WAT's	49.00	1.00	49.00	128.01	6272.49
									Stone Bunding	29.40	0.94	27.64	200.08	5529.41
	Total													21703.79
14	Tukaram Thakuji Hekade	1.00							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	85.00	1.05	89.25	82.14	7331.00
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256.19	768.57
									Field Drain (F.D.)	40.00	0.54	21.60	50.11	2004.40
									WAT's	50.00	1.00	50.00	128.01	6400.50
									Stone Bunding	30.00	0.94	28.20	200.08	5642.26
	Total													22146.72
15	Ramu Bablu Bethekar	1.00							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	85.00	1.05	89.25	82.14	7331.00
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256.19	768.57
									Field Drain (F.D.)	40.00	0.54	21.60	50.11	2004.40
									WAT's	50.00	1.00	50.00	128.01	6400.50
									Stone Bunding	30.00	0.94	28.20	200.08	5642.26
	Total													22146.72
16	Manaji Raju Bhusum	1.25							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	106.25	1.05	111.56	82.14	9163.74
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	256.19	960.71
									Field Drain (F.D.)	50.00	0.54	27.00	50.11	2505.50
									WAT's	62.50	1.00	62.50	128.01	8000.63
									Stone Bunding	37.50	0.94	35.25	200.08	7052.82
	Total													27683.40
	Total (1 to 16 no.)	19.72							Graded Bonding (G.B.)	1676.20	1.05	1760.01	82.14	144567.22
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	59		59	256.19	15156.20

										Field Drain (F.D.)	788. 80	0.54	425. 95	50.1 1	39526.7 7
										WAT's	986. 00	1.00	986. 00	128. 01	126217. 86
										Stone Bunding	591. 60	0.94	556. 10	200. 08	111265. 29
															436733. 34

Annexure - 1

LOCAL AND BOTANICAL NAMES OF PLANTS

LOCAL NAME	BOTANICAL NAME (trees)	FAMILY
ACHAR	BUCHANANIA LANZAN	ANACARDIACEAE
AIN	TERMINALIA ALATA	COMBRETACEAE
ALI/AAL/ BARTONADI	MORINDA TINCTORIA	RUBIACEAE
AMALTAS/BAHAWA	CASSIA FISTULA	CAESALPINIACEAE
AM	MANGIFERA INDICA	ANACARDIACEAE
ANJAN	HARDWICKIA BINATE	CAESALPINIACEAE
AMTA	BAUHNIA MALABARICA	CAESALPINIACEAE
ARAN	CASSINE GLAUCA	CELASTRACEAE
APTA/KACHNAR	BAUHNIA RACEMOSA	CAESALPINIACEAE
AONLA	PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA	EUPHORBIACEAE
ARJUNA/KAHU	TERMINALIA ARJUNA	COMBRETACEAE
BABUL/BABOOL	ACACIA NILOTIA	MIMOSEAE
BAD/WAD	FICUS BENGALENSIS	MORACEAE
BAKAIN/BAKANEEM	MELIA AZADIRACH	MELIACEAE
BEHEAD	TERMINALIA BELLERICA	COMBRETACEAE
BEL	AEGLE MARMELOS	RUTACEAE
BHIRRA	CHLOROXYLON SWIETENIA	RUTACEAE
BHORAL	HYMENODICTYON EXCESUM	RUBIACEAE
BIBA/BHILAWA	SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM	ANACARDIACEAE
BIJA	PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM	FABACEAE
BISTENDU	DIOSPYROS MONTANA	EBENACEAE
BOR/BER	ZIZYPHUS MAURITIANA	RHAMNACEAE
CHANDAN	SANTALUM ALBUM	SANTALACEAE
CHICHWA	ALBIZZIA ODORATISSIMA	MIMOSEAE
CHINCH,IMLI	TAMARICDUS INDICA	CAESALPIACEAE
DHAK,PALAS	BUTEA MONOSPERMA	LEGUMNOSAE
DHAMAN	GREWIA TILIFORLIA	TILIACEAE
DHAORA/DAHWA	ANOGEISSUS LATIFOLIA	CAESALPINIACEAE
DHOBAN/PHANSI	DALBERGIA PANICULAT	FABACEAE
GHOTI/GHOT	ZIZYPHUS GLABERRIMA	RHAMNACEAE
HALDU	ADINA CORDIFOLIA	RUBIACEAE
HIWAR	ACACIA LEUCOPHLOEA	MIMOSEAE
HIRDA/HARRA	TERMINALIA CHEBULA	COMBRETACEAE
JAMBHUL/JAMUN	SYZIGIUM CUMINI	MYRTACEAE
KALAM/MUNDI	MITRAGYNA PARVIFLORA	RUBIACEAE
KARANJ	PONGALIA PINNATA	FABACEAE
KARU(CASSIA)	CASSIA SIAMEA	CAESALPINIACEAE
KHAIR	ACACIA CATECHU	MIMOSEAE
KUDA	HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA	APOCY NACEAE
KUSUM	SCHELEICHERA OLEOSA	SAPINDACEAE

KUTU	STERCUTIA URENS	STERCULIACEAE
LASORA,GONDON	CORDIA MYXA	BORAGINACEAE
LENDIA/LENDIA/SCHENA/ASAH	LAGERSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA	LYTHRACEAE
LOKHANDI	LXORA ARBOREA	RUBIACEAE
MEDSING	DOLICHANDRONE FALCATA	BIGNONIACEAE
MOHA/MAHUWA	MADHUCA LONGIFOLIA	SAPOTACEAE
MOKHA	SCHREBERA SWIETENOIDES	ARISTOLOCHIACEAE
MOYEN/MOWAI	LANNEA COROMANDELICA	ANACARDIACEAE
NEEM	AZADIRACHTA INDICA	MELIACEAE
PANJARA	ERYTHRINA SUBEROSA	LEGUMINOSAE
PIPAL	FICUS RELIGIOSA	MORACEAE
ROHAN	SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA	MELIACEAE
SAG/SAGWAN/TEAK	TECTONA GRANDIS	VERBENACEAE
SAJA/AIN	TERMINALIA ALATA	COMBRETACEAE
SALAI	BOSWELLIA SERRATE	BURSERACEAE
SATKUDA/WHITE KUDA	HOLARRHENA PUBESCENS	APOCYNACEAE
SEMAL(BORGU)	BOMBAX CEIBA	BOMBACEAE
SHIWAN/SIWAN	GMELINA ARBOREA	VERBENACEAE
SIRUS(BLACK)	ALBIZZIA LEBBEK	MIMOSEAE
SIRUS(WHITE)	ALBIZZIA PROCERA	MIMOSEAE
SISSOO	DALBERGIA SISSOO	FABACEAE
SITAPHAL	ANNONA SQUAMOSA	ANNONACEAE
TENDU	DIOSPYROS MELANOXYOON	EBENACEAE
TINSA	OUGENIA OOJEINENSIS	FABACEAE
TIWAS	OUGENIA DALBERGIOIDES	LEGUMINOSAE
THUAR	EUPHORBIA NERIIFOLIA	EUPHORBIACEAE
UMBAR	FICUS RACEMOSA	MORACEAE
WARANG/BARANGA	KYDIA CALYCINA	MALVACEAE

B.SHRUBS

BHANDARA	COLEBROOKIA OPPOSITIFOLIA	LABIATAE
BHARATI	GYMNOSPORIA SPINOSA	CELASTRACEAE
CHILLARI	MIMOSA RUICAILIS	MIMOSEAE
CHILLATI	CAESALPINIA SEPIARIA	CAESALPINIACEAE
DUDHI/KALAKUDA	WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA	APOCYNACEAE
DHAVATI	WOODFORDIA FLORIBUNDA	LYTHRACEAE
KARI KORANDO	CARRISSA SPINARIUM	APOCYNACEAE
KORAT	BARLERIA PRIONITIS	ACANTHACEAE
KUNDA,INDRAJAV	HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENETERICA	APOCYNACEAE
MURADSHENG/MARORPHAL	HELICTERES ISORA	STERCULIACEAE
NIRGUDI	VITEX NEGUNDO	VERBENACEAE
SINDHI/CHHINDI	PHOENIX SYLVESTRIS	ARECACEAE(PALMACEAE)
TARWAR	CASSIA AURICULATA	CAESALPINACEAE
WAGHOTI	CAPPARIS HORRIDA	CAPPARIDACEAE

C.HERBS

DIVALI	TEPHROSIA HAMILTONII	FABACEAE
GAJARGAWAT	PARTHEMIUM HYSTEROPHORUS	ASTRACEAE
GOKRU	TRIBULUS TERRESTRIS	ZYGOPHYLLACEAE
HAMATE	STYLOSANTHES HAMATA	CAESALPINIACEAE
PIVLA DHOTRA	ARGEMONE MEXICANA	PAPAVERACEAE
PIVILI TILWAN	CLEOME VISCOSA	CLEOPACEAE
RANTULSI/BANTULSI	HYPTIS SUAVEOLENS	LAMIACEAE
RANTUR	ATYLOSIA SCARABAEOIDES	FABACEAE
SCABRA	STYLOSANTHES SCABRA	CAESALPINIACEAE
TAROTA	CASSIA TORA	CAESALPINIACEAE

D. GRASSES AND BAMBOOS

BANS/BAMBOO	DENDROCALAMUS STRICTUS	POACEAE
BHURBHUSI	ERAGROSTIS TENELLA	POACEAE
DUSWA/HARYALLI/DOOB	CYNODON DACTYLON	POACEAE
DONGRI GAVAT	CHRYSOPOGON MONTANA	POACEAE
GUHAR,MARWEL	ANDROPAGON ANNULATUS	POACEAE
KANS	SACCHARUM SPONNEUM	POACEAE
KHAS	VETIVERIA ZIZANIOIDES	POACEAE
KODMOR	APLUDA VARIA	POACEAE
KUNDA	ISCHOEMUM PILOSUM	POACEAE
KUSAL	HETEROPOGON CONTORTUS	POACEAE
MUSHAN	ISEILEMA LAXUM	POACEAE
PAONIA	SEHIMA SULCATUM	
SABAI OR SUM	ISCHAEMUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	POACEAE
SHEDA	SEHIMA NERVOSUM	POACEAE
TIKHADI/RUSA/ROSHA	CYMBOPOGON MARTINI	POACEAE

E.CLIMBERS

BHUIKAND/BAICHEND	DIOSCOREA DAEMONA	DIOSCORIACEAE
CHILATI	ACACIA PINNATA	MIMOSEAE
ERUNI	ZIZYPHUS OENOPLIA	RHAMNACEAE
GUNCHI/GUNJ	ABRUS PRECATORIUS	PAPILIONACEAE
KAJKURI	MUCUNA PRURIENS	FABACEAE
MAHULBEL/MAHUL	BAUHINIA VAHLII	CAESLPINIACEAE
PALASVEL	BUTEA SUPERBA	FABACEAE
PIWARVEL	COMBRETUM OVALIFOLIUM	COMBRETACEAE
SHATOVA/SATAWARI	ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS	LILLIACEAE
KAWAVEL,NAGBEL	CRYPTOLEPIS BUCHANANI	ASCLEPIADACEAE

COMMON AND ZOOLOGICAL NAMES OF THE ANIMALS AND BIRDS COMMONLY FOUND IN AMRAYATI DIVISION**LIST OF ANIMALS.**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
PANTHER, BIBTYA	PANTHER PARDUS
STRIPED HYENA, TADAS	HYAENA HYAENA
JANGALI KUTRA, WILD DOG	CUON ALPINUS
JACKAL, KOLH	CANIS AUREUS
INDIAN FOX, LOMAD	VULPES BENGALENSIS
JUNGLE CAT, RAN MANJAR	FELIS CHAUS
BLACK BUCK, KALWIT	ANTILOPE CERVICAPRA
CHEETAL, SPOTTED DEER	AXIS AXIS
BHEKAD, BARKIN DEER	MUNTIACUS URSINUS
NILGAI, BLUE BULL	BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCENMELUS
SLOTH BEAR, ASWAL	MELURSUS URSINUS
COMMON LANGUR	PRESBYTIS ENTELLUS
PORCUPINE, SAYAL, SALU	HYSTRIX INDICA
HARE, SASA	LEPUS NIGRICOLLIS
SAMBAR	CERVUS UNICOLOUR
WILD BOAR, RAN DUKAR	SUS SCROFA

LIST OF BIRDS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
POND HERON OR PADDY BIRD	ARDEOLA GRAYJI
CATTLE EGRET	BUBULCUS IBIS
WHITE BREASTED WATERHEN	AMAUORNIS PHOENICURUS
GREY PARTRIDGE	FRANCOLINUS PONDICERIANUS
JUNGLE BUSH QUAIL	PERDICULA ASIATICA
YELLOW WATTLED LAPWING	VANELUS MALABARICUS
ROSE ROMGED PARAKEET	PSITTACULA KRAMERI
BLOSSON HEADED PARAKEET	PSITTACULA CYANOCEPHALA
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	PSITTACULA EUPATRIA
KOEL	EUDYNAMYS SCOLOPACEA
CROW PGEASBT(COUCAL)	CENTROPUS SICENSIS
SPOTTED OWKET	ATHENE BRAMA
COMMON INDIAN NIGHT JAR	CAPRIMULGUS ASIATICUS
WHITE BREASTED KINGFISHER	HALCYON SMYRENESES
COMMON KINGFISHER	ALCEDO ATTHIS
GREEN BEE EATER	MEROPS ORIENTALIS
HOPOE	UPUPA EPOPS
INDIAN ROLLER	CORACIAS BENGALENSIS
GOLDEN BACKED WOOD PECKER	DINOPIUM BENGHALENSE
RUFIOUS BACKED SHRIKE	LANIUS SCHACK
GOLDEN ORIOLE	ORIOULUS RIOLUS
BLACK DRONGO	DICRURUS ADSIMILLIS

BRAHMINY MYNA	STURNUS PAGODARUM
COMMON MYNA	ACRIDOTHERES TRISTIS
HOUSE CROW	CORVUS SPLENDENS
JUNGLE CROW	CORVUS MACORTHYNCHOS
SMALL MINIVET	PERICROCOTUS CINNAMONEUS
COMMON LORA	AEGITHINA TIPHA
RED VENTED BULBUL	PYCNONQUS CAFER
COMMON BABBLER	TURDOIDES CAUDATUS
WHITE THROATED FANTAIL FLYCATCHER	RHIPIDURA ALBICOLLIS
PARADISE FLYCATCHER	TERPSIPHONE PARADISI
MAGPIE ROBIN	COPSYCHUS SAULARIS
INDIAN ROBIN	SAXICOLIDES FULICATA
GRAY WAGTAIL	MOTACILLA CINEREA
PIED OR WHITE WAGTAIL	MOTACILLA ALBO
GREY TIT	PARUS MAUR
PURPLE SUNBIRD	NECTARINIA ASIATICA
HOUSE SPARROW	PASSER DOMESTICUS

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

PANTHER	PANTHER PARDUS
SLOTH BEAR	MELURSUS URSINUS
PEACOCK	PAVO CRISTATUS

Annexure - 2

FRA -A HISTORIC LEGISLATION THAT AIMED AT REBUILDING THE RELATIONSHIP OF TRIBALS AND FOREST DWELLING COMMUNITIES WITH THE FOREST RESOURCES THROUGH PROVISIONS OF COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS

FRA RECOGNISES INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS. WHILE RECOGNISING RIGHTS, IT ALSO BESTOWS A SET OF RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE GRAM SABHA. THE PROVISION OF THE ACT U/S SECTION 5:-

“Gram Sabha and village level institution in areas where there are holders of any forest rights under this Act are empowered to

- a) Protect the wildlife, forest and biodiversity;
 - b) Ensure the adjoining catchment area, water resources and other ecological sensitive areas are adequately protected
 - c) Ensure that the habitat of forest dwellers scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are preserved from any tour of destructive practices affecting their cultural and natural heritage.
 - d) Ensure that the decisions taken in Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and biodiversity are complied with.”
- Rule 4(1)(e) of FRA empowers the Gram Sabha to constitute committee for the protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity, from amongst its members, In order to carry at the provisions of section 5 of this Act.
 - Under Rule 4(1)(f) Gram Sabha Monitor and control the committee constituted under clause (e) above which shall prepare a conservation and management plan for community resources in order to sustainably and equitably manage such community forest resources for the benefit of forest dwelling scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and integrate such conservation and management plan with the micro plans or micro plan or management of plans of the forest department with such modification as may be considered necessary by the committee.
 - The Committee constituted under this will prepare a management plan

In order to facilitate the execution of rights and responsibilities under Forest Rights Act, the Department of Tribal Development has evolved a set of guidelines to help the Gram Sabha's and the 4(1)e Committee discharge its duties under the Act.

In this context, the Gram Sabha shall mean –Gram Sabha as defined in Section 2(g) of the Forest Rights Act – “means a village assembly which shall consist of all adult members of village and in case of State having no Panchyats, padas, tolas, and other traditional village institutions and elected village committees, with full and unrestricted participation of women.

Once forest rights act is implemented and the villagers are granted either Individual or Community Forest Rights, a committee for management of these rights needs to be set up. The Gram Sabha from amongst its rights holders elect a committee of 7 to 21 members in such a manner so as to represent all sections of its rights holders. At least half of its members shall be women.

The Committee so elected shall be called as **Forest Rights Management Committee**

The Forest Rights Management Committee shall be the Executive Committee of the Gram Sabha

The following shall be the functions of the Forest Rights Management Community –

1. To call for a meeting of the Committee every month to discuss the works and issues related to Forest Rights Act
2. In case of emergency, call for emergency meetings to discuss issues arising

Notice of Meeting –

1. Notice to be served to members at least 3 days in advance
2. Notice to include date, place and time of the meeting
3. Maintain record of service of notice
4. Notice to be issued on signature of the Chairperson /Secretary

Emergency Meetings-

- Emergency meetings can be called by issuing a Davandi by beating of drum at notice of half of hour

Officer Bearers of Forest Rights Management Committee-

1. The Committee shall elect from amongst its members a Chairperson, a Secretary and a Treasurer, one of whom compulsorily has to be women
2. If the village desires, it can also elect Dy Chairperson and Dy Secretary in addition to above

Chairperson of the Meeting-

The meeting shall be chaired by the Chairperson of the Committee. In absence of the Chairperson, Dy Chairperson shall chair the meeting. In absence of both, the members may decide one member as Chairperson from amongst them and conduct the meetings. If the Chairperson or the Dy Chairperson, consistently remains absent from 3 consecutive meetings for unjustifiable reasons, the Committee may cancel the membership and elect a new Chairperson or Dy Chairperson or both from amongst the remaining members

Quorum of the Meeting –

At least $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ members shall be present for completion of Quorum. In case of absence of quorum, and if 50% of members, are present, the Committee may meet at the same venue after half an hour.

Proceedings of the meeting-

1. The Chair shall ensure the completion of Quorum
2. Secretary shall be present for all meetings
3. The Secretary shall seek the approval of minutes of last meeting and also inform members of the action taken
4. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the meetings and the resolutions undertaken
5. Any other issues apart from those mentioned in the meeting shall be taken up with the permission of the Chair

Functions of the Committee-

1. To discharge its duties as laid under Section 5 of the Act

2. To prepare Community Forest Rights Management plan in consultation with Gram Sabha
3. To undertake works on directions and decisions of the Gram Sabha
4. To report to the Gram Sabha , the progress of works, status of funds and plans
5. To set up an office of the Gram Sabha and all records and documents to be kept in the office with responsibilities duly assigned
6. To call for meetings of the Gram Sabha
7. To form subcommittees if required
8. To make budgets for programmes, events, works or expenses and get approval from Gram sabha on a monthly basis or as and when required by Gram Sabha
9. To Formulate effective plans for management of forest, land and water of the area and to protect the watersheds
10. To formulate rules for acts of violations and to ensure its implementation
11. To ensure protection and conservation of its water bodies and forest areas
12. To formulate rules for effective use of forest and other natural resources
13. To ensure protection, conservation and regeneration of the biodiversity
14. To protect and conserve the commons
15. To seek approval for the management plan of the CFR area
16. To ensure rules for Nistar and for cases of poaching
17. To ensures rules for grazing and incidences of forest fire
18. To prepare panchanama in cases of violation of rules
19. To issue Transit Pass for transport of MFP
20. To ensure planning and effective implementation of works
21. To read, study and share the Government Resolutions and policies in Gram Sabha
22. To update Community Biodiversity Registers
23. To facilitate resolution of confclits related to land and forest and if it is not resolved at their level, to inform the Gram Sabha of the Same
24. To list out beneficiaries, as decided in Gram Sabha, for various government programmes
25. To conduct/facilitate Shramdaan for effective management of forest and other natural resources

26. To ensure that the rules and regulation framed by Gram Sabha and Committee are honoured by the members and frame rules for violations and seek its implementation
27. To maintain all record and accounts of committee
28. To operate the accounts of the Gram Sabha. Withdrawl of funds from Gram Sabha account shall be permitted only on Gram Sabha resolution of 50% or 100 members whichever is less
29. To ensure participation of women in meetings of Committee and Gram Sabha
30. To ensure that the needs of the aged, old, destitute are prioritised

Role of the Secretary-

1. To keep the records of the meetings of the Committee
2. To keep record of the bank accounts and utilisation of funds
3. To issue notices and keep records
4. To follow up with other members of the Committee, any work with government agencies
5. To undertake any other work assigned by Chairperson or the Gram Sabha
6. To place before Gram Sabha proceedings and developments of the month

Role of the Members -

1. To attend and participate in the meetings
2. To understand the nature and reasons for works undertaken
3. To monitor and control the implementation of works in the village
4. To approve necessary decisions and to strive hard to achieve the goals set by the Gram Sabha and the Committee in discharge of the duties assigned to the Committee under the Forest Rights Act
5. To ensure compliance of the rules and regulations
6. Ensure effective monitoring and control over utilisation of funds

Technical Members of the Committee-

1. The forest guard responsible for the works in the forest area
2. Gram Sewak and

3. Talathi , shall serve as Member Technical of the Committee. They will not be office bearers of the Committee nor are not authorised to vote. They shall provide technical opinion to the Gram Sabha, however, the decision of the Gram Sabha shall be final and binding

Operation of Bank Account and Annual Audits–

1. There shall be two bank accounts. One account of Gram Sabha funds – their recovery, sale and proceeds of MFP/Fisheries and other forest produce and any other income of the Gram Sabha obtained from its own resources. Second a Government Fund A/c for receipt of funds from Government.
2. The account to be opened in name of **Gram Sabha** shall be operated by any two of the following members - Chairperson/Secretary/Treasurer, one of whom shall essentially be a woman
3. There shall be a **Gram Sabha – Govt. Funds A/c** which shall be maintained and operated jointly by the Chairperson and the Gram Sewak or Forest Guard as per the decision of the Gram Sabha. However, all books of accounts, cheque books shall be kept at the office of the Gram Sabha. Withdrawal of funds from this account shall be on the decision of the Gram Sabha which shall be accompanied with the withdrawal slip/cheque.
4. Funds shall be withdrawn only as per decisions and instructions of the Gram Sabha
5. Any officer bearers are not permitted to keep more than Rs 1000/- as cash in ordinary circumstances
6. All payments above Rs 500/- or from Gram Sabha account shall be done by resolution of Gram Sabha by A/c Payee cheque only
7. In addition, the Gram Sabha may decide to make all wage payments(even below Rs 500/-) by cheque only
8. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for carrying out Annual Audit of the funds in the Gram Sabha account and placing the same before Gram Sabha for its approval within 3 months of the completion of financial year i.e. before 30th June every year

Legal Documentation –

1. Maintain all records properly
2. Maintain rubber stamps of the Committee and the Gram Sabha
3. Maintain all the bank accounts duly as required
4. Maintain a PAN Card of the Gram Sabha
5. If required maintain a TAN A/c of the Gram Sabha
6. Keep receipt book for fines or contributions
7. Keep report of annual work done and assets created in the year (list)
8. Prepare display board for works done in the village by Committee or Gram Sabha
9. Keep photographs and other essential records in support of the work of the Committee or the Gram Sabha

ग्रामसभेची सुचना

दि: 7/12/14

सामूहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती कलम 4(1) e).

प्रति,

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विषय :- वन हक्क कायद्या 2006 अंतर्गत मान्य झालेल्या सामूहिक वन क्षेत्राच्या व्यवस्थापन आराखड्याला अंतिम मान्यता देण्याबाबत..

मा.महोदय,

आपणास माहितच आहे की, श्रीवाड गावाचे सामूहिक वन हक्क मान्य झाले आहे. वन हक्क कायद्याच्या कलम 5 अन्वये सामूहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समितीला (किंवा 4 (1) e) या वनक्षेत्राचा व्यवस्थापन आराखडा बनवायचा आहे. सदर व्यवस्थापन आराखडा खोज संस्था व यु.एन.डी.पी.च्या सहकार्याने बनविण्यात येत आहे. सदर आराखडा हा वनविभागाच्या कार्यआयोजनेचा भाग म्हणून जोडला जाईल. सदर नियोजनाच्या मांडणी करिता व त्यात आपल्या मोलाच्या सूचना मिळण्यात म्हणून आपणांस हि सूचना देण्यात येत आहे. करिता आयोजित ग्रामसभेला श्रीवाड येथे दिनांक 2/11/15 वाजता 9:00 AM येथे हजर राहून या व्यवस्थापन आराखड्यावर आपण आपले मत मांडू शकता. श्रीवाड

प्रा.प.
30/12

श्रीवाड
श्रीवाड लिपीक
जि.प.लघु सिचन उप विभाग
चिखलदरा

सचिव

आपला विश्वासु

श्रीवाड
अध्यक्ष

श्रीवाड
सचिव

सामूहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती

श्रीवाड

श्रीवाड
30/12

प्रतिलिपी :

- ✓ 1) वनरक्षक / वनपाल
- ✓ 2) कृषी पर्यवेक्षक, कृषि विभाग
- 3) पशुवैद्यकीय, अधिकारी
- ✓ 4) अभियंता लघुसिचन जि.प.
- ✓ 5) विशेष कार्यक्रम अधिकारी: मगारोहयो ...
- ✓ 6) लागवड अधिकारी, सामाजिक वनिकरन
- ✓ 7) खोज संस्था गौरखडा (कुंजी)
- ✓ 8) श्रीवाड / श्रीवाड श्रीवाड श्रीवाड श्रीवाड

श्रीवाड
30/12/14
राजुका कृषी अधिकारी
चिखलदरा कॅम्प, अचलपूर