

FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

VILLAGE KHATIJAPUR

2014-2024



PREPARED BY: GRAM SABHA, KHATIJAPUR

TECHNICAL SUPPORT: KHOJ

SUPPORTED BY: UNDP

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 recognised across the country, the processes of management plans are slowly getting initiated, albeit in a few villages with the facilitation of expert external organisation.

It was in this direction, that we initiated the process of supporting 50 Gram Sabha's across Vidarbha to undertake their CFR Area Management Process forward. This was an ambitious plan, which however, could be turned into a reality only with the timely and valuable support of UNDP- MoTA. 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.

We are thankful to Ministry of Tribal Affairs both in Delhi and State of Maharashtra for extending their support to this exercise. We are thankful to the Steering

Committee of the Project at the State level headed by PS TDD, Shri Mukesh Khullar for a very emphatic support to the process, PS Forest, Shri Praveen Pardeshi for supporting and facilitating the process right from initiation and Secretary Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Shri Mahesh Pathak for bringing his valuable experience and insights to the process.

We are thankful to partners of Vidarbha Livelihood Forum for the collective work and action that ensured simultaneous work across the 5 districts of Amravati, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nagpur and Yavatmal. Thanks to the teams of VNCS, GSMT, YRA.

And finally Thanks to the Gram Sabha of Khatijapur for believing in us and in working together for 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(1)e- Committee appointed u/s 4(1)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

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.

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

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

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

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

3.1(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 Khatijapur

Khatijapur village, in Achalpur block of Amravati district is a small village located at the foothills of Melghat. The village got its Community Forest Rights on 8th June 2012 over 36ha of forest land 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, intellectual property rights and the rights to manage the forest area so recognised under Forest Rights Act.

Since the year 2011-12, the Gram Sabha of Khatijapur has taken upon itself the responsibility of conservation, protection and regeneration of its forest resources and seeks the support of the Forest Department when deemed essential.

The area of 36 ha adjoining to Payvihiir and Upatkhedha forests is degraded and under stocked with heavy soil erosion and hence the first need was to ensure soil moisture conservation and preventing the soil water run-off. Works of Water Absorption Trenches (WAT) and CCT (Continuous Contour Trenches) has been undertaken in some areas. Plantation and Natural Regeneration activities also have been undertaken.

The entire forest area is free from grazing and illegal cutting.

Management Plan for Community Forest Rights Areas have been prepared in accordance with the Right of Management, granted to communities u/s 3(i) and u/s 5 of the Forest Rights Act

1.1 The Objective of the Management Plan is to:

1. Ensure restoration of forests through soil water conservation works, plantation and protection from illegal grazing and felling
2. Ensure environmental protection, ecological balance and restoration of habitats of the wildlife and bio diversity, natural to the region
3. Ensure that the conservation efforts also support livelihoods of the people
4. Effective participation of the Gram Sabha in all the above activities of conservation and livelihood

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 the 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 color 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 Sabhas are still gearing up to take on the responsibilities assigned to them under the Act. For a long spell Gram Sabhas 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 Sabhas 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 learning's
- 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.Khatijapur: A Brief Socio Economic Profile

Khatijapur is an old settlement in Achalpur block of Amravati district. Inhabited by a majority of Korkus, it is also home to Balai's, Patils and few members of Muslim communities who have stayed here for many generations. Except for the Patils who are agrarian families with agriculture land, all others are landless labourers.

7.1 The findings of Household Survey reveal the following information

Total Population	No of Households	Male	Female
237	60	104	133

7.2 There are 10 households headed by Women

7.3 Educational Scenario of Khatijapur points out that a fairly good amount of people are literate and have been to schools. There are graduates and post Graduates youths in the village as well

Primary	53
Upper Primary	31
High School	55
Higher Secondary	24
Graduation	17
Post Graduate	02
Other Graduation	01

7.4 Population profile of the village also reveals that the village is not a homogeneous village but has a good mix of people who collectively work together.

SC	84
ST	106
OBC	30
SBC	32

7.5 The kind of housing in the village also indicate that the village still has many mud and brick houses and not many concrete structures revealing a need for timber and bamboo for their upkeep

Huts	05
Mud Houses	25
Mud Brick	22
Brick Cement	05

7.6 A big proportion of the people especially the Korkus and Balai's are landless and they depend predominantly on the labour activities for their livelihoods. Farm labour is one source of employment, however, in the recent years; works on forest has become another dominant source of livelihoods for people.

Agriculture	23
Labour	126
Education	77

Self-Employment	02
Government Job	06
Private Job	03
Others	05

7.7 Status of Ration Cards- Most of the families is poor and below poverty line indicating the huge need for livelihood opportunities that would help push people out of

Impoverishment

Annapurna	0
Antyodaya	35
BPL	12
APL	08

7.8. Status of Fuel wood Consumption – In the last one year, almost half of the village has benefitted from LPG gas cylinders and thus the dependency on fuel wood is reduced

Fuel wood	54
Fuel wood and Dung cakes	01
LPG and fuel wood	22

7.9 Drinking Water Sources of the village are as below

Handpump
Tapwater
Borewell

7.10.Cattle Population in the village is as below. The villagers disposed of their unyielding cows as they banned grazing in the forests

Cow	09
Buffalo	05
Bullock	13
Goat	13
Poultry	64

3. A brief profile of Farming Families:

There are 17 families with 99.5acres of agricultural land.

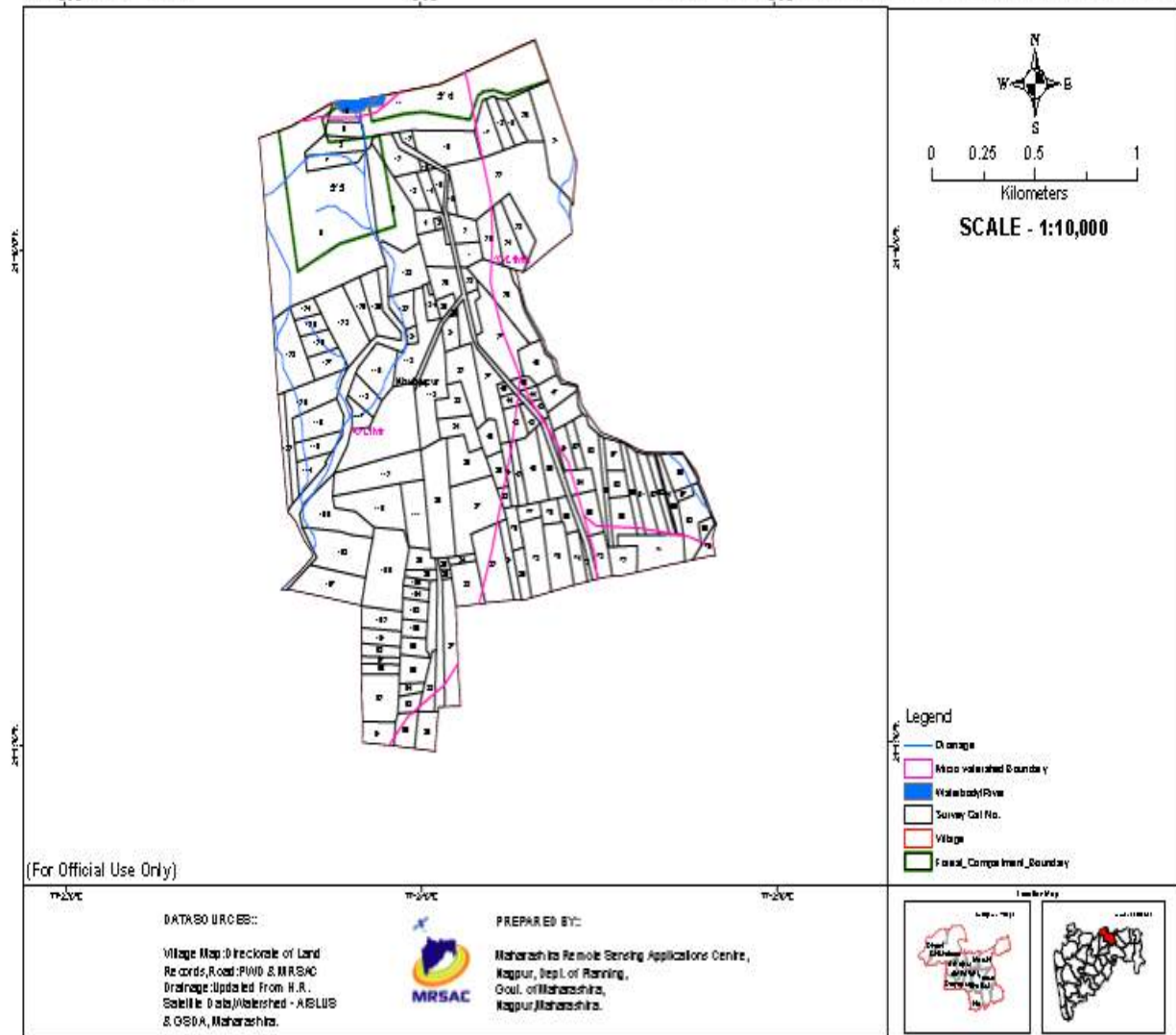
Irrigated	09
Non Irrigated	08
Non Cultivable	04

There is a huge labour population in the village and agricultural labour and work on NREGA contributes to the livelihoods of the over 100 people who are engaged in gainful employment through these activities.

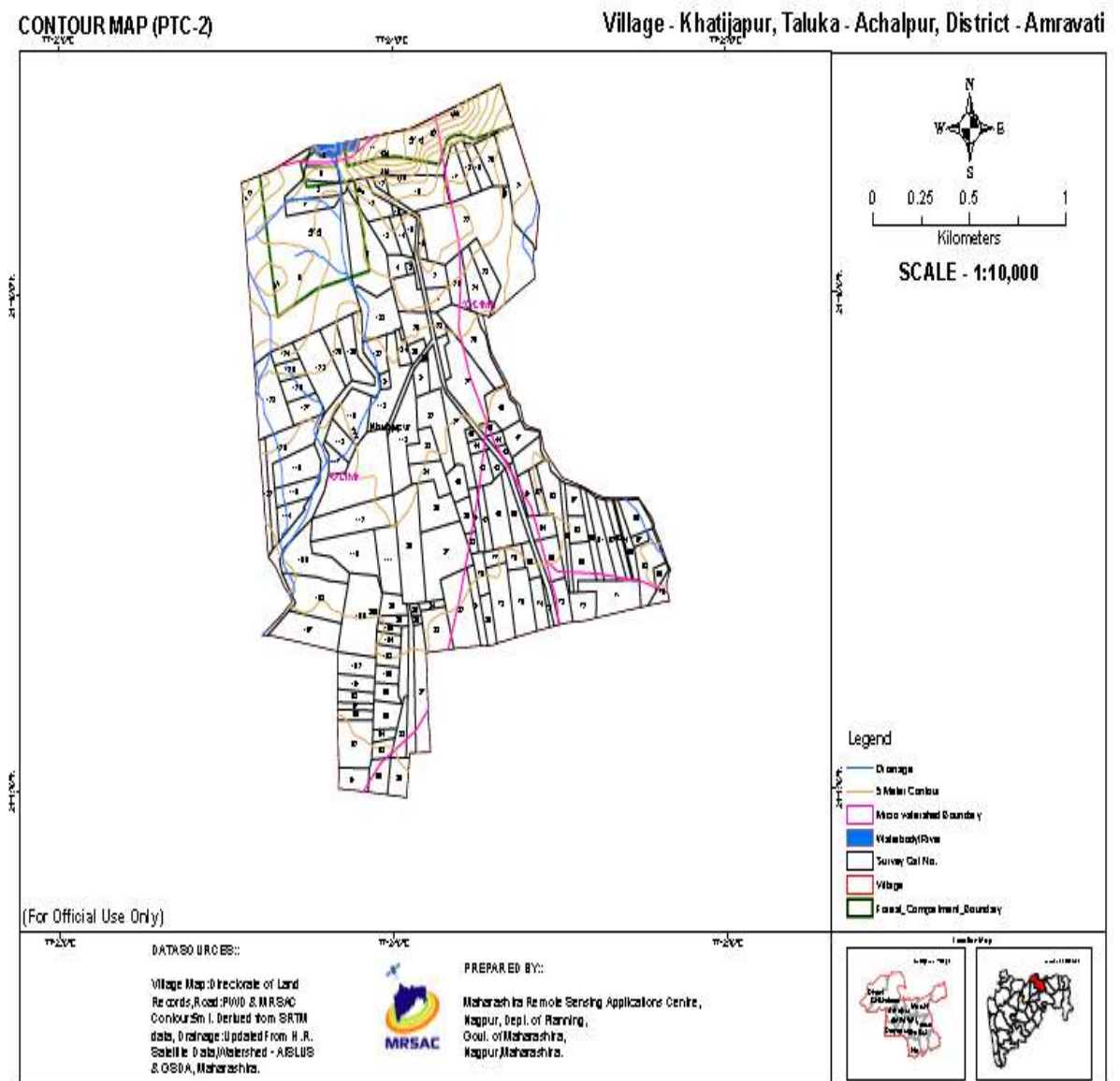
Base Map Khatijapur

BASE MAP (PTC-2)

Village - Khatijapur, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



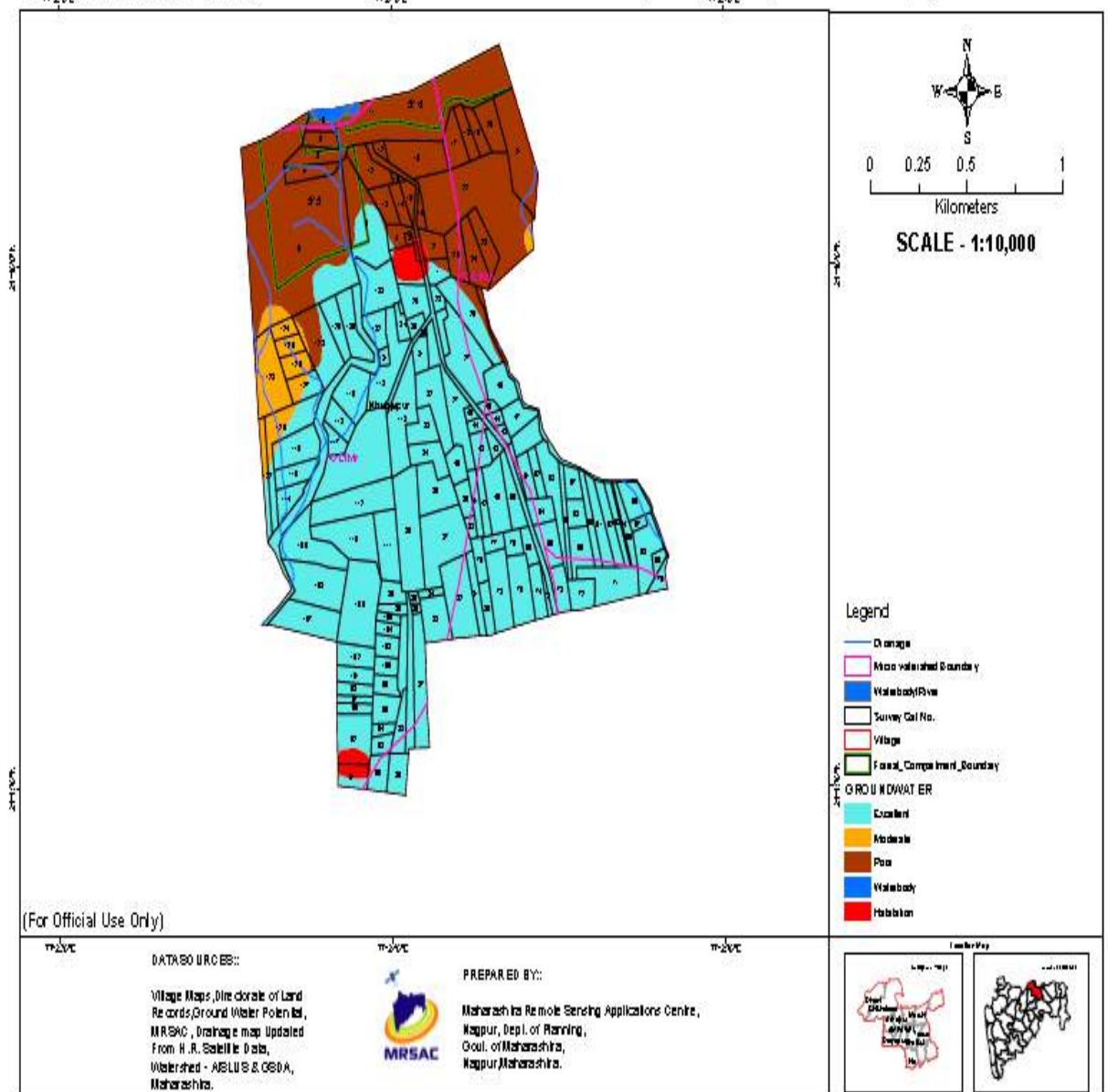
Contour Map Khatijapur



Groundwater Map Khatijapur

GROUNDWATER MAP (PTC-2)

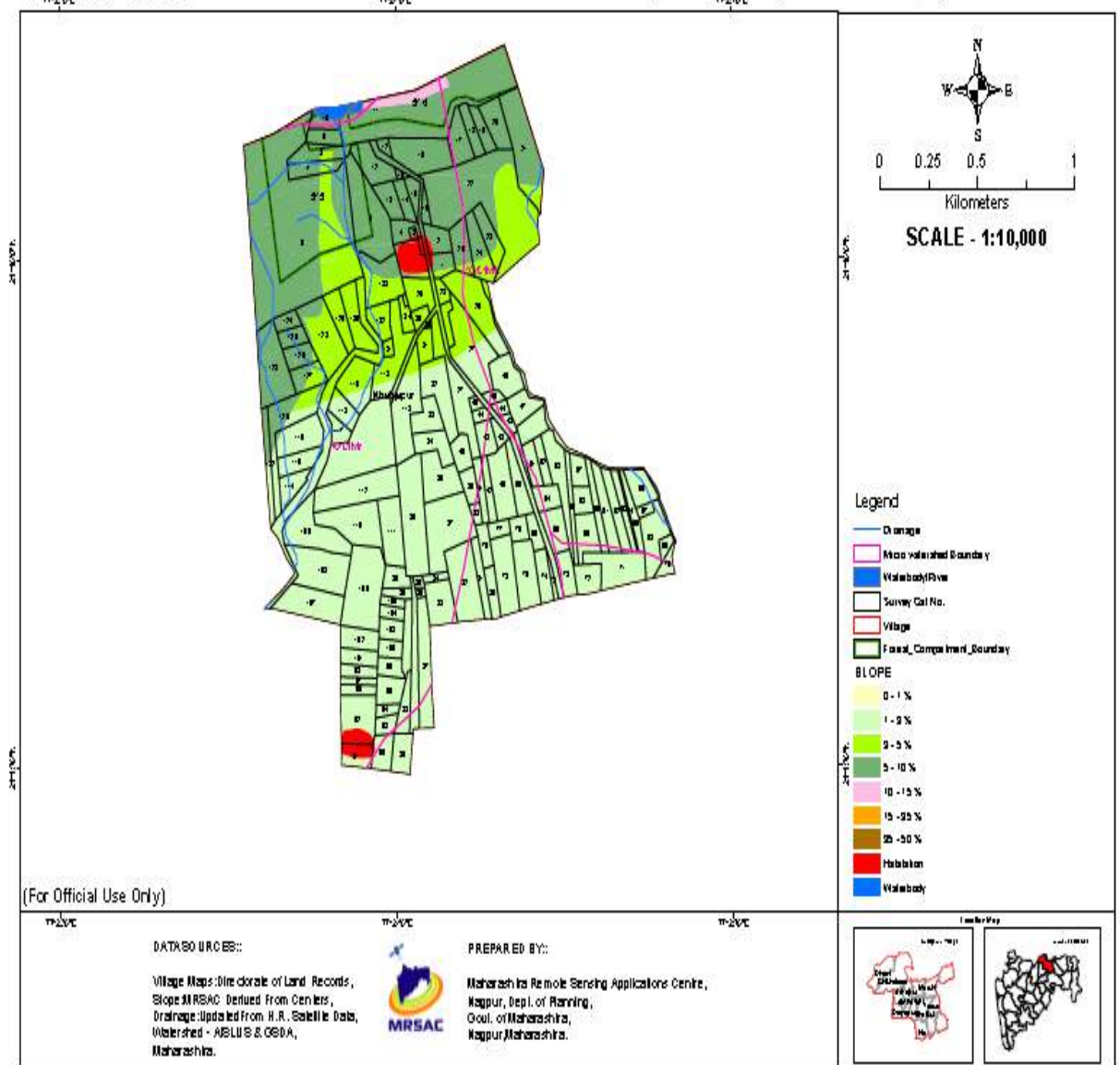
Village - Khatijapur, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



Slope Map Khatijapur

SLOPE MAP (PTC-2)

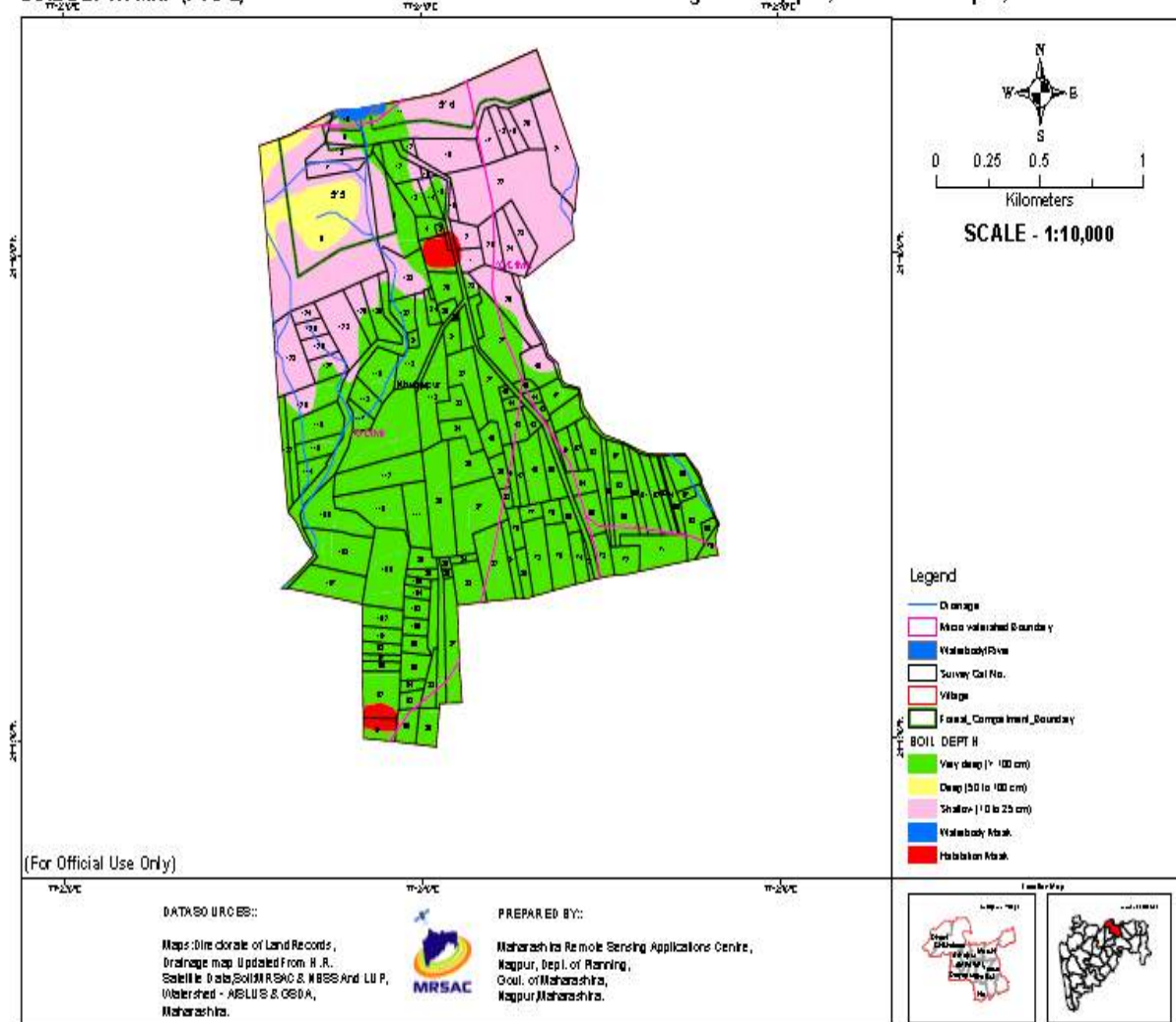
Village - Khatijapur, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



Soil Drainage Map Khatijapur

SOIL DEPTH MAP (PTC-2)

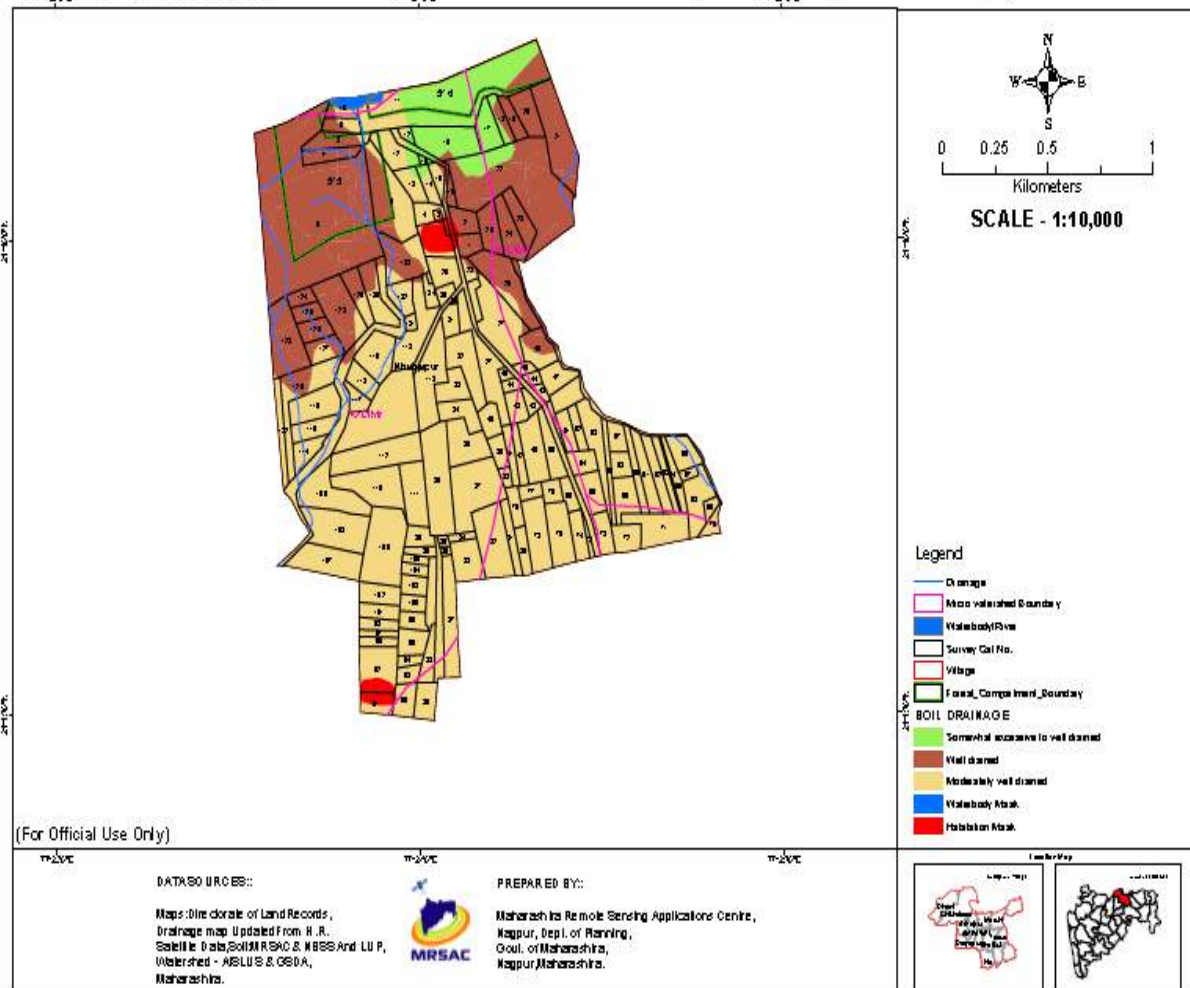
Village - Khatijapur, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



Soil Depth Map Khatijapur

SOIL DRAINAGE MAP (PTC-2)

Village - Khatijapur, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



8.The Khatijapur Forest

8.1. Details community Forest Right Area: Khatijapur Gram Sabha received community right area 36 ha through the compartments number 515 and 516. This area is under Paratwada range of Amravati forest division, Amravati.

8.2.Geographical location: - . Community forest Area is situated between 21° 16' 15'' and 21° 15' 30'' North latitude and 77° 25' 30'' and 77° 23' 30'' East longitude status of this CFR is reserve forest

8.3 Configuration of the ground:- Area is hilly with undulating and slopes dissected by meandering streams. Slope of this area is from eastern to western where as in some parts from northern to southern

8.4 Geology, rock and soil - Sandy clay loam, Gravelly clay loam, and Gravelly sandy loam is the soil texture of the forest area.

8.5 Climate of this area remains hot and dry during the major period of the year. It is characterized by hot summer, almost well distributed rainfall during south west monsoon season and general dryness except in the rainy season.

There are mainly four seasons

.a. Hot season:-it starts from February to mid of June. The temperature remains very high till the break of monsoon . During April and May the heat of the day is intense and unbearable. May is the hottest month of summer. Highest temperature is about 46degrees Celsius

Monsoon season:- Monsoon season is from mid of June to September, however with changing climatic conditions, spells of rain for last two years is seen across the year. With the onset of south west monsoon the temperature decreased appreciably and weather becomes pleasant:

Post Monsoon season - October and November contribute the post monsoon season. Climate remains humid and hot ,later both day and night temperature decreases progressively and winter sets in

.d: Cold season :- Cold season is of very short duration. It starts from November and continuous up to mid-February, the winter is moderately cool and pleasant.

Temperature -Temperature in the area is 46°C and minimum is 11°C. Summer is very hot and hence it is the toughest season especially for survival of plants and insects. **5.6.Water resources:** Major source of water supply are wells, bore wells and also water supply through pipelines.

8.6 Soil Erosion status: - The area is hilly and as there is nothing to bind the soil, it has seen very heavy soil erosion in the past. Recent efforts to control soil erosion are however slowly helping soil retention and growth of grass.

8.7 Conservation Measures: - The CFR area is now under protection of the Gram Sabha through its Forest Biodiversity and Wildlife Management Committee u/s 4(1)e of the Rules carrying out the duties assigned u/s5 of the Forest Rights Act.

8.9 Legal Position:-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

8.10 Rights and concessions:- Rights guaranteed by the Committee 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**
- e. Right to worship**
- f. Right to burial**

9. Current Status of the Forest and its Biodiversity

9.1. Composition and condition of crop:- This is Southern dry mixed deciduous forest .Site quality of forest is IV b. D to illicit cutting for fuel area became open and presently in hosts mostly palash trees (Butea monosperma). In some part Sitaphal (Annona squamosa) plantation has been undertaken Gram Sabha auctioned the Sitafal plantation in the last year while entire protection was done by them to ensure better yield

9.2 The maps obtained from the MRSAC Department reveals that we have a forest area that has been classified as Wasteland, indicating that the forest on the area is under stocked and hence need for afforestation activities

9.3 Biodiversity Assessment :-main vegetation of this area is pals Neem, Sitaphal Amaltas Bhera, Heti, Nirgudi, Glyricedea, Fefra, Bor, Peepal, Paranjada, Hiwar, Waghata, Rosha grass,kusal grass,tarota, rantulas lantana, bhurbhushi,grass,wasanwel, gulwel khobarwel, and wild life species jungle owl, , lizard porcupine, wild boars, bears, occasional visit of snakes are found in the area.

9.4 Enumeration of 10% of the CFR area was undertaken in Khatijapur by laying quadrats of 1 ha each and identifying 10% quadrats on a systematic sampling basis so that we could get around an appropriate sample. In each quadrats, trees (above 15cms and below, shrubs, medicinal plants and grasses were identified and enumerated.

9.5 The following information was collected from the sample plots and data of 5% area reveals the following status of forests today. None of the trees were of 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.Current Status of the Forest in Khatijapur:

9.6 The CFR rights spread across the 2 compartments of 515 and 516. 515 is spread over 24ha of land while 516 is spread over 12ha of area.

9.7 The forest is degraded and under stocked. An enumeration and stock mapping of 10% of forest through random sampling was undertaken to understand the little biodiversity that exists in the region. There is high soil erosion leading to poor regeneration and growth. The soil is murum with hard strata.

9.8 There is Sitafal plantation along the nallah in the valley in compartment number 515. Forest is otherwise sparsely stocked with Palash, Gyricidea, Behara etc, however not much to give any economic returns.

The volunteers did record the sighting of a tiny owlet; however they weren't able to classify it

10. Findings of the Stock Mapping and Enumeration exercise

KHATIJAPUR VILLAGE							
Species		Quadrants Enumerated					
		13	23	AL 1	1	TOTAL	AVG PER HA
PALAS	Below 15cms	216	72	270	0	558	140
PALAS	Above 15cms	16	4	15	6	41	10
SITAPAL	Below 15cms	69	22	50	35	176	44
SITAPAL	Above 15cms	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMLTAS	Below 15cms	7	6	47	3	63	16
HIWR	Below 15cms	0	0	15	17	32	8
NIM	Below 15cms	16	6	15	25	62	16
GLYRICIDIA	Below 15cms	10	17	317	0	344	86
GLYRICIDIA	Above 15cms	0	0	3	0	3	1
BIWRIYA	Below 15cms	2	1	4	45	52	13
CILAR	Below 15cms	3	0	1	35	39	10
FASHI	Below 15cms	0	0	0	53	53	13
NIRGUDI	Below 15cms	11	9	0	0	20	5
FEPAR	Below 15cms	3	17	2	2	24	6
UMBHAR	Below 15cms	5	2	0	0	7	2
PAJHRA	Below 15cms	0	1	0	0	1	0
BOR	Below 15cms	0	1	1	21	23	6
PIPL	Below 15cms	0	1	1	0	2	1
SUBABUL	Below 15cms	0	0	3	2	5	1
TOTAL		358	159	744	244	1505	376

No	Medicinal plants	Shrubs	Grasses
	Amaltas Neem Nirgudi	Kachkuri, Vasanwel	Bhurbhushi, Kusal,

Lantana dominates the forest area, thereby preventing any possible natural growth

10.1 Rules for Harvest:

The decision to harvest the produce from the new plantation would be taken in the Gram Sabha with the technical advice of the Forest Department. Proceeds from the sale of any produce to a minimum of 25% shall be retained with the Gram Sabha for collective utilization and regeneration of the forest. The rest could be distributed as per the decision of the Gram Sabha. Gram Sabha may decide to retain more funds for any collective utilization apart from the above.

10.2 Non Negotiables:

1. Gram Sabha to take all decisions of forest conservation and livelihoods in their regular meetings
2. Record of all the meetings to be kept in the register of Gram Sabha
3. Gram Sabha to formulate rules for-
 - a. Protection of forest from fire
 - b. Protection of forest from illicit grazing and felling
 - c. Protection of forest from theft
 - d. Management of NTFP
 - e. Marketing of NTFP
 - f. Penalties for violations
 - g. Records of the financial transactions to be kept and audited as per the government norms every year

11.Forest Fauna

11.1 Fauna and their habitat: In the enumeration process, owlet was spotted, porcupine hair, wild boar scats were found.

11.2 Threats and Challenges to wildlife: The barrenness of the area barely has much food, fodder and habitat for the wild animals. Water level is very low. Enough fodder and water sources need to be developed to ensure that the habitat regenerates and invites other members

11.2 Protection and Management of Fauna: Good habitat for herbivores will ensure the arrival of the larger carnivores, and hence through each little effort of protection, natural regeneration and though afforestation, even the grasses and other fodder species are protected and regenerated for the wildlife.

11.3 Creation of fodder varieties: plantation of tubers on the periphery of the forests will prevent the destruction of new bamboo saplings by the wild boars

11.4 Creation of water holes and water bodies for the birds and animals in Summer will help ensure that they survive the tough season

SOIL EROSION MAP (PT C-2)

Legend

- Drainage
- Watershed Boundary
- Waterbody/River
- Survey Cell No.
- Village
- Forest, Compartment Boundary

SOIL EROSION

- Slight
- Moderate to severe
- Severe to very severe
- Waterbody Atank
- Waterbody Atank

Data Sources:

Maps: Directorate of Land Records,
Drainage map Updated from H.R.
Satellite Data: SOLARISAC & MSS And LI P,
Watershed - ABISUS & GISDA,
Maharashtra.

Prepared By:

Maharashtra Remote Sensing Applications Centre,
Nagpur, Dept. of Planning,
Govt. of Maharashtra,
Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Scale Map

0 0.25 0.5 1
Kilometers
SCALE - 1:10,000

SOIL TEXTURE MAP (PTC-2)

Legend

- Drainage
- Micro watershed Boundary
- Watershed Mask
- Survey Gate No.
- Village
- Final Component Boundary

SOIL TEXTURE

- Clayey
- Sandy clay loam
- Gravely clay
- Gravely clay loam
- Gravely sandy loam
- Watershed Mask
- Habitation Mask

Data Sources:
 Maps Directorate of Land Records,
 Drainage map Updated From H.R.
 Satellite Data, Soil MRSAC & NSSS And LU P,
 Watershed - ABLU & GSDA,
 Maharashtra.

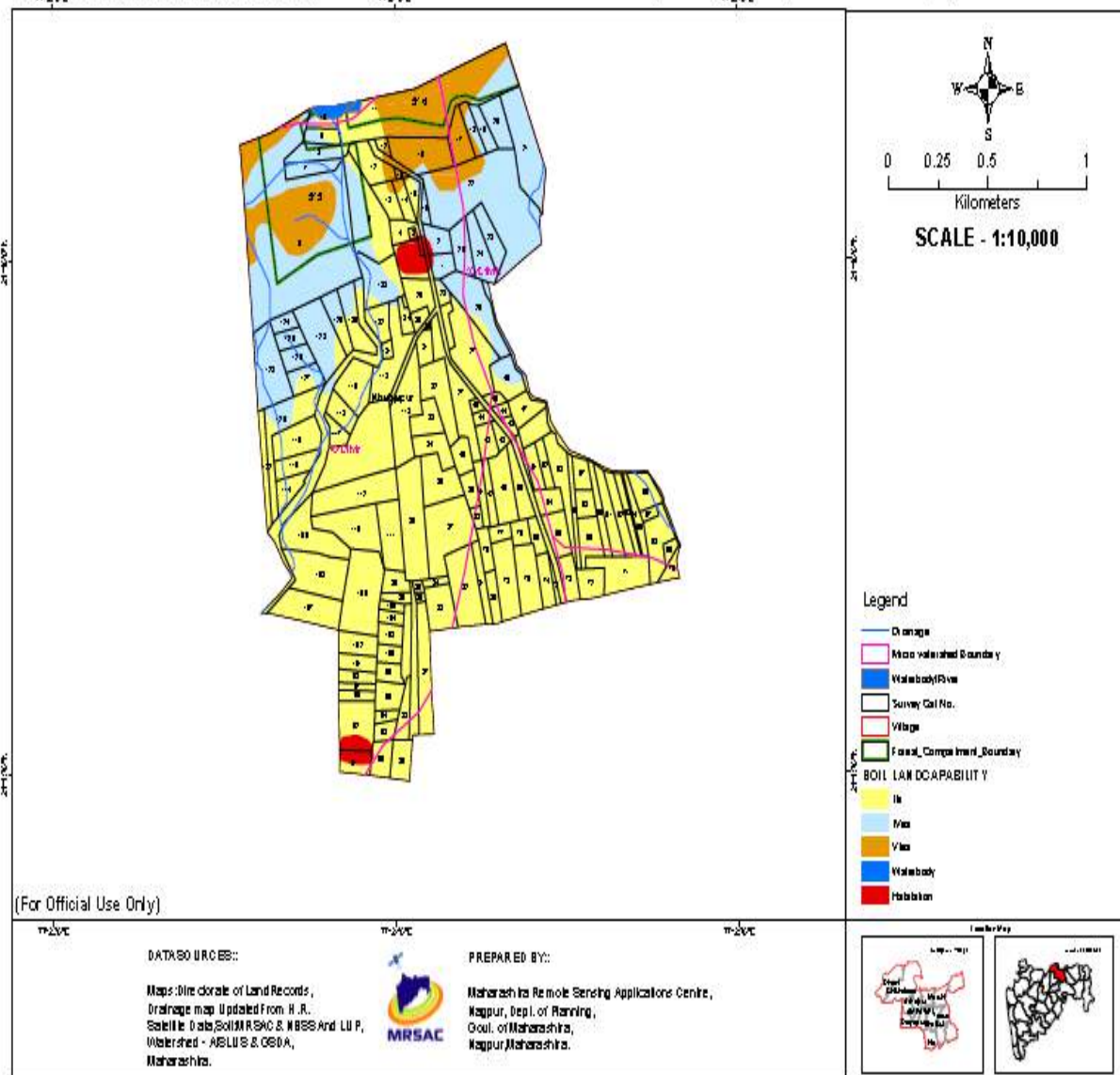
Prepared By:
 Maharashtra Remote Sensing Applications Centre,
 Kappur, Dept. of Planning,
 Govt. of Maharashtra,
 Kappur Maharashtra.

Inset Map:
 Shows the location of Kappur Watershed within Maharashtra and India.

Soil and Land Capability Map Khatijapur

SOIL LANDCAPABILITY MAP (PTC-2)

Village - Khatijapur, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



12. Forest Resource Utilisation

12.1 Demand supply of wood and wood products: As there are barely any major forest trees, the need for timber is minimised. More and more houses are being covered under Indira Awaas Yojana and eventually this will reduce the need for timber and poles. However, despite, this there would be customary and traditional reasons for which bamboo and some timber trees need to be planted both in the forests

12.2 Removal of fuel wood: The demand of fuel wood is minimised by introduction of LPG cylinders in the village. Over 17 families have already got connection and hence over 30% consumption has already been reduced. Gram Sabha has already banned cutting of fuel wood from the forests and only the dry and fallen twigs or the lantana is allowed to be collected from the area. The residues from cotton plantation in farm lands also is collected for fuel wood.

12.3 Assessment of bamboo: There is no bamboo regeneration at all. However, bamboo saplings have been planted as part of mixed plantation on 5 ha of land in the year 2014.

12.4 Assessment removal of NWFP: Sitaphal or custard apple is currently the only species that gives some income to the village from the forests.

12.5 Removal of fodder: as the tract is barren, grass is not removed. Gram Sabha has unanimously decided against open grazing. Protection of the forest in the last 2 years leads to a lush green growth of grass in the forest area.

12.6 Assessment of fodder needs: Currently as the number of cattle is limited, and the village has completely banned grazing, there is no need for fodder, but in case there are improved varieties of milch animals introduced, then fodder plantation in 5 to 10 ha of area may have to be promoted to meet the needs. Grass from this area could be cut and taken for stalk feeding the cattle

12.7 Sitafal, has been auctioned once before and it offers some income to the people. This amount is however, currently kept in the Gram Sabha account for collective activities.

12.8 Gram Sabha has elected its Community Forest Rights Management Committee (Rule 4(1) e of FRA). This Committee is also the Biodiversity Committee of the village as per the resolution of the Gram Sabha

12.9 Continuous Contour Trenches (CCT) works have been undertaken in 12.ha of forest area in Compartment no 516. 5ha of area is under Natural Regeneration. 3600 saplings of Sitaphal (500), Neem (600), Amla (1500), Chillar(400), Chinch(500), Jamun(500), have been planted in the year 2014 in 5ha of land.

12.10 Stone bunds have been built on the streams. The rivulet that hosts the Custard Apple trees however needs to be treated and plugged.

12.11 Any theft or trespass in the area is heavily penalised by the Committee

12.11 A micro plan has been prepared since the year 2012

12.2 Statistics of growth and yield:

Sitafal is the only major outcome of the forest. In the year 2013, the whole area was sold out for Rs 21,000/- after due protection and care by the Gram Sabha. Apart from this produce, there is no substantial income from the forest.

13. Future Management Discussed and Prescribed

13.1Basis 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

13.2. Analysis of all the maps attached in the document indicates that the forest area is degraded with heavy slope and drainage of both soil and water. It is barely a forest with tree cover. The management plan, should address the ground water level with more SMC works, prevent soil water run-off with stone bunds and gully pugs, cement plugs, if needed, stock forest with trees. A treatment map of the area to this effect is annexed as Annexure....

13.3General Character of the vegetation: The area is completely barren and hilly with moderate slopes and rest of the area is having gentle slope. There is no sight of major forest trees. Species like Palash is predominant and in some part Sitafal is present. Natural regeneration of important trees is absent and the area is under stocked.

13.4 General Objective of Management:

- i. To restock all under stocked and degraded areas of the forest with the help of soil and moisture conservation measures and afforestation 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 non-destructive harvest of medicinal plants.

13.5 Method of treatment to be adopted: - As per the new 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.

13.6 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

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

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

13.9 Special emphasis to be given to medicinal plants and fodder development

14. 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 as well as the other forest dwelling communities 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 tribal's and the forest dwelling communities relied upon slowly were lost and hence the association also weakened. This slow realization 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 36 ha of the CFR area comprises of the Mixed Plantation with a thrust on Medicinal Plants

14.1 Choice of species:- the miscellaneous species along with teak aola, sitaphal jamun tamarind, bamboo, moha, khair ,medicinal plants and fodder species will be preferred.

14.2 Proposed Plantation

Compartment No 516 – 10 ha of Bamboo plantation with Fodder cultivation

Compartment No 515

1 Ha – Bor

1 Ha-Custard apple along the Nallah

1ha- Karvand

Sha – Hilda, Bheada, Nahua, Mango, Charoli, Biba

3ha- Teak, Khair, Dhawda, Salai

5ha- Medicinal Plan

Bamboo plantation/Sagargota to be planted along theTCM Boundary

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

14.4 Subsidiary regular operations

a. Bamboo will be ready for harvest in 7 years beginning 2023 onwards. Each year bamboo operations will be undertaken and 30% of bamboo will be removed, if the harvest is found to be mature.

b. Sitaphal harvest is undertaken every year during the period of Navratri for almost a month. Due protection and care is taken to ensure that no trees are destroyed.

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

14.5 Execution of works:-work will be carried by Gram Sabha with technical advice of the Forest Department as and where needed

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

14.7 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.

12. Mixed Plantation Zone – Since the CFR is over a small forest area that needs to take into account the conservation and livelihood needs of the people, each inch of this land deserves a well-planned and protected approach. Each plant that is planted in the area needs to serve a purpose. Hence strict compliance of management plan is essential and deviation should only be permitted with the Consent of Gram Sabha.

13. Medicinal Plant Reserve – An area of 5 ha to be identified as a reserve for Medicinal Plants. Various varieties of plants that exist locally and have a medicinal value will be promoted in the area

14. Custard Apple Reserve- There is already an area of Custard Apple plantation. Efforts will be undertaken to ensure that these areas are stocked with more custard apple trees and is nurtured to ensure better yield while ensuring that no destruction is done to the forest areas.

15. Removal of Lantana: The sparsely stocked area is further challenges with the spread of Lantana in the area, especially near the custard apple reserve alongside the Nallah. This needs to be weeded out to allow better Custard Apple growth and harvest.

17. Nature Trail: A Nature Trail is proposed through the villages of Payvahir, Nayakheda, Khatijapur and Upatkhedha. Khatijapur is likely to be the hotspot for Medicinal Plants and provide a major attraction to those who want to understand the utilities of these

18. 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.

18.1 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.

18.2 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.

18.3 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.

18.4 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.

18.5 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.

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

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

19. Dispute Resolution

1. *Boundaries of CFR area is fixed with Surveyors of the Forest Department and the representatives of the Gram Sabha*
2. *All internal disputes shall be resolved in the Gram Sabha.*
3. *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.*
4. *All decisions with regards to, theft or violation of rules of the Gram Sabha and the legal provisions relating to forests, shall be dealt at the level of Gram Sabha. The decision of the Gram Sabha shall be binding and final.*
5. *In case of any disputes and offences on CFR land that the Gram Sabha cannot resolve and address in 3 sittings of the Gram Sabha, it shall refer the same to the DCF for action under the respective laws.*

20. Proposed Additionalities to supplement Management Plans

1. CCT- WAT Works to be undertaken in Compartment no 515 with plantation over approximately 10 ha of land every year in next 3 years
2. Fodder plantation to be undertaken in the area through broadcasting seeds in Compartment no 516 with Bamboo.
3. Sitaphal- For proper marketing of Sitafal, Sitaphal trays need to be hired every year .Since this is a regular requirement, it is important to procure 100 sitaphal trays for plucking and collection rather than incurring recurring costs
4. A Flour mill is deeply required by the women and it may help address their concern
5. Cement plugs across the stream in compartment no 515
6. Extension of the milch cattle programme to all people in the village so that a source of permanent income is created. Every family to have at least one milch animal under Stalk Feeding programme. This will ensure that there is a source of income in addition to forest and the livelihoods are not completely dependent on forest
7. Lac plantation from the 6th year in the year 2019 ought to be done as by then we would have increased tree cover to maintain the atmospheric temperature and we would be able to harvest lac in the two seasons.

21. Addressing Livelihoods through Agricultural Components and Allied Activities

1. There is approximately 100 ha of agricultural land in the village
2. Soil Water Conservation works on agriculture land as proposed separately in Annexure
3. Diversifying crops to with local seeds and organic farming techniques making it low investment and good yield.
4. Plantation of trees on bunds to protect it from animal raids and also to increase the yield
5. Creating irrigation facilities through low cost mechanisms wherever possible like Diversion Drains, Community Well, Drip Irrigation
6. Formation of farmers groups to build collective processes for supporting each other and for marketing of agriculture produce
7. Ensuring protection from damage due to animal raids by planting enough varieties of trees in the forests

22. Outcomes and Impact of the Plan as Envisaged during Planning

The plantation will start yielding results post 4 to 5 years and approximate contribution to income -

- Survival of 15,000 bamboo after 7 years- 4 bamboo extracted per clump gives us 60,000 bamboo @Rs 25 per bamboo = 15,000,00/-
- Custard Apple- Rs 25000 from fifth year to 100,000 Rs in the 10th year
- Bor -Rs 100,000/-
- Karvand -30,000/-
- Medicinal Plants- Rs 500,000/-
- Income from Cow/Buffalo- Rs 3000/- per month as additional incomes
- Lac will also yield additional income to the Gram Sabha

This is in addition to the contribution of the environment, fodder cost that is not calculated here and carbon sequestration in consequence of the plantation activities will enable the villages to claim Carbon Credit, if it desires. The forest regenerated becomes a habitat for the wild animals.

The effort regenerates the forest, ensures soil water conservation, recharging the aquifers, creating water sources for all living beings.

One ha of land treatment and plantation approximately costs Rs 147000/- per ha. We would be able to treat approximately 25ha due to the undulating terrain. Hence total investment Rs.3675000/-

Costs of Milch Animal through Cattle Replacement- Rs 20,000 per family for at least 50% families will be needed.

Also support for LPG/Biogas would be needed.

MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)

Name of Village :- Khatijapur, Taluka :- Achalpur, District :- Amravati

S. No.	Micro Net Planning	Area	Area Treatment & Planning		
		ha.	Proposed work's	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Khatijapur (Private land)	283.60	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	36588.75	2744211.13
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	665	148270.92
			Field Drain (F.D.)	17740.00	773641.40
			Farm Pond's	3	290841.00
			Plantation	22.00 ha.	2811600.00
			Nala Deepning	450 M	450000.00
	Total	283.60			7218564.45
2	Khatijapur (Forest land)	36.848	Cement Bandh (Concrete)	1 No (20.0M)	400000.00
			Nala Deepning	200.00 m	200000.00
			C.C.T.with WAT's	25.00 ha.	1089812.00
			Gali plug	35 Nos	31000.00
			Plantaion	25.00 ha.	3195000.00
			Bridge cum Bandhara	1 No	2000000.00
	Total	36.85			6915812.00
	Total	320.45			14134376.45
Contingencies 3%					424031.29
Labour Facilities 4.7%					664315.69
Total					15222723.44
				Say Rs	1,52,22,723.00

MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)

Name of Village :- Khatijapur, Taluka :- Achalpur, 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	Khatijapur (Forest land)	36.848	Gali plug	35 Nos	31000.00
			C.C.T.with WAT's	10.00 ha.	435925.00
			Plantaion	10.00 ha.	1278000.00
			Bridge cum Bandhara	1 No	2000000.00
			Total		3744925.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 2					
			Plantation	15.00 ha.	1917000.00
			Nala Deepning	1 (200.00 Rmt)	200000.00
			C.C.T.with WAT's	10.00 ha.	435925.00
			Total		2552925.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 3					
			Cement Bandh (Concrete)	1	400000.00
			C.C.T.with WAT's	5.00 ha.	217962.00
			Total		617962.00
	Total	36.848		Total (Forest Land)	6915812.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 1					
2	Khatijapur (Private land)	283.60	Plantation	10.00 ha.	1278000.00
			Graded Bunding (G.B.)	16500.00 Rmt	1237524.75
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	300	66864.00
			Field Drain (F.D.)	8000.00	348880.00
			Total		2931268.75
Area Treatment & Planning year- 2					
			Plantation	12.00 ha.	1533600.00
			Graded Bunding (G.B.)	14850.00 Rmt	1113772.28
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	270	60177.60
			Field Drain (F.D.)	7200	313992.00

			Farmponds	1 No	96947.00
				Total	3118488.88
Area Treatment & Planning year- 3					
			Graded Bunding (G.B.)	5238.75 Rmt	392914.11
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	95	21229.32
			Field Drain (F.D.)	2540	110769.40
			Farmponds	2 No	193894.00
			Nala Deepning	450 M	450000.00
				Total	1168806.83
	Total	283.60		Total (Private Land)	7218564.46
	Total	320.45		Total (Private+Forest))	14134376.46
Contengencies 3%					424031.29
Labour Facilities 4.7%					664315.69
				Total	15222723.45
				Say Rs	1,52,22,723.00

Information of proposed work on the forest land

Name of Village :- Khatijapur, Taluka :- Achalpur, District :- Amravati

S. No	Micro Net Planni ng	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
		Ga t. N o	Ha.	Text ure	Dep th	Cla ss	Slo pe	Erosi on	Land Uses & Capabi lity	Proposed Work	Length	Quant ity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	515 & 516		36.848							Cement Bandh (Concrete)	20.00 m.	1	400000.00
										Nala Deepning	200.00 m.	1	200000.00
										C.C.T. with WAT's	25000.00	25.00 ha.	1089812.00
										Gali plug	180.00	35 Nos	31000.00
										Plantaion		25.00 ha.	3195000.00
										Bridge cum Bandhara		1 No	2000000.00
Total													6915812.00

MICRO - PLANNING

Name of Village :- Khatijapur, Taluka :- Achalpur, District :- Amravati

S.No	Micro Net Plannin g	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Benefici ary Name	Ga t. No	Ha.	Textu re	Dep th	Cla ss	Slo pe	Erosi on	Land Uses & Capabil ity	Proposed Work	Length	Quant ity	Amoun t
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	E-Class	6	28.56							Farm Pond's	30 x 30 x 30 m.	1	96947.00
2	E-Class	11	14.43							Farm Pond's	30 x 30 x 30 m.	1	96947.00
3	E-Class	22	14.75							Farm Pond's	30 x 30 x 30 m.	1	96947.00
	Total		57.74							Machinery		3	290841.00

MICRO - PLANNING

Name of Village :- Khatijapur, Taluka :- Achalpur, District :- Amravati

S.No	Micro Net Plannin g	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Benefici ary Name	Ga t. No	Ha.	Textu re	Dep th	Cla ss	Slo pe	Erosi on	Land Uses & Capabil ity	Proposed Work	Length	Quant ity	Amoun t
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	E-Class	6	28.56							Nala Deepning	300.00	1	300000.00
2	E-Class	11	14.43							Nala Deepning	150.00	1	150000.00
	Total									Nala Deepning	450.00	4	450000.00

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	BAUHINIA MALABARICA	CAESALPINIACEAE
ARAN	CASSINE GLAUCA	CELASTRACEAE
APTA/KACHNAR	BAUHINIA 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/DAHAWADA	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	ARISTOLOCHACEAE
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	COLEBROOKA OPPOSITIFLIA	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	HOLARRIHENA 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	PARTHMIUM 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 AMRAVATI 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	VANELLUS MALABARICUS
ROSE ROMGED PARAKEET	PSITTACULA KRAMERI
BLOSSON HEADED PARAKEET	PSITTACULA CYANOCEPHALA

ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	PSITTACULA EUPATRIA
KOEL	EUDYNAMYS SCOLOPACEA
CROW PGEASABT(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
HOOPOE	UPUPA EPOPS
INDIAN ROLLER	CORACIAS BENGALENSIS
GOLDEN BACKED WOOD PECKER	DINOPIUM BENGHALENSIS
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	SAXICOLLOIDES FULICATA
GRAY WAGTAIL	MOTACILLA CINEREA
PIED OR WHIT WAGTAIL	MOTACILLA ALBO
GREY TIT	PARUS MAUOR
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 2/3rd 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 conflicts 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 सूचना

दि. १२/१२/१७

सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती कलम 4(1) e)

प्रति,

मा. स. स. स. / स. स. स. / स. स. स.

... २१/१२/१७ ...

विषय :- वन हक्क कायद्या २००६ अंतर्गत मान्य झालेल्या सामुहिक वन क्षेत्राच्या व्यवस्थापन आराखड्याला अंतिम मान्यता देण्याबाबत..

मा. महोदय,

आपणास माहितच आहे की, रखसिजापूर गावाचे सामुहिक वन हक्क मान्य झाले आहे. वन हक्क कायद्याच्या कलम ५ अन्वये सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समितीला (किंवा ४ (१) e) या वनक्षेत्राच्या 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 म्हणुन जोडला जाईल. सदर नियोजनाच्या मांडणी करिता व त्यात आपल्या मोलाच्या सूचना मिळण्यात म्हणून आपणांस हि सूचना देण्यात येत आहे. करिता आयोजित ग्रामसभेला २१/१२/१७ येथे दिनांक २१/१२/१७ वाजता ५.०० वा. येथे हजर राहून या व्यवस्थापन आराखड्यावर आपण आपले मत मांडू शकता.

Received
29-12-17

प्रतिकाली
T.A.O. - कृष्णा
Achalpur.

आपला विश्वासु

अध्यक्ष

सचिव

विशेष कार्यकारी अधिकारी
म.स.स.

सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती
रखसिजापूर

प्रतिलिपी :

- ✓ 1) वनरक्षक / वनपाल
- ✓ 2) कृषी पर्यवेक्षक, कृषि विभाग
- ✓ 3) पशुवैधकीय, अधिकारी

✓ 4) अभियंता लघुसिंचन जि.प.

✓ 5) विशेष कार्यक्रम अधिकारी प्रगारोहयो ...

✓ 6) लागवड अधिकारी, सामाजिक वनिकरन

✓ 7) खोज संस्था जौरखेडा (कुंती)

✓ 8) सरपंच / सचिव शा.प. उषारखेडा



म.स.स.

29/12/17

विशेष कार्यकारी अधिकारी
म.स.स.

29/12/17

ग्रामसभेची सूचना

दि. १२/१२/१४

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Received
29-12-14

प्रमिताली
T.A.O. - कर्नाट
Achalpur.

आपला विश्वासु

अध्यक्ष

सचिव

विशेष कार्यकारी अधिकारी
म. स. स. स.

सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती
रखसिजापूर

प्रतिलिपी :

- ✓ 1) वनरक्षक / वनपाल
- ✓ 2) कृषी पर्यवेक्षक, कृषि विभाग
- ✓ 3) पशुवैधकीय, अधिकारी

✓ 4) अभियंता लघुसिंचन जि.प.

✓ 5) विशेष कार्यक्रम अधिकारी प्रगारोहयो ...

✓ 6) लागवड अधिकारी, सामाजिक वनिकरन

✓ 7) खोज संस्था जौरखेडा (कुंती)

✓ 8) सरपंच / सचिव शा. प. उ. सारखेडा



म. स. स. स.

म. स. स. स.

विशेष कार्यकारी अधिकारी
म. स. स. स.

म. स. स. स.

ग्रामसभा दवतिजापुर

ग्रामसभेच्या शेजारी सरंजेच्या तामीक सहकाराने सामुहिक वन हव्या अंतर्गत मिळवलेल्या वन जमीनीचे पुढील 30 वर्षांचे व्यवस्थापन व नियोजन दि 4/1/2005 रोजी सायंकाळी 5.00 वाजता अहमदाबाद येथील ग्रामसभेचे देवीदास शेडे यांच्या उपस्थितीत झालेल्या ग्रामसभेत वाचण्यात आले. ग्रामसभेमध्ये यावर काही सुचना करण्यात आले. या सुचनांसह व्यवस्थापन अहवाल ग्रामसभेमध्ये मंजूर करण्यात आले. सध्या नियोजना प्रमाणे ग्रामसभा पुढील कामांकरिता योग्य कार्य सादरी निविदा विभागांकडून अपेक्षा करते. ग्रामसभा देखील आपल्या वन जमीनीची योग्य देखरेख व संरक्षण करण्यास जबाबदारी वाढीसाठी कार्य करण्यास तयार आहे. या कामात संबंधित सरकार मिळेल या आशेने ग्रामसभा समाप्त झाली.

ग्रामसभेत उपस्थित खेडो नोद

सही/दिनांक

मानास विमल भावकर
विमल बाबुलाल दाहकर
मानास विमल दाहकर

विमलभावरणी

रामदास देविदास रौडे
मंदर नंदन बेलसरे
मोरीलाल ठन्ने मुसकरे
दिलीप र हुसेन खों
मुनिम नारायण खंदर
समराध बाबुलाल दहिकार
बालेप्र उमर नखडे
सौ. सुभाशी प्रसिध रौडे
सौ. शाला रमेश लखडे
सौ. मराला रमेश भावदेकर
मौनिराजना म्हेरि आठवले
मौ लता किशोर खंदर
मौ प्रमोदती कठेरशव पडोळे
मौ देखा मरेशीक रौडे
मौ मांगीता करव शौरे
मौ शिमा रौडे
मौ पंचपुता श्रीराम मुसकरे
मौ मुशीला तुळसामणी वाडगे
मौ कमला रामचंद्र लामकर कमला
मौ शबनम पुरवित खों
मौ सलीमों ली कारम खों
मौ मुन्नी ली शेख
मौ शंकुलाल वाळु लामडे
मौ मिरा दिपक गाडे
मौ वंशाली कलश वाडवे
मौ श्याम कुखे रौडे
कु. दिपली मा. तुळसुंकरे
कु. प्राणमा लो. तामाड

६/४/९९

राजेंद्ररांभे
जी. बांगनी प्र. रौडे

मौ लता कि. खंदर

P.S. Mavale

मौ रंभा रौडे
Sawade

~~मौ लता कि. खंदर~~

~~मौ लता कि. खंदर~~
मौ लता कि. खंदर

मौ लता कि. खंदर

मौ. मिरा दि. गाडे

V. K. Wadkar

C.S. Mavale

Gajendrakar

Ratimad

सु. रिना भारोनीराव शुक्रपुंदरे
 क. नंदिनी सुरेशराव आठवले
 उ. वाली राजेन्द्र नायड
 सि. विमेश किशोर चंवर
 सि. विमेश सुरेश भाठवले
 नि. निमेष सुरेश भाठवले
 अनिल नमदेराव चंवर
 पिकावर आ. पठान
 राजेश सु. आवळे
 विसराम कां. धोकर
 एम. के पाटील (आ. व. परिक्षेत्र अचलपूर)

Bhandare

Atthavale

Naide

V.K. Chavdar

Atthavale

सु. निमेष धोकर
वि. नमदेराव

वि. नमदेराव

सु. निमेष धोकर
4/1/2015

का. नमदेराव

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