

FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

LAWADA (VAN)

2014-15 TO 2023-24



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Technical Support: KHOJ

Financial Support: 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 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.

We are thankful to Ministry of Tribal Affairs both in Delhi and State of Maharashtra for extending their support to this exercise. We are also thankful to the Steering Committee of the Project at the State level headed by PS TDD, Shri Mukesh Khullar and his team for his very emphatic support to the process, PS Forest, Shri Praveen Pardeshi and his team for supporting and facilitating the process right from initiation and Secretary Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Shri Mahesh Pathak for bringing his valuable experience to the process. We are also thankful to Shri Rajgopal Devara and Shri Vikas Kharge, Secretaries TDD and Forest respectively who assumed charge as the plans were finalized for reassuring us that they would take the plans to implementation levels and also use the learning's for the interventions in other areas.

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. This also allowed a lot of sharing and learning's for members from across the 5 districts.

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

2. INDEX

SR.NO.	CONTEXT	PAGE NO.
1.	Abbreviation.	04
2.	Premise	05
3.	Lavada Van at a Glance	08
4.	Introduction to management plan	09
5.	Management plan process	11
6.	Socio-economical profile of Lavada Van	12
9.	Base map	15
10.	Contour Map	16
11.	Forest Of Lavada Van	17
12.	Soil texture map	19
13.	Ground water map	20
14.	Soil erosion map	21
15.	Slope Map	22
16.	Soil Depth Map	23
17.	Soil Drainage Map	24
18.	Status of forest and its biodiversity	25
19.	Forest fauna	29
20.	Forest resources utilization	30
21.	Soil land capability map	31
22.	Land use and land capability map	32
23.	Action map.	33
24.	Management of forest in CFR regime.	36
25.	Rules and Record.	38
26.	Dispute Resolution.	39
27.	Proposed Additionalities to supplement management plans.	40
28.	Addressing livelihoods through agriculture and allied activities	41
29.	Micro Planning (SMC works)	43
30.	Annexure -1.Local and Botanical Name.	59
31.	Annexure -2.Rules 4(1)E Committee	64
32.	Annexure -3.Gram Sabha notice.	71
33.	Annexure – 4.Gram Sabha resolution.	72

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. LAWADA VAN AT A GLANCE

- o TALUKA: CHIKHALDARA, DIST AMRAVATI
- o TOTAL AREA UNDER CFR: 174.99 HA. OF THIS 32HA IS AGRICULTURAL LAND AND HENCE TOTAL CFR LAND AVAILABLE WAS 142.99HA
- o ALL FAMILIES ARE CLAIMANTS OF COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS
- o TOTAL FAMILIES: 39
- o PRIMARY INHABITANTS: KORKUS
- o CHAROLI, TENDU LEAVES- CURRENT MFP THAT IS HARVESTED TODAY
- o MAJOR CHALLENGES- NO ELECTRICITY, NO IRRIGATION, ACCESS ROAD TO THE NEARBY VILLAGE FOR SCHOOL AND HEALTH ISSUES
- o THREATS FROM THE NEARBY MP VILLAGES
- o IT HAS MANY SOLAR BASED SYSTEMS INSTALLED FOR DRINKING WATER, ELECTRICITY, HOWEVER, SINCE SOLAR IS DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN INDIVIDUALLY, IT MAY BE USEFUL TO USE ALL SOLAR PANELS AND CONVERT IT INTO A MICRO GRID

6. Introduction to the Management and Conservation plan for Lawada (Van):

Lawada (Van) village, herein referred as Lawada, is situated in the Chikhaldara block of Amravati district. This is a small tribal village situated on the borders of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; The village got its Community Forest Rights on 8th June 2012 over 177ha of forest 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, 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 Lawada 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. It planted over 2600 saplings of mixed variety of trees, voluntarily in memory of CFR being recognized

The area of 177 ha is a mixed forest area falling within the Protection Working Circle of the Forest Department working plan that is in operation till 2016. The area primarily has teak and some MFP like Biba, Charoli..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 effort also supports livelihoods of the people
4. Effective participation of the Gram Sabha in all the above activities of conservation and livelihoods

1.2 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 colour to ensure that it wasn't repeated. Members from the Gram Sabha were part of the process in the village

7. 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-

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

- o Finalising the plan and sharing with CCF, PO/ATC, CEO and District Collector for Convergence

8. Lawada: A Brief Socio Economic Profile.

Lawada is an old settlement near Ghatang, on the Paratwada Dharni road. This is a homogeneous tribal village predominantly inhabited by Korku tribes with a few Gond families as well.

The findings of Household Survey reveal the following information

Total Population	No of Households	Male	Female
205	39	105	100

3.1 Educational Scenario of Lawada van points out that the highest qualification for most of the people is class XII and there is one student undertaking graduation. The children confront problems in accessing schools after primary level as the school is at Bihali and it is almost 20kms away. There is no bus service on the route. There is a traditional forest route which are used by villagers for travel as short cut but children cannot ride cycles due to the rugged terrain.

Primary	47
Upper Primary	43
High School	28
Higher Secondary	07
Graduation	00
Post Graduate	00
Other Graduation	01

3.2 Population profile of the village also reveals that the village is a homogeneous village.

ST	205
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3.3 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	15
Mud Houses	15
Mud Brick	06
Brick Cement	04

3.4 The people in the village are small to marginal farmers with a few having over 10 ha of land. However, agriculture being rain fed and on a hilly terrain, the yield is low. 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	16
Labour	93
Education	58
Self-Employment	00
Government Job	01
Private Job	00
Others	01

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

Annapurna	0
Antyodaya	12
BPL	11

APL	01
-----	----

3.6 The whole village depends of fuel wood for fuelling their kitchens.

Fuel wood	39
-----------	----

3.7 Drinking Water Sources of the village are as below

Tap water through water supply tank-39
Handpumps

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

Cow	66
Buffalo	05
Bullock	45
Goat	29
Poultry	39

4. A brief profile of Farming Families:

There are 13 families that own land. Of these 1 family owns between 1 and 3 acres of land, 5 families own between 4 to 5 acres, 4 families own 6 to 10 acres of land and 3 families own more than 10 acres of land

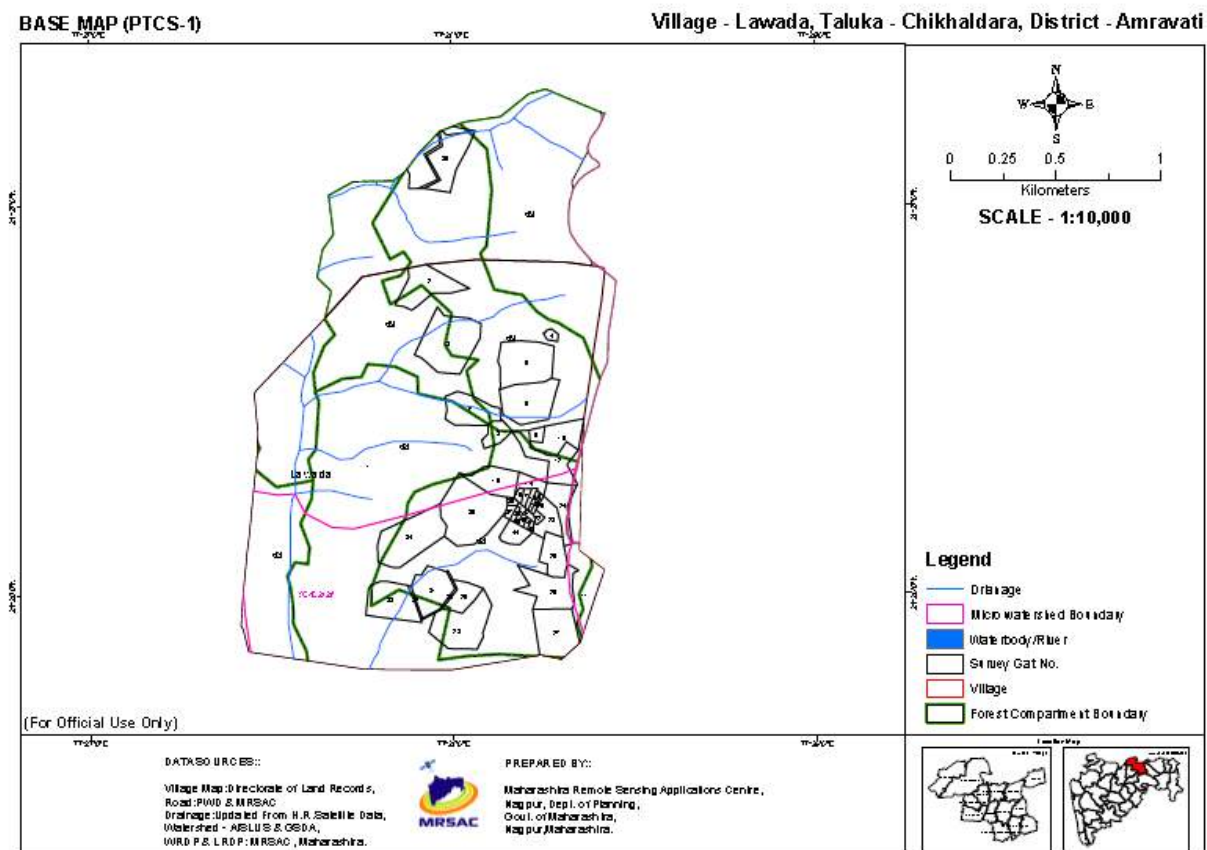
Type of Land

Irrigated	00
Non Irrigated	101

Non Cultivable	00
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here is a huge labour population in the village and agricultural labour and work on NREGA contributes to the livelihoods of the over 50 people who are engaged in gainful employment through these activities.

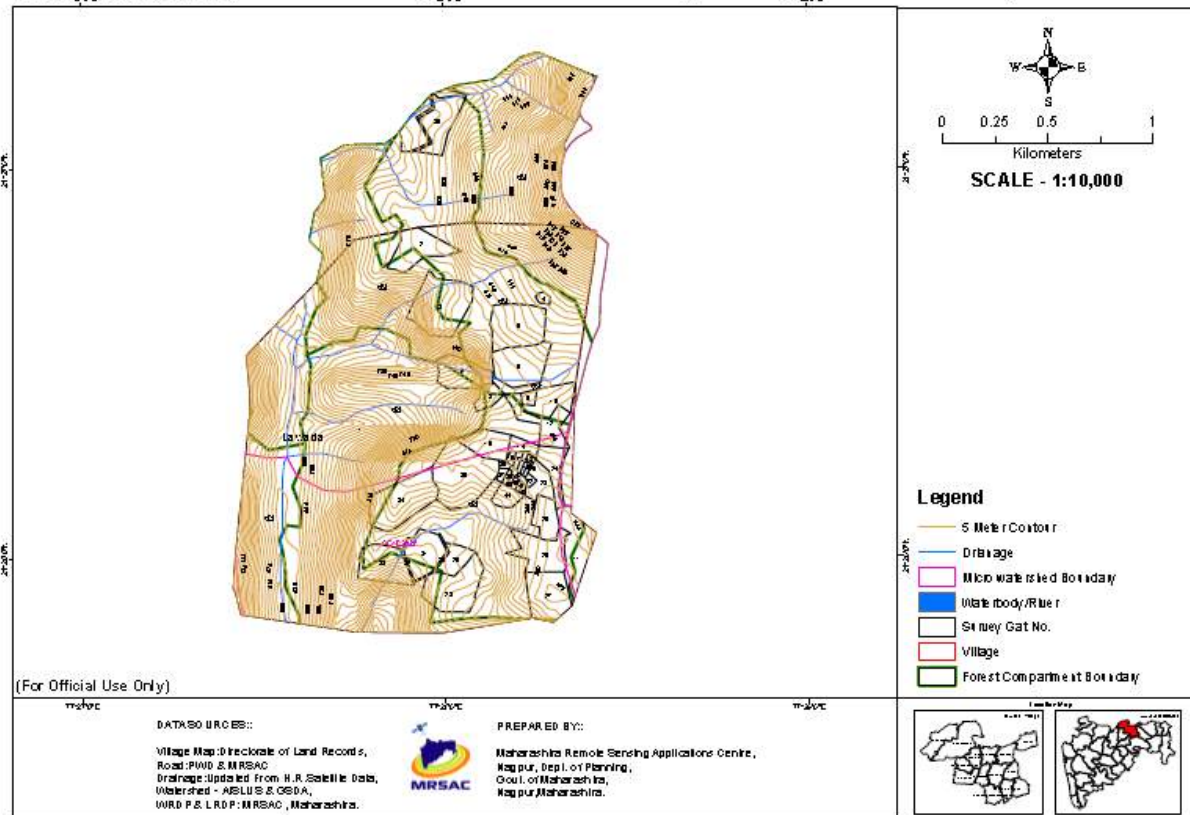
BASE MAP LAWADA VAN



CONTOUR MAP LAWADA VAN

CONTOUR MAP (PTCS-1)

Village - Lawada, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



9. The Lawada Forest

5.1. Details of Community Forest Right Area: Lawada Gram Sabha received community right area of 177ha in compartment no 69. This area is under Chikhaldara range of Amravati forest division, Amravati.

5.2. Geographical location: - . Community forest Area is situated between $21^{\circ} 26' 00''$ and $21^{\circ} 27' 30''$ North latitude and $77^{\circ} 27' 30''$ and $77^{\circ} 28' 30''$ East longitude. Status of this CFR is reserve forest. The forests is bordered by villages from Betul district of Madhya Pradesh.

5.3. 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

5.4. Geology, rock and soil – Gravelly Sandy Clay Loam is the soil texture of the forest area. Soil Erosion in servere.

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. However, in the last 3 to 4 years, there are seasonal variations seen across the region

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.

5.7. Soil Erosion status: - The area is hilly. Most of the area has moderate to severe soil erosions thus implying the need of efforts like Stone bunds, Soil bunds, WAT and CCT.

5.8. 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.

5.9. 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

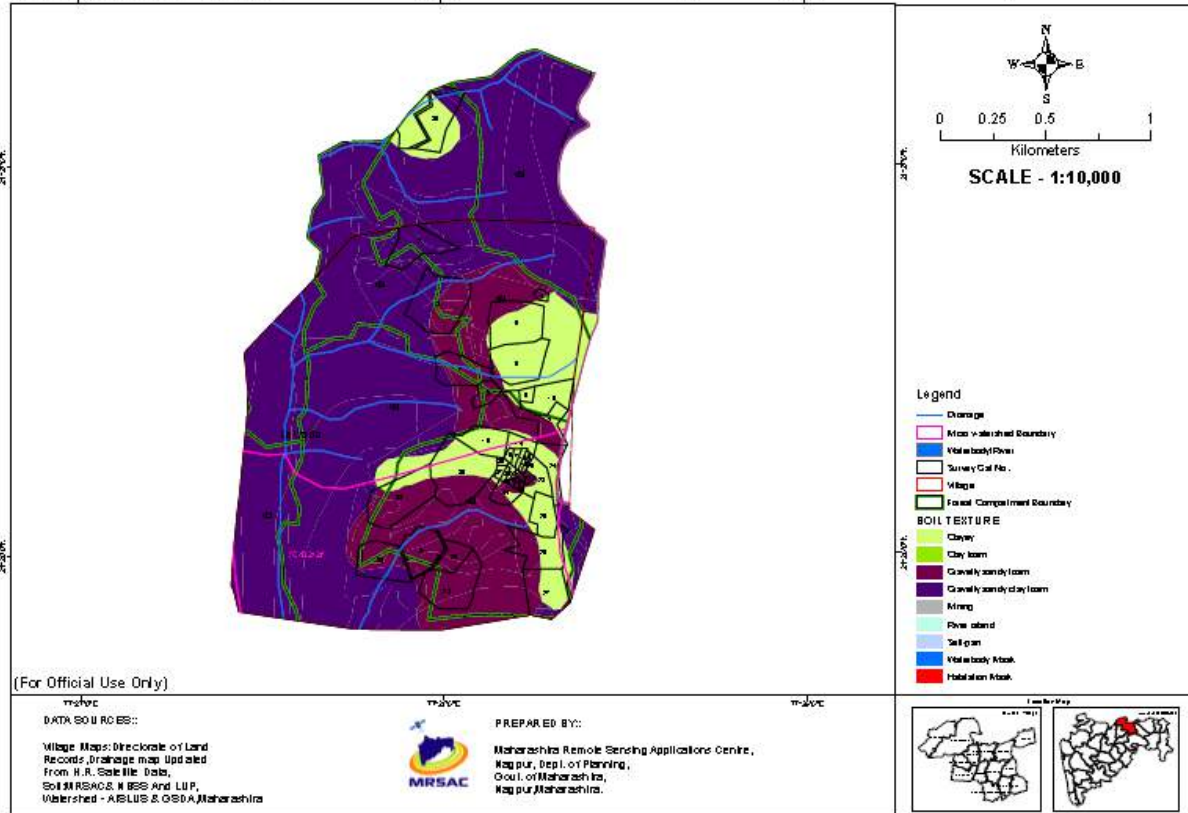
5.10. Rights and concessions:- Rights guaranteed by the Committee include-

- 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

SOIL TEXTURE MAP LAWADA VAN

SOIL TEXTURE MAP (PTCS-1)

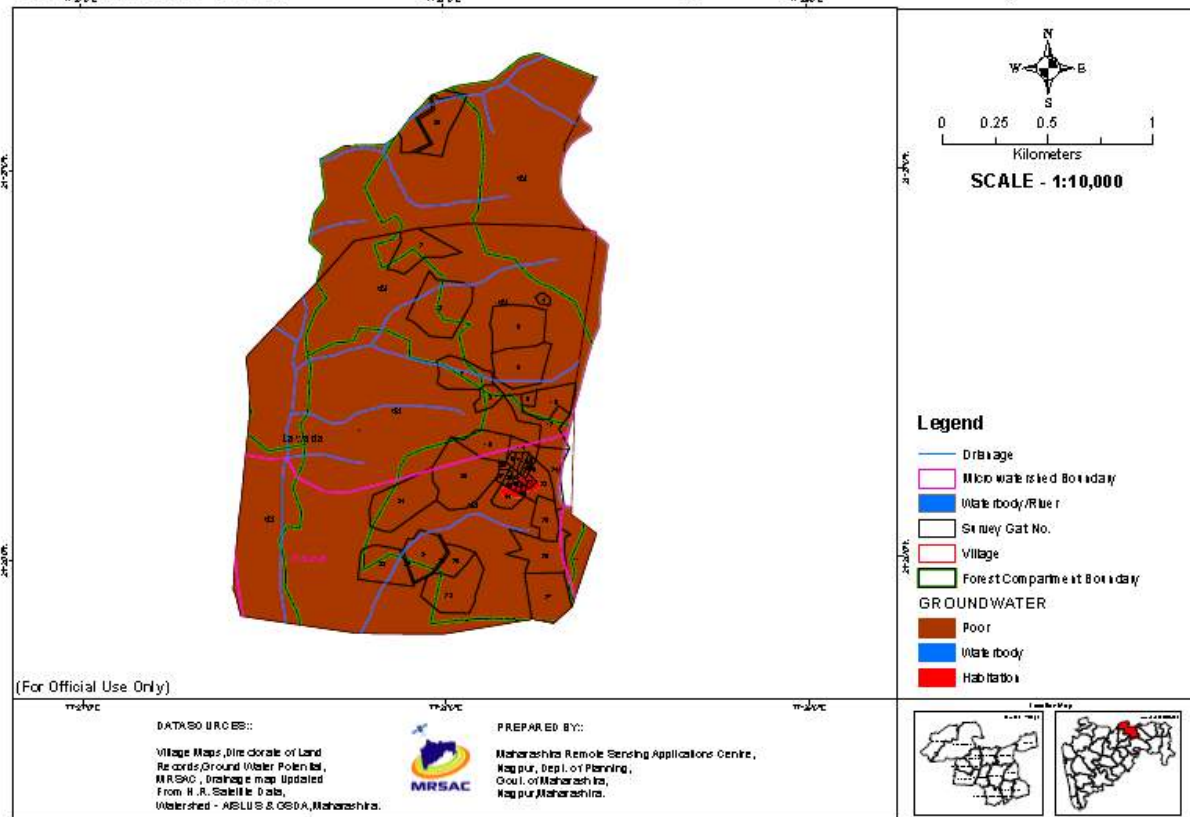
Village - Lawada, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



GROUNDWATER MAP LAWADA

GROUNDWATER MAP (PTCS-1)

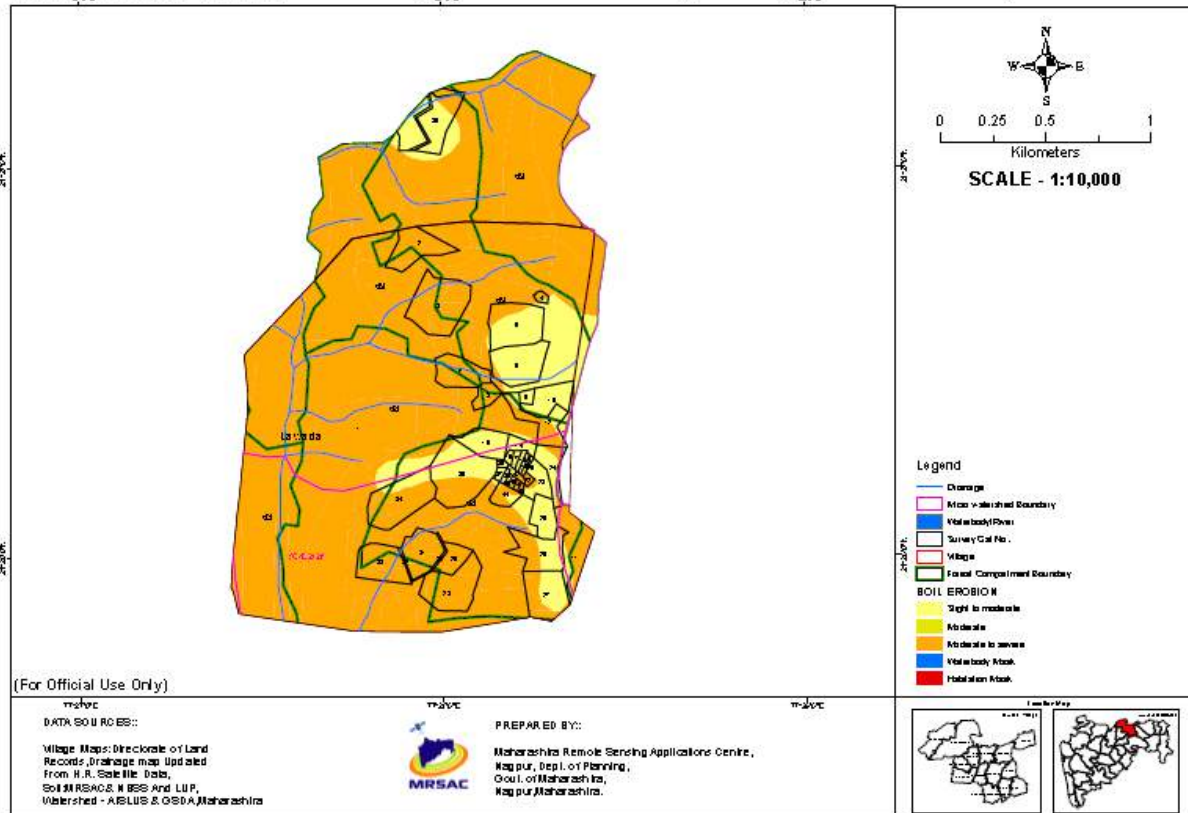
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SOIL EROSION MAP LAWADA VAN

SOIL EROSION MAP (PTCS-1)

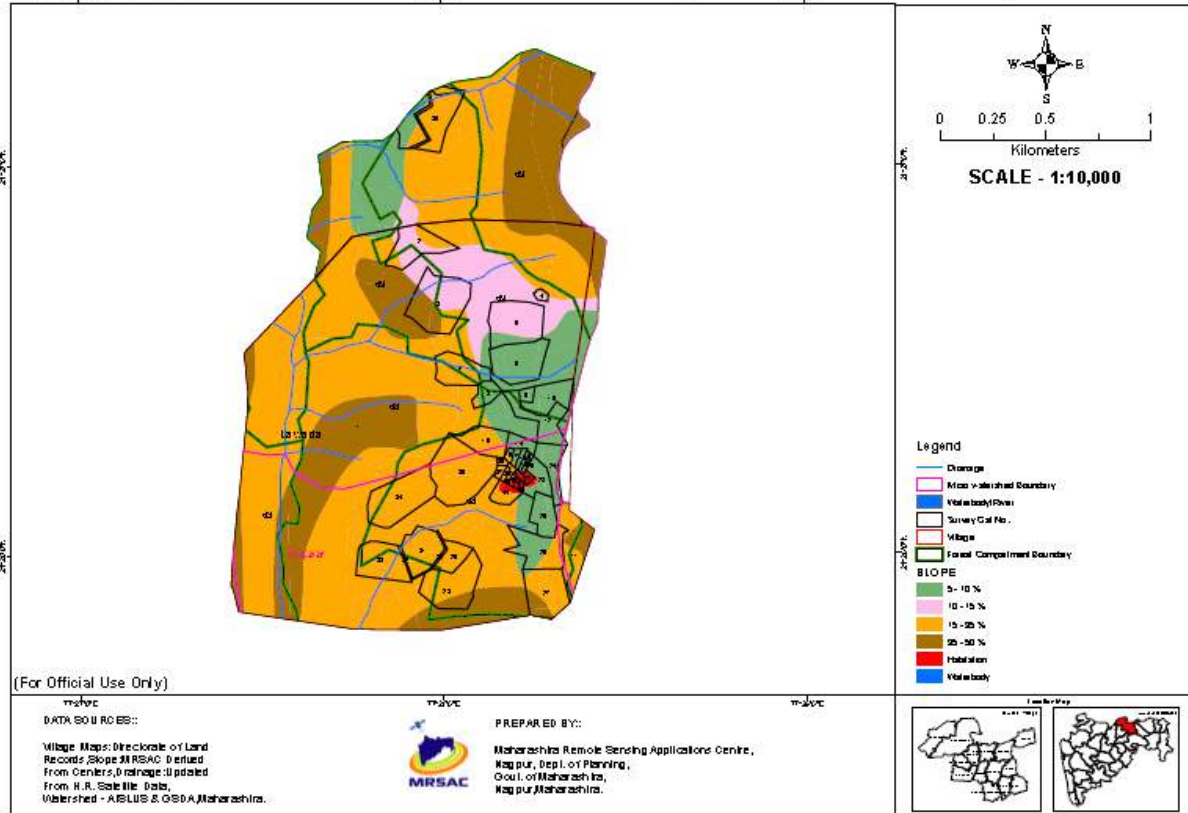
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SLOPE MAP LAWADA VAN

SLOPE MAP (PTCS-1)

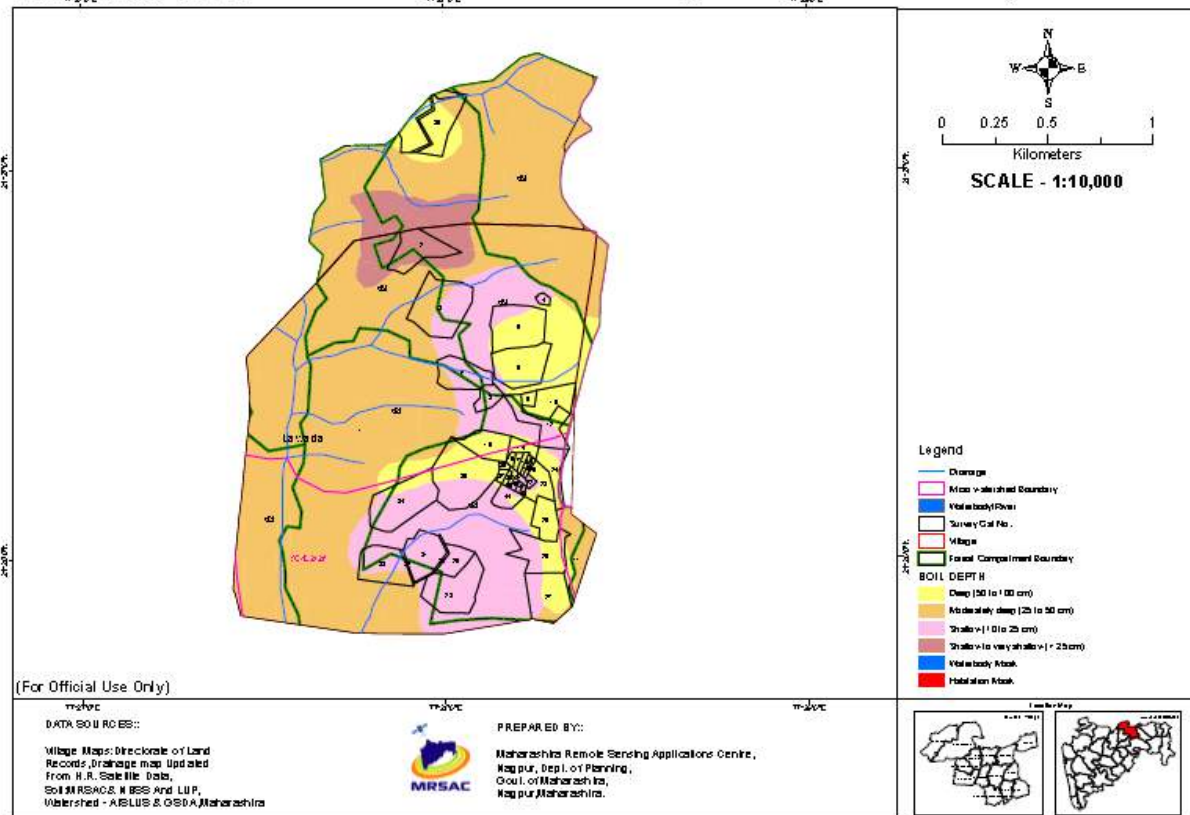
Village - Lawada, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



SOIL DEPTH MAP LAWADA VAN

SOIL DEPTH MAP (PTCS-1)

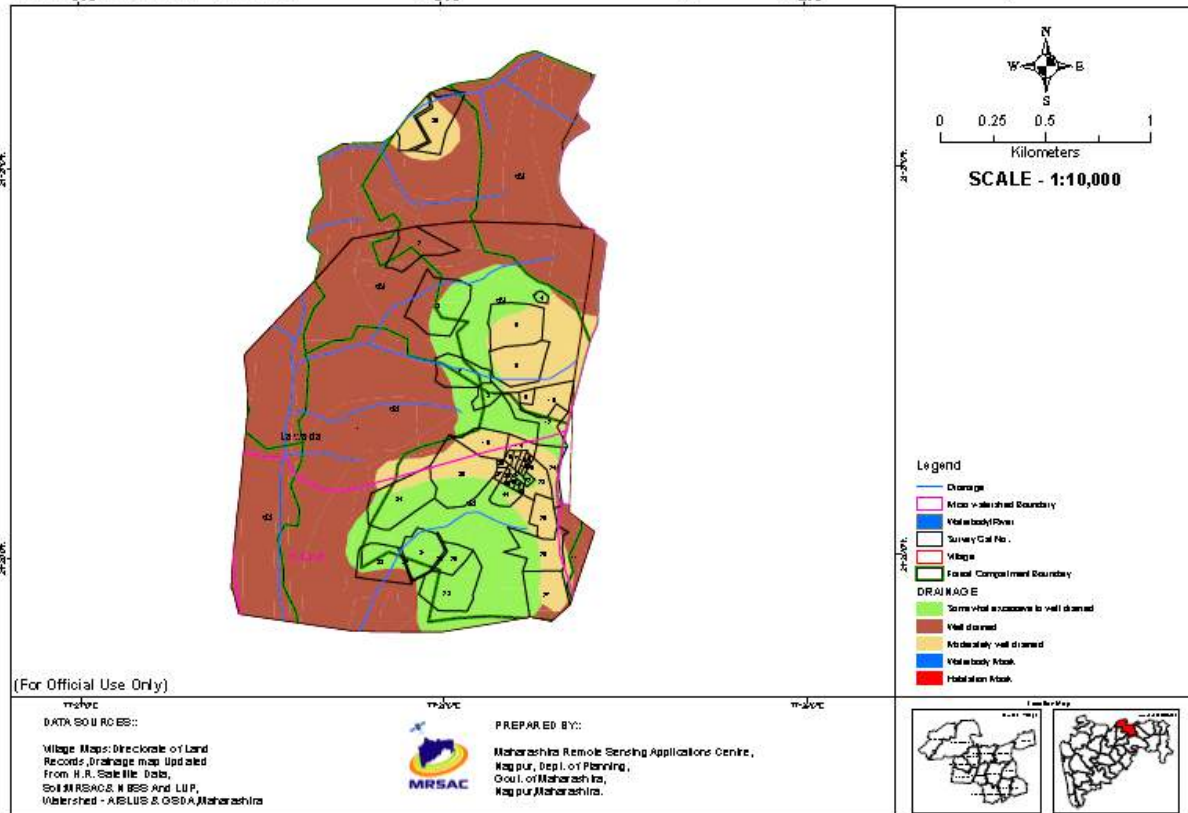
Village - Lawada, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



SOIL DRAINAGE MAP LAWADA VAN

SOIL DRAINAGE MAP (PTCS-1)

Village - Lawada, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



10. Current Status of the Forest and its Biodiversity

6.1. Composition and condition of crop:- This is Southern dry mixed deciduous forest. The overall forest has an average density of tree cover of around 380 trees per hectare. This is a predominant teak forests with most of this being young forest.

6.2. The maps obtained from the MRSAC Department reveals that we have a forest which is dense in some parts and open in some, indicating that there is scope for plantation in open spaces.

6.3. Biodiversity Assessment :-main vegetation of this area is teak, amla, dhavda, charoli, mahua, tendu, biba

Grasses- Katkom, Lantatan, Wildtulsi, Tarota, Muli, Saagajhaara, Efil, Kusal

Climbers- Makhel

Enumeration of 5% of the CFR area was undertaken in Lawada Van by laying quadrats of 1 ha each and identifying 5% 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.

The information collected from the sample plots and data of 5% area reveals the following status of forests today. This is listed in the Species Table

7. Current Status of the Forest in Lawada van: The forest is dense in some parts and some areas are open. An enumeration and stock mapping of 5% of forest through systematic sampling was undertaken to understand the biodiversity that exists in the region.

Species Listing - Lavada Compartment No 69 Total Area 174.99									
Species	Girth	Quadrants						Total	
		20	40	60	100	80	120		
Teak	Above 15 cms	75	58	58	47	20	52	310	51.6666 7
Teak	Below 15 cms	17	32	23	42	16	45	175	29.1666 7
Lendya	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0.83333 3
Lendya	Below 15 cms	46	0	72	0	0	7	125	20.8333 3
Charoli	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charoli	Below 15 cms	0	23	0	4	0	0	27	4.5
Amla	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amla	Below 15 cms	47	0	72	17	10	13	159	26.5
Dhavla	Above 15 cms	30	13	16	7	3	6	75	12.5
Dhavla	Below 15 cms	16	70	78	23	12	38	237	39.5
Bosai	Above 15 cms	0	3	0	0	0	3	6	1
Bosai	Below 15 cms	7	0	13	0	0	12	32	5.33333 3
Ruthu	Above 15 cms	9	5	0	0	0	0	14	2.33333 3
Ruthu	Below 15 cms	35	18	51	0	0	0	104	17.3333 3
Tendu	Above 15 cms	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.33333 3
Tendu	Below 15 cms	23	0	77	37	10	23	170	28.3333 3
Salai	Above 15 cms	3	7	0	5	0	10	25	4.16666 7
Salai	Below 15 cms	11	46	8	3	6	8	82	13.6666 7
Moha	Above 15 cms	4	2	26	3	0	2	37	6.16666

									7
Moha	Below 15 cms	0	7	0	6	0	7	20	3.33333 3
Amaltas	Above 15 cms	47	0	72	17	10	13	159	26.5
Amaltas	Below 15 cms	30	13	16	7	3	6	75	12.5
Dhamni	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhamni	Below 15 cms	17	0	26	0	0	0	43	7.16666 7
Adhana	Above 15 cms		0	0	3	0	3	6	1
Adhana	Below 15 cms	7	2	45	13	0	12	79	13.1666 7
Palas	Above 15 cms	0	1	0	0	4	0	5	0.83333 3
Palas	Below 15 cms	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.33333 3
Khekada	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khekada	Below 15 cms	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	1.83333 3
Pipari	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipari	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.16666 7
Baru	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baru	Below 15 cms	32	0	0	18	0	2	52	8.66666 7
Chinch	Above 15 cms	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.16666 7
Chinch	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muhi	Above 15 cms	5	6	0	0	0	0	11	1.83333 3
Muhi	Below 15 cms	12	25	7	0	0	0	44	7.33333 3
Ghirgut hi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghirgut hi	Below 15 cms	20	0	0	27	0	0	47	7.83333 3
Kumbhi	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumbhi	Below 15 cms	0	29	0	0	0	0	29	4.83333 3
Cekreji	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cekreji	Below 15 cms	0	23	0	0	8	0	31	5.16666 7
Shism	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shism	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bambu	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bambu	Below 15 cms	0	0	13	17	0	17	47	7.83333 3
Ruhini	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruhini	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aawla	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Aawla	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	7	7	0	14	2.33333 3
Bela	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bela	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	6	1	0	7	1.16666 7
Mharuk	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mharuk	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.33333 3
Fhashi	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fhashi	Below 15 cms	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1.5
	Total	495	396	682	311	112	284	2280	380

9. 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. 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

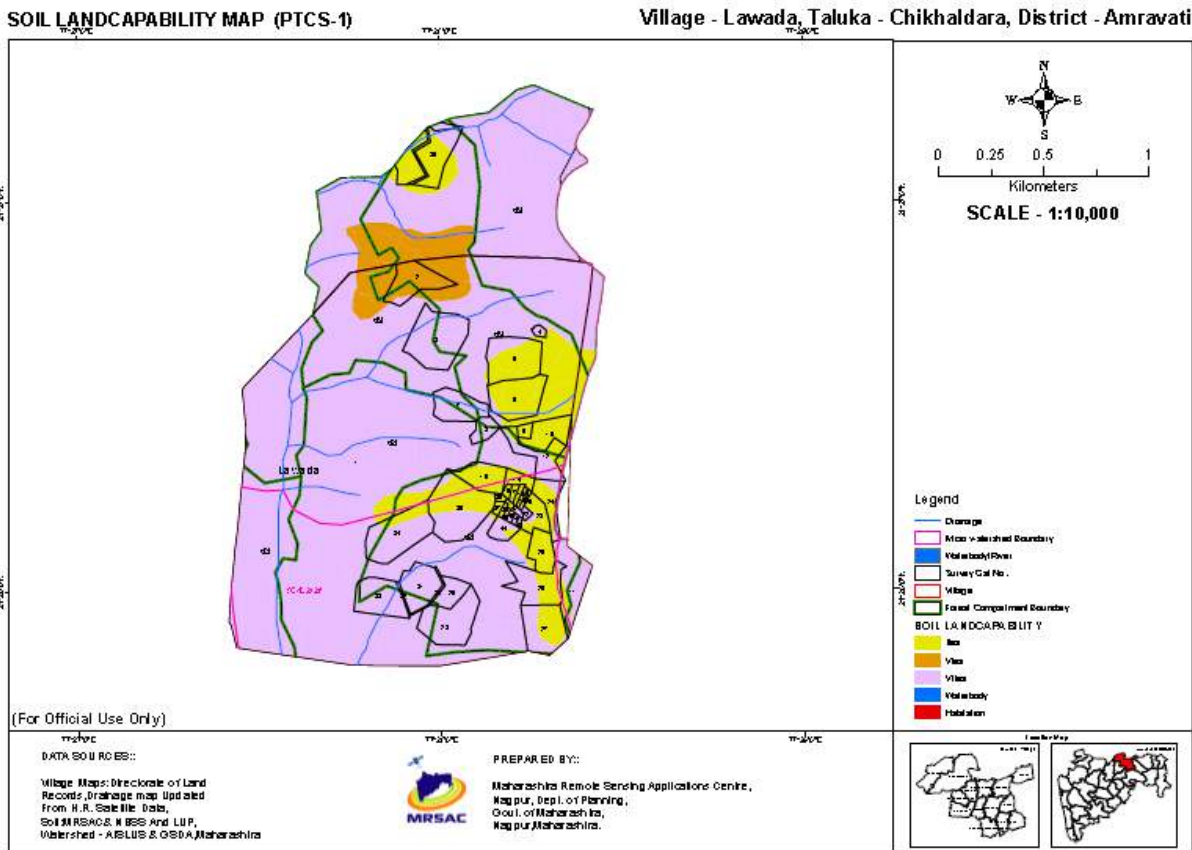
11. Forest Fauna

- 11.1 Fauna and their habitat: In the enumeration process, rabbit, deer, spotted owlet, wild boar scats were observed, along with birds like
- 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
- 11.3 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.
- 11.4 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
- 11.5 Creation of water holes and water bodies for the birds and animals in Summer will help ensure that they survive the tough season

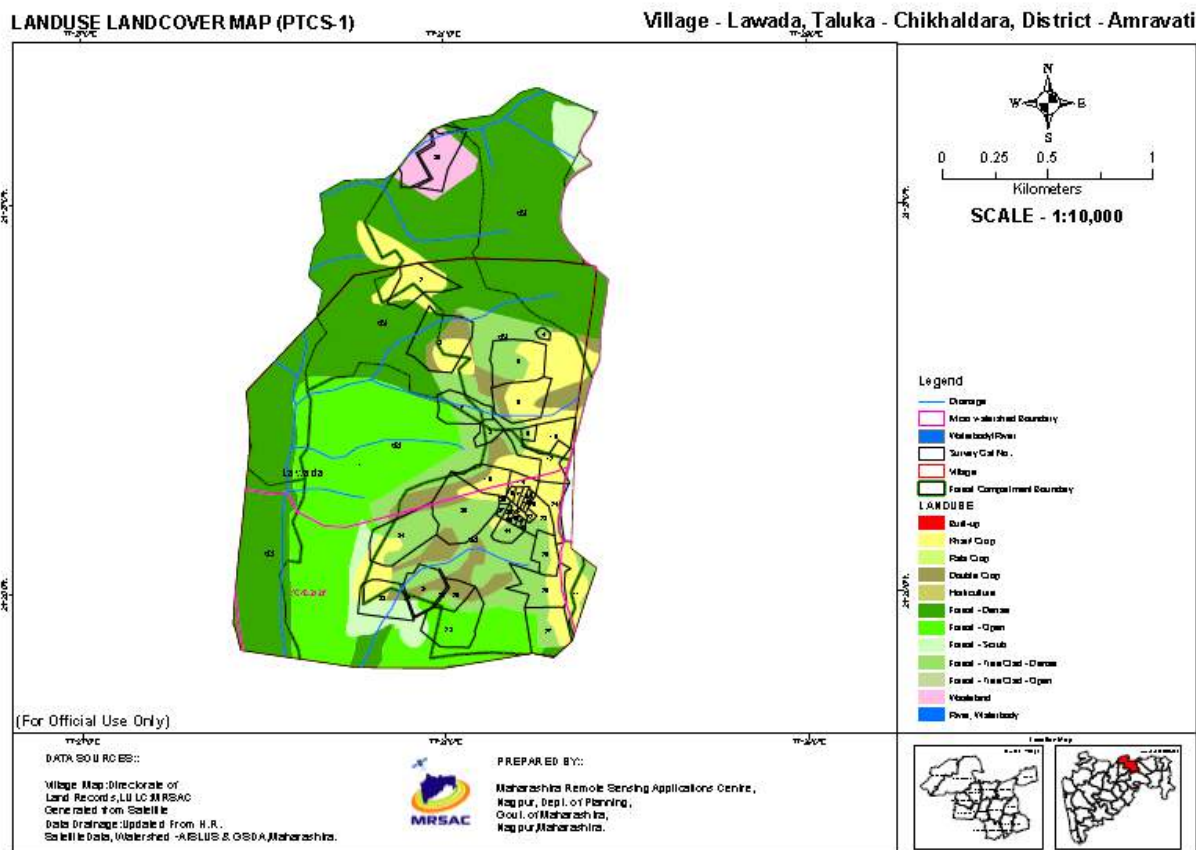
12. Forest Resource Utilisation

- 12.1 Demand supply of wood and wood products: The major needs of the people are firewood and nistar for housing and agricultural equipment's. People use wood available from the forest for the purpose of meeting their nistar needs.
- 12.2 Removal of fuel wood: The demand of fuel wood is currently being met from the forests. Each family needs approximately 180 to 200 kgs of fuel wood every month. And over 889 Quintal of fuel wood every year.
- 12.3 Assessment of bamboo: There is not much bamboo regeneration. 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: Charoli, biba seeds, amla and mahua are individually collected and sold by the people.
- 12.5 Removal of fodder: Fodder is not removed. Cattle is grazed in the forest. This need will have to be planned and managed.
- 12.6 Assessment of fodder needs:
- 12.7 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
- 12.8. Stone bunds have been built on the streams and 32000 saplings were planted through MGNREGA and 2400 pits were dug voluntarily and saplings planted through MGNREGA.
- 12.9 Any theft or trespass in the area is heavily penalized by the Committee
- 12.10 A micro plan has been prepared since the year 2012

SOIL LAND CAPABILITY MAP



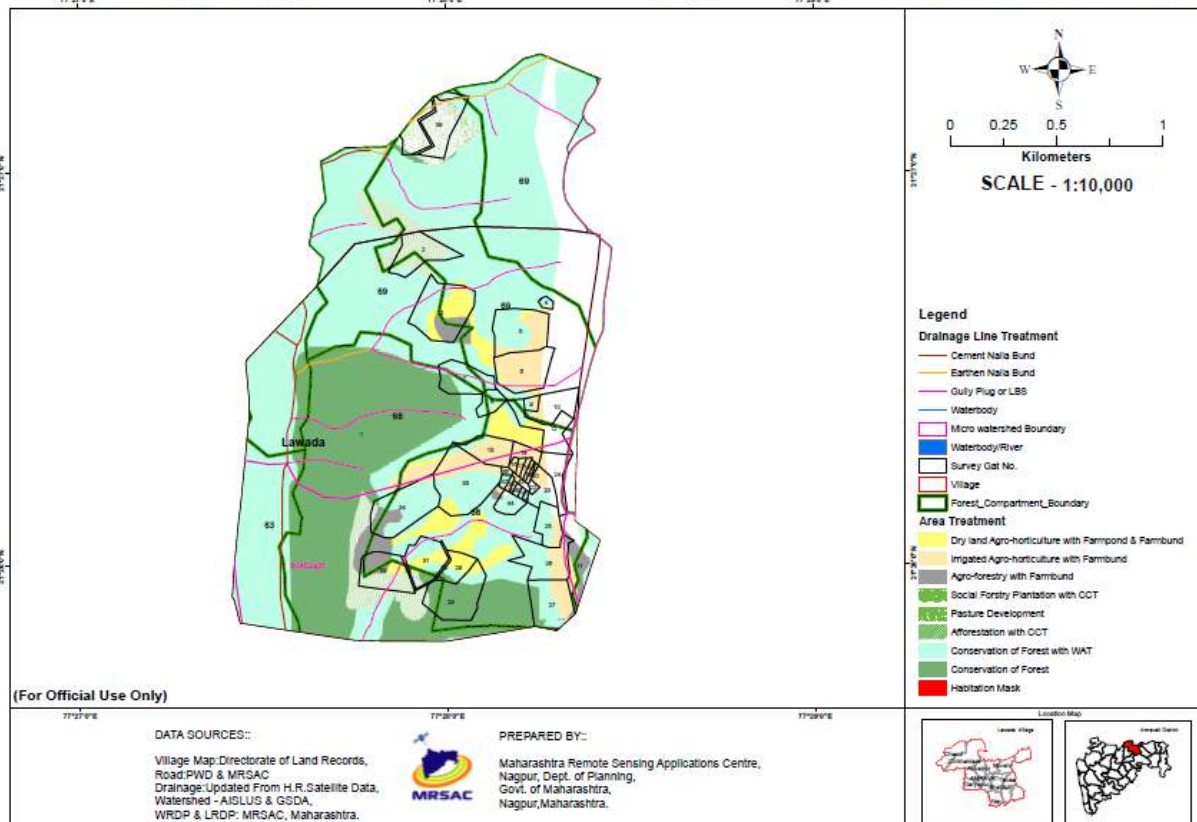
LAND USE LAND CAPABILITY MAP



ACTION MAP

ACTIONPLAN MAP OF 5C4D2/PTCS-1

Village - Lawada, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



13. Future Management Discussed and Prescribed

13.1 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

13.2 Analysis of all the maps attached in the document indicates that the forest area is sparsely stocked with area for improvement of the stock through Added Natural Regeneration as well as through plantation efforts to enrich the variety.

13.3 General Character of the vegetation: The area is hilly with undulating slopes dissected by meandering streams. The area is teak dominant and parts of the area has dense cover while the rest is open and can be covered under afforestation or natural regeneration programmes

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

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

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

13.8 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 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 142 ha of the CFR area comprises of the Mixed Plantation with a thrust on local variety of Plants

14.1 Choice of species - the native species of the forest like Biba, Amla, Charoli, Khair, Bamboo. Tikhadi grass that was once available in plenty is also a natural choice along with varieties of fodder for the cattle.

14.2 Proposed Works- Added Natural Regeneration in the slightly dense areas to be promoted and in the open areas, plantation of species that have grown naturally shall be taken up. Mixed plantation, tikhadi and fodder plantation would be promoted.

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 within next 5 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. Charoli and Biba collection would be organized through the Committee

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

e. Lac plantation on Kusum shall be promoted

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.

15. Rules and Records

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

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

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

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

15.5 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.

15.6 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.

15.7 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.

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

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

16. 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 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 outside the village, relating to forest, that is not resolved within the Gram Sabha within its 3 sittings shall be referred to DCF for resolution. The decision shall be taken by the DCF in consultation with Gram Sabha.

17. Proposed Additionalities to supplement Management Plans

1. Soil Moisture Conservation works to be undertaken in the area to ensure that the soil water run off is arrested and ground water table improves. This should include CCT, WAT, Stone bunds, Gully Plugs
2. Fodder plantation to be undertaken in the area along with promotion of Tikhadi grass
3. The villagers have been distressfully demanding creation of Storage Tank for meeting the needs of the agriculture area as well as for needs of wildlife and forest
4. Although this village is only about 30kms from the town of Paratwada, there is no electricity. This has been a cause of concern. Solar units available for drinking water does not work. Another unit means for lighting the village has been shut. Individual houses of panels, which they use and there are solar panels for street lights which work.
5. Plantation of Charoli and Bibal to be promoted on 20 ha of land
6. Mixed Plantation in 20 ha of land
7. Fodder plantation 30 ha
8. Tikhadi Grass- 20 ha
9. Medicinal Plant Plantation- 15ha
10. Tikhadi/Rosha grass- 20 ha
11. Added Natural Regeneration – 25ha

19. 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
9. Creation of a Gaon Talav will help increase the area under crops
10. Similarly, electricity or solar based system is needed to assist irrigation

MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)

Name of Village :- Lawada-Van, Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati

S. N o.	Micro Net Planning	Area	Area Treatment & Planning		
		ha.	Proposed work's	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Lawada van (Private land)	68.98	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	9312.30 Rmt	803157.94
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	207 No	53015.96
			Field Drain (F.D.)	2759.20 Rmt	138263.51
			Stone Bunding	2069.40 M.(1945.24 cum)	389202.82
			Cement Bandh	2	1000000.00
	Total	68.98			2383640.23
2	Lawada van (Forest land)	174.990	Plantation	55.00 ha.	7029000.00
			WAT'S	30.00 ha.	1536180.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	50.00 ha.	2476050.00
			Loose Boulder Structure	160 Nos	523550.00
			Gabion Structure	80 Nos	1200000.00
			Cement Bandh (Concrete)	1 No	375000.00
			Cement Bandh (Concrete)	1 No	500000.00
			Fodder Development	20.00 ha	727480.00
			Medicinal Plantation	20.00 ha	26311440.00
			Added Natural Regeneration	25.00 ha	1625000.00
			Mati Nala Bandh	2 nos	1500000.00
			Tikhadi Rosha Grass (F.P.)	20.00 ha	727480.00
	Total	174.99			44531180.00
	Total	243.97			46914820.23
Contengencies 3%					1407444.61
Labour Facilities 4.7%					2204996.55
Total					50527261.39

	Say Rs	5,05,27,261.00
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MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)

Name of Village :- Lawada-Van, Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati

S. N o.	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	Lawada van (Forest land)	174.990	Plantation	20.00 ha.	2556000.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	10.00 ha.	495210.00
			Loose Boulder Structure	70 No (815.00Cum)	230645.00
			Fodder Development	10.00 ha.	363740.00
			WAT'S	15.00 ha.	768090.00
			Added Natural Regeneration	10.00 ha	650000.00
			Total		5063685.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 2					
			Mixed Plantation	25.00 ha.	3195000.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	10.00 ha.	495210.00
			Loose Boulder Structure	60 No (685.00Cum)	193855.00
			WAT'S	10.00 ha.	512060.00
			Fodder Development	10.00 ha.	363740.00
			Medicinal Plantation	5.00 ha	6577860.00
			Added Natural Regeneration	15.00 ha	975000.00
			Tikhadi Rosha Grass (F.P.)	10.00 ha	363740.00
			Total		12676465.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 3					
			WAT'S	5.00 ha.	256030.00
			Plantation of Medicinal plants	10.00 ha.	1278000.00
			Gabion Structure	30 No (285.00 Rmt)	456000.00

			Loose Boulder Structure	30 No (350.00Cum)	99050.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	10.00 ha.	495210.00
			Fodder Development	10.00 ha	13155720.00
			Tikhadi Rosha Grass (F.P.)	10.00 ha	363740.00
			Total		16103750.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 4					
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	10.00 ha.	495210.00
			Gabion Structure	30 No (295.00 Rmt)	472000.00
			Cement Bandh	1 No (20.0 Rmt)	500000.00
			Medicinal Plantation	5.00 ha	6577860.00
			Total		8045070.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 5					
			Gabion Structure	20 No (170.00 Rmt)	272000.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	10.00 ha.	495210.00
			Cement Bandh	1 No (15.0 Rmt)	375000.00
			Mati Nala Bandh	2 nos	1500000.00
			Total		2642210.00
	Total	174.990		Total (Forest Land)	44531180.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 1					
2	Lawada van (Private land)	68.98	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	4252.50 Cum	453857.59
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	117	29958.86
			Field Drain (F.D.)	1559.20 Rmt	78131.51
			Stone Bunding	600.00 Cum	120048.00
			Total		681995.96
Area Treatment & Planning year- 2					
			Graded Bunding (G.B.)	5525.42 Cum	349300.35
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	90	23057.10
			Field Drain (F.D.)	1200.00 Rmt	60132.00
			Stone Bunding	600.00 Cum	120048.00
			Total		552537.45
Area Treatment & Planning year- 3					

			Stone Bunding	745.24 Cum	149106.82
			Cement Bandh	2	1000000.00
				Total	1149106.82
	Total	68.98		Total (Private Land)	2383640.23
	Total	243.97		Total (Private+Forest)	46914820.23
Contengencies 3%					1407444.61
Labour Facilities 4.7%					2204996.55
				Total	50527261.39

MICRO - PLANNING

Information of proposed work on the forest land

Name of Village :- Lawada-Van, Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati

S.No	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Comp. No.	Gat. No.	Ha.	Texture	Depth	Class	Slope	Erosion	Land Use & Capability	Proposed Work	Length	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	69		174.990							Cement Bandh (Concrete)	15.00 m.	1 No	375000.00
										Cement Bandh (Concrete)	20.00 m.	2 No	500000.00
										Gabion Structure	750.00 m.	80 No	1200000.00
										WAT'S	12000.00	30.00 ha.	1536180.00
										C.C.T. with WAT'S	50000.00	50.00 ha.	2476050.00
										Plantation		55.00 ha.	7029000.00
										Loose Boulder Structure	1850.00 Cum	160 No	523550.00
										Fodder Development		20.00 ha	727480.00
										Medicinal Plantation		20.00 ha	26311440.00
										Added Natural Regeneration		25.00 ha	1625000.00
										Mati Nala Bandh		2 nos	1500000.00
										Tikhadi Rosha Grass (F.P.)		20.00 ha	727480.00

Total		174.990										44531180.00
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MICRO - PLANNING

Name of Village :- Lawada-Van, Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati

S. No	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Beneficiary Name	Gat. No	Ha.	Text ure	De pth	Cla ss	Slo pe	Eros ion	Land Uses & Capab ility	Proposed Work	Len gth	Quan tity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kalu Lakhaji Jamunkar	6	4.50							Cement Bandh	20.00	1	500000.00
2	Gannu Bajju Kasdekar	35	4.43							Cement Bandh	20.00	1	500000.00
	Total									Cement Bandh		2	1000000.00

Name of Village :- Lawada-Van, Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati

S. No	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning MICRO - PLANNING					
	Beneficiary Name	Gat . No	H a.	Texture	Depth	Classes	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	Kalu Lakhaji Jamunkar	6	4.50							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	607.50	1.05	637.88	82.14	52395.05
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	14		14	256.19	3458.57
										Field Drain (F.D.)	180.00	0.54	97.20	50.11	9019.80
										Stone Bunding	135.00	0.94	126.90	200.08	25390.15
	Total														90263.57
		16	0.25							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	33.75	1.05	35.44	82.14	2910.84
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	192.14
										Field Drain (F.D.)	10.00	0.54	5.40	50.11	501.10
										Stone Bunding	7.50	0.94	7.05	200.08	1410.56
	Total														5014.64
2	Kali Kalma Akhande	7	3.80							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	513.00	1.05	538.65	82.14	44244.71
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	11		11	256.19	2920.57
										Field Drain (F.D.)	152.00	0.54	82.08	50.11	7616.72

										Stone Bunding	114.00	0.94	107.16	20.08	2144.057
	Total														7622.257
		12	2.12							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	286.20	1.05	300.51	82.14	2468.389
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	25.619	1629.37
										Field Drain (F.D.)	84.80	0.54	45.79	50.11	4249.33
										Stone Bunding	63.60	0.94	59.78	20.08	1196.158
	Total														4252.417
		18	0.28							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	37.80	1.05	39.69	82.14	3260.14
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	25.619	215.20
										Field Drain (F.D.)	11.20	0.54	6.05	50.11	561.23
										Stone Bunding	8.40	0.94	7.90	20.08	1579.83
	Total														5616.40
3	Sau Kalmi Sanu	15	2.90							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	391.50	1.05	411.08	82.14	3376.570
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	9		9	25.619	2228.85
										Field Drain (F.D.)	116.00	0.54	62.64	50.11	5812.76
										Stone Bunding	87.00	0.94	81.78	20.08	1636.254
	Total														5816.986
		13	0.06							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	8.10	1.05	8.51	82.14	698.60
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	0		0	25.619	46.11
										Field Drain (F.D.)	2.40	0.54	1.30	50.11	120.26
										Stone Bunding	1.80	0.94	1.69	20.08	338.54

	Total														1203.51
4	Sawaji Manaji Kasdekar	14	0.92							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	124.20	1.05	130.41	82.14	1071.88
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	25.619	707.08
										Field Drain (F.D.)	36.80	0.54	19.87	50.11	1844.05
										Stone Bunding	27.60	0.94	25.94	20.08	5190.88
	Total														18453.89
		33	1.08							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	145.80	1.05	153.09	82.14	12574.81
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	25.619	830.06
										Field Drain (F.D.)	43.20	0.54	23.33	50.11	2164.75
										Stone Bunding	32.40	0.94	30.46	20.08	6093.64
	Total														21663.26
5	Kajju Chotu Belsare	31,3	0.44							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	59.40	1.05	62.37	82.14	5123.07
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	25.619	338.17
										Field Drain (F.D.)	17.60	0.54	9.50	50.11	881.94
										Stone Bunding	13.20	0.94	12.41	20.08	2482.59
	Total														8825.77
		26,3	0.78							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	105.30	1.05	110.57	82.14	9081.81
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	25.619	599.48
										Field Drain (F.D.)	31.20	0.54	16.85	50.11	1563.43
										Stone Bunding	23.40	0.94	22.00	20.08	4400.96
	Total														15645.69

6	Gannu Baju Kasdekar	3	3. 27							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	441 .45	1.0 5	463 .52	82. 14	3807 3.74
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	10		10	25 6.1 9	2513. 22
										Field Drain (F.D.)	130 .80	0.5 4	70. 63	50. 11	6554. 39
										Stone Bunding	98. 10	0.9 4	92. 21	20 0.0 8	1845 0.18
	Total														6559 1.53
		3 5	4. 43							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	598 .05	1.0 5	627 .95	82. 14	5158 0.02
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	13		13	25 6.1 9	3404. 77
										Field Drain (F.D.)	177 .20	0.5 4	95. 69	50. 11	8879. 49
										Stone Bunding	132 .90	0.9 4	124 .93	20 0.0 8	2499 5.19
	Total														8885 9.47
		3 9	0. 12							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	16. 20	1.0 5	17. 01	82. 14	1397. 20
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	0		0	25 6.1 9	92.23
										Field Drain (F.D.)	4.8 0	0.5 4	2.5 9	50. 11	240.5 3
										Stone Bunding	3.6 0	0.9 4	3.3 8	20 0.0 8	677.0 7
	Total														2407. 03
7	Sabulal Channu Kasdekar	3, 2	3. 27							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	441 .45	1.0 5	463 .52	82. 14	3807 3.74
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	10		10	25 6.1 9	2513. 22
										Field Drain (F.D.)	130 .80	0.5 4	70. 63	50. 11	6554. 39
										Stone Bunding	98. 10	0.9 4	92. 21	20 0.0 8	1845 0.18
	Total														6559 1.53
		3 5, 2	2. 95							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	398 .25	1.0 5	418 .16	82. 14	3434 7.87

										Waste Weir (W.V.)	9		9	25 6.1 9	2267. 28
										Field Drain (F.D.)	118 .00	0.5 4	63. 72	50. 11	5912. 98
										Stone Bunding	88. 50	0.9 4	83. 19	20 0.0 8	1664 4.66
	Total														5917 2.78
8	Sau Janku Mannu Jamunkar	2 7, 1	1. 04							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	140 .40	1.0 5	147 .42	82. 14	1210 9.08
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	25 6.1 9	799.3 1
										Field Drain (F.D.)	41. 60	0.5 4	22. 46	50. 11	2084. 58
										Stone Bunding	31. 20	0.9 4	29. 33	20 0.0 8	5867. 95
	Total														2086 0.91
9	Dadu Nanji Kasdekar	3 7	0. 24							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	32. 40	1.0 5	34. 02	82. 14	2794. 40
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	25 6.1 9	184.4 6
										Field Drain (F.D.)	9.6 0	0.5 4	5.1 8	50. 11	481.0 6
										Stone Bunding	7.2 0	0.9 4	6.7 7	20 0.0 8	1354. 14
	Total														4814. 06
		1 0	1. 63							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	220 .05	1.0 5	231 .05	82. 14	1897 8.65
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	25 6.1 9	1252. 77
										Field Drain (F.D.)	65. 20	0.5 4	35. 21	50. 11	3267. 17
										Stone Bunding	48. 90	0.9 4	45. 97	20 0.0 8	9196. 88
	Total														3269 5.47
1 0	Dhansing Mansu Jamunkar	2 6 A	1. 26							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	170 .10	1.0 5	178 .61	82. 14	1467 0.61
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	25 6.1 9	968.4 0

									Field Drain (F.D.)	50. 40	0.5 4	27. 22	50. 11	2525. 54
									Stone Bunding	37. 80	0.9 4	35. 53	20 0.0 8	7109. 24
	Total													2527 3.80
		2 6, 2	0. 54						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	72. 90	1.0 5	76. 55	82. 14	6287. 41
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	25 6.1 9	415.0 3
									Field Drain (F.D.)	21. 60	0.5 4	11. 66	50. 11	1082. 38
									Stone Bunding	16. 20	0.9 4	15. 23	20 0.0 8	3046. 82
	Total													1083 1.63
1 1	Fagu Ramaji Kasdekar	5	2. 65						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	357 .75	1.0 5	375 .64	82. 14	3085 4.86
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	8		8	25 6.1 9	2036. 71
									Field Drain (F.D.)	106 .00	0.5 4	57. 24	50. 11	5311. 66
									Stone Bunding	79. 50	0.9 4	74. 73	20 0.0 8	1495 1.98
	Total													5315 5.21
1 2	Fagan Baddu Jamunkar	3 1, 2	1. 40						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	189 .00	1.0 5	198 .45	82. 14	1630 0.68
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	25 6.1 9	1076. 00
									Field Drain (F.D.)	56. 00	0.5 4	30. 24	50. 11	2806. 16
									Stone Bunding	42. 00	0.9 4	39. 48	20 0.0 8	7899. 16
	Total													2808 2.00
1 3	Badesing Amarsing Jamunkar	2 6, 1	1. 82						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	245 .70	1.0 5	257 .99	82. 14	2119 0.89
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	25 6.1 9	1398. 80
									Field Drain (F.D.)	72. 80	0.5 4	39. 31	50. 11	3648. 01

										Stone Bunding	54.60	0.94	51.32	200.08	10268.91
	Total														36506.60
		40	0.10							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	13.50	1.05	14.18	82.14	1164.33
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	0		0	256.19	76.86
										Field Drain (F.D.)	4.00	0.54	2.16	50.11	200.44
										Stone Bunding	3.00	0.94	2.82	200.08	564.23
	Total														2005.86
14	Babulal Mansu Kasdekar	21	0.08							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	10.80	1.05	11.34	82.14	931.47
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	0		0	256.19	61.49
										Field Drain (F.D.)	3.20	0.54	1.73	50.11	160.35
										Stone Bunding	2.40	0.94	2.26	200.08	451.38
	Total														1604.69
		23	1.64							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	221.40	1.05	232.47	82.14	19095.09
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	256.19	1260.45
										Field Drain (F.D.)	65.60	0.54	35.42	50.11	3287.22
										Stone Bunding	49.20	0.94	46.25	200.08	9253.30
	Total														32896.06
15	Babulal Thannu Kasdekar	2	2.00							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	270.00	1.05	283.50	82.14	23286.69
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	256.19	1537.14
										Field Drain (F.D.)	80.00	0.54	43.20	50.11	4008.80
										Stone Bunding	60.00	0.94	56.40	200.08	11284.51

	Total														4011 7.14
1 6	Sau Soni & Other	1 9	0. 17							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	22. 95	1.0 5	24. 10	82. 14	1979. 37
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	25 6.1 9	130.6 6
										Field Drain (F.D.)	6.8 0	0.5 4	3.6 7	50. 11	340.7 5
										Stone Bunding	5.1 0	0.9 4	4.7 9	20 0.0 8	959.1 8
	Total														3409. 96
		3 4	5. 82							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	785 .70	1.0 5	824 .99	82. 14	6776 4.27
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	17		17	25 6.1 9	4473. 08
										Field Drain (F.D.)	232 .80	0.5 4	125 .71	50. 11	1166 5.61
										Stone Bunding	174 .60	0.9 4	164 .12	20 0.0 8	3283 7.93
	Total														1167 40.88
1 7	Maniram Manu Kasdekar	2 4	1. 84							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	248 .40	1.0 5	260 .82	82. 14	2142 3.75
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	25 6.1 9	1414. 17
										Field Drain (F.D.)	73. 60	0.5 4	39. 74	50. 11	3688. 10
										Stone Bunding	55. 20	0.9 4	51. 89	20 0.0 8	1038 1.75
	Total														3690 7.77
		2 5	2. 22							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	299 .70	1.0 5	314 .69	82. 14	2584 8.23
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	7		7	25 6.1 9	1706. 23
										Field Drain (F.D.)	88. 80	0.5 4	47. 95	50. 11	4449. 77
										Stone Bunding	66. 60	0.9 4	62. 60	20 0.0 8	1252 5.81
	Total														4453 0.03

		2 2	0. 24							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	32. 40	1.0 5	34. 02	82. 14	2794. 40
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	25 6.1 9	184.4 6
										Field Drain (F.D.)	9.6 0	0.5 4	5.1 8	50. 11	481.0 6
										Stone Bunding	7.2 0	0.9 4	6.7 7	20 0.0 8	1354. 14
	Total														4814. 06
		2 0	0. 20							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	27. 00	1.0 5	28. 35	82. 14	2328. 67
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	25 6.1 9	153.7 1
										Field Drain (F.D.)	8.0 0	0.5 4	4.3 2	50. 11	400.8 8
										Stone Bunding	6.0 0	0.9 4	5.6 4	20 0.0 8	1128. 45
	Total														4011. 71
1 8	Manaji Ramaji Kasdekar	4	0. 28							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	37. 80	1.0 5	39. 69	82. 14	3260. 14
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	25 6.1 9	215.2 0
										Field Drain (F.D.)	11. 20	0.5 4	6.0 5	50. 11	561.2 3
										Stone Bunding	8.4 0	0.9 4	7.9 0	20 0.0 8	1579. 83
	Total														5616. 40
		4 1	0. 06							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	8.1 0	1.0 5	8.5 1	82. 14	698.6 0
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	0		0	25 6.1 9	46.11
										Field Drain (F.D.)	2.4 0	0.5 4	1.3 0	50. 11	120.2 6
										Stone Bunding	1.8 0	0.9 4	1.6 9	20 0.0 8	338.5 4
	Total														1203. 51
		5	2. 31							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	311 .85	1.0 5	327 .44	82. 14	2689 6.13

										Waste Weir (W.V.)	7		7	25 6.1 9	1775. 40
										Field Drain (F.D.)	92. 40	0.5 4	49. 90	50. 11	4630. 16
										Stone Bunding	69. 30	0.9 4	65. 14	20 0.0 8	1303 3.61
	Total														4633 5.30
1 9	Sugay Raoji Kasdekar	1 7	0. 26							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	35. 10	1.0 5	36. 86	82. 14	3027. 27
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	25 6.1 9	199.8 3
										Field Drain (F.D.)	10. 40	0.5 4	5.6 2	50. 11	521.1 4
										Stone Bunding	7.8 0	0.9 4	7.3 3	20 0.0 8	1466. 99
	Total														5215. 23
		2 8	5. 28							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	712 .80	1.0 5	748 .44	82. 14	6147 6.86
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	16		16	25 6.1 9	4058. 05
										Field Drain (F.D.)	211 .20	0.5 4	114 .05	50. 11	1058 3.23
										Stone Bunding	158 .40	0.9 4	148 .90	20 0.0 8	2979 1.11
	Total														1059 09.25
2 0	Sau Rayu Kammu Bethe	3 8	0. 21							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	28. 35	1.0 5	29. 77	82. 14	2445. 10
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	25 6.1 9	161.4 0
										Field Drain (F.D.)	8.4 0	0.5 4	4.5 4	50. 11	420.9 2
										Stone Bunding	6.3 0	0.9 4	5.9 2	20 0.0 8	1184. 87
	Total														4212. 30
2 1	Sau Ratu Ganthu Bhusum	2 7, 3	1. 04							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	140 .40	1.0 5	147 .42	82. 14	1210 9.08
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	25 6.1 9	799.3 1

									Field Drain (F.D.)	41. 60	0.5 4	22. 46	50. 11	2084. 58
									Stone Bunding	31. 20	0.9 4	29. 33	20 0.0 8	5867. 95
	Total													2086 0.91
2 2	Sau Ratna Gunthu Bhusum	2 7, 4	1. 04						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	140 .40	1.0 5	147 .42	82. 14	1210 9.08
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	25 6.1 9	799.3 1
									Field Drain (F.D.)	41. 60	0.5 4	22. 46	50. 11	2084. 58
									Stone Bunding	31. 20	0.9 4	29. 33	20 0.0 8	5867. 95
	Total													2086 0.91
2 3	Ramsu Amarsing Jamunkar	3 1, 1	1. 40						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	189 .00	1.0 5	198 .45	82. 14	1630 0.68
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	25 6.1 9	1076. 00
									Field Drain (F.D.)	56. 00	0.5 4	30. 24	50. 11	2806. 16
									Stone Bunding	42. 00	0.9 4	39. 48	20 0.0 8	7899. 16
	Total													2808 2.00
2 4	Shalikram Chotelal Mawaskar	2 7, 1	1. 04						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	140 .40	1.0 5	147 .42	82. 14	1210 9.08
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	25 6.1 9	799.3 1
									Field Drain (F.D.)	41. 60	0.5 4	22. 46	50. 11	2084. 58
									Stone Bunding	31. 20	0.9 4	29. 33	20 0.0 8	5867. 95
	Total													2086 0.91
	Total Area		68 .9 8						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	931 2.3 0	1.0 5	977 7.9 2	82. 14	8031 57.94
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	207		207	25 6.1 9	5301 5.96
									Field Drain (F.D.)	275 9.2 0	0.5 4	148 9.9 7	50. 11	1382 63.51

[illegible]

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 TILIFOLIA	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/ASAHI	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	EYPHORBIACEAE
UMBAR	FICUS RACEMOSA	MORACEAE
WARANG/BARANGA	KYDIA CALYCINA	MALVACEAE

B.SHRUBS

BHANDARA	COLEBROOKA OPPOSITIFLIA	LABIATAE
BHARATI	GYMNOSPORIA SPINOSA	CELASTRACEAE
CHILLARI	MIMOSA RUICAULIS	MIMOSEAE
CHILLATI	CAESALPINIA SEPIARIA	CAESALPINIACEAE
DUDHI/KALAKUDA	WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA	APOCYANACEAE
DHAVATI	WOODFORDIA FLORIBUNDA	LYTHRACEAE
KARI KORANDO	CARRISSA SPINARIUM	APOCYANACEAE
KORAT	BARLERIA PRIONITIS	ACANTHACEAE
KUNDA,INDRAJAV	HOLARRIHENA ANTIDYSENETERICA	APOCYANACEAE
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 VAHLLI	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	AMAURORNIS 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 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 EOPS
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
COMMOM LORA	AEGITHINA TIPPIA
RED VENTED BULBUL	PHYCNONOTUS CAFER
COMMON BABBLER	TURDOIDES CAUDATUS
WHITE THROATED FANTAIL	RHIPIDURA ALBICOLLIS
FLYCATCHER	
PARADISE FLYCATCHER	TERPSIPHONA PARADISI
MAGPIE ROBIN	COPSYCHUS SAULARIS
IDIAN ROBIN	SAXICOLAIDES 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 (Rules for 4(1)e Committee)

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 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 सुचना

29/12/14
दि. / /

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

प्रति,

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

मा.महोदय,

आपणास माहितच आहे की, बवारा (क-र) गावाचे सामुहिक वन हक्क मान्य झाले आहे. वन हक्क कायद्याच्या कलम 5 अन्वये सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समितीला (किंवा 4 (1) 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 मिळविण्यात म्हणून आपणांस हि सूचना देण्यात येत आहे. करिता आयोजित ग्रामसभेला 21/11/15 येथे दिनांक 21/11/15 वाजता 6:00:00 येथे हजर राहुन या व्यवस्थापन आराखडावर आपण आपले मत मांडू शकता. सा.रा.प.प.

0/c
30/12/14
जि.प.लघु सिचन उप विभाग
चिखलदरा

आपला विश्वासु

फागू
अध्यक्ष
सचिव

जिव
सा.प.प.

सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती

बवारा (क-र)

प्रतिलिपी :

- ✓ 1) वनरक्षक / वनपाल
- ✓ 2) कृषी पर्यवेक्षक, कृषि विभाग
- ✓ 3) पशुवैद्यकीय, अधिकारी
- ✓ 4) अभियंता लघुसिचन जि.प.
- ✓ 5) विशेष कार्यक्रम अधिकारी: मंगारोहयो ...
- ✓ 6) लागवड अधिकारी, सामाजिक वनिकरन
- ✓ 7) खेज संस्था गोरखेडा (कुंसी)
- ✓ 8) सारपेथ/सचिव सा.प.प. अ.प.प.प.

30/12/14
पशुपत ज्ञानो विभाग
चिखलदरा