

FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN OF

PAYVIHIR VILLAGE

2014-15 to 2024-25



Prepared by: Gram Sabha Payvihir

Technical Support: KHOJ

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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 a 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 grateful 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 and communities from across the 5 districts.

And finally Thanks to the Gram Sabha of PAYVIHIR for believing and working together for co- creating this roadmap for future

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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, Zilla Parishad
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

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 tradition 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.

PAYVIHIR AT A GLANCE

- TALUKA: AHCHALPUR, DIST AMRAVATI
- TOTAL AREA UNDER CFR: 192.98HA
- ALL FAMILIES ARE CLAIMANTS OF COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS
- TOTAL FAMILIES: 113
- PRIMARY INHABITANTS: KORKUS AND BALAIS
- FOREST RESOURCE: ENTIRELY DEGRADED FOREST AREA, SMC WORKS BEGAN 2 YEARS AGO, AFFORESTATION AND PROTECTION PRESCRIBED
- STRONG COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION EXISTS
- LIVELIHOODS SLOWLY IMPROVING WITH INTRODUCTION OF MILCH ANIMALS AND EMPLOYMENT ON FOREST LAND
- SITAFAL AND TENDU- PRIMARY MFP HARVESTED TODAY
- MGNREGA – POPULAR GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction to the Management and Conservation plan for Payvahir

Payvahir village is situated in Achalpur block of Amravati district Maharashtra. Inhabited primarily by the members of the korku tribes, it is also home for some Balai families who have stayed in the village from the early days.

The village of Payvahir, got its Community Forest Rights Recognized on 8th June 2012 over 192.92ha of land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) 2006. The rights that were recognized included the rights over minor forest produce, bio diversity management, water bodies, intellectual property rights and the rights to manage the forest area so recognised under Forest Rights Act.

Since the year 2012, the Gram Sabha of Payvahir has taken upon itself the responsibility of conservation and protection of the area and seeks the support of forest department as and when essential.

The total area of 192 ha was a piece of degraded and understocked area with heavy soil erosion and hence the first priority was to ensure that the soil water run off was prevented. Soil water conservation works in a staggered manner have been undertaken in the area with a watershed approach. Almost 50ha of the land is already under Water Absorption Trenches(WAT) and Continuous Contour Trenches(CCT) and a plantation of over 52000 saplings of mixed trees including Sitafal, Mahua, Neem, Amla, Jamun, Arjun, Karanja, Teak etc.

The villagers have already demarcated their grazing area and fuel wood is gathered from the thinning activities in the forest.

Lac plantation was undertaken and it did not survive the hot summer. Perhaps with increased canopy, we may be able to take a second crop. It was on this background, that the management plan was undertaken with the engagement of the Gram Sabha of Payvahir village and objectives set for its future forestry works.

Objectives of management

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

Methodology for Resource Mapping:

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

The boundary of the CFR area was identified with support of local forest staff. The area mapped on graph paper and was divided into quadrants of 1ha each. 5% of sample was identified on a systematic sampling basis to ensure that all areas were included in the enumeration process. These quadrants were mapped on the ground and enumerations carried out.

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

Management Plan Process

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

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

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

Village Overview obtained from Village Planning process

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

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS -

The findings of the Household survey reveal the following information -

I.TOTAL POPULATION	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	MALE	FEMALE
449	113	236	213

A glance through the age wise break up reveals that half of the population is that of the working and earning age group and the other predominant half is that of children below 18 years of age. There are only 13 people in the old age category.

II. AGEGROUP	TOTAL POPULATION
0TO3 YEARS	34
3TO 6 YEARS	31
6TO 14YEARS	54
14TO 18 YEARS	54
18TO 35 YEARS	144
35TO 65 YEARS	119
65 AND ABOVE	13

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

TOTAL POPULATION	SC	ST
449	92	357

The data also reveals that while most of the households are headed by male members, there is also a proportion of houses headed by women folks. Out of the 15 households headed by women, 14 are either widowed or deserted women. Only one woman actually is the head of the household while her husband or sons continue to remain in the family in the same village. She is also the ex Member of the Gram Panchayat.

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD	FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS
113	98	15

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

EDUCATION	
PRIMARY	90
HIGHER PRIMARY	84
SECONDARY	55
HIGHER SECONDARY	34
GRADUATION	06
POST GRADUATION	01

Out of the total of 113 families, only 26 families actually own land and a large proportion of the population depends on labour provided by the village farmers or the farmers of neighbouring villages or on cotton based industries for survival.

LANDHOLDING FAMILIES	FAMILIES WITH NO LAND
26	87

Out of those who own some land, most of them are marginal farmers with less than 5 acres of land. 4 people own 4 or more acres of land in the village thus also pointing out to the challenges for existence and survival.

Total Area under Irrigation in the village is - 40.5 Hectares and the land that is Unirrigated is 42 hectares in the village

POPULATION BREAK UP	
WIDOW	12
DESTITUTE	02
AGED	20
BLIND	02
PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED	03

TYPE OF FAMILIES	
NUCLEAR	67
JOINT	43
EXTENDED	03

The village has larger number of families who are nuclear and stay away from their parents although in the same village. However there is almost an equal number of families who stay together with their parents and extended family members. A look at the village points to the fact that it is like any other tribal village of Melghat region. Most of the houses are made of bamboo and mud.

CATTLE POPULATION	
MILCH ANIMALS	17
BULLOCKS	63
GOATS	120
HEN	250
COW	27
BUFFALO	20



The data of agricultural production also reveals that the people have migrated to market based crops and their traditional crops have been completely forgotten. Soybeans, Cotton, Chilly and Jowar are some of the major crops. Out of these soyabean and cotton are 100% market produce while Jowar is used for consumption predominantly and a portion of chilly is kept for home consumption and rest is for the sale in market

SOURCE	AVAILABILITY IN WINTER	AVAILABIITY IN SUMMER
BOREWELL	15	15
WELL	13	03
OTHERS	02	0

The above data reveals that a huge population needs employment due to low land holdings. Agriculture is unable to fulfil the labour demands. There is a major thrust on cash crops with lesser focus on the consumption crops.

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

Introduction of Milch animals is assisting livelihood and nutritional needs in the village.

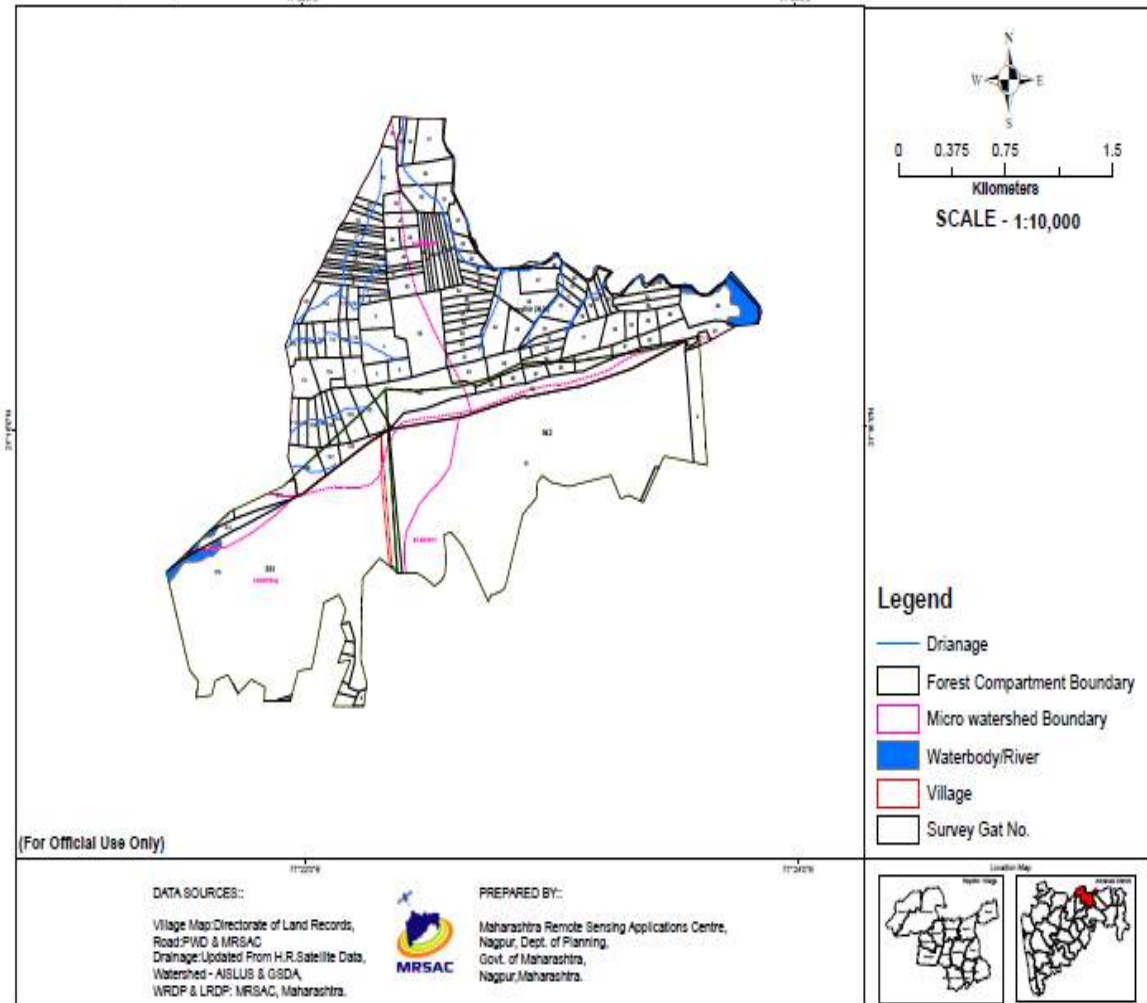
Many members in the community seem to have undergone school education with many graduates and post graduates who could also contribute to the developmental processes in the village.

Base Map of Payvihir Forest and Village

**Compartment No 542 and 531(p) of
recognised under Community Forest Rights**

BASE MAP (PTC-2)

Village - Payvihir, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



THE PAYVIHIR FOREST

1. Details community Forest Right Area: Payvihir Gram Sabha received community right area is 192.98 ha through the compartments number 531 and 542 . This area is under paratwada range of Amravati forest division, Amravati.

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

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

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

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.

6 .Water resources: Major source of water supply are wells, bore wells and also water supply through pipelines.

7. 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.

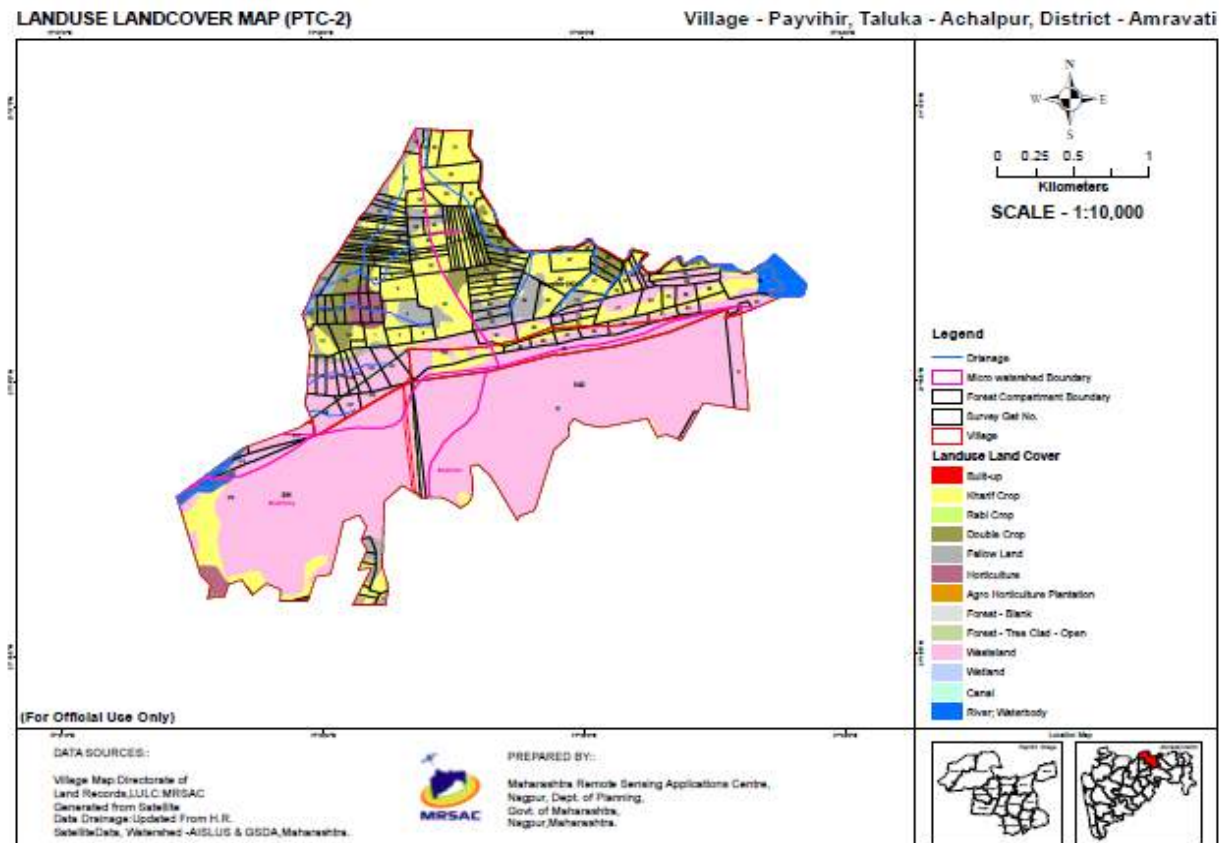
8. Conservation Measures: - The CFR area is now under protection of the Gram Sabha through its Forest Biodiversity and Wildlife Management Committee u/s 4(1)e of the Rules carrying out the duties assigned u/s5 of the Forest Rights Act.

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

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

Land Use and Land Capability Map



CURRENT STATUS OF THE FOREST AND ITS BIODIVERSITY

1. *Composition and condition of crop:-* This is Southern dry mixed deciduous forest . Due 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 collectively undertakes collection and marketing of sitaphal in the last 3 years.

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.

3. *Biodiversity Assessment :-*main vegetation of this area is pals Neem sitaphal ,Nirguri, Bor, Tendu Bharati, Khair, Amaltas Bhera, babul ,pithondi, Waghata ,Rosha grass,kusal grass,tarota ,rantulas lantana ,bhurbhushi,grass,wasanwel ,gulwel khobarwel, and wild life species jungle owl, parrpt quails gray partridge, lizard porcupine, wild boars ,bears, occasional visit of leopard and snakes are found in the area.

Enumeration of 5% of the CFR area was undertaken in Payvihir 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 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.

Sr No	Type of Flora	Quantity	Medicinal Plants	Grasses
1	Palash	3301	Guwel	Tikhadi
2	Chambarkodale	419	Waghota	Tulsi
3	Sitafal	1581	Utranwel	Galori
4	Amaltas	70	Dongarmirchi	Pus
5	Neem	283	Neem	Sudan
6	Nirgudi	490		Saynar
7	Chillor	81		Chilor
8	Ber	51		Katkondh
9	Subabul	8		Phuli
10	Behara	70		Chaipatti
11	Bharati	631		Jaljatang
12	Tendu	655		Dindhon
13	Dudhari	97		Kusal
14	Rui	02		
15	Bhusguti	18		
16	Chilati	26		
17	Hiwar	36		
18	Bamboo	22		

19	Khair	212		
20	Babul	114		
21	Bangali babul	29		
22	Maharukh	06		
23	Sisam	12		
24	Glyricidea	01		

3. Status of natural regeneration:- Palash, tendu, bharati and sitafal, are the dominant species in the area. However, there are other species which are also surviving and evolving.

The following data was collected from the Enumeration of 5% of forests in compartment no 542 and 531 is as below-

COMPARTMENT NO 542 -		Total Area - 132.98ha								
PRAJATI	Girth	18	36	54	72	90	108	126	Total	Average
		QUADRANTS ENUMERATED								
PALASH	15 cm below	192	336	288	395	378	110	480	2179	311.29
PALASH	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0.8571
AMALTAS	15 cm below	1	2	0	5	1	17	18	44	6.2857
SITAFAL	15 cm below	44	80	52	115	38	48	118	495	70.714
GLYRICIDIA	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1429
BOR	15 cm below	11	6	3	3	2	5	1	31	4.4286
BENGALI	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7	1
TENDU	15 cm below	12	200	18	44	1	0	0	275	39.286
MAHARUKH	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	6	0.8571
DUDHARI	15 cm below	13	3	4	2	3	15	0	40	5.7143

SISAM	15 cm below	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	8	1.1429
BHIWRYA	15 cm below	17	5	14	7	3	8	1	55	7.8571
CHICHA	15 cm below	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1429
BAMBOO	15 cm below	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.5714
KOLAJBUTI	15 cm below	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1429
NEEM	15 cm below	31	25	9	17	8	30	34	154	22
KARJHOM	15 cm below	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1429
MAIKHAD	15 cm below	40	0	22	0	0	47	1	110	15.714
AMLA	15 cm below	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	15	2.1429
HIWAR	15 cm below	22	0	0	0	0	10	0	32	4.5714
JAMUN	15 cm below	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	9	1.2857
CHILAR	15 cm below	3	1	3	4	3	9	0	23	3.2857
BAMBOO	15 cm below	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	30	4.2857
KALA PITONDI	15 cm below	36	60	26	39	31	42	54	288	41.143
MAHKEL	15 cm below	0	80	0	31	13	0	0	124	17.714
KHAIR	15 cm below	13	88	0	3	3	16	1	124	17.714
AMALTAS	15 cm below	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	1.1429
NIRGUDI	15 cm below	15	25	25	12	0	0	12	89	12.714
BABUL	15 cm below	0	50	60	0	0	5	2	117	16.714
WAL	15 cm below	16	0	0	5	0	22	0	43	6.1429
PITHONDI	15 cm below	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1429
MUGNYA	15 cm below	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1429
		470	971	575	689	500	385	732	4322	617.43

COMPARTMENT NO 531 -60ha

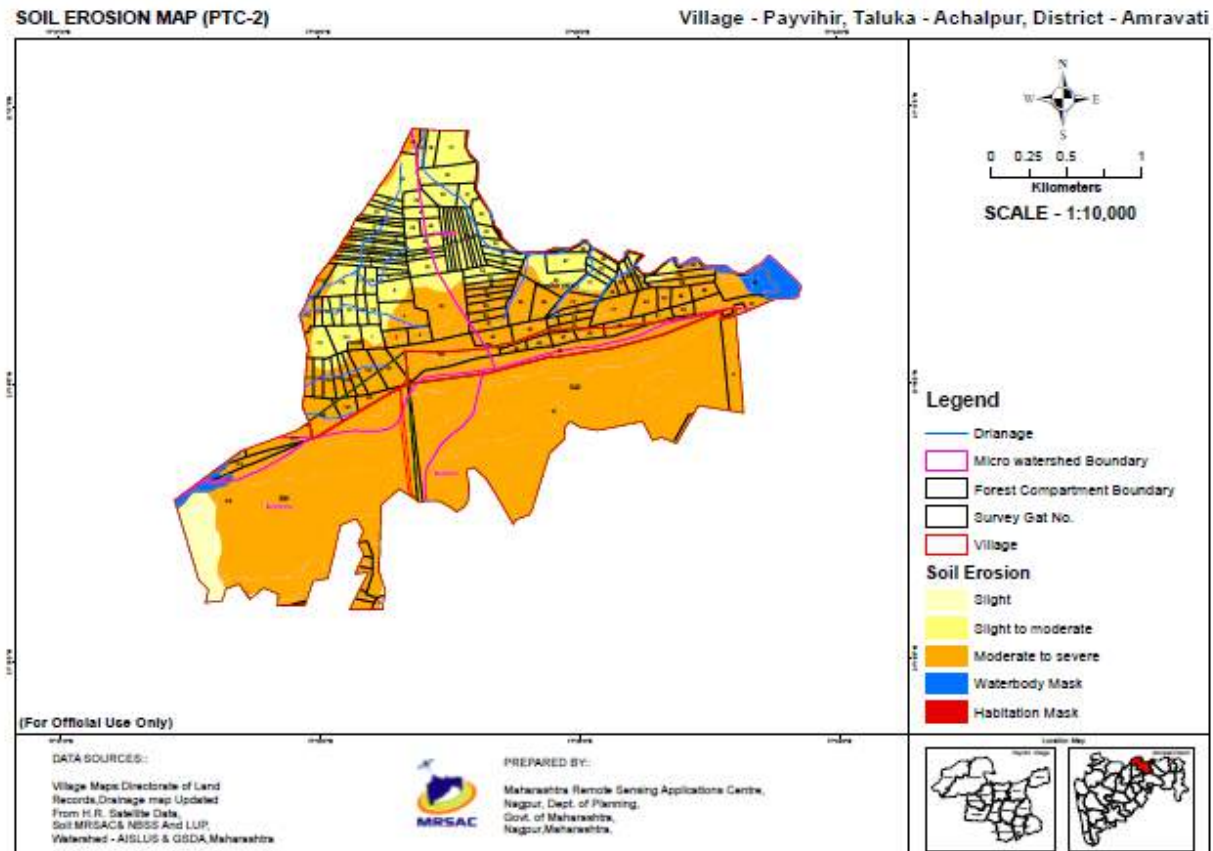
SPECIES	GIRTH	32	39	43	total	AVERAGE
PALASH	15 cm below	250	239	267	756	252
CHABARKODOLE	15 cm below	29	42	7	78	26
SITAFAL	15 cm below	60	317	117	494	164.67

AMALTAS	15 cm below	1	3	7	11	3.6667
CHILAR	15 cm below	2	53	5	60	20
NEEM	15 cm below	12	65	27	104	34.667
BHIWRYA	15 cm below	2	18	7	27	9
MEHKAL	15 cm below	72	134	109	315	105
SUIBABUL	15 cm below	7	7	0	14	4.6667
BOR	15 cm below	1	21	0	22	7.3333
TENDU	15 cm below	0	0	170	170	56.667
DUDHARI	15 cm below	2	38	16	56	18.667
BABUL	15 cm below	2	0	0	2	0.6667
HIWAR	15 cm below	0	0	4	4	1.3333
WAL	15 cm below	2	67	0	69	23
PHASI	15 cm below	0	2	0	2	0.6667
BENGALIBABUL	15 cm below	1	0	0	1	0.3333
SHINDI	15 cm below	0	13	0	13	4.3333
HINGANBET	15 cm below	2	0	0	2	0.6667
CHILATI	15 cm below	0	26	0	26	8.6667
NIRGUDI	15 cm below	0	276	0	276	92
GIRGUTI	15 cm below	0	6	5	11	3.6667
		477	1366	784	2513	837.67

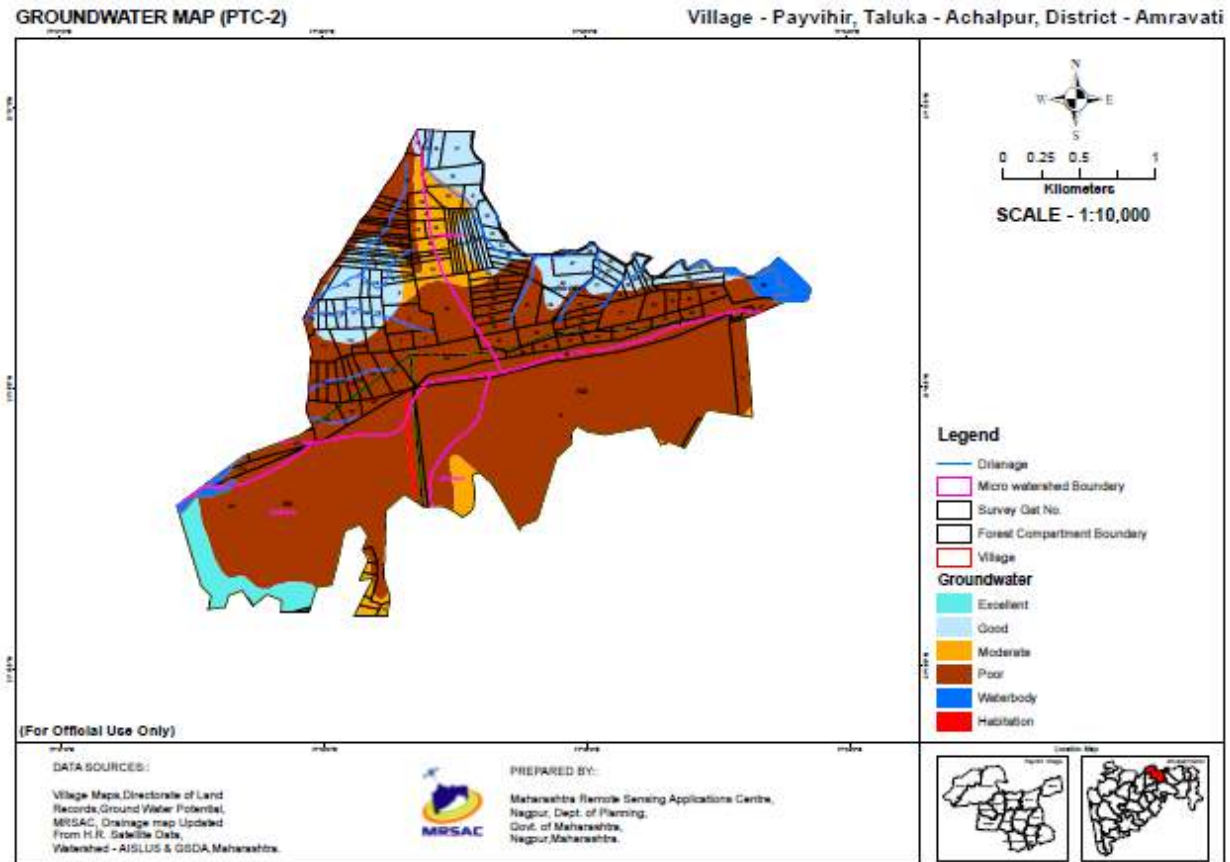
4. Threats to forest: - Only threat is from interventions like felling however since the Gram Sabha is protecting the forest, these threats are minimised.

Fire continues to be a threat as people walking through the area, sometimes carelessly throw Beedi studs or matchsticks which cause huge fire and damage. Villagers have been promptly acting not only for preventing fire in their own area but also by sharing information of any visible fire in surrounding areas.

Soil Erosion Map



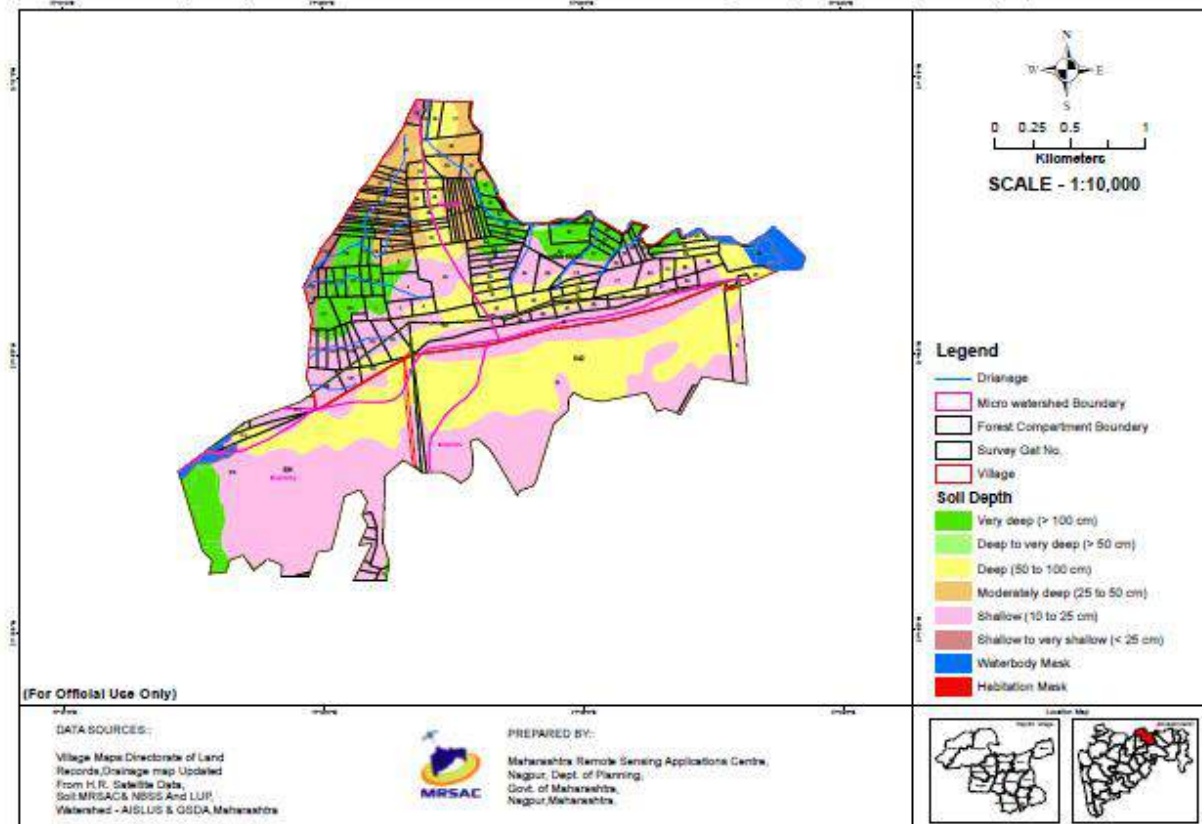
Ground Water Map



Soil Depth Map

SOIL DEPTH MAP (PTC-2)

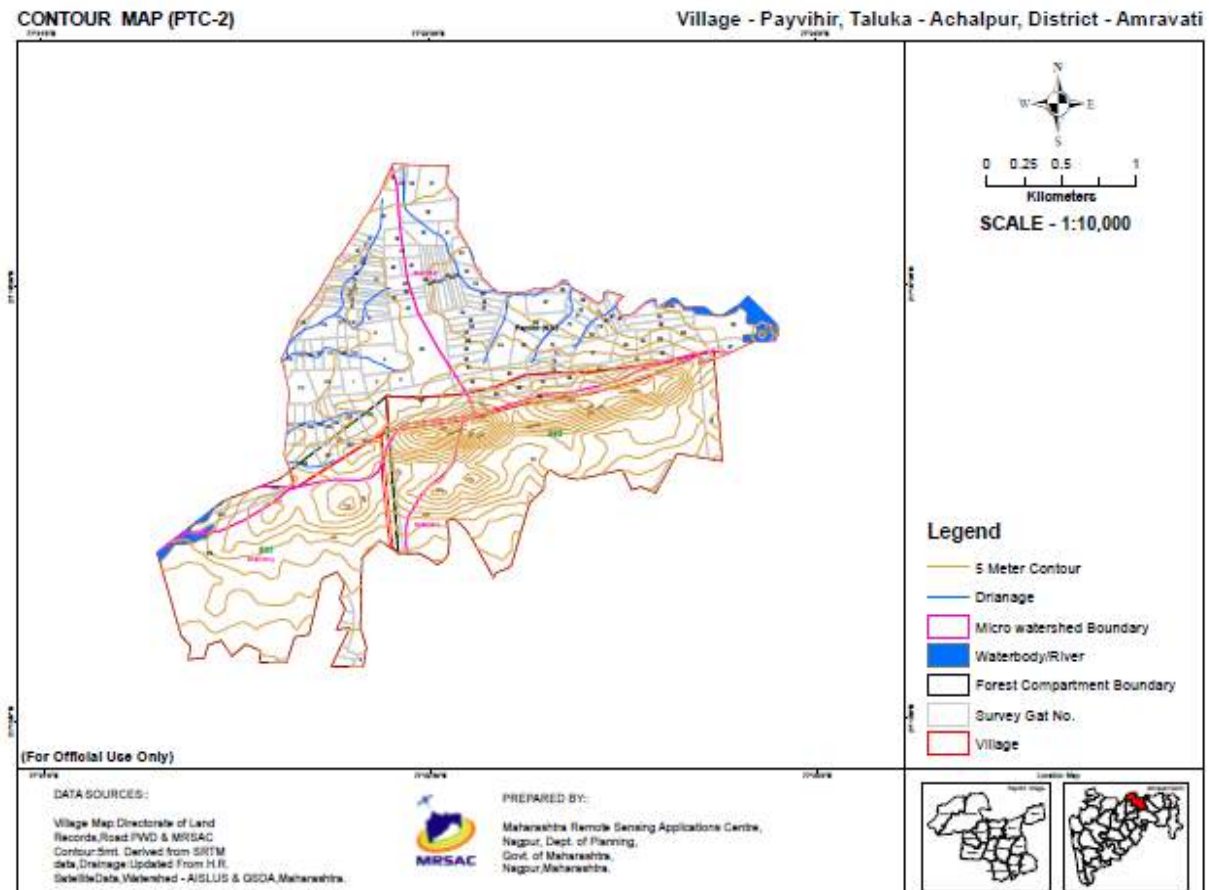
Village - Payvihir, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



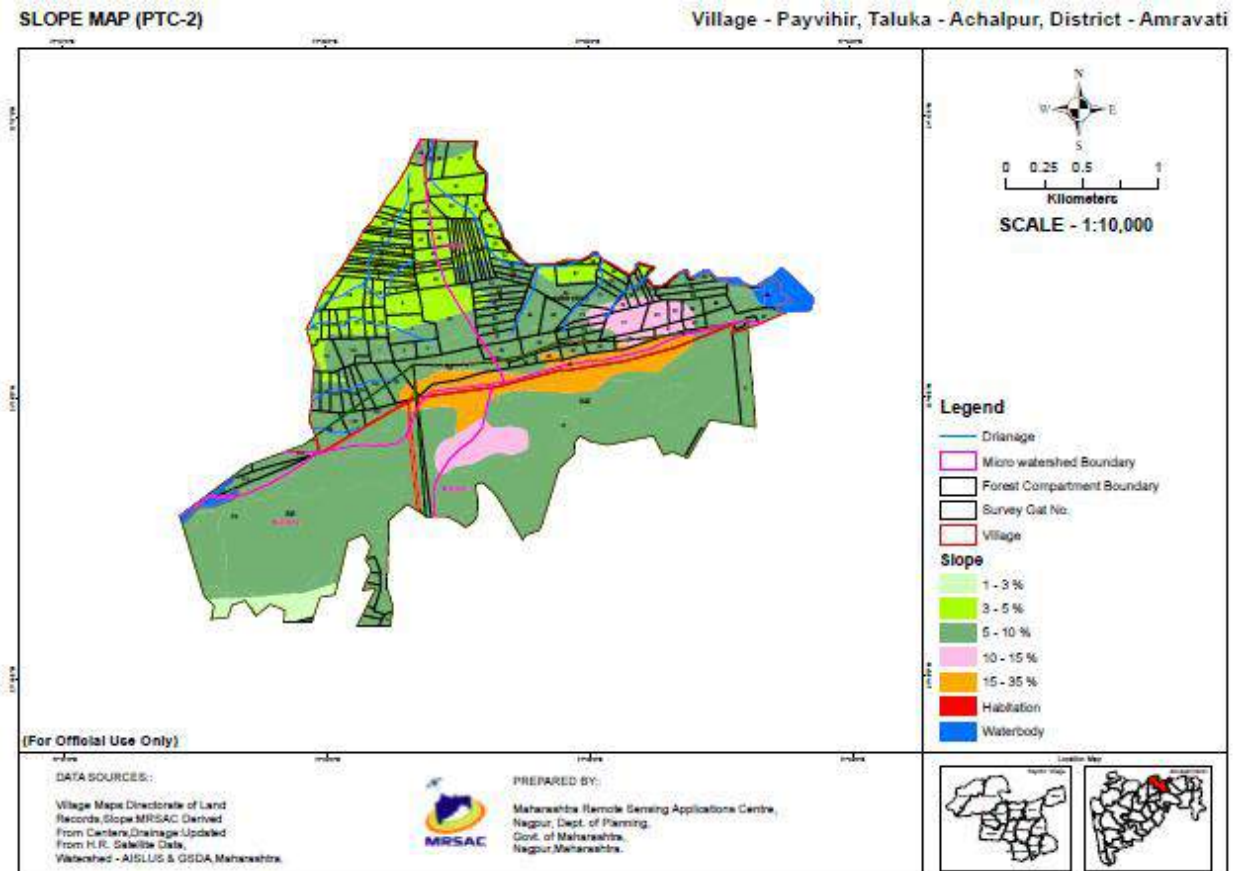
FOREST FAUNA

1. *Fauna and their habitat: In the enumeration process, forest owlet, porcupine, hare, wild boar, Bear, Deer, Fox have been spotted either directly or through their droppings. Leopard scat was also observed during our visits.*
2. *Threat and Challenges to wild life: The barrenness of the area barely has much food and fodder for the wild animals. Water level is very low. Enough fodder and water sources need to be ensured in the forest.*
3. *Protection and Management of fauna- Good habitat for lower fauna will ensure the arrival of the large animals and hence step by step, the entry of wildlife is being revived through protection, allowing natural regeneration and also through afforestation even of those species that will ensure fodder for wildlife.*
4. *There are efforts made to create water holes and water bowl for birds in summer to ensure that there is some respite from the scorching heat, however, the sources of water are even now limited and hence more and more soil moisture works needs to be undertaken.*
5. *Creation of fodder varieties, planting of tubers on the periphery of the forest will prevent the destruction of bamboo saplings by the wild boars*

Contour Map



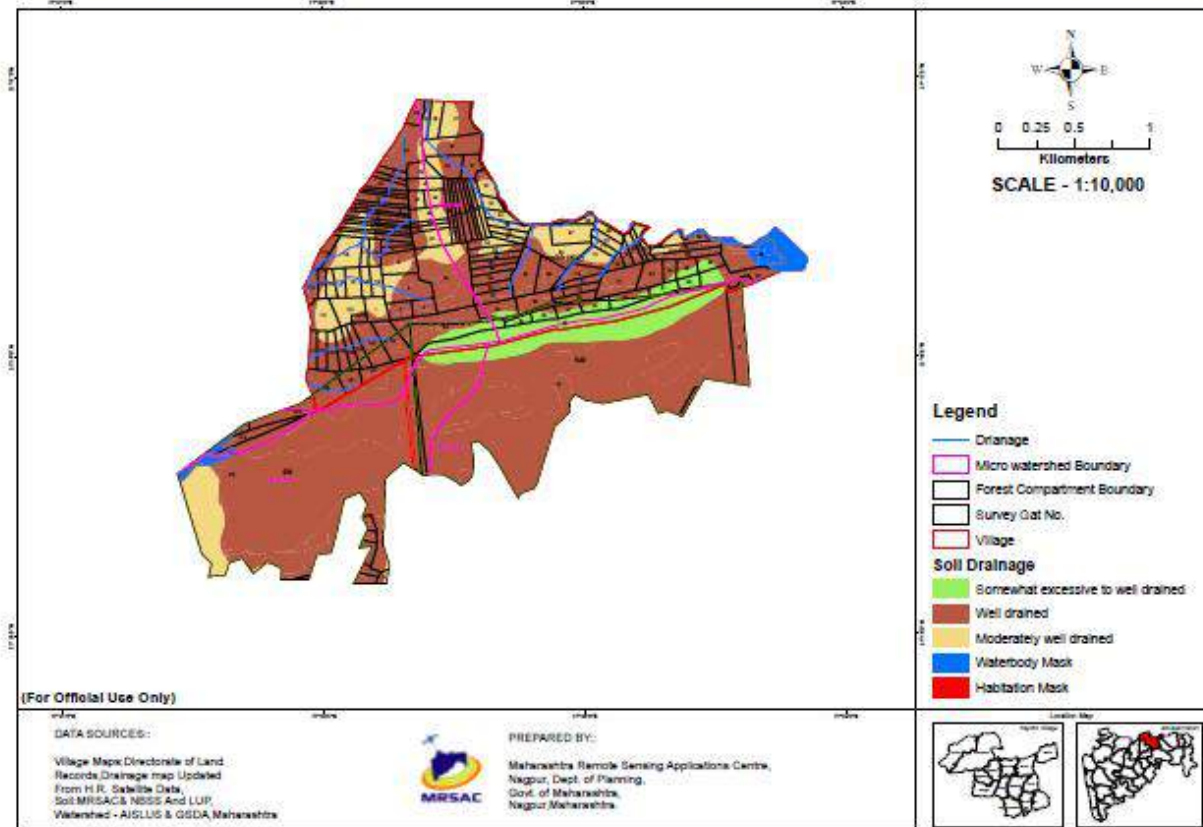
Slope Map



Soil Drainage Map

SOIL DRAINAGE MAP (PTC-2)

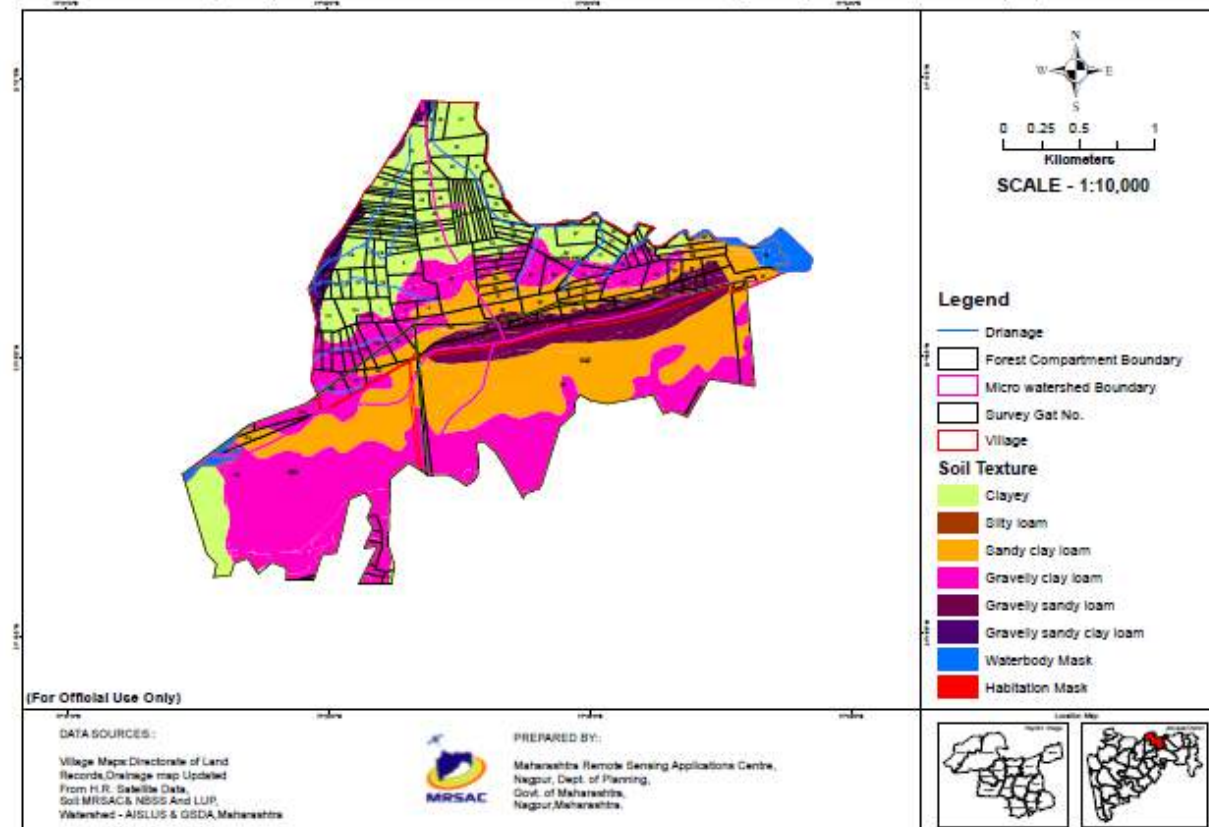
Village - Payvihir, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



Soil Texture Map

SOIL TEXTURE MAP (PTC-2)

Village - Payvihir, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



FOREST RESOURCES UTILIZATION

1. Demand supply of wood and wood products:- As there are barely any timber trees in the forest, the need for timber is minimised. More and more houses are being covered under Indira Awas Yojana and this also reduces the need for timber and poles..
2. Removal of Fuel wood:- The demand for fuel wood will be minimised with the installation and use of the Community Bio Gas. However, some demand for housing and nistar would continue. The Gram Sabha has already framed rules for utilisation of the dead and discarded trees and from time to time declares the area open for fuel wood collection.
3. Assessment of bamboo:- . There is no bamboo regeneration at all. However bamboo saplings have been planted as part of the Mixed Plantation undertaken in the last 2 years.
4. Assessment removal of NWFP:-Tendu leaves, sitaphal collection are subsidiary source of livelihood.
5. Removal of fodder:- as the tract is barren grass is not is removed ,Gram sabha unanimously decided against open grazing. Villagers have recently procured improved varieties of cattle, which are stalk fed.
5. Assessing removal of fodder: Three years ago, Sudama grass was planted in 30 ha of forest and the other area except 30 ha was closed for grazing. This allowed good growth of grass, which is cut and taken by the people to feed the cattle in the last one year, apart from grazing in the 30 ha of grazing zone.

PRE CFR SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

1. Past system of management and their result: A Joint Forest Management Committee pre dates the CFR. With the filling of the CFR claims, people began thinking and analysing their forests and this is where a re- association of the people with forest started occurring. People slowly began to protect their forest and allowing it to grow both naturally and with added regeneration.
2. The first step was to identify a Grazing Area that was open for grazing the village cattle, a ban on grazing for non-inhabitants, promotion of fodder in other areas that could be cut and used for stalk feeding.
3. They protected the area from fire and from any felling activities even by the villagers for fuel wood. As a policy, only dead and dying trees or branches left after thinning activities were allowed to be collected. Gram Sabha used to declare periods when people could collect fuel wood. A demand for Community Bio Gas was harshly pushed to replace the fuel wood requirements.
4. The Gram Sabha voluntarily did works in the forest area, for plantation, for soil water conservation and for protection.
5. They constantly sat together and addressed any issues of theft or trespass in the region, collectively preventing outsiders from interfering in their area be it for grazing or for collection of minor minerals by warning them or levying penalties, that were deposited in the Gram Sabha account
6. Gram Sabha undertook collection and harvest of MFP like tendu and sitaphal. While tendu leaves remained non disposed due to low quantum, however the costs of collection was supported by Tribal Development Corporation.
7. Sitafal, has been sold every year on some profits and this remains a great motivation behind the youths, who put all their energies in making the maximum profit
8. Gram Sabha elected its Dec 4(1) e committee for discharging its duties under the sec 5 of the Forest Rights Act. This 21 member committee is also the JFM committee and the Biological Diversity Management Committee of the Village as resolved by the Gram Sabha.

9. There is an area of 25ha identified by Gram Sabha for Natural Regeneration while an area of 15ha has been kept untouched by any intervention just to assess the biodiversity growth and the evolution of natural flora and fauna
10. 50 ha of land has been treated with Water Absorption Trenches and with Continuous Contour Trenches to prevent soil water run-off. Over 60,000 trees of mixed varieties have been planted. All through MGNREGA. There is almost 70 to 80% survival of plants in these areas.
11. Stone bunds have been built on the stream in the area to ensure maximum water recharge
12. Gram Sabha has identified over 160 ha of land as non-grazing area and the villagers are allowed to cut grass and bring home for cattle from this area
13. A grazing area has been demarcated for the cattle of the village
14. No fuel wood extraction is permitted except for dead and dying and branches cut for thinning activities in the forest
15. Any theft or trespass in forest is heavily penalised by Gram Sabha
16. A micro plan has been planned since 2012

2. Statistics of growth and yield:-

Tendu leaves and Sitafal are two major yield that have been collected from the forests. Over 30 standard bags of tendu leaves and over a lakh worth sitaphal is harvested from the area. Apart from these there is no other substantial income from the forest at this stage

FUTURE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED AND PRESCRIBED

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.
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 in the minimum address the ground water level with SMC works, facilitate stocking of the area with green cover and ensuring that the Soil water run- off is treated. A treatment map for the area is enclosed towards the end of the document as Anneuxre.**
3. **General character of the vegetation:-** The area is completely barren and hilly with moderate slopes and rest of the area is having gentle slope. Teak is absent. Mostly miscellaneous species like palas is predominant in some part sitaphal is present. The site quality is IV b. and density is in between .1 to .2.

Natural regeneration of important species is absent. Area is under stocked.

1.1. 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.

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

1.3. 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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT OF FOREST IN CFR REGIME

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

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

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

On this backdrop, the management plan proposed for the 192.98 ha of the CFR area comprises of the Mixed Plantation Zone and the Area of Various Reserves

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

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

1.3. Subsidiary regular operations

- a. Bamboo will be ready for harvest within next 5 years beginning 2016- 2017 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. Tendu collection is undertaken by Gram Sabha. In the first year we collected 30 standard bag of tendu, however Gram Sabha estimates almost 50 standard bags of Tendu collection, every year and this requires a recurring fund of almost Rs 2lakh for payment of wages
- d. Collection of other MFP is likely to take longer and shall be harvested in a manner not to harm the forests
- e. 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

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

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

1.6. 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.

COMMUNITY FOREST AREA MANAGEMENT

A No Intervention Zone - There is 15 ha of Community Reserve which is an area of no intervention to understand the natural growth of flora and fauna in the region after the protection of forests.

Fodder Reserve - An area of 30 ha that is demarcated as Fodder Reserve and meant to cater to the grazing needs of the village cattle. If needed added efforts to ensure better and sufficient fodder

Medicinal Plant Reserve - An area of 10 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.

Natural Regeneration - An area of 25 ha is demarcated for Natural Regeneration and efforts are undertaken to promote natural growth and ensuring better environment for the existing species.

Wetland Management - There are proposal for construction of small check dams in the forest areas. Once these are constructed in the next few years, appropriate efforts to be undertaken to manage the water body to be able to provide round the year water in forest areas, if possible undertake fisheries.

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

Biodiversity Park and Nature Trail- A Biodiversity Park is proposed in the 15ha of the G class forest land adjoining the CFR land also extend it to the CFR area to ensure that biodiversity is restored in the region. Emphasis would be on the varieties that are extinct and are depleting in the region.

Biodiversity Park is also an exercise to ensure that we create a learning space for our future generation so that they know what a forest means.

A Nature Trail through the bio diversity park is planned that will run through the forests of Payvahir as well as the adjoining villages of Khatijapur, Upatkhedha and Nayakheda.

Village Nursery: It is proposed to undertake a village nursery to enable nurturing various varieties of plants that are needed for plantation in the area. A nursery for 100,000 saplings which will be required for plantation in the area will be developed through MGNREGA.

Centre for Ecological Conservation and Village Development

As the forest area expands and the village community collective organises themselves into a more homogenous decision making institution, people from outside areas come to see the process and the development. This process has already begun.

There is a unique opportunity to the village to develop itself as a Centre that demonstrates a model for other students, researchers and academicians to learn and understand. It also offers to demonstrate the immense potential of youths in the developmental process that if utilised appropriately can turn the tide in favour of ecological growth and governance.

It is also proposed to set up a Centre in the region that will share these learnings with outside world. The Centre will cover a learning space, accommodation in form of tents and an opportunity to move through the forests and understand its bio diversity.

The Centre shall slowly also develop its outreach models of rain water harvesting, Wormi compost, Dairy products, MFP processing that shall be linked to livelihoods of the local community.

It shall also offer a unique opportunity for children and youth to growth- physical, mental and emotional, give them the vision of the world from the ecological perspective that balances both the needs of forest, wildlife and human beings. It shall have facilities for games and sports as well as for Nature Interpretation.

RULES AND RECORDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

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

All internal disputes shall be resolved in the Gram Sabha.

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

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

In case of any disputes/offences relating to forests that are not resolved within the Gram Sabha in 3 sittings, the same shall be referred to DCF for action under the relevant legal provisions. DCF shall act on the basis of such written reference from the Gram Sabha.

PROPOSED ADDITIONALITIES TO SUPPLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. CCT WAT Works to be undertaken on 25ha of land every year supported with plantation activities for 15 to 25 ha based on land activities
2. Fodder plantation to be undertaken in the area through broadcasting seeds
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. Stone bunds across all streams
5. Cement plugs across the stream in compartment no 531 and 542
6. Small Mini Vehicle for transportation of the Sitafal and for marketing of milk
7. Extension of the milch cattle programme to all people in the village so that a source of permanent income is created
8. Community Cattle Shelter- a programme that will ensure that all cows rather than being sent to Slaughter houses from the nearby vicinity are put in a cattle shelter and stalk fed. The output in terms of dung, urine and milk will support the other activities of the village like Biogas, Organic Fertilisers and pesticides (cost 300,000)
9. Rain Water harvesting structures with each house and arresting the water runoff from taps in the area
10. Waste Management System
11. Community Bio Gas

12. Creation of a Godown to facilitate storage of MFP to increase the holding capacities

13. Centre for Ecological Conservation and Village Development

14. Solar based Bore well in forest for supporting plantation, nursery and water holes for birds and animals

15. Strengthening the situation of women, youth and children to be able to contribute fully to the development processes

ADDRESSING LIVELIHOODS THROUGH AGRICULTURAL COMPONENTS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1. There is approximately 40 ha of agricultural land in the village and there is approximately similar amount of land of the villagers in neighbouring villages. Also there is land of people from outside Payvahir in this village. However, we are restricting our intervention in this document to the landholders of Payvahir having agricultural land in Payvahir to be more focussed and result oriented.
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
8. Promotion of horticulture and vegetable plantation
9. Green Sheds
10. Dairy Development

MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)

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

S. N.	Micro Net Planning	Area	Area Treatment & Planning		
		ha.	Proposed work's	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Payvahir (Private land)	44.34	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	7681.91	548718.47
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	133	29647.50
			Field Drain (F.D.)	1915.49	154693.39
			Farm Pond's	2	148648.00
			Cement Bandh	2	875000.00
			Nala Deepning	4	710000.00
	Total	44.34			2466707.36
2	Payvahir (Forest land)	192.989	Plantation	110.00 ha.	14058000.00
			C.C.T.	50.00 ha.	1735150.00
			D.C.T.	50.00 ha.	1351050.00
			WAT'S	25.00 ha.	1136170.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	50.00 ha.	2179625.00
			Gali plug	75 Nos(390M.1.21Cum/Rmt)	65594.00
			Nala Deepning	1 (200.00 Rmt)	200000.00
			Gabion Structure	15 Nos	240000.00
			Cement Bandh (Concrete)	2 No	750000.00
			Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	5 No	1725000.00
			Fodder Development	20.00 ha	727480.00
			Medicinal Plants	10.00 ha	13155720.00

			Biodiversity Park	1.00 no	3000000.00
			Ecotourisms Path with Plantation	3.00 km	3000000.00
			Const. of Manore (Tower)	2.00 nos	500000.00
			Earthen Dam	2.00 nos	1500000.00
	Total	192.99			45323789.00
	Total	237.33			47790496.36
Contengencies 3%					1433714.89
Labour Facilities 4.7%					2246153.33
Total					51470364.58
				Say Rs	5,14,70,365.00

MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)

Name of Village :- Payvahir, 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	Payvahir (Forest land)	192.989	Plantation	20.00 ha.	2556000.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	50.00 ha.	2179625.00
			D.C.T.	25.00 ha.	675525.00
			WAT'S	25.00 ha.	1136170.00
			Ecotourisms Path with Plantation	3.00 km	3000000.00
			Fodder Development	10.00 ha	363740.00
				Total	9911060.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 2					
			Plantation	30.00 ha.	3834000.00
			C.C.T.	50.00 ha.	1735150.00
			D.C.T.	25.00 ha.	675525.00
			Gali plug	75 Nos(390M.1.21Cum/Rmt)	65594.00
			Fodder Development	10.00 ha	363740.00
			Biodiversity Park	1.00 no	3000000.00
			Medicinal Plants	5.00 ha	6577860.00
				Total	16251869.00

Area Treatment & Planning year- 3					
			Plantation	30.00 ha.	3834000.00
			Gabion Structure	15	240000.00
			Cement Bandh (Concrete)	2	750000.00
			Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	5	1725000.00
			Medicinal Plants	5.00 ha	6577860.00
			Const. of Manore (Tower)	1.00 nos	250000.00
			Total		13376860.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 4					
			Plantation	20.00 ha.	2556000.00
			Nala Deepning	1 (200.00 Rmt)	200000.00
			Const. of Manore (Tower)	1.00 nos	250000.00
			Total		3006000.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 5					
			Plantation	10.00 ha.	1278000.00
			Earthen Dam	2.00 nos	1500000.00
			Total		2778000.00
	Total	192.989		Total (Forest Land)	45323789.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 1					
2	Payvahir (Private land)	44.34	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	7681.91 Cum	548718.00
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	133	29648.00
			Field Drain (F.D.)	1915.49	154693.00

				Total	733059.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 2					
			Farm Pond's	2	148648.00
			Nala Deepning	4	710000.00
				Total	858648.00
Area Treatment & Planning year- 3					
			Cement Bandh	2	875000.00
	Total	44.34		Total (Private Land)	2466707.00
	Total	237.33		Total (Private+Forest))	47790496.00
Contengencies 3%					1433714.88
Labour Facilities 4.7%					2246153.31
				Total	51470364.19
				Say Rs	5,14,70,365.00

MICRO - PLANNING

Information of proposed work on the forest land

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

S.N	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Comp. No.	Gat. No	Ha.	Texture	Depth	Class	Slope	Erosion	Land Uses Capabilit y	Proposed Work	Length	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	542 - P	168	132.60 5							Cement Bandh (Concrete)	15.00 m.	1	375000.00
										Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	12.00 m.	1	300000.00
										Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	15.00 m.	1	375000.00
										Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	12.00 m.	1	300000.00
										Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	15.00 m.	1	375000.00
										Gabion Structure	150.00 m.	15	240000.00
										Nala Deepning	200.00 m.	1	200000.00
										WAT'S	10000.00	25.00 ha.	1136170.00
										D.C.T.	25000.00	25.00 ha.	675525.00
										C.C.T.	58950.00	50.00 ha.	1735150.00
										Plantation		60.00 ha.	7668000.00
										Gali plug	180.00	35 Nos	31000.00

										Earthen Dam		2 nos	1500000.00
										Fodder Development		20.00 ha	727480.00
										Medicinal Plants		5.00 ha	6577860.00
										Biodiversity Park		1 no	3000000.00
										Ecotourisms Path with Plantation		2.00 Km	2000000.00
										Const. of Manore (Tower)		1.00 no	250000.00
2	531 - P	175	60.38							D.C.T.	25000.00	25.00 ha.	675525.00
										C.C.T. with WAT'S	50000.00	50.00 ha.	2179625.00
										Plantation		50.00 ha.	6390000.00
										Gali plug	210.00	40 Nos	34594.00
										Cement Bandh (Concrete)	15.00 m.	1	375000.00
										Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	15.00 m.	1	375000.00
										Medicinal Plants		5.00 ha	6577860.00
										Const. of Manore (Tower)		1.00 no	250000.00
										Ecotourisms Path with Plantation		1.00 Km	1000000.00
Total													45323789.00

MICRO - PLANNING

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

S.N	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Beneficiary Name	Gat. No	Ha.	Texture	Depth	Class	Slope	Erosion	Land Uses & Capability	Proposed Work	Length	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Sonaji Mana Korku	101	3.92	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Farm Pond's	15 x 15 x 15 m.	1	74324.00
2	Ganaji Manaji Korku	26	2.02	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Farm Pond's	15 x 15 x 15 m.	1	74324.00
	Total		5.94							Farm Pond's	15 x 15 x 15 m.	2	148648.00

MICRO - PLANNING

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

S.No	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Beneficiary Name	Gat. No	Ha.	Texture	Depth	Class	Slope	Erosion	Land Uses & Capability	Proposed Work	Length	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Amitab Baliram Sonare	36	0.81	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Cement Bandh	20.00	1	500000.00
2	Dharamraj Tulsiram Sigale	106	1.69	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Cement Bandh	15.00	1	375000.00
	Total		2.50							Cement Bandh		2	875000.00

MICRO - PLANNING

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

S.No	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Beneficiary Name	Gat. No	Ha.	Texture	Depth	Class	Slope	Erosion	Land Uses & Capability	Proposed Work	Length	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Girdhar Mangal Morle	123	1.45	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Nala Deepning	200.00	1	200000.00
2	Mohan Mangal Morle	122	1.45	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Nala Deepning	150.00	1	150000.00
3	Kalama Babulal Morle	120	1.63	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Nala Deepning	160.00	1	160000.00
4	Sohan Babulal Balai	119	1.64	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Nala Deepning	200.00	1	200000.00
	Total		6.17							Nala Deepning	710.00	4	710000.00

MICRO - PLANNING

S. N	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning					
	Beneficiary Name	Gat. No	Ha.	Texture	Depth	Class	Slope	Erosion	Land Uses & Capability	Proposed Work	Length	Section	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Sonaji Mana Korku	101	3.92	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	646.80	1.05	679.14	71.43	48510.97
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	12		12	222.88	2621.07
										Field Drain (F.D.)	313.60	0.54	169.34	43.61	13676.10
	Total														64808.14
2	Soma Kalay Bhaskar	2	2.02	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	333.30	1.05	349.97	71.43	24998.00
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	222.88	1350.65
										Field Drain (F.D.)	161.60	0.54	87.26	43.61	7047.38
	Total														33396.03
3	Raju Onkaqr Korku	56	1.44	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	237.60	1.05	249.48	71.43	17820.36
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	962.84
										Field Drain (F.D.)	115.20	0.54	62.21	43.61	5023.87
	Total														23807.07
4	Sivram Sanori Dahikar	63	1.44	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	237.60	1.05	249.48	71.43	17820.36

										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	962.84
										Field Drain (F.D.)	115.20	0.54	62.21	43.61	5023.87
	१. ३३ ०														23807.07
5	Gopal Sivram Mawaskar	64/3	4.64	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	765.60	1.05	803.88	71.43	57421.15
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	14		14	222.88	3102.49
										Field Drain (F.D.)	371.20	0.54	200.45	43.61	16188.03
	Total														76711.67
6	Shrawan sowant kale	62	2.88	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	475.20	1.05	498.96	71.43	35640.71
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	9		9	222.88	1925.68
										Field Drain (F.D.)	230.40	0.54	124.42	43.61	10047.74
	Total														47614.14
7	Hiralal Shamlal Athote	52/1	1.62	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	267.30	1.05	280.67	71.43	20047.90
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1083.20
										Field Drain (F.D.)	129.60	0.54	69.98	43.61	5651.86
	Total														26782.95
8	Rukhamabai s. Athote	52/2	1.62	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	267.30	1.05	280.67	71.43	20047.90
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1083.20
										Field Drain (F.D.)	129.60	0.54	69.98	43.61	5651.86
	Total														26782.95

9	Munna Birju Sonare	5	0.81	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	133.65	1.05	140.33	71.43	10023.95
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222.88	541.60
										Field Drain (F.D.)	64.80	0.54	34.99	43.61	2825.93
	Total														13391.48
10	Masram Moti Kale	8	1.58	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	260.70	1.05	273.74	71.43	19552.89
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1056.45
										Field Drain (F.D.)	126.40	0.54	68.26	43.61	5512.30
	Total														26121.65
11	Samle Madhu Belsare	11	0.75	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	123.75	1.05	129.94	71.43	9281.44
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222.88	501.48
										Field Drain (F.D.)	60.00	0.54	32.40	43.61	2616.60
	Total														12399.52
12	Madhu Bisnu Sonare	15	1.41	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	232.65	1.05	244.28	71.43	17449.10
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	942.78
										Field Drain (F.D.)	112.80	0.54	60.91	43.61	4919.21
	Total														23311.09
13	Raghunath Bhanu Belsare	23 A	2.00	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	330.00	1.05	346.50	71.43	24750.50
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	222.88	1337.28
										Field Drain (F.D.)	160.00	0.54	86.40	43.61	6977.60

	Total														33065.38
14	Bhanu Babul Belsare	23 B	1.41	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	232.65	1.05	244.28	71.43	17449.10
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	942.78
										Field Drain (F.D.)	112.80	0.54	60.91	43.61	4919.21
	Total														23311.09
15	Ganaji Manaji Karku	26	2.02	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	333.30	1.05	349.97	71.43	24998.00
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	222.88	1350.65
										Field Drain (F.D.)	161.60	0.54	87.26	43.61	7047.38
	Total														33396.03
16	Ramaji Shote Tote	34	1.40	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	231.00	1.05	242.55	71.43	17325.35
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	936.10
										Field Drain (F.D.)	112.00	0.54	60.48	43.61	4884.32
	Total														23145.76
17	Amitab Baliram Sonare	36	0.81	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	133.65	1.05	140.33	71.43	10023.95
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222.88	541.60
										Field Drain (F.D.)	64.80	0.54	34.99	43.61	2825.93
	Total														13391.48
18	Kilas Baliram Sonare	36 B	0.39	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	64.35	1.05	67.57	71.43	4826.35
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	222.88	260.77

										Field Drain (F.D.)	31.20	0.54	16.85	43.61	1360.63
	Total														6447.75
19	Itaram Moti Korku	40	1.29	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	212.85	1.05	223.49	71.43	15964.07
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	862.55
										Field Drain (F.D.)	103.20	0.54	55.73	43.61	4500.55
	Total														21327.17
20	Girdhar Mangal Morle	123	1.45	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	239.25	1.05	251.21	71.43	17944.11
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	969.53
										Field Drain (F.D.)	116.00	0.54	62.64	43.61	5058.76
	Total														23972.40
21	Mohan Mangal Morle	122	1.45	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	239.25	1.05	251.21	71.43	17944.11
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	969.53
										Field Drain (F.D.)	116.00	0.54	62.64	43.61	5058.76
	Total														23972.40
22	Motiram manaji korku	121	2.01	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	331.65	1.05	348.23	71.43	24874.25
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	222.88	1343.97
										Field Drain (F.D.)	160.80	0.54	86.83	43.61	7012.49
	Total														33230.70
23	Kalama Babulal Morle	120	1.63	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	268.95	1.05	282.40	71.43	20171.65

										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1089.88
										Field Drain (F.D.)	130.40	0.54	70.42	43.61	5686.74
	Total														26948.28
24	Sohan Babulal Balai	119	1.64	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	270.60	1.05	284.13	71.43	20295.41
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1096.57
										Field Drain (F.D.)	131.20	0.54	70.85	43.61	5721.63
	Total														27113.61
25	Rama Motiram Kale	117	1.02	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	168.30	1.05	176.72	71.43	12622.75
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222.88	682.01
										Field Drain (F.D.)	81.60	0.54	44.06	43.61	3558.58
	Total														16863.34
26	Dharamraj Tulsiram Sigale	106	1.69	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	278.85	1.05	292.79	71.43	20914.17
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1130.00
										Field Drain (F.D.)	135.20	0.54	73.01	43.61	5896.07
	Total														27940.24
	Total		44.34	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-I	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	7316.10	1.05	7681.91	71.43	548718.47
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	133		133	222.88	29647.50
										Field Drain (F.D.)	3547.20	0.54	1915.49	43.61	154693.39
	Total												Total		733059.36

Annexure 1

LOCAL AND BOTANICAL NAMES OF PLANTS

LOCAL NAME	BOTANICAL NAME (trees)	FAMILY
ACHAR	BUCHANANIA LANZAN	ANACARDIACEAE
AIN	TERMINALIA ALATA	COMBRETACEAE
ALI/AAL/ BARTONADI	MORINDA TINCTORIA	RUBIACEAE
AMALTAS/BAHAWA	CASSIA FISTULA	CAESALPINIACEAE
AM	MANGIFERA INDICA	ANACARDIACEAE
ANJAN	HARDWICKIA BINATE	CAESALPINIACEAE
AMTA	BAUHNIA MALABARICA	CAESALPINIACEAE
ARAN	CASSINE GLAUCA	CELASTRACEAE
APTA/KACHNAR	BAUHNIA RACEMOSA	CAESALPINIACEAE
AONLA	PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA	EUPHORBIACEAE
ARJUNA/KAHU	TERMINALIA ARJUNA	COMBRETACEAE
BABUL/BABOOL	ACACIA NILOTIA	MIMOSEAE
BAD/WAD	FICUS BENGALENSIS	MORACEAE
BAKAIN/BAKANEEM	MELIA AZADIRACH	MELIACEAE
BEHEAD	TERMINALIA BELLERICA	COMBRETACEAE
BEL	AEGLE MARMELOS	RUTACEAE
BHIRRA	CHLOROXYLON SWIETENIA	RUTACEAE
BHORAL	HYMENODICTYON EXCESUM	RUBIACEAE
BIBA/BHILAWA	SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM	ANACARDIACEAE
BIJA	PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM	FABACEAE
BISTENDU	DIOSPYROS MONTANA	EBENACEAE
BOR/BER	ZIZYPHUS MAURITIANA	RHAMNACEAE
CHANDAN	SANTALUM ALBUM	SANTALACEAE
CHICHWA	ALBIZZIA ODORATISSIMA	MIMOSEAE
CHINCH,IMLI	TAMARICDUS INDICA	CAESALPIACEAE
DHAK,PALAS	BUTEA MONOSPERMA	LEGUMNOSAE
DHAMAN	GREWIA TILIFORLIA	TILIACEAE

DHAORA/DAHWA	ANOGEISSUS LATIFOLIA	CAESALPINIACEAE
DHOBAN/PHANSI	DALBERGIA PANICULAT	FABACEAE
GHOTI/GHOT	ZIZYPHUS GLABERRIMA	RHAMNACEAE
HALDU	ADINA CORDIFOLIA	RUBIACEAE
HIWAR	ACACIA LEUCOPHLOEA	MIMOSEAE
HIRDA/HARRA	TERMINALIA CHEBULA	COMBRETACEAE
JAMBHUL/JAMUN	SYZIGIUM CUMINI	MYRTACEAE
KALAM/MUNDI	MITRAGYNA PARVIFLORA	RUBIACEAE
KARANJ	PONGALIA PINNATA	FABACEAE
KARU(CASSIA)	CASSIA SIAMEA	CAESALPINIACEAE
KHAIR	ACACIA CATECHU	MIMOSEAE
KUDA	HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA	APOCY NACEAE
KUSUM	SCHELEICHERA OLEOSA	SAPINDACEAE
KUTU	STERCUTIA URENS	STERCULIACEAE
LASORA,GONDON	CORDIA MYXA	BORAGINACEAE
LENDIA/LEND/SCHE/ASA	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	BAUHNIA 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	AMAURORNIS PHOENICURUS
GREY PARTRIDGE	FRANCOLINUS PONDICERIANUS
JUNGLE BUSH QUAIL	PERDICULA ASIATICA
YELLOW WATTLED LAPWING	VANELLUS MALABARICUS
ROSE RINGED PARAKEET	PSITTACULA KRAMERI
BLOSSOM HEADED PARAKEET	PSITTACULA CYANOCEPHALA
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	PSITTACULA EUPATRIA
KOEL	EUDYNAMYS SCOLOPACEA
CROW PIGEON (COUGAL)	CENTROPUS SICENSIS
SPOTTED OWLET	ATHENE Brama
COMMON INDIAN NIGHT JAR	CAPRIMULGUS ASIATICUS
WHITE BREASTED KINGFISHER	HALCYON SMYRANESIS
COMMON KINGFISHER	ALCEDO ATTHIS
GREEN BEE EATER	MEROPS ORIENTALIS
HOOPOE	UPUPA EPOPS
INDIAN ROLLER	CORACIAS BENGALENSIS
GOLDEN BACKED WOOD PECKER	DINOPIUM BENGHALENSIS
RUFOUS 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 TIPHIA
RED VENTED BULBUL	PYCNONQUS CAFER
COMMON BABBLER	TURDOIDES CAUDATUS
WHITE THROATED FANTAIL FLYCATCHER	RHIPIDURA ALBICOLLIS
PARADISE FLYCATCHER	TERPSIPHONE PARADISI
MAGPIE ROBIN	COPSYCHUS SAULARIS
IDIAN ROBIN	SAXICOLOIDES 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. Withdrawal 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

ग्राम सभा

आज दि. 08/09/2025 को पायाविहिर गांव की ग्रामसभा श्री. गिरधर शेरनारी टास्किर इनकी अध्यक्षता में आयोजित की गई।

वन अधिकार कानून 2018 अंतर्गत सामुहिक वन अधिकार प्राप्त इलाके का वन संवर्धन एवं व्यवस्थापन नियोजन की ग्रामसभा के समक्ष रखा गया तथा ग्रामसभा और उपस्थित सरकारी विभागों की सूचना भी ली गई।

व. कृ. ① ग्राम सभा में खोज के रजिस्टर में ग्राम सभा के नियमावली को तलपल किया कि आगे कीमत पर ग्राम सभा काम करेगी और उस वार ग्राम सभा बागे चर्चा करेगा और मजूर रहेगा।

कृ. ② सामुहिक वन संवर्धन (माहिता) प्रबंधन व नियोजन किया। अंगु में आगले 50 मीटर में खोप-खोपस काम कराने है।

महादेव भाऊ, योग पुष्पाभात (प्राज) मार्गदर्शन करने हुवे कहा। जंगल में खोपसा ठाण्डा उपजना कल बाजार कारण यह है।

म वन अधिकार कानून के नियम 15 में दशविषय सुसार कलवों का विचार करना म सुता एवं जलसंधारण क्षेत्र विकास कार्यकारण।

म इसी विषय चर्चा किया छान, अमिग व आगे केसा रहेगा म शुभाहित वाले केलिग योजना बाधनापहि रोगगाद निमि निर्भीक कर। पशु वैद्यकिय विभाग गांव में योजना चलाय जरूरी है। इस तरह छे दस साल का नियोजन समाद किया चर्चा करके।

व. कृ. ③ गांव में वन विभाग से ग्राम सभा के सदस्य में दुधाळ जालपवरो का वाटव किया इसमें से सौजन लोक न कल।

ग्राम सभा के नियम 15 अंतर्गत किया नाम ① राजु शोकर नाम ② अनिल महेश्वर दहिंदर ③ गणु इतराम दहिंदर।

इत में व गणु इतराम दहिंदर सभा में थे उन पुष्पाभात कि आप का हल्ली कहा है। छहमे पाता ~~सभा~~ चला की आपन मसी लेन दिया है वंगा 1 गणु इतराम दहिंदर कहा जेने बेचा लाली मोया में रखा है। म वापल लाइगा ग्राम सभा को विश्राम दिलाया है। ग्राम सभा सज्जु किया।

फिर राजु शोकर लालु ने ग्राम सभा के नेता लिले पर हल्ली लिले लादी इस के को 7 दिन में मसी लया यह

चौथा यापन है 20.000/- ग्राम सभा को. मे दोनो भी नाही करने हैं तो योजना क्षेत्र में रिपोर्ट करे. इस के फिले सब जावबदार ठावली JFM के सचिव, प्रशस्त रहे हो. तुल कर, ग्राम सभा ने फाजिल दफ्तर को बुलाय है! इस ठाव से ग्राम सभा चली दिया पहिले या कोन में क्या गया है। ग्राम सभा पर ग्राम सभा केला अपने रोजग के लिए दिसा था आपन गलत लिखा है. बहुत चली ठाव ग्राम सभा ने अपने ही समझिया फिर कुछ देर बाद ठाव गाँव में लाएंगे इस तरह ग्राम सभा में सचिव विषय में चली दिया और ग्राम सभा ने सचिव सुनवा दिया। बाग के ई में दुखाने जनवर न बचे ऊ बचने का अधिकार नहीं रहे। इस सुचन किया सचिव के इस तरह चली दिसा. प्रशस्त के सुचन के लुहार ग्राम सभा मध्य खाली कामों ग्राम सभा उपस्थित है।

इस सभा में उपस्थित लोग

① शिवराम सेनारी दहिकर	शिवराम दहिकर
② मंगल दुर्गाजी कोठे	मंगल दुर्गा
③ ठिकाराम अंतराम दहिकर	ठिकाराम
④ सिराजी कामु बेकले	सिराजी
⑤ ममू कोठे	ममू
⑥ बाबु दहिकर	बाबु दहिकर
⑦ बाबुलाल लोटे	बाबुलाल लोटे
⑧ राम जलु	राम जलु
⑨ ठिकाराम लोटे	ठाकुर लाल
⑩ अमराम ठिकाराम	अमराम ठिकाराम
⑪ नीती कामदेकर	नीती कामदेकर
⑫ रामजी बलोटे	रामजी
⑬ रामेश्वर बेकले	रामेश्वर

44) कुलकास का. दारमिने	कुलकास का.
45) कोमलो. देनामर्कडु अलाम दहिकडु	देनामर्कडु
46) कोबिनावडि उमा सोनारे	लोलावा
47) को. कम्पना दामिन सोनारे	को. क. उर रावे
48) को. कुमाय को. तोरे	को. कुमाय को.
49) को. मातु को. माफकड	को. मातु को.
50) को. सोनाम का. दहिकड	को. सोनाम का.
51) को. जामको को. दहिकड	को. जामको को.
52) को. शिल न. गोमय	को. शिल न.
53) को. धिनायवडि को. बेमनारे	को. धिनायवडि को.
54) को. निनीवडि को. तोरे	को. निनीवडि को.
55) को. जामाथवडि को. दहिकड	को. जामाथवडि को.
56) को. मिनावडि को. दहिकड	को. मिनावडि को.
57) एम. के. पारील (आमात्रिबु वनीकरा अलकभू)	एम. के. पारील
58) डॉ. वि. भा. उराररे (मु. ग. क. म. अलकभू)	डॉ. वि. भा. उराररे
59) डॉ. ग. व. चरण (पारिवार - अलकभू)	डॉ. ग. व. चरण
60) श्री मोहन मोरले	श्री मोहन मोरले
61) श्री. डी. दहिकड	श्री. डी. दहिकड
62) डॉ. वी. अलकभू अलकभू - J.F.M. - Purnima	डॉ. वी. अलकभू
63) दीनदयाल मारुते रेलवे बार्डकी	दीनदयाल मारुते
64) मेरेय बेमनारे	मेरेय बेमनारे
65) श्रीराम अ. म. जामख	श्रीराम अ. म. जामख
66) दयाराम दहिकड	दयाराम दहिकड
67) अशोक जोमख	अशोक जोमख
68) रावजी बेमनारे	रावजी बेमनारे
69) गान्धु दहिकड	गान्धु दहिकड
70) कुलकास का. पारुलाक बोले मारुते	कुलकास का. पारुलाक बोले
71) कुलकास का.	कुलकास का.
72) दहिकड मोरले	दहिकड मोरले

1) कल्लुवा बेळगेडे
 2) मणिराम बेळगेडे
 3) शरद आडोले
 4) कुमहिल्ल आरेकर
 5) वासुदेव बेळगेडे
 6) सुभाष आरेकर
 7) रामराम काळ
 8) छोटिलाळ दहिकर
 9) लखिदाम दहिकर
 10) रामराम काळ
 11) दयाराम तामाबाद बेळगेडे
 12) मल्लिकाराम चै. मोरले
 13) काळु गो. दहिकर
 14) नमकराम तामाबाद
 15) छोटिलाळ वि. बेळगेडे
 16) अमल वि. मोरले
 17) लखन वि. मोरले
 18) रामराम काळ
 19) लखिदाम दहिकर
 20) दहिकर कोळ
 21) दहिकर लोरे
 22) शरदराम तामाबाद
 23) मंगल लोरे
 24) लखिराम तामाबाद
 25) काळ दहिकर
 26) केळगाव बेळगेडे
 27) कोणा तामाबाद
 28) रामराम तामाबाद

अश्विन बेळगेडे
 मणिराम
 शरद
 कुमहिल्ल
 वासुदेव
 सुभाष
 रामराम
 छोटिलाळ
 लखिदाम
 रामराम
 दयाराम
 मल्लिकाराम
 काळु गो.
 नमकराम
 छोटिलाळ
 अमल
 लखन
 रामराम
 लखिदाम
 दहिकर
 दहिकर
 शरदराम
 लखिराम
 काळ दहिकर
 केळगाव
 कोणा
 रामराम

73)	विद्यालय खुलवसाण वेल्सेर	वेल्सेर
74)	अजय शाला वेलिकर	वेल्सेर
75)	विष्णू कलश दंडकर	वेल्सेर
76)	गणेश नागडे	वेल्सेर
77)	विष्णू शालाकडान गारे	वेल्सेर
78)	गणेश शाला	वेल्सेर
79)	छात्र. श्री. शाला व. र. रोडगोपनगार	वेल्सेर
80)	शुद्धी मोकाडी (कल्पवृक्ष, पुणे)	वेल्सेर
81)	महादेव गिल्लुगुन स्वोडा	वेल्सेर
82)	पुष्पा शाला	वेल्सेर
83)	रंजित घाडकर	वेल्सेर
84)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
85)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
86)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
87)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
88)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
89)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
90)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
91)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
92)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
93)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
94)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
95)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
96)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
97)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
98)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
99)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
100)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर
101)	शाला शाला	वेल्सेर

102) શ્રી. શુભવા ડામ. કોનારે

શ્રી. શુભવા ડામ. કો

103) શ્રી. ભાંરનિલા વઢોદે

ભાંરનિલા

104) શ્રી. રૈજા મધુ કોનારે

રૈજા મધુ

105) શ્રી. શોભા મનિદામ વેળાદે

શોભા

106) શ્રી. કિતાવડ. કો. મોડેલે

શ્રી. કિતાવડ. કો.

107) મધુ બિરુ કોનારે

મધુ બિરુ