

COMMUNITY FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN OF CHUNKHADI VILLAGE

2015- 2024



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TECHNICAL SUPPORT -KHOJ

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1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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And finally Thanks to the Gram Sabha of CHUNKHADI 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.	Chunkhadi Village -At Glance	05
3.	Premise.	06
4.	Introduction to Management Plan.	08
5.	Management Plan Process.	10
6.	Socio - economical profile of Chunkhadi	11
7.	Forest Of Chunkhadi.	13
8.	Status of forest.	15
9.	Forest resources utilization.	18
10.	Present system of management.	19
11.	Future management discuss and prescribed.	20

12.	Management of forest in CFR regime.	25
13.	Rules and Record.	28
14.	Dispute Resolution.	29
15.	Proposed Additionalities to supplement management plans.	30
16.	Annexure -1.Local and Botanical Name.	31
17.	Annexure -2.Rules 4(1)E Committee	37
18.	Annexure -3.Gram Sabha Notice.	
18.	Annexure - 4.Gram Sabha Resolution.	
19.	Annexure - 4.Gram Sabha Resolution.	

3 .Abbreviations

1. **FRA- Forest Rights Act.**
2. **JFM- Joint Forest Management.**
3. **CFR- Community Forest Management.**
4. **DCF – Deputy Conservator of Forest.**
5. **CCF- Chief Conservator of Forest.**
6. **CEO- Chief Executive Officer, ZillaParishad.**
7. **PO- Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Project.**
8. **ATC- Additional Tribal Commissioner.**
9. **4(l)e- Committee appointed u/s 4(l)e of Forest Rights Act.**
10. **Ha – hectare.**
11. **PS – Principal secretary.**

12. **MFP** – *Minor forest produce.*

13. **NTPP** – *Non-timber forest produce.*

14. **WAT** – *Water absorption trenches.*

15. **CCT** – *Continuous contour trenches.*

16. **DCT** – *Discontinuous contour trenches.*

4.CHUNKHADI VILLAGE AT A GLANCE

- o TALUKA: CHIKHALDARA DIST AMRAVATI
- o TOTAL AREA UNDER CFR: 265.90. HOWEVER OVER 125HA OF LAND IS UNDER AGRICULTURE AND PENDING IFR CLAIMS AND HENCE AVAILABLE AREA FOR CFR IS 140.9 HA.
- o ALL FAMILIES ARE CLAIMANTS OF COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS
- o TOTAL FAMILIES: 138
- o PRIMARY INHABITANTS: KORKUS AND GONDS
- o FOREST RESOURCE: - WELL STOCKED FOREST WITH LANTANA DOMINATING THE FORESTS
- o COEHSIVE GROUP OF PEOPLE THAT CAN ENGAGE IN CONSERVATION OF FORESTS

5. PREMISE

5.1 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 5:- The holders of any forest rights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 (l) (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.

6. Introduction to the Management and Conservation plan for CHUNKHADI

Chunkhadi village is situated in Chikhaldara block of Amravati district Maharashtra. This village is inhabited by Korku and Gond tribes. The forest of Chunkhadi is situated in the Buffer area of the Melghat Sanctuary and the Critical Tiger Habitat and in Multiple use area of the Melghat Tiger Reserve.

The village of Chunkhadi got its Community Forest Rights Recognized in 2013 over 265.90 of land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) 2006. However, part of the land approximately 125 ha is under claimed IFR or under agriculture. Hence the area available is 140.9ha. 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.

6.1 Objectives of management:-

- i) To deliver its duties under Section 5 of the Forest Rights Act*
- ii) To ensure soil and water retention in the forest allocated under Community Forest Rights using the watershed approach*
- iii) To undertake afforestation and regeneration activities in order to enhance the quality of forest, and to impact livelihoods, wherever possible*
- iv) To undertake natural regeneration in areas that show good natural growth*
- v) To ensure effective protection, regeneration, and management of the minor forest produce and undertake sustainable harvest*
- vi) To increase the livelihoods of the people in a manner that will also ensure conservation while using the forest resources sustainably*

vii) To ensure that inhabitant of village have round the year dignified source of livelihoods

viii) To protect forest from fire, over grazing, and theft

ix) To re-imbibe the principles of people- forest-wildlife coexistence

x) To institutionalize the rules and principles of community forest management

6.2 Methodology for Resource Mapping:

Before venturing on the management plan it was essential to understand the current forest resources that existed in the region and understand the gaps and the needs.

The following process was followed to undertake the enumeration of the forest resources.

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

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

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-

- + Consultation and agreement with Gram Sabha or 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

8. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF CHUNKHADI

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

The findings of the Household survey reveal the following information -

TOTAL POPULATION	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	MALE	FEMALE
	138	355	333

II. AGE GROUP	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL POPULATION
0TO3 YEARS	32	26	58
3TO 6 YEARS	25	17	42
6TO 14YEARS	68	58	126
14TO 18 YEARS	50	39	89
18TO 35 YEARS	95	99	194
35TO 65 YEARS	76	85	161
65 AND ABOVE	09	09	18
TOTAL	333	355	688

HOUSEHOLD	ST	NT	SC
138	137	00	01

EDUCATION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ICDS CENTRE	53	36	89
PRIMARY	43	33	76
HIGHER PRIMARY	30	22	52
SECONDARY	17	18	35
HIGHER SECONDARY	02	03	05

SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD		
AGRICULTURE	LABOUR	SERVICE
42	144	01

POPULATION BREAK UP	
WIDOW	17
WIDOWER	10
AGED	03

CATTLE POPULATION

BULLOCKS	216
GOATS	186
HEN	98
COW	117
BUFFALO	25
Total	642

HOUSEHOLD	FUEL WOOD	MIGRANT	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER	AGRICULTURE
138	276quintal per month	56 for over 3 months in a year	Well, Tap	87.6hectare

9 .CHUNKHADI FORESTS

9.1. Details community Forest Right Area: Chunkhadi received its Community Forest Rights Recognition over an area of 265,90 hectares of land. This area lies in Sipna Wildlife Division of Melghat Tiger Project. This is a part of Protected Area being in the Multiple Use Area of the Tiger Reserve and the Buffer of the Critical Tiger Habitat and the Melghat Sanctuary.

9.2 Geographical location : - The CFR area lies between N 21° 35' 30'' and N 21° 40' 00'' E 77° 25' 30'' and E 77° 30' 00'' coordinates on the GPS.

9.3 Configuration of the ground :- Area is hilly with undulating and slopes dissected by meandering streams. Slope of this area is from west to east and north to south.

9.4. Geology, rock and soil - Soil is Gravelly Clay loam

9.5 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. The minimum temperature during winter on an average is around 10°C

9.6. Water resources: Major source of water supply are wells, bore wells and through taps.

9.7 Soil Erosion status : - The area is hilly and undulating with a medium type of forest cover with lots of lantana.

9.8. 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.

9.9. 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

9.10. 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 and for their own livelihoods
- e. Right to collect nistar(timber/bamboo) for their houses and for agricultural implements
- f. Right to worship
- g. Right to burial

10 .Current Status of the Forest and its Biodiversity

10.1. Composition and condition of crop:- This is Southern dry mixed deciduous forest .The forest is of medium to dense quality and around type IV forests.

10.2. Biodiversity Assessment:- Enumeration of 5% of the CFR area was undertaken in Chunkhadi by laying Quadrants 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 main vegetation of the village community forest is Teak, , Dudhari, Bhiwrya, Athna, Amaltas, Salai, Dhawdi, Bor, Lendya, Fashi, Neem, Palash, Mahua, Amla tendu,etc. Two streams flowing thought the forest have west to east slope and south to north slope.

The forest quality is dense with a majority of mature trees and has good patches of natural regeneration of some varieties like Dhawda

Grasses found include Fuliwel, Wildtulsi, Tarota, Katmom

Shrubs- Lantana dominates the forest

Medicinal plants – Amaltas, Neem, Bhuineem,

Cimbers-Wasanweli and Laytarveli

10.3 Fauna and their habitat: In the enumeration process, droppings of Wildboar, Rabbit Deer, monkey, Snakes and many birds like Sparrow, Parrot, were observed

10.4 Threat and Challenges to wild life: Threats and care from poachers has to be taken, ensuring better habitats and water availability in summer would be helpful for wildlife. Engaging people in management of forest and wildlife offers a unique opportunity to protect our forests and wildlife.

10.5 Creation of fodder varieties, planting of tubers on the periphery of the forest will prevent the destruction of bamboo saplings by the wild boar

II.DETAILS OF ENUMERATION EXSRICSE OF CFR AREA

CHUNKHADI COMPARTMENT NO. 293 ---- TQ. CHIKHALDARA DIST. AMARAVATI									
SPECIES LISTING									
SPECIES	GIRTH	QUADRANTS							
		140	160	180	200	240	260	Total	AVERAGE PER HA
SAG	Above 15 cms	53	23	48	55	150	16	345	57.5
SAG	Below 15 cms	46	100	66	27	95	48	382	63.66
TENDU	Above 15 cms	7	--	0	0	48	108	163	27.16
TENDU	Below 15 cms	25	--	0	55	39	2	121	20.16
ADHANA	Above 15 cms	2	36	4	0	29	9	80	13.33
ADHANA	Below 15 cms	30	34	30	0	7	0	101	16.83
MOHI	Above 15 cms	7	3	0	36	8	28	82	13.66
MOHI	Below 15 cms	15	8	10	28	3	0	64	10.66
BIHADA	Above 15 cms	9	13	36	39	21	2	120	20
BIHADA	Below 15 cms	15	10	0	20	15	0	60	10
DUDHARI	Above 15 cms	5	5	0	21	54	5	90	15
DUDHARI	Below 15 cms	64	67	60	0	51	22	204	34
DHAVADA	Above 15 cms	8	11	0	30	9	3	61	10.16
DHAVADA	Below 15 cms	25	28	60	0	5	5	123	20.5
AMALTAS	Above 15 cms	5	2	45	57	28	43	180	30
AMALTAS	Below 15 cms	35	5	18	34	22	0	114	19
BOSAI	Above 15 cms	6	10	0	0	24	27	67	11.16
BOSAI	Below 15 cms	12	16	26	0	23	8	85	14.16
CHAROLI	Above 15 cms	10	5	5	30	24	5	79	13.16
CHAROLI	Below 15 cms	14	13	0	24	19	16	86	14.33
HIRDA	Above 15 cms	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	1
HIRDA	Below 15 cms	12	6	0	0	0	0	18	3

KUMBHI	Above 15 cms	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	0.83
KUMBHI	Below 15 cms	0	0	4	0	0	8	12	2
LENDYA	Above 15 cms	0	7	0	38	0	11	56	9.33
LENDYA	Below 15 cms	0	11	0	0	0	30	41	6.83
AVALA	Above 15 cms	0	0	6	18	4	2	30	5
AVALA	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	42	2	21	65	10.83
GIRGUTI	Above 15 cms	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	1
GIRGUTI	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	1.33
MEKALA		30	0	0	--	10	10	50	8.33
BOR		0	0	10	0	0	0	10	1.66
PALAS		0	0	0	52	0	0	52	8.66
UMBAR		0	0	0	12	0	0	12	2
		441	415	434	618	690	440	2978	496.23

11.1 Threats to forest: - Only threat is from interventions like felling however since the Gram Sabha is protecting the forest, these threats are minimized. Fire continues to be a threat as people walking through the area, sometimes carelessly throw Beedi studs or matchsticks which cause huge fire and damage.

Over grazing is also a threat that causes damage to the forests. However, since the villagers are willing to work for conservation, this can be minimized.

12. Forest Resources Utilization

12.1. Demand supply of wood and wood products:- The demand for fuel wood of approximately 276 quintal per month for the village and 3312 quintal annually which is currently being met from the forest currently. Demand of timber for construction of houses is very less however it is required for agricultural implements and it is collected from nearby forest. However record of removal is not recorded.

12.2. Assessment removal of NWFP:-No minor forest produce is extracted from the Buffer area of the Melghat Wildlife Sanctuary.

12.3 Removal of fuel wood: - There are total 104 families. Requirement of fire wood is per family is about 3312 quintal annually. It is collected from nearby forest. It is proposed to provide for LPG/Biogas connections to entire village through Forest Department. So dependency of fire wood is minimized to the lowest.

12.4 Assessment of Bamboo: - In CFR area natural bamboo is absent. However bamboo requirement is fulfilled from nearby forest area.

12.5. Assessment of grazing : - There are 117 cows, 216 bullocks and 25 buffaloes besides 186 goats

Type of cattle	Population	RequirementOf fodder/animal (1 unit- 1 ha)	Per year Requirement In ha
Cows/Bullocks/Buffaloes	359	1ha	359

The forest area available is insufficient for grazing. Even if we presume, that each cattle needs on an average 1 ha for grazing, this area is insufficient to meet even this basic need of the community. Hence grazing needs would have to be managed between forest and agricultural area.

13. Present system of management

The Management of the forest in the past was done by the Sipna Wildlife Division of Tiger Project Melghat. There exists an Eco Development Committee in the village since last 2 decades that has undergone many phases but currently there is not much action in this village by the Committee

With recognition of CFR rights, the forests are now under the management of the Gram Sabha and as per the Forest Rights Act the Sec4(1)e or the Community Forest Rights Management Committee is responsible for protection, conservation, regeneration and sustainable use of the Community Forest Resources. The village Gram Sabha in the past two years has met and discussed the work and is keen to take its responsibility. They have been actively engaged in the enumeration process at village level.

14. Future Management discussed and prescribed

14.1. 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.

14.2 Objectives of Management-

- 1) To preserve and enrich the growing stock in natural forest and to restore all under stocked degraded areas of the forest.
- 2) To increase the productivity and ensure progressively increasing yield of forest produce in demand.
- 3) To preserve and to improve of minor forest to obtain progressively increasing yield of small timber, fire wood and poles in order to meet the demand of local people
- 4) To increase the production of non timber forest produce to meet demand of local people.
- 6) To achieve compatible wild life management.
- 7) To strengthen the Livelihoods of local population through convergence and effective use of NREGA in mobilizing resources for building sustained community assets.

14.3 Methods of treatments to be adopted: - The forest area sanctioned under CFR to CHUNKHADI village is of southern dry mixed deciduous forest. Natural bamboo is not observed. There is demand of bamboo. It can be introduced to fulfill the demand of local people.

14.4 Period of management plan: - 2014-15 to 2023-24.

14.5 Methods of treatment: - To achieve objects of management following works are proposed like bamboo plantation and digging of circular trench around tendu trees.

14.6 Exploitation of over mature trees Trees more than exploitable girth and dead and malformed will be enumerated and marked for exploitation. Exploitation will be carried by Gram sabha with the help Forest Department.

15 A- Bamboo plantation overlapping circle.

Compartment no 293 approximately 50 ha

15.1 General character of vegetation:

In this area species are miscellaneous .The crop consists of mainly teakm dhawda, dudhari, tendu etc. The teak is dominant, and natural Bamboo is nearly absent, .The crop density to 0.4 to 0.5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15.8 Pre monsoon Works:-

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

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

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

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

15.12 Weeding operation – In first year 3 weeding are prescribed, first weeding in mid of July, second in August with this casualty replacement and third weeding in October be completed. Mulching is to be carried. In second year 2 weeding, first in July with this casualty replacement and second in October should be carried. In third

year one weeding in August and tending operation will be carried in sixth year, climbers will be removed. Time taken to form normal culms depend on the conditions of growth. Under artificially raised conditions and with regular weeding harvestable bamboo will be available at the 8th year.

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

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

15-B- Non wood forest Produce (overlapping) working.

Minor forest produce like Mahua and Tendu are available in CFR area.

75 hectare of CFR area is being maked for this

15.1 Object of management: -

i. To manage M.F.P. scientifically and to utilize existing potential optimally and to thereby to enhance productivity and production of the same.

ii. To take majors for conservation and sustainable use of non-wood forest produce.

iii. To generate employment for local people and helping to improve their socioeconomic status.

15.2 Agency of collection:-

A-Mahua:-Collection of Mahua flowers and seeds presently being done by individuals. Normally they confine themselves around their village only to collect Mahua flowers and seeds. It is purchased by Tribal Development corporation .To get the maximum benefit to the locals; it is needed to explore the possibility of exporting it in either raw or finished form.

B-Tendu: - Tendu is one of the most important minor forest produce.

Tendu leaves collection is a subsidiary income generation activity for local villagers 10.3.3. **C-Other regulations:-**I. To augment the tendu tree population, soil should be dug up to 15 to 20 cm deep around the tree in a circular ring of diameter equal to that of the crown so as to cause injuries to the root suckers. The trees of girth at breast height more than 45 cm should be selected for such operation. This

- a) Cause injuries to the root suckers to stimulate growth of seedlings through them. Tending and singling of shoots from root suckers will increase the population of tendu tree. This work will be carried under the technical guidance of Forest Department
- b) Medicinal Plants- Over 20 ha of area to be used for medicinal plantation
- c) Fodder Management -50 hectares

16. 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. This is also an unique opportunity to manage the forest as well as wildlife through co-existence and convergence.

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 Eco Development 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 284 ha of the CFR area comprises of currently well stocked forest with some spaces and missing species.

Choice of species:- Bamboo over 50 ha of plantation. Bamboo will be ready for harvest within next 6 to 7 years beginning 2020 onwards. Each year bamboo operations will be undertaken and 30% of bamboo will be removed, if the harvest is found to be mature.

Grass plantation to be promoted across the forests are 50 hectares along with other medicinal plants in 20 hectares

Plantation of Minor Forest Produce- Amla, Tamarind, Charoli, Jamun, Hilda, Behada, Bor, in 75 hectares

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

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

16.2 Kitchen garden scheme: -

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

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

2 .improvement of health of whole family

3. Saving on food expenses

4. Health expenses can be cut

5. Income generation activity.

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

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

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

Vegetables	Grrens	Fruits
Brinjal, tomato, chill	Lettuce, spinach	Water melon, musk melon
Potato,carrot,beet root,radish	Coriander,methi,etc	Banana
Cabbage, cauliflower		Oranges ,sweet lime
Bhendi		Berries
Beans		Sapota, sitaphal
Cucumber		

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

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

16.5 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.

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

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

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

17. 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

18 .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.

19. Proposed Additionalities to supplement Management Plans

1. CCT WAT Works to be undertaken on 25ha of land every year supported with plantation activities as per the plan
2. Removal of lantana
3. Stone bunds across all streams
4. Cement plugs and Loose Bolder Structures across the streams in compartment no 342
5. Extension of the milch cattle programme to all people in the village so that a source of permanent income is created
6. Provision of LPG cylinders or Biogas to all families
7. Creation of a Godown to facilitate storage of MFP to increase the holding
8. Creation of Van Talav
9. Soil water Conservation works like Graded bunding, Stone bunds, Village Tank, Plantation across the farm bunds with bamboo or medicinal plants will add value to the current income of the people

Annexure - 1

LOCAL AND BOTANICAL NAMES OF PLANTS

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

CHANDAN	SANTALUM ALBUM	SANTALACEAE
CHICHWA	ALBIZZIA ODORATISSIMA	MIMOSEAE
CHINCH,IMLI	TAMARICDUS INDICA	CAESALPIACEAE
DHAK,PALAS	BUTEA MONOSPERMA	LEGUMNOSAE
DHAMAN	GREWIA TILIFORLIA	TILIACEAE
DHAORA/DAHWADA	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/LENDA/SCHENA/ASAH	LAGERSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA	LYTHRACEAE
LOKHANDI	LXORA ARBOREA	RUBIACEAE
MEDSING	DOLICHANDRONE FALCATA	BIGNONIACEAE
MOHA/MAHUWA	MADHUCA LONGIFOLIA	SAPOTACEAE
MOKHA	SCHREBERA SWIETENOIDES	ARISTOLOCHIACEAE
MOYEN/MOWAI	LANNEA COROMANDELICA	ANACARDIACAE
NEEM	AZADIRACHTA INDICA	MELIACEAE
PANJARA	ERYTHRINA SUBEROSA	LEGUMINOSAE
PIPAL	FICUS RELIGIOSA	MORACEAE

ROHAN	SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA	MELIACEAE
SAG/SAGWAN/TEAK	TECTONA GRANDIS	VERBENACEAE
SAJA/AIN	TERMINALIA ALATA	COMBRETACEAE
SALAI	BOSWELLIA SERRATE	BURSERACEAE
SATKUDA/WHITE KUDA	HOLARRHENA PUBESCENS	APOCYNACEAE
SEMAL (BORGU)	BOMBAX CEIBA	BOMBACEAE
SHIWAN/SIWAN	GMELINA ARBOREA	VERBENACEAE
SIRUS (BLACK)	ALBIZZIA LEBBEK	MIMOSEAE
SIRUS (WHITE)	ALBIZZIA PROCERA	MIMOSEAE
SISSOO	DALBERGIA SISSOO	FABACEAE
SITAPHAL	ANNONA SQUAMOSA	ANNONACEAE
TENDU	DIOSPYROS MELANOXYOON	EBENACEAE
TINSA	OUGENIA OOJEINENSIS	FABACEAE
TIWAS	OUGENIA DALBERGIOIDES	LEGUMINOSAE
THUAR	EUPHORBIA NERIIFOLIA	EUPHORBIACEAE
UMBAR	FICUS RACEMOSA	MORACEAE
WARANG/BARANGA	KYDIA CALYCINA	MALVACEAE

B.SHRUBS

BHANDARA	COLEBROOKIA OPPOSITIFOLIA	LABIATAE
BHARATI	GYMNOSPORIA SPINOSA	CELASTRACEAE
CHILLARI	MIMOSA RUICULIS	MIMOSEAE
CHILLATI	CAESALPINIA SEPIARIA	CAESALPINIACEAE
DUDHI/KALAKUDA	WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA	APOCYNACEAE
DHAVATI	WOODFORDIA FLORIBUNDA	LYTHRACEAE
KARI KORANDO	CARRISSA SPINARIUM	APOCYNACEAE
KORAT	BARLERIA PRIONITIS	ACANTHACEAE
KUNDA,INDRAJAV	HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENETERICA	APOCYNACEAE

MURADSHENG/MARORPHAL	HELICTERES ISORA	STERCULIACEAE
NIRGUDI	VITEX NEGUNDO	VERBENACEAE
SINDHI/CHHINDI	PHOENIX SYLVESTRIS	ARECACEAE(PALMACEAE)
TARWAR	CASSIA AURICULATA	CAESALPINACEAE
WAGHOTI	CAPPARIS HORRIDA	CAPPARIDACEAE

C. HERBS

DIVALI	TEPHROSIA HAMILTONII	FABACEAE
GAJARGAWAT	PARTHMIUM HYSTEROPHORUS	ASTRACEAE
GOKRU	TRIBULUS TERRESTRIS	ZYGOPHYLLACEAE
HAMATE	STYLOSANTHES HAMATA	CAESALPINIACEAE
PIVLA DHOTRA	ARGEMONE MEXICANA	PAPAVRACEAE
PIVILI TILWAN	CLEOME VISCOSA	CLEOPACEAE
RANTULSI/BANTULSI	HYPTIS SUAVEOLENS	LAMIACEAE
RANTUR	ATYLOSIA SCARABAEIDES	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	AMAUROORNIS 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 PIGEASABT(COUCAL)	CENTROPUS SICENSIS
SPOTTED OWLET	ATHENE Brama
COMMON INDIAN NIGHT JAR	CAPRIMULGUS ASIATICUS
WHITE BREASTED KINGFISHER	HALCYON SMYRNESENSIS
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 CINNAMOMNEUS
COMMON LORA	AEGITHINA TIPHIA
RED VENTED BULBUL	PHYCNONOTUS CAFER
COMMON BABBLER	TURDOIDES CAUDATUS
WHITE THROATED FANTAIL FLYCATCHER	RHIPIDURA ALBICOLLIS
PARADISE FLYCATCHER	TERPSIPHONA PARADISI
MAGPIE ROBIN	COPSYCHUS SAULARIS
INDIAN 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

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(i)(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

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

दि. / /

प्रति,

नियंत्रित अधिकारी कोलेज
विश्वनाथ जारि

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

मा.महोदय,

आपणास माहितच आहे की, चुनवडी 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 सु.एन.डी.पी.च्या सहकार्याने बनविण्यात येत आहे. सदर आराखडा हा वनविभागाच्या कार्यआयोजनेचा भाग म्हणून जोडला जाईल. सदर नियोजनाच्या मांडणी करिता व त्यात आपल्या भोलाच्या सूचना भिरकण्यात म्हणून आपणांस हि सूचना देण्यात येत आहे. करिता आयोजित ग्रामसभेला मे.एम.टी.ए येथे दिनांक 31/12/15 वाजता 3:00 वाजता येथे हजर राहून या व्यवस्थापन आराखड्यावर आपण आपले मत मांडू शकता.

आपला विश्वासु

गामुखा होकर
अध्यक्ष

गामुखा
सचिव

सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती

चुनवडी

प्रतिलिपी :

1) वनरक्षक / वनपाल

2) कृषी पर्यवेक्षक, कृषि विभाग

अ.पेंडे 3) पशुवैद्यकीय, अधिकारी

31/12/14 4) अभियंता लघुसिंचन जि.प.

5) विशेष कार्यक्रम अधिकारी मंगारोह्यो ...

6) लागवड अधिकारी, सामाजिक वनिकरन

7) खेज संस्था गौरखेडा (कुंजी)

8) संपर्क/सचिव शा. पंचायत खणीमाळ

गामुखा
अध्यक्ष
जि.प.लघु सिंचन विभाग
चिखलवरी

गामुखा
31/12/2014
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31/12/2014

ग्राम सभा - न्यूनशक्ति

ग्रामसभेद्वारा खोज संशोधन। तंत्रीक सहक्याने सामुहिक वन रुख मर्लान पिछोछेछा वन अभिमेमे पहिले 10 एकमे व्याख्याण व नियोजन दिड। 12015 देखी सोसकमे 6 सखलि 8-00 एमएड 15 मि नानु सेठे कर येम्य इपखेतिनत इाखेछा कामरलेत नमजात भादे. ग्रामसभेअथे मागर कति भुवन करछा। आला या भुवन खुद व्याख्याण भाराबडा कामसभेअथे संजुर करछा। त भादे. मागर नियोजनप्रमाणे ग्रामसभ। पुर्णिल वमाकरि।। जोय्य वरि गरिमी निनिध. पिबाजोडुन एपे। करते ग्रामसभ। देखिल व्याख्या. अन. अभिमेमी जोय्य देखेछा व सेरहाण करछा। त मोजाख लकिसादि कर्म करछा। थ. एखार अते. या ग्रामात सजखे स्तरहाण पिछे। त या एखेने ग्रामसभ। एखार बांम। अनुमाने एमा। न करछा। न एाति.

गा. प्र. प्र. व. व. व.

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57) ମାନ୍ଦିରୀୟ ମାନ୍ଦିରୀୟ

Page Date	(4)
64	प्राचिन विद्यापीठ
65	संस्कृत
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100	संस्कृत

६६	सों. काकी दासदास बेरकर	गान्नी
६७	सों. दयाप्रसू बाबू जामुनकर २३/५ नं	का ११२
६८	बाबू ठाठान्नी जामुनकर	फिना
६९	सों. जिला वंशी चिकार	
७०	सों. राहुण मोसिताम जामुनकर	सु. १००
७१	सों. कवामा खेर बेरकर	
७२	सों. फिन्सु देसु बेरकर	
७३	सों. खुदीया अनामी जामुनकर	सु. १००
७४	सों. जिला देसु दासबकर	गान्नी
७५	सों. कुशीला सान्नाय दासबकर	सु. १००
७६	सों. काकी दोसामी जामुनकर	
७७	जामुनकर सु. १००	
७८	शालिकराम गैला चिकार	गान्नी
७९	सु. १००	
८०	सु. १००	
८१	सु. १००	
८२	सु. १००	
८३	सु. १००	
८४	सु. १००	
८५	सु. १००	
८६	सु. १००	
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९६	सु. १००	
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१११	सु. १००	