FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN OF GHANA

2014-15 to - 20123-2024

PREPARED BY - GRAM SABHA GHANA

TECHNICAL SUPPORT- KHOJ

FINANCIAL SUPPORT - UNDP

1. 1. ACKNOWLDGEMENTS

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

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

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

We are thankful to partners of Vidarbha Livelihood Forum for the collective work and action that ensured simultaneous work across the 5 districts of Amravati, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nagpur and Yavatmal. This also allowed a lot of sharing and learning's for members from across the 5 districts.

Finally, Thanks to the Gram Sabha of GHANA for believing in us and working together for co-creating this roadmap for future.

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3.Abbreviations

1. FRA- Forest Rights Act
2. CFR- Community Forest Rights
3. JFM- Joint 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. PS- Principal Secretary
10. 4(1)e- Committee appointed u/s 4(1)e of Forest Rights Act
11. Ha – hectare
12. MFP- Minor Forest Produce
13. NTFP- Non Timber Forest Produce
14. WAT- Water Absorption Trenches
15. CCT- Continuous Contour Trenches
16. DCT- Discontinuous Contour Trenches

4.GHANA VILLAGE AT A GLANCE

- TALUKA: CHIKHALDARA DIST AMRAVATI
- TOTAL AREA UNDER CFR: 388 HA IN COMPARTMENT NO 307 AND 308, 193 HA LAND IS AVAILABLE UNDER CFR, BALANCE IS UNDER CULTIVATION UNDER IFR
- ALL FAMILIES ARE CLAIMANTS OF COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS
- TOTAL FAMILIES: 95
- PRIMARY INHABITANTS: KORKUS
- FOREST RESOURCE: - WELL STOCKED FOREST
- MGNREGA – POPULAR GOVERNMENT PROG
- VILLAGE IN THE BUFFER AREA OF MELGHAT SANCTUARY
- COHESIVE COMMUNITY GROUP THAT ENGAGED IN CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

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 whether 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(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.

6. Introduction to the Management and Conservation plan for GHANA.

GHANA village is situated in Chikhaldara block of Amravati district Maharashtra. This village is inhabited by Korku tribes only. Situated on the borders of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, this small villages is nested in midst of the buffer area of Melghat Tiger Reserve.

The village of GHANA got its Community Forest Rights Recognized on 13th December 2012 over 388ha 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.

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 GHANA.

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

8.1 DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS -

The findings of the Household survey reveal the following information -

TOTAL POPULATION	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	MALE	FEMALE
338	95	176	180

II. AGE GROUP	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL POPULATION
0TO3 YEARS	17	17	34
3TO 6 YEARS	10	11	21
6TO 14YEARS	17	24	41
14TO 18 YEARS	39	30	69
18TO 35 YEARS	31	41	54
35TO 65 YEARS	35	23	58
65 AND ABOVE	31	30	61
TOTAL	180	176	338

The Village is inhabited by Korku tribes predominantly with only three Gawli families

HOUSEHOLD	ST	NT
95	91	03

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD	FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

95	95	0

Almost one third of the population is literate with maximum being Class XII

EDUCATION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ICDS CENTRE	28	27	55
PRIMARY	21	17	38
HIGHER PRIMARY	15	23	38
SECONDARY	11	09	20
HIGHER SECONDARY	07	06	13
GRADUATION			
POST GRADUATION			

Most of the families in the village tend to have some land holding, several of these are also occupants of forest land claims for which have been made under Forest Rights Act

LANDHOLDING FAMILIES	FAMILIES WITH NO LAND
62	94

SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD		
AGRICULTURE	LABOUR	SERVICE
62	94	04

POPULATION BREAK UP	
WIDOW	08
WIDOWER	03
AGED	02
BLIND	00
PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED	00
DESTITUTE	00

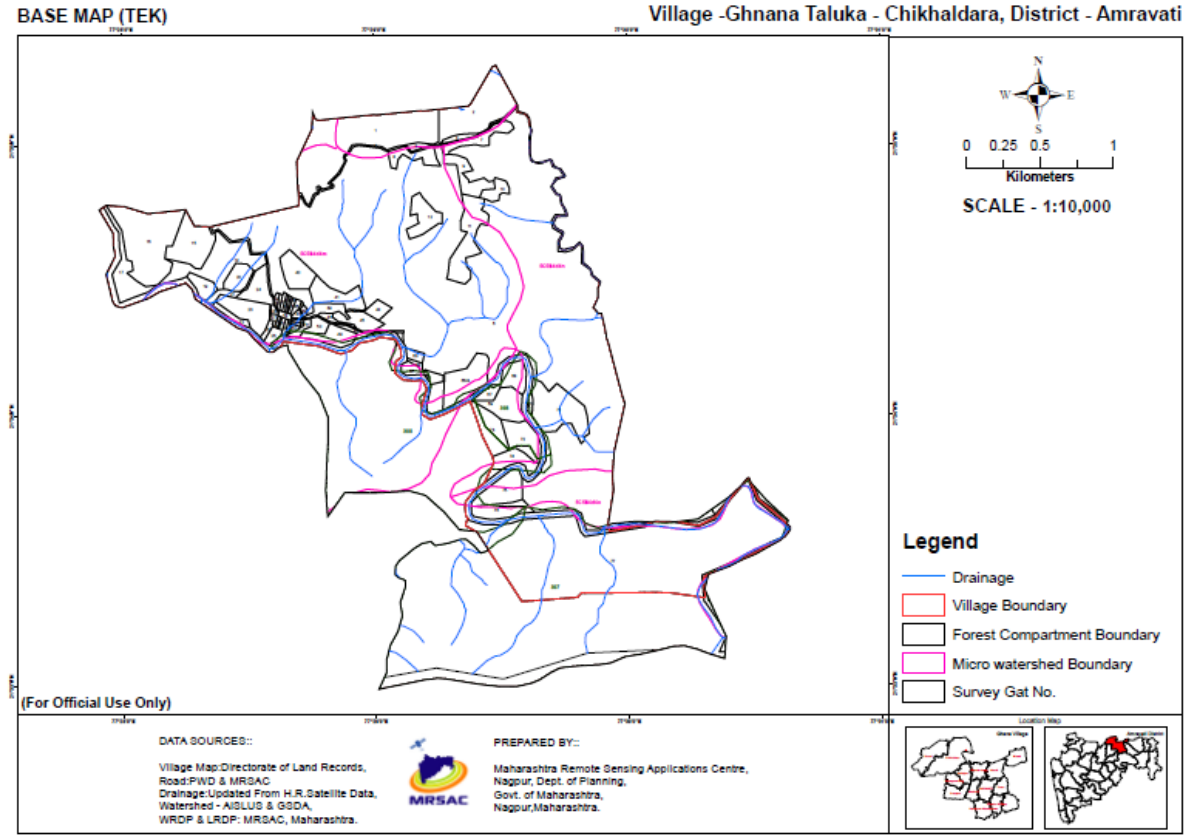
CATTLE POPULATION	
BULLOCKS	138
GOATS	69
HEN	68
COW	34
BUFFALO	07
OTHERS	

RATION CARD	TOTAL
APL	48
BPL	37
ANTYODAY	00

HOUSEHOLD	MIGRANT	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER	AGRICULTURE
95	56	Hand Pump, Tap	194acres

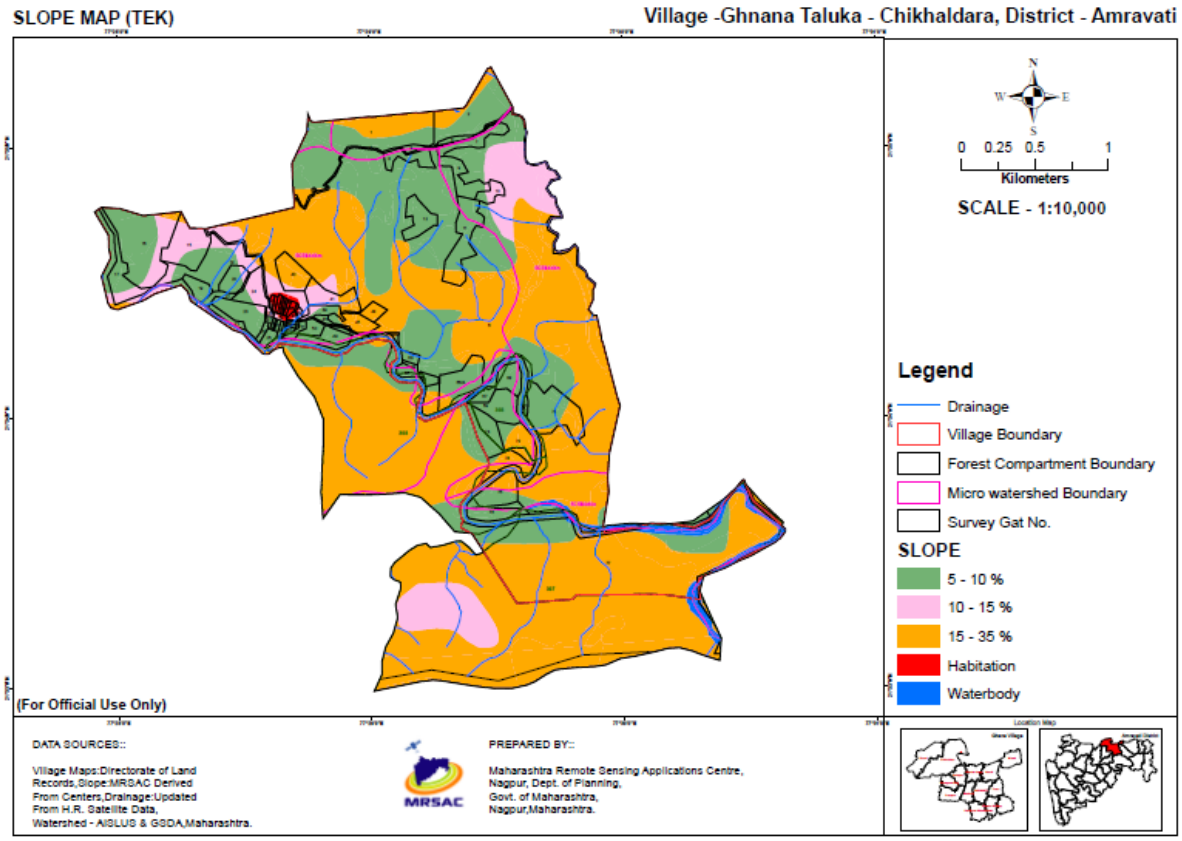
Although people seem to have some amount of landholding, yet the region being hilly with a difficult terrain, the yield from the area is low. There are bare facilities of irrigation. Most of the people migrate for a big chunk of 2 to 3 months in a year. In this situation, forest offers a great opportunity to support livelihoods as well as lead to better conservation and regeneration, if managed properly.

BASE MAP- GHANA



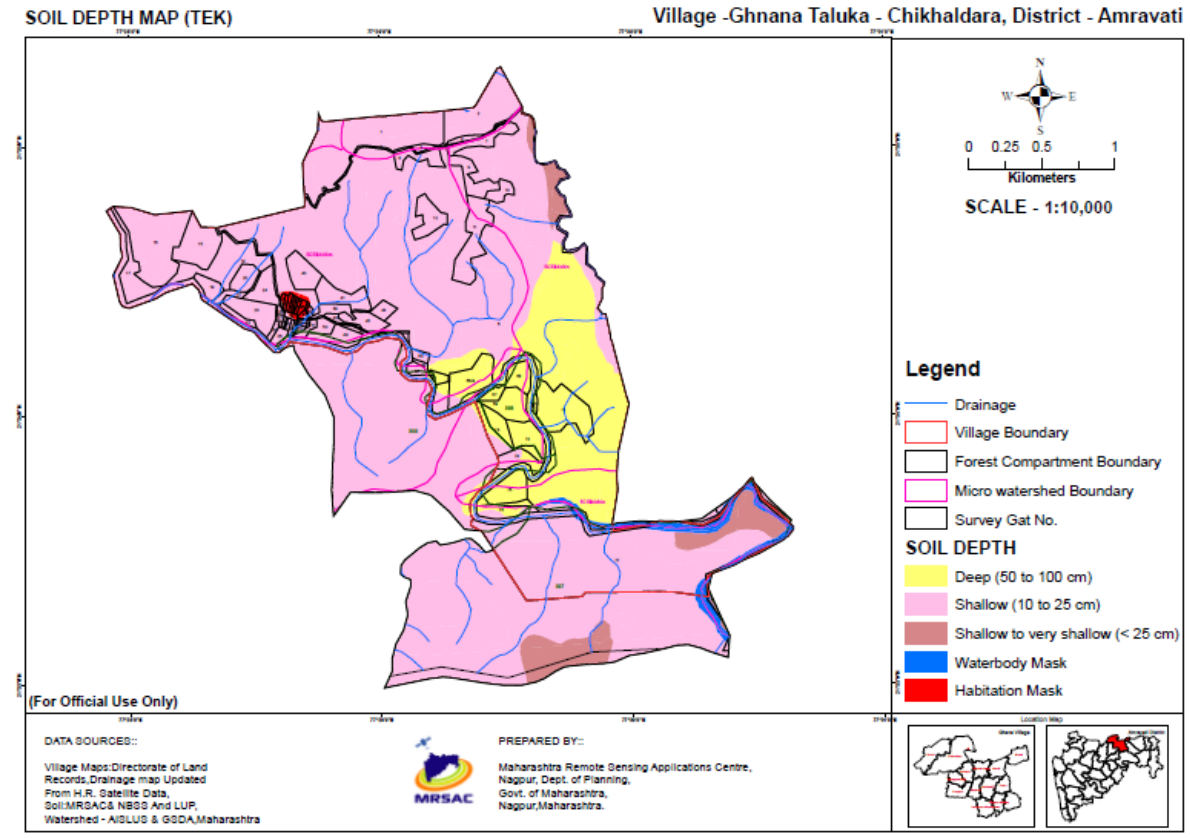
The base map indicates that the CFR compartments are contiguous to the agricultural fields and part of some farm land i.e revenue survey numbers also fall in this compartment. During the enumeration exercise, it was also found that of the 342 ha that was recognised under CFR, only 198 area has forest.

SLOPE MAP - GHANA

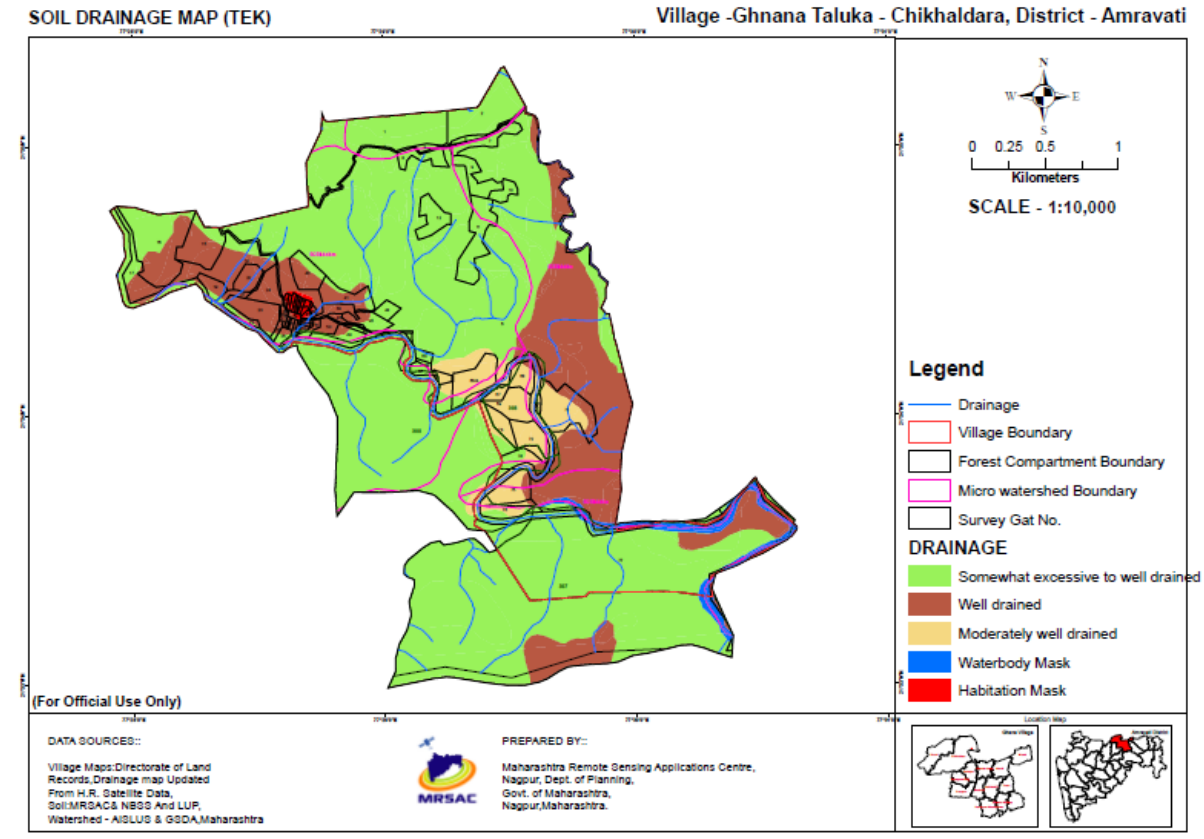


The forest has a slop of 15 to35% indicating that there is soil erosion and water runoff.

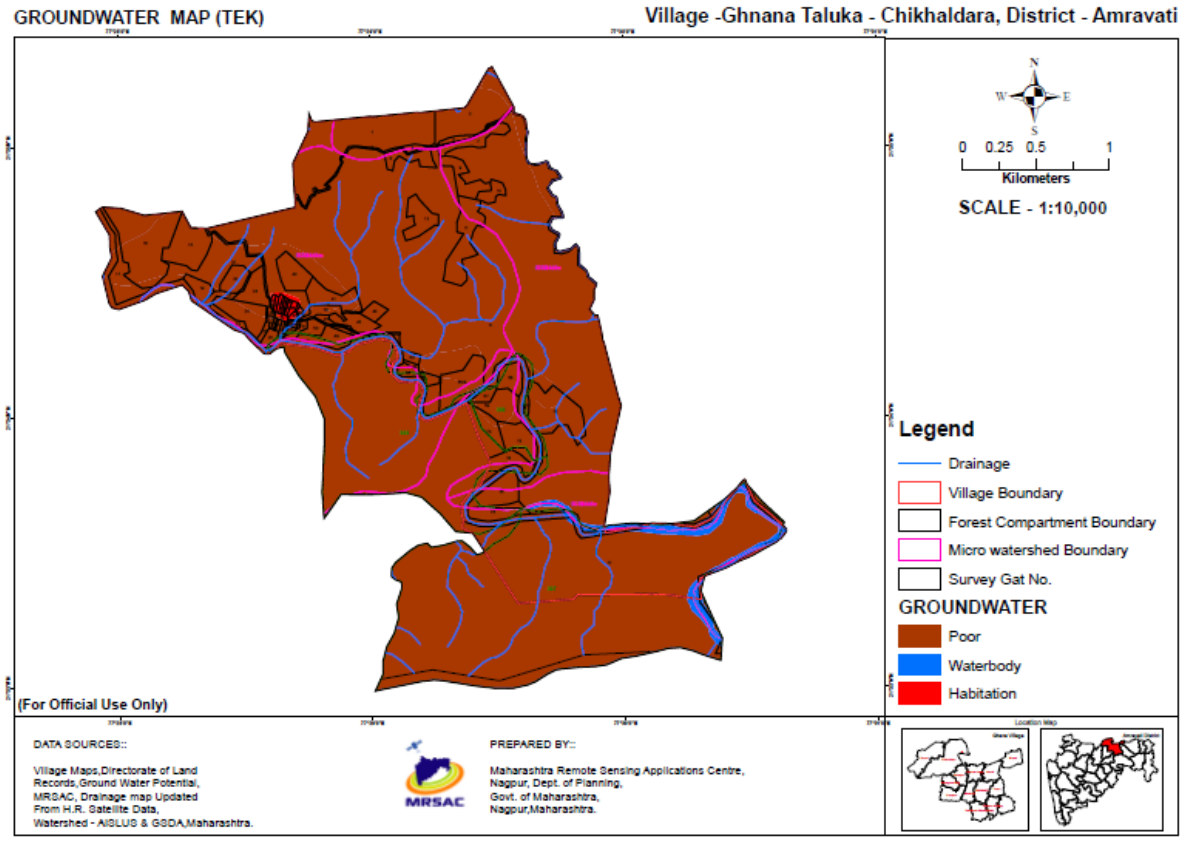
SOIL DEPTH - GHANA



SOIL DRAINAGE – GHANA

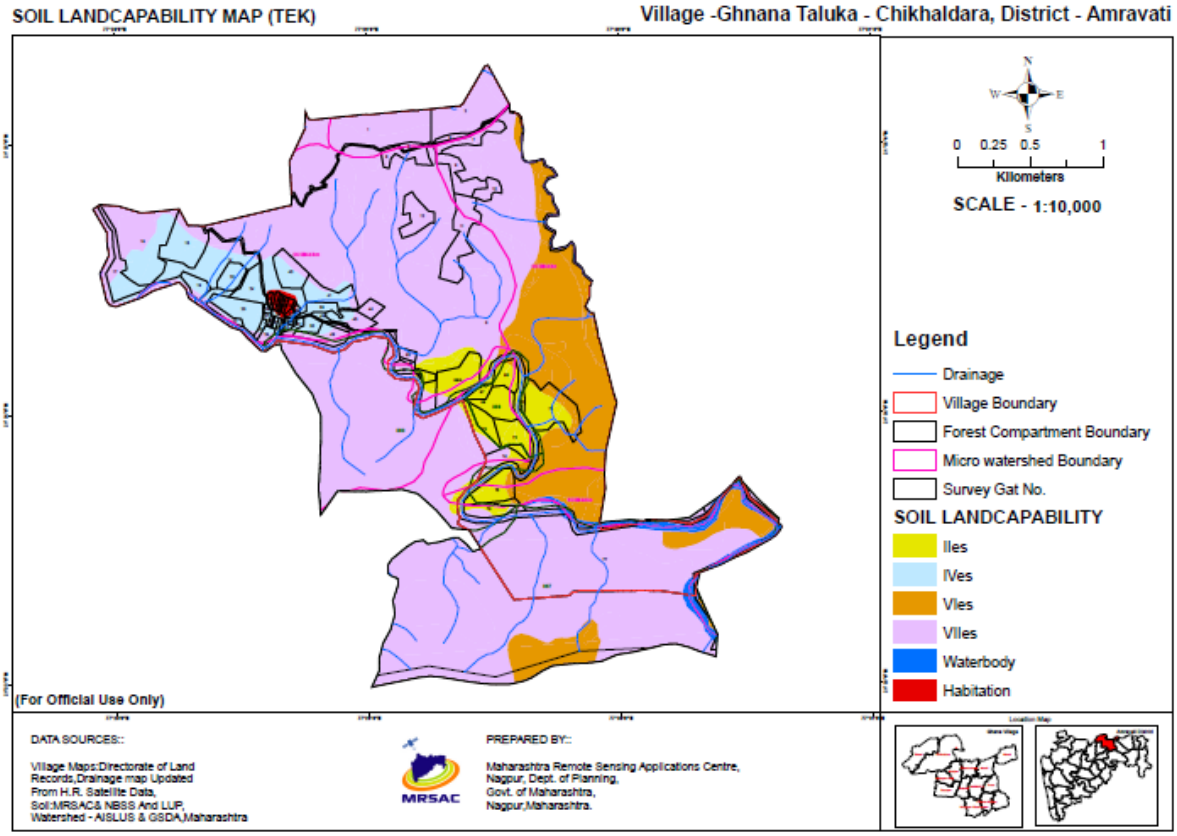


GROUNDWATER LEVEL- GHANA



Ground water level in most of the area is poor as the area is hilly with high soil and water erosion, indicating need for efforts to recharge the ground water level

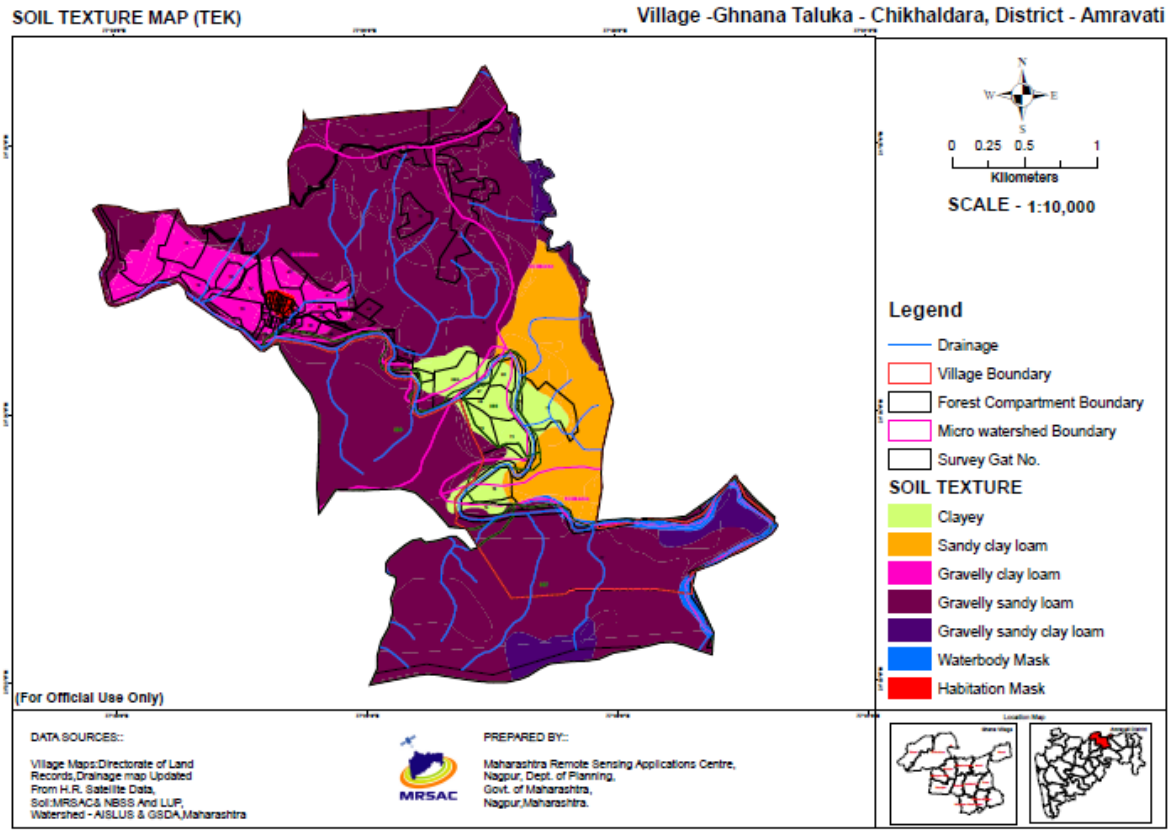
SOIL LANDCAPABILITY MAP.



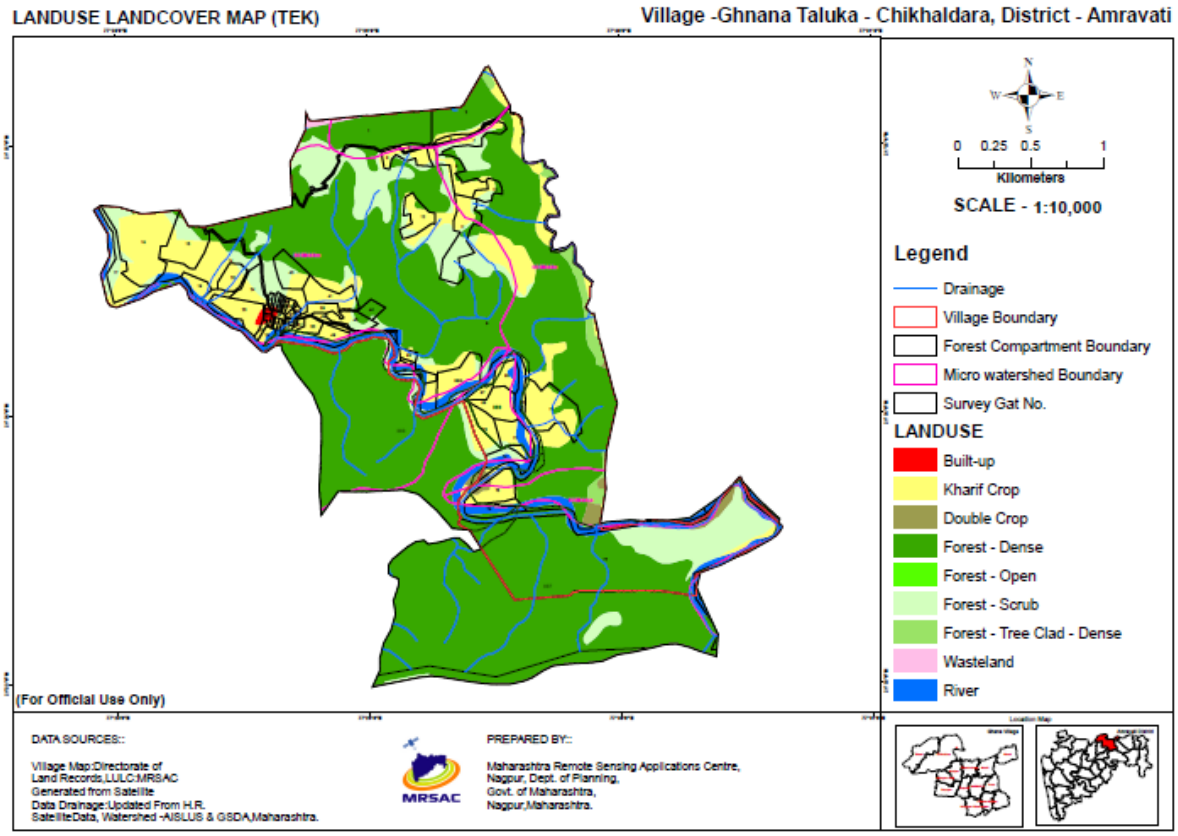
Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, *e, w, s,* or *c,* to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter *e* shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; *w* shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage); *s* shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony;

SOIL TEXTURE MAP= GHANA



LANDUSE LANDCOVER MAP



9. GHANA Forests

9.1. Details community Forest Right Area: Ghana received its Community Forest Rights Recognition over an area of 388 hectares of land. This area is in Sipna Wildlife Division of Melghat Tiger Reserve, Chikhaldara block, Amravati district. Of the 388 ha of forest land, 192 ha is under cultivation and hence only 196 ha is available for CFR

9.2. Geographical location: - . The exact coordinates were unavailable due to topo sheets of these villages being unavailable with the Sipna Wildlife Division. However, the boundary demarcation process was done due to the map available with the local forest guard and with the community knowledge

9.3.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

9.4. Geology, rock and soil - Gravelly clay loam, and Gravelly sandy loam is the soil texture of the forest area. Geologically the Melghat Tiger Reserve area is the Deccan trap and underlying rock is basalt in one form or another. The most common form is a hard dark coloured rock, compact or fine grained, but occasionally with numerous phenocrysts. This rock usually occurs in thick layers and outcrops of it give rise to the conspicuous scarps on the hill side. Prismatic jointing is well developed and at many places fine examples of columnar structure can be seen, particularly in the beds of rivers and streams. When the hard scarp undergoes weathering, it is converted into soft earthy brown rocks with rows, representing the original columns of roughly spherical bodies exfoliating in successive concentric shells. A second form occurring in the lower hills is grey vesicular basalt, the cavities being lined with crystals of quartz and other minerals. Then there are the thick layers of basalt tuft, as off grey, dull fine grained rock that occurs occasionally representing the intervals of time that elapsed between the successive lava flows. These rock units are formed by a variety of geo activities attributed to Archaeans, Gondwana, Lameta, traps, laterites and alluvium (Ref- MTR Management Plan, Melghat Tiger Reserve)

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 unbearble. 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 below 10°C. Summer is very hot and hence it is the toughest season especially for survival of plants and insects.

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

9.7. Soil Erosion status : - The area is hilly and has seen very heavy soil erosion in the past.

9.8. Legal Position:-Legal status of CFR forest is Protected Area. It does enjoy the rights of Regeneration, conservation, protection and sustainable use of the Community Forest Resources.The CFR area is now under protection of the Gram Sabha through its Forest Biodiversity and Wildlife Management Committee u/s 4(1)e of the Rules carrying out the duties assigned u/s5 of the Forest Rights Act.

9.9. 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

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 Ghanaby 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, Dhawda, Dudhari, Amaltas, Salai, Amla, Neem, Palash, Mahua, Amla, Charoli, tendu,etc. Two streams flowing thought the forest have west to east slope.

The forest quality is dense with a mix of mature and young trees, The Shrubs found are Nirgudi, Lantana,

Grasses found include Saag, Rantulsi,Pochati, Fuli, Nonal, Katkum, Waghoti, Wasnwel, Kusal, Tarota, Bali, Sanga,Pijwil, Dijler,

Medicinal plants –Dawna/Dardi(Kambarmodi),

Cimbers- Waghota, BAhel, Marwel, Gobdu, Magra,Bharda, Kulu,Saag, Eifil,Gondoli, Jaljatang, Pochati, , Senar,

10.4 Fauna and their habitat: In the enumeration process, droppings of Wildboar, Sloth bear, Sambar, Deer, monkey, and many birds like parrot, Maina, Dove, Sparrow, Koel, were observed

10.5. 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. Good habitat for lower fauna will ensure the arrival of the large animals.

10.6. Creation of fodder varieties, planting of tubers on the periphery of the forest will prevent the destruction of bamboo saplings by the wild boars

Enumeration of Forest Species

SPECIES LISTING--- GHANA												
Species	Girth	Quadrants									Total	Average area ha
		20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180		
Sag	Above 15 cms	22	21	24	--	24	34	15	36	32	208	23.12
Sag	Below 15 cms	35	45	33	--	42	70	51	57	41	374	41.55
Lendya	Above 15 cms	16	11	14	--	19	11	14	10	15	110	12.23
Lendya	Below 15 cms	19	31	32	--	18	21	19	52	36	228	26
Charoli	Above 15 cms	10	0	7	--	0	7	7	7	9	47	5.23
Charoli	Below 15 cms	13	0	16	--	0	22	17	22	18	108	12
Amla	Above 15 cms	10	19	6	--	14	33	15	13	12	122	13.55
Amla	Below 15 cms	22	60	0	--	17	61	36	32	47	275	30.55
Dhavla	Above 15 cms	10	10	12	--	18	12	7	12	5	86	9.55
Dhavla	Below 15 cms	17	15	35	--	21	28	18	28	35	197	21.88
Haldu	Above 15 cms	7	7	4	--	16	6	0	0	0	40	4.45
Haldu	Below 15 cms	3	15	17	--	15	16	0	0	0	66	7.33
Rudhu	Above 15 cms	6	13	3	--	9	9	7	9	8	64	7.11
Rudhu	Below 15 cms	28	31	5	--	18	27	24	29	25	187	20.77
Tembu	Above 15 cms	4	0	0	--	7	7	--	0	0	18	2
Tembu	Below 15 cms	14	0	0	--	35	12	--	0	0	61	6.77
Salai	Above 15 cms	6	7	13	--	7	10	--	11	8	62	6.88
Salai	Below 15 cms	0	9	7	--	0	0	--	27	6	49	5.44
Moha	Above 15 cms	6	6	5	--	9	10	7	0	11	54	6
Moha	Below 15 cms	3	4	0	--	17	9	4	0	25	62	6.88
Amaltas	Above 15 cms	5	5	0	--	0	6	0	0	0	16	1.77
Amaltas	Below 15 cms	18	30	0	--	0	23	17	0	0	88	9.77
Hirda	Above 15 cms	8	0	0	--	0	0	5	0	6	19	2.11
Hirda	Below 15 cms	17	0	0	--	0	0	3	0	--	20	2.22
Adhana	Above 15 cms	10	13	9	--	4	8	8	15	8	75	8.33
Adhana	Below 15 cms	--	23	14	--	12	0	17	34	10	130	14.44
Palas	Above 15 cms	5	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	5	0.55
Palas	Below 15 cms	36	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	36	4
Khekada	Above 15 cms	7	0	0	--	0	--	4	0	0	11	1.22
Khekada	Below 15 cms	23	0	0	--	0	--	14	0	0	37	4.11
Pipari	Above 15 cms	1	1	0	--	7	--	--	0	0	9	1
Pipari	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	--	5	--	--	0	0	5	0.55
Baru	Above 15 cms	3	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	3	0.33
Baru	Below 15 cms	7	0	0	--	0	--	--	0	0	7	0.77
Bor	Above 15 cms	6	12	7	--	8	--	24	0	0	57	6.33
Bor	Below 15 cms	17	40	38	--	23	--	3	0	0	121	13.44

Ghuti	Above 15 cms	0	0	8	--	7	--	--	0	10	25	2.77
Ghuti	Below 15 cms	0	0	9	--	13	--	--	0	0	22	2.44
Gotal	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	1	--	0	0	1	0.11
Gotal	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0	0	0	0
Biba	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	5	--	8	0	13	1.44
Biba	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	18	--	24	0	42	4.66
Dudhari	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	--	11	--	0	0	11	1.22
Dudhari	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	0	--	25	--	0	0	25	2.77
Humba	Above 15 cms	0	0	0	0	--	13	--	0	8	21	2.33
Humba	Below 15 cms	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	17	17	1.88
Rohini	Above 15 cms	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	6	0	11	1.22
Rohini	Below 15 cms	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	28	0	47	5.22
Bosai	Above 15 cms	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	0	0	4	0.44
Bosai	Below 15 cms	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	0	0	17	1.88
Dhamni	Above 15 cms	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	0	6	0.66
Dhamni	Below 15 cms	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	0	32	3.55
Neharu	Above 15 cms	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	1.11
Neharu	Below 15 cms	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	18	2
		414	428	318	0	385	515	381	498	420	3379	375.44

10.7 .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.

11. Forest Resources Utilization

11.1. Demand supply of wood and wood products:-The 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.

11.2. Assessment removal of NWFP:-People collect mahua, amla and sell it to the local traders in the market or those who come and procure it on a loose basis. There is no organized effort to manage this at this moment.

11.3 Removal of fuel wood: - There are total 95 families. Requirement of fire wood is per family is about 2.00 cubic meter, thus total demand of fire wood is 190 cubic meter. It is collected from nearby forest. It is proposed to provide for Biogas connections to entire village through Forest Department. So dependency of fire wood is minimized to the lowest.

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

11.5. Assessment of grazing: - There are 100 cows, 21 bullocks and 121 total cattle besides 72 she-goats are there. As per grazing policy of Forest Department they are issuing concessional passes to the villages.

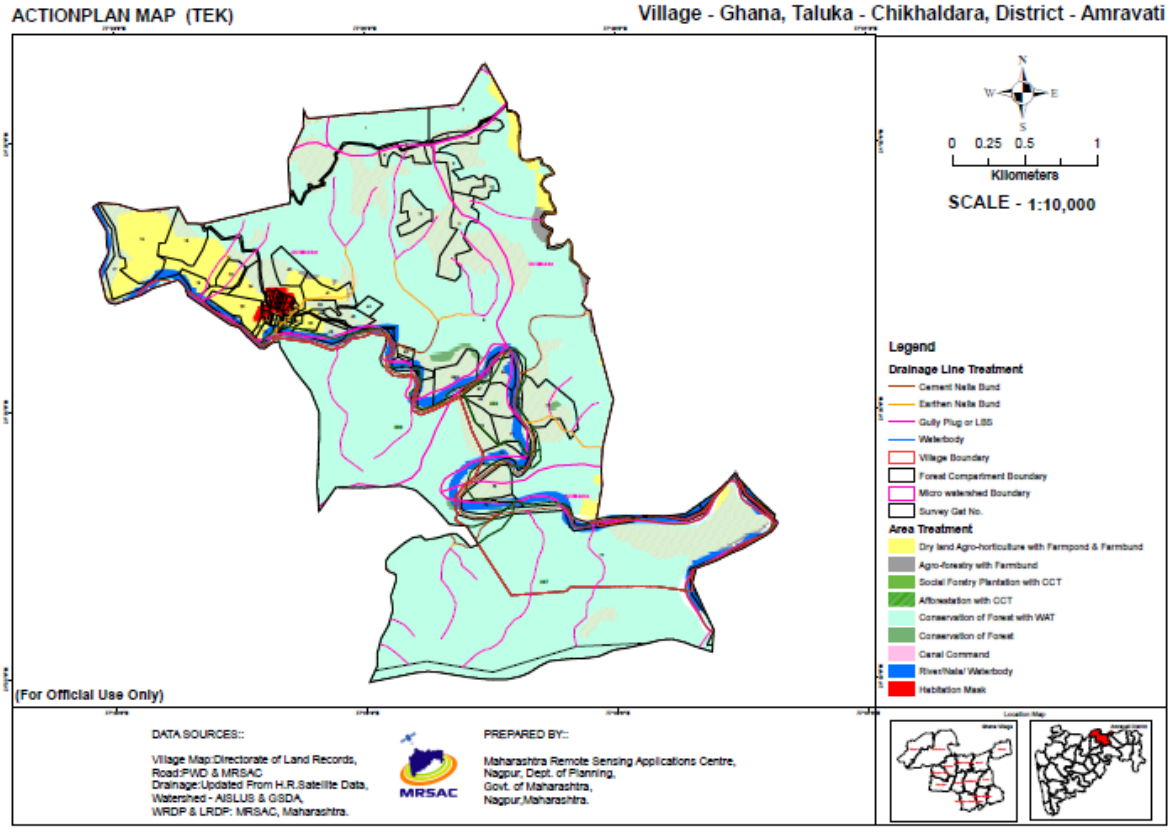
Type of cattle	Population	Grazing area needed on an average of 1ha per cattle
Bullocks/Cows/Buffaloes	175	175 ha

12. Present system of management

The Management of the forest in the past was done by the West Melghat Division. There exists an Eco Development Committee in the village that underwent certain trainings. However, their active participation in Conservation seems missing.

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.

ACTION PLAN MAP GHANA



13. Future Management discussed and prescribed

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

13.2 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.

13.3 Methods of treatments to be adopted: - The forest area sanctioned under CFR to Ghana 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.

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

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

13.6 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 Gramsabha with the help Forest Department.

14. Bamboo plantation working.

Compartment no 307, 308 approximately 50 ha

14.1 General character of vegetation:

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

14.2 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.

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

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

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

14.6 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 15June to 30 Septeber

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.

a)

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

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

14.8 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.

14.9 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.

14.10 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.

14.11 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.

14.12 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.

14.13 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.

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

14.B. **Non wood forest Produce (overlapping) working.**

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

Entire CFR area earmarked to this village,will be covered under this.

14.1 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.

14.2 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 B 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-Amla Collection- Collection of Amla fruits is done by individuals. This Amla is sold to the traders in the weekly markets or bartered against some fruits or vegetables at the village level. Further processing can be explored by the Village collective depending on the yield

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

Tendu leaves collection is a subsidiary income generation activity for local villagers 14.3. 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

b) 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.

14.4. Bamboo, myrabolom and medicinal plants: - Natural bamboo is not present in the CFR area, however beheda (Terminaliabellirica) are present in this area. Collection of seeds of beheda and salaiwill be encouraged by surveying demand and supply in the market.

15. 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 193 ha of the CFR area comprises of currently well stocked forest with some spaces and missing species.

Choice of species:-Mixed Plantation is being proposed with a major thurst on bamboo and amla plantation in the region. Bamboo shall be ready for harvest by around 2020 and 30% of bamboo shall be harvested every year

Enriching the forests through Added Natural Regeneration works will allow to weedout unwanted growth and add value to the existing forests by planting more and more trees that are able to address both livelihoods and conservation needs of the people like Charoli, Amla, Tamarind, Jamun,

Since Both Bor and Palash exist in some numbers, Lac Plantation can also be explored. Also since the existing forest has green canopy, its survival for both seasons can be possible.

Around 50 ha of forest will be preserved and developed for grazing

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

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

15.1.Introduction of Milch animals:- As per food Commissioner of india,210 t0 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.

15.2. 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.

15.3 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,beetroot,radish	Coriander,methi,etc	Banana
Cabbage, cauliflower		Oranges ,sweet lime
Bhendi		Berries
Beans		Sapota, sitaphal
Cucumber		

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

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

15.5. 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.

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

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

15.8 Wildlife Management -Motivating the Gramsabha for the principles of conservation, beside this they will made aware of Wild life Act (Amended).Villagers will keep a vigilant watch over poachers. Fruit bearing trees will be planted to provide food for wild animals. 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.

16.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

17.Dispute Resolution

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

All internal disputes shall be resolved in the Gram Sabha.

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

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

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

17.Proposed Additionalities to supplement Management Plans

1. CCT WAT Works to be undertaken on 25ha of land every year supported with plantation activities

2. Fodder plantation to be undertaken in the area through broadcasting seeds

3. Stone bunds across all streams

4. Cement plugs and Loose Bolder Structures across the streams

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 Biogas to all families either individually or collectively

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

8. Creation of Van Talav

MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)

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

S. No.	Micro Net Planning	Area	Area Treatment & Planning		
		ha.	Proposed work's	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	3	3	6
1	**Ghana (Private land)**	124.59	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	16819.65 Rmt(17660.63Cum)	1450644.35
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	374 Nos	95756.14
			Field Drain (F.D.)	4983.60Rmt(2691.14Cum)	249728.20
			Stone Bunding	3737.70Rmt(3513.44Cum)	702968.68
	Total	**124.59**			**2499097.37**
2	**Ghana (Forest land)**	375.000	Plantation	110.00 ha.	14058000.00
			D.C.T.	20.00 ha.	540420.00
			WAT'S	50.00 ha.(20000.00Rmt)	2560300.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	60.00 ha.(60000.0Rmt)	2971260.00
			Loose Boulder Structure	160 Nos(1840 Rmt)	520720.00
			Gabion Structure	60 Nos(570 Rmt)	912000.00
			Cement Bandh (Concrete)	1 No (15.0 Rmt)	375000.00
			Cement Bandh (Concrete)	1 No (20.0 Rmt)	500000.00
			Medicinal Plantation	20.00 ha.	26311440.00
			Fodder Development	20.00 ha.	727480.00
			Added natural Regenration	20.00 ha.	1300000.00
	Total	**375.00**			**50776620.00**
	Total	**499.59**			**53275717.37**
Contengencies 3%					**1598271.52**
Labour Facilities 4.7%					**2503958.72**
Total					**57377947.61**
				Say Rs	**5,73,77,948.00**

MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)

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

S. No.	Micro Net Planning	Area	Area Treatment & Planning		
		ha.	Proposed work's	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
Area Treatment & Planning year- 1					
1	**Ghana (Forest land)**	375.000	Plantation	25.00 ha.	3195000.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	15.00 ha.	742815.00
			D.C.T.	10.00 ha.	270210.00
			WAT'S	5.00 ha.	256030.00
			Added natural Regenration	10.00 ha.	650000.00
			Fodder Development	20.00 ha.	727480.00
				Total	**5841535.00**
Area Treatment & Planning year- 2					
			Plantation	30.00 ha.	3834000.00
			D.C.T.	10.00 ha.	270210.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	15.00 ha.	742815.00
			Loose Boulder Structure	30 No (315.00Cum)	89145.00
			WAT'S	15.00 ha.	768090.00
			Added natural Regenration	10.00 ha.	650000.00
			Medicinal Plantation	5.00 ha.	6577860.00
				Total	**12932120.00**
Area Treatment & Planning year- 3					
			WAT'S	15.00 ha.	768090.00
			Plantation	30.00 ha.	3834000.00
			Gabion Structure	15 No (145.00 Rmt)	232000.00
			Loose Boulder Structure	40 No (460.00Cum)	130180.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	15.00 ha.	742815.00
			Medicinal Plantation	5.00 ha.	6577860.00
				Total	**12284945.00**
Area Treatment & Planning year- 4					
			Plantation	25.00 ha.	3195000.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	15.00 ha.	742815.00
			Loose Boulder Structure	40 No (470.00Cum)	133010.00
			WAT'S	15.00 ha.	768090.00
			Gabion Structure	20 No (195.00 Rmt)	312000.00

			Cement Bandh	1 No (15.0 Rmt)	375000.00
			Medicinal Plantation	5.00 ha.	6577860.00
				Total	**12103775.00**
Area Treatment & Planning year- 5					
			Gabion Structure	25 No (230.00 Rmt)	368000.00
			Loose Boulder Structure	50 No (595.00Cum)	168385.00
			Cement Bandh	1 No (20.0 Rmt)	500000.00
			Medicinal Plantation	5.00 ha.	6577860.00
				Total	**7614245.00**
	Total	**375.000**		**Total (Forest Land)**	**50776620.00**
Area Treatment & Planning year- 1					
2	**Ghana (Private land)**	124.59	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	6750.00 Rmt(7087.50Cum)	582167.25
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	150	38428.50
			Field Drain (F.D.)	2000.0Rmt(1080.0Cum)	100220.00
			Stone Bunding	1500.0Rmt(1410.0Cum)	282112.00
				Total	**1002927.75**
Area Treatment & Planning year- 2					
			Graded Bunding (G.B.)	6750.00 Rmt(7087.50Cum)	582167.25
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	150	38428.50
			Field Drain (F.D.)	2000.0Rmt(1080.0Cum)	100220.00
			Stone Bunding	1500.0Rmt(1410.0Cum)	282112.00
				Total	**1002927.75**
Area Treatment & Planning year- 3					
			Graded Bunding (G.B.)	3319.65 Rmt(3485.63Cum)	286309.85
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	74	18899.14
			Field Drain (F.D.)	983.60Rmt(531.14Cum)	49288.20
			Stone Bunding	737.70Rmt(693.44Cum)	138743.08
				Total	**493240.27**
	Total	**124.59**		**Total (Private Land)**	**2499095.77**
	Total	**499.59**		**Total (Private+Forest))**	**53275715.77**
Contengencies 3%					**1598271.47**
Labour Facilities 4.7%					**2503958.64**
				Total	**57377945.88**
				Say Rs	**5,73,77,946.00**

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

S. No	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Comp. No.	Gat. No	Ha.	Texture	Depth	Class	Slope	Erosion	Land Uses & Capability	Proposed Work	Length	Quantity	Amount
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**
1	307, 308		375.000							Cement Bandh (Concrete)	15.00 m.	1 No	375000.00
										Cement Bandh (Concrete)	20.00 m.	1 No	500000.00
										Gabion Structure	570.00 m.	60 No	912000.00
										WAT'S	20000.00	50.00 ha.	2560300.00
										C.C.T. with WAT'S	60000.00	60.00 ha.	2971260.00
										D.C.T.		20.00 ha.	540420.00
										Plantation		110.00 ha.	14058000.00
										Loose Boulder Structure	1840.0 Cum	160 No	520720.00
										Medicinal Plantation		20.00 ha.	2631140.00
										Fodder Development		20.00 ha.	727480.00
										Added natural Regenration		20.00 ha.	1300000.00
Total			**375.000**										**50776620.00**

MICRO - PLANNING

Name of Village :- Ghana, Taluka :- Chikhaldara, 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	Section	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**
1	Subhaji Tumla Bhusum	15	2.35							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	317.25	1.05	333.11	82.14	27361.86
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	7		7	256.19	1806.14
										Field Drain (F.D.)	94.00	0.54	50.76	50.11	4710.34
										Stone Bunding	70.50	0.94	66.27	2000.08	132599.30
	Total														**471377.64**
		50	0.43							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	58.05	1.05	60.95	82.14	5006.64
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	330.49
										Field Drain (F.D.)	17.20	0.54	9.29	50.11	861.89
										Stone Bunding	12.90	0.94	12.13	2000.08	2426.17
	Total														**8625.19**
		76	1.14							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	153.90	1.05	161.60	82.14	13273.41
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256.19	876.17
										Field Drain (F.D.)	45.60	0.54	24.62	50.11	2285.02
										Stone Bunding	34.20	0.94	32.15	2000.08	6432.17
	Total														**22866.77**
2	Balaji Bhau Korku	16	12.67							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	1710.45	1.05	1795.97	82.14	147521.18
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	38		38	256.19	9737.78

										Field Drain (F.D.)	506.80	0.54	273.67	50.11	25395.75
										Stone Bunding	380.10	0.94	357.29	200.08	71487.38
	Total														**254142.09**
		16A	4.27							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	576.45	1.05	605.27	82.14	49717.08
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	13		13	256.19	3281.79
										Field Drain (F.D.)	170.80	0.54	92.23	50.11	8558.79
										Stone Bunding	128.10	0.94	120.41	200.08	24092.43
	Total														**85650.10**
		31	0.28							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	37.80	1.05	39.69	82.14	3260.14
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	215.20
										Field Drain (F.D.)	11.20	0.54	6.05	50.11	561.23
										Stone Bunding	8.40	0.94	7.90	200.08	1579.83
	Total														**5616.40**
3	Balaji Bhau & Other	35	0.22							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	29.70	1.05	31.19	82.14	2561.54
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	169.09
										Field Drain (F.D.)	8.80	0.54	4.75	50.11	440.97
										Stone Bunding	6.60	0.94	6.20	200.08	1241.30
	Total														**4412.89**
		41	3.48							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	469.80	1.05	493.29	82.14	40518.84
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	10		10	256.19	2674.62
										Field Drain (F.D.)	139.20	0.54	75.17	50.11	6975.31
										Stone Bunding	104.40	0.94	98.14	200.08	19635.05
	Total														**69803.83**

		41A	1.30							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	175.50	1.05	184.28	82.14	15136.35
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	256.19	999.14
										Field Drain (F.D.)	52.00	0.54	28.08	50.11	2605.72
										Stone Bunding	39.00	0.94	36.66	200.08	7334.93
	Total														**26076.14**
		45	2.77							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	373.95	1.05	392.65	82.14	32252.07
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	8		8	256.19	2128.94
										Field Drain (F.D.)	110.80	0.54	59.83	50.11	5552.19
										Stone Bunding	83.10	0.94	78.11	200.08	15629.05
	Total														**55562.24**
4	Chotelal Bhumka Other	24	3.62							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	488.70	1.05	513.14	82.14	42148.91
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	11		11	256.19	2782.22
										Field Drain (F.D.)	144.80	0.54	78.19	50.11	7255.93
										Stone Bunding	108.60	0.94	102.08	200.08	20424.97
	Total														**72612.03**
		62	0.32							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	43.20	1.05	45.36	82.14	3725.87
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	245.94
										Field Drain (F.D.)	12.80	0.54	6.91	50.11	641.41
										Stone Bunding	9.60	0.94	9.02	200.08	1805.52
	Total														**6418.74**
		69	4.57							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	616.95	1.05	647.80	82.14	53210.09
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	14		14	256.19	3512.36
										Field Drain (F.D.)	182.80	0.54	98.71	50.11	9160.11

										Stone Bunding	137.10	0.94	128.87	2008	257855.11
	Total														**916677.67**
5	Mannu Bahera Korku	11	4.34							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	585.90	1.05	615.20	82.14	505321.12
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	13		13	256.19	3335.59
										Field Drain (F.D.)	173.60	0.54	93.74	50.11	8699.10
										Stone Bunding	130.20	0.94	122.39	2008	244877.39
	Total														**870544.20**
		11A	3.53							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	476.55	1.05	500.38	82.14	411001.01
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	11		11	256.19	2713.05
										Field Drain (F.D.)	141.20	0.54	76.25	50.11	7075.53
										Stone Bunding	105.90	0.94	99.55	2008	199917.16
	Total														**708066.76**
		19	1.97							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	265.95	1.05	279.25	82.14	229377.39
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	256.19	1514.08
										Field Drain (F.D.)	78.80	0.54	42.55	50.11	3948.67
										Stone Bunding	59.10	0.94	55.55	2008	111155.24
	Total														**395155.38**
6	Babu Malaji Korku	26	0.95							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	128.25	1.05	134.66	82.14	110611.18
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256.19	730.14
										Field Drain (F.D.)	38.00	0.54	20.52	50.11	1904.18
										Stone Bunding	28.50	0.94	26.79	2008	536014
	Total														**190555.64**
		68	2.86							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	386.10	1.05	405.41	82.14	332999.97

										Waste Weir (W.V.)	9		9	256.19	2198.11
										Field Drain (F.D.)	114.40	0.54	61.78	50.11	5732.58
										Stone Bunding	85.80	0.94	80.65	2000.08	161636.85
	Total														**573677.51**
7	Punaji Raju Other	28	0.25							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	33.75	1.05	35.44	82.14	2910.84
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	192.14
										Field Drain (F.D.)	10.00	0.54	5.40	50.11	501.10
										Stone Bunding	7.50	0.94	7.05	2000.08	1410.56
	Total														**5014.64**
		63	0.71							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	95.85	1.05	100.64	82.14	8266.77
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	256.19	545.68
										Field Drain (F.D.)	28.40	0.54	15.34	50.11	1423.12
										Stone Bunding	21.30	0.94	20.02	2000.08	4006.00
	Total														**142415.59**
		66	5.43							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	733.05	1.05	769.70	82.14	63223.36
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	16		16	256.19	4173.34
										Field Drain (F.D.)	217.20	0.54	117.29	50.11	10883.89
										Stone Bunding	162.90	0.94	153.13	2000.08	30637.45
	Total														**108918.04**
		66A	4.65							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	627.75	1.05	659.14	82.14	54141.55
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	14		14	256.19	3573.85
										Field Drain (F.D.)	186.00	0.54	100.44	50.11	9320.46
										Stone Bunding	139.50	0.94	131.13	2000.08	26236.49

	Total														**93272.36**
8	Hiraji Ramaji Other	30	0.26							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	35.10	1.05	36.86	82.14	3027.27
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	199.83
										Field Drain (F.D.)	10.40	0.54	5.62	50.11	521.14
										Stone Bunding	7.80	0.94	7.33	2000.08	1466.99
	Total														**5215.23**
		71	5.34							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	720.90	1.05	756.95	82.14	62175.46
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	16		16	256.19	4104.16
										Field Drain (F.D.)	213.60	0.54	115.34	50.11	10703.50
										Stone Bunding	160.20	0.94	150.59	2000.08	30129.65
	Total														**107112.77**
9	Ramaji Bahera Korku	32	0.25							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	33.75	1.05	35.44	82.14	2910.84
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	192.14
										Field Drain (F.D.)	10.00	0.54	5.40	50.11	501.10
										Stone Bunding	7.50	0.94	7.05	2000.08	1410.56
	Total														**5014.64**
		75	5.01							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	676.35	1.05	710.17	82.14	58333.16
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	15		15	256.19	3850.54
										Field Drain (F.D.)	200.40	0.54	108.22	50.11	10042.04
										Stone Bunding	150.30	0.94	141.28	2000.08	28267.70
	Total														**100493.44**
10	Lalji Nanu Korku	36	0.36							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	48.60	1.05	51.03	82.14	4191.60
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	276.69

										Field Drain (F.D.)	14.40	0.54	7.78	50.11	721.58
										Stone Bunding	10.80	0.94	10.15	200.08	2031.21
	Total														**7221.09**
		72	4.40							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	594.00	1.05	623.70	82.14	51230.72
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	13		13	256.19	3381.71
										Field Drain (F.D.)	176.00	0.54	95.04	50.11	8819.36
										Stone Bunding	132.00	0.94	124.08	200.08	24825.93
	Total														**88257.71**
11	Sonaji Tulang Korku	37	0.27							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	36.45	1.05	38.27	82.14	3143.70
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	207.51
										Field Drain (F.D.)	10.80	0.54	5.83	50.11	541.19
										Stone Bunding	8.10	0.94	7.61	200.08	1523.41
	Total														**5415.81**
		73	4.48							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	604.80	1.05	635.04	82.14	52162.19
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	13		13	256.19	3443.19
										Field Drain (F.D.)	179.20	0.54	96.77	50.11	8979.71
										Stone Bunding	134.40	0.94	126.34	200.08	25277.31
	Total														**89862.40**
12	Kalu Bahera Korku	23	4.78							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	645.30	1.05	677.57	82.14	55655.19
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	14		14	256.19	3673.76
										Field Drain (F.D.)	191.20	0.54	103.25	50.11	9581.03
										Stone Bunding	143.40	0.94	134.80	200.08	26969.98
	Total														**95879.97**

		27	0.79							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	106.65	1.05	111.98	82.14	9198.24
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	256.19	607.17
										Field Drain (F.D.)	31.60	0.54	17.06	50.11	1583.48
										Stone Bunding	23.70	0.94	22.28	2000.08	4457.38
	Total														**15846.27**
13	Moti Ramaji Korku	29	0.20							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	27.00	1.05	28.35	82.14	2328.67
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	153.71
										Field Drain (F.D.)	8.00	0.54	4.32	50.11	400.88
										Stone Bunding	6.00	0.94	5.64	2000.08	1128.45
	Total														**4011.71**
		49	3.27							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	441.45	1.05	463.52	82.14	38073.74
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	10		10	256.19	2513.22
										Field Drain (F.D.)	130.80	0.54	70.63	50.11	6554.39
										Stone Bunding	98.10	0.94	92.21	2000.08	18450.18
	Total														**65591.53**
14	Sakharu Mangal Other	9	3.76							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	507.60	1.05	532.98	82.14	43778.98
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	11		11	256.19	2889.82
										Field Drain (F.D.)	150.40	0.54	81.22	50.11	7536.54
										Stone Bunding	112.80	0.94	106.03	2000.08	21214.88
	Total														**75420.23**
		34	0.18							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	24.30	1.05	25.52	82.14	2095.80
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	138.34
										Field Drain (F.D.)	7.20	0.54	3.89	50.11	360.79

										Stone Bunding	5.40	0.94	5.08	2008	1015.61
	Total														**3610.54**
15	Manilal Bala Akhande Other	2	0.50							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	67.50	1.05	70.88	82.14	5821.67
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	256.19	384.29
										Field Drain (F.D.)	20.00	0.54	10.80	50.11	1002.20
										Stone Bunding	15.00	0.94	14.10	2008	2821.13
	Total														**10029.29**
		8	2.89							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	390.15	1.05	409.66	82.14	33649.27
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	9		9	256.19	2221.17
										Field Drain (F.D.)	115.60	0.54	62.42	50.11	5792.72
										Stone Bunding	86.70	0.94	81.50	2008	16306.12
	Total														**57969.27**
		58	0.26							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	35.10	1.05	36.86	82.14	3027.27
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	199.83
										Field Drain (F.D.)	10.40	0.54	5.62	50.11	521.14
										Stone Bunding	7.80	0.94	7.33	2008	1466.99
	Total														**5215.23**
		10	1.79							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	241.65	1.05	253.73	82.14	20841.59
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	256.19	1375.74
										Field Drain (F.D.)	71.60	0.54	38.66	50.11	3587.88
										Stone Bunding	53.70	0.94	50.48	2008	10099.64
	Total														**35904.84**
16	Moti Shikari Korku	20	2.70							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	364.50	1.05	382.73	82.14	31437.03

										Waste Weir (W.V.)	8		8	25 6.1 9	2075. 14
										Field Drain (F.D.)	108. 00	0.5 4	58.3 2	50. 11	5411. 88
										Stone Bunding	81.0 0	0.9 4	76.1 4	20 0.0 8	1523 4.09
	Total														**5415 8.14**
		4 0	4.1 1							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	554. 85	1.0 5	582. 59	82. 14	4785 4.15
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	12		12	25 6.1 9	3158. 82
										Field Drain (F.D.)	164. 40	0.5 4	88.7 8	50. 11	8238. 08
										Stone Bunding	123. 30	0.9 4	115. 90	20 0.0 8	2318 9.67
	Total														**8244 0.73**
1 7	Aju Hiraji Korku	1 2	4.3 9							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	592. 65	1.0 5	622. 28	82. 14	5111 4.28
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	13		13	25 6.1 9	3374. 02
										Field Drain (F.D.)	175. 60	0.5 4	94.8 2	50. 11	8799. 32
										Stone Bunding	131. 70	0.9 4	123. 80	20 0.0 8	2476 9.50
	Total														**8805 7.13**
1 8	Babu Mannu Korku		1.0 0							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	135. 00	1.0 5	141. 75	82. 14	1164 3.35
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	25 6.1 9	768.5 7
										Field Drain (F.D.)	40.0 0	0.5 4	21.6 0	50. 11	2004. 40
										Stone Bunding	30.0 0	0.9 4	28.2 0	20 0.0 8	5642. 26
	Total														**2005 8.57**
1 9	Soma Bahu Korku	7	2.0 0							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	270. 00	1.0 5	283. 50	82. 14	2328 6.69
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	6		6	25 6.1 9	1537. 14
										Field Drain (F.D.)	80.0 0	0.5 4	43.2 0	50. 11	4008. 80
										Stone Bunding	60.0 0	0.9 4	56.4 0	20 0.0 8	1128 4.51

	Total														4011 7.14
20	Tanu Bhau Korku	7	1.19							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	160.65	1.05	168.68	82.14	13855.58
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	256.19	914.60
										Field Drain (F.D.)	47.60	0.54	25.70	50.11	2385.24
										Stone Bunding	35.70	0.94	33.56	2000.08	6714.28
	Total														23869.70
21	Ranu Tumla Korku	15	2.40							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	324.00	1.05	340.20	82.14	27944.03
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	7		7	256.19	1844.57
										Field Drain (F.D.)	96.00	0.54	51.84	50.11	4810.56
										Stone Bunding	72.00	0.94	67.68	2000.08	13541.41
	Total														48140.57
		50	0.43							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	58.05	1.05	60.95	82.14	5006.64
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	330.49
										Field Drain (F.D.)	17.20	0.54	9.29	50.11	861.89
										Stone Bunding	12.90	0.94	12.13	2000.08	2426.17
	Total														8625.19
		76	1.14							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	153.90	1.05	161.60	82.14	13273.41
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256.19	876.17
										Field Drain (F.D.)	45.60	0.54	24.62	50.11	2285.02
										Stone Bunding	34.20	0.94	32.15	2000.08	6432.17
	Total														22866.77
22	Fulaji Tumla Korku	15	2.36							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	318.60	1.05	334.53	82.14	27478.29
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	7		7	256.19	1813.83

										Field Drain (F.D.)	94.40	0.54	50.98	50.11	4730.38
										Stone Bunding	70.80	0.94	66.55	2000.08	13315.72
	Total														47338.23
		50	0.43							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	58.05	1.05	60.95	82.14	5006.64
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	330.49
										Field Drain (F.D.)	17.20	0.54	9.29	50.11	861.89
										Stone Bunding	12.90	0.94	12.13	2000.08	2426.17
	Total														8625.19
		76	1.14							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	153.90	1.05	161.60	82.14	13273.41
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256.19	876.17
										Field Drain (F.D.)	45.60	0.54	24.62	50.11	2285.02
										Stone Bunding	34.20	0.94	32.15	2000.08	6432.17
	Total														22866.77
23	Bhau nanda Other	15	0.40							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	54.00	1.05	56.70	82.14	4657.34
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	1		1	256.19	307.43
										Field Drain (F.D.)	16.00	0.54	8.64	50.11	801.76
										Stone Bunding	12.00	0.94	11.28	2000.08	2256.90
	Total														8023.43
	Total Area		**124.59**							**Graded Bunding (G.B.)**	**16819.65**	**1.05**	**17660.63**	**82.14**	**1450644.35**
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	**374**		**374**	**256.19**	**95756.14**
										Field Drain (F.D.)	**4983.60**	**0.54**	**2691.14**	**50.11**	**249728.20**
										Stone Bunding	**3737.70**	**0.94**	**3513.44**	**2000.08**	**702968.68**
	Total														**2499097.36**

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

B.SHRUBS

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

C.HERBS

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

D. GRASSES AND BAMBOOS

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

E.CLIMBERS

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

KAWAVEL,NAGBEL	CRYPTOLEPIS BUCHANANI	ASCLEPIADACEAE

COMMON AND ZOOLOGICAL NAMES OF THE ANIMALS AND BIRDS COMMONLY FOUND IN AMRAVATI DIVISION

LIST OF ANIMALS

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

LIST OF BIRDS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
POND HERON OR PADDY BIRD	ARDEOLA GRAYJI
CATTLE EGRET	BUBULCUS IBIS
WHITE BREASTED WATERHEN	AMAURORNIS PHOENICURUS
GREY PARTRIDGE	FRANCOLINUS PONDICERIANUS
JUNGLE BUSH QUAIL	PERDICULA ASIATICA
YELLOW WATTLED LAPWING	VANELLUS MALABARICUS
ROSE ROMGED PARAKEET	PSITTACULA KRAMERI
BLOSSON HEADED PARAKEET	PSITTACULA CYANOCEPHALA
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	PSITTACULA EUPATRIA

KOEL	EUDYNAMYS SCOLOPACEA
CROW PGEASABT(COUCAL)	CENTROPUS SICENSIS
SPOTTED OWKET	ATHENE BRAMA
COMMON INDIAN NIGHT JAR	CAPRIMULGUS ASIATICUS
WHITE BREASTED KINGFISHER	HALCYON SMYRENESIS
COMMON KINGFISHER	ALCEDO ATTHIS
GREEN BEE EATER	MEROPS ORIENTALIS
HOOPOE	UPUPA EPOPS
INDIAN ROLLER	CORACIAS BENGALENSIS
GOLDEN BACKED WOOD PECKER	DINOPIUM BENGHALENSE
RUFOUS BACKED SHRIKE	LANIUS SCHACK
GOLDEN ORIOLE	ORIOLUS 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

Inorder 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 conflcits related to land and forest and if it is not resolved at their level, to inform the Gram Sabha of the Same
24. To list out beneficiaries, as decided in Gram Sabha, for various government programmes
25. To conduct/facilitate Shramdaan for effective management of forest and other natural resources
26. To ensure that the rules and regulation framed by Gram Sabha and Committee are honoured by the members and frame rules for violations and seek its implementation
27. To maintain all record and accounts of committee

28. To operate the accounts of the Gram Sabha. Withdrawl of funds from Gram Sabha account shall be permitted only on Gram Sabha resolution of 50% or 100 members whichever is less
29. To ensure participation of women in meetings of Committee and Gram Sabha
30. To ensure that the needs of the aged, old, destitute are prioritised

Role of the Secretary-

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

Role of the Members -

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

Technical Members of the Committee-

1. The forest guard responsible for the works in the forest area
2. Gram Sewak and
3. Talathi , shall serve as Member Technical of the Committee. They will not be office bearers of the Committee nor are not authorised to vote. They shall provide technical opinion to the Gram Sabha, however, the decision of the Gram Sabha shall be final and binding

Operation of Bank Account and Annual Audits–

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

Legal Documentation –

1. Maintain all records properly
2. Maintain rubber stamps of the Committee and the Gram Sabha
3. Maintain all the bank accounts duly as required
4. Maintain a PAN Card of the Gram Sabha

5. If required maintain a TAN A/c of the Gram Sabha
6. Keep receipt book for fines or contributions
7. Keep report of annual work done and assets created in the year (list)
8. Prepare display board for works done in the village by Committee or Gram Sabha
9. Keep photographs and other essential records in support of the work of the Committee or the Gram Sabha

ग्रामसभेची सुचना दि. / /

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

प्रति,

.... अधिकारी साहेब

.... आरागा .

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

मा.महोदय,

आपणास माहितच आहे की, ---झाला--- गावाचे सामुहिक वन हक्क मान्य झाले आहे. वन हक्क कायद्याच्या कलम 5 अन्वये सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समितीला (किंवा 4 (1) e) या वनक्षेत्राचा व्यवस्थापन आराखडा बनवायचा आहे. सदर व्यवस्थापन आराखडा खोज संस्था व यु.एन.डी.पी.च्या सहकार्याने बनविण्यात येत आहे. सदर आराखडा हा वनविभागाच्या कार्यआयोजनेचा भाग म्हणुन जोडला जाईल. सदर नियोजनाच्या मांडणी करिता व त्यात आपल्या मोलाच्या सूचना मिळण्यात म्हणून आपणांस हि सूचना देण्यात येत आहे. करिता आयोजित ग्रामसभेला महयाखेडी येथे दिनांक 08/01/2015 वाजता 5 वा. महयाखेडी येथे हजर राहुन या व्यवस्थापन आराखड्यावर आपण आपले मत मांडु शकता.

आपला विश्वासु

मा.क्र. 146

दि. 31/12/014

सचिव अध्यक्ष सचिव

ग्रा.पं. .... सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती, झाला,

o/c

प्रतिलिपी :

1) वनरक्षक / वनपाल ......

2) कृषी पर्यवेक्षक, कृषि विभाग

3) पशुवैधकीय, अधिकारी 31/12/14

4) अभियंता लघुसिंचन जि.प. ✓ 31/12/14 जि.प. लघुं. सि.

5) विशेष कार्यक्रम अधिकारी मगारोहयो ...

6) लागवड अधिकारी, सामाजिक वनिकरन 1/1/2015

7) खोज संस्था गौरखेडा (कुंभी)

8) सरपंच / सचिव ग्रा पं. आवागड

31/12/2014 o/c 31/12/014

PAGE NO.:
DATE: 8 1 15

ग्रामसभा ठराव

ग्रामसभेद्वारा खोज संस्थेच्या तांत्रिक सहकार्याने सामुहिक वन हक्का अंतर्गत मिळालेल्या वन जमीनीचे पुढील १० वर्षाचे व्यवस्थापन व नियोजन दि 8/1/2015 रोजी सायंकाळी ठिक 7.00 वा. अध्यक्ष श्री साळीकराम पुनाजी धिकार यांच्या उपस्थितीत झालेल्या ग्रामसभेत वाचण्यात आले. ग्रामसभे मध्ये यावर काही सुचना करण्यात आल्या. या सुचनांसह व्यवस्थापन आराखडा ग्रामसभेमध्ये मंजुर करण्यात आले. सदर नियोजना प्रमाने ग्रामसभा पुढील कामाकरिता योग्य कार्यवाहीची विविध विभागांकडुन अपेक्षा करते. ग्रामसभा देखील आपल्या वन जमीनीची योग्य देखरेख व संरक्षण करण्यास जंगलाच्या वाहीसाठी कार्य करण्यास तयार आहे. या कामात सगळ्यांचे सहकार्य मिळेल या आशेने ग्रामसभा अध्यक्षांच्या मतीने समाप्त करण्यात आले.

साळीकराम
अध्यक्ष/सचिव
ग्रामसभा धाना,
ता.चिखलदरा, जि.अमरावती

अध्यक्ष/सचिव
ग्रामसभा धाना,
ता.चिखलदरा, जि.अमरावती

ग्रामसभेत उपस्थित लोकांचे नाव व सही

PAGE NO.:
DATE:

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अ. क्र. नाव	सही/अंगठा
1) सालिकराम पुनाजी धिकार (अध्यक्ष)	शालीकराम, अध्यक्ष / सचिव, ग्राम ..., ता.चिखलदरा, जि.अमरावती
2) भोगेलाल भाद्दू चिमोटे (सचिव)	अध्यक्ष / सचिव, ग्राम ..., ता.चिखलदरा, जि.अमरावती
3) मुंगीलाल बालजी सावलकर	सही
4) राजु बाजु जामुनकर	राजु
5) शंकर कुब्बजी भुसुम	शंकर
6) शंकर कालु जामुनकर	शंकर
7) पातिराम मंगल कासदेकर	पातिराम
8) कन्हुलाल गालु जामुनकर	कन्हुलाल
9) गंगाराम सखराम धिकार	गंगाराम
10) शांताराम चवन चिमोटे	[signature]
11) सुखदेव गोतेलाल धिकार	सुखदेव
12) सुरेश सावुलाल जामुनकर	सुरेश
13) गंगाराम कालु जामुनकर	गंगाराम
14) सौ. हिरु रामजी जामुनकर	[thumb impression]
15) मुन्ना मोती भुसुम	मुन्ना
16) सोमा राजु धिकार	सोमा
17) राजेराम सुभाजी भुसुम	राजेराम
18) सुखलाल रामाजी जामुनकर	सुखलाल
19) नानु मोती चिमोटे	नानु
20) बाबु मन्नाजी धिकार	[thumb impression]
21) हारीलाल बाला अखडे	हारीलाल

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22) बाजु हिराजी जामुनकर — बाजु साक्षी ?
23) साबुलाल हिराजी जामुनकर — साबुलाल जामुनकर
24) बाजीराव बयाबु बिकार — बाजीराव
25) गुनु छोटेलाल अखंडे — गुनु
25) गनाजी भान्नु जामुनकर — गनाजी
26) खनाजी छोटेलाल अखंडे — खनाजी अखंडे
27) भाजु बाबुलाल बेठेकर — भाजु
28) बन्नु बाबुलाल बेठेकर — बाबु
29) बाबुलाल सोनाजी बेठेकर — बाबुलाल बेठेकर
30) नानु तानु बिकार — नानु
31) तानु राजु बिकार — तानु राजु बिकार
32) सौ मनाजी बाजीराव बिकार — मनाजी
33) सौ शाता मनाजी अखंडे — शाता
34) सौ काली हिरालाल सावलकर — सौ काली सावलकर
35) सौ नानु राजु जामुनकर — नानु
36) सौ काली साबुलाल जामुनकर — सौ काली साबुलाल जामुनकर
37) सौ विमल भानु जामुनकर — विमल
38) गोरेलाल लालजी बिकार — गोरेलाल बिकार
39) सौ सरस्वराम गोरेलाल बिकार — सौ सरस्वराय बिकार
40) सौ चंदन भाऊ सावलकर — चंदा भाऊ सावलकर
41) भोला रामजी जामुनकर — भोला.
42) सौ चरास्वय भोला जामुनकर — चरास्वय जामुनकर
43) परवेती शालीकराम बिकार — परवेती
44) चंदन मोती चिमोटे — चंदन
45) लालमान सोमा बिकार — लालमान
46) मिरा लालमान बिकार — मिरा
47) नामदेव सोमा बिकार — नामदेव
48) गाबु लामु चिमोटे — गाबु

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49) मनाजी गमाजी जामुनकर — ~~सहीर~~ मना
50) मंगल बारु कास्देकर — मंगल
51) सौ. मिरली पातिराम कास्देकर — मिरली
52) सौ. आनु शिकारी भुसुम — आनु
53) सौ. मुगनी गान्नु भुसुम — मुगनी
54) गानु आन्नु भुसुम — गान्नु
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57) मनिलाल बाला अखंडे
58) सवाजी छोटेलाल अखंडे
59) सनु सावजी अखंडे — सनु
60) केन्दे लामु चिमोटे — केन्दे
61) सौ. नामु रूजी चिकार — नामु
62) बाजीलाल बालाजी सावलकर
63) हिरामन बालाजी सावलकर — हिरामन
64) रामदास बाजीलाल सावलकर — रामदास
65) रामविलास बाजीलाल सावलकर — रामविलास
66) सोनाजी गनाजी जामुनकर — सोनाजी
67) किशोर पातिराम कास्देकर — किशोर
68) सयाव रोनीय चिकार
69) सुभाजी कुलतुमाल कास्देकर
70) मोतीराम छोटेलाल अखंडे
71) माना मोतीराम अखंडे — माना
72) सौ रामकाली माना अखंडे
73) भानु लाकु जामुनकर — भानु
74) भानु कालु चिमोटे — भानु
75) मिराकुम भानु बेठेकर
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77) सौ मिराय राजेराम भूसुम

78) सौ. मुनी शंकर भूसुम

79) सौ कुसाम शखराम बिकार — कुसाम

80) मोती भिकारी भुसुम — मोती

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82) लागु लालु बेडेकर

83) गाणु माणु जामुनकर — गाणु

84) मुगाजी चंदन सावलकर — मुगाजी

85) केवे लालजी बिकार

86) मुन्नीलाल बाबुलाल बेडेकर — मुन्नीलाल

87) राजेश गाणु बेडेकर — राजेश

88) सौ. आशा गंगाराम बिकार — आशा

89) सोनी रामदास सावलकर

90) मोती रामजी चिमोटे — मोती

91) भाउ हिराजी चिमोटे — भाउ

92) भानु बालजी सावलकर — भानु

93) सौ. कोसय सुखलाल जामुनकर

94) सौ. रुखमि भानु चिमोटे

95) सौ. फुलवंती भगीलाल चिमोटे — फुलवंती

96) सौ. मुनेय नानु चिमोटे

97) सौ. मागु सोमा बिकार

98) सौ. भुरेय भाउ सावलकर

99) सौ. मुरेय लागु चिमोटे

100) सौ जिमाय चंदन सावलकर

101 सौ. पिलाय गंगाराम जामुनकर

102 सौ. असाय बावु बिकार

103) रामकाली मनजी जामुनकर — रामकाली

104) मेसय मुगाजी सावलकर