

# **COMMUNITY FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION PLAN**

**JAITADEHI**

**2015-2024**



**PLAN PREPARED BY - GRAM SABHA JAITADEHI**

**TECHNICAL SUPPORT- KHOJ**

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT - UNDP**

## 1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

We are thankful to Ministry of Tribal Affairs both in Delhi and State of Maharashtra for extending their support to this exercise. We are also thankful to the Steering Committee of the Project at the State level headed by PS TDD, Shri Mukesh Khullar and his team for his very emphatic support to the process, PS Forest, Shri Praveen Pardeshi and his team for supporting and facilitating the process right from initiation and Secretary Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Shri Mahesh Pathak for bringing his valuable experience to the process.

We are also thankful to Shri Rajgopal Devara and Shri Vikas Kharge, Secretaries TDD and Forest respectively who assumed charge as the plans were finalized for reassuring us that they would take the plans to implementation levels and also use the learning's for the interventions in other areas.

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

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

## 2. INDEX

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SR.NO.	CONTEXT	PAGE NO.
1.	Abbreviation.	06
2.	Premise	07
3.	Jaitadehi at a Glance	09
4.	Introduction to management plan.	10
5.	Management plan process.	12
6.	Socio-economical profile of JAITADEHI.	13
7.	Brief Profile of Farming families	16
8.	Base map.	17
9.	Forest Of Jaitadehi	18
10.	Soil texture map	20
11.	Ground water map	21
12.	Soil erosion map	22
13.	Contour map	23
14.	Slope Map	24
15.	Soil depth map	25
16.	Soil Drainage map	26
17.	Status of forest and its biodiversity	27
18.	Status of forest based on stock mapping	28
19.	Forest fauna	29
20.	Forest resources utilization	30
21.	Soil land capability map	31
22.	Land use and land cover map	32
23.	Future management discuss and prescribed.	33
24.	Action map.	36
25.	Management of forest in CFR regime.	37
26.	Rules and Record.	39
27.	Dispute Resolution.	40
28.	Proposed Additionalities to supplement management plans.	41

27.	Addressing livelihoods through Fisheries	42
28.	Outcomes and impact	43
29.	Micro Planning (SMC works)	44
30.	Annexure -1.Local and Botanical Name.	52
31.	Annexure -2.Rules 4(1)E Committee	57
32.	Annexure -3.Gram Sabha notice.	64
32.	Annexure – 4.G ram 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(1)e- Committee appointed u/s 4(1)e of Forest Rights Act. .
10. Ha – hectare.
11. PS – Principal secretary.
12. MFP –Minor forest produce.
13. NTFP – Non-timber forest produce.
14. WAT – Water absorption trenches.
15. CCT – Continuous contour trenches.
16. DCT – Discontinuous contour trenches.

### ***4. PREMISE***

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**4.1 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.

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

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

**4.4.(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.

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

**4.6(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.



### ***JAITADEHI AT A GLANCE***

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- **TALUKA - CHIKHALDARA, DIST AMRAVATI**
- **TOTAL AREA UNDER CFR 66 HA OF FOREST AND THE WATER BODY**
- **ALL FAMILIES ARE CLAIMANTS OF FOREST RIGHTS**
- **TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS- 84**
- **PRIMARY INHABITANTS ARE KORKUS**
- **MAJORE RESOURCE- WATER BODY THAT CAN ALLOW FISHING ON A LARGE SCALE**
- **A COMPLETELY VULNERABLE VILLAGE WITH ALL AGRICULTURAL LAND SUBMERGED UNDER DAM, PEOPLE ARE LEFT TO STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL. LIVLEIHOODS COMPLETELY THREATENED**

## *5. Introduction to the Conservation and Management Plan of CFR area of Jaitadehi*

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Jaitadehi village is situated in the Chikhaldara block of Amravati district. This is a small tribal village situated on the borders of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh; The village got its Community Forest Rights on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2013 over 66ha of forest land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) 2006. The rights that were recognized included the rights over minor forest produce, bio diversity management, intellectual property rights, fishing rights, rights over water body and the rights to manage the forest area so recognized under Forest Rights Act..

The area of 66 ha is a mixed forest area falling within the Protection Working Circle of the Forest Department working plan that is in operation till 2016. The area primarily has a little minor forest produce and some timber. However, the compartment allotted to the village under CFR barely has any commodity with great commercial value.

The people of Jaitadehi, a displaced community struggle for their survival. The rights over water bodies and fishing rights granted under CFR is the first such case of recognition in the country. And this is likely to bring the collective of the Gram Sabha in action while ensuring them a source of livelihoods.

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

1.2 The Objective of the Management Plan is to:

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

### **5.3 Methodology for Resource Mapping:**

Before venturing on the management plan it was essential to understand the current forest resources that existed in the region and understand the gaps and the needs. The following process was followed to undertake the enumeration of the forest resources. The boundary of the CFR area was identified with support of the forest staff. The area mapped on graph paper and was divided into quadrants of 1ha each. 5% of sample was identified on a systematic sampling basis to ensure that all areas were included in the enumeration process. These quadrants were mapped on the ground and enumerations carried out.

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

## 6. Management Plan Process

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

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

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

## 7. Jaitadehi: A Brief Socio Economic Profile

Jaitadehi is a tribal village in Chikhaldara block of Amravati district. The village comprises of 100% Korku tribes. Displaced by the Sapan/Wajjhar Dam, this village, once of self sufficient farmers, today is a village of migrants. People are most vulnerable as they have scarified everything they had in National Interest and in turn were paid pittance of Rs 7000/- per acre as compensation.

On such backdrop, recognition of Community Forest Rights was a step forward in the direction of ensuring that at least their traditional forest rights were protected. The CFR were recognised over part of the compartment no 4 as per the joint Gram Sabha meeting organised between Bhilkheda and Jaitadehi village who shared their traditional boundaries.

An area of 66 ha was recognised under CFR. Of these 66ha, 23ha was forest area submerged under water as the area was lost for the construction of dam. The DLC had already recognised right over water bodies and rights for fishing. However, since the goal area granted under CFR was 66ha and the water body that of 250 ha, there was further conflict over fishing rights.

However, as we write the plan, the rights of Gram Sabha over water bodies for fishing stands unhindered and the auctions given to fisheries societies cancelled. Hence as a part of Community Forest Rights, this plan also includes the management of water body in its ambit.

**7.1** A brief profile of the village of Jaitadehi is as follows-

Total Population	No of Households	Male	Female
455	84	238	217

**7.2** Educational Scenario of Jaitadehi points out that a fairly good amount of people are literate and have been to schools. Maximum educational qualification is Higher Secondary. It is important to note that even being closer to towns that provide higher education, youths have been unable to access colleges due to lack of resources.

Primary	148
Upper Primary	63

High School	104
Higher Secondary	13
Graduation	0
Post Graduate	0
Others	1

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

SC	00
ST	455
OBC	00
SBC	00

The kind of housing in the village also indicate that the village has predominantly mud housing. Since the village was relocated due to the Sapan/Wajjhar dam, around 7 to 8 years ago, people haven't got the benefit of Indira Awaas Yojana and most of the houses continue to be kuccha.

A big proportion of the people are landless and they depend predominantly on the labour activities for their livelihoods. People's livelihoods are at stake. They have lost everything and they migrate in search of employment.

Agriculture	07
Labour	217
Government Job	01
Others	01

Youths migrate to urban centres like Mumbai for livelihoods.

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

**7.4 Status of Fuel wood Consumption** – The entire village is dependent on fuelwood for cooking and fuelwood is collected from the nearby forests from both Achalpur and Chikhaldara block.

Fuel wood	169.880 quintal
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**7.5 Drinking Water Sources of the village are as below**

Irrigation well of farmers
Drinking water supply is closed due to non payment of electricity bill that was not consumed by the villagers but by the contractors. It remains very haphazard and on payment of some amounts, the power connection and water supply, is connected

**7.6 Cattle Population in the village is as below.** We will see that the village has very few cattle population as they do not have agriculture land and hence it is difficult to feed the cattle. We see increased numbers of goats and poultry which serve as a source of income to the families.

Cow	31
Buffalo	4
Bullock	52
Goat	113
Poultry	149

#### 8. A brief profile of Farming Families:

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There are 7 families that have 6.80 hectares of land that was left of the submergence. Everything else is lost. Even that land is rainfed. Almost 41 families had agricultural land prior to the construction of dam. Some members undertake rental farming on farmlands of people from neighboring villages.

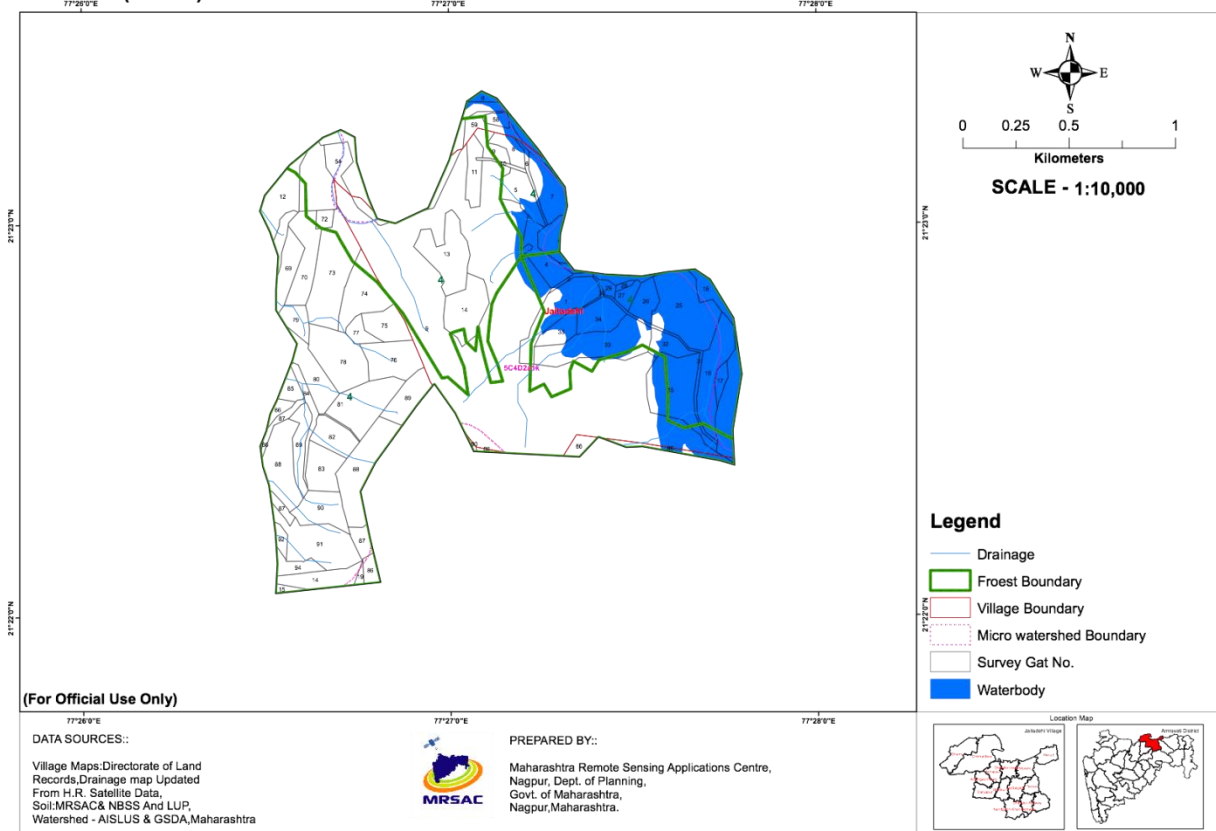
Thus the entire village serves as daily wage labourer. However based on the periphery of two blocks of Achlapur and Chikhaldara, this village has problems in accessing works under NREGA as well and hence special efforts have to be made to ensure that people get employment under NREGA. As a result most people are distress migrants for a large period of year.



## BASE MAP JAITADEHI

### BASE MAP (PTCS-1)

**Village -Jaitadehi, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati**



## 9. THE JAITADEHI FOREST

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**9.1 . Details of Community Forest Right Area:** Jaitadehi Gram Sabha received community right area of 66 ha in compartment no 4. This area is under Chikhaldara range of Amravati forest division, Amravati.

**9.2 Geographical location:** - . Community forest Area is situated between 21° 22' 00'' and 21° 23' 30'' North latitude and 77° 26' 30'' and 77° 28' 00'' East longitude. Status of this CFR is reserve forest. The forest is bordered by villages from Achalpur block. Almost 23 ha of forest area is under submergence of dam.

**9.3 Configuration of the ground:-** Area of Jaitadehi forests is hilly and rugged with undulating slopes.

**9.4 Geology, rock and soil -** Clavely, Sandy clay loam, Gravelly clay loam is the soil texture of the forest area.

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

There are mainly four seasons .a. Hot season:-it starts from February to mid of June. The temperature remains very high till the break of monsoon . During April and May the heat of the day is intense and unbearable. May is the hottest month of summer. Highest temperature is about 46degrees Celsius .Monsoon season:-Monsoon season is from mid of June to September, however with changing climatic conditions, spells of rain for last two years is seen across the year. With the onset of south west monsoon the temperature decreased appreciably and weather becomes pleasant: Post Monsoon season - October and November contribute the post monsoon season. Climate remains humid and hot ,later both day and night temperature decreases progressively and winter sets in .d: Cold season :- Cold season is of very short duration. It starts from November and continuous up to mid-February, the winter is moderately cool and pleasant.

**Temperature** -Temperature in the area is 46°C and minimum is 11°C. Summer is very hot and hence it is the toughest season especially for survival of plants and insects.

**9.6 .Water resources:** Major source of water supply are wells, bore wells and also water supply through pipelines. The groundwater level is very deep and poor. And hence efforts need to be made to conserve soil and water and by undertaking efforts to recharge the aquifers.

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

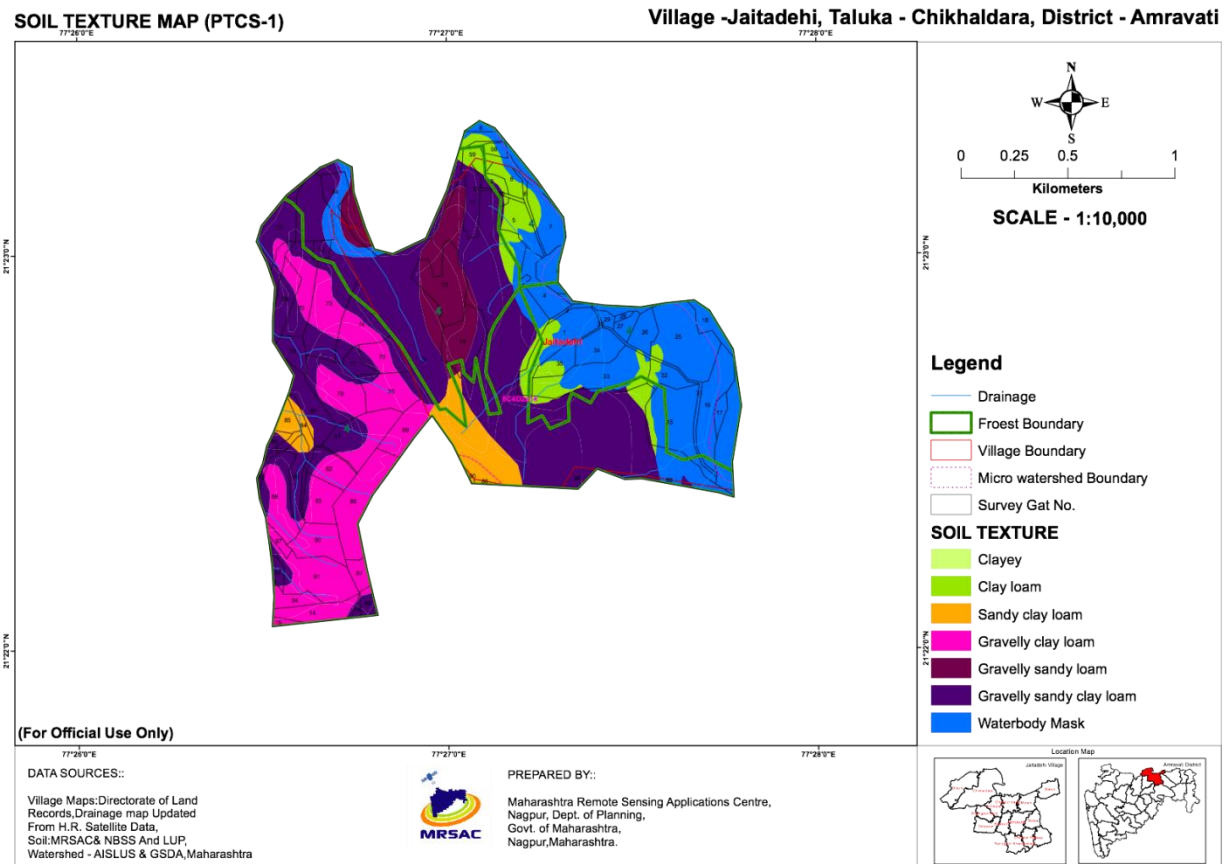
**9.8 Conservation Measures:** - The CFR area is now under protection of the Gram Sabha through its Forest Biodiversity and Wildlife Management Committee u/s 4(1)e of the Rules carrying out the duties assigned u/s5 of the Forest Rights Act.

**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
- e. Right to worship

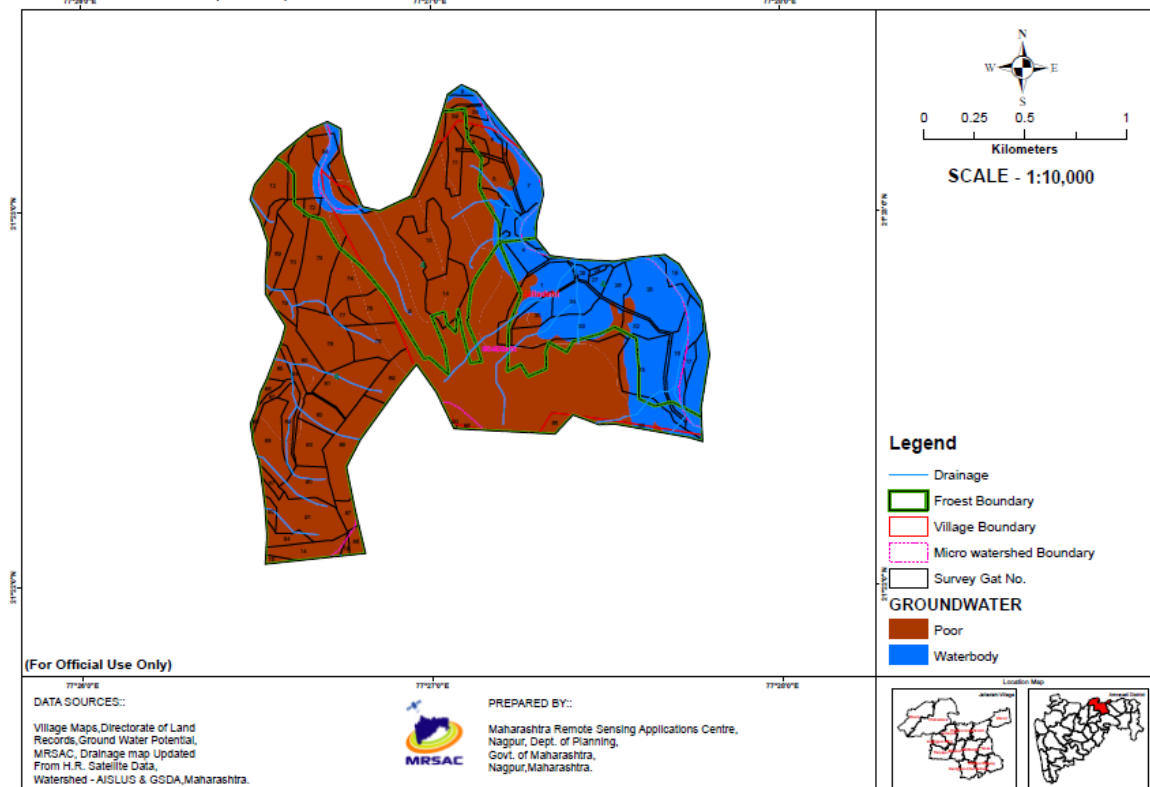
# SOIL TEXTURE MAP JAITADEHI



# GROUNDWATER MAP JAITADEHI

GROUNDWATER MAP (PTCS-1)

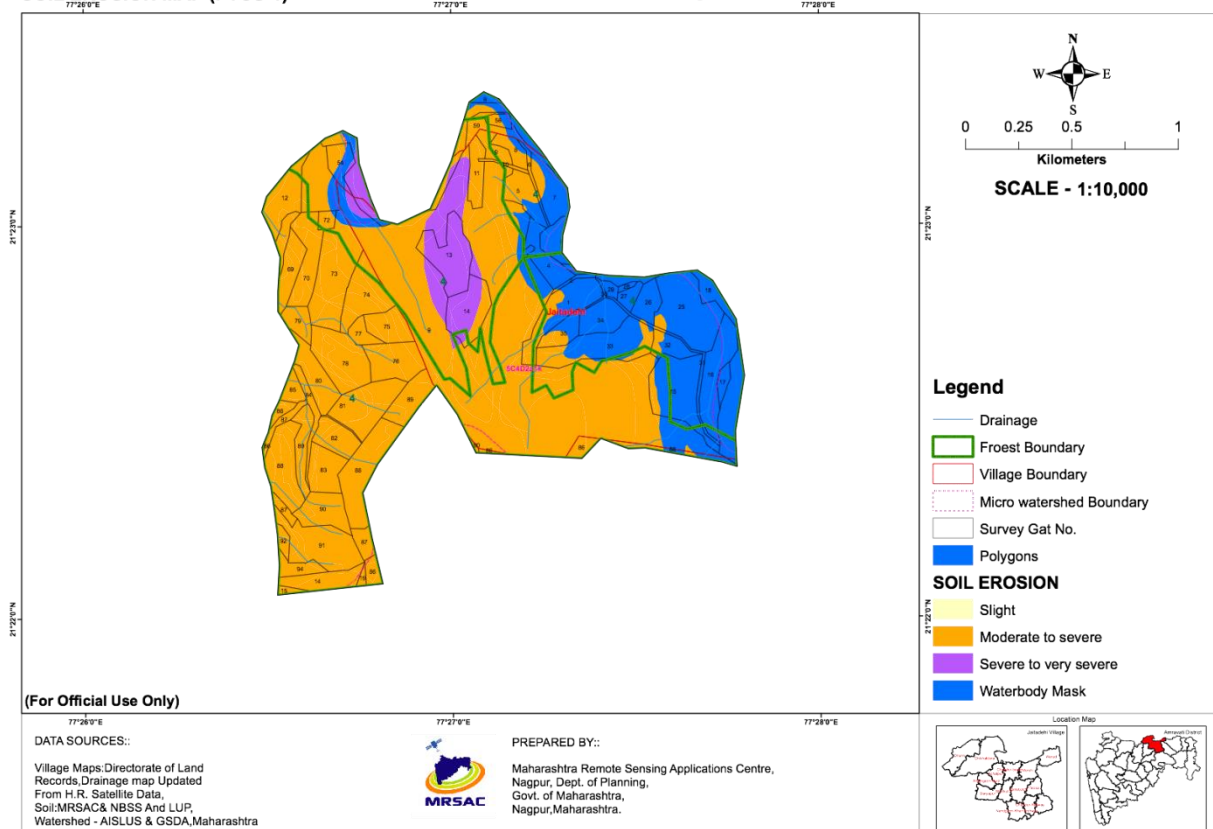
Village -Jaitadehi, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



## SOIL EROSION

### SOIL EROSION MAP (PTCS-1)

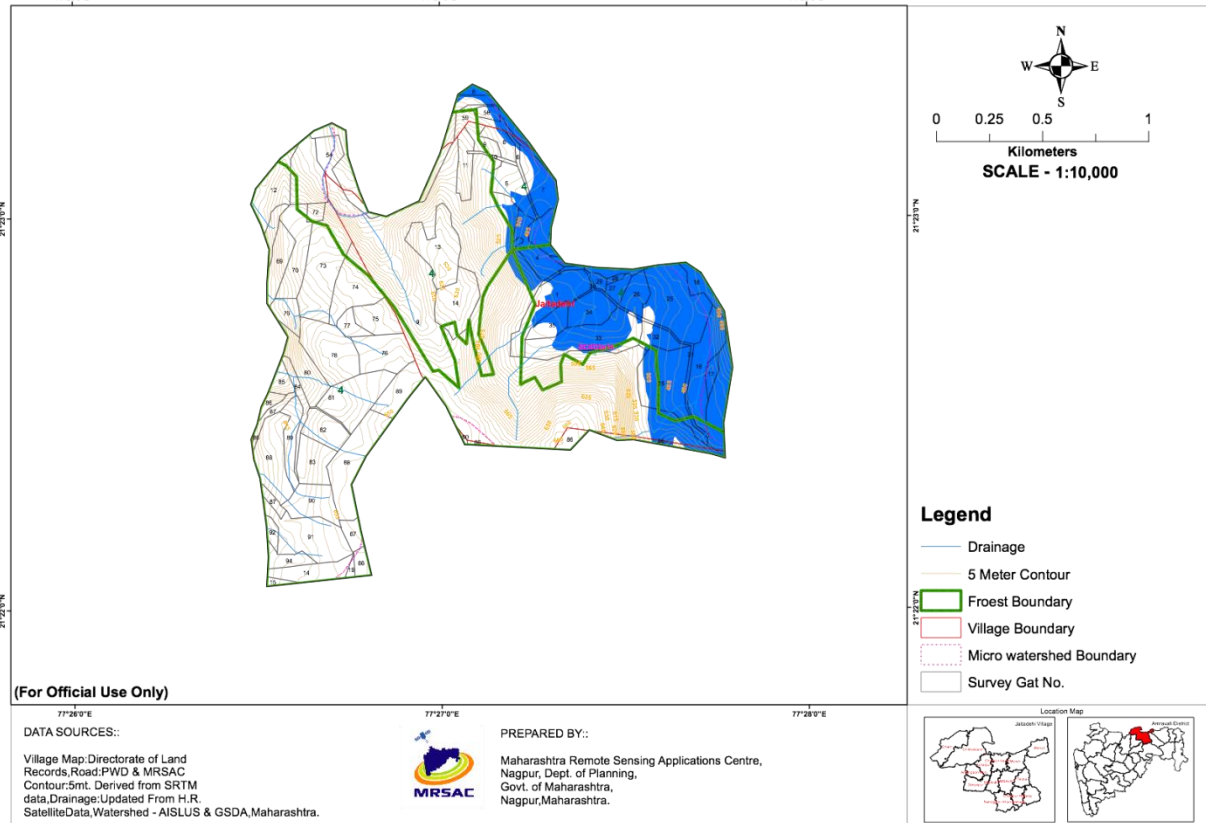
Village -Jaitadehi, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



# CONTOUR MAP JAITADEHI

CONTOUR MAP (PTCS-1)

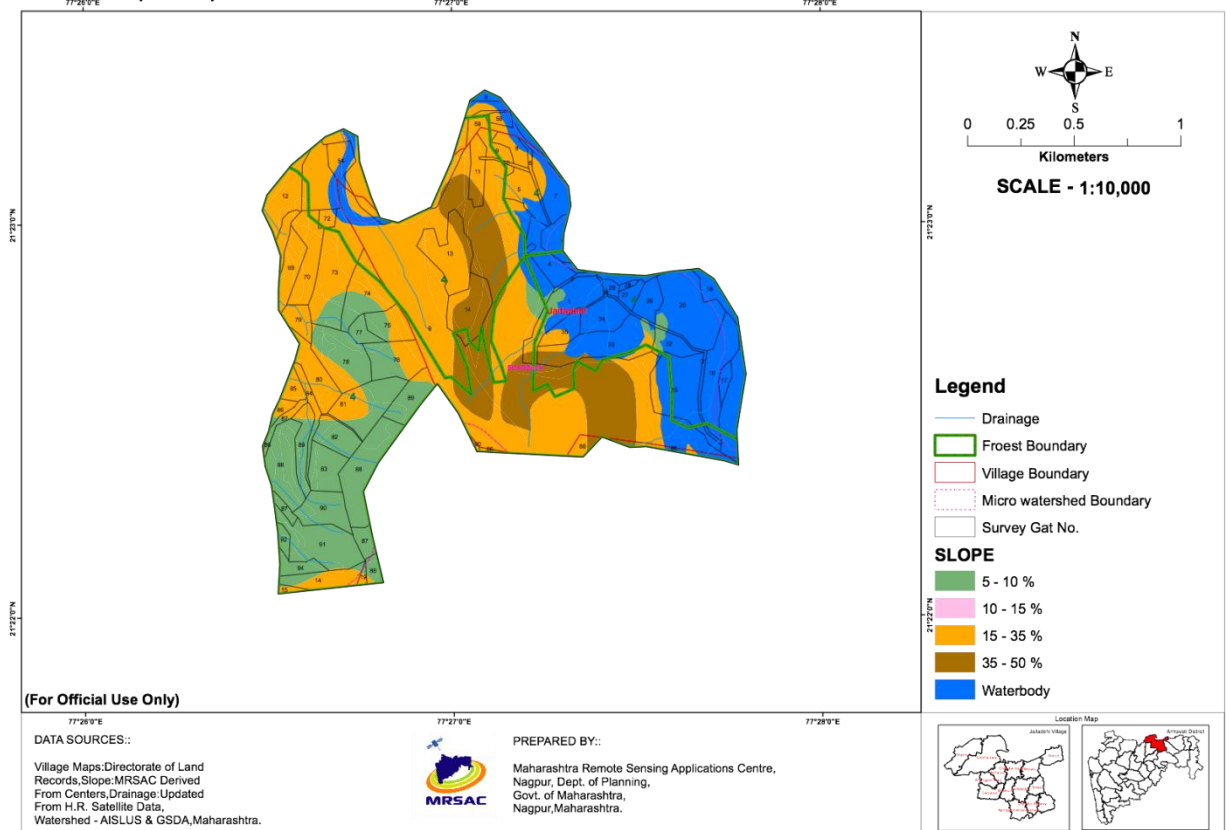
Village -Jaitadehi, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



## SLOPE MAP JAITADEHI

SLOPE MAP (PTCS-1)

Village -Jaitadehi, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



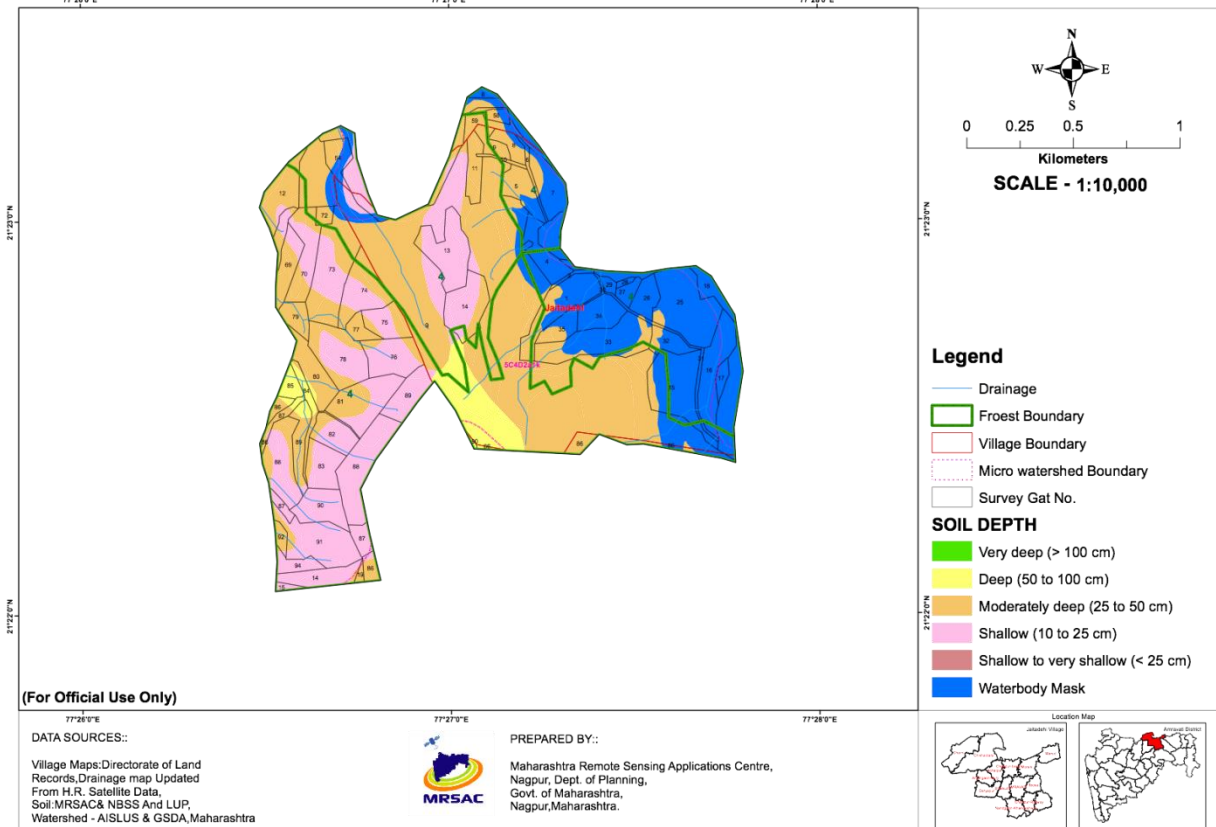
The Jaitadehi CFR Area has slope to the extent of 15 to 50% indicating tough terrain with heavy soil water run off and hence efforts like WAT needs to be promoted.



## SOIL DEPTH MAP JAITADEHI

SOIL DEPTH MAP (PTCS-1)

Village -Jaitadehi, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



Soil level is between shallow to deep level and hence works to prevent soil run off is essential

### SOIL DRAINAGE MAP (PTCS-1)

**Soil Drainage Map**

**Legend**

- Drainage
- Frost Boundary
- Village Boundary
- Micro watershed Boundary
- Survey Gat No.

**SOIL DRAINAGE**

- Somewhat excessive to well drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Waterbody Mask

**Scale**

0 0.25 0.5 1  
Kilometers

**SCALE - 1:10,000**

**Location Map**

MAHARASHTRA

**DATA SOURCES::**

Village Maps: Directorate of Land Records, Drainage map Updated From H.R. Satellite Data, Soil: MRSAC & NBSS And LUP, Watershed - AISLUS & GSDA, Maharashtra

**PREPARED BY::**

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

**MR SAC**

2014

## 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 area has a mixed biodiversity ranging from teak, dudhari, tendu, hiwar etc. However only teak and dudhari have trees above 15cm girth else. There is more variety of major timber and rock hardy species.

**10.2** The maps obtained from the MRSAC Department reveals that we have a forest area that has been classified as

**10.3 Biodiversity Assessment :-**main vegetation of this area is Teak,Dudhari, Dhawda, Palash, tendu, hiwar, etc

**10.4** Animals and birds observed during Enumeration – No observations recorded

Enumeration of 5% of the CFR area was undertaken in Jaitadehi by laying quadrants of 1 ha each and identifying 5% quadrants on a systematic sampling basis so that we could get around an appropriate sample. In these quadrants, trees (above 15cms and below, shrubs, medicinal plants and grasses were identified and enumerated.

The following information was collected from the sample plots and data of 5% area reveals the following status of forests today. Only few Teak, Dudhari and Salai trees were 15cms girth at breast height and this is indicative of the young forest in the region that is either recent or has a slow growth due to the huge soil water run-off from the slopes.

*11. Current Status of the Forest in Jaitadehi based on the stock mapping exercise is as below-*

<b>Jaitadehi</b>					
<b>Species</b>		<b>Quadrants</b>			
	<b>Girth</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Average per ha</b>
Teak	Above 15cms	75	45	120	60
Teak	Below 15cms	64	104	168	84
Dudhari	Above 15cms	70	0	70	35
Dudhari	Below 15cms	30	70	100	50
Amltas	Below 15cms	22	52	74	37
Bhiwray	Below 15cms	49	57	106	53
Palash	Below 15cms	17	32	49	25
Wal	Below 15cms	9	38	47	24
Hiwar	Below 15cms	17	43	60	30
Fhashi	Below 15cms	25	25	50	25
Nim	Below 15cms	9	0	9	5
Mykal	Below 15cms	37	27	64	32
Tendu	Below 15cms	32	18	50	25
Dhawda	Below 15cms	37	0	37	19
Khera	Below 15cms	39	0	39	20
Guti	Below 15cms	13	25	38	19
Niru	Below 15cms	0	37	37	19
Girguti	Below 15cms	0	29	29	15
Muhi	Below 15cms	9	0	9	5
Muhi	Above 15cms	2	0	2	1
Bel	Below 15cms	6	0	6	3
Salahi	Above 15cms	27	29	56	28
Salahi	Below 15cms	34	0	34	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>623</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>627</b>

Threat to forest- The major threat is from fire and overgrazing. However Gram Sabha is slowly managing the forest.

## **12. Forest Fauna**

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**12.1 Fauna and their habitat:** In the enumeration process, only few animals like rabbit and birds were observed. However, this is the gateway to the forests of Chikhaldara.

**12.2 Threats and Challenges to wildlife:** There is barely much for the wilderness in the forests. Water level is very low. Enough fodder and water sources need to be developed to ensure that the habitat regenerates and invites other members

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

**12.4** Creation of fodder varieties, plantation of tubers on the periphery of the forests will prevent the destruction of new bamboo saplings by the wild boars

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

### **13. Forest Resource Utilisation**

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**13.1 Demand supply of wood and wood products:** The current demand of wood and fuelwood is fulfilled from extracting timber and fuelwood from adjoining forest areas. The requirement of timber and major forest produce for the purpose of home reconstruction and agricultural equipments is fulfilled from the adjoining forests of both Chikhaldara and Achlapur block.

**13.2 Removal of fuel wood:** There is approximately 169 quintals of fuelwood needed per month for the village. However, since many families migrate in search of employment for more than half the year, this consumption is decreased.

**13.3 Removal of bamboo:** There is no bamboo regeneration at all.

**13.4 Assessment removal of NWFP:** Currently there is no extraction of any NWFP from the area,

**13.5 Removal of fodder:** Few cattle come to graze in this forest area.

**13.6 Assessment of fodder needs:** Currently as the number of cattle is limited, grazing is carried out in the forests, however, with ANR activities, grazing will have to be planned. However, there is not much pressure of grazing as the cattle population is very limited.

**13.7 Gram Sabha** has initiated fishing for just a few days and devised their rules of management for fishing for the members.

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

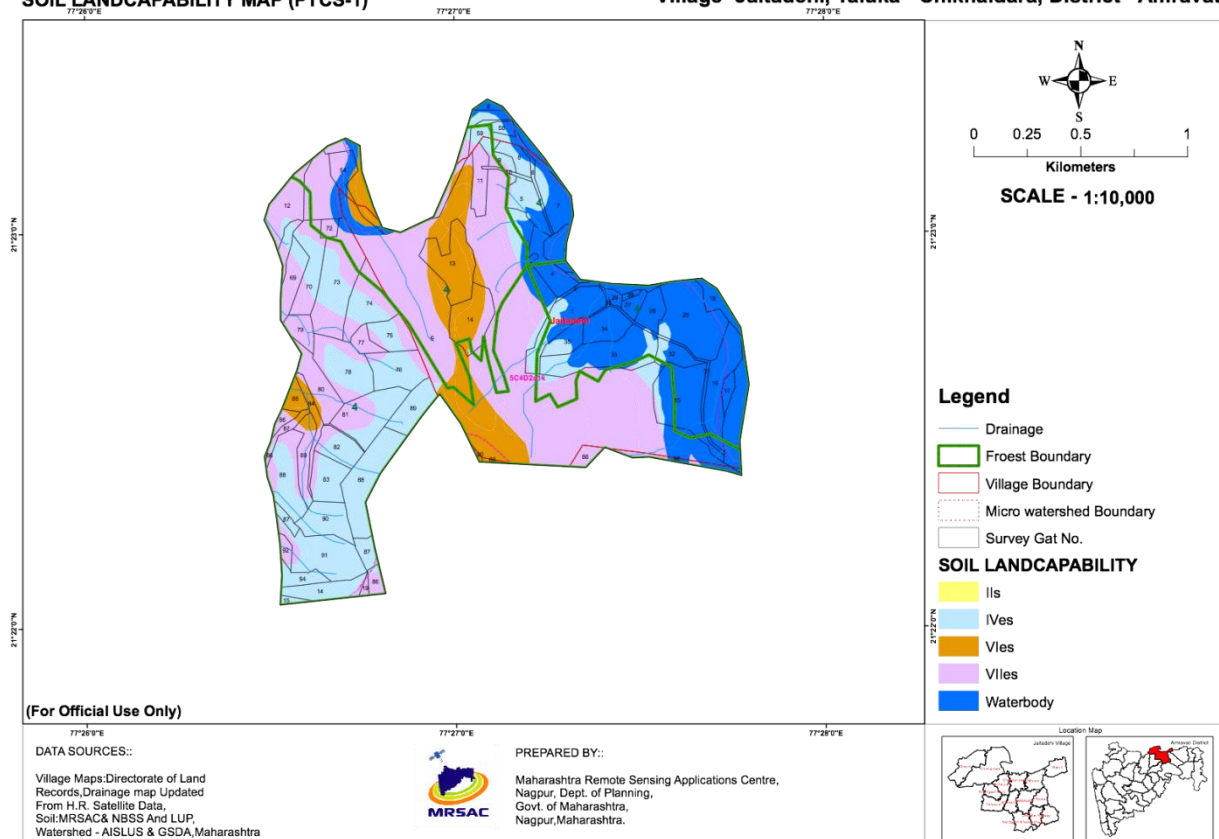
**13.9 TCM work** had begun in the year 2013-14, however, it is still incomplete.

**14** Any theft or trespass in the area is to be heavily penalised by the Committee

# LAND CAPABILITY MAP JAITADEHI

SOIL LANDCAPABILITY MAP (PTCS-1)

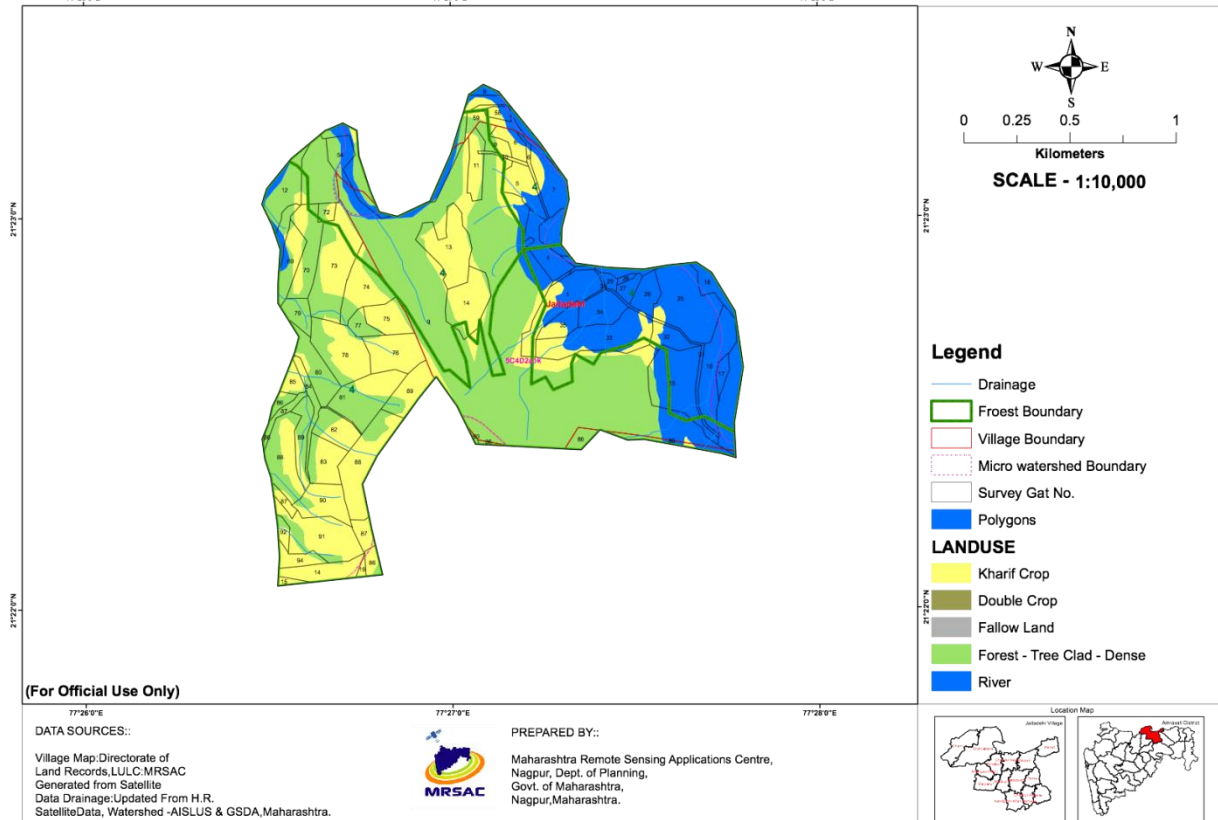
Village -Jaitadehi, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati



# LAND USE LAND CAPABILITY MAP JAITADEHI

LANDUSE LANDCOVER MAP (PTCS-1)

Village -Jaitadehi, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati





#### ***14. Future Management Discussed and Prescribed***

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

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

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

#### **14.3 General Objective of Management:**

- i. To restock all under stocked and degraded areas of the forest with the help of soil and moisture conservation measures and afforestation measures
- ii. To protect the forest from any man made threats and interventions that are detrimental for the protection and growth of forests
- iii. To increase the productions of non-timber forest produce and to manage the same scientifically.
- iv. .To increase the productivity and ensure progressively increasing yield of forest produce in demand.
- v. To achieve compatible wild life management and ensure that the forest serve as a wildlife corridor

vi. To maintain and conserve the biodiversity, in the conservation area, to preserve and to multiply the endangered species, to ensure sustainable and non-destructive harvest of medicinal plants.

vii. To manage the water body and to undertake fishing in such a way so as to support the growth of local flora and fauna

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

**14.6** On the basis of topography, and terrain of the area need of the local population and their dependability on the forest produce the area will be managed under Mixed plantation working cycle with a focus on bamboo plantation along with other species like alma, biba, mahua, charoli, jamun, bor and fodder development.

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

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

**14.9 Rules for Harvest:**

The decision to harvest the produce from the new plantation would be taken in the Gram Sabha with the technical advice of the Forest Department. Proceeds from the sale of any produce to a minimum of 25% shall be retained with the Gram Sabha for collective utilization and regeneration

of the forest. The rest could be distributed as per the decision of the Gram Sabha. Gram Sabha may decide to retain more funds for any collective utilization apart from the above.

**15. Non Negotiables:**

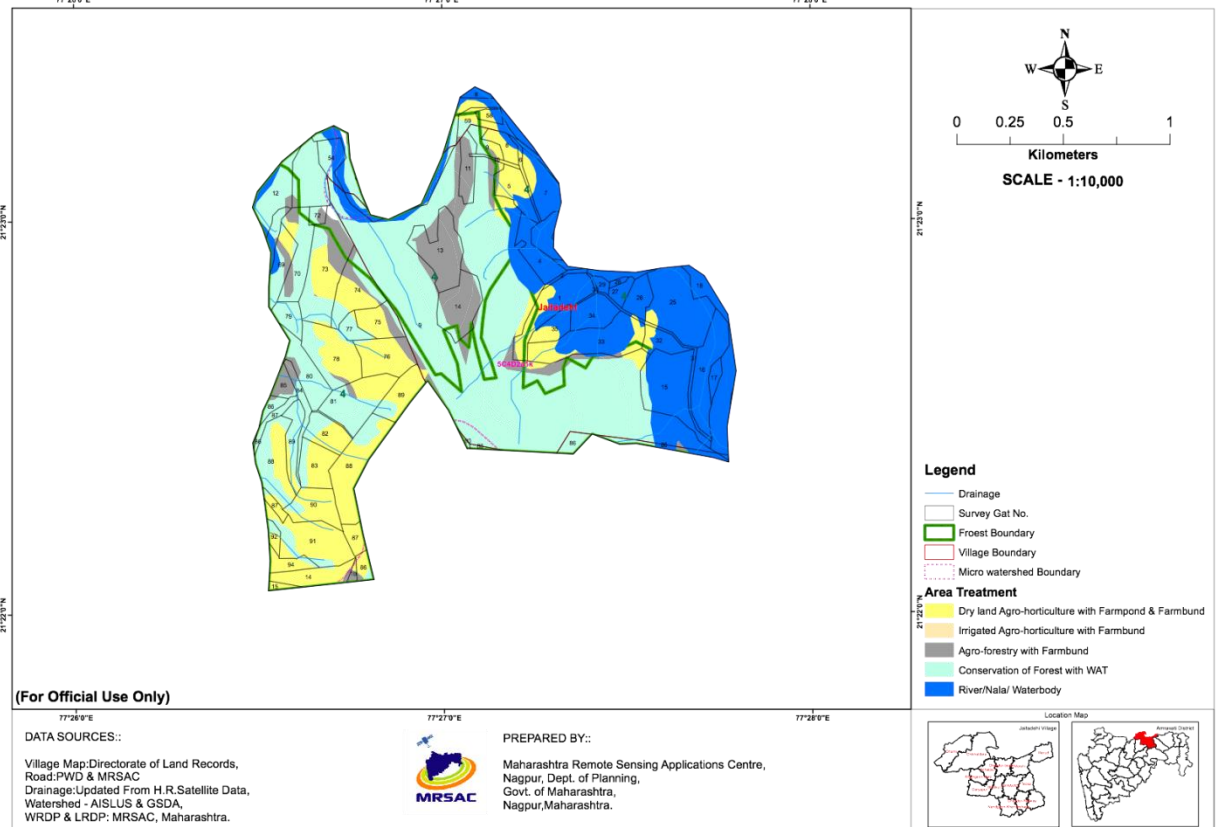
Gram Sabha to take all decisions of forest conservation and livelihoods in their regular meetings

1. Record of all the meetings to be kept in the register of Gram Sabha
2. Gram Sabha to formulate rules for-
  - a. Protection of forest from fire
  - b. Protection of forest from illicit grazing and felling
  - c. Protection of forest from theft
  - d. Management of NTFP
  - e. Marketing of NTFP
  - f. Penalties for violations
  - g. Records of the financial transactions to be kept and audited as per the government norms every year
  - h. Management of fisheries as per the rules decided in Gram Sabha and annexed herewith separately

# ACTION MAP

**ACTIONPLAN MAP (PTCS-1)**

**Village -Jaitadehi, Taluka - Chikhaldara, District - Amravati**



## 15. Management of Forest in CFR Regime

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

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

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

On this backdrop, the management plan proposed for the 36 ha of the CFR area comprises of the Mixed Plantation with a thrust on Medicinal Plants

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

Bamboo plantation around the slope of 25ha and mixed plantation on the rest of the area shall be undertaken.

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

### **15.3 Subsidiary regular operations**

a. Bamboo will be ready for harvest within next 7 years beginning 2021 onwards. Each year bamboo operations will be undertaken and 30% clums will be removed from each clump will be removed, if the harvest is found to be mature.

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

c. However, fisheries in the water body is an instant source of livelihoods and income to the people of Jaitadehi. And the management of fisheries is a key intervention as it also covers the forest area. Since livelihoods is a dire need of the village, initial focus will be on continuing with the existing commercial variety of fisheries and slowly exploring the possibilities of conserving local variety of fishes, through cage fishing etc. Rearing ponds will also be established to develop fish seeds from spawns to fingerlings.

15.5 Execution of works:-work will be carried by Gram Sabha with technical advice of the Forest Department and fisheries experts.

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

15.7. Forest Department shall measure and mark the boundaries of the CFR areas during the process of enumeration. Boundary Pillars and maps to be prepared. Once this is handed over, the responsibility of maintaining the boundary shall lie with the Gram Sabha. In case, the Gram Sabha is unable to resolve a conflict relating to boundaries, it shall seek the help of the DCF.

## *16. Rules and Records*

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1. Gram Sabha is the Supreme Decision making body in the village comprising of all members above 18 years of age.
2. All decisions regarding policy and implementation will be taken in the Gram Sabha.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Gram Sabha shall at least meet once a month, and may meet more often, if it so desires. However the notice of the Gram Sabha in emergency circumstances should be given at least 24 hours before the meeting both through notices and through Davandi.
6. The President of the above committees shall call for a Gram Sabha meeting or the meeting may be called on demand of 25 members from the village, on demand.
7. Gram Sabha shall have its office, wherein the records related to Community Forest Rights shall be maintained along with the bank books, passbooks and other relevant documents.
8. Every Gram Sabha shall have its accounts audited every year as per the financial norms of the Audit.
9. A detailed roles and responsibilities of Sec 4(1)e committees is annexed as Annexure 1.

### ***17. Dispute Resolution***

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1. Boundaries of CFR area is fixed with Surveyors of the Forest Department and the representatives of the Gram Sabha
2. All internal disputes shall be resolved in the Gram Sabha.
3. All external disputes to be resolved in Gram Sabha. If there is any dispute related to boundaries between two villages, it shall be resolved in the joint meeting of the Gram Sabha. Even after, the joint meeting the dispute continues, it shall be placed with the SDLC to sort out.
4. All decisions with regards to theft or violation of rules of the Gram Sabha shall be dealt at the level of Gram Sabha. The decision of the Gram Sabha shall be binding and final.
5. In case of any disputes outside the village, relating to forest, that is not resolved within the Gram Sabha in its meetings, same shall be referred to DCF for resolution. The decision shall be taken by the DCF in consultation with Gram Sabha.



### 18. Proposed Additionalities to supplement Management Plans

1. CCT- WAT Works to be undertaken in Compartment no 4 with plantation over approximately 36 ha of land every year in next 2 years
  2. Botanical Garden and Eco tourism- Shall be promoted around the dam area and shall include plantation of the local flora. Special efforts to ensure that the area becomes a rich site for bird watching. Safe boating can also be included.
  3. Cage fishing - It is difficult to catch fish in deep waters and fishing in cages is a new process that ensures stable income. It can also be used as rearing ponds for fish seeds. It is proposed to set up cage fisheries in Jaitadehi.
- 
1. Soil Water Conservation works across the 36 ha in form of CCT and Deep CCT
  2. Plantation of bamboo and other mixed species in Added Natural Regeneration
  3. TCM
  4. Management of Water body and wetland management
  5. Eco tourism
  6. Continued protection of the forest area
  8. Management of grazing

### 19. Addressing Livelihoods through Fisheries Development

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Jaitadehi had claimed its Community Forest Rights over part of the Compartment no 4 of the East Melghat forest division. Part of this area was under submergence of Sapan/Wajjhar dam. The District level committee recognised that even though the forest was submerged, the status of the land continued to be forest and hence the rights of the people over forest was upheld.

The rights of the Jaitadehi Gram Sabha for fishing over the dam has been upheld by the District Level Committee and Fisheries Commissioner has also ordered for cancellation of all the existing lease in this water body. Thus the Gram Sabha can now completely enjoy fishing in the water body of the dam spread over 113 ha of average water spread and with a submergence area of 250ha.

Stocking of the dam with fish seeds and protecting the dam from trespassers is a key to successful fisheries. Basic rules for fish harvesting has been devised by Gram Sabha and it would be subject to amendments as the work progresses. Opportunities to promote local variety of fishes would be explored and harnessed.

## 20. Outcomes and Impact of the Plan as Envisaged during Planning

The plantation will start yielding results 7years hence.

Fisheries will be the major produce that will support the livelihoods of the maximum number of families in the village

Fisheries – we need to stock approx. 5000fingerlings per ha hence 565000 fingerlings need to be stocked. This will on average yield 70tonnes of fish every year. On an average cost of fish is 80Rs per kg in bulk and hence total income would be approx. 5600000Rs

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

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

One ha of land treatment and plantation approximately costs Rs 147000/- per ha. We would be able to treat approximately 36 ha due to the undulating terrain. Hence total investment Rs.5292000/-

**MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)**

**Name of Village :- Jaitadehi , Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati**

S. No.	Micro Net Planning	Area	Area Treatment & Planning		
		ha.	Proposed work's	Quantity	Amount
1	2	4	11	14	16
1	Jaitadehi (Private land)	6.80	Graded Bonding (G.B.)	606.90	49850.77
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	20	5226.28
			Field Drain (F.D.)	146.88	13629.92
			WAT'S	340	43523.40
			Stone Bunding	191.76	38367.34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.80</b>			<b>150597.71</b>
2	Jaitadehi ( Forest land)	36.00	Plantion	15.00 ha.	1917000.00
			Medicinal Plants	10.00 ha.	13155720.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	25.00 ha.	1238025.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36.00</b>			<b>16310745.00</b>
3	Jaitadehi ( E-class land)		Horticulture	0.50 Ha	250000.00
			Deepning Farmponds (30x30x3)	1 No	50000.00
			Bamboo Plantation as Boundary	500.00 Nos	25000.00
			Repairs to Farmponds (10x10x3)	2 No	30000.00
				<b>Total</b>	<b>355000.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42.80</b>			<b>16816342.71</b>
<b>Contingencies 3%</b>					<b>504490.28</b>
<b>Labour Facilities 4.7%</b>					<b>790368.11</b>
<b>Total</b>					<b>18111201.10</b>
				<b>Say Rs</b>	

**MICRO - PLANNING (ABSTRACT)**

**Name of Village :- Jaitadehi, Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati**

S. No .	Micro Net Planning	Area	Area Treatment & Planning		
		ha.	Proposed work's	Quantity	Amount
1	2	4	11	14	16
<b>Area Treatment &amp; Planning year- 1</b>					
1	Jaitadehi ( Forest land)	36.000	Plantation	15.00 ha.	1917000.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	5.00 ha.	247605.00
				<b>Total</b>	<b>2164605.00</b>
<b>Area Treatment &amp; Planning year- 2</b>					
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	10.00 ha.	495210.00
			Medicinal Plants	5.00 ha.	6577860.00
				<b>Total</b>	<b>7073070.00</b>
<b>Area Treatment &amp; Planning year- 3</b>					
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	10.00 ha.	495210.00
			Medicinal Plants	5.00 ha.	6577860.00
				<b>Total</b>	<b>7073070.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36.000</b>		<b>Total (Forest Land)</b>	<b>16310745.00</b>
<b>Area Treatment &amp; Planning year- 1</b>					
2	Jaitadehi (Private land)		Horticulture	0.50 Ha	250000.00
			Deepning Farmponds (30x30x3)	1 No	50000.00
			Bamboo Plantation as Boundary	500.00 Nos	25000.00
			Repairs to Farmponds (10x10x3)	2 No	30000.00
				<b>Total</b>	<b>355000.00</b>
<b>Area Treatment &amp; Planning year- 2</b>					
		6.80	Graded Bonding (G.B.)	606.90 Cum	49850.77
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	20 No	5226.28
			Field Drain (F.D.)	146.88 Cum	13629.92
			WAT'S	340 Rmt /Cum	43523.40
			Stone Bunding	191.76 Cum	38367.34
				<b>Total</b>	<b>150597.71</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.80</b>		<b>Total (Private Land)</b>	<b>505597.71</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42.80</b>		<b>Total (Private+Forest))</b>	<b>16816342.71</b>

<b>Contengencies 3%</b>		<b>504490.28</b>
<b>Labour Facilities 4.7%</b>		<b>790368.11</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18111201.10</b>

## MICRO - PLANNING

### Information of proposed work on the forest land

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

S. N	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Comp. No.	Ga. t. No	Ha.	Texture	Depth	Class	Slope	Erosion	Land Use & Capability	Proposed Work	Length	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	4		36.00							Plantation	6000.00	15.00 ha.	1917000.00
										Medicinal Plants		10.00 ha.	13155720.00
										C.C.T. with WAT'S	25000.00	25.00 ha.	1238025.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>36.00</b>										<b>16310745.00</b>

## MICRO - PLANNING

### Proposed work on the E-class Land (Near gaothan Village Jaitadehi )

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

S.No	Micro Net Planni ng	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Spot	Ga t. No	H a.	Textu re	Dept h	Clas s	Slop e	Erosi on	Land Uses & Capabi lity	Proposed Work	No s.	Quantit y	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Gaotha n									Horticultur e		0.50 Ha.	250000.00
										Deepning Farmponds (30x30x3)	1		50000.00
										Bamboo Plantation as Boundary	50 0.0 0		25000.00
										Repairs to Farmponds (10x10x3)	2		30000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>												<b>355000.00</b>



**MICRO - PLANNING**

**Name of Village :- Jaitadehi, Taluka :- Chikhaldara, District :- Amravati**

S · N	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning					
		Ga t. No	H a.	Tex ture	De pth	Cl as s	Sl op e	Ero sion	Land Uses & Capa bility	Proposed Work	Length	Sec tion	Qua ntity	Rat e	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Gangaram Channu	11	1. 0 0							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	85.00	1.0 5	89.2 5	82. 14	7331.00
	Jamunkar									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256 .19	768.57
										Field Drain (F.D.)	40.00	0.5 4	21.6 0	50. 11	2004.40
										WAT's	50.00	1.0 0	50.0 0	128 .01	6400.50
										Stone Bunding	30.00	0.9 4	28.2 0	200 .08	5642.26
	<b>Total</b>														<b>22146.72</b>
2	Babya Bhaiya Dhikar	13	0. 9 0							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	76.50	1.0 5	80.3 3	82. 14	6597.90
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256 .19	691.71
										Field Drain (F.D.)	36.00	0.5 4	19.4 4	50. 11	1803.96
										WAT's	45.00	1.0 0	45.0 0	128 .01	5760.45
										Stone Bunding	27.00	0.9 4	25.3 8	200 .08	5078.03
	<b>Total</b>														<b>19932.05</b>
3	Laxman Bhaiya Dhikar	13	0. 9 0							Graded Bunding (G.B.)	76.50	1.0 5	80.3 3	82. 14	6597.90
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256 .19	691.71
										Field Drain (F.D.)	36.00	0.5 4	19.4 4	50. 11	1803.96
										WAT's	45.00	1.0 0	45.0 0	128 .01	5760.45
										Stone Bunding	27.00	0.9 4	25.3 8	200 .08	5078.03
	<b>Total</b>														<b>19932.05</b>

4	Patiram Bhaiya Dhikar	13	0. 9 0						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	76.50	1.0 5	80.3 3	82. 14	6597.90
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256 .19	691.71
									Field Drain (F.D.)	36.00	0.5 4	19.4 4	50. 11	1803.96
									WAT's	45.00	1.0 0	45.0 0	128 .01	5760.45
									Stone Bunding	27.00	0.9 4	25.3 8	200 .08	5078.03
	<b>Total</b>													<b>19932.05</b>
5	Rashi Bhaiya Dhikar	13	0. 9 0						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	148.50	1.0 5	155. 93	82. 14	12807.68
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256 .19	691.71
									Field Drain (F.D.)	36.00	0.5 4	19.4 4	50. 11	1803.96
									WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128 .01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.9 4	0.00	200 .08	0.00
	<b>Total</b>													<b>15303.35</b>
6	Fulkay Khanji Jamunkar	33/ 1	1. 2 0						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	102.00	1.0 5	107. 10	82. 14	8797.19
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	256 .19	922.28
									Field Drain (F.D.)	48.00	0.5 4	25.9 2	50. 11	2405.28
									WAT's	60.00	1.0 0	60.0 0	128 .01	7680.60
									Stone Bunding	36.00	0.9 4	33.8 4	200 .08	6770.71
	<b>Total</b>													<b>26576.07</b>
7	Ratu Bablya Dahikar	14	1. 0 0						Graded Bunding (G.B.)	85.00	1.0 5	89.2 5	82. 14	7331.00
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	256 .19	768.57
									Field Drain (F.D.)	40.00	0.5 4	21.6 0	50. 11	2004.40
									WAT's	50.00	1.0 0	50.0 0	128 .01	6400.50
									Stone Bunding	30.00	0.9 4	28.2 0	200 .08	5642.26
	<b>Total</b>													<b>22146.72</b>

	<b>Total (1 to 7)</b>		<b>6.80</b>						<b>Graded Bunding (G.B.)</b>	<b>578.00</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>606.90</b>	<b>82.14</b>	<b>49850.77</b>
									<b>Waste Weir (W.V.)</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>256.19</b>	<b>5226.28</b>
									<b>Field Drain (F.D.)</b>	<b>272.00</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>146.88</b>	<b>50.11</b>	<b>13629.92</b>
									<b>WAT's</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>340.00</b>	<b>128.01</b>	<b>43523.40</b>
									<b>Stone Bunding</b>	<b>204.00</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>191.76</b>	<b>200.08</b>	<b>38367.34</b>
	<b>Total</b>													<b>150597.70</b>

## LOCAL AND BOTANICAL NAMES OF PLANTS

LOCAL NAME	BOTANICAL NAME (trees)	FAMILY
ACHAR	BUCHANANIA LANZAN	ANACARDIACEAE
AIN	TERMINALIA ALATA	COMBRETACEAE
ALI/AAL/ BARTONADI	MORINDA TINCTORIA	RUBIACEAE
AMALTAS/BAHAWA	CASSIA FISTULA	CAESALPINIACEAE
AM	MANGIFERA INDICA	ANACARDIACEAE
ANJAN	HARDWICKIA BINATE	CAESALPINIACEAE
AMTA	BAUHINIA MALABARICA	CAESALPINIACEAE
ARAN	CASSINE GLAUCA	CELASTRACEAE
APTA/KACHNAR	BAUHINIA RACEMOSA	CAESALPINIACEAE
AONLA	PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA	EUPHORBIACEAE
ARJUNA/KAHU	TERMINALIA ARJUNA	COMBRETACEAE
BABUL/BABOOL	ACACIA NILOTIA	MIMOSEAE
BAD/WAD	FICUS BENGALENSIS	MORACEAE
BAKAIN/BAKANEEM	MELIA AZADIRACH	MELIACEAE
BEHEAD	TERMINALIA BELLERICA	COMBRETACEAE
BEL	AEGLE MARMELOS	RUTACEAE
BHIRRA	CHLOROXYLON SWIETENIA	RUTACEAE
BHORAL	HYMENODICTYON EXCESUM	RUBIACEAE
BIBA/BHILAWA	SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM	ANACARDIACEAE
BIJA	PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM	FABACEAE
BISTENDU	DIOSPYROS MONTANA	EBENACEAE
BOR/BER	ZIZYPHUS MAURITIANA	RHAMNACEAE
CHANDAN	SANTALUM ALBUM	SANTALACEAE
CHICHWA	ALBIZZIA ODORATISSIMA	MIMOSEAE
CHINCH,IMLI	TAMARICDUS INDICA	CAESALPIACEAE
DHAK,PALAS	BUTEA MONOSPERMA	LEGUMNOSAE
DHAMAN	GREWIA TILIFORLIA	TILIACEAE
DHAORA/DAHAWADA	ANOGEISSUS LATIFOLIA	CAESALPINIACEAE
DHOBAN/PHANSI	DALBERGIA PANICULAT	FABACEAE
GHOTI/GHOT	ZIZYPHUS GLABERRIMA	RHAMNACEAE
HALDU	ADINA CORDIFOLIA	RUBIACEAE
HIWAR	ACACIA LEUCOPHLOEA	MIMOSEAE
HIRDA/HARRA	TERMINALIA CHEBULA	COMBRETACEAE
JAMBHUL/JAMUN	SYZIGIUM CUMINI	MYRTACEAE
KALAM/MUNDI	MITRAGYNA PARVIFLORA	RUBIACEAE
KARANJ	PONGALIA PINNATA	FABACEAE
KARU(CASSIA)	CASSIA SIAMEA	CAESALPINIACEAE
KHAIR	ACACIA CATECHU	MIMOSEAE
KUDA	HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA	APOCY NACEAE
KUSUM	SCHELEICHERA OLEOSA	SAPINDACEAE
KUTU	STERCUTIA URENS	STERCULIACEAE
LASORA,GONDON	CORDIA MYXA	BORAGINACEAE
LENDIA/LENDI/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	ANACARDIACEAE
NEEM	AZADIRACHTA INDICA	MELIACEAE
PANJARA	ERYTHRINA SUBEROSA	LEGUMINOSAE
PIPAL	FICUS RELIGIOSA	MORACEAE
ROHAN	SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA	MELIACEAE
SAG/SAGWAN/TEAK	TECTONA GRANDIS	VERBENACEAE
SAJA/AIN	TERMINALIA ALATA	COMBRETACEAE
SALAI	BOSWELLIA SERRATE	BURSERACEAE
SATKUDA/WHITE KUDA	HOLARRHENA PUBESCENS	APOCYNACEAE
SEMAL(BORGU)	BOMBAX CEIBA	BOMBACEAE
SHIWAN/SIWAN	GMELINA ARBOREA	VERBENACEAE
SIRUS(BLACK)	ALBIZZIA LEBBEK	MIMOSEAE
SIRUS(WHITE)	ALBIZZIA PROCERA	MIMOSEAE
SISSOO	DALBERGIA SISSOO	FABACEAE
SITAPHAL	ANNONA SQUAMOSA	ANNONACEAE
TENDU	DIOSPYROS MELANOXYOON	EBENACEAE
TINSA	OUGENIA OOJEINENSIS	FABACEAE
TIWAS	OUGENIA DALBERGIOIDES	LEGUMINOSAE
THUAR	EUPHORBIA NERIIFOLIA	EUPHORBIACEAE
UMBAR	FICUS RACEMOSA	MORACEAE
WARANG/BARANGA	KYDIA CALYCINA	MALVACEAE

#### B.SHRUBS

BHANDARA	COLEBROOKIA OPPOSITIFOLIA	LABIATAE
BHARATI	GYMNOSPORIA SPINOSA	CELASTRACEAE
CHILLARI	MIMOSA RUICAULIS	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	CAESALPINIACEAE
WAGHOTI	CAPPARIS HORRIDA	CAPPARIDACEAE

#### C.HERBS

DIVALI	TEPHROSIA HAMILTONII	FABACEAE
GAJARGAWAT	PARTHENIUM 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 ZIZANIODES	POACEAE
KODMOR	APLUDA VARIA	POACEAE
KUNDA	ISCHOEMUM PILOSUM	POACEAE
KUSAL	HETEROPOGON CONTORTUS	POACEAE
MUSHAN	ISEILEMA LAXUM	POACEAE
PAONIA	SEHIMA SULCATUM	
SABAI OR SUM	ISCHAEMUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM	POACEAE
SHEDA	SEHIMA NERVOSUM	POACEAE
TIKHADI/RUSA/ROSHA	CYMBOPOGON MARTINI	POACEAE

#### E. CLIMBERS

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

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

##### LIST OF ANIMALS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
PANTHER, BIBTYA	PANTHER PARDUS
STRIPED HYENA, TADAS	HYAENA HYAENA
JANGALI KUTRA, WILD DOG	CUON ALPINUS
JACKAL, KOLH	CANIS AUREUS
INDIAN FOX, LOMAD	VULPES BENGALENSIS
JUNGLE CAT, RAN MANJAR	FELIS CHAUS

BLACK BUCK, KALWIT	ANTILOPE CERVICAPRA
CHEETAL, SPOTTED DEER	AXIS AXIS
BHEKAD, BARKIN DEER	MUNTIACUS URSINUS
NILGAI, BLUE BULL	BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCENMELUS
SLOTH BEAR, ASWAL	MELURSUS URSINUS
COMMON LANGUR	PRESBYTIS ENTELLUS
PORCUPINE, SAYAL, SALU	HYSTRIX INDICA
HARE, SASA	LEPUS NIGRICOLLIS
SAMBAR	CERVUS UNICOLOUR
WILD BOAR, RAN DUKAR	SUS SCROFA

#### LIST OF BIRDS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
POND HERON OR PADDY BIRD	ARDEOLA GRAYJI
CATTLE EGRET	BUBULCUS IBIS
WHITE BREASTED WATERHEN	AMAUORNIS PHOENICURUS
GREY PARTRIDGE	FRANCOLINUS PONDICERIANUS
JUNGLE BUSH QUAIL	PERDICULA ASIATICA
YELLOW WATTLED LAPWING	VANELLUS MALABARICUS
ROSE ROMGED PARAKEET	PSITTACULA KRAMERI
BLOSSON HEADED PARAKEET	PSITTACULA CYANOCEPHALA
ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	PSITTACULA EUPATRIA
KOEL	EUDYNAMYS SCOLOPACEA
CROW PGEASABT(COUCAL)	CENTROPUS SICENSIS
SPOTTED OWKET	ATHENE BRAMA
COMMON INDIAN NIGHT JAR	CAPRIMULGUS ASIATICUS
WHITE BREASTED KINGFISHER	HALCYON SMYRENESES
COMMON KINGFISHER	ALCEDO ATTHIS
GREEN BEE EATER	MEROPS ORIENTALIS
HOOPOE	UPUPA EPOPS
INDIAN ROLLER	CORACIAS BENGALENSIS
GOLDEN BACKED WOOD PECKER	DINOPIUM BENGHALENSE
RUFIOUS BACKED SHRIKE	LANIUS SCHACK
GOLDEN ORIOLE	ORIOULUS RIOLUS
BLACK DRONGO	DICRURUS ADSIMILLIS
BRAHMINY MYNA	STURNUS PAGODARUM
COMMON MYNA	ACRIDOTHERES TRISTIS
HOUSE CROW	CORVUS SPLENDENS
JUNGLE CROW	CORVUS MACORTHYNCHOS
SMALL MINIVET	PERICROCOTUS CINNAMONEUS
COMMOM LORA	AEGITHINA TIPHA
RED VENTED BULBUL	PYCNONQUS CAFER
COMMON BABBLER	TURDOIDES CAUDATUS
WHITE THROATED FANTAIL FLYCATCHER	RHIPIDURA ALBICOLLIS
PARADISE FLYCATCHER	TERPSIPHONE PARADISI

MAGPIE ROBIN	<i>COPSYCHUS SAULARIS</i>
INDIAN ROBIN	<i>SAXICOLoidES FULICATA</i>
GRAY WAGTAIL	<i>MOTACILLA CINEREA</i>
PIED OR WHIT WAGTAIL	<i>MOTACILLA ALBO</i>
GREY TIT	<i>PARUS MAUOR</i>
PURPLE SUNBIRD	<i>NECTARINIA ASIATICA</i>
HOUSE SPARROW	<i>PASSER DOMESTICUS</i>

#### ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

PANTHER	<i>PANTHER PARDUS</i>
SLOTH BEAR	<i>MELURSUS URSINUS</i>
PEACOCK	<i>PAVO CRISTATUS</i>



**FRA -A HISTORIC LEGISLATION THAT AIMED AT REBUILDING THE RELATIONSHIP OF TRIBALS AND FOREST DWELLING COMMUNITIES WITH THE FOREST RESOURCES THROUGH PROVISIONS OF COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS**

FRA RECOGNISES INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS. WHILE RECOGNISING RIGHTS, IT ALSO BESTOWS A SET OF RESPONSIBILITIES ON THE GRAM SABHA. THE PROVISION OF THE ACT U/S SECTION 5:-

“Gram Sabha and village level institution in areas where there are holders of any forest rights under this Act are empowered to

- a) Protect the wildlife, forest and biodiversity;
  - b) Ensure the adjoining catchment area, water resources and other ecological sensitive areas are adequately protected
  - c) Ensure that the habitat of forest dwellers scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are preserved from any tour of destructive practices affecting their cultural and natural heritage.
  - d) Ensure that the decisions taken in Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and biodiversity are complied with.”
- Rule 4(1)(e) of FRA empowers the Gram Sabha to constitute committee for the protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity, from amongst its members, In order to carry at the provisions of section 5 of this Act.
  - Under Rule 4(1)(f) Gram Sabha Monitor and control the committee constituted under clause (e) above which shall prepare a conservation and management plan for community resources in order to sustainably and equitably manage such community forest resources for the benefit of forest dwelling scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and integrate such conservation and management plan with the micro plans or micro plan or management of plans of the forest department with such modification as may be considered necessary by the committee.
  - The Committee constituted under this will prepare a management plan

In order to facilitate the execution of rights and responsibilities under Forest Rights Act, the Department of Tribal Development has evolved a set of guidelines to help the Gram Sabha's and the 4(1)e Committee discharge its duties under the Act.

In this context, the Gram Sabha shall mean –Gram Sabha as defined in Section 2(g) of the Forest Rights Act – “means a village assembly which shall consist of all adult members of village and in case of State having no Panchyats, padas, tolas, and other traditional village institutions and elected village committees, with full and unrestricted participation of women.

Once forest rights act is implemented and the villagers are granted either Individual or Community Forest Rights, a committee for management of these rights needs to be set up.

The Gram Sabha from amongst its rights holders elect a committee of 7 to 21 members in such a manner so as to represent all sections of its rights holders. At least half of its members shall be women.

The Committee so elected shall be called as **Forest Rights Management Committee**

### **The Forest Rights Management Committee shall be the Executive Committee of the Gram Sabha**

The following shall be the functions of the Forest Rights Management Community –

1. To call for a meeting of the Committee every month to discuss the works and issues related to Forest Rights Act
2. In case of emergency, call for emergency meetings to discuss issues arising

### **Notice of Meeting –**

1. Notice to be served to members at least 3 days in advance
2. Notice to include date, place and time of the meeting
3. Maintain record of service of notice
4. Notice to be issued on signature of the Chairperson /Secretary

### **Emergency Meetings-**

- Emergency meetings can be called by issuing a Davandi by beating of drum at notice of half of hour

### **Officer Bearers of Forest Rights Management Committee-**

1. The Committee shall elect from amongst its members a Chairperson, a Secretary and a Treasurer, one of whom compulsorily has to be women
2. If the village desires, it can also elect Dy Chairperson and Dy Secretary in addition to above

### **Chairperson of the Meeting-**

The meeting shall be chaired by the Chairperson of the Committee. In absence of the Chairperson, Dy Chairperson shall chair the meeting. In absence of both, the members may decide one member as Chairperson from amongst them and conduct the meetings. If the Chairperson or the Dy Chairperson, consistently remains absent from 3 consecutive meetings for unjustifiable reasons, the Committee may cancel the membership and elect a new Chairperson or Dy Chairperson or both from amongst the remaining members

### **Quorum of the Meeting –**

At least 2/3<sup>rd</sup> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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  
सामूहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती कलम 4(1) e)

29/12/14  
दि. 1/1

प्रति,

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

मा.महोदय,

आपणास माहितच आहे की, जैतादेही गावाचे सामूहिक वन हक्क मान्य झाले आहे. वन हक्क कायद्याच्या कलम 5 अन्वये सामूहिक 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 म्हणून जोडला जाईल. सदर नियोजनाच्या मांडणी करिता व त्यात आपल्या मोलाच्या सूचना मिळण्यात म्हणून आपणांस हि सूचना देण्यात येत आहे. करिता आयोजित ग्रामसभेला गावाचे येथे दिनांक 6/1/15 वाजता 10:00 येथे हजर राहून या व्यवस्थापन आराखड्यावर आपण आपले मत मांडू शकता. सकाळी

0/c

प्रा.प.

जि.प.लघु सिचन उप विभाग  
चिखलदरा

आपला विश्वासू

अध्यक्ष

सचिव

सामूहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती

जैतादेही

30/12/14

प्रतिलिपी :

- ✓ 1) वनरक्षक / वनपाल .....
- ✓ 2) कृषी पर्यवेक्षक, कृषि विभाग
- 3) पशुवैद्यकीय, अधिकारी
- ✓ 4) अभियंता लघुसिचन जि.प.
- ✓ 5) विशेष कार्यक्रम अधिकारी मंगारोहयो ...
- ✓ 6) लागवड अधिकारी, सामाजिक वनिकरन
- ✓ 7) खेज संस्था गौरखेडा (कुंभी)
- 8) सरपंच / सचिव गर ग्र.पं. आडमडी

प्रा.प.

30/12/14



30/12/14

सचिव