

Forest Conservation and Management Plan of Nayakheda (Jambhala) village



PREPARED BY: GRAM SABHA NAYAKHEDA

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 NAYAKHEDA for believeng in us and in working together for co- creating this roadmap for future.

2. INDEX

Sr.no.	Context	PAGE NO.
1.	ABBREVIATION.	04
2.	NAYAKHEDA VILLAGE -AT GLANCE	05
3.	PREMISE.	06
4.	INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT PLAN.	09
5.	MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCESS.	12
6.	VILLAGE OVERVIEW.	13
7	BASE MAP.	17
8	FOREST OF NAYAKHEDA.	18
9	SOIL LAND CAPABILITY MAP	20
10	STATUS OF FOREST.	21
11	SOIL EROSION	29
12	GROUND WATER MAP.	30
13	SOIL DEPTH MAP.	31
14	FOREST FAUNA.	32
15	COUNTER MAP.	33
16	SLOPE MAP.	34
17	SOIL DRAINAGE.	35
18	SOIL TEXTURE.	36
19	FOREST RESOURCE UTILIZATION.	37
20.	PRESENT SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.	38
21.	FUTURE MANAGEMENT DISCUSS AND PRESCRIBED.	40
22.	MANAGEMENT OF FOREST IN CFR REGIME.	46
23.	ECOLOGICAL CENTRE.	48
24.	RULES AND RECORD.	49

25.	DISPUTE RESOLUTION.	50
26.	PROPOSED ADDITIONALITIES.	51
27.	ADDRESSING LIVELIHOOD.	52
28.	ANNEXURE 1 LOCAL AND BOTANICAL NAMES	71
29	ANNEXURE 2 RULES OF 4(1)E COMMITTEE	74
30	ANNEXURE 3 NOTICE FOR GRAM SABHA	84
31	ANNEXURE 4 GRAM SABHA RESOLUTION	85

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.NAYAKHEDA (JAMBHALA) AT A GLANCE

- o TALUKA: ACHALPUR, DIST AMRAVATI**
- o TOTAL AREA UNDER CFR: 633HA**
- o ALL FAMILIES ARE CLAIMANTS OF COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS**
- o TOTAL FAMILIES: 86**
- o PRIMARY INHABITANTS: KORKUS, GAWLI'S AND BALAIS**
- o FOREST RESOURCE: ENTIRELY DEGRADED FOREST AREA, SMC WORKS BEGAN 2 YEARS AGO, AFFORESTATION AND PROTECTION PRESCRIBED**
- o STRONG COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION EXISTS**
- o LIVELIHOODS SLOWLY IMPROVING WITH INTRODUCTION OF MILCH ANIMALS AND EMPLOYMENT ON FOREST LAND**
- o SITAFAL, AMALTAS, NIRGUDI- PRIMARY MFP HARVESTED TODAY**
- o MGNREGA -POPULAR GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.**

5.PREMISE.

1. **Forest right Act 2006 and its important relevant provisions in relation to community Right:** - Forest Right Act 2006 and its important provisions regarding Community forest Rights. The scheduled tribe and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of forest Right) Act 2006 passed by Government of India. As per section 3 of the Act mainly following provisions are made for the community rights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 5:- The holders of any forest rights.

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

a) Protect the wildlife, forest and biodiversity;

b) Ensure the adjoining catchment area, water resources and other ecological sensitive areas are adequately protected

.c) Ensure that the habitat of forest dwellers scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers are preserved from any tour of destructive practices affecting their cultural and natural heritage.

d) Ensure that the decision taken in Gramsabha to regulate access to community forest resources are to stop activity which adversely affect the wild animals, forest and biodiversity are compiled unit.

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

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

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

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

4(1) (f) is inserted after 4(1) (e).It is as per follows

4 (1) (f) Monitor and control the committee constituted under clause (e) which shall prepare a conservation and manage equal plan for community resources in order to sustainably and equitably manage such community forest resources for the benefit of forest dwelling scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and integrate such conservation and management plan with the micro plans or micro plan or management of plans of the forest department with such modification as may be considered necessary by the committee.

The Committee constituted under this will prepare a management plan.

6. INTRODUCTION TO THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION PLAN FOR NAYAKHEDA

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

The village of NAYAKHEDA, got its Community Forest Rights Recognized on 8th June 2012 over 633ha of land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) 2006. The rights that were recognized included the rights over minor forest produce, bio diversity management, water bodies, intellectual property rights and the rights to manage the forest area so recognised under Forest Rights Act.

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

The total area of 633 ha was a piece of degraded and understocked area with heavy soil erosion and hence the first priority was to ensure that the soil water run off was prevented. Soil water conservation works in a staggered manner have been undertaken in the area with a watershed approach. Almost 50ha of the land is already under Water Absorption Trenches(WAT) and Continuous Contour Trenches(CCT) and a plantation of over over 25000 saplings of mixed trees including Sitafal, Mahua, Neem, Amla, Jamun, Arjun, Karanja, Teak etc. There is an excessive plantation of Teak that was undertaken in the year 2012 of about 75000teak saplings.

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

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

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 Convergenc

8. Village Overview obtained from Village Planning process

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

8.1 DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS -

The findings of the Household survey reveal the following information-

I.TOTAL POPULATION	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	MALE	FEMALE
421	86	208	213

This is a village that has 86 households with a population of around 349 people and almost half the population is of working age category between 18 and 65 years of age.

II. AGEGROUP	TOTAL POPULATION
0 TO 6 YEARS	30
3 TO 6 YEARS	18
6 TO 14 YEARS	67
14 TO 18 YEARS	43
18 TO 35 YEARS	98
35 TO 65 YEARS	93
65 AND ABOVE	71
Total	420

This village has a mixed population of Korku, Balai and Gavli community. All these stay together cohesively and work as a group.

Total Households	SC	ST	OTHERS
100	13	57	30

The data on educational status reveals that most of the youths have been educated till class X or XII and few are trying to move up the ladder. Hence also revealing that most of the people are employed within the village

EDUCATION	
ANGANWADI	63
PRIMARY	35
HIGHER PRIMARY	30
SECONDARY	25
COLLEGE	5

Only 25% of the families have agricultural land and most of the families migrate in search of employment. However, this migration has been restricted now with more and more work being available in the villages

LANDHOLDING FAMILIES	AMOUNT OF LAND (IN HA)	FAMILIES WITH NO LAND
34	122.65	64

The above data reveals that a huge population needs employment due to low land holdings. Agriculture is unable to fulfill the labour demands. There is a major thrust on cash crops with lesser focus on the consumption crops. Labourer's also have a tendency of migrating out as they take an annual advance.

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

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

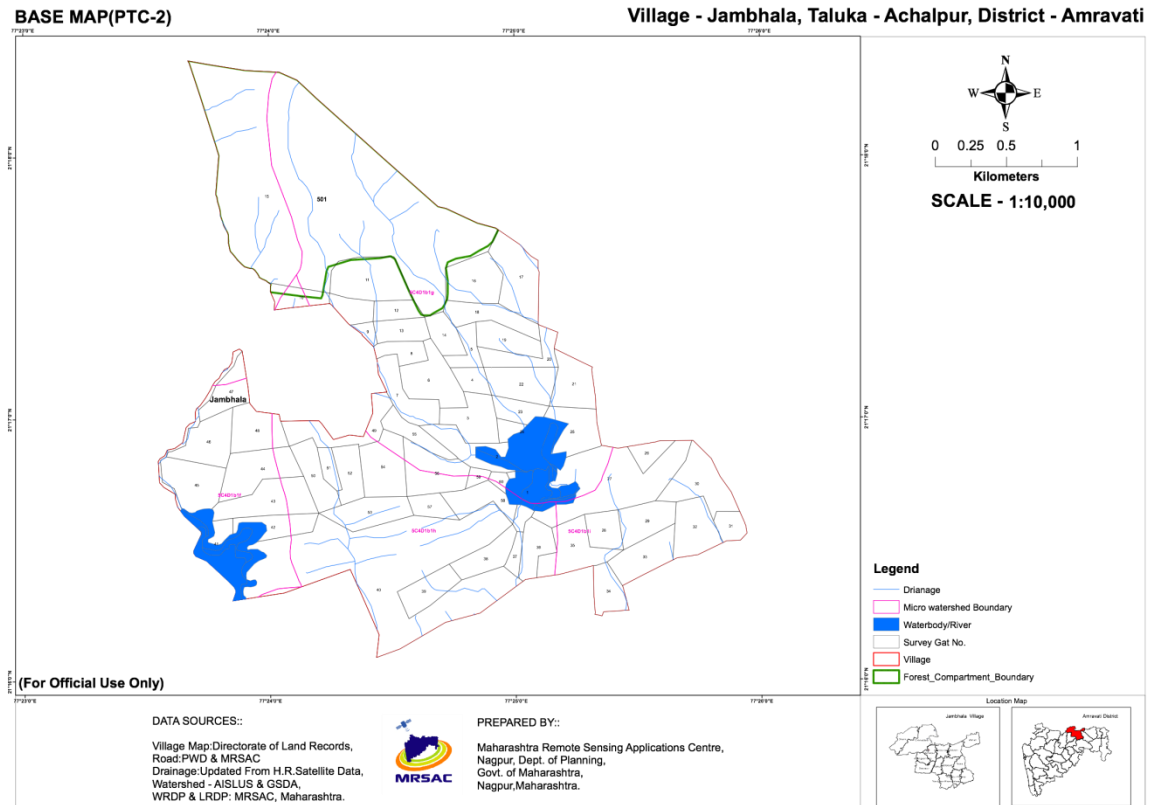
POPULATION BREAK UP	
WIDOW	7
DESTITUTE	1
AGED	71
BLIND	0
PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED	1

A big chunk of the people are also aged and hence need support to fulfill their needs for support and survival.

CATTLE POPULATION	
BULLOCKS	64
GOATS	18
HEN	103
COW	54
BUFFALO	73

The village has a good number of milch animals. Almost half of all animals in the village are milch animals. This could be a source of supplementing the existing livelihoods

Base Map of NAYAKHEDA (JAMBHALA) Forest and Village



9. The NAYAKHEDA(JAMBHALA) Forest

9.1. Details community Forest Right Area: NAYAKHEDA Gram Sabha received community right area is 633 ha through the compartments number 501, 533, 534 and 535 . This area is under paratwada range of Amravati forest division, Amravati.

9.2. Geographical location: - . Community forest Area is situated between 21°16'15'' and 21°15'30'' North latitude and 77°25'30'' and 77°23'30'' East longitude status of this CFR is reserve forest

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 - Clayey, Sandy clay loam, Gravelly clay loam, and Gravelly sandy 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.

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 continues 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.

9.7 Soil Erosion status: - The area is hilly and as there is nothing to bind the soil, it has seen very heavy soil erosion in the past. Recent efforts to control soil erosion are however slowly helping soil retention and growth of grass.

9.8 Conservation Measures: - The CFR area is now under protection of the Gram Sabha through its Forest Bio-diversity 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

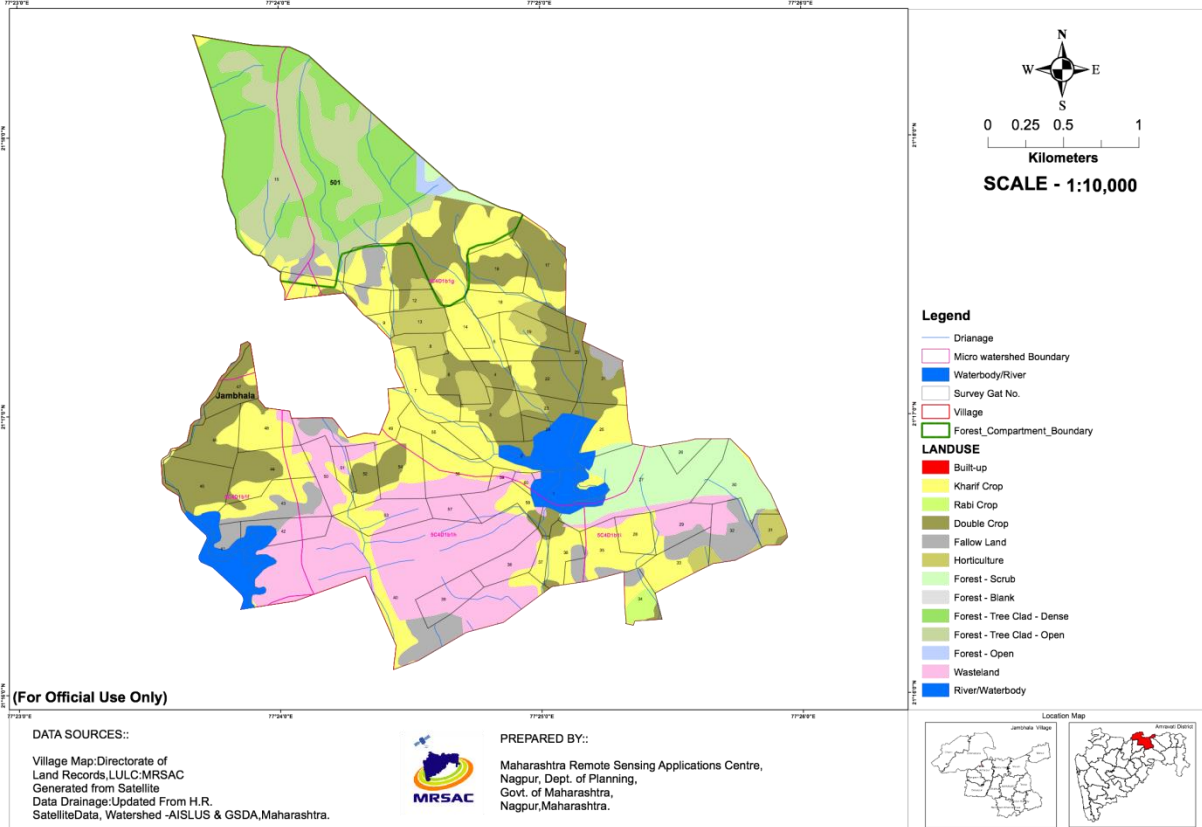
9.10 Rights and concessions:- Rights guaranteed by the Committee include-

- 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
- f. Right to burial

Land Use and Land Capability Map

LANUSE LANDCOVER MAP(PTC-2)

Village - Jambhala, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



10. Current Status of the Forest and its Biodiversity

10.1 Composition and condition of crop:- This is Southern dry mixed deciduous forest. Due to illicit cutting for fuel area became open and presently in hosts mostly palash trees (*Butea monosperma*). In some part Sitaphal (*Annonasqamosa*) plantation has been undertaken Gram Sabha collectively undertakes collection and marketing of sitaphal in the last 3 years.

10.2. The maps obtained from the MRSAC Department reveals that we have a forest area that has been classified as Wasteland, indicating that the forest on the area is under stocked.

10.3 Biodiversity Assessment :-main vegetation of this area is pals Neemsitaphal ,Nirguri, Bor, tendubharati, Khair, amaltasbhera, babul ,pithondi, Waghata ,Roshagrass,Kusalgrass,Tarota ,Rantulas Lantana ,Bhurbhushi , Wasanwel , Gulwel, Khobarwel, and wild life species jungle owl, parrot, lizard porcupine, wild boars ,bears, occasional visit of leopard and snakes are found in the area.

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

The following information was collected from the sample plots and data of 5% area reveals the following status of forests today. None of the trees were of 15cms girth at breast height and this is indicative of the young forest in the region that is either recent or has a slow growth due to the huge soil water run-off from the slopes.

Sr No	Medicinal Plants	Grasses
1	Guwel	Tikhadi
2	Waghota	Tulsi
3	Utranwel	Galori
4	Dongarmirchi	Pus
5	Neem	Sudan
6		Saynar
7		Chilor
8		Katkom
9		Phuli
10		Lemongrass
11		Jaljatang
12		Dindhon
13		Kusal

NAYAKHEDA (JAMBHALA) COMPARTMENT NO 501, AREA 183HA

Quadrants Enumerated

Species	Girth	20	40	60	80	100	120	141	157	180	total	Average
PALASH	15 cm up	0	5	62	56	46	67	50	44	8	338	48.29
PALASH	15 cm below	183	255	70	53	58	65	20	28	110	842	120.29
SITAFAL	15 cm below	85	12	0	9	19	69	39	75	0	308	44.00
AMALTAS	15 cm up	0	0	67	4	3	3	0	0	0	77	11.00
AMALTAS	15 cm below	50	63	7	14	64	46	0	56	0	300	42.86
CHILOR	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
CHILOR	15 cm below	11	0	6	0	6	72	17	23	0	135	19.29
BHIVRYA	15 cm up	0	3	34	48	18	0	0	65	0	168	24.00
BHIVRYA	15 cm below	453	53	39	60	39	2	0	155	21	822	117.43
DHUDHARI	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	3	0	43	0	0	46	6.57
DHUDHARI	15 cm below	66	40	22	18	18	0	9	108	0	281	40.14
NEEM	15 cm below	1	14	1	0	2	1	0	0	18	37	5.29
BOR	15 cm below	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	8	1.14
HIVAR	15 cm below	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.14
TENDU	15 cm below	0	0	2	9	9	22	11	55	0	108	15.43
SALAI	15 cm below	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	14	0	22	3.14
CHAMRKO DOLE	15 cm below	0	0	1	25	13	0	0	0	40	79	11.29
TEAK	15 cm up	0	0	0	26	24	0	0	0	0	50	7.14
TEAK	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	106	0	1	0	0	107	15.29
FASHI	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.29
FASHI	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	18	2.57
BULBUL	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	6	0.86
WAL	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	18	2.57

KAHIR	15 cm below	0	22	0	0	0	24 0	0	0	0	262	37.4 3
BEL	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.29
MEHKAL	15 cm below	30	0	1	0	4	0	0	2 8	0	63	9.00
NIRGUDI	15 cm below	187	38	1	56	32	0	33	2 5	0	372	53.1 4
BAN-GALIBABUL	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	8.29
PEEPAL	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.43
		1066	505	31 7	37 8	47 8	59 0	225	7 0 8	26 6	4533	647. 57

Compartment no 533

Species	Girth	20	40	60	80	90	to- tal	Av- erage
PALASH	15 cm up	35	250	17 0	22 7	22 5	90 7	181.4
PALASH	15 cm below	115	57	14 5	17	17	35 1	70.2
BHIWARYA	15 cm up	30	45	12 4	38	50	28 7	57.4
BHIWARYA	15 cm below	28	50	11 5	17	13	22 3	44.6
AMALTAS	15 cm up	47	38	0	0	0	85	17
AMLATAS	15 cm below	38	15	38	43	13	14 7	29.4
CHAMAR-KODLE	15 cm below	50	3	0	16	12	81	16.2
DUDHARI	15 cm below	0	6	0	0	0	6	1.2
TENDU	15 cm below	0	2	16	0	0	18	3.6
CHILAR	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	15	15	3
CHILAR	15 cm below	0	2	0	9	25	36	7.2
HIWAR	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIWAR	15 cm below	0	2	0	12	4	18	3.6
BOR	15 cm below	0	1	0	7	0	8	1.6
BABUL	15 cm below	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.4
NEEM	15 cm below	0	0	6	12	4	22	4.4
WAL	15 cm up	0	0	0	15	6	21	4.2

WAL	15 cm below	0	0	0	6	5	11	2.2
SITAFAL	15 cm below	0	0	0	27	45	72	14.4
FHASHI	15 cm below	0	0	0	7	0	7	1.4
BAMBOO	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	4	4	0.8
BHARATI	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	12	12	2.4
MEHKAL	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEHKAL	15 cm below	0	0	0	14	0	14	2.8
NIRGUDI	15 cm below	31	24	34 0	17	70	48 2	96.4
Total		394	537	10 14	56 4	61 0	28 29	565.8

Com-
pament 534 - area
No 180ha

Species		20	40	60	80	10 0	12 0	140	1 6 0	17 0	total	Aver- er- age
PALASH	15 cm up	18	1	14 0	13 2	15 5	10 5	60	0	53	664	73.7 8
PALASH	15 cm below	182	238	50	47	97	16 4	154	1 2 1	40	1093	121. 44
AMALTAS	15 cm up	0	0	46	79	15 9	37	0	0	11	332	36.8 9
AMALTAS	15 cm below	125	120	45	0	32	71	110	5 0	18	571	63.4 4
SITAFAL	15 cm below	7	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	27	52	5.78
SALAI	15 cm up	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0.33
SALAI	15 cm below	3	0	0	2	14	0	8	0	0	27	3.00
HIWAR	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.22
HIWAR	15 cm up	3	0	0	0	10	0	30	0	0	43	4.78
TEAK	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	6	14	1.56
TEAK	15 cm below	1	0	0	6	0	23	0	0	10	40	4.44
NEEM	15 cm below	67	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	72	8.00
DUDHARI	15 cm up	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1.78
DUDHARI	15 cm below	4	8	3	0	1 4	17 5	26	3	0	233	25.8 9

CHILAR	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	1 0	0	0	0	0	10	1.11
CHILAR	15 cm below	3	9	2	2	4	30	3	0	0	53	5.89
TENDU	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
TENDU	15 cm below	2	1	0	3	7	0	22	5	18	58	6.44
BHIVRYA	15 cm up	5	0	40	2 2	5 8	70	17	0	48	260	28.8 9
BHIVRYA	15 cm below	70	38	6	7 2	6 6	62	60	5 3	35	462	51.3 3
Tins	15 cm below	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.56
WAL	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
WAL	15 cm below	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.33
NIRGUDI	15 cm below	85	13	18 0	1 7	2 2	35	50	2 2 4	30	656	72.8 9
LENDYA	15 cm below	0	38	1	1 4	6	0	14	0	9	82	9.11
FASHI	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	1 1	0	0	0	0	11	1.22
FASHI	15 cm below	0	2	0	2	2	0	15	0	4	25	2.78
CABAR-KODLE	15 cm below	42	0	0	1 2	2	63	18	0	0	137	15.2 2
BOR	15 cm below	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	7	0.78
BABUL	15 cm below	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
MEKHAL	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	13	78	8.67
PEEPAL	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.11
PEEPAL	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.22
		625	469	53 0	4 1 9	6 7 8	92 4	590	4 5 6	32 2	5013	557. 00

Compartment No 535 Area 156 ha

SPECIES		1 0	2 0	40	6 0	8 0	10 0	120	1 4	to- tal	Aver- er-
---------	--	--------	--------	----	--------	--------	---------	-----	--------	------------	--------------

									0		age
PALASH	15 cm up	0	0	48	0	6 5	40	21	8 8	26 2	32.7 5
PALASH	15 cm below	8 9	5 2	12 5	1 7 0	9	75	171	1 0 5	79 6	99.5
LENDY	15 cm below	5 5	0	0	1 9	0	24	0	0	98	12.2 5
SALAI	15 cm below	5 2	0	37	1 9	1 5	24	6	4 2	19 5	24.3 75
FASHI	15 cm below	3 5	0	17	0	6	33	40	1 4	14 5	18.1 25
BHIVRYA	15 cm up	0	0	55	0	0	60	15	5 0	18 0	22.5
BHIVRYA	15 cm below	7 5	2	10 0	1 8 8	5 5	15 8	50	1 3 0	75 8	94.7 5
DUDHARI	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUDHARI	15 cm below	3	0	18	6	0	23	11	3	64	8
NIRGUDI	15 cm below	2 1 8	3 4	87	1 6 3	1 9 7	27	36	1 9	78 1	97.6 25
WAL	15 cm below	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	13	1.62 5
AMALTAS	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	1 9	0	0	1 5	34	4.25
AMALTAS	15 cm below	0	1 2	31	5 5	3 5	55	60	4 7	29 5	36.8 75
TEAK	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	2.87 5
TEAK	15 cm below	0	0	58	0	0	3	5	0	66	8.25
DHAWDA	15 cm below	0	0	32	0	0	45	0	1 5	92	11.5
CHILAR	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	0.62 5
CHILAR	15 cm below	0	0	16	0	0	23	3	6	48	6
BEHRA	15 cm up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEHRA	15 cm below	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.5
TENDU	15 cm below	0	0	0	7	2 8	70	19	3	12 7	15.8 75
MEHKAL	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	1 1	37	0	3 4	82	10.2 5
NEEM	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.25
CAMARKODLE	15 cm below	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	4 5	72	9

		5	1	62	6	4	72		6	41	
		2	0	8	2	4	0	476	2	42	517.
TOTAL		9	0		7	0			2		75

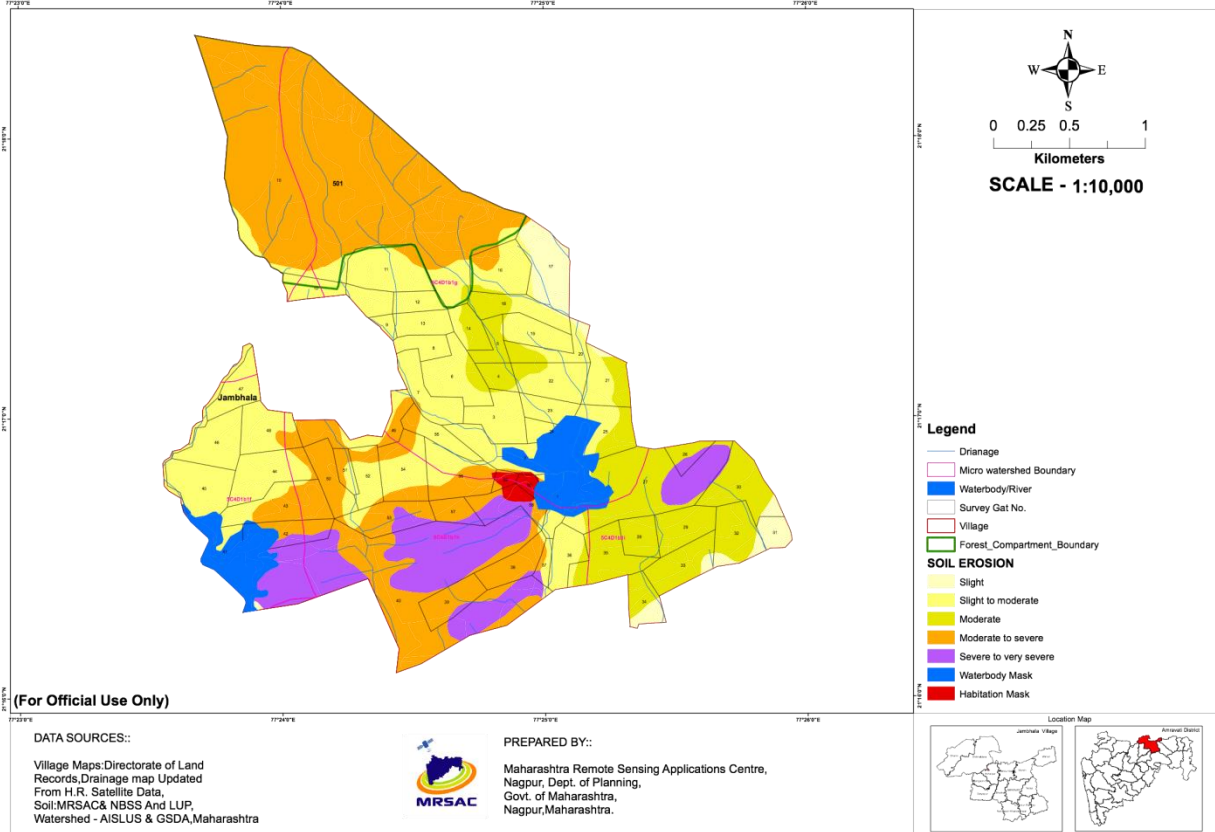
10.4 . Status of natural regeneration:-Palash, tendu, bharati and sitafal, are the dominant species in the area. However, there are other species which are also surviving and evolving.

10.5 Threats to forest: - Only threat is from interventions like felling however since the Gram Sabha is protecting the forest, these threats are minimised. Fire continues to be a threat as people walking through the area, sometimes carelessly throw Beedi studs or matchsticks which cause huge fire and damage. Villagers have been promptly acting not only for preventing fire in their own area but also by sharing information of any visible fire in surrounding areas.

Soil Erosion Status

SOIL EROSION MAP(PTC-2)

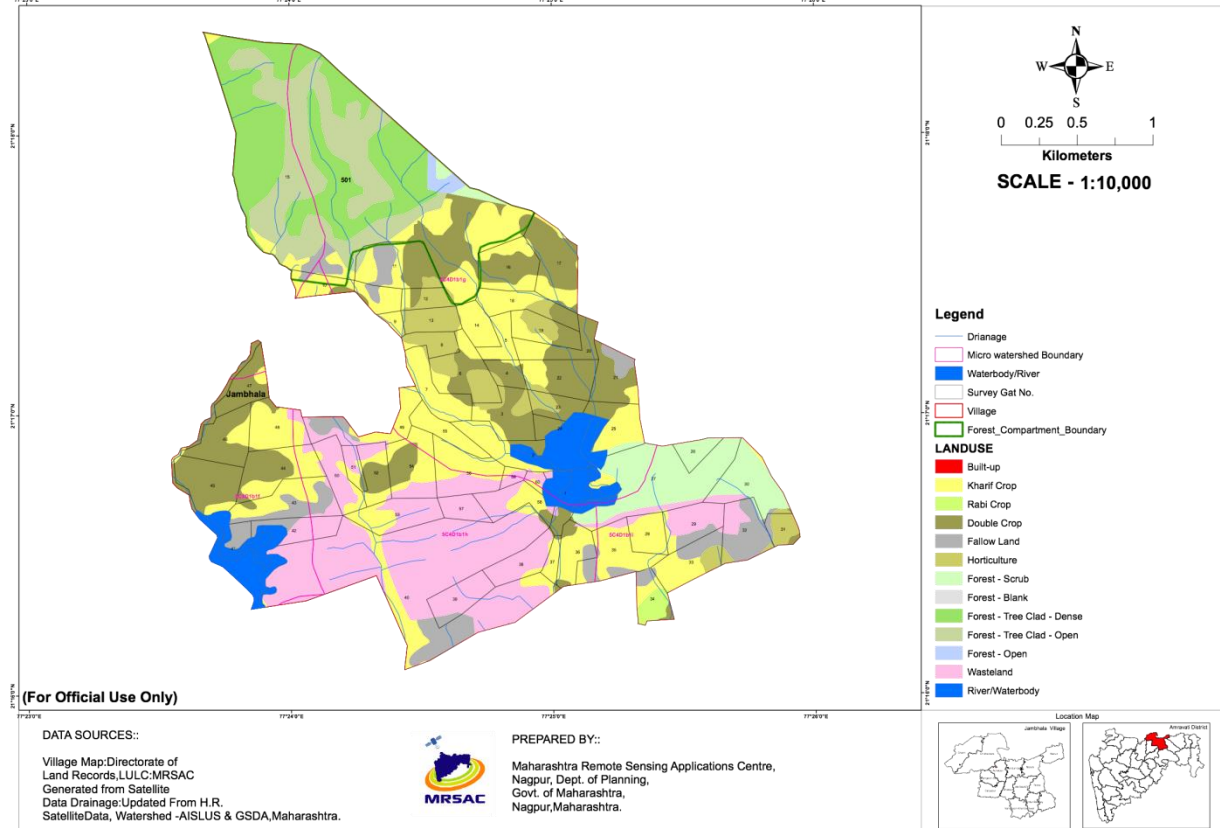
Village - Jambhala, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



Ground Water Map

GROUNDWATER MAP(PTC-2)

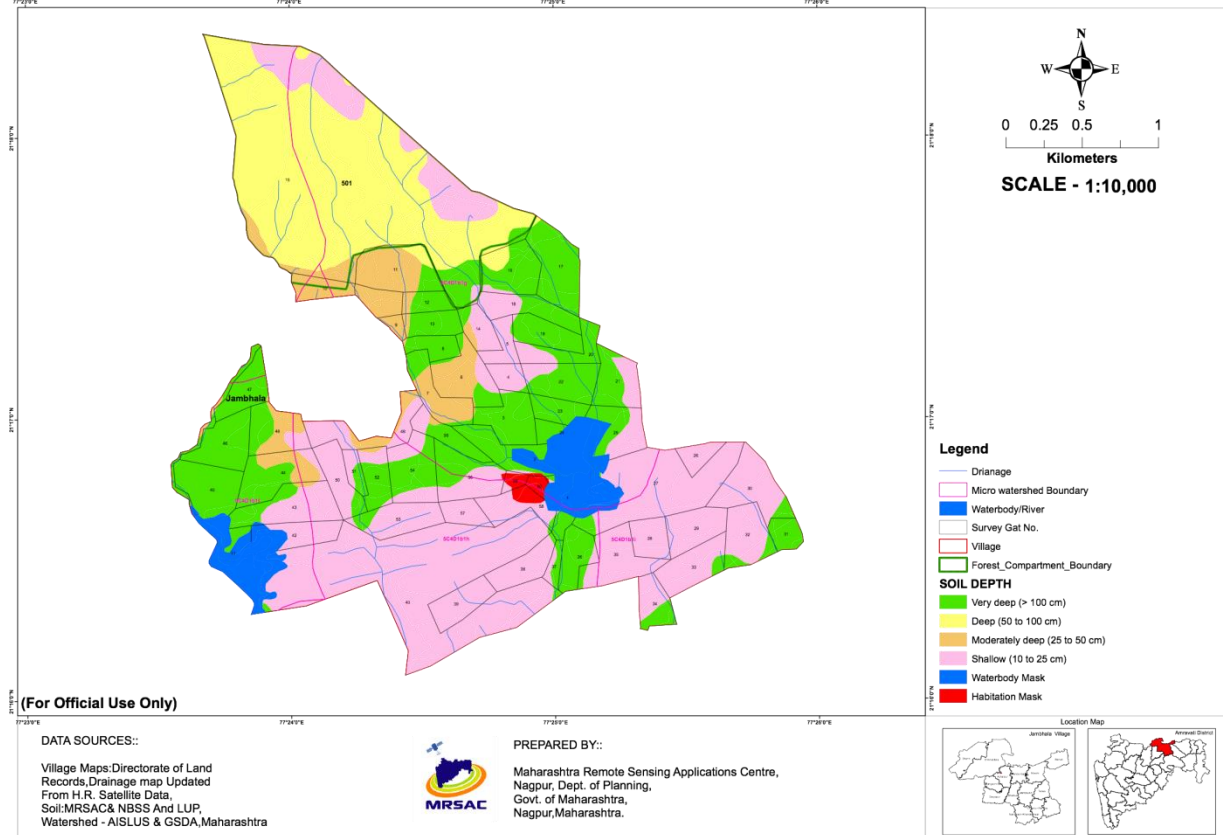
Village - Jambhala, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



Soil Depth

SOIL DEPTH MAP(PTC-2)

Village - Jambhala, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



11. Forest Fauna

11.1. Fauna and their habitat: In the enumeration process, porcupine, hare, wild boar, Deer, Sambar, Fox have been spotted either directly or through their droppings or through their hair.

11.2. Threat and Challenges to wild life: The barrenness of the area barely has much food and fodder for the wild animals. Water level is very low. Enough fodder and water sources need to be ensured in the forest.

11.3. Protection and Management of fauna- Good habitat for lower fauna will ensure the arrival of the large animals and hence step by step, the entry of wildlife is being revived through protection, allowing natural regeneration and also through afforestation even of those species that will ensure fodder for wildlife. In the recent past, a group of herbivores has made Nayakheda forests their home. They also run through the agricultural fields causing some destruction. Similarly wild boars are causing destruction of the crops. Mitigation measures to ensure that herbivores get enough food inside the forests and do not run to the fields and simultaneously measures to protect the boundaries of the fields need to be undertaken to ensure that this threat does not lead to estranged relationships and loss of forest or wildlife.

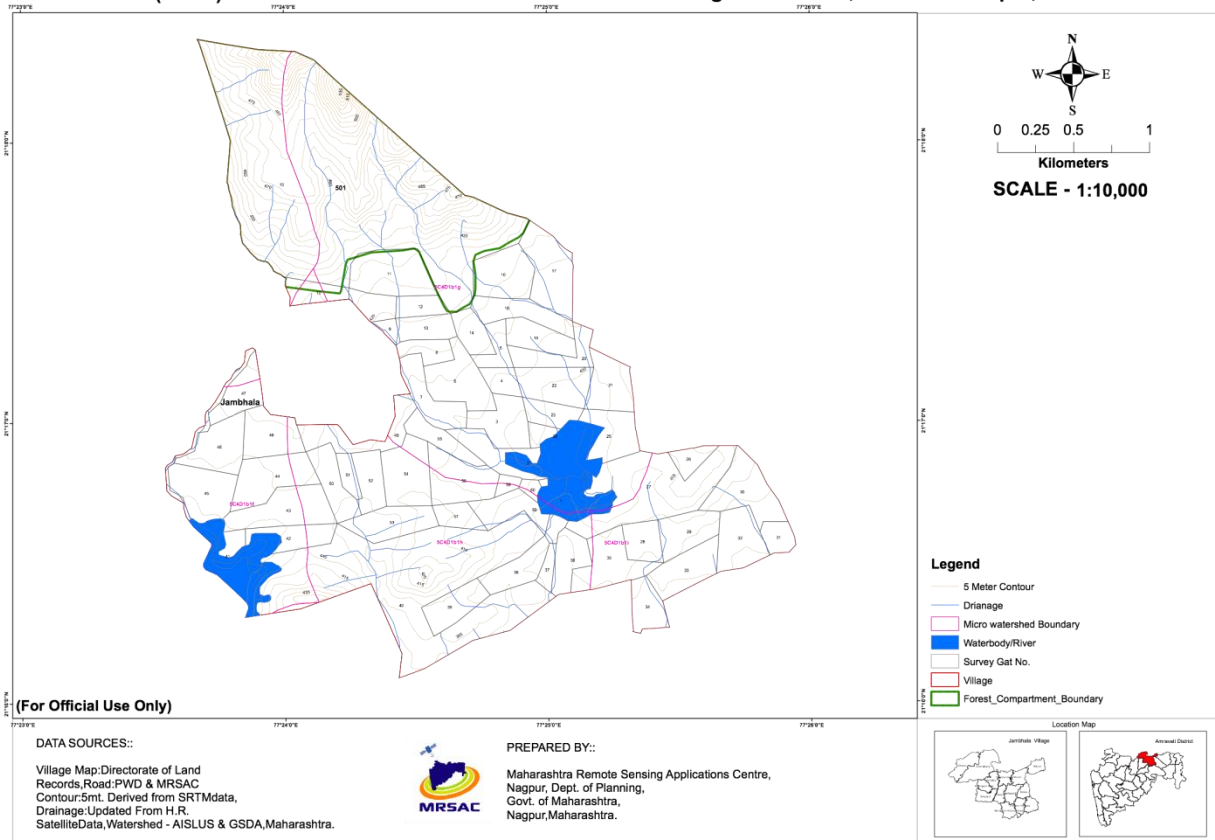
11.4. There are efforts made to create water holes and water bowl for birds in summer to ensure that there is some respite from the scorching heat, the arrival and permanent stay of herbivores is a symbol of the efforts undertaken.

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

Contour Map

CONTOUR MAP(PTC-2)

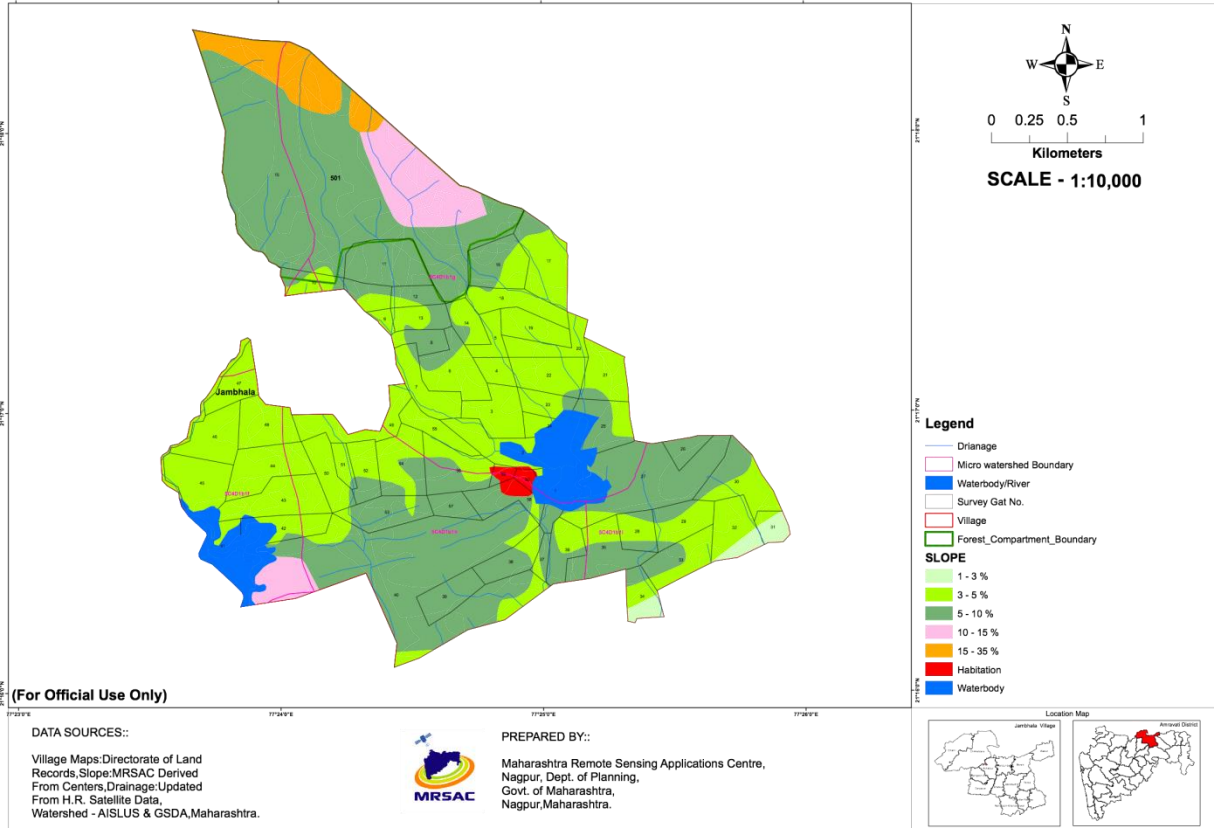
Village - Jambhala, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



Slope Map

SLOPE MAP(PTC-2)

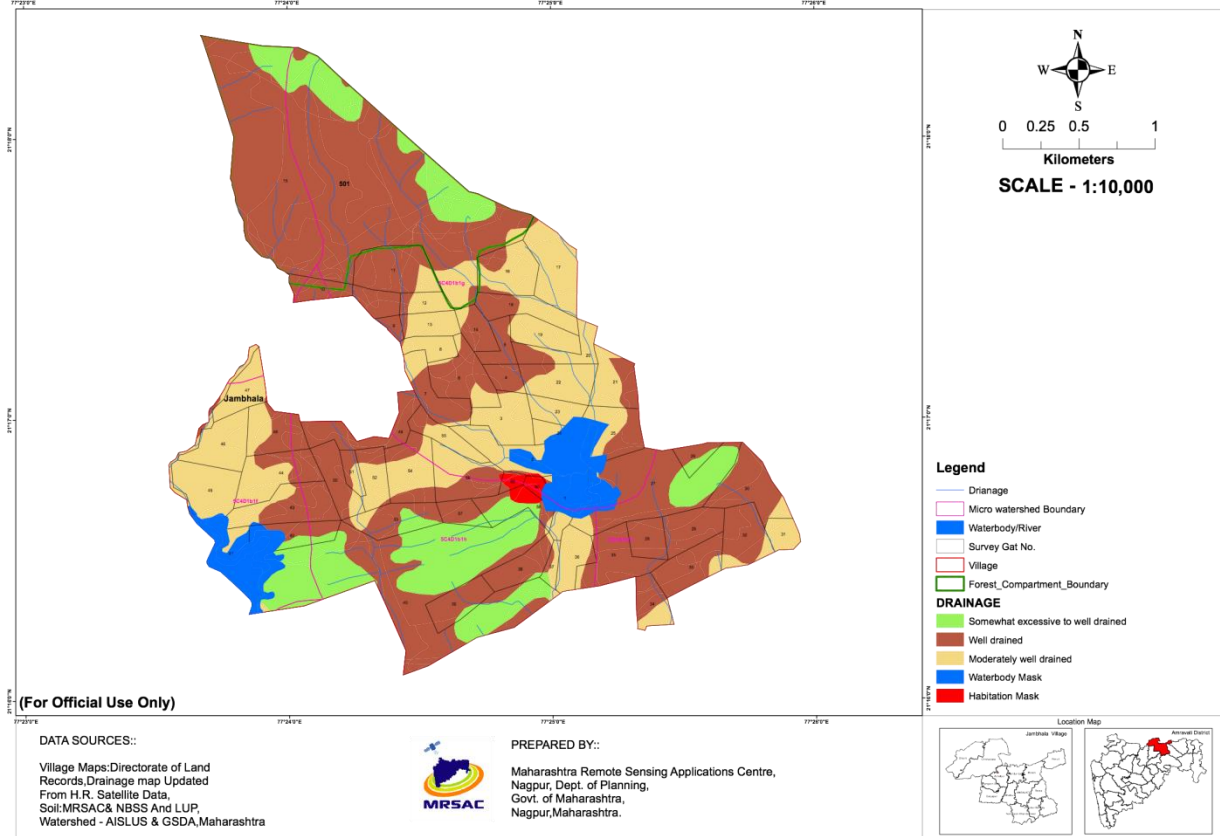
Village - Jambhala, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



Soil Drainage Map

SOIL DRAINAGE MAP(PTC-2)

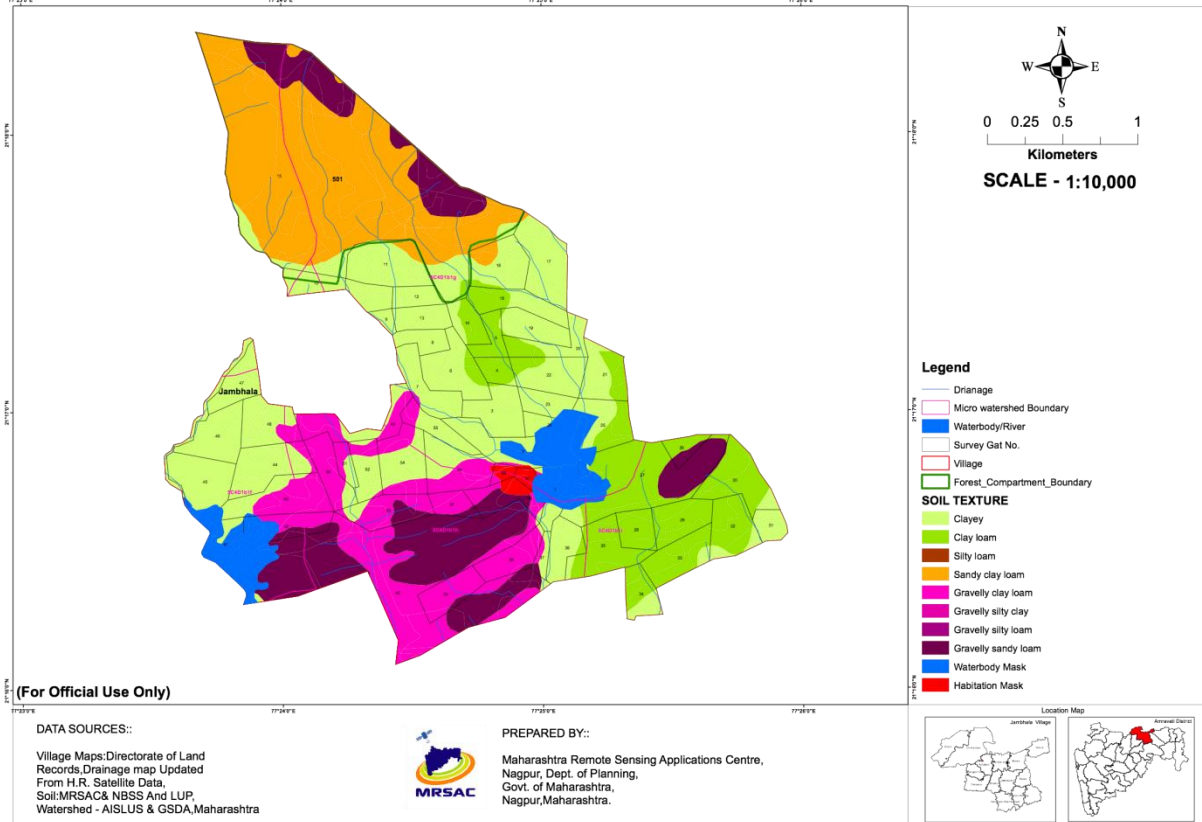
Village - Jambhala, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



Soil Texture Map

SOIL TEXTURE MAP(PTC-2)

Village - Jambhala, Taluka - Achalpur, District - Amravati



12.Forest Resources Utilization

12.1 Demand supply of wood and wood products:- As there are barely any timber trees in the forest, the need for timber is minimised. More and more houses are being covered under Indira AwasYojana and this also reduces the need for timber and poles..

12.2 Removal of Fuel wood:- The demand for fuel wood will be minimised with the installation and use of the Community Bio Gas. However, some demand for housing and nistar would continue. The Gram Sabhahas already framed rules for utilisation of the dead and discarded trees and from time to time declares the area open for fuel wood collection.

12.3 Assessment of bamboo:- . There is no bamboo regeneration at all. However bamboo saplings have been planted as part of the Mixed Plantation undertaken in the last 2 years.

12.4 Assessment removal of NTFP:-There is no substantial NTFP available in Nayakheda. However, there are minor amounts of Amaltas, Nirugudi, Sitafaletc

12.5 Removal of fodder:- Gram Sabha has decided to close most of its area from grazing. Only part of one compartment 501 is open for grazing to the extent of around 22ha. All others are closed. Grass is cut and brought from the other areas.

13. Present system of management

13.1 Past system of management and their result: A Joint Forest Management Committee pre dates the CFR.

With the filling of the CFR claims, people began thinking and analysing their forests and this is where a re-association of the people with forest started occurring. People slowly began to protect their forest and allowing it to grow both naturally and with added regeneration.

1. The first step was to identify a Grazing Area that was open for grazing the village cattle, a ban on grazing for non-inhabitants, promotion of fodder in other areas that could be cut and used for stalk feeding.
2. They protected the area from fire and from any felling activities even by the villagers for fuel wood. As a policy, only dead and dying trees or branches left after thinning activities were allowed to be collected. Gram Sabha used to declare periods when people could collect fuel wood. A demand for Community Bio Gas was harshly pushed to replace the fuel wood requirements.
3. The Gram Sabha voluntarily did works in the forest area, for plantation, for soil water conservation and for protection.
4. They constantly sat together and addressed any issues of theft or trespass in the region, collectively preventing outsiders from interfering in their area be it for grazing or for collection of minor minerals by warning them or levying penalties, that were deposited in the Gram Sabha account
5. As the quantum of the forests produce in all the compartments is very low, hence there has been no sizeable MFP that was collected.
6. Gram Sabha elected its Dec 4(1) e committee for discharging its duties under the sec 5 of the Forest Rights Act. This 17 member committee is also the JFM committee and the Biological Diversity Management Committee of the Village as resolved by the Gram Sabha.

7. There is an area of 20ha identified by Gram Sabha for Natural Regeneration and has been kept untouched by any intervention just to assess the biodiversity growth and the evolution of natural flora and fauna
8. 30 ha of land has been treated with Water Absorption Trenches and with Continuous Contour Trenches to prevent soil water run-off. Over 10,000 trees of mixed varieties have been planted. All through MGNREGA. There is almost 70 to 80% survival of plants in these areas. The villagers planted 5000 trees through Shramdaan.
9. Stone bunds have been built on the stream in the area to ensure maximum water recharge
10. The compartment no 501 is completely closed from grazing except an area of around 22 ha, which is open for grazing for cattle. In other areas, people do take their cattle for grazing. However, many people are also slowly moving towards stall feeding the cattle. The challenge is to maintain a balance between static feed and movement for animals so as to ensure their health is also equally stable. The villagers have also allowed other members of the Shepherd community to graze in the area they have kept open for grazing, else they would stand denied of their rights.
11. No fuel wood extraction is permitted except for dead and dying and branches cut for thinning activities in the forest
12. Any theft or trespass in forest is heavily penalised by Gram Sabha
13. A micro plan has been planned since 2012

13.2 Statistics of growth and yield:-

There is no major yield from the forest till now. The yield is small and scattered and hence no results are seen. However, Amaltas, Nirgudi and Sitafal need to be taken due care and timely harvest will yield small incomes to the Gram Sabha

14.Future Management discussed and prescribed

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

1. Analysis of all the maps attached in the document indicates that the forest area is degraded with heavy slope and drainage of both soil and water. It is barely a forest with tree cover. The management plan, should in the minimum address the ground water level with SMC works, facilitate stocking of the area with green cover and ensuring that the Soil water run- off is treated. A treatment map for the area is enclosed towards the end of the document as Anneuxre.
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. Teak is absent. Mostly miscellaneous species like palas is predominant in some part sitaphal is present. Natural regeneration of important species is absent. Area is under stocked.

14.2. General objective of management:-

- i. To restock all under stocked and degraded areas of the forest with the help of soil and moisture conservation measures and afforestation measures
- ii. To protect the forest from any man made threats and interventions that are detrimental for the protection and growth of forests
- iii. To increase the productions of non-timber forest produce and to manage the same scientifically.
- iv. .To increase the productivity and ensure progressively increasing yield of forest produce in demand.
- v. To achieve compatible wild life management.
- vi. To maintain and conserve the biodiversity, especially, medicinal plants in the conservation area, to preserve and to multiply the endangered species, to ensure sustainable and non-destructive harvest of medicinal plants.

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

14.4 On the basis of topography, and terrain of the area need of the local population and their dependability on the forest produce the area will be managed under MFP Circle

14.5. Proposed Works to be undertaken in the next 5 years

Fodder Development- 501(50 ha) – Special efforts to grow mixed variety of fodder in one compartment to enable people get fodder round the year and to help manage it sustainably for future

533- CCT/WAT and Planation of Teak/ Shivan/Khair/Dhawda/Salai/Tiwas/Biba/Behada/etc

534- Medicinal Plantation- 50 ha, Bamboo 50 ha

80 ha Mix plantation of Neem, Jamun, Amla, Tamarin, Bor, Kusum, Mahua, Charoli etc

535-Tank Outlet – Height increase and repair and Removal of Silt

Plantation of Sitafal,Kusum, Mahua, Charoli (50 ha)

Bamboo plantation across the TCM

Removal of Lantana

13.6. 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.

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

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

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

13.10 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, bija, dhavda, haldu, movai, bhera over topping of clumps will be removed once bamboo is matured.
- 1) no harvesting work in between 15 June to 30 September
- 2) no culms below the age 2 year old will be felled.
- 3) All dead and decayed and dry, top part broken /damaged, twisted, malformed will be removed.
- 4) In nature clumps the following type of culms (green & living) will be retained.
 - a) All current season (i.e. less than one year old culms).
 - b) From the rest of culms equal to number to the current season (i.e. less than one year old) culms of eight which is more.

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

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

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

13.12 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, ain, bija, dhawala, bhira, tiwas falling in these line should not be removed.

13.14 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.

13.15 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.

13.16 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.

13.17 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.

13.18. 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.

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

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

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 192.98 ha of the CFR area comprises of the Mixed Plantation Zone and the Area of Various Reserves

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.

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 6 to 7years beginning 2018 onwards. Each year bamboo operations will be undertaken and 30% of bamboo 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. Sitafal Reserve - The current Sitafal plantation will be enriched with removal of lantana and other weeds and by planning more Sitafal trees, so that it could reverse the current scenario in which it is difficult to collect Sitafal due to few fruits and huge distances and lantana causing obstruction

d. Fodder Reserve- It is proposed to have one full compartment as Fodder Reserve with various varieties of fodder plots developed and demonstrated for others to learn. The villagers could cut grass from this for the cattle. It would be developed in a way that the village becomes self sufficient in fodder for cattle for round the year.

e. Medicinal plants are being promoted and some of these are likely to bring short terms harvesting requirements of climbers etc. These will be undertaken by Gram Sabha

f. Construction of Van Bandhara's/Van Talav's will augment both the water retention levels in the village as well as linked to Fisheries could augment a source of livelihoods for the tribal's and poor.

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

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

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

16. Ecological Centre

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

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

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

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

17.Rules and Records

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Every Gram Sabha shall have its accounts audited every year as per the financial norms of the Audit. A detailed roles and responsibilities of Sec 4(1)e committees is annexed as Annexure 1

18. Dispute Resolution

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

All internal disputes shall be resolved in the Gram Sabha.

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

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

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.

19. Proposed Additionalities to supplement Management Plans

1. CCT WAT Works to be undertaken on 25ha of land every year supported with plantation activities for 15 to 25 ha based on land activities
3. Stone bunds across all streams
4. Cement plugs across the stream in compartment
5. Small Mini Vehicle for marketing of milk and promotion of dairy in Nayakheda as it has great potential for both milk and milk products
6. Extension of the milch cattle programme to all people in the village so that a source of permanent income is created
7. Community Cattle Shelter- a programme that will ensure that all cows rather than being sent to Slaughter houses from the nearby vicinity are put in a cattle shelter and stalk fed. The output in terms of dung, urine and milk will support the other activities of the village like Biogas, Organic Fertilisers and pesticides (cost 300,000)
8. Rain Water harvesting structures with each house and arresting the water runoff from taps in the area
9. Waste Management System
10. Completion of the Community Bio Gas
11. Creation of a Godown to facilitate storage of MFP to increase the holding capacities
12. Women's SHG has already applied for getting the Fair Price Shop under the Public Distribution System.

20. Addressing Livelihoods through Agricultural Components and Allied

Activities

1. There is approximately 475 acres of agricultural land in the village. Efforts will be made to ensure that there is fencing of bamboo on the agricultural area to increase both yield and quality
2. Soil Water Conservation works on agriculture land as proposed separately in Annexure
3. Diversifying crops to with local seeds and organic farming techniques making it low investment and good yield.
4. Plantation of trees on bunds to protect it from animal raids and also to increase the yield
5. Creating irrigation facilities through low cost mechanisms wherever possible like Diversion Drains, Community Well, Drip Irrigation
6. Formation of farmers groups to build collective processes for supporting each other and for marketing of agriculture produce
7. Ensuring protection from damage due to animal raids by planting enough varieties of trees in the forests

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

S. N.	Micro Net Planning	Area	Area Treatment & Planning		
		ha.	Proposed work's	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nayakheda (Private land)	57.44	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	8951.78 cum	639425.00
			Waste Weir (W.V.)	172 no	38407.00
			Field Drain (F.D.)	1240.70 cum	100198.34
			WAT's	219.50 cum	28098.00
			Stone Bunding	688.64 cum	120223.00
			Disilting / Repairs Well	9 no	225000.00
	Total	57.44			1151351.34
2	Nayakheda (Forest land)	633.000	Cement Bandh (Concrete)	1 no	550000.00
			Cement Bandh (Concrete)	1 no	475000.00
			Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	1 no	375000.00
			Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	1 no	425000.00
			Gabion Structure	26 no	432000.00
			Earthen Dam	6 no	4200000.00
			Disilting	3 no	1400000.00
			WAT'S	25.00 ha.	1136170.00
			D.C.T.	25.00 ha.	675525.00
			C.C.T.	75.00 ha.	2602725.00
			Plantation	140.00 ha.	17892000.00
			Gali plug	131.00 Nos	231000.00
			C.C.T. with WAT'S	300.00 ha.	13077750.00
			Added natural Regeneration	200.00 ha	13000000.00
			Fodder Development	50.00 ha	1818700.00
			Medicinal Plants	20.00 ha	26311440.00
	Total	633.00			84602310.00
	Total	690.44			85753661.34
Contengencies 3%					2572609.84
Labour Facilities 4.7%					4030422.08
Total					92356693.26

MICRO - PLANNING

Information of proposed work on the forest land

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

S. N	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
	Comp. No.	Gat. No	Ha.	Texture	Depth	Class	Slope	Erosion	Land Uses & Capability	Proposed Work	Length	Quantity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	50153 35,34, 535		633 .00							Cement Bandh (Concrete)	22.00 m.	1	550000.00
										Cement Bandh (Concrete)	19.00 m.	1	475000.00
										Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	15.00 m.	1	375000.00
										Cement Bandh (Conc. Gate)	17.00 m.	1	425000.00
										Gabion Structure	270.00 m.	26	432000.00
										Earthen Dam		6 no	420000.00
										Disilting		3 no	140000.00
										WAT'S	10000.00	25.00 ha.	1136170.00
										D.C.T.	25000.00	25.00 ha.	675525.00
										C.C.T.	88425.00	75.00 ha.	2602725.00
										Plantation		140.00 ha.	17892000.00
										Gali plug	1615.0 cum	131.00 Nos	231000.00

										C.C.T. with WAT'S	30000 0.00	300.00 ha.	13077750. 00
										Added natural Regener- ation		200.00 ha	13000000. 00
										Fodder Develop- ment		50.00 ha	1818700.0 0
										Medicinal Plants		20.00 ha	26311440. 00
To tal													84602310. 00

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

S. N	Micro Net Planning	Details of Area		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning			
		Ga t. No	Ha .	Tex- ture	Dept h	Clas s	Slop e	Ero- sion	Land Us- es & Ca- pabi lity	Proposed Work	No .	Qua ntity	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Sukhram Gannu Pandole									Disilting of Well	1.00	1	25000.00
2	Ramesh Mannu Jamkar									Disilting of Well	1.00	1	25000.00
3	Amar Gulab Bhaskar									Disilting of Well	1.00	1	25000.00
4	Ramaji Sawaji Kale									Disilting of Well	1.00	1	25000.00
5	Fulkay som Akhande									Disilting of Well	1.00	1	25000.00
6	Samay Ramaji kale									Disilting of Well	1.00	1	25000.00
7	Buda Tanu Belsare									Disilting of Well	1.00	1	25000.00
8	Raju Mhating Tote									Disilting of Well	1.00	1	25000.00
9	Santulal Lalji Kale									Disilting of Well	1.00	1	25000.00
	Total									Disilting of Well	9.00	9.00	225000.00

MICRO - PLANNING

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

S · N	Micro Net Planning	De- tails of Ar- ea		Classification of Soil & Land						Area Treatment & Planning					
	Beneficiary Name	G at · N o	H a.	Tex tu- re	De pt h	Cl as s	Sl op e	Ero si- on	La nd Us es & Ca pa bil- ity	Proposed Work	Lengt h	Sec tion	Qua nti- ty	Rate	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Sukhram Gannu Pan- dole		0. 80	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	108.0 0	1.0 5	113. 40	71.4 3	8100.16
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222. 88	534.91
										Field Drain (F.D.)	32.00	0.5 4	17.2 8	43.6 1	1395.52
										WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	24.00	0.9 4	22.5 6	174. 58	3938.52
	Total														13969.12
			1. 15	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	97.75	1.0 5	102. 64	71.4 3	7331.40
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222. 88	768.94
										Field Drain (F.D.)	46.00	0.5 4	24.8 4	43.6 1	2006.06
										WAT's	57.50	1.0 0	57.5 0	128. 01	7360.58
										Stone Bunding	34.50	0.9 4	32.4 3	174. 58	5661.63
	Total														23128.60
2	Dhaniram Gannu Pan- dole		0. 80	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	68.00	1.0 5	71.4 0	71.4 3	5100.10
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222. 88	534.91
										Field Drain (F.D.)	32.00	0.5 4	17.2 8	43.6 1	1395.52

MICRO - PLANNING

										WAT's	40.00	1.0 0	40.0 0	128. 01	5120.40
										Stone Bunding	24.00	0.9 4	22.5 6	174. 58	3938.52
	Total														16089.46
			1. 15	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	189.7 5	1.0 5	199. 24	71.4 3	14231.53
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222. 88	768.94
										Field Drain (F.D.)	46.00	0.5 4	24.8 4	43.6 1	2006.06
										WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.9 4	0.00	174. 58	0.00
	Total														17006.53
3	Babuji		1. 00	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	165.0 0	1.0 5	173. 25	71.4 3	12375.25
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222. 88	668.64
										Field Drain (F.D.)	40.00	0.5 4	21.6 0	43.6 1	1744.40
										WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.9 4	0.00	174. 58	0.00
	Total														14788.29
4	Ramesh Mannu Jamkar		1. 30	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	214.5 0	1.0 5	225. 23	71.4 3	16087.82
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222. 88	869.23
										Field Drain (F.D.)	52.00	0.5 4	28.0 8	43.6 1	2267.72
										WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.9 4	0.00	174. 58	0.00
	Total														19224.77
			1. 00	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	135.0 0	1.0 5	141. 75	71.4 3	10125.20
										Waste Weir	3		3	222. 88	668.64

MICRO - PLANNING

									(W.V.)					
									Field Drain (F.D.)	40.00	0.54	21.60	43.61	1744.40
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	30.00	0.94	28.20	174.58	4923.16
	Total													17461.40
5	Chanda Motiram Kale	0.98	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	161.70	1.05	169.79	71.43	12127.74
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222.88	655.27
									Field Drain (F.D.)	39.20	0.54	21.17	43.61	1709.51
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total													14492.52
6	Isram Maiku Chimote	0.81	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	109.35	1.05	114.82	71.43	8201.41
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222.88	541.60
									Field Drain (F.D.)	32.40	0.54	17.50	43.61	1412.96
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	24.30	0.94	22.84	174.58	3987.76
	Total													14143.73
7	Chunnilal Gannu Pandole	1.15	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	97.75	1.05	102.64	71.43	7331.40
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222.88	768.94
									Field Drain (F.D.)	46.00	0.54	24.84	43.61	2006.06
									WAT's	57.50	1.00	57.50	128.01	7360.58
									Stone Bunding	34.50	0.94	32.43	174.58	5661.63
	Total													23128.60

MICRO - PLANNING

8	Amar Gulab bhaskar	0.75	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	101.25	1.05	106.31	71.43	7593.90
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222.88	501.48
									Field Drain (F.D.)	30.00	0.54	16.20	43.61	1308.30
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	22.50	0.94	21.15	174.58	3692.37
	Total													13096.05
9	Manaji Sawaji Kale	0.78	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	105.30	1.05	110.57	71.43	7897.66
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222.88	521.54
									Field Drain (F.D.)	31.20	0.54	16.85	43.61	1360.63
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	23.40	0.94	22.00	174.58	3840.06
	Total													13619.89
10	Ramaji Sawaji Kale	0.79	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	106.65	1.05	111.98	71.43	7998.91
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222.88	528.23
									Field Drain (F.D.)	31.60	0.54	17.06	43.61	1378.08
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	23.70	0.94	22.28	174.58	3889.29
	Total													13794.50
		1.41	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	190.35	1.05	199.87	71.43	14276.54
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	942.78
									Field Drain (F.D.)	56.40	0.54	30.46	43.61	2459.60
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00

MICRO - PLANNING

										Stone Bunding	42.30	0.94	39.76	174.58	6941.65
	Total														24620.57
11	Fulkay Som Akhande		1.10	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	148.50	1.05	155.93	71.43	11137.72
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222.88	735.50
										Field Drain (F.D.)	44.00	0.54	23.76	43.61	1918.84
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	33.00	0.94	31.02	174.58	5415.47
	Total														19207.54
12	Samay Ramaji Kale		1.77	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	238.95	1.05	250.90	71.43	17921.61
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1183.49
										Field Drain (F.D.)	70.80	0.54	38.23	43.61	3087.59
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	53.10	0.94	49.91	174.58	8713.99
	Total														30906.68
13	Buda Tanu Belsare		1.30	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	214.50	1.05	225.23	71.43	16087.82
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	869.23
										Field Drain (F.D.)	52.00	0.54	28.08	43.61	2267.72
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total														19224.77
14	Ganaji Sawaji Kale		0.85	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	114.75	1.05	120.49	71.43	8606.42
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222.88	568.34
										Field Drain	34.00	0.54	18.36	43.61	1482.74

MICRO - PLANNING

									(F.D.)					
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	25.50	0.94	23.97	174.58	4184.68
	Total													14842.19
		1.29	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	109.65	1.05	115.13	71.43	8223.91
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	862.55
									Field Drain (F.D.)	51.60	0.54	27.86	43.61	2250.28
									WAT's	64.50	1.00	64.50	128.01	8256.65
									Stone Bunding	38.70	0.94	36.38	174.58	6350.87
	Total													25944.25
15	Raju Mhat-ing Tote	1.45	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	239.25	1.05	251.21	71.43	17944.11
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	969.53
									Field Drain (F.D.)	58.00	0.54	31.32	43.61	2529.38
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total													21443.02
16	Santulal Lalji Kale	1.45	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	195.75	1.05	205.54	71.43	14681.54
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	969.53
									Field Drain (F.D.)	58.00	0.54	31.32	43.61	2529.38
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	43.50	0.94	40.89	174.58	7138.58
	Total													25319.03
		2.01	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	271.35	1.05	284.92	71.43	20351.66
									Waste	6		6	222.	1343.97

MICRO - PLANNING

									Weir (W.V.)				88	
									Field Drain (F.D.)	80.40	0.5 4	43.4 2	43.6 1	3506.24
									WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	60.30	0.9 4	56.6 8	174. 58	9895.54
	Total													35097.41
1 7	Lal Sonaji Akhande	1. 63	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	220.0 5	1.0 5	231. 05	71.4 3	16504.08
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222. 88	1089.88
									Field Drain (F.D.)	65.20	0.5 4	35.2 1	43.6 1	2843.37
									WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	48.90	0.9 4	45.9 7	174. 58	8024.74
	Total													28462.08
1 8	Sonaji Sawaji kale	1. 33	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	179.5 5	1.0 5	188. 53	71.4 3	13466.52
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222. 88	889.29
									Field Drain (F.D.)	53.20	0.5 4	28.7 3	43.6 1	2320.05
									WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	39.90	0.9 4	37.5 1	174. 58	6547.80
	Total													23223.66
1 9	Jaso Nagorao Belsare	0. 78	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	105.3 0	1.0 5	110. 57	71.4 3	7897.66
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222. 88	521.54
									Field Drain (F.D.)	31.20	0.5 4	16.8 5	43.6 1	1360.63
									WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	23.40	0.9 4	22.0 0	174. 58	3840.06
	Total													13619.89

MICRO - PLANNING

20	Manikram Babulal Bhaskar		1.56	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	210.60	1.05	221.13	71.43	15795.32
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1043.08
										Field Drain (F.D.)	62.40	0.54	33.70	43.61	2721.26
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	46.80	0.94	43.99	174.58	7680.12
	Total														27239.78
21	Mansu Sakhrum Belsare		1.21	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	163.35	1.05	171.52	71.43	12251.50
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	809.05
										Field Drain (F.D.)	48.40	0.54	26.14	43.61	2110.72
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	36.30	0.94	34.12	174.58	5957.02
	Total														21128.29
22	Ganeshrao Baliram Kale		1.60	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	264.00	1.05	277.20	71.43	19800.40
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1069.82
										Field Drain (F.D.)	64.00	0.54	34.56	43.61	2791.04
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total														23661.26
23	Ganesh namdeo Patil		1.36	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	224.40	1.05	235.62	71.43	16830.34
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	909.35
										Field Drain (F.D.)	54.40	0.54	29.38	43.61	2372.38
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00

MICRO - PLANNING

										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total														20112.07
24	Gulab Man- nu Hekade		0.90	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	148.50	1.05	155.93	71.43	11137.72
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222.88	601.78
										Field Drain (F.D.)	36.00	0.54	19.44	43.61	1569.96
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total														13309.46
25	Babu Shanware		1.21	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	199.65	1.05	209.63	71.43	14974.05
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	809.05
										Field Drain (F.D.)	48.40	0.54	26.14	43.61	2110.72
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total														17893.83
26	Namdeo Tukaji Patil		1.22	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	201.30	1.05	211.37	71.43	15097.80
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	815.74
										Field Drain (F.D.)	48.80	0.54	26.35	43.61	2128.17
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total														18041.71
27	Sonya Namdeo Patil		1.68	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	277.20	1.05	291.06	71.43	20790.42
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1123.32
										Field Drain	67.20	0.54	36.29	43.61	2930.59

MICRO - PLANNING

									(F.D.)					
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total													24844.32
28	Thakkuji Ambuji Shanware	1.33	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	219.45	1.05	230.42	71.43	16459.08
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	4		4	222.88	889.29
									Field Drain (F.D.)	53.20	0.54	28.73	43.61	2320.05
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total													19668.42
29	Govinda Ambuji Bhaskar	0.80	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	132.00	1.05	138.60	71.43	9900.20
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222.88	534.91
									Field Drain (F.D.)	32.00	0.54	17.28	43.61	1395.52
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total													11830.63
30	Babu Bhaku Dahikar	1.69	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	278.85	1.05	292.79	71.43	20914.17
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1130.00
									Field Drain (F.D.)	67.60	0.54	36.50	43.61	2948.04
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total													24992.21
31	Ananda Shankar Ganyan	1.02	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	168.30	1.05	176.72	71.43	12622.75

MICRO - PLANNING

									Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222.88	682.01
									Field Drain (F.D.)	40.80	0.54	22.03	43.61	1779.29
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total													15084.05
32	Bisram Khanya Mawaskar	1.63	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	268.95	1.05	282.40	71.43	20171.65
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1089.88
									Field Drain (F.D.)	65.20	0.54	35.21	43.61	2843.37
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total													24104.91
33	Umrao Gondu Zamare	1.62	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	267.30	1.05	280.67	71.43	20047.90
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1083.20
									Field Drain (F.D.)	64.80	0.54	34.99	43.61	2825.93
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total													23957.03
34	Bhaiyalal Khanya Kale	0.75	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	123.75	1.05	129.94	71.43	9281.44
									Waste Weir (W.V.)	2		2	222.88	501.48
									Field Drain (F.D.)	30.00	0.54	16.20	43.61	1308.30
									WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
									Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total													11091.22

MICRO - PLANNING

3 5	Bansilal Bhaiya Kale		1. 69	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	278.8 5	1.0 5	292. 79	71.4 3	20914.17
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222. 88	1130.00
										Field Drain (F.D.)	67.60	0.5 4	36.5 0	43.6 1	2948.04
										WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.9 4	0.00	174. 58	0.00
	Total														24992.21
3 6	Laxman ma- hadeo kale		1. 50	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	247.5 0	1.0 5	259. 88	71.4 3	18562.87
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222. 88	1002.96
										Field Drain (F.D.)	60.00	0.5 4	32.4 0	43.6 1	2616.60
										WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.9 4	0.00	174. 58	0.00
	Total														22182.43
3 7	Raju Ma- hadeo Kale		1. 63	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	268.9 5	1.0 5	282. 40	71.4 3	20171.65
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222. 88	1089.88
										Field Drain (F.D.)	65.20	0.5 4	35.2 1	43.6 1	2843.37
										WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.9 4	0.00	174. 58	0.00
	Total														24104.91
3 8	Sonuji Pan- duji patil		1. 57	Wa	D- 2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	259.0 5	1.0 5	272. 00	71.4 3	19429.14
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222. 88	1049.76
										Field Drain (F.D.)	62.80	0.5 4	33.9 1	43.6 1	2738.71
										WAT's	0.00	1.0 0	0.00	128. 01	0.00

MICRO - PLANNING

										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total														23217.61
39	Bhaku Shikari Kale		0.95	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	156.75	1.05	164.59	71.43	11756.49
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	3		3	222.88	635.21
										Field Drain (F.D.)	38.00	0.54	20.52	43.61	1657.18
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total														14048.87
40	Jaso Ramlal Belsare		1.69	Wa	D-2	2	C	E-3	P-1	Graded Bunding (G.B.)	278.85	1.05	292.79	71.43	20914.17
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	5		5	222.88	1130.00
										Field Drain (F.D.)	67.60	0.54	36.50	43.61	2948.04
										WAT's	0.00	1.00	0.00	128.01	0.00
										Stone Bunding	0.00	0.94	0.00	174.58	0.00
	Total														24992.21
	Total		57.44							Graded Bunding	8525.50	1.05	8951.78	71.43	639425.29
										Waste Weir (W.V.)	172		172	222.88	38406.68
										Field Drain (F.D.)	2297.60	0.54	1240.70	43.61	100198.34
										WAT's	219.50	1.00	219.50	128.01	28098.20
										Stone Bunding	732.60	0.94	688.64	174.58	120223.47
	Total														926351.97

Annexure 1

LOCAL AND BOTANICAL NAMES OF PLANTS

LOCAL NAME	BOTANICAL NAME (trees)	FAMILY
ACHAR	BUCHANANIA LANZAN	ANACARDIACEAE
AIN	TERMINALIA ALATA	COMBRETACEAE
ALI/AAL/ BARTONADI	MORINDA TINCTORIA	RUBIACEAE
AMALTAS/BAHAWA	CASSIA FISTULA	CAESALPINIACEAE
AM	MANGIFERA INDICA	ANACARDIACEAE
ANJAN	HARDWICKIA BINATE	CAESALPINIACEAE
AMTA	BAUHINIA MALABARICA	CAESALPINIACEAE
ARAN	CASSINE GLAUCA	CELASTRACEAE
APTA/KACHNAR	BAUHINIA RACEMOSA	CAESALPINIACEAE
AONLA	PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA	EUPHORBIACEAE
ARJUNA/KAHU	TERMINALIA ARJUNA	COMBRETACEAE
BABUL/BABOOL	ACACIA NILOTIA	MIMOSEAE
BAD/WAD	FICUS BENGALENSIS	MORACEAE
BAKAIN/BAKANEEM	MELIA AZADIRACH	MELIACEAE
BEHEAD	TERMINALIA BELLERICA	COMBRETACEAE
BEL	AEGLE MARMELOS	RUTACEAE
BHIRRA	CHLOROXYLON SWIETENIA	RUTACEAE
BHORAL	HYMENODICTYON EXCESUM	RUBIACEAE
BIBA/BHILAWA	SEMECARPUS ANACARDIUM	ANACARDIACEAE
BIJA	PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM	FABACEAE
BISTENDU	DIOSPYROS MONTANA	EBENACEAE
BOR/BER	ZIZYPHUS MAURITIANA	RHAMNACEAE
CHANDAN	SANTALUM ALBUM	SANTALACEAE
CHICHWA	ALBIZZIA ODORATISSIMA	MIMOSEAE
CHINCH,IMLI	TAMARICDUS INDICA	CAESALPIACEAE
DHAK,PALAS	BUTEA MONOSPERMA	LEGUMNOSAE
DHAMAN	GREWIA TILIFORLIA	TILIACEAE
DHAORA/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/LENDIA/SCHENA/ASAH	LAGERSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA	LYTHRACEAE
LOKHANDI	LXORA ARBOREA	RUBIACEAE
MEDSING	DOLICHANDRONE FALCATA	BIGNONIACEAE
MOHA/MAHUWA	MADHUCA LONGIFOLIA	SAPOTACEAE
MOKHA	SCHREBERA SWIETENOIDES	ARISTOLOCHACEAE
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	GMELENA ARBOREA	VERBENACEAE
SIRUS(BLACK)	ALBIZZIA LEBBEK	MIMOSEAE
SIRUS(WHITE)	ALBIZZIA PROCERA	MIMOSEAE
SISSOO	DALBERGIA SISSOO	FABACEAE
SITAPHAL	ANNONA SQUAMOSA	ANNONACEAE
TENDU	DIOSPYROS MELANOXYOON	EBENACEAE
TINSA	OUGENIA OOJEINENSIS	FABACEAE
TIWAS	OUGENIA DALBERGIOIDES	LEGUMINOSAE
THUAR	EUPHORBIA NERIIFOLIA	EUPHORBIACEAE
UMBAR	FICUS RACEMOSA	MORACEAE
WARANG/BARANGA	KYDIA CALYCINA	MALVACEAE

B.SHRUBS

BHANDARA	COLEBROOKIA OPPOSITIFOLIA	LABIATAE
BHARATI	GYMNOSPORIA SPINOSA	CELASTRACEAE
CHILLARI	MIMOSA RUICULIS	MIMOSEAE
CHILLATI	CAESALPINIA SEPIARIA	CAESALPINIACEAE
DUDHI/KALAKUDA	WRIGHTIA TINCTORIA	APOCYNACEAE
DHAVATI	WOODFORDIA FLORIBUNDA	LYTHRACEAE
KARI KORANDO	CARRISSA SPINARIUM	APOCYNACEAE
KORAT	BARLERIA PRIONITIS	ACANTHACEAE
KUNDA,INDRAJAV	HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENETER-ICA	APOCYNACEAE
MURADSHENG/MARORPHAL	HELICTERES ISORA	STERCULIACEAE
NIRGUDI	VITEX NEGUNDO	VERBENACEAE
SINDHI/CHHINDI	PHOENIX SYLVESTRIS	ARECACEAE(PALMACEAE)
TARWAR	CASSIA AURICULATA	CAESALPINACEAE

WAGHOTI	CAPPARIS HORRIDA	CAPPARIDACEAE

C. HERBS

DIVALI	TEPHROSIA HAMILTONII	FABACEAE
GAJARGAWAT	PARTHEDIUM 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 SCARABAEODES	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

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 PGEASBT(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 BENGHALENSIS
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
COMMON LORA	AEGITHINA TIPHA
RED VENTED BULBUL	PYCNONQUS CAFER
COMMON BABBLER	TURDOIDES CAUDATUS
WHITE THROATED FANTAIL FLYCATCHER	RHIPIDURA ALBICOLLIS
PARADISE FLYCATCHER	TERPSIPHONE PARADISI
MAGPIE ROBIN	COPSYCHUS SAULARIS
INDIAN ROBIN	SAXICOLLOIDES FULICATA
GRAY WAGTAIL	MOTACILLA CINEREA
PIED OR WHIT WAGTAIL	MOTACILLA ALBO
GREY TIT	PARUS MAUOR
PURPLE SUNBIRD	NECTARINIA ASIATICA
HOUSE SPARROW	PASSER DOMESTICUS

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

PANTHER	PANTHER PARDUS
SLOTH BEAR	MELURSUS URSINUS
PEACOCK	PAVO CRISTATUS

Annexure 2

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

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

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

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

- Rule 4(1)(e) of FRA empowers the Gram Sabha to constitute committee for the protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity, from amongst its members, In order to carry at the provisions of section 5 of this Act.
- Under Rule 4(1)(f) Gram Sabha Monitor and control the committee constituted under clause (e) above which shall prepare a conservation and management plan for community resources in order to sustainably and equitably manage such community forest resources for the benefit of forest dwelling scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and integrate such conservation and management plan with the micro plans or micro plan or management of plans of the forest department with such modification as may be considered necessary by the committee.
- The Committee constituted under this will prepare a management plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice of Meeting –

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

Emergency Meetings-

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

Officer Bearers of Forest Rights Management Committee-

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

Chairperson of the Meeting-

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

Quorum of the Meeting –

At least $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ members shall be present for completion of Quorum. In case of absence of quorum, and if 50% of members, are present, the Committee may meet at the same venue after half an hour.

Proceedings of the meeting-

1. The Chair shall ensure the completion of Quorum
2. Secretary shall be present for all meetings

3. The Secretary shall seek the approval of minutes of last meeting and also inform members of the action taken
4. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the meetings and the resolutions undertaken
5. Any other issues apart from those mentioned in the meeting shall be taken up with the permission of the Chair

Functions of the Committee-

1. To discharge its duties as laid under Section 5 of the Act
2. To prepare Community Forest Rights Management plan in consultation with Gram Sabha
3. To undertake works on directions and decisions of the Gram Sabha
4. To report to the Gram Sabha , the progress of works, status of funds and plans
5. To set up an office of the Gram Sabha and all records and documents to be kept in the office with responsibilities duly assigned
6. To call for meetings of the Gram Sabha
7. To form subcommittees if required
8. To make budgets for programmes, events, works or expenses and get approval from Gram sabha on a monthly basis or as and when required by Gram Sabha
9. To Formulate effective plans for management of forest, land and water of the area and to protect the watersheds
10. To formulate rules for acts of violations and to ensure its implementation
11. To ensure protection and conservation of its water bodies and forest areas
12. To formulate rules for effective use of forest and other natural resources
13. To ensure protection, conservation and regeneration of the biodiversity
14. To protect and conserve the commons
15. To seek approval for the management plan of the CFR area
16. To ensure rules for Nistar and for cases of poaching
17. To ensures rules for grazing and incidences of forest fire
18. To prepare panchanama in cases of violation of rules
19. To issue Transit Pass for transport of MFP
20. To ensure planning and effective implementation of works

21. To read, study and share the Government Resolutions and policies in Gram Sabha
22. To update Community Biodiversity Registers
23. To facilitate resolution of conflicts related to land and forest and if it is not resolved at their level, to inform the Gram Sabha of the Same
24. To list out beneficiaries, as decided in Gram Sabha, for various government programmes
25. To conduct/facilitate Shramdaan for effective management of forest and other natural resources
26. To ensure that the rules and regulation framed by Gram Sabha and Committee are honoured by the members and frame rules for violations and seek its implementation
27. To maintain all record and accounts of committee
28. To operate the accounts of the Gram Sabha. Withdrawl of funds from Gram Sabha account shall be permitted only on Gram Sabha resolution of 50% or 100 members whichever is less
29. To ensure participation of women in meetings of Committee and Gram Sabha
30. To ensure that the needs of the aged, old, destitute are prioritised

Role of the Secretary-

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

Role of the Members -

1. To attend and participate in the meetings
2. To understand the nature and reasons for works undertaken
3. To monitor and control the implementation of works in the village

4. To approve necessary decisions and to strive hard to achieve the goals set by the Gram Sabha and the Committee in discharge of the duties assigned to the Committee under the Forest Rights Act
5. To ensure compliance of the rules and regulations
6. Ensure effective monitoring and control over utilisation of funds

Technical Members of the Committee-

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

Operation of Bank Account and Annual Audits-

1. There shall be two bank accounts. One account of Gram Sabha funds – their recovery, sale and proceeds of MFP/Fisheries and other forest produce and any other income of the Gram Sabha obtained from its own resources. Second a Government Fund A/c for receipt of funds from Government.
2. The account to be opened in name of **Gram Sabha** shall be operated by any two of the following members - Chairperson/Secretary/Treasurer, one of whom shall essentially be a woman
3. There shall be a **Gram Sabha – Govt. Funds A/c** which shall be maintained and operated jointly by the Chairperson and the Gram Sewak or Forest Guard as per the decision of the Gram Sabha. However, all books of accounts, cheque books shall be kept at the office of the Gram Sabha. Withdrawal of funds from this account shall be on the decision of the Gram Sabha which shall be accompanied with the withdrawal slip/cheque.
4. Funds shall be withdrawn only as per decisions and instructions of the Gram Sabha

5. Any officer bearers are not permitted to keep more than Rs 1000/- as cash in ordinary circumstances
6. All payments above Rs 500/- or from Gram Sabha account shall be done by resolution of Gram Sabha by A/c Payee cheque only
7. In addition, the Gram Sabha may decide to make all wage payments (even below Rs 500/-) by cheque only
8. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for carrying out Annual Audit of the funds in the Gram Sabha account and placing the same before Gram Sabha for its approval within 3 months of the completion of financial year i.e. before 30th June every year

Legal Documentation –

1. Maintain all records properly
2. Maintain rubber stamps of the Committee and the Gram Sabha
3. Maintain all the bank accounts duly as required
4. Maintain a PAN Card of the Gram Sabha
5. If required maintain a TAN A/c of the Gram Sabha
6. Keep receipt book for fines or contributions
7. Keep report of annual work done and assets created in the year (list)
8. Prepare display board for works done in the village by Committee or Gram Sabha
9. Keep photographs and other essential records in support of the work of the Committee or the Gram Sabha

ग्रामसभेची सुचना

दि २०/१२/१४

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

प्रति,

मा. २१/१२/१४ साहेब

... २१/१२/१४ ... २१/१२/१४

विषय :- वन हक्क कायद्या २००६ अंतर्गत मान्य झालेल्या सामुहिक वन क्षेत्राच्या व्यवस्थापन आराखड्याला अंतिम मान्यता देण्याबाबत..

मा. महोदय,

आपणास माहितच आहे की, नयाखडा (ऑक्सा) गावाचे सामुहिक वन हक्क मान्य झाले आहे. वन हक्क कायद्याच्या कलम ५ अन्वये सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समितीला (किंवा ४ (१) 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 शाखा येथे दिनांक ५/१२/१४ वाजता येथे हजर राहून या व्यवस्थापन आराखड्यावर आपण आपले मत मांडू शकता. ५.०० वा.

Received

20/12/14

विशेष कार्यक्रमाधिकारी
म.वा.रोहणीकराव

प्रतिपाली
20/12/14
T.A.O. ...
... halpur ...

अध्यक्ष

सामुहिक वन हक्क व्यवस्थापन समिती

आपला विश्वासु

सचिव

नयाखडा

प्रतिलिपी :

- ✓ 1) वनरक्षक / वनपाल
- ✓ 2) कृषी पर्यवेक्षक, कृषि विभाग
- ✓ 3) पशुवैद्यकीय, अधिकारी
- ✓ 4) अभियंता लघुसिंचन जि.प.
- ✓ 5) विशेष कार्यक्रम अधिकारी मगारोहयो ...
- ✓ 6) लागवड अधिकारी, सामाजिक वनिकरन
- ✓ 7) खोज संस्था नयाखडा (ऑक्सा)
- ✓ 8) सरपंच / सचिव शा. प. उपसरपंच

उपसरपंच लघुसिंचन

...

...

...

A.T. Dam

20/12/2014



विशेष कार्यक्रमाधिकारी

ग्रामसभा जांभळा (नगरवेडा)

ग्रामसभेद्वारा खोज संस्थेच्या तांत्रिक सहकार्याने सामुहिक वन हक्का अंतर्गत मिळालेल्या वन जमीनीचे पुढील १० वर्षांचे व्यवस्थापन व नियोजन दि. ०५/०१/२०१५ रोजी सायंकाळी ६.०० वाजता अध्यक्ष श्री बुडा वेळसरे यांच्या उपस्थितीत झालेल्या ग्रामसभेत वाचण्यात आले. ग्रामसभेमध्ये यावर काही सुचना करण्यात आल्या. या सुचना सह व्यवस्थापन आराखडा ग्रामसभेमध्ये मंजूर करण्यात आले. सदर नियोजनाप्रमाणे ग्रामसभा पुढील कामाकरिता योग्य कार्यवाही ची विविध विभागांकडून अपेक्षा करते. ग्रामसभा देखील आपल्या वन जमीनीची योग्य देखरेख व संरक्षण करण्यास जबाबदारी वाढीसाठी कार्य करण्यास तयार आहे. या कामात सर्वोपयोगी सहकार्य मिळेल, या आशेने ग्रामसभा समाप्त झाली.

स्थानुमते मंजूर

बुडा वेळसरे

ग्रामसभा

नगरवेडा (जांभळा)

श्री. बुडा लाडू वेळसरे (अध्यक्ष)

श्री. अशोक ध्यानाळी

श्री. राजीव ठाकूर

लक्ष्मण पतिराम अर्बडे

बुडा वेळसरे

श्री. अशोक ध्यानाळी

काशीनाथ शानवारे

5) ~~संयुक्त नानजी काके~~

~~S. N. K.~~
~~PRKASH~~

6) ~~पुकारा अनंदा गायण~~

~~M. N. K.~~

7) ~~मनोज विसराम भावस्कर~~

~~मंजरी~~

8) ~~लंसी बाबुलाल केळसे~~

~~CAKASH~~

9) ~~नरेश लालजी अंबडे~~

~~CAKASH~~

10) ~~पुनसराम गंगेश ठोडे~~

~~CAKASH~~

11) ~~संतोष हिस्त्री गायण~~

~~CAKASH~~

12) ~~राजेश सुखदेव कापने~~

~~CAKASH~~

13) ~~छोटा लक्ष्मण शनवारे~~

~~CAKASH~~

14) ~~मोतीलाल सोनाजी कुम्हरेकर~~

~~CAKASH~~

15) ~~राजु बाबुलाल शनवारे~~

~~CAKASH~~

16) ~~सुशाळ अनंदा गायण~~

~~CAKASH~~

17) ~~हिस्त्री विष्णु गायण~~

~~CAKASH~~

18) ~~मनोहर नामदेव पाटिल~~

~~CAKASH~~

19) ~~मनोहर लुकाराम चव्हाण~~

~~CAKASH~~

20) ~~लक्ष्मी लक्ष्मीनारायण लक्ष्मी शनवारे~~

~~CAKASH~~

21) ~~अनंदा शंकर गायण~~

~~CAKASH~~

22) ~~दिलीपभाऊ शाडगे (वनमधुर)~~

~~CAKASH~~

23) ~~डि. डि. डोडे (वनरक्षक)~~

~~CAKASH~~

24) ~~विलास सुंजिलाल दहिर~~

~~CAKASH~~

25) ~~लक्ष्मी महादेवराय ठोडे~~

~~CAKASH~~

26) ~~चलन लक्ष्मण ठोडे~~

~~CAKASH~~

27) ~~गंगानन गंगेश पाटिल~~

~~CAKASH~~

28) ~~गोविंदा शंभुजी भाडरे~~

~~CAKASH~~

29) ~~रघुजी सावजी शंभारे~~

~~CAKASH~~

30) ~~गंगेश रमेश नामधुर~~

~~CAKASH~~

31) ~~मदन रामचंद्र केळसे~~

~~CAKASH~~

32) ~~दयाराम सोभा अंबडे~~

~~CAKASH~~

33) ~~दुनिराम शंभु पंडेले~~

~~CAKASH~~

34) ~~राजु नामदेव पाटिल~~

~~CAKASH~~

૧) શ્રી રામ ગોપાલ જાનવારે
 ૨) મિસ્ત્રી જંદણી નાગલે
 ૩) બુલેશ ડમરાવ સામરે
 ૪) કુકુમી કૌભુમી જાનવારે
 ૫) ગનામી સાવમી કોહરે
 ૬) ઉલ્લામ માસેલી જાનવારે
 ૭) શિવરામ કાલ્દેકર
 ૮) ડાંવીવી રૂપાલ ગણેશ
 ૯) રામામી સાવમી કોહરે
 ૧૦) ચુગામી કાન્નુ પંડોરે
 ૧૧) ચીત્રુ કિસન ગાયત્રી
 ૧૨) મ. ર. જાનવારે R. કાલ્દેકર
 ૧૩) સરસ્વતી વી. વાલેકર
 ૧૪) સી. દાયા રમેશ અંબડે
 ૧૫) સી. સોની છુડા વેલસેરે
 ૧૬) સી. કિંમત મનામી કોહરે
 ૧૭) સી. બુગાય ગોરેલાલ કોહરે
 ૧૮) સી. સરસ્વતી જિવન પંડોરે
 ૧૯) સી. રિતુ સોનામી કોહરે
 ૨૦) સી. વિમલ બુલેશ અંબડે વેલસેરે
 ૨૧) જા. મ. લલા ગોંગેશ પંડોરે
 ૨૨) સી. સેવલી કિયસી નાગલે
 ૨૩) સી. સોનાય વચારામ અંબડે
 ૨૪) સી. છુચાય મુળીલાલ વાલેકર
 ૨૫) જા. મ. ગોનાય વેલસેરે જોરેકર
 ૨૬) સી. મહુ મહુ મનુજી વાલુલાલ વેલસેરે
 ૨૭) સી. બુલય મંચુ વેલસેરે
 ૨૮) સી. સરસ્વતી શિવરામ કાલ્દેકર
 ૨૯) જા. મ. તાસી નાગેશ વેલસેરે
 ૩૦) ક. કુમાર નાગરિક અંબડે

સરસ્વતી

મિસ્ત્રી

કુરેશ ડમરાવ સામરે

કુકુમી કૌભુમી

ગાનામી સાવમી

ઉલ્લામ જાનવારે

શિવરામ

ડાંવીવી રૂપાલ

રામામી સાવમી

ચુગામી કાન્નુ

ચીત્રુ ગાયત્રી

M. R. કાલ્દેકર

સરસ્વતી

સી. દાયા રમેશ અંબડે

સોની

કુકુમી

સરસ્વતી જી પંડોરે

સી. રિતુ સોનામી કોહરે

વિમલ સેરે

મતા

સોની

સરસ્વતી

તાસી

કુમાર

65) श्रुती मोकाशी (कल्पवृक्ष, पुणे)

66) सौ. उषा रतन बेलसरे

67) श्री अजय नानकराम आंगळे

68) Ramod B. More

69) किशोर पानियाम बेळसेर

70) आकाश भुंररी निमोरे

71) रामदास भिलावेकर

72) रंजित दांडेकर

73) महादेव त्रिभुवन

74) गणेशराव लक्ष्मण कोडे

75) डॉ. नाना देव

76) गुरुल हिरुजी कोडे

77) धनश्याम भिसरी नांगळे

78) गणेश

(स्वयं) कार्यकर्ता

(स्वयं) कार्यकर्ता

(Khoj)

(स्वयं)

स्वयं

स्वयं

स्वयं संस्था कार्यकर्ता

स्वयं संस्था

(सामाजिक अध्ययन)

स्वयं (स्वयं)

स्वयं (स्वयं)

स्वयं (स्वयं)

स्वयं (स्वयं)

स्वयं (स्वयं)

5/1/2015
UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

UshaBerkar

वामनसभा
बयाखेडा, जांभळा)