

Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)



Forest Rights Act, 2006

A training manual by All India Union of Forest Working People and Citizens for Justice and Peace to make the members aware of the law and the claims filing process



The Forest Rights Act is the result of the Forest Rights Act

Introduction



- After centuries of long struggle ultimately in 2006, the Forest Rights Act was passed. Violent attempts of repression were made by those in power. Thousand of people died, but the forest dwellers and other tribal communities continued the struggle which ultimately led to their victory and the Forest Rights Act was passed. The Scheduled Tribes And Other Forest Rights Act was legislated upon and eventually passed after 56 years of the formation of the .constitution. The government recognised centuries of atrocities on the forest dwellers.
- This Law recognises individual as well as community rights over land and forest resources of the scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers.
- Not only this, it recognises the authority of the gram sabha as supreme over forest land. Infact without the permission of the Gram Sabha it will not be allowed to make any changes in any section, authority, government, office.
- Where the Forest Rights Act allow individual right and ownership over land and practising agriculture on it, it also allows under collective rights the villagers (including those who do not have land) to use the forest resources. It allows the rights to use, collect and sell the forest produce.

Meaning of Community Claims to the Community



- This law has given constitutional rights to Gram Sabha. Gram Sabha is considered as the supreme authority, that is why the first thing to do is to strengthen the gram sabha.
- Claim is the first step to your identity and support, without claim no conversation will start.
- The meaning of making a community claim is that now we do not have to apply to any officer, government, court. We have claimed what belonged to our ancestors under the Forest Rights Act and have established our rights over it.
- Community claims can be made only by being together, so it is necessary to strengthen the union and prepare the claims for the members of the community.
- .For claim filing we need to be come together and be organised, without this claims cannot be filled.
- Filling the claim is not like account opening form in the bank, this claim filing is the process of recording the history of our ancestors according to our generation after generation.
- Under this claim we also have to keep a record of our forest. How much area of our gram sabha or Tola is forest, How many trees and what kind of trees are there, what kind of herbs are there, how many birds, animals, mountains, temples, houses, historical places, ponds, rivers, waterfalls are there?
- The claim means that we will record our history of 500 years and reject the provision of 75 years. On this basis, we will demand their history of 500 years from the Forest Department.

In 2012 a correction was made to the Forest Rights Act in which:



- Collective Forest Rights' third form 'Ga' was added along with the provision of filing collective rights of the entire village to the forest.
- Tribal Ministry which is the nodal agency to execute the law gave an approximate value that the forest produce such as 'Tendu leaf', honey, bamboo, Indian gooseberry, etc a revenue of Rupees 50000 is earned which is often taken by the forest department, the associated middlemen and other mafiyas. Getting complete rights over these forest produce the forest dwellers can be alleviated from poverty and their development encouraged.
- The number of women in Forest Rights Committee has been increased from one third to half
- The Forest Rights Committee is given the responsibility to put in place committees to overlook, manage, plan and protect forests

Stage 1

- To form a Gram Sabha. Gram Sabha will be such villages which are dependent on forests for their livelihood and this Gram Sabha will be made up of all the adult members of the village. Gram Sabha can be formed in all such revenue villages, Vangram, Tongia Vangram, Pada, Tola or in such areas where there is no Gram Panchayat. Section 2 (ख)
- The quorum in a meeting of the Gram Sabha shall be one-third of all the members. Rules Section 4 (2)
- Preparing the resolution of the Gram Sabha in which the proposal for the formation of the Village Forest Rights Committee will be taken. (The draft of the resolution of the Gram Sabha is given in the next slide.) Rules Section 3(1)
- Electing at least 10 to 15 persons in the Village Forest Rights Committee, in which the number of women should be half, one third from the Scheduled Tribes and where there is no Scheduled tribe then at least one third of the members will be women. Rules Section 3 (1)
- The Village Forest Rights Committee shall elect the President and the Secretary and shall inform the sub-divisional level committee by writing the names and signatures of all the members in application and the signatures of the Gram Sabha. Rules Section 3 (2)



Format of the proposal for constituting the Gram Sabha as well as the Village Forest Rights Committee

- Under the Forest Rights Act, 2006____the formation of the Forest Division, Gram Sabha and the Village Level Forest Rights Committee.
- Today, on the date.....we all the residents of the village, village Tehsil District State.....in the open meeting of the members of the village under section (3) of the act. Under this section, the Village Level Forest Rights Committee has also been selected. In section (2) (6) of this Act, “Gram Sabha” means a village committee consisting of all adult members of the village and in the case of States in which there is no Gram Panchayat, ‘Pada Tola’ and other such other traditional village institutions and Elected Village Committee by whatever name they may be known.
- We have formed the Gram Sabha on the basis of various considerations in the law along with the formation of the Village Level Forest Rights Committee has been formed.
- This Village level forest rights committee will verify all individual and community forest resources and submit the claims to the Subdivision Committee. Village Level Forest Rights Committee will work to provide all the documents and proofs related to the claim. This committee will prepare a map of community forest resources and prepare a village level action plan for the management and maintenance of forests. For the protection of forests, wildlife and environment, the committee will work in the Gram Sabha, will take training and will also train the members of the Gram Sabha.

Format of the proposal for constituting the Gram Sabha as well as the Village Forest Rights Committee (contd.)

- Under this law, the traditional medical system will be developed in the village by collecting forest produce and herbs by the Village Level Committee, as well as to sell the forest produce and increase the monetary income, under the amended rules 2012 of the law, cooperative societies will be formed.
- Anybody who works against this law, a member of the Gram Sabha, an officer of the committee, employees and officers of the Forest Department or any other person, strict action will be taken against him under Section 7 of the Act.
- Section 7 of the Act reads “Where any authority or committee or any officer or member of such authority or committee contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made thereunder relating to the recognition of forest rights, he or and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees” by the Forest Department for any coercive action such as eviction from land, destruction of houses, burning of crops. And this village level forest rights committee will also work against harassment like destruction, looting of goods, making fake cases, beating and killing the people of the community and will take legal action against harassing the forest department.
- Names of the elected members of the Village Level Forest Rights Committee - Here the names of all the elected members and their signatures are to be given. Here the proposal can be sent to the subdivision level committee.

Stage 2

Responsibilities of Gram Sabha and Village Forest Rights Committee



- Initiate proceedings to determine the nature and extent of forest rights and conduct hearings related to claims filed. Rules Section 4(1)(क)
- Prepare a list of claimants and maintain a register of claim details of the claimants. Rules Section 4(1)(ख)
- Will prepare the list of community forest resources, prepare a map of community forest and land and will prepare a list of minor forest produce and send the complete file to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee. Rules Section 4 (1)(ग)
- **Note:** Community forest resources means the traditional boundaries of a village as far as there is forest and for the grazing community land and forest are those which are used for their seasonal use. Such areas would also include reserved forests, protected forests, sanctuaries and national parks to which the community had traditional access. Law Section 2(क)
- Necessary assistance will be provided to the Village Forest Rights Committee by the state officials. Rules Section 4 (3)

Stage 3

Procedure for filing claims, determination and verification by Gram Sabha and Village Forest Rights Committee - Rules Section 11



- The Gram Sabha shall call for the claims and authorize the Forest Rights Committee to accept the claim. Rules Section 11(1)(क)
- A date Should be fixed for initiating the process of determination of its community forest resource and intimate the same to the adjoining and the Sub-Divisional Level Committee.
- **The Forest Rights Committee shall assist the Gram Sabha in its functions to:-**
Receive, acknowledge and retain the claims in the specified form and evidence in support of such claims, prepare the record of claims and evidence including maps, prepare a list of claimants on forest rights, verify claims as provided in these rules, present their findings on the nature and extent of the claim before the Gram Sabha for its consideration.

Stage 3 (Contd.)



- The Village Forest Rights Committee shall prepare claims on behalf of the Gram Sabha for community rights and community forest resource rights in Forms B and C
- The Gram Sabha shall on receipt of the findings will meet with prior notice, to consider the findings of the Forest Rights Committee, pass appropriate resolutions, and shall forward the same to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee..

Stage 4



Procedure for verification of claims by Village Forest Rights Committee - Section 12(1)

Will inform the claimants and forest department for site inspection of community claims.

If there is a conflict with the traditional boundaries of another village or if a forest area is used by more than one Gram Sabha, then the Forest Rights Committees of the respective Gram Sabhas shall meet jointly to consider the nature of enjoyment of such claims and submit the findings in writing to the respective Gram Sabhas Provided that if the Gram Sabhas are not able to resolve the conflicting claims, it shall be referred by the Gram Sabha to the Sub Divisional Level Committee for its resolution. Section 12(3)

Note: Only the Gram Sabha has the right to accept or reject the claims, Forest Department, Subdivision Committee, District Committee cannot interfere in any way.

Stage 5

Evidence for determination of forest rights. (For individual and Community claims Rules Section 13)



- Public documents, Government records such as Gazetteers of British government, Census, survey and settlement reports, maps, satellite imagery, working plans, management plans, micro-plans, forest enquiry reports, other forest records, record of rights by whatever name called, pattas or leases, reports of committees and commissions constituted by the Government, Government orders, notifications, circulars, resolutions.
- Government authorised documents such as voter identity card, ration card, passport, house tax receipts, domicile certificates (Only for Individual claims there is no requirement of Caste Certificate)
- Quasi-judicial and judicial records including court orders and judgments

Stage 5 (Contd.)



- Any record including maps, record of rights, privileges, concessions, favours, from erstwhile princely States or provinces or other such intermediaries
- List of traditional structures establishing antiquity such as wells, burial grounds, sacred places, old ruins.
- Genealogy tracing ancestry to individuals mentioned in earlier land records or recognized as having been legitimate resident of the village at an earlier period of time.
- Statement of elders in writing.

Stage 6

Other evidence for community claims - Rules Section 13 (2)



- Community rights such as customary rights by whatever name they are known.
- Traditional pastures, areas for storing roots and tubers, fodder, other edible fruits and other minor forest produce, fishing grounds, irrigation systems, water sources for human and livestock use, medicinal plants.
- Remains of structures built by local communities, sacred trees, caves, ponds, river areas, cemeteries or crematoriums.
- The Gram Sabha, the Sub-Divisional Level Committee and the District Level Committee shall consider more than one of the above evidences to determine the forest rights.

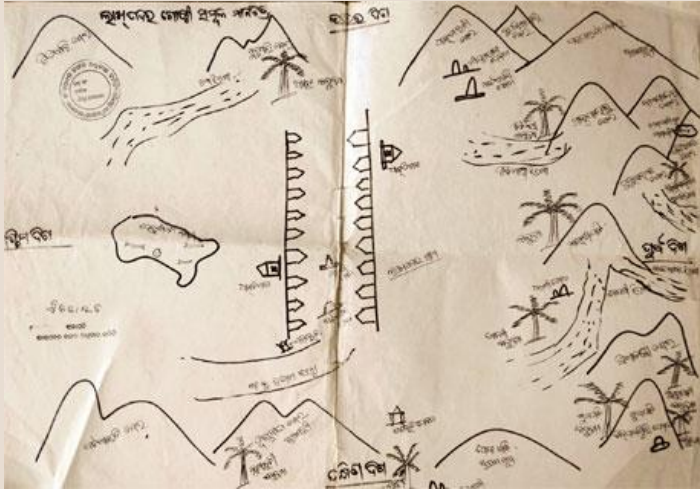
Stage 7

Functions of Subdivision Level Committee - Rules Section 6



- Will make available the claim forms Format 'A', B and C easily and free of cost to the claimants.
- It shall ensure that the meetings of the Gram Sabha are conducted in a free, open and fair manner with quorum.
- This committee will make available information to the Gram Sabhas about the need to protect and protect delicate plants and animals, their duties in relation to the conservation of wildlife, forests and biodiversity and the duties of the claimants of forest rights.
- Will provide forest, revenue map and voter list to Gram Sabha and Forest Rights Committee.
- **Will merge all the resolutions of the surrounding Gram Sabha together.**

Stage 7 (contd.)



- Consolidate maps and details provided by Gram Sabhas.
- Examine the proposals and maps of Gram Sabhas to ensure the veracity of the claims.
- The persons aggrieved by the resolutions of the Gram Sabhas, against whom cases have also been filed by the state, will also hear the applications.
- After reconciling the government records, block and tehsil wise draft records of the proposed forest rights will be prepared.
- Along with the draft record of the proposed forest rights, the claims will be sent through the sub-divisional officer to the district level committee for final decision.

Functions of District Level Committee (Rules Section 8)

- Ensure that the requisite information has been provided to Gram Sabha or Forest Rights Committee.
- Examine whether all claims, especially those of primitive tribal groups, pastoralists and nomadic tribes, have been addressed keeping in mind the objectives of the Act
- After considering the forest rights claims and records prepared by the sub-division committee, DLC will finalize it and give an authenticated copy of the forest rights and title records to the concerned claimant and the Gram Sabha and ensure the publication of the record in the revenue records.
- Hear petitions from persons aggrieved by the orders of the Sub-Divisional Level Committee or application of the Gram Sabha



State Level Monitoring Committee (Rules Section 9)

- The State Monitoring Committee will be headed by the Chief Secretary of the State.
- Monitor the process of recognition, verification and vesting of forest rights in the State
- meet at least once in three months to monitor the process of recognition, verification and vesting of forest rights, consider and address the field level problems, and furnish a quarterly report in the format appended as Annexure V to these rules, to the Central Government on their assessment regarding the status of claims, the compliance with the steps required under the Act, details of claims approved, reasons for rejection, if any and the status of pending claims



Claim Form for Community Rights

FORM – B
CLAIM FORM FOR COMMUNITY RIGHTS
[See Rule 11(1)(a) and (4)]

1. Name of the claimant(s):
 - (a) FDST community: Yes/No
 - (b) OTFD community: Yes/No

2. Village:

3. Gram Panchayat:

4. Tehsil/Taluka:

5. District:

Nature of community rights enjoyed:

1. Community rights such as *nistar*, if any:
(See Section 3(1)(b) of the Act)
2. Rights over minor forest produce, if any:
(See Section 3(1)(c) of the Act)
3. Community rights
 - (a) Uses or entitlements (fish, water bodies), if any:
 - (b) Grazing, if any
 - (c) Traditional resource access for nomadic and pastoralist, if any:
(See Section 3(1)(g) of the Act)
4. Community tenures of habitat and habitation for PTGs and pre-agricultural communities, if any:
(See Section 3(1)(e) of the Act)
5. Right to access biodiversity, intellectual property and traditional knowledge, if any:
(See Section 3(1)(k) of the Act)
6. Other traditional right, if any:
(See Section 3(1)(l) of the Act)
7. Evidence in support:
(See Rule 13)
8. Any other information

Signature/Thumb Impression of the Claimant(s):

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
(Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2007
Government of India
Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Claim Form for Rights to Community Resources

FORM – C²⁴

CLAIM FORM FOR RIGHTS TO COMMUNITY FOREST RESOURCE

[See Section 3(1)(i) of the Act and Rule 11(1) and 4(a)]

1. Village/Gram Sabha:
2. Gram Panchayat:
3. Tehsil/Taluka:
4. District:
5. Name(s) of members of the gram sabha [Attach as separate sheet, with status of Scheduled Tribes/ Other Traditional Forest Dwellers indicated next to each member].
Presence of few Scheduled Tribes/Other Traditional forest Dwellers is sufficient to make the claim.
We, the undersigned residents of this Gram Sabha hereby resolve that the area detailed below and in the attached map comprises our Community Forest Resource over which we are claiming recognition of our forest rights under Section 3(1)(i).
(Attach a map of the community forest resource, showing location, landmarks within the traditional or customary boundaries of the village or seasonal use of landscape in the case of pastoral communities to which the community had traditional access and which they have been traditionally protecting, regenerating, conserving and managing for sustainable use. Please note that this need not correspond to existing legal boundaries.)
6. Khasra/Compartment No.(s), if any and if known:
7. Bordering Villages:
 - (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)(This may also include information regarding sharing of resources and responsibilities with any other villages.)
8. List of Evidence in Support (Please see Rule 13)

Signature/Thumb impression of the Claimant(s):

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
(Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012
Government of India
Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Title to Community Forest Resources

TITLE TO COMMUNITY FOREST RESOURCES

[See Rule 8(ii)]

1. Village/Gram Sabha:
2. Gram Panchayat:
3. Tehsil/Taluka:
4. District:
5. Scheduled Tribe/Other Traditional Forest Dweller: Scheduled Tribes community/Other Traditional Forest Dwellers community/Both
6. Description of boundaries including customary boundary, by prominent landmarks, and by khasra/compartment No:

Within the said area, this community has the right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage, and this (to be named) community forest resources which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable used as per Section 3(1)(i) of the Act. No conditions are being imposed on this right other than those in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

We, the undersigned, hereby, for and on behalf of the Government affix our signatures to confirm the community forest resource (to be named and specified in extent, quantum, area, whichever is applicable) as mentioned in the Title to the above mentioned gram sabha/community(ies).

(Divisional Forest Officer/
Deputy Conservator of Forests)

(District Tribal Welfare Officer)

(District Collector/Deputy Commissioner)

Punishment provisions in law for violation of rights

- If an officer or member of any authority or committee violates the Forest Rights Act 2006 and Forest Rights Rules 2008, then he will be considered guilty of an offense under the Forest Rights Act, he can be investigated and a fine of up to one thousand can be imposed against him. Section 7
- The Gram Sabha may pass a resolution against such authority, committee or officer who contravenes this law and send it to the State Monitoring Committee. If the State Monitoring Committee does not take any action or investigation against the guilty within 60 days, then any court can take cognizance of these offenses under the Forest Rights Act 2006 and register criminal cases. Section 8
- After receiving the notice under Section 8 of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, it is the responsibility of the State Monitoring Committee to take action against the guilty officers under the Forest Rights Act. Rule 10 (2)

List of Community Rights Sonbhadra - Sample

प्रयोग किसे गये सामुदायिक अधिकारों का स्वरूप :-

संलग्नक	
(क) - घर बनाने में उपयोग	उपयोग
(1) खेत	(8) हल
(2) विजय स्तंभ	(9) आँख
(3) खिख	(10) आसन
(4) धोरा	(11) आँसू
(5) बन्नी	(12) आँसू
(6) गाला	(13) आँसू
(7) बट्टर	(14) आँसू
(8) घर	(15) आँसू
(9) खेत	(16) आँसू
(10) खेत	(17) आँसू
(11) खेत	(18) आँसू
(12) खेत	(19) आँसू
(13) खेत	(20) आँसू
(14) खेत	(21) आँसू
(15) खेत	(22) आँसू
(16) खेत	(23) आँसू
(17) खेत	(24) आँसू
(18) खेत	(25) आँसू
(19) खेत	(26) आँसू
(20) खेत	(27) आँसू
(21) खेत	(28) आँसू
(22) खेत	(29) आँसू
(23) खेत	(30) आँसू

(ख) लकड़ी व खेती में उपयोगी औजार हेतु प्रयुक्त जैसे - हल, जुआ आदि

(1) खेत	(12) खेत
(2) खेत	(13) खेत
(3) खेत	(14) खेत
(4) खेत	(15) खेत
(5) खेत	(16) खेत
(6) खेत	(17) खेत
(7) खेत	(18) खेत
(8) खेत	(19) खेत
(9) खेत	(20) खेत
(10) खेत	(21) खेत
(11) खेत	(22) खेत
(12) खेत	(23) खेत

ग्राम वन अधिकार ग्राम वन अधिकार

Nature of community rights (reservoirs, rivers, ponds, pastures, open fields and paths, forest resources, etc., used for domestic use like building houses and cooking, etc.

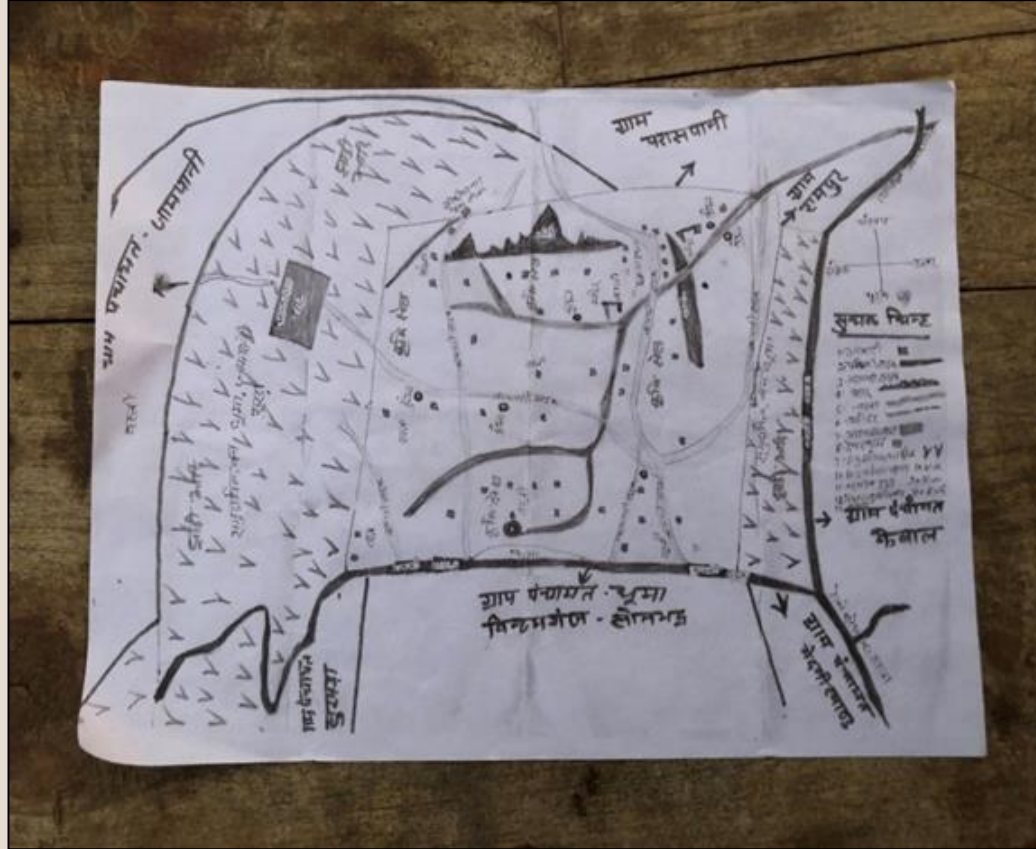
List of Community Rights Sonbhadra- Sample

- (ग)- जलोनी लकड़ी, खुली गिरी पड़ी हुई लकड़ी व चरे का इस्तेमाल के लिये।
- गौण वन उत्पादों पर अधिकार
- (क)- शमिरी द्वारा बनाई गयी संलग्न सूची
- (ख)- सन् 1973 का वर्किंग प्लान संलग्न
- (ग)- लैन्ड फ्लॉ वास, बगई वास, कत्था भोंदा आदि अधिकार
- सामुदायिक अधिकार जैसे (जलासय, नदी व तालाब)
- (क)- मछली मारने का अधिकार
- (1) पुरोआं को पानी गैपलाने का अधिकार
- (2) सिंचाई पणाली
- (ख)- घरने हेतु अधिकार
- (1) खैर गाय
- (2) बैसु
- (3) भैउ
- (4) बकरी
- (5) बौडा
- (6) गन्धा
- (7) सुजर
- (ग)- पारम्परिक संसाधनों पर पहुँच
- (1) स्थानीय समुदाय द्वारा बनायी गयी संरचना के अवशिष्ट
- (2) पवित्र वृक्ष
- (3) गुफायें
- (4) कावेरतान, शमसान
- (5) वैवस्थान
- कमुकाल

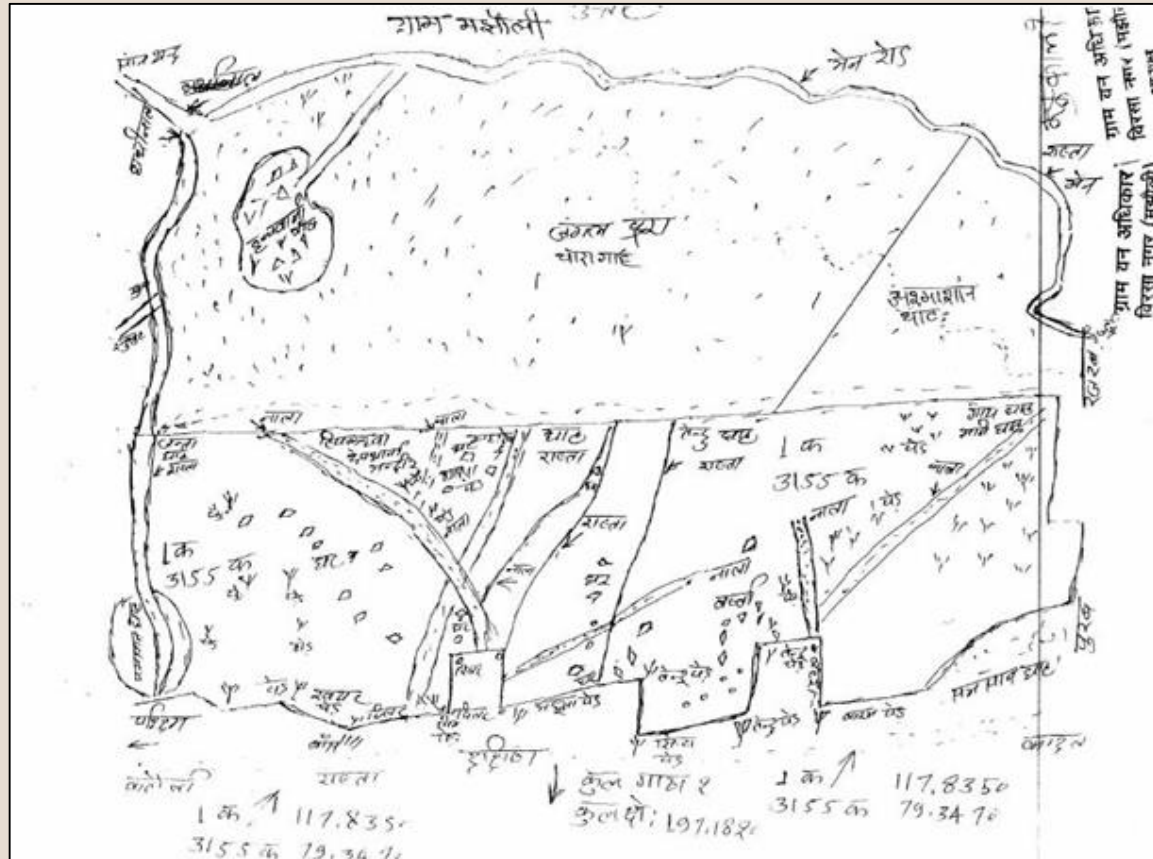
List of Community Rights- Sonbhadra-Sample

- (4)-जैव विविधता तक बौद्धिक सम्पदा और पारम्परिक तक पहुँच।
- (क)-जंगल के व्यवस्थापन व सुरक्षा का अधिकार
 - (ख)-पारम्परिक वृक्षों व जड़ी-बूटियों के पोषा करने का एवं फलों के वृक्ष लगाने का अधिकार
 - (ग)-जैव विविधता व बौद्धिक सम्पदा का अधिकार
- (5)-अन्य पारम्परिक अधिकार
- (1)-रास्ते का अधिकार
 - (2)-पत्थर, पक्वण व चट्टान
 - (3)-बाबू, गिट्टी, बील्डर
 - (4)-पारम्परिक चिकित्सा प्रदाता को बढ़ावा व इलाज करने का अधिकार
 - (5)-बनौ उपज को बेचने का अधिकार
 - (क) तेन्दू पत्ता
 - (ख) बांस
 - (ग) बगइचास
 - (घ) गेद
 - (ङ) मकली
 - (च) शहद
 - (छ) हरी बहिरा आंव
 - (ज) चन्दावर
 - (झ) सतावर
 - (ञ) कुचिला आदि
 - (6)-बनौ उपज को बेचने के लिये सरकारी सामिति बनाने का अधिकार
- (6)-बन जीवों एवं पक्षियों के संरक्षण का अधिकार

An example of the map prepared by village Dhuma, Sonbhadra



An example of the Map of the Songar Village



A list of the Forest produce found at the Dudhwa National Park

ग्राम.....के वनक्षेत्र से प्राप्त होने वाले गौण वनोत्पादों की सूची
दुधवा नेशनल पार्क वनक्षेत्र पलिया कला-खीरी उ०प्र०

क्र.सं.	गौण वनोत्पाद का नाम	उत्पाद को प्राप्त होने की अवधि	क्र.सं.	गौण वनोत्पाद का नाम	उत्पाद को प्राप्त होने की अवधि
1	पिंदारे	जून से फरवरी	57	जलीनी लकड़ी	बारह मास
2	हर्रा	जुलाई से अक्टूबर	58	घास-पूस	दिसम्बर से फरवरी
3	बहेडा	जुलाई से मार्च	59	रोडा खांगर	दिसम्बर से फरवरी
4	सतावर	बारह मास	60	बस बेल	दिसम्बर से फरवरी
5	आवला	जुलाई से फरवरी	61	घरती को फूल	जुलाई से सितम्बर
6	शिकाकाई	फरवरी से मार्च	62	कटकरआ	जून से जुलाई
7	बनभूली	बारह मास	63	कोरी	बारह मास
8	बनज्वाज	बारह मास	64	बल्ली	जनवरी से मार्च
9	बनहल्ली	बारह मास	65	बम्बर	फरवरी से अप्रैल
10	गलकंपदा	बारह मास	66	भुज	सितम्बर से नवम्बर
11	लाल बरुआ	बारह मास	67	रौक	जुलाई से अक्टूबर
12	सफेद बरुआ	बारह मास	68	रंगीय(रंगिया की बेल)	बारह मास
13	काला बरुआ	बारह मास	69	बाम्बी की गिट्टी	बारह मास
14	मिछरासन	बारह मास	70	मिक्की गिट्टी	बारह मास
15	लम्बी लंगमा	बारह मास	71	तालाम की गिट्टी	बारह मास
16	होथी गज	बारह मास	72	बरी की रेत	बारह मास
17	साहन्सर भेद	बारह मास	73	महुआ	जनवरी से अप्रैल
18	मैदा	बारह मास	74	बन रजवा	बारह मास
19	विजय साख	बारह मास	75	कामराज	बारह मास
20	दुधकुहरी	बारह मास	76	मछली	बारह मास
21	हन्दाज	बारह मास	77	बूटा-बम्बर	बारह मास
22	सर्ग बयुरी	बारह मास	78	दुधवा नेशनल पार्क के परिधि प्लाव 1983-84 से 1992-93 में उद्घोषित सभी पुराने अधिकार व सुविधाएं	
23	असीडा	बारह मास			
24	बेधू	जुलाई से फरवरी			
25	दुसीजडा	बारह मास			
26	अजाईन	बारह मास			
27	पधरी	बारह मास			
28	मारु पिन्डा	बारह मास			
29	ब्रह्मी	बारह मास			
30	बचीरी जड	बारह मास			
31	जट लीश	बारह मास			
32	शिवलिंगी	बारह मास			
33	फनेयल	बारह मास			
34	मोटी पाती	बारह मास			
35	कोसम	जून से अक्टूबर			
36	जामुन	जुलाई से अगस्त			
37	करवी	जुलाई से अगस्त			
38	पुलरी	फरवरी से मार्च			
39	फुरहुर	जून से सितम्बर			
40	रोडा	जून से सितम्बर			
41	बेल	फरवरी से अप्रैल			
42	तैन्दु पल्ला	फरवरी से अप्रैल			
43	शंजुरी	बारह मास			
44	बारी	बारह मास			
45	कनर	बारह मास			
46	हुहारी	बारह मास			
47	मदार	जून से मार्च			
48	सहोरो	बारह मास			
49	डोकर	जुलाई से अक्टूबर			
50	रोहणी रंग	जनवरी से अप्रैल			
51	पीन सजीवन	बारह मास			
52	बालम खीरा	बारह मास			
53	अमलतास	बारह मास			
54	धुम	बारह मास			
55	मैदा	बारह मास			
56	शहद	अप्रैल से जून, अक्टू से दिस०			

An example of the Forest Produce at District Kaimur

कैमूर जिले में पाई जाने वाली गीब उत्पाद की सूची

क्र.सं.	उत्पत्तियों का नाम	कौन महीने	से कब तक	
1.	रफेद घुमरी	बरहमासा		शरीर में दबे होने पर सरसो तेल में मालिस
2.	अफाश बबर	बरहमासा		परसूत के लिए उबालकर भात दिया जाता है।
3.	पतली गुन्नी	जुलाई से	अक्टूबर तक	मियादी बुखार के लिए राग खिलाया जाता है।
4.	काला	बरहमासा		टोकारी बनाने के काम आते हैं।
5.	दल	जून से	अप्रैल तक	खाची बनाई जाती है।
6.	दलर	बरहमासा		रेशम बनाई जाती है।
7.	कोची	बरहमासा		रेशम बनाई जाती है।
8.	हरजोड	बरहमासा		हडडी टूटने पर लेप किया जाता है।
9.	बगैर फल में	जनवरी से	फरवरी तक	सई निकलती है।
10.	करवनी की खीर	बरहमासा		बुखार के लिए पिनाई जाती है।
11.	ज्यार	फरवरी से	अप्रैल तक	फल मिलता है।
12.	महुआ	फरवरी से	अप्रैल से जून तक फूल मिलता है।	खीर मिलती है।
13.	गुरसकरी	जून से	दिसम्बर तक	घाव पर रखने से घाव पक्काकर फोड़ देता है।
14.	पलरकी बबर	जून से	दिसम्बर तक	बुखार के लिए गरिब को साथ पिना होगा।
15.	रामवाल	बरहमासा		हडडी में दबे होने पर मालिस किया जाता है।
16.	रहय	बरहमासा		पूजा के काम आते हैं।
17.	चिन्हार	बरहमासा		जोड़ी के दबे पर मालिस किया जाता है।
18.	ममरी	बरहमासा		बुखार के लिए
19.	कोरवा की छाल	बरहमासा		खीर बनाया जाता है।

Prepare a list of Claimants in the register with their Thumb Signatures

Sl. No.	Name	Address	Photo	Details	Sl. No.	Name	Address	Photo	Details
1	सवित्री	सवित्री		सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६	2	सवित्री	सवित्री		सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६
7	सवित्री	सवित्री		सवित्री २२०६	8	सवित्री	सवित्री		सवित्री २२०६
8	सवित्री	सवित्री		सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६	9	सवित्री	सवित्री		सवित्री २२०६
9	सवित्री	सवित्री		सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६	10	सवित्री	सवित्री		सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६
10	सवित्री	सवित्री		सवित्री २२०६ सवित्री २२०६					

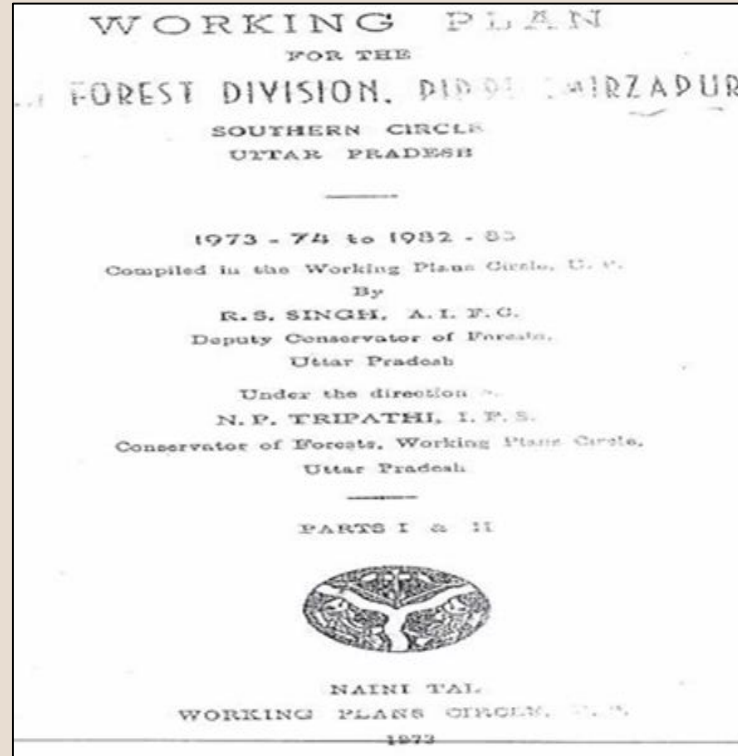
After the file of claim is ready, the list of what documents have been attached can be put in this way

फाइल नम्बर- I बिरसा नगर ग्राम भंडोली सोनभद्र

दस्तावेजों की सूची-

1. ग्राम सभा का प्रस्ताव -
2. सामुदायिक फार्म उपबन्ध-1 प्रारूप-क
3. सामुदायिक वन संसाधनों के लिये हक उपबन्ध-4
4. सामुदायिक वन संसाधनों के लिये दावा प्रारूप-ग
5. साक्ष्य हेतु बुजुर्गों का बयान-दावेदारों की सूची के साथ
6. दावेदारों की सूची
7. दावा किया गया वन संसाधन का नजरी नक्शा
8. वनाधिकार कानून 2006 के तहत सामुदायिक वन संसाधन, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी वन भूमि की परिभाषा
9. वनाधिकार कानून 2006 की संशोधित नियमावली 2012
10. कैमूर क्षेत्र में पाये जाने वाले गौण वनोत्पाद की ग्रामीण द्वारा बनायी गयी सूची
11. वन अधिकारों का विवरण, वर्किंग प्लान, 1973-74 से 1982-1983 तक
12. दावाकर्ता विभिन्न आदिवासी समूह का "गजेटियर मिर्जापुर" में उल्लेख की प्रति-1908
13. उ0प्र0 में आदिवासी समुदाय के साथ हुए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय, उत्पीड़न, सरकारी नीतियों में अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा न दिया जाने का इतिहास, वन विभाग द्वारा ग्राम सभा की भूमि का अवैध रूप से हस्तांतरण का इतिहास Tribal Administration in India AMIR- HASAN, पृष्ठ नं0 -
14. कैमूर दुद्धी क्षेत्र में जनपद सोनभद्र में आदिवासियों के राज का इतिहास " गजेटियर मिर्जापुर(1908)
15. गौण वनोपज की सूची एवं पशु, पक्षियों की सूची (कैमूर क्षेत्र)- "वर्किंग प्लान दुद्धी पोस्टर डिविजन (1964-65-1973-74)
16. जनपद सोनभद्र में धारा 20 में विज्ञप्ति भूमि एवं विज्ञप्ति की जाने वाली भूमि का विवरण-सोनभद्र वन प्रभाग प्रबन्ध योजना (2001से 2010-2011)
- 17- अन्य परम्परागत समुदाय के लिये 13 दिसम्बर 2005 से तीन पीढ़ी के निवास के बारे में केन्द्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति मंत्रालय का 9 जून 2008 का आदेश।
- 18- न्यायालय में वन विभाग व ग्रामीणों/दावेदारोंमें किये गये मुकदमों की प्रति-साक्ष्य के लिये।

In the working plans of the Forest Department for 1973-74 and 1982-83, separate lists of salable products along with forest produce have been prepared.



Gazetteer of Mirzapur - Sample

GAZETTEER OF MIRZAPUR.

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PREFACE.

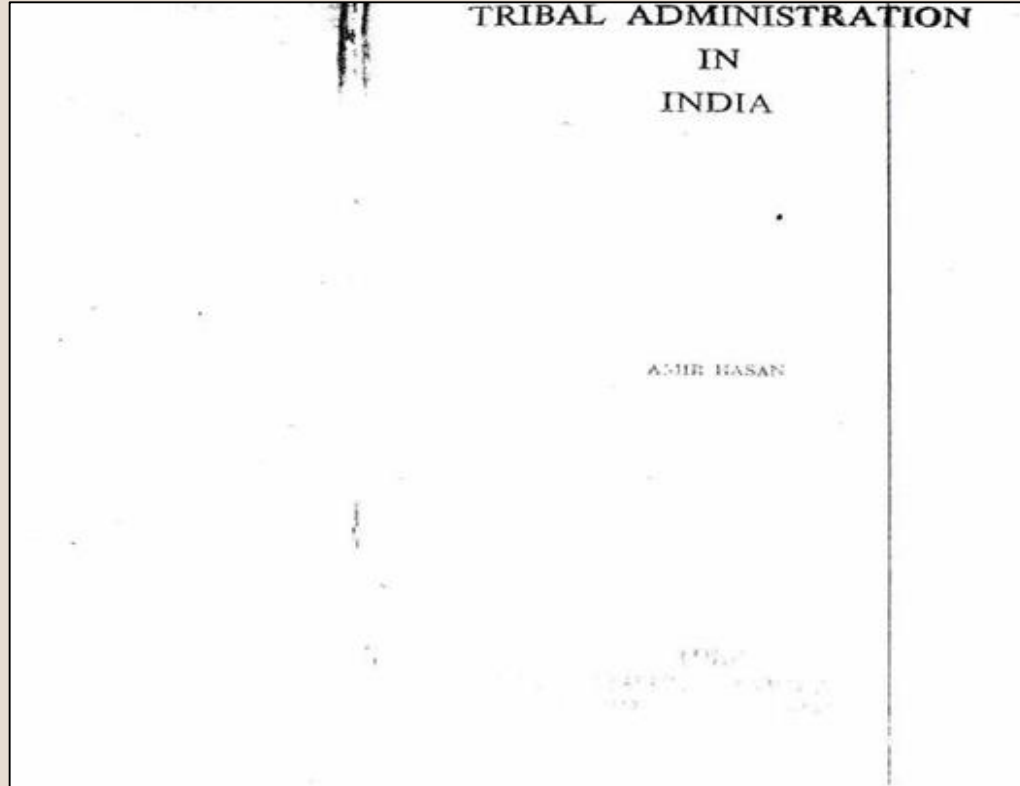
The old Gazetteer of Mirzapur was compiled by Mr. W. Grierson Jackson and edited by Mr. F. H. Fisher in 1883. There appears to have been but little available material in writing and Mr. Jackson was compelled to rely largely on his own personal enquiries for his facts. Even then accurate information, or, in some cases, information at all was often lacking. Since that time much has been written about Mirzapur, especially concerning its population and ethnography; but it is still a district about which comparatively little is known. Nearly one-third of it has never been cadastrally surveyed; and even in the more accessible tracts lying north of the Kaimurs general information is more meagre probably than in any other district of the plains. The present volume contains a large amount of matter collected from a great variety of sources, of which the list of references is by no means exhaustive; but there are many points of interest which it has been found impossible to hardly more than notice; for, although so peculiarly interesting a district offers a rich field to the antiquarian and ethnographer, it can hardly as yet be said to have been exploited. I am much indebted to Messrs. P. Wyndham and J. B. Ormrod for their ready help in supplying information and material.

NAINI TAL:

D. L. D-B.

September 1909.

Amir Hassan's book 'Tribal Administration in India' throws light on the development of colonial adivasi (tribal) community, constitutional rule system, land revenue management, forest administration and tribal management etc.



Functions of Forest Rights Committee

- Gram Sabha and the Forest Rights Committee should conduct meeting twice or atleast once in a month and should accept various applications. A register should be maintained for this, in which everyone's signatures should be taken after accepting the application.
- There should a office of Forest Rights Committee in the village where all the important documents should be stored. If not in the village then the committee should also try and open their office at Forest Office or Range Office. All the property of the forest department is gram sabha's property and they should use it.
- The members of the Village Forest Rights Committee should be provided training every month and once in three months, the presidents and secretaries of all the forest rights committees associated with the Union should be provided training.
- In every months meeting, there should be assessment of the status of the claims that have been made and a resolution should be passed and it should be sent to the District Magistrate and the Subdivision Level Committee regularly every month.
- Officers coming to the village whether from the forest department or revenue department their details like name, address and phone number and reason for visiting the office should be maintained in a register.
- If the forest department team comes to demolish the house, destroy crops or plant saplings, then Forest Rights Committee should demand notice issued for this work. Photograph and video should be made while destroying the villager property. Such illegal action should also be immediately written on the letter head of the Forest Rights Committee and sent to the District Magistrate, Subdivision Level Committee, State Monitoring Committee.

Village Forest Rights Committee Letter Head- Sample

ग्राम स्तरीय वनाधिकार समिति			
ग्राम:.....	तहसील:.....	जिला:.....	राज्य:.....

Necessary action for conservation and protection of forests and forest land by Gram Sabha

- Where claims have been made, all the minor forest produce under that Gram Sabha should not be allowed to collect by Forest Department, Forest Corporation, contractors and middlemen and the work of collecting the minor forest produce should be done by the members of the Gram Sabha.
- Every year the Gram Sabha should prepare a list of the number of trees in the forest and the marking of the Gram Sabha on the tree, how many herbs and how many wild animals and birds are there and separate registers should be made for these three.
- Every three years, the Gram Sabha should prepare a conservation plan for the forests and all the natural resources associated with the village and a plan should be made to save and protect all the resources of the forests. For this, training programs and the help of well-known experts can be taken.
- Due to the nexus of the forest department and forest thieves, groups of women and youth should be formed to completely stop the smuggling of wood, herbs and wild animals, these groups will guard their gram sabha forests and save the forests from these thieves.

Conclusion

- Friends, to implement this law, it is most important to understand that this law is our law and our movement has made it and the parliament has passed it, so it is our responsibility to implement it.
- Therefore, it is very important for all of us to be aware of this law. There is no need to become a lawyer to understand the law, we have to understand the law in our own language so that this law can be implemented through public awareness. This law is contrary to the existing government political economic policies and there is no transaction of money to implement it, so the government, administration and other officials lack the political will to implement this law. Therefore, whatever help we need to implement this law, we are not getting that help from the authorities. Even the claim form we have to arrange by ourselves. Even then we have to implement this law like a movement by trusting each other. Only then we will get freedom from the slavery of forest department.
- Despite knowing how difficult it is for forest dependent communities to collect all these authentic documents, these documents of colonial times are being expected from forest dependent communities. But where there is union there is nothing difficult, we will collect this document because it is also the process of identification of our history. For the implementation of this law, in whichever area training is needed or any partner or any other document, working plan, gazetteer or any other document of the forest department is needed in the area, they can contact our office.
- **Vikalp- 11 Mangal Nagar Saharanpur, Phone No. 9358670901**

Thank you



<https://cjp.org.in>
Email: info@cjp.org.in