

# WORKING PLAN FOR BHOR FOREST SUB - DIVISION

## PART-I

### SUMMARY OF FACTS ON WHICH THE PROPOSALS ARE BASED

#### CHAPTER - I: THE TRACT DEALT WITH

##### SECTION - I:- NAME AND SITUATION.

1. This working plan deals with the Reserved Forests , Proposed Reserved Forests under Section 4 of Indian Forest Act 1927 ( Unclassed forest ), Acquired forests , and Protected forests of Bhore Forest Sub Division. This plan replaces the working plan written by Kanwarjit Singh which expired in March 2002 . The Kanwarjit Singh working plan period was from 1982-83 to 2001-02. Kanwarjit Singh plan was common to Pune forest division and Bhore forest sub division. Later it was decided to prepare a separate working plan for Bhore sub division.
2. Bhore forest sub division consists of 35,941.392 Ha. of forest area spread over in three talukas of Pune district namely Bhore, Velhe, & Purandhar. The break up of forests areas in Bhore sub division is Reserved Forests-17890.544 ha. Protected Forests- 9.984 ha. Acquired Forests-2163.44 ha , Forest lands notified under Section 4 of IFA 1927,-15,814.034 ha. Compensatory Afforestation land -63.39.ha. The forests in the other tahsils of Pune district fall in Pune Forest division & Junnar Forest division.
3. The forests covered under this plan lie between longitude  $74^{\circ}34.5'$  and  $74^{\circ}18.5'$  east longitudes and  $18^{\circ}26.5'$  and  $18^{\circ}1.5'$  North latitudes.
4. The areas dealt with are bounded as follows. Map of Bhore Sub Division is enclosed with Volume II of the Working Plan..

East : Mahad Range of forest Division - Raigad District

North : Paud, Haveli, Daund Ranges of Pune Forest Division - Pune District.

West : Indapur forest Range of Pune Forest Division - Pune district.

South : Khandala and Mahabaleshwar ranges of Satara Forest division. River Nira forms the partial delineation line. - Satara District

##### SECTION - II:- CONFIGURATION OF THE GROUND.

Geographically the forest areas in Bhore sub division can be divided into two distinct regions.

1. Hill areas of Western Ghats

2. Drought Prone Rain shadow region.

The areas falling in Bhore, and Velhe tahsils fall under Western Ghat hill area region and the forest areas in Purandhar Tahsil fall under Drought Prone Rain shadow region. Some of the well known peaks in the Bhore Forest Sub Division are given below-

### Peaks:

Sr.No	Name	Forest Range	Elevation above M.S.L. in metres
1	Rareshwar	Bhor	1430.73
2	Torna	Bhor	1422.20
3	Nakinde	Bhor	1410.00
4	Purandhar	Saswad	1391.11
5	Rajgad	Nasarapur	1375.87
6	Vajragad	Saswad	1353.31

Most of the tract dealt with is hilly, rugged, and at places highly precipitous slopes are met with. The forest are mostly situated on the higher slopes of the hills and are scattered in patches.

### SECTION - III:- GEOLOGY , ROCK AND SOIL.

3. Geologically, the entire tract is covered by basaltic flows commonly known as Deccan trap of *cretaceous Eocene age and laterites of still younger age form conspicuous rock units. In fact,* except the thick latritic capping on the plateau tops forming the western edge of Sahyadri and the thick alluvial soil spread along the banks of rivers, the entire area is covered by lava flows, which are several hundred meters in thickness.

#### Deccan trap:

The Deccan traps which belong to the type called plateau basalt are extra-ordinarily uniform in composition over wide areas, and are generally dark grey to dark greenish grey in colour. Brownish to purple tinges are also met with. Geological mapping and detailed petrographic studies of the fabric pattern of the various lava flows indicate that the basaltic flows met with in this region are of two types viz. (i) the Pahoehoe flows and (ii) Aa flows. The Pahoehoe flows weather easily and give rise to mature type of geography with smooth hill slopes and conical peaks and broad valleys.

The Aa flows include two sections which have different resistance to weathering. The basal dense rock is very resistant whereas the upper part breaks down easily. Thus, large boulders are formed and released which accumulate at the base of the hills.

#### Minerals:

Being dense, hard and durable, the rocks of the sub division are used extensively as building stones. They are excellent for macadam and tarred roads and are among the best materials obtainable. They are hard, tough, water-resisting and have good binding properties. They are also excellent for use as aggregates in cement concrete. They are quarried in some places. Compact dark varieties take a high polish and are used in carving work. Weathered traps, *morum*, along the slopes of the cliff sections are quarried for flooring. Zeolites and calcites are powdered and used as rangoli for decorating houses. Irregular nodules of kankar and gypsum occur in the soil at a number of places. Kankar is locally used for lime burning.

The following minerals are available in this region.

1. Construction material-Basal parts of Aa flows yield tough rock which is used for construction of roads and buildings.
2. Kankar- Along the banks of rivers and streams lime kankar is found in Alluvium or highly altered trap. Such kankar is collected for local use as lime after burning. Near Dive and Kanawadi in Purandhar Taluka kankar bands are reported.



### Soils :

The western part of the sub division Nasrapur range has red soils. The brown coloured soil is common in Purandhar Tahsil. These soils are shallower and coarser than black soils. The bottoms of valleys which hold deep soils are under cultivation.

On hill slopes where forest growth stands for its bare existence, some soil is retained which has low humus content. The effects of denudation and degradation by cattle grazing over the past few decades have left vast stretches of hill slopes devoid of tree growth, with small green pockets here and there wherever the soil conditions are still favorable for plant growth. Along the hill slopes exposed outcrops of rocks are common sight.

The soil of the Bhore sub division is lighter in the west than in the east. It belongs broadly to three classes, namely black, red and brown. In some places one class of soil blends with another in varying proportions and is in turn modified by sand, gravel, lime salts and other ingredients. The following are various soils of the three talukas of Sub division.

The black soil, kali or kalvat jamin, is generally black or nearly black and has sometimes a greyish or bluish tinge. It is commonly found in layers several feet deep. The black soil belongs to the plain, comprising the eastern portion of Purandhar taluka. The black soil by the side of rivers and large streams is usually of the great and uniform depth. It is sometimes found injured by being mixed with lime nodules, and occasionally from the action of water or the presence of mineral salts, it becomes stiff and clayey which except in years of heavy rainfall, lessens its richness. Excellent black soil of small and varying depth, with its surface covered with black basalt stones, is found on tablelands. Black soils are richer than either red or coarse grey soils. These are particularly suited for the afforestation, because of their quality of retaining moisture for longer time and crumbling instead of becoming hard due to the sun.

The black soil of the sub division can be further sub divided, into two classes viz. (1) the gaping black known as dombi and (2) the stony black called as khadkal or dhondal. The former require more plentiful and constant water supply and the crops suffer if water is not available continuously, whereas the stones in the latter are said to make it more firm and better able to retain water. Though shallower and not so strong as the gaping black soil, the stony black lands are valued more in areas where ordinary black is more easily worked but requires more frequent ploughings and heavy manuring. These black soils yield crops year after year without much deterioration in quality.

Though sometimes, near streams some gulying takes place due to the higher velocity of run off water, there is no actual problem of soil erosion. On the contrary, as black soil lands are gently slopping there is often accumulation of soil due to their low lying situation.

The brown or copper colour soil, commonly known as tambvat, is found in the transition tract viz., the eastern part of sub division namely Purandhar taluka. These soils are always shallower and coarser than the black soils. As per old Gazetter records, these brown soils are perhaps the ruins of the iron bearing rocks without the decayed vegetation element which deepens the colour of the black soils. They are often impaired by mixture of gravel but when watered by frequent showers, are generally well suited for wheat and kharif crops. Due to soil erosion and considerably high loss of soil, at times only bare rocks are exposed in the brown soil traps.

The red soil, called tambadi jamin covers a considerable area in the sub division and is commonly found in the western portions of the sub division. It is found in Purandar taluka. Red soil is generally rough and often requires deep ploughing. It is particularly suited for the cultivation of bajri, kultha matki, groundnuts and chillies. There are three varieties of red soils, pure red (nirmal tambadi), upland (mal jamin), and sandy (valsari jamin). The pure red (nirmal tambadi) is lighter and richer than the others. The uplands (mal jamin) is a reddish soil thickly spread over rock, and has been further classified into two classes according to its depth and quantities of sand and friable stones,



namely mal murud ,plain red land and tambdi malvi hilly red land. Sandy valsari soil yields fairly good crops when deep ploughing is done. The problems of erosion is most acute and severe in this tract because of the slopy nature of lands.

A considrable area of land in the sub division is under paddy soil. Paddy lands are located mainly in western portions of the sub division immediately to the east of the Western Ghats mainly in the talukas of Bhore and Velha . Big pieces of land are cut up into small plots, called khacharas in Marathi by means of earthen bunds so built as both to retain in the plots the muddy deposits brought into them by water lines of drainage and to control the water flowing into them from the higher regions during the rainy months. Paddy lands are protected from erosion due to perfect contour terracing. There is considerable silting from the surrounding catchments, and thus the fertility of the land is replenished.

A rich alluvial soil called revata or potta ranging in colour from pale yellow to dark brown, is deposited on the banks of the river Nira in Bhore and Purandhar talukas. It is the richest soil of the district but it covers only a limited area. It contains a considerable amount of humus and is regularly strengthened by fresh deposits. Generally there is a gentle sheet erosion on flatlands but often silting takes place when the banks of rivers are over-flown during high floods. Bank erosion is evident at most places.

Besides these major soils, there are patches of some minor traps mainly of local significance. Higher up the slopes, or covering the tops of the lower uplands of the eastern plain of the sub division is coarse grain. It varies in colour from a light reddish brown to grey, is of a coarse gravelly or loose friable texture and is greatly wanting in cohesion. It is decomposed basalt with a mixture of iron ore. It does not yield wheat, peas or any late or cold weather crops, but in seasons of heavy rainfall spiked millet and the early pulses give a good return. When it is left waste it bears nothing but scanty spear grass. It does not occur in the hilly west. White village soil is much like the coarse grey in colour, but is finer and is often of great depth. It is only found close to villages or on deserted village sites. Its special appearance is due to the manure which gathers on village sites and gives the soil a chalky character. There are also patches of stiff clayey soil called shadvat (white clayey) or chopan (clayey or loamy) and pure clay in which nothing grows. Clayey patches black, brown or white in colour are generally found on the banks of rivers. A rare swampy or undrained soil of a clayey texture is termed *shembat* if it is stony and *upal* if it is sodden. Near some of the larger rivers within flood limits is a narrow belt of land known as *malai* (vegetable lands). In the hilly west is a barren blackish soil called *murmad* (crumbly rock). It is very stiff and hard and is found mostly at the foots of hills wherever water lodges. Here and there in black and other rich soils there are some spots which yield poor crops compared with the surrounding areas. These spots are called *chunghadi* (lime laden) because limestone is always found near the surface.

#### SECTION IV: CLIMATE

Possessed of high altitude and prevalence of westerly breezes Bhore sub division has a climate dry and invigorating.

The year may be divided into three seasons, the cold season from November to February, the hot season from March to May and the wet season from June to October. In the cold season dry easterly land winds prevail during most part of the day and cool westerly valley winds in the night. By about the middle of March, the temperature rises somewhat rapidly and hot breeze of variable direction prevails during the day time. The hot season may be said to begin in the middle of March and end by mid June, though the hot winds and other characteristics of the hot weather are mostly over by the middle of May. In April and May the maximum temperature at Bhore and several other places in the district often rises above 100° F and temperature as high as 108°-110° F have been recorded.



At the beginning of the hot weather the wind blows from the east in the morning and from the west in the afternoon. The breeze that sets in towards evening on most days in the months of February to May brings considerable relief on hot days during evening and the early part of the night. Thunderstorms occasionally alleviate the heat but the precipitation sometimes renders the air sultry.

During the hot season there is haze. April and May months are the hottest months. In the east of the sub division, some times early in May, but as a rule not till towards the close of the month after three or four oppressive days, in the afternoon clouds gather in the east in great masses, and with a strong blast from the north east, drive west with thunder and heavy rain. The thunderstorms are occasionally accompanied by violent winds, and sharp showers, and also hail on rare occasions.

The physical and climatic conditions are mainly influenced by the Sahyadris by their spurs, catchments, plateau and plains. The topography determines the moisture condition, temperature, humidity, wind, etc. The climate of the tract is generally agreeable and pleasant in the hilly western zone. It is agreeable and pleasant in the Velha and Bhor Tahsils and hot, dry and oppressive in the Purandhar Tahsil.

The moisture conditions of the tract are governed by the South west monsoons, which bring in most of the precipitation from July to October. The rainfall is not uniform in the entire sub division. The Bhor, Velha tahsils received high rainfall when compared to Purandhar tahsil. 90 percent of the rain is received from the South-West monsoon. The incidence of rainfall due to the North east monsoon is absent in the Purandhar Tahsil. The precipitation is heaviest along the Sahyadri hill region. Normally ranging from 300 mm to 450 mm in Saswad range and 1500mm to 2000mm in Bhor and Velhe ranges. In the Purandhar Tahsil the erratic and uncertain rains mark this zone as the Drought Prone Area.

#### Temperature:

The cold season starts by about the end of November and continues till about the middle of February, december being the coldest month during this season. The mean daily maximum temperature in the plains is  $38.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while the mean daily minimum temperature is  $9.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . During the period from mid-February to the end of May, there is a continuous rise in temperature. The rise of temperature is more marked in the plains than in the hills. May is the hottest month of the year, the mean daily maximum temperature and the mean daily minimum temperature in the plains are  $41.9^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $21.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  respectively. The onset of the south west monsoon commences in the first or second week of June, which brings down the temperature appreciably. The withdrawal of the south west monsoon in October is marked by a rise in temperature during the day. Thereafter, both day and night temperatures begin to drop. The statement showing maximum, and minimum temperatures is given in Appendix No. I of Volume II.

#### Rainfall :

The chief supply of rain is from the south west monsoon which begins about the middle of June and lasts till the end of October. The rainfall data shows variations from year to year at different rain stations. The statement showing rainfall data from 1990 to 2000 is given in Appendix No. II of Volume II.

#### Humidity:

The atmospheric humidity is highest during the monsoon, but in the summer and cold season the air, particularly during the afternoons, is dry. In the plains the dryness is more marked than in the hills.

#### Winds:

Winds are particularly strong in the hills during the South West monsoon season. During the rest of the year they are light. In the three months from January to March the winds continue to be moderate and predominantly from directions North to South and West to East.



### Dew and Fog:

Dew appears in the later part of October and lasts till the end of February. The difference between percentages of relative humidity in the morning and in the evening goes on increasing from October. The wind speed during these months is not more than 7kms per hour. The range of temperature between the daily maximum and daily minimum is fairly high. All these contribute to the formation of dew.

Fogs are rare in the eastern plains. They occur in the early mornings in September, October, November, December, and January but disappear by half past 9 in the morning. They are generally visible in the valleys on the banks of rivers. In the western hills mists are common from May to September. Sometimes mists rise from the Konkan and fly east with great swiftness. At other times when the air is still, the mist stretches over the Konkan like a sea of milk, the tops of hills standing out like islands. After the monsoon sets in early in June, except during occasional breaks the western hills are wrapped in trenching mists and rain clouds.

### SECTION - V: WATER SUPPLY

A large number of rivers and streams have their sources in the Sahyadris. They flow towards East and Southeast. The chief among the rivers is the turbulent Bhima. In this tract Nira is its tributary. The Nira has its source in the Bhore taluka in the spur of the Sahyadris which is crowned by the fort of Torna. It flows North East till it reaches Southern border of Pune where it is joined from the North by the Shivganga. From this it turns east and forms the southern boundary of the district, separating it from Satara North and Solapur. It finally falls into Bhima at the South east corner of the district near Narsingpur after a course of about 160 kilometers. During the rainy season all these rivers carry immense volume of water, but during the hot season they dry up completely or shrink to narrow streams in broad stretches of gravel. At many a place, where cross spurs at some distances from the main ridge occur, reducing the intervening valleys to narrow necks, advantage of this topographical feature has been taken to construct large dams and to create extensive lakes for hydel power and irrigation. This fortunate physical formation of the Sahyadris, not only allows storage of large volume of water behind the dams, but also ensure, provision of water through heavy preoipitation during the monsoon.

The tract is having a number of wells and minor irrigation projects to cater to the needs of water for drinking and irrigation in the eastern part of the Sub division. However, scarcity of drinking water is experienced in the western hilly region of the Sahyadris in the hot weather.

### SECTION -VI: DISTRIBUTION OF AREA.

The tract is hilly and rugged , in the Western part. All the available lands fit for cultivation are under permanent cultivation. The forests have consequence in relegated to steep hills and are much scattered and isolated due to intervening occupied lands for cultivation and habitat. The areas dealt with the plan can be broadly grouped into the following two zones on the basis of climatic conditions.

I - Western Ghat hilly region - In this region Bhore, Velha talukas can be grouped.

II -Drought Prone Rain shadow zone- In this region mainly the forest areas of Purandhar Taluka fall.

The area dealt with under this plan is 35,941.392 ha. Which is spread in 308 villages of three talukas of Pune district, which constitute 3 ranges of the Bhore sub division. The range wise distribution of the area under each category of forests is shown in table No.1. The forest areas as per Survey of India Toposheet wise and village map wise are given in Appendix No. III of Volume II.



**Table No. - 1**

Range wise distribution of the forests in Bhore sub division is given in the following table

Sr. No.	Range	Revenue Taluka	Reserved Forests in Ha.	Protected forests in Ha	Forest lands notified under Section 4 of IFA 1927 in Ha	Acquired Private forests in Ha	Compensatory Afforestation on land in Ha	Total in Ha.
1	Bhor	Bhor pt	3818.444	9.984	8585.462	1385.480	35.100	13834.470
2	Nasrapur	Velha pt & Bhor pt	6705.479	0	5035.764	542.990	28.290	12312.523
3	Saswad	Purandhar	7366.621	0	2192.808	234.970	0	9794.399
Total:			17890.544	9.984	15814.034	2163.440	63.390	35941.392

The total area included in this plan is 35,941.392 ha of Bhore forest sub division.

A few forest areas in Saswad, Bhore and Nasrapur ranges were surveyed during 1879 to 1904. Toposheets of 8"=1 mile were prepared by the forest survey branch of Surveyed of India for these areas. All the forest areas in Bhore, Nasrapur range and part of Saswad are not surveyed, hence topo sheets of 8"=1 mile are not available for these areas. Stock mapping work for these un-surveyed forests was done on village maps. Areas which were not included in the previous working plan are now included in this plan, accordingly new compartment numbers have been allotted to the newly included areas. The statement showing various Gazette notifications declaring forest areas of Bhore, into RF, PF, and changes occurred since reservation are given in Appendix No. IV of Volume II. Some forest areas in Bhore sub division were also diverted for non forestry purpose under Forest Conservation Act 1980. The statement showing the forest areas diverted for non forest purpose is given in Appendix No. V of Volume II.

#### **SECTION - VII: STATE OF BOUNDARIES.**

Out of the 35,941.392 ha. of forest land 10,636.00 ha. Forest land was under Ex-Bhore State these forest lands were declared as Reserved Forests during that time. Another 7254.54 ha of forest land was declared as Reserved forests during 1879. This 8189.00 ha. RF was demarcated and the boundaries are clear. The demarcation of 10,636.00 ha. Forest land under Bhore State was demarcated during 1976 to 1980. But this demarcation is also not clear as on today due to heavy growth of vegetation.

The demarcation of 9.984 ha. Protected forests was done from the funds made available through compensatory afforestation programme. This 9.984 ha. was planted.

A land admeasuring 2163.440 ha was acquired under Maharashtra Private forests (Acquisition) Act 1975. Out of the 2163.44 ha acquired forests only 895.700 ha forest land is physically in the possession of forest department and the processes of transferring remaining 1267.740 ha forest land is in progress. The enquiry process regarding transferring acquisition of 1267.740 ha is in progress.

In the year 1955 and later the forest lands in Bhore sub division admeasuring 15814.034 ha were notified under Section 4 of IFA 1927 for declaring them as RF. This area was demarcated during 1976 to 1982 by the FSO Bhore.

An area of 73.374 ha non forest land was made available to the Bhore sub division out of this 9.984 ha. was declared as PF and demarcated. The remaining 63.390ha is yet to be declared as protected forests under section 29 of IFA 1927. Afforestation was done on this 63.390 ha. and the area is demarcated.

The RF is demarcated in the usual manner with stone cairns as laid down in Bombay Forest Manual Vol. II Section 123, when the boundary is demarcated artificially. The cairns are so arranged that the one on each side of it is visible from each of these. The demarcation line is to be kept clean by cutting the bushy growth annually. The cairns are to be annually painted with lime indicating the direction of the demarcation line on them. The areas closed to grazing are to be annually painted with red lead bands on peripheral trees. However, it has been observed that maintenance of permanent boundary marks is generally unsatisfactory.

### SECTION - VIII : LEGAL POSITION

The Legal Classification of the forest areas in Bhore sub division is as under-

Sr.No	Legal classification of Forests	Area in Ha.
1	Reserved Forests	17890.544
2	Protected forests	9.984
3	Acquired forests	2163.440
4	Forest lands notified under Section 4 of IFA 1927	15814.034
5	Compensatory Afforestation lands	63.390
	Total :	35941.392

The Forests of Ex Bhore were notified under Section - 4 of the IFA 1927 as under.

Name of Tahsil	Notification number and date	No of villages covered by the notification
Vichitrabad	No. 5301(a) E dt. 5-2-1955	78
Rajgad	No. 5301(d)-Edt. 8-2-1955	93
Prachandgad	No.5301©-E dt. 8-2-1955	110
Pavan Maval	No. 5301(b)-E dt. 8-2-1955	50

Out of the above 331 villages, few villages were subsequently transferred to Khandala taluka of Satara district.

The Forest settlement officer, Bhore was appointed in 1956-57. FSO Bhore submitted a settlement report for the following talukas and villages (including villages from Pune Forest Division).

#### Settlement Report:

Name of Tahsil	No. of villages	Area in Ha.
Bhore	142	12118.05
Velhe	116	11581.89
Mulshi	48	3742.07
Maval	23	1629.24

These settlement reports were submitted by the Conservator of Forests, Pune circle to the Government through the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Pune division vide his No.FSO-3(65-66) 5864 dt. 8-11-75, but the reports are yet to be approved by the Government of Maharashtra.



Subsequently considering the slow progress of the forest settlement work in Bhore sub division Government in R&FD letter No.FLD-1577/91301/F-5 dt. 25-6-77 accorded sanction for the post of a Forest Settlement Officer for Bhore sub division. The work of preparation of settlement and demarcation report was completed and submitted to the Government. His report is still pending with the Government for final notification of the areas under Section 20 of IFA 1927. While conveying the approval to this Working Plan the Government of India, has suggested to take prompt action on the report submitted by the FSO. The Sub-DFO, Bhore and the CCF (T), Pune should pursue this matter with R&FD, Government of Maharashtra to get it notified under sec 20 of IFA1927 at the earliest. The forest areas, which have been proposed to be constituted as reserved forests, as per section 4 of IFA-1927 are also included in this working plan along with reserved forests, protected forests, acquired forests, and compensatory forest lands.

An area of 73.374 ha. was made available in the Bhore sub division under compensatory afforestation works. Out of this 9.984 ha. was declared as Protected forests. The remaining area 63.39 ha is yet to be notified as Protected forests as suggested in the para 3.4 (i) of Forest Conservation Act 1980 Rules and Guidelines (As amended on Oct. 25, 1992). The statement showing the Gazette Notifications declaring forest as RF/ PF is given in Appendix No. IV of Volume II.

Some private forests extending over 2163.44 ha in the past have been acquired under provisions of Private Forests Acquisition Act 1975. Such forests have been assigned legal status of reserved forests as per Section 3 of the said act. A statement showing the acquired forest lands in Bhore sub division is given in Appendix No. VI of Volume II. The details of 895.70 ha. acquired forests, which are in actual possession of forest department are given in Column No. 10 of Appendix No. VI of Volume II. And also in Appendix No. VI-A of Volume II. The details of acquired forests extending over 1267.74 ha. which are in the charge of forest department as per the records are given in Column No. 11 of Appendix No. VI of Volume II. the processes of transferring remaining 1267.740 ha forest land is in progress. The enquiry process regarding transferring acquisition of 1267.740 ha is in progress. While approving this Working Plan the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, laid down the condition to take into possession of this 1267.740 ha by the forest department at the earliest and to prepare a scheme for scientific management of these forests. Hence efforts must be made by the Sub-DFO, Bhore to take possession of this 1267.740 ha of acquired forests, after taking the land into possession he should prepare a scheme to manage the land on scientific forest management principles and get it approved by the CCF (T) before implementing it. Such scheme should be within the broad framework of the prescriptions of this working plan.

#### SECTION - IX : RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS

The forests are not burdened with rights, except the right of way and access to water, fields, temples and wells. Privileges, both general and special for Pune and Ahmednagar districts are published in a special pamphlet "Code of Forest Privileges". In addition to the General privileges 1 to 10 listed under article 132 of Bombay Forest Manual volume III there are some special privileges for the Pune district as listed under article 137. These include removal of Karvi (*Carvia callosus*) by head loads for agricultural purposes and removal of Mohwa (*Bassia latifolia*) fruit for their use.

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