

MANAGEMENT PLAN

OF

PRIVATE FOREST AREAS OF RUPNAGAR FOREST DIVISION



(2007-2008 TO 2016-2017)

RUPNAGAR FOREST DIVISION

**Prepared By
Divisional Forest Officer
Rupnagar Forest Division,
Rupnagar.**

Important Abbreviations:-

BH	:	Breast Height
CCF	:	Chief Conservator of Forests .
DFO	:	Divisional Forest Officer
FCA	:	Forest Conservation Act
FPC	:	Forest Protection Committee.
GBH	:	Girth at Breast Height
MoEF	:	Ministry of Environment and Forest
PCCF	:	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests.
PLPA	:	Punjab Land Preservation Act.
VFC	:	Village Forest Committee
JFMC	:	Joint Forest Management Committee

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SUBJECT INDEX

Para No	SUBJECT	Page No
	CHAPTER-I The tract dealt with	1
1.1	Name & Situation	2
1.2	Configuration of the ground	2
1.3	Geology, Rock & Soil	3
1.4	Climate	4-6
1.5	Water Supply	7
1.6	Distribution of Area	7-20
1.7	Legal Status	21
1.8	Provisions of section 4 & 5 of PLPA	21-23
	CHAPTER – II Flora and Fauna	24
2.1	General description of the growing stock	25
2.2	Past fellings	26
2.3	Status of Natural Regeneration	26
2.4	Injuries to which crops is liable	26
2.5	General description of fauna found in forest	27
2.6	Injuries to which fauna is liable & protection	27
	CHAPTER- III Utilization of the Produce	28
3.1	Agricultural customs & wants of the people	29
3.2	Market & Marketable Produce	29
3.3	Lines of Export	29
3.4	Method of exploitation & their cost	29
3.5	Past and current prices of wood products	30
3.6	Wood- Based Industry regulation rules	30

Para No	SUBJECT	Page No
	CHAPTER – IV General History of the Forests	31
4.1	General History of the Forests	32
4.2	Past system of Management and their results	32
4.3	Special works of Improvement taken during the last Management Plan.	33-34
	CHAPTER- V Objectives, Management Strategy & proposal	35
5.1	Objectives of management	36
5.2	Approach for treatment of areas closed under section 4 & 5 of the PLPA 1900	36
5.2.1	Soil Conservation	36
5.2.2	Natural Regeneration	37
5.2.3	Artificial regeneration	37
5.2.4	NTFP	37
5.3	Protection Measures	38
5.4	Management Policy & Procedure	38
5.4.1	Notifications under section 4 & 5 of the PLPA & rationale for revised felling policy and ancillary provisions	38
5.4.2	Felling Policy	39-41
5.4.3	Procedure for issuing felling permits	42
5.4.4	Marking Rules for main felling programe from Non-Cultivated private forests	43
5.4.5	Marking Rules for felling trees from cultivated lands	44
5.4.6	Bamboo	45
5.4.7	Felling Rules	45
5.4.8	Guidelines for ground story management and rules for harvest/removal of lantana	46-47

Para No	SUBJECT	Page No
5.5	Other proposals in cultivated/habitation and other institutional lands	48
5.6	Other proposals for private area under forest	49
5.7	Promotion of Ecotourism	50
5.8	Miscellaneous Regulations	50
5.8.1	Katha Making	50
5.8.2	Petty felling and emergent cleanings	51
5.8.3	Procedure for permission to cut timber/fuel wood for domestic use	51
5.9	Period of Management Plan	51
	CHAPTER- VI Joint Forest Management & Activities done in JFM	52
6.1	Joint Forest Management (Detail of Village Forest committees etc.)	53
6.2	Present Forestry Activity on the Village land.	53
6.3	Formation of Self Help Groups	53-54
	CHAPTER- VII Scope of Wild Life Conservation	55
7.1	Scope of Wild life Conservation	56
7.2	Reduction in man & animal conflict	56
7.3	Wild life education and extension	57
	<u>ANNEXURES</u>	58
1	Annexure-I	59-64
2	Annexure-II	65-68
3	Annexure-III	69-71
4	Annexure-IV	72-74
5	Annexure-V	75-78
6	Annexure-VI	79-80
7	Annexure-VII	81-87
8	Annexure-VIII	88-100
9	Annexure-IX	101-103

Chapter-I

The tract dealt with

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The tract dealt with

1.1 Name and situation

The forest dealt with in this management plan fall under Forest Division, Rupnagar. Rupnagar District lies on the South Eastern part of the Punjab State. The territorial jurisdiction of Rupnagar Forest Division falls in Rupnagar District and part of the newly carved SAS Nagar (Mohali) District. It lies between 76°-18' and 76°-52' E longitudes and 30°-35' and 31°-26' N. latitudes. It is bounded by Himachal Pradesh in the North-East, Union Territory of Chandigarh, Haryana and Patiala, Fatehgarh Sahib Forest Divisions in the South and Garshankar, Ludhiana Forest Divisions in the West.

Rupnagar district has Three Sub-Divisions viz. Rupnagar, Chamkaur Sahib and Anandpur Sahib which fall in this Division. Two sub Divisions of SAS Nagar (Mohali) District, namely, Kharar and Mohali fall in Roopnagar Forest Division. Rupnagar Forest Division is comprised of five Forest Ranges viz. Rupnagar, Kharar, Siswan, Nurpur Bedi, and Anandpur Sahib.

Nurpur Bedi Range of the Division with a small part of Anandpur Sahib Range falls on the right of river Sutlej and other ranges namely (major) part of Anandpur Sahib, whole of Rupnagar, Kharar and Siswan on the left of the river.

Following topographic sheets cover the district Rupnagar.

<u>Scale</u>	<u>Survey of India Topographic sheets reference</u>
1:2,50,000	53 A and 53 B
1:50,000	53A/7,8,11 & 12 53B/6,9,10,13 & 14

1.2 Configuration of the ground

Basically the whole area forms part of the Shiwalik Hills and is a sub mountainous tract. A large number of Hills torrents and small rivulets (choes) garland the area ultimately draining into River Sutlej. The slopes along the main ridge and

choes are quite steep but slope is quite gentle in the riverine tract, which is almost plain. Borrow pits are quite a common feature along the strips.

The area of this Management Plan falls in number of watersheds. Total forest area of this division is **51663.59 hectare** out of which **44585.00** hectare is closed under section 4 & 5 of Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900 and **169.00** hectare is closed under section 38 of Indian Forest Act, 1927.

1.3 Geology Rocks and Soil: -

As per as geology is concerned the rocks are classified into two broad belts- outer belt and inner belt formed respectively during the upper tertiary and lower tertiary periods.

Upper Shiwalik: Soft earths, Clays and Boulders, Conglobe

Middle Shiwalik: Massure sand rocks, Clay beds.

Lower Shiwalik: Grey micaceous sand stones and unfossiliferous slabs.

Soil:

Profile analysis reveals that soil is clayey with large preponderance of silt fraction and the soils are siliceous in nature. The amount of silica sesquioxide increases with depth while calcium carbonate is absent. These soils have been designated as transitional soils of alluvial origin. The hilly areas have a slope varying from 10 to 50 percent or even more at a few places. In the hills and foothills, the soil is mixture of sand and clay with coarse ingredients of pebbles and gravels. The soils are generally shallow in hills and foothills and are well drained. Soil is mostly poor in nitrogen and organic matter.

The area can also be classified into three major physiographic units i.e. Shiwalik hills, piedmont plain and 'Choes'. In the Shiwalik , the general slope of the area varies between 10 to 50 % even more at a few places. The plains area in general are nearly level to gently slopping with slopes of 0.5 to 5.0 % On the basis of morphological, physico-chemical studies of the soil profile from the different meteorological divisions, Sharma (1953) classified the soils into the world group Zone No. 2 . These soils

represent those developed under humid conditions and hot climate of sub mountainous areas. Profile of virgin wasteland of these areas consists of the following description :-

<u>Depth (inches)</u>	<u>Description</u>
0-6	Dark brown, silty, clayloam, no effervescence with Hcl, Ph approx. 7.0.
6-42	Brown clay compact, no effervescence with Hcl, pH same as above.
42-66	Same as above.
66-92	Same as above, but grey spots grey spots are found here and there
92-108	Grey, loose, fine, no effervescence with Hcl, H approx. 6.5
108-120	Dark brown, clay loam, compact, no effervescence with Hcl, PH same as above.

1.4 Climate: -

In mountainous and sub mountainous zone temperature and other climatic factors are greatly altered by altitudinal changes. The climate of the area is described as Sub tropical and most of the rainfall is received during monsoon from July to middle of September while rains are few during January–February. Total annual rainfall as per the recent data varies from 754 mm to 1534 mm. Precipitation in the form of dew also occurs in winter from October to January which gives beneficial effects on young plants. April to June are generally dry months. During summer, the average maximum temperature recorded was 38⁰C and minimum temperature recorded was 21⁰C and during winter the average maximum temperature of 20⁰C and minimum temperature of 6⁰C were recorded in the month of January. Due to high temperature and dry climate in the summer months mortality in young plantations has been noticed. During winter pool frost and adjective frost is quite common which cause damage to frost-tender species in the young stages.

Table No. 1 and 2 shows rainfall data and temperature data respectively recorded in the last ten years.

Table No-1**Monthly Rainfall Data (mm)**

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1996	52.4	111.0	34.6	7.8	26.1	184.6	264.7	347.5	225.2	65.6	0.0	1.2	1320.7
1997	27.6	11.6	9.0	78.1	70.9	95.1	270.7	392.3	93.6	27.1	59.6	108.9	1244.5
1998	4.6	87.0	43.7	46.1	12.3	170.1	351.6	379.4	315.4	120.8	3.3	0	1534.3
1999	38.4	10.1	5.7	0.0	114.8	169.0	385.0	179.4	105.5	0	0	0	1007.9
2000	48.2	37.5	16.1	11.9	50.9	146.1	485.6	312.4	101.8	0	0	28.5	1239
2001	9.3	0.6	35.9	35.9	73.4	103.7	394.3	284.6	45.8	0	0.2	8.4	992.1
2002	21.6	24.5	13.0	5.7	30.2	111.3	66.1	212.4	298.4	31.0	0	2.3	816.5
2003	30.5	49.0	20.5	21.1	1.3	108.4	295.5	145.7	67.2	0	7.8	6.6	753.6
2004	117.5	6.7	0	36.4	10.3	42.0	178.0	354.3	10.6	229.0	1.3	20.2	1006.3
2005	46.8	73.6	37.2	8.4	29.3	51.5	241.1	159.3	115.3	0	0	0	762.5
2006	29.8	0	66.6	4.0	62.1	22.5	67.2	0	0	0	0	0	252.2

Table No-2**Monthly Temperature Data (mm)**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec
1996	20.2 / 4.8	22.6 / 7.9	28.1 / 12.8	34.9 / 16.6	38.2 / 20.8	35.8 / 24.0	33.7 / 24.1	31.6 / 23.8	32.2 / 21.7	30.5 / 15.5	27.2 / 8.6	23.2 / 3.3
1997	19.7 / 3.3	23.0 / 6.2	27.6 / 10.8	31.8 / 11.0	36.5 / 19.1	36.0 / 22.5	33.9 / 25.5	31.9 / 23.7	32.5 / 22.3	27.9 / 15.0	24.2 / 10.6	16.7 / 7.0
1998	19.9 / 4.4	22.6 / 7.8	25.5 / 10.7	34.5 / 17.5	40.0 / 22.6	37.8 / 24.3	33.7 / 25.2	32.8 / 25.0	32.3 / 22.6	30.7 / 17.6	28.0 / 11.3	21.4 / 5.4
1999	17.2 / 6.3	23.9 / 7.8	29.8 / 11.7	39.0 / 16.9	39.6 / 22.8	36.4 / 24.1	33.6 / 24.3	33.4 / 24.0	31.1 / 22.6	32.6 / 15.7	28.4 / 9.7	23.5 / 5.3
2000	18.0 / 5.4	21.3 / 6.2	28.2 / 10.1	37.4 / 16.0	39.1 / 22.9	35.9 / 24.7	32.2 / 23.7	33.3 / 23.6	33.2 / 20.9	33.3 / 16.5	28.1 / 11.1	23.8 / 5.2
2001	18.3 / 2.3	25.2 / 6.3	29.5 / 11.8	34.7 / 17.1	37.8 / 22.3	34.3 / 23.6	32.8 / 24.9	33.4 / 24.3	34.1 / 20.8	32.9 / 16.6	28.6 / 10.7	22.0 / 6.6
2002	20.7 / 5.6	23.4 / 7.8	29.7 / 13.1	36.9 / 18.4	40.9 / 22.9	37.3 / 25.2	36.8 / 25.7	31.1 / 25.0	31.6 / 20.3	31.4 / 16.3	27.6 / 10.6	23.2 / 7.5
2003	16.0 / 5.1	23.3 / 8.7	28.0 / 12.3	35.9 / 17.8	39.2 / 21.4	39.0 / 25.9	33.4 / 25.0	33.3 / 24.8	33.0 / 22.7	32.2 / 15.8	26.6 / 10.4	20.7 / 7.1
2004	19.0 / 6.5	24.4 / 8.6	32.3 / 14.0	37.2 / 19.6	39.7 / 21.7	36.9 / 23.9	35.4 / 25.3	32.5 / 23.9	34.1 / 21.9	29.5 / 15.7	26.8 / 11.4	22.1 / 8.4
2005	0 0	0 0	0 0	34.6 / 16.6	38.1 / 21.7	40.0 / 25.6	32.7 / 24.8	33.5 / 24.0	32.4 / 22.2	32.03 / 16.0	27.8 / 9.8	22.4 / 4.4
2006	20.5 / 6.0	30.5 / 9.6	28.7 / 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1.5 Water Supply

The area is sloping and undulating, the precipitation in the Shiwalik hills is drained by 'Choes' or hill-torrents, which spring up during the rainy season. In case of plantations in the hills and foothills of Shiwaliks, irrigation is not possible because of acute shortage of water even for drinking purposes. Conventionally hand watering or irrigation is not undertaken in these rain-fed plantations. Therefore, the success of plantations mainly depends on timely planting during the monsoon period and soil and water conservation measures taken up in their vicinity.

In case of plantations in plain areas, there is no problem for irrigation water. In the mand and bela areas the water table is quite high and temporary wells can be dug for hand watering. In the plain areas, the depth of ground water ranges from 6 to 30 m below ground surface. Tubewells can be dug in the plains for irrigation. Some artificial barrages and reservoirs have also been constructed recently for providing irrigation in the tract under the Kandi Watershed and Area Development Project.. In fact, the Nangal hydro-electric project a part of Bhakra Dam is situated in the district. Besides that major irrigation canal systems originate from the Sutlej waters at Nangal and Rupnagar.

1.6 Distribution of Area: -

Distribution of area

The area of this Management Plan falls in a number of watersheds. Area closed under sec. 4 & 5 of Punjab Land Preservation Act 1900 (PLPA, 1900) is owned by private individuals/community/Panchayat owned and it measures as 44585 hectare. Detail of area, under this Management Plan which falls in 189 (188 +1) villages is as given on the Notifications is given below:-

**Detail of area of villages which is closed U/S 4 & 5 of Land
Preservation Act, 1900 and Sec. 38 of Indian Forest Act, 1927**

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Siswan	338	4143	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4 & 5	Till settlement 2.2.2018	1997-98
2	Chhotti Barri Nagal	339	2912	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4& 5	-do-	1997-98
3	Parol	340	1162	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4	-do-	1997-98
4	Bharongian	160	64	39/15/99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4 & 5	3.11.2019	1997-98
5	Hoshiarpur	159	163	3910/04-Ft.III-769 Dt. 20.1.2004	4 & 5	19.1.2024	1997-98
6	Sultanpur	333	306	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4	Till settlement 2.2.2018	1997-98
7	Majra	332	1047	39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4	2.2.2018	1997-98
8	Pallanpur	234	276	39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4	-do-	1997-98
9	Dulwan	337	267	39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4	-do-	1997-98
10	Dhakaran Kalan	154	63	39/15/99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4	3.11.2019	1997-98
11	Salamatpur	162	49	39/15/99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4 & 5	3.11.2019	1997-98

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Mullanpur	342	521	39/15/99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4 & 5	3.11.2019	1997-98
13	Majrian	343	4103	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4 & 5	Till settlement 2.2.2018	1997-98
14	Sunk	344	2084	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4 & 5	Till settlement 2.2.2018	1997-98
15	Parchh	349	2653	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4 & 5	Till settlement 2.2.2018	1997-98
16	Nada	350	2222	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4 & 5	Till settlement 2.2.2018	1997-98
17	Karoran	352	3700	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4 & 5	Till settlement 2.2.2018	1997-98
18	Malakpur	84	130	39(15)99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4 & 5	3.11.2019	1998-99
19	Thaska	174	86	39(15)99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4	3.11.2019	1998-99
20	Bhukhri	70	58	39(15)99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4 & 5	3.11.2019	1998-99
21	Baliali	34	144	39(15)99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4 & 5	3.11.2019	1998-99
22	Lakhnor	36	31	39(15)99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4 & 5	3.11.2019	1998-99
23	Landran	38	71	39(15)99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4	3.11.2019	1998-99
24	Majatri	57	81	39(15)99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4	3.11.2019	1998-99
25	Dhadi	316	468	39(54)-99-Ft.III/13398 Dt. 26.10.1998	4 & 5	25.10.2019	1998-99

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Hardo Narmoh	366	137	39(58)-99 Ft.III/16053 Dt. 10.11.1999	4 & 5	9.11.2019	1998-99
27	Bhartgarh	327	404	39(40)2000-Ft.III/9427 Dt. 25.7.2000	4 & 5	24.7.2020	1998-99
28	Kharota	336	206	39(40)2000-Ft.III/9427 Dt. 25.7.2000	4 & 5	24.7.2020	1998-99
29	Kakrala	332	159	39(40)2000-Ft.III/9427 Dt. 25.7.2000	4 & 5	24.7.2020	1998-99
30	Bhaowal	325	156	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	17.3.2019	1998-99
31	Nangal	335	435	39(54) -99-Ft.III/13398 Dt. 26.10.1999	4 & 5	25.10.2019	1998-99
32	Barapind	326	639	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	17.3.2019	1998-99
33	Mianpur Handur	317	188	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	17.3.2019	1998-99
34	Hardoharipur	319	62	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	1998-99
35	Raje Majra	192	188	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	1999- 2000
36	Simbal Jhallian	182	66	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	1999- 2000
37	Baman Majra	213	114	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	1999- 2000
38	Phoolpur Grewal	181	49	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	1999- 2000
39	Kheri Salabatpur	86	40	39(14)Ft.III-89/17892 Dt. 7.8.1989	4 & 5	6.8.2004	1999- 2000
40	Tarapur	325	2849	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4 & 5	Till settlement 2.2.2018	1999- 2000
41	Mirzapur	326	3807	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914	4 & 5	Till settlement	1999- 2000

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42	Gocher	328	1049	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4 & 5	Till settlement 2.2.2018	1999- 2000
43	Buranan	321	785	458-59Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39/118/2002-Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4 & 5	Till settlement 2.2.2018	1999- 2000
44	Labangarh	319	139	39(15)99-Ft.III/15852 Dt. 4.11.1999	4 & 5	3.11.2019	1999- 2000
45	Saini Majra	318	150	39(71)/71-Ft.III-4098 Dt. 26.11.1993	4 & 5	25.11.2013	1999- 2000
46	Ban Majra	123	51	39(15)99-Ft.III/15652 Dt. 4.11.1999	4 & 5	3.11.2011	1999- 2000
47	Mathri	124	70	39(15)99-Ft.III/15652 Dt. 4.11.1999	4	3.11.2011	-do-
48	Bhugalan	364	166	39(7)Ft.89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4	4.10.2004	2000-01
49	Jhandian	365	261	39(7)Ft.89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4	4.10.2004	2000-01
50	Norangpur	366	15	458-59 Ft. Dated 23.9.1914	4	Till settlement	2000-01
51	Bari	363	2077	458-59 Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39(7)Ft.89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	Till settlement 4.10.2004	2000-01
52	Hirdapur	374	847	458-59 Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39(7)Ft.89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4	Till settlement 4.10.2004	2000-01
53	Kakot	368	576	458-59 Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39(7)Ft.89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	Till settlement 4.10.2004	2000-01
54	Majri	369	2509	458-59 Ft. Dated 23.9.1914	4 & 5	Till settlement 4.10.2004	2000-01
55	Kheri	373	796	458-59 Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39(7) Ft.89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	Till settlement 4.10.2004	2000-01

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
56	Haripur	371	857	458-59 Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39(7)Ft.89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	Till settlement 4.10.2004	2000-01
57	Harnampur	372	555	458-59 Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39(7)Ft.89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	Till settlement 4.10.2004	2000-01
58	Bardar	370	4368	458-59 Ft. Dated 23.9.1914 39(7)Ft.89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	Till settlement 4.10.2004	2000-01
59	Thona	120	31	39(37)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	2000-01
60	Purkhali	376	106	39(37)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	2000-01
61	Ganura	490	157	39(37)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	2001-02
62	Rampur Kalan	469	340	39(33)-Ft.III-90/ 10863 Dt. 1.7.1991	4 & 5	30.6.2011	2001-02
63	Kukoowal	487	463	39(37)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	17.3.2019	2001-02
64	Kalwan	488	510	39(37)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	17.3.2019	2001-02
65	Nalhoti	400	444	39(88)-96Ft.III/15951 Dt. 26.11.1996	4 & 5	25.11.2016	2001-02
66	Raisara	485	822	39 (15)-Ft.III-89/22944 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	4.10.2004	2001-02
67	Gocher	484	533	39(88)-96Ft.III/15951 Dt. 26.11.1996	4 & 5	25.11.2016	2001-02
68	Kahanpur Kuhi	483	289	38(117)-Ft.III-98/4528 Dt. 19.4.1999	4 & 5	18.4.2019	2001-02
69	Samundrian	482	545	39(88)-96Ft.III/15951 Dt. 26.11.1996	4	25.11.2016	2001-02
70	Haripur	481	157	38(117)-Ft.III-98/4528 Dt. 19.4.1999	4	18.4.2019	2001-02

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71	Spalwan	479	451	39(88)-96Ft.III/15951 Dt. 26.11.1996	4	25.11.2016	2001-02
72	Plata	480	240	39(88)-96Ft.III/15951 Dt. 26.11.1996	4	25.11.2016	2001-02
73	Mehandpur	478	591	39(54) Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.1999	4	25.10.2019	2001-02
74	Bhangal	470	415	39(54) Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.1999	4	25.10.2019	2001-02
75	Garh Baga	522	3815	39(15) Ft.III-89/22944 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	4.10.2004	2002-03
76	Khad Bathlaur	521	2319	39(15) Ft.III-89/22944 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	4.10.2004	2002-03
77	Tiba Taprian	520	1623	39(15) Ft.III-89/22944 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	4.10.2004	2002-03
78	Rajgiri	518	1910	39(2)Ft.III-89/104 Dt. 6.9.1993	4 & 5	5.9.2013	2002-03
79	Dhamana	517	2280	39(54) Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.1999	4 & 5	25.10.2019	2002-03
80	Jatwar	516	2101	39(2)Ft.III-89/104 Dt. 6.9.1993	4 & 5	5.9.2013	2002-03
81	Jhandian	515	3617	39(54) Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.1999	4 & 5	25.10.2019	2002-03
82	Balewal	513	1024	39/226/03-Ft.III/18713 Dt.17.11.2003	4 & 5	16.11.2023	2002-03
83	Tibba Nangal	514	1208	39/226/03-Ft.III/18713 Dt.17.11.2003	4 & 5	16.11.2023	2002-03
84	Basali	512	1464	38 (117) Ft.III-98/4528 Dt. 19.4.1999	4	18.4.2019	2002-03
85	Jatoli	505	443	39(33)-Ft.III/90/10863 Dt. 1.7.1991	4 & 5	30.6.2011	2002-03
86	Barari	510	45	38 (117) Ft.III-98/4528 Dt. 19.4.1999	4	18.4.2019	2002-03

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
87	Kangar	506	66	38 (117) Ft.III-98/4528 Dt. 19.4.1999	4 & 5	18.4.2019	2002-03
88	Nurpur Khurd	503	1517	39(17)Ft.3-98/4528 Dt. 19.4.1999 39/226/03Ft.III/18713 Dt. 17.11.2003	4 &5 4	18.4.2019 16.11.2023	2002-03
89	Kartarpur	502	45	38 (117) Ft.III-98/4528 Dt. 19.4.1999	4	18.4.2019	2002-03
90	Saupur	501	413	39(33)-Ft.III/90/10863 Dt. 1.7.1991	4 & 5	30.6.2011	2002-03
91	Makari	507	228	39(33)-Ft.III/90/10863 Dt. 1.7.1991	4 & 5	30.6.2011	2002-03
92	Sabor	496	771	39(137)3 Ft.III/8986 Dt. 16.7.2003	4 & 5	15.7.2023	2002-03
93	Katta	495	272	38 (117) Ft.III-98/4528 Dt. 19.4.1999	4 & 5	18.4.2019	2002-03
94	Singhpur	388	946	39(15) Ft.III-89/22944 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	14.10.2004	2002-03
95	Karuran	410	496	38 (117) Ft.III-98/4528 Dt. 19.4.1999	4	18.4.2019	2002-03
96	Jhangrian	493	426	39(15) Ft.III-89/22944 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	4.10.2004	2002-03
97	Sakhpur	492	870	39(137) Ft.III/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	17.3.2019	2002-03
98	Kahi Majra	497	111	38 (117) Ft.III-98/4528 Dt. 19.4.1999	4	18.4.2019	2002-03
99	Khatana	519	2598	39 (2) Ft.III-89/104 Dt. 6.9.1993	4 &5	5.9.2013	2002-03
100	Hiyatpur	501	433	39/226/3 Ft.III/18716 Dt. 17.11.2003	4 &5	16.11.2013	2002-03
101	Raipur	491	51	39 (137) Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	2002-03

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
102	Bandhlehari	289	135	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2003-04
103	Dukli	283	104	39/232/2003-Ft.III/17333 Dt. 20.10.2003	4 & 5	19.10.2023	2003-04
104	Meghpur	284	113	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2003-04
105	Humbewal	286	50	39 (54) Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.99	4	25.10.2019	2003-04
106	Manakpur	285	153	39 (137) Ft.III-98/9986 Dt. 16.7.2003	4 & 5	15.7.2023	2003-04
107	Patti	287	140	39 (54) Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.99	4 & 5	25.10.2019	2003-04
108	Raipur	288	189	39(86)Ft.III/3802 Dt.25.3.2003	4	24.3.2023	2003-04
109	Niku Nangal	282	206	39/232/2003-Ft.III/17333 Dt. 20.10.2003	4 & 5	19.10.2023	2003-04
110	Barhampur	348	319	39/232/2003-Ft.III/17333 Dt. 20.10.2003	4 & 5	19.10.2023	2003-04
111	Ajoli	349	51	39(5)Ft.III-87/19621 Dt. 28.7.1988	4	27.7.2008	2003-04
112	Dabeta	350	135	39 (49) Ft.III-90/13341 Dt. 26.10.99	4 & 5	25.10.2019	2003-04
113	Jandla	341	57	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2003-04
114	Kalitran	351	45	39(5)Ft.III-87/19621 Dt. 28.7.1988	4 & 5	27.7.2008	2003-04
115	Daroli	352	124	39 (14)-92 Ft.III/6509 Dt. 2.6.1993	4 & 5	1.6.2013	2003-04
116	Dunal	291	41	39/232/2003-Ft.III/17333 Dt. 20.10.2003	4 & 5	19.10.2023	2003-04
117	Nangli	354	63	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2003-04

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
118	Jandbari	355	312	39 (14)-92 Ft.III/6509 Dt. 2.6.1993	4 & 5	1.6.2013	2003-04
119	Behlu	298	25	39(86)Ft.III-2000/3802 Dt. 25.3.2003	4 & 5	24.3.2023	2003-04
120	Thalu	292	143	1737-C, Dt. 28.3.1939	4 & 5	Till settlement	2003-04
121	Surewal	296	264	39/232/2003-Ft.III/17333 Dt. 20.10.2003	4 & 5	19.10.2023	2003-04
122	Bhanam	272	36	39(68)2002-Ft.III/8131 Dt. 31.5.2001	4	30.5.2021	2003-04
123	Bhalan	275	497	39 (14)-92 Ft.III/6509 Dt. 2.6.1993	4 & 5	1.6.2013	2003-04
124	Dasgran	357	259	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4	29.10.2018	2003-04
125	Talwara	279	110	39 (54) Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.99	4 & 5	25.10.2019	2003-04
126	Chandpur	368	313	39(58)Ft.III-99/16055 Dt. 10.11.1999	4 & 5	9.11.2019	2004-05
127	Lamlehri	156	160	39 (14)-92 Ft.III/6509 Dt. 2.6.1993	4 & 5	1.6.2013	2004-05
128	Mohiwal	324	435	39/232/2003FT-III/17333 Dt. 20.10.2003	4 & 5	19.10.2023	2004-05
129	Bikapur	297	128	39/14/92Ft.III/6509 Dt. 2.6.1993	4 & 5	1.6.2013	2004-05
130	Paili Khurd	301	20	39/232/2003FT-III/17333 Dt. 20.10.2003	4 & 5	19.10.2023	2004-05
131	Barari	310	32	39/232/2003FT-III/17333 Dt. 20.10.2003	4 & 5	19.10.2023	2004-05
132	Duruh	309	47	39(54)Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.1999	4 & 5	25.10.2019	2004-05
133	Mainpur	314	69	39(7) Ft.III-90/8810 Dt. 19.11.1990	4 & 5	18.11.2010	2004-05

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
134	Sahota	320	149	39(86)2002-Ft.3/3802 Dt. 25.3.2003	4 & 5	24.3.2023	2004-05
135	Majher	351	110	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2004-05
136	Baroowal	329	126	39(7) Ft.III-90/8810 Dt. 19.11.1990	4 & 5	18.11.2010	2004-05
137	Jeowal	345	227	39(5)Ft.III-87/19621 Dt. 28.7.1988	4 & 5	27.7.2008	2004-05
138	Bhatoli	372	330	39(5)Ft.III-87/19621 Dt. 28.7.1988	4 & 5	27.7.2008	2004-05
139	Dabur	340	260	39(58)Ft.III-99/16055 Dt. 10.11.1999	4 & 5	9.11.2019	2004-05
140	Kalian pur	348	748	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2004-05
141	Bhagwala	371	77	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2004-05
142	Nard	333	36	39(1)Ft.III85/23345 Dt. 9.11.1987	4	8.11.2007	2004-05
143	Ghanor	334	83	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2004-05
144	Maura	335	96	39(7) Ft.III-90/8810 Dt. 19.11.1990	4 & 5	18.11.2010	2004-05
145	Dehni	338	204	39(7) Ft.III-90/8810 Dt. 19.11.1990	4 & 5	18.11.2010	2004-05
146	Chikna	332	81	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2004-05
147	Chamroli	336	140	39(58)Ft.III-99/16055 Dt. 10.11.1999	4 & 5	9.11.2019	2004-05
148	Dollowal	344	610	33(99) Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.1999	4 & 5	25.10.2019	2004-05
149	Raipur Saini	343	293	39(58)Ft.III-99/16055 Dt. 10.11.1999	4 & 5	9.11.2019	2004-05

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
150	Samlah	328	867	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4	29.10.2018	2005-06
151	Paharpur	329	1224	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4	29.10.2018	2005-06
152	Tarapur	323	220	39(7) Ft.III-90/8810 Dt. 19.4.1990	4 & 5	18.4.2010	2005-06
153	Mindwan	342	245	39(7) Ft.III-90/8810 Dt. 19.4.1990	4 & 5	18.4.2010	2005-06
154	Thappal	322	569	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003 39(54)Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.99	4 4 & 5	29.10.2018 25.10.2019	2005-06
155	Jhinjri	365	331	39 (54) Ft.III-90/13348 Dt. 26.10.99	4 & 5	25.10.2019	2005-06
156	Baloli	330	330	39(7) Ft.III-90/8810 Dt. 19.11.1990	4 & 5	18.4.2010	2005-06
157	Mehandli Khurd	327	104	39(58)Ft.III-99/16055 Dt. 10.11.1999	4 & 5	9.11.2019	2005-06
158	Mehandli Kalan	367	91	39/232/2003-Ft.III/17333 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	19.10.2023	2005-06
159	Dabkhera	350	140	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4	29.10.2018	2005-06
160	Lakher	326	52	39(58)Ft.III-99/16055 Dt. 10.11.1999	4 & 5	9.11.2019	2005-06
161	Bela Dhiani	261	605	39 (54) Ft.III-90/13318 Dt. 26.10.99	4	25.10.2019	2005-06
162	Ganguwal	303	158	39(1)Ft.III85/23345 Dt. 9.11.1987	4 & 5	8.11.2007	2005-06
163	Swamipur	232	360	39(24)Ft.III-2000/3704 Dt. 28.3.2000	4 & 5	27.3.2020	2005-06
164	Basuwal	302	22	39(58)Ft.III-99/16055 Dt. 10.11.1999	4 & 5	9.11.2019	2005-06

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
165	Mangewal	306	17	39(58)Ft.III-99/16055 Dt. 10.11.1999	4 & 5	9.11.2019	2005-06
166	Rampur	314	86	39(58)Ft.III-99/16055 Dt. 10.11.1999	4 & 5	9.11.2019	2005-06
167	Berampur	350	70	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	17.3.2019	2005-06
168	Dhaluh	347	618	39(13)Ft.III-89/28109 Dt. 13.12.1989	4 & 5	12.12.2004	2005-06
169	Chak Karma	342	573	39(13)Ft.III-89/28109 Dt. 13.12.1989	4 & 5	12.12.2004	2005-06
170	Chhoti Makauri	341	478	39(7) Ft. 89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989 39(16)93-Ft.III/6052 Dt. 21.5.1993	4 & 5	4.10.2004 20.5.2013	2005-06
171	Bari Makouri	340	354	39(16)93-Ft.III/6052 Dt. 21.5.1993 39(7) Ft.III- 89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4 & 5	20.5.2013 4.10.2004	2005-06
172	Mansali	343	1229	39(7) Ft. 89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989 39(137) Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	4.10.2004 17.3.2019	2005-06
173	Dhanera	325	63	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2006-07
174	Matour	364	108	39(58) 99 Ft.III-/16055 Dt. 10.11.99	4 & 5	9.11.2019	2006-07
175	Kotla	370	193	39/231/2003-Ft.III/17805 Dt. 30.10.2003	4 & 5	29.10.2018	2006-07
176	Baddal	369	700	39(36)Ft.III-92/11992 Dt. 8.10.1992	4	7.10.2022	2006-07
177	Sanana	348	1291	458/459 Ft. Dt. 23.9.1914 39(118)2000/Ft.III/1486 Dt. 3.2.2003	4 & 5	Till settlement 2.2.2018	2006-07
178	Fathepur	363	117	39(7)Ft.III-89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4	4.10.2004	2006-07
179	Dangauli	344	369	39(137) Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	17.3.2019	2006-07

Sr. No.	Name of Village	H.B. No.	Area (Acre)	Closed vide Notification	Legal Status (Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900)	Area closed upto	Felling year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
180	Ladal	349	264	39(137) Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	2006-07
181	Sahu Majra	339	649	39(7) Ft.III- 89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4	4.10.2004	2006-07
182	Khalidpur	332	400	39(7) Ft.III- 89/22948 Dt. 5.10.1989	4	4.10.2004	2006-07
183	Malakpur	35	376	39(137) Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	17.3.2019	2006-07
184	Chaurian	200	47	39(137) Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	2006-07
185	Ramgarh	203	118	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	2006-07
186	Ghanaula	337	75	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4 & 5	17.3.2019	2006-07
187	Magror	355	-	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	2006-07
188	Balamgarh	386	44	39(137)Ft.III-98/3403 Dt. 18.3.1999	4	17.3.2019	1999- 2000
189	Ghambirpur	294	422	39(9) Ft.III-91/20450 Dt. 19.12.1991	Sec.38	18.12.2011	2004-05

1.7 Legal status: -

The ownership of the area dealt with is either private, common or Panchayat land. The closed area has been classified as “Private Forest” meaning thereby that these areas are not owned by the State Government but are managed by the Punjab forest department and are closed under section 4 & 5 of Punjab Land Preservation Act 1900 as per the provisions of the Act and approved Management Plan by Govt. of India. To give effect to the provisions of section 4 & 5 of the said Act, Punjab Govt. has issued notifications for specific periods in conformity with the broad outline of the Act. The purpose of this closure is to protect this area from soil erosion and degradation. The closed area is classified as "Private Forest" as on account of being included in annexure ‘G’ of the State affidavit submitted on the subject to the Hon’ble Supreme Court. According to Apex Court's judgment dated 12-12-1996 in respect of Writ Petition No. 202 of 1995 i.e T.N Godaverman Thirumulkpad v/s Union of India & others, the ‘closed area’ classified as “Private Forest” in the annual administrative report is ‘Forest’. Therefore the provisions of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 are also applicable with regard to diversion of forest area for non-forest purpose unless permitted under ancillary activities for broader objective of conservation in the management plan approved by the competent authority.

In compliance of the above-mentioned Court's order, the present management plan for private area is prepared on the basis of relevant provisions and Punjab Government notifications in this regard. The land covered under this Management Plan is private forest owned by private individuals, communities and panchayats and they are responsible for protection of the forest areas under their holding.

1.8 Provisions of Section 4 & 5 of P.L.P.A.

The whole of the tract which is mostly undulating is closed under Section 4. The area comprising upper reaches which is more vulnerable to soil erosion is closed under Section.5. The list of 188 villages closed under section 4 & 5 has already been mentioned at section 1.6 of this chapter. The conditions as contained in Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA are as follows: -

Section 4: In respect of areas notified under section 3 (of PLPA) generally or the whole or any part of any such area, the State Government may by general or special order temporarily regulate, restrict or prohibit-

- (a) the clearing or breaking up or cultivating of land not ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;
- (b) the quarrying of stone or the burning of lime at places where such stone or lime had not ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;
- (c) the cutting of trees or timber , or the collection or removal or subjection to any manufacturing process, otherwise than as described in clause (b) of this sub-section, of any forest-produce other than grass, save for bona fide domestic or agricultural purposes of right-holder in such area;
- (d) the setting on fire of trees, timber or forest produce;
- (e) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of sheep goats or camels;
- (f) the examination of forest-produce passing out of any such area ; and
- (g) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages situated within the limits or in the vicinity of any such area, to take any tree, timber or forest produce for their own use there from or to pasture sheep, goats or camels or to cultivate or erect buildings therein and the production and return of such permits by such persons.

Section 5: In respect of any specified village or villages, or part or parts thereof, comprised within the limits of any area notified under section 3 (of PLPA), the State Government may, by special order, temporarily regulate, restrict or prohibit-

- (a) the cultivating of any land ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publications of the notification under section 3;
- (b) the quarrying of any stone or the burning of any lime at places where such stone or lime had ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the notification under section 3 ;
- (c) the cutting of tree or timber or the collection or removal or subjection to any manufacturing process, otherwise than as described in clause (b) of this sub-section, of any forest-produce for any purposes ; and
- (d) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of cattle generally other than sheep, goats and camels, or of any class or description of such cattle.

Section 4 & 5 of the PLPA are among the most important regulatory sections of PLPA. Out of above regulations of these sections only those provisions are applicable to an area which are duly notified under the relevant Section 4 or 5 notification for that area.

Chapter-II

Flora and Fauna

Chapter-II

Flora and Fauna

2.1 General description of the growing stock:

Vegetation cover over the tract has been described by various authors like Tailor (1934-36) Hoon (1939) etc. For the purpose of this Management plan revised classification of forests by Champion & Seth is adopted. The forest types found are 5B/C2 (Northern dry mixed deciduous forests), which deteriorates at certain places into the category 5B/DS2 (Dry Deciduous Scrub) Khair, Sissoo Forests in foot hills, Bela and Mand area (type 5/IS2). Beside this various grasses form part of the ground flora. The description of vegetation is given below:-

The main tree species found are Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Kikar (*Acacia nilotica*) and Mango (*Mangifera indica*), Other important tree species are Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Amla (*Emblica officinalis*), Rajain (*Holoptlea integrifolia*), Kembal (*Lannea grandis*), Tun (*Toona ciliata*), Palahi (*Acacia modesta*), Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Kinu (*Diospyros tomentosa*), Amaltas (*Cassia fistula*) Kangu (*Flacuortia ramontchii*), Dhak (*Butea monosperma*), Sannan (*Ougenia oojensis*), Wan (*Salvadora oleoides*), Beri (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), Dhaman (*Grewia oppositifolia*), Kachnar (*Bauhinia variegata*), and Chhall (*Anogeissus latifolia*) etc. Two bamboo species namely *Dendrocalamus strictus* and *D. anulatum* are also found in some areas in Rupnagar Forest Division.

Main shrubs are *Zizyphus numularia*, Kuri (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*), Dhavi *Woodfordia fruticosa*, Panch phully (*Lantana camara*), Garna (*Carrissa opaca*), Mehndar (*Dodonaea viscosa*), Kaner (*Nerium indicum*), Gandla (*Murraya koenighii*), Basuti (*Adhatoda vasica*), Satyanashi (*Xanthium spp.*), Ak (*Ipomoea cornea*), Bhang (*Cannabis sativa*) etc.

The main climbers found are Taur (*Bauhinia vahlii*), Giloe (*Tinospora malabarica*), Gauj (*Millena auriculata*) and Daghiari (*Mimosa himalayana*).

The main grasses and weeds are Bhabbar (*Eulaliopsis binata*), Sarkanda (*Saccharum arundinaceum*, which is fed to paper mills at Saila Khurd, Mukerian etc.), Kahi (*Saccharum spontaneum*), Salara (*Heteropogon contortus*), Dib (*Typha elephantina*), Khabbal (*Cynodon dactylon*), Bhakra (*Tribulus teristris*), Bathu (*Chenopodium album*), Kahdari (*Solanum xanthocarpum*) etc.

The growing stock has improved significantly on account of plantations carried out in last few decades under various externally aided projects and State/Centrally sponsored schemes. In addition large scale agroforestry plantations have also been undertaken by the land owners.

2.2 Past fellings: -

As the area is fragile and crop composition uneven, the principal species in the private forest area have been harvested under the Selection System. Therefore volume harvested is uneven depending on the silvicultural availability of the trees.

2.3 Status of Natural regeneration

Status of natural regeneration is good in protected areas where grazing of cattle is controlled and wildlife attack is also protected by the owner by different ways and means, but on the other hands natural regeneration is poor in unprotected and unfenced areas.

2.4 Injuries to which crop is liable:

The main injuries to forest crop are:

- 1) Grazing and browsing.
- 2) Lopping.
- 3) Fire.
- 4) Frost.
- 5) Drought.
- 6) Floods.
- 7) Wild animals, Birds and Rodents.
- 8) Insects and Fungi.

A recent phenomenon observed in the entire shivaliks is the rapid proliferation of obnoxious weeds like lantana and parthenium. In particular, the infestation of Lantana has reached alarming proportions. Due to its allelopathic affect, the lantana is not allowing other economically important plants to grow, thus affecting the income of communities depending on the forest produce. That is why now rules regarding Lantana Management/removal have been notified and added in the management plan. Efforts are on to utilize the resource for which special research project was funded to FRI, Dehradun under IWDP (Hills-II) Project. The preliminary research has brought forth that Lantana is potentially a good source of alpha-cellulose and other cellulose derivatives. Efforts are also being made to persuade wood based industry to try the use of Lantana on a pilot basis

as raw material and fuel. Fast growing species including bamboo, subabool etc.will also be tried as they help in silvicultural containment of Lantana.

2.5 General description of fauna found in the forests

The main animals found in these areas are Blue Bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Sambhar (*Cervus unicolor*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Common Mongoose (*Herpestes spp.*), Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*) and Rhesus Monkey (*Macaca mulatta*) etc.

In these private areas agriculture crops of farmers are damaged by Blue Bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) and Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*). Many farmers have reported damage to their crops and some representations have also been given in writing to Government and Government has decided to tackle this problem by issuing limited hunting permits for killing these wild animals.

2.6 Injuries to which the fauna is liable and its protection:

The main injuries to which fauna is liable mainly are poaching, fire injury etc. Protection of fauna is done by Wildlife Conservation measures, habitat improvement, fire protection and anti-poaching measures.

Recently, Wild Life Forest Divisions have been set up by the government of Punjab to meet the challenges posed to the wild animals. There is a Wild Life Division headquartered at Mohali which caters to the wildlife in the Rupnagar Forest Division.

Chapter – III

Utilization of the Produce

Chapter –III

Utilization of the Produce

3.1 Agricultural Customs and wants of the people

Population is predominantly dependent on rain fed agriculture. Now, Horticulture is being practiced side by side. There are lots of sawmills, furniture makers both small and big, which employ large chunk of work force. Grazing is not a very predominant feature for the employment purpose. The pressure on the forest is mostly from the inhabitants for the supply of small timber, fodder and fuel wood. Of late, the trend of alienation of people has grown on account of strict implementation of forest laws. It is very important to reverse this trend and enlist people's willing support for long term cause of conservation in accordance to the provisions of the Forest Policy.

3.2 Market & Marketable Produce:

Local market of wood is very well established. Main mandies of this region are Rupnagar, Nangal, Bhakku Majra, Pallanpur, Bhukhri and Mohali. The woods which are normally traded for furniture and construction works are Shisham and Eucalyptus besides other species. For fire wood and Katha the woods normally traded are Kikar and Khair respectively. Baggar grass is basically used for Ban making, paper and pulp industries. Fodder grasses are not sold because the need for fodder is usually fulfilled from agriculture crop and grazing in the open area. Baggar, Munj etc are used for paper pulp and rope making. Leaves of Bauhinia vahlli are used for making leaf plates and dishes.

3.3 Lines of export

Road Network is extensive. Normal means of transportation are car, bus, train, tractor, truck, Bullock Cart etc.

3.4 Method of exploitation and their cost.

In Section 4 & 5 areas closed under Land Preservation Act, 1900 the exploitation of forests is done according to approved Management Plan. The method of exploitation in these private forests is purely according to the approved felling programme and according to

approved Management Plan. Permits are issued to land owners for exploitation of timber and fuel wood from these closed areas.

3.5 Past and current prices of wood products:

Generally the round timber of all sizes and length is brought to the market by local people and is sold by weight in quintals. The people are more interested in bringing the timber to market as soon as they fell the trees without losing moisture and thus to get more weightage. The rates of timber have increased manifold in the past decades due to two factors viz increasing demand and inadequate availability of timber have played evidently big role for such rise. During the last five years the price of khair wood has decreased due to a substitute discovered for making katha. Market price of khair is about Rs. 3000 per quintal which was earlier around Rs.3500 per quintal. The price of other woods like eucalyptus and poplar has been rising and good wood is now fetching around Rs. 300 to 400 and 400 to 500 respectively for one quintal

3.6 Wood-based Industry regulations Rules:-

Vide Government of Punjab Department of Agriculture and Forests Notification No. G.S.R.34/C.A.16/1927/Ss.41,42,51 and 76/2006 dated 07.07.2006 rules have been framed for regulating the operation of Saw Mills, Veneers and Plywood Industries in the State of Punjab. Under these rules the above said industry is going to be regulated and licensed by Forest Department, so that demand, supply and working of these industry may be put under a closer look and wood producing forests can be well preserved. This will be helpful in proper management of all types of forests.

Chapter –IV

General History of the Forests

Chapter –IV

General History of the Forests

4.1 General History of the Forests: -

The forest in the Shiwalik hills were once boasted of being one of the most dense forests prior to the coming of Britishers. The forests were under the ownership of Chieftains, which were mainly used for the purpose of game hunting. With the coming of Britishers the local Chieftains surrendered most of the lands to the local Zamindars. The lands were, thus, cleared of jungles to make way for agriculture. Herbivores soon outnumbered the carnivores. Most of Carnivores lost their habitat, fell prey to the bullets and thus dwindled in number. All this caused a massive soil erosion and hill-torrents rendered cultivable fields into non arable barren lands. In 1900 the Government Promulgated Punjab Land Preservation Act, in which Deputy Commissioner was made main incharge for over-seeing the felling of trees etc. from these lands. Lands were basically demarcated into section 4 & 5. A management system was also designed for these lands as per the Act. From 1934 onwards these lands were gradually given to forest department and by 1939 complete control of Rupnagar Shivaliks was transferred to Forest Department. In 1947, when the country was partitioned, lots of Muslim land owners left for Pakistan. Post 1950, the treatment of the hills through afforestation and other conservation measures has helped to bring a lot of stability. But there is a need for constant vigil and continued regulatory control failing which efforts of last many decades could be undone within no time.

4.2 Past System of Management and results: -

Forest Management from 1900-1939: -

During this period LPA was implemented and lands were classified as closed areas under of LPA Section 4 & 5. Section 4 areas constituted the lands with gentle slope or slightly undulating. In these lands the trees could be felled for bonafide domestic and agricultural use and grazing normally allowed except by camels, goats and sheep. The trees could only be sold with the permission of civil authority. Restrictions under Section 5 were more rigorous. In these areas no grazing and no felling of trees is allowed even for bonafide use. Trees were only made available to local population by permit from civil authorities. No improvement works could be carried out.

PLPA was promulgated in 1900, then rules under this act were framed and accordingly these areas were managed. This was the time of Britishers and they were too much conscious for preserving this fragile tract. British Officers controlling these areas took keen interest in various soil conservation measures in the area. R. MacKean Gorrie D.Sc was prominent and pioneer in this context. His book on the subject "Soil and Water Conservation in Punjab" is considered a pioneer work in the subject. He practiced all these formulations in the field of Soil Conservation in Shiwalik Hills. As early as 1930, works on soil conservation were started by Forest Department which included afforestation, Choe training, Contour trenching, gully plugging, check dams, baggar planting etc.

After that control of these areas was transferred to Forest Department from the Civil Authorities. 1947 was the year and there was partition and lot of Muslim land owners of the area left for Pakistan. Independent India was on foot fifties and then planning was started in all spheres. Fifties to seventies was the period when State Government Policies controlled and preserved these areas. After that KWADP was started and various works were done.

Afforestation & Soil Conservation Works have been taken up extensively in these areas from 1980 onwards under various centrally sponsored schemes, State schemes and under externally aided schemes such as IWDP (Phase-I), IWDP (Phase-II) and JBIC Project.

Keeping in view the last management plan of this division the felling programme has been redesigned. There was extreme workload in some years, but some years were totally free of workload for ten years felling. In this management plan the complete rationalization has been done to divide the workload equally in the whole ten years on five years cycle basis.

4.3 Special works of improvements taken during the earlier management plans.

The Management for these areas were first prepared after the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard. In the earlier plan period there has been a lot of stress on Soil Conservation works along with afforestation to give green cover to denuded hills. For this purpose plantations works & Soil Conservation Works were carried out during 1980-81 to 1990-91 under various schemes like Soil Water Scheme, Kandi Watershed & Area Development Scheme, National Rural Employment Project & Minor Forest Produces & Fodder Fuel wood Scheme. A separate project of Integrated Watershed Development Project IWDP (Hills) was in operation since 1990-91 under which various plantation Soil Conservation & other development works were carried out to increase the vegetation cover,

conserve the soil & water. Significant plantations and ancillary works were carried out under JBIC project which is coming to a close now. These various schemes and projects has helped in uplifting the socio-economic status of the local population as well as the ecological status of the area. The major thrust of the project was to restore the vegetative cover by massive afforestation along with the soil conservation measures in the selected watersheds. Emphasis is on treating the water shed holistically on the basis of factors like slope, run off rate, rain fall intensity. This project envisages areas under Shiwalik belt to have improved quality of life for the target population. Besides forestry and soil conservation works animal husbandry component deals with better qualitative milk cattle. Horticulture component deals in bringing more area under high yielding fruit crops with the supply of superior quality planting stock. Through Agriculture extension farmers are educated to follow improved agriculture such as agro forestry and farm forestry practices for better crop yields and remuneration.

Chapter V

Objectives, Management Strategy and Proposals

Chapter No-V

Objectives, Management Strategy and Proposals

5.1 Objectives of Management.

The most important goal of the National Forest Policy is to maintain ecological balance. Keeping in this in view the following objectives of management are being proposed-

- a) To reverse degradation of ecologically fragile ecosystem of the Shivaliks.
- b) To conserve soil and subsoil moisture and ground water recharge.
- c) To enhance productivity of the closed forest areas through qualitative and quantitative improvements in the growing stock by undertaking massive afforestation and other conservation works.
- d) To ensure active community participation.
- e) To create awareness and ecoeducation through Ecotourism and other measures.
- f) To improve biodiversity and the wildlife habitat and management of invasive weeds.

5.2 Approach for treatment of areas closed under section 4&5 of the PLPA, 1900:

To achieve above objectives of the plan the following proposals are being made:-

5.2.1 Soil Conservation

The basic thrust of the management will be to conserve soil, moisture and vegetative cover on the Shivalik hills through active community participation. The endeavor will be to do the extensive soil conservation and watershed treatment works on micro-watershed basis to improve moisture regime and green cover in a site specific manner. Soil conservation works will include vegetative barriers in the upper reaches, loose stone check dams in the middle stage, crate wire/Gabion check dams and stone masonry structures etc. in the lower reaches to check torrents. Other important measures would include choe training, contour trenching, contour bunding, run-off control structures etc. Precautions will be taken to reverse the destabilization of soil. Blank patches and areas prone to sheet, slip and gully erosion will be taken up for soil conservation works on priority basis. ‘Baggar’and other soil

binding grasses, shrubs and herbs will be planted along the choe beds, gullies and on the berms of trenches and other areas.

5.2.2 Natural Regeneration

There is good root stock existing in some areas. Such areas of with good potential for natural regeneration will be fenced, tended and protected against the cattle damage.

5.2.3 Artificial Regeneration:-

Artificial Regeneration will be taken up in all the villages and areas closed under section 4 & 5 of PLPA. After the closing of JBIC Project, afforestation works in section 4 & 5 areas in these closed villages will be done under other projects/ schemes. Condition for some bare minimum planting by farmers in private forest land after harvest have also been included in Para 9 (ii) of the felling policy described later in this chapter.

While natural regeneration will be encouraged, artificial planting in blanks with species like Khair, Shisham, Neem, Paper Mulberry, Rajain, Siris, Drek, Amla, Su-babul, Bamboos, fruit trees etc. will be promoted by the Forest Department. Eucalyptus planting will be deliberately reduced in stages in the upper reaches and resorted to only in such areas in the foot hills which are ecologically appropriate for such plantation. The advanced growth of Eucalyptus and other useful species will be retained. Under shade-planting of Mulberry and enrichment under partial canopy will be done through other appropriate species to improve stocking.

5.2.4 NTFP

There is wide scope of planting, augmentation, harvest and marketing of NTFP. Apart from this various income generating activities (IGA's) can be promoted in this area, especially forest biomass based IGAs depending upon the availability of NTFP. Following are the important produces having ample potential for value addition or marketing:-

- i) Amla (*Emblica officianalis*)
- ii) Desi Mango (*Mangifera indica*)
- iii) Neem (*Azadirachta indica*)
- iv) Amaltas (*Cassia fistula*)
- v) Giloe (*Tinospora cordifolia*)
- vi) Gandla (*Murraya koenigii*)
- vii) Basuti (*Adhatoda vasica*)

viii) Bhabbar (*Eulaliopsis binata*)

Similarly other useful species like bamboo, shrubs, herbs and grasses-especially the ones that can silviculturally compete well with invasive weeds like lantana and have scope for value addition and potential market linkages, will also be encouraged.

5.3 Protection Measures: -

Special attention will be given to create and maintain fire-lines in the area to prevent and control forest fires. FPC's will be properly educated and involved in this regard.

5.4 Management Policy and Procedures

The following important policies and procedures will be adopted during the period of the management plan:

5.4.1 Notifications under Section 4 & 5 of PLPA 1900 & rationale for revised felling policy and ancillary provisions

To give effect to the provisions of section 4 & 5 of the PLPA, Punjab Govt. issues notifications for specific period under these Sections prohibiting certain activities in the notified areas in conformity with the broad outline of scientific management. Certain notifications are in pipeline for consideration and renewal but such areas have not been excluded from the preview of the management plan in anticipation of renewal of such notifications & in accordance with orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Further the State Govt. has revised/ approved certain provisions related to management of areas closed under section 4 and 5 of PLPA. These are felling policy and other related provisions including marking rules, felling rules, procedure to fell trees and guidelines for ground storey management and Lantana harvest/removal rules which have been notified by the State Government vide Punjab Govt. Memo No 39/2/200-ft-3/Spl. Chandigarh dated 25.09.2007 . The background and rationale for the revised felling policy is as below:-

The felling Policy for marking/harvesting of trees in areas notified under Section 4 & 5 of PLPA, of Punjab Government was earlier issued vide its Memo No. 39(3) FT -3 87/266 Dt. 22.3.1993. This was last modified vide memo no 39/2/200 -forest 3/4623 dated 19.04.2000.

A strong need was felt from quite some time to examine and review the existing provisions regulating tree felling from the private forest areas- including the felling policy, procedure for issue of permits, marking rules, felling rules and felling cycle etc (paras 5.4.2 to 5.4.8) so as to attain a delicate balance between the emerging needs of the local communities and long term ecological security of the

State. This review was in the direction of simplifying and rationalizing the procedures for sustainable use of forest produce from such forests whilst simultaneously maintaining and enhancing the interests of local communities in forest resource conservation by providing them the direct benefits of forests on a sustainable basis.

After careful discussions and deliberations among the members of the committee appointed by the PCCF Punjab for conducting this review and informal consultations with other stakeholders, the existing provisions covering felling of trees from forest regulated under section 4 & 5 PLPA, 1900 were proposed for revision. The revised provisions are being incorporated in the Management Plans of Private Forests.

5.4.2 Felling Policy

1 The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests will approve the Felling Programme of forest areas notified under PLPA, 1900 in a given time frame. The programme will be based on 5 year cycle and will be termed as main felling programme. The approved main felling programme will be given wide publicity and Gram Panchayats/Joint Forest Management Committees/ FPCs will also be informed.

2. The marking /felling year for a particular village will generally be as prescribed above by the PCCF. However, the concerned DFO will be competent to grant permits in the year, subsequent to the main felling where owner of the forest could not avail permit or /could not fell the trees from his area in the prescribed year. The concerned Conservator of Forests will be competent to allow the DFO to grant permit for felling in such cases for another one year and CCF (Zonal) will be the authority to decide other remaining cases of deviations beyond two years*. In each case, the competent authority will record the reasons for granting such deviation after satisfying himself about the reasons for such deviations and shall also ensure that the deviation period is not being sought to be extended unduly. Any such change or deviation, however will not disturb the next stipulated felling programme of a village. Cases involving felling of trees from private forests on account of diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes sanctioned under the Forest (Conservation) Act , 1980 by MoEF will not require further permission for deviation.

-39-

* This would include all areas from which permits could not be issued for felling or felling could not be carried out in previous ten years Management Plan.

3 For the following types of felling, the marking will be done and permit will be issued by the concerned DFO without consideration of the felling cycle of the main felling programme. Such fellings can be termed as annual or subsidiary fellings:-

(a) Dead, dry, dying (trees with more than 2/3rd crown area dried/died back), and fallen trees. Such trees will be removed from the forest before the onset of fire season i.e 15th of April.

(b) Felling of trees (other than eucalyptus, poplar, dhrek, subabul and mulberry) in cultivated lands

(c) Felling of Bamboo culms.

(d) Fast growing trees species like Eucalyptus, poplar Subabul, dhrek, Mulberry in non-cultivated area having overbark girth of 45 cm and above at BH.

In above cases, applications for issue of permits can be given throughout the year and permission will be granted by DFO within 45 days of receipt of complete application. Any delay beyond 45 days has to be explained to CF by the concerned DFO and owner has to be informed with reasons. No felling order, however, will be given for above cases during fire season i.e 15th April to 30th June.

Felling and sale of Poplar, eucalyptus dhrek, bamboo culms, subabul and mulberry trees from cultivated fields will not require any prior permission. However the owner will intimate the concerned forest Range Officer and DFO at least 15 days prior to the felling and obtain receipt of this communication from the concerned Range/Divisional office.

4. After fulfilling the requirements of felling policy, procedure for issuing permits and marking rules , the felling permits shall be issued by the concerned DFO in the name of land owner. No permit will be given for main felling (i.e. 5 year cycle) during the fire and plantation time i.e. from 15th April to 31st August and for subsidiary fellings between fire season i.e 15th April to 30th June.

5. The applications under the main felling programme, should reach the Divisional Forest Officer by 31st August during the year in which the area is due for felling.

(i) Permission permit for felling of all eligible cases will be given by 15th December.

(ii) Felling will be completed by 28th Feb and felled material will be removed by 15th March.

6. (i) In exceptional cases, where circumstances are beyond the control of applicants like prolonged illness of the applicant, long stay away from home, non deposition of security due to

financial hardship of the applicant etc.), the concerned DFO can issue permits upto 31st December and in such cases applications can be accepted upto 30th November,

(ii) In such cases also, felling will normally be completed by 28th February and felled material will be removed from the forest area by 15th March.

7. In specific cases, however where the felled material could not be removed from the forest areas by the due date i.e 15th March, concerned DFO can allow removal of such felled material by 31st March after satisfying himself about the reasons given by the applicants and recording the justification for the same.

8. The operation of the permit can be cancelled by the competent authority at any time if the permit holder or his agent/representative is found guilty of illicit felling. The felled material can also be seized by the Forest officials in such cases and felling permits can also be denied to such applicants in future.

9. (i) For both cultivated and uncultivated areas felling permits will only be issued after depositing of security etc. by the applicant as assessed by the DFO and in accordance with provisions of para (6) of the procedure for issuing felling permits for sale of trees under the main felling programme. Where Forest Protection Committees (FPC) exist, non refundable amount equivalent to 5% of the security money for the permits will be deposited by the permit holder for FPC/Village Protection Committee (VFC) of the village. The amount will be deposited in a separate account open for such purpose by the DFO from where it will be released to the concerned FPC/VFC as per the stipulated conditions. The FPC/VFC would be expected to maintain vigil against any illicit felling as also to perform other appropriate responsibilities, assigned to them, where the Committee fails to discharge these functions properly, the amount may be forfeited.

(ii) In the case of permits issued under the main felling programme, the permit holder will be responsible for planting five plants per tree felled. This number would include any green stump of a coppicing species like Khair, Eucalyptus etc. and in such cases the no. of fresh plants required to be planted will be reduced correspondingly. For calculating the number of fresh saplings to be planted, landowners will be given the benefit of any earlier plantation they may have done upto 2 year prior to the issue of the permit. In case of subsidiary felling the permit holders will be required to plant saplings equivalent to the no of trees being harvested

under sub clause 3 (b) & 3 (d) of the felling policy. Such trees could be planted one planting season prior to or after the period of grant of permit for felling. The permit holder will get it certified from FPC/JFMC/Range Officer that plantation has been done successfully to enable him to become eligible for the release security.

5.4.3 PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING FELLING PERMITS FOR SALE OF TREES UNDER MAIN FELLING PROGRAMME FROM THE NON-CULTIVATED PRIVATE FOREST AREAS NOTIFIED UNDER SECTION 4 & 5 OF PLPA, 1900:

1. The applications for felling of trees will be received from the land owner / Farmer's Societies on prescribed proforma. Each application should be accompanied with an affidavit about the ownership of the land duly signed by the owner/owners and also jamabandi giving the khasra numbers of the area from which trees are to be felled. The status of the land such as cultivated or uncultivated should also be given.
2. Normally, the application for the main felling programme should reach the Divisional Forest Officer by 31 August during the year in which the area is due for felling. The receipt and processing of applications would however be in accordance with the provisions of the Felling Policy.
3. All applications received in the office of the DFO will be entered date- wise in a separate register, which will be kept updated in the office of the DFO on 31st August. Report about the number of applications received upto 31st August will be sent the Conservator of Forest by 10th September
4. (i) The marking will be done in the same order in which the applications were received. Any deviation in this regard will be recorded and reported by the DFO to CF.
(ii) The Forest Guard/Range Assistant will carry out the marking as per the marking rules.
(iii) Members of FPC/VFC will assist the field staff in the marking operation. For rendering such assistance, members of FPC/VFC will be duly trained by the field staff of the Forest Department.
(iv) Range Officer will check 50% of actual marking of every permit and the Dy. DFO/DFO will check an additional 10% of the actual marking.

- (v) The Dy. DFO and Range Officer together will check 100% marking from the point of view of technical correctness as per marking rules and record a certificate to this extent on the marking list.
5. Before issuing a permit the DFO will record a certificate that the requirement of the marking rules, the policy of the Govt. and other related instructions have been met. The permit will only be issued to the landowner/society and not to any contractor or agent.
 6. The price component of the prevalent compensation rates issued by PCCF will be the basis for calculating the security and related amount to be deposited. The computed amount will be duly conveyed to the owner.
 7. In order to exercise control over fellings, every effort will be made to ensure that permits are issued in a staggered manner throughout the entire felling season.
 8. In normal course, all the applications for issue of felling permits should be disposed off in the same season.

5.4.4 MARKING RULES

i) FOR MAIN FELLING PROGRAMME FROM NON-CULTIVABLE PRIVATE FORESTS NOTIFIED UNDER SECTION 4 & 5 OF THE PLPA:

1. Marking of trees under main felling programme will be conducted in accordance with the 5 year felling Programme approved by the PCCF, Punjab and other related provisions.
2. Only silviculturally available trees will be marked for felling.
3. The Principal trees will be marked under Selection System:
Khair, Shisham and other species (other than fast growing species mentioned in clause 3b to 3d of the felling policy) will be marked at an overbark girth of 60 cm or above (at Breast Height). Tun, and Simal will be marked above 90 cms overbark girth at BH.
4. All dead, dry dying (having more than 2/3rd crown dried/died, back) and fallen trees will be marked along with green trees in the areas due far main fellings.
5. (i) Even if the exploitable girth for a species prescribed otherwise is less, no green tree which is below 120 cms girth (over bark at Breast Height) and located at a distance of within 10 M from the center of a Choe or 5 M from bank of the choe (whichever is more) will be marked for felling.

- (ii) Green trees located within 10 m from an actively eroding deep gully, ravine or fresh and active landslide will not be marked for felling
6. No green Chir, Pipal, Bohr and Neem tree below 150 cm girth and fruit bearing trees of Harad, Bahera, Amla & Bil will be marked for felling unless they are threatening to cause damage to the life and property of the people in the area.
 7. Trees marked for felling will be hammer marked. Marking lists thus prepared and submitted for issue of permit will bear the facsimile of hammer used in marking.
 8. Converted timber will be hammer marked and stacked at designated temporary depots (near the felling sites) for removal from forest area under export permit to be issued by the DFO.
 9. Only those mango trees shall be marked for felling which have become completely dry. A certificate to this effect shall be recorded by the Dy. DFO / DFO before the issue of the permit.

**5.4.5 MARKING RULES FOR FELLING TREES FROM CULTIVATED LANDS
CLOSED UNDER SECTION 4 & 5 OF PLPA**

1. Mature trees standing in groups in cultivated fields where there is no danger of erosion may be heavily thinned. Such trees as are likely to be harmful for crop by their shade may be marked subject to the condition that their removal is necessary in the interest of agricultural crop and will not lead to accelerated levels of wind or water erosion.
2. Green Chil trees below 150 cms GBH overbark, fruit bearing Harar , Amla, Bahera, Jamun, Bil and green Bohr, Peepal or Neem trees will not be marked for felling unless they are severely damaging the agricultural crop or any physical structures like houses etc .
3. Clear felling of fast growing commercial trees like Poplar, Subabul, Eucalyptus, Dhrek and Mulbery will be allowed including uprooting of stumps from cultivated fields. For felling of these no permit will be required. The owner will intimate the concerned Range Officer and DFO at least 15 days prior to the felling and will obtain receipt of this communication from the Concerned Officer.
4. Only those mango trees shall be marked for felling which have become completely dry. A certificate to this effect shall be recorded by the Dy. DFO / DFO before the issue of the permit.

5.4.6 BAMBOO

Bamboo clumps (whether occurring naturally or planted artificially) will be worked under improvement cum felling system on triennial cycle. Marking of Bamboos will be done clump wise. Cutting of Bamboos will be subject to the following restrictions:-

1. The old culms left must be evenly distributed over the clump.
2. Out of the culms, which are selected for removal, the older ones should be removed first.
3. The young shoots (Manus and Chals) must be provided with adequate support by retention of sufficient number of older bamboos uniformly distributed particularly on the downhill side.
4. All dead, dry and malformed Bamboos will be removed.
5. Bamboos on the periphery of the clump will not be cut. Cutting will be done with sharp edged tools and six inches above the ground.
6. Cutting will be done by following “horse shoe” method. The cut should be in slanting manner so that the rain water may not accumulate in the Bamboo stump.

5.4.7 Felling Rules: -

1. The felling of trees from any forest area notified under section 4&5 of PLPA, 1900 will be done as per the management plan approved by the competent authority in accordance with the prescribed regulations and as per stipulated terms and conditions.
2. As far as possible the main felling under 5 year felling cycle should be carried out between post-monsoon and spring season so that coppice shoots sprout to replace the harvested trees.
3. The Range Officer will intimate to the DFO the date of commencement of the main felling. The DFO will send a report in this regard to the CF. The felling will be checked / supervised regularly by the field staff with assistance of FPC/VFC. The Forest Guard should invariably check the felling daily and maintain the felling register correctly. The Forester should check the felling at least twice a week and the Range Officer once a week. The Dy. DFO and DFO should check the felling at least once fortnightly and monthly respectively. All the officials/officers should record their observations on the felling register.

4. All felled material should be hammer marked. The stumps of all the felled trees shall also be hammer marked and khudan number should be carved on them. Stumps should be properly marked showing marking number and the year of felling. In order to reduce soil erosion, facilitate subsequent checking and encourage coppicing, stumps of the trees felled will not be uprooted except in the case of cultivated fields.
5. The felled material will be first stacked in designated temporary depots and will be checked as per the felling register. After verification, the felled material will be allowed to be exported from the forest area through export permit issued by the concerned DFO.
6. All felled material from the main felling shall be removed from the forest area within the due date as stipulated in the felling policy. The competent authority may allow removal of felled material after due date only after satisfying itself and recording the reasons for non-removal. Removal of cut material will not be allowed after 31st March in any case.
7. After completion of felling, the area will be checked and a certificate recorded by the RO that action has been taken against the illicit felling, if any, as per the existing laws/rules. Security will be released only after taking legal action in case of illegal felling. In case there is no breach of rules/ instructions, the security will be released to the permit holders immediately and similarly 5% equivalent of the security money due to FPC/JFMC should also be released promptly. In case the FPC/VFC failed to perform their duty satisfactorily, then the DFO may forfeit this amount.

5.4.8 Guidelines for Ground story Management and Rules for Harvest/Removal of Lantana.

I. Ground Story Management:

In view of increasing density of invasive weeds like Lantana and congress grass, it is important to manage crop composition of ground story with objectives as below:-

Objectives:-

- 1) To decrease the domain of invasive weeds.
- 2) To Change the crop composition of ground story by replacing invasive weeds with traditionally occurring/cultivated ground story valuable spp.

Supplementary artificial regeneration with suitable valuable spp will also be useful for soil and moisture regime and for better silvicultural substitution of Lantana by other appropriate species site specific planning and treatment should be done. Soil beds will be prepared along contours and planted with tufts or seed broadcasting. Sowing of grasses will be

done in areas near habitations. Suitable fodder spp. which can compete with Lantana include napier grass, Guinea grass, Desmanthus, Cenchrus spp. etc. Other appropriate spp. Including lemon grass, citronella, palmarosa, vetiver and medicinal herbs like chasku, kalmegh, ashwagandha, tulsi, agave, aloe-vera, kaunch etc. could also be planted as a part of forest floor/understorey management.

II Lantana Harvest Rules

Lantana management is a critical issue which needs attention in areas closed under PLPA. Being an invasive alien weed which has covered very large tracts of Shiwalik in last few decades the problem needs to be addressed urgently. Therefore for Lantana removal/harvest from a site following rules are made:

Lantana eradication/removal has to be done carefully. Therefore Lantana will not be burnt for clearing of site for plantation or others purposes.

People can harvest Lantana for bonafide use, if they think it to be of any use to the household needs.

Normally, Lantana would be cut back close to the ground and not uprooted or stubbed, in order to prevent soil erosion. Lantana can be stubbed in agricultural fields where the land is level and there is no danger of erosion. Lantana can also be cut/stubbed in a careful manner from such areas which are required for earthwork for plantation and improving the quality of ground cover. In such areas, Lantana stubbing will be confined only to trench areas for plantation or soil bed areas in case of sowing/planting of grasses or herbaceous or other species.

Heavy machinery will not be used to harvest Lantana on slopes.

No large scale Lantana cutting/stubbing will be done during fire season (16 April-15 July) except as a part of advance earthwork for planting or bonafide local use from private forests.

Total cutting/clearance of Lantana from a site will be confined to level areas or stable and gentle slopes only. But large stretches would not be cleared in one go.

For slopes which are moderate to steep or otherwise refractory in nature, only line cutting of Lantana will be done during site preparation. For Soil stability on such slopes Lantana will be removed in alternate lines/patches to ensure that soil is not fully exposed to the

danger of any significant accelerated soil loss/erosion. Line cutting of Lantana/weeds will be carried with strip width up to 4 m and strip interval being 4-5 m.

For any commercial use/transportations of Lantana compressors etc. can be temporarily installed for making Lantana bio mass transportable.

5.5 Other proposals in cultivated/habitation and other Government institutional lands

It is a historical fact that a significant chunk of land closed under section 4 & 5 of PLPA has been under use as arable agricultural land and other similar uses to support livelihood of communities inhabiting the Kandi Tract. The non-forest land use in this area has been prevalent, many decades before the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order on 12.12.1996 in Writ Petition No. 202 of 1995 i.e. T. N. Godaverman versus Union of India & others. As per Govt. of India's Letter No. F.No. 8-18/2006-FC dated 16.03.06 in principle approval has been granted for agricultural land use and other bonafide livelihood activities as scope of such activities was inherently there under provisions of PLPA 1900 under which the areas are primarily regulated. Infact arable lands constitute about 40% of the area notified under PLPA, 1900. Due to a technicality resulting in rigid application of forest laws like FCA which has caused such alienation as the significant area has been under cultivation before the promulgation of FCA and therefore the State Government had filed an affidavit and in principle approval was received from Government of India. Being mostly rain-fed areas, arable areas yield mostly depend upon rains. Now there is a thrust of planting of improved varieties of fruit plants on these and adjoining hilly areas, so that income of the local inhabitants can be increased. It is important to obtain people's participation by addressing their genuine needs for betterment of these arable areas. It is therefore proposed that in long term interest of conservation of the area through community participation works such as following will be allowed in these arable areas.

- a) Installation of tube well including electricity lines and small schemes for irrigation and drinking water for the local community stakeholders.
- b) Laying of underground water pipes for irrigation/other uses.
- c) Improvement of such lands enhancing efficiency of life saving irrigation for optimizing yield of the crops and curtail wastage of water.
- d) Removing of stones from such lands for optimizing productivities.

- e) Construction of dwelling units for livelihood needs of local community and for carrying out the bonafide agricultural activities by the local population and for meeting other livelihood needs.
- f) Construction of common public services or institutions like schools, dispensary and Community Centre etc, provided they are being made under a government scheme/Programme. Private institutions or commercial activities will not be permitted in these areas without prior approval of Govt. of India, under Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
- g) Felling in habitation/institutional lands will be as per rules applicable to cultivated lands(as given in Chapter No. V)

5.6. Other Proposals for Private areas under Forest

The following activity being beneficial for overall conservancy of private forest vegetation will be permitted:-

- a) Presence of feral cattle in these forest areas is having strong adverse impact therefore small parts of non arable part of private community forest areas may be demarcated and for cattle pounds which should be set up by appropriate agency like District Administration/ Animal Husbandry Department. Communities will be involved in this work through JFMC/FPC's.
- b) Area adjoining habitation with least risk of forest fire preferably on the fringe of the forest can be used as cremation ground with facilities for water storage or small temporary sheds where, in exceptional cases, there is no community land available for this purpose in cultivated areas. Such measures will go a long way to curb undue hostility against the Forest Department & obtain their co-operation.
- c) Planting of improved varieties of plants.
- d) To drought proof the area and facilitating ground water recharge and enhance productivity from lands as well as augment farmers income and availability of fodder to reduce pressure on forest land, various small conservation and local irrigation works such as Small Dams, Cement Masonry Structures, Silt Detention Structures, Makkowal Type Structures, Microlift irrigation and renovation/construction of new ponds will be allowed with active public participation which will be beneficial for soil/water conservation as well as improving productivity and reducing pressure on the forests. This is going to significantly improve the water regime of the area.

Strategically such provisions are also essential to enlist effective voluntary community participation in overall conservation activities and reduce community's alienation which is otherwise causing tremendous drain on time resources of the staff of Forest Department . Similarly appropriate infrastructure for ecotourism which blends well with the environment will be permitted to enhance community's stake in preservation of Forests.

5.7 Promotion of Eco-Tourism:

Eco-tourism - ecologically balanced tourism in wilderness areas with a motive of enjoying natural beauty is latest useful tool in nature conservation. It is helpful in bringing proximity between citizens and nature. There is a lot of potential of eco-tourism in this hilly tract so that people may be encouraged to increase and conserve forests. Therefore facilities for ecotourism which blend with the environment can be constructed. Walking trails, temporary camping sites with requisite facilities for eco tourists can be developed in suitable areas.

There are many potential sites in the Forest Division, which could be developed as camping sites for nature loving tourists. Sites which have great potential in terms of natural attraction would be taken up.

It is being planned to implement, community based Eco-tourism plan, on a pilot basis. After the successful implementation, the model of these activities would be expanded/replicated to other sites in the Forest Division. All these activities shall be aimed at raising interest and awareness level in biodiversity conservation. Some important sites/villages named 1) Sadabart, 2) Maharaja Ranjit Singh Bagh, 3) Jajjar, 4) Nangal etc. have been identified for this purpose. Forest Deptt./ Forest Corporation- Community partnerships will be encouraged to create appropriate infrastructure for ecotourism which blends well with natural surroundings.

5.8 Miscellaneous Regulations

5.8.1 Katha Making

Katha bhatties can be permitted in the area during the felling season. The number of bhatties and their location will be decided as per direction and due permission of DFO Rupnagar, keeping in view the availability of khair timber.

5.8.2 Petty Fellings & emergent Cleanings

Petty fellings and clearings for research, and nurseries will be allowed in the area by the concerned CF. These fellings can be done regardless of 5 year felling programme for the benefit of the forests.

5.8.3 Procedure for permission to cut timber/fuel wood for domestic use

- The application for cutting of timber/fuel wood for domestic use (marriage, cremation etc.) from private areas under section 4 of LPA 1900, will be entertained by the Forest Guard of that area.
- The application will be duly recommended by the Sarpanch/JFM Committee of the village.
- After proper verification, if the case is found genuine, the Forest Guard will recommend the application for permission along with species and girth at Breast Height.
- Forester will submit the application in Range office after his recommendation.
- Range officer will enter the application in his office Domestic Use Register along with species, girth and volume and will allow the applicant to cut the timber/fuel wood for domestic use.
- Such decision can also be taken in JFM Committee meetings by the concerned Range Officer.

5.9 Period of Management plan: -

Period of management plan will be 10 years starting from 2007-08 to 2016-2017 and shall be deemed to have come in force w. e. f. date of approval. Need based mid term review can be under taken after the expiry of 5 years after the commencement of this management plan.

Chapter VI

Joint Forest Management & Activities done in JFM

Chapter VI

Joint Forest Management & Activities done in JFM

6.1 Joint Forest Management (Detail of village Forest committees etc.)

There are 61 Forest Protection Committees in this Division. List of village Forest Protection Committee is annexed as Annexure VII. These committees were granted some funds during the year 2003-04 under JFM for some Entry Point Activities. Notification of Joint Forest Management (JFM) Govt. of Punjab is annexed as annexure VIII.

6.2 Present Forestry activities on the village land: -

Presently, the village lands closed under section 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900 are being taken under plantation under the on-going schemes in the department. In these areas soil conservation works are also being taken up according to the needs of the areas to control soil erosion and to conserve moisture for better growth of vegetation. From the funding obtained under Japan Bank for international Co-operation (JBIC) Punjab Afforestation Project, the areas owned by panchayats, common lands of the villages and of private individuals have been planted under enrichment planting and raising of Silviculture treatments. Soil Conservation works like brushwood check dams, dry stone masonry dams, live hedges etc. have also been undertaken the effect of which has resulted in the decrease of soil erosion and improvement in the soil regime due to moisture conservation.

6.3 Formation of Self Help Groups

To reduce the pressure on the forests and to make the process of natural regeneration a sustainable one, the involvement of people is must. Therefore the Forest protection Committees which represent all the stake holders of the village, have been constituted. Further more it is of paramount importance that alternative sources of income generation (livelihoods) for the people living in the vicinity of the forests be created, hence Forest Protection Committees have been granted with some corpus fund for financing Self Help Groups in these villages to generate income to individuals and committees. These Self Help Groups motivate the poor people for income generating activities like poultry, ban (rope) making, basket

making, soap making and many other activities like computer training, beauty parlour training and soft toy making etc.

Besides this the entry point activities like construction of community centers, school rooms, micro lift irrigations and other developmental works in these villages have proved as a tool to bring local people closer to the forest staff which shall have a positive impact on biodiversity conservation.

Chapter No. VII

Scope of Wildlife Conservation

Chapter No. VII

Scope of Wildlife Conservation

7.1) Scope of wild life

The main wildlife present in this area has already been listed in **Chapter II** and as already mentioned the agriculture crops are being damaged by the Wild Boar, Blue Bull, monkeys, other deer species and feral cattle. To control this damage, Government has decided to sanction controlled hunting of certain animals and to issue hunting licenses to the landowners in these areas, so that agricultural crops like Wheat, Maize, Pulses etc. are not damaged by wild life.

7.2) Reduction in man & animal conflict:

Efforts will be made to reduce man and animal conflict and various types of measures will be tried for hostility of local population towards wild animals. Provision for water holes, salt licks, appropriate fencing etc. may be allowed for wild animals in non arable area, so that animal don't move to habitation and farm areas. Presence of stray cattle in these forest areas is having strong adverse impact on biodiversity and forest ecosystem. Therefore part of private community land / forest may be demarcated and well marked where stray cattle can be confined for protection of regeneration and biodiversity. Communities will be involved in this work through JFMCs/ FPCs. Such areas can be appropriately fenced for the purpose.

7.3 Wild life education and extension :

Proper awareness of the public in the regard of wild life conservation and its importance is necessary. People should also be made aware of the relevant provisions of law and beneficial effects of wild life on the environment as a whole. Only then they will appreciate the importance of wild life and biodiversity conservation. Attempts should therefore be made to educate the people in this regard. Three more wild life interpretation centres, one each at Rupnagar, Nurpurbedi, Siswan and Anandpur Sahib should be constructed. Films, Slides, Books, Audio Video system etc on wild life should be made available in these centers.

Annexures

(Annexure- I to Annexure- VIII)

ANNEXURE-I

PUNJAB FOREST DEPARTMENT

FELLING PROGRAMME OF RUPNAGAR FOREST DIVISION FOR DURATION 2007-08 TO 2016-17

Div.	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Villages to be opened for felling during the year																			
				2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Ropar	Siswan	Siswan	Siswan	Sultanpur	Siswan	-	-	-	Sultanpur	Siswan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			Pallanpur	Majra	Dulwan, Pallanpur	Boorana	-	-	Majra	Dulwan,	Pallanpur	Boorana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Mullanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Mirzapur	Gocher	-	-	Mirzapur. Gochar	-	-	-	-	-	Gochar	Mirzapur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Tarapur	-	-	Tarapur	-	-	-	-	-	Tarapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Bardar	-	Bardar	Harnampur	-	-	-	-	Bardar	Harnampur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Purkhali	Barri	-	Hirdapur, Purkhali, Kakot, Kheri	Majri, Barri,	-	-	-	-	Hirdapur, Kheri	Purkhali, Kakot,	Majri, Barri,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Mianpur	Ramgarh, Cherrian, Simbal Jhallian, Baman Majra	Rajemajra,	Thona, Haripur,	Ballamgarh, (Madhwara)	-	-	Ramgarh, Cherrian, Simbal Jhallian, Baman Majra	Rajemajra,	Thona, Haripur,	Ballamgarh, (Madhwara)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Khizarabad	-	-	Lubangarh, Saini Majra	-	-	-	-	Lubangarh, Saini Majra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Kurali	Kurali	Ban Majra	Thaskha, Malakpur,	Mathari	-	-	Ban Majra	Thaskha, Malakpur,	Mathari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Div.	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Villages to be opened for felling during the year									
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	Kharar	Kharar	Kharar	Lakhnaur, Landran	Balioli, Bhukhari, Majatari		-	-	Lakhnaur, Landran	Balioli, Bhukhari, Majatari		-	-
		Chamkaur Sahib	Chamkaur Sahib	-	-	Kheri Salabatpur	-	-	-	-	Kheri Salabatpur	-	-
		Jayanti Majri	Naggal	Salamatpur, Dhakron Kalan	Hoshiarpur, Naggal (chhoti- Badi), Parol, Bharonjian	-	-	-	Salamatpur, Dhakron Kalan	Parol,	Hoshiarpur, Naggal (chhoti- Badi), Bharonjian	-	-
			Jauanti Majri-1	Majrian	-	-	-	-	Majrian	-	-	-	-
			Sunk	Mullanpur	Sunk	-	-	-	Mullanpur	-	Sunk	-	-
			Nada	Parchh	-	Parchh	-	-	-	-	Parchh	-	-
				Karoran	-	Karoran	-	-	-	Karoran	-	-	-
				Nada	-	Nada	-	-	-	Nada	-	-	-
	Ropar	Bhungala	Bhungala	Fatehpur, Khalidpur, Sunana, Magror	-	Bhungala,	-	-	Fatehpur, Khalidpur,	Sunana, Magror	Bhungala,	-	-
			Jhandian	-	-	Naurangpur, Jhandian	-	-	-	-	-	Naurangpur, Jhandian	-

Div.	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Villages to be opened for felling during the year										
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
		Dugri	Mansali	Mansali, Chhoti Makori, Dhaloh, Chak Karma, Dangoli, Bari Makori, Sahu Majra, Ghanola	-	-	-	-	-	Mansali, Dhaloh, Chak Karma, Sahu Majra, Ghanola	Dangoli, Chhoti Makori, Bari Makori,	-	-	-
			Malikpur	Berampur Malikpur, Ladal	-	Phoolpur Grewal	-	-	-	Berampur Ladal	Malikpur	Phoolpur Grewal	-	-
		Bharatgarh	Bharatgarh	-	Kakrala, Nangal Sarsa, Bharatgarh Kharota	-	-	-	-	-	Kakrala, Nangal Sarsa,	Bharatgarh Kharota	-	-
			Dadhi		Mianpur Handur, Hardo Nirmoh Dadhi, Hardo Haripur	-	-	-	-		Dadhi, Hardo Haripur	Mianpur Handur, Hardo Nirmoh	-	-
			Barra Pind	-	Barra Pind, Bhaowal		-	-	-	-	Barra Pind, Bhaowal		-	-
	Nurpur-bedi	Takhatgarh	Garhbaga	-	-	Garhbagah, Khad Bathlour	-	-	-	-	-	Garhbagah, Khad Bathlour	-	-

Div.	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Villages to be opened for felling during the year									
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
			Dhamana	-	-	Tibba Tapprian, Rajgiri	Khatana, , Dhamana	-	-	-	Tibba Tapprian, Rajgiri	Khatana, , Dhamana	-
			Jhandian			Jhandian, Jatwar	Tibba Nangal				Jhandian, Jatwar	Tibba Nangal	
			Balewal	-		Jatoli, Basali, Balewal, Barari, Kangar	-	-	-		Jatoli, Basali, Balewal, Barari, Kangar	-	-
		Nurpurbedi	NurpurKhurd	-	-	-	Nurpur khurd	-	-	-	-	Nurpur khurd	-
			Kartarpur	-		Raipur	Kartarpur, Ghai Majra, Hiyatpur, Mukari,	-	-		Raipur	Kartarpur, Ghai Majra, Mukari,	Hayatpur,
			Sabour	-		Karura, Katta	Sakhpur, Sabour, Saupur, Singhpur, Jhangrain	-	-			Karura, Katta, Jhangrian	Sakhpur, Sabour, Singhpur, Saupur,
		Kalwan	Kalwan	Kukowal, Kalwan, Ganura, Rampur Kalan,	-	-	-	-	Kukowal, Kalwan,	Ganura, Rampur Kalan,	-	-	-
			Nalhoti	Nalhoti, Gochar, Rainsra	Samundrian Kahanpur Khuhi,	-	-	-	Nalhoti, Gochar, Rainsra	Samundrian Kahanpur Khuhi,	-	-	-

Div.	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Villages to be opened for felling during the year									
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
			Spalwan	-	Sapalwan, Haripur, Palata, Bhanglan, Mehandpur			-	-	Sapalwan, Haripur, Palata,	Bhanglan, Mehandpur		-
	Anandpur Sahib	Anandpur Sahib	Lakher	Paharpur, Samlah, Tarapur Dhanara	-	Lakher	-	-	Paharpur, Samlah,	Tarapur Dhanara	Lakher	-	-
			Anandpur Sahib	-	Ganguwal, Bassowal	Rampur	Bikapur, Mianpur, Mohiwal,	Lamlehri, Dhru, Bararai, Sahota, Palli Khurd	-	Ganguwal, Bassowal	Rampur	Bikapur, Mianpur, Mohiwal,	Lamlehri, Dhru, Bararai, Sahota, Palli Khurd
			Agampur	-	Mangewal	-	Dasgran		-	Mangewal	-	Dasgran	
		Kotla	Mindwan	Thappal, Mindwan Jhinjri, Matour	-	-	-		Mindwan Jhinjri,	Thappal, Matour	-	-	
			Kiratpur Sahib	-		Charmroli, Ghanaur, Chikna, Moura	Dehani, Kalyanpur, Baruwal, Majer	Dabhur, Bhatauli, Jeowal, Nard, Dolowal, Bhagwala	-		Charmroli, Ghanaur, Chikna, Moura	Dehani, Kalyanpur, Baruwal, Majer	Dabhur, Bhatauli, Jeowal, Nard, Dolowal, Bhagwala

Div.	Range	Block	Beat	Name of Villages to be opened for felling during the year									
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
			Kotla	Badhal Kotla, Baloli, Mehandli Khurd, Mehandli Kalan	-		Raipur Sahni	Chandpur,	Baloli, Mehandli Khurd, Mehandli Kalan	Badhal, Kotla		Raipur Sahni	Chandpur,
	Anandpur Sahib	Nangal	Nangal	-	-	Raipur, Manakpur, Patti, Meghpur,	Nikku Nangal , Dubeta, Talwara	Hambewal. Dukli,	-	-	Raipur, Manakpur, Patti, Meghpur,	Nikku Nangal , Dubeta, Talwara	Hambewal. Dukli,
			Bhabour Sahib	-	Bela Dhiani	Swamipur	-	Bhalan, Bhanam	-	Bela Dhiani	Swamipur	-	Bhalan, Bhanam
			Daroli	-		Gambirpur, Surewal, Thaluh	Daroli, Nangli, Donal,	Jindwari, Behlu,	-		Gambirpur, Surewal, Thaluh	Daroli, Nangli, Donal,	Jindwari, Behlu,
			Brahmpur		Dab Khera, Brahmpur	Jandla, Ajauli, Bandlehri	Kalitrان,	-	-	Dab Khera, Brahmpur	Jandla, Ajauli, Bandlehri	Kalitrان,	-

Permit No. _____
Dated _____
Para No. of Govt. Policy _____

ANNEXURE – II

(FIVE YEAR FELLING)

FOREST DIVISION

Permit for sale of trees in Village _____ Tehsil _____ and
District _____ Closed under Section _____ of P.L.P.A. 1900 vide
notification No. _____ dated _____ amended vide notification
No. _____ dated _____ Under Five Year felling programme.

Name & Address of owner	Details of Khasra No./ Area from which the cutting of trees permitted	Details of the trees permitted with Species & Numbers
-------------------------------	--	--

This permit is being issued under the following terms and conditions:

- 1) That the permit holder shall be liable to pay the price and compensation as assessed by the DFO _____ to the Punjab Forest Department for any unmarked trees felled or damaged negligently or by his agent or servant.
- 2) That the felling and conversion of the trees will be completed by _____ and the cut material will be stacked at Depot.
- 3) That on the basis of assessment made by DFO _____ for the trees mentioned in this permit, the permit holder has to deposit Rs. _____ as security amount pledged to DFO _____ and 5% equivalent non-refundable amount Rs. _____ (which have been deposited in A/C Number/s _____
Dated _____ in _____)

- 4) That the permit holder shall leave the Govt. hammer mark intact on the stumps of all trees cut by him. The stumps shall be kept between four inches to six inches in height.
- 5) That the stumps should be properly marked showing marking number, species and year of felling.
- 6) That the permit holder shall agree to keep only such agents on work as may be approved by the DFO _____. The permit holder or his agent shall remain on the work and verify the damage list.
- 7) That the permit holder shall not allow any logs to either slide or drag in the area.
- 8) Unless otherwise ordered by the DFO, the legal responsibility for the sale of the forest produce mentioned in this permit shall be upon the permit holder/Owner and not upon the Govt.
- 9) That the breast height marking number of the trees shall not be removed which can be checked by the forest officer/official at "Bhathi/Depot."
- 10) That the stacked cut material shall be removed by the owner/permit holder only after getting the export permit for the purpose, which will be issued by the D.F.O. _____.
- 11) That the whole of the stacked material will be checked by D.F.O./Dy. D.F.O. If it is found that unauthorized pieces of wood have been mixed in the stacked material, the whole material will be seized and the seized material will be released only after the satisfaction of the DFO _____.
- 12) In absence of valid extension of date given for extraction of material of the permit, if the permit holder fails to remove the felled material from the forest within prescribed time, then such material can be removed from the forest by the Forest Department to prevent fire hazard at the risk and cost of the permit holder. The disposal of such material including forfeiture, extracted by the Forest Department will be at the discretion of the DFO. In any case felled material should be removed before the fire season by such date as provided in the felling policy.

- 13) That the DFO _____ is empowered to recover in cash or deduct from security money, the amount which may become due from the permit holder whether in respect of any damage done in the forest or expenditure incurred on checking.
- 14) That no extension shall be allowed if not applied by the permit holder within the permit period.
- 15) That in case of any violation of the terms and conditions of the permit, in addition to any other due legal action the permit holder shall be liable to levy of penalty which may lead to the forfeiture from security amount to the extent amount of penalty as determined by DFO in a manner prescribed by Punjab Forest Department.
- 16) That the security money or any such balance as may be left after making deductions in respect of any violation of terms and conditions of this permit as provided in para 15 above, shall be released to the permit holder after completion of the work.
- 17) That the DFO _____ may cancel the permit at any time for the violation of any terms and conditions of this permit.
- 18) That the permit holder will be responsible for any violation of terms and conditions of the permit committed by himself or by his agents or by his servants.
- 19) That the permit holder will be responsible for planting five plants per tree felled or as prescribed in para 9 (ii) of the felling policy.
- 20) No transportation of timber will be done before sun rise or after sunset.
- 21) Any other appropriate provision added or amended by the PCCF, Punjab to fulfill the mandate of felling policy and associated provisions of the Management Plan.

Divisional Forest Officer
_____ **Forest Division**

Endst. No. _____ Dated _____

A copy to:

- 1) Range Officer, _____ in duplicate for information and necessary action. The 2nd copy is enclosed for communication to the permit holder. One copy of the marking list, duly countersigned is also returned herewith. R.O. should ensure that no

unmarked tree is felled. Felling Register for the permit must be maintained by Forest Guard and checked by other officials/officers as prescribed in the felling policy.

2) The Dy. D.F.O. _____ for information and to check felling as prescribed in the felling policy.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ **Forest Division,**

Endst. No. _____ Dated _____

A copy is forwarded to the following for information: -

- 1) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab Chandigarh.
- 2) Chief Conservator of Forests (Hills), Punjab Chandigarh.
- 3) Conservator of Forests, Shiwalik Circle, Punjab Chandigarh.

Divisional Forest Officer
_____ **Forest Division**

Permit No. _____
Dated _____
Under Para No. _____ of Govt. Policy

ANNEXURE – III

DEAD/DRY TREES

FOREST DIVISION

Permit for sale of _____ trees in village _____ Tehsil
_____ and District _____ Closed under Sect. _____ of P.L.P.A 1900 vide
Pb. Govt. Notification No. _____ Dated _____ and amended by Notification
No. _____.

Name of Owner & Address	Details of Khasra No., area from where trees are permitted	No. of trees
--	---	---------------------

Permit is issued subject to the following terms and conditions:

- 1) The trees will be marked & numbers engraved by a representative or a Forest Subordinate authorized by the Range Officer at the cost of owners.
- 2) That owners/permit holder to accept the measurement of the Divisional Forest Officer in regard to the marking of trees in the permit.
- 3) That for any unmarked trees felled or damaged negligently the owner /permit holder shall be liable to pay compensation and price of that trees to the Govt. (Forest Deptt.), that may be assessed by the D.F.O. _____.
- 4) For any other damage done by the owner/permit holder, he shall be liable to pay compensation that may be assessed by the D.F.O. _____.
- 5) Felling and Conversion of the trees will be completed by _____ and removal of timber/wood etc. will be completed by _____.

- 6) The owner has deposited Rs. _____ (Rupees _____ only) vide A/c No. _____ dated _____ 10% of sale proceeds as assessed by DFO as per prevailing market price as security pledged to DFO _____ after proper satisfaction of the Divisional Forest Officer.
- 7) The owner shall leave the Govt. hammer mark intact on the stumps of all trees cut by him. Stumps shall be kept between 4 inches to 6 inches in height.
- 8) The owner agrees to keep such agents on work as may be approved by the Divisional Forest Officer. The owner or his agent shall remain on work and verify the damage list.
- 9) The owner shall not slide or drag any log/logs along the ground.
- 10) Unless otherwise ordered by the DFO, legal responsibility for this act for sale will be upon the owner/permit holder and not upon the Govt.
- 11) The converted timber will be hammer marked before the removal from the felling areas.
- 12) Breast height marking numbers of trees should not be removed until or unless it is not checked by the Forest Officials/Officers at the Depot site.
- 13) No transportation of the cut material will be done between sunset to sunrise.
- 14) That in case of any violation of the terms and conditions of the permit, in addition to any other due legal action the permit holder shall be liable to levy of penalty which may lead to the forfeiture from security amount to the extent amount of penalty as determined by DFO in a manner as prescribed by Punjab Forest Department.
- 15) That the security money or any such balance as may be left after making deductions in respect of any violation of terms and conditions of this permit as provided in para 14 above, shall be released to the permit holder after completion of the work.
- 16) Any other appropriate provision added or amended by the PCCF, Punjab to fulfill the mandate of felling policy and associated provisions of the Management Plan.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ Forest Division,

Endst. No. _____ Dated _____

A copy to:

- 1) Range Officer, _____ (in duplicate for information & necessary action. The second copy is enclosed for communication to the owner. One copy of the marking list duly countersigned is also returned herewith. R.O. should personally ensure that no unmarked tree is felled. Felling register for the permit must be maintained by the Forest Guard and checked by the forest officials/officers as prescribed in the felling policy.

2) Dy. D.F.O., _____ for information and necessary action.

Divisional Forest Officer
_____ **Forest Division**

Enst. No. _____ Dated _____

A copy is forwarded to following for information:

1. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, Chandigarh
2. Chief Conservator of Forests (Hills), Punjab, Chandigarh.
3. Conservator of Forests, Shiwalik Circle, Punjab, Chandigarh.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ **Forest Division,**

Permit No. _____

Dated _____

Under Para No. ____ of Govt. Policy

ANNEXURE – IV

(Felling from Cultivated Lands)

FOREST DIVISION

Permit for sale of _____ trees in village _____
Tehsil _____ District _____. Closed under Section _____ of
P.L.P.A. 1900 vide Notification No. _____ Dated _____ and amended vide
Notification No. _____ Dated _____.

Name of Owner & Address	Details of Khasra Nos/. area from where trees are permitted	Species/and Numbers of trees permitted
-------------------------	---	--

Permit is issued subject to the following terms and conditions:

- 1) For any unmarked trees felled or damaged negligently, the owner shall be liable to pay compensation and price of trees to Government (Forest Department) that may be assessed by the Divisional Forest Officer.
- 2) Felling and conversion of the trees will be completed by _____ and removal of timber/wood etc. will be completed by _____.
- 3) The owner has deposited Rs. _____ vide _____ A/c No. _____ dated _____ as assessed by D.F.O _____. The owner shall get the refund of this security after completion of this work to the satisfaction of the Divisional Forest Officer.

- 4) The owner shall leave the Govt. hammer mark intact on the stump of all trees cut by him. The stumps shall be kept between 4 inches to 6 inches in height.
- 5) The owner shall agree to keep such agent on work as may be approved by the Divisional Forest Officer _____. The owner or his agent shall remain on the work & verify the damage list.
- 6) The owner or his agent shall not slide or drag any log/logs along the ground.
- 7) Unless otherwise ordered by DFO _____, legal responsibility for this act of sale will lie upon the owners/Panchayat and permit holder and not upon the Government.
- 8) Breast height marking number of the trees should not be removed until or unless it is not checked by the Forest Officer at Depot site.
- 9) No extension shall be allowed if not applied by the permit holder within the permit period.
- 10) The owner/permit holder shall not carry out any operation before sunrise or after sunset.
- 11) That in case of any violation of the terms and conditions of the permit, in addition to any other due legal action the permit holder shall be liable to levy of penalty which may lead to the forfeiture from security amount to the extent amount of penalty as determined by DFO in a manner prescribed by Punjab Forest Department.
- 12) That the security money or any such balance as may be left after making deductions in respect of any violation of terms and conditions of this permit as provided in para 11 above, shall be released to the permit holder after completion of the work.
- 13) Any other appropriate provision added or amended by the PCCF, Punjab to fulfill the mandate of felling policy and associated provisions of the Management Plan.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ **Forest Division,**

Enst. No. _____ Dated _____

A copy to:

1. Range Officer, _____ (in duplicate) for information and necessary action. The 2nd copy is enclosed for communication to the owner/permit holder. One copy of the marking list duly countersigned is also returned herewith. Range Officer should personally ensure that no unmarked trees are felled. Felling Register for this permit must be maintained by Forest Guard & Checked by Incharge Block Officer & Range Officer as prescribed in the felling policy.
2. Deputy Divisional Forest Officer, _____ for information and to check felling.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ **Forest Division,**

Endst. No. _____ Dated _____

A copy is forwarded to the following for information:

1. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, Chandigarh.
2. Chief Conservator of Forests (Hills), Punjab, Chandigarh
3. Conservator of Forests, Shiwalik Circle, Punjab, Chandigarh.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ **Forest Division,**

Permit No. _____

Dated _____

Under Para No. _____ of Govt. Policy

ANNEXURE – V

(Felling of Bamboos)

_____ **FOREST DIVISION**

Permit for sale of _____ Bamboos in village _____
Tehsil _____ Distt. _____ Closed under Section _____ of P.L.P.A.
1900 vide Notification No. _____ Dated _____

Name of owner and Address	Detail of Khasra No. from where the bamboos are estimated	Approximate No. of Bamboos= Kalan= Doem= Khurd= Sota Piece A= Sota Piece B= Total=

Permit is issued subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. The number and specification of bamboos allowed to be cut is based on estimation made by a forest representative (i.e. Range Officer/Forester etc.) authorized by the DFO, _____ and the owners/permit holder are bound to accept the same estimation.
2. For any damage done negligently the permit holder shall be liable to pay compensation that may be assessed by the Divisional Forest Officer other than the cost of the bamboos so

felled or damaged to the malik/Society in addition to it he shall also be liable to any penalty as assessed by the DFO _____.

3. For any kind of other damage done by the permit holder he shall be liable to pay price compensation that may be assessed by the DFO _____.
4. Felling and extraction of the bamboos will be completed by_____.
5. **The cutting of bamboos will be subject to the following conditions:-**
 - i) All old bamboos must not be felled.
 - ii) The old culms left should be evenly distributed over the clump.
 - iii) The young shoots (Manus and Chals) must be provided with sufficient support by the retention of sufficient numbers of older bamboos uniformly distributed particularly on the lower side and on steep ground.
 - iv) No side cutting or cutting from the congested clump will be permitted except under the supervision of a Forest Official deciding the Silvicultural limits.
 - v) Cleaning and felling will be carried out simultaneously.
 - vi) Culms must be marked from top down wards systematically.
 - vii) All dead drying and mal formed bamboos will be removed.
 - viii) Bamboos on the periphery of the clump will not be cut.
 - ix) Bamboos to be cut 6" of the ground and just above a node.
 - x) The cut should be clean and made with a sharp-edged tool.
 - xi) Tearing and splitting of stumps should be avoided.
 - xii) No portion of the cut culm may be left in the clump.
 - xiii) Manus and shoots of the previous year (Chal) are not be cut except when badly attacked by insect. Chal will not be cut even if malformed.
 - xiv) In case of flowered clump no clump may be cut unless seed has been formed.
 - xv) The contractor or his workers and agents are not permitted to shed smoke or kindle fire in the Forest. In the event of any fire breaking out in the Forest through the negligence of the permit holder or his agent, the permit holder should be held responsible for the same.
6. The contractor has to deposit Rs.....(10% of sale proceeds in subject to minimum Rs..... per hundred Bamboos) as security pledged to the D.F.O. _____ for preparation of the work according to the above condition. The

Contractor shall get the refund of this security after the completion of this work to the satisfaction of the Divisional Forest Officer.

7. Unless otherwise ordered by DFO, legal responsibility for the act of sale will be upon the owner/Society and permit holder and not upon the Government.
8. The owner/permit holder shall not carry out any operation before sunrise or after sunset.
9. That in case of any violation of the terms and conditions of the permit, in addition to any other due legal action the permit holder shall be liable to levy of penalty which may lead to the forfeiture from security amount to the extent amount of penalty as determined by DFO in a manner as prescribed by Punjab Forest Department.
10. That the security money or any such balance as may be left after making deductions in respect of any violation of terms and conditions of this permit as provided in para 9 above, shall be released to the permit holder after completion of the work.
11. Any other appropriate provision added or amended by the PCCF, Punjab to fulfill the mandate of felling policy and associated provisions of the Management Plan.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ **Forest Division,**

Endst. No. _____ **Dated** _____

A copy to:

1. Range Officer _____ (in duplicate) for information and necessary action. The 2nd copy is enclosed for communication to the owner/permit holder. One copy of marking list duly countersigned is also returned herewith. Range Officer should personally ensure that no unmarked clump is felled. Felling register will be maintained by the Forest Guard and felling will be checked by the officials/officers as prescribed in the felling policy.
2. Deputy Divisional Forest Officer _____ for information and to check felling.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ **Forest Division,**

Endst. No. _____ Dated _____

A copy is forwarded to the following for information:

1. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, Chandigarh.
2. Chief Conservator of Forests (Hills), Punjab, Chandigarh.
3. Conservator of Forests, Shiwalik Circle, Punjab, Chandigarh.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ **Forest Division,**

ANNEXURE – VI

(Export Permit)

FOREST DIVISION

Export permit of trees cut by Permit No. _____ Beat
_____ Block _____ Range _____ under
_____ felling programme _____ valid
from _____ to _____ is hereby issued as under: -

Sr. No.	Name & Address	No. of logs/Spp.	Cubic meter	Approx. weight (Qtl.)	Starting from (Place)	Destination To (Place_	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Property Mark of the Produce _____.

CONDITIONS:

1. Timber found without legal export permit will be seized and will be liable for confiscation.
2. Every truck should carry an export slip issued by the Range Officer concerned, copy of the export permit issued by the DFO _____ in original. The concerned Range Officer will also record the balance remained (if any) on the back of the export permit issued by the DFO _____.

3. The contractor/owner transporting wood will get the material entered at the check post.
4. After the expiry of the permit, he will report whether it has been availed of in full or a part. In case of timber being booked by rail from any railway station, the concerned Station Master may please endorse on the back of the pass the quantity of timber booked along with the date and destination so as to facilitate further checking.
5. That the permit holder will ensure that only those timber for which export permit has been given is transported, failing which the whole timber can be seized and security money deposited in that case of permit can be forfeited.
6. Material will be exported after the sun rise and before sunset only.
7. Any other appropriate provision added or amended by the PCCF, Punjab to fulfill the mandate of felling policy and associated provisions of the Management Plan.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ **Forest Division,**

Enst. No. _____ Dated _____

A copy is forwarded to:

1. Range Officer, _____. He is directed to ensure that no timber is exported without the proper hammer mark. Exportation of timber may be got done under his own supervision.
2. Deputy Divisional Forest Officer, _____ to check timber & report.

Divisional Forest Officer,
_____ **Forest Division,**

ANNEXURE- VII

List of Villages in which funds are granted/to be granted to Village Forest Protection Committees

during 2003-04 under JBIC Assisted Punjab Afforestation Project

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Nature of works to be carried-out.	Resoluti on received / not received	PCCF,Pb. Chandigarh sanction No. & Date	Amount	DFO's Cheque No. & Date	Remarks
1.	Sakhpur	Const. of cremation ground, room for school and streets, cleaning of pond.	Yes	No. 30068-73 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205704 Dt. 2.2.2004	
2.	Samundrian	Const. of School room & Boundary wall.	Yes	No. 30056-61 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205706 Dt. 2.2.2004	
3.	Nalhoti	Const. of community centre	Yes	No. 30080-85 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205707 Dt. 2.2.2004	
4.	Rampur Kalan	Const. of room for Mahila Mandal.	Yes	No. 30074-79 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205709 Dt. 2.2.2004	
5.	Kahanpur Khuhi	Repair of common village walls	Yes	No. 30086-89 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205710 Dt. 2.2.2004	
6.	Bikapur	Const. of drainage and sewerage.	Yes	No. 30140-145 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205468 Dt. 2.2.2004	
7.	Ghambirpur	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No.30116-21 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No.205469 Dt. 2.2.2004	

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Nature of works to be carried-out.	Resoluti on received / not received	PCCF,Pb. Chandigarh sanction No. & Date	Amount	DFO's Cheque No. & Date	Remarks
8.	Meghpur	Const. of drainage of water.	Yes	No. 30110-15 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205471 Dt. 2.2.2004	
9.	Surewal	Const. of room for dispensary.	Yes	No. 30128-33 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205473 Dt. 2.2.2004	
10.	Bhabaur Sahib	Const. of room for dispensary.	Yes	No. 30188-93 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205474 Dt. 2.2.2004	
11.	Surewal	Const. of room for dispensary.	Yes	No. 30182-87 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. . 205475 Dt. 2.2.2004	
12.	Dabkhera	Const. of room for Mahila Mandal.	Yes	No.29900-29905 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No.205476 Dt. 2.2.2004	
13.	Jindwari	Const. of room for dispensary.	Yes	No.30122-27 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No.205479 Dt. 2.2.2004	
14.	Barahmpur	Const. of boundary wall of school building.	Yes	No. 30158-63 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205480 Dt. 2.2.2004	
15.	Hambewal	Const. of room for Panchayat Ghar	Yes	No. 30164-69 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205481 Dt. 2.2.2004	
16.	Swamipur	Const. of room for dispensary.	Yes	No. 30146-51 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205482 Dt. 2.2.2004	

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Nature of works to be carried-out.	Resoluti on received / not received	PCCF,Pb. Chandigarh sanction No. & Date	Amount	DFO's Cheque No. & Date	Remarks
17.	Ajauli	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No.29990-95 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205703 Dt. 2.2.2004	
18.	Katta	Const. of boundary wall of school building, Pacca Road for Harizan Dharam Shala, Cleaning of village Pond.	Yes	No.30062-67 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205705 Dt. 2.2.2004	
19.	Singhpur	Street and drainage work.	Yes	No.30044-49 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205708 Dt. 2.2.2004	
20.	Hayatpur	Const. of room for school, cleaning of pond and for Harijan Daramshala.	Yes	No.30050-55 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205843 Dt. 2.2.2004	
21.	Dangoli	Const. of room for community centre.	Yes	No.30092-97 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205844 Dt. 2.2.2004	
22.	Makauri	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 29954-59 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205845 Dt. 2.2.2004	
23.	Dargah Shah	Const. of room and path.	Yes	No. 29972-77 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205847 Dt. 2.2.2004	
24.	Bharatgarh	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 29966-71 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205848 Dt. 2.2.2004	
25.	Dhaddi	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No.30152-57 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205849 Dt. 2.2.2004	

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Nature of works to be carried-out.	Resoluti on received / not received	PCCF,Pb. Chandigarh sanction No. & Date	Amount	DFO's Cheque No. & Date	Remarks
26.	Malakpur	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 29960-65 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205850 Dt. 2.2.2004	
27.	Mianpur Handur	Const. of room for Dharam Shala	Yes	No. 30098-103 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205901 Dt. 2.2.2004	
28.	Kakrala	Const. of room for Dharam Shala	Yes	No. 29984-89 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205902 Dt. 2.2.2004	
29.	Ladal	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 29912-17 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. Dt. 2.2.2004	
30.	Berampur	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 29918-23 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205903 Dt. 2.2.2004	
31.	Mansali	Const. of room for community centre.	Yes	No.30170-75 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205904 Dt. 2.2.2004	
32.	Hardo Nirmoh	Const. of room for Dharam Shala.	Yes	No.30104-09 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205905 Dt. 2.2.2004	
33.	Dehni	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 29930-35 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205470 Dt. 2.2.2004	
34.	Mohiwal	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 30176-81 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205472 Dt. 2.2.2004	

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Nature of works to be carried-out.	Resoluti on received / not received	PCCF,Pb. Chandigarh sanction No. & Date	Amount	DFO's Cheque No. & Date	Remarks
35.	Jajjar	Const. of Boundary wall for school.	Yes	No. 30134-39 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205477 Dt. 2.2.2004	
36.	Siswan	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 29924-29 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199746 Dt. 2.2.2004	
37.	Bardar	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 30014-19 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199745 Dt. 2.2.2004	
38.	Majra	Const. of boundary wall for school building.	Yes	No. 30008-13 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199744 Dt. 2.2.2004	
39.	Mirzapur	Const. of community centre.	Yes	No. 29978-83 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199742 Dt. 2.2.2004	
40.	Gochar	Const. of boundary wall for school building.	Yes	No. 29948-53 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199741 Dt. 2.2.2004	
41.	Bari	Const. of bridge on road & cleaning of Pond	Yes	No. 29924-29 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199740 Dt. 2.2.2004	
42.	Majra	Repair of streets and drainage	Yes	No.30020-25 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199739 Dt. 2.2.2004	
43.	Parchh	Const. of Pacca Path	Yes	No. 30038-43 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199788 Dt. 2.2.2004	

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Nature of works to be carried-out.	Resoluti on received / not received	PCCF,Pb. Chandigarh sanction No. & Date	Amount	DFO's Cheque No. & Date	Remarks
44.	Karoran	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No.30026-31 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199737 Dt. 2.2.2004	
45.	Chhoti Barri Naggal	Const. of community Centre.	Yes	No. 29894-99 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199736 Dt. 2.2.2004	
46.	Kasauli/ Jainti Majri	Const. of room for Dharam Shala.	Yes	No. 30032-37 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199735 Dt. 2.2.2004	
47.	Sunk	Const. of community Centre.	Yes	No. 29906-11 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199734 Dt. 2.2.2004	
48.	Jhandian	Const. of community Centre.	Yes	No. 29942-47 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205841 Dt. 2.2.2004	
49.	Sanana	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 29936-41 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205842 Dt. 2.2.2004	
50.	Thappal	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No.31350-55 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205484 Dt. 2.2.2004	
51.	Tibba Nangal	Const. of community Centre.	Yes	No.31356-61 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205711 Dt. 2.2.2004	
52.	Kartarpur	Const. of community Centre.	Yes	No.31362-67 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205712 Dt. 2.2.2004	

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Nature of works to be carried-out.	Resoluti on received / not received	PCCF,Pb. Chandigarh sanction No. & Date	Amount	DFO's Cheque No. & Date	Remarks
53.	Jandla	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No.31374-79 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205485 Dt. 2.2.2004	
54.	Agampur	Const. of room for cremation ground.	Yes	No. 31368-73 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205483 Dt. 2.2.2004	
55.	Bara Pind	Const. of community Centre.	Yes	No. 10616-21 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205846 Dt. 2.2.2004	
56.	Tarapur	Repair of village Path.	Yes	No. 10622-27 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 199743 Dt. 2.2.2004	
57.	Basali	Cleaning of Village Pond.	Yes	No. 10628-33 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205716 Dt. 2.2.2004	
58.	Balewal	Const. of Community centre.	Yes	No. 10634-39 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205714 Dt. 2.2.2004	
59.	Jatoli	Const. of room for school.	Yes	No. 10616-15 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205715 Dt. 2.2.2004	
60.	Nurpur Khurd	Const. cremation ground.	Yes	-	1,00,000/-	No. 205717 Dt. 2.2.2004	
61.	Bhangallan	Const. of Community centre.	Yes	No. 30002-07 Dt. 30.1.2004	1,00,000/-	No. 205540 Dt. 2.2.2004	

ANNEXURE VIII

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

Department of Forests

NOTIFICATION ON JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT (JFM)

Notification No. 46/242/99-Ft.III/18759 Dated 18.11.2003

The Government of Punjab issued guidelines for Joint Forest Management (JFM) in forests of Kandi area of Punjab vide resolution No. 46/27/93-FT-III/8284 Dated 14-07-1993. These were subsequently revised in 1995. The Process of JFM has, however, been slow in taking off in the State in spite of the initial efforts made in this regard. After due consideration, the government of Punjab feels that there is a need to issue revised and more comprehensive guidelines for JFM in the State. Therefore in supper- session of earlier JFM guidelines and their subsequent amendments, the following JFM guidelines are now being issued.

- 1.1 The process of Joint Forest Management (JFM) may be instituted in the entire State. JFM provisions will be applicable on the Reserved, Protected and Un-classed Forests (hereinafter called forests) of Kandi area of Punjab While implementing the JFM Programme following will be kept in view : -
 - a) Local people's interest and responsiveness prior to starting the programme at any given location.
 - b) Initial emphasis should be on places where good and constructive local leadership is forthcoming and forest dependency is higher
 - c) The process should provide for local people's requirements and needs in planning, including some non-forestry developmental initiatives and programmes to be implemented by the Punjab Forest Department.
 - d) It is intended to adopt a three-pronged strategy to involve local people through Forest Protection Committee (FPCs). Non Government Organizations (NGOs)/Voluntary Agencies (VAS)/Institutions/Religious Bodies etc and farmers.
 - e) There shall be regular annual review of the programme by the Forest Department, involving other stakeholders for the lessons learnt, and also to

identify strength and weaknesses so as to amend the rule and regulations to steer the course of events towards a positive direction in the overall interest of forest conservation and local people development.

2. Forest Protection Committee (FPCs) :

2.1 Constitution of Forest Protection Committees

In supersession of earlier instructions, the following guidelines are now being laid for constitution of the Forest Protection Committees: -

- 2.1.1 After adequate initial exploration and spadework the Forest Range Officer will convene in his jurisdiction a series of general meeting of a hamlet, a village or a cluster of village (hereinafter called “village”), in which all adults of the village should be invited to participate.
- 2.1.2 During these meetings, the Range Officer (RO) will explain in detail about the spirit and concept of JFM and the proposals of the Government towards the benefits and responsibilities at various levels. The Range Officer can take the assistance of appropriate NGO(s) for mobilization of the local people. After explaining the concept of Joint Forest Management to the villagers and evaluating the responsiveness of the villagers, the Range Officer will take steps to constitute an FPC within the framework of these regulations. The RO shall endeavor to constitute FPC in as many villages as possible. The villagers themselves on their own, may also take initiative in this regard and approach the local office of the Forest Department for formulation of FPCs.
- 2.1.3 Members of every household living in the Village (with adequate emphasis on households having greater dependence on forests for meeting their daily needs), would have the option of becoming members of the FPC. Any one adult members of a household, who ordinarily reside in the village, could represent the household.
- 2.1.4 After due deliberations and constitution of the FPC, a Management Committee (MC) will be constituted including elected representatives from amongst the members of the FPC to run the day –to-day affairs of the FPC.
- 2.1.5 The concerned Block Forest Officer (Forester) or the Forest Guard shall be the Ex-officio Secretary of the Management Committee (to be nominated by the Range Officer, after consultation with the DFO).

2.1.6 A register of FPC members will be maintained in the village and a decision should also be taken on contribution of a token annual membership fee. Similarly the FPC, through its MC, could also take decision on any other contributions to be made members of the FPC in the overall interest of forest conservancy and village development. A record of time and other resources spent by individual household/members of the FPC in interest of forest conservancy will also be maintained in an appropriate form so that it can help the FPC/MC to decide on the proportionate sharing of benefits.

2.1.7 **Village Forest Committees (VFCs)**

Village Forest Committees and their executive committees already constituted under the framework of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) shall be deemed to be FPCs/Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) / MCs constituted under this notification and vice-versa and all the provisions applicable to FPCs shall apply to VFCs as well.

2.2 **Duties and Responsibilities of the FPCs :**

2.2.1 The members of the FPC, individually and collectively will:

- (a) Proactively participate and help the local forest officials in protection of assigned forest area against grazing, fires and theft of forest produce and other injurious influences on forest;
- (b) Make fellow villagers and their family members aware of the importance of forests and need for such participatory initiatives;
- (c) Actively participate in the preparation of Joint Forest Management Plan for assigned forest/area;
- (d) Cooperate with the Forest Officers in carrying out forestry and development works in accordance with the approved Joint Forest Management Plan.

2.2.2 A general body meeting of the FPC shall be held with at least quarterly periodicity to review the functioning of the FPC, the Management Committee and activities being carried out under Joint Forest Management Plan (JFMP). The Member-Secretary of the Management Committee will convene such meetings at a time and place convenient to the people in general and help maintain the records of the MC/FPC.

2.2.3 The FPC will discharge the above stated duties in the manner and procedure stated below:

- a) In the event of any forest offence like illicit felling grazing encroachment etc. the concerned local forest official shall take action in accordance with the provisions laid down in Indian Forest Act, 1927 or Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900 and other relevant laws, as the case be. Members of the FPC will actively assist the Forest Guard in the above-mentioned process especially in the detection of the offence.
- b) Thereafter offences shall be dealt as per procedure laid down by Punjab Forest Department.
- c) The members of FPCs/MC will institutionalize arrangements for preventive patrolling and guarding of the forest against theft and fire other injurious influences.
- d) In the event of any fire, not only will be FPC members bring it to the notice of the Forest Guard, Forester or Range Officer but they are expected to take initiative in actively helping in controlling the same.

2.3 **Constitution of the Management Committee (MC) :**

2.3.1 In order to carry out an approved Joint Forest Management Plan within the scope of these rules as well as to mobilize people for forest protection, every FPC shall have a Management Committee (MC); FPC may constitute new MC in consultation with DFO if the performance of existing MC is not up to the satisfaction of FPC.

2.3.2 (i) The composition of the Management Committee shall be as follows:

- (a) Sarpanch of the concerned Gram Panchayat: Member
- (b) Six to nine elected representatives from the FPC: Members
- (c) Representative of Panchayat Department
(in case of Panchayat Forests) : Member
- (d) Concerned Forester or Forest Guard : Member Secretary

(ii) The Committee will elect its own Chairperson/Deputy Chairperson. Either the Chairperson or the Deputy Chairperson shall be a woman.

(iii) Depending upon the size and number of the households in a village, number of elected representatives in a MC shall be between Six to Nine.

(iv) The Range Officer shall act as returning officer for election of the members and office bearers of the MC. Not less than one third of elected representatives shall be women. Also, amongst the elected members of the MC, at least two members should be from

Scheduled Caste or the landless or the marginal families and two members from among the landowners of the village. No habitual forest offender will have the right to be elected to, or remain the member of the MC. The matter of disqualification of a habitual forest offender will be decided by the DFO.

- (v) The Sarpanch will help in maintaining liaison of MC and FPC with the Panchayat.
- (vi) Half the total number of members of the Management Committee shall constitute the quorum for the meeting of the MC.
- (vii) One of the elected members of the MC will be elected to function as its Treasurer. Joint signature of the Chairperson and the Member-Secretary shall operate any bank account of the FPC. The treasurer will maintain account of all the transactions.

2.4. **Duties and Responsibility of the Management Committee :**

- 2.4.1 The Management Committee will meet at least once in a month.
- 2.4.2 The Member – Secretary shall be responsible for convening the meetings and maintaining the record of proceedings. He shall promptly send a copy of the proceedings to the Range Officer to keep him informed and also to obtain necessary guidance from him. The Range Officer shall also forward a copy of the proceedings to the DFO.
- 2.4.3 The Conservator of Forest/ Divisional Forest Officer or the Range Officer may give directions from time to time for smooth and proper functioning of the committee and, depending on the nature of the issue under consideration, such direction will either be of advisory or binding in nature. Binding directions are to be given only in case the trend of the FPC activities reveals non-observance of forest laws or sound principles of forest conservation.
- 2.4.4 Since the MC will be a representative body of the FPC, other duties and responsibilities of MC remain the same as for the FPC mentioned earlier. The MC will ensure that all its obligations as well as obligations of the FPC are properly honoured.
- 2.4.5 Apart from concerned Range Officer; any other senior forest officer may also attend the Management Committee or FPC meetings in order to facilitate discussion and tender advice. The forest department may involve other government officials, consultants, nongovernmental organization, academicians etc. In such discussions it is likely to help in promoting the cause of forest conservancy and the welfare of the local people. None of such participants however will have any voting rights in the meetings.

2.5 **Approval by the Divisional Forest Officer :**

2.5.1 upon receipt of the proposal from the Range Forest Officer regarding the constitution of the FPC and MC, the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), after considering the same, should accord recognition to it. Only such recognized institutions are entitled to operate under these rules.

2.5.2 The benefits of this notification shall also accrue to Forest Committees, which are already constituted, and functioning provided they agree to abide by the terms and conditions of this notification.

3. **Involvement of Voluntary Agencies (VAs) :**

Reputed voluntary agencies such as NGOs, institutions, religious bodies etc, may be involved in afforestation and ancillary works in areas, which are neither taken up nor intended to be taken up by any FPC/VFC. The areas covered under the Punjab Apportionment of trees Rules, 2000 and in respect of which the concerned farmer has already signed an agreement under these rules, will also not be available to the voluntary agencies.

3.1 There must be a written agreement between the NGO and the local Forest Deptt. for involvement of NGO in Forestry works in a particular area. Whenever, an industrial House or an outside agency is supporting the NGO, there must be a tripartite agreement between NGO, local forest department and the industrial House or outside agency.

3.2 The agreement must have the commitment of the industrial house to bear the cost of the scheme of the NGO to faithfully implement the scheme under the supervision and direction of the Forest Department.

3.3 The industrial house and the NGO will not claim any right whatsoever over the forest land or the produce anytime thereafter.

3.4 The rights of local people, if any over the forest land will not be affected by this agreement.

3.5 The agreement will be for a period of say 5 to 7 years during which the area is likely to be tackled including maintenance.

3.6 These schemes should be prepared in such a way so that naturally occurring species should be given priority in the rehabilitation and plantation programme.

3.7 Only such forest lands that are less than 0.4 density and that cannot be regenerated with natural regeneration should be taken up under this scheme.

3.8 Any usufruct sharing with NGO's will be subject to the approval of the Govt. of India.

4. Involvement of Farmers :

Involvement of farmers shall be governed by the rules and procedures as laid down under the Punjab Apportionment of Trees Rules, 2000 the areas along roads and adjoining farmers fields in respect of which an agreement has already been signed between the farmer and the Forest Department. These areas may however, be taken up by the JFMC/VFC/FPC/VA for afforestation and ancillary works subject to a tripartite, agreement between the farmers, the Forest Department and the FPC/VA as per mutually agreed terms and conditions.

5. Joint Forest Management Plan (Microplan) :

5.1 The Forest areas to be managed jointly by the department and FPC's will be decided by the territorial DFO in consultation with the FPCs. These forest areas need not be coterminous with the revenue village i.e. forest areas in a particular revenue village may be managed under JFM by an FPC of another neighboring village also. A Joint Forest Management Plan (JFMP) will be prepared for the area using tools like Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). During this process the FPC will be actively involved through the meeting of its General Body Prior to starting such exercises the Range Officer should collect available information (and also prepare maps) on the forest types, the species occurring in the forest, legal status of forest, in the area and extent of forest under each category, history of the forest, the land use of the non forest land in the area, important information on the concerned micro-watershed, population and other socioeconomic data of the villages in the vicinity of the forest. A copy of the JFMP proposal should be sent by the Range Officer to the DFO so that, if necessary, he may tender his advise. FPCs should also take up the Panchayat Forest Area in consultation, and with concurrence of the village Panchayat. This arrangement will benefit both the Panchayat and the members of the FPC, as improved protection is likely to enhance the quality and quantity of the forest produce available from the Panchayat forest areas. In case of Panchayat forest areas the Forest Department will act as facilitator to evolve a workable institutional arrangements between the Panchayat and the Forest Protection Committee as per these guidelines. No such arrangement is, however, possible for the Panchayat Forest areas without wholehearted and constructive support from the Rural Developments and Panchayat Department. The Rural Development and Panchayat Department shall, therefore, provide full and constructive support in facilitating such an

arrangement for the protection and management of Panchayat Forests. The sharing of benefits between the Panchayat and the FPC can be on the same lines as the sharing of benefits between the FPC and the Government in case of the Protected/Reserved/un-classed Forest under these guidelines. If, after gaining initial experience in a village, the villagers wish to extend similar arrangements to forest areas which are common private holdings of a number of families of the village, they could decide to do so provided all the landholders and other local stakeholders come to a mutual agreement in this regard. The local forest officials can help in facilitating such arrangements if the landowners and other village stakeholders collectively decide so.

- 5.2 During preparation of the JFMP, specific attention should be paid to identification and participation of those stakeholders who are the most forest dependent and the poorest. The plan should also specifically address the issue of involving the women and taking care of their forest based and other developmental needs.
- 5.3 The Forest Department may also try to organize or support the existing self- help groups of villagers in the area, especially those of women and impart training to them for suitable income generating/ value addition activities and also facilitate process of obtaining loans/ grants by such groups through banks, NGOs etc.
- 5.4 In order to promote women's participation, the Forest Department may also consider engaging women facilitators and NGOs to facilitate adequate gender balance in community mobilization.
- 5.5 The overall implementation of the Joint Forest Management Plan and its supervision will be the responsibility of the Range Officer with the active assistance and participation of the FPC.
- 5.6 Soil and water conservation measures may also be incorporated as part of the Joint Forest Management Plan.
- 5.7 It shall also be the responsibility of the FPC/ Management Committee/VA/ Farmers to chalk out and implement an action plan assigning duties and responsibilities to ensure protection of the forest under its charge from theft, biotic interference, fire and other injurious influences and also to implement other measures involving paid labour and even unpaid inputs. In case of wage employment the members of the FPC shall have the first preference. The DFO shall have the discretion of getting works, which are otherwise conventionally executed under the direct supervision of the Forest Deptt. staff at the approved schedule rate, executed through MC/FPC by passing earmarked

resources to MC after formally signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MC in this regard. In all such cases, if the FPC can save some money within the limits of the government approved scheduled rates for such jobs, by contributing voluntary labour or otherwise, the expenses saved would be credited to the FPC account. The MC will maintain and present for inspection appropriate record in all such cases. Such pooled money could also, in the long run, attract matching grants/loans for the village from Government, Banks, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), or other funding agencies. The FPC will decide the use of the money pooled in the MC account. Such money can be very useful for maintaining the works done under various Government Schemes/ projects implemented in the area, especially after the Government Agency withdraws from the area. Minimum 50% amount shall be spent on forestry development projects. The Forest Department may help identify possibilities of grants/ loans for the FPC in order to help in sustainability and strengthening of these institutions. Wherever feasible, the Joint Forest Management Plan shall also explore the possibility of “Sharamdan”(unpaid labour contribution) from the FPC members.

6. Selection of areas for afforestation :

The areas to be selected for a joint Forest Management under this Notification may preferably be those with less than 40% crown density. The first priority in respect of forest areas along roads shall be that of the farmers along whose fields the strip forest falls.

7. Funding the JFM plan :

The Government will bear the expenditure to be incurred for implementing the Joint Forest Management Plan. Wherever a provision has been made as a part of the approved estimates, these expenditures shall be borne by National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board (NAEB)/State Govt./Central Govt. For this purpose the government may also take steps to tie up with appropriate national and international funding agencies.

The voluntary Agencies / NGOs will arrange their own resources such as from Industrial Houses, Grants-in aids etc.

8. Benefit sharing

- 8.1 The FPC will be entitled to the usufruct and Non Wood Forest Produce (NWFP) rights in the area, only if it properly discharges all its duties and responsibilities under these rules. It shall be within the competence of the FPC acting through its Management Committee, to assign the shares of the usufruct and other NWFP and other benefits among its members. It shall be in order to grant fewer shares or no share to any member if he has not discharged the duties and responsibilities assigned to him. Similarly the FPC could decide to give more benefits to a family or persons if they have spent more time and efforts for the protection of the forest. For the purpose of such benefits each household is treated as one member. In case of areas covered under the Punjab Apportionment of Tree Rules 2000, the benefit sharing between FPC and farmers shall be as per the mutually agreed terms and conditions.
- 8.2 All conflicts and issues in respect of usufruct or other benefit sharing between individual members of the FPC or between members and non-members of the FPC shall be resolved by the Management Committee in the participatory manner. The Forest Department may aid and facilitate them in this process.
- 8.3 In case of compounding of an offence as per existing legal provisions, the Divisional Forest Officer can decided to pass the “price” charged for a forest produce to the MC if he is satisfied that the FPC is performing its obligations well and members of the FPC have made significant contribution in apprehending the culprits in a given case.
- 8.4 In case of protected/reserve or un-classed forest where the system of auctioning grass, fruit, palm leaves etc. to private contractors has been in operations, the FPCs will be given the lease of grass free of cost as the poorest households mostly use these materials. The FPC after meeting the requirements of its members either free or at a cost fixed by it, can sell the same. The removal of NWFP would be done under the supervision of the Department. The revenue from the sale of NWFP will be deposited in the account of FPC and used for forest conservation or common welfare schemes of its members (minimum 50% for forest conservation).
- 8.5 In case where the Forest Department or other Govt. agencies assist a FPC to get irrigation water either by constructing a dam or installing/renovating a kool system, the initial financial investments shall be made by the Forest Department or the other agency.

FPC members should however invariably contribute some voluntary labour for digging of the pipelines etc.

- 8.6 In case of commercial NWFP produce like “bhabbar” or “baggar” (*Eulaliopsis binata*), the FPCs will be given the lease of such produce free of cost. The FPC shall invest at least 50% of its income of such produce back into the joint management area for conservation, protection and regeneration of the forest area. Balance 50% will be used for other developmental and welfare activities for the common benefit of its members. However, the local requirement of users of such produce from amongst the members of the FPC will be first satisfied by the FPC before offering any produce for sale to any other agency or for any other purpose. This sale to any other agency will be made only after collection of the produce from forest area. In lieu of the lease, the FPC and the individual members will be expected to take all necessary measures for the protection of the forest and for enhancing the production of the forest produce from such areas.
- 8.7 In case of produce like timber, bamboo, khair etc. 25% of the revenue obtained by the Punjab Forest Department from auctions/ transfer of lots to Punjab State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. shall be retained by the forest department and given to the FPC as its share in lieu of protection/ assistance in management of assigned forest area. The FPC will invest at least 50% of its share of the income back into the Joint Management area for increasing its productivity. The remaining 50% of share received by the FPC could be used in an appropriate manner for other welfare activity of the FPC members or direct distribution of appropriate share among its members.

9 Other issues :

- 9.1 The Forest Department will identify suitable entry point/development activities to establish a close and constructive rapport with the village communities. The entry point activities/developmental activities will include suitable location specific non-forestry developmental or welfare activities for the benefit of the local community.
- 9.2 The working of the MC/FPC will be reviewed at least once a year by the DFO. In case the FPC or the MC fails to perform, the duties and responsibilities envisaged under this resolution, the DFO incharge of the area will be competent to de-recognize the FPC and in such case the FPC or the MC will loose all their rights and shares in respect of forest areas assigned to them. However the MC can appeal to the Conservator of Forests against the orders of DFO and Conservator of Forests may after due consideration pass

appropriate orders on such appeal. The orders/decision of the Conservator of Forests will be treated final.

- 9.3 It is clearly being realized that initiating and consolidating the JFM process will call for radical change in mindset at all levels of hierarchy within the Government setup. This also calls for a change in the way business of the State has been conducted in the traditional mode. It was also require considerable devotion, efforts and time on the part of Forests personnel and as the process of JFM cannot be rushed through, all efforts will be made to provide necessary support and staff to the State Forest Department so that Forest personnel can spend adequate time in motivating, training and interacting with the local communities.
- 9.4 The FPCs and MCs will essentially function as apolitical bodies in the over all interest of forest conservancy and community welfare especially the welfare of the disadvantage and forest dependent groups.
- 9.5 JFM requires radically redefining the relationship between Forest Department and local communities. To bring in the attitudinal changes required for JFM and to enhance skills of the Forest Department Staff, there will be need to organize frequent trainings, workshops, field visits to other states etc. The Govt. may provide adequate support for this by providing provision for such trainings and strengthening the training infrastructure within the Forest Department as well as through tie-ups with other suitable agencies. Simultaneously, awareness training for villagers is also equally important so as to educate them about the need for forest conservancy and attitudinal change to regard Government property as their own.
- 9.6 Wherever FPCs are assigned certain forest areas for protection/management, the current state of forest will be recorded in a participatory manner as a benchmark for future comparison of changes taking place in the area.
- 9.7 Special care will also be taken to regularly document and record the process of change under JFM: in terms of health of forest, the attitudinal changes of the staff and the community, the problems faced and how they were or are being resolved, the enhancement in skills, confidence and capacities of the people and staff, the lesson learnt through the process and so on. The research and extension wings of the forest department would be strengthened to support the JFM process in the state.
- 9.8 While it is being envisaged that benefits to local FPCs may be granted from Protected Forests/ Reserve Forests areas or Panchayat forest areas, the FPCs are also expected to

help and support the forest department staff in protection and management of other categories of forest areas closed under Land Preservation Act, 1900 (LPA). As the process of JFM takes off, the Government may also regularly review, rationalize and reform the regulation under Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900 and update them with the changing times and circumstances.

- 9.9 The Government may award appreciation letters and prizes to the officials and the FPCs which do outstanding work for promotion and success of JFM.
- 9.10 The Joint Forest Management Programmes will ordinarily be done after a period of two years by Government. However, the Government reserves the right to conduct earlier reviews if the circumstances so warrant.

10. Orders :

The orders issued from time to time by the Government of India through directions/instructions or other forms of correspondence regarding matters related to Joint Forest Management shall be deemed to be a part of this notification.

**Chandigarh
Dated 17-11-2003**

**Sd/-
(P. Ram)
Secretary to Govt. Punjab Deptt. of
Forests & Wildlife Preservation**

ANNEKURE - IX

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Rupnagar Forest Division, Rupnagar

Detail of Approved proposals under F.C.A. 1980 of closed areas of U/S 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900 re

Sr. No.	Divn Sanctd or File No.	Name of the Project	Category	Circle	Division	Govt. of India Order No	Approval Date	Forest area diverted (Ha) closed U/s 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	8	Const. Of Parch Dam Project (Village - Parchh)	Dam	Shiwalk	Ropar	8-6/91-FC	24.5.1995	25.9
2	9	Mirzapur Dam (Village- Mirzapur)	Dam	Shiwalk	Ropar	8-16/93-FC	28.0.1995	8.6
3	22	Const. Of Siswan Dam (Village- Siswan)	Dam	Shiwalk	Ropar	8-47/96-FC	17.4.1997	50.1
4	13	Const. Of water harvesting structure at Village Hayatpur (NPB)	Dam	Shiwalk	Ropar	7-381/87-ROC	26.5.1997	1.3
5	14	Const. Of perennial flow structure in Village Rampur Gunera	Dam	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-379/97-ROC	4.6.1997	0.773
6	20	400 KV Nalagarh-Hisar Tr. Line (Village- Mansafi, Distt. Ropar)	Tr. Line	Shiwalk	Ropar	8-115/97-FC	18.2.1998	34.199
7	22	Const. Silt retention structure and Nistar tank Village Kartarpur Hayatpur (NPB)	Dam	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-573/98-ROC	17.8.1998	1.36
8	24	Const. Of stone crusher by Saituj Stone crusher Udyog Samiti in Bora Pind	Industries	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-519/98-ROC	9.9.1998	0.82


9	26	Const. Of Khalsa Heritage Memorial complex at Anandur Sahib. (Village-Mataur)	Misc.	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-522/98-ROC	5.1.1999	4.64
10	42	220 Kv D/C Tr. Line Nalggarh to Menimazra in Rupnagar Distt. (Village-Kororan, Musol, Tandl)	Tr. Line	Shiwalk	Ropar	8/2001-FC/1222(F)	30.4.2001	26.54
11	56	Div. Of 3.07 Hec. Of Forest land closed under sec. 4 & 5 of I.P.A, 1900 for Const. Of Khalsa Heritage Memorial Complex (Part-II) (Village-Mataur)	Misc.	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-823/2000-ROC/782	22.4.02	3.07
12	62	Div. Of 76 Ha. Forest Land for Construction of Water harvesting in Village Siswan	Dam	Shiwalk	Ropar	9/1638/2003-ROC/437	4.4.2003	0.76
13	79	Div. Of 4.61 Ha. Of forest land for Development of land of community purpose. (Village- Lakhnaur H.B. 36)	Misc.	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-2206/2004-ROC/999	30.9.2004	4.61
14	81	Div. Of 0.819 Ha. Of forest land for Const. Of Katcha Path near Jainji Dam (Village- Jainji Majri)	Road	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-2240/2004-ROC/1371	21.3.2005	0.819
15	91	Diversion of 0.033 hac. Of Forest land for construction of Gurudwara Sahib in Village Jainji Majri Forest Division and Distt. Rupnagar	Gurudwara	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-PBB 329/2005-CHA/4014	18.10.2005	0.333
16	92	Diversion of 0.02990 hac. Of forest land of retail outlet Kiratpur Sahib - Bilaspur road vill. Kalyanpur Forest Division & Distt. Rupnagar.	Petrol Pump	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-PBB 493/2005-CHA/6788	30.11.2005	0.299

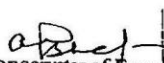
17	95	Diversion of 0.145 hac. Of forest land of Shiwalk Rice and General Mill vll Tibba Tapprian Nurpurbedi Road forest, Division & Distt. Rupnagar.	Rice &	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-PBB 2416/2005- CHA/465	31.1.2005	0.145
18	108	Diversion of 7.82 ha. Of forest land for construction of link road from Ratewal to Tibba Nangal to Kuller under forest Division & Distt. Ropar.	Link road	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-PBB 080/2006- CHA/2658	18.7.2005	7.82
19	111	Diversion of 0.1215 ha. Of forest land for approach road, to retail outlet of IOCL at Village Khatana on Nurpurbedi-Ropar road, Km. 10-11 L/s Forest Division & Distt. Ropar	Petrol Pump	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-PBB 395/2005- CHA/3452	11.6.2006	0.1215
20	118	Div. Of 0.0058 Ha. Of Ft. land for const. Of Water Tank in village Garhbagha (NPB)	Misc.	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-PBB 1248/2005/ CHA/1083	5.2.2007	0.0058
21	119	Div. Of 0.1634 Ha. Ft. land for const. Of Shiwalk Rice Mill & General Mill, Tibba Tapprian.	Misc	Shiwalk	Ropar	9-PBB 1235/2006/ ROC/1565	19.2.2007	0.1634

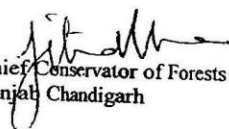
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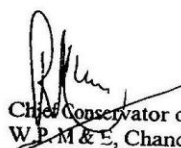
**Management Plan of Private Forest Areas
Closed Under Sec. 4 & 5 of PLPA, 1900
RUPNAGAR FOREST DIVISION**


2007-2008 TO 2016-2017


Divisional Forest Officer,
Rupnagar Forest Division,
Rupnagar.

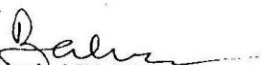

Conservator of Forests,
Shivalik Circle,
Punjab Chandigarh


Chief Conservator of Forests (Hills),
Punjab Chandigarh


Chief Conservator of Forests,
W.P.M & E, Chandigarh


Add. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, (Dev.)
Punjab, Chandigarh

Countersigned


Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,
Punjab, Chandigarh

C. S. (FL)
23/11/07
F. No. 13-6 (17)/97-ROC/11011

Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Northern Regional Office

Bays no. 24-25
Sector 31 A
Chandigarh -160 030

File No.13-6 (17)/97-ROC/11011

Dated: Thursday, November 22, 2007

To
The Financial Commissioner & Secretary,
Government of Punjab,
Department of Forests & Wildlife Preservation,
Mini Secretariat, Sector-9,
Chandigarh.

Sub: Approval of the Management Plans for private areas closed under section 4 & 5 of Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900 under section 2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Sir,
This is with reference to letter No. FW-2/Management Plan/5358 dated 21st November 2007 of the office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Government of Punjab for approval of following management plans under Section-2 of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980:

1. Management Plan of Private Forest Area of **Dasuya** Forest Division (2007-08 to 2016-17).
2. Management Plan of Private Forest Area of **Garshankar** Forest Division (2007-08 to 2016-17).
3. Management Plan of Private Forest Area of **Hoshiarpur** Forest Division (2007-08 to 2016-17).
4. Management Plan of Private Forest Area of **Roop Nagar** Forest Division (2007-08 to 2016-17).

The above mentioned management plans have been examined in accordance with the prescriptions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 amended during 1988, guidelines issued by Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi from time to time and National Forest Policy 1988 as well as orders dated 12th December 1996 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in CWP 202 of 1995 and 171 of 1996.

After careful consideration of the prescription contained in these management plans, the approval of the Central Government for above mentioned management plans is accorded as per powers vested in Section-2 (iii)(iv) of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 subject to observance of the following conditions:

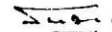
1. This approval shall be effective from the date of issue of this letter.
2. The felling of trees will be carried out as per direction contained in para 3 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in CWP No. 202 of 1995 read with 171 of 1996 dated 12th December 1996.

Continue at p.2/...

3. Mid term review will be undertaken for which PCCF should keep all the information readily available and inform this office on due date for conducting review of the plans.
4. Provisions of para 5.5 "Other Proposals in Cultivated/Habitation and other Government Institutional Lands" will be subject to the final approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forests in respect of "in principle" approval granted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests vide its letter No.8-19/2006-FC dated 16th March 2006.
5. For the current financial year (2007-2008) the last date of receiving application for permits from the landowners under five year felling programme will be 31st December 2007, the last date of issuing permits will be 15th February 2008 and the date of completion of fellings will be 15th March 2008. For the remaining period of the Management Plans the dates of receiving applications and issue of permits will remain as proposed in the Management Plans under para 5 of the Felling Policy.
6. No deviation from the prescription of the management plan shall be allowed without prior approval of the Central Government.

The Central Government reserve the right to review/modify or withdraw this approval at any point of time depending upon the management needs and any other guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India or Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Yours faithfully,



(SK Sehrawat)

Conservator of Forest (Central)

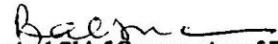
CFWC:

1. PCCF, Govt. of Punjab, Forest Department, 17 Bays Building, Sector-17, Chandigarh.
2. The Director (FC), Ministry of Environment & Forests, Parvavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
3. Chief Conservator of Forests, Working Plan and M & E, Chandigarh.
4. DFO Garshankar, Hoshiarpur, Dasuya and Roop Nagar Forest Divisions.
5. Guard file.

Endst No. FW-2/Management Plan/ 22405-15 Dated 23-11-07

A copy of this letter is forwarded to the following w.r.t this office endst No. FW-2/Management Plan/4275-87 dated 20.9.2007 and endst No. FW-2/Management Plan/18073-80 dated 17.10.2007 for information and necessary action:-

1. Financial Commissioner (Forests) & Secretary to Government of Punjab w.r.t his endst No. 39/2/2000-Ft-III/10714 dated 17.10.2007.
2. Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Development), Punjab, Chandigarh.
3. Chief Conservator of Forests (Hills), Punjab, Chandigarh
4. Chief Conservator of Forests, Working Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation, Punjab, Chandigarh.
5. Conservator of Forests, Working Plan, Punjab, Chandigarh.
6. Conservator of Forests, Shiwalik Circle, Punjab, Chandigarh.
7. Divisional Forest Officer, Garshankar.
8. Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur.
9. Divisional Forest Officer, Dasuya.
10. Divisional Forest Officer, Ropar.


Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,
Punjab, Chandigarh.