

1.c Financial and Social Benefits

COST- BENEFIT ANALYSIS

As per cost (Conservation) Rules 2003, Rules 6, Form 'A'. No. 1 (v) and guidelines- application of Forest Act1980, Chapter II (2.6)] Evaluation of Loss of Forests Loss:

Sr.	Parameters	Description
1	Loss of value of timber fuel wood and minor forest produce on an annual basis, including loss of man hours per annum of people who derived livelihood and wages from the harvest of these commodities.	The area bears very poor tree growth and there is no felling of trees involved as well as no collection of Minor Forest produce in the area. Therefore, loss of value of timber and fuel wood per hectare negligible. Hence, question of harvesting of forest crop does not arise.
2	Loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder.	The project is located in the Tribal and Hilly Terrance and soil is of low fertile category. This condition offers great resistance to any natural vegetation including grass. Hence, the loss of animal husbandry productivity, including loss of fodder is very less almost negligible.
3	Cost of human resettlement	Since it is a green field alignment an exercise has been made to avoid any adverse impact on human settlements, therefore, impact is very low and tiger no displacement of people. As such the loss on this account is 'NIL'
4	Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure (Roads, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways etc.) on forest land, or which would require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project.	Public facilities and administrative infrastructure like roads, buildings, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways etc. are not going to be affected due to the project and therefore the loss on this account will be 'NIL'

Forest Diversion Proposal for Goal Marg

Sr.	Parameters	Description
5	Environmental losses: (soil erosion, effect on hydrological cycle, wildlife habitual, microclimate upsetting of ecological balance).	As a thumb rule the environmental value of one hectare of fully stocked forest (density 1.0) would be taken as Rs. 85 lacs to accrue over a period of 50 years. That means environmental value depends on the density of the forest and the area of the forest. The overall density of the proposed forest land of 0.1 to 0.4 of 3.93 ha. Majority of that is open land with scattered bushes which is below 0.4.
		Hence the environmental loss for 3.93ha over a period of 50years works out as under: Environmental Loss for 50years: $85 \times 0.4 \times 3.93 = 133.62 \text{Lacs.}$ Environmental Loss for 1year: $\frac{133.62}{50} = 2.67 \text{lacs}$ Environmental Loss per year & per ha: $\frac{2.67}{3.93} = 0.68 \text{lacs}$ There for environmental loss per year per ha will be Rs.0.68 lacs. And Environment Loss for 30 years lease period will be $\text{Rs.} 1.008 \times 30 \text{years} = 20.40 \text{lacs}$ This is much less as compared to the benefits due to the project.
6	Suffering to ousters	Since there are no ousters, because of the proposed project, the social cost of rehabilitation of ousters is NIL.

Forest Diversion Proposal for Goal Marg

Therefore, the total loss of forest, as per the approved parameters, works out to as under:

Parameters No	Description	Loss (in Lacs)
5	Environmental losses: (Soil erosion, effect on hydrological cycle, Wildlife habitat, microclimate upsetting of ecological balance	Nil


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