H.P. Forest Department, 4603
Dated Banjar, the 12/3/2025

From:- DFO Seraj **To:-** Nodal Officer-cum-CCF(FCA)
Pr.CCF (HoFF), HP Shimla-I

Subject:- **Diversion of 1.433 ha of forest land in favour of HPPWD, Banjar for the construction of Panchveer to Docha via Bion road km 0/0 to 3/00, within the jurisdiction of Seraj Forest Division, Distt. Kullu, HP. (Online Proposal No.FP/HP/Road/150698/2021).**

Sir,

Kindly refer to Deputy Inspector General (Central) office letter dated 14.08.2024 on the subject cited above.

The reply of observation dated 14.08.2024 of Sr. No. 1 to 4 is as under:-

1. User Agency has reported that the complete FRA certificates has already been uploaded in the Part-I of Parivesh Portal.

2. The Compensatory Afforestation has been proposed in Raghunal PF (1.066 ha) and Shikari-III UPF (1.80 ha).

i. The Patch-I falls in Raghunal PF which is a DPF (Demarcated Protected Forest) notified under IFA 1927 and forms part of the working plan of Seraj Forest Division. The relevant copy of working plan and copy of CH file is attached herewith (Annexure-I).

ii. The Patch-II proposed for CA i.e. Shikari-III forest is a waste land that has been notified as UPF vide HP Govt. notification No. Ft.29-241-BB/49 dated 25.02.1952 and is in the ownership of HP forest department copy of the notification 1952 is attached herewith as Annexure-II) and Revenue authority i.e. Sub-Divisional Officer © has also clarified vide letter No. 81 dated 10.02.2025 (copy attached as Annexure-III) that the proposed CA site (Shikari-III) is a forest land. Tatima of the said land atteched as Annexure-IV.

3. The Detailed Soil Moisture Conservation Plan is attached as Annexure-V.

4. User Agecny has submitted the NOC pollution control Board as well as undertaking is attached as Annexure-VI.

Divisional Forest Officer,
Seraj Forest Division, Banjar.

Endst. No. _____ *Dated* _____

Copy, is forwarded to:-

1. CF Kullu for information and necessary action please.
2. Executive Engineer, HPPWD Banjar for information and further necessary action please.

Divisional Forest Officer,
SerajForest Division, Banjar.

(29)

A.E. P.W.D. Sub Division
Dy No 557
Dt. 26/11/21
BANJAR (Kullu)

Form-I
(for linear projects)
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Office of the District Collector, Kullu, Distt. Kullu, H.P.

No: 3175/DRA Dated: 25/11/2021

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

In compliance of the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Government of India's letter No. 11-9/98-FC (pt.) dated 3rd August 2009 wherein the MoEF issued guidelines on submission of evidences for having initiated and completed the process of settlement of rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 ('FRA' for short) on the forest land proposed to be diverted for non-forest purposes read with MoEF's letter dated 5th February 2013 wherein MoEF issued certain relaxation in respect of linear projects, it is certified that **1.4330 hectare** of forest land proposed to be diverted in favour of **Assistant Engineer, Sub-Division, HPPWD Banjar** for construction of **Road from Panchveer to Dhocha via Bion** in Kullu district falls within jurisdiction of **Gram Panchayat, Balaghad** village in Tehsil Banjar.

It is further certified that:

(a) The complete process for identification and settlement of rights under the FRA has been carried out for the entire **1.4330 hectare** of forest area proposed for diversion. A copy of records of all consultations and meetings of the Forest Rights Committee(s), Gram Sabha(s), Sub Division Level Committee(s) and District Level Committee are enclosed as annexure A to annexure D.

(b) The diversion of forest land for facilities managed by the Government as required under section 3 (2) of the FRA have been completed and the Gram Sabhas have given their consent to it;

(c) The proposal does not involve recognized rights of Primitive Tribal Groups and Pre-agricultural communities.

Encl: *As above.*

(Ashutosh Garg, IAS)
District Collector,
Kullu.

30

Proceedings of the meeting of the District Level Committee constituted under Schedule Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act (FRA), 2006.

A meeting of the District Level Committee of Kullu District, constituted under FRA, 2006 was held under the Chairmanship / Chairpersonship of Ashutosh Garg, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Kullu on **15/11/2021 at 3.00 PM** at Kullu in which the application(s) claiming rights in **Gram Panchayat, Balaghad** forest area under FRA, 2006, of the following applicant(s), duly processed and recommended by the Sub Division Level Committee(s) of Kullu Sub Division(s), were discussed to consider the same for admission by the District Level Committee.

After scrutiny of the documents and detailed discussions the following decisions were taken on each application:-

Name of Applicant	Purpose	Decision
Assistant Engineer Sub Division, HPPWD Banjar District Kullu (HP).	Diversion of 1.4330 hectare forest land for the construction of Road from Panchveer to Dhocha via Bion	Admitted

Place: Kullu

DC-cum Chairman/Chairperson,
District Level Committee,
Kullu District HP.

(31)

OFFICE OF THE SDO (CIVIL) BANJAR DISTRICT KULLU (HP)

Proceeding of the meeting sub division level committee constituted under schedule tribe and other traditional forest dwellers (recognation of rights) act (FRA), 2006.

A meetilng of the sub Divisional level committee of banjar sub divisional constituted under FRA 2006 was held under the chairpersonship of Mr. Hem Chand Verma SDO (civil) Banjar on 23-07-2021 at 11-00 am at banjar i which applicntions claming rights in banjar forest areas under FRA 2006 of the following applicants (S), duly processed and recommended by the forest rights committee (S) of [redacted] Balagad, Bini, Sulhanu were discussed to consider the same for recommendation to the district level committee.

After scrutiny of the documents and detailed discussions the following decision were taken on each application.

Name of Applicant	Decision (Recommended/Not Recommended
1.HPPWD Larji (4.14 hect.) Parganoo to Bhallan Road	Recommended
2. HPPWD Banjar (0.58 hect.) Banjar Bye Pass Bhumar Nalla Road	Recommended
3. HPPWD Banjar (4.90 hect.) Tatta Pani to Khun sulhanu dhar Road	Recommended
4. HPPWd Banjar (1.4330.) Panchveer to Dhocha Via Bion Road	Recommended

Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)
Banjar, Distt. Kullu (H.P.)

Attested
Distt. Revenue Offr.
KULLU (H.P.)

Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)
Banjar, Distt. Kullu (H.P.)

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
HP PWD, Banjar

[redacted] और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम 2006

वन अधिकार समिति
ग्राम सभा
प्रतिलिपि प्रस्ताव

दिनांक 02/10/2020

प्रस्ताव संख्या 06

वन अधिकार समिति ग्राम सभा वला/गाड़ की बैठक आज दिनांक 02/10/2020 को 11:00 बजे स्थान वला/पांचवीर से ढोचा वाया विर्यो गाय के अनुसूचित जनजाति श्री/श्रीमती चरण दास की अध्यक्षता में की गई जिसमें पांचवीर से ढोचा वाया विर्यो कुराहटधार व अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम 2006 के अन्तर्गत राहुनाल तहसील वन क्षेत्र में (जिसमें PWD विभाग द्वारा पांचवीर से ढोचा वाया विर्यो सड़क के लिए 1.4330 हैक्टेयर वन भूमि के उपयोग की मंजूरी प्रस्तावित है) वन अधिकारों के लिए दावे हेतु प्राप्त हुए कुल प्रपत्रों में वन अधिकारों के आवेदनों पर चर्चा की गई। वन अधिकारों के प्रस्तावों के साथ प्रस्तुत दस्तावेजों का अध्ययन तथा उस पर विस्तृत चर्चा के उपरान्त वन अधिकार समिति सभा द्वारा निम्न लिखित पात्रों को दावे नियमानुसार सही पाया गया –

क्र0सं0	पात्र ग्राम वासी का नाम	जंगल का नाम	वन अधिकार का स्वरूप
—	— NA —	— NA —	— NA —

तदनुसार यह वन अधिकार समिति इस दावे/ इन दावों को पारित करने हेतू ग्राम सभा से इसकी सिफारिश करती है।

उपरोक्त में से निम्न लिखित पात्रों का दावा नियमानुसार सही नही पाया गया –

क्र0सं0	पात्र ग्राम वासी का नाम	
—	— NA —	— NA —

तदनुसार ग्राम सभा इस दावे/इन दावों को निरस्त करने की सिफारिश करती है।

या

जंगल/वन क्षेत्र में कोई भी वन अधिकार का दावा प्राप्त नही हुआ।

अधीकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
ग्राम सभा

स्थान वला
दिनांक 02/10/2020

* वनवासी/ग्राम वासीयो के नाम जिन्होने इस वन क्षेत्र/जंगल में वन अधिकार के दावे के लिए आवेदन किया है।
** प्लॉट/ कार्य का नाम जिसके लिए वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1980 के अन्तर्गत वन भूमि के उपयोग की अनुमति दी जानी है

सं0	नाम	पद	गॉव	हस्ताक्षर
1.	चतुर सिंह	अध्यक्ष	वेहलो	
2.	संजय ठाकुर	सचिव	मंदली	
3.	हिरा देवी	सदस्य	वेहलो	हिरा देवी
4.	बलवीर सिंह	सदस्य	कुराहटा	
5.	तुलसी देवी	सदस्य	वलाँच	तुलसी देवी
6.	नरपत सिंह	सदस्य	वला	नरपत सिंह
7.	नवम सिंह	सदस्य	वियों	

Attested
Distt. Revenue Officer
KULLU (H.P.)

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
HP PWD, Banjar

Annexure I (33)

अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006

ग्राम सभा बलागाड़
प्रतिलिपि प्रस्ताव

दिनांक 05-03-2021

प्रस्ताव संख्या..... 11.....

ग्राम सभा बलागाड़ की बैठक आज दिनांक 05-03-2021 को 11 बजे स्थान बाला में श्री/श्रीमति चन्द्रो देवी की अध्यक्षता में की गई जिसमें पांचवीर से दोचा वाया बियो गांव के अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के अन्तर्गत कुराहाधार व रघुनाल जंगल / वन क्षेत्र मे (जिसमे PWD विभाग द्वारा सड़क पांचवीर से दोचा वाया बियो के निर्माण के लिए 4330 हैक्टेयर वन भूमि के उपयोग की मंजूरी प्रस्तावित है) वन अधिकारो के लिए दावे हेतु इस ग्राम सभा की वन अधिकार समिति की सिफारिश के उपरान्त प्राप्त हुए गांव वासियों के आवेदनो पर चर्चा की गई। वन अधिकारो के प्रस्तावो के साथ प्रस्तुत दस्तावेजो के अध्ययन तथा उस पर विस्तृत चर्चा के उपरान्त इस ग्राम सभा द्वारा निम्न लिखित पात्रो का दावा नियमानुसार सही पाया गया :-

क्रमांक	* पात्र ग्राम वासी का नाम	जंगल का नाम	वन अधिकार का ब्यौरा
1.	— NA —	— NA —	— NA —
2.	— NA —		

तदानुसार यह ग्राम सभा इस दावे / इन दावो को पारित करते हुए इसे उप खण्ड स्तर की समिति को प्रेषित करती है।

उपरोक्त मे से निम्न लिखित पात्रों का दावा नियमानुसार सही नही पाया गया—

क्रमांक	* पात्र ग्राम वासी का नाम
1.	— NA —
2.	— NA —

तथानुसार ग्राम सभा इस दावे / इन दावो को निरस्त करती है।

इस ग्राम सभा की वन अधिकार समिति से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कुराहाधार व रघुनाल जंगल / वन क्षेत्र मे कोई अन्य वन अधिकार का दावा प्राप्त नही हुआ

अधीकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
ग्राम सभा.....

स्थान बाला
दिनांक 05/03/2021

* ग्रामवासी / ग्राम वासीयों के नाम जिन्होने इस वन क्षेत्र / जंगल में वन अधिकार के दावे के लिए आवेदन किया है।

** प्रोजेक्ट / कार्य का नाम जिसके लिए वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत वन भूमि के उपयोग की अनुमति दी जानी है।

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
HP.PWD Banjar

Attested

Distt. Revenue Officer
KULLU (H.P.)

Annexure-

अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम 2006

ग्राम सभा बल्ला गाड़ .... जिला कुल्लू .... (हि०प्र०)

विकास खण्ड बन्जार

दिनांक 05-03-2021

प्रतिलिपि प्रस्ताव

प्रस्ताव संख्या 12

गणपूर्ति 402 / 755 .... विभाग/संस्था को पांचबीर से छीवा गाया किया सड़क व राघु नाला .... हैक्टेयर वन भूमि के

विषय .... लोक निर्माण .... के निर्माण हेतु कुराहधार 1.4330 जंगल/वन क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित उपयोग की मंजूरी के लिए सहमति प्रदान करने हेतु।

ग्राम सभा बल्ला गाड़ की बैठक आज दिनांक 05-03-2021 को 11 बजे स्थान बल्ला विभाग/संस्था को सड़क पांचबीर से छीवा गाया किया राघु नाला जंगल/वन क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित की गई, जिसमे लोक निर्माण के निर्माण हेतु कुराहधार के .... उपयोग की मंजूरी के लिए सहमति प्रदान करने पर चर्चा की 1.4330 हैक्टेयर वन भूमि के उपयोग के .... प्रस्तावित कार्य हेतु उपयोग के उद्देश्यों को पूरी तरह ...

सभी ग्रामधारियो ने सर्वाधित वन भूमि के प्रस्तावित कार्य हेतु उपयोग के उद्देश्यों को पूरी तरह ... के बाद सर्व सम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया कि यह ग्राम सभा उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के लिए वन भूमि दिए ... सहमत है।

ग्राम सभा की इस बैठक मे अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधि... मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के अन्तर्गत वन अधिकारो के दावो के निपटारे पर भी चर्चा की गई तथा सर्व... पर पारित किया गया कि उपरोक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत वन अधिकारो के दावो के निपटारे सम्... .... की गई है मध्य प्रस्तावित वनभूमि हैक्टेयर वन भूमि को ... से छीवा गाया किया ...निर्माण हेतु उपयोग के लिए ग्राम सभा बल्ला गाड़ सहमति दी जाती है।

अधीकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता

ग्राम सभा ....

स्थान बल्ला

दिनांक 05-3-21

Attested

Distt. Revenue Officer
KULLU (H.P.)

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
HP.PWD, Banjar

(35)

कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत बलागाड़

विकास खण्ड बन्जार जिला कुल्लू (हि०प्र०)

।। ग्रामीण विकास एवं पंचायती राज विभाग ।।

दिनांक 30-10-2020 को प्रधान श्री मान सिंह की अध्यक्षता में हुई ग्राम पंचायत की मासिक / साधारण / ग्राम सभा की वैठक में उपस्थित 09/09 सदस्यों द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव संख्या नं० 03 की कार्यवाही रजिस्टर की वास्तविक प्रतिलिपि ।

विषय अनापति - प्रमाण - पत्र - बारे ।

अनापति प्रमाण पत्र

बैठक में सर्व सहमति से प्रस्ताव पारित किया जाता है कि वन भूमि निर्माण सड़क पांच वीर से ढोचा वाया विंयों तक लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा सड़क बनाई जा रही है। उस पर पंचायत का कोई ऐतराज नही है।

प्रतिलिपि प्रस्ताव मुख्य अभियन्ता कुल्लू मण्डल–1 को प्रेषित है।

प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत बलागाड़

Secretary
Gram Panchayat Balagad

Attested

Distt. Revenue Officer.
KULLU (H.P.)

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
HP PWD, Banjar

अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006

(36)

वन अधिकार समिति
ग्राम सभा
प्रतिलिपि प्रस्ताव

दिनांक 02-10-2020

प्रस्ताव संख्या 06

वन अधिकार समिति ग्राम सभा तेलीगाड़ की बैठक आज दिनांक 02-10-2020 को 10:00 बजे स्थान तेलीगाड़ में श्री/श्रीमति चरण दास की अध्यक्षता में की गई जिसमें पांचवीर से होचा via विर्यो गांव के अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम 2006 के अन्तर्गत केलटाधार व राहु नाला जंगल/वन क्षेत्र में (जिसमें ..... विभाग द्वारा ..... के ..... हेक्टेयर वन भूमि के उपयोग की मंजूरी प्रस्तावित है) वन अधिकारों के लिए दावे हेतु प्राप्त हुए व्यक्तियों के वन अधिकारों के आवेदनों पर चर्चा की गई। वन अधिकारों के प्रस्तावों के साथ प्रस्तुत दस्तावेजों का अध्ययन तथा उस पर विस्तृत चर्चा के उपरान्त वन अधिकार समिति सभा द्वारा निम्न लिखित पात्रों का दावा नियमानुसार सही पाया गया –

क्र0सं0	* पात्र गांव वासी का नाम	जंगल का नाम	वन अधिकार का ब्यौरा
1			
2			

तदनुसार यह वन अधिकार समिति इस दावे/इन दावो को पारित करने हेतु ग्राम सभा से इसकी सिफारिश करती है।

उपरोक्त में से निम्न लिखित पात्रों का दावा नियमानुसार सही नही पाया गया –

क्र0सं0	* पात्र ग्राम वासी का नाम
1	
2	

तदनुसार ग्राम सभा इस दावे/इन दावो को निरस्त करने की सिफारिश करती है।

या

जंगल/वन क्षेत्र मे कोई भी वन अधिकार का दावा प्राप्त नही हुआ।

अधीकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
ग्राम सभा

स्थान तेलीगाड़
दिनांक 02-10-2020

* ग्रामवासी/ग्राम वासीयों के नाम जिन्होने इस वन क्षेत्र/जंगल में वन अधिकार के दावे के लिए आवेदन किया है।
** जंगल/ कार्य का नाम जिसके लिए वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत वन भूमि के उपयोग की अनुमति दी जानी है

क्रं सं	नाम	पदनाम		हस्ताक्षर
1	चरण दास	अध्यक्ष	चाँद वल्ली	
2.	[illegible]	सदस्य	खड़वाली	
3.	हरी दत्त	सचिव	मंढली	
4.	नरबहादुर राम	सदस्य	वेहली	
5.	तुलसी देवी	सदस्य	वला	
6.	[illegible]	सदस्य	वलान	
7.	[illegible]	सदस्य	विर्यो	
8.	[illegible]	सदस्य	विर्यो	
9.	[illegible]	सदस्य	विर्यो	
10.	[illegible]	सदस्य	विर्यो	

Attested
Distt. Revenue Office
KULLU (H.P.)

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
HP.PWD, Banjar

अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (

ग्राम सभा
प्रतिलिपि प्रस्ताव – II

दिनांक 05-03-2021

प्रस्ताव संख्या II

ग्राम सभा की बैठक आज दिनांक 05-03-2021 को II बजे स्थान की गई जिसमें श्री/श्रीमति की उपस्थिति में वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के अन्तर्गत वन भूमि के उपयोग की मंजूरी प्रस्तावित है) वन अधिकारों के लिए दावे स्वीकारोक्ति के उपरान्त प्रस्तुत दस्तावेजों के अध्ययन तथा उस पर विस्तृत चर्चा के उपरान्त इस ग्राम सभा द्वारा निम्न लिखित पात्रों का दावा नियमानुसार सही पाया गया –

क्र0सं0	* पात्र ग्राम वासी का नाम	जंगल का नाम	वन अधिकार का ब्यौरा
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तदानुसार यह ग्राम सभा इस दावे/इन दावों को पारित करते हुए इसे उप खण्ड स्तर की समिति को प्रेषित करती है।

उपरोक्त में से निम्न लिखित पात्रों का दावा नियमानुसार सही नही पाया गया –

क्र0सं0	* पात्र ग्राम वासी का नाम
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तदानुसार ग्राम सभा इस दावे/ इन दावों को निरस्त करती है।

इस ग्राम सभा की वन अधिकार समिति से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार या जंगल/वन क्षेत्र में कोई भी वन अधिकार का दावा प्राप्त नही हुआ

स्थान
दिनांक

अधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता/Secretary
ग्राम सभा

* ग्रामवासी/ग्राम वासीयो के नाम जिन्होने इस वन क्षेत्र/जगल में वन अधिकार के दावे के लिए आवेदन किया है।

** प्रोजैक्ट/कार्य का नाम जिसके लिए वन (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1980 के अन्तर्गत वन भूमि उपयोग की अनुमति दी जानी है।

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Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
HP.Pvt. Construction

Attested

Distt. Revenue Office
KULLU (H.P.)

38

अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम ...

(हि०प्र०)

ग्राम सभा ..... बलागाड ..... जिला ..... कुल्लू .....

विकास खण्ड ..... बंजार .....

प्रतिलिपि प्रस्ताव

दिनांक 05-03-2021

प्रस्ताव संख्या 12

गणपूर्ति 402 / 755

विषय ..... लोक निर्माण विभाग/संस्था को पांचवीड़ से कुराह ध्वाट व राप्पू नाल ..... हैक्टेयर वन भूमि टोचा, बाला, बीमी सड़क के निर्माण हेतु ..... जंगल/वन क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित उपयोग की मंजूरी के लिए सहमति प्रदान करने हेतु।

ग्राम सभा ..... बलागाड ..... की बैठक आज दिनांक 05-03-2021 को ..... बजे स्थान, बैला ..... विभाग/संस्था को सड़क पांचवीड़ से टोचा ..... जंगल/वन क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित की गई, जिसमें लोक निर्माण कुराह ध्वाट व राप्पू नाल ..... बाला बीमी के निर्माण हेतु ..... हैक्टेयर वन भूमि के उपयोग की मंजूरी के लिए सहमति प्रदान करने पर चर्चा की गई।

सभी ग्रामवासियों ने संबंधित वन भूमि के प्रस्तावित कार्य हेतु उपयोग के उद्देश्यों को पूरी तरह समझने के बाद सर्व सम्मति से यह निर्णय लिया कि यह ग्राम सभा उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के लिए वन भूमि दिए जाने पर सहमत है।

ग्राम सभा की इस बैठक में अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य परम्परागत वन निवासी (वन अधिकारों की मान्यता) अधिनियम, 2006 के अन्तर्गत वन अधिकारों के दावों के निपटारे पर भी चर्चा की गई तथा सर्व सम्मति से यह पारित किया गया कि उपरोक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत वन अधिकारों के दावों के निपटारे सम्बन्धित सारी कार्यवाही पूर्ण कर ली गई है/कर ली गई है तथा प्रस्तावित वन भूमि ..... हैक्टेयर वन भूमि को सड़क पांचवीड़ से टोचा बाला बीमी निर्माण हेतु उपयोग के लिए ग्राम सभा ..... बलागाड ..... व सहमति दी जाती है।

अधीकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
ग्राम सभा ..... (H.P.)

स्थान.....

दिनांक.....

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वन अधिकार समिति
ग्राम पंचायत बलागाड

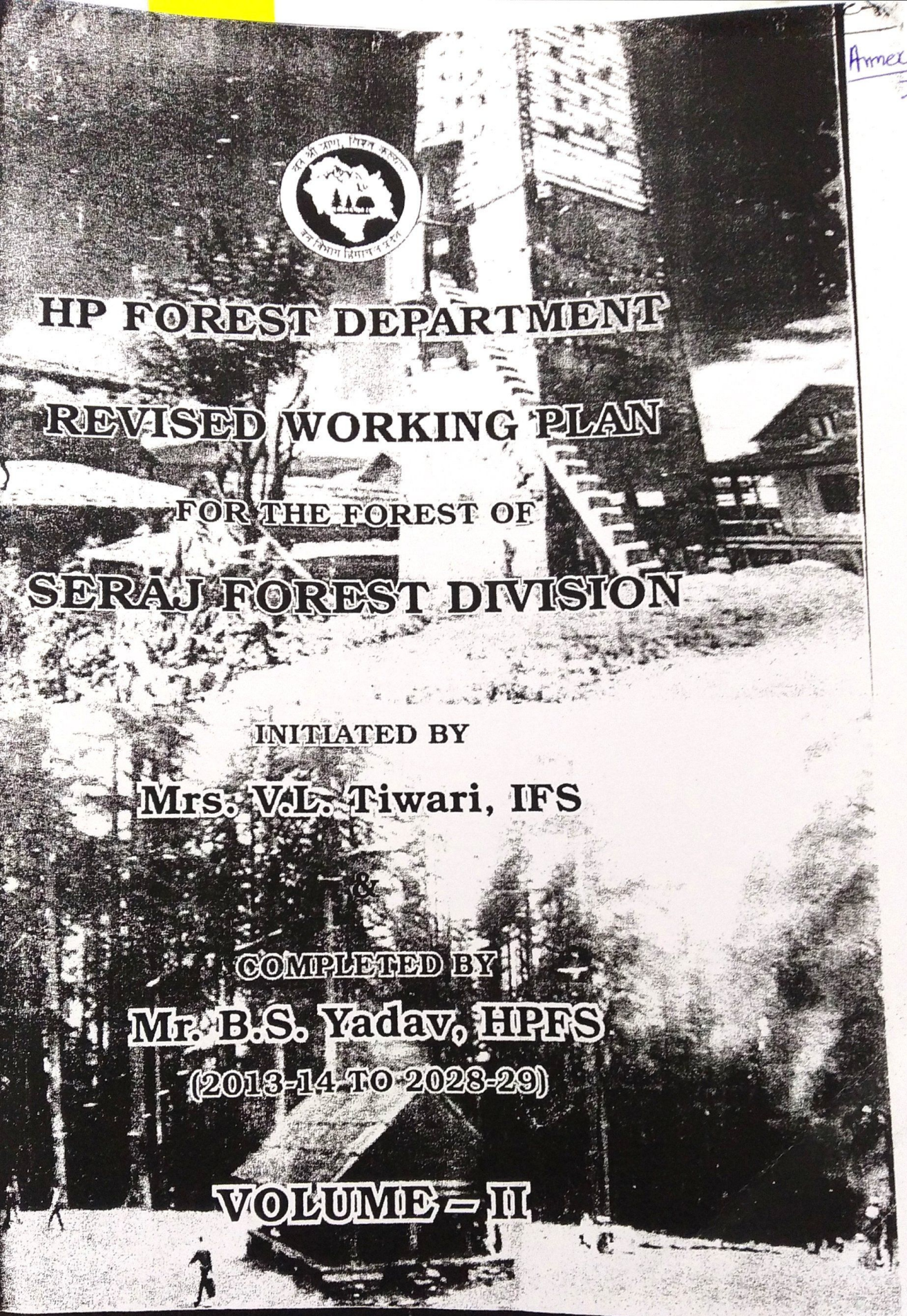
Attested

Distt. Revenue Office
KULLU (H.P.)

प्रमाण हेतु

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
HP.P.W.D. Banjar

Annexure I



HP FOREST DEPARTMENT

REVISED WORKING PLAN

FOR THE FOREST OF

SERAJ FOREST DIVISION

INITIATED BY

Mrs. V.L. Tiwari, IFS

&

COMPLETED BY

Mr. B.S. Yadav, HPFS

(2013-14 TO 2028-29)

VOLUME – II

Annexure A-I

Sr. No.	Name of Forest	Compt:	old No.	Area in ha.	P.B. allotment	Deodar and kail	F.W.C.	P.W.C.	A.W.C.	Improvement W.C.
18	Shegli	Whole	1/7	4.05	I	4.05	-	-	-	-
19	Deodwar	1	1/8	4.45	IV	4.45	-	-	-	-
		2		7.28	I	7.28	-	-	-	-
20	Bagthachi	1	1/9	6.07	I	6.07	-	-	-	-
		2		21.04	IV	21.04	-	-	-	-
		3		8.09	I	8.09	-	-	-	-
		4		12.14	IV	15.14	-	-	-	-
		5		14.97	II	14.97	-	-	-	-
		6		13.35		-	-	13.35	-	-
21	Raghanal	1	1/10	28 .33	II	28.33	-	-	-	-
		2		21.45	I	21.45	-	-	-	-
22	Karoha Dhar	1	1/11	20.23	II	20.23	-	-	-	-
		2		12.14	I	12.14	-	-	-	-
		3		5.26		5.26	-	-	-	-
23	Talata	1	1/12	18.62	III	18.62	-	-	-	-
		2		23.07	I	23.07	-	-	-	-
		3		9.71	IV	9.71	-	-	-	-
		4a		16.18	I	-	16.18	-	-	-
		4b		21.04	I	-	21.04	-	-	-
24	Barch	Whole	1/13	44.51	IV	-	44.51	-	-	-
25	Dilcha	1	1/14	8.09	III	8.09	-	-	-	-
		2		11.33	III	11.33	-	-	-	-
		3		9.31	III	9.31	-	-	-	-
		4		4.86	I	4.86	-	-	-	-
26	Latura	1	1/15	17.00	III	17.00	-	-	-	-
		2		19.43	III	19.43	-	-	-	-
		3		19.02	IV	-	19.02	-	-	-

Divisional Forest Officer
Seraj For[illegible] Division
at Banjar

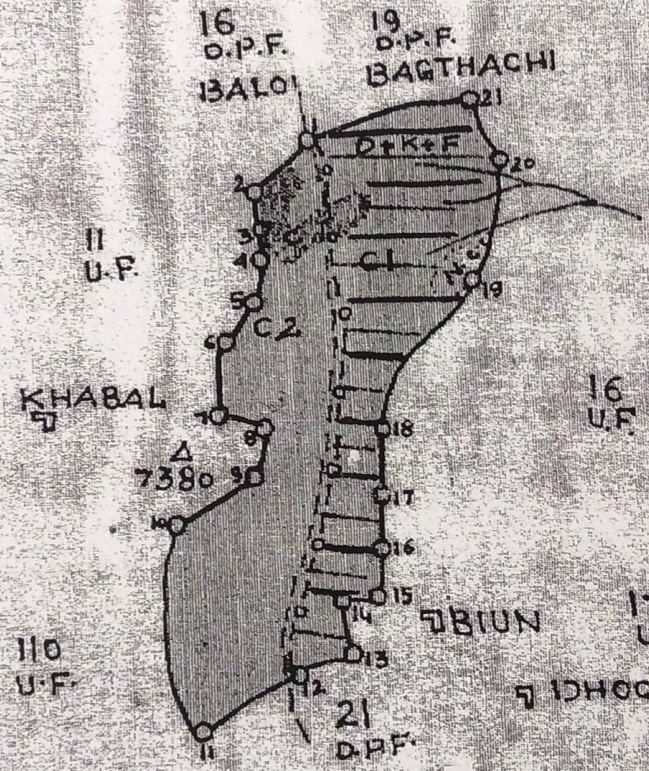
Annexure – I

46

Stock map of the Forest

S.S. No 309 NE3

STOCK MAP OF D.P.F.
1/10 RAGHONAL
BANJAR RANGE
SCALE 4" 1 MILE
AREA :- 49.78 hac



Divisional Forest Officer
Deoghar

D. MAN

R.O. 1/c

W.P.O. M

Annexure-I

248

S.No. 10

KOTHI FATEHPUR. SHIKARI. FOREST RAGHONAL

Boundaries:-

N:- Ranka Dank and line from Shikari Fort to Nagadhar.

E:- Cultivation of Belho, Docha, Buen.

S:- Krohadhar and Dungruthana forest.

W:- Cultivation of Baga and Gajer.

Approximate area --- --- --- --- --- --- ---- --- -- ---- --- --- ---- ---- --50 acres.
Maximum area that may be closed at one time -----12'' 1/4

No.	Name of right.	Desccription of right with limitation.
1.	**Fuel**	Only dry wood is taken.
2.	**Fodder leaves**	Kathi, padari, pothi, brumbaru (Creeper), barjai and reuns may be lopped to any height without permission.
3.	**Hedges**	Magshole, kaliacho, jihin may be cut without permission.
4.	**Agricultural implements**	Ban may be cut without permission.
5.	**Timber for building purposes.**	Trees will be given on application.
6.	**Grazing**	Cattle (not being buffaloes) may graze sheep and goats may graze.
7.	**Manure leaves**	Kail and rai may be lopped in Baisakh, jait, sawan, bhadron, under the supervision of a forest official.
8.	**Right of way**	(1) Docha to Balong Dehra. (2) Bahu to '' '' (3) Belho to '' '' (4) Bahu to Nagadhar. (5) Gajer to Belho (this meets 3).
9.	**Charcoal**	Dry wood may be romoved for charcoal and kail and rai may be lopped under the supercision of a forest official.

Divisional Forest Officer
Seraj Forest Division
at Banjar

Annexure-II

HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT
FOREST DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

No. Ft. 29-241-BB/49. Dated Simla-4, the 25th February, 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Forest Act. (XVI of 1927) as applied to Himachal Pradesh, read with the Government of India, Ministry of States Notification No. 146-J dated the 6 th December, 1950, the Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh is pleased to declare the provisions of Chapter IV of that Act *which are the property of Govt. or over which the Government had proprietary rights or to the whole or any part of the produce of which the Government is entitled as recorded in the Forest Settlements or land revenue settlements or land revenue records of the integrated states, or otherwise, except to the following areas:-

*Applicable to all forest lands or waste lands in Himachal Pradesh.

1. Rantu Saliana, Chambi Kupar, Kalala and Temru of Kotkhai ilaqa and Nagkelu of Kotgarh ilaqa declared as reserved forests in the Punjab Govt. Notification No. 175 dated 15th April,1885;

2. Chamba State forests declared reserved forests vide Chamba Darbar's Notification No. W-76-43, dated the 10th Nov., 1945.

Sirmur State Forests declared reserved forests Sirmur Darbar's Notification:-

1. No. 1 dated the 17th Jaith, 1968 Bikrami
2. No. 2 dated the 23rd Chait, 1991 -do-
3. No. 14 dated the 17th Sawan,1990 -do-
4. No. 38 dated the 27.12.1992 -do-
5. No. nil dated Ist Chait, 1937 -do-
6. No. nil dated Ist Chait, 1947 -do-
7. No. II dated 2nd Poh, 1949 -do-
8. No. I dated 17th Jaith,1952 -do-
9. No. Nil dated 11th Bhadon,1992 -do-

2. This notification applies to all lands in old Mandi State containing the growth except such lands have been excluded in the forest settlement as cultivated or as in the Malguzari of a private person.

By order

Sd/-

C.C.F. and Secretary (Forest Department)
to the Commissioner, H.P., Administration.

No. Ft. 29-241-BB/49 Dated Simla-4, the February, 1952.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. All Deputy Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh.
2. All Conservator of Forest in Himachal Pradesh.
3. All Divisional Forest Officers in Himachal Pradesh.
4. The Manager, Government of India Press, Simla for favour of publication in part III section 3 of Govt. of India Gazette.

Sd/-
C.C.F. and Secretary (Forest Department)
to the Commissioner, H.P., Administration.

Annexure-III

कार्यालय उपमण्डलाधिकारी(ना0) बन्जार जिला कुल्लू ।
उ0म0का0 / बन्जार / ओ0के / 2024– 81

दिनांक :– 10-02-2025

सेवा में

उपायुक्त महोदया,
कुल्लू ।

विषय :– Diversion 1.433 ha of forest land in favour of HPPWD, Banjar for the construction of Panchveer to Docha Via Bion road Km 0/0 to 3/00 Within the jurisdiction of Seraj Forest Division ,Districk Kullu, H.P. (online Proposal No.FP/HP/Road/ 150698/2021).

महोदया,

उपरोक्त विषय के सम्वन्ध में आपके कार्यालय पृष्ठांकन संख्या 2178/ डी0आर0ए0 दिनांक 20–11–2024 व संख्या 2179/ डी0आर0ए0 दिनांक 20–11–2024 की अनुपालना में सूचना तहसीलदार वन्जार के द्वारा क्षेत्रीय राजस्व अभिकरण से करवाई गई। क्षेत्रीय राजस्व अभिकरण की रिपोर्टानुसार दिनांक 18–01–2025 को पंचवीर से डोचा वाया विओं सडक का सयुंक्त निरिक्षण राजस्व विभाग व वन विभाग द्वारा किया गया। पांचवीर से डोचा वाया वियों सड़क की सीमा में आगे वाले पेडो की एवज में फाटी वलागाड कोठी शिकारी तहसील बन्जार जिला कुल्लू हिमाचल प्रदेश के खसरा न0 2546 के साथ लगती वन भूमि को वराए CA site चयनित किया गया है जिसका ततीमा मौका तैयार किया गया है। यह भूमि वन विभग की निजी भूमि है।जिसे पेड लगाने के लिए चयनित किया है।

अतः सयंक्त निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट ततीमा सलंग्न करके महोदया की सेवा में आगामी कार्यावाही हेतू प्रेषित है।

संलंग्न :–ततीमा व सयुंक्त निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट

2937
11/2/2025

भवदीय,

उपमण्डल अधिकारी(ना0)
बन्जार ।

प्रतिलिपि वन मण्डल अधिकारी सराज तहसील बन्जार जिला कुल्लू हि0प्र0 को सूचनार्थ, हेतू प्रेषित ।

उपमण्डल अधिकारी(ना0)
बन्जार ।

क्रमांक :– टी0डी0 आर0 / बन्जार / का0का0 / 2024 177

प्रेषक

तहसीलदार
तहसील बन्जार जिला कुल्लू (हि0प्र0)

प्रेषित

उप मण्डल अधिकारी (ना0)
बन्जार जिला कुल्लू (हि0 प्र0)

232
4-2-25

दिनांक बन्जार 30 जनवरी, 2025

विषयः– Diversion of 1.433 ha of forest land in favour of HPPWD, Banjar for the construction of Panchveer to Docha via Bion road km 0/0 to 3/00 within the jurisdication of Seraj Forest Division, District Kullu, H.P. (online Proposal No.FP/HP/Road/150698/2021).

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषय के सम्बन्ध में आपके कार्यालय पृष्ठांकन संख्या 1070 / का0 का0 दिनांक 16–12–2024 व 1071 / का0 का0 दिनांक 16–12–2024 की अनुपालना में सूचना क्षेत्रीय राजस्व अभिकरण से करवाई गई । क्षेत्रीय राजस्व अभिकरण की रिपोर्टानुसार दिनांक 18–01–2025 को पंचवीर से डोचा वाया विंओ सडक का संयुक्त निरीक्षण राजस्व विभाग व वन विभाग द्वारा किया गया । पंचवीर से डोचा वाया विंओं सडक की सीमा में आगे वाले पेडों की एवज में फाटी वलागाड कोठी शिकारी तहसील बन्जार जिला कुल्लू हिमाचल प्रदेश में खसरा न0 2546 के साथ लगती वन भूमि को वराए CA site चयनित किया गया है जिसका ततीमा मौका तैयार किया गया है । यह भूमि वन विभाग की निजी भूमि है जिसे पेड लगाने के लिए चयनित किया गया है । अतः सयंक्त निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट व ततीमा सलंग्न करके महोदय की सेवा में आगामी कार्यावाही हेतू प्रेषित है ।

सलग्न :–ततीमा व सयुंक्त निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट

भवदीय,

तहसीलदार
तहसील बन्जार जिला कुल्लू (हि0 प्र0)

संयुक्त निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट

आज दिनांक 18-01-2025 को व हुक्म तहसीलदार साहिब बन्जार आदेश क्रमांक BAN/TDR/READER/2024-1663-64 की अनुपालना में पंचवीर से डोहचा सड़क की सीमा में आने वाले पेड़ों की एवज में फाटी बलागाड़ कोठी शिकारी तहसील बन्जार जिला कुल्लू (हि॰ प्र॰) में खसरा नम्बर 2546 के साथ लगती वन भूमि को बराए CA Site चयनित किया गया है जिसका तसीमा मौका तैयार किया गया है।

यह भूमि वन विभाग की निजी भूमि है जिसे पेड़ लगाने के लिए चयनित किया गया है। अतः संयुक्त निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट आगामी कार्यवाई हेतु प्रेषित है।

तहसीलदार
जिला कुल्लू (हि॰प्र॰)

तहसीलदार

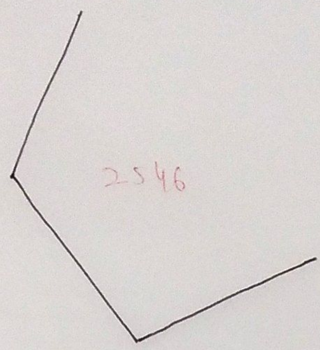
Forest Guard
i/c Tandi & Shikari

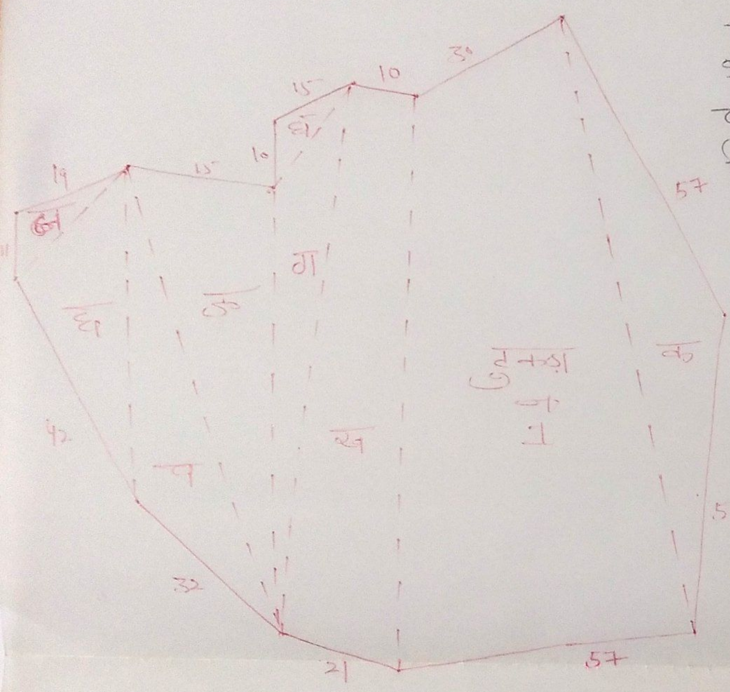
Annexure-IV

ततीमा मौका मौजा – बलागाड मौजी – शीमरी तह० – बन्जार
जिला – कुल्लू (हि०प्र०)

उत्तर

पैमाना व हिसाब
20 कर्म प्रति इंच





फील्ड बुक

नं० खसरा	इन्तखाब	रकबा मय किस्म
साबका बिना पैमुदा	हाल नं० 1	$\frac{115(46+21)}{2}$ = 3853 — 22-02-10
		(क) $\frac{105\times16}{2}$ = 840
		ख $\frac{110(20+10)}{2}$ = 1515
		(ग) $\frac{94\times11}{2}$ = 517
		(घ) $\frac{23\times7}{2}$ = 80
		(ङ) $\frac{81\times23}{2}$ = 931
		(च) 81×15 = 607
		(छ) $\frac{56\times20}{2}$ = 560
		(ज) $\frac{27\times9}{2}$ = 108
		9011

पड़ताल शुदा

(हस्ताक्षर) 18/1/2025
कानूनगो बन्जार
जिला कुल्लू (हि०प्र०)

1.8796 हैक्टेयर

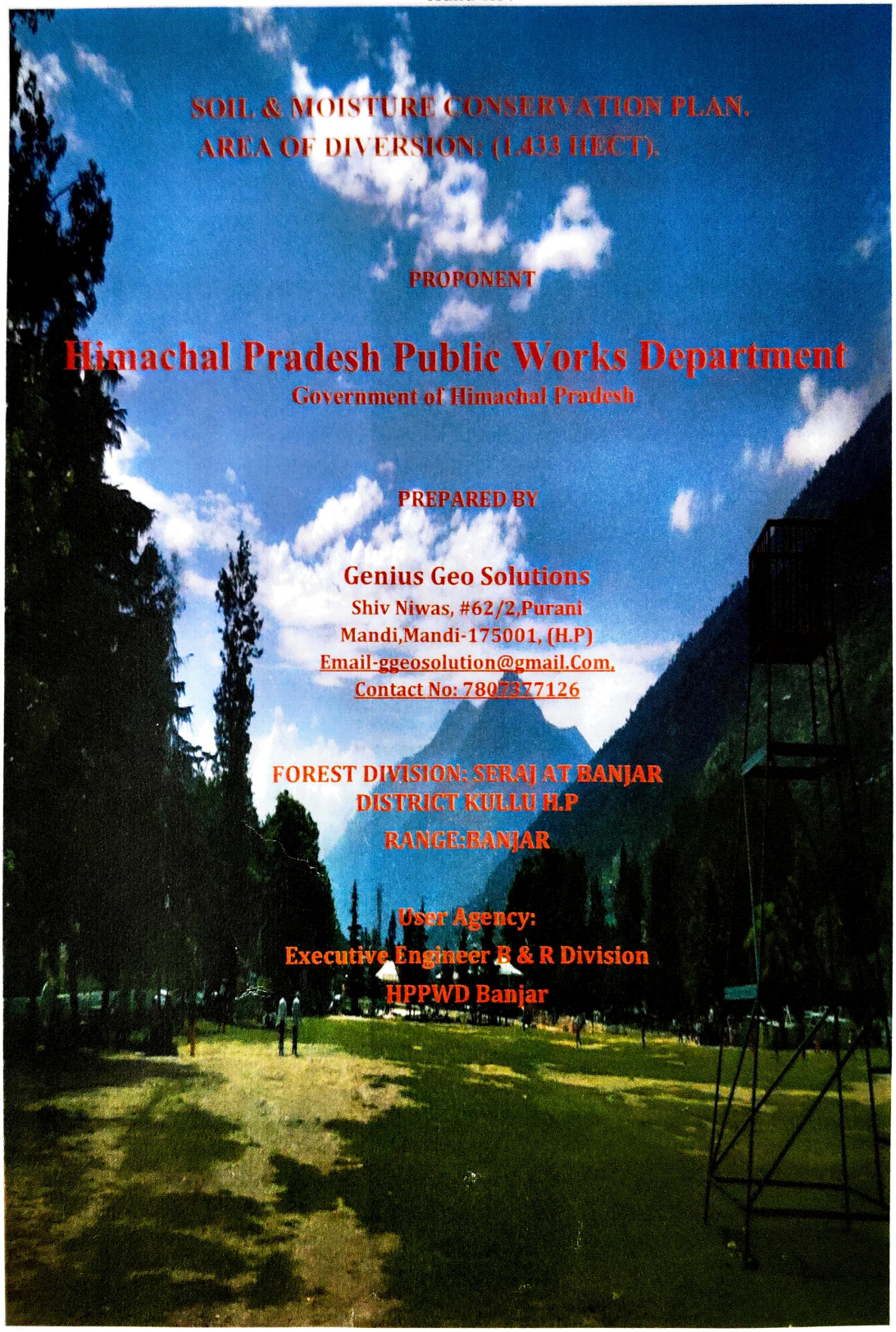
नोट प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि ततीमा मौका के सही व दुरुस्त है व हुक्म तहसीलदार बन्जार क्रमांक 1663/64 दिनांक 06/11/2024 पटवार सरकार बिला उजरत तैयार की गई।

नोट :- पैमुदा रकबा में से आम रास्ता जल स्रोत, पाठशाला, श्मशानघाट देवस्थान इत्यादि नहीं आते हैं।

(हस्ताक्षर)
18/01/25
पटवार वृत्त – शीमरी
तह० बन्जार, जिला कुल्लू (हि०प्र०)

Annexure-V

Diversion of 1.433 ha. of forest land in favour of HPPWD, Banjar for the construction of Panchveer to Docha via Bion road km 0/0 TO 3/00 within the jurisdiction of Seraj at Banjar Forest Division, Distt. Kullu HP.



Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.W.D.

REPORT ON SOIL CONSERVATION PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

THE STATE:

1.INTRODUCTION :

Himachal Pradesh having world's mightiest mountain ranges is one of the hilly States situated in the Northern part of India. It is blessed with some of the most spectacular and beautiful landscapes. It came into being in November, 1966 after the re-organization of States. Earlier, it was part of the combined State of Punjab. The various hill towns in the State not only provide visitors reprieve from the heat of the planes, but offer beautiful scenic sites which are real treat to the eyes. Kullu and Kangra valleys offer natural beauty which is no less than Kashmir Valley. Valleys and streams, snow clad mountains and temperate forests offer tourists and sportsmen all they want. Earlier the economy of the State mostly depended on tourism and a large number of tourist sites had been developed by the State. However, after the re-organization, the State has made big strides in the field of industrialization also. The State has good deposits of minerals like gypsum, lime stone and slate etc. It has big reserve of minerals which can be used in various types of industries. Mining of minor minerals is also, therefore, an extensive Industry in the State. Industries like Cement, Electronics, Fertilizers, Pharmaceuticals and Liquor can be found in good number at different places in the State. Hydel Power in the State has given a big boost tithe Industries. A number of Industrial areas have been developed in the State, where all facilities are provided to the entrepreneurs. Parwanoo, Barotiwala, Baddi, Paonta Sahib and Raja Ka Bagare some of the important industrial areas developed by the State in the last two decades.

KULLU DISTRICT:

Kullu is a district in Himachal Pradesh, India. It borders Shimla district to the south, Mandi and Kangra districts to the west, Kinnaur to the east and the Lahaul and Spiti district to the north and east. The largest valley in this mountainous district is the Kullu Valley. The Kullu valley follows the course of the Beas River, and ranges from an elevation of 833 m above sea level at Aut to 3330 m above sea level at the Atal Tunnel South Portal, below the Rohtang Pass. The town of Kullu, located on the right side of the Beas River, serves as the administrative headquarters of the Kullu district. The Kullu district also incorporates several riverine tributary valleys of the Beas, including those of the Parvati, Sainj, and Tirthan rivers, and thus some regions somewhat distant from the Kullu valley. The economy of the district relies mainly on horticulture, agriculture, tourism, and traditional handicrafts.The Ramayana, Mahabharata and Hindu religious scriptures like Vishnu Puran and Sanskrit kathas have several mentions of the Kullu valley. The father of Man; Manu is supposed to have stepped on the land of Kullu after the great flood. So, Kullu has a strong connection with the origin of mankind. Apart from Kashmir and Kangra, Kullu is one of the oldest states. It was in 1846 that Kullu was handed over to the British Government as a part of the Lahore agreement. Originally Kullu was a section of the Kangra district and Lahaul Spiti was under its administration. In 1960, Kullu was separated from Lahaul Spiti as the latter was known as a separate district. It was only in 1963 that Kullu gained its district status while in 1966, Kullu became a part of

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Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

Himachal Pradesh. Like all other hill areas, the state of Kullu saw a lot of political and power games till it finally submitted itself to the British rule in 1846. The Lahore agreement was formed which ceded all other trans Sutlej states along with Kullu to the British rule.Since then Kullu was established as a part of the Kangra district. Lahaul spiti was appended to Kullu till the year 1960. Post 1960 Lahual Spiti gained status as a separate district while in 1963, Kullu also gained recognition as a district of Punjab. It was only in 1966 that Kullu was awarded the status of a district in Himachal Pradesh after the state re-organization took place. It's interesting that mankind regarded the now beautiful and prosperous valley of Kullu as Kulanthapitha which means "the nadir of the world" in Devnagiri script. Kullu is very near a place called "Silver Valley" which was supposed to be a treasure mine of silver. Thousands of fortune seekers used to throng the valley and dig into bowels.

The discovery of the beauty of Kullu Valley should be rightfully accredited to Xuanzang who was a famous Chinese pilgrim. Xuanzang discovered that Kullu contained a Stupa which was constructed by Ashoka. This Stupa signified the specific spot where Gautam Buddha sat and spoke to its various disciples.

This Stupa was later carried away by Mughal invaders and put in Kotla maidan. Xuanzang wrote about the prevalence of Buddhist culture in Kullu as there were more than 20 Mahanayist monasteries. Numerous meditation camps are established both by Hindu and Buddhist practitioners who concentrated on spiritually uplifted living and peaceful co-existence. Kullu valley historically produced a lot of silver, gold, copper and crystal. The richness of its soil and mineral ores had a major contribution in strengthening the economy of the place. The artifacts found in Kullu especially paintings, panels and jewels bear a strong connection to religious and spiritual emblems. There is a strong infusion of Hindu and Buddhist mythical and religious imagery in the motifs.

BANJAR TEHSIL:

In the year 1961, the Kullu Tehsil got separated from Kangra district, and later 3 tehsils emerged known as Banjar, Nirmand and Ani respectively.Banjar in Himachal Pradesh is not only the adventurous, architecture, and recreational activities, but also famous for the beauty of the nature, and Spiritual activities. The main purpose of the Banjar to become so popular is due to its Holiness. Banjar plays a very vital role in the birth of Lord Shri Rama (the very popular Hindu deity who was said to be the incarnation of God Vishnu) and also, because of sage 'Shri Rishi Shringi'. Banjar was ruled by this deity before the Legend Lord Rama; that means, the Lord Rishi Shringi was the God of ruling in Banjar Valley, and He was one among the 18 chief Kullu Gods. As per the story mentioned in the epics 'Ramayana', Shri Rishi Shringi (sages) built his Ashram at Chehni, which was near to the Banjar Valley. He become a Purohit (sage) at the 'Putreshti Yajna' for the sake of King Dashrath during the 'Satyug' Kal (The Golden age). The reason for conducting this yagna is that, King Dasharath did not have a child, and it is believed that doing 'Putreshti Yajna', will make him to become a father.

Yagna is nothing but the offerings made to the fire God, by chanting prayers and vedic hymns. These yagnas are performed for several purposes to gain wealth, health, attain liberation, etc. While,

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Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

Putreshti Yagna is meant for the child's birth (get child as a blessings from God).Due to the result of the Putreshti Yagna, Lord Rama was born in the 'Satyug Kal' ('Age of Truth' or 'Golden Age'). It is also said that several Sages as well as and Nag Devtas arrived Banjar Valley to perform meditation and get peace and serenity. When the word spread about the Holiness and importance, as well as the beauty of the region, people from nearby places like the Kullu, Mandi, etc. began to visit the Banjar valley, and they started to bring the goats and sheep for grazing. Day by day, the number of people started to increase in this region, when they realized that the holy place can give them all that they need.During the ancient period, when people started to occupy the region, the rulers such as 'Maraich' rulers, said to be over 3 meters in height, and under the rule of the King of Kullu. There were many changes in the leadership, and the administrative center of the area has transferred over the ages. Initially, the Tehsil headquarters were situated at the Palach, later shifted to Banjar. When it was the time of rule of the Kullu King, Chehni was considered as the summer capital. And lastly, the area was developed during the British rule. That means, the area was easily accessible because of the State Highway construction which was made in the year 1916-1917.

The Banjar Valley starts from the junction of National Highway 21 and State Highway 11, in the area of Aut, which ends at the Jalori Pass. While, the State Highway 11 follows the valley from Aut, later continues towards the Jalori Pass to Narkanda, then towards Shimla to Kinnar Kailash; and finally connects the Sainj and Tirthan Valley to the BanjarValley.

The Kullu district is located on the 19 Survey of India Top sheet (1:50,000) as given below in the figure 1.

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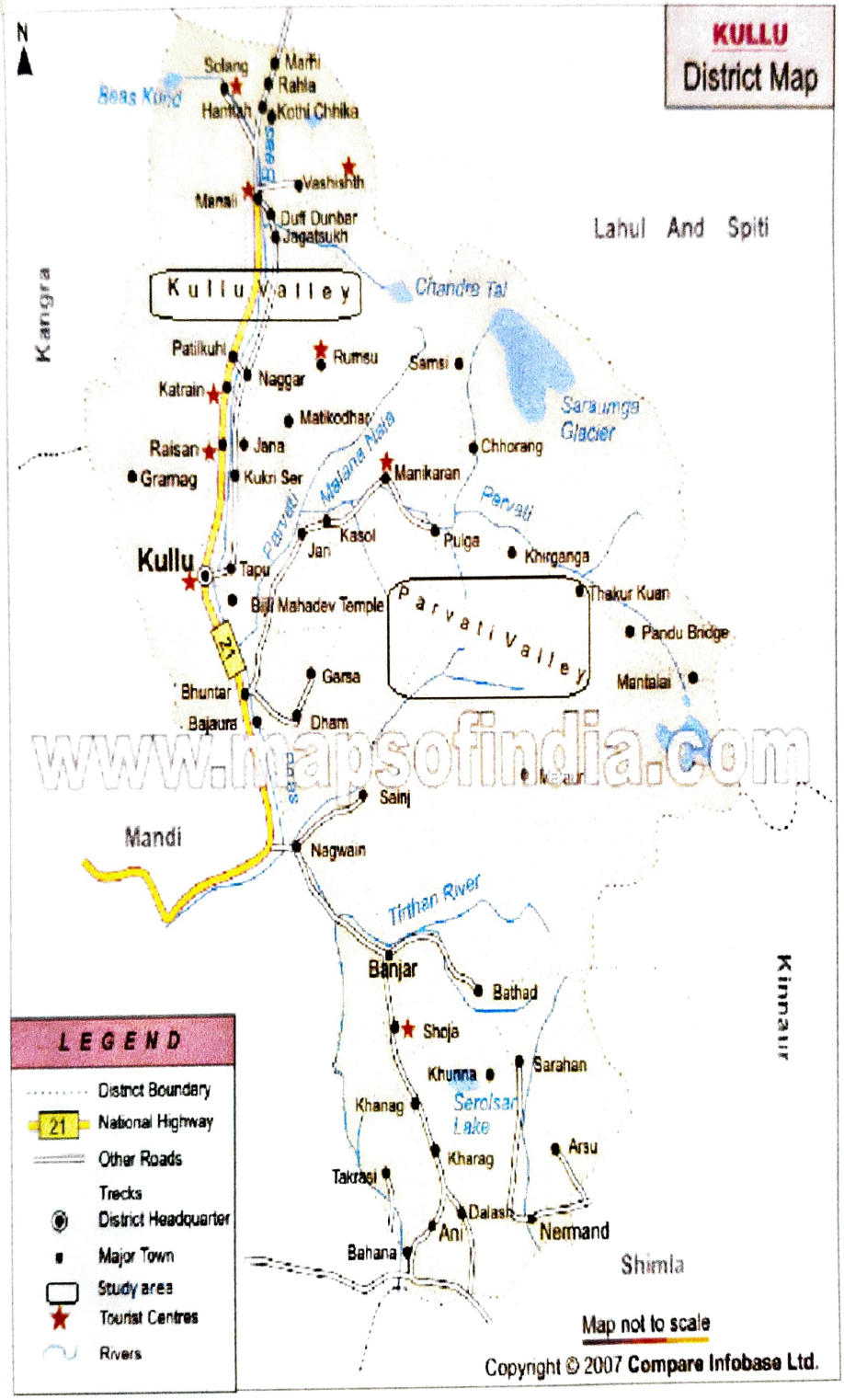
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar



1) Land use pattern and Social aspect of the area:

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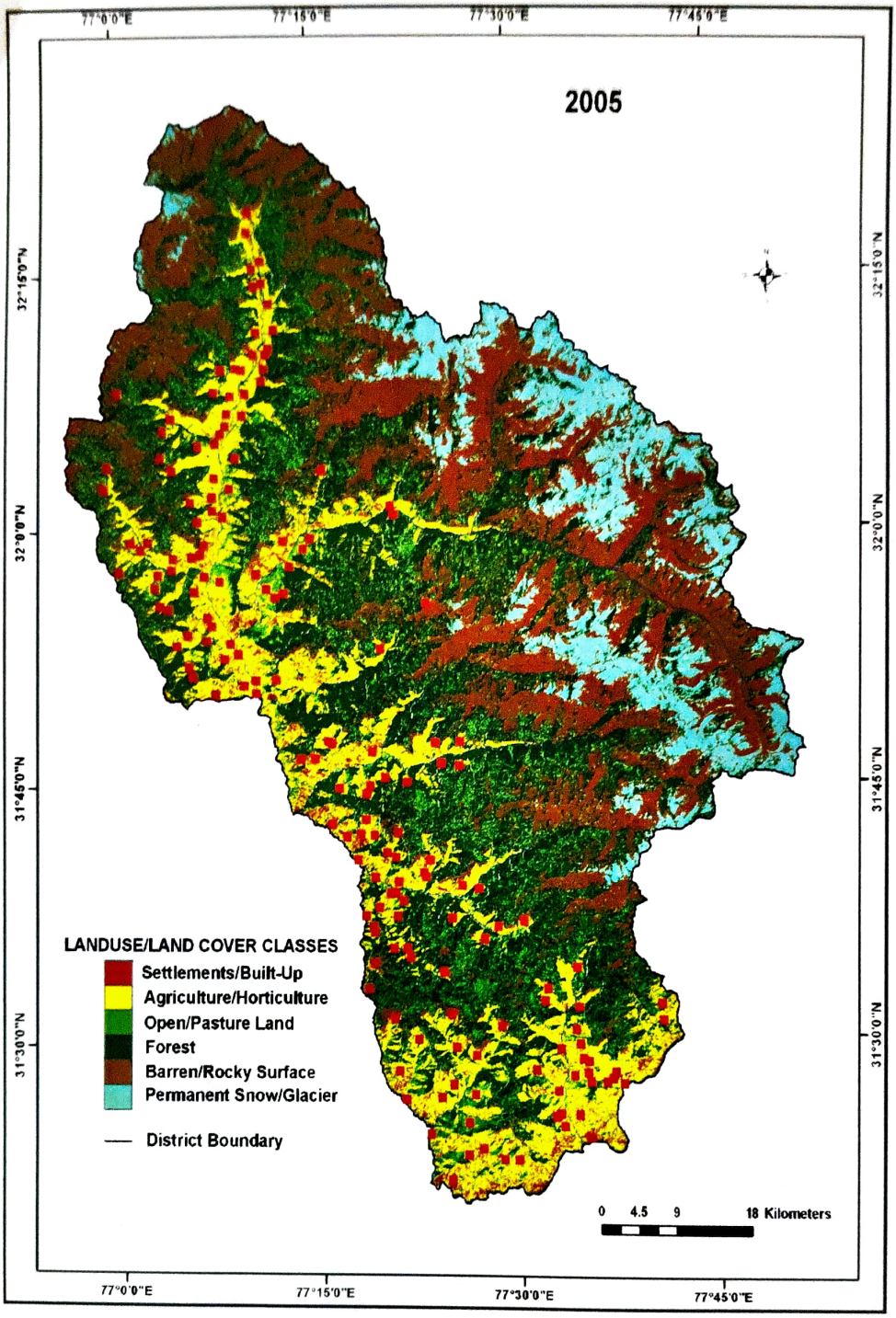
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar



Economy:

General Information

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Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

Kullu district has a unique geography with mountainous terrains and about 90% of its population living in villages situated in far-flung and inaccessible areas. It has four sub divisions i.e. Manali, Kullu, Banjar and Anni and five developmental blocks i.e. Naggar, Banjar, Kullu, Anni and Nirmand. The entire Kullu district is part of the Mandi Parliamentary constituency. Natural calamities, like cloud bursts, flash floods, heavy rains, earthquake, snowfall, hail storms, drought and accidents etc. cause a lot of misery to the people. The district has often been victim to natural calamities causing severe damage to life and property.

Climate :

The great diversity in relief, variation in elevation, and the geographical location of Kullu district has given diverse climatic conditions. Generally, the climate is cold and dry and the year can be divided into three season:

1. Summer : March to June
2. Rainy : July to September
3. Winter : October to February

Summer season in Kullu starts in March and lasts until June. During summers, the maximum temperature reaches 30 degrees Celsius in the day, while the nights still retain a bit of chill. From December to February, this period is very chilly. Heavy frost occurs during this period. Snowfall generally occurs during December and January or an early snowfall may occur in November also. During this period, most of the parts of the district remain under cover of snow. Max temperature is 38.8° C and minimum is 5.2° C in winter. The average rainfall observed in the district is about 80 Cm. During rainy season Natural Calamities in the form of could burst and heavy floods have been taking place in district in past 2 to 3 decades. Also due to deposition of debris at the center of the nala, the erosion has been started along the banks of the river which leads to change the course of river many times. In some cases, water flowing along the banks results in undercutting of the slopes by a river. This undercutting serves both to increase the gradient of the slope, reducing stability, and to remove toe weighting, which also causes **heavy landslides.**

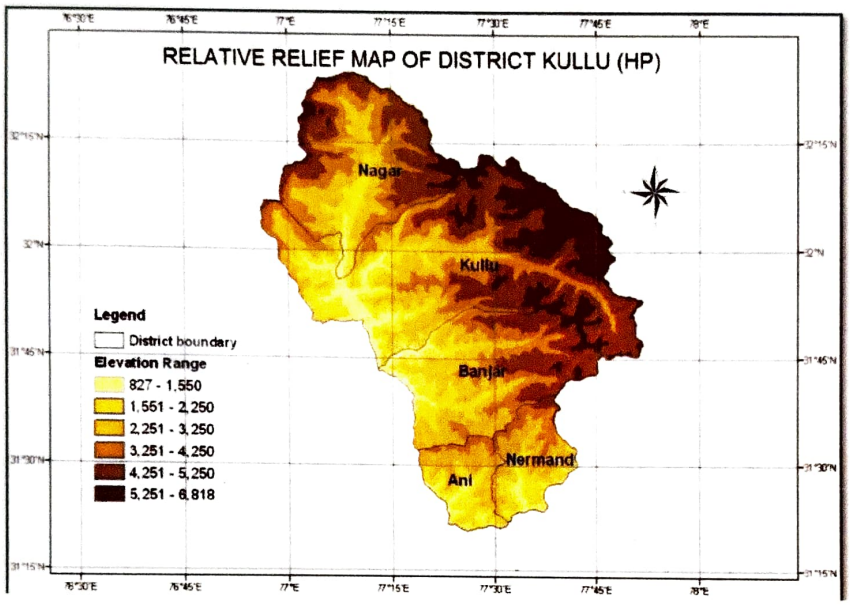
Rainfall of the District

The region has four distinct seasons. The area experiences severe winter from December to March followed by severe summer season lasting from April to June. The area receives rain fall under the influence of south -west monsoon from July to mid- September followed by post -monsoon season lasting up to November.

The climate of the district is sub-tropical in the valleys and tends to be temperate near the hilltops. In the higher region, the climate remains cold throughout the year. In winter snow often comes down to 1300 m above mean see level. Normally, it starts melting from the end of March from places lying below 3300 m. In summer, the whole Kullu valley and other low altitudes areas quite comfortable. The winter starts from the middle of November and continues till the middle of March. Thereafter, the mercury continues to rise till the onset of the monsoon, which starts from the last week of June or early July and continues till the middle of September. During October and November, the nights and days are pleasant and sunny. Average minimum and maximum temperature in the district varies from 1° C to 32° C. The district receives precipitation in the form of

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

rainfall, mainly during the monsoon period from July to September. The average annual rainfall in the district is about 743.78 mm. Annual average rainfall from place to place in the district is highly variable and ranges from 577mm to more than 1150 mm. During winters snow fall often occurs down to elevation of 1300m . The following chart shows the variation in the rainfall in the kullu district during the years 2009 to **2013.**



Agriculture:

Balh Valley is known for producing quality wheat, paddy, and vegetable crop where the water drainage system and sprinkle system of irrigation have been adopted. The crops of corn maize, wheat, rice and vegetables are grown in other parts of the district, which cater to the demand of sizeable population. A milk processing plant run by H.P. State Co-Operation-Milk- Federation at Chakkar is 8 kilometres from Mandi.

The people of Mandi follow an agrarian economy and cultivate rice, pulses, millets, tea, sesame seed, groundnut, sunflower oil and herbal products. Himachal Pradesh Town and Planning Department works for Mandi Planning area (MPA). More than 9,000 farmers are directly involved in cocoon cultivation for producing Silk in lower hills of Mandi District. Mandi District is also facing tough competition from China, which is marketing raw silk at much lower rates in the market.

Many Hectares of land in Mandi is also under Apple production. Apples are generally planted during December every year. The area under fruit in Mandi is about 15 per cent of the total area under fruits in Himachal Pradesh. Mandi raw silk has acquired wide fame but the salt mines at Drang and Guma are the special features of the economy. With abundant deposit of salt and limestone, possibilities are being investigated for the existence of magnasite coal and china-clay. Mandi also has fish markets where brown trout is one of the most demanded fish species. In Mandi, a farmer gets around Rs.300 a kg for Brown Trout.

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

Table-3:

Sr No.	Category	Area (in Sq.kms)	percentage
1	Area under forest, dense and open forest	2030	35.37
2	Culturable waste	268	4.53
3	Not available for cultivation ,barren and un-culturable land	155	2.70
4	Land put to Non Agricultural uses	752	13.10
5	Permanent pastures	876	15.26
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops etc.	82	1.42
7	Other cultivated waste	1576	27.46
8	Total Area	5739	100%

Forests:

The range contains some good forests of chil pine. but the greater part of it consists of rich grass slopes. It's name is attributed to Sikander Lodhi, who, 375 years before the reign of Akbar, is supposed to have crossed it on his way to the conquest of Kangra.The range of altitudes in the district is high, with the highest point being around 13,000 feet on the Kullu border and the lowest point 1,800 feet near Sandhol where the Beas leaves the district. The only area which is similar to the plains is the Balh valley. Several of the valleys are open and are often irrigable from kuhls, or small water channels, and contain some of the most fertile land in the state. Due to the hilly terrain, some of the hills are so precipitous that cultivation in large scale is impossible. Due to sufficient rainfall, unused land is covered with forests or forms rich grazing land. In the hills the forests are extensive and valuable. Deodhar, blue pine, silver fir, spruce, chil and various kinds of oak are plentiful. Below 4,000 feet the forests are not extensive, forest cover area is about 178591 Hects.

Geology of Kullu District

Kullu district falling in toposheet No. 53E/NW, having total area of 5495 Sq. km lying between latitudes 31°41' and 31°58' and longitudes 77°10' and 77°21'. The various rock formations met with are the Chail Series, the Larji Series and the Banjar Series. These formations are separated by two thrusts, viz, the Chail thrust and Jaunsar thrust. In the western part of the map the Chails are thrust over the Larjis while in the eastern part the Larjis (Krol or Shali) are thrust over by Jaunsars. Due to erosion, the rocks of the Larji Series are exposed in a window. The area is marked by a number of hills and valleys characteristics of the sub-Himalayan topography. The highest and the lowest points are marked, by the Talawa Peak (3330 metres) and Bhuntar (943metres) respectively by the Sainj and the Bajaura nalas and the Mahul Khad. The major portion of the area is covered by the evergreen forests of the Deodar, Pine, Walnut and Kil trees. Small patches of cultivable lands are in

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

the form of terraces. Wheat, maize, paddy are the main crops. The rock formations met with in the area from east to west are the Banjar series with associated basic rocks: the Larji Series and the Chail Series. Major part of the area consists of the rocks of the Banjar Series most of which farms the peaks and higher ranges of hills. The rocks of the Larji series are at lower levels. The contacts of the above-mentioned rock formations are marked by two thrusts. The above stratigraphic sequence of the rocks is established by field observations. Chail Series: The Chail Series comprises the oldest rocks of the area. They are exposed on the western and partly on the eastern parts of the area. The Chail Series comprises slates, phyllites with thin bands of quartzite, garnetiferous gneiss and schists and cream and blue coloured, sheared, calcareous quartzite and limestones associated with bands of carbonaceous slates, phyllites and schists. Particularly, the presence of limestone, carbonaceous slates and phyllites in them recall similarities with the Chail Series of the type section in the Simla area. Sheared calcareous quartzite and limestone associated with carbonaceous phyllites and schists: The lowest member of the Chail Series comprises pink and grey coloured sheared calcareous quartzite and limestone associated with carbonaceous phyllites and schist. They are observed along the Chail thrust. Exposures of limestone are seen about 0.4 km east of Bhib and in the nala north of Sajohr. A patch of this is also exposed at 0.2 km north of Jia. The outcrops are discontinuous as they are cut off at places by the thrust. The Chail limestone is greyish blue to cream coloured. Thin bands of greyish slates occur within these limestones. The limestones are associated with carbonaceous schists and phyllites. The carbonaceous phyllites and schists are well foliated and at places they are graphitic.

The limestones are sheared at places probably due to the thrust movement. They are highly folded as seen north of Jia in the eastern part of the area. Gneisses and Schists: The limestones are overlain by gneisses and schists. They are exposed in the vicinity of the Chail thrust. The outcrops continue from Bhansoli in the south up to Mahul-Khad in the western part and from 2 km. North of Jai up to Jhori in the eastern part of the area. The gneisses are grey to green in colour and medium grained in texture and are well foliated with dip ranging from 20° to 50°. At places they appear to be quartzose. The schists are sea green in colour and show well developed schistosity. They are biotite schist, quartz-schist and chlorite schists. Biotite schists occur as thin bands and are insignificant when compared to quartz schists and quartzchlorite schists. They are profusely studded with garnets, not exceeding 1 to 2 mm. in diameter, as seen near Sohr and Khokhan in the western part and near Talote in the eastern part of the area. The garnetiferous schist appears to have undergone retrograde metamorphism. In thin section, garnets occur, as snow balls which show a spiral arrangement of inclusions of quartz, biotite etc. indicating that garnets have been

rolled by differential movement of the matrix of the rock. This indicates that the rock has undergone dynamo thermal metamorphism. Quartz schist and quartz-chlorite schists are extensively developed and show well developed schistosity and at places lenses of quartz are seen showing boudinage structure along the plane of schistosity. They are soft and rather friable owing to the presences of thin lenticles of quartz. At places muscovite mica is seen associated with the schists, particularly at Bholan in the western portion of the mapped area. Quartzites: Quartzite's, not exceeding 5 metres in thickness occur as in interbedded member. At places they appear as major outcrops as seen west of Khokhan. They are Local Name Botanical Name brownish grey in colour.They do not show any sedimentary features such as current bedding and ripple marks. At places they show slightly schistose structure, probably due to the development of sericite and muscovite mica. Slates and Phyllites: Slates and phyllites are pale green to grey in colour. They form the upper most members of the Chail series. Thin bands of quartzites occur interbedded with the slates and phyllites. The latter are highly puckered and friable.

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

Banjar Series: The Banjar Series in this area comprises a group of low grade metamorphic rocks mostly quartzites, slates, phyllites and chlorite schists. They were first mapped around the Banjar town in the southern part of the area by Dass and Srikantia in 1961-62. From the field observations this group of rocks may be assigned a younger age to the Chail Series which shows a relatively higher grade of metamorphism. Further, as this series contains conglomeratic quartzite their resemblances with the rocks of Januarys Series of the type Simla area has been inferred and correlated. This– correlation is tentative.The various units of the Banjar Series met with in the area form west to east are, slates, phyllites with interbedded quartzites, schists and a thick horizon of massive quartzite. Slates, phyllites and schists with interbedded quartzites Slates are steel grey in colour. Well-developed cleavages are almost parallel to bedding. They generally grade into phyllites and chlorite schists. Phyllites form a considerable thickness. They are greyish green in colour. They show well developed foliation. They are highly puckered and crumpled. Near their contact with the massive quartzite, phyllite grade into chlorite schists. They contain lenses of quartz along the planes of schistosity. Phyllites and schists are siliceous at places. Carbonaceous phyllites varying from 2 to 4 metres in width and 10-15 metres in length are seen associated with the phyllites near Chong. Specks of pyrite are seen within the carbonaceous phyllite. Quartzite bands varying in width from 5 to 30 metres occur interbedded within the slates, phyllites and schists. This is a characteristic association in this area. The quartzites are white, whitish grey, greenish and pinkish in colour. At places, they are quarried and used for roofing purposes. Massive quartzite A major band of quartzite with an outcrop width of over one km is seen to overlie conformable the slate-phyllite member. They are seen to extend from Dotha in the south up to Shat in the north. The quartzites are white in colour. They are massive and lack sedimentary.

1. Features such as current bedding and ripple marks. At places sericite mica isDodonea & developed in the quartzites as seen near Borogi village. Basic intrusive at several places basic rocks are found in the form of sills and dykes. Near Dhara and Paral, the phyllites are intruded by basics rocks varying in thickness from 2 to 5 metres. The traps are dark green in colour, compact and hard. At some places, they are vesicular. Vesicles are filled up by secondary minerals such as quartz and calcite. At places these have been metamorphosed into chlorite schists. Larji Series (Krols or Shali?) The rocks of the Larji Series occur in a 'window' between the Jaunsar- and the Chail thrusts, the exposures of the Larji Series are seen to continue from Takoli in the south up to Mahul Khad in the north. Further north no exposure is seen. The Larji Series comprises predominantly limestone and dolomite with thin partings of slates. The correlation of the Larji Series with the Krol or the Shali Series of the Simla area is only tentative. No sequence of the Krol series is established in the Larji area and we do not find the exposure of other units of the series as observed in the type area of the Krol belt.

Structure

Structurally the area is highly complicated due to complex folds and thrusts.The regional strike of the formations in the eastern part of the area, varies from NNWSSW to NW-SE with abrupt changes particularly in the vicinity of the thrust. The dips vary from 10°-70° towards ENE to NE. In the western part, the Chails and the underlying Larjis (?) stike NNE-SSW to NE0SW. The dips vary from 20° to 70° towards NNW to NW. Thrusts The area has been traversed by two thrusts viz, the Jaunsar thrust and the Chail thrust. The Jaunsar thrust has brought the older metamorphic rocks of the Banjar series (Jaunsar) upon the un-metamorphosed rocks of the Larji Series. The Chail thrust separates the overlying older metamorphic rocks of the Chail Series and the underlying un-metamorphosed rocks of the Larji Series.

Executive Engineer

The Chail Thrust

In the western part of the mapped are athe Chail thrust continues from Bhansoi in the south and extends up to Mahul Khad. Further north of Mahul Khad no exposure of limestone and dolomite belonging to the Larji Series are seen, which limits the northern extension of the window. The sequence in which the thrusting in this area has taken place maybe summarized as follows:

First the Jaunsars were thrust over the Larjis, Later the Chail thrust brought the rocks of the Chail over the Jaunsars and the Larjis. Subsequently due to erosions, the underlying limestones and dolomites of the Larji Series are exposed on either side of the Beas river forming the window which Auden had first reported in 1942 during the course of his investigations for a dam site at Largi. Later Dass and Srkantia in 1961-62 field season found evidences to corroborate the views of Auden. Now the author with his field observations confirms the existence of a window. The angle at which thrusting has taken place is not exactly known. The dip of the thrust plane is estimated between 40° and 50° towards west. Folds The rocks in this area are highly folded. The rocks of the Banjar Series (Jaunsars) in this area, are folded into a major plunging anticline with the axis trending NE-SW approximately. This is in conformity with the trends of the minor fold axes. The rocks of the Larji Series are folded into a major plunging anticline with the axis trending N.N.WS. S.E. in the southern part of the area. These are folded in to a plunging anticline, the axis of which is trending towards NNW-SSE (Dass and Srikantia), the around of plunge being 20°. So the rocks of the Larji Series form a doubly plunging anticline.

The rocks in this area highly jointed particularly the quartzite, the various joint orientations as observed are given below: -

(i) N 70° W-S70°E dips vertical.
(ii) N 70° E-S70°W dipping 60° northwest to vertical.
(iii) N 20° to 30° W-S20° to 30° E dipping 30° to 60° towards northeast.
(iv) N 20° to 30° E- S20° to 30°W dipping 30° -70° towards southwest.

Mineral Wealth

Rivers can be called as open as well as underground circulatory system of a continent and in case of Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh River Beas and River Parvati are the main aortae which are the main conduits for carrying water, minerals and load to nurtureand to shape the life and the land. History had shown us that rivers have provided us drinking water, agricultural lands, building material, means of transportation and a habitable ecosystem. In northern India, the main drinking water source direct or indirect comes from rivers only but as human activities are profoundly increased a systematic and scientific utilization of the system is very important. Natural processes to shape the land by various means i.e. fluvial, erosional, Aeolian are slow and steady but any slight change to these processes can imbalance the process and resultant is the catastrophe. Deforestation, industrialization, urbanization, floodplain cultivation, dam and levee construction, and channelization have altered dramatically natural flow regimes. These changes have contributed to flooding, erosion, channel incision, contamination, non-native species introductions, and loss in ecological diversity. Although well harmonious

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

techniques to harvest the natural resources can sustain the changes still slow and steady. The multiple and sometimes incompatible services we demand of rivers often lead to social conflicts. The policy and management decisions that surround these conflicts increasingly require the integration of science-based information that crosses traditional disciplines. Unfortunately, gaps in our understanding of river processes often limit our ability to manage rivers optimally.

Series	Lithology
Recent	River terrace and alluvium (unassorted boulders, cobbles and pebbles of granite, granite gneiss, silicified phyllite, slates, dolomite, limestone etc.)
Larji Series (Krol or Shali)	Predominantly dolomite interceded with thin bands of quartzites and limestone occasionally with thin parting of slate and phyllite.
Banjar Series (Jaunsars ?)	Massive quartzite, slate, phyllite interbedded with bands of quartzites, gritty phyllites calcareous quartzite and conglomeratic quartzites.
Chail Series	Slates, phyllites with bands of quartzites, gametiferous gneisses and schists cream and blue coloured, sheared, calcareous quartzites and limestone associated with carbonaceous phyllite and schists.

The tectonic sequence in the area is given below:-

Chail Series
.....THRUST ..... T_1.....
Banjar Series (Jaunsars ?)
.....THRUST ..... T_2_____
(Larji Series Krols or Shalis ?)

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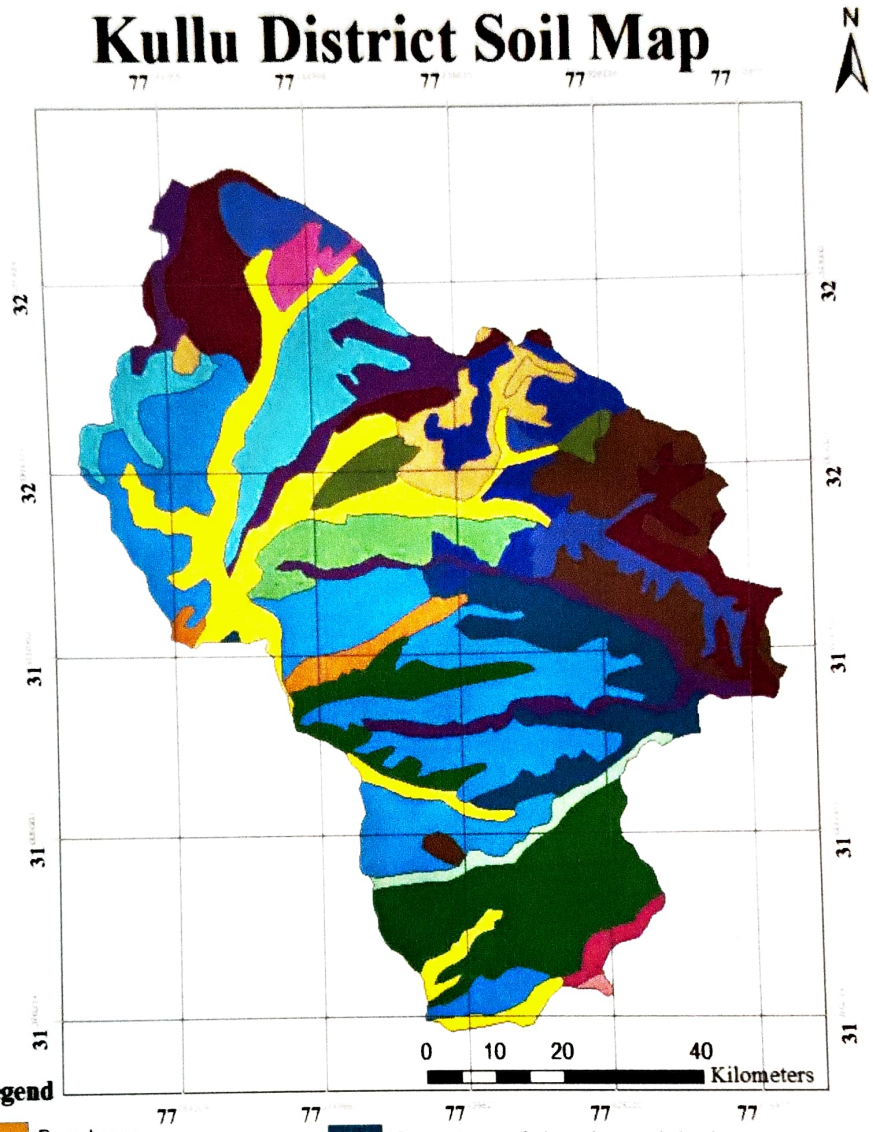
Kullu District Soil Map



Legend

- Deep loamy
- Deep loamy skeletal
- Deep, loamy
- Medium deep ,sandy skeletal
- Medium deep to deep, loamy
- Medium deep, sandy
- Shallow to medium deep loamy
- Shallow, loamy skeletal
- medium deep, loamy calcareous
- Rockout crops & deep, loamy skeletal
- Rockout crops & medium deep, loamy skeletal
- Rockout crops & medium deep, sandy skeletal
- Rockout crops & mediumdeep, calcareous
- Rockout crops & shallow, loamy skeletal
- Rockout crops & shallow, sandy skeletal
- Rockout crops & deep, loamy skeletal
- Rockout crops & medium deep, sandy skeletal over fragmental
- Shallow to medium shallow ,loamy soils

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Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

Project Description at Glance

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT ROAD:

The road has been proposed to connect the village docha bion to the existing road network. At present the villagers are not connected with the road facility. Hence being the most essential need the proposal to construct the road has been proposed. There is no other alternative alignment feasible for this project. Thus, resulting into involvement of forest land of forest land 1.433 ha.

1	Total Length	3.00 KM
2	Location	District Kullu
3	Terrain	Rolling, Hilly and Steep
4	Name of the Protected Area within 10 km of protected zone(Buffer Zone)	Nil

The area is covered in the Survey of India Toposheet No. 53E/6 (R.F. 1:50,000) and is bounded by the co-ordinates shown in table below.

Site Coordinates

Sr.No	Latitude	Longitude
A	31"37'31.05"N	77"19',12.22"E
B	31'37'41.42"N	77"19'74.68"E
C	31'37',54.18"N	77"19'79.62"E
D	31"38'10.81"N	77"19'21.12"E
F	31"39'7.15"N	77"19'22.79"E

Project Location(District MandiPatch)

Sr.No.	Aspect	Description
1.	Project	)n Diversion of 1.433 Ha. Forest land for C/O PANCHVEER TO DOCHA VIA BION ROAD KM 0/0 TO 3/00 in the state of Himachal Pradesh.
2.	Location	
(i)	State	HIMACHAL PRADESH
(ii)	District	KULLU
(iii)	Tehsil	BANJAR

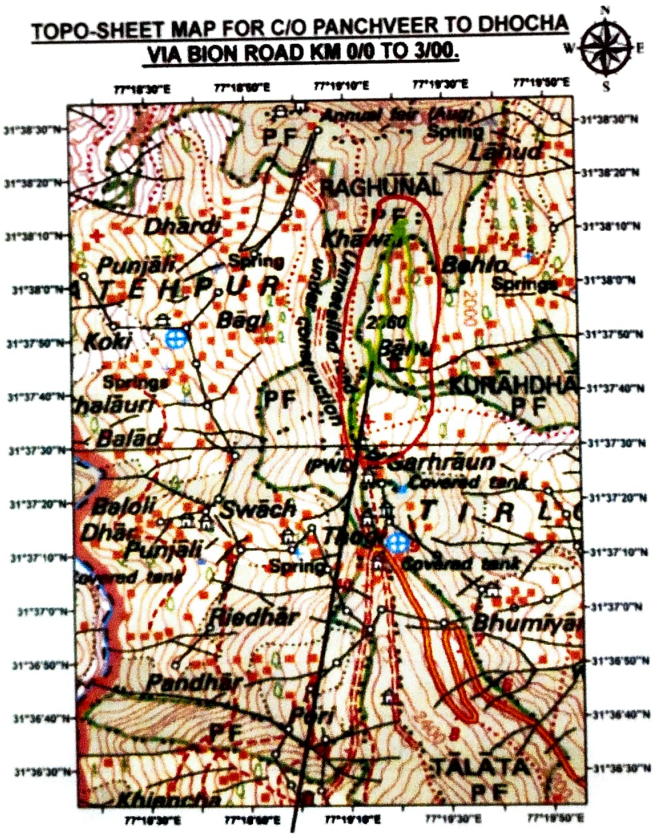
Executive Engr.
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

(iv)	Villages	Bion, Docha, Gadshiun,Jadehar
3.	Nearest Location	
(i)	Nearest Town	Banjar
(ii)	District Headquarters	Kullu

1.1 General

Diversion of 1.433 Ha. Forest land for C/O PANCHVEER TO DOCHA VIA BION ROAD KM 0/0 TO 3/00 in the state of Himachal Pradesh. HPPWD Banjar Division has been accorded Stage-I approval under FCA 1980.Now for Final Approval Soil Conservation Plan (SMC) is to be submitted. The proposed Road passes through Forest Area falling in Range Banjar of Forest Divisions Seraj at Banjar. The location map of road passing through area of Seraj at Banjar Forest Division, Range Banjar is given in **Figure1.1**

Figure1.1LocationMap



Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

Scope of Work:

1. Preparation Soil Conservation Plan:

- Proper mitigate measures to minimize soil erosion and choking of streams shall be prepared.
- Planting of adequate drought hardy plant species and sowing of seeds to arrest soil erosion.
- Study of construction of check dam, retention/Breast walls to arrest sliding down of the excavated material along the contour.
- Additional measures to avoid the soil Erosion.

1.2 Location of the Project:

The Diversion of 1.433 Ha. Forest land for C/O PANCHVEER TO DOCHA VIA BION ROAD KM 0/0 TO 3/00 in the state of Himachal Pradesh is located in the area near Banjar Tehsil of Distt. Kullu.The area is covered in the Survey of India ToposheetNo.53E/6 (R.F.1:50,000))and is bound by

Latitude:	Longitude:
31"37'31.05"N	77"19',12.22"E
31"39'7.15"N	77"19'22.79"E

1.3 Location of Study Area :

INTRODUCTIOIN TO DIVISION/ RANGEWISE LOCATION SPECIFIC SMC PLAN:

It is important that a SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION PLAN should provide site specific prescription for the activities to be undertaken under each heading of the SMC Plan components.

Objective of Study.

1. The broad objectives for preparation of Soil and Moisture Conservation are outlined as under:
2. Checking soil erosion and land degradation by taking up adequate and effective soil conservation measures, both engineering as well as biological, in erosion prone areas (mainly under very severe and severe erosion intensity categories)
3. ii) Rehabilitation of degraded forest areas through afforestation and facilitation natural regeneration.
4. iii) Rehabilitation of degraded slopes and landslide areas.
5. SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION PLAN is the optimal use of Soil and water resources within a given geographical area so as to enable sustainable production. It implies changes in land use, vegetative cover, and other structural and non-structural action that are taken in SMC. The overall objectives of SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION PLAN are to;

a. Increase infiltration into soil

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

b. Control excessive run off

c. Manage & utilize run off for useful purpose

d. Shrub Plantation:-

e. Grazing and Development:-

f. Grazing land development can be undertaken for treatment under silvo-pastoral model. Areas should be closed and staggered trenching should be dug over the area to be treated. Trenches should be dug per hectare. Improved variety of grass should be sown on the berm of the tranches. In the space between the reaches, fodder tree species should be raised. Suggested species for grazing land development are and rpogons quarrosus (Khas-Khas), apluda mutica, arthraxon prionodes, Brachiaria mutica, Cenchrus ciliaris, Cenchrusciliarischlorisgayana (Rhodes grass), Cyondondactylon Desmostachya bipinnata, Digitaria decumbens (Pagnola grass) etc.

Engineering measures:-

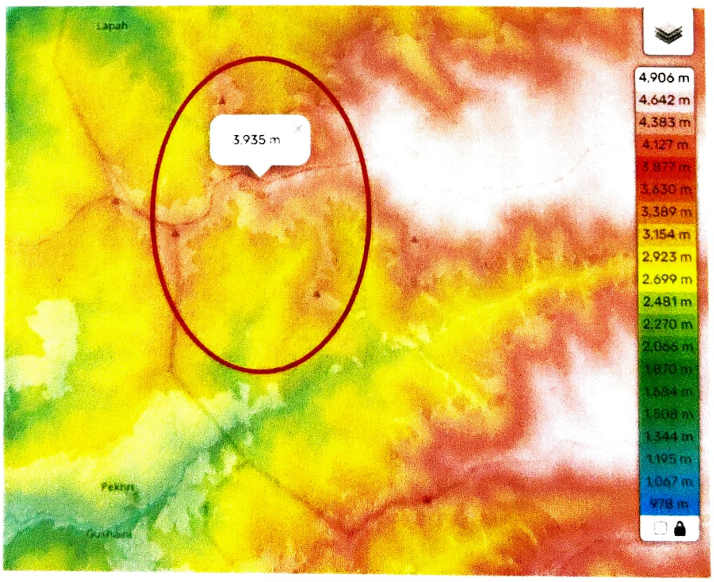
I. Moisture Retention measures

II. ii) Drainage Line Treatment Stabilization of landslide/landslips

III. Slope

IV. The slope has a great influence on the soil and water loss from the area and thereby influences the land use capability. The slope determines the erosion susceptibility of the soil depending on its nature. This helps in classifying various lands in suitable capability classes which enables us to formulate suitable conservation measures for the prevention of soil erosion. The degree slope was divided into different slope classes as per Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI). The areas falling under various standard slope categories in the catchment area have been tabulated below in Table. The slope map is enclosed in Figure. As seen from the table and map, maximum of the slope falls under 2, 4660 to 622 mtr slope range. The degree of Slope is explained in the below mention map.

SLOPE MAP



Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

1.4 Need for Soil Conservation Plan:

Soil Conservation Plan is normally applicable for Hydroelectric and Irrigation Projects where impounding of water is proposed by construction of Barrage, Dam etc. This project is Road Project and the part of project falling Under Banjar Range does not fall near to any major river.

1.5 Objective of SC Plan: The objective of SC Plan is to rejuvenate various potential and degraded ecosystems in the Mine area. The opencast Road activities disturb large tracts of land and produced greatly increased down stream sediment load.

The objective of this report is to present the outline of Road surface erosion problem, method of modeling sediment yield, measures to be taken for reducing or controlling sediment discharges. The action plans is to be prepared for this purpose with the following objectives.

- Conservation of soil cover and to arrest the soil erosion, flood and siltation of the Project area and its tributaries if any.
- Soil conservation through biological & engineering measures to reduce sediment load in river and tributaries, thus improving quality of water.
- Increase vegetative cover and water retaining properties.

SOIL CONSERVATION PLAN

Mitigative Measures

Mitigative measures to minimize soil erosion can be undertaken by two plan–

1) Biological Conservation Plan,
2) Engineering Conservation Plan

5.1 Biological Conservation Plan:

5.1.1 Approach Plan

The following biological conservation plan can be adopted to mitigate soil erosion.

- Proper Dumping of Muck Generated. Dumping of soil and clayey material should be done away from the working area that is on farther end of the dump so that formation of weak planes is avoided.
- Afforestation by planting trees will help a lot in improving stability of dumps by preventing erosion.
- Provision of jute mesh for facilitating grass or vegetative growth on slopes, Provision of good soil mixed with manure and subsequent irrigation for growth of grass for anchorage on slopes. Plantation mixed with indigenous and fast growing plant species
- The degraded area can be reclaimed and rehabilitated with local species of plantation in a phased manner;
- Plantation should be carried out on waste dumps;
- The haulage roads should be flanked by trees on either side; and

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

- A belt of trees with thick canopy should be created along the Road boundary to intercept dust, gaseous pollutants and noise.

6.0 COST ESTIMATE

Cost of Mitigative Measures to arrest Soil Erosion & Top Soil Management Plan in respect of both Biological and Engineering plans are as proposed.

Cost estimate for Engineering Plan:

6.1 Total cost of Mitigative Measures for Soil Conservation:

The Diversion of 1.433 Ha. Forest land for C/O PANCHVEER TO DOCHA VIA BION ROAD KM 0/0 TO 3/00 in the state of Himachal Pradesh is located in the area near Banjar Tehsil of Distt. Kullu. The area falling under the project is prone to Landslides. All due care and necessary Breast Walls and Retaining Walls has been proposed in the DPR .but still the below mentioned site is to be treated as mentioned in the list attached below with SMC related activities proposed.

SR.NO	COMPONENT	SITE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	AMOUNT
1	Crate Wire Stone Check Dam	KURADHAR P.F	77°19'28.06"E	31°38'6.99"N	73,000

Hence as decided by the recent Guidelines of MoEFCC dated 07-06-2022 , sum of Rs. 73,426 / has been deposited as per the cost of SMC accordingly to the %age of the Forest Land Diverted. The detail of payment is attached for reference.

REFERENCE AND DATA SOURCE

- Government of India Ministry Of Water Resources, CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD, GROUND WATER INFORMATION BOOKLET,KULLU DISTRICT, HIMACHAL PRADESH.
- Survey of India.

Executive Engineer
Banjar Division
H.P.P.W.D. Banjar

Divisional Forest Officer
Seraj Forest Division
at Banjar

Annexure-VI

H.P. STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
Regional Office: HIMUDA Shopping Complex, Hall No-5, BeasaMoar Kullu,
Tehsil & Distt-Kullu-175101(HP), Phone: 01902-223149
Website: http://hppcb.nic.in E-mail:pcbrokullu@gmail.com

LiFE Lifestyle for Environment

No.PCB/RO/ Kullu (6) Misc NOC/2023- 2130-33 **Dated:** 01-10-2024

To

The Executive Engineer,
Banjar Division, HPPWD Banjar,
Tehsil-Banjar, Distt. Kullu-175123 (HP).

Sub: Application for No Objection Certificate only for diversion of 1.433 ha. Of forest land in Favour of HPPWD, Banjar for the construction of Panchveer to Docha via Bion road Km 0/0 to 3/00 within the jurisdiction of Seraj Forest Division Distt. Kullu H.P. (Online proposal No. FP/HP/Road/150698/2021).

Sir,

In reference to application received vide letter No. PW/BD/CB/WA-II/Forest/2024-25-5282-83 dated 20.09.2024 from the Executive Engineer, Banjar Division, HPPWD Banjar vide which the applicant applied for NOC for diversion of 1.433 ha. of forest land in favour of HPPWD, Banjar for the construction of Panchveer to Docha via Bion road Km 0/0 to 3/00 within the jurisdiction of Seraj Forest Division Distt. Kullu H.P.

Therefore, H.P. State Pollution Control Board has no objection for diversion of above said land subject to the following conditions:-

1. The NOC is only for diversion of above said land in favour of The Executive Engineer, Banjar Division HPPWD Banjar, Distt. Kullu (HP).
2. NOC shall only be under and for the purpose of diversion of the Forest land and shall in no way be used for the purpose of any other mandatory clearances/MOEF, Govt. of India and permission required to be obtained by the proponent under and other Law/Provision.
3. Prior EIA and consent of the State Board shall be obtained before undertaking any steps to establish project under Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981 , as the case may be and unit has to take proper arrangement for disposal of muck, sewage and garbage as per guideline of pollution control Board.
4. Diversion of Land shall be governed only by the regulations and provisions prescribed by Revenue Department and this NOC alone shall not entitle the applicant to purchase/acquire land.
5. NOC is subject to adoption of pollution control measures for mitigation of air, noise and water pollution apprehended due to the hill cutting/construction of road by project proponent. The unit shall meet the ambient air quality standard for air, noise and shall carryout regular water sprinkling.
6. NOC does not preclude the proponent to obtain structural/soil stability certificate of concerned agencies/seek environment clearance of competent authority or NOC of other concerned stake holder departments viz. T &CP, SDMA, Forest department etc.
7. The Board's permission may not be construed as blanket approval for construction/land development activity by any project.
8. NOC of the State Board shall not be construed as a substitute for mandatory clearances required for the project under any other law/regulation/direction/order and the applicant/project proponent shall obtain such mandatory permissions before taking any steps towards construction of the project.
9. This NOC shall subject to the final outcome of the CWPIL No. 13/2021 titled Kusum Bali V. State of H.P. & Ors.
10. This NOC is issued as per the directions of Member Secretary, HPSPCB Shimla vide letter No. HPPCB/CWPIL 13/2021-2223 dated 19.05.2023.
11. The muck generated from road cutting shall be dumped at earmarked dumping sites with adequate protection measures and at a safe distance from the HFL of any river, nallah. The unit shall not carryout illegal dumping of muck into any river nallah and shall be liable for legal action and Environment Compensation.

P.T.O.

12. NOC so issued shall not confer any right on the applicant to establish the project unless the Revenue department has actually allowed the acquisition on Land and all necessary permission/ Approvals are obtained.

Yours faithfully,

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
Assistant Environmental Engineer
HPSPCB, Regional Office, Kullu

Copy to:-

1. The Member Secretary, H.P. State Pollution Control Board, Shimla-9 w.r.t. office Endst No. HPSPCB/Misc. Consent, R.O. Una/11-16806-18 dated 25.10.2022 and even No. 17058-71 dated 02.11.2011 for kind information, please.
2. The Deputy Commissioner, Kullu, District Kullu HP for information, please.
3. The Divisional Forest Officer, Seraj at Banjar forest division, District Kullu HP for information, please.

- sd -

(Er. Sunil Sharma)
Assistant Environmental Engineer
HPSPCB, Regional Office, Kullu

Diversion of 1.433 ha. of forest land in favour of HPPWD, Banjar for the construction of Panchveer to Docha via Bion road km 0/0 TO 3/00, within the jurisdiction of Seraj Forest Division, Distt. Kullu, H.P.(Online Proposal no. FP/HP/Road/150698/2021)

UNDERTAKING REAGARDING SUBMISSION OF NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE FROM POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD AS WELL AS UNDERTAKING TO COMPLY WITH ORDER OF HON'BLE COURT

The undersigned, on behalf of Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department, HPPWD B & RDivision Banjar hereby undertakes that "No Objection Certificate" from Pollution Control Board in compliance of the Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh issued on 13.01.2023 in CWPIL No. 13/2021 titled as Kusum Bali vs State and others has been obtained and is being submitted. It is also hereby submitted that the user agency will comply with the orders of Hon'able High Court as per CWPIL No. 13/2021.

Executive Engineer,
Banjar Division,
HPPWD Banjar.

Place : Banjar

Date : 10/10/2024