

ACTION HISTORY OF RTI REQUEST No.FSOID/R/E/23/00050

Applicant Name Amit Kumar Tiwari

Text of Application 1.Kindly provide Supreme Court Order Copy in March 2008 regarding procurement/purchase of Global Positioning System (GPS) from Forest Servey of India Dehradun by state forest office. 2. Provide copy of Grant Received from Government of India to FSI in December 2010 for RS ONE Corer for Global Positioning System.

Reply of Application please find attachment for sought information

SN.	Action Taken	Date of Action	Action Taken By	Remarks
1	RTI REQUEST RECEIVED	13/06/2023	Nodal Officer	
2	REQUEST FORWARDED TO CPIO	14/06/2023	Nodal Officer	Forwarded to CPIO(s) : (1) Kamal Pandey
3	ADDITIONAL PAYMENT REQUIRED FOR INFORMATION	06/07/2023	Kamal Pandey- (CPIO)	An additional amount of RS. 28 is required for sought information.
4	ADDITIONAL PAYMENT RECEIVED FROM REQUESTER	12/07/2023	RTI Applicant	
5	REQUEST DISPOSED OF	13/07/2023	Kamal Pandey- (CPIO)	

Print



संख्या.22-284 / 2023-एफ0जी0डी01423
भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
कौलागढ़ रोड़, पी0ओ0 - आई0पी0ई0
देहरादून- 248195



दिनांक 27 जून, 2023

सेवा में,

लोक सूचना अधिकारी
भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण
कौलागढ़ रोड़, देहरादून।

भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण, देहरादून
Forest Survey of India, Dehra Dun
B-602 / Library Bldg. 1050
दिनांक/Date: 30-06-23

विषय:- RTI Application under Right to information Act, 2005.

संदर्भ:- आपके पत्र संख्या: 13-2 / 2023-आर.टी.आई-1388 दिनांक 22 जून, 2023।

महोदय,

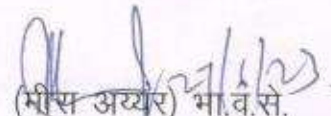
उपरोक्त विषय के संदर्भ में सूचित किया जाता है कि Sh. Amit Kumar Tiwari, Bihar की RTI आवेदन संख्या FSOID/R/E/23/00050 दिनांक 13.06.2023 के क्रम में मांगी गई प्रश्न संख्या 1 की जानकारी सारणी-1 में उपलब्ध है, प्रश्न संख्या 2 की जानकारी लेखा अनुभाग से प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

भवदीया,

संलग्न: उपरोक्तानुसार।


28/06

RTI 64


(मी.स. अय्यर) भा.व.से.
संयुक्त निदेशक (एफ.जी.डी.)

Annexure - I

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

I.A. Nos. 826 IN 566 WITH 955 IN 566, 958, 985, 1001-1001A, 1013-1014, 1016-1018, 1019, 1046, 1047, 1135-1136, 1164, 1180-1181, 1182-1183, 1196, 1208-1209, 1222-1223, 1224-1225, 1229, 1233 IN 1135-1136, 1248-1249, 1253, 1301-1302, 1303-1304, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1318, 1319, IN 1137, 1325, 1364, 1365-1366, 1370-1370A, 1371, 1384, 1385-1386, 1387, 1434, 1435-1437, 1438, 1441 WITH 1634, 1475-1476, 1513, 1573, 1639 IN 1135-1136 IN IA 566, 1634, 1665, 1671, 1070, 1707, 1721, 1779 IN 1134 IN 566, 1785-1786 IN I.A. NO. 1441, 1980-1981, 1993, 2013, 2074-2076, 2077-2079 IN 1134 & 2090 IN 1233 IN 1135-1136, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150 & 2153-2154 IN I.A. 566 IN W.P.(C) NO. 202/1995

T.N. Godavarman Thrumulpad ...Petitioners

Versus

Union of India & Ors. ...Respondents

O R D E R

It is an undisputed fact that the forest in this country is an important and vital component to sustain the life support system on this planet. For various reasons, our forest is being slowly depleted

At the same time, as part of our developmental activities, some areas of the forest have to be used for non-forest purposes. This economic development shall not be at the cost of complete degradation of the forest or the environment and eco-system provided by the green area of the forest. Therefore, it was considered whether the user agency of such land which is required for developmental activities to compensate for the diversion of the forest and on the recommendations of the Central Empowered Committee (hereinafter being referred to as "CEC"), it was decided by this Court that the user agency shall be required to make payment of net present value (NPV) of such diverted land so as to utilize this for getting back in the long run which are lost by such diversion. A scheme was submitted by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) along with an affidavit dated 23.2.2002. The CEC considered all relevant aspects including the scheme submitted by MOEF and filed a report on 9.8.2002. These reports were accepted by this Court. This Court in T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs. Union of India 2006(1) SCC 1 finally directed that the question as to what amount of NPV is required to be paid and to achieve these objectives, it was directed that the question is to be examined by experts. A Committee

... of three experts including Mrs. Kanchan Chopra was appointed and this Court gave the following directions:-

to identify and define parameters (scientific, biometric and social) on the basis of which each of the categories of values of forest land should be estimated.

To formulate a practical methodology applicable to different biogeographical zones of India for estimation of the values in monetary terms in respect of each of the above categories of forest values.

(ii) To illustratively apply this methodology to obtain actual numerical values for different forest types for each biogeographical zone in the country.

(v) To determine on the basis of established principles of public finance, who should pay the costs of restoration and/or compensation with respect to each category of values of forests.

(v) Which projects deserve to be exempted from payment of NPV.

On the basis of the directions issued by this Court, a Committee consisting of Mrs. Kanchan Chopra gave a report and the same was examined by the CEC.

The report contains detailed study of the relevant factors. The Forest Survey of India, has also carried out a detailed study of forest cover mapping of the country using satellite data obtained by the IRS, Hyderabad. The methodology of mapping involves the geo-rectification of the satellite imagery using the Survey of India top sheets followed by the digital interpretation of the same and extensive ground truthing. It was found that the forest cover maps depict mainly three tree canopy density classes, viz., very dense, moderately dense and open. There were other classifications in the Forest of India and "Champion and Seth" have classified the forests of India into 16 major groups. The major basis of classification included the climate, the soil and the past treatment as these factors determine the vegetation type of a given locality. CEC has classified the forest taking in view its ecological role and value of the forests and for the purpose of the report, 16 major forest types have been

further grouped into 6 ecological classes depending upon their ecological functions.

Tropical Semi Evergreen Forests and Tropical Forests

illegible

Deciduous Forests

Eco-Class II -Consisting of Littoral and Swamp Forests

Eco-Class III -Consisting of Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests

Eco-Class IV -Consisting of Tropical Thorn Forests and Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests

Eco-Class V -Consisting of Sub-tropical Broad Leaved Hill Forests, Sub-Tropical Pine Forests and Sub Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests

Eco-Class VI -Consisting of Muntane Wet Temperate Forests, Himalayan Moist Temperate Forests, Himalayan Dry Temperate Forests, Sub Alpine Forest, Moist Alpine Scrub and Dry Alpine Scrub

Based on the ecological importance of forest falling in different eco-value and canopy density classes, relative weightage factors have also been taken into consideration. By using these relative weightage factors, the equalized forest area in eco-value Class I and very dense forest corresponding to forest falling in different eco-value and density classes have been compiled. For example, 17,997 sq. km. of open forest of Eco-Class IV has been calculated to be equivalent to 7,558 sq. km. of very dense forest of Eco-Value Class I. Accordingly, the entire forest area of the country has been calculated and found to be equivalent to 5.2 lakh sq. km. forest area having highest ecological significance as that of forest falling in eco-value Class I with density above 70%.

The net present value per hectare of forest has been fixed based on this data. For calculating the average net present value per hectare of forest in India, the following monetary value of goods and services provided by the forest have been considered:-

- (i) Value of timber and fuel wood
- (ii) Value of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP)
- (iii) Value of fodder

- (iv) Value of Eco-tourism
- (v) Value of bio-prospecting
- (vi) Value of Ecological services of forest
- (vii) Value of Flagship Species
- (viii) Carbon Sequestration Value

Based on this, the NPV was fixed and the following recommendations have been made:-

- (i) For non-forestry use/diversion of forest land, the NPV may be directed to be deposited in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund as per the rates given below:-

(In Rs.)

Eco-Value class	Very Forest	Dense Forest	Dense Forest	Open Forest
Class I		10,43,000	9,39,000	7,30,000
Class II		10,43,000	9,39,000	7,30,000
Class III		8,87,000	8,03,000	6,26,000
Class IV		6,26,000	5,63,000	4,38,000
Class V		9,39,000	8,45,000	6,57,000
Class VI		9,91,000	8,97,000	6,99,000

- (ii) The use of forest land falling in National Parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries will be permissible only in totally unavoidable circumstances for public interest projects and after obtaining

Such permissions may be considered on payment of an amount equal to two times in the case of National Parks and five times in the case of Sanctuaries respectively of the NPV payable for such areas. The use of non-forest land falling within the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries may be permitted on payment of an amount equal to the NPV payable for the adjoining forest area. In respect of non-forest land falling within marine National Parks / Wildlife Sanctuaries, the amount may be fixed at five times the NPV payable for the adjoining forest area;

- (iii) These NPV rates may be made applicable with prospective effect except in special cases such as Lower Gubbanchri Forest, mining leases at CWT, Main Mining Ranges, wherever payment to the Government has been made by this Hon'ble Court. This approvals have been accorded on lump-sum payment / no payment towards the NPV; and

Illegible

~~for preparation and supply of district level maps and GPS equipments to the concerned State / UT Forest Departments and the regional offices of the MoEF, the Ad-hoc CAMPA~~

may be asked to provide an amount of Rs. 10 crore to the Forest Survey of India out of the interest received by it.

Ministry of Environment and Forests also has filed its response and has accepted the recommendations made by CEC. Various user agencies have filed its objections. We heard the learned senior Counsel Mr. Nariman and other learned senior Counsel who appeared before us. The main contention raised is that the NPV value was fixed on the basis of the net flow accruing over 20 years at a 3% social discount rate. This, according to the applicants, is too low. It has been contended that the Economic and Research Department of the Asian Development Bank is of the view that a survey of the social discount rate policies of individual countries show significant variations and the developing countries apply higher social discount rate. The paper published by Asian Development Bank shows that India should have a social discount rate of 12%. It may be noted that the Expert Committee under the leadership of Mrs. Kanchan Chopra recommended 5% social discount rate but the CEC has reduced further and accepted 4% social discount rate. It may be noted that the CLU had made consultation with eminent

economists and it was of the view that the social discount rate should be around 2% in India. We do not find much force in the contention advanced by the learned Counsel who appeared for the user agents. The 10% suggested by them cannot be applied to the present case because 10% is the rate linked to assumptions about the opportunity cost of capital. One cannot apply that rate for social time preference in evaluating the benefits from an environmental resource such as forests. In project evaluation, the horizon is compatible with the life of the project whereas in forest matters, the horizon spans over several generations. Therefore, the rate of 10%, as suggested by the user agency cannot be accepted.

Another contention raised by the applicant (FIRM) is that the NPV is not fixed on site specific and, therefore, the fixation of the rate is based on surmises and conjectures and the same rate cannot be applied to the large extent of area covered by the forests. This question was elaborately considered by the CEC. Considering the large extent of this country and the forest being spread over in various parts of the State, it is difficult to fix the NPV based on the specific area. It is not feasible to fix NPV in each and every individual

case. The entire forest area in each of the State/UT is calculated by considering the monetary value of the services provided by it. The average NPV per hectare of the forest area in the State has also been calculated. If NPV is to be calculated on the specific area, the process would be time consuming and in most of the cases, it may be beyond the capability of the Range Forest Officers or other officials posted at the grassroot level. Moreover, the NPV is linked with the type of the forest and no useful purpose would be served by carrying out NPV calculations in each case involving the diversion of forest areas.

We are of the view that the NPV now fixed is more scientific and is based on all available data. We accept the recommendations and we make it clear that the NPV rate now fixed would hold good for a period of three years and subject to variation after three years. The following exemptions have been recommended:-

- (i) public works such as schools, hospitals, children play grounds of non-commercial nature and the public welfare

projects such as community centres in rural areas which require forest land upto 2 ha;

rural infrastructure and basic services such as the construction of the overhead tanks, village roads, etc. the minor irrigation projects upto 10 ha. of storage area, municipal water supply projects, drinking water supply pipelines;

activities necessary for the ecological management, relocation of the villages from the sactruaries and the national parks, regularization of pre-1980 eligble encroachers;

housing for the rehabilitation of tribals, laying of the underground optical fibre cables;

laying of the pipelines for the underground gas transportation;

the district and rural roads;

shifting cultivation;

roads constructed by Defence in border areas;

construction of the transmission lines

The above recommendations for exemptions are accepted. If, in any case, exemption is required by nature of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the same would be decided as and when necessary on a case to case basis.

.....GJI
(K.G. BALAKRISHNAN)

.....J.
(DR. ARIJIT PASAYAT)

.....J.
(S.H. KAPADIA)

New Delhi;
March 28, 2008.

UNION BANK OF INDIA
 FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE - DE
 P.O. NEW FOREST,
 BEHRADUN, UTTAR PRADESH,
 PHONE: 0135-2753676

DATE: 04-05-2012

TO:

MR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ACCOUNTS CAMPA
 FOREST SURVEY OF INDIA
 KAULAGARH ROAD DDUN
 BEHRA DUN-240001
 UTTARAKHAND, INDIA

CUST ID : 213503112

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 24-12-2010 to 04-05-2012 CAGEN-A/C NO: 496901010033119 CD GENRAL (CD GENRAL)INR

DATE	PARTICULARS	CHQ. NO.	WITHDRAWALS	DEPOSITS	BALANCE
24-12-2010	W/F				0
29-12-2010	BCC 370			1,00,00,000.00	1,00,00,000.00
05-01-2012	TO SELF	21004201	2,84,023.00		97,15,977.00
09-01-2012	ASSITTANT F S I	21004202	50,800.00		96,65,977.00
13-01-2012	TO CASH	21004203	57,000.00		96,08,977.00
24-01-2012	TO CLG	21004204	86,686.00		95,22,291.00
06-02-2012	TO SELF	21004205	2,99,023.00		92,23,268.00
21-02-2012	FSI	21004206	76,000.00		91,47,268.00
03-03-2012	X COMMUNICATION	21004207	43,766.00		91,03,502.00
05-03-2012	TO SELF	21004208	2,10,600.00		88,92,902.00
09-03-2012	TO TR	21004209	73,423.00		88,19,479.00
12-03-2012	GUARDWELL	21004210	14,100.00		88,05,379.00
13-03-2012	PRIYA	21004211	1,948.00		88,03,431.00
16-04-2012	FSI	21004214	1,68,423.00		86,35,008.00
19-04-2012	ART LINE	21004213	12,900.00		86,22,108.00
19-04-2012	GENERAL	21004212	2,713.00		86,19,395.00
03-05-2012	TO CASH PAID TO ASSTT. DIR.	21004216	6,18,415.00		80,00,980.00
03-05-2012	TO CASH PAID TO ASSTT. DIR FSI	21004215	9,756.00		79,91,224.00
Cumulative Totals:			20,08,856.00	1,00,00,000.00	79,91,224.00

The Min. Bal. Requirement in (Urban Br.) For Current Account is Rs 3000

Unless constituent notifies the bank immediately of any discrepancy found by him in his statement of Account, it will be taken that he has found the account correct.

FASTEST MODE OF FUNDS REMITTANCE-RTGS (UNION BULLET).
 IFSC/NICR code for FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE is UBIM0549690/240026003

Contact all India toll Free no. 1800 22 22 44 for your account related queries / services

Manager