OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, (Road) P.W.D., RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

No. ACE/BOT/9201/12-13/50-2833
Dated: 15/9/12

The Additional Chief Engineer
P.W.D. Zone -----------(All)

Sub:- Guide lines to prepare proposals for seeking approval under Forest-Conservation Act (FCA) 1980

Sir,

A workshop was held in the PWD office on 5th September 2012 for guide lines of departmental officers for preparation of proposals seeking approval under Forest conservation act 1980. The Additional PCCF Shri A.K. Goyal Nodal Officer for FCA clearances in Forest department Jaipur expressed the fundamentals in preparation of proposals and cleared the doubts raised by participants.

A set of the guidelines in 13 pages is herewith send for your ready reference and for circulation in your zone up to the Assistant Engineer.

(R.K. Gupta)
Addl. Chief Engineer (BOT)
P.W.D Rajasthan Jaipur
Dated: 15/9/12

Copy submitted for favour of information please:
1. The Chief Engineer & Additional Secretary PWD Raj, Jaipur
2. The Chief Engineer Roads/ NH/PMGSY/SS-PWD Raj, Jaipur

(R.K. Gupta)
Addl. Chief Engineer (BOT)
P.W.D Rajasthan Jaipur

Copy to the EE PWD

Copy also be available to

All AE's/JA's

Copy to SE, PWD, Circle AE/BS

No: ACE/AD/TECH/F2(39)/20/12
D-5501-04

Guide lines to your EE & AE also

IA to Superintending Engineer

P.W.D, Chief, Ajmer
एनयागर-पुर
कार्यालय

कर्मकांक:                        दिनांक:

अन्तत्रः प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक,
वनसुरक्षा एवं नौडल अधिकारी, एफीए,
वन विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।

विषयः-वनमण्डल के वन्यजीव में (प्रयोजन) हेतु फोरेस्ट ब्लॉक के वनक्षेत्र एवं हेक्टर वनमूलि प्रत्यावर्तन बाबत।

महदेव,
उपरोक्त विषयान्तरित (प्रयोजन) हेतु वनमण्डल के फोरेस्ट ब्लॉक के वनक्षेत्र में हेक्टर वनमूलि की आवश्यकता है। अतः इस हेतु वनमूलि के प्रत्यावर्तन प्रस्ताव में समस्त अंतर्गत सार्टिकेट, अंडरटेकिंग एवं परीक्षण रत्न क्रमशः संबंधी विस्तृत विचारण के साथ 7 प्रदियोगियों में गूल ही भिजवाये जा रहे हैं। वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 के अंतर्गत वनमूलि के प्रत्यावर्तन हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की कृपा करें।

संग्रह-उक्तापुत्र।
(गूल प्रस्ताव के 7 सेट)

भवदीय

उपयोगकर्ता एचएस
(Conversion of Agricultural Land for Non-Agricultural Purposes in Rural Areas) Rules, 1992

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (xi-A) of sub-section (2) of Section 261 read with Section 90-A of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Rajasthan Act 15 of 1956), the State Government hereby makes the following rules for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes in rural areas, namely:

1. Short title, extent and commencement - (1) These rules may be called the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Conversion of Agricultural Land for Non-Agricultural Purposes in Rural Areas) Rules, 1992.
   (2) They shall extend to all rural areas in the State of Rajasthan.
   (3) These rules shall come into force on the date of their publication on the Official Gazette.

2. Interpretation - (1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context:
   (a) "Act" means the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Rajasthan Act 15 of 1956).
   (b) "Commercial purpose" means the use of any premises for any trade or commerce or business which shall include a shop, commercial establishment, bank office, theatre (whether puca or temporary structure), show-room, cinema, petrol pump, weigh bridge, godown or any other commercial activity (and shall also include the use thereof partially for residential and partially for commercial purposes), "but shall not include anything included in tourism units".
   (c) "Form" means a form appended to these Rules.
   (d) "Industrial Area" means an area of land developed by the Rajasthan Industrial Development and Investment Corporation or Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., as the case may be, for setting up an industry of industries including essential welfare and supporting services e.g. post office, bank, police station, fire-fighting station, residential house, educational institution, hospital, dispensary, hotel, restaurant, market, cinema, petrol pump, weigh bridge, water and sewerage facilities.
   (e) "Industrial purpose" means the use of any premises or workshop or an open area for any industry, whether a small or medium or large scale unit or a Tourism unit and shall include a brick kiln or a kiln but shall not include any premises used for a purpose as defined in clause (b).
   (ee) "Medical facilities" shall include Medical Hospitals, diagnostic centres and nursing homes.
   (f) "Periphery Village" shall have the same meaning as assigned in the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment, Conversion and Regularisation of Agricultural land for Residential or Commercial Purposes in Urban Areas) Rules, 1981 framed under the Act.
   (g) "Person" means a human being and shall include a firm, registered society, association of persons, corporate body or any other legal person.
   (h) "Population" means population of a village as per the latest census.
   (i) "Prescribe Authority" means the authority as prescribed in rule 8.

Copy of the E O Distrb To April / May / Amnest On Receiving  ______
Before the intrigues.

1. IIA in Settlement Officer

PRD, Circle, Ajmer
"Public utility purpose" means use of any premises or open land or play ground for a school, college, hostel, dharmshala, public guest house, religious place, gaushala or public park or any other place of public utility. [excluding use of medical facilities as given in rule 6 (vi)].

"Rural area" means any land falling within the boundary of a village defined under clause (v) of section 3 of the Act and shall not include any periphery village as defined in clause (f) and any local area for which a Municipal Council or Municipal Board is constituted under the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959 (Rajasthan Act 38 of 1959) which shall include a notified areas or containment areas.

"Residential purpose" means use of any premises for dwelling of human beings.

"Tourism unit" means a tourism project approved by the Department of Tourism, Government of India or by the Tourism Department Government of Rajasthan and shall include:

(a) A heritage Hotel.
(b) Any other Hotel.
(c) A motel which provided wayside facilities under one roof, such as accommodation, food, repair shop.
(d) A camping site with furnished tented accommodation, having at least fifty tents along with bathroom and toilet facilities.
(e) A restaurant.
(f) A holiday resort providing sports and recreational facilities, riding, swimming and social amenities with boarding & lodging arrangements in Cottages.
(g) An amusement park providing various types of rides; games and amusement for children as well as for adults.
(h) A safari park developed with the permission of the Forest Department.
(i) An aerial ropeway established under the prevailing rules and regulations.

Words and expressions, not defined in these Rules but defined in the Act, shall wherever used in these Rules, be construed to have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

Purposes for which Agricultural land may be converted - Any cultural land held in the Khatedari tenancy of the applicant, may be converted, subject to the land use shown in the Master Plan, or the provisions of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, as may be applicable, for one or more of the following purposes:

(i) Residential
(ii) Commercial
(iii) Industrial or Industrial Area (iii d) Medical facilities
(iv) Salt manufacturing, or
(v) Public Utility
Control of Ribbon Development and removal of encroachments along Highways.

1. Ribbon Development along arterial highways has become an acute problem near developing towns. This is further accentuated by uncontrolled proliferation of access points to the highway. In some of the congested towns along National Highway where ribbon development has already taken place by passes have been provided but unless adequate measure are taken to prevent recurrence of ribbon development, no lasting solution is possible. Some of the measures, which should be given immediate consideration to control further deterioration of the situation, are:

   a. Provision of adequate land width for future development.
b. Provision for service road for traffic, which is purely local in character.
c. Control of access.
d. Control of building activities.
e. Control of roadside advertisement.
f. Prevention of encroachments and their speedy removal.

2. Access to arterial highways should be restricted to predetermined points and in urban and industrial areas this should be done by constructing parallel service roads on either side. The necessary land for the service road should be acquired simultaneously with the acquisition of land for the highway proper. The general requirement of land width for highways is indicated in table-1 below:

### LAND WIDTH FOR DIFFERENT CLASSES OF ROAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Roads</th>
<th>Plain &amp; rolling country</th>
<th>Mountainous &amp; Steep Terrain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Area</td>
<td>Urban areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highways</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; State Highways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major District Road</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other District Road</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Road</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12-18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parallel service roads for 2 way traffic should be planned as an essential part of any scheme for erecting buildings and factories on the land abutting the highway and provision for these made in the layout from the very beginning. In this connection, I am to bring to your notice the recommendations of the Transport Development Council of its fourth meeting held in April 1963 which are as below:

"The Council recommends that parallel service roads should be constructed in factory areas along with side the National and State Highways to avoid congestion on these Highways. The State Govt. could ensure compliance with this requirement by stipulating a suitable condition at the time of granting permission to the setting of factories and other building."

3. As service roads are intended to meet mainly local traffic needs, these could be constructed by the concerned Road Authority who can, if they so desire consider and examine possibility of charging some fee from the owners of the factories/buildings to recoup the cost by adopting some suitable necessary procedure as admissible. In case of the suitable urban links on Nation Highways through towns having populations of 20000 or more, the Central Govt. would discharge the responsibilities conforming the scheme vide this letter No.NHIII/P/16/76, dated 17th May 1976 and to the consequent agreement.

ACCESS POINTS

1. In urban areas, the spacing of access to Arterial highways should wherever possible be restricted to 500 metre interval. If an intersection is likely to be developed as Expressway/Motorway the spacing should be 1000 metres.

2. In rural area spacing of corrections from parallel service roads and of intersection should not be closed than 750 m. Individual driveways to private properties other than petrol pumps should not be spaced closer than 300 m from each other or from an intersection. Regarding petrol pumps practice recommended in IRC 12 & 13 should be followed. On highways with dual carriageway median openings should generally be limited to intersection with public roads and should not be permitted for individual business needs. Where intersections are a far apart, median openings may be provided at intervals of 2 Km. For permitting Urban and diversion of traffic to one of the carriageways at times of emergency or major repairs.


4. Designs of all access points should conform to the minimum geometric standards required for safety at the particular location and adequate warning should be provided through Road Signs and Markings.

5. Prior permission of the Ministry should be obtained before permitting new access points on National Highways other than those provided in accordance with policy mentioned above.

2. CONTROL OF BUILDING ACTIVITIES

1. In order to prevent overcrowding and preserve sufficient space for future road improvement, it is desirable to any down restrictions to regulate building activities along arterial highways. Such measures will help in securing adequate sight distance and preserve the aesthetic value of the highway besides ensuring free flow of traffic. It is desirable that within a prescribed distance from the highway no building activity is allowed. As undertaken. This distance from road is defined by a hypothetical line called the Building line. Beyond this line it is desirable that buildings of height exceeding 13 metres above road level are not built for a further distance defined by what are called 'Control Lines'. The minimum desirable standard for 'Building Lines' and 'Control Lines' for various types of roads are given in table 2 below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of roads</th>
<th>Plain &amp; Rolling Rural Areas</th>
<th>Terrain Urban &amp; Industrial Areas</th>
<th>Mountainous &amp; Steep Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Distance between Building Line and Road Line boundaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Areas</td>
<td>Urban Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width between Building Lines (overall width) (metres)</td>
<td>Width between Control Lines (overall width) (metres)</td>
<td>Distance between Building line and Road line boundary (metres)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highways &amp; State Highways</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major District Road</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other District Road</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Road</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. We structure of any kind, say the ones required for the development and operation of the
highway on these for which the State's have been authorized separately should be permitted to
be built up on National Highway required land without the prior approval of the Ministry.

I. CONTROL ON ADVERTISEMENTS

1. Erection of hoarding, advertisements boards, statues etc. are a source of distraction and cause
of accidents on highways and should not be permitted on National Highway land. Only signs and
notices of the types mentioned in para 3.3 of the IRC:46-1972 ‘A Policy on Roadside
Advertisements’ may be permitted if they do not interfere with visibility along the Highway and
are at least 100m from any road junction, bridges or another crossing. The general
considerations given in the above mention IRC policy should be kept in view.

II. PREVENTION AND REMOVAL OF ENCROACHMENTS:

1. It is noticed that a number of encroachments have developed in the past on arterial highways. It
is essential that urgent action is taken to remove all the existing encroachments expeditiously so
as to eliminate nuisance and ensure safe and free flow of traffic. Ministry of Las has advised that
any on all of the following methods may be used to remove encroachments on highways.

1) Action be taken under section 133 of the Criminal procedure code. In order to
bring the case under section 133, the prosecution has to prove that the land in
question is either a public way or a public place.

2) Encroachment upon a public road is an obstruction to the public path, it is a
nuisance in itself under section 119 of the Indian Penal Code. No argument by a
user can justify an encroachment upon a public way. The question of sufficient
width the road being left in support of the encroachment for public use is no ground
of the-encroachment or obstruction to continue. It is the duty of the Magistrate to
come to a finding whether the claim of the person complaining of such
encroachment is bonafide or not. The question of possession is relevant for this
purpose.

3) Criminal proceedings may be initiated against the wrong doer under the various
provision of Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and such of the Police
Act's as applicable to Central Subjects like National Highways which are a
Union subject under the Constitution

1. Section 291 of the Indian Penal Code punishes a person continuing a nuisance after he is joined
by a public servant not to repeat or continue it. Sections 142 and 143 of the Code of Criminal
Procedure empower a Magistrate to forbid an act causing a public nuisance. The Civil procedure
Code also empowers a court to issue temporary junction. To be able to expedite removal of
encroachments each P.W.D. Divisions must prepare accurate land maps and keep them handy
for checking and for producing in evidence.

SOURCE :- Government of India Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) NO.NHIII/P/72/76 New
Delhi the 13th Jan. 1977
Guidelines to fill Part -1 of Form ‘A’ by user agency for Roads / Highways proposal seeking approval under FCA 1980

1. Project details:

(i) Short narrative of the proposal and project / scheme for which the forest land is required.

( the applicant / user agency is required to provide a summary of the project describing necessity of widening / new alignment / by-pass etc. as per requirement. Copies of AS / TS etc. given by competent authorities should be annexed )

(ii) Map showing the required forest land, boundary of adjoining forest on a 1:50,000 scale map.

( Proposed area desired for widening / new alignment / by-pass etc. both in non-forest land and forest land must be shown along with forest area / boundary adjoining the proposed area for diversion along with complete index / legend. Details of culverts / causeways / bridges should be marked. Xerox or Photo copy of GT Sheet should not be annexed along with the proposal )

(iii) Cost of the project.

( copy to be annexed )

(iv) Justification for locating the project in forest area

( a clear cut justification for requirement of forest area should be given by applicant / user agency and it must be justified by giving details of other alternatives and reasons for their rejection. Reasons for not carrying out the project in non-forest areas should be clearly given. The detail should include comparative table showing forest areas in each alternative and all alternative should be shown on GT sheet with different colour )

(v) Cost-benefit analysis (to be enclosed).

( if the forest area applied for diversion is more than 20 ha in plains - and more than 5 ha in hills a cost benefit analysis is necessary to determine when diverting the forest land to non forest use is in the overall public interests )

(vi) Employment likely to be generated.
2. Purpose-wise break-up of the total land required.

(details of all purposes / activities like widening / new alignment / Tunnels, by-pass / toll plazas / slip lanes / bus bays etc. should also be mentioned in the proposal in a tabular form showing kilometer wise EROW / PROW, khasra wise details and type of forest land required. Total area proposed for diversion should be expressed in ha. All these purpose-wise break up should also be marked on GT sheet and khasra / revenue map along with complete index / legend. District wise complete land requirement details both in forest as well as in non-forest land should be given for the whole project. In case of consolidated proposal single table showing District / Forest Division wise forest area should be prepared.)

3. Details of displacement of people due to the project, if any:

(i) Number of families.
(ii) Number of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes families
(iii) Rehabilitation plan. (To be enclosed)


(Copy of environmental clearance from the Central Government, the Ministry of Environment and Forests.)

5. Undertaking to bear the cost of raising and maintenance of compensatory afforestation and/or penal compensatory afforestation as well as cost of protection and regeneration of Safety Zone, etc. as per the scheme prepared by the State Government (undertaking to be enclosed).

(the applicant/user agency should furnish the desired undertakings and these should be authenticated by the competent authority of the applicant/user agency.)

6. Details of Certificates / documents enclosed as required under the instructions.

(a detailed page number-wise index list of all documents, sanctions, maps, reports undertakings / certificates etc. annexed with the proposal should be annexed at page no. 1 i.e. before part-1 of the form 'A'.) of the proposal)
FORM - ' A '  
(See Rule 6)  

Form for seeking prior approval under section 2 of the proposals by the State Governments and other authorities 

PART - I  
(to be filled up by user agency) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project details:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Short narrative of the proposal and project / scheme for which the forest land is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Map showing the required forest land, boundary of adjoining forest on a 1:50,000 scale map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Cost of the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Justification for locating the project in forest area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Cost-benefit analysis (to be enclosed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Employment likely to be generated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Purpose-wise break-up of the total land required. |
| Details of displacement of people due to the project, if any: |
| (i) Number of families. |
| (ii) Number of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes families |
| (iii) Rehabilitation plan. (To be enclosed) |

| Whether clearance under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 required? (yes/ no). |
3. Undertaking to bear the cost of raising and maintenance of compensatory afforestation and/or penal compensatory afforestation as well as cost of protection and regeneration of Safety Zone, etc. as per the scheme prepared by the State Government (undertaking to be enclosed).

6. Details of Certificates / documents enclosed as required under the instructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date: ____________________</th>
<th>State serial No. of proposal ____________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place: ____________________</td>
<td>(to be filled up by the Nodal Officer with date of receipt)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signature

(Name in Block letters)

Designation

Address (of User Agency)
PART – II

(to be filled by the concerned Deputy Conservator of Forests)

State serial No. of proposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Location of the project / Scheme:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>State / Union Territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Forest Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Area of forest land proposed for diversion (in ha.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Legal status of forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Density of vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii)</td>
<td>Species-wise (scientific names) and diameter class-wise enumeration of trees (to be enclosed. In case of irrigation / hydel projects enumeration at FRL, FRL-2 meter &amp; FRL-4 meter also to be enclosed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(viii)</td>
<td>Brief note on vulnerability of forest area to erosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ix)</td>
<td>Approximate distance of proposed sites for diversion from boundary of forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>Whether forms part of national Park, wildlife sanctuary, biosphere reserve, tiger reserve, elephant corridor, etc. (if so, details of the area and comments of the Chief Wildlife Warden to be annexed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xi)</td>
<td>Whether any rare / endangered / unique species of flora and fauna found in the area - if so details there of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Divisional / District profile:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Geographical area of the district.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Forest area of the district.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Total forest area diverted since 1980 with number of cases.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Total compensatory afforestation stipulated in the district / division since 1980 on:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) forest land including penal compensatory afforestation,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) non-forest land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Progress of compensatory afforestation as on (date): __________ on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) forest land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) non-forest land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 13. Specific recommendations of the DCF for acceptance or otherwise of the proposal with reasons. |

---

**Signature**

**Name**

**Official Seal**

**Date:** __________

**Place:** __________
PART – III

(to be filled by the concerned Conservator of Forests)

2. Whether site, where the forest land involved is located has been inspected by concerned Conservator of Forests (yes/ no). If yes, the date of inspection & observation made in form of inspection note to be enclosed.

3. Whether the concerned Conservator of Forests agree with the information given in Part-B and the recommendation of Deputy Conservator of Forests.

4. Specific recommendation of concerned Conservator of Forests for acceptance or otherwise of the proposal with detailed reasons.

Signature

Name

Official Seal

Date : ______________

Place : ____________
PART - IV

(to be filled by the Nodal officer or Principal Chief Conservator of Forests or Head of Forest department)

17. Detailed opinion and specific recommendation of the State Forest Department for acceptance or otherwise of the proposal with remarks

(While giving opinion, the adverse comments made by concerned Conservator of Forests or Deputy Conservator of Forests should be categorically reviewed and critically commented upon)

Signature

Name & Designation

(Official seal)

Date:__________________

Place:__________________
PART - V

(to be filled in by the Secretary in charge of Forest Department or by any other authorized officer of the State Government not below the rank of an Under Secretary)

18. Recommendation of the State Government:

(Adverse comments made by any officer or authority in Part-B or Part-C or Part-D above should be specifically commented upon)

Signature

Name & Designation

(official Seal)

Date:__________

Place:__________
Certificate, Undertaking & Project Details to be attached with Diversion Proposals

(i) For All Projects

1. Proposal for diversion of forest land in the relevant Per formas i.e. in form ‘A’ (not in form ‘B’, which is for renewal of mining leases).

2. Original & seven sets of proposal having Part-I to V (part II to V in unfilled condition) along with:
   a. A certified copy of approved project/ plan and Technical & Administrative sanction.
   b. Original G.T. sheet on a 1:50000 scale map showing the required forest land & adjoining boundary of forest land with complete index (legend). Geo-reference boundary in shape file and a digital map along with a hard copy duly authenticated by competent authority in the State Government of the forest land proposed for diversion, prepared by using Total Station or Differential GPS. G.T. Sheet/ Revenue Map & other enclosed certificates/ reports in original duly authenticated/ signed (in blue ink) by competent authority of user agency and should be legible.
   c. Certified Revenue (khasra) map from competent revenue authority showing required forest land & adjoining boundary of forest land with complete index (legend)
   d. Certified Zambandi copy of required forest land.
   e. Total land details required for the project showing forest & non-forest land and measurements in meter and area in hectare.
   f. Purpose wise break up of required forest land with complete details of all activities proposed in the project justifying the total forest land required in hectare along with the details showing in the map of required forest land.
   g. Bar chart showing forest/non-forest land in projects (in distinct colours).
   h. A certificate issued by District Collector as per guidelines issued by Govt. of India vide letter No.11-9/1998-FC (PT) dated 3.8.2009 under (ST & OTFD) Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
   i. Consent of all concerned Gram Sabha.
j. Details of other alternatives explored on non-forest lands & reasons for the rejection of other alternatives explored on non-forest lands with details of forest land involved in each alternative alignment examined in the project by the project authority.


4. Undertaking to provide equivalent non forest land/ allotment/ consent letter of the District Collector to provide equivalent non forest land for raising compensatory afforestation.

5. Certificate regarding minimum forest land required for the proposed project & undertaking that the diverted forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal.

6. Details of employment likely to be generated due to the project.

7. Cost & cost-benefit analysis of the project.

8. Details of displacement of people due to the project including Rehabilitation Plan.

9. If the project is a part of National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Tiger Reserve etc., comments of Chief Wildlife Warden & approvals of State Board for Wildlife (SBWL), National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) & Hon’ble Supreme Court.

10. If project authority is taking forest land for similar/ same project in more than one district/ forest division, then consolidated proposal with complete details.

11. Index of enclosed documents, certificates, maps mentioning their page number.

12. Note on the present and future requirement of forest land (especially for construction of roads & railway line, canal etc.)

13. Map showing complete details of alternative alignments examined in the project.

(ii) Additional Points for Irrigation/ Hydel projects:

a. Undertaking & details of Catchment Area Treatment Plan (C.A.T.P.) for irrigation/ hydel project.

b. Complete break up (details) of proposed forest land coming under dam, submergence, canal, approach road etc. along with marking it on the map with complete index (legend).

c. Map showing up-stream & down-stream.
(iii) **Additional Points for projects utilizing wind energy:**

a. Undertaking to pay lease rent.

b. Economic viability of the project.

c. Certificate issued by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology- Chennai.

d. Copy of approval by Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited.

e. Certificate that Wind Turbines likely to be used on the forest land are approved by Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (Govt. of India).

f. Undertaking that the project area applied for diversion does not include any area of any National Park or Sanctuary or any area of outstanding natural beauty or natural heritage site or site of archeological importance or any other important landscape.

g. Undertaking that the project area applied for diversion is located at a safe distance from National Park/Sanctuary/natural heritage/archeological importance or any other important landscape.

h. Undertaking that the project area applied for diversion does not come in the path or near breeding site of migratory birds and the vane tips of the wind turbines which shall be used in the project shall be painted with orange color to avoid any stray bird hit.

i. Undertaking that the project area applied for diversion and the locations of the windmill turbines is at a distance of more than 300 m (the prescribed safe distance) from highway and village habitation.

(iv) **Additional Points for Mining projects:**

a. The proposal for renewal of mining lease in prescribed form i.e. in form "B" (Part I to V with part II to V in unfilled conditions), duly forwarded and Part-I should be signed by Additional Director, Mines & Geology, Udaipur.

b. Forwarding letter of Additional Director, Mines (Environment & Development), Directorate, Udaipur along with a report clearly mentioning that the proposed area for mining falls in Aravalli Hills or not.

c. A detailed report elaborating the cause of delay in submitting proposal for renewal of mining lease (normally the proposals have to be submitted for renewal to Forest Department, one year prior to the date of expiry of existing date).
d. Legible copy of the letter No. & Date by which final clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was accorded by the Central Government.

e. Map showing purpose-wise requirement for broken up & safety zone etc.

f. Undertaking to pay fencing cost of safety zone.

g. Approved mining plan for minerals to be excavated.

h. Central Mining Plan & Development Institute's (CMPDI Plan) with subsidence analysis report.

i. Geologist's report for the proposed forest area.

j. Details of the safety zone for mining operations, complete details of broken up area/ to be broken.

k. Undertaking to pay cost for protection and regeneration of Safety Zone, cost of forest produce & properties/ buildings etc.

l. Certificate from competent authority like District Mining Engineer about non-availability of the same mineral in surroundings/ nearby non-forest areas.

m. A brief detail of all approvals/ leases of the same company/ individual which has taken forest land for similar project in the State along with current status of the project/ leases.

n. Reclamation plan approved by Mining Engineer.

o. A certificate from ADMG, Udaipur that proposed new mining leases/ quarry licenses of minor minerals is not sanctioned in tribal areas (Scheduled Area).

p. A brief profile of the lessee / company giving details of their existing mining leases in the State with their capacity of production, the present level of average annual production, location of these pits and the status of reclamation of forest land that are exhausted of mineral.

q. ADMG should submit details of all other mining leases for that particular mineral with their capacity and average annual production and projected future requirements.

r. Mining engineer should give justification of the necessity of opening new mining leases for that particular mineral.
s. In case of open cast mining in forest areas, a comprehensive study of solid waste management and land reclamation with post mining land use plan and de-commissioning should be made and annexed with proposal.

t. In respect of underground mining in stratified deposits in forest areas the mining plan in stratified deposits in forest areas should include the predicted subsidence, slope and strain and their impact on forests and surface and their mitigation.

u. All mining plans in respect of coal and other major minerals should be accompanied with numerical modeling in 3-Dimension for subsidence prediction through an expert mining engineer / organization to assess long term damage on surface vegetation due to underground mining along with the mitigation measures suggested by them.

v. Any other technical details/ additional information sought by the Department as and when required looking to specific case.