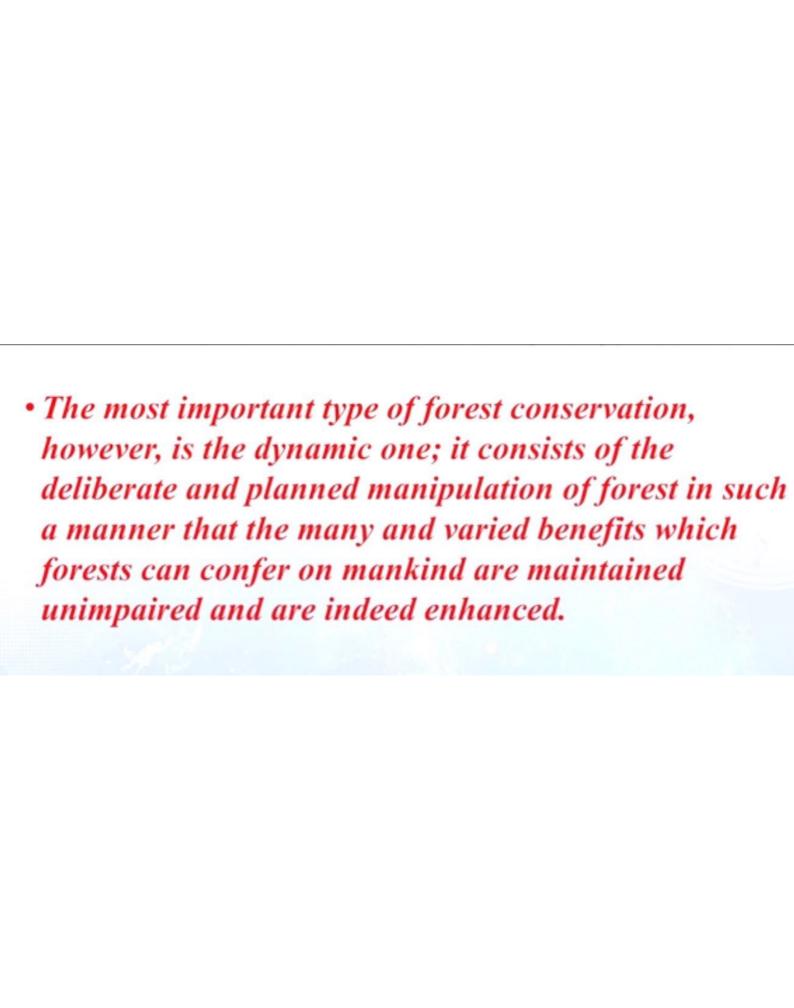


•	N	evert	he	less,	it	is	entire	ly	vali	d	in	two	contexts:	

- In the maintenance, with as little human interference as is possible, of primitive or wilderness areas in some of the larger virgin indigenous State forests.
- In the reservation and maintenance again with the minimum of human interference, of forest sanctuaries or strict scientific reserves.



#### **Initiatives Taken to Save the Forests**

- Conservation of forest is a national problem so it must be tackled with perfect coordination between forest department and the other departments.
- People's participation in the conservation of forests is of vital importance. So we must get them involved in this national task. The cutting of trees in the forests must be stopped at all costs.

Afforestation and special forest programmes should be launched and implemented. Celebrations of all functions, festivals should proceed with tree-plantation. Cutting of timber and other forests produce should be restricted. The Government proposes to implement the tree plantation programme extensively in the country.	

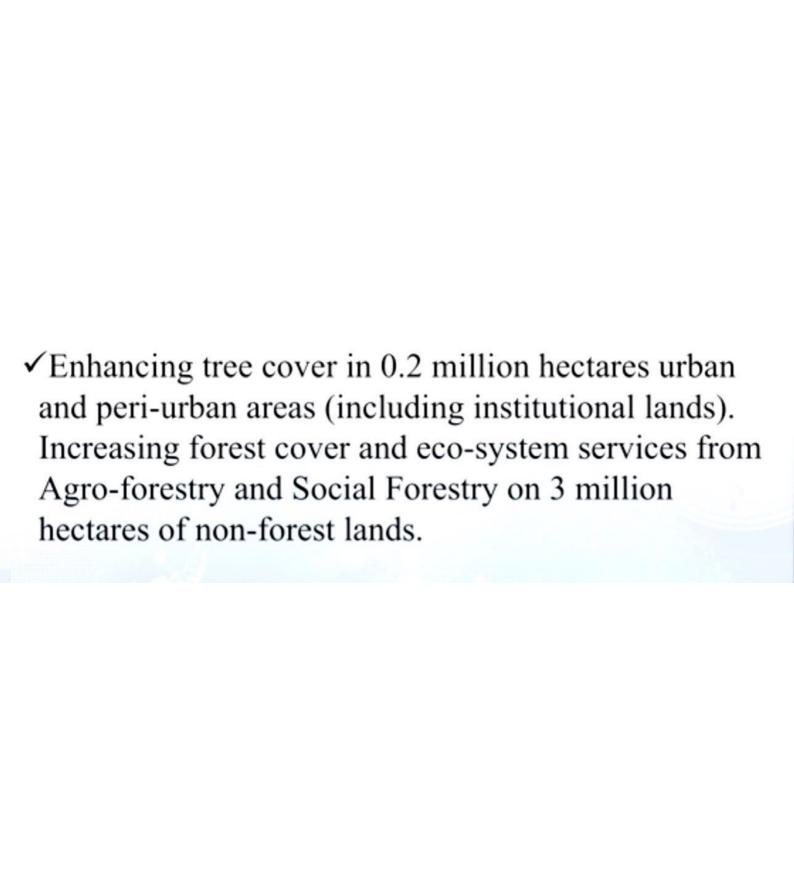
•	To increase forest and tree cover in the country, the Central Government has initiated several measures. Notable among them are launching of National Mission for a Green India and taking appropriate measures to put in place a proper institutional mechanism for expeditious utilization of
	amounts realised in lieu of forest land diverted for non-forest purpose.

## The National Mission for a Green India aims at:

✓ Enhancing quality of forest cover and improving ecosystem services from 4.9 million hectares of predominantly forest lands, including 1.5 million hectares of moderately dense forest cover, 3 million hectares of open forest cover, 0.4 million hectares of degraded grass lands.

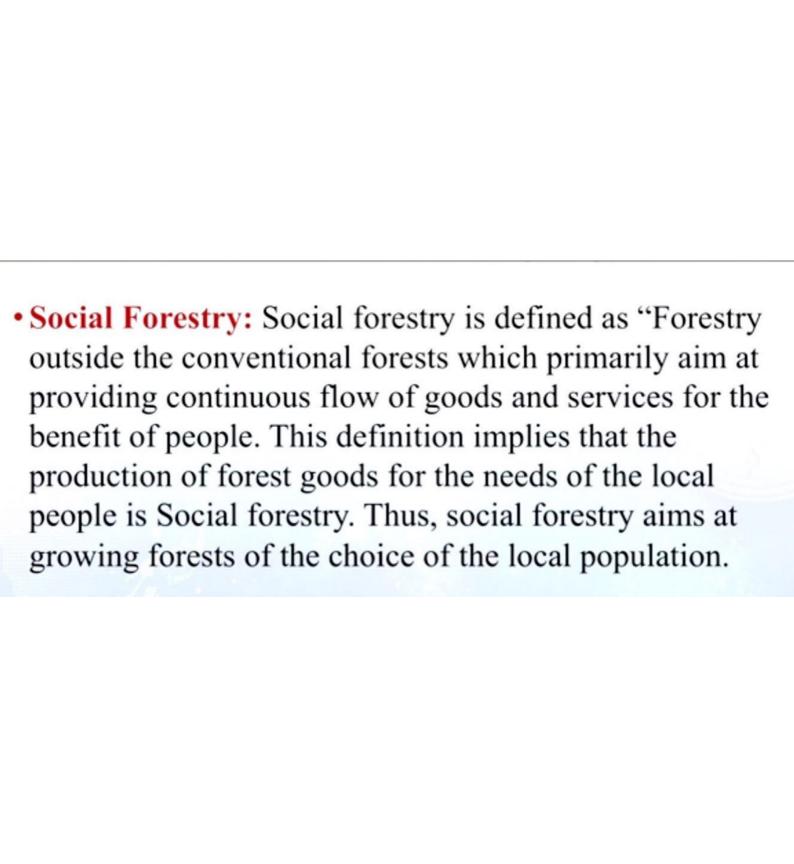
# The National Mission for a Green India aims at:

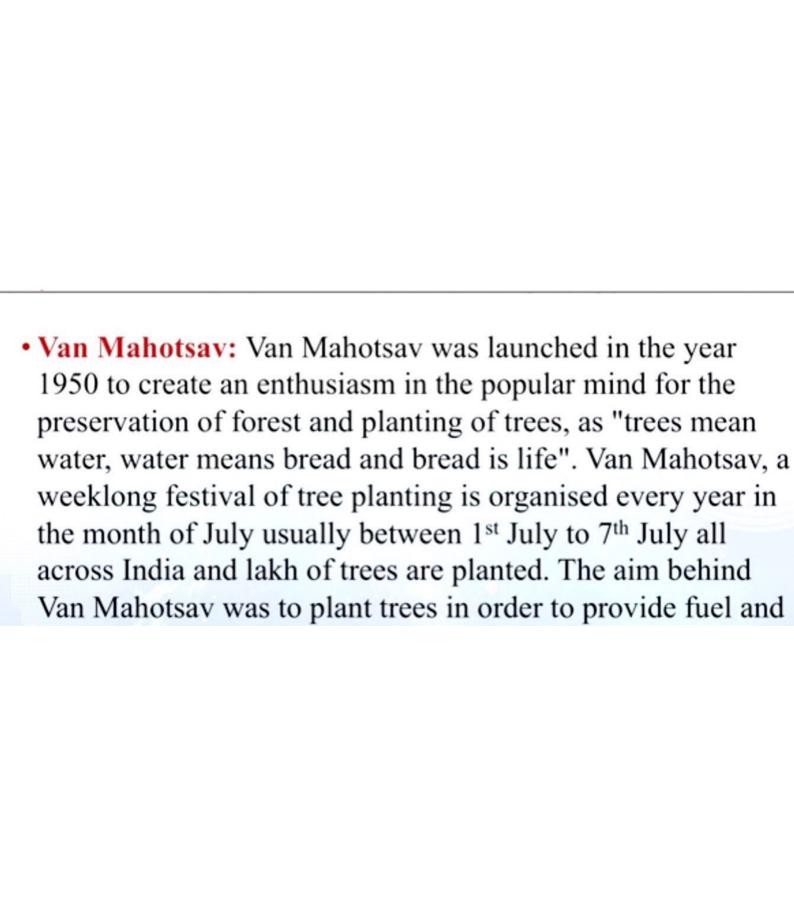
✓ Eco-restoration/afforestation to increase forest cover and eco system services from 1.8 m ha forest/non forest lands, including scrub lands, shifting cultivation areas, abandoned mining areas, ravine lands, mangroves and sea-buckthorn areas.



# The National Mission for a Green India aims at:

 Agro-Forestry: Agro forestry or agro-silviculture is a land use management system in which trees or shrubs are grown around or among crops or pastureland. It combines shrubs and trees in agricultural and forestry technologies to create more diverse, productive, profitable, healthy, ecologically sound, and sustainable land-use systems.

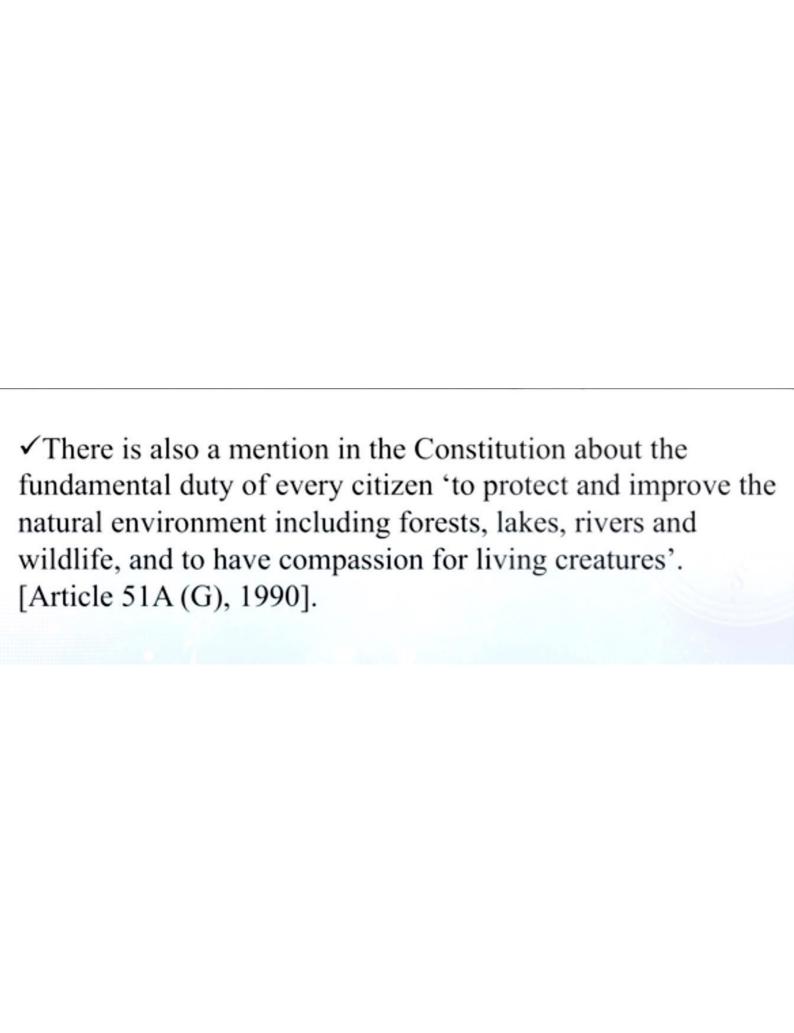




<ul> <li>The Forest Conservation Act 1980: this Act was enacted to help country's forests.</li> <li>✓ It strictly restricts and regulates the de-reservation of forests or use of forests land for non-forest purposes without the prior approval of the Central government.</li> </ul>

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✓ The Act lays down the prerequisites for the diversion of forests land for non-forest purposes.
✓ Though in 1977, direct reference to forest protection and improvement was made in the Constitution through the 42 <sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act when Article 48A was
inserted into it, the scholars of forest policies and Acts in India would be aware that the framers of the Constitution were already committed to environmental protection and its

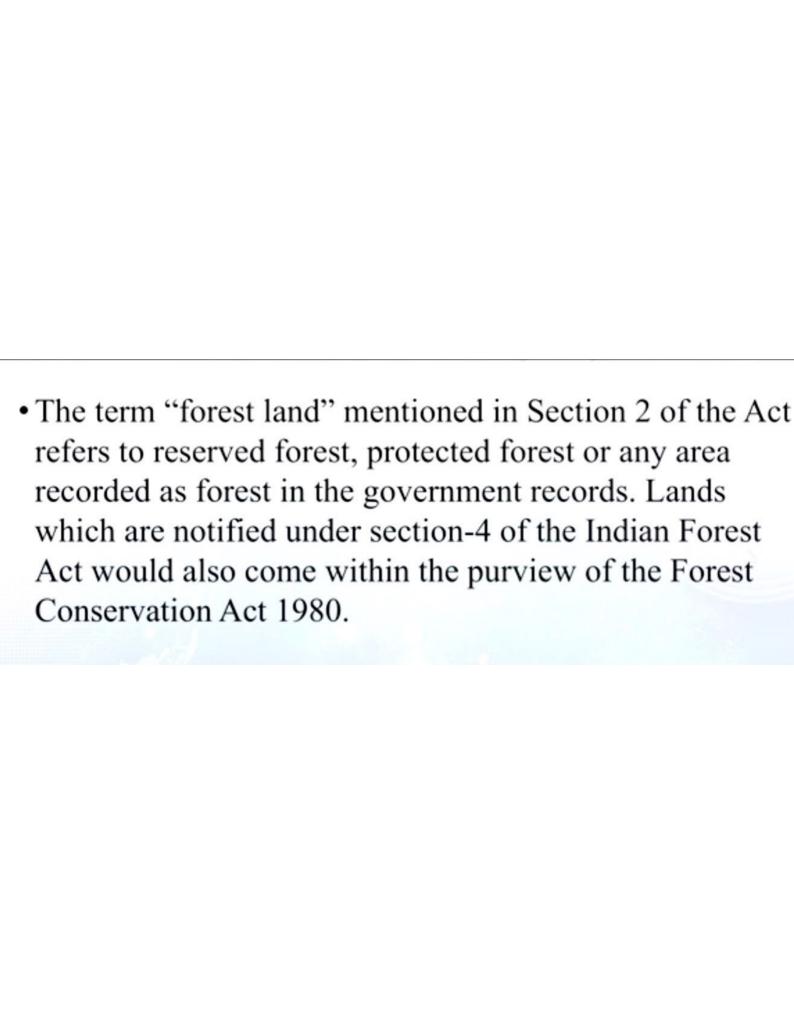


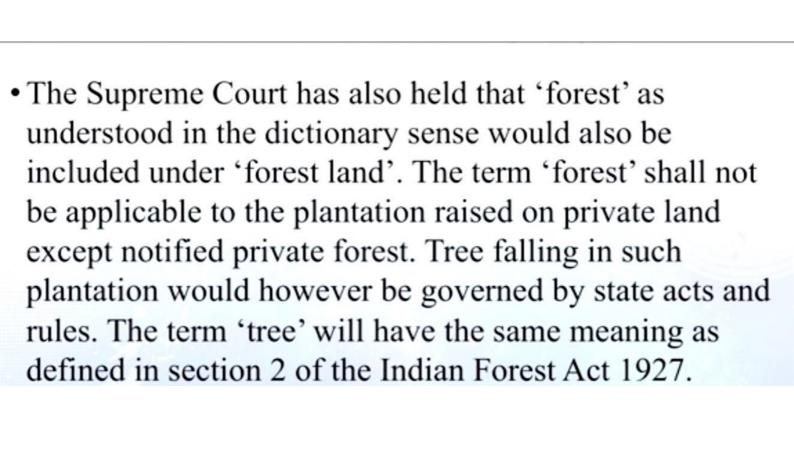
# • The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is a Central Act of Parliament with a view to provide for the conservation of forest and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto. The act extends to the whole of India

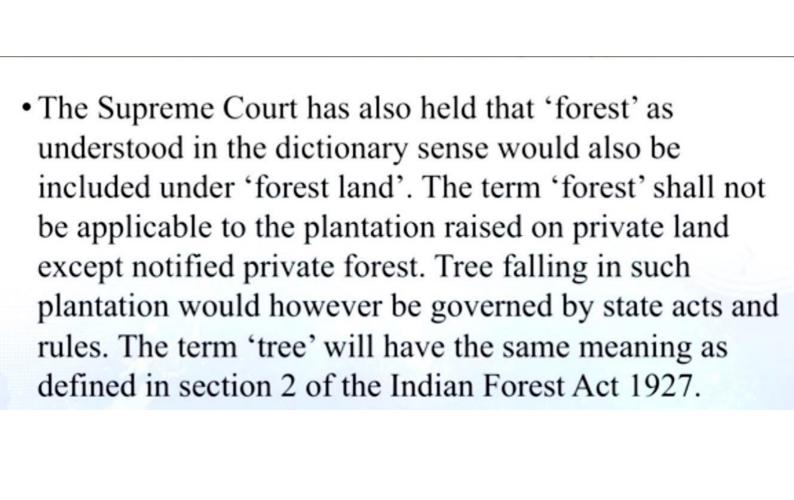
except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

#### Forest Conservation Act 1980: An Introduction

 Section 2 of the act makes a provision of a prior approval of the Central Government necessary before a State Government or any other authority issues direction for de-reservation of reserved forests (which have been reserved under the Indian Forest Act 1927), use of forest land for non – forest purpose, assigning forest land by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organization not owned, managed or controlled by the government and clear felling of naturally grown trees



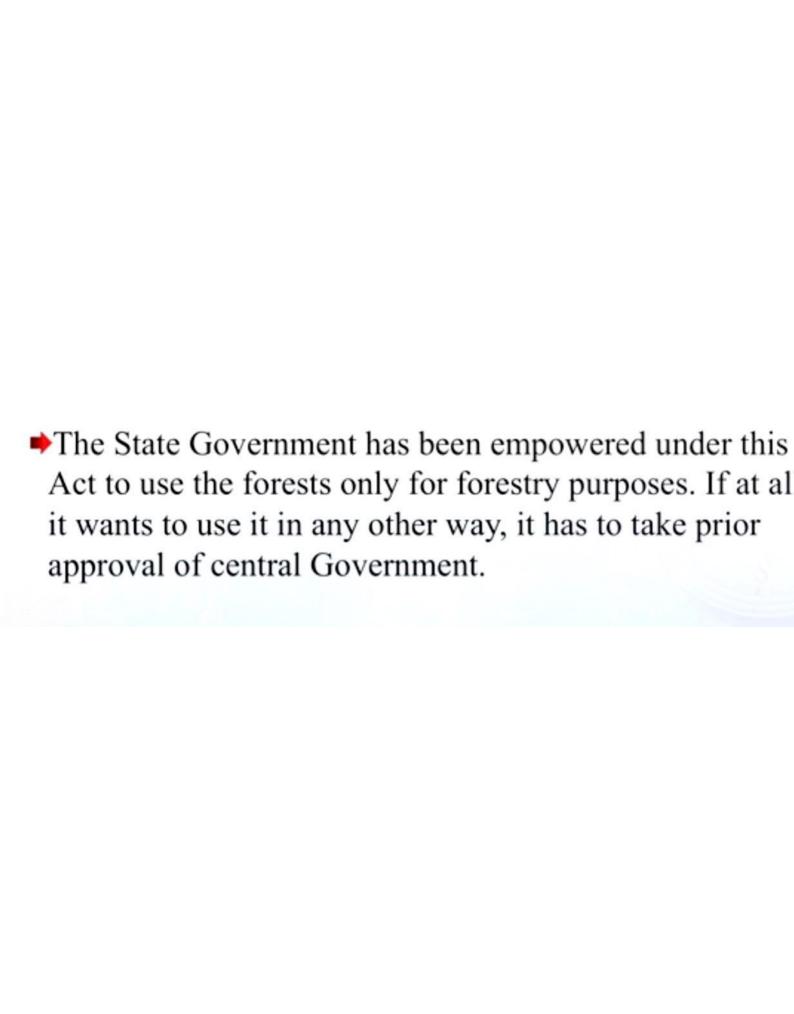




In 1980 the Forest conservation Act was enacted for providing protection to the forests and to regulate the diversion of forestlands for non-forestry purposes.

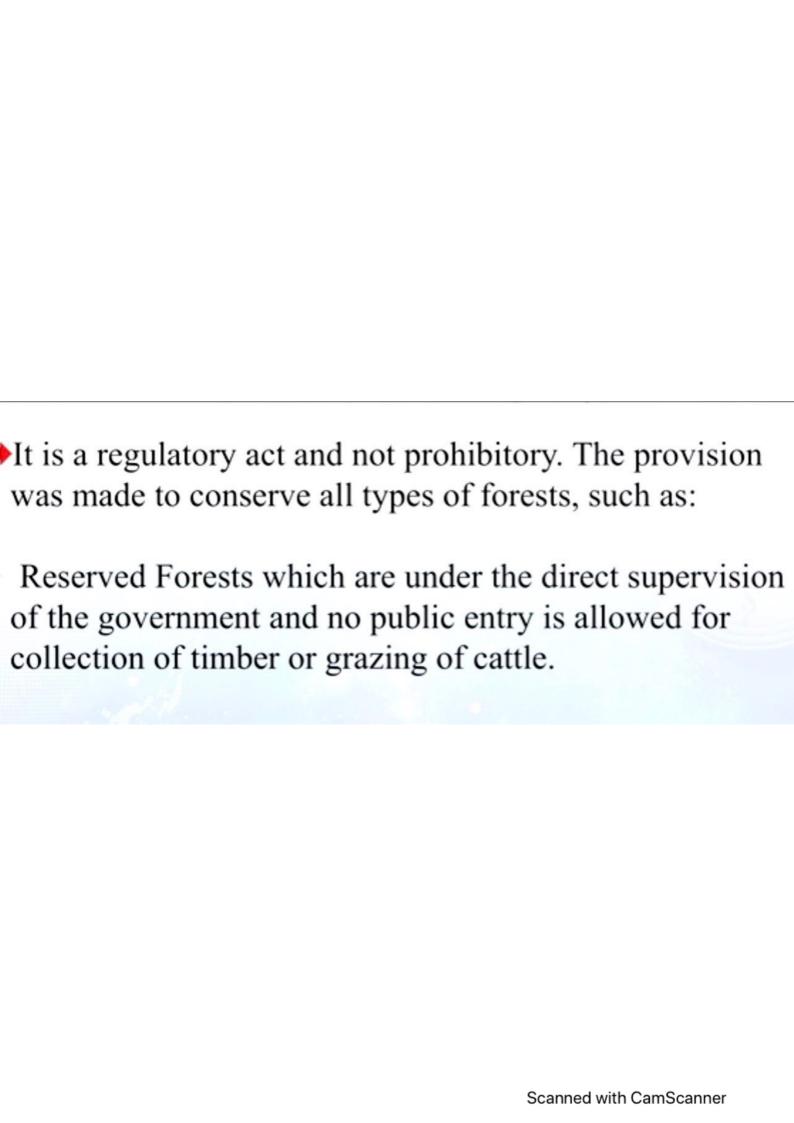
The major salient features of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 are following.

Prior approval of the Central Government is essential for de-reservation of forest lands and the second of the Central Government is essential



▶It is a regulatory act and not prohibitory. The provision was made to conserve all types of forests, such as:	l
<ul> <li>Reserved Forests which are under the direct supervision of the government and no public entry is allowed for collection of timber or grazing of cattle.</li> </ul>	or

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◆The Forest Conservation Act is an interface between
conservation and development. Any illegal non-forest
activity within a forest area can be stopped immediately
under this Act. Some non-forest activity like construction
works, pipelines for water supply, check posts, wireless
communications etc were exempted.
◆It permits sensible and regulated use of forestland for non
forestry purposes.

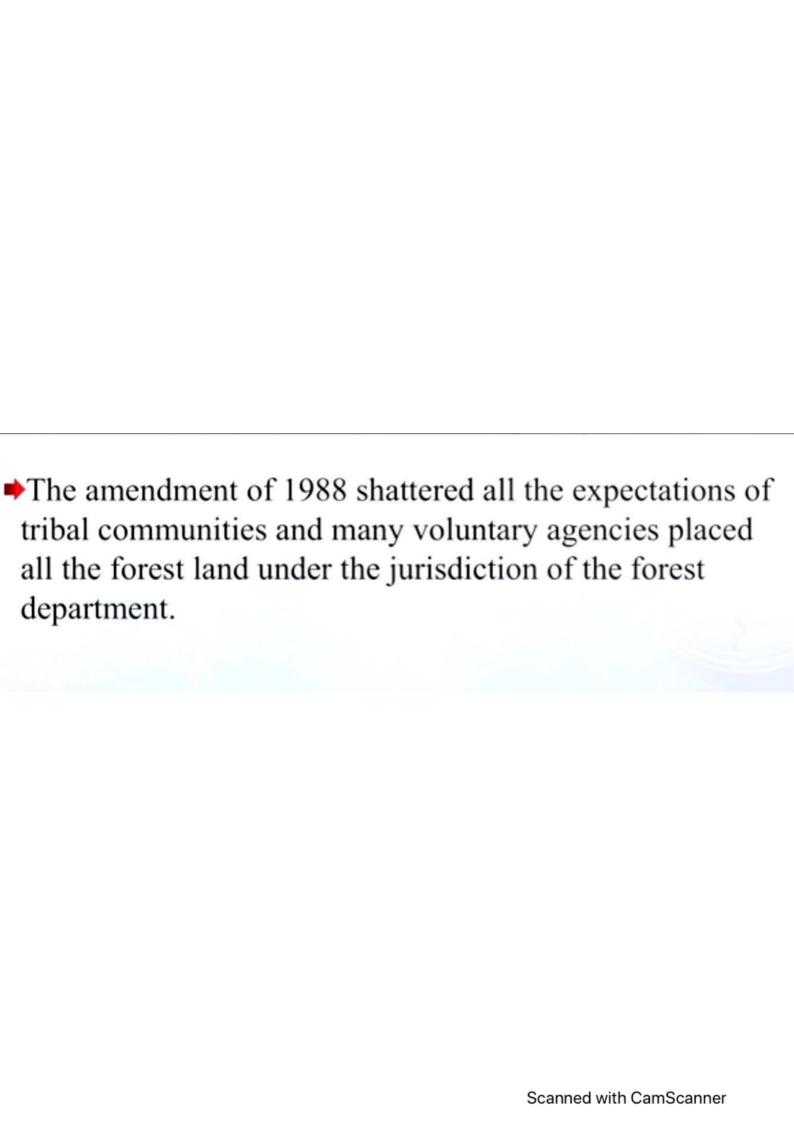
During 1950-80, the rate of diversion of forestlands for non-
forestry purposes was 1.5 lakh hectares per annum. After
enactment of the Forrest Conservation Act 1980, the rate
came down to about 35 thousand hectares per annum.

→The Act provides for the constitution of advisory committee to advise the Government with regard to the grant of approved by the Central Government (Section. 2) or any

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be punish 15 days (Sauthority	able with imprisonable with imprisonable with imprisonable Section. 3-A). A deemed to be great to be great and the section is a section as a section	sion of Section 2, to sonment for a period any government deposition of the offence punished according	od extending to partment or any shall be liable to
be procee	eded against and	punished according	igly.

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For the purpose of section 2 of the Act, non-forest purpose means the breaking up or clearing of any forest land or portion thereof for:
<ul> <li>a) The cultivation of tea, coffee, spices, rubber, palms, oil-bearing plant, horticulture crops or medicinal plants.</li> </ul>

- ▶For the purpose of section 2 of the Act, non-forest purpose means the breaking up or clearing of any forest land or portion thereof for:
- a) The cultivation of tea, coffee, spices, rubber, palms, oil-bearing plant, horticulture crops or medicinal plants.

a) Any purpose other than reforestation, but does not include any work relating to ancillary conservation, development and management of forest and wildlife, namely, the establishment of check posts, fire-lines, wireless communication and construction of fencing, bridges and culverts, dams, waterholes, trench marks, boundary marks, pipelines or other like purposes.

## Amendment in the Forest Conservation Act 1980

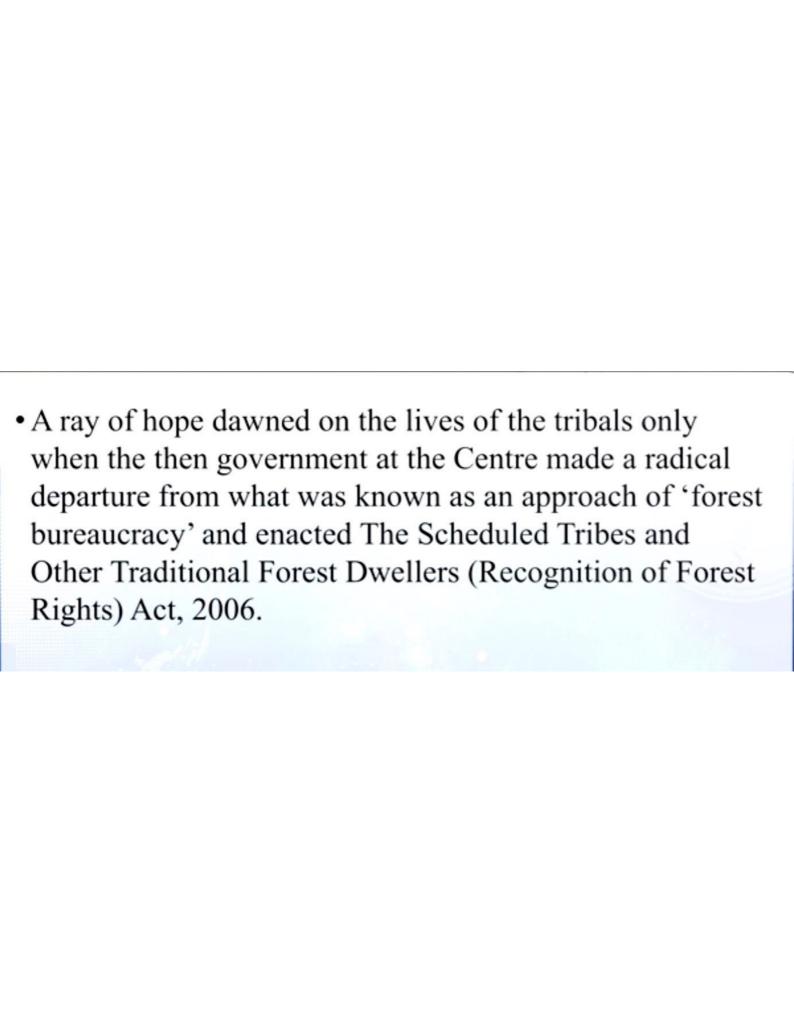
 The amendment which took place in 1988 emphasised upon that forest departments are not allowed to assign and forest land by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or non-government body for reforestation.

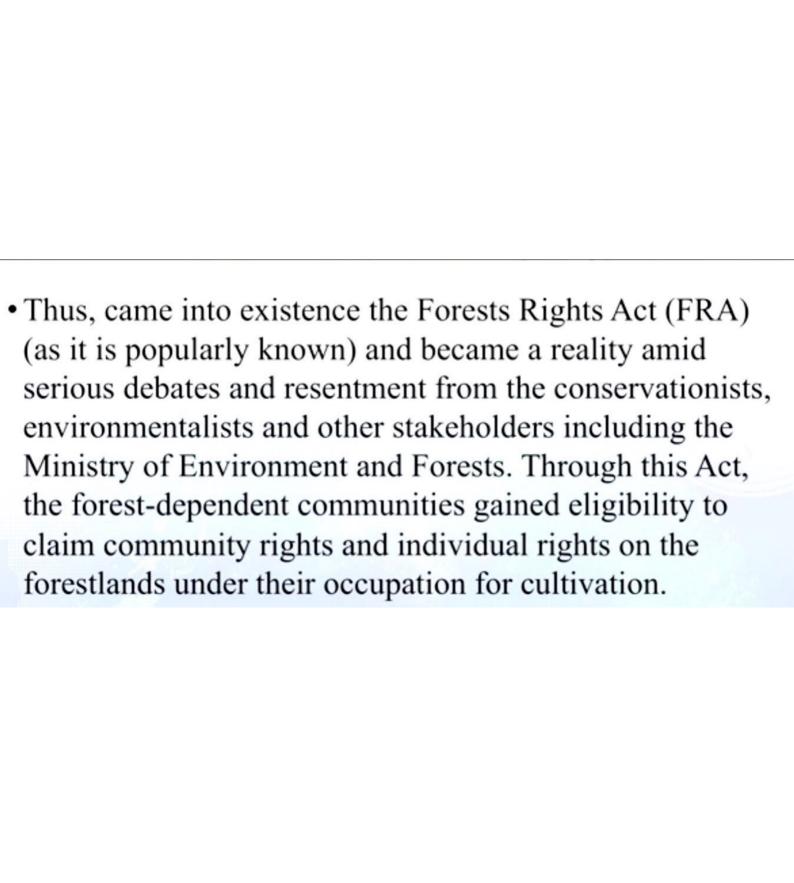
## **Amendment in the Forest Conservation Act 1980**

 Then the Act of 1980 again got amended in 1988 and has following sections such as extent and commencement, restriction on the conservation of forests of use of forest land for non-forest purpose, constitution of advisory committee.

### **Amendment in the Forest Conservation Act 1980**

A sympathetic shift towards issue concerning tribals
was observed when the 1988 forest policy
incorporated the clauses to protect the forest dwellers'
rights which ultimately resulted in the declaration by
the Government of India of the September 18,1990
guidelines to regularise encroachments and settling
disputes on forests lands.





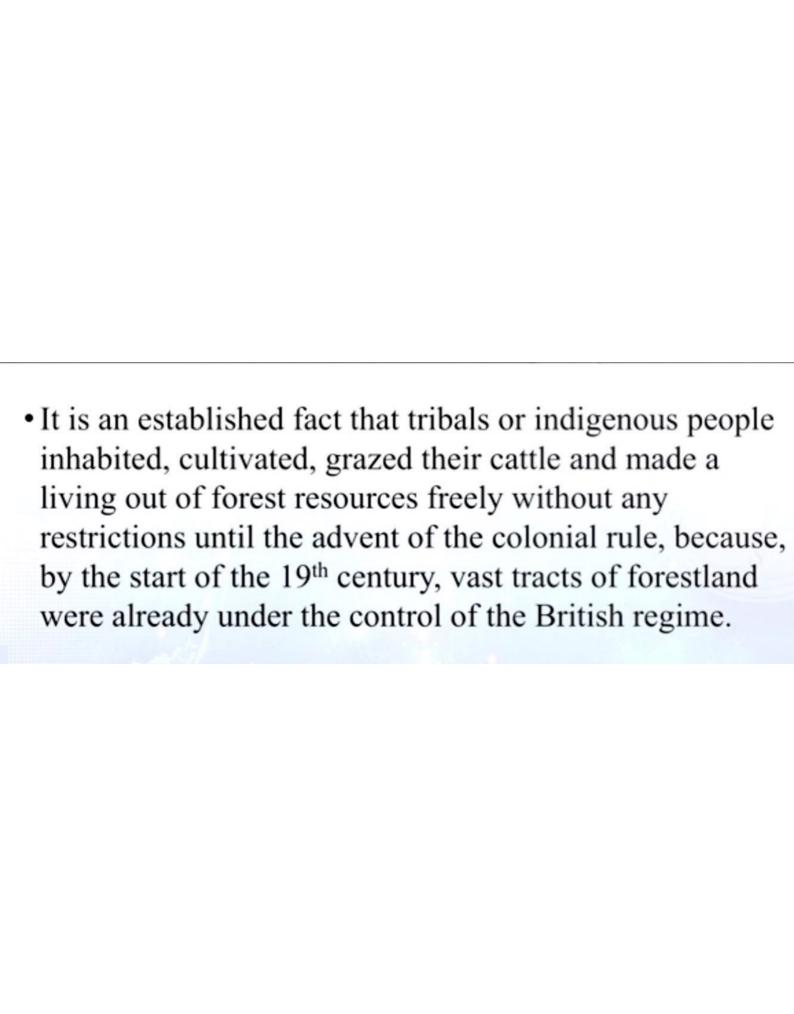
# Drawbacks of the Forest Conservation Act 1980

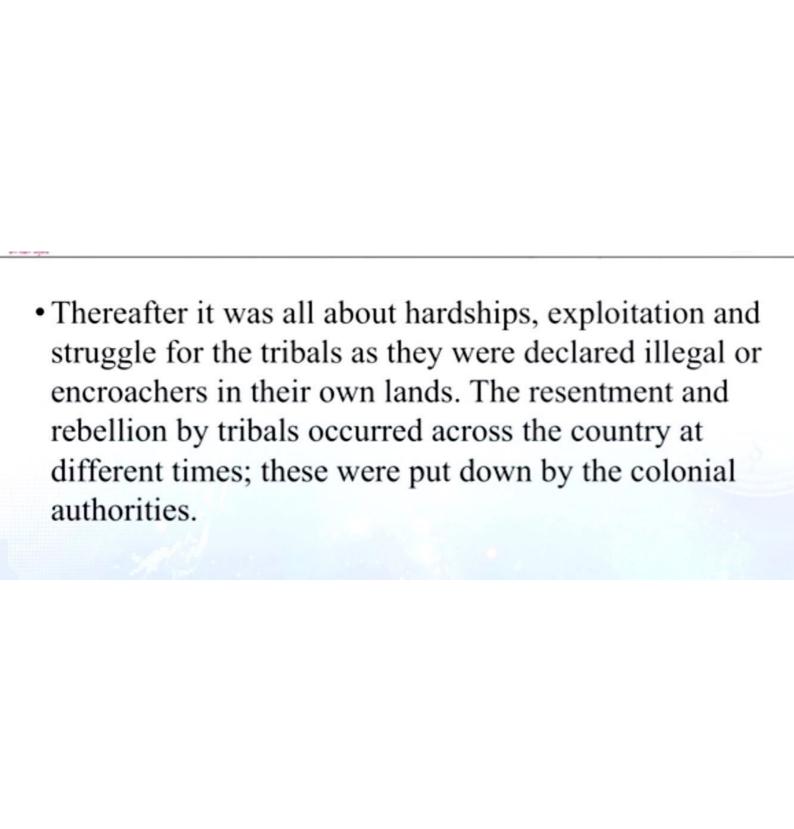
- This act transfers the power from state to centre for the conversion of reserve forest land to non-forest areas.
- Tribals are forced to involve in criminal activities like smuggling, killing etc. when they are stopped from taking resources from forest resources. This law is more interested in protecting the forest ecosystem than the tribal people. Thus the power has been centralized at the torthe forest conservation act 1980 purples.

<ul> <li>The Act has failed to attract public so infringed upon the human rights of to people. They argue that the law is continued the trees, birds and animals, but it is people as marginal.</li> </ul>	he poor native oncerned in protectin

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Drawbacks	of the Forest Conservation Act 1980
one of the ma	mmunity participation in the Act remains ajor drawbacks which affect proper the Act. This law cannot be acknowledged ge of tribal communities towards forests
execution of the knowledg	the Act. This law cannot be acknowledged





### Conclusion

 In conclusion the forest should be looked upon as a source of revenue. Forests are renewable natural sources. These are national assets to be protected and enhanced for the well being of the people and Nation.

#### Conclusion

 Individuals as well as governments can do their part in protecting the forests of the world. Knowledge about the importance of forest needs to be spread so that people become aware of the danger to everyone and everything on the earth by deforestation.

