

# Proposal to Amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

## Why in News

Recently, the **Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC)** has proposed an amendment to the **Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980** to bring significant changes to forest governance in India.

# **Key Points**

- About:
  - · Aim:
- To liberalise forest laws through facilitating private plantations for harvesting and exploration or extraction of oil and natural gas deep beneath forest land by drilling holes from outside the forest areas.
- Definition of Forest:
  - The Supreme Court in **TN Godavarman Thirumulpad versus Union of India and Others** (1996), have defined forest as, all areas which are recorded as 'forest' in any government record, irrespective of ownership, recognition and classification.
- Need of Amendment:
  - Forests on Private Land: Identification of forests on private land is subjective and arbitrary to some extent.
    - This results in a lot of resentment and resistance particularly from private individuals and organisations.
    - Considering any private area as forest, would restrict the right of an individual to use his/her own land for any non-forestry activity.
    - This has led to the tendency to keep most of the private lands devoid of vegetation even if there's scope for planting activities.
  - Changes in the Ecological and Economic Needs: There has been considerable change in the ecological, social and environmental regimes in the country in the last few years.
    - Present circumstances, particularly for accelerated integration of conservation and development, have become necessary to amend the Act.
  - Achieving India's Climate Target: To achieve the <u>Nationally Determined</u>
    <u>Contribution (NDC)</u> extensive plantations in all possible available lands outside
    the government forests was necessary.
- Highlights of the Proposal:
  - Defining 'Forests': Deemed forests listed by state governments up to 1996 will continue to be considered forest land.
    - Land that was acquired by the Railways and the road ministries before 1980,

but on which forests came up, will no longer be considered forests.

- Strategic Projects: The forest land for strategic and security projects of national importance should be exempted from the need to obtain prior approval from the Central government.
  - Doing this will allow states to permit diversion of forest land for strategic and security projects that are to be completed in a given time frame.
- Oil and Natural Gas Extraction: Facilitate new technologies such as Extended Reach Drilling (ERD) for extraction of oil and natural gas found deep beneath the forest land by drilling holes from outside the forest areas.
  - The use of such technology is quite environment-friendly and as such should be kept outside the purview of Act.
- **Building in Forests**: To ease the grievances of the individuals whose land fall in state specific private forests act or within the purview of dictionary meaning of forest.
  - The proposal allows them the **right to construct structures for bonafide purposes** including forest protection measures and residential units up to an area of 250 sq mtr as one time relaxation.

#### Forest in India

- According to <u>India State of Forest Report, 2019</u>, the <u>Total Forest and Tree cover is 24.56%</u> of the geographical area of the country.
  - Forest Cover (Area-wise): Madhya Pradesh> Arunachal Pradesh> Chhattisgarh> Odisha> Maharashtra.
  - National Forest Policy of India, 1988 envisages a goal of achieving 33% of the geographical area of the country under forest and tree cover.
- Constitutional Provisions:
  - Through the <u>42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act</u>, 1976 Forests and Protection of Wild Animals and Birds were transferred from State to Concurrent List along with Education, Weights & Measures and Administration of Justice.
  - Article 51 A (g) of the Constitution states that it shall be the <u>Fundamental Duty</u> of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests and Wildlife.
  - Article 48 A in the <u>Directive Principles of State policy</u>, mandates that the State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

### Source: IE

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