

FORESTS & ENVIRONMENT

ANNUAL PLAN – 2010 - 2011

INTRODUCTION

Forests in Jharkhand extend over 23,605 sq.km., representing 29.61% of the total geographical area of the state. Of these forests, 18.83% (i.e. 4,387 sq.km.) are Reserved Forests and 81.14% (i.e.19,185 sq.km.) Protected Forests, the rest 0.03% (i.e. 33 sq.km.) being Unclassed Forests.

As per the State of Forest Report (SFR) 2005, published by the Forest Survey of India (FSI) on the basis of satellite data, the forest cover of Jharkhand is 22,591 sq.km., which is 28.34% of the total geographic area. Out of this, 2,544 sq.km. has been classified as Very Dense Forest with canopy density of 70% or above, 9078 sq.km. as Moderately Dense Forest with 40–70% canopy density and 10,969 sq.km. as Open Forest with 10–40% canopy density. The FSI has also evaluated the tree cover of the state. The total forest & tree cover is 32.20% of the total geographical area as per SFR 2005.

The contribution of forestry sector in the GDP of the State has declined from 2% (2001-02) to 1.5% (2009-10). The productivity of forest land is as low as Rs. 2500/ha. whereas the productivity of pond and agriculture land are Rs. 1.30 lakhs/ha. and Rs. 30000/ha, respectively. The low productivity of forest land has resulted into an abject poverty of the rural poor of the State, the poverty ratio for the poor is as high as 48% which is among one of the highest in the country. Steps are being taken to improve the productivity of forest land so that the contribution in GDP improves resulting into improvement of BPL families of the State.

The forest flora of the state includes important species like Sal, Asan, Gamhar, Karam, Harre, Bahera, Sidha, Arjuan, Shisham, Teak, Khair, Kend, Kusum, Mahua, Piar, Palas, Semal, Salai, Bamboo, Jamun, Karanj, Imli, Mahulan, Kanod etc. Several medicinal plant species are native to the state. A large number species yield valuable minor forest produce, the important ones being tendu leaves, mahulan leaves, myrobalans etc.

The state's forest fauna includes, besides lower animal life forms, several species of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Cheetal, Sambhar, Barking Dear, Black Buck, Gaur, Neelgai, Wild Boar, Wolf, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear, Hyaena, Langur, Rhesus Monkey, Porcupine etc are the important mammals. The State has one National Park and eleven Wildlife Sanctuaries for *in situ* conservation and development of wildlife. Project Tiger with one Palamau Tiger Reserve and Project Elephant are the national conservation projects which are running in the State. One Elephant Reserve, Singbhum Elephant Reserve, has also been created. For *ex situ* conservation, there is one Biological Park, one Crocodile Breeding Centre and one Deer Park.

The forests of the state perpetually face various pressures, such as pressure of illicit felling for domestic as well as commercial purposes, illegal and/or

unregulated grazing, forest fires, illegal mining/ quarrying/ cultivation etc. The basic reason behind the heavy biotic pressure on forests is the very high rate of growth in human and cattle population coupled with undeveloped/ underdeveloped resources leading to vicious circle of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment/ lack of alternative livelihood opportunity/ resources, etc. These pressures have caused degradation of forests, and still continue to do so. The growing stock as well as ground cover are progressively depleting, erosion of valuable top soil has accelerated with another vicious circle of greater run off speed and volume and regeneration of important species are not coming up. In order to check the deterioration, several plantation schemes aimed at restocking/ rehabilitation of forests, raising plantations with emphasis on quick growing species for small wood/ fuel/ fodder/ fruit/ timber/ other MFP etc., with soil and moisture conservation measures as per requirement of the site, have been formulated and are being implemented. These forestry operations provide employment opportunities to the rural population living in and around forests.

Planning Commission, Govt. of India has fixed monitorable targets for the Forests and Forest & Tree Cover. The states have been directed to bring 33% of their geographical area under forests and tree cover by 2012. The XI Five Year Plan envisages some challenging targets, such as Block Plantation in 308860 Ha., Roadside Plantation 4900 Km., Gabion Plantation 317000 nos. and permanent nurseries 12700 Ha. The plan lays emphasis on conservation & development, involvement of people in forest protection and development, constitution of Forest Development Agencies and creation of GIS cell at Forest Headquarters.

Achievement during 11th Plan

Sl. No.	Plantation Scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
1	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests								
	Area in ha	24255.64	16698.37	16753.24	25636.90	16707.49	11036.65	-	-
	No. of plants	24255640	16698370	16753250	25030900	16707490	11036650	-	-
2	Plantation of Quick Growing Species								
	Area in ha	3241.08	5390.670	6890.197	6891.36	2098.91	2830.83	-	-
	No. of plants	8102675	13476675	17225475	17228250	5247275	7077075	-	-
3	Soil Conservation and Afforestation								
	Area in ha	3973.34	4056.608	1158.96	2586.82	733.20	4665.597	-	-

	No. of plants	6619584	6758295	1930910	4226342	1221527	7772885	-	-
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Sl. No.	Plantation Scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
4	Development of MFP								
	Area in ha	4619.96	4459.08	5990.033	7055.830	3891.00	4935.19	8113.724	3452.28
	No. of plants	4561050	5345019	7298643	4489375	2431875	4429494	1021958 3	7932950
5	Lac Development								
	Area in ha	836.28	412.250	465.06	678.66	85.44	2291.01	1200.478	222.58
	No. of plants	2090700	1032450	1162650	1696650	213600	5727525	3001195	556450
6	Intensive Forest Development Programme (Prev., "Fuel & Fodder Plantation")								
	Area in ha	2610.33	-	-	-	-	2459.26	273.704	-
	No. of plants	2610330	-	-	-	-	4097127	455991	-
7	Road-side Plantations (Greening of hills)								
	Area in ha		-	-	-	-	962.40	6951.546	4380.56
	No. of plants		-	-	-	-	1603358	1158127 6	729801 3
8	Road-side Plantations (Linear)								
	Length in Km	802.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.00
	No. of plants	1636852	-	-	-	-	-	-	68000
9	Road-side/ Institutional premises Plantations (Gabion)								
	Gabions in No.	-	-	-	23759	2372	-	5900	60140
10	Plantations raised by the Research Wing of the Department								
	Area in ha	171.30	100.00	77.53	100.00	-	-	-	-
	No. of plants	171300	100000	77538	100000	-	-	-	-
11	Mango Graft Plants on raiyats' land (under Intensive Forest Development Programme)								

Area in acre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170.644	457.22
No. of plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85322	228610

- 240.368 Ha. of permanent Nurseries have been established
- 10903 Village Forest Management & Protection Committees (VFMPCs) have been constituted which are protecting 21560 Sq.Km. of forest area.

2. STATE SHARE TO CSS

2.1 Intensification of Forest Management (75 : 25)

(Previously called “Integrated Forest Protection Scheme”)

Till 2002-03, this scheme aimed at intensification of forest management was being implemented as Central Scheme (100% central fund). In 2003-04, Govt. of India decided to run this scheme on 75 : 25 basis (Centrally Sponsored Scheme). In 2010–11, the works of modernization of the department, including development of Forest Management Information System (FMIS), improvement of infrastructure, fire protection, construction/ improvement of boundary pillars, strengthening of naka system, improvement of mobility, etc. will be taken up as per GoI guidelines.

2.2 Palamau Tiger Reserve (50 : 50)

The Project Tiger is a centrally sponsored scheme started by the Govt. of India in 1974. States project tiger area, Palamau Tiger Reserve, is spread over 1026 sq.km. The main objective of the scheme is to maintain and develop the tiger habitat (project area) so as to provide a congenial environment for healthy sustenance and breeding of tiger. There has been significant improvement in the ecology of the Tiger Reserve/ National Park as well as its tiger population since the commencement of the scheme. The works of development of the Tiger Reserve will continue in 2010-11.

Steps will be taken to make payment of compensation to the land losers in lieu of their land being declared as the reserved forest, the amount has been assessed as Rs. 120.00 crore (approx).

Similarly payments will be made in lieu of Hazaribagh National Park, Udhwa Bird Sanctuary, Koderma National Park, Lawalong Wolf Sanctuary etc.

2.3 Bhagwan Birsa Biological Park at Ranchi (50 : 50)

Bhagwan Birsa Biological Park at Ranchi has been created for *ex situ* conservation and rehabilitation of endangered species of wildlife, and also to provide interface to the people in order to generate awareness. Public Private Partnership (PPP) concept for adopting animals for their foods, maintenance of enclosures, etc has been introduced to raise awareness and sensitivity among the people. The scheme aims at improving the infrastructural facilities for better care and upkeep of captive animals, including construction/ upgradation of animal enclosures, introduction of new animals and creation/upgradation of visitor-facilities. These development works will continue in 2010-11.

2.4 Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (50:50)

Under this scheme, the management and development of all sanctuaries (wildlife habitats) of the state are carried out for *in situ* conservation of wildlife. The works include protection of habitat from illicit felling, fire, encroachment, etc. and its wildlife from poaching, management (creation/ upkeep/ upgradation) of grassland, water holes and other infrastructure, eco-development activities, awareness generation, etc. These works will continue in 2010–11.

2.5 Subsidy to Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CEPTs)

Adoption of pollution control technologies is necessary for industries to comply with effluent standards, but the small-scale industries (SSI) are generally not able to set up costly Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) of their own due to low financial strength. The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India has a centrally sponsored scheme for enabling SSI to set up new or upgrade the existing CETPs, where under financial assistance is provided by both Central and State Governments, the pattern being Central Subsidy–25% of the total project cost, State Subsidy–25% of the total project cost, Entrepreneur’s contribution–20% and Loan from Financial Institutions –30%. Establishment of CETPs by the SSIs in Jharkhand is in the interest of the State and the SSIs are required to be encouraged through govt. subsidy to set up new or upgrade existing CETPs and comply effluent standards. Therefore, it is proposed to provide state subsidy to SSIs for enabling them to set up new or upgrade the existing Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs).

3. STATE PLAN SCHEMES **Continuing Scheme**

3.1 Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests

The forests get degraded due to various biotic pressures like illicit felling, grazing, fire etc. The degraded forests have stunted tree growth along with blank areas but, generally, there is enough root stocks. These root-stocks of existing inferior vegetation are capable of growing into trees, provided they are cut back, protected and tended. Such degraded forests are taken up for rehabilitation under this scheme wherein the existing inferior natural vegetation is cut back and tended and

blank areas are planted with indigenous species. In 2010-11, the works of on-going work programmes approved under the scheme in previous years will be carried out, but no new rehabilitation/ plantation work will be taken up. Such new rehabilitation/ plantation works will be taken up under NREGS. In addition, the works of on-going work programmes approved under “XII Finance Commission Grant-in-aid” scheme in 2008-09 will also be carried out under this scheme because the tenure of XII Finance Commission would end in 2009-10.

3.2 Plantation of Quick Growing Species

This scheme aims to augment the growing stock in the degraded forests by raising quick growing species to meet the future household/ industrial/ commercial demand of timber by raising plantations of timber species, such as shisham, gamhar, teak etc. Besides that, special efforts are made to plant fruit trees and other fuel wood species. In 2010-11, the works of on-going work programmes approved under the scheme in previous years will be carried out, but no new work will be taken up. new plantation works will be taken up under NREGS.

3.3 Roadside plantations–cum–Urban Forestry

Development of tourist spots through eco task force, greening of hills in and around the capital city of Ranchi and roadside plantations will be the focus of this scheme, which primarily aims at creation of green belts in and around urban areas in order to provide pollution free healthy environment for city dwellers and commuters by greening of adjoining hills, development of green theme parks, plantations along the State/ National Highways and other roads (e.g. linear plantation, gabion plantation, etc.) and in institutional premises (such as schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, government offices/ institutions, industrial areas, etc.), and the works connected/ incidental thereto (e.g. creation and maintenance of permanent nurseries, seed orchards, etc). In 2010-11, the works of on-going work programmes approved under the scheme in previous years will be carried out, including completion of remainder works of Shahid Nirmal Mahto Park (Hazaribagh), Sido-Kanhu Park (Dumka) and Bio-diversity Park (Ranchi) besides maintenance and upgradation of Bio-diversity Park (Ranchi), Sido-Kanhu Park (Dumka), Ghorabandha Park (Jamshedpur), Sido-Kanhu Park (Ranchi), Shri Krishna Park (Ranchi) and plants/ gardens of Nepal House Secretariat and Raj Bhawan. Advance work for greening of hills through plantation in and around the capital city of Ranchi, roadside plantations, etc. will be taken up. In urban areas plantation will be done with bamboo gabion. Places/ spots of tourist interest in the state will be developed through eco task force.

3.4 Development and Value Addition of Minor Forest Produce

Augmenting rural income by facilitating processing of MFPs, such as sal seeds, mahua seeds, bamboo, medicinal plants, etc. (other than kendu leaves) as well as edible fruits/ flowers (mango, jamun, kathal, mahua, etc.) for value addition by providing requisite training and equipments to primary

collectors/ SHGs will be the focus of this scheme. It will be complemented by policy interventions in the form of Minimum Support Price regimes and an alternative marketing arrangement through JHAMCOFED/ JSFDC, to be worked out separately. Another policy intervention through rationalization of transit rules for forest produce is also proposed in order to make it conducive. This scheme provides for raising on forest land the plantations of species, such as bamboo, kaju, tasar-host plants, khair, lemon Grass and sisal, which yield important minor forest produce. Efforts are made to help villagers get trained in value addition of raw MFPs. Sisal, which yields fibre used in manufacture of ropes for local consumption as well as for marine purposes, is capable of growing even on worst type of sites like barren and degraded hills. In 2010-11, the works of on-going work programmes approved under the scheme in previous years will be carried out. Bamboo-based village/ household industries/ craft is proposed to be upgraded and promoted through SHGs by imparting training in improved techniques and making available equipments initially to traditional craftsmen, the turis. Facilitating enhanced income for primary collectors (SHGs) of MFPs (other than kendu leaves) through processing for value addition by providing requisite training and equipments is also proposed. However, no new plantation work will be taken up under the scheme. **New plantation of sisal, lemon grass bamboo, kaju, tasar-host tree species, khair, etc. will be taken up under NREGS.**

3.5 Development and Value Addition of lac and other Gums and Regine

Enhancing rural income by facilitating widespread cultivation of lac and value addition through processing by villagers through SHGs in lac growing areas of the state (to be marketed through state marketing federation) will be the focus of this scheme. Lac cultivation is one of the important income generating activities for tribal families residing in areas of Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana suitable for lac cultivation. This scheme aims at surveying lac-host plant availability, raising plantations of suitable lac-host species and to train the farmers in appropriate techniques of lac cultivation, processing and marketing. In 2010–11, the works of on-going work programmes, approved under the scheme in previous years, of lac host plantation on degraded forest land, rehabilitation of old lac farms for augmenting the availability of brood lac, establishment of demonstration plots for motivating and training villagers in improved lac cultivation, free distribution of lac host plants among villagers in order to promote them to grow lac hosts on their land and facilitating lac cultivation by villagers in groups (SHGs) by way of providing inputs of training, equipments and materials, will be carried on. Further, left out old lac farms will be taken up for rehabilitation. Works on establishment of new lac demonstration plots, facilitating lac cultivation and processing (for value addition) by villagers through SHGs in lac growing areas and training of forest officials/ other villagers are also proposed to be carried out. However, no new work of plantation on forest land/ nursery for free distribution will be taken up under this scheme. Such works will be taken up under NREGS.

3.6 **Wildlife Conservation (Other Parks)**

The state has one National Park in Latehar District, one Biological Park at Ormanjhi, one Crocodile Farm at Muta and one Deer Park at Kalamati in Ranchi District and eleven other Wildlife Sanctuaries. Under the scheme, the management and development of these parks/ sanctuaries are carried out for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and development of wildlife. The works include protection of habitat from illicit felling, fire, encroachment, etc. and its wildlife from poaching, management/ upkeep/ upgradation of grassland, water holes and other infrastructure, eco-development activities, generation of awareness, etc. In 2010–11, these works will continue. **Works for conservation and development of viable population of vultures under Hazaribagh Wildlife Division will also be carried out.**

3.7 **Intensive Forest Development Programme (Fuel wood & Fodder Project)**

Under this scheme, plantations of desired species, including fruit grafts, are taken up on non-forest land, such as *gair-majarua* land, land belonging to govt. institutions and raiyats/ farmers. In 2010-11, the works on new plantations on non-forest land are proposed besides carrying out the works under on-going work programmes approved under the scheme in previous years. Further, it is proposed to help villagers form SHGs to pursue forest produce based clean employment collectively, train them and provide necessary equipments for improvement of their livelihood.

3.8 **Forest Management Facilities (Intensification of Forest Management)**

In 2010-11, constitution of **eco task force** in the state, **digitisation of forest maps** and initiating works on establishment of **State Forest Academy** and **State Forest Research & Management Institute** (on the lines of Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal) will be the focus of this scheme, which primarily aims at strengthening/ improvement of necessary departmental infrastructure and other facilities/ mobility for better functioning and more effective protection of forests, wildlife and forest land. In 2010-11, it is proposed to carry out the constitution of eco task force in the state. Forest officials up to the level of Forester will be provided with mobile phones the recurring cost of which in subsequent years will be borne under Plan Budget. As per the requirement in the department, new civil works pertaining to **construction/ upgradation of office, residential and other departmental buildings, FRHs, nakas, etc. and furnishing of FRHs** will be carried out and necessary modern office and field equipments/ instruments/ gadgets (including solar torches) will be procured. Digitisation of at least 30% of forest maps will be done during FY. 2010-11. Requisite professional services will be obtained. Handling cost of seized materials as well as the fuel/ maintenance cost of vehicles will be provided. Other works for intensive management will also be carried out.

3.9 Training Facilities

Under this scheme, various training courses/ programmes (including initial in-service professional training of Foresters & Forest Guards) of State Forest Service Officers, Range Officers, Foresters & Forest Guards, office staffs and office-bearers/ members of the VFMPs/ EDCs are organized. Three Foresters' Training Schools, one each at Ranchi (Mahilong), Hazaribagh and Chaibasa, are in place to cater to the increased need of the trained personnel. Steps will be taken to establish forest academy on line of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal. Games and sports are also paid attention to for overall development of functionaries at all levels. In 2010–11, training programmes including orientation/ refresher courses, workshops etc. on various themes relevant to meet the present day challenges in protection and management of forests and wildlife, for officials at different levels as well as office-bearers/ members of VFMPs/ EDCs will continue to be organized. Motivational tours/ exposure visits, both within and outside the state, of office-bearers/ members of VFMPs/ EDCs will also be organized, besides holding games/ sports competitions at different levels for forest officials and VFMP/ EDC members. The State Forest Department will also be represented in national forest games/ sports meet.

3.10 Forest Publicity and Public Relations

The scheme seeks to sensitize the people about the importance of forests and wildlife and to motivate them to help carry out tree plantation and protection/ conservation works. For this, seminars, workshops, discussions, meetings, talks etc. are organised in addition to celebrating Van Mahotsava, Wildlife Week, World Environment Day, World Earth Day and such other occasions. Forestry Stalls, depicting activities and achievements, are put up in Udyog Mela during State Establishment Day celebrations, International Trade Fair and other important fairs/ exhibitions. Jhankis are organised during Republic Day celebrations at District/ State level. Awards are given away for excellent works to officials and office bearers/ members of VFMPs/ EDCs. Also, the important activities of the department are documented (incl. Photography, videography), published/ developed and distributed/ displayed/ shown. Periodicals, posters, hand-outs, brochures, booklets, calendar, directories etc. are published and distributed. Suitable films are also produced for publicity and awareness generation. In 2010–11, all these activities will continue. Efforts will be made to use print as well as electronic media (DD, other TV channels, AIR, FM Radios) as far as possible for publicity and generation of public awareness. Extension and PRA for creating data base for facilitating creation of shelves of schemes for greater utilization of NREGS funds are also proposed.

3.11 Forest Survey, Working Plans, Research & Evaluation

(Three previous schemes, viz., "Research & Evaluation", "Forest Resources Survey" and "Planning Monitoring & Evaluation", pertaining to works related to

research, Working Plan preparation/ revision, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, have been merged and christened anew)

In 2010-11, **survey of forest resources** and **revision of Working Plans** of management units will be the focus of this restructured and rechristened scheme under which the components of all the three merged schemes, such as Working Plan preparation/ revision, including detailed resources survey, stock mapping, growing stock assessment, etc. of management units/ Forest Divisions (Territorial), creation/ strengthening of requisite modern infrastructure including GIS Cell, applied research/ studies aimed at finding solutions to state's forest management problems and monitoring and evaluation of departmental works are proposed to be continued in more coordinated and result-oriented way. Besides taking up new works of survey at least 30% of forest resources and at least 30% of Working Plan will be completed during FY. 2010-11. The upgradation of management techniques/ applied research works, etc., the on-going work programmes approved in previous years under the merged schemes, viz., forest resources survey, revision of Working Plans, research/ studies on planting stock improvement and plantation technologies, natural/ artificial regeneration (natural regeneration of sal and its associates in particular), ecological rehabilitation of extremely degraded forests, rehabilitation of mined areas and preparation of model therefor, field trials of clones of various species (different species of Bamboo, Amla, Eucalyptus, Sita Ashok, Karanj, Mahogany etc.) will continue under this scheme. Central Forest Library will be strengthened, Sponsors for desired forestry-related applied research/ study will be explored. Steps will be taken to get the research papers published in magazine of national/ International repute.

3.12 Participatory Forest Management Project

Under this scheme, the Project Coordination Unit will be strengthened and maintained in 2010–11. Preparation of Micro plans based on participation of VFMP, training of committee members/ villagers and field staff, etc. will be taken up.

3.13 Grant-in-aid to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board

Grant-in-aid to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board for its strengthening.

3.14 Grant-in-aid to Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation

Grant-in-aid to Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation Limited, being state's share in the capital of the company.

3.15 Grant-in-aid to Jharkhand State Biodiversity Board

Grant-in-aid to Jharkhand State Biodiversity Board for its functioning and strengthening.

3.16 Grant-in-aid to Jharkhand State Zoo Authority

Grant-in-aid to Jharkhand State Zoo Authority for its functioning (expenditure of establishment) and strengthening/ development as per Para – 14(a)(i) &(ii) of Department of Forest & Environment, Govt. of Jharkhand Notification No. 3361, dated 23.10.2009.

3.17 Grant-in-aid to JHAMCOFED

It is proposed to provide for an alternative marketing arrangement for primary collectors of MFPs, such as sal seeds, mahua seeds, etc. (other than kendu leaves) in order to effectively implement the Minimum Support Price to be fixed by the government for safeguarding them from unscrupulous middlemen.

New Scheme

3.18 Silvicultural Operations

The silvicultural operations in forests as prescribed in the Working Plans are crucial for their health, growth and production capacity. These operations, which could not be carried out timely due to unavailability of requisite funds, are overdue in most of the forest management units/ Forest Divisions. In 2010-11, it is proposed to carry out silvicultural operations in forests (giving priority to Reserved Forests and bamboo forests) of Forest Divisions where the GoI-approved Working Plan is in existence/ currency.

3.19 Steps will be taken to formulate the following policies by the department

(a) Waste land development policy

(b) Policy for minimum support price to MFP

(c) Policy for estimation of NPV with a view to conserve environment and to protect the rural poor.

(d) Policy for Green Building/Green Development.

4. TRIBAL SUB PLAN

A sum of **Rs. 3281.52** lakhs has been earmarked for Tribal Sub Plan out of total proposed outlay of **Rs. 13000.00** lakhs during Annual Plan 2010-11.

5. SPECIAL COMPONENT SUB PLAN

A sum of **Rs. 1562.96** lakhs has been earmarked for Special Component Sub Plan out of total proposed outlay of **Rs. 13000.00** lakhs during Annual Plan 2010-11.

6. OUTLAY PROPOSED FOR VARIOUS SCHEMES (Forest & Wildlife)

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	Annual Plan 2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)			
		Proposed Outlay	Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP
A.	State share to CSS				
1	Intensification of Forest Management (75:25)	171.72	0.00	0.00	171.72
2	Palamau Tiger Reserve (50:50)	80.00	0.00	0.00	80.00
3	Bhagwan Birsa Biological Park at Ranchi (50:50)	20.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
4	Integrated Development of Wild life habitat (50:50)	40.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
5	Subsidy to common Effluent Treatment Plants (CEFTPs)	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
	State Plan Schemes				
	Continuing schemes				
6	Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests	540.69	316.88	0.00	223.81
7	Plantation of Quick Growing Spices	175.59	120.15	0.00	55.44
8	Road Side Plantation -cum- Urban Forestry	3309.23	1356.33	170.68	1782.22
9	Development of MFP	2085.26	862.26	787.01	435.99
10	Lac Development	652.90	185.72	356.97	110.21
11	Wild life conservation (Other Park)	720.00	0.00	0.00	720.00
12	Intensive Forest Development Programme-Fuel wood Fodder Project	1048.90	440.18	221.48	387.24
13	Intensification of Management (Forest Mgmt. facilities)	1686.82	0.00	26.82	1660.00
14	Training Facilities	200.00	0.00	0.00	200.00
15	Forest Publicity and Public Relation	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00
16	Forest Survey, Working Plans, Research & Evaluation	670.89	0.00	0.00	670.89
17	Participatory Forest Mgmt. Project	72.00	0.00	0.00	72.00
18	Grant-in-Aid to Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board	150.00	0.00	0.00	150.00
19	Grant-in-Aid to Jharkhand State Forest Dev. Corporation	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
20	Grant-in-Aid to Jharkhand State Bio diversity Board	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

21	Grant-in-Aid to Jharkhand State Zoo Authority	650.00	0.00	0.00	650.00
22	Grant-in-Aid to JHAMCOFED/Jharkhand State Forest Dev. Corporation	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
	New schemes				
23	Silvicultural Operations	400.00	0.00	0.00	400.00
	Grand Total	13000.00	3281.52	1562.96	8155.52

SUMMARY (Forest & Wild life)

Sl. No.	Type of Scheme	Annual Plan 2010-11 (Rs. in lakh)			
		Proposed Outlay	Flow to TSP	Flow to SCSP	Flow to OSP
A.	Earmarked	--	--	--	--
B.	State Share (CSS/CS)	312.72	0.00	0.00	312.72
C.	State Plan Schemes				
	i. Continuing Schemes	12287.28	3281.52	1562.96	7442.80
	ii. New Schemes	400.00	0.00	0.00	400.00
D.	EAP (if any)	--	--	--	--
E.	Other (13 th Fin. Comm.)	--	--	--	--
	Grand Total	13000.00	3281.52	1562.96	8155.52