

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Haryana proposes to make amendments in certain section, insert new sections and sub- sections in the Indian Forest Act, 1927 which will be applicable to State of Haryana. The main objective of the proposed amendments is to make the act more effective for conservation of forest resources in the state and to define the procedure for its smooth implementation. The draft amended act is uploaded on the Haryana Forest Department website www.haryanaforest.gov.in for seeking comments, views of the general public and other stakeholders.

Any person (s) interested in making any suggestions, views and objections on the proposal contained in draft act may forwarded the same in writing within a period of three weeks through email to Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Forestry), Van Bhavan, Sector-6, Panchkula on e-mail ID apccfforestry@gmail.com.

Place: Panchkula

Dated: 16.08.2021

M. Anwar 16-8-2021
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF)
Panchkula, Haryana.

Dated 01.04.2021
AMENDMENT TO INDIAN FOREST ACT, 1927
CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

Section	Indian Forest Act, 1927	Proposed amendment in IFA with Section (re-arrangement)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Short title and extent---	1. Short title and extent---	
(1)	This Act may be called the Indian Forest Act, 1927.	(1) This Act may be called the Indian Forest (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2021.	Amendment in Title, extent and date of enactment.
(2)	It extends to the whole of India except the territories which immediately before the 1 st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States.	(2) It shall extend to the whole State of Haryana.	
(3)	It applies to the territories, which, immediately before 1 st November, 1956, were comprised in the State of Bihar, Bombay, Coorg, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; but the Government of any State may by Notification in the Official Gazette bring This Act In to force in the whole or any specified part of that State to which this Act extends and where it is not in force.	(3) It shall come in to force at once with effect from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.	
2.	Interpretation Clause---	2. Definition---	
(1)	In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, - “cattle” includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids;	In This Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, - (1) “cattle” includes domesticated / captive population of buffaloes, bulls, bullocks, cows, oxen and other livestock such as camels, donkeys, goats, horses, mares, mithuns, mules, pigs, sheep, yaks, or any other domesticated animals notified by Central or State Government and also their young;	Substitution of definition

(2)	<p>“Forest-Officer” means any person whom the State Government or any Officer empowered by the State Government in this behalf, may appoint to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act or to do anything required by this Act or any rule made there under to be done by a Forest-Officer;</p>	<p>“Forest-Officer” means any person whom the State Government or any Officer empowered by the State Government in this behalf, may appoint to carry out all or any of the purposes of This Act or to do anything required by this Act or any rule made there under to be done by a Forest-Officer;</p>	<p>No change Ditto</p>
(3)	<p>“Forest-offence” means an offence punishable under this Act or under any rule made there under;</p>	<p>“Forest-offence” means an offence punishable under this Act or under any rule made there under;</p>	
(4)	<p>“forest-produce” includes – (a) the following whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say:--- timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, mahua flowers, mahua seeds, kuth and myrabolams and (b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say:- (i) trees and leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce not herein before mentioned, of trees, (ii) plants not being trees (including grass, creepers reeds and moss), and all other parts of produce of such plants, (iii) wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey, and wax, and all other parts of produce of animals, and (iv) peat, surface oil, rock, and minerals (including limestone, laterite, mineral oils, and all products of mines or quarries);</p>	<p>“forest-produce” includes – (a) the following whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say:--- timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, mahua flowers, mahua seeds, kuth and myrabolams, and (b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say:- (i) trees and leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce not herein before mentioned, of trees, (ii) plants not being trees (including grass, creepers reeds and moss), and all other parts of produce of such plants, (iii) wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey, and wax, and all other parts of produce of animals, and (iv) peat, surface oil, rock, and minerals (including limestone, laterite, mineral oils, and all products of mines or quarries);</p>	
(5)	<p>“river” includes any stream, canal, creek or other channels, natural or artificial;</p>	<p>(5)“river” includes any stream, canal, creek or other channels, natural or artificial;</p>	<p>No change, Ditto.</p>
(6)	<p>“timber” includes trees when the y have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not; and</p>	<p>(6)“timber” includes trees when the y have fallen or have been felled or uprooted and all wood whether cutup, sawn, sliced, veneered, split, fashioned or hollowed out or partially processed for any purpose or not;</p>	<p>Substitution</p>

<p>(7)</p>	<p>“tree” includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brush-wood and canes.</p>	<p>(7)“tree” includes palms, reeds, stumps, brush-wood;</p> <p>(8) “Authorised Officer” means an Officer authorised under sub-section (1) of section 52-A and a Forest Officer not below the rank of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACF).</p> <p>(9)“claimant” in respect of any land means a person, claiming to be entitled to the land or any other interest therein acquired, owned, settled or possessed or purported to have been acquired, owned, settled or possessed whether under, through or by any lease or license under and in accordance with any provision or any enactment.</p> <p>(10)“encroachment” means any attempt to or carrying out any Activity on forest land, including making unauthorized passage, breaking of lands for any purpose, destruction of vegetation and disturbing soil strata without any authorization of law including title, rights, or concessions.</p> <p>(11)“Heavy machinery” means tractors, trucks, earthmovers, power driven mechanical loaders and excavators and the likes;</p> <p>(12)“Property” includes all types of tools, vehicles, machinery, ropes, boats, arms, ammunition, chemicals and cattle etc. which are not property of Government but involved in forest offence shall be liable to confiscation & forfeiture as per provisions of this Act .</p> <p>(13)“Perishable Property” shall not just have the dictionary meaning but also includes those items which are subject to natural decay and depreciation of their monetary value viz. Wood, timber, all types of tools, vehicles, machinery, ropes, boats and Arms etc, involved in forest offence shall be</p>	<p>Substitution</p> <p>Insertion of new subsections 2(8) to 2(14) to define few terms</p>
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		<p>liable to confiscation and disposal as per provisions of this Act .</p> <p>(14) "waste material" includes solid, liquid or gaseous substances which are discarded after primary use, or any poisonous materials, rubbish, junk, garbage, filth, excreta, toxic industrial rejection, or unwanted/ undesired / unusable material, or any substance which causes in jury / harm / damage / otherwise adversely affects the human beings / wildlife / forests / environment.</p>	
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	<p>(g) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or, collects, subjects to any manufacturing process or removes, any forest-produce;</p> <p>(h) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;</p> <p>(i) in contravention of any rules made in this behalf by the State Government hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares; or</p>	<p>(g) quarries any major or min or mineral, stones or sand or burns lime or charcoal, or collects, damages, subject to any manufacturing processor removes, forest produce using heavy machinery;</p> <p>(h) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose or cultivates or attempts to cultivate any land in any other manner or put any shed or other structure for any purpose or encroaches upon forest or land or any part thereof in any manner;</p> <p>(i) in contravention of any rules made in this behalf by the State Government hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares; or</p>	<p>(iii) In the clause (h) “or cultivates or attempts to cultivate any land in any other manner or put any shed or other structure for any purpose or encroaches upon forest or forest land or any part thereof in any manner; shall be added after existing provision.</p>
	<p>(j) in any area in which the Elephant’s Preservation Act, 1879, is not in force, kills or catches elephants in contravention of any rules so made ;</p>	<p>(j) in any area in which the Elephant’s Preservation Act, 1879, is not in force, kills or catches elephants in contravention of any rules so made ;</p> <p>(k) damages, alters, or removes any wall/boundary wall, pillar, ditch, embankment, fence, hedge, railing, or any structure, temporary or permanent in nature constructed for demarcation of boundary; or “</p> <p>(l) knowingly receives or has in possession any forest produce illicitly removed from are served forest; or</p> <p>(m) enters with gun or explosives; or</p> <p>(n) litters or dumps plastic or any other waste material on the ground, or poisons or dumps plastic and other waste material in to the water bodies and streams within or flowing in to them, or uses explosives or uses forest area as dumping ground for</p>	<p>(iv) after the existing clause 26(1)(i) so amended the following new clause shall be inserted26(1)(j), (k), (l), (m), (n).</p>

	<p>Shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Court may direct to be paid.</p>	<p>waste and undesirable substances so as to cause pollution in the forest;</p> <p>Shall be punishable with the imprisonment for a minimum term of six month which may extend to three years or with minimum fine of twenty five thousand rupees which may extend to one Lakh rupees or with both in addition to such compensation as the Convicting Court may direct to be paid and on the second and every subsequent conviction for the same offence the punishment shall be doubled. The offence under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable.</p>	<p>Substitution of Punishment provision.</p>
(2)	<p>Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit-</p> <p>(a) any Act done by permission in writing of the forest-Officer, or under any rule made by the State Government; or</p> <p>(b) the exercise of any right continued under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 15, or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government under section 23.</p>	<p>(2)Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit-</p> <p>(a) any Act done by permission in writing of the forest-Officer, or under any rule made by the State Government; or</p> <p>(b) the exercise of any right continued under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 15, or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government under section 23.</p>	
(3)	<p>Whenever fire is caused will fully or by gross negligence in are served forest, the State Government may (not withstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.</p>	<p>(3)Whenever fire is caused will fully or by gross negligence in are served forest, the State Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.</p>	

**CHAPTER IV
OF PROTECTED FORESTS**

Section	Indian Forest Act, 1927	Proposed amendment	Comments of State / UT Government
1	2	3	4
33. (1)	<p>Penalties for Act sin contravention of notification under section30or of rules under section32-</p> <p>Any person who commits any of the following offences, namely:-</p> <p>(a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section 30, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree;</p> <p>(b) contrary to any prohibition under section 30, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest produce;</p> <p>(c) contrary to any prohibition under section 30, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose any land in any protected forest;</p> <p>(d) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any tree reserved under section 30, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest;</p>	<p>33.Penalties for Act sin contravention of provisions of this chapter(Chapter IV)or the rules made there under-</p> <p>(1) Any person who commits any of the following offences, namely:-</p> <p>a) fells, girdles, lops, splits, taps, burns, uproots any tree or part thereof reserved under section 30 of this Chapter or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages a tree which would jeopardize its growth or exercise or removes any such tree or other forest-produce there from;</p> <p>b) contrary to any prohibition under section 30, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest produce;</p> <p>c) clears or breaks up for cultivation or any other purpose or cultivates or attempts to cultivate any land in any other manner or put any shed or other structure for any purpose or encroaches upon forest or land or any part thereof in any manner;</p> <p>d) sets fire to protected forest, or kindles a fire without taking adequate precautions to prevent its spreading to any tree reserved under section 30, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest;</p>	<p>(i) clause (a) shall be substituted</p>

<p>(2)</p>	<p>(e) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such tree or closed portion;</p> <p>(f) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid;</p> <p>(g) Permits cattle to damage any such tree;</p> <p>(h) in fringes any rule made under section 32;</p> <p>shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.</p> <p>Whenever fire is caused willfully or by gross negligence in a protected forest, the State Government may, notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section, direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of any right of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.</p>	<p>e) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such tree or closed portion;</p> <p>f) fells any tree or drags or removes any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid;</p> <p>g) Permits cattle to damage any such tree;</p> <p>h) in fringes any rule made under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 76.A, or in fringes any rule made under section 32;</p> <p>i) Removes any forest produce without any authority or in fringes any rule made under section 32.</p> <p>j) knowingly receives or has in possession any forest produce illicitly removed from a protected forest;</p> <p>k) uses forest area as dumping ground for waste and undesirable substances so as to cause pollution in the forest dumps or indulges in dumping of malba or construction & demolition waste, house hold waste or animals dung / waste, e-waste etc. in forest area.</p> <p>Shall be punishable with the imprisonment for a minimum term of six month which may extend to three years or with minimum fine of twenty five thousand rupees which may extend to one Lakh rupees or with both in addition to such compensation as the Convicting Court may direct to be paid and on the second and every subsequent conviction for the same offence the punishment shall be doubled. The offence under this section shall be cognizable and non –bailable.</p> <p>(2) Whenever fire is caused willfully or by gross negligence in a protected forest, the State Government may, notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section, direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of any right of pasture or to forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.</p>	<p>In clause (f), for the word "drags", the words "drags or removes" shall be substituted.</p> <p>Substitution of the words.</p> <p>After the existing clause 33(1)(h) so amended the following new clause shall be inserted 26(1)(i), (j) and (k).</p> <p>Substitution of the punishment provision.</p>
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CHAPTER - VII
OF THE CONTROL OF TRADE, POSSESSION AND TRANSIT OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT

Section	Indian Forest Act, 1927	Proposed amendment	Comments of State / UT Government
1	2	3	4
42.	Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41.	Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41	
(1)	The State Government may by such rules prescribe as penalties for the contravention thereof imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.	(1) The State Government may by such rules prescribe as penalties for the contravention thereof imprisonment for a minimum term of one year which may extend to three years or with minimum fine of twenty five thousand rupees which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or both and on the second and every subsequent conviction for the same offence the punishment shall be doubled. The offence under the section shall be cognizable and non-bailable.	Substitution of punishment provision.
(2)	Such rules may provide that penalties which are double of those mentioned in sub-section (1) may be inflicted in cases where The offence is committed after sunset or before sunrise, or after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.	(2) Such rules may provide that penalties which are double of those mentioned in sub-section (1) may be inflicted in cases where The offence is committed after sunset or before sunrise, or after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence.	

**CHAPTER IX
PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE**

Section	Indian Forest Act, 1927	Proposed amendment (with section)	Remarks / Comments
1	2	3	4
	PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE	PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE	
52.	Seizure of property liable to confiscation-	52. Seizure of property liable to confiscation and procedure therefore-	Addition in Title.
(1)	When there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts or cattle in committing any such offence, may be seized by any Forest-Officer or Police-Officer.	(1) When there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed in respect of any forest produce, such forest produce, together with all tools, boats, cart, cattle, vehicle, machinery, arms, ammunition, chemicals, ropes, chains or other article in committing such offence, as may be seized by Forest-Officer, Police Officer.	Substitution of section 52
(2)	Every Officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made .	(2) any Forest-Officer or police Officer may, if he has reason to believe that a boat, vehicle, machinery, or arms has been, or is being, used for the transport of any forest produce in respect of which a forest offence has been, or is being, committed, required the driver or other person in charge of such boat, vehicle, machinery, or arms to stop it or cause such vehicle to remain stationary and he may detain such boat or vehicle for such reasonable as is necessary to examine the contents in such boat or vehicle and inspect the records relating to the goods transported so as to ascertain the claims, if any, of the driver or other person in -charge of such boat or vehicle regarding the ownership and legal origin of the forest produce in question.	

	<p>Provided that, when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the Officer makes, as soon as maybe, a report of the circumstances to his official superior .</p>	<p>(3) every Officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized and shall, as soon as may be either, --</p> <p>produce the property seized before an Officer not below the rank of Assistant Conservator of Forests (herein after in this chapter referred to as the authorised Officer) or where it is having regard to quantity or bulk or other genuine difficulty, not practicable to produce property seized before the authorised Officer make a report of such seizure to the authorised Officer.”</p> <p>Or</p> <p>“Where it is intended to launch criminal proceeding against the offender immediately, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try The offence on account of which, the seizure has been made :</p> <p>Provided that it shall not be necessary to make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate in the following cases, namely:-</p> <p>(i) When the forest produce with respect to which, such offence is believed to have been committed, is the property of the State Government and the offender is unknown. In such a situation, it shall be sufficient to make a report of the circumstances to the Authorised Officer:</p> <p>(ii) When the offender agrees in writing to get The offence compounded as provided in section 68 of this Act ; and</p> <p>(iii) When The offence falls under the purview of Section 52-A”.</p>	<p>Insertion of new sub-section- 52(3).</p>
<p>52-A.</p>		<p>52(A).Procedure for confiscation-</p> <p>(1) Where the Authorised Officer upon production before him of the property seized or upon receipt of report about seizure of such property, or where the Authorised Officer himself seized the property under sub-section (I), of Section 52, is satisfied that a forest offence has been committed in respect thereof, may by order in writing and for reason to be recorded in writing, confiscate the forest produce so seized together with any tool, vehicle, machinery, boat, rope, chain or any other article used in committing such offence.</p> <p>(2) A copy of the order of confiscation shall be for warded without any delay to the Conservator of Forests of the forest circle in which the forest produce has been seized.</p>	<p>Insertion of new sub section.</p>

		<p>(3) No order of confiscating any property, shall be made under sub-section (1), unless the Authorised Officer—</p> <p>a) sends an intimation in prescribe for m about initiation of proceedings for confiscation of property to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try The offence on account of which the seizure has been made ;</p> <p>b) Issues a notice in writing to the person from whom the property is seized and to any other person, who shall claim before the Authorised Officer any interest in such property.</p> <p>c) affords an opportunity to the person referred to in clause (a) of making a representation within such time, as may be specified in the notice referred to in that clause: and</p> <p>d) gives the Officer effecting the seizure and the person to whom notice has been issued under clause (a), a hearing on such date, as may be fixed in this regard.</p> <p>Provided that in an order confiscating a vehicle, when the offender is not traceable, a notice in writing to the registered owner of the vehicle thereof, if in the opinion of the Authorised Officer it is practicable to do so and considering his objections if any, will suffice.</p> <p>(4) No order of confiscation under sub-section (1) with regard to any tool, vehicle, boat, rope, chain or any other article (other than timber or forest-produce seized), shall be made, if the person referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (3) proves to the satisfaction of the Authorised Officer that any such tool, article, boat, rope, chain or other article was used without his knowledge or connivance or his servant or agent and that all reasonable and necessary precautions had been taken against the use of aforesaid object for the commission of the forest offence.</p> <p>(5) No order of confiscating a vehicle shall be made except after giving a notice in writing to the registered owner of the vehicle and his financer, if any, if, in the opinion of the Authorised Officer, it is practicable to do so and considering his objections, if any .</p>	
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<p>52-B.</p>		<p>52-B. Appeal against the order of confiscation.</p> <p>(1) Any person aggrieved by an order of confiscation made under sub-section(1) of section 52-A, may within a period of thirty days of communication to him of such order, prefer an appeal on payment of such fee, as may be prescribed along with the certified copy of order of confiscation to the Conservator of Forests of the Circle (herein after referred to as the Appellate Authority) who shall, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant and the authorised Officer, pass such order as it may think fit confirming, modifying or annulling the order appealed against and the order of the Conservator of the Forests of the circle shall be final.</p> <p>Explanation:- The time requisite for obtaining certified copy of order of confiscation shall be excluded while computing period of thirty days referred to in this sub-section.</p> <p>(2) The Appellate Authority shall on presentation of memorandum of appeal, issue a notice for hearing of appeal to the Officer effecting seizure and to the appellant and may send for record of the case.</p> <p>(3) The Appellate Authority may pass such orders of “interim” nature for custody, preservation or disposal (if necessary) of the subject matter of confiscation, as may appear to be just or proper in the circumstances of the case.</p> <p>(4) The Appellate Authority having regard to the nature of the case or the complexities involved may permit parties to the appeal to be represented by their respective legal practitioners.</p> <p>(5) On the date fixed for hearing of the appeal or on such date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Appellate Authority shall peruse the record and hear the parties to the appeal if present in person or through any agent duly authorized in writing or through a legal practitioner and shall thereafter proceed to pass an order of confirmation, reversal or modification of order of confiscation;</p>	<p>Insertion of new sub section.</p>
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		<p>Provided that before passing any final order the Appellate Authority may, if it is considered necessary for proper decision of appeal, make further inquiry itself or cause it to be made by the Authorised Officer, and may also allow parties to file affidavits for asserting or refuting any facts that may arise for consideration and may allow proof of facts by affidavits.</p> <p>(6) The Appellate Authority may also pass such orders of consequential nature, as it may deem necessary.</p> <p>(7) Copy of final order, or of order of consequential nature, sent to the Authorised Officer for compliance or for passing any appropriate order in conformity with the order of Appellate Authority.</p>	
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52-C.	<p>52-C. Revision before Court of Sessions against order of Appellate Authority:-</p> <p>(1) Any party to the appeal, aggrieved by the final order or order of consequential nature passed by the Appellate Authority, may within thirty days of the order sought to be impugned, submit a petition for revision to the Court of Sessions within the Sessions division whereof the headquarters of the Appellate Authority are situated.</p> <p>Explanation: - In computing the period of thirty days under this sub-section, the time requisite for obtaining certified copy of order of Appellate Authority shall be excluded.</p> <p>(2) The Court of Sessions may confirm, reverse or modify any final order or an order of consequential nature passed by the Appellate Authority.</p> <p>(3) Copies of the order passed in revision shall be sent to the Appellate Authority and to the Authorised Officer for compliance or for passing such further orders or for taking such further Act ions as may be directed by such Court.</p> <p>(4) For entertaining, hearing and deciding a revision under this section, the Court of Sessions shall, as far as may be, exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as it exercises and follows while entertaining, hearing and deciding a revision under the Code of Criminal Procedures, 1973 (Central Act no.2 of 1974)</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act No.2 of 1974), the order of the Court of Sessions shall be final and shall not be called in question before any Court.</p>	Insertion of new sub section.
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52-D.		<p>52-D. Disposal of confiscated property:</p> <p>When the order of confiscation of property passed under sub-section (1) of section 52-A, attains finality and the Authorised Officer is of the opinion that it is expedient in public interest so to do, he may order such, property or any thereof to be sold by public auction.</p>	Insertion of new sub section.
52-E.		<p>52-E. Bar of jurisdiction in some cases:</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act or in Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or in any other law for the time being in force, whenever any forest produce belonging to the State Government together with any tools, vehicle, machinery, arms, cattle or other article is seized under sub-section (1) of section 52, the Authorised Officer under section 52-A or the State Government under 52-B shall have jurisdiction; to the exclusion of every other Officer, Court, Tribunal or authority, to make orders with regards to the custody, possession, delivery, disposal or distribution of the property.</p> <p>Explanation: where under any law for the time being in force, two or more Courts have jurisdiction to try forest offence, then on receipt of intimation under sub-section (3) of Section 52-A by one of the Courts of Magistrates having such jurisdiction shall be construed to be receipt of intimation under that provision by all the Courts and the bar to exercise jurisdiction shall operate on all such Courts.</p>	Insertion of new sub section.
52-F.		<p>52-F Order of Confiscation not to prevent any other punishment--</p> <p>No order of confiscation passed under section 52-A, or 52-B, shall prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby, may be liable under this Act .</p>	Insertion of new sub section.

52-G.		<p>52-G. Penalty for forcibly opposing seizure.</p> <p>Whoever forcibly opposes the seizure of any forest produce, tool, rope, chain, boat, vehicle or cattle, liable to be seized under this Act, or receives the same after seizure, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to Five Lakhs rupees, or with both.</p>	Insertion of new sub- section.
		<p>52-H. Power of entry, inspection, search and seizure:</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force any Forest Officer not below the rank of a Range Officer of Forests or any Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, may, if he has reasonable grounds to believe that any forest offence has been committed in contravention of this Act, enter upon, inspect and search any place, premises, appurtenances thereto land, vehicle or boat and seize any illegal forest produce and all tools, arms, boats, vehicles, ropes, chains or any other article used in committing such offence.</p>	Insertion of new sub section.
53.	<p>Power to release property seized under section 52-</p> <p>Any Forest-Officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Ranger who, or whose sub ordinate, has seized any tools, boats, carts or cattle under section 52, may release the same on the execution by the owner thereof of a bond for the production of the property so released, if and when so required, before the magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made .</p>	<p>53.Power to release property seized under section 52-</p> <p>Any Forest-Officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Ranger who, or whose sub ordinate, has seized any tools, boats, carts or cattle under section52, may release the same on the execution by the owner thereof of a bond for the production of the property so released, if and when so required, before the Authorized Officer having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.</p>	Word Magistrate shall be substituted by the words “Authorised Officer.
54.	<p>Procedure there upon-</p> <p>Upon the receipt of any such report, the magistrate shall, with all convenient dispatch, take such measures as maybe necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.</p>	<p>Procedure there upon-</p> <p>Upon the receipt of any such report, the Authorized Officer shall, with all convenient dispatch, take such measures as maybe necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law.</p>	Word Magistrate shall be substituted by the words “Authorised Officer.

<p>55.</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>(2)</p>	<p>Forest-produce, tools, etc., when liable to confiscation-</p> <p>All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a Forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any Forest-offence, shall be liable to confiscation.</p> <p>Such confiscation maybe in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.</p>	<p>55.Forest-produce, tools, etc., when liable to confiscation-</p> <p>(1) All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a Forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any Forest-offence, shall be liable to confiscation and forfeiture.</p> <p>(2) Such confiscation and for feature maybe in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.</p>	<p>Word confiscation shall be substituted by the words “confiscation and forfeiture.</p>
<p>56.</p>	<p>Disposal, on conclusion of trial for Forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed-</p> <p>When the trial of any Forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of the Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-Officer, and, in any other case, may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct.</p>	<p>56.Disposal, on conclusion of trial for Forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed-</p> <p>When the trial of any Forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of the Government or has been confiscated and forfeited, be taken charge of by a Forest-Officer, and, in any other case, subject to provisions of section 52-D, be disposed.</p>	<p>(1)“may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct” shall be substituted by the words “subject to provisions of section 52-D, be disposed”</p> <p>(2) for the words “has been confiscated” substitute the words “has been confiscated and forfeited”</p>
<p>57.</p>	<p>Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found-</p> <p>When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-Officer, or to be made over to the person whom the Magistrate deems to been titled to the same:</p> <p>Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person, if any, claiming any right thereto, and the evidence, if any which he may produce in support of his claim.</p>	<p>57.Procedurewhenoffendernotknown, or cannot be found-</p> <p>When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Authorised Officer may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-Officer, or to be made over to the person whom the Authorised Officer deems to been titled to the same:</p> <p>Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person, if any, claiming any right thereto, and the evidence, if any which he may produce in support of his claim.</p>	<p>Word Magistrate shall be substituted by the words “Authorised Officer.</p>

<p>58.</p>	<p>Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52-</p> <p>(a) The magistrate may, notwithstanding anything herein before contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section 52 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it has not been sold.</p>	<p>58. Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52-</p> <p>(1) The Authorised Officer upon production of the seized forest produce before him which is subject to speedy and natural decay and depreciation of its value, upon his personal satisfaction notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law may, authorize the sale of such property and deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold and shall report every such sale to his superior Officer”</p> <p>(2) The proceeds from disposal of confiscated material, equipment, vehicles etc. shall be deposited in an interest-bearing bank account in name of Divisional Forest Officer. Consequent upon final decision of the case, the proceeds as may be payable to the claimant will be paid to him and all or the balance amount will be remitted to the State Treasury.</p>	<p>Substitution of original section.</p>
<p>59.</p>	<p>Appeal from orders under section 55, section 56 or section 57.</p> <p>The Officer who made the seizure under section 52, or any of his Official superior s, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section 55, section 56 or section 57, appeal there from to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.</p>	<p>59. Appeal from orders under section 55, section 56 or section 57.</p> <p>The Officer who made the seizure under section 52, or any of his Official superior s, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized may, within one month from the date of any order passed under section 55, section 56 or section 57, appeal there from to the Authorised Officer to which orders made by such Authorised Officer are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.</p>	<p>for the word “Court” and “Magistrate” the words “Authorised Officer” shall be substituted</p>

<p>60.</p>	<p>Property when to vest in Government</p> <p>When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed section 55 or section 57, as the case maybe, and the period limited by section 59 for an appeal from such order has elapsed, and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances.</p>	<p>60. Property when to vest in Government</p> <p>When an order for confiscation of any property, timber, tool, vehicle, machinery, Arms, cattle, chain, boat etc. has been passed under section 52, 52-A, 52-B and 52-C and such order has become final in respect of the whole or any portion of such property, such property or portion thereof or if it has been sold under section 52-F, the sale proceeds thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the state government free from all encumbrances.”</p>	<p>Substitution of original section</p>
<p>63.</p>	<p>Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary marks-</p> <p>Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code-</p> <p>(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-Officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some persons; or</p> <p>(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-Officer; or</p> <p>(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or waste-land to which the provisions of this Act are applied;</p> <p>shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.</p>	<p>63. Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary marks and for encroachment-</p> <p>Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code-</p> <p>(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-Officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some persons; or</p> <p>(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-Officer; or</p> <p>(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or waste-land to which the provisions of This Act are applied;</p> <p>shall be liable to imprisonment for a minimum term of six month which may extend to three years or with minimum fine of twenty five thousand rupees which may extend to one Lakh rupees or with both and on the second and every subsequent conviction for the same offence the punishment shall be doubled. The offence under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable.</p>	<p>Substitution of Punishment provision.</p>

65	<p>Power to release on a bond a person arrested-</p> <p>Any Forest-Officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Ranger, who, or whose sub ordinate, has arrested any person under the provisions of section 64, may release such person on his executing a bond to appear, if and when so required, before the magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the Officer in charge of the nearest police station.</p>	<p>Power to release on a bond a person arrested-</p> <p>Any Forest-Officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Ranger, who, or whose subordinate, has arrested any person under the provisions of section 64, may release such person on his executing a bond to appear, if and when so required, before the magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the Officer in charge of the nearest police station.</p>	
		<p>“65-A. Certain offences to be non-bailable.-</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in the code of Criminal procedure, 1973, any offence punishable under section 26, section 33, section 42 and section 63 shall be non bailable.</p> <p>No person accused of any offence as aforesaid shall, if in custody, be released on bail on application for being released on bail or on his own bond unless—</p> <p>(i)The prosecution has been given an opportunity to oppose the application for such release and</p> <p>(ii) the prosecution has been given an opportunity to oppose the application of such release, and where the prosecution opposes the application, the Court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is not guilty of such offence.</p>	<p>Insertion of new sub-section.</p> <p>Proposed as certain offences prescribed in clause (a) have been proposed as non-bailable.</p>
66. (1)	<p>Power to prevent commission of offence-</p> <p>Every Forest-Officer and Police-Officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any Forest-offence.</p>	<p>66.Powerto prevent commission of offence-</p> <p>(1) Every Forest-Officer, Police-Officer or Revenue-Officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any Forest-offence.</p>	
		<p>66(A). Power of entry and search-</p> <p>66-A (1) Any Forest Officer, not below the rank of the Divisional Forest Officer, if he has reason to believe that encroachment of the State Government forest land has been made, may evict the encroachment and may use all the powers conferred on an Executive Magistrate under the <i>Haryana Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1972.</i></p>	<p>New Insertion of sub-section, necessary for encroachment removal from forest land.</p>

		<p>66-A (2) Summary eviction of unauthorized occupant:- (i) If a Forest-Officer, not below the rank of a Divisional Forest Officer, is of the opinion that any person is in unauthorized occupation of any land in areas constituted as a reserved or protected forest under section 20 or section 29 as the case may be and that he should be evicted, the Forest-Officer shall issue a notice in writing calling upon the person concerned to show cause, on or before such date as is specified in the notice, by an order of eviction should not be made .</p> <p>(ii) if after considering the cause, shown in pursuance of a notice under this section, the Forest-Officer is satisfied that the said land is in unauthorized occupation he may make an order of eviction for reasons to be recorded therein, directing that the said land shall be vacated by such date as may be specified in the order, by the person concerned, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of the order.</p> <p>(iii) if any person refuses or fails to comply with the order of eviction by the date specified in the order, the Forest-Officer who made the order under sub-section (2) or any other Forest-Officer, duly authorised by him in his behalf, by evict that person from and take possession of the said land and may for this purpose use such force as may be necessary.</p> <p>(iv) Any person aggrieved by an order of the Forest-Officer under sub-section (2) may, with in such period and in such manner as may be prescribed, appeal against such order to the Conservator of the Forest of the circle or to such Officer as may be authorized by the state government in this behalf and the order the Forest-Officer shall, subject to the decision in such appeal, be final.</p>	<p>New Insertion of sub-section. New section necessary to include procedure for removal of encroachment</p>
		<p>66-A (3) Disposal of property left on land by an unauthorized occupant: (i) Where any person has been evicted from any land under section 66 (A), the forest Officer may, after giving not less than ten days notice to the person from whom the possession of the land has been taken, remove or cause to be removed or dispose of, by public auction, any property remaining on such land including any material of a demolished building or standing crop.</p> <p>(ii) Where any property is sold under sub-section 66-A (3)(i)</p>	<p>New Insertion of sub-section.</p>

		the sale proceeds thereof shall, after deducting the expenses of the sale and the expenses necessary to restore the land to its original condition be paid to the person concerned”	
67.	<p>Power to try offences summarily-</p> <p>The District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government may try summarily, under the code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any forest offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.</p>	<p>66-B. Punishment for abetment:</p> <p>(1)Whoever abets any offence punishable under this Act, shall if The offence abetted is committed in consequence of such abetment, be punished with the same punishment as is provided under this Act for the commission of such offence.</p> <p>(2)Whoever abets any offence punishable under this Act, shall if The offence abetted is not committed in consequence of such abetment be punished with half of the punishment provided for the commission of such offence under this Act,"</p> <p>67.Power to try offences summarily-</p> <p>The Chief Judicial Magistrate or any other Judicial Magistrate of the First class specially empowered in this behalf by the High Court, may try summarily, under the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973, any forest offence punishable with imprisonment for a term, not exceeding five years or with fine, not exceeding one Lakh rupees or with both and the provisions of section 262 to 265 of the said code shall apply to such trial; but not withstanding anything contained in the said Code, in the case of conviction for any offence in summary trial under this section, the Magistrate may pass sentence of imprisonment for any term for which such offence is punishable under this Act .</p>	<p>New Insertion of sub-section.</p> <p>Substitution of original section.</p>

**CHAPTER - X
CATTLE – TRESPASS**

Section	Indian Forest Act, 1927	Proposed amendment (with section)	Remarks / Comments
1	2	3	4
71.	<p>Power to alter fines fixed under that Act -</p> <p>The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed under section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 70 of this Act such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:-</p> <p>For each elephantten rupees.</p> <p>For each buffalo or camel two rupees.</p> <p>For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heiferone rupee</p> <p>For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kideight annas.</p>	<p>71.Power to alter fines fixed under that Act -</p> <p>The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed under section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 70 of this Act such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:-</p> <p>For each elephantFive Hundred rupees.</p> <p>For each buffalo or camelThree Hundred rupees.</p> <p>For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heiferTwo Hundred rupees.</p> <p>For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid One Hundred Rupees.</p>	<p>Substitution in original section, increase in fine in present context.</p>

**CHAPTER-XI
OF FOREST OFFICERS**

Section	Indian Forest Act, 1927	Proposed amendment (with section)	Remarks/Comments
1	2	3	4
72.	State Government may invest Forest-Officers with certain powers-	72.State Government invest Forest-Officers with Certain powers- -	Substitution of title
(1)	The State Government may invest any Forest-Officer with all or any of the following powers, that is to say:- (a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; (b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and material objects; (c) power to issue a search warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; and (d) power to hold an inquiry in to forest-offences, and, in the course of such inquiry, to receive and record evidence.	(1) The State Government may invest any Forest-Officer with all or any of the following powers, that is to say:- (a) Power to enter upon, along with the persons assisting such Forest Officer in the performance of his duties any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of such land. (b) 1898 (5 of 1898) shall be substituted by 1973 (2 of 1974). (c) The powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witness and the production of documents and material objects. (d) Power to issue a search warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;and (e) Power to hold an inquiry in to forest-offences, and, in the course of such inquiry, to receive and record evidence.	<i>in sub-section (1) clause (a) shall be substituted</i>
(2)	Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.	(2)Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.	

<p>74.</p>	<p>Indemnity for Acts done in good faith.</p> <p>No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.</p>	<p>74. Indemnity for Acts done in good faith.</p> <p>No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.</p> <p>(1) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence alleged to have been committed by a forest Officer while Acting or purporting to Act in the discharge of his Official duty, except with the previous sanction of the State Government."</p>	<p>New Insertion of sub-section 74(1)</p>
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CHAPTER-XII
POWER OF GOVERNMENT

Section	Indian Forest Act, 1927	Proposed amendment (with section)	Comments of State / UT Government
1	2	3	4
76.	<p>SUBSIDIARY RULES</p> <p>Additional power to make rules-</p> <p>The State Government may make rules–</p> <p>(a) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-Officer under this Act ;</p> <p>(b) to regulate their wards to be paid to Officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscation under This Act ;</p> <p>(c) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons; and</p> <p>(d) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Act.</p>	<p>POWER OF GOVERNMENT</p> <p>76. Additional power to make rules-</p> <p>The State Government may make rules–</p> <p>(a) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-Officer under this Act;</p> <p>(b) to regulate their wards to be paid to Officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscation under this Act;</p> <p>(c) to preserve, reproduce, reserve and dispose of trees, timber and other forest produce belonging to government or otherwise, grown on land belonging to or in the occupation of private person.</p> <p>(d) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Act .</p>	Substitution of sub-section 76(c)
77.	<p>Penalties for breach of rules</p> <p>Any person contravening any rule under this Act, for the contravention of which no special penalty is provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.</p>	<p>77. Penalties for breach of rules-</p> <p>Any person contravening any rule under this Act, for the contravention of which no special penalty is provided, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend one year or with fine which may extend to twenty five thousand rupees, or with both.</p>	Substitution of punishment provision.

**CHAPTER-XIII
MISCELLANEOUS**

Section	Indian Forest Act, 1927	Proposed amendment (with section)	Comments of State / UT Government
1	2	3	4
79. (1)	<p>Persons bound to assist Forest - Officers and Police – Officer</p> <p>Every person who exercises any right in are served or protected forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and</p> <p>Every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,</p> <p>shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-Officer or Police-Officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of or intention to commit, any forest offence, and shall forth with takes steps, whether so required by any Forest-Officer or Police-Officer or not, -</p> <p>(a)to extinguish any forest fire in such forest of which he has knowledge or information;</p> <p>(b) to prevent by any lawful means in his power any fire in the vicinity of such forest of which he has knowledge or information from spreading to such forest,</p> <p>and shall assist any Forest-Officer or Police-Officer demanding his aid–and</p> <p>(c)in preventing the commission in such forest of any Forest-offence; and</p>	<p>79.PersonsboundtoassistForest-Officers, Police-Officers-</p> <p>(1) Every person who exercises any right in a reserved or protected forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and</p> <p>Every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,</p> <p>shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-Officer or Police-Officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of or intention to commit, any forest offence, and shall forth with takes steps, whether so required by any Forest-Officer or Police-Officer or not, -</p> <p>(a)to extinguish any forest fire in such forest of which he has knowledge or information;</p> <p>(b) to prevent by any lawful means in his power any fire in the vicinity of such forest of which he has knowledge or information from spreading to such forest,</p> <p>and shall assist any Forest-Officer or Police-Officer demanding his aid–and</p> <p>and shall assist any Forest-Officer or Police-Officer demanding his aid–and</p>	

	<p>(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.</p> <p>(2) Any person who, being bound so to do, without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) fails –</p> <p>(a) to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-Officer or Police-Officer any information required by sub-section(1);</p> <p>(b) to take steps as required by sub-section(1) to extinguish any forest fire in a reserved or protected forest;</p> <p>(c) to prevent as required by sub-section (1), any fire in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest; or</p> <p>(d) to assist any Forest-Officer or Police-Officer demanding his aid in preventing the commission in such forest of any Forest-offence, or, when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender;</p> <p>shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.</p>	<p>(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.</p> <p>(2) Any person who, being bound so to do, without lawful excuse (the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person) fails–</p> <p>(a) To furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-Officer or Police-Officer any information required by sub-section(1);</p> <p>(b) to take steps as required by sub-section (1) to extinguish any forest fire in a reserved or protected forest;</p> <p>(c) to prevent as required by sub-section (1), any fire in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest; or</p> <p>(d) to assist any Forest-Officer or Police-Officer demanding his aid in preventing the commission in such forest of any Forest-offence, or, when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender;</p> <p>shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.</p>	<p>Substitution of punishment provision.</p>
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