

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
 EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 133 OF 2025/EZ

News Item titled "Largest green zone in south Bengal Jungle Mahal's Forest cover shrinks by more than half: Study appearing in The Telegraph Online dated 05.06.2025

.....Applicant

-Versus-

The State of West Bengal and others.

...Respondents

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Filed by:

Sudip Kumar Dutta
 Sudip Kumar Dutta
 Advocate-on-Record

13 JAN 2026



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-Versus-

Kolkata Municipal Corporation & Ors.

...Respondents

**ACTION TAKEN REPORT BY THE RESPONDENT NO.3, PRINCIPAL
CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS & HEAD OF FOREST FORCE,
WEST BENGAL IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER DATED 28.08.2025
and 13.11.2025**

I, Shri Debal Ray, son of Ram Brahma Ray, aged about 59 years, by faith – Hindu, by occupation – service, working for gain as Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force, West Bengal do hereby solemnly affirm and say as follows:



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1. That I am the respondent no. 3 herein and as such I am well acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case and I am competent to affirm this Affidavit.

2. That this affidavit is being filed in compliance to the Solemn Order dated 28.08.2025 and 13.11.2025 passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal.

3. That in the said order the Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to direct to file response with regard to the News Item titled "Largest green zone in south Bengal Jungle Mahal's Forest cover shrinks by more than half: Study appearing in The Telegraph Online dated 05.06.2025.

4. That I say that on newspaper Article regarding decrease forest over in Purulia District it has come to notice that a newspaper article (The Telegraph Online dt. 10.06.2025) has been published stating that the rate of deforestation and shrinkage of forest cover is gradually increasing in the Jungle mahal area, including Purulia District.

5. That I say that the study, as quoted in the article, was specifically conducted in Jhargram and West Midnapur area, and no such study or data was related to Purulia district. Therefore, the statement made regarding Purulia is baseless and without factual support.





PURULIA DISTRICT

6. That I say that the forest condition in Purulia District has been regularly monitored through departmental inspections and through ground truth verification.

7. That I say that as per the date (working plans) in the First Working Plan (1997-1998 to 2016-2017), the total forest area of Purulia district, including Purulia Division, Kangsabati North Division, and Kangsabati South Division was recorded as 115,321.946 hectares.

8. That I say that in the Latest Working Plan (2023-2024), the forest area is recorded as 119,803.88 hectares. This clearly indicates that the forest cover of Purulia district is increasing, not decreasing.

9. That I say that additionally, the floral and faunal biodiversity of the district is very rich. The floristic composition is mainly categorized into Sal Working Circle, Development Working Circle, and Conservation Working Circle. The copy of the same is attached herewith and marked as Annexure A-1.

10. That I say that with the active participation of Forest Protection Committees (FPCs), the forests of Purulia are now healthy, with a good stock of Sal and its associate species. The copy of the same is attached herewith and marked as Annexure A-2.



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11. That I say that no killing incidents took place in forests of Purulia district during "Sendra": The Sendra (or Shikar Parva) is a traditional hunting ritual observed in Purulia district, Jharkhand border, and adjoining tribal belts. Historically, it caused significant loss to wildlife every year, as large groups gathered for mass hunting. But in the last few years, reports show no killing incidents in Purulia forests during Sendra. This is indeed a major achievement for the Forest Department, and it shows how awareness, enforcement, and community cooperation together can bring real conservation change.

12. That I say that in respect of Afforestation and Plantation Schemes: Various schemes of afforestation and regeneration are going on in Purulia District, including Forest Development Agency, Quick Growing Species, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund Block & Strip Plantation, WB-FBCCCR, Pollution Control Board, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, etc. In 2025, a Pollution Control Board plantation over 510 hectares and WB-FBCCCR plantation 30 hectares is being carried out successfully. The copy of the same is attached herewith and marked as Annexure 3A, 3B, 3C collectively.

13. I say that in respect of Biodiversity Enrichment, Purulia forest supports a diverse range of flora and fauna. As per the 2023-2024



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Working Plan, the district hosts 55 tree species, 32+ shrub and climber species, 40+ medicinal plants.

14. I say that recently, sightings of Sloth Bear, Honey Badger, Rusty-Spotted Cat, and Leopard in good numbers have been recorded, indicating an enriched biodiversity. The copy of the same is attached herewith and marked as Annexure A-4.

15. I state that in respect of Forest Diversion and Compensatory Afforestation, since forest land is lost due to diversion, the user agency (company/department taking land) must compensate by planting new forests. This reflects a balanced and sustainable approach to land diversion. The copy of the same is attached herewith and marked as Annexure 4A.

16. I state that in respect of Forest Fire Management: Daily forest fire alerts are issued by the Fire Cell of the Working Plan and GIS Wing, with an accuracy rate of 98-99%. Immediate action is taken to control fire incidents effectively. The copy of the same is attached herewith and marked as Annexure A-5.

17. I state that in respect of Illegal Felling, cases of illicit felling are rare and scattered in this area, with strict vigilance and enforcement in place. The copy of the Offence details in Purulia Division is attached



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herewith and marked as Annexure A-6.

18. I say that the claims made in the newspaper article regarding deforestation in Purulia are false and not supported by scientific or departmental records. On the contrary, forest cover and biodiversity in Purulia are increasing and improving steadily with the active participation of the department and local communities.

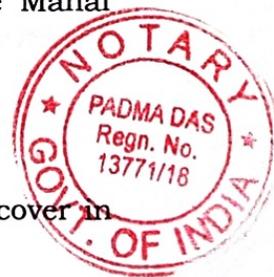
JHARGRAM DISTRICT

19. I say that the Jhargram Forest Division, after reviewing the report through ground truth verification, survey data, forest protection records, and plantation history, submits the following factual clarifications and rebuttals to the claims made in the article:

Forest Cover Data (India State of Forest Report):

As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021 and 2023, there is no evidence of degradation or loss of forest habitat in the Jungle Mahal region.

- (i) ISFR 2021: Dense forest cover & moderate dense forest cover in Paschim Medinipur was 256.64 & 600.40
- (ii) ISFR 2023: Dense forest cover & moderate dense forest cover in Jhargram and Paschim Medinipur rose to 261.87 & 630.07



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respectively which is indicating a net increase.

20. I state that these official figures contradict the findings presented in the academic study and demonstrate a positive trend in forest cover, not decline.

21. I state that with regard to Inaccuracy Regarding Belia Village Forest Area: The report states that forest area in Belia village declined from 1.92 sq. km to 0.05 sq. km between 1992-2022.

22. I state that as per Calcutta Gazette Notification No. 1855 dated 21st June 1956, Page No. 2371, the actual forest area under Belia Mouza (Jamboni Block, Jhargram) is only 0.2955 sq. km.

23. I state that the claim of 1.92 sq. km of forest in Belia is factually incorrect, raising questions about the validity of ground verification and methodology used in the study.

24. That with regard to Plantations and Afforestation Activities, Plantation Data (2019-2025) of Jamboni Range under Jhargram Division is enumerated below:



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Year	Plantation Type	Area (Ha)	Remarks
2019-20	QGS Miscellaneous	42	Only Native Miscellaneous species planted (recorded in plantation journal)
2020-21	QGS Miscellaneous	12	
2021-22	QGS Miscellaneous	12	
2023-24	QGS Miscellaneous	16	
	Sal	2	
2024-25	QGS Miscellaneous	5	
2025-26	QGS Miscellaneous	10	
	Total	99	

25. That I state that it is submitted that, monoculture plantation (Eucalyptus/Akashmoni) are no longer undertaken in Jhargram Division and Focus is on native Sal, QGS (Quick Growing Species), and miscellaneous indigenous species, including those beneficial to elephant as sustainable fodder and to improve local biodiversity.

26. I state that with regard to Biodiversity and Conservation, over 60 native species are raised in nurseries for reforestation efforts. Special focus is given to Rare, Endangered, and Threatened (RET) species. The Jhargram region supports habitats for charismatic mega fauna, with over 60 plant species from the IUCN Red List being recorded.



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27. I state that with regard to Compliance with Legal Frameworks, all infrastructure and diversion activities are done strictly under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

28. I state that no Sal tree clearances are undertaken. Only regulated coppice felling is conducted as per the Working Plan prescriptions, maintaining rotational maturity and ecological balance.

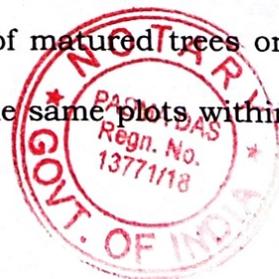
29. I state that the Jhargram Forest Division maintains a strong record of afforestation, biodiversity conservation, and community engagement. All plantation, conservation, and livelihood activities are conducted with an emphasis on ecological sustainability and tribal welfare.

BANKURA DISTRICT (NORTH DIVISION)

30. I state that I deny each and every one of the averments set out therein except those that are specifically admitted herein for Bankura (North) Division.

31. I state that it is kindly submitted that I agree with the fact that Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is a key species in the laterite soil of Jungal Mahal and other traditional trees include Kendu and Mahua, along with Mango and Jackfruit.

32. I say that it is kindly submitted that the felling of matured trees on completion of their rotation years and regeneration of the same plots within

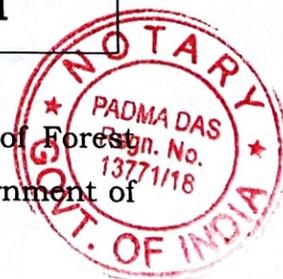


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a year is a regular scientific management practice in accordance with approved working plan as per National Working Plan Code 2023 of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of India. In places where Sal is dominant species (Sal Working Circle), the selection cum Coppice felling coupe (CFC) method of felling is followed and in other places, new seedlings are planted after felling. The details of felling and regeneration for last 10 years is given as follows:

Sl No.	Year	Felling area (in Ha)	Plantation area in Ha, for the previous year felling including all schemes	No. of seedlings planted including all schemes
1.	2015-16	809	859.5	126450
2.	2016-17	522	700	1071250
3.	2017-18	522.34	720	1152000
4.	2018-19	489.5	683	340442
5.	2019-20	436.5	521.70	834720
6.	2020-21	490.5	529.04	832789
7.	2021-22	530	376.50	602400
8.	2022-23	479	407	619200
9.	2023-24	458	376.80	602880
10.	2024-25	428.8	468.32	1013200
	Total	5195.64	5641.86	7195331

33. I state that it is to kindly inform that as per India State of Forest Report, 2023 released by Forest Survey of India, MoEF&CC, Government of



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India, the forest cover has increased from 1244 sq. km. in 2013 to 1308.78 sq. km. in 2023 (5.14% increase) in Bankura District. The Forest Department has also been proactive in social and agroforestry schemes such as flagship Sabujshree scheme wherein 20000 seedlings are distributed every year as each one seedling to the every new born kid.

34. I state that few forest diversion cases were also processed in this Division under Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhinyam, 1980 and Rules 2023 but compensatory afforestations were also duly carried out for loss of any green cover due to development activities that are very essential for the economic growth of the state and country.

PASCHIM MIDNAPUR DISTRICT (2011-2025)

35. I state that during 2011-2025, the Department of Forests, Government of West Bengal took certain initiatives in Paschim Medinipur District which are as follows:

(A) Executive Summary: The Renaissance of the Lateritic Landscape :

The story of Paschim Medinipur's landscape is one of profound transformation. Historically characterized by its undulating lateritic terrain, the district was once a symbol of ecological vulnerability, plagued by severe soil erosion and the slow denudation of its forest fringes. However, over the last fourteen years, this narrative has been rewritten. Through a visionary blend of strategic State Developmental Schemes (SDS) and the pioneering Decentralized People's Nursery (DPN) model, the district has undergone a radical "Green Renaissance." Since 2011, the State Government has overseen the plantation of 30,974 hectares across the district. This report elucidates how Paschim Medinipur has emerged as a primary engine of



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forest growth in West Bengal, proving that administrative resolve can indeed reverse environmental degradation.

(B) The Pulse of Recovery: Measurable Increases in Forest Cover

The progress in Paschim Medinipur is not merely anecdotal; it is validated by rigorous geospatial data. According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023, the district recorded a remarkable net increase of +29.61 sq km in forest cover compared to the 2021 assessment. This is not a "temporary spike" caused by short-term seasonal growth, but a stable transition from degraded scrublands into functional Open and Moderately Dense Forests. Today, the district's total forest footprint stands at approximately 1,44,613 hectares. This achievement reflects an institutional maturity in managing drought-prone landscapes, ensuring that the "Green Wall" of the state remains resilient against the encroaching threats of climate change and soil sterility.

(C) Architectural Greenery: Divisional Achievements and Scientific Forestry

The administrative machinery of Paschim Medinipur is divided into three key forest divisions-Medinipur, Kharagpur, and Rupnarayan. Each has played a specialized role in this ecological success story, focusing on native species like Sal (*Shorea robusta*) and vital elephant fodder species to mitigate human-wildlife conflict.

- (i) Medinipur Division: Acting as the heartbeat of the district's forestry, this division has realized a cumulative plantation area of 11,602 hectares through a combination of SDS and DPN initiatives. This includes high-impact "Quick Growing Species" (QGS) blocks and innovative bamboo under-planting, which serves both ecological and local economic needs.



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- (ii) **Kharagpur and Rupnarayan Forest Divisions:** These divisions have acted as critical corridors of growth, contributing 7,284 hectares and 7,588.5 hectares respectively under State Developmental Schemes. Together with an additional 4,500 hectares created through decentralized nurseries, these divisions have fortified the district's southern and western reaches.

A defining feature of these efforts is the intensive soil moisture conservation work. By creating staggered trenches and small-scale water harvesting structures, the department has ensured a staggering 90% survival rate for new saplings, even in the harsh, thirsty soils of the lateritic zone.

(D) **The DPN Model: Humanizing Forestry through Empowerment**

Perhaps the most "human" element of this journey is the Decentralized People's Nursery (DPN) initiative through active involvement of Joint Forests Management Committees (JFMCs) as social wall to protect the green cover. In a departure from traditional top-down forestry, the DPN model places the power of greening directly into the hands of the local community. By decentralizing sapling production, the Forest Department has turned thousands of villagers into "Guardians of the Green."

In the Medinipur Division alone, DPN clusters have accounted for 5,876 hectares of greening. When combined with the 4,500 hectares from Kharagpur and Rupnarayan, the district boasts over 10,376 hectares of community-led plantations created between 2011 and 2025. This initiative has provided a vital lifeline for local villagers, particularly women's self-help groups and forest-fringe communities, by creating thousands of manways of labour. It is a model where ecological restoration and social justice walk hand-in-hand.



(E) Strategic Impact: A Forest for the Future

The cumulative total of 30,974 hectares planted across Paschim Medinipur represents a massive carbon sink and a shield against land degradation. By focusing on species that provide fodder for elephants and other wildlife, the State has proactively addressed the root causes of human-animal friction, creating a more harmonious forest-agriculture interface.

The transition from 2011 to 2025 has been one of scaling up-not just in numbers, but in quality. Every hectare planted is a testament to the State's commitment to the National Green Tribunal's vision of a sustainable, biodiverse India.

(F) Conclusion: A Commitment to Consolidation

The evidence presented herein confirms that Paschim Medinipur has transitioned from a phase of recovery to one of consolidation. The success of the district lies in its ability to marry scientific forestry with the sweat and toil of its people. As we look toward the 2025-26 cycle, the Government of West Bengal remains steadfast in its mission to protect this hard-won green cover, ensuring that the forests of Paschim Medinipur continue to breathe life into the state for generations to come.

36. It is therefore prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal may pass necessary order or further orders as it deem fit and proper in the interest of justice.

37. The statements made in paragraph 1 to 35 are based on information derived from the record which are usually kept and maintained by the



answering respondents in the ordinary course of business and which I believe to be true and rest thereof are my humble submission before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

Debal Ray

Deponent

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force West Bengal

Identified by me

Sudip K. Das
Advocate

SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED AND DECLARED BEFORE ME ON IDENTIFICATION

Padma Das
PADMA DAS NOTARY

VERIFICATION

13 JAN 2026

I, Shri Debal Ray, son of Ram Brahma Ray, aged about 59 years, by faith - Hindu, by occupation - service, working for gain as Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force, West Bengal do hereby solemnly affirm and verify that the contents of the statements made in the above paragraphs of the affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. No part of the same is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at Kolkata, on this the 13th day of January, 2026.

Debal Ray

Deponent

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force West Bengal

Identified by me

Sudip K. Das
Advocate

NOTARY
PADMA DAS
Regn. No. 13771/18
GOVT. OF INDIA

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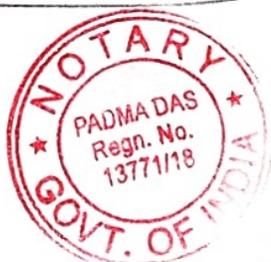
2.1 Forest Flora of Purulia District:

A. TREES:

Table 2.1

Vernacular or Common Names	Botanical Name
Akashmoni, Sonajhuri	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>
Am	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Amla	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>
Amra	<i>Spondius pinnata</i>
Ankar	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i>
Arjun	<i>Terminalis arjuna</i>
Asan	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>
Aswatha	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
Bahera	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>
Bandar Lathi, Sonalu	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Bat	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>
Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
Cashew, Kaju	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Challa	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
Sajne Siris	<i>Albizia Odoratissima</i>
Chhatim	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
Dhaw	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
Dumur	<i>Ficus sericea</i>
Gabdi, Palas	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
Gamar	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
Gokul	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>
Jagnya Dumur / Gular	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>
Haldu or Karam	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i>
Haritaki	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
Kanthal	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>

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Vernacular or Common Names	Botanical Name
Jarul	<i>Lagerstroemia flosreginae</i>
Kadam	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>
Kaj	<i>Urildelia retusa</i>
Kaju	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Kalojam	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Kamla or Sindure	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>
Kanta Bhuel	<i>Xantolis tomentosa</i>
Kend or Kendu	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>
Kumbhi	<i>Careya arborea</i>
Kusum	<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>
Latikaram	<i>Hymanodictyon excelsum</i>
Madar	<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>
Mahua or Mahul	<i>Madhua indica</i>
Minjiri	<i>Cassia siamea</i>
Ncem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
Palas	<i>Butea Monosperma</i>
Panjan	<i>Ougeinia oojeinensis</i>
Parashi	<i>Cleistanthus collinus</i>
Peasal / Murga	<i>Prerocarpus marsupium</i>
Pitali	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i>
Piyal	<i>Buchanania lanzon</i>
Rahara	<i>Soymida febrifuga</i>
Sal	<i>Shorea robusta</i>
Setisal	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
Sidha	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>
Simul	<i>Salmania malabarica</i>
Siris	<i>Albizzia odoratissima</i>
Sisso	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>
Tamal	<i>Diospyros exculpta</i>
Teak	<i>Tactona grandis</i>

B. SHRUBS & CLIMBERS: Table - 2.2

Vernacular or Common Names	Botanical Name
Anantamul	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>
Asamlata	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Atari	<i>Combretum decandrum</i>
Bagnaki	<i>Martynia diandra</i>
Bainchi	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>
Bankal or Dholkalmi	<i>Choisy Austin</i>
Bantulsi	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>
Berala	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>
Bhubri	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Bhurru	<i>Gardenia gummifera</i>
Chakunda	<i>Cassia tora</i>
Kalmegh	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>

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Vernacular or Common Names	Botanical Name
Koromcha / Bankoromcha	<i>Carissa spinarum</i>
Kul	<i>Zizyphus glaberrima</i>
Kurchi	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>
Maiynakanta	<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i>
Nakdana	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>
Nilkanta	<i>Curcuma cassia</i>
Nisinda	<i>Vitex negunda</i>
Bankhejur	<i>Phoenix acaulis</i>
Putri	<i>Croton roxburghii</i>
Satamuli	<i>Asparagus racemosa</i>
Shialkanta	<i>Mimosa ruicaulis</i>
Talmuli	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>
Dudhilata	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>
Gulancha	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>
Kantaalu	<i>Dioscorea pintaphylla</i>
Kunch	<i>Abrus precatoreius</i>
Latapalash	<i>Butea superba</i>
Maljan	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>
Maula	<i>Butea parviflora</i>
Shora alu	<i>Dioscorea nummularia</i>

Table - 2.3

C. MEDICINAL PLANTS

Vernacular or Common Names	Botanical Name
Ramdantan	<i>Smilax zeylanicum</i>
Iswarmul	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>
Anantamul	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>
Ban kapas	<i>Azanza lampas</i>
Bagnokhy	<i>Martynia diandra</i>
Dudhilata	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>
Kuchla	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>
Paturi	<i>Stereospermum tetragonum</i>
Sanara	<i>Stribilus aspera</i>
Kontikary	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>
Kanta siris	<i>Acacia laucularis</i>
Thankuni	<i>Centella asiatica</i>
Yasti madhu	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>
Nagkesara	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>
Chirata	<i>Swertia chirata</i>
Karanj	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>
Kurchi	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>
Pipul	<i>Piper longum</i>
Dhaw	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
Kalmegh	<i>Aldrographis paniculata</i>
Necm	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>



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Vernacular or Common Names	Botanical Name
Simul	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
Akand	<i>Calotropis gigantean</i>
Sonalu	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Nayantara	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>
Haritaki	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
Amloki	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
Bahera	<i>Terminalia bahera</i>
Bat	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>
Harjora	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>
Sisso	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>
Alkushi	<i>Nucuna pruriens</i>
Kulekhara	<i>Hygrophila schulii</i>
Peasal	<i>Pterospennum marsupium</i>
Valai	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>
Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
Kul	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>
Bantulshi	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>
Aswatha	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>

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Chapter - II B
Forest Fauna
List of Mammals, Birds, Reptiles & Fishes

2.4.1 List of Mammals:

Table 2.6

Local or Common Name	Zoological Name
Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntiac</i>
Bengal Monkey (common)	<i>Macacus rhesus</i>
Common Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>
Common Indian Hare	<i>Lepus ruficaudatus</i>
Common Palm Civet	<i>Viverra indica</i>
Fishing Cat	<i>Felis virerrina</i>
Indian Civet	<i>Viverra zibetha zibetha</i>
Indian Elephant	<i>Elephus maximus</i>
Indian Fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>
Indian Pangolin	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>
Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>
Jungle Cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>
Leopard Cat	<i>Felis bengalensis hersfieldi</i>
Palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>
Panther	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>
Wall Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus muricola</i>

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2.4.2 List of Birds:

Table 2.7

Local or Common Name	Zoological Name
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
Gree Magpie	<i>Cissa chinensis</i>
Jungle Babbler	<i>Turdoides striatus</i>
White throated Bulbul	<i>Crimiger orchraceus</i>
Black headed Cuckoo Strike	<i>Corcina melanoptera</i>
Common Myna	<i>Acridothers tristis tristis</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus indicus</i>
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer monlamus</i>
Long Tailed Broadbill	<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae</i>
Large Yellow napped Woodpecker	<i>Picus flavinucha</i>
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis bengalensis</i>
Great Hornbill	<i>Buceros bicornis homrai</i>
Indian Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>
Jungle Owl	<i>Glaucidium radiatum</i>
Black Vulture	<i>Torgios calvus</i>
Changeable Hawk Eagle	<i>Spizaetus (cirrhatus) limnoceclus</i>
Indian Blue Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Indian Ring Dove	<i>Streptopelis decaocto</i>

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2.4.3 List of Reptiles:

Table 2.8

Local or Common Name	Zoological Name
Indian Python (Mayal, Ajagar)	<i>Python molurus</i>
Buffstripe Keelback (Hele)	<i>Amphispma stolata</i>
Common Rat Snake (Dhaman)	<i>Ptyis mucosus</i>
Common Green Whip Snake (Lao-daga)	<i>Ahaetulla nasuta</i>
Banded Krait (Sankhomuti)	<i>Bungarus fasciatus</i>
Common Indian Krait (Chiti)	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>
Spectacle Cobra (Gokurra)	<i>Naja naja</i>
Monocellatr Cobra (Kaouthia)	<i>Naja kaouthia</i>
Black Cobra (Kalo Gokurra)	<i>Naja oxiana</i>
Russell's Viper (Chandra Bora or Born)	<i>Daboia russelii</i>

2.4.4 List of Fishes

Table 2.9

Local or Common Name	Zoological Name
Catla	<i>Catla catla</i>
Rohu	<i>Labeo rohita</i>
Mrigal	<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>
Bawal	<i>Wallago attu</i>
Kalbaus	<i>Labeo calbasu</i>
Koi	<i>Anabus testudineus</i>
Magur	<i>Calrus batrachus</i>
Puti	<i>Barbus stigma</i>
Bata	<i>Labeo bata</i>
Singi	<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>
Sole	<i>Channa striatus</i>

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Annexure - 2

Annexure 2 (JFMCs data of Purulia Division)

SI No.	Range	No. of JFMC	Male	Female	Total	S.T.	S.C.	OBC-A	OBC-B	General	Total JFMC area in Ha	Total Forest Area in Ha
1	Ajodhya	25	3088	2935	6023	5527	279	217	0	0	2368	13741.36
2	Arsha	33	3012	328	3340	1049	1080	0	0	1211	5268.05	8358.58
3	Baghmun	27	3316	189	3505	1333	315	0	0	1857	4410.716	14048.47
4	Balaramp	38	3371	489	3860	2386	466	98	641	269	3406	7239.35
5	Jhalda	33	6655	3562	10217	3174	931	181	0	5931	9032.99	8472.97
6	Joypur	21	2859	272	3131	701	684	133	411	1202	2380.74	2799.42
7	Kotshila	19	3176	234	3411	1632	393	45	357	984	3769.06	5279.69
8	Matha	32	2720	290	3010	1403	327	0	1137	143	2746.43	4200.57
	Total	228	28197	8299	36497	17205	4475	674	2546	11597	33381.986	64140.41

Annexure 2 (JFMCs data of Kangsabati North Division)

SI No.	Range	No. of JFMC	Male	Female	Total	S.T.	S.C.	OBC-A	OBC-B	General	Total JFMC area in Ha	Total Forest Area in Ha
1	Hura	65	5814	239	6053	2233	894	974	1952	0	4479.4	6620.19
2	Kashipur	31	2884	96	2980	1234	846	271	629	0	2749.09	3647.24
3	Purulia Para	27	3258	147	3405	600	611	0	0	2194	2030.72	5491.72
4	Puncha	49	5527	362	5889	1823	947	1179	1940	0	3097.33	4963.81
5	Raghunathpur	71	5957	271	6228	2500	2306	0	0	1422	4510.34	6381.21
	Total	243	23440	1115	24555	8390	5604	2424	4521	3616	16866.88	27104.17

Annexure 2 (JFMCs data of Kangsabati South Division)

SI No.	Range	No. of JFMC	Male	Female	Total	S.T.	S.C.	OBC-A	OBC-B	General	Total JFMC area in Ha	Total Forest Area in Ha
1	Manbazar-1	80	9304	309	9613	2447	1489	0	0	5677	4234.97	4234.97
2	Manbazar-2	72	5836	501	6337	2893	1116	0	0	2328	3906.22	3906.22
3	Barabazar	70	7340	351	7691	1958	391	0	0	5348	5053.96	5053.96
4	Jamuna	43	2698	239	2937	1357	968	0	0	612	7483.12	7483.12
5	Bandwan-1	23	2021	241	2262	1293	198	0	0	771	5816.12	5816.12
6	Bandwan-2	18	1668	97	1765	667	436	0	0	653	3623.35	3623.35
	Total	306	28867	1738	30605	10615	4598	0	0	15389	30117.74	30117.74



Plantation details of Purulia Division (QGS, sal and bamboo)						
Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (ongoing)
Area	442	441	165	100	150	142

Total plantation in 5 years : 1440 ha

Plantation details of Kangsabati North Division (QGS, sal and bamboo)						
Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (ongoing)
Area	671	501.11	492.1	234	225	193

Total plantation in 5 years : 2316.21 ha

Plantation details of Kangsabati South Division (QGS, sal and bamboo)						
Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (ongoing)
Area	329.65	311.012	220	200	150	164

Total plantation in 5 years : 1374.662 ha



YEAR WISE SABUJ SHREE SAPLING DISTRIBUTION IN PURULIA DISTRICT

DIVISION	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (TILL NOW)	TOTAL
PURULIA	9481	8554	8945	9149	3338	39467
KANGSABATI (NORTH)	6445	10310	11097	10269	5234	43355
KANGSABATI (SOUTH)	3960	3709	3915	3321	1206	16111



Annexure - 3C

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Annexure - 3C

DPN STOCK in Purulia Division					TOTAL 6.20 lac saplings and over 310 Ha
Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
No. of saplings	1.60 Lac	1.60 Lac	1.80 Lac	1.20 Lac	
Area (Ha)	80	80	90	60	

DPN STOCK in Kangsabati North Division					TOTAL 6.80 lac saplings and over 340 Ha
Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
No. of saplings		2.40 lac	2.40 lac	2 lac	
Area (Ha)	0	120	120	100	

DPN STOCK in Kangsabati South Division					TOTAL 8.80 lac saplings and over 440 Ha
Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
No. of saplings	2 lac	2.40 lac	2.40 lac	2 lac	
Area (Ha)	100	120	120	100	



Wild Animal Sighting in Purulia District :

(Annexure – 4)



Annexure - 4A

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Annexure - 4A

Report related to FCA & Land matters under Purulia Division

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Project ID/Proposal No.	Land diverted in Purulia Division (in ha)	CA land Area Details		Proposal Status
				NFL	DFL	
1	220 KV Line from Bokarao to Jamshedpur Transmission Line.	FP/WB/TRANS/295/1989	4.33	4.33	0	Completed
2	Diversion of 10.0664 ha. Forest Land for Construction of 400KV Ranchi -Maithan Transmission Line by Power Grid Corp.	FP/WB/TRANS/1589/2005	3.24	0	6.48	Completed
3	900 MW PURULIA PUMPED STORAGE PROJ BY WBSEB	8-237/1992-FC	232	-	0	Completed
4	900 MW PURULIA PUMPED STORAGE PROJ BY WBSEB	8-112/1999-FC	140.74	-	0	Completed
5	Diversion of 2.396 ha. Forest Land for Construction of 400KV Ranchi Maithan Transmission Line by Power Grid Corp.	FP/WB/TRANS/1716/2011	0.96	0	2	Completed
6	1000 MW Turga Pumped Storage Project of WBSEDCL	FP/WB/HYD/8214/2014	234	-	-	Completed
7	400KV D/C Purulia-Kharagpur Transmission Line(PKTCL)	FP/WB/TRANS/16943/2015	12.288	0	25.973	Completed
8	765 KV D/C (Hexa) Ranchi-Medinipur Transmission Line	FP/WB/TRANS/34435/2018	1.862	0	3.9	Completed
9	Development of a Tourism Complex in Murguma	FP/WB/Others/43857/2020	0.99	0.99	0	Completed
10	CGS Jamshedpur, WB Pipeline Project, JHBDPL (GAIL)	FP/WB/Pipeline/141208/2021	3.2641	0	12	Completed
11	West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia) PHE Dte.	FP/WB/WATER/435918/2023	0.166	0	0.64	Completed
12	Drawl of 33 KV OH line from PPSP 132KV to Upper Dam for Floating Solar Project at Upper Dam.	FP/WB/PWR_TRANS/508129/2024	0.81	0	0.07	On process
			634.6501	5.32	51.063	56.383



Report related to FCA & Land Matters under Purulia Division					
sl no.	Name of Project	Land Diverted in Ha	CA land Area Details		Status
			NFL	DFL	

Report related to FCA & Land Matters under Kangsabati North Division					
sl no.	Name of Project	Land Diverted in Ha	CA land Area Details		Status
			NFL	DFL	
1	Diversion of 234 Ha Forest Land for Construction of 1000 MW Turga Pumped Storage Project Proposal No.- FP/WB/HYD/8214/2014		41.105		3rd year maintenance work done in 2024-25 FY.
2	Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokaro-Dhamra Pipeline (JHBDPL) Project of Gail India Limited Proposal No. : FP/WB/OTHERS/40606/2019			1.1	2nd year maintenance work done in 2024-25 FY.
3	Shyam Steel Railway siding Project by Shyam Steel Pvt. Ltd. Proposal No. :FP/WB/RAIL/462668/2024	0.9627			Final diversion order received in the month of August 2025 of FY 2025-26

Report related to FCA & Land Matters under Kangsabati South Division					
sl no.	Name of Project	Land Diverted in	CA land Area Details		Status
			NFL	DFL	
1	1000 MW Turga Pump Project of WBSEDCL in Ajodhya Hills FP/WB/HYD/8214/2014		8.63		
2	Power Grid Medinipur-Jeerat Transmission Line FP/WB/TRANS/34435/2018	1.827		5.692	



Annexure - 5

Annexure 5: Forest Fire Incident Report of Purulia Division			
F.Y.	Month	No. of Incident	Area Burnt (Ha)
2020-21	April	49	193.528
	Nov,2020, Dec,2020, Feb,2021	11	43.29
	Total	60	236.818
2021-22	April, 21	21	42.684
	March, 22	6	2.29
	Total	27	44.974
2022-23	April, 22	11	15.7
	December, 22	1	0.1
	January, 23	1	11
	February, 23	10	5.8
	March, 23	11	11.8
	Total	34	44.4
2023-24	April, 23	71	58.85
	May, 23	17	42.2
	June, 23	4	9.5
	January, 24	2	4.65
	February, 24	1	1.13
	Total	95	116.33
2024-25	April, 24	131	184.73
	May, 24	3	5.3
	Dec, 24	1	0.35
	Jan, 25	2	3.23
	Feb, 25	5	11.92
	Mar, 25	93	167.593
	Total	235	373.123

Annexure 5: Forest Fire Incident Report of Kangsabati North Division			
F.Y.	Month	No. of Incident	Area Burnt (Ha)
2020-21	April	0	0
	Nov,2020, Dec,2020, Feb,2021	25	113.21
	Total	25	113.21
2021-22	April, 21		
	March, 22		
	Total		
2022-23	April, 22		
	December, 22		
	January, 23		
	February, 23		
	March, 23		
	Total		
2023-24	April, 23		
	May, 23		
	June, 23		
	January, 24		
	February, 24		
	Total		
2024-25	April, 24		
	May, 24		
	Dec, 24		
	Jan, 25		
	Feb, 25		
	Mar, 25		
	Total		



Annexure 5: Forest Fire Incident Report of Kangsabati South Division			
F.Y.	Month	No. of Incident	Area Burnt (Ha)
2020-21	April-Dec	0	
	Nov,2020, Dec,2020, Feb,2021	8	21.2973
	Total		
2021-22	April, 21	8	41
	March, 22	36	25.68
	Total		
2022-23	April, 22		
	December, 22		
	January, 23		
	February, 23		
	March, 23		
	Total		
2023-24	April, 23	5	11.75
	May, 23		
	June, 23		
	January, 24		
	February, 24		
	Total		
2024-25	April, 24		
	May, 24		
	Dec, 24		
	Jan, 25		
	Feb, 25		
	Mar, 25		
	Total		

Annexure 6: Offence Report of Purulia Division			
Year	POR	No. of COR	No. of UDOR
2020-21	50	210	18
2021-22	80	309	22
2022-23	62	314	26
2023-24	63	372	30
2024-25	64	314	38
2025-26 (till date)	65	90	11

Annexure 6: Offence Report of Kangsabati North Division			
Year	POR	No. of COR	No. of UDOR
2020-21	1	195	10
2021-22	0	209	22
2022-23	1	173	79
2023-24	0	186	11
2024-25	1	145	6
2025-26 (till date- Aug'25)	0	76	5

Annexure 6: Offence Report of Kangsabati South Division			
Year	POR	No. of COR	No. of UDOR
2020-21		125	16
2021-22		165	30
2022-23		200	12
2023-24		323	13
2024-25		294	33
2025-26 (till date)		176	13

