

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL
BENCH, NEW DELHI.**

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 70/2025

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sanjay Kumar

...Applicant

Versus

State of Himachal Pradesh & Ors.

...Respondents

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Dated: 20.09.2025

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.70 of 2025

In the matter of:

Sanjay Kumar S/o Sh Lakshman Singh Dahshinpuri
Ambedkar Nagar, New Delhi-110062


.....Applicant

Versus

1. State of Himachal Pradesh through Chief Secretary,
HP Secretariat, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh-171002.
2. Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (HoFF), Forest
Department, Talland, Himachal Pradesh-171002.
3. Deputy Commissioner, Sirmour District at Nahan,
Himachal Pradesh-173001.
4. Union of India through its Secretary, Ministry of
Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Paryavaran
Bhawan, Jorbagh, New Delhi-03.

.....Respondents

Reply to O.A. No. 70/2025 on behalf of respondents No. 1,
2 and 3 through Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Circle
(South) Shimla.


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Shimla 171002

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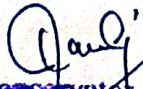

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MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS: -

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH: -

PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS:

1. That the present reply is being filed by the Respondent State of Himachal Pradesh in response to the Original Application No. 70 of 2025 filed by the Applicant under Sections 14 and 18 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
2. That the Respondent respectfully submits that it is fully committed to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable management of protected areas, and enforcement of environmental laws in the State, including the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
3. That while the issues raised by the Applicant relate to important environmental concerns, the contentions of the applicant regarding ecological degradation due to the Puruwala-Simbalbara Road are factually incorrect, overstated and lacking in ground-level context. The said road has historically been used by the villagers of Pillodi and nearby areas as their only direct and essential access to the rest of the state of Himachal Pradesh through Majra and Paonta Sahib,

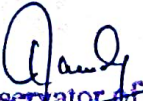

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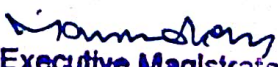
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where they engage in agricultural trade, milk supply, daily-wage labor and access educational and healthcare needs.


4. That the villagers of Pillodi are predominantly poor and marginal farmers with 90% of population belonging to scheduled tribe, and any attempt to restrict their access through the Park without viable alternatives would lead to disproportionate hardship, economic dislocation, and violation of their right to livelihood, which is an essential component of Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
5. That the movement through the said road is limited, localized, and low-impact in nature, involving mostly two-wheelers, bicycles, pedestrians and small load carriers. Heavy vehicular movement is prohibited, except for essential forest and park management purposes. No commercial or industrial traffic is permitted through this road of the park.
6. That the Simbalbara National Park is being managed in accordance with its approved Management Plan and applicable legal framework. In fact, the recent records of Tiger sighting and increased visitation of the Elephants to the park are clear indicators that the current conservation practices are yielding positive


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ecological outcomes, and the area is emerging as a model of human-wildlife coexistence. Further, the area of the park is around 2788 hectares and consists of mostly Very Dense Forests having a canopy density of over 70%. The density of the forests of the Park as per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2011 was 37.50% Very Dense Forests, 56.30% Moderately Dense Forests and 4.21 % Open Forests (Annexure R-I) while as per ISFR 2023 the percentage is respectively 96.47%, 0.16% and 0.95% (Annexure R-II) which shows that the forest cover of the park has increased drastically over the time and is far above the average national forest and tree cover (25.17%).

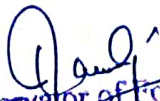
7. That the State Forest Department has initiated various regulatory and protective measures, including:
 - A. Night-time traffic restrictions (from dusk to dawn);
 - B. Gated entry and exit points with CCTV camera monitoring;
 - C. Banning of heavy vehicles, except for park or emergency management purposes;
 - D. Installation of signages for speed regulation, warning against hunting, entry regulations and route control.

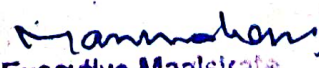

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- E. Monitoring of vehicular movement through field staff and CCTV.
8. That the grazing is strictly prohibited inside the National Park. However, limited grazing exists at the fringes of the National Park in the adjacent territorial forest areas of Poanta Forest Division by the locals and Nomadic Gujjar community for grazing their livestock under grazing permits issued by Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Poanta Sahib. The photographs enclosed by the Applicant as Annexure A1/3 have been taken from the territorial forests of Poanta Forest Division adjacent and outside the national park limits, where grazing rights of people exist and are regulated under permit system by DFO Poanta Sahib. The photographs have also captured the nomadic pastoralists along with their livestock while their migration to high altitude alpine areas through this traditional migratory route.
9. That the alternative route via Chhachhrolias suggested by the Applicant traverses through Haryana, is nearly 50 km long (38 kms longer), passes through difficult terrain, and is unsuitable for regular use by villagers for their daily activities. It is not a feasible substitute


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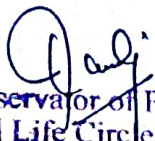
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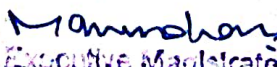
for the direct and historically-used Puruwala-Simbalbara route.

10. That the Respondent is willing to consider appropriate regulatory improvements and ecological safeguards, subject to the directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal, but opposes any absolute closure of the road in the absence of a viable and community-accepted alternative.
11. That the Respondent respectfully prays that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to consider the present reply in the light of environmental realities, socio-economic justice, established principles of sustainable development and natural justice.

REPLY ON MERIT: -

1. That the contents of this para require no specific reply.
2. That the contents of this para require no specific reply.
3. That the contents of this para require no specific reply.
4. Para 4 – Substantial Questions Relating to Environment:
4(A) It is denied that the use of the Puruwala-Simbalbara Road is causing significant ecological degradation.


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The traffic is local, low-volume, and primarily consists of pedestrians, two-wheelers, bicycles and small load carriers like pick-up trucks carrying essentials to the village. Heavy vehicular traffic is not permitted, except for forest and emergency purposes. The said road has been traditionally used by the villagers of Pillodi since several decades as its existence is depicted in the Survey sheets of 1965-66 of Survey of India (**Annexure R-III**). This route serves as the only direct link between Pillodi and the rest of Himachal Pradesh, particularly to towns like Majra and Paonta Sahib. Villagers, in addition to accessing education and healthcare, use this road to transport milk and dairy produce and to commute for work as laborers, which forms the economic backbone of the community. The road is a small non-macadamized low traffic volume link road and does not hamper any wildlife movement in the park (**Annexure R-IV**).

4(B) The contention that vehicular traffic is unregulated is denied. The State has implemented and is continuously upgrading monitoring mechanisms, including restriction of vehicular movement at night, CCTV monitoring, speed regulation, and increased

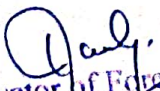
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forest patrolling. Heavy vehicles are not allowed through the National Park. The route enables poor and marginal farmers from Pillodi to access education, healthcare, markets, and essential services in nearby towns. Restricting this access would result in grave hardship and deprivation.


4(C) That the grazing is strictly prohibited inside the National Park. However, limited grazing exists at the fringes of the National Park in the adjacent territorial forest areas of Poanta Forest Division by the Nomadic Gujjar community for grazing their livestock under grazing permits issued by Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), Poanta Sahib. The photographs enclosed by the Applicant as **Annexure A1/3** have been taken from the territorial forests of Poanta Forest division adjacent and outside the national park limits, where grazing rights of people exist and are regulated under permit system by DFO Poanta Sahib. The photographs have also captured the nomadic pastoralists along with their livestock while their migration to high altitude alpine areas. The department has been conducting regular patrolling, issuing warnings, imposing penalties, and creating awareness among villagers and grazers. Further,


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special Anti-grazers are employed regularly from the local community on daily wage basis who constantly patrol and prevent any illegal grazing inside the park.

- 4(D) The contention that the absence of enforcement is facilitating illegal activities like poaching is denied. The Forest Department has not recorded any recent poaching incidents directly linked to the road. While some locals may traditionally possess firearms under license, there is no evidence that this has resulted in ecological damage. The Department has strengthened monitoring through increased forest staff presence, constant patrolling, maintaining an informer network, deployment of camera traps and CCTV etc. Recently department has recruited one Van Mitra in every forest beat from local community to assist the forest guards in enhancing forest and wildlife protection while ensuring community engagement.
- 4(E) That the State acknowledges the MoEFCC Guidelines on Roads in Protected Areas 2014(enclosed by the Applicant as Annexure A1/5). The principle of avoidance is being honored within the local context. The road is not a major highway but a low-impact, small, non-macadamized, community access link


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route which does not fragment the park or hamper any wildlife movements (Annexure R-V).

4(F) That the alternative route via Chhachhroli which passes through the state of Haryana and reconnects to Himachal Pradesh is nearly 50 kilometers (approximately 38 km longer), traverses forested terrain, and is not suitable for daily use by the villagers. The Puruwala-Simbalbara Road remains the only viable route for the community's socio-economic sustenance. Also, the road is seasonal in nature, as it remains closed for vehicular movement during rainy season. So, the contention that it is in continuous use by villagers is not right.

4(G) It is submitted that while the Management Plan of the Park (enclosed by the applicant as Annexure A1/4) mentions a section of Pillodi residents expressing willingness to relocate, no formal consent or proposal has been initiated. The villagers are economically weak and socially dependent on the current location. The village has a population of 2253 persons with 386 households as per panchayat records with 90% belonging to Scheduled tribes, 3% Scheduled castes, 5% other backward categories (Annexure R-VI).

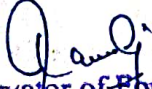
Further, any relocation and rehabilitation plan for the



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entire village will not be viable to implement by the state government. The relocation of 386 families will require diversion of huge chunks of forest land itself as the total recorded forest area of the state is approximately 68.16% of its geographical area which leaves very less or no non-forest government land which could be utilized for rehabilitation of communities. Additionally, the average land holding size in the Himachal Pradesh is relatively small, with an average of 0.95 hectare, which is below the national average (1.08-1.15 hectare). Hence, the relocation and rehabilitation of the Pillodi village will require diversion of another forest area itself which will defy any logic behind relocating the Pillodi village for ecological and wildlife conservation. It is pertinent to mention here that wildlife exists in all forest areas irrespective of whether it has been declared as protected area under Wildlife Protection Act 1972 or not.

4(H) That there is no conclusive evidence of serious ecological damage caused by the road to the National Park. Rather, the sightings of tiger since 2023 and frequent visits of elephants to the park clearly demonstrate positive wildlife recovery trends. This


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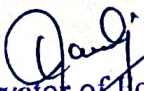
reflects the success of current habitat management strategies, and proves that human-wildlife coexistence is being effectively achieved in the National Park.

4(I) That the State has consistently enforced environmental laws and has not neglected its duty. The precautionary principle is being applied while also balancing the fundamental rights of local communities who depend on the route.

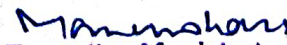
4(J) That the State is committed to further enhance conservation efforts. Deployment of anti-grazers, anti-poachers, fire watchers and increased systematic patrolling is a regular exercise taken up by department. As submitted above, recently department has recruited Van Mitras from local community to assist the forest guards in enhancing forest and wildlife protection. Further, regular wildlife monitoring using latest technologies like GSM based camera traps and habitat improvement like provision of water holes, removal of invasive weeds like lantana is being consistently done.

5. **Jurisdiction:** That with respect to contents of this para the Respondent does not dispute the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

6. **Para 6-Facts and Circumstances:**


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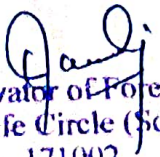

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6(i): That the contents of this sub-para are admitted being a matter of record.

6(ii&iii): That the contents of this sub-para are admitted as the ecological importance of Simbalwara National Park is recognized and the Park is managed under a notified and approved Management Plan. It is further submitted that wildlife and ecological importance of the National Park has improved over the years indicated by recent sighting of Tigers, frequent visit of Elephants and increased presence of other ecologically significant and vulnerable species in protected area.


6(iv): That the contents of this sub-para are admitted to the extent that Tiger Capture through Camera traps underscores the importance of National Park as a potential corridor for Tigers. It is further submitted that the sighting of Tigers is a historic event for the State as well as for the National Park and is a testament to successful present day habitat management practices and Human-wildlife co-existence.

6(v): That the contents of this sub-para are wrong and hence denied as the park is not facing any alarming ecological crisis, rather thriving very well with its


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core ecological values as submitted in para supra. It is further submitted that grazing within the National Park area is prohibited and actively discouraged by sensitization of locals and penalizing the offenders. However, some minimal and historically tolerated grazing by the nomadic Gujjar community at the fringe in the adjacent territorial forest areas of Poanta Forest Division is being regulated under permits issued by concerned DFO Poanta sahib. Further, there is no recorded evidence of recent poaching or wildlife crime facilitated through the road.

6(vi): That the contents of this sub-para are admitted to the extent that the road is 12 km long, of which 9 km (approximately) lies inside the Park but there is no unregulated vehicular traffic as alleged by the petitioner. It is further submitted that this route has historically served Pillodi residents and no commercial or industrial activity is conducted through the road. Forest management ensures night-time restrictions, speed limits, and CCTV monitoring.

6(vii): That the contents of this sub-para are wrong and hence denied, as submitted in the sub-para supra that no commercial or industrial activity is conducted through

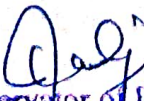

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the road and forest management ensures night-time restrictions, speed limits, and monitoring.

6(viii): That the contents of this sub-para are wrong and denied as grazing within the National Park area is completely prohibited and actively discouraged. However, some minimal and historically tolerated grazing at the fringe is being regulated through sensitization and patrolling. Further, there is no sign of alleged disruption of ecological balance of the park as the animal population and number of species (like Tiger and Elephants) visiting and using the National Park has increased over the period of time. The current conservation practices are yielding positive ecological outcomes, and the area is emerging as a model of human-wildlife coexistence.

6(ix): That with respect to the contents of this para it is submitted that grazing within the area of National Park Simbalbara is strictly prohibited whereas some minimal and historically tolerated grazing in the territorial forest areas of Poanta Forest Division outside the Park area at the fringe is being regulated through sensitization and patrolling under approved permit system issued by DFO Poanta sahib. Further, the villagers use the route to transport milk and daily


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produce to Majra and Paonta Sahib. They also use it to reach work sites as laborers. The road is essential for their daily livelihood, health access, and economic survival, that too without compromising the wellbeing of wildlife.

6(x): That the contents of this para are wrong and hence denied as the contention of the applicant that the unregulated access and absence of enforcement is facilitating illegal activities like poaching in the National Park are wrong. The Forest Department has not recorded any recent poaching incidents directly linked to the road. While some locals may traditionally possess firearms under license, there is no evidence that this has resulted in ecological damage. The Department is strengthening monitoring through increased forest staff presence and deployment of modern technologies like camera traps.

6(xi): That in respect to contents of this para it is submitted that The Guidelines dated 22.12.2014 issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) are duly acknowledged and respected by the State of Himachal Pradesh, including their emphasis on the "Principle of Avoidance" and associated mitigation measures. However, it is



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submitted that the said guidelines must be interpreted in a context-sensitive and case-specific manner, as explicitly stated within the guidelines itself. The principle of avoidance is applicable “wherever feasible” and does not mandate blanket closure of traditional or essential village roads in protected areas without examining the feasibility of alternative alignments and social impact.

In the present case, the Puruwala–Simbalbara Road is a long-standing, low-impact rural connectivity route used exclusively used by the villagers of Pillodi and nearby settlements. It serves as their only direct link to the rest of the state through Majra and Paonta Sahib, which are critical for accessing markets, education, employment, and healthcare. The alternative route via Chhachhroli which passes through the state of Haryana and being approximately 50 km long and inaccessible during certain months, does not constitute a viable alignment under the Guidelines. The State has already initiated implementation of several key recommendations under the Guidelines, including:

- i. Night-time traffic restrictions (from dusk to dawn);
- ii. Gated entry and exit points with CCTV camera monitoring;


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- iii. Banning of heavy vehicles, except for park or emergency management purposes;
- iv. Installation of signages for speed regulation, warning against hunting, entry regulations and route control (Annexure R-VII).
- v. Monitoring of vehicular movement through field staff and CCTV(Annexure R-VIII);

The current movement on the road is minimal, non-commercial, and primarily non-motorized, involving two-wheelers and bicycles. There is no evidence of ecological degradation resulting from its continued use under the present conditions. The increased presence of elephants and the recorded Tiger sighting in the National Park clearly indicate that the ecological integrity is being preserved, and that the existing model of conservation with controlled community access is effective.

Therefore, the Respondent respectfully submits that the MoEFCC Guidelines are being applied in spirit and practice, and their implementation is balanced with the livelihood rights of marginalized forest-adjacent communities, in accordance with constitutional principles of sustainable development and inter-generational equity.


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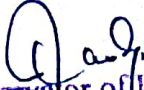
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7.Limitation: That the contents of this para need no submission and is subject to the wisdom of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

8. Grounds:


- A. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as the Puruwala-Simbalbara Road is a low-volume, traditional access route used by villagers on foot, bicycles, and two-wheelers. It is not unregulated. There is no substantial evidence of habitat fragmentation or ecological harm due to its use.
- B. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as heavy vehicle movement is prohibited. Only essential local traffic uses the road. Wildlife sightings, including the Tiger and Elephants, indicate that vehicular movement has not adversely impacted fauna, rather current set of management practices are best suited to the ecology of the protected area.
- C. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as night-time vehicular movement is not allowed through the road. Minimal use by villagers has not resulted in any documented light pollution affecting nocturnal wildlife.
- D. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as grazing inside the park area is not permitted. Fringe grazing outside the park area is being managed through


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patrolling and permit system. There is almost no human-wildlife conflict and area has emerged as model for human wildlife co-existence.

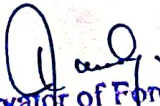
- E. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as there is no credible data linking the road to poaching. Local firearm ownership is regulated. The Park is regularly patrolled, and no recent poaching incidents have been reported.
- F. That the MoEFCC Guidelines are acknowledged. The State is implementing key recommendations, including night-time restrictions and vehicle regulation. Closure is not required in this case as no viable alternative exists.
- G. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as the Chhachhroli route is longer, and not suitable for daily travel by marginal villagers. It cannot substitute the existing route.
- H. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as, while some villagers expressed willingness to relocate, no formal consent or proposal exists. As explained in para 4(G) above, relocation and rehabilitation of the village will not be feasible from social, ecological and economic point of view.

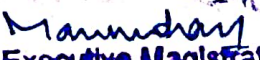

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- I. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as the State has taken several protective and regulatory measures in line with the precautionary principle and public trust doctrine. There is no inaction.
- J. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as the facts in *Pradeep Krishen* differ significantly. There is no illegal encroachment in the National Park. Controlled local access and ongoing conservation measures support ecological protection.
- K. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as the State is fulfilling its obligation under Article 48A by preserving habitat integrity, enforcing restrictions, and promoting coexistence. Wildlife indicators affirm this.
- L. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as Article 21 is not violated. There is no environmental degradation from the road. Instead, conservation and livelihood are being harmoniously balanced.
- M. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as there is no irreversible ecological damage. On the contrary, the sightings of Tiger in the National Park is the evidence of biodiversity improvement, and the park ecology being intact and protected.
- N. That the contents of this sub-para are denied as the Simbalbara National Park represents a successful


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H.P. Sectt., Shimla

example of Human-wildlife coexistence and conservation. Contentions of neglect or mismanagement are unfounded.

9. In light of the facts and submissions stated above, the Respondent most respectfully prays that this Hon'ble Tribunal may kindly be pleased to take on record the present reply, and be further pleased to dismiss the Original Application to the extent it seeks the closure of the Puruwala-Simbalbara Road. The Respondent submits that such closure would cause serious and disproportionate hardship to the residents of Pillodi and adjoining areas that rely on this road for their daily livelihood, access to health care, and basic necessities. The Respondent further prays that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to allow the continued, regulated use of the said road, subject to the safeguards and restrictions already in place. The Respondent humbly seeks any other relief or direction that this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem just, fair, and appropriate in the interest of balanced environmental governance and justice.

ATTESTED

Mamunshah
Executive Magistrate
H.P. Jodh, Shimla

Gandhi
....Respondents
Conservator of Forests,
Wild Life Circle (South)
Shimla, 171002

BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN
TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.70 of 2025.

In the matter of:

Sanjay Kumar S/o Sh Lakshman Singh Dahshinpuri
Ambedkar Nagar, New Delhi-110062

.....Applicant

Versus

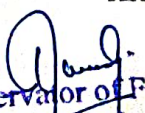
State of H.P & Ors.


....Respondents

Affidavit in support of reply,

I Preeti Bhandari, IFS W/o Sh. Krishan Kumar aged
39 years presently posted as Conservator of Forests
Wildlife Circle (South) Shimla do hereby solemnly affirm,
state and declare on oath as under:

1. That the accompanying reply to the ORIGINAL
APPLICATION NO.70 OF 2025 has been drafted at my
instance and under my instruction and the contents
contained in para 1 to 11 of Preliminary Submission and
Para 1 to 9 of reply on merit are true to the best of my
knowledge and belief as derived from official record. No


Conservator of Forests,
Wild Life Circle (South)
Shimla, 171002

TESTED

Executive Magistrate
H.P. Sect., Shimla

part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

2. That I, above named deponent, verify that the contents of my above affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed therein.

Verified at Shimla on this ... 18th day of September 2025.

[Signature]
Conservator of Forests,
Wild Life Circle (South)
Shimla 171002

ATTESTED

Mannohan
Executive Magistrate
H.P. Sect., Shimla

259
Declared before me on 18th day of Sep
2025 on oath (Solemnly Affixation)
by Smt. Pooja Bhandari, Conservator
who is personally known to the or who (Forest)
has been identified by Sh. Mahan Lal
who is personally known to me. Supdt. C-1 (Forest)

Mannohan
Executive Magistrate
H.P. Sect., Shimla

FOREST COVER MAP OF SIMBALWARA NATIONAL PARK (FSI-2011)

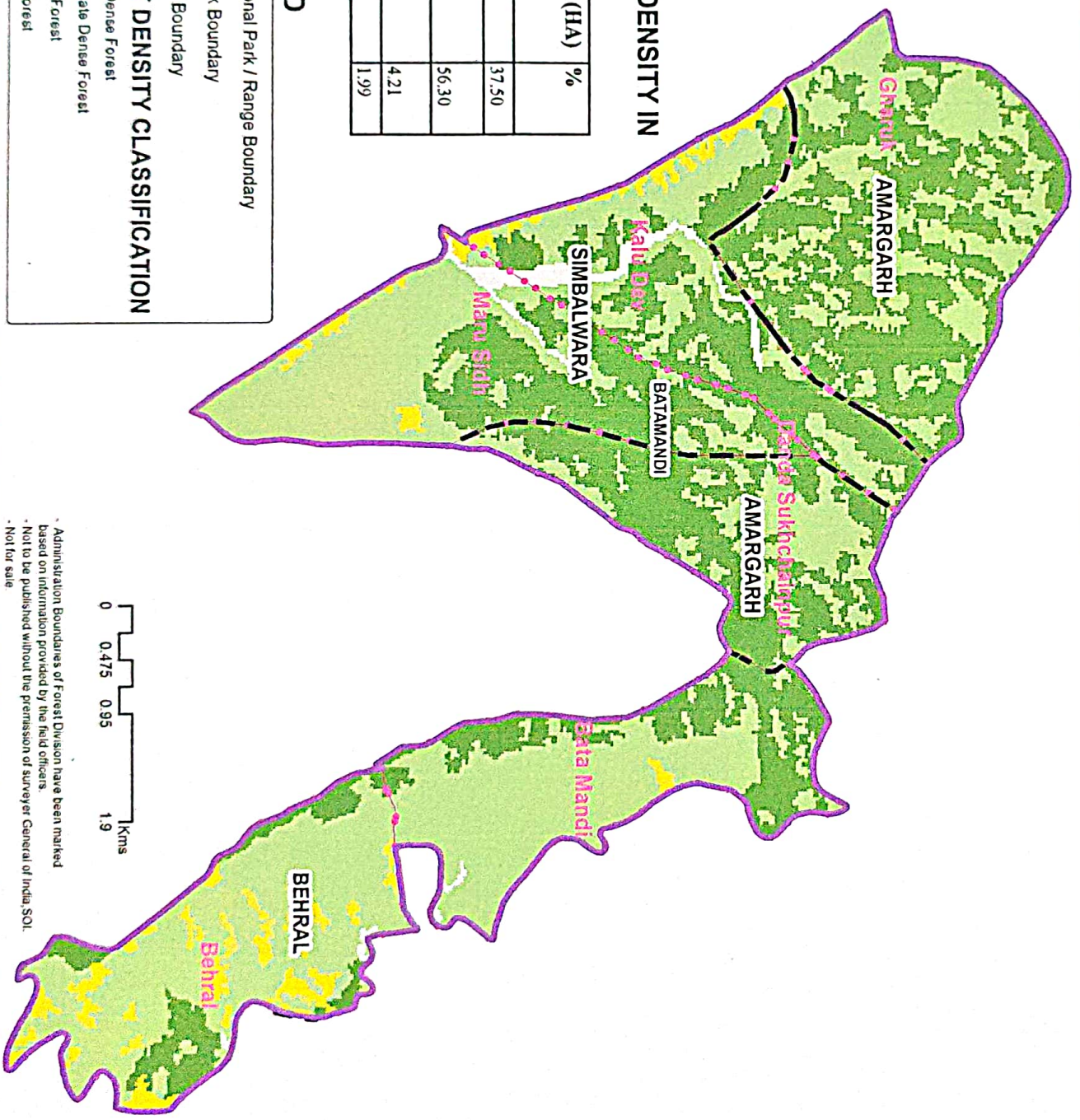
| FOREST DENSITY CLASS (2011) | AREA (HA) | % |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Very Dense Forest | 1071.01 | 37.50 |
| Moderate Dense Forest | 1607.85 | 56.30 |
| Open Forest | 120.15 | 4.21 |
| Non Forest | 56.85 | 1.99 |

LEGEND

National Park / Range Boundary
 Block Boundary
 Beat Boundary

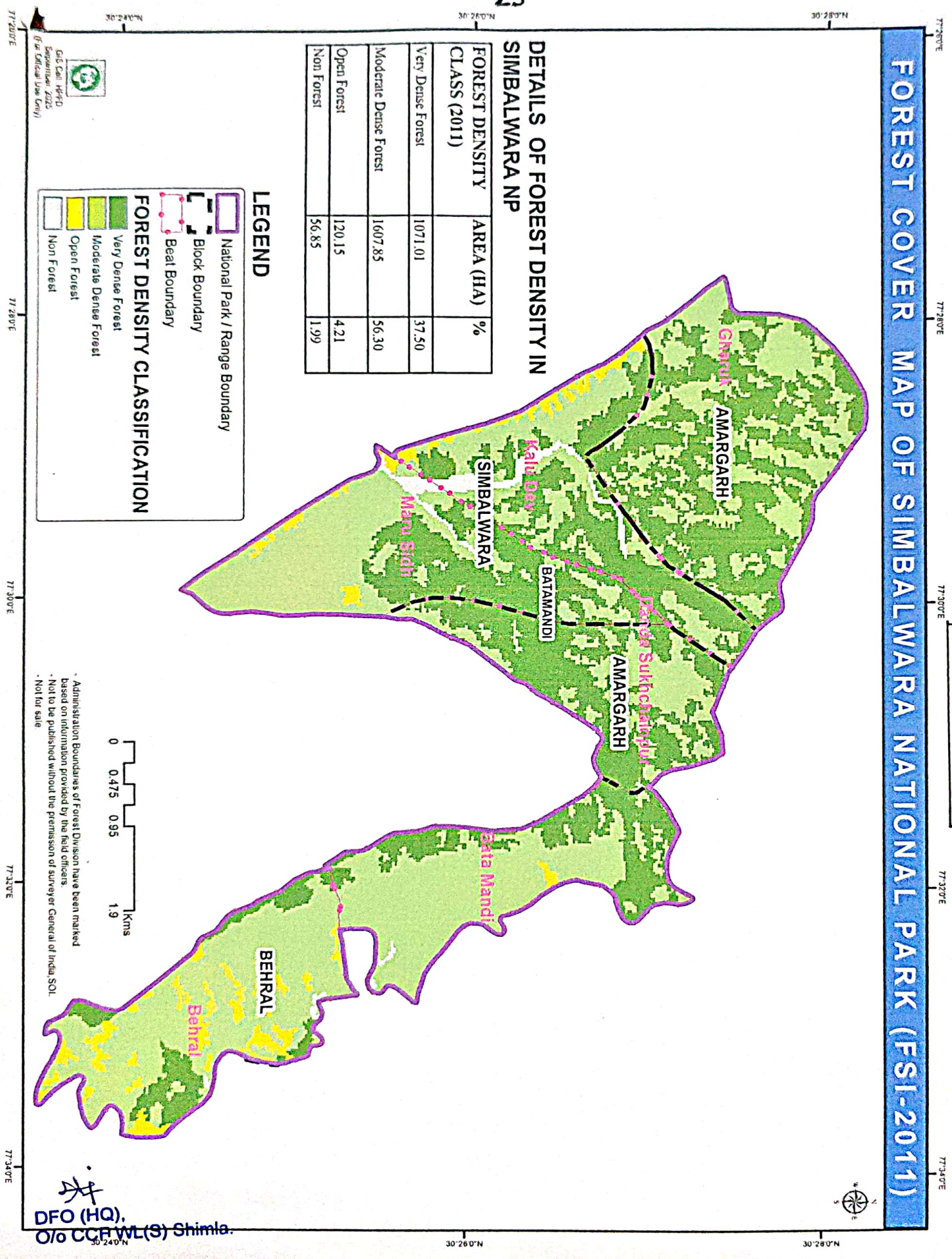
Very Dense Forest
 Moderate Dense Forest
 Open Forest
 Non Forest

FOREST DENSITY CLASSIFICATION



- Administration Boundaries of Forest Division have been marked based on information provided by the field officers.
 - Not to be published without the permission of surveyer General of India, SOI.
 - Not for sale

DFO (HQ),
 O/o CCF WL(S) Shimla.






FOREST COVER MAP OF SIMBALWARA NATIONAL PARK (FSI-2023)





ANNEXURE R-II

DETAILS OF FOREST DENSITY IN SIMBALWARA NP

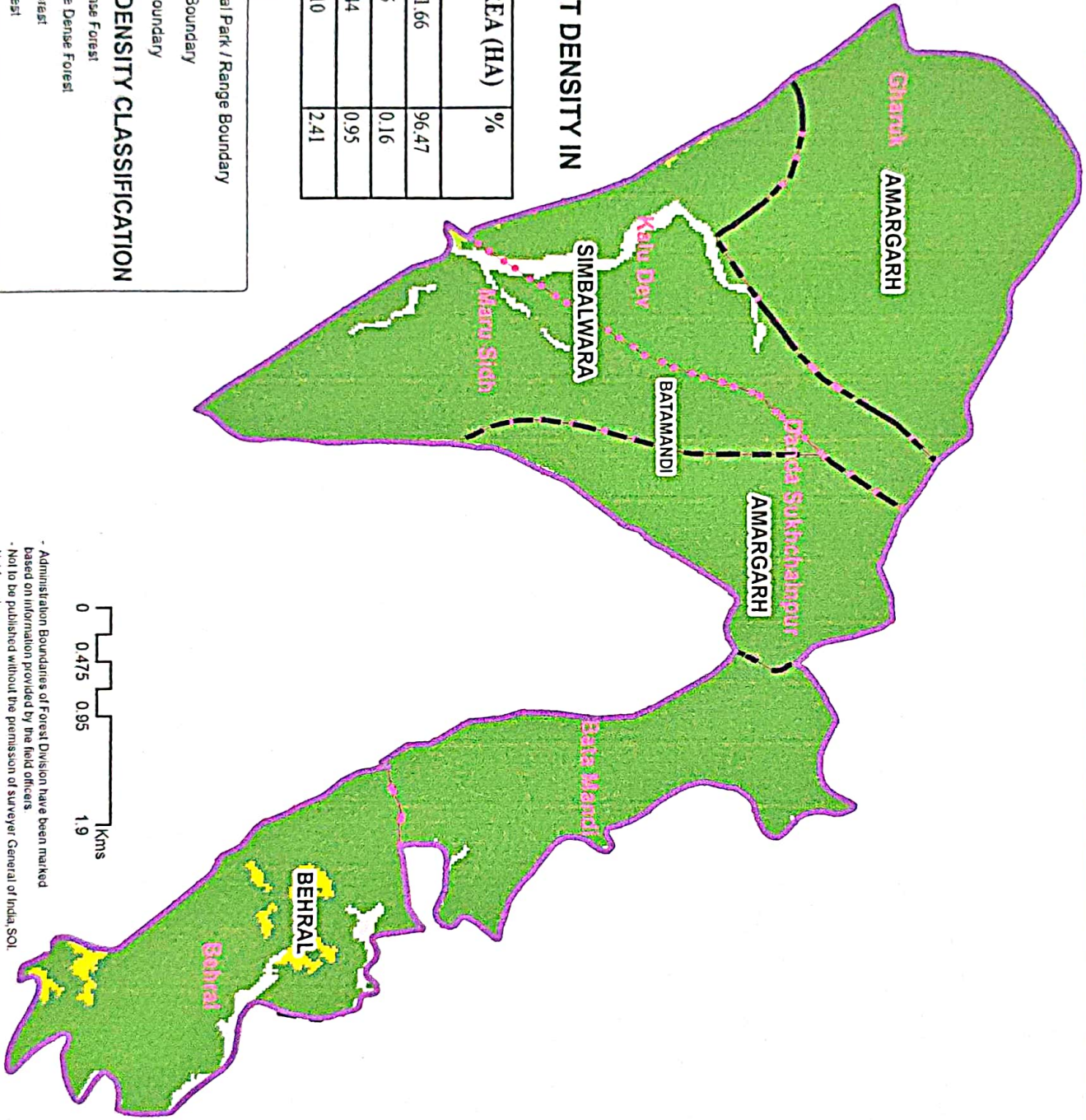
| FOREST DENSITY CLASS (2023) | AREA (HA) | % |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Very Dense Forest | 2681.66 | 96.47 |
| Moderate Dense Forest | 4.55 | 0.16 |
| Open Forest | 26.44 | 0.95 |
| Non Forest | 67.10 | 2.41 |

LEGEND

 National Park / Range Boundary
 Block Boundary
 Beat Boundary

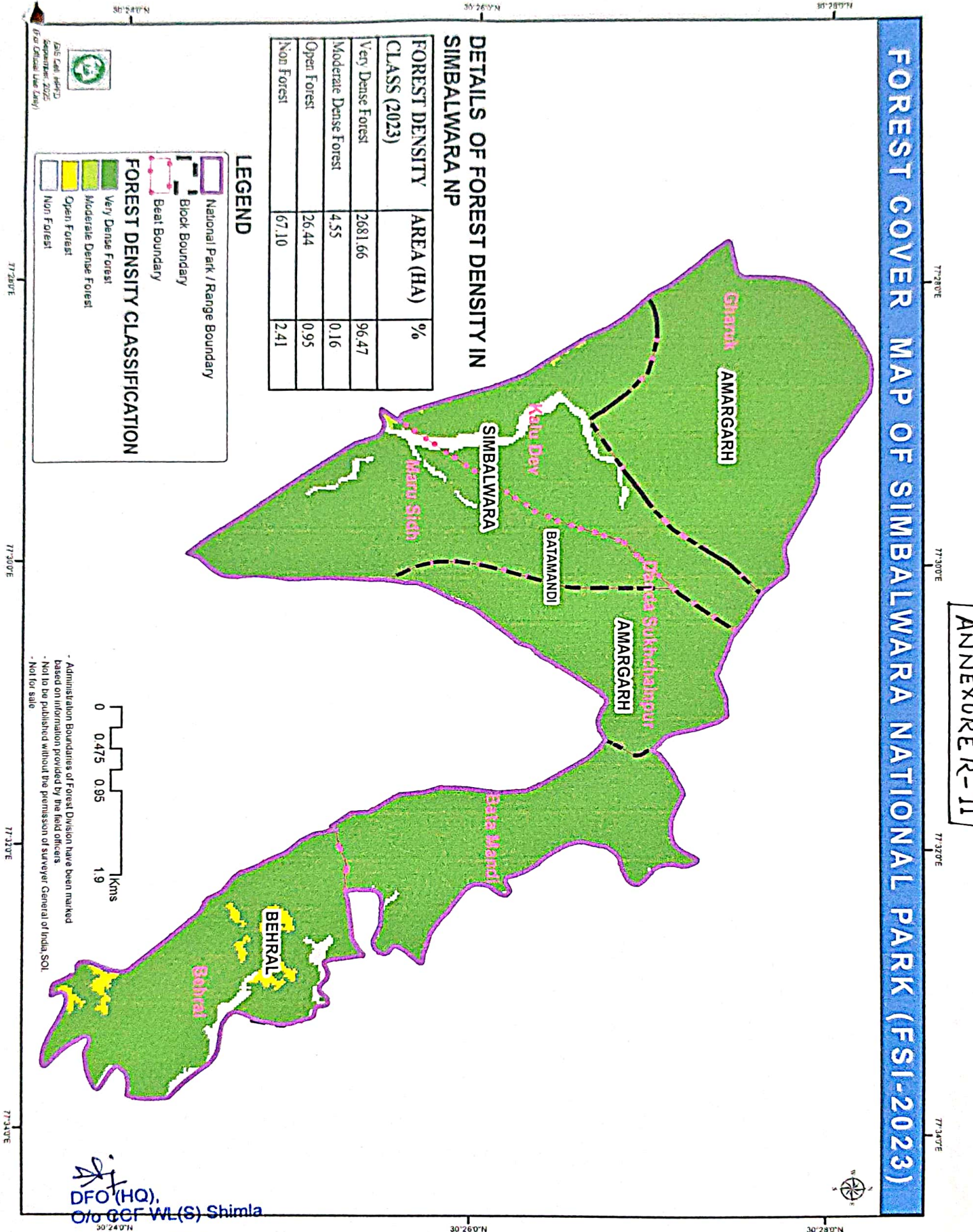
 Very Dense Forest
 Moderate Dense Forest
 Open Forest
 Non Forest

FOREST DENSITY CLASSIFICATION



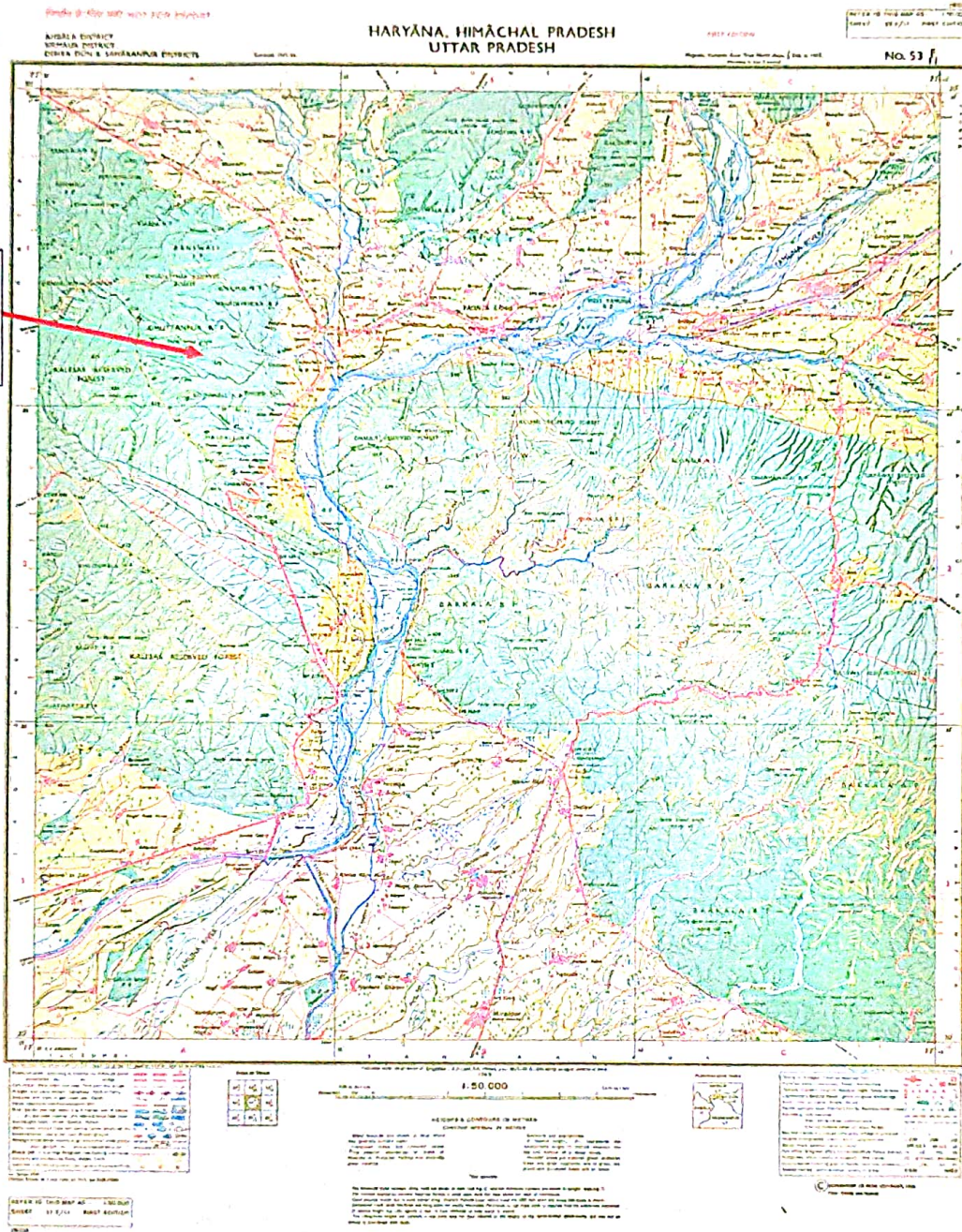
- Administration Boundaries of Forest Division have been marked based on information provided by the field officers
 - Not to be published without the permission of surveyor General of India, SOI
 - Not for sale

DFO (HQ),
 O/o GEF WL(S) Shimla
 30/24/04



Annexure R-III

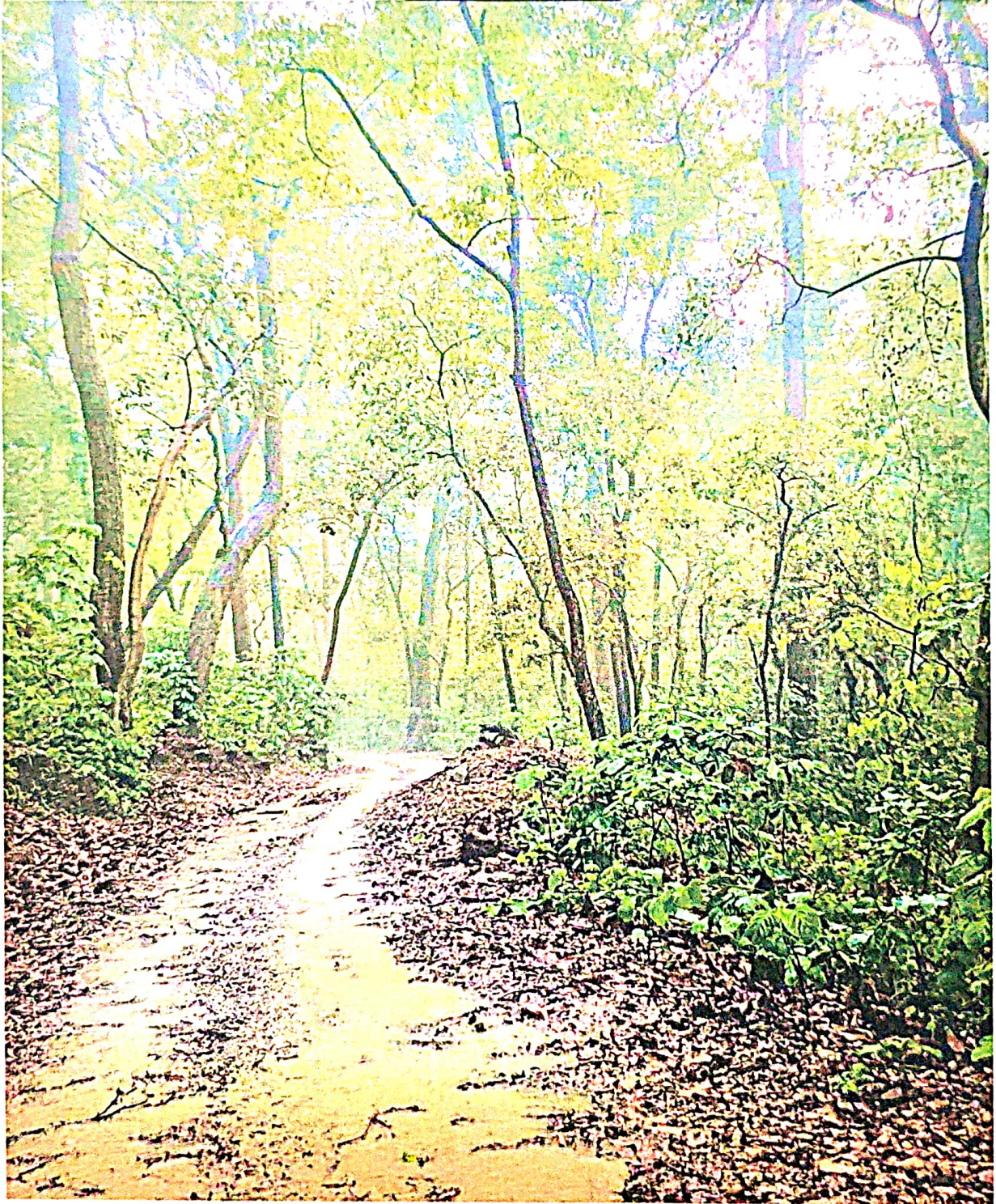
Puruwala-Simbalbara Road



1965-66 Survey sheet from Surveyor General of India

DFO (HQ),
O/o CCF WL(S) Shimla.

Annexure R-IV



Puruwala-simbalbara link road – non-macadamized, low volume, seasonal, low impact link road

Annexure R-V



DFO (HQ),
O/o CCF WL(S) Shimla.

Unhampered wildlife movement through Puruwala-simbalbara


ANNEXURE R-VII

A



B





DFO (HQ),
O/o CCF WL(S) Shimla.

C



D





DFO (HQ),
O/o CCF WL(S) Shimla.

E




Annexure R-V (Photographs A, B, C, D, E) : Signages for speed and entry regulation, warning against hunting, noise control etc. installed along the route.


DFO (HQ),
O/o CCF WL(S) Shimla.

ANNEXURE VIII



Gated entry and Monitoring of vehicular movement through CCTV


DFO (HQ),
O/o CCF WL(S) Shimla.



IN THE COURT OF National Green Tribunal Principal Bench.

Suit/Appeal No. OA.No. 70/25 JURISDICTION OF 201

In re:-

SANJAY KUMAR

Plaintiff(s) or Petitioner(s)

Appellant(s) Complainant(s)

VERSUS

STATE OF H.P & ORS

these Present shall come that I/we DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT SIMLAUR, Defendant (s)/ Respondent(s) / Accused Know all to whom
HIMACHAL PRADESH

The above named RESPONDENTS NO. 3.

do hereby appoint

ANIL JARYAL, ADV - 013587116
CHAMBER NO. 109, BLOCK-03, DELHI HIGH COURT
(herein after called the advocate/s) to be my/our Advocate in the above- noted case authorize him:-
PH- 9871277207

To act, appear and plead in the above-noted case in this court or in any other court in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the appellate court including High Court subject to payment of fees separately for each court by me/us.

To sign file, verify and present pleadings, appeals cross-objection or petitions for executions review, revision, withdrawal, compromise or other petitions or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages subjects to payment of fees for each stage.

To file and take back documents, to admit and/or deny the documents of opposite party.

To withdraw or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences of disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case.

To take execution proceedings on paying separate fee.

To deposit, draw and receive money, cheques, cash and grant receipts hereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution on the said case.

To appoint and instruct any other Legal Practitioner authorizing him to exercise the power and authority hereby conferred upon the Advocate whenever he may think fit to do so and to sign the power of attorney on our behalf.

And I/we undersigned to hereby agree to ratify and confirm all acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as my/our own acts, as if done by me/us to all intents and purpose.

And I/we undertake that I/We or my/our duly authorized agent would appear in court on all hearings and will inform the Advocate for appearance when the case is called.

And I/We undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said case. The adjournment costs whenever ordered by the court shall be of the Advocate which he shall receive and retain for himself.

And I/we undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the advocate remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid up. The fee settle is only for the above case and above Court. I/We hereby agree that once the fee is paid, I /We will not be entitled for the refund of the same in any case whatsoever and if the case prolongs for more than 3 years the original fee shall be paid again by me/us.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF I/We do hereunto set my/our hand to these presents the contents of which have been understood by me/us on this 20-09-2025 day of September 201 Accepted subject to the terms of the fees.

Advocate

Anil Jaryal
013587116.

District Magistrate
District Simlaur
H.P.

I Identify the Signature/Thumb Impression of Below Member

Signed in My Presence. The Client,



BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PRINCIPAL BENCH

OA No. 70/2025

In the matter of:
Sh. Sanjay Kumar
Dakshinpuri Ambedkar Nagar
New Delhi-110062

.....Petitioner

Versus


1. State of Himachal Pradesh through Chief Secretary HP Secretariat Shimla-171002.
2. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF) Himachal Pradesh Shimla.
3. Deputy Commissioner Sirmaur, at Nahan, Himachal Pradesh-173001.
4. Union of India through its Secretary Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi-03.

.....Respondents


I, Preeti Bhandari, IFS, Conservator of Forests Wildlife Circle (South) Shimla, on the behalf of the Respondent No. 1 & 2 in above Original Application do hereby appoint and retain Mr. Anil Jaryal Panel Advocate, to act and appear for me/ us in the above case and on the behalf of the Respondent No. 1 & 2 to conduct and pursue all proceedings that may be taken in respect of any proceedings in respect to above case and to file and obtain documents and represent me/us and to take all necessary steps on our behalf in the above matter. I agree to ratify all acts done by the aforesaid Advocate in pursuance of this Authority.

Date this the 4th Day of July, 2025.




RESPONDENT(S) signed
(Preeti Bhandari)
Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife Circle (S) Shimla.

ACCEPTED & CERTIFIED BY:


Anil Jaryal 0/35/87/16.
Advocate
CHAMBER NO. 109,
BLOCK-03, DHC-3.
9871277207.


5/7/2025
IDENTIFIED & VERIFIED BY
Tehsil Shimla (Rural)
District Shimla