GENERAL RULES FRAMED UNDER THE ASSAM FOREST REGULATION HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW

CHAPTER 1

Powers of Forest Officers

[Under Sections 68 (1) and 72]

Class of Officers empowered	Section of the Regulation	Brief description of powers
1	2	3
(1) Deputy Rangers, Foresters, Forest Guards, Forest Game Keepers, Forest Timber Watchers, Forest Supervisors, Forest Fire Watchers	52	Power to take charge of forest produce which is the property of the Crown or has been confiscated by order of a court.
	53	Power to accept charge of confiscated property when the offender is not known.
(2) Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters, incharge of a Range or revenue station.	26(d)	The above powers, and (a) Power to permit in writing the acts mentioned in Ss. 24 and 25 subject to such restrictions and conditions and to the payment of such royalty, fee or other charge as the Conservator may fix.
		(b) Power to permit vehicles to use roads in reserved forests subject to such restrictions and conditions and to the payment of such tolls or permit fees as the Conservator may fix.
	36	(a) Power to permit in writing the acts mentioned in Ss. 33 and 34 subject to such restrictions and conditions and to the payment of such royalty, fee or other charge as the Conservator may fix or as may have been prescribed by the State Government.
		(b) Power to permit vehicles to use roads belonging to the Forest Department in unclassed State forests subject to such

Class of Officers empowered	Section of the Regulation	Brief description of powers
1	2	3
		restrictions and conditions and to the payment of such tolls or permit fees as the Conservator of Forests may fix.
	47	Power to receive payment on account of drift or other timber.
	57	Power to direct release of property seized under S. 49.
(3) Rangers on a salary of not less than Rs. 125 a month		The above powers, and
	62	Power to accept compensation for offences and to release property seized as liable to confiscation.
	76	Power to take possession of forest produce and to sell such by auction for recovery of money due on this account.
(4) Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers (in hill districts), Extra Assistant Conservators		The above powers, and
	43(2)	Power to notify depots for reception of drift and other timber.
	44(1)	Power to give notice of timber collected under S. 43.
	68(1)	Power to enter upon and survey any land, to compel attendance of witnesses and production of documents, to issue search warrants and to record evidence.
(5) Deputy Conservators of Forests, Assistant Conservators of Forests, Extra Assistant Conservators in-charge of Forest Divisions within the limits of their respective divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Naga Hills within their districts		The above powers, and
	23	Power to stop ways and water courses in reserved forest with the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner of the district.
	25(c)	Power to regulate the kindling or carrying of fire in reserved forests.

Class of Officers empowered	Section of the Regulation	Brief description of powers
1	2	3
(6) Conservators		All the above powers.
		Construction of transmission line through reserve forest.
(7) Deputy Commissioners, Sub-divisional Officers within their jurisdiction	63(1)	Power to enter upon and survey any land, to compl attendance of witnesses and production of documents to issue search-warrants and to record evidence.
(8) Honorary Forest Officers	49-A	Power to release under bond property seized under S. 49.

Forest Officers are authorised to exercise the following powers to execute forest contracts other than those relating to the purchase, sale or permanent acquisition of land :

In the case of Forest Department contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the administration and working of forests and with the business of Forest Department generally, including leases of land but not including contracts relating to the purchase or sales or permanent acquisition of land ; provided that the value of the property to which the contract or instrument relates or the amount of expenditure involved does not exceed the limit	By Conservator up to Rs. 25,000 (or in the case of lease of land Rs. 2,000). By Divisional Forest Officer up to Rs. 5,000 (or in the case of lease of land Rs. 2,000).

NOTES

The description of powers delegated under paragraph "Forest Officers.... acquisition of land" was substituted *vide* Notification No. GFR 95/46/34, dated 10th August, 1948.

The para prior to this substitution was inserted *vide* Notification No. 3461 F (a), dated the 23rd October, 1931.

In item No. 6 in column (3) the words "Construction of transmission line through reserve forest" have been inserted *vide* Notification No. FOR 277/65/4, dated 16th August, 1965.

These powers of Forest Officers were prescribed *vide* Provincial Government Notification No. 3212-R, dated the 14th November, 1932.

Under S. 68 (1) of the Assam Forest Regulation, the Provincial Government can invest any Forest Officer by name, or as holding an office, with power as detailed therein. Under S. 72 of the Ruglation additional rules can be made by the Government so long as they are consistent with the Regulation

CHAPTER 2

Rules Regarding Unclassed State Forests

[Under Section 32 (a)]

Reserved Trees

All trees of the undermentioned kinds standing on any land at the disposal of the State shall be reserved trees :

	Vernacular names		Botanical names
1.	Sabas, Champas, Sopas	...	Magnolia, pterocarpa, sphenocarpa and Gustavi, Manglietia insignis, Hookeri and Caveana, Talauma Rabaniana and phellocarpa, Michelia cathcortii, excelsa, lanuginosa, Champaca, punduana, ablonga, Mannii and montana.
2.	Ghaulmugra, Lamtem	...	Taraktogenos Kdrzii.
3.	Nahor, Nageswar	...	Mesua ferrea.
4.	Sia, Mohor, Karal, Kasukoroi (Carkachar) Serpoi (Kuki).	...	Kayea assamica and floribunda.
5.	Gugra, Nagabhe or Makria		Schima Wallichii and Schima khasiana.
6.	Kurail	...	Diptreocarpus turbinatus.
7.	Hollong	...	Dipterocarpus pilosus.
8.	Sai	...	Sherea robusta.
9.	Makai	...	Shorea assamica.
10.	Simul	...	Bombox malabaricum.
11.	Rata	...	Dysoxylum binectariferum.
12.	Amari, Rata	...	Amoora Rohituka, Wallichii and chitagonga.
13.	Kolia, Boga poma, Hotia	...	Chikrassia tabularis.
14.	Poma	...	Cedrela Toona, febrifuga and microcarpa.
15.	Sissoo	...	Dalbergia Sissoo.
16.	Ping	...	Cynometra polyandra.
17.	Sonalu, Sanaru	...	Cassia Fistula and nodosa (Bandarlathi).
18.	Khair, Khoira	...	Acacia Catechu.
19.	Moi Sundi	...	Albizzia lucida.
20.	Koroi	...	Albizzia procera.
21.	Hiharu, Koroi moroi	...	Albizzia odoratissima.
22.	Futuli, Duang, Fikiri	...	Altingia excelsa.
23.	Hollock, Fhalna	...	Terminalia myriocarpa.
24.	Bogi Famuk	...	Eugenia praecox.
25.	Fatijam Barjamuk	...	Eugenia Fambolana.

Vernacular names		Botanical names
26. Sida	...	Lagerstroemia parviflora.
27. Ajhar, Farul	...	Lagerstroemia Flos-Reginae.
28. Khokan, Ramdala	...	Duabanga sonneratioides.
29. Panikadam, Gahori-chapa	...	Nyssa sessiliflora.
30. Tarakchapa, Haldu, Haludchaki	...	Adina cordifolia.
31. Kurta	...	Palaquium polyanthum.
32. Mohidal, Kawatuti	...	Cordia frdgrantissima.
33. Ahui	...	Vitex peduncularis.
34. Gomari, Gamarh	...	Gmelina arborea, Linn.
35. Bonsum, Nikahi	...	Phoebe attenuata and Hainesiana.
36. Gonsoroi, Gondroi	...	Cinnamomum Cecicodaphane and glanduliferum.
37. Fat Sundi	...	Alseodaphne Owdeni.
38. Naga Dalchini, Paderai	...	Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.
39. Agar, Sasi	...	Aquilaria Agallocha.
40. Kuhir	...	Bridelia retusa.
41. Urium	...	Bischofia Favanica.
42. Garokhuta, Chhamolia	...	Aporosa Roxburghii.
43. India rubber, Bar	...	Ficus elastica.
44. Kathal	...	Artocarpus integrifolia.
45. Sam	...	Artocarpus Chaplasha.
46. Dud-champa	...	Pseudostreblus indica.
47. Bola	...	Morus laevigata.
48. Finari	...	Podocarpus neriifolia.
49. Momailateku (in the districts of Nowgong and Sibsagar)	...	Aglaia species.
50. Thutmala (in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet and Nowgong)	...	Garuga pinnata.
51. Ruhimalla	...	Odina wodier.
52. Bhelu	...	Tetrameles mudiflora (in all Forest Divisions).
53. Kadam	...	Anthocephalus cadamba in Sylhet, Cachar, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Kamrup, Haltugaon and Garo Hills Forest Divisions.
54. Kalasam, Kharika Chopa	...	Cryptccarya.
55. Banjalakia, Bospat and Satiana	...	Amygdalina.

NOTES

Items 54 and 55 were inserted *vide* Notification No. GFR 183/49/2, dated the 20th October, 1949.

Rules relating to unclassed State forests in the Plains Districts of Assam and the North Cachar Hills

[Under Ss. 33, 34 (2) (c) (e) (g) (h) and 35 (2)]

1. (a) In these rules the expression "Unclassed State Forests" means any lands at the disposal of the State and not included in a reserved or village forest.

(b) These rules shall apply to any unclassed State forests taken up for ordinary or special cultivation only to the extent laid down in each case in the Settlement Rules under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, or in the leases granted under the Settlement Rules.

(c) Extraction of all forest produce shall as a rule be suspended from land in unclassed State forest in respect of which an application for a lease for ordinary or special cultivation has been presented ; but if such extraction is authorised, these rules shall be in force, unless such unclassed State forests have been exempted from their application under the orders of the State Government.

2. (1) As a special concession and without prejudice to the rights of the State over unclassed State forests persons of the following classes, namely :

(a) persons holding land temporarily settled for ordinary cultivation at full khiraj rates in the plains districts of the Assam Valley, in the District of Cachar, and in the Jaintia and Pratabgarh parganas and the Longai-Singla tract of the Sylhet District, and the tenants of such persons ; and

(b) raiyats holding land under nisfkhirajdars and lakhirajdars in the Assam Valley and under the zamindars in the Bijni and Sidli Duars of the Goalpara District ;

(c) Hillmen paying house-tax in the Mikir Hills ;

may extract for their own domestic use only in the districts in which they hold land, unreserved timber either green or dead firewood, bamboo, cane, thatching grass, ekra or nal, paidal, patidal, fodder grass, stones, gravel and sand without payment of royalty :

Provided that—

(i) forest produce extracted under this rule shall not be transferred by sale, barter, or gift, and the quantity extracted at a time shall be limited, except with the permission of the Forest Officer, to what the settlement-holder himself can carry or where the ordinary means of extraction is by boat or other means of conveyance, to such corresponding limit as may be fixed by the Forest Officer with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner ;

(ii) thatching grass shall not be removed from any leased san grass mahal ;

(iii) the Deputy Commissioner may prohibit the removal from any area of timber intended for boats or dugouts or of dead wood except in accordance with a permit given by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(2) Persons holding land at khiraj rates in the Jaintia paraganas of the Sylhet district and the tenants of such persons may also exercise this privilege in the Jaintia Hills lying within the district of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

3. In the Assam Valley, ekra or nal may be removed by the settlement holder for domestic use only without restraint and free or royalty.

4. In the plains portion of the new Cachar District including the Karimganj Sub-division, persons other than those specified in R. 2 on taking out permits for home consumption in the form prescribed in Appendix A to these rules may extract for their own domestic use, forest produce of the kind mentioned below. Each permit shall cover consumption of a single household (khans not bari) for the period from 1st April to 31st March or for any shorter period therein specified and shall not be used by another household except with the permission of the Forest Officer who issues the permit, it shall not cover the presence of more than one person at a time in the forest. A fee of six rupees shall be charged for each such permit, irrespective of whether the concession in particular instances is extended to Forest Reserves or unclassed State forests. The exercise of this privilege shall be subject to the provisions of R. 2 and shall be limited to the extraction per permit of the following quantities :

Firewood	...	100 maunds.
Bamboo	...	200 in number.
Canes	...	5 bundles.
Thatching grass except from leased san grass mahals	...	200 bundles.
Ekra or nal	...	10 "
Patidai (unprepared)	...	20 bundles of not more than 18 inches diameter each.
Patidal	...	20 "
Fodder grass	...	No limit.
Stones, gravel and sand	...	Up to 1,000 c. fit.

Executive orders ralating to unclassed State forests—

(1) Home consumption permits under R. 4 of the rules relating to unclassed State forests should be issued in the vernacular and should contain the details of the produce covered by the permit both as regards description and quality.

(2) A Divisional Forests Officer when inspecting a revenue station should satisfy himself by making enquiries in the locality that home consumption permits are allowed freely to all persons who are entitled to such permits.

NOTES

In this rule the words "in Sylhet and in the plains of Cachar" were substituted by the words "in the plains.....sub-division", and the words "A fee of.....such permit" were also substituted by the words "A fee of..... .....State forests," *vide* Notification No. GFR 111/49/6, dated the 18th November, 1949.

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5. Save as provided in the three foregoing rules, no trees, reserved or unreserved, shall be felled, cut, girdled, marked, tapped or injured by fire or otherwise, no timber shall be sawn, converted or removed and no other forest produce collected and removed except under and subject to the condition of a trade permit as prescribed in Appendix B to these rules, which may be granted by the Divisional Forest Officer, Deputy Commissioner or other officer specially empowered in this behalf.

6. Trade permits are non-transferable. They shall ordinarily be issued for any period not exceeding twelve months, but the period of any such permit may be extended up to a further maximum period of twelve months at the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer and on the payment of a fee which shall not exceed 25 per cent of the royalty on the forest produce to be removed under the permit.

The Divisional Forest Officer may however remit the fee altogether in cases in which he considers this justified.

7. Forest produce removed under a trade permit shall be charged royalty at such rates as may be prescribed by the Conservator of Forests subject to the control of the State Government.

Any alterations in the district schedule of rates shall be notified in the official Gazette from time to time and copies of such notification shall be pasted on a notice board at the District Kutchery, Divisional Forest Office, all Forest Range offices and revenue and check stations in the district concerned.

Increase and decrease of any of the rates is vested in the Senior Conservator of Forests to a limit of 25 per cent of decrease and 25 per cent increase according to distance and difficulties of extraction.

8. Timber or other forest produce may be granted free of royalty or at favourable rate up to the value of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 250 by the Conservator and Divisional Forest Officers respectively ; provided the work will be of real assistance in the development of forest revenue.

Assistance in the construction of buildings to be used by the public for religious and educational purposes, and for works of the other public utility, and in food relief will be given by a grant-in-aid.

9. All fees and royalties payable on account of any forest produce collected or removed under these rules shall ordinarily be paid before the issue of the trade or home consumption permit ; but it is left to the discretion of the Conservator to decide whether such payment shall be removed in full, or in part, or be deferred. Except in cases where payment is deferred forest produce shall not be removed from a forest or from a sale depot until full payment has been made by the permit-holder.

Note 1. The Divisional Forest Officers will have similar discretion which will be exerciseable subject to the condition that all fees and royalties will be collected under the Transit Rules before removal from deposits.

Note 2. When calculating the amount payable, the total of the bill will be rounded, fractions below half an anna being omitted and half an anna or over being reckoned as one anna.

10. No lease for any fixed period giving the right of removing India rubber, cane, kutcha or cutch, lac, agar, ivory, or any other forest produce shall be given otherwise than in accordance with the general or special orders of the conservator who is empowered to authorise sales in respect of such leases, by auction, tender or any other method at such rates as he may decide in his discretion.

11. All forest produce which is in transit in any part of the State and in respect of which there is a reason to believe that any money is payable to Government under these rules may be stopped and examined by any Forest Officer and all persons in charge of such forest produce shall be bound to produce, when called upon to do so, any permit or certificate or pass which may have been granted to them for its removal.

12. If any person infringes any of the above rules he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

13. (a) The following acts are prohibited in the North Cachar Hills :

(i) cultivation by jhuming in the neighbourhood of the Railway Department on the slopes above the railway line and within a distance of one quarter of a mile (surface measurement) from the railway line ;

(ii) kindling of fire within such area.

(b) Any person infringing this rule shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

A royalty of 12½ per cent, *ad valorem* was imposed on all lac produced in Assam on any land at the disposal of the State and not included in a reserved or village forest.

Rules for the quarrying of stones or the collection of stones gravel, shingle or sands from unclassed State forests in Assam

( ) No Railway Department or any other Department of the Government of India is permitted to quarry stones or collect stones, gravel, shingle or sand for its own use or for supply to others except with the sanction of the State Government to be obtained in each case and subject to such conditions and royalty (if any) as may be imposed in each case by the State Government.

Note 1. Royalty is leviable at eight annas per 100 c. fit. of stones ballasts, boulders, etc., removed by the Railway Department from the land near Chutiapara Railway Station in the Kamrup Division with effect from the 10th July, 1931.

Note 2. Royalty is leviable with effect from the 1st April, 1937 at annas eight per 100 c. ft. on boulder, ballast, sand, laterite or other minor minerals taken by the Railway Department for Railway or other purposes from the Nowgong Division, excluding the portion of the North Cachar Hills administrated by the Divisional Forest Officer, Nowgong.

Note 3. Royalty is leviable with effect from the 1st April, 1939 at the rate of annas eight per 100 c. ft. on sand taken by the Railway Department for Railway or other purposes from the Dehing river near Naherkatia and on sand removed by the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Margherita, from the Dehing river near Margherita and from the smaller subsidiary streams between Margherita and Ledo in the Lakhimpur Division for the Company's own requirements or other purposes.

Note 4. Royalty is leviable at the rate of annas eight per 100 c. ft. of stone, gravel, shingle, etc., collected by the Railway Department from the Langting river in the North Cachar Hills in the Nowgong Division.

Note 5. Royalty is leviable with effect from 1st April, 1937 at the rate of annas eight per 100 c. ft. on boulders, shingles, etc., removed by the Railway Department from the Behubar quarry in the Dikhu river for the railway or ether purposes.

Note 6. No royalty is leviable on the materials applied by the Railway to the Public Works Department of the Government of Assam or to any local authority approved by the Government of Assam ; provided that the conditions of proviso to R. (2) of the rules for the quarrying of stone, etc. are fulfilled.

Note 7. Royalty is leviable with effect from the 1st April, 1939 at the rate of annas eight per 100 c. ft. of ballast, boulders, etc., extracted by the Railway Department from the Dittockcherra and Maibong quarries in the North Cachar Hills in the Cachar Division for their use or for any other purposes, except 39 bighas of land forming a ballast quarry at Dittockcherra which was acquired by the Railway Company and 57, 29 acres which was transferred to Railway, *vide* Government of Assam's letter No. 2570-R., dated the 31st August, 1932 and in the cases of which no royalty should be charged on ballast, boulders, etc., extracted therefrom.

Note 8. Royalty is leviable with effect from the 1st April, 1949, at the rate of annas eight per 100 c. ft. on boulders, ballast, sand, etc., extracted by the Central Public Works Department of the Government of India in the State of Assam. They should also follow the same procedure as adopted by the Assam Public Works Department as detailed under R. (2) at page 40 of the Assam Forest Manual, Vol. I., but on payment of royalty for the quantity involved.

(2) Persons or companies other than railway companies, who quarry stones or collect stones, gravel, single or sand for domestic use or for use in any industry or for supply to a third party not himself entitled to quarry stones or collect stone, gravel, shingle or sand under these rules shall obtain a free permit thereof from the Forest Officer-in-charge of the local forest office, and unless exempted by the provisions of R. 2 or R. 4 of the rules relating to unclassed State forests, shall be required to pay royalty on all stones, gravel, shingle or sand extracted besides complying with any other conditions of the permit. The rate of royalty shall be fixed by the Conservator of Forests at 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* in all Divisions except the Garo Hills and at 6¼ per cent. *ad valorem* in the Garo Hills.

For—6

Provided that (i) contractors taking out free permits and supplying stones, gravel, shingle or sand to the Public Works Department or to any local authority approved by the Provincial Government may be exempted by Divisional Forest Officers from royalty on stones, gravel, shingle or sand so supplied on production of a certificate from the authority employing them stating the quantity of stones, gravel, shingle or sand supplied and certifying that it has been delivered at site at a reduced price which does not include royalty and if the Executive Engineer or the Chief Executive Officer of a Local Body concerned secures before hand the Divisional Forest Officer's approval of the locality from which extraction of stones, gravel, shingle or sand is proposed.

In order to avoid delay in the quarrying or collection, the Executive Engineer or the Chief Executive Officer of any local authority approved by the State Government will prepare a list of quarries from which it is desired to extract stones, gravel, shingle or sand and will forward this list to the Divisional Forest Officer together with a statement showing the quantities proposed to be taken from each quarry. The Divisional Forest Officer will, on receipt of the list and statement, accept them with or without modifications regarding the quarry quantity, etc., and at the same time will issue a consolidated permit in the name of the Executive Engineer or the Chief Executive Officer, as the case may be, for each quarry to the quantity agreed upon by him On receipt and acceptance of tenders the Executive Engineer or the Chief Executive Officer will issue free permit with full details as to names of contractor and quarry, quantity, destination, particulars of works, etc., to his contractors up to the limit of the consolidated permit granted for each quarry, by the Divisional Forest Officer, will immediately send copies of these permits to the Divisional Forest Officer.

NOTES

These rules were made *vide* Notification No. 3892-R, dated the 23rd November, 1936.

In R. 1, the words "Railway Company" was substituted by "Railway Department or any other Department of the Government of India", *vide* Notification No. GFR 29/49/6, dated the 27th June, 1949 and Notification No. GFR 29/49/8, dated the 23rd August, 1949.

The words "Eastern Bengal Railway or Assam Bengal" whether they occur in the succeeding notes of the said rule was substituted by "Railway Department".

Rules 8 has been inserted *vide* Notification No. GFR 29/49/6, dated 27th June, 1949 and Notification No. GFR 29/49/8, dated the 23rd August, 1949.

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Rules to regulate the removal of orchids from the unclassed State forest in the North Cachar Hills sub-division of the Cachar District

1. Orchids may only be collected for export from the North Chachar Hills Sub-division under cover of a licence.

2. The licence will be granted by the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar district, on payment of a licence fee of five rupees, and shall cover a period of 6 months from the date of issue.

3. The licence will not be transferable and will be invalid after the expiry of the date specified therein.

4. A fee of eight annas per plant must be paid as royalty.

5. For the export of orchids a transit pass will be issued free of charge and may be obtained after payment of all fees due, from the Range Officer, North Cachar Hill Range, Haflong.

6. Flowers of orchids may be removed free of charge.

7. Plants for sale in the North Cachar Hills may be removed free of charge by local inhabitants under the control of the Sub-divisional Officer, North Cachar Hills sub-division.

8. Any person removing or trading in orchids in contravention of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

NOTES

These rules were inserted *vide* Government Notification No. 996-R, dated the 10th February, 1933.

Rules to regulate the removal of orchids from the unclassed State forests in the Naga Hills

1. Orchids may only be collected for export from the Naga Hills under cover of a licence.

2. The licence will be granted by the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, on payment of a licence fee of five rupees, and shall cover a period of 6 months from the date of issue.

3. The licence will not be transferable and will be invalid after the expiry of the date specified therein.

4. A fee of eight annas per plant must be paid as royalty.

5. For the export of orchids a transit pass will be issued free of charge and may be obtained after payment of all fees due, from the Beat Officer, Dimapur.

6. Flowers of orchids may be removed free of charge.

7. Plants for sale in the Naga Hills may be removed free of charge by local inhabitants under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills.

8. The export of the following orchids is prohibited :

Renanthera imschootiana.

Phajus albus.

Cyripedium insigne.

9. Any person removing or trading in orchids in contravention of these rules shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one months or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

NOTES

These rules were inserted *vide* Notification No. 459-R, dated the 12th February, 1936.

CHAPTER 3

GRAZING RULES UNDER S. 34 (2) (e), 35 (2) AND 72 (d) OF THE ASSAM FOREST REGULATION, 1891 (VII of 1891) AND UNDER S. 12 OF THE ASSAM LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION, 1886 (1 of 1886)

Rules to regulate grazing in the unclassed State forests in Assam

Extent

1. The following rules shall govern the grazing of buffaloes, cattle and elephants in unclassed State forests, whether reserved for grazing or not, in the Assam Valley Division and the districts of Cachar and Sylhet (excluding the Hakaluki Haor in Sylhet and the North Cachar Hills in Cachar), and the payment of fees therefor.

Note. Those portions of the rules which are marked asterisks (**) shall apply only to notified areas as defined in R. 2 (e) in modification of the remaining rules, which shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such notified areas.

Definitions

2. (a) The term "unclassed State forests" means any land at the disposal of the State and not included in a reserved forest or in a village forest or in a village grazing ground.

(b) The term "officer in charge of grazing" denotes, in each district, an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assisstant Commissioner entrusted with this work by the Deputy Commissioner or if no officer has been so entrusted the Deputy Commissioner himself.

(c) The term "officer making the assessment" denotes, in each district, the Grazing Superintendent or a Sub-Deputy Collector or other Officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of checking the numbers shown in applications for grazing permits, assessing the fees payable and issuing permits for grazing.

**(d) The term "notified area" means an area reserved under R. 3 (i) which has been notified by the Deputy Commissioner in the official Gazette as an area in which the procedure of enumeration, the incidence of grazing fees, the control of numbers of animals admitted and the fixation of khuti or bathan sites shall be operated with the assistance of the Department dealing with livestock improvement.

NOTES

These rules were inserted *vide* Notification No. 2912 R, dated the 25th September, 1934.

Rule 2 (d) was inserted *vide* Notification No. 2001 R, dated the 23rd June, 1937.

Determination of grazing reserves and notified areas, limitation of numbers grazing and movement of cattle

3. (i) The State Government may lay down the policy to be followed for the reservation of areas to be set apart for the use of professional graziers and may issue directions to the Deputy Commissioner regarding both reservation and de-reservation. No grazing reserve shall be constituted and no grazing reserve or portion of such reserve shall be de-reserved without the approval of the Sate Government subject to his control the Deputy Commissioner may reserve from settlement areas to be used as Professional Grazing Reserves. Such reserved areas shall be entered in a register in the office of the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer. The maximum number of cattle for grazing in such areas should, from time to time, be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner. He may forbid the issue of permits in excess of such number as he may deem fit and may at his discretion, distribute the maximum by way of ration between the owners or graziers concerned and order the owners or graziers not to keep or graze any animal in excess of such ration in the reserve. The orders of the Deputy Commissioner shall be served on the owners of the graziers by a notice stating therein the time, running from the date of the service of the order within which the animal or animals in excess should be removed.

Any person or persons, on whom the notice is served, intentionally disobeying the order shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in case such disobedience is continued to a further penalty which may extend to Rs. 50 (fifty) for each day during which such breach continues.

Note. The object of this rule regarding numbers is to give powers to prevent over-grazing of any particular area, even to the extent of practically closing it for recuperation.

NOTES

This rule was inserted *vide* Notification No. 92/45/15, dated the 25th November, 1946.

(ii) The Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-divisional Officer may fix the sites of the khutis or bathans and these shall not be moved to a new site without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-divisional Officer. Elephants shall not be moved from one reserved area to another without similar permission.

Any person infringing this rule shall be liable under S. 25 (2) of the Assam Forest Regulation to a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

**(iii) The Deputy Director of Agriculture (Live-Stock) shall apply to the Deputy Commissioner for notification of such areas as are suitable, when required. The Deputy Commissioner shall if he sees no objection to the proposal cause a copy of the notification to be affixed in public view at the District or Sub-divisional office, at the office of the Sub-Deputy Collector concerned, if any, and at the office of the Mohsirdar or Mauzadar concerned. The Deputy Director of Agriculture (Live-Stock) shall ensure that the graziers concerned receive warning of the changes in procedure and fees caused by the area being constituted a notified area.

3-A. Nothing contained in these rules authorises any person to use village grounds.

Note. The rules governing that use of village grazing grounds are framed under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Chapter III of the Rules under that Regulation).

NOTES

This rule was inserted *vide* Notification No. 2001 R, dated the 23rd June, 1937.

Liability to Fees

4. Grazing fees on all buffaloes, cattle and elephants grazing in unclassed state forests shall be payable at the rates and by the persons prescribed in Appendix B to these rules with the following exceptions :

(i) No fees shall be charged for buffaloes or cattle under two years old on the 1st July of the year for which a permit is applied for.

(ii) The following persons are exempted from the payment of grazing fees for buffaloes or cattle provided they are domiciled in the neighbourhood :

(a) cultivators who are not interested in a dairy business, or in a cattle-breeding or trading business, or in a buffaloe-breeding or trading business, and who do not keep their cattle in areas reserved for professional graziers ;

(b) residents other than cultivators, who keep their cattle for their private milk supply, and do not trade in dairy-produce or cattle or buffaloes, and who do not keep their cattle in areas reserved for professional graziers.

Note 1. A herdsman, in the absence of the owner of the animal, shall be liable for all dues payable in respect of animals found in his charge.

Note 2. A person who deals in dairy produce, etc., is not exempted under this rule because he happens to have land under cultivation ; nor does an owner of cattle, etc., becomes liable to assessment merely because he occasionally sells his surplus stock of dairy produce or cattle, etc. Whether any person is or is not a trader or interested in a business under these rules is a question of fact to be decided by the officer in charge of grazing. When there is any doubt the assessee should get the benefit of it.

**(iii) In "notified areas" no fees shall be charged for breading bulls or for young bulls destined to be future breeding bulls—in the case of cattle only—provided such bulls and young bulls are, in the opinion of the officer of the Agriculture Department (who shall not be below the rank of Inspector), deputed for this work by the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Live-Stock) necessary and suitable for the purpose of breeding.

Note. To qualify for exemption bulls mentioned in Cl. (iii) should be of the best quality available in the herds of cattle in which they breed. Bulls of a quality not sufficient to justify exemption under (iii) should be classified as 'Unc astrated Males' and assessed accordingly.

Enumeration

5. Application for grazing permits. (i) All persons liable in accordance with Appendix B to the payment of fees for grazing, not being exempted under R. 4, shall take out permits for all buffaloes, cattle or elephants kept in their charge in the form prescribed in Appendix A to these rules.

(ii) Before the end of May in each year the Mohsirdar, or (where there is no Mohsirdar), the mauzadar or other person directed by the Deputy Commissioner to do so, shall send to the officer making the assessment a list of all persons whom he considers liable to assessment under these rules. He shall at the same time serve on every person in the list the form prescribed in Appendix C and note that he has done so against each name in the list. The officer making the assessment shall take similar action in the case of any other person whom he considers liable to assessment and shall submit the complete list to the officer in charge of grazing.

**(iii) In "notified areas" the officer of the Agriculture Department, not below the rank of Inspector, deputed for the work, and not the Mohsirdar or mauzadar or other persons directed by the Deputy Commissioner to do so outside such areas shall send in the list of all persons liable to assessment to the officer making the assessment after inspecting the cattle, and shall show in this list the number of cattle classified according to Appendix A. He shall send a copy of this list to the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Live-Stock) and shall at the same time serve on the graziers the form psescribed in Appendix C and note that he has done so against each name in the list. The officer making the assessment shall submit the complete list to the officer in-charge of grazing.

(iv) After filling in the particulars in the appropriate columns of the aforesaid form and signing the affidavit thereon the grazier shall apply for a permit by presenting the form before the 1st of July each year (or within one month of supply of the form of applicant or whichever shall be later) to the officer in charge of grazing, the Grazing Superintendent or any other officer specially authorised by the Deputy Commissioner to receive such applications, and issue permits.

Note. It shall be the duty of the grazing clerk or the officer authorised to receive the application, to fill in the form of application for illiterate graziers at their request and without fee.

Check on assessment

6. (i) The officer making the assessment whether application has been made to himself in accordance with the orders of the Deputy Commissioner under R. 5 (iv), or he has received the lists and applications for permits from the officer in charge of grazing, shall check the actual number of cattle liable to assessment, in unclassed State forests with the permits issued. He shall be empowered to make summary assessment of unreported cattle on the spot.

(ii) Graziers who commence to graze their cattle in a district during the course of the year shall apply for a permit stating the number of assessable animals in their charge within one month of the date of their doing so. Similarly, graziers who have been assessed to grazing fees in one district in the previous year, or who have received a form of application as prescribed

in R. 5 (ii) or (iii), in the current year, and who move to another district without having obtained a permit, shall apply for a permit within one month of the date of their arrival in the district to which they have moved.

**In "notified areas" such applications will be made to the Agricultural Inspector concerned who will classify the cattle and forward the application to the officer in charge of grazing or other officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner to receive such applications.

(iii) If after the issue of a permit and before the 30th June following a permit-holder becomes possessed of more buffaloes, cattle or elephants liable to fees than are included in his permit, he shall apply to the officer in charge of grazing, or other officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner to receive such applications, within fifteen days, for an additional permit. If the date on which he becomes possessed of such animals is before the 1st of January, he shall be required to pay the fees for a full year at the time of issue of the additional permit ; if after the 1st January, he shall be required to pay half the annual fees.

**In "notified areas" applications for such additional permits will be made to the Agricultural Inspector concerned who will classify the cattle and forward the application to the officer in charge of grazing or other officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner to receive such applications.

(iv) *Summary assessment.* Any person who fails to apply in time for a permit for the full number of animals liable to assessment will be liable to summary assessment on the spot by the officer making the assessment and may be required to pay double the amount of fees due on any unreported animals found in his charge.

The officer at the time of making the assessment shall deliver to the person found in charge of the cattle a notice in the Form in Appendix D.

(v) The fees and penalties due on such summary assessment shall be collected by the Mohsirdar or mauzadar or other officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner. Rewards up to the whole amount of the penalties assessed may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division to persons other than those responsible for the assessment or collection of the grazing fees who give information as to the "existence of unreported animals".

**(vi) In "notified areas" young bulls, other than those necessary and approved for breeding, which reach the age of two years subsequent to the issue for the permit, shall if they remain uncastrated, be liable to summary assessment at the rate for uncastrated males. Requisition for such summary assessment will be made by the Agricultural Inspector concerned to the officer making the assessment, a copy being sent to the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Live-Stock).

Payment and Recovery of Grazing Fees

7 (i) Two-thirds of the grazing fees prescribed in Appendix B of these rules shall be paid at the time the application is presented and a permit shall then be issued which shall cover the period from the 1st July to the 30th June following. The remaining one-third shall be paid to the Moshirdar or mauzadar or any other officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner not later than the 1st of December following. Full fees shall be charged for cattle,

buffaloes and elephants arriving in a district before the 1st January and half fees to those arriving after that date, but allowance shall be made for any fees for the year in question already paid to Government in any part of the Province. Such fees shall be payable at the time of the issue of the permit.

(ii) *Variation in fees.* Deputy Commissioners are authorised to lay down a scale of fees differing from those prescribed herein in the case of grazing reserves to which a cattle breeding or milk-producing scheme approved by the Provincial Government/Commissioner has been applied.

**(iii) In "notified areas" the modified rates of fees shown in the Appendix shall be applied according to the classification made by the Agricultural Inspector concerned, *viz*., necessary and approved breeding bulls shall graze free and uncastrated males other than breeding bulls shall be assessed at three times the ordinary fees.

Castration done subsequently to the Agricultural Inspector's classification shall not entitle the owner or herdsman to any reduction in his assessment.

(iv) *Arrears of fees.* Arrears of grazing fees payable under these rules are recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Remission of Fees

8. (i) Deputy Commissioners are authorised to remit the unpaid portion of the fees in the cases in which their realization would cause hardship, *e. g.*, in the case of a number of animals destroyed by an outbreak of disease or when animals are sold by an order of a Court.

(ii) The Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-divisional Officer may remit the fees payable by poor persons in cases of hardship

(iii) When animals have been assessed to or exempted from grazing fees by the Forest Department for grazing in Forest Reserves, they shall not also be liable to assessment for grazing in unclassed State forests ; provided that the owner or grazier can produce a valid Forest Department permit.

Similarly animals which have been assessed to or exempted from grazing fees in unclassed State forests shall be not liable also to assessment to grazing fees in reserved forests where such grazing is allowed ; provided that the owner or grazier can produce a valid permit issued under the rules. In each case this prohibition expires with the expiry of the period covered by the permit.

Note. The Forest Department should charge from a grazier Rs. 15 per elephant for grazing in reserved forest where a permit granted by the Revenue authorities is not forthcoming and Re. 1 per elephant as permit fee where such permit has been taken out from the Revenue authorities.

NOTES

The Note after this rule was inserted *vide* Notification No. 370-R, dated the 4th February, 1936.

Enquiries and Appeals

9. (i) When the return made under R. 5 (iv) differs from the assessment list sent by the Mohsirdar, or mauzadar or other person directed by the Deputy Commissioner to do so the officer in charge of grazing will send all cases which he deems deserving of enquiry to the officer making the assessment. The latter will inform the assessee of the result of his enquiry and it

will be open to the assessee to appeal to the officer in-charge of grazing for a further enquiry. This enquiry will be conducted as a proceeding of a judicial nature. When the Deputy Commissioner himself conducts the inquiry there will be an appeal to the Commissioner ; when he does not, there will be an appeal to the Deputy Commissioner ; Provided that no appeal shall lie after the expiry of six weeks from the date of the order appealed against.

(ii) An appeal against summary assessment shall lie within 30 days of such assessment to the Deputy Commissioner of the district ; provided that if the assessment has been made by the Deputy Commissioner himself no appeal shall lie.

**(iii) In "notified areas" appeals against enumeration and classification made by an officer of the Agriculture Department shall be referred to the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Live-Stock) for the first inquiry.

Control

10. The Commissioner shall have general control and revisionary powers in all matters relating to grazing within his division.

Rules to regulate the grazing of cattle in the unclassed State forests in the Hakaluki Haor in the District of Sylhet

1. Definitions. In these rules—

(a) the term "professional grazier" means any person who keeps or grazes cattle in the Hakaluki Haor either in consideration of payment by the owner of the cattle or for purposes of trade ;

(b) the term "cattle" means elephants, buffaloes, bulls, bullocks and cows.

2. Every professional grazier who grazes cattle in the Hakaluki Haor must have regular bathan, the site for which will be determined by the Tahsildar and must take out a permit in the form given in Appendix A.

Note 1. Professional graziers must take out permits for all cattle kept in their charge in bathans whether they belong to them or not.

Note 2. No permit shall be issued to a professional grazier who has no regular bathan in the Haor and no professional grazier shall be allowed to graze in the Haor any cattle other than those kept in his authorised bathan.

3. On first November each year or within three days of their arrival in the Haor all professional graziers must apply in writing for a permit to the Tahsildar Hakaluki, and declare at the same time the number and kind of cattle in their possession.

4. One-half of the fees due shall be paid at the time of application for the permit and the other half before the first day of February next succeeding. After that date attachment will issue against all defaults.

5. Permits will cover the land revenue year from 1st July to 30th June following.

6. If after the issue of a permit and before the close of the year ending 30th June, a professional grazier become possessed of more cattle liable to tax than are included in the permit, he shall apply within three days to the

Tahsildar, Hakaluki, for an additional permit. If such additional permit is issued before 31st of January, he shall be required to pay the fees for a full year at the time of issue of permit ; if after the 31st January, he shall pay half the annual fees.

7. The Tahsildar shall within two weeks of the application for a permit (or additional permit) under these rules either issue such permit or record an order refusing it together with the grounds for refusal.

8. No fees will be charged on cattle which are under one year old at the time of the issue of the permit.

9. If at any time a professional grazier is found in possession of cattle in respect of which a permit is required but which are not covered by a permit, double fees will be charged for all such cattle. Rewards up to the whole of the value of the excess fee realized may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner to any person, other than a Gazetted Officer, giving information as to the existence of unreported cattle.

10. Fees shall be payable at the rates prescribed in Appendix B.

11. An appeal against erroneous or improper assessment or enumeration or against the improper refusal of a permit shall lie to the Sub-divisional Officer and must be filed within one month of the receipt of the permit issued or of the order refusing the permit, as the case may be In the event of a permit (or additional permit) being finally refused, all fees paid by the applicant on that account shall be refunded to him forthwith.

12. Fodder gross shall not be cut and removed by beat from the Hakaluki Haor except under cover of a permit obtained from the Tahsildar, Hakaluki, on payment of a fee of rupee one per boat per year running from the 1st July to the 30th June following.

13. Any professional grazier grazing cattle on the Haor in contravention of any of the rules above, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both, in addition or as an alternative to any other penalty prescribed in these rules :

Provided that total of such fines and penalty shall not exceed five hundred rupees.

NOTES

These rules were inserted *vide* Notification No. 631-R, dated the 17th March, 1927 and No. 2122-R, dated the Ist August, 1927.

CHAPTER 4

Rules to regulate the import of forest produce

[Under Sections 37 (1) and 40 (2) (a) and (g)]

The following rules, which shall come into force from the date of this notification, are prescribed to regulate the import by road or river of timber and other forest produce into the Districts of Assam from any place beyond the territories to which the Assam Forest Regulation, VII of 1891, extends except Bhutan Hill, Tippera and Manipur.

1. All timber or other forest produce imported by road or river into Assam from any place beyond the territories to which the Assam Forest Regulation, VII of 1891, extends except Bhutan and Hill Tippera, shall be brought to the nearest of the following revenue stations staffed by Government on the route of extraction, for examination and for the payment of the amounts, if any, due to Government thereon, whether as import duty or on any other account.

Sadiya Frontier Tract—Sadiya, Saikhowaghat, Murkong Sellek, Laimakuri, Pasighat.

Lakhimpur District—Boduti, Margherita, Jeypur, Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur, Subansiri.

Sibsagar District—Sibsagar, Dimapur, Barpathar, Golaghat, Dhansirimukh, Jamuguri, Mariani, Jorhat, Suffrai Noajan.

Nowgong District—Nowgong, Lumding, Kharikhana, Amtreng, Lengri, Jamunamukh, Kamrup/Kachua (Borpanimukh), Nelli, Nokhola, Silghat, Jakhalabandha, Tetelisora, Dharamtul/Palahguri, Diphu, Dhansiri, Singimarighat.

Darrang District and Balipara Frontier Tract—Gohpur, Behali, Charduar, Tezpur, Odalguri, Paneri, Mangaldaighat (Kharupetia), Biswanath, Bengbari Amaribari, Mazbat, Nonal, Pabhoi, Newly, Kherkheria.

Kamrup District—Kulsi, Kukrmara, Nagarberra, Boko, Loharghat, Rani Palashbari, Khanapara, Jarihat, Gangrapara, Gauhati, Tambulpur, Barpeta, Lokhara, Ranikhamar, Mataikhar, Hahim, Azra, Rajapara.

Goalpara District—Dhubri.

Garo Hills District—Moheskhola, Goalpara.

Sylhet District—[*Deleted*].

Cachar District—Sonai, Matijuri, Lakhipur, Moneirkhal, Dolai, Kukicherra, Putnicherra.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills Division—Shillong. Nongpoh and Burnihat, for forest produce from the Khasi States to be taken outside the territories of those States.

NOTES

These rules were made *vide* Notification No. 7558 F, dated the 13th December, 1909.

In these rules Sadiya Frontier Tract was inserted *vide* Notification No. 1090-R, dated the 2nd April, 1935.

The Sylhet District has been deleted from the list.

In the Cachar District the word "Putnicherra" was subsequently added.

The Khasi and Jaintia Hills Division was added *vide* Notification No. 4207 G-J, dated the 18th August, 1942.

2. The timber and other forest produce referred to in R. 1 shall not be removed from any of the above-mentioned revenue stations until the amounts due to Government thereon have been paid, the timber has been marked and a Forest Department pass in the prescribed form has been obtained from the Forest Officer in charge of the revenue station.

3. Import duty on timber and other forest produce will be levied at the following rates :

Increase and decrease of any of the rates is vested in the Senior Conservator of Forest to a limit of 25 per cent of decrease and 25 per cent increase according to distance and difficulties of extraction.

[*See* Appendix A]

4. In the case of timber and forest produce imported from Siem's territory, Khasi Hills, except timber and firewood imported into the British territory of Shillong, which are exempted from duty the rates of import duty to be realised by Government will be as follows.

Increase and decrease of any of the rates is vested in the Senior Conservator of Forests to a limit of 25 per cent of decrease and 25 per cent increase according to distance and difficulties of extraction.

[*Schedule of rates published separately*]

(a) Such forest produce shall be covered by a certificate of origin issued by the Seim or his authorised agent and bearing such signature or stamp of the Siem or his agent as has been previously registered in the Divisional forest office concerned.

(b) Home consumption import permits may be issued by officers-in-charge of revenue stations in British territory in the form prescribed in Appendix A for the import from the Siem's territories in the Khasi Hills of the quantity of forest produce specified therein required for home consumption only on realisation of a fee of Rs. 2-8-0 for each permit. This concessional permit shall not affect the right of the Siem's to levy royalty on the forest produce imported under such permits. A permit endorsed by the Siem or his agent after realisation of his dues shall entitle the holder thereof to import the forest produce into British territory without certificate of origin and to remove such forest produce to his home direct without first taking it to the nearest revenue station.

Import from Bhutan, Hill Tippera and Manipur

5. No import duty will be paid on timber and other forest produce imported into the Goalpara, Cachar, Longaighat, Sibsagar, Kamrup and Darrang districts from the territories of the Dharma and Deb Rajas of Bhutan and Manipur and into Sylhet district from Hill Tippera, but such timber or other forest produce shall be brought to the nearest of the following revenue stations staffed by Government on the route of extraction.

Goalpara Division

Sankos, Kachugaon, Haltugoan, Deosiri, Kuklong, Kokrajhar, Basugaon, Bonaigaon, Bijni.

Kamrup Division

Batabari, Subankata, Darranga

Darrang District and Bilipara Frontier Tract

Paneri, Tangla, Newly, Nonai Odalguri, Bengbari

Sylhet District

Longai, Maulvi Bazar, Silua, Chunarighat Matiganj Kalenga, Kruma, Balipipla, Juri, Jagadishpur, Madhabpur.

Haltugaon Division

Panbari, Bijni, Runikhata, Bongaigaon, Basugaon

Cachar Division

Lakhipur

Sibsagar Division

Dimapur

6. All forest produce imported from Bhutan and Hill Tippera will be accompanied by a certificate of origin. This certificate will be given to the Forest Officer incharge of the forest revenue station, who will in exchange, issue a Forest Department pass in the prescribed form. Such passes will be issued free of charge.

6-A. The Manipur State must levy at least as much royalty on all forms of forest produce as is at present levied by Government in the Divisions into which the produce is imported and Government reserve the right to impose an import duty on forest produce coming from the Manipur State if it is found that it is competing unfairly with produce from Government forest. No reduction of the rates of royalty below those in force in the Divisions into which the produce is imported will be sanctioned by the Manipur State without previous reference to the Conservator of Forest, Assam, in each case.

6-B. The Manipur Forest Officer, in charge of the Jirimukh Revenue Station, in the case of import into the Cachar Division and the Manipur Forest Officer, in case of import into the Sibsagar Division, will issue the special transit pass in the same form as that used in the Cachar Division for Manipur timber and will issue the ordinary transit pass prescribed and used by Government for bamboo, cane, thatch and other kinds of minor produce when imported into the Cachar or Sibsagar Division. The Range Officer, Lakhipur or the Beat Officer, Dimapur will stamp the Manipur pass after necessary check and will sign it as 'checked and found correct' for which he will maintain a separate check Register.

Note. (a) Rule 6 does not refer to permits for shoulder borne forest produce imported by a land route, where the quantities of produce which may be extracted during the currency of the permit are not specified.

Where forest produce is imported into Assam by a land route under a permit of this sort, the permit must be accepted as a *prima facie* evidence that the produce has been legally collected from the State Forest of Bhutan or Tripura State, as the case may be.

The permit is to be carried by person or persons importing shoulder-borne forest produce by a land route and must be produced for inspection and check by any Forest or Police Officer, if required.

(b) Certificates of origin are required only in cases where large quantities of forest produce collected under permits specifying definite quantities are imported into Assam by land or water, *e. g.*, rafts of timber, bamboos or carted timber, bamboos, etc.

7. The Forest Officers in-charge of the Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Sylhet Divisions will be supplied with copies of the seals or signatures of persons authorised to sign certificates of origin.

8. All timbers brought down by the Langa, Gorapila, Champamati, Gangia or Sankos rivers, or any of their tributaries in the District of Goalpara, shall be stopped for examination, and be reported to the District Forest Officer, or other Forest Officer authorised in that behalf, at the following places :

Datma on the Langa river, Rujadabri on the Gorapila river, Garubhasa on the Champamati river, Buragaon on the Monas river, Burimukh on the Gangia river, Tamaihat on the Sankos river, Bijnighat on the Gobmai river ;

or at such other places as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe by Notification in the official Gazette.

9. Should the person incharge of any timber brought down the Lunga, Gorapila, Champamati, Gangia or Sankos rivers or any of their tributaries in the district of Goalpara desire to land such timber before reaching any of the places prescribed under R. 8 as places for the stoppage thereof they shall obtain the permission in writing of the District Forest Officer or other Forest Officer who may be authorised in that behalf. If such officer deems fit to grant such permission, he shall examine the timber and shall grant a pass in the prescribed form.

10. Except with the permission in writing of the District Forest Officer or such other Forest Officer authorised in that behalf, no timbers in transit on the Langa, Gorapila, Champamati, Gangia or Sankos rivers or any of their tributaries in the District of Goalpara may be landed or removed inland, nor may such timber be cut up or converted before a pass has been granted by the Forest Officer, for the same.

11. All timber, when in transit in the Goalpara District, either by land or by river, may be stopped and examined by any Forest or Police Officer, and the person in charge of such timber shall be bound to produce any passes which may have been granted to them, when called upon to do so by any Officer or Police Officer.

12. If any person infringes any of the above rules he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

CHAPTER 5

Transit Rules

[Under Sections 40 and 41]

Rules to regulate the transport of forest produce by land and water

1. (a) All rivers, as defined in the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891 (VII of 1891), and their banks shall be kept open for the transport of forest produce.

(b) Except with the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner and under the conditions imposed by him, no person shall cause diversion of the channel or obstruction on the banks or in the channel of any river used for the transport of forest produce.

(c) The Deputy Commissioner shall have the power to order the removal of any obstruction on the banks or in the channel or the closure of any diversion of any river used for the transport of forest produce and to recover the cost thereof from the person or persons who caused the obstruction or the diversion or by sale of the forest produce causing the obstruction.

2. (a) No forest produce shall be removed except as provided in sub-rule (b) of this rule unless covered by a pass which shall be in the from of—

(i) a permit issued by a duly authorised Forest Officer under the rules relating to the unclassed State forest or reserved forests, allowing the holder to remove forest produce from a specified locality ; or

(ii) a certificate of origin (in the form prescribed in Appendix A) in the case of forest produce from private lands for which nothing is due to Government. Such certificate must be issued by the owner of such land or his duly authorised agent and must bear such signature or stamp of the owner or his agent as has been previously registered in the local Divisional Forest office, and such certificate shall be produced by the holder at the revenue specified therein to to be dealt with as noted hereafter ; or

Note. The certificate of origin must be issued in all cases whether the owner himself or any other person removes the produce.

(iii) a transit pass (in the form prescribed in Appendix B) issued by a Forest Officer, authorised by the Divisional Forest Officer, in token of full payment of all amounts due to Government on account of the forest produce covered by it. In special cases the conservator of forest may permit the issue of transit passes by any person duly authorised by him.

Provided that no certificate of origin or other pass shall be required for the transport of home grown fati, barua, bakal and bethua bamboos. No royalty will be realised on bamboos of these kinds unless they are known to have come from Government forest.

(b) (i) Lac intended for export can be moved within a plains district or to a plains districts from a neighbouring hill district without a transit pass or permit from the place of origin to the storage godown or premises of the purchaser subject to the provisions of items (ii) and (iii) below :

(ii) all traders who at any time store lac exceeding 50 maunds in their godowns or premises must register such godowns or premises with the Divisional Forest Officer of the district concerned. All traders in lac not coming under this definition will remain as heretobefore under the conditions of R. 2 (a) ;

(iii) all traders who register godowns or premises under (ii) will pay the royalty due on lac brought to such godowns or premises, other than lac covered by a certificate of origin, within 7 days of its receipt and receive a storage receipt for the amount ;

(iv) transit passes will be issued free on request for export of lac against storage receipt issued under item (iii) ;

(v) the stock held in registered storage godowns or premises is subject to check at any time by any Forest Officer of the rank of Ranger, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assistant Conservator of Forests or Duputy Conservator of Fosests and all facilities, etc., for such check must be given by the owners of registered storage godowns or premises.

Note. On receipt of notice from the conservator of any change in the rate of royalty for lac, divisional forest officers will immediately notify all Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers in whose charge lac is cultivated.

NOTES

As observed in *Anowaruddin Choudhury* v. *State of Assam* [(1984) 2 GLR 142], a 'transit pass' is granted to a person merely to take out of forest any kind of forest produce on payment of the dues therefor, if any, as the form prescribes the places from which such produce has to be transported ; its destination as well as the route of its transport besides indicating the dates of issue and expiry ; its ownership is, however, not indicated. Hence 'transit pass' which does not show on its face that it is granted to a person in recognition of the title of such person, title to the seized elephants cannot be said to have been conclusively established merely with the help of a transit pass.

———

3. The places mentioned in Appendix C to these rules, and such others as may, from time to time, be prescribed by State Government, shall be revenue stations for the purposes of these rules.

4. (a) All forest produce in transit covered by a permit or a certificate of origin shall be taken to the nearest revenue station staffed by Government on the route of extraction except in cases provided for in R. 5, the person or persons in charge of such forest produce and detained there for examination, measurement, or counting and marking, if necessary, by the Officer-in-charge of the revenue station.

(b) No forest produce in transit taken to a revenue station shall be moved within such station between sunset and sunrise without the permission of the officer-in-charge of the revenue station nor shall such forest produce be moved away from the revenue station until a transit pass as prescribed in these rules has been issued by him.

(c) In the case of forest produce in transit covered by a permit or a certificate of origin and intended to be exported beyond the district within which it has been collected, a transit pass as prescribed hereinbefore shall be

obtained by the person in charge of such forest produce from the duly authorised forest officer-in-charge of a revenue station in exchange for the permit or the certificate of origin and such forest produce shall not be booked or moved by rail, steamer or boat unless covered by such transit pass. When the destination of such forest produce is within the district, the permit or certificate of origin shall be endorsed by the duly authorised officer-in-charge of the revenue station in token of full payment of all amounts due to Government and such endorsed permit or certificate of origin shall be deemed to be the transit pass required under these rules :

Provided that it shall be within the power of the officer-in-charge of a revenue station to refuse to grant a transit pass or endorse a permit or a certificate of origin if he has reason to believe the permit or certificate of origin covering the forest produce to be false or full payment of all amounts due to Government in respect of the forest produce has not been made ;

Provided also that in the case of rhinoceros horns only, no permit or transit pass shall be granted and no permit or certificate of origin shall be endorsed by any officer except a Divisional Forest Officer or a District Magistrate. Applicants for transit passes for the export of rhinoceros horns out of British India shall name the intended port of shipment and the transit passes shall be issued in duplicate, one copy shall be despatched direct by the Divisional Forest Officer or the District Magistrate to the Collector of Customs at the port named and shipment shall be permitted only if both copies are in that officers' hands.

Note. Firewood, thatching grass, bamboos, unreserved poles and reeds may be removed from the Mohendraganj Range in the Garo Hills Division on receipt of a transit pass only, without taking out any permit.

5. Should the person or persons in charge of any forest produce in transit desire to stop, land, cut up, convert or utilise any such produce before taking the same to a revenue station, he or they shall obtain the permission in writing of the officer-in-charge of the nearest revenue station. Such officer shall, if he deems fit to grant the permission, proceed in respect of the forest produce as if it had been taken to a revenue station.

6. No fee shall be levied for transit passes granted in respect of forest produce from private land covered by a certificate of origin or in respect of forest produce covered by a Gurkati Permit or in respect of forest produce on which full royalty has been paid.

7. All amounts due to Government whether as royalty, duty, or on any other account, in respect of any forest produce in transit shall be paid in such manner as ordered by the Divisional Forest Officer.

8. All forest produce in transit may be stopped and inspected at any place by any Forest Officer and all persons in charge of such forest produce shall be bound to produce the permit, the certificate of origin, or the transit pass covering such forest produce when called upon to do so by the Forest Officer.

9. All persons in charge of forest produce in transit by the Brahmaputra river shall stop such forest produce at Dhubri for check and record.

10. Except with the previous sanction in writing of the officer in charge of the nearest revenue station, and under conditions imposed by the Divisional Forest Officer with the approval of the Conservator of Forests, no person shall

establish or convert timber at a saw-mill or saw-pit. Such sanction or conditions may with the approval of the Divisional Forest Officer be rescinded or modified by the officer in charge of the revenue station by giving six months' notice in writing. This rule applies only to the establishment of regular saw-mills or saw-pits and does not apply to the casual sawing of timber grown on private land.

NOTES

The Transit Rules have been framed under Ss. 40 and 41 of the Regulation. Section 40 deals with the power to make rules to regulate transit of forest produce and S. 41 prescribes the penalties for breach of such rules.

In this rule the words "within one mile of the cold season bed of any river in the Surma Valley used for transport of timber" after the words "saw-mills or saw-pit" were deleted by Notification No. AFR 204/50/3, dated 3rd February, 1957.

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11. All traders wishing to transport timber (except bamboo and cane) from the forests, shall have their property marks registered in the Divisional Forest Office concerned in the manner hereinafter prescribed and all their timber in transit shall bear their registered property marks. No transit pass shall be issued for such timber in transit unless it bears a registered property mark.

Merchants dealing in timber already bearing the registered property marks of the traders, who transported it from the forest, are not required to register property marks for use on such timber ; provided that they can produce documentary evidence to prove that they are in lawful possession of such timber.

Note. The words "traders" used in the rule does not apply to small cultivators who buy a few trees and dispose of the timber locally to regular traders.

12. (a) For the registration of property mark a written application should be submitted to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, and a sketch of the proposed mark together with a written description, and a fee of Rs. 5 shall be sent with the application.

(b) No fee shall be charged for the registration in any division of a property mark which has already been registered in any other division and is still in force.

(c) The registration of a property mark shall hold good for three years from 1st April preceding the date of its first registration in whatever division it may have been issued, or being used.

(d) A certificate in the form prescribed in Appendix E shall be granted for the registration of a property mark.

13. The Divisional Forest Officer may refuse to register any property mark or cancel one already registered for any of the following reasons :

(i) If he considers that the mark resembles too closely any Government mark or any property mark previously registered in favour of another person ;

(ii) If the applicant or holder does not possess or in the opinion of the Divisional Forest Officer is not likely to possess timber requiring to be marked with a property mark ;

(iii) If on account of a conviction for any forest offence, or for any other reason which seems to the Divisional Forest Officer to be sufficient, the holder or the applicant is not considered to be a fit person to be entrusted with such mark.

14. No timber which is in transit or intended for transit shall be marked except with a registered property mark, and no one shall supermark, alter or efface any mark on such timber, and the possession or carrying of hammers or other implements used for the impression of marks which have not been registered in the manner hereinbefore prescribed is strictly prohibited.

15. The booking or moving of timber in logs or rough hewn, sawn timber (except tea shooks), bamboos exceeding 100 in number, canes exceeding 100 kaps, charcoal exceeding 5 maunds, lac, agar, elephants, elephant tusks, and any other forest produce by rail, aeroplane, steamer or boat is prohibited unless such forest produce is accompanied by a transit pass issued under these rules.

NOTES

In this rule the word "aeroplane" after the word "rail" has been inserted *vide* Notification No. GFR 117/50/3, dated 3rd May, 1950.

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16. [*Deleted*].

NOTES

This rule has been deleted *vide* Notification No. FRS 148/72/13, dated 10th May, 1973.

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17. Any person infringing any of the above rules may be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Executive orders relating to the Transit Rules

(1) Divisional Forest Officers should satisfy themselves before registering the signature or stamp of an owner of private land or his agent under R. 2 (ii) of the Transit Rules that the applicant owns land containing forest produce. A facsimile of the registered signature or stamp should be supplied to all revenue stations.

(2) A stock of forms of certificate of origin must be kept at all revenue stations and should be issued freely to all applicants whose signatures or stamps have been registered charging 6 pies for 2 copies, unless the officer in charge has reason to believe that the applicant has no legitimate use for such forms.

(3) If the officer in charge of a revenue station has not sufficient reason to refuse to grant a transit pass in exchange for a certificate of origin or to endorse such certificate under the proviso of R. 4 of the Transit Rules, but is not satisfied that the certificate is true, he should grant the transit pass or endorse the certificate and then institute enquiries.

(4) It should be made widely known that persons who want to extract forest produce from private lands must take out a certificate of origin in the prescribed form and that copies of the form, if required, can be obtained from the nearest revenue station.

(5) A register should be maintained at each revenue station showing the date of arrival of all consignments of forest produce and the date of release and all other necessary particulars. A trader may submit a copy of the arrival report of the consignment of forest produce giving the necessary details direct to the office of the Divisional Forest Officer. The officer in charge of the revenue station will countersign this copy. The Divisional Forest Officer should make use of these reports to check the accuracy of the entries in the register.

Rules under Ss. 40 (1) and 41 (1) of the Assam Forest Regulation for the better control of rafts of logs and bamboos on the Barak, Kusiara and Surma rivers in the Surma Valley

1. No raft shall exceed the dimentions specified below for the dry and wet seasons, respectively :

Dry season—November to May

Log rafts	Built Bamboo rafts
Maximum length 100 feet	80 feet
„ width 25 „	20 „
„ draught for November (not prescribed) and from December to May 3 feet	3 „

Rainy season—June to October

Log rafts	Built bamboo rafts
Maximum length 210 feet	150 feet
" width 45 „	25 „
" draught (not prescribed)	

Note. The above limits of size shall apply to log and bamboo rafts floated between Silchar Railway Station and Madna.

2. For rafts of the kinds specified in R. 1, the minimum crew shall consist of 4 men in the dry season and of 6 men in the rainy season.

Note. (1) For rafts of not more than twenty logs, a crew of 2 men will suffice.

(2) Neither R. 1 nor R. 2 shall apply to small jungle rafts or bundles of bamboos.

3. No rafts shall travel at night. Between sunset and sunrise every raft shall be moored close to the bank in a straight reach and no two rafts shall be moored abreast

4. Every raft shall carry an anchor or a suitable appliance at each end for checking progress. On a steamer approaching, the raft shall straighten up and afford it a fair way.

5. Every raft other than a small jungle raft or bundle of bamboos shall show a riding light at night : Provided that no light need be shown when a raft is moored at a recognised depot.

Note. The following are recognised depots :

In cachar

1. Silchar	}	On the Barak river.
2. Sialtek	}	

In Sylhet

1. Bhanga	}	On the Kusiara river.
2. Karimganj		
3. Fenchuganj		
4. Manumukh		
5. Marcoli		
1. Kanaighat	}	On the Surma river.
2. Sylhet		
3. Chhatak		
4. Dwarabazar		
5. Sunamganj		

6. So far as circumstances permit, rafts must be navigated at a distance apart of not less than half a mile.

Note. The Divisional Forest Officer will assist in this by seeing that transit passes for rafts are only issued when the raft next ahead has had a good start.

7. The breach of any of the above rules will render the owner and crew of a raft liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees each.

CHAPTER 6

Rules to regulate the salvage, collection and disposal of drift and other timber

1. No person shall salve or collect timber of any of the descriptions mentioned in S. 43 (1) of the Assam Forest Regulation except as permitted by the Regulation or by the rules.

2. Any person holding a lease or licence or permit, from a Forest Officer empowered to grant the same, for the salving and collection of timber falling under any of the descriptions mentioned in S. 43(1) of the Regulation shall, subject to the conditions of the grant, be entitled to salve and collect such timber for the purposes of S. 43(2) of the Regulation.

3. No timber salved and collected under S. 43(2) of the Regulation except such as may be collected under R. 6, shall be moved to or landed at any places other than such as may be notified under the said Regulation, as depots for reception of such timber.

4. The following shall be the rates of fees for salving timber :

	Rs. a. p.
(1) For every raft containing more than five logs	5 0 0
(2) For every log in any raft containing not more than five logs	1 0 0
(3) For every log between 5 feet and 10 feet in length and 2 feet or more in girth	0 8 0
(4) For every log 10 feet or more in length and between 2 feet and feet in girth	0 8 0
(5) For every log 10 feet or over in length and 4 feet or more in girth	1 0 0
(6) For every raft of bamboos—10 per cent on the valuation made by the Divisional Forest Officer, or any other officer authorised by him on this behalf.	

5. When claim to any timber has been admitted, the claimant shall take delivery of the timber within 15 days of a notice being sent to him that his claim has been admitted, and the fee prescribed in the preceding rule together with such sum for collecting and moving the timber as may be specified in the notice, shall become due from him upon the expiry of the said period or at the time of delivery, whichever is earlier. If the claimant does not take delivery within that period, an additional fee for storage at one anna per log or raft of bamboos shall become due from him for each day thereafter. If the claimant does not take delivery of the timber within two months of the notice being sent to him, any Forest Officer, empowered under S. 76 of the Regulation may sell the timber by public auction for recovery of the amount of fees and other sums due thereon up to the date of the sale and in that case the proceeds of the sale shall be disposed of as provided in the said section.

6. The use of unmarked drift timber belonging to the State, except dugouts, sawn timber and prepared logs, in the Assam Valley districts is free to all settlement holders, as defined in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, and their sub-tenants, who may collect it for their domestic and agricultural and other private purposes (but not for purposes of sale, barter nor trade), except in the rivers mentioned in Appendix A to these rules and such other rivers as may be notified from time to time by the State Government in the official Gazette, where the use is limited to unmarked drift timber measuring less than 5 feet in length and 2 feet in girth.

7. Drift timber and fuel belonging to the State Government may be collected for sale or trade—

Either (a) on a permit obtained from the Forest Department which payment shall be made at the rate of Rs. 6 per annum, or Re. 1 per mensem, on the opinion of the applicant or in the case of potters at Majuli on payment of Re. 1-4-0 per annum per house-hold

for use only in their pottery business, such permits not being transferable, but covering the transport and sale by the agent or servant of the permit-holder, or

(b) in such localities as shall be notified by the State Government from time to time, on a fee permit obtained from the Forest Department, the forest produce collected under such permit to be taken to such place as the Divisional Forest Officer may direct for the assessment of royalty at the rates in force in the unclassed State forest of the district or at such other rates as the State Government may from time to time prescribe, and not to be moved from such place except with the Forest Officer's permission until royalty has been paid in full :

Provided that collection under permit as in (a) shall be allowed in individual cases in notified localities where, in the opinion of the District Officer, the sale of drift wood merely earns a bare livehood for the person concerned.

8. All timber found adrift, breached, stranded or sunk in any river of the districts of Cachar and Sylhet measuring less than 5 feet in length and feet in girth is hereby exempted from the provisions of S. 43 of the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.

9. Any person infringing Rr. 1, 3 and 7 of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or both.

APPENDIX A

(1) Doyang and Dhansiri rivers in the Sibsagar district.

(2) Bharali river in the Darrang District.

(3) The portion of the Kopili river in the Nowgong district lying between the southern district boundary and the Jamunamukh forest revenue station.

(4) The portion of the Someswari river between village Goka and the district boundary of the Garo Hills.

(5) The right bank of the Brahmaputra river from Bhumraguri reserve (or Bhoreli-mukh) to Deputamukh in Darrang District.

(6) The right bank of the Brahmaputra river from Sialmarighat to one mile below Kharupetia Bazar, in Darrang District.

(7) The right bank of the Brahmaputra river from one mile above Biswanathghat-bazar to one mile below in Darrang District.

(8) The rivers in the plains portion of the Sadiya Frontier Tract.

(9) Portion of the Disang river, one mile in length on either side between Lepaigaon and Desangmukh for the collection of firewood for professional lime burners in Sibsagar District.

(10) Both banks of the Brahmaputra river from Disangmukh to Dhansirimukh for the collection of drift timber for boat building in Sibsagar District.

(11) Jinjiram river in the Western Range, Garo Hills District.

(12) Jinjiram river in the Mahendraganj Range, Garo Hills District.

(13) Dudnoi, Jinari and Krishnai rivers and the portion of the Brahmaputra river between Mornoi and Goalpara in the Northern Range, Garo Hills Division.

(14) The locality from Siju Songmeng up to the point where the district boundary cuts across the Someswari river at Agmara in the Southern Range in the Garo Hills District.

(15) Brahmaputra, Dibru, Dehing and Sessa rivers in Dibrugarh Range in Lakhimpur District.

(16) (i) Subansiri river from Dullungmukh Inspection Bungalow to Badatighat.

(ii) Boginadi from ferryghat on Public Works Department road to the place where it falls into Subansiri river.

(iii) Ranganadi from southern boundary of Ranga reserve to the place where it falls into the Subansiri river.

(iv) Digrongnadi from ferryghat on the Public Works Department road to the place where it meets the Subansiri river; and

(v) Charikorianadi from Mashkhowa to Bakhamukh, in the North Lakhimpur Range, Lakhimpur District.

(17) The left bank of Dibru river from Gujan to Malukaghat in the Tinsukia Range in Lakhimpur District.

(18) The portion of the Buridehing river lying between Tirapmukh and Dirakmukh in the Margherita Range in Lakhimpur District.

(19) The portion of the Burridehing river lying between Sitakunda island and its junction with Tingrainadi in the Jeypur Range in Lakhimpur District.

(20) The Manas, Champamati, Tarang and Gaurang rivers up to the boundary of the reserves in Goalpara District.

(21) Saraibhanga up to Patgaon in Goalpara District.

(22) Garufela river which is also called Sankosh up to Sapatgram in Goalpara District.

(23) Janali and Jakali rivers up to the boundary of the reserve in Goalpara District.

(24) Sankosh river with its branches the Gangadhar and the Gadadhar in Goalpara District.

(25) Bamnai river up to its junction with the Gadadhar in Goalpara District.

(26) Tipkai up to its junction with Sankosh (Garufela) in Goalpara District.

(27) Portion of the Beki river (Mora Monas) from the southern boundary of the North Kamrup Game Reserve down to the Eastern Bangal Railway bridge over the same river in Kamrup District.

NOTES

These rules were framed *vide* Notification No. 1974-R, dated the 5th July, 1934, under S. 48 of the Regulation, which provide for the rule making power of the Government and prescribes penalty for breach thereof.

CHAPTER 7

Rules for the establishment and control of forest villages

1. Forest villages may be established within the limits of any reserved forest on sites the location of which shall be approved by the Conservator of Forests in writing.

2. Forest villages are designed for the purpose of providing a source of the suitable local labour and for forming and maintaining plantations and laungyas, and no castes which are not habituated to living and working in the forest are eligible for admission. Divisional Forest Officers may admit new entrants to existing forest villages in accordance with the executive orders of the Conservator.

3. The boundaries of all permanent forest villages will be demarcated by boundary pillars and shown in maps together with all interior details such as fields, homesteads, etc., and a register shall be maintained of the houses in each forest village.

4. The Divisional Forest Officer is authorised to evict summarily from a forest village without payment of compensation to any one who does not comply with the rules or who refuses to carry out his orders so far as they are consistent with the rules or whose conduct impairs the harmonious working of the village. An appeal, however, shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, but in the event of the latter disagreeing with Divisional Forest Officer, the case must be referred to the Conservator whose decision shall be final.

5. An allotment up to 5 bighas of land to include homestead or bari will first be made for each resident household, to which will be added ten bighas of land on account of each working member residing in that household, but no household should occupy more than thirty-five bighas of land. Thus a household containing three workers including the householder would be entitled to thirty-five bighas of land. The land given out to a household will not be reduced in extent during the householder's occupancy, if the members of his household become subsequently reduced in number. Non-resident villagers may similarly be allowed to cultivate up to a maximum of 30 bighas per household.

Note. This rule shall not have retrospective effect in the case of those householders to whom more than 35 bighas of land have already been allotted but may be given effect to, on the decease of the present occupier, in cases where households are in possession of land considerably in excess of the amount permitted under this rule.

6. On the decease of a householder, the name of his male heir will be registered as a forest villager if he is considered by the Divisional Forest Officer to be suitable in all respects, or in cases where a daughter is the heiress the name of her husband should be recorded as the householder, if he is suitable for employment as a forest villager. The names of heirs who are minors will be recorded as forest villagers when they become fit for work or, in the case of females, when they marry husbands suitable for employment as forest villagers, but nothing in this rule shall be held to recognise any heritable right in land allotted to a forest villager.

7. The sub-letting of land by a forest villager is not permissible in any circumstances, but with the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer, servants may be engaged to assist in agricultural operations and their names shall be recorded as temporary forest villagers.

8. Land revenue shall be levied for the land (excluding home-stead or bari) given to a forest villager at such rates as have been approved by Government.

Note. The following rates have been approved :

Division	Rate
Lakhimpur, Goalpara and Sylhet	... Six annas per bigha
Sibsagar	Ditto Ditto
Darrang	Ditto Ditto
Kamrup and Cachar	Ditto Ditto
Garo Hills	Ditto Ditto
Nowgong	... Four annas per bigha

9. Each adult forest villager shall, if called upon, render 20 days' labour per annum at the rate of wages locally current.

10. In addition to cultivating land at concessional rates of revenue for which an annual patta will be issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, each householder in a forest village will be allowed free grazing for all necessary plough cattle and ten heads of other cattle, but this term shall not include buffaloes in cases where on account of proximity to plantations or other considerations they are likely to cause damage. Cattle belonging to outsiders shall not be allowed to be kept by a forest villager.

Note. The number of necessary plough cattle is fixed as follows :

Land under cultivation	No. of plough cattles allowed free
15 bighas	1 pair
25 ,,	2 pairs
35 ,,	3 pairs

For any excess number of cattle owned by a forest villager for which free grazing is not allowed, grazing fees will be realized at rates not less than those levied in the unclassed State forests.

11. Adult male forest villagers shall pay for all forest produce taken by them at ordinary rates in force in the reserved forest concerned, but may be allowed to remove free of royalty sufficient building materials to erect and maintain their houses and 10 cart loads of fuel annually, if they elect to render 5 days' labour in lieu of paying royalty. In cases where in his opinion it is justifiable the Divisional Forest Officer may allow not more than one servant per household to remove forest produce to the above amount free of royalty without the obligation to render 5 days' labour.

The general principle is that forest villagers who render free labour should be employed as far as possible in the vicinity of their villages. If labour is given under the preceding or succeeding paragraphs of this rule in return for free produce, and work cannot be found within a distance of five miles from the village concerned, it will be paid for at the current rate of wages with a maximum of six annas per diem. Labour should not be called upon during the cultivation or reaping season save in emergency which should be reported to the Conservator, and must be in connection with work other than domestic work in the household of any Forest Officer, and must not be on the construction or repair of latrines : this applies also to labour rendered under R. 9.

Where in any case persons other than forest villagers have been in the habit of rendering free labour in return forest produce free of royalty the amount of labour to be rendered for equivalent privileges will in future be five days' if ten days have hitherto been rendered, or four days if the amount was actually eight days in practice (exclusive of the time spent in coming and going), without reduction in respect of forest produce.

This rule is provisional, and subject to the proviso that where forest villagers wish to pay land revenue at ordinary khiraj rates in lieu of supplying free labour, this should be allowed.

Note 1. The revised rules will not apply to the excluded areas.

Note 2. A man giving labour between 3-10 miles from his village and doing 6 continuous days' work will be given half days free labour for travelling there and back and a man giving labour over 10 miles from his village and doing 6 continuous days' work will be allowed 1 day's free labour for travelling there and back. The days given being counted to the work.

12. Jumias may be admitted into the reserves on condition that they sow with their crops the seed of such forest trees in such manner as the Divisional Forest Officer may direct ; building material and 10 cart loads of fuel annually will be given to them free of charge but they will be liable to render 20 days' labour if called upon at the local rate of wages. Jumias who in addition cultivate rupit land, will be similarly required to sow tree seeds with their jum crops. They shall be liable to pay for building materials and fuel required by them, but may commute the payment annually due for these by undertaking to maintain the forest seedling in each jum, from being suppressed by weeds for a period of two years from the time cultivation is abandoned. They will still remain liable to render the 20 days' labour at the local rate of wages.

Note. The jumias admitted into the reserved forests under R. 12, will execute an agreement in the form approved by Government in their letter No. FOR 1367/5276 G J., dated the 27th October, 1941.

13. The forest department and its contractors shall have the first claim to the labour of forest villagers, who shall not accept employment from any other department, company or individual without the previous sanction of the Divisional Forest Officer.

14. The Forest Department may resume occupation of land allotted to a forest villager by giving six months' notice to the occupier.

15. Separate work registers in addition to the ordinary muster rolls will be maintained for each village showing the amount and the nature of the work done by each villager. The village register, the work registers and the muster rolls will be inspected by the Divisional Forest Officer at the time of range and beat office inspections, and he will be responsible that the labour is being properly utilized. Labour for carrying baggages of officers must always be paid.

16. Payments for work done should be made by a responsible officer at intervals which should not exceed a week except in special circumstances with the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

17. For each forest village the Divisional Forest Officer may, with the sanction of the Conservator of Forests appoint a gaonbura or headman and, if necessary, a watchman, and their suspension, punishment and dismissal shall be vested in the Divisional Forest Officer. The duties of such headman or watchman will be prescribed in each case by the Conservator of Forests who may exempt any of them from paying land revenue for any area up to 35 bighas of land and from rendering any labour repuired by Rr. 9 and 11.

18. The Divisional Forest Officer with the previous sanction of the Conservator, may make such reasonable advances of cash or grain to any householder of a forest village, as may be necessary to enable him to prepare or sow his land or purchase plough and bullocks ; all such advances will be recoverable with the interes at 6¼ per cent per annum.

19. The Divisional Forest Officer may with the written permission of the Conservator excuse forest villagers who have become old or infirm, poor widows, minors incapable of work, or persons who are for the time being wholetime employees of the Forest Department, such as elephant attendants, from rendering labour in exchange for forest produce removed for home consumption, and will forward a list of such exempted persons annually to the Conservator.

20. On a request supported by 50 per cent or more of the villagers, the Divisional Forest Officer may, with the approval of the Conservator, admit persons whose services are needed for the welfare of the forest villagers, *e. g* , a school master, a shop-keeper or a barber as residents of a forest village on the following terms :

(1) An altotment up to 12 bighas of land may be given to such a resident for homestead or bari but no rupit land will be allowed to him. No concession shall be allowed in respect of land revenue for the land occupied by him but the Divisional Forest Officer shall consult the Deputy Commissioner in each case as to what would be an appropriate rate to charge, bearing in mind not only the character of the land occupied but the use to which it is put.

(2) The villagers and the Forest Department shall always have first claim on his services and he shall not work for persons outside the village without the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

(3) He will be exempted from rendering any labour but will ordinarily be given forest produce free for his own use only in return for his services rendered to the villagers on wages at the rates locally current.

(4) He shall be subject to such additional conditions as the Divisional Forest Officer may with the approval of the Conservator lay down in writing at the time of admission.

(5) He shall be liable to be evicted summarily by the Divisional Forest Officer without payment of compensation, from a forest village for breach of any of the above terms or for breach of any provision of the Assam Forest Regulation or of the rules made thereunder in force at the time or for refusal to carry out his orders.

NOTES

These rules have been framed under Notification No. 4631-R, dated 6th December, 1930, under Ss. 72 (e), 74 and 75 of the Regulation. Section 72 (e) empowers the Government to make rules consistent with the regulations generally to carry out the provisions thereof. Section 74 deals with the persons bound to assist Forest Officer and Police Officer. Section 75 deals with the provisions for recovery of money.

CHAPTER 8

Preservation of wild life in preserved forests

[Under Sections 25 (g) and 72]

1. The killing of fish by the use of explosive or poison is absolutely prohibited but the netting of fish, under special licences issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, the taking of eggs and the netting and trapping of birds may be permitted in special cases.

2. The killing and capture of wild animals and birds is prohibited during the closed seasons prescribed below :

I. Wild Birds :	Closed Seasons
Pigeons and doves	From 1st March to 15th June.
Black, Swamp, Bamboo and Hill Patridge, Jungle fowl and Kalij Pheasant, quail	From 1st March to 31st October.
Spot bill, whistling teal, cotton teal, Geese, ducks, Brahmani duck, plover, snipe, woodcock and wood duck	From 1st April to 31st October.
White winged wood duck, florican Hornbill, Peafowl, Peacock-pheasant and all other birds not specified above except those	

classed as vermine such as crows parrakeets, Bulbuls, sparrows etc, actually damaging food crops for which not closed season is prescribed	The whole year.

II. Wild Animals—Mammals :

Full grown male deer (except Swamp deer and Spotted deer) Hares, Wild Buffaloes in Lakhimpur District, Gaur or Indian Bison in Lakhimpur, Darrang and Goalpara District	From 1st June to 31st October.
Female and immature males of the above species, hornless deer, with horns in velvet Wild Buffaloes except in Lakimpur District	The whole year.
Gaur or Indian Bison (Wild Mithun) except in Lakhimpur, Darrang—and Goalpara District Swamp deer and Spotted deer, Rhinoceros	The whole year.
Elephant, except under special license issued by the Deputy Commissioner (the prohibition does not extend to elephants shot under Elephant Control Licences)	The whole year.
Gibons or Hoolocks, Golden Langer Pygmy hog and Pangolins, Hispid hare, Golden Cat, Glouded Leopard, Marbled Cat, Spotted Lingsang (or Tiger Civet) Slow Loris, Flying Squirrel, Porcupine Tiger	

NOTES

These rules were made *vide* Notification Nos. 2594-G. J., dated the 1st May, 1939 and No. 3344/G. J., dated the 28th June, 1939 and No. 5749-G. J., dated the 7th September, 1939 and finally modified *vide* Notification dated 29th November, 1968 having come into force from the 1968-69 shooting season.

The word "tiger" at the end was inserted *vide* Notification No. FRW 24/69/183, dated 30th November, 1974.

III. Reptiles :

Monitor lizards, pythons and crocodiles	The whole year.

Provided that by order of State Government these seasons may be waived for the collection of specimens, dead or alive for scientific purposes, when animals are over-crowded to their own danger, when crops are being damaged, when human life or domestic animals are endangered or when it is desirable to destroy wounded or diseased animals.

3. Hunting, shooting and fishing within a reserved forest are prohibited. Except under license issued in accordance with the rules below and subject to the provisions of Rr. 1 and 2.

4. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam, may, subject to the approval of the State Government, declare any reserved forest or portion thereof to be a Wild Life Sanctuary, in which shooting, hunting and trapping are absolutely prohibited except under licences, which may be granted by the Government of Assam, to the approval of sportsmen for the exclusive of hunting and killing carnivorous animals.

5. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam, may with the prior approval of the State Government declare any reserved forest or part thereof to be a Class I or Class II reserve for the purpose of limiting the number of particular species of game, that may be killed or hunted or of absolutely protecting any species.

6. The Conservator of Forests, Assam, shall divide the Class I forests into shooting block none of which shall remain open for more than 15 consecutive days at a time or be re-opened untill afier having been given a 15 days' rest.

7. A list of resereved forests that have been declared Class I Forests in accordance with R. 5 shall be published in the official Gazette as soon as possible after the 1st September, copies of such notifications being sent to all Deputy Commissioners, Divisional Forest Officers and Honorary Forest Officers. All other reserves excepting Wild Life Sanctuaries are Class II forests. The list of shooting blocks formed in accordance with R. 6 in a Class I reserved forest should also be published in the Assam Gazette before 1st Octobcr whenever any change takes place.

8. (a) No person or member of a party reserving a block shall be permitted to kill in any one year or period less than one year ending on the 31st May more than—

(a) One Buffalo	Subject to the specific permission given by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam in arreas other than these where the animals are fully protected.
(b) One Bison	
(c) One Tiger	Mature males only.
(d) 2 (two) barking deer	Mature males only.
(e) 2 (two) Hog deer	Mature males only.
(f) 2 One Sambar	Mature males only.

(b) No party reserving a Block jointly shall be permitted to kill in any one year or period less than one year ending on the 31st May more than—

(a) One Buffalo	Subject to the specific permission given by the Chief Conservator of Forests.
(b) One Bison	Assam in areas other than those where these animals are fully protected.
(c) 4 (four) Tigers	Mature males only.
(d) 2 (two) barking deer	Mature males only.
(e) 2 (two) Hog deer	Mature males only.
(f) 1 (one) Sambar	Mature males only.

(c) Not more than 2 Buffaloes and 3 Bisons will be allowed to be shot in a year in the entire State and that too with the specific permission from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam.

9. The use of rifles of bore less than ·375 for shooting big game is prohibited. Cartridges loaded with shot larger than No. 4 may not be carried in a reserved forest ; this prohibition shall not, however, apply to cartridges with single bullets, such as Lethal or Contractile.

No animal except carnivora (tigers and leopards etc.) and pig shall except in a beat, be shot from a *machan* or with the aid of artificial light.

The shooting of animals at a salt-lick or from a motor car at night is absolutely prohibited. This prohibition does not extend to elephants shot under Elephant Control Licences except as stated therein.

10. Licences in Form A for Class II reserves valid for one year or less and expiring on the 31st May to hunt or shoot birds and game other than buffaloes, Bison and Swamp Deer, will be issued by the Divisional Forest Officer subject to the conditions specified in these rules and in the licence on payment of fee of Rs. 30·00. The licence holder shall pay the pay of any Forest Guard or Game Watcher detailed to accompany him on shooting expedition. This licence does not convey the exclusive right to shoot in the area mentioned in the licence :

Provided always that the Divisional Forest Officer may for good and sufficient reason decline to issue licence ; and provided also that, if circumstances render it advisable, a licence may be cancelled or temporarily suspended by the Divisional Forest Officer.

11. In addition to the fees prescribed under R. 10, the following royalties shall be paid on any of the animals, hereinafter mentioned, wounded or killed by a licence holder shooting in Class II Forest :

Buffalo	If specially permitted to be shot by the Chief Conservator of Forests	Rs. 300 each
Bison		Rs. 400 each

Full grown male Sambar		Rs. 150 each
Full grown male Barking deer	Rs. 50 for the First	Rs. 75 for the Second.
Full grown male Hog deer	Rs. 75 for the First	Rs. 100 for the Second.
Tiger	Rs. 200 for the First	Rs. 300 for the Second.
Leopard... ...	Rs. 50 for the First	Rs. 100 for the Second.
Pig	Rs. 25 for the First	Rs. 50 for the Second.

12. The following persons, when travelling on duty within their jurisdiction, are exempted from the payment of the fees laid down in R. 10 and R. 19, but not from the royalties and fees prescribed in Rr. 11, 15 and 16 or from the provision of R. 21.

They shall also be subject to the provisions of R. 13 :

(a) The Governor

(b) Members of the Council of Ministers

(c) Deputy Commissioners

(d) Honorary Forest Officers

} Within their own jurisdiction.

(e) The Inspector-General of Forests and a Gazetted Forest Officer within his own jurisdiction

13. All the holders of a licence in Form A, including persons mentioned in R. 12 as exempted from paying licence fees shall be bound by the following limits :

(a) The limit to the maximum number of animals, which may be shot during one shooting season ending 31st May, fixed in R. 8.

(b) Any limit fixed by endorsement of the licence in Form A.

14. A holder of a licence in Form A, wishing to reserve Class I shooting Block shall forward his licence to the Conservator of Forests of the concerning Cricle, Assam, on endorsement giving the following particulars :

(a) Locality in which and period during which he wishes to hunt and shoot.

(b) The names of any companions and followers who will accompany him, who will not be armed unless they have the requisite licences.

(c) The species of animals he wishes to shoot.

(d) The number and type of each weapon and the kind of ammunition he proposes to use.

A party of licence-holders not exceeding 6 in number may be permitted to reserve a Class I shooting block in their joint names, in which case all licences shall be forwarded to the Conservator of Forests with the application. Such a party shall not be allowed to carry more than four guns.

No application to reserve a Class I block will be considered more than 3 months ahead.

15. The fees for reservation of a Class block to hunt and shoot only for a period not exceeding 15 days, which must be sent to the Conservator at the time of making application, shall be—

(a) For holder of licence in Form A, *i. e.*, one gun ... Rs. 100

(b) A party of holders of licences in Form A not exceeding 6 in numbers :

For two guns ... Rs. 80 each

For three guns ... Rs. 70 each

For four guns (Maximum) ... Rs. 60 each

16. In addition to above licence fees prescribed under Rr. 10 and 15 the following royalties shall be paid on any of the animals hereinafter mentioned, wounded or killed by a licence holder, person or party reserving a Class I block

Buffalo	If specially permitted by the Chief Conservator of Forest, Assam	Rs. 300 each	
Bison		Rs. 400 each	
Male Sambar		Rs. 150 each	
Male Barking deer	... Rs. 50 for the First	Rs. 75 for the Second	
Male Hog deer	... Rs. 75 for the First	Rs. 100 for the Second	
Tiger	... Rs. 200 for the First	Rs. 300 for the Second	
Leopard	... Rs. 50 for the First	Rs. 100	For each thereafter
Pig	... Rs. 15 for the First	Rs. 25	Ditto.

The expression "First, Second" refer to a shooting season for the months ending 31st May and are to be adjusted with animals shot under R. 11.

Officers exempted from the payment of the fee for a shooting license in Form A under R. 12 are liable to pay the fees prescribed for the reservation of Class I block and the royalties prescribed in this rule.

17. By order of the State Government these royalties mentioned in Rr. 11 and 16 may be reduced or waived on specimen, alive or dead collected for scientific purposes and provided that the Conservator of Forests, Assam in the case of Class I forests and the Conservator or the Divisional Forest Officers in the case of Class II forests may reduce or waive these royalties when game is over-crowded to its own danger ; when crops are damaged or destroyed ; when human lives or domestic animals are endangered ; or when it is desirable to destroy wounded or diseased animals.

18. In addition to the above royalties for shooting birds and animals of various categories certain *ad valorem* royalties have been fixed on animals and birds trapped and exported from unclassed State forests and reserved forests in the State, as per statement attached to this licence.

Birds. *Ad valorem* royalty on all birds except predators will have to be paid as per schedule attached.

Animals. *Ad valorem* royalty as per schedule on all animals except Rohines (which are prohibited) and elephants which come under Rhino and Elephants Preservation Acts.

19. Fishing. Licences in Form B in fish to reserved forests except sanctuaries will be issued by the Divisional Forest Officers subject to contract of the Conservator of Forests, of the Circle in the case of Class I forests on payment of the following fees :

for one day	...	Rs. 5
for one month	...	Rs. 50

Provided always that the Divisional Forest Officer may for good and sufficient reasons decline to issue a licence and may if circumstances render it advisable, cancel or temporarily suspend a licence.

The licence in Form B shall be returned to the issuing officer immediately on its expiry.

20. Licence in Form B, for fishing in a sanctuary may be granted by the Divisional Forest Officer with the previous sanction of the Conservator of Forests, on payment of the fees as listed below :

(i) Rs. 6 per diem per person for a period up to 14 days at a stretch.

(ii) Rs. 60 for 15 days per person

21. Licences in Form A and Form B must accompany the holder on shooting and fishing expedition and shall be produced for inspection on demand by any Forest Officer and at the expiry of each period covered by an endorsement made under R. 15.

The licence must be duly completed on each occasion to show the number and species of all animals shoot and licence will be returned to the licensee after inspection.

22. *Visit to Wild Life Sanctuaries.* Following fees shall be paid by the visitors in viewing the wild life in the Sanctuaries :

Fees for elephant hire :

(a) Rs. 15 per trip per elephant for a visitor if alone.

(b) Rs. 8 per trip per person if two visitors are accommodated in one elephant.

(c) Rs. 6 per trip per person if three visitors are accommodated in one elephant.

(Not more than three persons will be permitted in one elephant)

Fees for view permit :

(i) Rs. 5 per diem per person.

(ii) Rs. 2 per diem per person for low paid Government servants and Jawans.

(iii) Re. 1 per diem per student, if the students visit the sanctuary at their own initiative and 50 paise per head if a group of students under the auspices of an educational institution visit it.

(iv) View fee from watch-towers :

(a) Rs. 3 per adult

(b) Re. 1 per child (below 12 years old)

Fees for use of camera :

(a) Cine camera :

Rs. 10 per diem per person for professionals.

Rs. 5 per diem per person for amateurs.

(b) Ordinary camera—

Rs. 5 per diem per person for professionals.

Rs. 2 per diem per person for amateurs.

(c) Fees for shooting of films in reserved forests and Wild Life Sanctuaries :

1. Rs. 100 (one hundred) per day for single professional cine-cameraman from India with limited photographic equipments (not more than two cine-cameras).

2. Rs. 300 (three hundred) per day for cinema and feature film shooting studios parties with elaborate photographic equipments who are registered in India.

3. Rs. 100 (one hundred) per day per elephant for elephant hire.

4. Rs. 50 (fifty) per hour per launch for motor launchire.

5. Rs. 15 (fifteen) per hour per boat for man-plied boat.

6. 100 per cent increase of the fees under items 1—5 above for foreign single professional cameraman and parties.

Road fees :

(i) Rs. 3 per jeep or ordinary car

(ii) Rs. 7·50 per truck or bus

Fees for motor launch :

(i) Rs. 3 per hour per seat

(ii) Rs. 10 per hour for all the four seats

For additional time, *e. g.*, for every half an hour, the charge will be half of the above rate

Fees for man-powered boats :

(i) ·50 paise per hour per person

(ii) Rs. 2·50 per hour for all the five seats.

To guard against any compensation claim, a visitor will have to sign a risk note to the effect that "The visitors travel at their own risk".

23. If any person infringes any of the above rules or any of the conditions of this licence he will be punished under S. 25 of the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891 (VII of 1891).

FORM "A"

Licence to hunt and shoot granted under Rule 10

(Fee Rs. 30)

Licence No.... ... ... date of issue... ... ... date of expiry 31st May, 19 .

Name of Licensee ... ... Status ... ...

Address ... ...

Name of reserved forest or portion thereof, for which the licence is issued and the boundaries :

Signature of Issuing Officer

Date ... ...

The above licence is issued subject to Rr. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 13 and 21.

Endorsement under Rule 14

This licence is endorsed under R. 14 subject to Rr. 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16 and 21 for the area and period)... ... ...

Signature of Endorsing Officer

Date ... ...

FORM B

Licence to fish granted under Rule 19/20

Fee per person	Reserved forests	Wild Life Sanctuary
For one day	... Rs. 5	Rs. 6
For 15 days	...	Rs. 60
For one month	... Rs. 50	

No. ... ... Date of issue ... ... Date of Expiry ... ...

Name of Licensee ... ... Status ... ... Address ... ...

Name of river or part thereof, or rivers in which fishing is permitted.....

Details.....

Signature of Issuing Officer

Date ... ...

Conditions under which this licence is issued :

1. This licence is issued subject to the rules prescribed in the Notification No. ... ... dated ... ...

2. The use of road and line only is permitted under the licence.

3. This licence conveys no exclusive right to fish in the rivers specified above.

4. This licence must accompany the licensee and be produced on demand by any Forest Officer and must be returned to the Issuing Officers immediately on its expiry.

5. The killing of fish by explosive or poison and the netting of fish are prohibited but the netting of small fish for use as live or dead bait is not prohibited.

6. The licence does not entitle the holder to shoot or without the previous permission of the Divisional Forest Officer to carry fire-arms in any reserve forests.

7. The licence is not transferable.

FORM C

Licence to visit Wild Life Sanctuaries under R. 22

Fees per person per trip in a day—

1. Elephant hire :

   (a) Rs. 15 if the visitor is alone on an elephant.

   (b) Rs. 8 if two visitors are on an elephant.

   (c) Rs. 6 if three visitors are on an elephant.

2. View permit :

   Rs. 5

   Rs. 2 for low paid Government servants and Jawans.

   Re. 1 for student if the visit is at his own initiative, and

   Re. 0·50 if a group of students under the auspices of an educational institution visit it.

From watch-tower :

Rs. 3 for adult and Re. 1 for children (below 12 years old).

3. Camera charge :

   (a) Cine camera—

   Rs. 10 for professionals.

   Rs. 5 for amateurs.

   (b) Ordinary cemera—

   Rs. 5 for professionals.

   Rs. 2 for ameteurs.

4. Road permit :

   Rs. 3 per Jeep or ordinary car.

   Rs. 7·50 per Truck or Bus.

5. Motor launch—

   Rs. 3 per hour.

   Rs. 10 per hour for all four seats.

   For additional time, *e. g.*, for every half hour, the charge will be half the above rate.

6. Man powered boats :

   Re. 0.50 per hour and Re. 2·50 per hour for all five seats.

No. ... ... Date of issue ... ... Date of Expiry ... ... Name and address of the licensee ... ... Status ... ...

Name of the Wild Life Sanctuary and reason for taking photographs which the licensee is permitted to visit the Sanctuary.

Assames names of Wild Animals and Birds in Assam Forests and their Ad Valorem Royalty :

English Name	Assamese Name	Assamese Name in English Alphabets	Ad Valorem Royalties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rhinoeeros	গড়	Garh	Protected.
2. Elephant	হাতী	Hati	Protected.
3. Buffalo	ম'হ	Mah	Protected.
4. Bison	মেথন	Mathoon	Protected.
. Tiger	বাঘ	Bagh	Rs. 2 0-00 each.
6. Leopard	নাহৰ ফুটুকী বাঘ	Nahar Phutuki bagh	Rs. 50.00 each.
7. Clouded Leopard	গোধ ফুটুকী বাঘ	Gdoha Phutiki bagh	Protected.
8. Golden Cat	শোনলী বন মেকুৰী	Sonali Ban Makuri	Protected.
9. Black Panther	ঘোড বা কাল বাঘ	Ghon ba (cub)	Rs. 200.00
		Kalabagh (Grown up)	R. 300.00 each.
10. Loth Bear	মাতিৰ ভালুক	Mati Bhaluk	Rs. 30.00 each.
11. Himalayan Black Bear	হিমালয়ের কাল ভালুক	Himalaya Kola Bhaluk	Rs. 50.00 each.
12. Honey Bear	মৌ খোৱা ভালুক বা গাছ ভালুক	Moukhowa Bhaluk ba Goch Bhaluk.	Rs. 50.00 each.
13. Malayan Sun Bear.	মালয়ৰ খেকীয়া ভালুক	Malay Dakhiya Bhaluk	Protected.
14. Sambar	কাঠ খোৱা পহু বা বৰশৰ	Cath Khowa Pahu ba Bar Sar	Rs. 100.00 each.
15. Spotted Deer (Chittal)	ফুটুকী হৰিণ	Phutuki Harn	Protected.
16. Swam Deer	দল হৰিণ	Dalharin	Protected.

English Name	Assamese Name	Assamese Name English Alphabets	Ad Valorom Royalties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17. Barking Deer	শুগৰি পহু	Sugari Pahu	Rs. 50.00 each
18. Hog Deer	খতীয়া পহু	Khatia Pahu	Rs. 50.00 each
19. Wild Pig	বনবীয়া গাহৰি	Banaria Gahari	Rs. 20.00 each
20. Wild Beer	বনবীয়া গাহৰি	Bara Gahari	Rs 10.00 each
21. Pigmy Hog	ৰৰ গাহৰি	Saru Gahari	Protected
22. Civet Cat	গন্দেৰা	Gandera	Rs. 2.00 each
23. Civet Cat (Small)	জহামাল	Jahamal	Rs. 1.00 each
24. Fishing Cat	মাছ খোৱা মেখুৰী	Mashkowa Mekuri	Rs. 3.00 each
25. Leopard Cat	লতা মেকুৰী	Lata Makuri	Rs. 20.00 each
26. Indinn Jungle Cat	বন মেকুৰী	Ban Makuri	Rs. 10.00 each
27. Willd Dog	বাং কুকুৰ বা বনৰীয়া কুকুৰ	Bangkukur ba [pub] ba Banaria (grown-pu Kukur.)	Rs 10.00 each Rs. 20.00 each
28. Monkey (Rhesus)	বান্দৰ বা (মলোৱা)	Bandar (Malua)	Rs. 5.00 each
29. Monkey (Lagoor)	হনুমান বান্দৰ	Hanuman Bandar	Rs. 10.00 each
30. Monkey others	বান্দৰ	Baudar	Rs. 2.00 each
31. Golden Langoor	সোনালী বান্দৰ	Sonali Bandar	Protected
32. Hoolock Monkey	হলো বান্দৰ	Holow Bandar	Protected
33. Porcupine	কেটেলা পহু	Katala Pahu	Protected
34. Ant Eater	বন ৰো	Van Row	Rs. 2.00 each.

English Name	Assamese Name in English	Assamese Name in Alphabrts	Ad Valorem Royalties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
35. Hares	শহা পহু	Saha Pahu	Rs. 5.00 each.
36. Hispid hare			Protected.
37. Flying Squirrel	বনরীয়া কেৰকুৱা বা বাম শহা	Banaria Kerkatua ba Ram Shar.	Protected.
38. Marten	হিমালয় দেশীয় হালধীয়া বৰপৰ নেউল	Himalay Dakheya Haladhi Garalar Neul	Rs. 3.00 each.
39. Mangoose	নেউল	Neul	Rs. 3 30 each.
40. Binturong or Bear Cat	ইমুং	Moung	Rs. 30.00 each.
41. Tiger Ciuet Cat	লতা মাকৰগ বাঘ	Lotamakuri bagh	Protected.
42. Slow Loris	লাজুকী বান্দৰ	Lajuki bandar	Protected.
43. Goral (Wild Goat)	বনরীয়া ছাগলী	Banaria Chagali	Rs. 50.00 each.
44. Otters	উদ	Ud	Rs. 3.00 each.
	REPTILES		
1. Crocodile	ঘৰিয়াল	Ghorial	Protected.
2. King Cobra	চকৰকেটী সাপ বা শঙ্খ সুৰ	Chakaripheti Sap Kukura dahi pheti ba Sankha sur.	Rs 5.00 each.
3. Cobra	কেটী সাপ	Fheti Sap	Rs. 1.00 each.
4. Monitor Lizard	গুই	Guin	Protected.
5. Golden Monitor Lizard	সোণ গুই	San Guin	Protected.
6. Pythons	অজগৰ	Ajagar	Protected.
	WILD BIRD		
1. Imperial Pigeon	পথুঁনা চৰাই	Borghuna Charai	Rs. 0.50 each.

English Name	Assamese Name	Assamese Name in English Alphabets	Ad. Valorem Royalties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2. Green Pigeon	মাইঠা চৰাই	Maitha Charai	Re. 0.25 each.
3. Partridge	কইৰা	Koira	Re. 0.50
4. Jungle Fowl	বনৰীয়া কুকুৰা	Banaria Kukura	Re. 0.75 each.
5. Pheasant (Kalij)	দৰিক	Darik	Re. 0.75 each.
6. Peacok Pheasant	দেউ দৰিক	Deo Darik	Protected.
7. Floricae	উল্লু মোৰা	Ullumore	Protected.
8. White Winged Wood Duck			Protected.
9. Quail	বটা চৰাই	Bata Charai	Re. 0.50 each.
10 Pelican or Spotted billed	ভেৰা হৰাই বা ভেলা	Bhera Charai ba Bhela	Rs 2 00 each.
11. Whistling Teal	শৰালী চৰাই	Sarali Charai	Re. 0 50 each.
12. Cotton Teal	পানী হাহ	Pani Hah	Rs. 0 50 each.
13. Gecse	ৰাজ হাহ	Rajhah	Rs. 2 00 each
14. Wild Duck	বনৰীয়া হাঁহ	Bonaria Hah	Re. 1.01 each.
15. Plover	বালি ঘোৰা চৰাই	Bali Ghora Charai	Rs. 0 25 each.
16. Hawks	শ্যেন চৰাই	Shyen	Re. 1.00 each.
17. Crows	কাউৰী	Kauri	Rs. 0.25 each
18. Magpies	দহি কটা	Dahi Katra	Rs. 0.25 each
19. Hill-Myna	মইনা চৰাই	Maina Charai	Rs 3.50 each.
20. Parrot	ভাটৌ	Bhatou	Rs. 0.50 each.

Other Birds are Protected.

[Under Sections 34 (2) (f) and 35 (2)]

A. No rhinoceros shall be killed in the unclassed State forests of Assam except with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government.

B. If any person infringes the above rules, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with both.

Protection of Forest from fire

[Under Section 25 (b) and (c)]

The following rules apply to the Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and Garo Hills Districts, and North Cachar Hills.

I. No person shall, within a forest reserve which is specially protected from fire or along its boundaries, kindle or carry any fire, or leave any fire burning otherwise than as provided in Rule II.

II. Between the 1st February and 31st May, no person desirous of clearing by fire any standing forest or grass land within half a mile of the boundary of a forest reserve which is specially protected from fire, or of burning rubbish within such distance of such a reserve, shall do so otherwise than in accordance with the following rules :

(i) notice of such desire shall be given at least one week beforehand to the nearest local range forest official, or to whoever may be in charge of the range office at the time ;

(ii) he shall choose for such burning a day or time when a high wind is not blowing ;

(iii) he shall take every precaution that the fire does not spread beyond the limits of the land to be burnt over, or of the heaps into which the rubbish to be burnt may have been made, and in case of accident shall render every assistance in preventing the fire from spreading into the reserve.

III. Any person collecting inflammable forest produce, such as grass or bamboos, on land adjoining a forest reserve, and any holder of a permit to collect such produce from the forest reserve, shall stock the material so collected in an open space.

IV. All persons travelling on roads, paths, or tracks passing through, or along the boundary of, a forest reserve which is specially protected from fire, shall camp only at such places as may be cleared and set apart for such purpose by the Divisional Forest Officer, who shall yearly publish a list of such camping grounds. Camping at localities other than those so set apart along such roads, paths, or tracks is prohibited. Persons using such camping grounds shall light any fires they may require for cooking or other purposes in such away as not to endanger the forest reserve, or the buildings or other property on the camping grounds.

Eviction from reserved forests

[Under Section 72 (c)]

(1) Subject as hereinafter provided, the Divisional Forest Officer may eject any person from land in a reserved forest in which no person has been allowed to settle other than as a forest villager admitted in accordance with

the rules published in Notification No. 4631-R, dated the 6th December, 1930, or any rules issued in substitution thereof to govern the administration of forest villages.

(2) Such person may be ejected or ordered to vacate forthwith, and the Divisioual Forest Officer may sell, confiscate or destroy any crop raised, or any building or other construction erected without authority.

(3) Any person or persons intentionally disobeying an order to vacate under sub-R (2) shall, without prejudice to appropriate action under Ss. 24 and 25 of the Regulation be liable to a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in case such disobedience is continued, to a further penalty which may extend to fifty rupees for each day during which such breach continues.

Rules for eviction from reserved forests

[Under Section 72 (c)]

1. Subject as hereinafter provided, the Divisional Forest Officer may eject any person from land as a reserve forest in which no person has been allowed to settle other than as a Forest Villager admitted in accordance with the rules published in Notification No. 4631-R, dated the 6th December, 1930, or any rules issued in substitutions thereof to govern the administration of forest villages.

2. Such person having unauthorised occupation in a forest reserve may be ejected or ordered to vacate forthwith and the Divisional Forest Officer may sell, confiscate or destroy any crops raised any building or other construction erected without authority in forest reserves.

3. Any person or persons intentionally disobeying an order to vacate under sub-R. (2) shall, without prejudice to appropriate action under Ss. 24 and 25 of the regulation, be liable to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500 and in case such disobedience is continued to a further penalty which may extend to Rs. 100 for each day during which such breach continues.

No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction in any matter provided for by these rules made in accordance with the provisions of S. 72 (c) of the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.

NOTES

These rules were inserted in exercise of the powers conferred under S. 72 (c) of the Assam Forest Regulation, *vide* Notification No. FRS 153/71/89, dated 21st May, 1973.

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