

# **annexes**



# Annex 1: Details of Individual Kangra Forest Cooperative Societies

	NCS Village	Year of Registration	Management Transferred on	Age of NCS in 1973 (Years)	#F	#FF	#LF	#LCF	#BN	Share/lot
1.	Darya	4.12.41	2.0.41	32		317	246			
2.	Darya	4.12.41	2.0.41	32		298	640			65
3.	Esā	4.12.41	2.0.41	32		232	700			
4.	Pratap	4.12.41	12.2.42	32		272	224			
5.	Estimā	14.11.41	2.0.41	32		448	344			
6.	Estimā	20.1.42	21.0.41	31	134			120		
7.	Pratap	2.11.42	23.12.42	31		08	298			
8.	Pratap	13.3.42	21.0.41	31				00	41	20
9.	Estimā	2.0.42	10.2.43	31						
10.	MIL	2.11.42	23.12.42	31			287			
11.	Darya	2.11.42	28.7.43	31			032			
12.	Kāsi	4.0.42	4.0.42	31				181	137	
13.	Darya	2.0.42	10.0.42	31		220	230			
14.	Estimā	24.8.42	6.1.43	31		81	73			
15.	Darya	2.0.42	2.1.43	31		00	200			
16.	Darya	17.11.42	24.4.43	31		204	1100			
17.	S.24	2.10.43	8.8.44	30			700			
18.	Pratap	21.2.43	13.10.44	30		03	246	38		540
19.	Estimā	22.2.43	18.2.43	30			271	30		
20.	Kāsi	22.2.43	12.4.43	30		101	03	38		
21.	Sar	14.3.43	14.0.43	30	43			303		
22.	Darya	1.0.43	1.11.44	30						15
23.	Pratap	8.12.43	13.11.45	30		220	402			
24.	Estimā	14.12.43	13.11.44	30		137	445			
25.	Pratap	21.12.43	2.4.46	30	400		112			
26.	Estimā	17.4.44	10.3.45	29	100			2205		
27.	Pratap	17.0.44	13.11.44	29		187	398			
28.	Pratap	28.8.45	28.8.45	29	204			1718		
29.	Pratap	10.7.44	30.12.44	23			284			
30.	Sar	12.1.45	7.8.44	29		134	451			
31.	Pratap	1.3.45	24.6.45	28			146			
32.	Pratap	1.3.45	24.6.45	28			305			
33.	Sar	10.1.45	6.11.45	28			103			
34.	Darya	10.1.45	24.6.45	28	130			400		
35.	Kāsi	10.1.45	24.6.45	28				294		
36.	Pratap	2.2.45	2.12.45	28		300	100			
37.	Pratap	13.3.45	0.8.46	27						
38.	Pratap	21.3.45	1.2.47	27				1900		
39.	Darya	21.3.45	21.10.45	28		1192	1000			
40.	Darya	21.3.45	13.7.45	28		08	272			



**Annex 2: Form of Agreement to be Signed by a Member of the Cooperative Forest Society Limited (in Urdu)**

I \_\_\_\_\_ son of \_\_\_\_\_

Village \_\_\_\_\_ Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

being a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ Cooperative Forest Society Limited,  
do hereby agree to abide by the following conditions:

- 1) I shall be bound by the Working Plan for the management of the forests under the control of the Society as prepared from time to time, accepted by the Society and approved by the Punjab Government in the manner provided by the By-laws and Rules framed by the Punjab Govt. for this purpose, and I undertake that all the rights whatsoever owned by myself in any property affected by such Working Plan shall be subordinated to the rights of the Society or Punjab Government, as the case may be, and subject to administrative control of the Society through its officers in accordance with its By-laws and Rules. I further agree not to transfer, sale, mortgage, give or otherwise to a non-member any right over any area made over to the administrative control of the Society.
- 2) In case of a breach by me of any By-laws of the Society, I agree to pay the Society such fine, not exceeding one hundred rupees, as may be imposed upon me in accordance with the by-laws of the Society.
- 3) In the event of the cessation of my membership, my rights in land shall continue to be in possession of the Society until released by the General Body through a proper resolution.

Witnessed:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed

### Annex 3: Comparative Features of Kangra Forest Cooperatives and Joint Forest Management in Himachal Pradesh

Characteristics	Kangra Forest Cooperatives	Joint Forest Management
<b>Forest Types</b>	The KFCS were authorised to protect and manage all classes of forest – reserved, demarcated, delimited protected, undemarcated protected, and unclassed forests.	Barren or degraded areas only.
<b>Unit of Management</b>	One economic unit, together with any land under private ownership which the owner wished to entrust to the management of a society. Revenue estate/mauza. Could be a single tika or a group of tikas from two or more mauzas. Stressed a preference for smaller sized mauzas.	Stresses the option of having small areas.
<b>Longevity</b>	Initially started as an experimental measure subject to review after five years. Reviewed and continued from 1942 to 1973.	Order makes no mention of longevity.
<b>Criteria for Participation</b>	Rightholders according to settlements. Non-rightholders could become members but could not receive shares of income which were due only to rightholders.	One adult male and female member of each family can become a VFDC member.
<b>Benefit Sharing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% to rightholders as per forest settlements</li> <li>• 25% of profit to FD as inspection fees</li> <li>• 1% to reserve fund</li> <li>• 10% to forest improvement fund</li> <li>• 9% to common good fund for the benefit of the community</li> <li>• 5% to cooperative education fund</li> </ul> Balance to be distributed to the members in proportion to their rights. Thus individual incomes were permitted. Note: Rightholders' share was determined according to the revenue they paid to the revenue department. Called 'mamla', this was calculated on the basis of quantity, quality, and income potential of the private land. The higher the mamla the higher the share of income from the society. All usufructs to be given free to the KFCS. <b>Resin:</b> After deducting service cost by the FD, the profits from the auction of resin went to the KFCS. <b>Khair:</b> Included in 25% zamindari share after auction of trees by FD	25% of the net sale proceeds of the final harvest will be given to the VFDC and kept in a common fund to be utilised for village development works with the approval of the general house and in consultation with the DFO concerned. Usufructs will be distributed as per forest settlements. This includes fuelwood, grasses, NTFPs. <b>Resin:</b> While the order makes no mention, current policy does not allow for sharing of incomes from resin with the VFDCs. <b>Khair:</b> Order makes no mention. Excluded from share as only degraded areas are eligible for JFM. Areas with khair will not be brought under JFM.

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Kangra Forest Cooperatives</b>	<b>Joint Forest Management</b>
<b>Process of Formation</b>	Elaborate rules, procedures and guidelines related to the formation of societies provided along with mention that process "may not be rigidly adhered to but may be varied". However, it is suggested that the "process of admission must be finished in one visit to the village without any break".	The JFM government order remains the only guideline. Rules and procedures have not yet been issued in the 3 years since notification.
<b>Institutional issues</b>	Dependent on co-operation and linkages with cooperative department and revenue department	Hardly any dependence on order; departments specified.
<b>Concern for Equity</b>	Equity compromised in membership access and sharing of income. Mamla was the basis for defining income share from society; large landowners thus received large shares.	Provides affirmative support. Mandatory to have member from antodaya family in executive committee. Membership open to all households regardless of land ownership.
<b>Conflict Resolution</b>	Envisages a role for cooperative department staff who will "resolve difference of opinion" within societies or between societies and the FD	DFO in consultation with general house is to decide on such matters. Final decision on appeals is vested with conservator, who has to give his decision within one month, no further appeals being possible.
<b>Dissolution</b>	The scheme was notified by FD every few years. It was not re-notified after 1973. As cooperatives, the KFCS cannot be dissolved by the FD.	DFO has total powers to de-register a VFDC.
<b>Gender Issues</b>	No mention of women's participation in membership and decision making. Patriarchal system usually placed all land in the men's names. Women's membership almost negligible due to membership criteria which qualify only mamla paying male landowners.	Membership guaranteed to women from each member household. Provides for 50% women's membership on executive committee. Allows for one mahila mandal member to be nominated to executive committee.
<b>Financial Grants</b>	Provision for grant-in-aid to societies.	No provision for any financial assistance is specified in the GO.
<b>Forest management</b>	Provision to prepare a WP for the areas brought under the societies "in consultation with the Society members". Individual WPs for each KFCS, and an integrated one for all KFCS were prepared by the FD.	A management plan for the areas is to be prepared with the participation of committee members. Duration of working plans not specified.

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Kangra Forest Cooperatives</b>	<b>Joint Forest Management</b>
<b>Legal Status</b>	Legal status under the provision of Cooperative Societies Acts -Originally under Punjab Act of 1912 -Now under HP Act of 1968	Committees registered only with the DFO who has power to dissolve the VFDCs. No provision for registration under any other statute.
<b>Quorum</b>	Executive committee: A minimum of three EC members are deemed to form a quorum in an EC of not more than 7 persons. Required to meet when necessary.	Executive committee: Required to meet at least four times a year. Minimum quorum must be 50%. EC can have 9 to 12 members.
<b>General House</b>	Minimum one third or 30 members, whichever is less, is deemed to form a quorum. Required to meet at least once a year.	Required to meet twice a year with a minimum quorum of 50%.
<b>Representation</b>	No statement to ensure broad-based participation of different groups in the committee formation and decision making.	Provides for meetings with small clusters of interest groups in the village to ensure their participation in membership.
<b>Member secretary</b>	As per the Cooperative Societies Act the secretary was to be appointed by society members.	Forest guard will be the secretary. Duties of the forest guard have not been made specific.
<b>Duties and responsibilities of members</b>	To arrange for plantation, improvement, protection, and management of society forests as mentioned in WP, with specific reference to prevention of erosion and utilisation of the forest produce to the best advantage of the members. Measures to spread the knowledge of principles and practices were to be undertaken.	To assist the FD in plantation activities, adhere to the operational plan, forest management, distribution of usufructs, assist in conflict resolution.

# about the author

**Rajiv Ahal** was born in 1964 in the village of his ancestors, Paprola in Baijnath Tehsil, Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh. He graduated as an electrical engineer from Delhi in 1987, and now works in rural development and for the environment. Since 1994 he has been actively involved in the state level mobilisation of activists, academics and NGOs through Navrachna, a state-wide forum of organisations and people working to strengthen participatory and community-based systems of governance and sustainable natural resource management. He also helped form and organise the Samridhi Women's Cooperative, in which marginalised and poor rural women work to convert their surplus forest produce into a thriving business that provides empowerment and a means of livelihood for women in two districts of Himachal Pradesh.