

CHAPTER 9

FORESTRY

Forestry Sector

9.1 An outlay of Rs.5105.58 lacs under Forestry Sector has been provided for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) & Rs.900.00 for the Annual Plan 2002-03.

9.2 The Scheme wise detail of outlay is as under :

S.No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07) proposed outlay at 2001-02 prices (Rs. in lac)	Annual Plan 2002-03 at current 2001-02 prices (Rs.in lac)
	Forestry Sector		
1.	Consolidation, Demarcation & Settlement	180.00	30.00
2.	Reforestation of Degraded Forest	1392.51	375.00
3.	World Food Programme	465.00	50.00
4.	Fuel wood & Fodder Scheme	0.01	0.01
5.	Communication & Building	65.00	13.00
6.	Environmental & Urban Forestry	380.00	59.99
7.	Preservation of Wild Life	665.15	110.00
8.	Commercial Plantation	0.00	0.00
9.	Farm Forestry	500.90	135.00
10.	Research and Training	165.00	25.00
11.	JFM Publicity and Extension	117.10	15.00
12.	Biodiversity Conservation (Forest Protection & Eco-Tourism)	448.24	25.00
13.	Afforestation in IGNP	448.00	25.00
14.	Intensive Management of Potentially Productive Forest Areas	174.25	19.00
15.	Upgradation of Information Technology	104.42	18.00
	Total:	5105.58	900.00
1.	Aravali Afforestation Project Phase II (EAP)	55480.00	6444.00
2.	Forest Development Project Phase I (EAP)	500.00	500.00
3.	Forest Development Project Phase II (EAP)	73289.00	9508.00
	Soil Conservation Sector		
1.	Soil Conservation in Hilly & Ravine Areas	195.80	39.16
2.	Corpus Fund	24.20	4.84
	Total:	220.00	44.00
1.	10% State Share for RVP / FPR	815.00	136.40
	Grand Total :	135409.58	17532.40

9.3 Scheme wise detail of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) & Annual Plan 2002-03 is as follows :

Consolidation, Demarcation & Settlement :

9.4 The areas classified as forest land requires to be surveyed and demarcated along with updating of records so that the possibility of encroachment / boundary disputes is reduced. A provision of Rs. 180.00 lakhs for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for annual plan 2002-03 has been proposed.

Reforestation of Degraded Forests :

9.5 About 19 lakhs hectares of forest area in the state is either in the form of barred hills or supports crawling rootstock because of the over exploitation. To avoid emergence of rocky hill structures and also to recall the these barren and degraded areas with vegetation this scheme is being implemented. A provision of Rs.1392.51 has been kept to rehabilitate 2200 hac. of degraded forest areas by plantation during Tenth Plan period. Out of this Rs. 375 lakhs will be spent during 2002-03 on maintenance of plantation raised under this scheme as well as CSS and EAPs during Ninth Five Year Plan and also on advance action works over 100 hect.

World Food Programme :

9.6 A programme for welfare of rural poor through Afforestation with World Food Programme assistance is under implementation in tribal dominated districts of the State. Under this programme, the laboureres, who are mostly poor & work on forestry works, are provided with foodstuff viz. wheat pulses and oil at a confessional rate. The State Government has to bear the inland transport, supervision and distribution cost of this food to the laborers. In lieu of the food stuff, a portion of amount is deducted from the daily wage that is due to be paid to the labourer. The funds so accrued from the deduction of a portion of wages are utilized for additional forestry activities. A provision of Rs.465.00 lakhs has been made during Tenth Five Year Plan for distribution of food units to the labourers. For 2002-03 provision made is Rs. 50.00 lacs.

Fuelwood and Fodder Scheme

9.7 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis between the State government and Government of India. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakhs has been made under State plan for 2002-03 depending on the indication from Government of India. State share will be provided as and when required.

Communication and Building :

9.8 Under this scheme, maintenance and completion will be carried out and some new forest guard chowkies will be constructed in remote forest areas. During Tenth Five Year Plan Rs.65.00 lacs have been provided for this purpose of which a provision of Rs.13.00 lacs is for the year 2002-03 for maintenance of old buildings and completion of some unfinished structures.

Environmental & Urban Forestry :

9.9 This scheme was first started during the 7th Plan with the main object to develop and afforest the public places so that the people of cities and towns may

develop inclination and awareness towards Environmental Conservation. Green pathces created in cities not only act as their lungs but act as avenues for recreation of urbanites. The forest Department has created green patches in and around the cities during different five year plans. During 10th Plan period a provision of Rs.380.00 lakhs has been kept to develop new spots / centres and to extend and maintain old centres. Out of this Rs. 59.99 lakhs will be spent during 2002-03.

Preservation of Wild Life :

9.10 Rajasthan, because of its size and geographical location, provides a variety of habitats that support a number of rare and endangered species of animals and birds viz. Great Indian Bustard, Spiny Tailed Lizard, Siberian Crane, /Tiger, Flying Squirrel, Chinkara etc. The State has 2 National Parks, 23 Sanctuaries and 32 closed areas. So far, the main trust, has been on improvement and development of these National Parks, Sancturies and closed areas by way of providing water holes, eradication of weeds and exercising a perfect grazing control. In the 10th Five Year Plan for wildlife preservation and management, a sum of Rs.665.15 lakhs has been provided, out of which Rs.110.00 lakhs will be spent during 2002-03.

Commercial Plantation :

9.11 This scheme was launched during 7th Plan with the object of planting commercially important species like bamboo, Khair and Khirni etc. in the tribal areas of the state so that forest produce required by the cottage industries is made available to them. This scheme is being implemented in the potentially productive areas of the state so that thses plantations may prove to be economic in due course. This continuing schemes is clubbed with intensive Management of potentially productive areas.

Farm Forestry :

9.12 Under this scheme, seedlings are raised in departmental nurseries for distribution to farmers, schools, panchayats, urban people, institutions and the Government departments for planting by them on their land. The scheme serves two purposes :

- a. Facility availability of seedlings to public buy proliferation of nurseries.
- b. Help in providing gainful employment to the rural poor.

9.13 A provision of Rs. 500.90 lakhs has been kept under this scheme for the 10th five year plan, out of this Rs.135.00 lakhs will be spent during 2002-03. During the plan period 138 lakhs seedlings will be distributed.

Research and Training :

I - Research

9.14 Research activities in the department need to be focussed on a few central concerns rather than be spread out sporadically from time to time. The main areas of research identified as important to advancement of forestry in the state are as under :

- Research on medicinal plants.
- Research on other NTFP, including working out their economics and market mechanisms.

- A comprehensive programme of seed certification and seed production so that within a few years no mongrel seeds should be used either in nurseries and field sowings in plantation or in farm forestry.
- Research in improvement of productivity of forest plantations, including activities such as colonel orchards, seed production areas and candidate plus trees.
- Research in technological improvement such as vermi-composting, micorrhizal inoculations root-trainers etc.

9.15 Research efforts would be focused on those species of trees, shrubs and grasses that presently constitute a major proportion in plantation being carried out, esp. in the ongoing programmes of the departments and also those species that have a consistent demand in the statewide farm forestry programmes.

II - Training

9.16 There is enough scope for potential of improvement of performance of the department by imparting suitable training to all those in need. For this it will be necessary first to build up an HRD database of personnel and assess their training needs. Training in the following fields need to be imparted to all the personnel at all levels. Compulsory training for all employees immediately after their promotion, at all levels.

- Foundation Course at the HCM RIPA (OTS) is at present limited to the level of ACFs it is necessary that all RFOs also receive this basic training program on financial rules and procedures, service rules and other office related skills.
- A special programme training in legal knowledge and procedures needs to be put in place. This is extremely important in view of increasing litigation and forest and wildlife crime cases.
- Behavioral skills improvement programmes such as management development, communication skills, socio-economic aspects of forest management, HRD etc.

9.17 For research and training a provision of Rs. 165.00 lacs has been kept for 10th FYP of which Rs. 25.00 lacs has been proposed for 2002-03.

Joint Forest Management

9.18 Success of JFM lies in active involvement and cooperation of local community in natural resources management. Key to obtain support and cooperation for the JFM movement is to invoke their interest in it by awakening them, by becoming one of them, by feeling their problems and needs as our own. We can effectively initiate this by fulfilling some most common pressing needs of the local community by creating community asset/facility. Be it a classroom in the school or passenger shade or improvement of village road or any such other asset that serves the entire community. For JFM a provision of Rs. 117.10 lacs has been kept for 10th FYP of which Rs. 15.00 lacs have been provided for 2002-03.

Biodiversity Conservation (Forest Protection & Eco-tourism)

9.19 With the object of protecting the forest resources there is a scheme of Forest Protection. Recently the Government of Rajasthan announced that Tourism

has to be accorded high priority. In order to give due priority to the Eco-tourism scheme & Forest Protection one consolidated scheme of Bio-diversity conservation (Forest Protection and Eco-tourism) is suggested in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

9.20 The vast diversity of flora and fauna in the state is evident from the fact that the state of Rajasthan has about 2500 species of plants, 450 species of birds, 50 species of mammals, 20 species of reptiles and 14 species of amphibians besides numerous species of insects, butterflies, micro flora and fauna. Some of the Biodiversity rich areas of Rajasthan have been declared as the world heritage sites, namely keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur and Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan.

9.21 The focus of Biodiversity conservation is on protection of species and ecosystem both within the Protected Area Network (PAN) and outside as well as undertaking in -situ and ex-situ. Conservation measures to sustain a viable population of threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna.

9.22 A provision of Rs. 448.24 Lakhs has been kept under this scheme for the Tenth Five Year Plan. out of this Rs. 25.00 Lakhs will be spent during 2002-2003.

Afforestation in I.G.N.P.

9.23 Since irrigated lands along IGNP has very high potential for afforestation and its directly related to sustain the costly infrastructures like canals, roads, habitats and agricultural farms created in the areas its to be continued in future also.

9.24 A provision of Rs. 448.00 lacs has been kept for 10th FYP, of which Rs. 25.00 lacs have been provided for 2002-03.

Intensive Management of Potentially productive Forest Area :-

9.25 The existing average growing stock of the state forests is 9.84 cum per ha as against 74 cum. Per ha. of the country. There is tremendous potential to enhance the growing stock by providing proper protection, intensive management and material inputs as well as by using site-specific technologies. The potential production could be enhanced from current level of 9.84 cum per ha, df to 15 cum ha. using appropriate management strategies.

9.26 In the Tenth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 174.25 lacs has been kept for this scheme. During 2002-2003 an amount of Rs. 19.00 lacs will be spent under this scheme.

Upgradation of Information Technology:

9.27 A modest beginning of Computerization has been initiated in Forest Divisions under Externally Aided projects (EAP) but Forest Department has to go a long way in this field. Hence not only officers of Forest Department need to be equipped with computer hardware but also customized software are to be developed in various key information areas of the department for better Information Management.

9.28 Keeping in view this objective a new scheme is proposed, in the 10th plan and an amount of Rs. 104.42 lac has been kept under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 18.00 lacs has been proposed for 2002-2003.

Soil Conservation Sector :

9.29 Water is vital for the very existence of mankind, besides the use in agriculture production. Since this is a scarce commodity, it needs to be conserved. Prevention of soil erosion also directly benefits the irrigation systems by controlling siltation of dams and thereby adding to the life of water reservoir. The cost of watershed treatment, per. of land, is far less as compared to surface irrigation.

9.30 In this sector, the main focus is on carrying out soil and water conservation works for erosion prone sites and also to stabilize the soil by providing necessary soil cover. In the 10th FYP, an amount of Rs. 1368.90 Lac has been provided . The break up of allocated amount for various schemes is as under :

S. No	Name of Scheme	Outlay (2002-2007)	Outlay (2002-2003)
1.	Soil Conservation in Hilly & Ravine Area	195.80	39.16
2.	10% State share for RVP/FPR	815.00	136.40
3.	Corpus Fund	24.20	4.84

Soil Conservation in Hilly & Ravinous Areas :

9.31 Under this scheme, soil and Water Conservation Works are being executed on priority in such hilly and ravenous areas which are more susceptible to soil erosion. The works which will be taken up are construction of check dams, contour trenches, earthen bunds (in case of ravines) and planting and sowing of soil binding species. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 195.80 Lakhs has been provided. With this amount, soil and water conservation works shall be taken up over 1200 hectares, including 400 ha. Plantation in the year 2002-2003.

10% State Share for RVP & FPR :

9.32 On the basis of All India Soil Survey depending on silt loads and surface run-offs catchments of river valley projects like Chambal, Dantiwara Mahi (Kadana) and flood prone rivers like Banas need urgent treatment for which Ministry of Agriculture has a big Centrally Sponsored Scheme programme in which 90% is borne by Government of India and 10% is to be shared by state.

9.33 In the Tenth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 815.00 lacs has been provided. During 2002-2003, an amount of Rs. 136.40 lacs will be spent to carryout planting, sowing alongwith soil and water conservation activities.

Corpus Funds :

9.34 The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of soil conservation in the catchments of River Valleys of Chambal, Mahi, Dantiwara and Banas are being implemented with assistance from Government of India. For the maintenance of assets created under these scheme per the guidelines, provision of Rs. 24.20 lacs has been kept of which Rs. 4.84 lacs have been provided or 2002-2003.