

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH :: 267 ::  
Forest Department.

Rc. No. 15932/82.U2.  
Dt. 27.3.1982.

Office of the Chief Conservator  
of Forests, A.P. Hyderabad.

Sri Munawar Hussain, I.F.S.,  
Chief Conservator of Forests.

CIRCULAR NO. 5/82.U2.

Sub: Social Forestry - Raising of Rural Fuelwood  
Plantations - Village waste lands - Afforestation  
of degraded forests programmes - Species compo-  
sition - Regarding - Instructions - Issued.

Ref: Addl. CCF(SF) D.O. No. 56226/81/B2 dt. 9.11.1981.

As a part of the Social Forestry programmes, either under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme or under N.R.E.P. or under the State Social Forestry Scheme, concentrated fuelwood plantations are being raised through afforestation of degraded reserve forest lands or revenue un-reserves or village waste lands mainly with a view to meet the fuelwood needs of the rural sector. From a perusal of the proposals submitted by different conservators in recent times, for raising such fuelwood plantations under different programmes, it is seen that the plantations being raised are almost exclusively of Eucalyptus (Mysore Hybrid or to the extent seed is available of the Rajasthan origin Eucalyptus camaldensis). In a few divisions small concentrated plantations are also being raised of Babul utilising the seed supplied by the Head office. In the plantations being raised in tank-foreshores however, Babul only is being used to the exclusion of all other species.

2. Even though the major objective of all the above programmes is to raise adequate fuelwood resources to meet the acute scarcity conditions for this commodity in the rural areas, the Department should not lose sight of the multiple other needs of the rural population, which have also to be met from such plantations, which can be achieved by adjusting the species composition of the plantations being raised under these programmes. Apart from fuelwood and small timber of the Rural Population are (1) Fodder for cattle; (2) Minor Forest produce like Gums, Fruits, Tanin Bark, fencing material etc., and grazing for the large number of village cattle. In order that these diverse needs of the rural populations taken up under various programmes, it is necessary that we choose a number of species to be raised in such plantations to be grown either in mixture, or in small compact blocks of individual requirements of the local population. It is thus necessary that while 75 to 80% of the area proposed to be raised under these fuelwood plantations programme could be planted with 'Eucalyptus' mainly for supply of fuelwood and small timber (poles), the balance area should be planted with suitable other species preferably indigenous species like Neem, Tamarind, Babul, Phyllanthus, Hardurickia etc. as bag plants which can meet the other requirements of the local population. It is true that the indigenous species mentioned above are comparatively slow growing and require such more care and attention compared to Eucalyptus till they are established and grow beyond reach of cattle but that should not be a reason for excluding these species from such plantation programmes being raised under various Social Forestry Programmes.



3. All the D.F.Os. are therefore requested to ensure that between 10 to 20% of the area proposed to be raised as a fuelwood plantations in future should be planted with only indigenous species mainly these mentioned above, and the balance area alone planted with Eucalyptus or S. babul. All the D.F.Os. are requested to take immediate necessary steps if not already taken to raise polythene bag seedlings of all these indigenous species mentioned above, to the extent required for planting part of the areas even during rains of 1982 under various fuelwood plantation raising programmes, except in Tank foreshores. If there is no adequate time now for raising under M. K. India Green or other programmes for distribution to the public, should be used for raising such plantations to the required extent instead of distributing them to the public for 1982. The technique for raising plantations of these species will be the same as that of Eucalyptus with adequate moisture conservation measures taken around each planted seedlings and between seedlings rows during and after the rainy season, till the seedlings are well established and grow fast, utilising fully the moisture available from the rainfall during the short monsoon season.

4. All the D.F.O.s. are requested to report by 30.9.1982 (where the planting is normally done during the South West Monsoon season) indicating the area planted with the above species, plantation-wise, and by 31.12.1982 in case North East monsoon planting Divisions.

5. All the D.F.Os. are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this Circular.

Mr. A.L. Rao,  
Addl. Chief Conservator of Forests.

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DEPARTMENTAL TEST- OFFICE PROCEDURE & ACCOUNTS  
DEFINITIONS

SERVICE REGISTER:- Service Register or Service Book is maintained for every non-Gazetted Govt. Servant. It is kept in the custody of head of the Office in which he may be serving and transferred with him from Office to Office. It is the duty of the head of the Office to see that all entries are duly made and attested. All orders regarding pay fixation, grant of increment, and punishment awarded etc. should be recorded in the Service Book.

(ANNEXURE -II part -III/F.R. & S.R.)

EXCESS GRANT:- This means a grant voted by the Legislative Assembly to meet the expenditure incurred in a financial year in excess of the amount granted for a service of that year.