

Vana Premi Wishes Very Happy Independence Day

VANA PREMI



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Photo: Shaaz Jung with thanks

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

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- Large grower of about 26,809.00 Ha. of Eucalyptus clonal / seed origin plantations. Bamboo also grown as an important crop over 6,405.00 Ha.
- The TSFDC has also taken up the challenging task of Eco-Tourism development in the State. Already made open to public – Hyderabad Botanical Garden, Pala Pitta Cycling Park near Hi-Tech City, Madhapur, which has received the ISO 9001:2015 certification on 16-10-2019. Effective SMC measures for recharging pond water and improving surface water taken up in association with Smaran NGO. Mahavir Nischal Van Eco-Tourism Centre, Vanasthalipuram, and Mrugavani National Park at Chilkur are attracting increasing number of visitors.
- TSFDC is also developing Urban Parks in Lalgudi Malakpet RF Cluster, Thumukunta RF & Gowdelli PC Kalan & PC Khurd Cluster. Sankalp Taru NGO is collaborating with TSFDC in improving greenery at Gowdelli Park.
- TSFDC has also taken up consultancy work for NTPC and RFCL and successfully raised multiple Row avenue plantation along Rajiv Rahadari highway in peddapally Dist.
- Dhanvanthari herbal garden is revived with support from Deloitte and Technical support of environment forest solutions.

Vice Chairman & Managing Director

T.S. Forest Development Corporation Ltd.,
3rd Floor, UNI Building, A.C. Guards, Hyderabad - 500004.
Telephone Nos. 040-23395750/23392652
Email: vcmd.tsfdcl@gmail.com, www.tsfdc.telangana.gov.in

Editor : Qamar Mohd. Khan

Associate Editor: D. Nagabhushanam, I.F.S. (Retd.)

The Association of Retired Forest Officers, Telangana & Andhra Pradesh

(Regd. No. 557/1990)

President : Sri. S.K. Das, I.F.S.
Cell : 9550681964, 23115085
Vice President : Sri. T. Narayan Swamy, I.F.S.
Cell : 9701336446
Secretary : Sri. A.V. Govindarajulu,
Cell : 9440764611
Jt. Secretary : Sri. A. Shankaran, 9494019595
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2. Editor : Qamar Mohd. Khan
Tel: 040-40205831, 9849233624
e-mail:qamar_asima@yahoo.com

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EDITORIAL

World Humanitarian Day: International days are occasions to educate the public on issues of concern, to mobilize political will and to address global problems. The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member Countries. International days are proposed to the UN General Assembly by Member Countries. The General Assembly then decides by consensus whether to adopt the resolution establishing the day. In its resolutions, the General Assembly usually explains what prompted it to proclaim the International Day. World Humanitarian Day was proposed by Sweden a member country and passed by United Nation's General assembly. Some of international days are proclaimed not by the General Assembly, but by specialized agencies of the United Nations to draw the attention of the public to topics under their field of expertise, such as health, aviation, intellectual property, etc. For example, World Press Freedom Day, which is celebrated on 3 May, was proclaimed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Readers may also be interested to know that 21st March is the date of five different international days, and June is the month with the most international days.

World Humanitarian Day was designated by the United Nations General Assembly and was commemorated for the first time on 19 August 2009. World Humanitarian Day is a global observance. The International Days also serves as an indicator of the interest that a given subject attracts in each part of the world.

19th August for holding the World Humanitarian Day was chosen as it marks the anniversary of the bombing of the Canal Hotel in Baghdad, an event in which the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Sergio Vieira de Mello and twenty others lost their lives.

Humanity in the broadest sense means offering service or charity activities selflessly without any intentions. Every year on 19 August, World Humanitarian Day brings citizens of the world together to rally support for people living in crises. World Humanitarian Day is a day dedicated to humanitarians worldwide, as well as to increase public understanding of humanitarian assistance activities. Emergencies cause immense suffering for millions of people – usually the world's poorest, most marginalized and vulnerable individuals. Humanitarian workers provide life-saving assistance consisting of first aid, nutrition, shelter and help rebuild after disaster has struck. These workers often battle violence, diseases like AIDS, epidemics, natural calamities and hunger while attempting to save lives and provide relief to those most in need. World Humanitarian Day is a sobering reminder of how many lives have been lost in the name of this valiant cause, as well as a celebration of the workers currently doing this necessary but often, dangerous work. The day aims to honor humanitarian workers who have lost their lives or injured themselves in the course of their work, and to acknowledge the ongoing work of humanitarians around the world. It aims to increase public awareness about humanitarian assistance activities worldwide and the importance of international cooperation.

This year, World Humanitarian Day is extra special as we have several people who risk their lives to save the sick ones. The year 2020 has been a disaster to all of us, and yet people who work for saving lives amid COVID-19 deserve to be celebrated. Humanitarians are not only doctors but also nurses, hospital workers, laboratory technicians, police officers, and many other government employees who are involved in the betterment of the world during this Covid-19 time which is continuing throughout

the world. Humanitarians are not only the ones who help humans who are in need but also animals. This World Humanitarian Day is dedicated to every individual who works for the needy by risking his life. Even if someone steps out to provide face masks or food for the underprivileged, he is a humanitarian, and this day is to celebrate him. In our country during lockdown period labor were returning to their native places by walk as transport was not available. They were not having money or food, and on the way many humanitarians provided them food, shelter, footwear, money, lift by vehicles and medicines. Such people are to be honored. There are more than half a million humanitarian workers on the front lines of war and disaster around the world, about 40 per cent of them are women, many of whom work in some of the most dangerous corners of the globe. Women are often the first to respond in crises, and the last to leave.

The term Humanity and those who serve humanity, namely the humanitarians are a broad group to be addressed. So, in particular, every year, a different theme is chosen to celebrate and applaud their efforts. The themes of international days are always linked to the main fields of action. The world humanitarian day 2019 theme was 'Women Humanitarians'. Past themes include celebrating women in the line of work for their tireless efforts without even thinking about their own lives and families. It was in 2019 that 24 women were celebrated for becoming global change-makers. They helped revive conditions at various cities, villages, towns and sent a message out to the world. In our country during monsoon, when Kerala

was hit by floods, Kochi-based business woman Bindu Sathyajith felt the state desperately needed help, with death tolls rising every day. She started a group called Do for Others (DOF) with her friends - all women - and now has a network of more than 300 people. The total number of people affected by natural disasters has risen over the past decade, and about 200 million people are directly affected each year. Women and children are especially affected because of their ongoing struggles with poverty, insecurity, hunger, poor health, and environmental decline. There are new and difficult challenges that arise each year that will require more flexible funding and adaptable humanitarian work. The increasing economic crisis and global challenges such as poverty, global health problems, increase prices and the rising number of people on the move, increases the need for humanitarians each year. Humanitarian aid workers are some of the most heroic and honorable people alive, putting themselves in harm's way by traveling to conflict zones and disaster areas to help alleviate the suffering of strangers. Despite this great work, these workers are rarely acknowledged publicly, sometimes for their own safety. Organizations worldwide honor this day in a range of ways from fundraisers to lectures and other events all aimed at raising awareness

Vana Premi thanks all Humanitarians of the globe who worked, helped and saved innumerable lives risking their own lives and wish that many more people come forward for the cause of humanity and to help those who are in need. - QMK.

*"Whatever you do will be insignificant,
but it is very important that you do it."*

- Mahatma Gandhi

OFFICIALS USED AS BAIT TO HUNT MANEATING LEOPARD IN GUJARAT-A NEW WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE?

By

Dr. UMA SHANKER SINGH

There has been a bizarre experiment in Gujarat forest department to capture or kill a man-eating leopard. This idea has been termed as very new and experimental, probably the first in India. The three forest officials were put inside the cage and locked from outside, spent four hours on 30th November 2018 night in the cage, in the range where the leopard is said to be moving, with the eight other cages spread through the jungle containing animals. This has been widely reported that three persons have been killed and five mauled in Dhanpur Taluka of Dahod district. This has been a traditional practice to use goat or cattle as bait while killing or capturing man eating leopard or tiger but having failed in it the Gujarat forest department started this noble experiment. The chief conservator of forest of Vadodara circle, Mr. S. K. Srivastav who was supervising the entire operation endorsed it and said cryptically that "Once in a while such experimentation is needed." The three men, forest guard Vijay Bamania, an official trained to shoot tranquilizer darts, and a veterinary doctor, returned to the cage Saturday evening. The cage was actually designed to trap monkeys and this should not have been ever used to trap a man-eating leopard with the humans inside. Initially goats were placed inside the cage but it did not work hence the forest department decided to send a team of three people inside the cage to "experiment" something new. I have had my experiences with man eating leopard while working as DFO in Nainital, I found that apparently leopards are less likely to become man eaters than their bigger cousins, lions and tigers. However, it seems once they get a taste for humans, they go for it big time. Leopards' natural

diet often consists of non-human primates, allegedly taking prey as big as gorillas on occasion. So it isn't that much of a leap to humans, and they are very capable killers. Pound for pound the leopard is the strongest of any mammal and has the most powerful bite of any big cat. It also has a more effective killing technique which often results in the prey's spine being crushed, skull being perforated or the main vessels of the neck being severed. As if that wasn't enough leopard bites often result in serious bacterial infections. The profile of the man-eating leopard is also different to that of other big cats. It was found that the majority of killer leopard was perfectly healthy and had just developed a taste for humans. It was also found that once a leopard had turned man-eater, they were likely to continue that way. The most notorious of all leopards was the Leopard of Panar, a male responsible for at least 400 deaths in remote Northern India during the early 1900s. Although the number of deaths attributed to the Panar leopard was exceptionally high it wasn't an isolated incident. The Leopard of the Central Provinces was responsible for killing in excess of 150 women and children over a two-year period. Also known as the "Devilish Cunning Panther" this beast would kill in a different area each time with attacks occurring 20-30 miles apart. Recently, a leopard was reported to have entered the state secretariat in Gujarat on 5th November 2018 and it was finally caught late in the afternoon, after hours of search. The leopard entered the premises of the state secretariat at 2 am in the early morning despite being the high security area and it amply shows that there is some problem in the wild life management.

FRAGMENTATION IN THE WILDLIFE HABITAT IN GUJARAT

The latest census of leopards in Gujarat has shown a healthy 20.25% increase in their population in the last five years. In fact, with 1,395 leopards, the state has the second highest population of these wild cats in India after Madhya Pradesh (1,817). However, the worrisome revelation was that nearly 34% or about 470 leopards were found in the revenue areas close to human habitat. Over 57 hectares of forest area inside Gujarat's Gir Wildlife Sanctuary is under encroachment, the state government informed the Legislative Assembly today. Out of the 57.53 hectares under encroachment, 56.17 hectares was being used for farming by locals while 1.36 hectares had religious structures on them. According to the report, from January 2017 to February 2019, total 2,009 hectares of forest land was allowed to be used for non-forestry purposes under the forest conservation Act. The situation in protected areas is extremely precarious for example, in 94 instances the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) has given in-principle approval for transferring 2,186 hectares of forest land for non-forest purposes. I presume very safely that the area of 2,186 must have been taken away from the protected area. I am surprised that how the forest bureaucracy does not take into account the ecosystem approach before accepting to transfer of forest land. Business associates of former Gujarat Chief Minister Anandiben Patel's daughter, Anar Patel, got 422 acres of land in 2010 from the state government at Rs 15 per square meter, a huge 91.6% discount to the government's stamp duty rate of Rs 180 per square meter. Further, a cow protection outfit, *Muralidhar Gau Seva Trust*, which had also applied for land in the same area Amreli, near Gir forest reserve, was offered land at Rs 671 per square meter, far higher than the stamp duty rate for that plot, Rs 190 per square meter. If this is the state of affair in Gujarat forest, then how can we save wild life either from being killed by human population or from CDV (Canine Distemper Virus)?

This act of omission by the Gujarat forest department has its telling impact on the man-animal conflict. In the proximity of Gir National Park and Sanctuary and adjoining protected area (all together called as Gir Protected Areas or Gir PA), leopards (*Panthera pardus*) use the extensive plantations of sugarcane and mango orchards to find shelter and water and to hunt prey such as buffaloes, cows, pigs and dogs. Leopards are a highly adaptable species that live in and around many humans dominated, agricultural landscapes. They are reported to have strayed outside the Gir PA and into plantations and have chosen them as permanent habitat and started breeding in these cultivated fields. On the periphery of Gir PA, it is reported that extreme and expanding conflicts with leopards are due to the rapid and extensive change in land use associated with the conversion of groundnut (*Arachis hypogea*) and great millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) fields into sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) cultivation and mango (*Mangifera indica*) orchard (Vijayan and Pati, 2001). Cultivation of sugarcane and mango plantations has increased manmade forests around Gir PA. This has allowed large felids and other wild animals to stray out of the protected area and find shelter here, leading to increased interaction with humans and cases of conflict. These crops create favorable habitats for leopard and play a major role in influencing the natural distribution and abundance. According to study by Singh et al., 2003, habitat use by leopard living outside Gir forest differed significantly than expected by chance and leopard used sugarcane farm more than any other cultivated areas.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HUMANS KILLED BY LEOPARD IN GUJARAT TILL 2019

In Gujarat, the last abode of Asiatic lions, terror of leopard is greater than the lion. Forest department data of man-animal conflict reveals that leopard was the biggest killer having taken out 109 lives in past eight years from 2012-12 to 2019-20. A staggering 106 leopards have also died in the first two months



Photo: From TOI

of this year in forest areas across the country -- a number that conservationists and officials said was alarmingly high for the "vulnerable" feline species in India. According to the Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI), which compiled the data, the maximum number of deaths was due to poaching as evident from seizures of leopard hides and other body parts. Only 12 of the big cats died of natural causes. Uttarakhand tops the list with 24 leopard deaths, followed by Maharashtra (18) and Rajasthan (11). The incidents of mortality were reported from 18 states. According to official records, a total of 431 leopards died in 2017. These included 159 incidents of poaching. Some 450 big cats died in 2016 and 127 of them were found poached. Leopards have

been targeted by poachers for their hides and other body parts. However, habitat loss, especially due to farming, has posed a new threat to them. According to experts involved in tracking illegal wildlife trade, an animal skin changes lots of hands before it reaches a possible market in China where it can fetch around Rs 50 lakh -- sometimes even higher than that. A poacher in India sells it to a procurer for about Rs 3-4 lakh. It reaches a trader in Nepal or other neighboring countries where it is sold for Rs 8-10 lakh. The traders in Nepal and other countries then smuggle an animal hide to China -- notoriously considered the hub of wildlife black-marketing. By the time it reaches the final trader in China, an animal hide can get Rs 40-50 lakh. ♦

"The destiny of world civilization depends upon providing a decent standard of living for all mankind."

– Norman Borlaug

GREEN QUIZ CHAMPIONSHIP - AUGUST 2020

By
Dr. K.Tirupataiah

This month's quiz is on "World Lions' Day-10th Aug, World Elephants' Day-12th Aug and Current Affairs"

1. Lion belongs to the Family -----	2. Tiger is the Largest Living Cat. What position does Lion occupy? a) Second, b) Third, c) Joint First, d) Fourth
3. Apart from India, in which other geographical location is Lion found in Wild? a) South Africa, b) West Africa, c) Sub-Saharan Africa, d) Central Africa	4. The World's Largest Accredited Sanctuary dedicated to Big Cats is named -----
5. Lion is called as "The King of the Jungle" but it lives mostly in ----- and -----	6. In which year was the World Lion's Day started? a) 2012, b) 2013, c) 2014, d) 2015
7. Wild Lions were kept for public view since Roman Empire. The name of such places is called ----- which is equivalent to modern day Zoological Garden/Park.	8) The Trunk of the Elephant has muscles more than the whole human body numbering: a) >20,000, b) >30,000, c) > 40,000, d) > 50,000
9. Elephant has the longest gestation period among animals. It lasts: a) 20 months, b) 21 months, c) 22 months, d) 23 months	10. World Elephant Day is co-founded by Patricia Sims and the Elephant Reintroduction Foundation of which country? a) India, b) Thailand, c) Indonesia, d) Myanmar
11. IUCN rated Asian Elephant in ----- and African Elephant in ----- categories.	12. What is the name of the Cyclone that hit the west coast of Gujarat and Maharashtra recently? a) Nihaal, b) Pragati, c) Saransh, d) Nisarga
13. Which state in India launched "Corona Mobile App" for information on availability of Hospital beds and Ventilators for Covid19 patients? a) Maharashtra, b) Delhi, c) Goa, d) Karnataka	14. Which Indian State introduced "Roko-Toko" against people not wearing Masks in Public places? a) MP, b) UP, c) Maharashtra, d) Gujarat
15. When the National GDP declines for two or more consecutive quarters, the Economy is said to in -----	

For answers please see page number 11.

A Few Valid Reasons Behind the Hovering Situation

By

Dr. B. Raghotham Rao Desai

Introduction:

It need not be stressed that in our country it is the monsoon which governs what we eat as it shapes the fortunes of millions of farmers who rely on it to nourish their fields ---- it is thus central to Indian life and lore. Most parts rely entirely on the monsoon to fill the wells and when they are not replenished to the desired extent, people have to suffer by drinking the water half a cup if they wanted a whole one since water is so precious ---- they even go without a daily shower, so their children could go to school clean and fresh!

What could be the reason & who are the culprits?

Climate change is now messing with the monsoon, making seasonal rains more intense and less predictable ---- short-sighted policies through decades also contributing millions defenseless in the present age of climate disruptions ---- forcing struggling farmers **stare** at their fields ruined by pests & unseasonably late rains. And when the monsoon is fierce, the urban populace has to sweep the sludge out of their **flooded** ground-floors or apartments, despite that possibility of breeding mosquitoes in the **puddles** of dirty water being so much. The lakes that once held the rains are clogged with plastic and sewage. Ground water is drawn faster than nature can replenish it!

Extreme rainfall is more troubling, while longer dry spells stretching out in-between are ruinous and the problem is especially aggravating for a country like ours which has largely poor central belt that gets the vast share of its water from the clouds. Disruption of economic and social life on a scale hitherto unseen is on the anvil because of the conditions like droughts, wildfires, floods, landslides, fogs,

extreme temperatures and storms, occurring with greater frequency ---- impacting severely the lives of individuals and families. Call it 'Climate Emergency' as the world is put on its toes because of continuity of extreme weather extents!

Global warming can be stated to have destroyed the very concept of the monsoon ---- Himalayas, the majestic mountains are at risk; being projected to lose a third of their ice by the end of the century if greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise at their current pace. The World Meteorological Organization reported recently that emissions of three major greenhouse gases ---- viz., Carbon dioxide, methane and Nitrous oxide ---- have all swelled in the atmosphere since the mid-eighteenth century and we are sleepwalking unawares towards a climate catastrophe and hence there is an urgent need to wake up & take an early action. **Culprit to blame is not climate-change only ---- decades of greed and mismanagement are far more culpable: the lush forests that help to hold the rains continue to be cleared,** for which reason alone the future appears to be ominous (giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen).

Conclusion:

The World Bank estimates that by 2050, erratic rainfall (combined with rising temperatures) is bound to depress the living standards of nearly half of our country's population ---- particularly when we consider the vast stretches of Western India which is known for its cruel, hot summers and when the people rely entirely on the monsoon to fill the wells. **The misery is compounded manifolds when we find that the governments' decisions have**

nothing to do with climate change, as a result of which the region suffers with profoundly painful consequences. Agriculture, education, health, industry, livelihood and most other aspects of life are set to be affected and climate migration may present a new social threat which will have economic & political consequences.

And there are many ways available to reduce emissions, such as (a) gritting the combustion of fossil fuels (especially coal, the World's dirtiest fossil fuel), (b) switching to renewable energy (like solar & wind power), (c) moving away from gas-and-diesel-guzzling cars, and (d) halting deforestation, the most important of all. One bright aspect of the

gloomy situation is that more and more people ---- especially young people and even children ---- are becoming aware of the danger posed by the climate change and other environment-related challenges. It is hoped that the public pressure resulting from such awareness will push governments into taking meaningful action against climate change!

Man seems to be a sort of insensitive species, forgetting the idiom that helping hands are always better than the praying lips! While he worships the invisible God, he does not hesitate to destroy the visible nature which is nothing but God's gift!!



Answers of August green quiz :

1. Felidae	2. a	3. c
4. Big Cat Rescue	5. Grasslands, Savannahs	6. b
7. Menageries	8. c	9. c
10. b	11. Endangered, Threatened	12. d
13. b	14. a	15. Contraction

IN MEMORIAM**By****K.B.R Reddy**

My daughter Surekha left home in Nagole on the evening of Monday 29.06.2020 for her in-law's place in Ameerpet. On the way, she visited Narayan Swamy in Domalguda. She had a look at him while he was lying and called "Mamaiah, I am Munni". On that he opened his eyes and murmured something which she could not follow and closed his eyes. She took leave of the family and left for Ameerpet. About 15 minutes passed, she was informed by son Pavan that dad died.

Next morning, she came home and asked me to sit by her side. And then told us that Uncle Narayan Swamy is no more and gave details of her visit the previous day and other details of the death. We were shocked. She further told us that his son doesn't want any visitors. I informed friends about the sad demise and his son's request – No visitors because of the Covid-19. His two sons are in USA. As for me I was in dilemma on my visit. This was something like being between deep-sea-and-devil positions. Finally, I decided to go. My daughter was willing to give me a ride.

We reached Domalguda in about one hour. There was a funeral atmosphere. I approached the body of my friend. I could not hold back my tears and sobbed for a while. I consoled Mrs. Narayan and came down the steps after offering floral tribute. Preparations were being made for cremation at *Maha Prasthanam* where only a few mourners are allowed.

My memory takes me back to the year 1950 when Narayan, Raghotham and I were friends and classmates at Hanamkonda. Narayan and I were friends even before. During 1950, I had another friend B. Madhava Reddy. I used to visit him for making combined studies preparing for HSC Exam. at his

older brother Sri Sathyanarayan Reddy's residence. There I had an occasion to see their younger brother Mahender, who later was named as Malla Reddy, a student in Middle school. This very Malla Reddy became our colleague in Forest Service. Madhava Reddy and I were roommates while doing our B.Sc. in Osmania University. We are also neighbors at Hyderabad.

Raghotham, Narayan and I were selected for appointment as Forest Rangers by the Government of Hyderabad in 1954. After we passed out of Forest College at Coimbatore in 1956, Raghotham was allotted to Mysore State, while Narayan and I remained in Hyderabad state and later got allotted to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Narayan Swamy and I had many things in common, in appointments, promotions etc. and the only difference is that I retired about seven months earlier than him. After we retired, we worked together in perfect unison and mutual understanding and worked hard for the Retired Forest Officers Association and for the Monthly Magazine - Vana Premi. He held the post of Vice President of the Retired Forest Officers Association for many years until his death. We both joined as members of the All India Services Pensioners Association and he held the office of Vice President of the AIS Pensioners Association for a term.

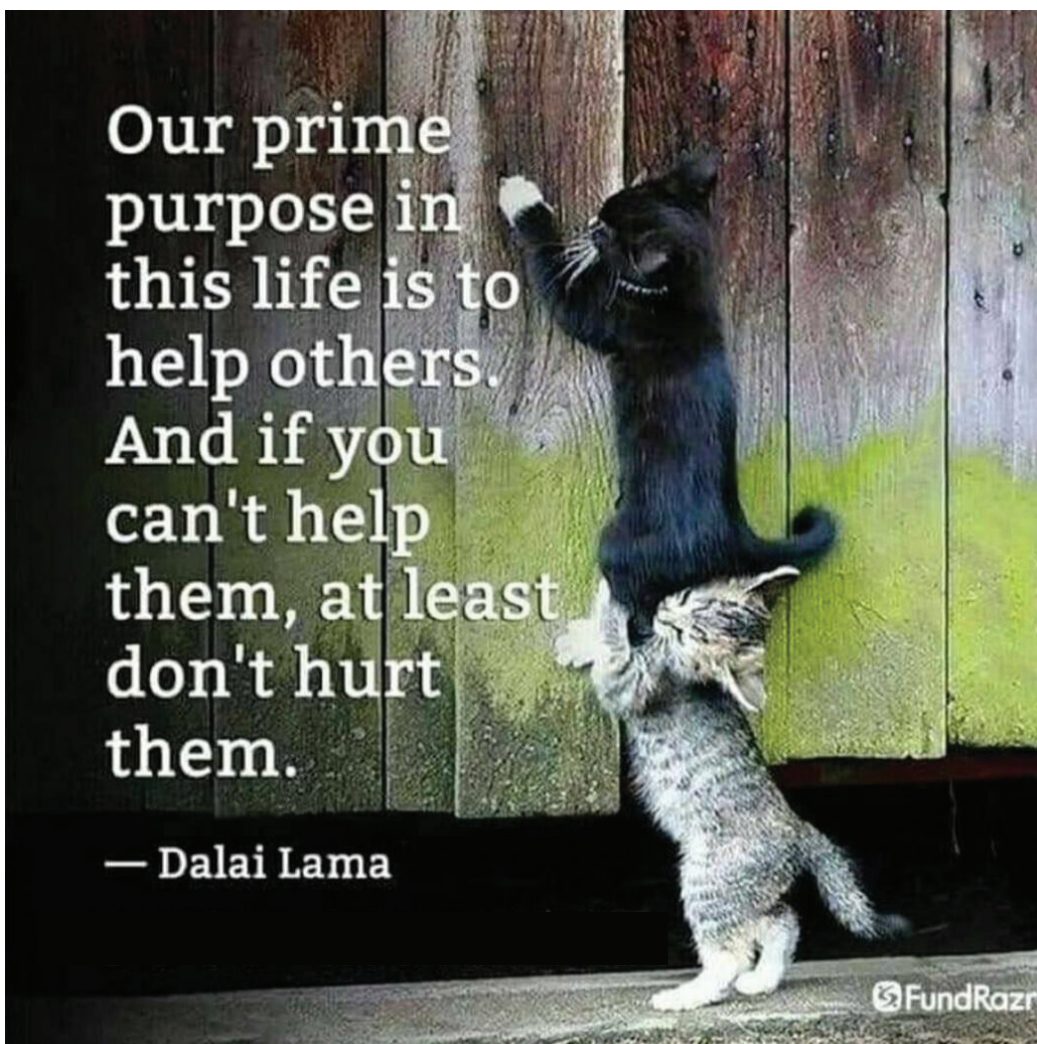
Narayan Swamy was very fond of touring and he organized a few tours for members of the Association which were enjoyable. There was a complicated case of granting permits for standing timber in an area of about Acs. 38. Permits were not granted as the ownership rights were dubious and the timber is worth a few crores. Furthermore, that the disputed land is in the reserved forest. The

matter was pending in court for more than 15 years. I helped the department. On scrutiny of the records I found some deficiencies and therefore I filed a PIL in the High Court. I wanted to visit the area in Bejjur Range of Kaghaznagar division. When I suggested this to Narayan Swamy, he sprang into action and organized the trip. FRO Bejjur Sri M. Ram Mohan was very helpful. Details are given in the write up of Sudhir.

Sri Malla Reddy performed well in raising successful plantations, particularly in the Telugu Ganga Project areas. Construction of Forest Complex in Tirupati is

a monumental work. He was ably assisted by Sri K. Bhoopal Reddy in accomplishments of the projects.

Blessed are those who are blessed with good progeny. Ashok (S/o Malla Reddy) and Pavan (S/o Narayan Swamy) fall in this category. They attended on their ailing father during the prolonged illness faithfully and unfailingly. I would have been happy to end up the saga of these two legends if they were prevented from long suffering. God should have been kind to them. I pray God to give sufficient courage to the bereaved families to put up with the loss.



DEPENDENCE DAY

by

V.V. Hari Prasad

*“When the world sleeps,
India will awake to life and freedom,
At the stroke of the midnight hour”,
Said Nehru bidding farewell to colonial
rule,
On the day of independence.
“Mobs have no mind, no premeditation,
And they act in frenzy” Said Gandhi.*

*More than seven decades passed by,
After India became independent,
The poverty-stricken masses,
Are still craving for freebies of the
government,
Whereas the governments exhibit apathy,
For enhancing their economic status.
The common man laments
“I am dependent on the government for
everything”
The electorate gullible that they are,
Being pampered,
With the distribution of loaves and
fishes,
And having fallen prey to the rhetoric of
the leaders,
Unmindful of the prowess of their*

*franchise,
Elect those career politicians,
Who pursue their political enterprise,
Having been dragged into the trap,
Being more dependent on the
government,
With the least focus on their growth,
Economic, political and social.
Blame game goes on and on and on,
The vicious circle that it is,
Continues to persist.
An optimist that I am,
I look forward for those days,
When people do not crave for freebies,
When the electorate refuses to be bribed,
When the political enterprise ends,
And above all,
When the faceless multitude of the
commoners,
Believes that the future of the nation,
Is not dependent on any Tom Dick and
Harry,
But on a great shift,
In their perception, outlook and deeds
On which day the real Independence Day
can be celebrated.*

**(Dedicated to all those Indian freedom fighters who lost their lives for a bright future of their
fraternity and the nation)**



Role of Technology in Forest protection & Wildlife Management – A Case study (Jannaram Division)

By

S. Madhava Rao

1. **Introduction:** M-STrIPES stands for Monitoring System for Tiger Intensive protection and Ecological status and it is developed by Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun. The system consists of two components
 - a. a) field-based protocols for patrolling, law enforcement, recording wildlife crimes and ecological monitoring,
 - b. b) a customized software for storage, retrieval, analysis and reporting. Currently law enforcement and ecological monitoring are being implemented.
2. **Objectives:** “M-STrIPES” uses a holistic approach by integrating ecological insights obtained through the standardized tiger, prey, and habitat assessment protocols to guide protection and management. It enables managers to assess intensity and spatial coverage of patrols in a GIS based tool at desired temporal and spatial scales. The system performs statistical computations of occupancy, precision, sample size, and assesses trends over appropriate time and spatial scales for tiger, other carnivore and prey populations, human impacts, illegal activities, and law enforcement investments.
3. **Outputs:** M-STrIPES produces reports and maps synthesizing information on illegal activities, wildlife crime, protection efforts, ecological status at desired temporal and spatial scales to guide management. If implemented as designed, the system reduces the response time of managers to detrimental events like poaching or habitat degradation and becomes a comprehensive tool to keep the pulse of a tiger reserve.
4. **Experience in Jannaram Division:** The M-STrIPES App is being using in Jannaram Division quite a long time by some of the staff, but there is no proper monitoring and analysis of data. Monitoring and analysis of M-STrIPES data is being analysing April 2019 onwards.
5. **Operational procedure:**
 - a. All the FBOs DyRO/FSOs and FROs have been provided with Android base Mobile phones.
 - b. Providing basic training to staff for operation of the app.
 - c. Division level technical expert to address all problems of the staff at field level.
 - d. The data will be downloaded at Range level and complied at range level.
 - e. The Range level data will be submitted at the Division level for further processing.
 - f. It will be further analysed at Division level and same will be uploaded in to the Desktop module of M-STrIPES so as to upload in to Central Server.
6. **Problems and issues:**
 - a) It is having compatibility issues with some models of smart phones.
 - b) It is also having software related bugs.
 - c) Simple training is required to operate it.
 - d) The GPS paths are not recorded properly some times in dense forest areas.

- e) Some unknown technical problems are also noticed.
- f) Low educated staff have some problems in operation of the app.
- g) Volume of the data is heavy and causing some problems.

7. Methodology adopted:

- a. It is proposed to cover as many as days, i.e. minimum 26 days in a month.
- b. Every month monitored the number of days patrolling done by the each and every individual.
- c. There is some resistance in the beginning for doing it on regular basis.

- d. JF officers association gave the representation for reduction of number of days.

- e. It is slowly changed the mind-set of the staff and started doing patrolling on regular basis of desired no, of days.

8. Stage one Monitoring:

- a. Initially it is concentrated only on number of days to be spent in the forest with foot patrolling.
- b. It is monitored monthly basis only number of days attended for patrolling duly considering the check post duties, leaves and other official duties.
- c. Patrolling Map of KothurPally Beat of Jannaram Range for the Month of Jan 2020

M-Stripes Data report of Tadlapet range for the month of June-2019

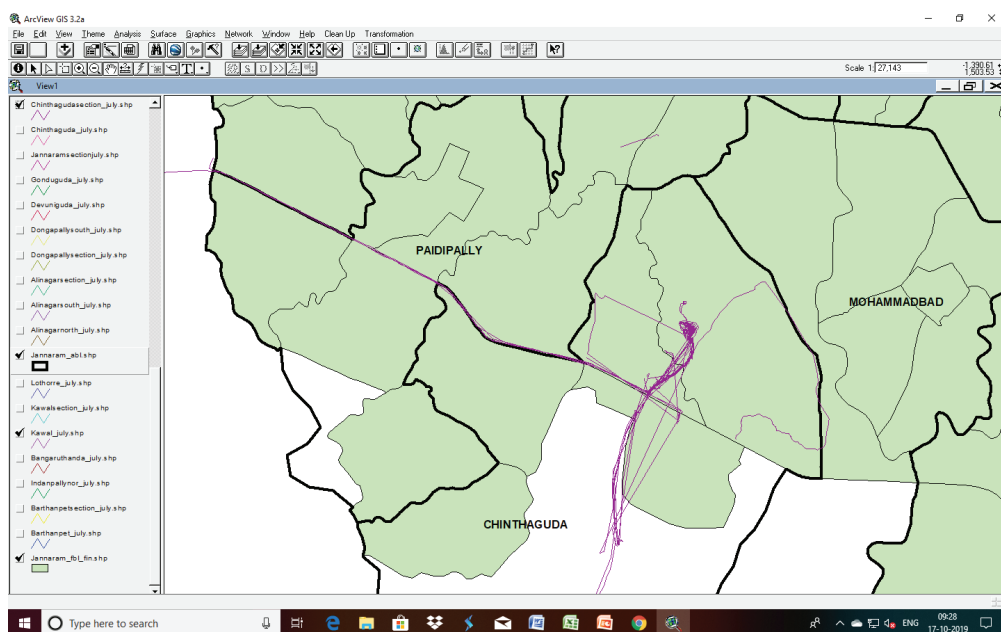
Sl No.	Name of the Individuals	Designation	Section / Beat	No. of days in Field	Detailed in Date	No. of days check post duty	Detailed in Date	No. of days in Leave	Detailed in Date
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ch.Kiranmai Jyothi	FSO	Mohammadabad Section Tapalapur section	25 days	1 to 20, 23 to 27	0		4 days	21, 22, 29, 30
3	J. Pramod kumar	Dy.R.O.	Tadlapet Section	20 days	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30	5	3, 10, 11, 17, 24		
4	B.Shesharam	FSO	Medharipet section	22 days	4, 5, 7, 9 to 15, (16 State union Genral Meeting Hyd) 17, (18 Court Case) 19 to 28	0			
5	A.Hanmanth Rao	FSO	Dandepalli Section	24 days	01 to 10, 12 to 17, 20 to 30	0		2	18, 19
6	J.Lalbai	FBO	Muthyampet Section	24 days	1 to 03, 05 to 10, 16 to 30	3	04, 21, 25	4 days	12 to 15,
2	Mirza ziaulla Baig	FBO	Mallial-East beat	22 days	01, 03, 04, 07 to 28	4	02, 09, 15, 22	2 days	05 & 06
3	Shaik Maqbool	FBO	Mallial-West beat	14 days	11 to 15, 17, 18, 20 to 27	3	14, 18, 28	3 days	04 to 06
4			Singaralpet beat						
5			Tapalapur beat						
6	Md. Mujeebuddin	FBO	Tadlapet beat	20 days	1 to 3, 8 to 12, 14, 15, (16-Union meeting Hyd) 17 to 19, 21 to 26, 28	3	13, 20, 27	4 days	4 to 7
7	R. Vasanthao	FBO	Makulapet beat	17 days	3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26 to 28	5	1, 6, 9, 16, 23, 30	1 day	4,
8	M. Thirupathi	FBO	Rajuguda beat	18 days	2 to 4, 6, 8, 10, 17 to 28	7	1, 4, 8, 18, 20, 25, 29, 30	4 days	12 to 15.
9	R. Sridhar	FBO	Damannapet beat	21	1, 3 to 7, 9, 10, 13 to 17, (18 Court duty) 20, 21, 23 to 28	6	2, 7, 12, 19, 22, 26	0	
10	J.Santhosh	FBO	Lingapur beat	24	1, 3, 6 to 15, 17 to 22, 24 to 28, 29	4	9, 16, 23, 30	3 days	02, 4, 5,
11	B.Anitha	FBO	Pathamamidipally beat	22	1 to 3, 5 to 9, 12 to 15, 17 to 27	0		4 days	04, 10, 16, 28
12	R. Venugopal Reddy	FBO	Dandepally beat	22	01 to 10, 12 to 15, 17 to 20, 23, 26, 27, 28	5	3, 10, 14, 21, 24	0	
13	E.Archana	FBO	Tanmadugu & Chinthapally-N beat	26	01 to 26,	4	6, 12, 19, 27	0	
14									
15	T.Sagar	FBO	Chinthapally beat & Chintapally-East	26	1 to 18, 21 to 28	7	5, 11, 13, 15, 17, 26, 28	2 days	19 & 20
16									

- d. Those who are falling short in covering number of days called for explanation memos and make them to attend full days in subsequent month.
- e. In a couple of months it is monitored similar way, the staff have tuned to the system and attended patrolling minimum required days as defined.

9. Stage Two Monitoring:

- a. After few months the days are stabled and it is proposed to monitor the coverage of the foot patrolling.
- b. The data has been downloaded and converted in to shape files and kml files for monitoring

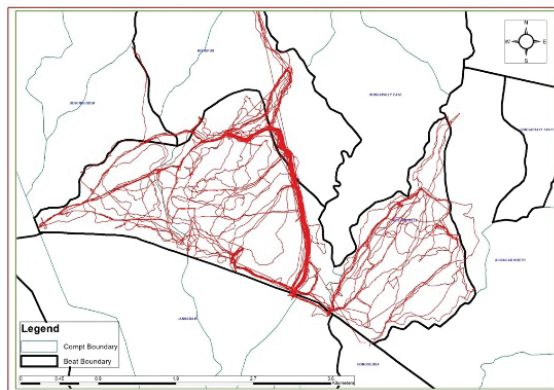
- the distance and coverage of area with foot patrolling as well bike patrolling.
- Initially it is noticed that, most of the staff are just starting the app and going with bike for some distance and coming back duly closing the patrolling.
 - Some of the staff have covered few compartments with foot as well bike. All these maps have been shown to all the individuals in a Division level meeting.
 - The field staff has been briefed about the areas to be covered in their jurisdiction by showing the patrolling data covered by them during the current month.
 - This is one of the classic example the person has attended patrolling desired no. of days and coverage is very poor. The individual have visited the grass plot on every day and no other areas covered.



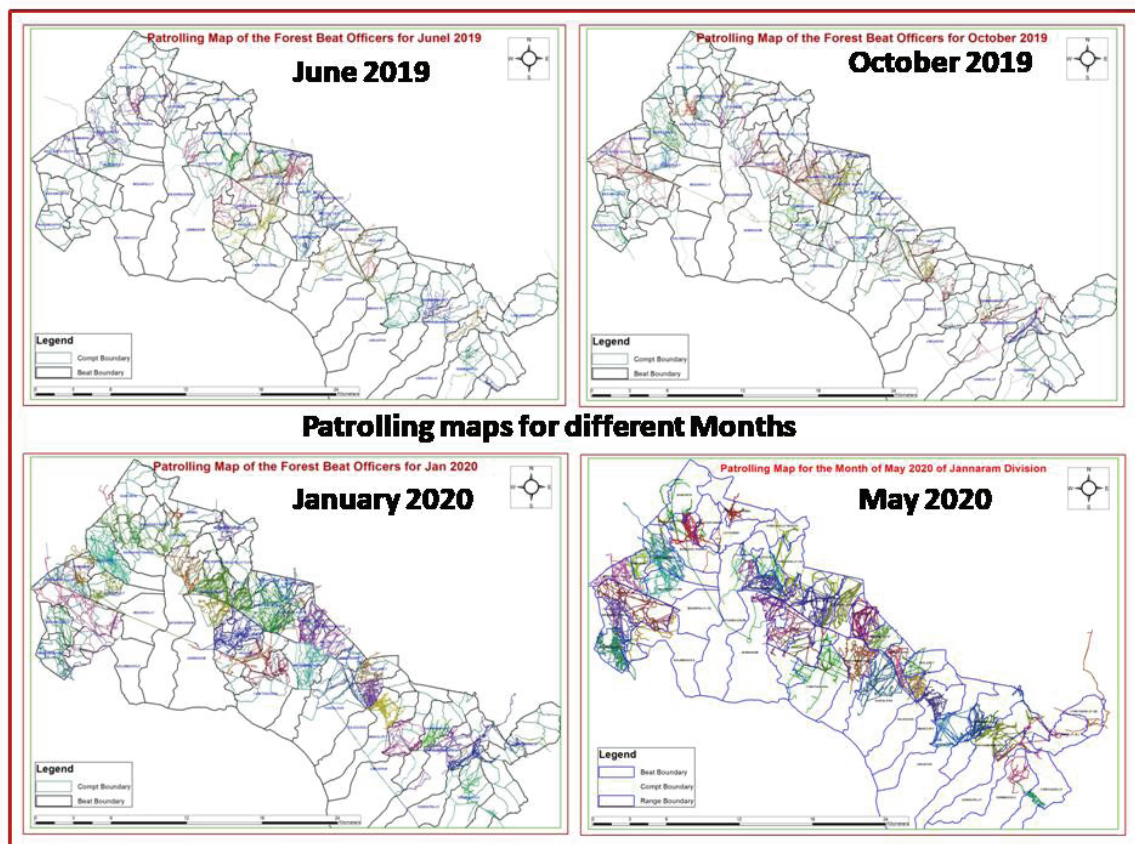
- The field staff has understood the parts which are not covered, have been covered and improved the patrolling in subsequent months. After few months most of the field staff have covered total jurisdiction of beat with foot patrolling.
- The areas which are not being covered are hilly regions and steep slope areas which are usually not accessible; it is also suggested to visit these areas once in a week to get an idea about left over areas.
- The mind-set of the staff is changed and they are doing patrolling on daily basis, it is also noticed that most of the staff attending it for full month without single day absent.
- The map which is enclosed here is Kothurpally beat of Jannaram range and it is covered about 332Kms during the month of Jan 2020. The entire beat area is covered with foot patrolling.
- It is seen from the data, one of the FSO of Madaripet Section have covered about 612 Kms during the month of May 2020.

- I. The maps/tracks are being shown to all the staff during the review meeting every month to improve their uncovered areas.
- m. Presently the coverage of the beats are come to a saturation level, except the hills and slope areas which are not accessible.

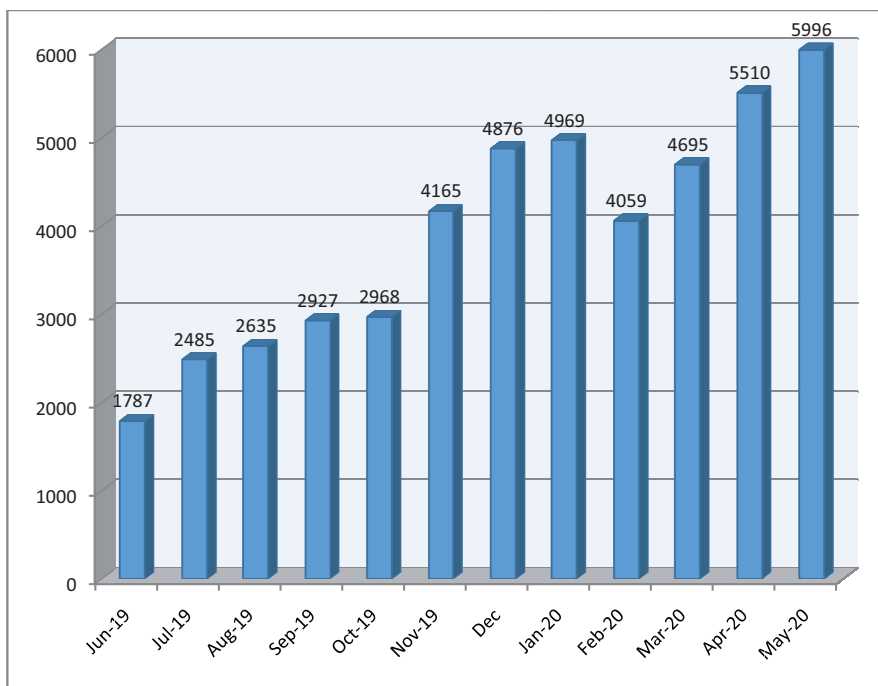
Patrolling Map of KothurPally Beat of Jannaram Range for the Month of Jan 2020



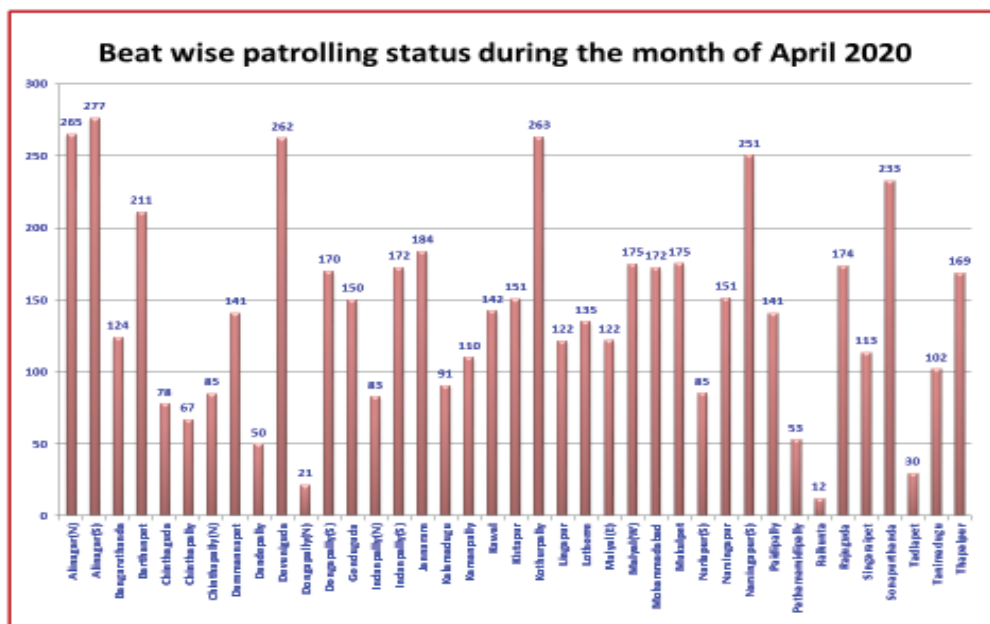
The coverage Maps of the Division starting from June 2019 to May 2020.



Month wise abstract details of patrolling done by Forest Beat officers



Month	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20
Distance in Kms	1787	2485	2635	2927	2968	4165	4876	4969	4059	4695	5510	5996



10. Stage three monitoring:

- a. During the 3rd stage it is proposed to monitor the time spent in the field and number of observations made by the each and every individual while doing the patrolling.
- b. It is also noticed that some of the staff are recording the tracks morning and evening every day to increase the time spent on field,
- c. It is essential to have data along with patrolling to monitor the protection status and wildlife habitat condition.
- d. The 3rd stage of monitoring is in progress, once it is completed, then the use of M-STriPES app will be reaching to saturation level.

11. Results:

- a. It has brought the complete control over their jurisdiction therefore; it is increasing the level of confidence of field staff.
- b. Since the patrolling is on daily basis, it is difficult for the smugglers to enter in to the forest for felling of trees.
- c. If any felling took place, it can be identified with in no time and measures can be taken to prevent further fellings and also investigation on fellings.
- d. It is enabling the staff to visit saucer pits, solar pts etc during the summer season, so as to provide the water without any break.
- e. They are collecting the data while patrolling will be helpful for management for wildlife and its monitoring.
- f. The staff have got command over the available wildlife in their jurisdiction as they are watching them on regular basis.
- g. Some of the FBOs are identifying the animals and calling by name which is seen regularly.
- h. The data which is collected through M-STriPES will be used by the NTCA/WII for generating several reports at National level.

- i. The other data like PIPs, camera trap images can be integrated with the patrol data for getting the reports on wildlife population density, disturbance factors, habitat situation of the individual species etc,
- j. This analysis may help us for planning of wildlife habitat improvement
- k. It is helping in find out the fire incidence in the field before we get the fire alerts through satellite. It is also found about 29 fire locations which are not being captured by the satellite.
- l. The beat felling enumeration reports (BFER) from TGFMS is consolidated, the no of trees felled and amount loss to the government is enclosed here.

S. No	Months	2018-19		2019-20	
		No of trees	Amount	No of trees	Amount
1	April	53	73714	11	3787
2	May	42	130205	24	35474
3	June	38	96680	16	40406
4	July	20	72044	21	67118
5	August	53	73996	8	10277
6	September	48	203146	16	74377
7	October	22	54080	9	28670
8	November	33	120801	20	49490
9	December	69	233891	20	62582
10	January	12	48014	19	47735
11	February	24	25312	10	8532
12	March	0	0	5	24672
	Total	414	1059839	179	453120

From the above table it is clearly evidencing that the number of trees felled during the year 2018-19 is about 414 whereas during the year 2019-20, it is only 179 and reduced about 60%. The other fact is that most of the material is present on ground and missing material quantity is very less due to intensive patrolling. (The author can be contacted on phone No. 944010103).

LEGENDARY FRIENDS BMR & TNS OUR TRIBUTES

It is with a great sense of profound grief I mention the sad demise of our esteemed colleague Sri. T. Narayan Swamy at about 7:00 p.m. on 29th June 2020. He was loved and respected by one and all while in service and even in retirement. He was a live wire in the activities of Retired Forest Officers Association and was associated with it since 1991, till his death. He was incumbent vice-president. The void created by his death cannot be filled up. The fraternity in general and friends mourn his death. **(J.V.Sharma)**

Sorry to learn that Sri Narayan Swamy died. I knew him from the day I joined service in Jannaram. He always had a pleasant and smiling face and very helpful. We miss a good friend. **(R.K Rao)**

Prayers and fond memories are what we must remember for our dearly departed friend. My heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family members. **(S. Iqbal Singh)**

Narayan Swamy mamayya... mamayya, that's how we siblings called him. He was my father's, (KBR) best friend. The only one who called my father Buchi. Their friendship, in today's, day and age, is one of the hardest things to find. I can say it's next to impossible. What I've seen and learned from their friendship is humility and human fallibility. Something, that every generation must learn. He was there with us, on every occasion, happy or sad. After many frequent hospitalizations, we didn't know whether it would be weeks or months or years, but we expected his death, and were prepared for it in the time leading up to it. And yet, nothing prepared us for his loss. I was there to kiss his cheeks and massage his forehead, to hold his hand and say goodbye. I just about left his bedside when he took his last breath.

It was very painful to watch my father stare at mamayya's face trying to memorize every detail, knowing it would be the last time he'd ever see the face he'd looked at his entire life. We cannot take away the pain from the grieving family, but we see them, hear them and are there with them in our thoughts and prayers. **(Surekha Keesara, D/O Sri K. Buchiram Reddy)**

My name is Jagan Mohan, younger brother of Sri K.B.Ram Reddy, who happens to be the best family friend and mentor of Sri Narayan Swamy garu. We have been living in Canada for the last 53 years and made many visits to India.

I met N.Swamy garu in 1952 for the first time when he came to visit my brother in Hanamkonda. They were buddies, inseparable and best of friends till he died recently. Every time we came to India, N.S. garu entertained us and his generous hospitality was amazing. It always bothered us that we could not reciprocate till he decided to visit us in Canada in 2012 along with my brother.

We had the most wonderful time for a week in his company. We toured our province Alberta and whatever it had to offer like Banff National Park, Jasper National Park, breathtaking lakes, like Lake Louise, Moraine Lake, Peyto Lake, Columbia ice fields, Boreal forest, and majestic Rocky Mountains. Along our routes, we managed to witness plenty of local wildlife. We also visited Royal Tyrrell Museum, an exhibit of dinosaurs and fossils.

We never forget when he prepared bitter gourd fry, baingan bertha and *mirchi bhajiya* one day, all by himself, by telling my wife to leave the kitchen. It was a delicious treat for all of us. Just a true family

man, became a member of our family. One day we all attended the Telugu Association meeting in our city. I just introduced my two guests to the gathering when NS garu took permission from the president and grabbed the podium. He made a fine speech in Telugu and everyone was very impressed and made us all feel proud of our heritage and culture. I have seen him perform similarly at retired forest officers' meetings in Hyderabad.

I know that Narayan Swamy garu was well-loved and respected by all his friends and colleagues. He was a kindhearted, generous person and we will miss him greatly. We are praying for him and his family. **(K.Jagan Mohan Reddy, Calgary, CANADA)**

“Narayan SwamyMamayya with us Forever”: He lived a life Full-Size and Large. Memories are so many: Our Bejjur forest trip along with his buddies, Buchi (my dad) & Lohith uncle, we hugged those majestic teak trees over two decades ago, the gruelling miles he made us walk briskly like teenagers, in Atlanta & Orlando (1990's). He made us laugh, along the sandy Lake Michigan shores (2013), before flying-off to Canada on a guy's-only-trip to the Canadian Rockies with my Father & Uncle.

These are some recent good times we built a treasure of a treehouse with. On the longest & strongest foundation of a 70 year-relationship, from 1950's to 2020, between Buchi, my father & NarayanswamyMamayya. Thanks,Mamayya for inspiring us, for showing us what Forests, Families and Friendships truly are. Mamayya continues to live in our hearts, as his wonderful legacy lives-on. **(Sudhir, Michigan, USA, S/O Sri K. Buchiram Reddy)**

Late Sri T.Narayan Swamy garu organized our association general body meeting on 30th June 2019 at Aranya Bhavan as ever. It was attended by Dr.Raghotham Rao, his batch mate, from Karnataka. Sri Narayan Swamy was very active in organizing

our associations activities in general and meetings. He served the association as office bearer for several years and in his death, we miss him. His death caused a vacuum which is difficult to fill. May his soul rest in peace. **(D.Nagabhushanam)**

I have lost a senior friend. I have no words to express my deep sense of sorrow. There was some delay in getting information of his death. My friend Late Narayan Swamy was a stalwart in forest service: kindhearted, soft spoken, full of enthusiasm with thorough knowledge of forest department's working, always smiling with ideas and ready to suggest solutions to the problems. He arranged our SFRC alumni meet twice at Tirupati and Forest Academy at Hyderabad. He was the main person and a pivot for all performances, achievements about environment at Hyderabad. His friendship with KBR Reddy, Lohith Reddy, JV Sharma, Santhok Singh and many others was unique.

I stayed in his home and had lunch with his family. My son Group Capt. Devdutt (IAF) was extremely happy to meet Narayan Swamy on 27th July 2019. I join his family in their grief and extend my condolences to the bereaved family. May his soul get *Sadgati* and *Moksha*. **(Suresh B Deshpande, Nasik, Maharashtra)**

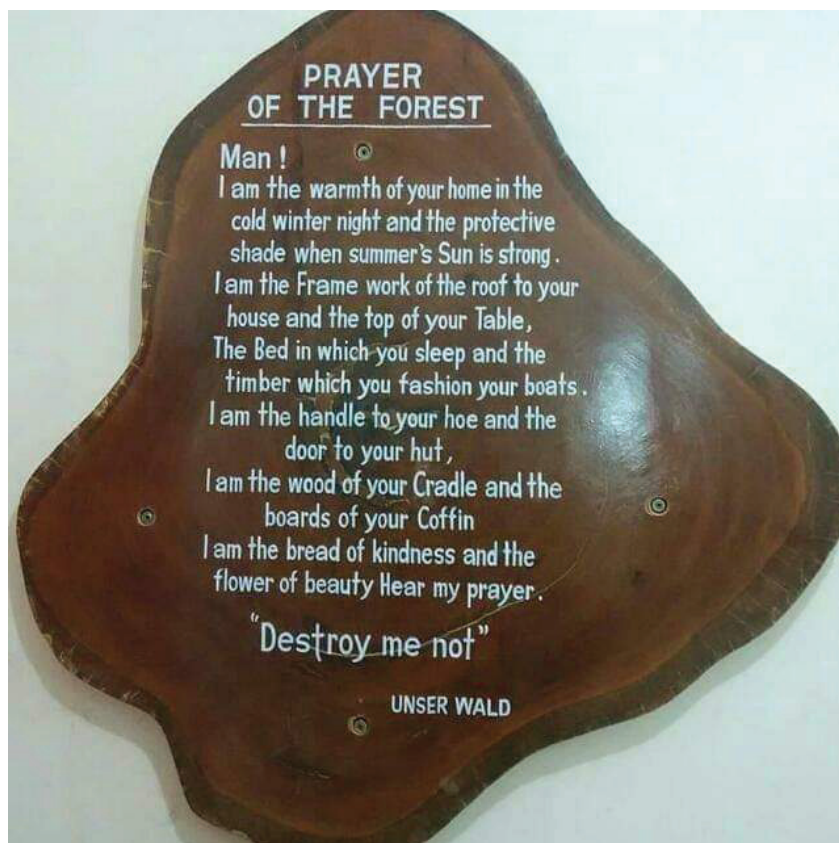
Sri Malla Reddy, Narayan Swamy and I worked together in Guntur circle. Malla Reddy at Guntur was good in raising plantations while Narayan Swamy was successful in managing the Nallmalla forest, while I was at Nellore. These two gentlemen were source of inspiration to me. I feel sad for their deaths. I pray God to give strength to the bereaved families to bear the loss. May their soul to rest in peace. **(C Rama Krishna Reddy, Pileru, Chittur district)**

Sri Narayan Swamy was our family friend, helping and guiding us on all occasions. He was an intimate friend to my elder brother Sri K.B.R Reddy. We treated him more as a relative than friend. Because

of the intimacy, I used to address him as “bava garu” and he relished it with a smile. May his soul rest in peace. **(Keesara Venkat Reddy)**

I was so deeply saddened to hear the news of demise of Sri Malla Reddy. He joined Indian Forest Collage, during 1965 when I was in the second year of my training. Hewas a great person, always helpful, always caring, and always the first one to stand upto situations. Apart from having a great personality, he absolutely loved to help peoplearound him. He was a person who knew how to appreciate every moment of life. Weremember him for his optimism and positive energy. He was a person of brilliant sense of humour and always had a smile on his face. Verydifficult to forget such a wonderful person. I extend my deep and heartfelt condolences to his family.

With a very saddened heart I would like to present my condolence on the death of Sri Narayana Swamy. I have known him very closely. We worked together at Nizamabad during 1986-88. He was very hardworking, committed and meticulous in doing his job. He was liked by his superiors as well as staff. He was a strong man, always focused and determined. He was a good soul and a wonderful person who would always take care of people around him. Not just a wonderful human being he was very supportive as well. He was an extraordinary man. There are many in the community who will mourn deeply his passing as he was a life of service, love, compassion and excellence. His presence will be missed always. His memories will live with us forever. I extend my deep and heartfelt condolences to his family. Forever in our thoughts. May their soul rest in peace. **(C Subba Rao).** ♦



MY TENURE IN KAGHAZNAGAR DIVISION

By

M. RAJA RAMANA REDDY

(Continued from last month)

2. RETRIEVAL OF ENCROACHMENTS OF FOREST LANDS AND THEIR REGENERATION

In Kaghaznagar division around 40,000 Acres of forest land is being cultivated in that 6,000 Acres of land, RoFR title deeds to the 1622 Nos of traditional dwellers belonging to Scheduled Tribes whose livelihood completely depends on agriculture by making podu and remaining 40,000 Acres of land is cultivated by the encroachers in entire Kaghaznagar division, then conducted the range level meetings and collected the data of Reserve forest lands by collecting of Google time series maps of past 10 years then started to perambulate through R.F. boundaries and detected the encroached areas and started to conduct the series of meetings with the villagers and negotiated with them and also explained the facts and loss to the environment due to degradation of the forest by cultivating the lands literally started to retrieve the reserve forest lands and faced lot of obstacles and also assaults by villagers and made a strategic plans time to time and retrieved the encroached forest lands near about 8,275 Acres within a 1 year; the details of retrieved Reserve Forest lands in each range of Kaghaznagar division are shown here under (Photographs of retrieval areas of all ranges of Kaghaznagar division are enclosed).

Sl. No.	Name of the Range	No.of Acres of R.F. lands retrieved
1	Kaghaznagar	143 Acres
2	Sirpur	500 Acres
3	Bijjur	132 Acres
4	Penchikalpet	2500 Acres
5	Kondapally of Penchikalpet	2000 Acres
	Total:	5275 Acres

After retrieval of R.F. lands, plantations were raised in these retrieved R.F. lands near about 625 Acres during the year 2019-20 under CAMPA-CA (Kaleshwaram project) and remaining areas were identified to raise the plantations in 2020-21 and these encroached areas covered by the cattle proof trench and with barbed wire fencing and now this 5,275 Acres of retrieved forest lands are under control of Forest Division Kaghaznagar.

3. CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON RANGE OFFICER AND RANGE STAFF:

While retrieving the encroachments of forest lands in Kaghaznagar Division an unfortunate incident has occurred in Kaghaznagar Range. In that the Range Officer, Kaghaznagar was Brutally assaulted by the huge mob of sarsala village including politicians. The brief facts of the case are that as per the instructions of the superior officers, a 20 Ha. degraded forest land area was selected for raising of compensatory afforestation plantation for Kaleshwaram project in compt.no.133 and 136 of Reserve Forest Blocks of Kadamba and Kadamba Extn of Rasapally beat of Kaghaznagar. I along with forest Range Officer, Khagaznagar including entire range staff proceeded on 08-06-2019 in the morning with 2 nos. front blade tractors for clearance of unwanted weed growth as a part of planting work. While the work was in progress a mob of the villagers the villagers of Sarsala arrived at the spot and tried to stop the work and tries to attack me and range staff and also used filthy language.

Further, one unknown person was found sleeping under a tree when the work was being done, upon enquiry it was known that the person is illegally

cultivating the Reserve Forest Land of approximately 5 acres which is adjacent to the selected area of 20 Ha. degraded forest land selected for raising of compensatory afforestation plantation for Kaleshwaram project in compt.no.133 and 136 of Reserve Forest Blocks of Kadamba and Kadamba Extn of Rasapally beat of Kaghaznagar.

All of a sudden, a few villagers of Sarsala arrived in mob and started abusing in using filthy language and tried to attack us and some of the mob went to the spot where the unknown person was sleeping and started spreading message that he has consumed poison. He was taken away from the spot, then immediately the information was passed on to the higher officials and to the DSP, Kaghaznagar to take stock of the situation and control the situation. The person who was said to have consumed poison never approached the FDO or FRO, Kaghaznagar and did not inform about his land. We were not aware whether he has consumed pesticide or not. On enquiry I came to know that the said person is Lakkam Mallesh R/o Sarsala village belonging to BC community having neither any legal rights nor any legal documents. Accordingly, a complaint petition was lodged in police station Easgaon on 08.06.2019 against the persons who were obstructing the works and also informed that most of the encroachers are nontribal.

The local leaders and villagers with the malafide intention to occupy the Reserve Forest Lands, under the guise of this incident with all the fabricating evidences, they have issued press statements and instigated other villagers to create trouble at the plantations being taken up under DFL Kaleshwaram. The DFL land selected for Kaleshwaram project was the land attempted for encroachment 6-7 years back and at present there is no farming activity.

On 08-16-2019, while plantation works were being carried out in the said DFL area, the villagers

of Kotha Sarsala obstructed the works. In this context the matter was taken to the native of the District Collector, K.B.Asifabad, the Superintendent of Police KB-Asifabad and the Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Kaghaznagar and with a request to provide police force to carry the plantation works without any obstacles, then the Superintendent of Police, Asifabad and Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Kaghaznagar gave an assurance and stated that, whenever needed the police personnel for protecting forest staff while performing their duties in the field will be provided. On the assurance given by police, I has informed to the Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Kaghaznagar to depute police personnel to maintain peace while works on the field in compt.no.133 & 136 of Kadamba Reserve Forest of Kotha Sarsala village are a foot.

In this regard it is the stated that, the staff has not entered agriculture lands in Kotha Sarsala village and they were carrying out plantation works in the Reserve Forest compt.no.133 & 136. There was no use of harse language against, any of the villagers and yet a complaint was lodged under prevention of atrocities against SC/ST Act, accordingly the Station House Officer, Easgaon had registered FIR No.46/2019 dated 08.06.2019 against Forest Range Officer, Kaghaznagar and (3) others at Easgaon Police Station.

Further it is also learnt that the local leaders are instigating and provoking tribal leaders to encroach upon other forest lands in kagaznagar division for that the press statements were being made to gather tribal communities, if this trend is unchecked it will lead to disaster and pose on a big law and order problem in entire Kaghaznagar division.

Further it is submitted that, as per my request to superior officers and SP KB Asifabad, on 30-06-2019 at about 08:00AM all the Forest staff of Kaghaznagar Division and Asifabad Division of

KB-Asifabad District with police force arrived at the planting site located in compt.no.133&136 Sarsala Revenue village of Kaghaznagar Mandal to take-up the Compensatory Afforestation (CAMPA) plantations under Kaleshwaram Project. While starting the work, suddenly, some miscreants of Kotha sarsala village rushed to the spot in a mob a mayhem was unleashed causing obstruction to the work by abusing in filthy language. Then the forest Officials peacefully tried to control the situation, but Sri Koneru Krishna, ZPTC, Vice Chairman of Zilla-Parishad Kumrambheem Asifabad District and his followers started attacking Range Officer, Smt. Ch. Anita in presence of forest and police officials by using Bamboo sticks and brutally assaulted women officers and other staff. At that moment while Smt. Ch. Anita, Range Officer, Kaghaznagar was trying to protect tractors from being damaged, she was beaten up indiscriminately by the mob, due to which she was grievously injured and was immediately hospitalized. In addition to Range Officer, Smt. Ch. Anita other staff also got injured due to the attack by the villagers.

The police personnel deployed by the Sub-Divisional Police Officer, Kaghaznagar to protect the forest officials while they carryout the plantation works, but while miscreants of Kothasarsala village, the police force instead of performing their duty, they were watching silently. Because of complicity inaction of police, the forest staff suffered injuries.

Sri P.Prasad Rao, Forest Section Officer, I/c Raspally Beat has registered a case vide POR No.328/7 dt:30.06.2019 at 09:30 AM against Sri Konaru Krishna, R/o Kaghaznagar as A1 and Sri Buram Posham R/o Kothasarsala and (16) others for trespass in reserved forest and assault on forest officials while performing their legitimate duties.

After the pre-planned brutal assault and causing injury to the Range Officer on 30.06.2019, the

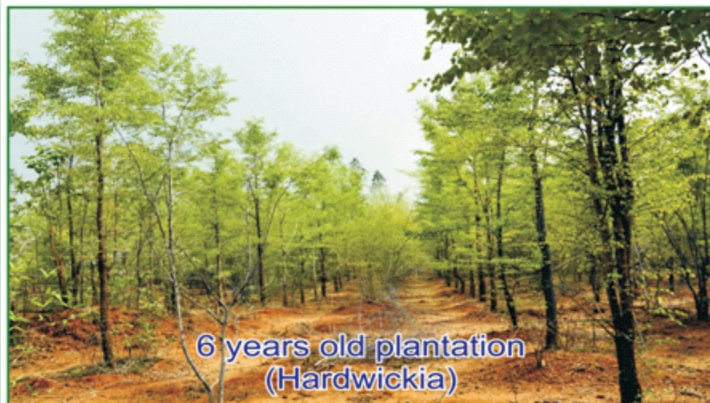
villagers abused the forest staff using foul and filthy language. A complaint on SC & ST atrocities Act vide FIR No.58/2019 on 06.07.2019 at Police Station Easgaon by Naini Saroja (ST) against forest officials after lapse of many days of the incident. After the incident immediately I have lodged a complaint against Sri Koneru Krishna and others (38) culprits for which a case has been registered vide FIR No.55/19 dt: 30.06.2019 in Easgaon Police Station of KB-Asifabad District. For these incidents a detailed report was submitted to the Government with a request to issue necessary instructions to the District Administration and Police Department to extend necessary protection and co-operation to the forest staff while their discharge their duties. Further, it was also requested to take up detailed investigation of the said incident of criminal assault and take stringent action against the culprits. Further it is perceived that there is a serious threat to me. The benign PCCF wrote a letter to the Government with a request to provide police protection to officers and staff. Accordingly, vide Director General of Police, Telangana State, Hyderabad Memorandum Rc.No.243/L&O.I/2019, dt:12.07.2019, instructed the Superintendent of Police KB-Asifabad District to provide police protection to the forest officers viz FDO and FRO. Accordingly, 2+2 armed police personnel were provided to me. It is further submitted that since there was a prima facie negligence of duty on the part of local police officials, the then Sub-Divisional Police Officer (DSP), Kaghaznagar Sri P.Sambiah and the then Circle Inspector of Police, Kaghaznagar (Rural), Sri S.Venkatesh were placed under suspension.

The entire episode of criminal assault on the FRO Anita and the other staff was widely publicized in the media. The Hon'ble Supreme Court also took notice of the matter and the Bench comprising the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Mishra and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta in the presence of Mr. Harish Salve

Contd.. on page No. 31



Sri N.Sridhar, I.A.S., C&MD, SCCL inaugurating Telanganaku Harithaharam in Singareni



6 years old plantation
(Hardwickia)

- SCCL contributes 10% of country's total coal production. SCCL achieved the highest ever coal dispatches of 64.6 M.T. during 2017-18.
- SCCL planted 3.72 crores of saplings in 10,932 Hectars of land (up to July 2017)

Rehabilitation of RF land (Non mandated)

- SCCL honoured with "Indira Gandhi Vriksha Mitra Award - 2004", "Teri Corporate Environment Award - 2004", "Golden Peacock Environment Management Award-2005" and "Golden Peacock Innovative Product/ service award -2015" and many more for it's Eco & Environmental friendly mining.
- Sri N.Sridhar I.A.S., C&MD SCCL honoured with "Asia Pacific Enterprenuer Ship Award - 2018" and "Outstanding Leadership Award - 2018".



THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED

(A Government Company)
Telangana State

Old Memories







GreenAP

Mobile App



- With a vision to increase green spaces and to improve the quality of life of the people, **Andhra Pradesh** Government has come up with a unique initiative with the support of APG&BC in launching **GreenAP** mobile application.
- This app helps in bridging the gap between consumers and the vast vendor eco-system across the country who are dealing with green products and services.
- Consumers will now have access to vendors to procure plants of various kinds including indoor, exotic, lawns, roof top gardens, vertical gardens, etc.
- With this mobile app they will have access to the products like pot vendors, aquariums, landscape designers and many more.

Salient Features



Vendor Directory



News



Enquiries



Forums



Events

Consumers can select vendors who are closer to their city or town for any purchase by browsing through the hundreds of profiles available in the **GreenAP** mobile app. Consumers can access vendors via WhatsApp, SMS or Phone.



Download **GreenAP** app today!



For more information, please contact our help line number: **+91 7997650835**

Continuation from page No. 26

Senior Advocate and Amicus Curiae, Mr. ADN Rao, Advocate and Amicus Curiae and other Advocates passed the following order:

it is submitted that the woman forest officer, while she was discharging her official duties, has been beaten severely. Photographs of injuries have been shown in the Court today, which be placed on record. It is also submitted that on the other hand an offence under Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, has been registered against that officer. In the aforesaid peculiar circumstances, we stay the proceedings against the forest officer in the said matter.

In future, police protection be provided to women forest officers as and when required by them and the concerned superintendent of Police of the District to ensure that police protection is provided to women forest officers whenever it is sought for in the State of Maharashtra and Telangana. Let the Chief Secretary

of the State file the action taken report, ensure compliance of order and propose how to protect the officers from such assaults”.

In compliance of the above order the Chief Secretary of Telangana and Superintendent of Police K.B.Asifabad District filed their affidavits in the Supreme Court giving assurance to act in protecting forest staff while they are on their duty. These affidavits were filed in I.A.No.102895 of 2019 in W.P.No.202 of 1995 in T.N.Godavaran Thirumulpad Vs Union of India and others.

I took the trouble of collecting the affidavits from the respective officers and carried them to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and they were filed by the Advocate on record for the State of Telangana.

Further during this rainy season in the month of July 2019 about 625 acres (250 Ha.) of retrieved encroachment lands in four ranges were taken up plantation under DFL Kaleshwaram project.

(to be continued)



***Life is made royal by attitude
and not by circumstances!***

Birthday Greetings

*We wish the following born on the dates mentioned
"A Very Happy Birth Day"*

S.No.	Name of the Member	D.O.B.	S.No.	Name of the Member	D.O.B.
Sarva Sri			Sarva Sri		
1.	A.V. Joseph	05-08-1956	06.	Smt.Sunita J.MaheshBhagwat	26-08-1970
2.	P. Rajendranath	10-08-1953	07.	S.Srikanthanatha Reddy	25-08-1974
3.	M. Mohan Rao	12-08-1952	08.	B. Srinivas	02-09-1962
4.	L.R. Sekhar	13-08-1953	09.	V. Ram Mohan	06-08-1967
5.	K. Suryanarayana	15-08-1952	10.	A. Narsimha Reddy	08-08-1983
6.	V. Kishan	16-08-1950	11.	T. Venu Babu	09-08-1969
7.	M. Pradyumna Reddy	23-08-1955	12.	A. Rama Murthy	10-08-1969
8.	N.V. Jayanti Babu	23-08-1953	13.	S. Venkatesh	15-08-1977
9.	A. Sudhakar	24-08-1948	14.	Smt. P. Sunitha	15-08-1980
10.	D. Basavasankar Rao	25-08-1955	15.	M. Venu Madhav Rao	16-08-1967
11.	P. Vishweshwaraiah	27-08-1951	16.	Ch. Sivaiah	20-08-1967
12.	C. Muralidhar Rao	28-08-1941	17.	S. Rajasekhar	20-08-1970
13.	P. Ranga Raju	30-08-1952	18.	I. Kasi Viswanatha Raju	20-08-1967
14.	T.V. Ranga Rajan	31-08-1935	19.	S.M. Hussainy	20-08-1961
15.	M. Narasimha Reddy	02-09-1954	20.	Smt. P.N. Adilakshmi	23-08-1970
16.	K. Tulasi Rao	03-09-1954	21.	Ms. E. Harika	24-08-1984
S.No. Name of the Serving Officers D.O.B.			22.	P. Anil Kumar	30-08-1965
Sarva Sri			23.	K. Ashok Kumar	31-08-1976
01.	Ananth Shankar	07-08-1988	24.	M. Ravi Prasad	04-09-1966
02.	Smt. M. Revathi	09-08-1970	- Secretary		
03.	P.s. Srinivasa Murthy	14-08-1962			
04.	Sivala Ram Babu	21-08-1980			
05.	Dr.V.BhaskaraRamanaMurthy	24-08-1961			

Ethno and Traditional medicinal practices in vogue for treating bone fractures in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana States of India

By

Dr. N.V. Jayanth Babu

INTRODUCTION: Pharmacognosy deals with the study of medicinal plants and is classified under applied Botany. The term “**Ethnobotany**” was coined by an American Botanist Prof. John W. Harshberger (1895) of Pennsylvania University. “Ethnos” means people and Botany means study of plants. India is having about 45000 species of plants and vast ethnos botanical knowledge exists in India from the ancient time which is as old as human civilization which is being eroded slowly. In the year 1982, an All India co-ordinate research project on Ethnos biology was launched by the Ministry of Environment & Forests G. O. I. with 18 research centers and many botanists are working on this subject. At present Ethnos botany linked with Economic botany, is growing rapidly, and attracting the attention of the people very much widely.

Traditional medicine refers to the knowledge/skills, based on the theory's beliefs and experiences, indigenous to different cultures for treatment or improvement of physical and medical illness. According to Botanical survey of India (BSI) India is home to more than 8000 species of medicinal plants. This country has rich history of traditional healing systems. Despite enormous progress being scaled in modern medical system, about 80% of the world population still depend on traditional systems of medicine for primary health care, which is true in Indian scenario; Anonymous, (2002). Medicine in contemporary India is a fascinating blend of traditional system with conventional one and often been used for various historical, cultural and ecological and socio-economic reasons; (Khan, (2006) Kunwar et

al., (2010). It is very important to document, analyze and evaluate this knowledge not only for their cultural reasons, but also for their commercial value, as ethnos medicinal uses of plants is one of the **most** successful criteria used by the pharmaceutical industry in finding new therapeutic agents (Cox and Balick, 1994).

In the present study, information was collected based on the usage of medicinal plants available in the Eastern Ghats to treat the bone fractures.

The Eastern Ghats are a long chain of broken hills that pass mainly through three states viz., Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu (Logres and Meher-Homji, 1982). They run about 1750 km with an average width of about 100 km between Mahanadi and Vaigai rivers along the Indian east coast. In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Eastern Ghats are situated between 120 38' – 22° N latitudes and 780 50' – 840 46' E longitudes. The altitude ranges from 300 – 1000 M above MSL and the vegetation varies from semi-evergreen forests to scrub jungles. Tribes like Koyas, Kondareddis, Valmiki, Chenchus, Lambadas, Jatapus, Savaras, Bagatas, Porjas, Gonds, Yanadis and Yerukalas are the inhabitants of the forest regions of Eastern Ghats.

Generally, Jaanapada / folklore and inherited medicinal practices are not easily revealed or shared with anyone. They avoid by saying that, if they tell the names of the Plants, their medicine will not work. Tribal people may share their knowledge with certain people only, under special circumstances. The native Doctors living in the villages located in

the fringes of forest areas also will not reveal their secrets of inherited knowledge of their profession so easily. As a Forest officer, the author was privileged to work in the interior Forest areas of Eastern Ghats located in Andhra Pradesh as well as in Telangana and visited several remote places in Sheshachalam, Kodur, Balapalli, Palakonda, Iankamala, Veligondas, Ahobilam, Rudravaram, Mahanandi, Central Nallamalas, Srisilam, Mahaboob nagar, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Bhadrachalam, Sileru. and other places got acquainted with the treatment practices - which are furnished herein. In that process, came across with so many tribal people, as well as many native doctors, well versed in treating ailments successfully with the plants available in the nature locally. As a field Botanist, being very much enthusiastic and eager to know the wonderful healing properties of plants, the author spent his valuable time in meeting them repeatedly for interacting with such knowledgeable people to know the proven effective established secret formulae and therapeutic values of such wonderful plants. While doing so, he used to compare, verify and ascertain the treatment practices and usage of herbs in different areas, for curing different ailments in different locations. Lot of research work has been done in this field resulting addition of several plant species to the existing literature.

Here is one case study: The author met a reputed Unani doctor, well acquainted with inherited knowledge of healing bone fractures. At that time, he was treating a patient who sustained bone fracture in an accident. The collar bone was broken into two pieces. During the course of interactions with the patient as well as the Doctor, it was revealed that, earlier the patient also sustained a bone fracture for the same collar bone, while he was riding a motor cycle and treated by the same doctor only. It was the second fracture that occurred for the same collar bone. The corresponding X ray sheets clearly indicated that the said two fractures were occurred

on the same collar bone just side by side, but not on the same spot. The doctor was very much confidently said that a once a fracture treated by him cannot re occur on the same spot, because of such strong qualitative bonding/re union. In fact, collar bone fracture is very much painful one, takes a long time for healing, also very much complicated and challenging for any Doctor. The strength and quality of reunion of a fractured bone is proven to be extraordinary here. Such secret and effective formula was shared by the Doctor to the author.

Another case study: The author met one reputed herbal doctor practicing inherited treatments for bone fractures and other ailments. The Doctor brought one country hen, broken its leg, applied an herbal poultice, after setting the fractured bone and tied with a piece of cloth using bamboo splints. He arrested the movements of the chicken by tying it with a thread firmly and asked to visit the same place after a week. After one week the wrapped cloth, splints were removed and the hen was let free in the open area, which moved fast without any limping. Here the duration of reunion of a fractured bone is very short and effective. The doctor was very confidently affirming that for humans, the duration of reunion of a bone fracture is 2 to 3 weeks only. The secret and effective formula comprising the herbs and other ingredients used by him was shared to the author by that Doctor.

Another case study: The author with his efforts could come to know the secret formulae and the plants being used by one of the famous bone setters in both A.P. & Telangana, who earn lakhs of rupees income per month, only on this profession, whose treatment center is in Chittoor district. The species used by them for treating bone fractures are *Senna occidentalis* and *Ormocarpum cochinchinensis*. For treating bone joints dislocations, repairing the tear of tendons and ligaments, the plant species being used by them are *Bambusa arundinacea* and

Dendrocalamus strictus. Here in all the above 3 case studies it is observed that, the unique properties like 1. Strong & qualitative bonding 2. Quick healing 3. Pain less treatment are very much noteworthy and matchless.

BONE FRACTURES: Bone fractures are caused due to accidents, violent acts and also due to natural calamities. Bone fractures are accompanied by severe pain, swelling and often injuries also. Fractures include 1) Hair line bone fractures 2) Incomplete fractures (Green stick fractures) 3. Simple bone fractures (Chalk stick Fractures) 4) Multiple fractures. In nature there are some wonderful plants, and traditional medical practices in vogue for healing such bone fractures quite effectively. In Tribal and Folk (Jaanapada) medicine, hair line fractures, incomplete fractures, simple fractures can be healed safely and easily. Whereas, for treating multiple fractures, or compound fractures proper medical expertise, care, diagnosis through X Ray and expertise treatments are essentially required initially, to re-set the fractured bone/bones in proper alignment. After resetting the fractured bone in original alignment, doctors generally advice **bed rest for a period of at least 3 months**. Usage of powerful Pain killers and injections for a longer period may harm the health of the individuals. **Allopathic treatment done for healing fractured bones is time taking ie., at least 3 to 6 months period**. Traditional proven Ethnos botanical medicinal practices prescribed herein are 1) **Safe, cost effective, cause strong, qualitative re union/ bonding in between fractured bones very much quickly (1 to 2 months depending on the intensity) 2) without usage of any pain killers for Trauma, cost effective and are without any side effects. 3) In case of Osteoporosis patients bone fractures are very much common and occur frequently. In such cases also with this treatments bones becomes relatively stronger**

and the re union of fractured bone is quicker and stronger.

The information furnished herein is very much authentic, elaborate, effective and experimented several times by the author for healing bone fractures successfully. In this paper a detailed narration of the procedures to be followed for collection of the required plant materials, preparation of decoctions, infusions, formulae along with dosages of herbal medicines to be used by different age groups, period of treatment, formulae for preparation of hot and cold poultices and other methodologies are furnished.

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED FOR COLLECTION OF THE REQUIRED PLANT MATERIALS AND FURTHER PROCESSING INCLUDING THE METHODS OF PREPARATION OF INFUSIONS, DOSAGES, DIFFERENT POULTICES USED FOR CURING BONE FRACTURES AND ALSO FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT

1. Fully developed /matured leaves/ flowers are to be collected in the morning time preferably at the time of sunrise and to use the same before one month. In case green material, is to be used on the same day.
2. Bark, from stem / roots is to be collected from healthy trees, preferably at the time of flowering or fruiting. Cuticle / dead material/ flakes are to be rejected.
3. Underground rhizomes roots are to be collected:
 - a) From the annuals before flowering
 - b) From the biannual before flowering or at the end of the year
 - c) From the perennials before leaves begin to appear

The collected plant materials like Flowers, leaves are to be dried in shade under sunlight
4. The dried plant material is to be stored in dry place, after short exposure to sunlight to avoid

fungus attack and to be stored in bags/boxes duly labeling the details.

5. Roots, Stems and Bark of plants can be dried under sun directly, labeled and preserved.

Preparation of Infusions and Decoctions:

Stainless steel / earthen vessels are to be used for boiling water. Vessels of aluminum, copper, brass, zinc and other metal vessels are to be avoided.

Hot water infusion: pure and soft water is to be boiled in stainless steel/ earthen vessel. The collected flowers or pounded leaves, or powders of roots, or stem or stem bark, root powders or seeds, rhizomes etc., as specified with indicated quantity to be added in the boiling water and flame is to be put-off. Steep for 15 minutes and allowed to stain.

Cold water infusion: Indicated plant material is to be steeped in cold water for a night and to be used in the morning.

Decoction: The Root/ Stem/ Bark etc., powders are gently boiled in pure water for 10 minutes.

Dosage for adults: 5 grams per 1 day. 5 grams of plant material powder as indicated can be mixed in 100 ml. of water can be used /consumed twice a day in two split doses in the form of Decoction/Hot or Cold-water infusions. The decoctions/infusions are to be prepared every day afresh and should not be stored.

Dosage for children: Age: 2 to 5 years 1 gram of plant powder is specified. Age: 6 to 10 years 2 grams of plant powder is specified. Age: 11 to 14 years 3 grams of plant powder is specified.

Poultice is a soft and paste like medicated plant moss, mixed along with other ingredients in various forms, applied on the body i.e., on the affected body parts to overcome inflammation, as well as for joining the fractured Bones. Poultice is applied on the skin around the fractured bone as a coat with uniform

thickness. A thin, clean white cloth or muslin cloth is to be wrapped over the poultice tightly, in the form of bandage and splints are placed over the bandage and again wrapped with the same cloth for arresting the movements of the fractured limb, as well as for ensuring stability.

Hot poultice: If the ingredients of the poultice are applied in heated condition to ward off severe inflammation is called hot poultice.

Cold poultice: Certain poultices applied in cool condition/temperature, have cooling effect on the swollen/inflamed Fractures.

Along with the specified plant material, certain ingredients are also mixed and applied as poultice for the following reasons.

1. For enhancing the effectiveness of the medicinal properties the plant is being used
2. For supply of essentially required elements like calcium, Magnesium, phosphorous, and others for causing, quick healing of fractured bone as well as for creating strong, qualitative, and effective bond in between fractured bone. Different types of poultices are used depending on the intensity of fractures sustained, and accordingly poultices are classified as detailed below.

Poultices

Specified plant material pastes or powder is to added as per the dosages recommended, to the following ingredients and to be grounded into a homogeneous paste for the purpose of external application on the skin, with uniform thickness, around the fractured bone. After application of poultice, a thin soft, clean, white cloth/ muslin cloth is to be immersed, made wet in the poultice and is to be wrapped tight around the poultice. Splints of bamboo in adequate numbers and size are to be placed around the limb to arrest the movements and to be wrapped around using cloth.

Table- No. 1 Poultice No – I

S.No.	Ingredient	Quantity
1.	Specified plant material powder or paste	
2.	Garlic clefts	3 no Paste (Acts as pain reliever)
3	Black pepper	8 nos. Powder.(Acts as pain reliever)
4	Shell lime powder	2 grams.(The required calcium is supplemented for healing the fractured bone)
5	Jaggery powder	5grams Calcium supplement+Binding/Adhesion)
6	Egg white yolk	Optimum quantity -- to be used to make all the above ingredients into a paste (Calcium supplement + Binding)

Table-No 2: Poultice No- II.

(Poultice no –II is the best -- used for curing simple and compound fractures- very much quickly and effectively)

S.No	Specified Ingredient	Quantity
1	Garlic clefts	3 nos. Paste (Acts as pain reliever)
2	Black pepper	8 nos. Powder(Acts as pain reliever)
3	Mustard seed	5 grams. Powder. (Acts as pain reliever)
4	Gomutra shilajit	5 grams. Powder.(An exudation obtained from rocks of certain hill ranges is called Shilajit, and when it is treated with cow urine is called Gomutra shilajit. It plays an excellent role in re-uniting the broken bones)
5	Paluku sambrani	5 grams. Powder. (Benzoin available in Ayurveda pachari shops (like Munna lal dawa saz) acts as pain reliever)
6	Egg white yolk	Optimum quantity for mixing all the ingredients in to paste.
7	Baalinta bolu	5 grams. Powder. (Gum of commifera sps. Available in Ayurveda Pachari shops acts as pain reliever)

Table- No: 3. Poultice No – III.

S.No	Ingredient	Quantity
1	Albizia amara	5 grams leaf powder.
2	Wheat	5 grams of finely pounded seed powder.
3	Turmeric powder	3 grams.
4	Goat's milk	Optimum quantity for mixing all the ingredients in to paste.

Table- No. 4. FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION

Plants used for curing bone fractures, dosages, and methods of usage(for external application only)

Sl. No.	Name of Species/ Family / Local name	Plant Parts used and Doses	Mode of Preparation and usage
1	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i> Amaranthaceae Vuttareni	Paste of whole plant -25 grams.	The specified plant parts of <i>Achyranthus</i> and <i>Wrightia</i> are to be mixed made into fine paste and to be applied externally as poultice. For better results, the two plant pastes are to be mixed with other ingredients specified in the formula furnished under POULTICE II preparation and applied as poultice on the skin around fractured bone. This results in alleviation of pain and for re-union of fractured bone
2	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> Apocynaceae Palabarika	Leaves paste -25 grams.	
3	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> Pedaliaceae Yenugu Palleru	Leaves, Fruits/ seeds paste 25 grams	Fine pastes of the specified plant parts of <i>Pedaliium murex</i> and <i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> are to be mixed well and applied externally as a poultice. For better results, the two plant pastes are to be mixed with other ingredients specified in the formula furnished under POULTICE II preparation and applied as poultice on the skin around the fractured bone. This alleviates pain and joins the fractured bones qualitatively and effectively.
4	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i> Asclepiadaceae Dudi paala teega	Leaves and Roots Paste - 25 grams	
5	<i>Ipomea sepiaria</i> Convolvulaceae Golla jiddu or Gorre jiddu	Leaves paste -25 grams	Fine paste of the specified plant parts of <i>Ipomea sepiaria</i> or <i>Ipomea hedirfolia</i> to be mixed and applied externally as a poultice. For better results, any one of the plant paste is to be mixed with other ingredients specified in the formula furnished under POULTICE –II and applied as poultice on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged. This alleviates pain and joins the fractured bones qualitatively and effectively.
6	<i>Ipomea hedirfolia</i> Convolvulaceae Golla jiddu or Gorre jiddu	Leaves paste 25 grams	
7	<i>Pergularia daemia</i> Asclepiadaceae Dustapaaku, Jittapaaku	Leaves paste 25 grams	25 grams of the leaves paste of <i>Pergularia daemia</i> and shell lime powder 3 grams are to be mixed made into fine paste and applied externally as poultice for relieving pain and for uniting the fractured bones. For better results the poultice is prepared with the ingredients specified in the formula furnished under POULTICE-I.and bandaged. This alleviates pain and unites fractured bones effectively.

8	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> Menispermaceae Dusari teega	Leaves paste of male plants 25 grams	Fine paste of the leaves of male plants of <i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> is to be mixed with limestone powder, jaggery and egg white yolk, grinded to get fine paste and applied around the skin on the fractured bone. Or for better results the plant paste is to be mixed with other ingredients furnished under POULTICE- I and applied on the fractured bone and bandaged for quick healing of fractures and for alleviation of pain
9	<i>Securiniga virosa</i> Euphorbiaceae Tella Pooli	Leaves paste 25 grams	Leaves paste of securiniga plant is mixed with the ingredients mentioned in poultice - I and applied on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged for quick setting of fractured bone and for pain relief.
10	<i>Senna occidentalis</i> Caesalpinoideae Kasintha or Kasivenda	Leaves paste 25 grams	Fine paste of leaves of <i>Senna occidentalis</i> to be mixed with egg white yolk and lime powder and applied on the skin around the fractured bone twice in a week for 3 weeks or mixed with other ingredients of POULTICE I for the better results.
11	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i> Dodonaceae Bandedu	Fresh green leaves. The mid linier veins of the leaves are to be removed manually, pounded to get moist powder of the leaves weighing 25 grams.	Moist leaf powder of <i>Dodonea</i> is to be mixed with the ingredients of POULTICE- I, and applied on the skin around the fractured bone for the best results
12	<i>Aerva javanica</i> Amaranthaceae Pedda konda pindi	Whole plant powder or paste about 25 grams.	Whole plant powder or paste of <i>Aerva javanica</i> is to be mixed with the ingredients mentioned in POULTICE- I formula and applied on the skin around fractured bone for re union of fractured bone and for alleviation of pain.
13	<i>Sterculia urens</i> Malvaceae Yerra Poliki	Root /stem bark powder 25 grams and it's gum 10 grams	Root bark powder, gum 10 grams are to be mixed with the specified ingredients of POULTICE I and applied on the skin around the fractured bone for alleviation of pain and for effective re union of fractured bones.

14	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> Mimosoideae Nalla thumma	Fine stem bark powder 25 grams and its gum 10 grams	Stem bark powder, Gum powder are to be mixed with the specified ingredients of POULTICE III and applied on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged for alleviating the pain and for joining the fractures.
15	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i> Sapotaceae Paala	Stem Bark powder 25 grams	Fine Stem bark powder is to be mixed with the specified ingredients of POULTICE I and applied on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged for alleviating the pain and for joining the fractured bones very much effectively.
16	<i>Albizzia amara</i> Mimosaceae Chigara, Cheekireni	Leaves paste 25 grams	Fine leaves powder/ paste is to be mixed with the specified ingredients of POULTICE I and applied on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged for alleviating the pain as well as for joining the bones effectively.
17	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Menispermaceae Tippa Teega	Stem paste 25 grams	Fine stem paste is to be mixed with the specified ingredients of POULTICE III and applied on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged for alleviating pain and for joining fractured bones.
18	<i>Bamboosa arundanaceae</i> Poaceae Mullem Veduru, Hallow / Thorny Bamboo	Leaves and juvenile shoots paste 25 grams	Fine paste is to be mixed with the specified ingredients mentioned in POULTICE III and applied on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged for alleviating pain and for joining fractured bones.
19	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Apocynaceae Ganneru (with white flowers only)	Leaves paste of the plants having white flowers only – 25 grams	Fine paste of leaves is to be mixed with the specified ingredients mentioned in POULTICE III and applied on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged for alleviating pain and for joining fractured bones.
20	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Mimosoideae Athapathi, Lajjavathi	Fine paste of leaves 25 grams	Fine paste of leaves is to be mixed with the specified ingredients mentioned in POULTICE III and applied on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged for alleviating pain and for joining fractured bones.
21	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> Cucurbitaceae Chedu sorakaaya/ chedu anapakaaya	Fruit paste/ Fruit powder – 25 grams (only bitter tasting fruit to be used)	Fine fruit paste or fruit powder is to be mixed with 3 grams of shell lime powder and a paste is to be prepared by adding and grinding with sheep milk. This paste is to be applied on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged.

22	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> Poaceae Sadana veduru	Leaves and juvenile shoots paste 25 grams	Fine paste is to be mixed with the specified ingredients mentioned in POULTICE - I and applied on the skin around the fractured bone and bandaged for alleviating pain and for joining fractured bones.
23	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Convolvulaceae Bangaruteega	Whole plant paste, 100 grams	Plant paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
24	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> Lauraceae Bangaru pasi	Whole plant paste, 100 grams	Plant paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
25	<i>Venda tesellata</i> Orchidaceae	Whole plant paste, 100 grams	Plant paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
26	<i>Aegle mormelos</i> Rutaceae Maredu	Stem / Root bark powder/paste 25 grams	Stem /Root bark paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
27	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> Caesalpiniaceae Addaaku	Bark powder/ paste 25 grams	Bark paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
28	<i>Canthium parviflorum</i> Rubiaceae Balusu	Fine bark powder/ paste 25 grams	Bark paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
29	<i>Grewia hirsuta</i> Tiliaceae Guba tada	Fine Bark powder/ paste 25 grams	Bark power/ paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice No. III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
30	<i>Trichodesma indicum</i> Boraginaceae Guvvagutti	Whole plant	Whole plant paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
31	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> Capparidaceae Aare	Leaf paste 25 grams	Leaf paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged

32	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i> Capparidaceae Nalla uppi	Leaf paste and bark paste 25 grams	Leaf paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
33	<i>Azema tetracantha</i> Salvadoraceae Tella uppi	Leaf paste and bark paste 25 grams	Leaf paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
34	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Dipterocarpaceae Guggilum	Stem bark powder/ paste 25 grams	Stem bark paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
35	<i>Uraria picta</i> Fabaceae Pittagovu	Whole plant pastes 25 grams	Whole paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged
36.	<i>Ormocarpum</i> <i>cochin-chinensis</i> Fabaceae Adavi-munaga, Nalla kaasna	Whole plant pastes 25 grams	Whole paste is to be mixed with the ingredients of poultice –III, applied on the skin around the fractured area and bandaged

(To be continued)

“If you can’t feed a hundred people, feed just one.”

– Mother Teresa

Continuation from page No. 46

according to the statement filed with the Federal Court of Australia in Victoria state. It alleges that the country’s economy and the national reputation in international financial markets will be significantly affected by the Australian government’s response to climate change.

The risks are crucial to an investor’s decision to trade in government bonds and an investor is entitled to be informed of those risks, it adds. The student is seeking a declaration that the government breached its duty of disclosure and

an injunction pausing further promotion of such bonds until it complies.

“O’Donnell versus The Commonwealth is the first case in the world dealing with climate as a material risk to the sovereign bond market,” her lawyers say on their website.

Who is Katta O’Donnell? The fifth-year law student, who owns Australian government bonds, studies at La Trobe University and grew up in Hillsville in the Central Highlands in Victoria.

Let's Nourish Nature

By
T. Anusha

To keep the balance in the natural world, we must also help various species to continue to exist. We have made this planet a world of steel and concrete to sustain humanity but at the cost of other species, and it has become more imperative upon us to conserve these resources that are vital to human survival. The World Nature Conservation Day 2020 is observed on July 28 across the world to raise awareness about protecting the natural resources. Nature is facing huge problems like deforestation and illegal wildlife trade on the rise. Everyone must promote environment-friendly activities in their daily life to lead a Green Lifestyle. *Swachh Bharath Abhiyaan*, Project Tiger, Mangroves for the future (MFF) are some initiatives that India has undertaken to conserve nature.

Measures to protect nature are not restricted to government but also common man should play the most vital role in conservation. A small change in our life style as well as in our daily routine can definitely make huge difference in nature conservation effort. Wondering how you can get involved in practicing such divine effort? Try turning off the faucet when you brush your teeth in the morning, or participate in a nature walk with some friends to appreciate the resources that surround us. Also try growing a simple vertical garden on your home wall. All these simple things can make you a part of the nature conservation mission.

The lack of vegetation in urbanized areas, as result of human establishments, directly affects the quality of life, from physical and aesthetical point of view. Vertical Gardening is a special kind of urban gardening suitable to small spaces, particularly for decorating the walls and roofs in various styles. This is an alternative method for gardening by expanding

the scope of growing plants in a vertical space. Intensive urbanization has left hardly any horizontal space for outdoor gardens. Green walls are not only spectacularly beautiful, but also helpful in enlivening the ambiance. Green walls can absorb heated gas in the air, lower both indoor and outdoor temperature, providing a healthier indoor air quality as well as a more beautiful space. Living green walls make a breathtaking statement by creating alluring and inviting environments. They are as equally impressive in appearance as they are purveyors of good health; the plants in the walls work as a natural air-filtration system that building occupants can enjoy. Employees are greeted by a green lush environment while savoring the soothing effects of being around an abundance of foliage.

Benefits of Vertical gardening:

- Aesthetic effects
- Acts as natural insulation for hot and cold air and a save energy for your building
- Reduces CO2 levels and increases oxygen and improves air quality
- Conserves water and watering takes less effort
- Sound absorption and noise absorption
- Improves thermal insulation and energy efficiency
- Provides protection to buildings from adverse temperature and hence improves the life expectancy of the buildings
- Mitigate urban island heat effect

A part from vertical gardening there are many other ways to sustainably utilize our nature which include:

- Planting more trees to maintain the ecosystem and to prevent soil erosion

- Use the water resources in a proper way and reuse the kitchen water for watering the gardens
- Reduce the usage of electricity
- Use the recyclable and biodegradable products
- Ensure the recycling of wastes
- Grow the own vegetables by using organic compost
- Install water treatment plants and rainwater harvesting

All the above said measures can be followed not only in bulk and expensive ways but also within small communities by using very low budget. Our planet

provides us with all of the resources that modern exploitation has given us, through wood, medicine, water, plants and animals to eat, metals, vitamins, minerals - yet it's exploited for money with systems of varied complexity. Nature has given us SO much. If we don't conserve, we lose these precious privileges to exploitation and abuse of resources.

World Nature Conservation Day recognizes that a healthy environment is the foundation for a stable and productive society and to ensure the well-being of present and future generations, we all must participate to protect, conserve, and sustainably manage our natural resources. ♦

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Shakti, a social organization, represented by its Director Dr P. Sivarama Krishna filed PIL Writ Petition No. 11136/1991 and questioned the validity of G.O, Ms. No. 185. Shankara Reddy filed W.A. No. 5 of 1992 against order made in WPMP No. 21427 of 1991 in W.P. No. 11136 of 1990.

W.A. No. 5 of 1992 and W.P. No. 11136 of 1990 were disposed of by a common judgment.

Writ Petition No 11136 of 1991 was allowed and G.O.Ms. 185 dates 09.07.1990 was quashed.

Writ Appeal No. 5 of 1992 was dismissed.

The Court held that the appellant is only the power of attorney who is trying to cut down the trees on behalf of pattadars for his benefit while the Forest Officer was well within his rights to refuse to grant the transit permits. ♦

"The power of human empathy, leading to collective action, saves lives, and frees prisoners. Ordinary people, whose personal well-being and security are assured, join together in huge numbers to save people they do not know, and will never meet....

Unlike any other creature on this planet, humans can learn and understand, without having experienced. They can think themselves into other people's places....We do not need magic to change the world, we carry all the power we need inside ourselves already: we have the power to imagine better.

News and Notes

Wildlife photographer Shaaz Jung recently captured a rare black panther exploring Kabini Forest in Karnataka: The black panther is notoriously difficult to catch a glimpse of in the wild, and even more challenging to capture on camera. However, wildlife photographer Shaaz Jung specializes in tracking down these rarely spotted animals. He's been photographing the elusive big cat for the last four years, and his most recent images of the majestic black beauty have gone viral. His images of a black panther exploring Kabini Forest in Karnataka, India were recently posted on Twitter, where they've been shared over 60,000 times.

Jung has been fascinated by black panthers ever since he first saw one. "Ever since our eyes first met, my passion became an obsession and it was my ultimate goal to shed more light on the master of darkness," says Jung. "Today I am extremely fortunate to be making a film on him for Nat Geo WILD as well as writing an extensive research paper." In one image, Jung manages to capture the moment the panther looks directly into the lens, revealing its intense stare.

During another trip to the forests of Kabini, Jung captures a panther padding through the eerie grounds at dawn. "We drove out at first light and watched darkness lift to reveal nothing but ambiguous shapes in the thick mist," he recalls. "We parked ourselves under the old Banyan, where he was seen the day before. The silence was deafening and dawn was like the dead of night. No songbirds sang, no crickets hummed, yet there was an eerie sensation of being watched. Spending years on the same track, tracking the same animals, strengthens your intuition and within minutes a ghostly figure slowly took shape on the road ahead. It drifted by us in absolute silence and was by far my most chilling experience with the black panther."

Dog calls help for fellow canine stuck in sewer: Just like Lassie, Kafae alerts the humans his girlfriend is stuck in a hole. Refusing to leave his friend, a barking dog in Sattahip brought help to a fellow canine stuck in a drainage pipe.

After finally getting the cover off, a rescuer risks life and limb to climb down into the drain to fetch the stranded canine paramour.

Ratchachai Anan, 78, called authorities after discovering Choke, a 2-year-old female, in a large pipe about three meters underground. She had run into the drainage system after being chased by other dogs and couldn't find her way out.

Choke plays hard to get, like any female would under such circumstances. Standing at a manhole barking was Choke's buddy, 2-year-old Kafae, who refused to leave as long as his girlfriend was in the hole. It took rescuers about two hours to lasso Choke and pull her up through the manhole. Ratchachai said he feeds dogs in the area every day and heard Kafae barking for help.

Assam floods: Worn-out Rhino rests on highway outside Kaziranga National Park: Kaziranga (Assam), July 18 (ANI): A Rhino was seen resting near National Highway 37 at Bagori Range yesterday (July 17) after it strayed out to Bandar Dhubi. Officials guided it back to the park. According to Kaziranga National Park Director, P Sivakumar they drive out operations to guide Rhino back to park. It was in very weak state, they gave veterinary support to it. Based on health, they will drive out or shift it to rescue centre. At least 66 animals had died after the Kaziranga National Park forest area was flooded. Large area of Kaziranga National Park has been submerged under flood water. The animals are having a tough time looking to safer areas.

COVID-19 community spread has started, cases in rural areas a bad sign:The Indian Medical Association (IMA) on Saturday said community transmission of Covid-19 in India has started and the situation looks bad.

Speaking to ANI, Dr V K Monga, the Chairman of IMA Hospital Board of India, said: "This is now an exponential growth. Every day the number of cases is increasing by more than around 30,000. This is really a bad situation for the country. There are so many factors connected with it but overall, this is now spreading to rural areas. This is a bad sign. It now shows a community spread."

The statement is significant as the central government has been maintaining that community transmission of Covid-19 has not started yet in India.

"In Delhi, we were able to contain it, but what about interior parts of the country in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa, Madhya Pradesh (which may be the new hotspots)?" Dr Monga, was quoted as saying.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on Saturday said that India recorded more than 34,000 cases of the coronavirus disease for two days in a row as the country's infection tally mounted to 10,38,716.

According to the health ministry, 34,884 fresh COVID-19 cases and 671 deaths were reported in the last 24 hours. On Friday, the country recorded 34,956 cases of the coronavirus disease.

There are as many as 3,58,692 active cases of the viral disease and 26,273 people have succumbed to the novel coronavirus to date.

The number of people who have recovered from the coronavirus disease crossed the 6,50,000-mark after 17,994 patients were cured between

Friday and Saturday morning. The recovery rate was at 62.93 per cent, down from Friday's 63.33 per cent, as 6,53,750 patients were cured in a single day.

According to reports, the government has said that India has 727.4 cases per million. Globally, the cases per million population in India are four to eight times less than some European countries.

Even as Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Delhi are reporting thousands of coronavirus cases every day, four eastern states have emerged as the biggest concerns for the Centre in tackling the coronavirus crisis.

West Bengal, Odisha, Assam and Bihar have shown high case positivity rates despite low levels of testing and the emergence of new virus clusters.

Student files climate change lawsuit against Australian government: An Australian student has filed a lawsuit against her government for failing to make clear climate change-related risks to investors in government bonds.

It is thought to be the first such case in the world.

Katta O'Donnell, 23, filed the civil action in the Federal Court on Wednesday.

A spokesperson for the Australian Treasury said it was aware of the case, but could not comment on the specifics.

Government bonds are an investment where you lend money to the government. In return, it promises to pay back a certain sum of money in the future, as well as interest in the meantime. The suit comes after wildfires killed at least 33 people and millions of animals last year.

What does the lawsuit say? "Australia is materially exposed and susceptible" to climate change risks,

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SHAKTI Vs. V. SHANKARA REDDY

By
K.B.R. Reddy

Author's Note: The judgment was rendered by a Division Bench comprising the Hon'ble Justice Mohamad Sardar Ali Khan and the Hon'ble Justice D. Reddappa Reddy of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh on 3rd April 1992. This is the first ever Public Interest Litigation supporting the cause of protecting trees and forest in Agency Area of RampaChowdavaram of East Godavari district.

The result of the case caused pleasant surprise and sensation in the corridors of Forest Department. By then I had retired. As soon as I came to know about it, I went to Secretariat and obtained a copy of the judgment. Of course, the judgment is also reported later in a Law Journal of Andhra Law Times. The judgment runs into 53 pages. I thumbed through a few of its pages; but could not make a study in depth to understand its intricacies and implications. Therefore, I kept it aside for better time; but was unable to lay my hands on it as it got mixed up with other papers. During the Lockout, I started rearranging the books and papers and I was able to trace it back. I took 2-3 days to read and understand the contents; because, it is an extraordinary and extremely interesting case where the locus standi of the PIL petitioner and provisions of Chapter III-A of Forest Act of 1967 were put to test. While working in the Head Office as ACCF (J) I was connected with the subject and the problem of Mutta. It was tackled with great fervour by the late E.V. Ram Reddi, Forest Secretary; the late P.S. Rao, CCF; the late S.M. Madaruddin, DFO, Kakinada and a few officers of the Secretariat in Forest, Revenue and Law Departments who zealously helped the cause of Forest Department. Of all the people connected with it, I am the only one of the few surviving to connect the past with the present and carry forward the message.

The judgment pertains to E.G. district but it deals with the legitimacy and constitutional validity of Chapter III-A which is retained in the Forest Acts of both the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, I urge the readers to read and assimilate the crux of the judgment. It is one paper which I drafted with due care and with my best effort. One unique feature of the judgment is that forest officer of Kakinada received compliments from the court.

Now, please read on----

Shakti is a Voluntary Social Organisation for the upliftment of Tribal in Rampachodavaram, East Godavari District, represented by its Director Dr P. Sivarama Krishna. (Petitioner in W.P. No. 11136/1990 and Respondent No. 5 in W.A. No. 5 of 1992). The Petitioner has done research in songs of tribal in Andhra Pradesh and had written a thesis on allied subject and was awarded Ph.D. degree by Osmania University in 1982.

V. Shankara Reddy is a forest contractor and the Appellant in W.A. No. 5 of 1992 against W.P.M.P. No. 21427 of 1991 in 11136 of 1990. He is the Power of Attorney holder of 11 non-tribal *pattadars* of land in Sy. Nos. 51/1 to 51/11 Chintalapudi village in East Godavari District having an extent of 208.19 Ha. It appears that these *pattadars* were originally the *ryots* of the erstwhile Muttadar of Mohanapuram Mutta and they were granted *pattas* under the Andhra Pradesh *Muttas* (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1969. Shakti is made Respondent 5.

Shakti, the petitioner in W.P. No. 11136 of 1990, assailed G.O.Ms.No. 185 EEFS&T.

(For III) dated 09.07.1990 and requested the Court to declare the G.O. as illegal and void. Shankara Reddy

was made Respondent No. 5. The court treated the writ petition as a Public Interest Litigation as it has been initiated by a social organization avowedly for the preservation of environment and suitable ecological conditions.

Shankara Reddy, G.P.A holder of 11 *pattadars* filed W.P. No. 14329 of 1988, which was disposed by a Division Bench (DB) on 09.03.1989. That writ petition was filed against the order of the DFO Kakinada who refused to grant permission to fell trees in the *patta* lands. W.P.No.14329 of 1988 was dismissed. A review petition was also dismissed on 21.04.1989. The matter was then carried to Supreme Court and SLP No. 9626 of 1989 was filed.

In W.A. No. 5 of 1992 and W.P. No.11136 of 1990, State of A.P. rep. by Secretary, Forest; CCF; District Collector, E.G. and DFO, Kakinada were impleaded as Respondents 1 to 4.

Deputy Collectors of Revenue Department were appointed as Settlement Officers under the Regulation and the job assigned to them was to recognize the land under occupation and enjoyment of individuals and grant *pattas*. But the land for which *pattas* have been granted is a virgin forest which was never brought under cultivation. It is contended by the Petitioner that the Settlement Officer ought not to have granted *pattas* to the persons without conducting a proper enquiry and spot inspection of the land.

Mutta is a land tenure (like Estate, Mahals, Mokasa etc) granted by the erstwhile British Government; and person in whose favour it is granted is called *Muttadar*. As a measure of Agricultural Reforms and to eliminate middleman in governance, these grants were abolished by the Governor by promulgating the Regulation. With a view to protect the tribal and their lands from exploitation in scheduled areas, the Forest Act in its application to scheduled areas, was modified by the Governor and the modification is by

way of additional chapter viz. Chapter III A (Sections 28-A to 28-D).

Forest Department was seized of the problem of protecting private forests in scheduled areas and the forest rights of the tribal a series meetings were held in the secretariat and ultimately the solution was found by introducing Chapter III-A to the Forest Act vide G.O.Ms. No. 871 F. & R.D (For III) dated 17.11.1977. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Collector of E.G. district and in consultation with the Prl.CCF, Chapter III-A was further amended by G.O. Ms. No. 210 E.F.E. S & T (For,III) dated 20.07.1988.

According to the amendment made by G.O. dated 20.07.1988, Power of Attorney holder cannot seek permission for felling of trees. In view of the amendment, the DFO Kakinada by his proceedings dated 10.08.1978 held that the GPA is not entitled to represent the case of the

pattadars Shankara Reddy challenged the DFO's orders and filed W.P. No. 14329 of 1988 and requested the court to declare that Chapter III-A as amended as unconstitutional, illegal and void. The Writ Petition was dismissed on 09.03.1989. Revision was also dismissed. Against this order the petitioner filed SLP No 9626 of 1989 in the Supreme Court.

Notwithstanding his approach to the Supreme Court, Shankara Reddy did some manoeuvring with the then Minister for Forests and other likeminded people and managed to get an order of the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 185 EFES&T (ForIII) dated 09.07.1990. The court held that the G.O. dated 09.07.1990 is clearly in violation of the amendment. In the opinion of the Court, the decision of the DFO that the petitioner ceased to be eligible to represent the *pattadars* is the correct interpretation of law.

In the course of hearing the arguments, the Learned Counsel for the Appellant traced the history of litigation

during the year 1983 and submitted that the rights of the Appellant have already crystallized. In support of the argument, the Counsel cited extensively from the judgments of the Supreme Court as precedents; but the Division Bench was unable to draw any parallel and held that there is no crystallization of the rights of the 5th Respondent, who is the Appellant in W.A. No. 5 of 1992, in any sense of the term, gets right to cut down the forest.

The writ petition filed by Shakti for a declaration that sub-section (3) of Section 28-B of the A.P. Forest Act 1967 is unconstitutional and void consequently G.O. Ms. No. 185 EFES&T

(For III) dated 09.07.1990 is also illegal and void. With regard to Section 28-B (3), the stand taken by the Government in the Counter-Affidavit is that they have not granted exemption in favour of the 5th Respondent in W.P. No. 11136 of 1990 and Appellant in W.A. No. W.A. No. 5 of 1992. It has been clearly stated in the counter affidavit that the said G.O. has not been passed exercising the powers of exemption vested in the Government. In any case, the stand taken in the counter is clear on the point that no power of exemption has been exercised. The Petitioner has given up the plea that the said provision is unconstitutional. It is only the District Collector who is competent to grant permission to cut the trees to any owner. Thus the permission granted under G.O. Ms. No. 185 is rendered nugatory.

Lastly, the Counsel raised the point of executive power of the State as provided in Art. 162 of the Constitution of India and submitted that it was within the power of the State Government to pass the order in G.O. Ms. No. 185. This was also not conceded by the Bench. In conclusion, the Court held that Respondent No. 5 is not only a power of attorney who is trying to cut down the forest growth on behalf of *pattadars* for his own benefit. The object of the legislation is to save the private forest in the schedule areas from denudation. Therefore, the Forest Officer

was, well within his right, to refuse to permit the transit permits to the appellant herein for removing the material after it is cut. Cutting down of the trees is a prospective operation which comes within the ambit and scope of the amended Section 28-B of the Forest Act.

For all the above reasons, the order of the Single Judge passed in W.P. No. 11136 of 1990 dated 21.12.1991 is confirmed and Writ Appeal No. 5 of 1992 is dismissed. G.O. Ms. No. 185 dated 09.07.1990 is quashed and Writ Petition No 11136 of 1990 is allowed to the extent indicated.

The oral request of the learned Counsel for the Appellant for granting leave to appeal in the Supreme Court is rejected as there is no question of law of substantial importance.

Source: 1992 (2) A.L.T. 514 (DB)

SUMMARY: Chapter III-A (Section 28-A to Section 28-D) was introduced in 1977 in the Forest Act 1967 exclusively for its application to schedule area. In 1988, Section 28-B was amended by adding a proviso.

Shankara Reddy, a forest contractor on the strength of power of attorney filed application before the DFO Kakinada seeking permission for felling trees in *patta* lands of non-tribal in schedule area.

The application was rejected. He therefore filed W.P. No. 14329 of 1988. It was dismissed.

A Review petition was also dismissed. Thereupon SLP No. 9626 of 1989 was filed in the Supreme Court.

As the matter stood, Shankara Reddy did some manoeuvring and touting, thereby managed to get G.O. Ms. No. 185 Forest Dept dated 09.07.1990 in his favour. The aforesaid G.O. was against the statute and therefore considered illegal and void.

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OBITUARY**Sri Eranki Venugopala Rao****15/7/1928 - 24/2020**

We record with profound grief the sudden demise of our senior colleague Sri Eranki Venugopala Rao Retd. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests. He had a peaceful death on 24th May 2020 at his home in road no 72, Jubilee hills. He was born on the 15th of July 1928 in a middle-class agricultural family in Gummaluru near Palakolu in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh to Sri E. Peri Sastry and Gangamma.

He studied B.Sc(Hons) in Andhra university. He joined forest service as Asst. Conservatory of Forests and trained at Indian Forest College, Dehradun for 2 years from 1950-1952. He secured (Hons) and was topper in his batch from Andhra Pradesh. After the practical training he was posted as District Forest Officer, Chittoor in 1958. He worked as D. F. O. Vishakhapatnam, Nirmal, Nellore and soil conservation division at Vishakhapatnam. He worked as Asst. Chief Conservator in Chief Conservator of Forests Office in Hyderabad. He was deputed to the United Kingdom from 1968-1969 to study forestry at Oxford University.

While working as soil conservation D. F. O at Vishakhapatnam he was promoted as Conservator of Forests. He worked as Conservator of Forests Kurnool from 1975- 1980. He was promoted as Chief Conservator of Forests and worked as C.C.F (social forestry). He retired as Principal Chief Conservator of forests in 1986.

He was hard working and efficient officer and said to be a stickler to rules. He was known as hard task master among his subordinates. He is survived by his wife Smt. Rukmini and 2 sons. His elder son Prabhakar Sastry is a doctor and he is practising as a consultant at Apollo hospital. His younger son is Narasimha Murthy who is a chemical engineer at Perth in Australia. he has 3 grand sons and 3 great grandchildren. He has a large number of friends to mourn his loss.

May his noble soul rest in peace.

- M.V.S. Prakash Rao

*"The only way to get over a death is by seeing
it as a life completed,
instead of a life interrupted."*

OBITUARY**Sri B. Malla Reddy****20.06.1937 -24.05.2020**

Sri Bokka Malla Reddy, CCF(Rtd) passed away peacefully on 24.05.2020 at Hyderabad due to respiratory problem. He is the fourth son among the five siblings, born to Sri Bokka Venkata Narasimha Reddy and Smt Radhamma at Sunkishala Village, Valigonda Mandal, Nalgonda District.

He had his early school education in the village and later got admitted to high school at Hanamkonda till he completed his Intermediate examination. His original name was Mahender Reddy but while getting admitted in high school at Hanamkonda his name was registered as Malla Reddy to perpetuate the name of his maternal grandfather. He completed B.Sc. from Osmania University. He was selected for undergoing superior course in Forestry and joined duty on 02.04.1965 at the Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun.

After completing his course, he worked as DFO at Jannaram, Kamareddy, as DFO Flying Squad at Warangal. He was promoted to Indian Forest Service with effect from 12.08.1987. On promotion as Conservator Forest, he worked as CF Rajahmundry, Nizamabad and Telugu Ganga Project at Nellore. He got further promotion as CCF in 1994 and retired on 30.06.1995.

Sri Malla Reddy was married to Smt. Sumati and they had two sons and a daughter. Smt. Sumati predeceased him. His sons Ashok, and Anil, and daughter Anitha were given good education and they are well settled. Sri Malla Reddy had four grandchildren. In his lifetime he was inspired by three of his older brothers.

Sri Malla Reddy was very popular while in service and had friendly relations with all his colleagues. He was known as hard task master among his subordinates. One of the good traits of Sri Reddy was his simplicity. After retirement he had settled down in Hyderabad. When he was ailing, his first son Ashok took good care of him and received the best medical attention during the past 3 ½ years but he could not be saved. In his death, the fraternity of forest service lost a good friend. We all express our sympathy and sorrow to the bereaved family.

May God rest his noble soul in peace!

- KBR

Our dead are never dead to us, until we have forgotten them.

- George Eliot

OBITUARY**Sri T. Narayan Swamy****30.01.1933 – 29.06.2020**

Sri Tailam Narayan Swamy, Retired Deputy Conservator, passed away at his residence on the evening of 29.06.2020. He was 87. He suffered from various ailments like gangrene, diabetes, parkinsonism, dementia, breathing problem etc. for pretty long time and finally breathed his last due to heart failure. -

He was the first son of his parents Sri Tailam Yadagiri and Smt. Bhulakshmi at Hanamkonda. After school education and intermediate at Hanamkonda, and he did B.Sc. from Osmania University in 1953. He was selected for appointment as Forest Ranger by the Government of Hyderabad in 1954 and completed his forestry course in 1954-56 at forest college Coimbatore. He secured higher standard.

As Forest Range Officer and DFO he worked in all the places in Adilabad district after completing a year's service, on special duty Karimnagar and Working in Mahbubnagar. He was promoted in 1971 as ACF (1971-1983) and Deputy CF(state cadre) and worked as such from 1983-86. Then he got further promotion to Indian Forests Service in 1986 and retired in 1991. He worked as ACF/DFO in Coordinated Research in Eucalyptus, Warangal, Mancheril, Nirmal, Markapur, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar.

Narayan Swamy was married to Smt. Indira and the couple had three sons (Praveen, Pavan, Shravan), two grandsons and three granddaughters.

In Forest Department in whatever capacity he worked, he earned very good name. He was a disciplined officer and wanted staff to be disciplined. While working as Range Officer and DFO, he dealt with the problems tactfully and earned encomiums from his superiors. He was a good sportsman and tennis was his favourite game.

He is responsible for strengthening The Association of Retired Forest Officers of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and served the association for a very long time until his demise. He was also Vice President of the AIS Pensioners Association. He did commendable service to both the organizations. In his death the two organizations have lost a good friend and his death has created a vacuum which cannot be filled.

We convey our heartfelt condolences to the family of Narayan Swamy.

May God rest his noble soul in peace!

- K.B.R

Email Id: keesarabuchiram@gmail.com

OBITUARY**Sri V. Poli Reddy****29.10.1934 – 30.10.2019**

Sri V. Poli Reddy was born in Mokshagundam village in Prakasam district in the year 1934 to Sri Pedda Poli Reddy and Smt. Kotamma. He suffered from some unknown ailments and expired in 2020. He was 85.

Sri Poli Reddy graduated in B.A from A.C. College at Guntur and did M.A from Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati in 1956. He was selected for appointment as Forest Ranger and underwent

Rangers Course at Forest College at Coimbatore during 1956-'58.

After sincerely working as Range Officer and on promotion as ACF/ Divisional Forest Officer, he retired from service in 1992. His wife predeceased him leaving behind three daughters and a son. All his children are well educated. His son Vijay Kumar Reddy did B.E and is presently working as Executive Engineer.

As FRO he worked at Bailurthy, Nandyal, Srikakulam, and after promotion, he worked at Mancherla, Nirmal, Proddatur, Kadapa and lastly at Giddalur before retirement in 1992. He was on deputation to Government of India for some time at Hyderabad and specialized in soil conservation.

He passed away in 2019 after serving department with distinction. He earned a good name as an honest officer dedicated to his profession. He performed his duties with determination. He has a large number of friends to mourn his loss.

May his soul rest in peace!

- K.B.R

Email Id: keesarabuchiram@gmail.com

*“Those we love never truly leave us.
There are things that death cannot touch.”*

☆☆☆

*“When someone you love becomes a memory,
the memory becomes a treasure.”*

OBITUARY**Sri G. David****10.01.1953 – 10.05.2020**

Gajulavarthi David, a retired ACF, expired on 10.05.2020 at Hyderabad. He was 67. At the time of his demise all his family members were on his bed side.

He was born in Jampani village, Guntur district to his parents Vandanam and Vijayamma. He did B.Sc. from AC College, Guntur. He joined service as FRO in 1976, after undergoing training at Central Forest Rangers College, Chandrapur. He was in service in the department for 34 years.

He was first selected as range officer and was promoted as ACF later. He was married to Swarajya Lakshmi on 15.09.1984 and had 3 children.

He worked as FRO at Chintapalli, Narsipatnam and Sileru. On promotion he worked as Sub-DFO at Chowdavaram in Vishakhapatnam district, Sathupalli in Khammam district, Giddalur in Prakasam district. He was Deputy Director at AP Forest Academy for 3 years.

He was DFO Flying Squad for 4 years from 2007 to 2011. Earlier he was DFO Social Forestry Division at Visakhapatnam between 1992 and 1995. He was Assistant Plantation Manager in Coffee Plantation Project between 1977 and 1980.

He gave good education to his children who have come up well and are happily settled.

David had passion for wildlife and conservation of forest. He received an award for being the best Forest Range Officer in 1994. He helped poor students by giving adequate money for their education. His death is premature and a loss to the society.

May his soul rest in peace!

- K.B.R

Email Id: keesarabuchiram@gmail.com

“We understand death only after it has placed its hands on someone we love.”

☆☆☆

“When he died, all things soft and beautiful and bright would be buried with him.”



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