

VANA PREMI



Nav Say Navay Sall Tak Ke Bachon Ka Sathi

Life Time Subscription - Rs. 5000/-

Yearly Subscription - Rs. 400/-

Single Copy Rs. 40/-

Vol. 21

SEPTEMBER - 2020

No. 7



Black Panther (*Panthera pardus*) Photo: *Shaaz Jung with thanks*

Black panther is the melanistic (The condition in which an unusually high concentration of melanin occurs in the skin, plumage, or pelage of an animal) colour variant of any Panthera, particularly of the leopard (*P. pardus*) in Asia and Africa, and the jaguar (*P. onca*) in the Americas. Black panthers of both species have excess black pigments, but their typical spotted markings are also present. Melanism in the leopard is caused by a recessive allele, and in the jaguar by a dominant allele.



TELANGANA STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

- A fully owned, financially well managed State Government Company. Raising massive plantations to cater to the needs of the wood based industries.
- Watershed approach adopted for raising plantations, to make them ecologically sustainable, socially acceptable and commercially viable, with the long term goal to improve the site quality of plantation areas.



- 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
Treasurer : Sri. Sardar Iqbal Singh,
Cell: 9502163411

Executive Committee Members

- 1) Sri. Muralidhar Rao, I.F.S, 848390004
- 2) Sri. N. Syam Prasad, I.F.S, 9100633141
- 3) Sri.K. Santokh Singh, I.F.S, 848808101
- 4) Sri. P. Upender Reddy, 9848754778
- 5) Sri. V.V. Rajam, 9348322236
- 6) Sri. G. Raman Goud, 9391499119
- 7) Sri. A. Kishan, 9963321321
- 8) Sri. B.M. Swamy Das, 9000817781

Permanent Invitees

1. Sri. T. Narayan Swamy, I.F.S, 9701336446
2. Sri. K. Buchi Ram Reddy, I.F.S, 9666097788
3. Sri. J.V. Sharma, I.F.S, 9441319151

Editorial Board

1. President : Ex- Officio President of Assn.
2. Editor : Qamar Mohd. Khan
Tel: 040-40205831, 9849233624
e-mail:qamar_asima@yahoo.com

Members

4. Sri. V.V. Hari Prasad, 7893673767
5. Sri. K. Pradeep, 9848178693
6. Sri. L.Ch. Thirupelu Reddy, 959100965
- Convenor : Ex-officio Secy.of Assn
- Auditor : Sri. Sardar Iqbal Singh, 9502163411

TARIFF RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

1. Back side of front and last cover page	
2. (Colour) for one year.....	Rs. 30,000/-
3. Outer Coverhalf (Colour) for one year.....	Rs. 20,000/-
4. Inner Center Spread (Colour) for one year.....	Rs. 30,000/-
5. Inner Full Page (B&W) for one year.....	Rs. 20,000/-
6. Inner Half Page (B&W) for one year.....	Rs. 15,000/-
7. Inner full page One Time (B&W).....	Rs. 5000/-
8. Inner half page One Time (B&W).....	Rs. 3000/-

Contents

1. Editorial - QMK 4
2. Widening of Foreshore Road,
Marina Beach, Chennai – NGT order
P. S. Rao 7
3. Vultures are Extremely Threatened Today
Dr. Uma Shanker Singh 11
4. Reminiscences of A Nonagenarian
Forester Tete-A-Tete with Sri T. Krishna
Murthy, IFS, Retd. & Former PCCF
P. K. Sharma 15
5. Green Quiz Championship-Sept'2020
Quiz Master: Dr K. Tirupataiah 18
6. Homage to My Friend, T. Narayan Swamy
J. V. Sharma 19
7. Significance of 'The Indian
Constitutional Day'
Dr. B. Raghotham Rao Desai 21
8. India's Humanitarian
Qamar Mohammad Khan 23
9. GREAT SOULS
V.V. Hari Prasad 31
10. Ethno and Traditional medicinal
practices in vogue for treating bone
fractures in Andhra Pradesh &
Telangana States of India
Dr. N.V. Jayanth Babu..... 32
11. My Tenure In Kaghaznagar Division
M. Raja Ramana Reddy..... 37
12. Farm Forestry
M.A. Saindane 40
13. Understory of a Painted Forest
Nayantara Siruguri 42
14. News and Notes 44
15. Public Interest Litigation – My Views
Vidhya K. Reddy 50
16. Legal Notes 51
17. Let's try
K. Jagan Mohan Reddy 53

Date of Publication: 26-08-2020

/ Total Pages 56

EDITORIAL

International Literacy Day: 8 September was declared as international literacy day by UNESCO on 26 October 1966 at 14th session of UNESCO's General conference. It was celebrated for the first time in 1967. The aim is to highlight the importance of literacy to individuals, communities and societies and to combat worldwide issues of illiteracy. The purpose is not only to combat illiteracy but also to promote literacy as a tool that could empower individuals as well as whole communities. Due to this many people around the globe will get employment opportunities and will improve their lives. Celebrations take place in all most all the countries of the globe. As, food is important to be alive and success, literacy is also important. It is a necessary tool to eradicate poverty, lowering the child mortality, controlling the population growth, attaining the gender equality etc. It is correctly said that literacy has the ability to raise the family status. Therefore, this day is celebrated to encourage the people towards getting continuous education and understand their responsibility for the family, society and the country.

The definition of literacy is, the ability to read and write. Being able to read and write means being able to keep up with current events, communicate effectively, and understand the issues that are shaping our world. Literacy is a fundamental human right and the basis for any individual's ability to learn. It is essential for social and human development and provides individual the skills and empowers them to transform their lives, in turn, an improved standard of health and ability to earn a higher income. According to UNESCO's "Global Monitoring Report on Education for All 2006" South Asia has the lowest adult literacy rate (58.6%), followed by sub-Saharan Africa (59.7%).

South Sudan ranks lowest, with a literacy rate of just 27%, followed by Afghanistan at 28.1%, Burkina

Faso at 28.7%, Niger at 28.7%, Mali at 33.4%, Chad at 35.4%, Somalia at 37.8%, Ethiopia at 39%, Guinea at 41% and Benin at 42.4%. Many of the countries who have been reported as having very low literacy rates are also among the poorest in the world. A huge majority of the people living in these countries are barely able to eat two square meals per day let alone worry about going to school or learning how to read and write. According to another report there are 123 million people between 15 and 24 years of age who cannot read or write. Of these illiterate youth, 76 million are women and 54 million of them are based in only nine countries: India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Egypt and Burkina Faso. The report shows a clear connection between illiteracy and countries in severe poverty, and between illiteracy and prejudice against women. "If we educate a boy, we educate one person, but if we educate a girl, we educate a family. Hence our aim should be to educate girls, so that they in turn will educate the entire family.

The global literacy rate for all people aged 15 and above is 86.3%, literacy rate for all males is 90.0% and the rate for all females is 82.7%. Most of the developed countries are having hundred percent literacy rate, and some of the countries having 100 % literacy are as follows. North Korea, Latvia, Ukraine, Tajikistan, Poland, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Russia. The following countries are having 99 % of literacy rate Australia, Belgium, Canada, U.S., Finland, France and Germany. Literacy rate of China is 96.4 percent though China is highest populated county of the globe.

India's literacy rate is at 74.04 %. Kerala has achieved a literacy rate of 93.91 %. Bihar is the least literate state in India, with a literacy rate of 63.82%. In Kerala, 96.02 per cent men and 91.98 per cent of women

are literate where as in Bihar 71.2 percent men and 51.5 percent women are literate as against 82.14 per cent of men and 65.46 per cent of women at the all India level. The literacy rate of our bordering countries is as follows. Sri Lanka 96.3%, Nepal 67.91%, Bhutan 59.5%, Pakistan 65%. Bangladesh 73.91%. Burma 89.5%. Though the ranking of UP in literacy in India is 29th rank but surprisingly, with lower rate of literacy in U.P, stood first, with 717 numbers, in selection of Indian Administrative Services, and Bihar, which is having lowest rate of literacy in India with 452 number has emerged as second, Rajasthan (322), Tamil Nadu 318, Andhra Pradesh (314), Maharashtra (253), Punjab (232), Delhi (211), Haryana (190) Madhya Pradesh (183), Karnataka (159), Kerala (157), West Bengal (134), and Odisha (119). (These are the number of officer's native of the states mentioned above and serving in the entire country). Alarming high illiteracy rate among women from India, Pakistan and Nigeria is attributed to the social inequality that they are experiencing. Women generally receive less education in these countries with their roles still majorly relegated to secondary importance. Recent developments in India however are changing this norm as families are beginning to accept that education is vital for the future wellbeing of not only their economic lives but also their freedom. It is imperative now more than ever for everyone to recognize that education is a basic human right and must be given freely to all including women and children. No amount of progress will be equal to the freedom of being able to empower oneself and be given equal opportunities that people from other more advanced countries are enjoying. All children deserve the opportunity to learn to use reading and writing meaningfully in their lives – to become literate!

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the

modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between the age of 6 to 14 years in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. India became one of 135 countries to make education a fundamental right of every child when the act came into force on 1 April 2010. Under this Act all private aided or un aided Schools have to reserve 25% of seats in each class for the children of person's below poverty line, and educate them. The fees will be paid by the Government at the rate, government is spending on each student in Government Schools or the School fees collected by that private school, whichever is less. Though 10 years have passed since the implementation of this Act, no significant results have been achieved in our country in the education sector.

Literacy is so fundamental to learning that its importance cannot be overstated — it *is* the essential foundation of education. The ultimate aim of any education system to equip its children with the necessary literacy, numeracy and wider skills that they need to take control of their destinies and fulfil their potential. Literacy is the first step towards freedom, towards liberation from social and economic constraints. It is the prerequisite for development, both individual and collective. It reduces poverty and inequality, creates wealth, and helps to eradicate problems of nutrition and public health." Literacy development should be a combined effort between home and school. Persons with adequate literacy skills maintain better health through their ability to understand and interpret health information. They are better able to communicate clearly with their, doctors, learn and adopt preventive health practices and detect problems so that they can be treated earlier, or make appropriate choices amongst health care options. They are also better able to communicate with their children's teachers and to help their children with school work.

Every census since 1881 had indicated rising literacy in the country, but the population growth rate had been high enough that the absolute number of illiterate people rose with every decade. The 2001–2011 decade is the second census period (after the 1991–2001 census period) when the absolute number of Indian illiterate population declined by 31,196,847 people, indicating that the literacy growth rate is now outstripping the population growth rate. Slightly less than half of all Indian illiterates (48.12%) are in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. Large variations in literacy exist even between contiguous states.

International Literacy Day is to make people aware about the importance of literacy for individuals, communities and societies and the need for intensified efforts towards more literate societies. When we help children become readers and writers, we give them the key to a worldwide community. It is necessary to raise the world's awareness of literary issues that are faced by people all over the world and also to endorse campaigns that help increase literacy for all people. Literacy plays a vital role in transforming students into socially engaged citizens. The beautiful thing about learning is that no one can take it away from us or steal it.

From a collective perspective, a literate community is a dynamic community; a community that exchanges ideas, engages in dialogue is more innovative and productive. The sharing of ideas, perspectives and concerns also leads to greater levels of mutual understanding and caring, and ultimately strong community spirit. Lacking vital literacy skills holds a person back at every stage of their life. As a child they won't be able to succeed at school, as a young adult they will be locked out of the job market, and

as a parent they won't be able to support their own child's learning. This intergenerational cycle makes social mobility and a fairer society more difficult. People with low literacy skills may not be able to read a book or newspaper, understand road signs or price labels, make sense of a bus or train timetable, fill out a form, read instructions on medicines or use the internet.

Every year a theme is selected to celebrate International Literacy day. *The theme for 2018 was 'Literacy and Skills Development'* to explore integrated approaches that simultaneously support the development of literacy and skills, to improve the lives and work of people and contribute to equitable and sustainable societies. The theme of 2019 was 'Literacy and Multilingualism. Theme for 2020 is 'Literacy teaching and learning in the COVID-19 crisis and beyond'. The recent Covid-19 crisis has been a stark reminder of the existing gap between policy discourse and reality: a gap that already existed in the pre-Covid-19 era and is negatively affecting the learning of youth and adults who have no or low literacy skills and therefore tend to face multiple disadvantages. International Literacy Day 2020 will provide an opportunity to reflect on and discuss how innovative and effective pedagogies and teaching methodologies can be used in youth and adult literacy programmes to face the pandemic and beyond. The Day will also give an opportunity to analyse the role of educators, as well as effective policies, systems, governance and measures that can support educators and learning.

Vana Premi wishes that we all understand the importance of literacy and with the help of all, our country achieves hundred percent literacy very soon.

- QMK.

"Once you learn to read, you will be forever free."

- Frederick Douglass

WIDENING OF FORESHORE ROAD, MARINA BEACH, CHENNAI – NGT ORDER

**By
P. S. Rao**

Aggrieved by the permission granted by Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority (TNCZMA), for widening Foreshore Estate Road on seaward side, Marina beach, Chennai under Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011, one, S. Venkatesh preferred an Appeal before Chennai Bench of the National Green Tribunal (NGT). He also filed an Application before the same Bench with a prayer that the said activity be directed to be stopped since it damages Olive Ridley Turtle nesting area and demolish the road construction and debris thereof to be removed, restoring the beach to its earlier pristine state. Further, the authorities should be directed to take action against the executing authority i.e. Commissioner, Corporation of Chennai who should also be directed to pay compensation for the damage caused to the Environment and Ecology.

2. On admission of the case, NGT granted interim stay. Since both, the appeal and application have common parties and common cause of action and the decision taken in one case would squarely cover the controversies raised in the other, NGT disposed both the cases by a common order.
3. The case of the applicant is that it is illegal to widen the Foreshore Estate Road running along the Marina beach, on seaward side of the existing road and it is in violation of the CRZ Notification, 2011 and standing orders of Board of Revenue which prohibit

any activity within a furlong distance from the high tide water mark. The road which is being extended is within 35 meters of the sea line and it is much closer to the High Tide Line (HTL). It is a Turtle Nesting Area and eligible for protection under Clause 7 (i) A (g) of the CRZ Notification, 2011. It is further submitted that the said activity is also prohibited under CRZ-II and if allowed, it will cause immense damage to the beach ecology and environment.

4. The Respondent no. 1, Commissioner, Chennai Corporation filed reply stating that the width of the Marina Loop Road is of minimum 18.3 meters and this measurement was taken as right of way which includes footpath, storm water drain, service ducts, cycle track and carriage way. It was denied that any misleading statement or misrepresentation of fact was made in the application before TNCZMA for granting permission. The project has been prepared on the basis of expert opinion given by the Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University and Institute of Ocean Management. The objective of the project is to give a facelift to the offshore Marina beach. The project area is falling along the sea coast from HTL to landward side in CRZ-II and not in CRZ-I as contended by the applicant. Further, the guidelines issued by Chief Wildlife Warden, Tamil Nadu have been taken into consideration while implementing the

project and as the project is falling within the Corporation limits no Environmental Clearance (EC) is required. It is even averred that the project will improve environment and ecology of the area and proper regulatory measures will be taken to ensure smooth flow of traffic.

5. Respondent No. 2 Member Secretary, TNCZMA also filed a reply wherein, it has been stated that the Corporation in its application has proposed improvement to the Marina Loop Road by relaying cement concrete from the Light House junction in Kamarajar Salai to the junction at Pattinapakkam to develop the condition of the Marina loop road, to control the traffic volume and for comfortable journey across the Marina loop road zone, besides developing the Marina beach extension. The Corporation has proposed improvement to the loop road with facilities like cycle track, drainage system, street lighting, erecting traffic signs, road studs, communication and electrical utilities for beautification along with laying a footpath. But permission was granted only for relaying the road with cement concrete without additional structures such as gallery, planter box, seaside footpath and other ornamental items. It is also stated that the Chief Wildlife Warden, has informed that 27 Olive Ridley Turtle nests are located between Kamarajar Salai and Beach Junction at Pattinapakkam and suggested that the Corporation may lay the Road without extending its width and switch off the street lights during nesting period between 11:00 PM to 5:00 AM from December to February. Construction of Road falls in CRZ-II and as per CRZ Notification, 2011 it is not a prohibited activity. Finally, the Member Secretary, TNCZMA stated that the project has been given CRZ Clearance subject to all the above specific conditions.
6. After hearing the parties and after perusing the records, NGT observed that the first and foremost issue to be decided is whether the contention of the applicant that the project falls in CRZ-I is correct. CRZ notification was issued with the primary objective of ensuring livelihood security to the fishermen and other communities living in coastal areas as well as to conserve and protect unique coastal environment and to promote developmental and tourism activities in a sustainable manner based on scientific principles. The notification-imposed regulations for setting up of industrial operations or processes and the like in CRZ area. CRZ-I includes the land lying from HTL to 500 Meters on the landward side along the sea front.
7. Apart from the regulation and prohibition of the activities, the CRZ notification, 2011 also deals with the procedure for clearance of permissible activities as prescribed under Clause 4.2 of the Notification.
8. The Turtle Nesting Grounds fall under CRZ-I and activities in such areas have to be regulated as per Clause 8 which says that construction of road, drains and sewerage lines which are required for traditional inhabitants living within the area, be permitted after approval of CZMA. Under the same Clause in terms of CRZ-I, construction of the buildings and even facilities for generation of power by non-conventional sources and

associated facilities is permissible, subject to compliance of the conditions.

9. NGT noted that it is not the case where the TNCZMA on mere request of Respondent no. 1, has granted the permission. After the application has been filed by Respondent no. 1 for seeking CRZ clearance, Respondent no. 2 being not satisfied, asked for further clarification, documents and a clear statement in relation to the scope of the project. It was stated that after the documents have been submitted to the authorities and after due verification and upon deliberations, permission was granted on 24th December, 2014. Of course, Respondent no. 2 granted CRZ clearance on the basis of the fact that the project falls in CRZ-II subject to strict compliance of the conditions.
10. NGT further noted that condition no. 7 (A) of the permission specifically stipulated that the Corporation should not carry out any activity other than relaying the road with cement concrete. Since the beach is a Turtle nesting area and as Turtles are sensitive to light, the provision of lighting along the road was required to be kept at minimum level as indicated and lights were required to be switched off from 11 PM to 5 AM in the months from December to February every year as suggested by Forest Department. Widening of the road and allied activities were not permitted along the project.
11. NGT noted that this being the position, the grievance of the applicant would hardly survive. NGT did not agree with the contention of the applicant that the activity

in the entire CRZ area is completely prohibited. It is evident from the language of the CRZ Notification, 2011 itself that construction of road in a strictly regulated manner is permissible, water supply, drainage, sewerage lines could be laid with adequate restrictions as spelled out in the Notification. In CRZ-II, the main activities are permissible and, in any case, project like the one of Respondent Corporation will not fall in the prohibited category activity. Respondent no. 2 has imposed a number of conditions for granting the permission. The project of the Respondent Corporation thus, does not provide discretion to the corporation to raise any construction or even beautification of the area in the manner that they would like to do. It has to be strictly in consonance with the spirit of the CRZ Notification, 2011 and subject to conditions of the clearance.

12. NGT recorded that once the record placed before it shows objective consideration, it would essentially exclude the arbitrariness. The reliance placed by the applicant on the judgment of the Tribunal in the case of *Gau Raxa Hitraxak Manch and Gauchar Paryavaran Bachav Trust, Rajula Through its President, Chetan N.Vyas v. Union of India through the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Gujarat Pollution Control Board Through its Member Secretary and M/s. Gujarat Pipavav Port Ltd* 2013 ALL (I) NGT REPORTER (DELHI) 506, was a Judgement of its own facts and related to a new project being constructed. Here in this case, the project of the Respondent Corporation is not a new one and it is only for renovation, which does not materially bring changes and not going to impact the

environment and ecology of the beach.

13. Another limb of the submission of the applicant is that there has been some misrepresentation by the authorities. NGT noted that the activity does not relate to land use change, site being classified as CRZ-II, and that area is not prone to salt water ingress, it is only for relaying of the existing bituminous road into concrete road. NGT noted that TNCZMA considered various aspects including the impact on the sea shore. Expression in the permission letter that *"there will be no change in land use in implementation of the project"* obviously means no change within the existing use. Major part of the project relates to relaying the road without any additions. NGT observed that the contention of the applicant lacks exactitude which does not relate to any material aspect, which would vitiate the proceeding or the order passed by Respondent no. 2.
14. Last contention raised by the applicant is that the project requires EC as it involves an area of 39,525 Sq. Meters. The order issued by the Respondent no. 2 states that no permission would be given for execution of a new project and it is only for relaying with cement concrete on metal road which is already in existence. NGT concurred with the contention of Respondents that it is neither a new project nor extension, hence does not require EC
15. Finally, while declining to grant prayer

of the applicant for quashing of the CRZ Clearance, NGT issued following directions

- a) The Respondent Corporation shall execute the project strictly in accordance with the conditions of the Clearance dated 24th December, 2014.
 - b) The corporation would not carry on any activity other than relaying the road with concrete without beautification such as footpath and other ornamental items. Street lights of appropriate size would be fixed, while ensuring that least light is thrown towards the sea and lights are to be switched off between 11 PM to 5 AM during the breeding season of Olive Ridley Turtles from December to February. There shall be no widening of the road and the footpath and the storm water drain shall be provided only towards the landward side.
 - c) The Respondent no. 1 shall be personally responsible for ensuring that the conditions prescribed by the TNCZMA are not violated. If the conditions are violated in any manner or if the Project is carried out in variance to this order whatsoever, liberty is granted to the applicant to move the Tribunal again.
18. With the above directions NGT disposed the appeal and application with no order as to costs.

ERRATUM

On page number 49 of Vana Premi July 2020 issue, though all the care was taken, inadvertently the name of author was omitted. Readers are requested to note the name of author is Gubbala Rama Krishna Rao. The error is regretted. - Editor

VULTURES ARE EXTREMELY THREATENED TODAY

By

Dr. UMA SHANKER SINGH

Populations of three resident Gyps species (Indian white-backed vulture *Gyps bengalensis*, Indian vulture *Gyps indicus*, and Slender-billed vulture *Gyps tenuirostris*) in India have decreased by more than 90% since mid-1990s, and they continue to decline. Experimental studies showed the mortality of vultures to be due to renal failure caused by diclofenac, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug. India, Pakistan, and Nepal banned the veterinary usage of diclofenac in 2006 to prevent further decline in vulture population. This was confirmed after a study was carried out to know the current status of the impact of diclofenac on vultures in India. Between 2011 and 2014, 44 vultures comprising two species, namely Indian white-backed vulture and Himalayan griffon *Gyps himalayensis* were collected dead from Gujarat, Assam, and Tamil Nadu on an opportunistic basis. Kidney and liver tissues and gut content were analysed for diclofenac. Of the 32 dead white-backed vultures analysed, 68.75% of them had diclofenac ranging from 62.28 to 272.20 ng/g. Fourteen white-backed vultures had diclofenac in kidney in toxic range (70-908 ng/g). Of 12 Himalayan griffons studied, 75% of them had diclofenac in the range of 139.69 to 411.73 ng/g. Himalayan griffon had significantly higher levels of diclofenac in tissues than Indian white-backed vultures. It is possible that 14 of 29 white-backed vultures and 9 of 12 Himalayan griffons included in this study died due to diclofenac poisoning (K. Nambirajan 2018). Yet in another studies the effectiveness of the ban of diclofenac was carried out as this drug was banned in the month of May 2006. To evaluate the effectiveness of the ban surveys of > 250 veterinary and general pharmacies in 11 Indian states from November 2007 to June 2010 were undertaken. Twelve different classes of non-steroidal anti-

inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) were purchased from 176 pharmacies. Other than meloxicam (of negligible toxicity to vultures at likely concentrations in their food), diclofenac and ketoprofen (both toxic to vultures), little is known of the safety or toxicity of the remaining nine NSAIDs on sale. Meloxicam was the most commonly encountered drug; sold in 70% of pharmacies, but 50% of the meloxicam brands sold had paracetamol (acetaminophen) as a second ingredient. Diclofenac and ketoprofen were recorded in 36 and 29% of pharmacies, respectively, with states in western and central India having the highest prevalence of diclofenac (44–45%). Although the large number of manufacturers and availability of meloxicam is encouraging, the wide range of untested NSAIDs and continued availability of diclofenac is a major source of concern. Circumvention of the 2006 diclofenac ban is being achieved by illegally selling forms of diclofenac manufactured for human use for veterinary purposes (Richard Cuthbert and Ruchi Dave 2011). Therefore, we can reach to a safe conclusion that despite we have a ban on the drug its ban is neither enforced nor its circumvention is prevented successfully.

VULTURES IN INDIA: Long considered harbingers of death, vultures, nature's scavengers, are perched on the brink of extinction themselves. Efforts are being made in India to bring them back. But with mixed reports of success, we are a long way off yet. According to our census, we had estimated 40 million vultures in the 1990s, which declined by 99.9% in 2007. By 2015, the vulture population showed some sign of improvement but still very critical and their population is still very small, just a few thousand. As per the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), there are

nine species of vulture found in India. Out of these, four are critically endangered and require urgent attention. The population numbers for these four are still dropping at an alarming rate of 97-99 percent.

STATUS OF VULTURE BREEDING CENTRES IN INDIA: In an effort to save the existing population and increase the numbers, the MoEFCC launched a Vulture conservation India in 2006. Its primary recommendations included a ban on diclofenac, a common veterinary drug for cattle that proves fatal for vultures, and establishment of breeding centres modelled on the Jatayu Conservation Breeding Centre (JCBC) in Haryana.

Unfortunately, not all has gone according to plan. Although seven new breeding centres were established, JCBC remains the only one with successful breeding of the endangered vulture species in captivity, ready to be introduced in the wild. The Nehru Zoological Park in Hyderabad started with five vultures (two males and three female), and later procured six more birds (five male and one female). However, only one pair has mated till date. All attempts have led to unfortunate ends. Eggs have fallen from the nest, proven to be infertile, and when hatched, the chick did not survive. The fact that vultures are slow breeders and lay only one egg at a time proves to be a further impediment to the process. The Hyderabad Park is not the only one. Plans for a new breeding centre in Maharashtra folded up after rounds of plans and discussions due to lack of space and funds. Similar challenges have been reported by Rani Vulture Breeding Centre as well. About 50 vultures died in the Pani Dihing Wildlife Sanctuary in 2015, and 32 birds were found dead this year in March. Although the centre is ready to release 30 adults and sub-adults in the wild, their plans are getting delayed due to the still-available vials of diclofenac.

GOOD WORK AT JCBC: At the Jatayu Conservation Breeding Centre (JCBC), in Pinjore in Haryana, near Chandigarh, scientists are training eight captive born white-backed vultures to live in the wild. Ornithologists at the centre located within a wildlife sanctuary are preparing the second generation of vultures born and bred at the centre for a soft release by March, when they should get the imported satellite transmitters that will be tagged on to the birds to track their movement. The soft release entails taking the captive-bred birds to a bigger area, where they can mingle with wild vultures. The eight vultures will then be monitored for two years and if no drug-related mortality is found in them, the scientists will release another 20 pairs of vultures into the wild. Vultures are big and slow-breeding birds with a lifespan of 40 to 45 years. They pair for life and start laying eggs when five to six years old, although only about half of them reach adulthood. Birds less than a year old were collected and it five to six years before actual breeding was started. The success story of this centre will certainly be neutralized with the diclofenac being available in the market in one form or the other.

HISTORY: We all know that drug-related mortality has been the principal cause of wiping out almost all of India's vulture population but we are not able to contain it. Until a few decades ago, Indian white-backed vultures were the largest group of scavenging birds on the planet. Today, they have the distinction of being the species with the most rapid decline in population in recorded history. Dr Vibhu Prakash (BNHS) While working on his thesis at Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan, kept track of the number of vulture nests found that there were 353 nests in a small area of 29 square km in 1987 but in 1997 when he came back, he could only find 150 nests. In the year 2000 he found no nest in the sanctuary area. After Dr Prakash flagged the disappearance of the vultures, scientists found out what was killing them:

the birds were dying in large numbers due to kidney failure. The internal organs of dead vultures were covered with a white paste of uric acid. The cause of the kidney failure was a mystery that was solved by a team of ornithologists led by a US scientist. They found that diclofenac, a painkiller drug used to treat sick cattle, poisoned the vultures that fed on the carcasses of these animals.

DICLOFENAC: Diclofenac is toxic to vultures even in small doses, causing kidney failure. Those results in uric acid accumulating in the birds' blood and crystallizing around their internal organs, a condition called visceral gout. In Europe, diclofenac has been approved for veterinary use since 1993. In 2014, the European Medicines Agency acknowledged that vultures are at risk of consuming residues of the drug in dead livestock, but did not recommend banning. In 2015 the European Commission decided to follow the EMA's recommendation, leaving it to EU members to prevent diclofenac-laced carcasses from entering the food chain. But in 2012, a dead vulture discovered in Spain was found to contain high levels of a similar drug called Flunixin indicating that another non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug in veterinary use in Spain which should not have been in the food chain. The impact of diclofenac on the vultures was devastating. According to mathematical models prepared by Cambridge University showed that the presence of diclofenac in even less than 1% of the carcasses in the country would be enough to endanger the entire vulture population. Diclofenac residue was found in 10% of the carcasses before India banned the drug. In 2015, the government banned multi-dose vials of diclofenac and restricted the ampule size for human use to 3 ml. However, the drug is said to be still used illegally and even today, about 2% of the carcasses are estimated to carry diclofenac. In one of the studies carried out about the impact of dosage of toxicity of diclofenac to a Eurasian (*Gyps fulvus*) and an African (*Gyps africanus*) species, neither of which is threatened.

A dose of 0.8mgkg^{-1} of diclofenac was highly toxic to both species, indicating that they are at least as sensitive to diclofenac as *G. bengalensis*, for which we estimate an LD_{50} of $0.1\text{--}0.2\text{mgkg}^{-1}$ (Gerry E Swan 2006)

ROLE OF VULTURES: Vultures play a critical role in keeping the countryside clean. Along with lesser scavengers such as jackals, hyenas, dogs, crows and kites, vultures play a key role in disposing of the carcasses of wild and domestic dead animals. Their sheer numbers ensured that no decaying carcasses remained long enough to spread diseases and contaminate the soil and water. In the absence of vultures, the dead body of cattle acts as media for the bacteria and the fungus to grow and multiply in millions and go into the soil, water and cause diseases. The vanishing vultures also led to an increase in the numbers of other animals of prey animals like rats and dogs. We have observed the growth of an entire generation of stray dogs that feeds only on carcasses and this increases the risk of spread of rabies, and livestock borne diseases like anthrax.

STEPS TO PROTECT VULTURES: Apart from captive breeding, BNHS and other entities have implemented a range of measures to save the vulture. These include the setting up of vulture safe zones, which are diclofenac free areas with a radius of 100 km and at least one nesting colony. Work is going on to set up eight such zones in India. While the use of safe veterinary drugs is continuously advocated, carcass sampling is undertaken across the country to monitor for the presence of diclofenac. Forest departments in some states and a few NGOs have taken up initiatives for vulture conservation. The Gujarat forest department carries out a vulture census every two years. The survey showed the number of vultures declining to 1,065 in 2010 from 1,431 in 2007. The latest census completed in May is yet to be made public. The Maharashtra forest

department has set up vulture 'restaurants' in Gadchiroli, Nashik and Raigad. These 'restaurants' are set up mainly to provide enough and safe food for vultures.

LET US PROTECT VULTURES: Still, ornithologists are hopeful about bringing back the vultures, with enough examples of birds and animals brought back from near extinction in India and elsewhere. The pygmy hog, the smallest wild pig in the world that's

found in the grasslands of the Terai region, was thought to be extinct. With conservation efforts, their numbers have now increased to a few hundred. The Mauritius Kestrel was once considered the world's rarest bird, with only four known to exist in the wild by 1974. However, with conservation, their numbers have increased to a few hundred now and the bird is out of danger of extinction, although still classified as endangered.



There should be a little bit of madness in life,
otherwise understanding takes away the joy of living ...!

REMINISCENCES OF A NONAGENARIAN FORESTER

Tete-A-Tete with Sri T. Krishna Murthy,
IFS Rtd. & Former PCCF

By
P. K. Sharma



I had the golden opportunity to meet and talk to **Sri T. Krishna Murthy, IFS (Rtd.)** on 3rd of June 2020 at his residence. He is nonagenarian; born on 7th of October 1928 to Sri Anantha Saina Rao and Smt. Rangamma in Hyderabad. His father was a Head Patwari, so also his Grand Father Sri Hanumanth Rao. He maintains good health, but for small mishap few months back wherein he got his hip bone fractured; but keeps himself abreast of the current affairs, specially pertaining to the country.

He had his primary schooling in a small village Angadi Raichur which was part of Gulbarga District of the Nizam's Hyderabad State. After merger of the State with Union of India and reorganization of the States on linguistic basis in 1956 it became a part of the Mahboob Nagar district and later on Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh. On the formation Telangana State, it forms a part of Vikharabad district.

He did M.Sc. in Botany from Osmania University in 1950 and worked as a Lecturer in Botany for a brief period during 1950-51. His father and his friends advised and encouraged him to join a Uniformed Service like **Army** or **Forest**. They were however strongly against joining Police force. By the time he completed his Post Graduation, he decided to settle for the Forest Service. His father was highly impressed by the Officers of Forest Service. He fondly remembers that in those days the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) used to be called as "**Madadgar**"

(One who helps), the Conservator of Forests as "**Naib-Nazim**" (one who manages or administers) and the Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of the State Forest Department) as "**Nazim**" (Head or Chief Manager/Administrator).

He got into Forest Service in 1951 and was trained in the **Indian Forest College, Dehradun** now re-named as Indira Gandhi National Forestry Academy (IGNFA), from 1951 to 1953. He worked as an **Assistant Conservator of Forests (ACF) in Tandur and Vikharabad** for a short period, immediately after completion of training at IFC. He was posted as **DFO Gulbarga** in the erstwhile Hyderabad State, prior to re-organization of the States on linguistic basis in 1956, from 1954 to 1956. He recalls in those days' politicians were also very simple. He remembers that on one of the occasions his Forest Range Officer (FRO) Sri Raghottam Rao, FRO Chincholi and the then MLA who subsequently became the Chief Minister of Karnataka were sitting on the same cot.

After re-organization, he was allotted to the State of Andhra Pradesh. He worked as **DFO of Paloncha** for a short but memorable period of 1 year. Later on, he was posted as DFO of Cuddappah North and Cuddappah South Divisions, for very short duration of 6 months each. He had been transferred early due to political interference. He was then posted as Working Plan Officer (WPO) of Nizamabad Division. He recalls that working in a Working Plan Division

was mandatory for all the Forest Officers before they were considered for promotion to the rank of Conservators of Forests. He regrets that now the post of WPO does not exist in the Department. He feels that this is not a good step. He is of the firm opinion that unless Forest Officers work and write a Working Plan in all sincerity, they will not know well as to how to manage the forest resources and their knowledge of forestry will remain incomplete.

He takes pride in working with the GOI's **Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehradun**, now called as **Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)** as Officer in-charge of the Minor Forest Produce (now called Non-timber forest products-NTFP) branch for almost 10 years between 1961 & 1973. During this period he was a Member of the Spices & Condiments Committee of the Indian Standards Institution (now renamed as Bureau of Indian Standards); a Member of the Indian Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Committee of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research; the Convener of the Sub-Group on NTFP of the National Council on Science & Technology and Member of **The International Union for Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources (IUCN)**.

He was sent by Government of India on **Commonwealth Fellowship** to **Commonwealth Institute of Forestry, Oxford University, United Kingdom** to do Post Graduate Training in Forestry in 1966-67. On returning from Oxford, he worked as **DFO Nandyal** for a year and again in 1969 was sent on deputation to Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehra Dun as In-charge Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Department, conducting and guiding research in Minor Forest Produce, where he worked till 1973.

On returning to the State he was posted as **Conservator of Forests of Adilabad Circle**, where he had worked for a period of almost 5 years from 1973 to 1978. He was posted as **Conservator of Forests, Warangal Circle** in 1978 and worked up

to 1982 & also held additional charge of Khammam Circle as Conservator of Forests for some time.

He was again sent on deputation to the GOI as **Conservator of Forests, Eucalyptus Research Centre, Hyderabad** in 1983 and worked in this post for a year. In 1984 he received the promotion to the rank of **Additional Chief Conservator of Forests** (equivalent to Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests now) and posted as **ACCF (Head Office)**. Same year he was promoted to the rank of Chief Conservator of Forest (CCF) and posted as **CCF (Social Forestry)**. In the year 1984 he was posted as the **Vice Chairman & Managing Director of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation (APFDC)**.

He was promoted to the post of the **Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF)** and posted as the **PCCF of the AP Forest Department** in 1985 where from he retired in October 1986.

After retirement also he was a very active Forester and his experience was utilized as an **Expert & Consultant to National Council Applied Research, Waste Land Development Board**, Government of India from 1987 to 1991 for Evaluation of Rural Fuel wood Plantation Projects in Rajasthan & Mizoram and also rendered services as **Advisor (Forests)** at **Tribal Cooperative Marketing Federation (TRIFED)**. He had worked as National Consultant under UNDP/ICFRE project to review the research and to consolidate the Institute of Forest Genetics & Tree breeding, Coimbatore from 1991 to 1992.

He specially remembers the days spent in Paloncha Division with nostalgia and glee in his eyes. He recalls during those days the DFOs used to get more respect than the Collectors. He recalls a day when people did not accord primacy to the Collector Khammam during a local function near Paloncha (the place itself was a small village) while the DFO was given a ceremonial welcome to the function and

led to the dais with beating of drums. The Collector, Sri George V. Bhatt, had to reconcile to the fact that in the eyes of people in forest areas, the DFO was more important. There were no pucca houses in Paloncha then. Forests were very dense and there were plenty of Tigers around Paloncha.

He had authored a book on the “**Minor Forest Products of India**” published by **Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.** This book had been widely acclaimed as highly technical and professional work useful to the practicing foresters, researchers as well as forestry students. He has delivered a talk on the subject of NTFP to the Forestry Students in the **Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda** in 2002. The Society of Foresters honoured him for a “Lifetime of Dedicated Service to the cause of Forestry” in 1994 at Dehra Dun. He received the **Bharat Jyoti Award** in 2011, the **Best Citizen of India award** from the M/s International Publishing House in 2012 and the **Glory of India Award** from the Best Publishing House in 2017.

He was by and large happy and satisfied with the life and grateful to the God for having blessed him all the good things in life. However he recalls that “*Just few months before my retirement on attaining the age of superannuation, one of my juniors (I do not wish to take his name as he, who became close to the powers that be) wanted to remove me from the post of PCCF in order to become PCCF superseding two of his seniors (including me). He managed to level false allegations against both the senior colleagues and influenced the powers that be to get one of the senior Sri E. Venugopal Rao, placed under suspension. However, the same was set aside by the High Court later on. Government had also decided to place me under suspension, but when the Officers*

and staff of the Department and public came to know about it, they made hue and cry voicing their concern about harassment of a sincere, dedicated and honest to the core Officer. The entire Department stood behind me. Office bearers of the IFS Association, SFS Association, APFRO's Association and the APJFO's Association met the Chief Secretary and the Forest Minister and told categorically that the allegation of the PCCF favouring a paper mill in the allotment of Bamboo was totally baseless and had been levelled with mala fide intention. The allotment had been made strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations. There upon the Government had to back trace it's hasty and unwarranted step of placing me under suspension. However, I was forced to go on leave. Accordingly, I proceeded on leave. In the meantime, due enquiry was conducted and I was given the clean chit. After this I had re-joined the Department as PCCF and retired happily on 31st of October 1986, by the grace of the Almighty”.

He had forgotten this incident as a bad dream. However, he wishes that IFS Officers should not be in hurry to climb up the ladder, specially using unethical means and superseding the seniors. They should respect the seniority and wait for their turn for the promotion, not only for the post of PCCF & HoD but also for any other post.

He advises that ours is a tropical country with limited water resources. Hence every drop of water shall be conserved and not allowed to be wasted. Protecting the existing forests and re-clothing the denuded forests should be the primary targets of all the Foresters. All the Forest Officers should work hard, honestly and diligently ensuring cent per cent discipline and obedience.

*“All that mankind has done, thought, gained, or been;
it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books.” - Thomas Carlyle*

GREEN QUIZ CHAMPIONSHIP- SEPTEMBER 2020**Quiz Master: Dr K. Tirupataiah**

This month's quiz is on "International Vulture Awareness Day (First Saturday of Sept) and World Rhinoceros Day 22nd Sept and Current Affairs"

1. Which two countries started the International Vulture Awareness Day later joined by IUCN. a) USA and Brazil, b) South Africa and UK, c) India and Nepal, d) USA and UK	2. How many species of Vultures are there? a) 20, b) 21, c) 22, d) 23
3. Vultures do a great service to human kind as Garbage disposers and arrest spread of ----- Diseases.	4. Single most veterinary product that was the cause for death of Vultures was: a) Endosulphan, b) Parathion, c) Diclofenac, d) Malathion
5. International Vulture Awareness Day was first observed in the year a) 2006, b) 2007, c) 2008, d) 2009	6. Diclofenac causes death of Vultures by a) Heart failure, b) Kidney failure, c) Lung failure, d) Pancreas failure
7. Which chemical was promoted as an alternative to Diclofenac (banned since 2006) a) Malathion, b) Methyl benzoate, c) Meloxicam, d) Mancozeb	8) What is the Name of the film promoted by MoEF for Vulture Awareness among people? a) The Last Flight, b) The Fantastic Flight, c) The Vulture Flight, d) The Light Flight
9. Vultures are found in Telangana at the confluence of Pranahita River and Peddavagu in ----- Range of Kaghaznagar forest division	10. How many species of Rhinoceros are there? a) 4, b) 5, c) 6, d) 7
11. Members of the Order Perssodactyla bear most weight on one of their toes. Which is generally-----	12. The Skin of the Rhino is made of ----- material in lattice structure
13. The Horn of the Rhino is made up of ----- material	14. The largest Black Market for Rhino horns is in ----- country.
15. Two-Thirds of One Horned Rhinos of the World are in ----- National Park	16. The black Rhino has 84 Chromosomes while the other four species have typically a) 83, b) 82, c) 81, d) 80
17. Airport Runways built by levelling Hillocks are called ----- Runways.	18. The chemical that was stored in the Beirut Port leading to Explosion was: a) Ammonium Nitrate, b) Ammonium Bisulphate, c) Ammonia d) Ammonium bicarbonate
19. Sixth BRICS Environment meeting was held in a) India, b) Brazil, c) China, d) Russia	20. National Portal launched for monitoring information on human elephant conflicts is named -----

For results please see page number 22.

HOMAGE TO MY FRIEND, T. NARAYAN SWAMY

By
J. V. Sharma

Mr. T Narayan Swamy, IFS, a much-valued colleague in the forest fraternity and a popular personality in the society, is no more. As for me, it was a shock which I could not get over. Munni, daughter of KBR, informed me quite early in the morning of 30th June 2020 that TNS passed away the previous evening and she was probably the last person to have seen him alive. She also told me that the family is very particular to discourage the visitors in view of the prevailing Covid-19 pandemic. While their concern, for the health and wellbeing of hundreds of relatives, friends, admirers and well-wishers, is understandable and perfectly justified, it was a great disappointment for the mourners who wanted to pay their last respects to the mortal remains. The sense of a loss of a close friend was so great that other issues did not count. I contacted the family and was advised to stay away.

On the third day of TNS demise, Shravan, the youngest son of TNS, called me from New York. Even as I was conveying my heartfelt condolences, he stopped me midway and said something like; "Uncle! Dad and you were friends for decades even before I was born. It is true he was the head of the family and the loss to the family is irreparable and the family will have to put up with grief and bear with other consequences. Being a very close friend, your grief is no less despite being from outside the immediate family. It is perhaps fair and more objective, if you better cherish the memories of happy days spent. He lived his life. More importantly, he lived the way he wanted to live, never compromised! Grieve, we do, but I feel it appropriate that you should remember those wonderful memories and that would be a fitting homage to your friend".

"Things end. But memories last forever."
Anonymous

I thought over what Shravan said for quite a few days. Myself being older than Narayan, I started understanding the rationale in what he said. There is not much time left. Better to recapture the times we spent happily.

Our friendship endured for all these decades. It is popular and discussed often among various circles. After retirement we met more frequently and TNS, Lohith Reddy and I were always together. A few years ago, our colleague, Mr. Madhukar Raj saw the three on some occasion and started smiling mischievously. When confronted, he posed a counter question – "Sir! Did you see 'Shoukheen' Hindi movie". When I replied in the negative, he simply said "Whenever I see you three together, I am reminded of the three old gentlemen in the picture". But his enigmatic mischievous smile made me to hunt for the picture. Though the enterprise in characterisation so ably displayed by the actors is conspicuously absent in our case, the pun employed by Madhukar to explain the situation is not lost. Slowly, we got used to his 'smile'. That conveyed everything. All the four of us, viz., TNS, KBR, Lohit and I were on the wrong side of 80s. When we realised that we had been friends for over 60 years, we celebrated the 'Shashti-poorthi' of friendship of the four musketeers in the forests of Nirmal and Jannaram.

On one another occasion, during a game of cards at a common friend's place, the conversation veered round advancing old age and diminishing energy levels and infirmities that set in. I reminded Lohit Reddy of his promise given long back to see me exit first from this world and then to think of his exit. He protested that the context was different. He further said that he is the oldest of the three and the chances of his departure early are more, Then

Narayan intervened to say “seniority counts only when we arrive into this world, but not for departure. Who knows even you two may see me depart early?” We two vehemently contested saying that he is the youngest of the three and also the fittest. How prophetic his words turned out to be!

“Friendship is far more tragic than love, it lasts longer” – Oscar Wilde

If anyone has to describe TNS the automatic response will be ‘perfect’. As for his strengths and weaknesses, it will be 100% positive. With these comments, people are bound to accuse me as biased. Perhaps I cannot deny. But I am also confident that I am not wrong. I had observed him for decades and I am convinced that he is fully aware of his deficiencies and shrewd enough to discard them when needed. He identifies his strengths and his skills to the level of perfection. I have not found any incident where he was found wanting.

I happened to see him more and more in Forest College. He was a good sportsman and was capable of playing every sport reasonably well. He was the member of all the teams but he knew well that his strength lies in middle distance running in athletics. He used to win all the prizes in this chosen area. Perhaps that was the reason he was made the General Secretary in the SFRC. Similar is the story in every aspect of his life.

Then, a word about his leadership. He cultivated the quality to perfection and the people around him accepted him as a natural leader. Once the responsibility is thrust upon him, no one ever bothered how things progressed. We, the close friends undertook several tours. Invariably, TNS was the leader. He planned events to the last detail and our duty was only to reach the boarding point decided by him. Honestly speaking, we froze our minds once the matter is entrusted to him. I vouch that there wasn't a single hiccup in any of the several trips we made.

Forest fraternity had seen the high level of his efficiency while in service and even more after he retired, particularly in our Retired Forest Officers Association. He was the longest Secretary and succeeded in placing the Organization on firm foundation and even keel. He was active with Association matters in as much as he was the incumbent Vice President at time of his demise. His activity was not restricted to our Association alone. He served as Vice President of All India Services Pensioners Association which includes IAS, IPS and IFS. TNS was closely connected to AG Office Pensioners Assn., Telangana Pensioners Assn. and was on the advisory panel of Central Government Health Scheme, Hyderabad. His untiring capacity to organize prestigious large-scale events is legendary. SFRC Alumni Meet at Tirupati in composite Andhra Pradesh and SFRC Alumni Meet at Hyderabad are cases in point.

He is quick, methodical, punctual with high degree of time management skill. He takes care to ensure that all his programmes and avocations are adequately taken care. If he had to go to field and also watch a cricket match, he could adjust his time and programme to accommodate both. He was also meticulous in upkeep of his records, in matter of few minutes, he could fish out the one needed. His tour diaries are so informative that the Conservator is equally abreast with progress of works in the Division as the DFO is. I personally heard these comments from Sri M. Sitarama Rao. I was also told the similar comments were made by Mr. T V Rangarajan when he was CF, Guntur.

These are only few incidents that I could readily remember. Narayan Swamy is unique and it is difficult to find a parallel. May his noble soul rest in peace.

Life brings tears, smiles & memories. The tears dry, the smiles fade, but the memories last forever. - Malik Faizal

SIGNIFICANCE OF ‘THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL DAY’

By

Dr. B. Raghotham Rao Desai

“Constitution is not a mere document, it is a vehicle of life, and its spirit is always the spirit of age”

Prologue: The preamble to our Constitution goes as:

‘We, the people’ gave to ourselves Seventy years ago (on 26th of November) the responsibility to secure for all ---- Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Also called ‘National Law Day’, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution which came into effect two months after on 26th of January in 1950. Obviously as it was framed in the backdrop of Partition, the framers were very much concerned with the unity & integrity of the Nation. And it was not without reason ---- the fundamental political relationship in a modern democracy being between the citizen and the State, its relevance resulting in a process (which constitutes ‘the people’), is the direct outcome of undivided citizens fighting **to give direction to their lives, and communities mobilizing to gain voice**, rather than being something determined by the State.

We must assert this principle in engaging our elected representatives, we must also collectively speak truth to power ---- the idea of holding the State to account, pervading all our communities, as a must. For, after all, **society is responsible for generating the values by which it will live** ---- values that are open to debate and refinement, and in response to socially & politically demanding problems.

Holding the political class accountable will only work when we yoke the idea of a representative government and civic participation together. There is no other path ---- going beyond the mere casting of votes ---- fostering a shared identity of

those who govern and those who are governed, it being a fallacy to assume that democratic conditions automatically maintain themselves, since democracy does often fall on hard times. This is easier said than done! In a democracy, it is a challenge to define the scope and range of the public ---- in practice, it being a difficult question as to where the concerns of private should end and the sphere of public should begin. So, the question remains as to who defines the public interest that enforces the rule of law, and who challenges the politicians for personal interests.

Fact file: Perhaps it is time that our electoral laws are rewritten since the Representation of People Act, 1951 is seven decades old, during which time India has grown and the common citizen is learning to be independent of the State.

Coming to the **Supreme Court**, it happens to be a great institution of our democracy that has come so often to our rescue from the perils we faced, by pioneering several judgements of great significance, for the protection of life, liberty and the freedom of its citizens. The concept of constitutional morality has been elaborated by the Apex Court through its various judgements wherein it held the values enshrined in the text, when a holistic approach was adopted to the same in the essence of constitutional morality. It is that fulcrum which acts as an essential check upon the functionaries which is antithetical to the very idea of democracy.

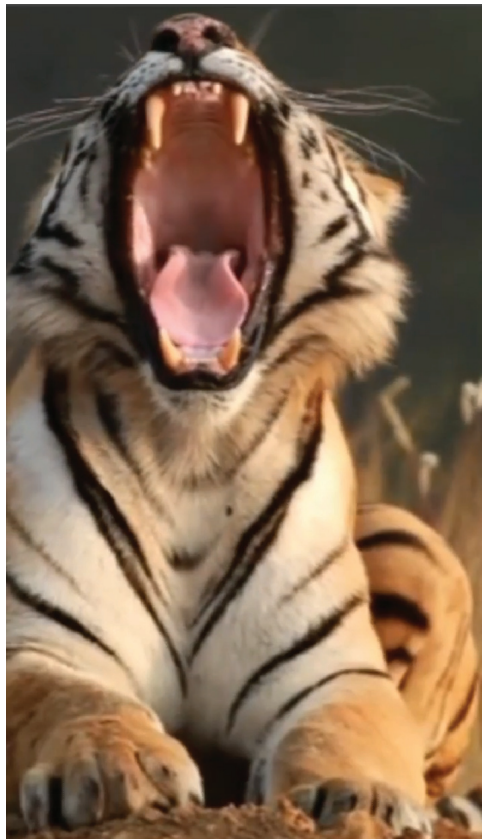
Epilogue: While the Act provides for the conduct of elections, preventing corrupt-practices (in connection with such elections) and resolving electoral disputes, but nothing at all is provided to the voter! When we

have the right to elect our representatives, is it too much if we feel we should also have the right to recall them (without having to wait to complete full term) when they found to indulge in unconstitutional activities and misdemeanors? We need to change this to prevent the representatives from committing

any constitutional impropriety and to save our dignity as well as our democracy from any possible future perils. It may thus be stated that Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment: it has to be cultivated while our people have yet to learn it.

Answers of September quiz.

1. b	2. d	3. Contagious
4. c	5. d	6. b
7. c	8. a	9. Penchikalpet
10. b	11. Third Toe	12. Collagen
13. Keratin	14. Vietnam	15. Kaziranga
16. b	17. Tabletop	18. a
19. d	20. SURAKSHYA	



India's Humanitarian

By

Qamar Mohammad Khan

The Editorial of August issue of Vana Premi was on world Humanitarian Day which is celebrated throughout the Globe on 19th of August every year. Humanity in the broadest sense means, offering service or charity activities selflessly without any intentions. 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 risking their own life, provide life-saving assistance consisting of first aid, nutrition, shelter, transport and help rebuild after disaster has struck.

The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from China, was reported on 30 January 2020 and caused by Severe acute respiratory syndrome. On 22 March, India observed a 14-hour voluntary public curfew at the instance of the prime minister Narendra Modi. It was followed by mandatory lockdowns in COVID-19 hotspots and all major cities. Further, on 24 March, the Prime Minister ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, affecting the entire 1.3 billion population of India. Lockdown was extended as the Corona virus cases were increasing and to curb the disease. As lockdown was suddenly started and the migratory labour which came from different parts of country to various States' capital cities for livelihood were trapped in the cities. Lockdown was extended many a times. The labour was not having any work due to extension of lockdown, they were also not having money even to purchase daily grocery items to prepare food for themselves and their family members. They were not having money to pay rent for the houses they were living in. Transport was completely shut down and no one can go to their native places. Most of them were starving and having

food only once a day or once in two days prepared and donated by local people as charity. This was the toughest period for the migratory workers of all fields. Neither they can go back to their native places nor can stay in the places where they were working, without work money, house and food.

Altruism is a vital trait of human personality. Unfortunately, with increasing materialism, humanity has taken a back seat. The economic hiatus between haves and have-nots is alarming. People are becoming more self-centric, particularly in urban areas. Yet there were some people who were helping these migratory workers who were totally shattered due to lockdown, with food, money and medicines,

Lockdown was not declared only in India, but was imposed in all most all the other countries also, due to which air transport was also suspended. The labourer, and students were held up in many foreign countries. In our country during lockdown period labourer were forced to return to their native places by walk as transport was not available. They were not having money and food, on the way many humanitarians provided them food, shelter, footwear, money, lift by vehicles and medicines. Some of them died on the way while returning to their homes. Labour and their family members walked hundreds of kilo meters to reach their native places. Some of them travelled by bicycles. The soles of labourers who were walking daily very long distances, without footwears were got wounded and started bleeding. Thousands and thousands of migrants were returning to their own places even in most unfavourable situations without transport and cash. According to survey reported in "The Times of India" dated 11-08-2020, 22.5% or about one in four migrants undertook the journey on foot, while another 6.9% percent partly walked and used vehicular

transport (lift). About 2.6% said they cycled back to their villages. Of these migrants, 17.8% had returned to their villages by bus, 11.6% by train, 10.2% by car or jeep, 7.8% by truck and 1.5% by tractor. The interviews of the over 25000 plus respondents including migrants from across 179 districts in 20 states and 3 union territories was carried out between May 30 and July 16. The survey found that many people had a lot of difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown. Around 35% of the surveyed households went without eating the whole day either many times or sometimes, 38% skipped an entire meal in a day several times or sometimes and 46 percent cut 1-2 items from their meal often or sometimes. In the rising heat, Goutam Lal Meena had walked on macadam in his sandals. He said he had survived on water and biscuits. "I walked through the day and I walked through the night said Meena. What option did I have? I had little money and almost no food, his voice raspy and strained. He was not alone. All over India, millions of migrant workers are fleeing its shuttered cities and trekking home to their villages.

Known for his roles in movies, an actor par excellence has now emerged as a real-life hero during the Covid-19 lockdown and after lockdown periods. Each day since the COVID-19 lockdown in Mumbai, the actor has been organising buses for migrant workers to travel from Mumbai to their respective hometowns. Buses were arranged and railway tickets were provided to stranded migrant labourers so that they can reach their destinations in special trains from many cities of our country. This real hero is none other than Sonu Sood a Bollywood actor who was helping stranded migrant workers across the nation reach their home. "Migrant workers have helped us to build our roads, homes and offices. We cannot stand and watch them be homeless," said actor Sonu Sood. Sonu says he was stirred into action after he came across scores of migrants, primarily daily wage earners, who were determined to set out on foot to far-off destinations, many over 1,000 kilometres, in a desperate attempt

to return home to their families. "When I saw all these migrants on the highways, risking their lives, and so many people losing their lives during their journey, I realised that it's very important to come forward and do something has to be done, meaningful for them. I felt that was the need of the hour," said Sonu. Sonu Sood helped airlift 177 stranded girls in Kerala reach their homes in Bhubaneswar. After sending 177 migrant workers stuck in Kerala to Orissa, the actor funded another charter flight to fly over 170 migrant workers to Dehradun in Uttarakhand from Mumbai. He has also helped in arranging flight to Assam for migrant workers. SpiceJet has joined hands with actor Sonu Sood, who had helped hundreds of migrants return home during the nationwide coronavirus lockdown. Sonu Sood arranged to evacuate 1,500 Indian students from Kyrgyzstan to India. This hero worked about twenty hours a day with his team and running a call centre with a toll-free number continuously for about 110 days. He is accessible to all and responding to many on social media. Most of them have never had the opportunity to experience air travel, and "the smiles on their faces bring me a lot of joy as they take this AirAsia India flight to reach home to their families and friends" said Sonu Sood. Sonu, explains that journey by trains and flights save time and can accommodate more people. "Buses would take longer and also we'd need to take permissions from every state it crosses, which takes time.

The actor was present to bid goodbye to all the workers who were stranded in the Mumbai city since the lockdown began on March 25 and buses were arranged by him at his own cost for transport of these labour by him. Previously, the actor also donated over 1,500 PPE kits (Personal Protective Equipment) to doctors across Punjab and provided his family owned Shakti Sagar Hotel in Juhu Mumbai for the accommodation of the health care workers. Sonu Sood said "Health workers are the wall between us and the virus. We are happy to provide them food and a place to rest, before they resume their work the following day". Sonu Sood has also been

feeding thousands of underprivileged people along with providing meal kits to migrants in the Bhiwandi area during the holy month of Ramzan. Sonu Sood made arrangements for migrants to travel to Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Telangana after obtaining all the permissions from the State Governments by buses, trains and air

One pregnant lady, rescued by this actor, was so moved with his humility that she named her new born baby after him. Another parent who was sent to his native place by Sonu Sood when he was blessed with a baby, he named him as Sonu Choudhry. Many migrant labours after reaching their native places with the help of Sonu Sood and were given some financial help to start petty business in their own villages named their shops as “Sonu Sood welding works”, and “Sonu Sood Mechanical works”. His humility and compassion have won many hearts. He is grateful that God has given him this opportunity to become the source of others’ happiness. I am not saying that others have not helped poor migrants and those in distress in the time of crisis, but Sonu has set an example, which each one of us can emulate to some extent. Fortunes may vary from person to person, but the humanity in us must not die. We must not tolerate people starving and dying in front of us. We cannot allow ourselves to become so insensitive that incidents in our neighbourhoods don’t move us.

Sonu Sood was born on July 30, 1973, in Moga, Punjab, to Shakti Sagar Sood and Saroj Sood. His father Shakti Sagar Sood was an entrepreneur while his mother was a teacher. He has two sisters-- Monika Sood, who is elder than Sonu Sood and is a Scientist while his younger sister is Malvika Sachar. He did his schooling from Sacred Heart School, Moga. He did his graduation in Electronic Engineering from Yeshwantrao Chavan College of Engineering, Nagpur. For the engineer-turned-actor, these are but the result of life-lessons and values taught to him and his sisters, Monika and Malvika, by their late parents. “My mom and dad were the major inspirational pillars

of my life. They taught me that you’re successful only if you’re able to help someone,” Sonu told. He acted in more than 60 films of Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Hindi languages. Sonu Sood also acted in a Chinese film by name *Kung Fu Yoga* in 2017 which is action adventure comedy film. He also launched his own production house, Shakti Sagar Productions, named after his father.

Actor Sonu Sood has ascended to real-world superhero status almost overnight amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The actor – best known for essaying villainous roles in cinema – is being hailed for turning good Samaritan for thousands of migrant workers during the two-month-long coronavirus-induced lockdown. Sonu Sood has been on the receiving end of praise for helping migrant workers during the coronavirus pandemic induced lockdown to go home.

A poor family of Himachal Pradesh in Gummer village, Jwalamukhi tehsil, Kangra district had to sell their cow, a substantial source of income, for just Rs 6,000 to buy a smartphone so that their two children could stay connected with online studies amid the COVID-19 lockdown. His daughter Anu and son Vansh are studying in Class IV and Class II, respectively. As the schools across the state started online classes in the wake of the pandemic, his children do not have a smartphone or internet connection to keep up with online learning. He sold his cow for Rs 6,000 and purchased a smartphone for the children to continue the study. This was known to Sonu Sood, who paid back the amount to the purchaser of the cow and he saw that cow is returned to the person who sold it for smart phone.

After coming to the rescue of a Himachal Pradesh man, Sonu Sood turned real-life hero once again, this time by gifting a tractor on to a farmer in a remote village in Andhra Pradesh to help him till the land. The help came after video clip went viral on Twitter wherein a tomato farmer in Madanapalle in Chittoor district was seen using both his daughters

as oxen to plough the field as he could not afford to hire an ox after suffering heavy losses earlier this year due to the lockdown. Their plight moved many social media following which the actor stepped in to help. In his instant reaction, Sood promised a pair of oxen to the farmer but later said the family deserved a tractor. "By evening a tractor will be ploughing your fields stay blessed," Sood, said in a tweet. Fulfilling his promise, a new tractor was delivered to the elated farmer Nageswara Rao at his Mahalrajupalle village. Sonu Sood said "We should be proud of our agriculturists"

Battling financial challenges after losing a job in an MNC in Hyderabad, a 26-year-old techie Sharada resorted to selling vegetables at the local market to make ends meet. Sharada, a graduate in computer science engineering, was rendered jobless due to COVID-crisis. After her story went viral on social media, Sonu Sood Talked to her on phone and helped her in landing a job. Taking to his Twitter handle, Sonu wrote that his official met her and interviewed her and that she has already received an offer letter:

The electrifying speed with which Sonu has been extending a helping hand to others has already proved more than the worth of his formal education. He has proved that his education was all-encompassing—body, mind and soul. Now that he has made room in many hearts, people are wishing that he must get better and bigger leading roles in movies after the coronavirus time is over.

Sonu Sood is no stranger to random acts of kindness and generosity deeds he attributes to the lasting influence of his late parents, father Shakti Sagar Sood and mother Saroj Sood. Sonu Sood and his childhood friend Neeti Goel, who is known for her restaurants in Mumbai and being a restaurant owner, she saw this as an opportunity to help people in need. She joined hands with Sonu Sood, '*Khana Chahiye*', and launched the *Ghar Bhejo* initiative to help migrants who are stranded in Mumbai city during the

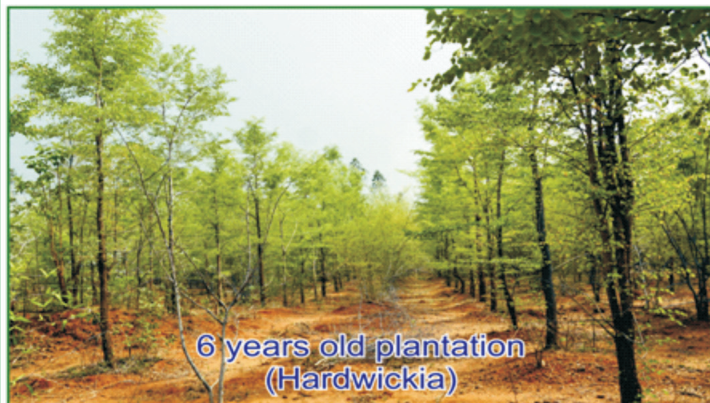
COVID-19-induced lockdown. As part of his '*Ghar Bhejo*' campaign, he has helped approximately 50,000 migrants reach home. In the past, the Moga, Punjab-born actor-producer has supported the underprivileged through various initiatives and lent his voice to different causes, including the fight against drug addiction in his home state of Punjab. In 2016, he launched the Saroj initiative – named after his mother – to help acid attack survivors; and since then, he has been committed to helping these survivors as well as other differently-abled people. Just last year, the actor sponsored the travel and stay for a team of differently-abled students who competed at the Special Olympics Asia Pacific Unified Badminton Championship in Bangkok. Sonu also fulfilled an ardent fan's lifelong dream last year by travelling all the way to Sri Lanka to attend her wedding. More recently, in April, the actor launched an initiative called Shakti *Annadanam*, again named after his late father, to provide more than 150,000 meals daily to the underprivileged in Mumbai.

On every Saturday and Sunday Sony T.V. channel telecasts a comedy show by name "Kapil Sharma Show". On 1st and 2nd August in this show Sonu Sood was invited as a guest and in this programme, host Kapil Sharma interviewed Sonu Sood and discussed with many people who were helped and sent to their native places by Sonu Sood during the recent pandemic, on Video conferencing. All those who were helped by Sonu Sood were praising him for the help he rendered to them in different ways. Now he is being hailed as a hero for all the relief work, he has taken up voluntarily spending his own money, time and energy to help others. His greatest reward, he says, is seeing the smiles of every migrant who has returned home, and receiving their messages of gratitude. "The migrants send selfies, messages, and voice notes or call us via video call to thank us and inform us that they are safe now". I think seeing these people reunited with their families has been the most special feeling I ever had in my life,"

Let us salute the "Indian humanitarian".



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



Daughters of Sri Nageswara Rao, Agriculturist, play 'oxen' to plough the field



Family of Nageswara Rao with Tractor gifted by actor Sonu Sood.

Giant Teak Trees in Gudem Forest, Bejjur Range, Kag haznagar Region



RAMUDU



BHEEMUDU



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!



GET IT ON
Google Play



Download on the
App Store



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

GREAT SOULS

By
V.V. Hari Prasad

Childhood days were over,
Gone were those days,
When he was taught the alphabet,
School days too passed by,
When the teacher believed in,
"Spare the rod spoil the child",
And when he was taught the discipline and the etiquette.

Having crossed the stage of adolescence,
He began to put on superiority airs,
Having joined the college,
He came to know the theory of gravity in detail,
The reason why apple falls down,
And where he was also taught to get up when he falls down.

Kudos to the teacher of the kindergarten,
Whose approach made him forget his mother,
Grateful he is to the school teacher,
A synonym for discipline,
He bows down before the professor,
Who paved the way for his growth,
Intellectual and economic,
Goes on the adage in Sanskrit,
"GURUR BRAHMA GURUR VISHNU, GURUR DEVO MAHESHWARAHA...".

It becomes imperative,
That all those bureaucrats and scientists,
And all those who tasted success in life,
Are bound to prostrate before their teacher,
And all shall be grateful,
To the teaching community,
For ever and ever and ever !!
As great souls that they are indeed !!!

-(Dedicated to my father an embodiment of benevolence and who belonged to the teaching community, on the eve of "Teachers Day" on 5th September coinciding with the birthday of Dr.S.Radha Krishnan, Former President of India).

ETHNO AND TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PRACTICES IN VOGUE FOR TREATING BONE FRACTURES IN ANDHRA PRADESH & TELANGANA STATES OF INDIA

By

Dr. N.V. Jayanth Babu

(Continued from last month)

Table No. 5: Medicinal plants to be used INTERNALLY for curing Bone fracture.

S. No.	Species	Plant part used & qty	Other ingredients to be used	Method of preparation and usage
1	<i>Pavonia odorata</i> Malvaceae Chiru benda	Root. 5 Grams of fine powder of root. Whole plant powder is a pain killer.	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste Goat's milk 30 ml.	Root power is mixed with goat 's milk along with other ingredients specified (for better results) and taken orally daily in the morning for 15 days.
2	<i>Hibiscus micranthus</i> Malvaceae Nitya Malli	Root. 5 Grams of fine root powder	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste Goat's milk 30 ml.	Root power is mixed with goat 's milk along with other ingredients specified (for better results) and taken orally daily in the morning for 15 days.
3	<i>Sida cordata</i> Malvaceae Nelabenda or Tirunaalla benda	Whole plant. Fine Powder of whole plant 5 Grams.	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste Goat's milk 30 ml.	Root power is mixed with goat 's milk along with other ingredients specified (for better results) and taken orally daily in the morning for 15 days.
4	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Solanaceae Kamanchi	Leaves Juice 10 to 15 ml.	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste Goat's milk 30 ml.	Juice obtained from leaves is to be mixed with Goats milk along with other ingredients and taken daily in the morning orally for 15 days
5	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Asteraceae Gunta galagara	Leaves Juice 10 to 15 ml	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste Goat's milk 30 ml.	Juice obtained from leaves is to be mixed with Goats milk along with other ingredients and taken daily in the morning orally for 15 days

6	<i>Peristrophe paniculata</i> Acanthaceae Velama sandhi	Leaves Powder 5 Grams	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste Goat's milk 30 ml	Fine powder obtained from leaves is to be mixed with Goats milk along with other ingredients and taken daily in the morning orally for 15 da
7	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> Combretaceae Tella Maddi	Stem bark Fine powder 5 Grams.	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste.	Hot water infusion is to be prepared along with the specified ingredients and to be taken orally every day for 15 days.
8	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> Myrtaceae Neredu	Bark powder fine bark powder 5grms	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste.	Hot water infusion is to be prepared along with the specified ingredients and to be taken orally every day for 15 days.
9	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> Poaceae veduru	Tender stem and leaves. fine powder 5 grms	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste. Goat's milk 30 ml	Plant powder is to be mixed with other ingredients and taken orally for 15 days . please note that this treatment with bamboo should not be used for epilepsy patients.
10	<i>Annona squamosa</i> Annonaceae Seethaphalam	Fine bark powder 5 grams	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste. Goat's milk 30 ml	Plant powder is to be mixed with other ingredients and taken orally for 15 days
11	<i>Annona reticulata</i> Annonaceae Ramaphalam	Stem bark powder 5 grams	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste. Goat's milk 30 ml	Plant powder is to be mixed with other ingredients and taken orally for 15 days .
12	<i>Ormocarpum cochin-chinensis</i> Fabaceae Adavi-munaga, Nalla kaasna	Leaves / Root bark powder- 5 Grams	Pepper seed 3 Nos. Powder Garlic clefts 1 or 2 paste. Goat's milk 30 ml	Plant powder is to be mixed with other ingredients and taken orally for 10 days

Plants used for quick healing of bleeding injuries, like cuts, abrasions, etc., on the skin (Generally occurring at the time of bone fractures) and as well for pain relief.

- 1) ***Tridax procumbens*** - family: Asteraceae. Local name. Gaddi Chamanthi/ Gaayapaku. Juice obtained from leaves is applied externally on the wound/cut/abrasion and the crushed leaves are to be placed over it and bandaged.
 - 2) ***Hyptis suaveolens*** - family: Lamiaceae. Local name. Bhu Tulasī/ Mahavira. Leaves are crushed and to be placed over the cut or wound and bandaged.
 - 3) ***Ipomoea cornea*** - family: Convolvulaceae. Local name. Gayapaku/ Rubber Aku. Leaves are crushed and to be placed on the wound and bandaged.
 - 4) ***Argyreia nervosa*** - family: Convolvulaceae. Local name. Samudra pala. Leaves are pounded finely and placed on the wounds and bandaged for quick healing.
 - 5) ***Heliotropium indicum*** - family: Boraginaceae. Telu mani/ Naga danthi. Leaves are crushed into paste, applied externally on wounds/cuts and bandaged.
 - 6) ***Ageratum conyzoides*** - family: Asteraceae. Local name. Pumpullu, Goat Weed. Leaves are made into paste and applied externally on wounds.
 - 7) ***Dodonaea viscosa*** - family: Sapindaceae. Local name. Bandedu, Banderu. Leaves are pounded and applied externally on wounds, cuts etc., for quick healing as well as for setting bone fractures.
 - 8) ***Achyranthus aspera*** - family: Amaranthaceae. Local name. Uttareni. Leaves are made into paste and applied externally on wounds, cuts, and abrasions.
 - 9) ***Withania somnifera*** - family: Solanaceae. Local name. Aswagandha, penneru. Leaves are crushed into paste and applied externally on wounds and cuts associated with swellings, pain for early recovery as well as for healing bone fractures.
 - 10) ***Helianthus annuus***. family: Asteraceae. Local name. Surya kantham, Sunflower. leaves are crushed into paste and applied externally on wounds for healing.
 - 11) ***Lannea coramandelica***. family: Anacardiaceae. Local name. Gumpena. Leaves paste/Stem bark powder is applied on wounds for quick healing.
 - 12) ***Oroxylum indicum***. family: Bignoniaceae. Local name. Dundilam, Pampini. Root bark powder is applied externally for healing cuts/ wounds and bone fractures.
 - 13) ***Curcuma longa*** - family: Zingiberaceae. Local name. *Pasupu*. Rhizomes powder/ paste is applied on the wounds/cuts for quick healing.
 - 14) ***Leptadenia reticulata*** — family: Asclepiadaceae — Jeevanthika- leaves juice is applied on cuts
 - 15) ***Flacourtia indica*** - family: Flacourtiaceae - Puliregu, pulivelaga leaves juice is applied on cuts or wounds
 - 16) ***Euphorbia hirta*** - family: Euphorbiaceae - Reddy vari nanubralu shoots paste is applied on the cuts or wounds .
 - 17) ***Lagascea mollis*** - family: Asteraceae. Leaves paste is applied on the cuts or wounds.
 - 18) ***Mimosa pudica*** - family: Mimosoideae, Athhapathhi, lajjavathi Leaves paste is applied on cuts or wounds.
 - 19) ***Saraca asoca*** – family: Fabaceae- Sitha Ashoka- Stem bark paste is applied on cuts or wounds.
- Special diet being prescribed for strong and healthy bones, rapid healing of bone fractures, dislocations, ligaments or tendons tear, rheumatism/synovial glands**

rejuvenation and cartilage development.

For Healing bone fractures effectively and faster, in addition to the External applications and internal usage of specified plant derivatives and products to support the body to form strong bonding /cementing in between fractured bones, certain special diets are recommended by the local Bone setters/ native vidyas which may be consumed every day depending on suitability, availability/possibility. Even though this diet chart is prescribed by the native doctors incidentally contain the essentially required components for the immunity development, strength & health of bone marrow, bones, joints, cartilage, like calcium, phosphorus, zinc, potassium, all the vitamins, mineral salts, omega 3 fatty acids etc.

- ◆ 1. *Seteria italica* / Fox millets. Family: Poaceae, Local name: *Korralu*
- ◆ 2. *Triticum dicoccum* / wheat. Family: Poaceae, Local name: *Godhumalu*, seeds of *Godhumalu* and *korralu* are made in to *Rawa* (broken in to small pieces), cooked and eaten daily in place of Rice / pulka.
- ◆ 3. *Eleusine coracana* / Finger millet. Family: Poaceae, Local name: *Ragi*. *Ragi* seeds powder is cooked with water to make *Jawa* / soup, to be consumed with curds/jaggery made from ie., *Saccharum officinarum* / sugar cane juice and to be taken orally daily.
- ◆ 4. *Sorghum bicolor* / Great millet, Family: Poaceae. Local name: *Jonna*. *Jonna* seeds powder is used to prepare *Roti's* and eaten along with *Palak* / *Bhendi* curry daily.
- ◆ 5. *Vigna mungo* / Black gram, Family: Fabaceae. Local name: *Minumulu*.

Seeds are soaked in water, grinded into paste and *Vadas* are prepared and consumed daily. or seeds are to be fried in ghee, powdered, mixed with cow ghee and jiggery powder made into round balls called *Sunni Vundalu* (each weighing about 20 grams) and eaten daily.

- ◆ 6. *Sesamum indicum* / Gingelly seed, Family: Pedaliaceae, Local name: *Nuvvulu*. *Nuvvulu* seeds are to be powdered and to be mixed with pure jiggery made in to a ball (*nuvvula laddu*) and eaten daily.
- ◆ 7. Country chicken eggs 2 nos. are to be consumed / swallowed in raw along with 10 to 20 grams of jaggery daily.
- ◆ 8. *Abelmoschus esculanthus* / Ladies finger. Family: Malvaceae, Local name: *Bhendi* is to be consumed daily.
- ◆ 9. *Piper betle* / Betel leaves, Family: Piperaceae. Local name: *Tamalapaku* to be mixed along with adequate shell lime paste consumed as “paan” daily.
- ◆ 10. *Annona squamosa* / Custard apple, Family: Anonaceae. Local name: *Seetaphal*.
- ◆ 11. *Annona reticulata* / Family: Annonaceae. Local name: *Ramphal*.
- ◆ 12. *Psidium gua java* / Guava, Family: Myrtaceae
- ◆ 13. *Musa paradisiaca* / Banana, Family: Musaceae. Fruits are to be taken before meal
- ◆ 14. *Phoenix dactylifera* / Date palm, Family: Arecaceae, Local name; *khajoor*- fruits are eaten daily.
- ◆ 15. *Citrus sinensis* / Batavia, Family: Rutaceae, Local name: *Bathhai*, Fruit

- juice is to be consumed daily.
- ◆ 16. *Citrus lanatus* / Indian squash melon. Family: Cucurbitaceae, *Puchhakaya*, Juice of fruit pulp along with seeds is to consumed daily.
 - ◆ 17. *Lycopersicon esculentum*/Tomato, Family: Solanaceae. local name: Tomato
 - ◆ 18. *Spinacia oleracea*/spinach, Family: Chenopodiaceae. Leaves are made into curry and taken.
 - ◆ 19. *Daucus carota* / carrot, Family: Apiaceae
 - ◆ 20. *Beta vulgaris* / Beet root, Family: Chenopodiaceae
 - ❖ The above four items from 17 to 20 each weighing 100 grams each are to be made into juice by adding adequate water and to be taken orally every day
 - ◆ 21. *Moringa oleifera* / drumstick, Family: Moringaceae: Drumstick leaves +
 - ◆ 22. *Cajanus cajan* / Red gram, Family: Fabaceae. Toor Dal
 - ❖ The above items 21&22 are to be cooked and fried, to prepare curry consumed along with Jowar roties. Intake of Rice and other curries are to be avoided completely. Optimum quantities of the above-mentioned qualitative food are to be taken.
 - ◆ 23. *Cocos nucifera* / coconut, Family: Arecaceae. Coconut water is to be consumed profusely every day.
 - ◆ 24. *Amaranthus viridis*/ *Thota kura* / Family: Amaranthaceae, *Thotakura* - 100 grams of cleaned leaves, 20 grams of gingelly seed and 20 grams of pumpkin seed are to be made it to curry and consumed with jowar roti's
 - ◆ 25. *Basella alba* / *Basella rubra*: Family: Basellaceae Indian spinach, *Bachhali kura*- 100 grams of cleaned leaves, 20 grams of pumpkin seed and 20 grams of gingelly seed are made into curry and to be consumed with jowar roti's.
 - ◆ 26. *Withiana somnifera*: Family – Solanaceae - Root powder 3 grams
 - ◆ 27. *Tinospora cordifolia*: Family – Menispermaceae - *Tippa teega*- Root / shoot powder 3 grams
 - ◆ 28. *Pueraria tuberosa*: Family - Fabaceae-*Nela gummudu*- Tuber powder 3 grams
 - ◆ 29. *Asparagus racemose*: Family- Liliaceae- *Pilli tegalu* / *pillipeechara*- Roots / tubers powder 3 grams
 - ◆ 30. *Gomutra shilajit* / *mommai* 1 to 2 grams powder -
 - ◆ 31. *Palmyrah jiggery*- *Thaati bellam* 5 to 10 grams powder
 - ❖ The above ingredients mentioned against serial nos. 26 to 31 are to be mixed thoroughly in dry condition, and to be divided into two parts. one part of such mixture is to be mixed preferably in a glass of cow milk and to be consumed orally in the morning. The other half like that at bed time for at least one month.
- Extensive Phyto chemical studies on above plants and formulations need to be taken up to find out the active ingredients that are responsible for curing bone fractures
- The revitalization of these indigenous systems can provide self-reliance in primary health care and can even contribute to the frontiers of herbal system of medicine. Efforts in this direction may provide the benefit of regional information to the global community (Concluded)

MY TENURE IN KAGHAZNAGAR DIVISION

By

M. RAJA RAMANA REDDY

(Continued from last month)

PROTECTION OF FOREST AND WILD LIFE:-

After field visits in the forests of the division, I have explained to the staff, the need for patrolling within their respective jurisdictions and I have issued instructions to take up night patrolling and Naka bandi and also directly by proceeding to the spots with the staff and also with the help of WhatsApp (Social Media) application of Kaghaznagar division group and also formed special parties during celebration of festivals like Dussehra Diwali and Sankranti. This way I have been able to control the smuggling and poaching activities and keeping special focus in sensitive areas resultantly no offences took place and smuggling, poaching and encroachments came to zero level.

SPEICAIL CARE ON WILD LIFE (TIGRES & LONG BILLED VULTURE): Kaghaznagar Division is having very rich bio diversity with flora and fauna and the climate is suitable for all the types of wild animals and the specialty the Kaghaznagar Division is having Long Billed Indian Vulture situated at Palarapu cliff of Murliguda beat of Penchikalpet Range and this Indian Long Billed Vulture is endangered species and in entire Telangana state only the place living by the Long Billed Indian Vulture is Kaghaznagar Division and this vulture need special care and attention after thorough study regarding the survival of Vulture started to take special care time to time and observing the movements of vultures by using drones and cameras and feeding them time to time. As a result of special and protection the present population of Long billed vulture increased from 9 nos. to 32.

On behalf of Telangana Forest Department, I had the privilege of delivering presented talk on Conservation

of Long-Billed vulture (*Gyps indicus*) at Palarapu cliff (natural breeding colony of LBV) during Workshop of vulture conservation and reintroduction programme at Chalsa, Buxa Tiger Reserve West Bengal held between 22nd and 24th February 2019.

TIGRESS (PHALGUNA, SUPER MOM & CUBS) :

In Kaghaznagar Division in the month of April 2014 first time Tiger pug marks were noticed and based on the, C.C cameras installed first picture was captured in Comp.No.34 of Malini beat of Sirpur Range. According to the Telugu lunar calendar first time it was captured in the month of Phaluguna masam (corresponding to April). Accordingly, the tigress was named as Phalguna and Compt. No. 34 became her permanent abode. She gave birth to cubs two times with 100% survival. It is observed that around 9 Tigers are roaming in the entire Kaghaznagar Division; thereby it became a major task to protect them from high biotic interference. In that direction, with a view to protect the tigress.

Habitat selection: Habitat is an important requirement for the survival of a species in an ecosystem. Habitat selection by individuals reflects availability of basic needs, such as prey, water and protected area cover. The Tigers are mostly preferred prey species, Indian Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*) in this present habitat. Tiger can consume up to 18 kilogram in single sitting, after several days the tiger will make next kill. The Indian Porcupine average weight is about 18 Kilogram, because of this reason Tigers hunt Porcupines, single Porcupine is enough meat for Tiger.

Availability of prey: The present scenario survival of Tiger is too difficult in so many anthropogenic

pressures and scarcity of prey species. But prey species are available in Kaghaznagar forest, species richness is more but number is low in the past, now increasing population of herbivores like Wild pigs, Spotted deer's, Nilgais, Chow Singha, Sambar deer's and Porcupines etc., (with evidence of direct sighting and camera trap images). And also, Tiger kills the cattle within and periphery of the forest.

Water source: For large carnivores' water is an essential in three seasons, water available in natural springs, perennial water streams, and water tanks.

Water Grid: To prevent human – wildlife conflict in Kawal Tiger Reserve, Kaghaznagar Corridor area we are providing water facilities to wildlife, especially during summer in every 4 sq.km area one saucer pit, where natural water is not existing. During this year 2018-19, around 71 no. of saucer pits includes 4 no. of solar water PTs were formed in Kaghaznagar Tiger Corridor of Kawal Tiger Reserve. And also, the monitoring of water areas being done by staff / animal trackers and also camera traps installed at water points.

Phalguna (Super Mom) Importance: The Tigress, named and called as "Phalguna" in Kaghaznagar Forest Division since 2015, is intelligent Tigress has given birth to four cubs, which are named as K1, K2, K3 & K4 in the year of 2016 in Kaghaznagar Forest, again in this current year given litter with four cubs, the first time Tiger cub image captured along with mother Tigress Phalguna on 25th April, 2018 by camera trap at Kadamba Forest area. After three months four cubs are captured in single image at, Jambarloddi area of Bejjur RF, and named based on their stripe pattern K6, K7, K8 and K9.

Conservation measures in Kaghaznagar Forest Division

Monitoring of Tiger movement: The monitoring of Tiger movement is not an easy task, skilled and

dedicated experts need to monitor in all aspects and having good knowledge in wildlife, in each range of Kaghaznagar division, special tiger monitoring teams are appointed/organized, their duties are track the Tiger paths, nallas, streams, cart tracks, water holes and observe the pugmarks, scats, scrape marks, rake marks and its status. After completion of sign survey will be installed the cameras in Tiger preferred junctions of paths or streams.

water bodies were identified and saucer pits were formed; in the saucer pits were filled with clean water from time to time. For herbivorous salt licks were provided, raising grass plots to the tigress in side of Reserve Forests and given instructions time to time regarding poaching activities and conducted foot perambulation through boundaries of R.F and installed around 100 cameras to monitor the Tigress and her cubs movements and collecting the data time to time and conducted awareness programmes in villages regarding importance of the Tigress and its impact on Forests and issued instructions to the Animal trackers and alarming the staff. Resulting that, Tigress and her cubs are moving safely without any biotic interference and so far, no harm took place to the tigress and cubs. Apart this on 03-04-2019 myself along with FRO, Sirpur and staff while perambulating 30 kms in a single day along the interstate boarder i.e. Maharashtra and Telangana it is found that near Mettandani area some huts are existing right in-side the RF then immediately we removed the huts and relocated the people to Malini village of Sirpur range, which is the entrance and main corridor link of ATAR Thadoba (Kannergaon) to KTR Kaghaznagar tiger corridor. After clearing and removing the Huts and encroachments in Gondi beat of Garlapet RF block in the month of April and May'2019 then started new Tigers are entering through the same area to KTR Kaghaznagar tiger corridor during the month of July to October Another 4no.s new Tigers were entered for which I have given names as A1, S1, S2, & S3 (A-first sighted near Asifabad range, S-denotes Sirpur

range) and also the NTCA team had appreciated on the steps taken in Kaghaznagar Division and expressed satisfaction on the protection measures and efforts made by me with active cooperation of my staff to protect the Tigress, during the visit they were stated that, as protection measures taken by FDO, Kaghaznagar this Kaghaznagar Division Corridor area will be merging in Kawal Tiger reserve.

10. CONCLUSION: I held charge of Kaghaznagar division for a period of 15 months between July 2018 and October 2019.

During my tenure as FDO Kaghaznagar I have always endeavored to uphold the prestige of the Department. I was my relentless struggle against encroachments. I have successfully prevented fresh encroachments and re clothed the evicted encroachments by raising fresh plantations. Retrieval of Gondi Beat Forest is a unique achievement against many odds and litigations including a Habeas Corpus Writ Petition and

the same is also placed on Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Government of India website under success stories Gallery.

Attack on Range Officer Smt. Ch. Anitha and other staff while they were engaged in planting work by miscreants of Sarsala village under political patronage of masquerading peoples' representatives made a big news. Then media has given extensive coverage of the event. As it happens always politicians win against public servants, it so happened in my case too.

My work on protection of forest and wildlife is significant. Whatever good results I have achieved it is the result of collective effort of myself, my staff, protection watchers including Base camps, tiger trackers and Wildlife Biologist also in cooperation of superior officers. I feel proud of my staff. May god bless them! (Concluded)

*“Some say they get lost in books,
but I find myself,
again and again,
in the pages of a good book.
Humanly speaking,
there is no greater teacher,
no greater therapist,
no greater healer of the soul,
than a well-stocked library.”*

FARM FORESTRY

By

M.A. Saindane

Water table is going down tremendously, due to irregular rains, floods, droughts, salinity of lands, increase of temperature etc. Insects have developed their ability against insecticides, resulting decreasing agricultural products. For that expenditure and profit is getting adverse effect. Keeping the view of above facts need of farm forestry came up. The few social institutes i.e. World bank, FAO, SIDA, UKIODA, OCEOCF-Japan, (IDA Etc) offered economic aid to mobilize the project. For that forest development corporations were established in 26 states of India. NABARD OF reserve Bank of India offered loans in developing of Agriculture and Forestry sector. The result of the above project is farmers have taken up plantation of Su babul and Nilgiris on farm and agricultural bunds on large scale. The ideal example is discussed that of Late Mr Kalidas bhai Patel of Gujarat. Due to this person Nilgiris plant got nomination as "Tree of Money" (Nananu Zhad). Kubabul was renamed as Subabul on the request of Mr. Manibhai Desai (BAIF). Nilgiris Production was established in District of Nashik, Nagar, and Satara. On the State level Institutions (Agroforestry federation) were established on the basis Of district level Institutions. This was happened in the leadership of Late Mr. Vinayak Rao Patil progressive farmer of Nashik. The Vardhaman paper Mill getting expected Nilgiris wood for paper making. Members getting large considerable financial benefits. Another experiment was done to extract diesel from caster seeds

It was understood from the above movement proved that without participation of local people the forest cannot be saved. The picture was clear in the Indian national policy 1988. Therefore, forest management was changed. The National forestry Action plan was changed in 9th five-year, plan.

The Wimco matchbox factory had planted poplar trees on large scale by farmers through farm forestry and factory assured softwood for factory use. Due to that, farmers got supplementary works. Bhadrachalam paper Mill of Andhra Pradesh provided Genetical superior plants with financial aids and Technical guidance to the farmers, and managed to assure permanently raw material and made farmers economical sound.

Farmers of Wardha in Vidarbha turned to farm forestry. In farm forestry they cultivated Teak plants on large scale. The villagers understood international demand and increasing demands and increasing rates of Teak spp., touching to sky. With the guidance of Social forestry department, Teak was planted on farm bunds. SFD made training, advertisements, so that the farmers get technique and love about plants. During the period 1982-2006 the 8 Tehsils were covered for Teak planting. Out of 1382 villages 383 villages were taken for farm planting. Total area 1305 Ha and 6718 units were planted on the farm bunds. The expenditure was incurred Rs. 3.55 cr. (Approx.) and as on 2011, total 6.95 lac trees were putting the volume of 23.73 thousand Cmt. and the value of the crop was rs.24 Cr. With rate of Rs 10000/- per cmt.

More over farmers of have cultivated 7.66 lack trees on their own. Which have average cost of Rs.42 Crores. Thus, Total Wardha district has 14.61 lac trees cultivated under farm forestry having 65.86 thousand cmt wood which was totally costing Rs.66/- cr.

SUCCESS STORIES OF FARM FORESTRY

1. Shri Tukaram Pundlic Raaborale. At Vinchuri Javali, Post Madsavangi Tal and Dist. Nashik.

After completion of college education, he left smart service, and did farm forestry. He cultivated Nilgiris in farm forestry. He cultivated Nilgiris in farm forestry in the year 1986 and bamboo in the year 1988. This crop was harvested in 1994. If one managed watering in initial 2-3 years then we can get better considerable forestry crop in comparison to Agriculture crop. In open space of Nilgiris and bamboo, he planted silver oak, coffee, black pepper. He harvested coffee and black pepper once in two year. Silver oak was harvested in 12-15 years

2. Shri Fakhruddin Taher bhai Khoraki wala. At Chani Taql. Bhivandi Dist. Thane:-

He purchased 30 acres of land. The land was degraded and muramic in texture. Total 800 plants were planted i.e. Mango, coconut and Sapota. These plants were giving very good production. Fish pond was prepared in gullies. The vermicompost manure was prepared from fallen leaves and branches of the plants. People are visiting this place as tourist place from Mumbai and Thane. This Agriculture is now covered with green cover known as tourist place.

3. Dr Prakash Yerne at Post Udgir Dist. Latur.

In initial stage farm forestry was done with species Nilgiris, Subabul. Total 8 acres of land was covered with farm forestry. And 90% of plants are surviving. Treatment is given to the land i.e. soil conservation measures i.e. stone bunds water grass bunds. The pit planting is done. The pit lines are aligned at right angles to the sloppy area.

4. Shri Kishor Bhagwant Rao Rokade at post Bhindi Tal Devali Dist. Wardha:-

He planted Nilgiris and Subabul on farm. He also cultivated Masala crops. Medicinal plants and good smell yielding plants are cultivated in shady area of Subabul. Two farm ponds were sanctioned and 500 goat projects is being done. The green leaves of

Subabul is used as fodder. He is having 125 acres of land under Subabul cultivation out of total 150 acres.

The felling is done after four years. Felling and Transportation is done by Ballarpur paper Mill. Total 87.50 tonnes wood is obtained. Rate per ton is Rs 1050/- Total amount obtained is Rs. 91875/-minus expenditure 20250/- Balance Rs 71625/-per ha in four years. It means Rs.17906/-per year per ha. After first felling coppice production is taken at the interval of three years.

Expenditure for coppice crop.

DETAILS	AMOUNT Rs
First year expenditure	
Preparation of farm	1250.00
Other works of farming	1000.00
One or two copies to be retained	1000.00
Watering in summer	2500.00
Total	5,750.00
Second Year expenditure	
Other works & maintenance & watering	3750.00
Third Year expenditure	
Other works of maintenance & watering	3750.00
Grand Total	13,250.00

The felling is done after 3 years yielding 100 tone of Subabul which is costing per ton Rs 1050/- Total Rs 105000/-minus expenditure13250/-Total Profit Rs 91750/- For every 3 Years which comes to Rs 30583/- per ha/per year.

If the farmers adopt farm forestry, they will get income, which gives them extra income and help environment.

UNDERSTORY OF A PAINTED FOREST

By

Nayantara Siruguri

(Curated and published earlier by Sutradhar India on www.sutradharindia.com)

The art forms of India's indigenous communities hide magnificent stories of culture, nature, and belonging. This is an exploration of this world of stories that lie underneath the densely patterned canopy of indigenous art; a world that is often ignored, but a world that preserves lessons of love, harmony, and co-existence.



Artwork by Vaidehi Patil

(Marathi)

*Arey jungal asey aamchi aayi rakshanath jeev jai
Jhad tumhi toodon takatha, tyag aamha kai magatha?
Arey deshbakth lok tumhi naam, tyag aamha kai
magatha?*

Dolyandekhata ujed choritam

Tyag aamha kai magatha....

Tyag aamha kai magatha....

Arey tyag aamha kai magatha...?

(Translation)

The jungle is our mother, to save her we will lay down our lives.

You chop off all our trees, then why ask us to be the sacrifice?

You call yourselves patriotic, then why ask us to be the sacrifice?

You chop our trees in front of our eyes,

Why ask us to be the sacrifice...

Why ask us to be the sacrifice...

Oh, why ask us to be the sacrifice...?

The first time I listened to these heartfelt words, I found myself wiping away silent tears. The passionate words were uttered by Adivasi activist Prakash Bhoir in the song "The Warli Revolt" by hip-hop collective Swadesi. "It's time for the revolution to begin," read the video description. The song, featuring Bhoir and different artists from the collective with lyrics in Marathi and Hindi, served as a poignant reminder for many about the struggles that the Warli people face with the destruction of their lands around Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Aarey forest in Mumbai. Since that day, I continue to learn about the struggles and experiences of indigenous communities from around India, and the inextricable linkages between their culture, art forms, and relationship with nature. A little more than a year later, when I listen to Prakash Bhoir's words again, I still find myself wiping away tears.

Have you ever seen a Gond painting? It is very likely that you have, for it is hard to miss the meandering curves, the ornate patterns that fill them, and the colours that bring them to life. Many of us have probably heard of or seen the folk dance of the Koli fisher people community – some of us (like me) may have even "performed" it at school – with its joyous rhythmic beats and simple but synchronised steps. Gond art and Koli dance, like many other indigenous

art forms of India, are wondrous manifestations of aesthetic beauty and wonder. But have you ever noticed the presence of birds, cows, deer, big cats, and leaves in a Gond painting – all in one frame? Have you ever paid attention to the movements commonly used by *Koli* dancers and what they symbolise?

Gond art has traditionally been inspired by nature. The common motif of the tree symbolises the belief that trees rise upwards and directly meet God, and the presence of several animals – predator and prey often sharing spaces, and even birds picking off small organisms from the fur of animals – symbolises the community's knowledge about ecosystems and the interrelationships between different living beings. On the other hand,

Koli dance is much more than a string of aesthetic movements; it is the graceful and festive depiction of the everyday experiences of the *Kolis* – traditionally, fishing and rowing boats. Similarly, the dancers also often depict the movement of the sea and sing about its wonders and mysteries. The art forms of

indigenous communities of India – well-known or not – are a direct reflection of their long-standing culture and traditions. They have also acted as a means of communication and education within the communities, passing on cultural values and traditional knowledge systems. For example, the *Irula* community of Tamil Nadu is known for the folk songs that depict their knowledge about and relationship with nature. A folk song about growing foxtail millet (*thina*, *Korralu* in Telegu) reads:

Red *thina* and black *thina* seeds should be mixed and sown;

Birds that come must be chased away.

You have to look after the cultivation

By watching from a small hut built

On the top of the tree...

(Nayantara Siruguri is a student of B.A at Ramnarain Ruia Autonomous College, Mumbai.

Sutradhar India is a social research and content platform that works towards different social, environmental and cultural topics using the medium of writing, poetry, visual art and performing arts.)

*Conversely poor literacy
can lead to the risk of exclusion
for some individuals and some social groups.
A good example of this is youth
crime rates that can be directly
tied to poor economic and
social outcomes.*

NEWS AND NOTES

BIGGEST SEIZURES OF WILDLIFE PARTS IN KARNATAKA – TIGER BONES/NAILS, LEOPARD CLAWS, SKINS OF ANTELOPES AND WILD DOGS:

- In one of the biggest seizures of wildlife parts in Karnataka on Friday, the MM Hills Wildlife Division has caught big time hunters and wildlife traders in Chamarajanagar district. A group of highly skilled hunters/traders, they were into snaring, killing, skinning, drying and processing of wildlife parts like skin, bones, nails and claws of big carnivores and herbivores. The four arrested from Hanur taluk include – Mahadev (28) and Kumar (20) from Nellikatri village, Mahadev (22) and Rangaswamy (23) from Gombegallu village and all of them have been booked under the Wildlife Protection Act.

Forest officials who arrested these four local people said they have been carrying out illegal activities in MM Hills Wildlife Sanctuary and BRT Tiger Reserve for the last few years. This gang, having a big network, had connections to agents and customers and had snared tigers, leopards, spotted deer, sambar, barking deer, wild dogs and flying squirrels.

The seizures included two skins of spotted deer, barking deer, flying squirrel and wild dog. Further, two claws of leopard and a complete set of tiger bones and nails too were recovered. This tiger which was snared two years back – they had broken its lower jaw with a rod. These local hunters live in enclosures of protected areas and have knowledge of how to dry the skin of wildlife, process the bones and also how to preserve the wildlife parts. Since they were living in forests, they had unlimited access to forests especially when they went around gathering honey or other forest produce. It was during such a time, they gathered information of the presence of a wildlife species in a specific area.

Speaking to Green Minute, DCF MM Hills Wildlife

Division Yedukondalu V said, “In recent times, this is one of the biggest catches of wildlife parts in the state. Their operating area was MM Hills and BRT forests. They were involved in snaring the smallest animal like flying squirrels to big carnivores like adult tigers. They knew every method of processing and preserving wildlife parts in their homes itself. When a customer was identified, they used to sell the skins, bones or nails or claws directly.”

All the curing work of wildlife parts was done at home or estates where they used to store after snaring and it shows how adept and professional, they were. The DCF added, “The customers were directly involved with the purchase of wildlife parts. We had received information from local sources and intelligence from the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau in catching these offenders. There are some more people involved – some of them are their relatives and there will be three more arrests

Wind, solar energy produces 10 percent of global electricity in the first half of 2020:

- Wind and solar produced a record 10 percent of global electricity in the first half of 2020 as the world's coal plant fleet ran at less than half its capacity, analysis published Thursday showed.

Despite a near-record drop in power demand due to the pandemic, renewables accounted for 1,129 terawatt-hours in January-June, compared with 992 in the first six months of 2019, according to a report by the Ember energy think tank.

Overall, the percentage of power drawn from wind and solar has more than doubled from 4.6 percent in 2015 – the year of the landmark Paris deal on climate change.

On the other hand, generation from coal – the most polluting fossil fuel – fell 8.3 percent in the

first half of 2020, the analysis showed.

This was despite leading emitter China increasing its share of the global coal fleet slightly.

"From 2015 it's an incredible amount of growth (in solar and wind), but even at 10 percent it's not completely transformational," Dave Jones, senior electricity analyst at Ember, told *AFP*.

"When we ask is it enough what we are really talking about is, how fast are emissions falling?"

"Thirty percent of fossil fuel emissions globally are just from coal power plants, so coal fired power generation needs to collapse quickly in order to limit climate change," said Jones.

The analysis showed that many major economies — including China, the United States, India, Japan, Brazil and Turkey — now generate at least 10 percent of their electricity through wind and solar.

Britain and the European Union were singled out for particular praise, deriving 21 and 33 percent of their power from renewables, respectively.

Not fast enough; Under the Paris Agreement, nations committed to limit temperature rises to "well below" two degrees Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit) above pre-industrial levels, mainly through sweeping emissions cuts.

The accord also aims for a safer cap of 1.5C of warming.

To reach this, the United Nations says emissions must fall 7.6 percent annually this decade.

Jones said that while 30 percent of coal's decline this year could be attributed to increased wind and solar generation, the rest was likely due to the economic slowdown caused by COVID-19.

"A large part of this is obviously due to the pandemic rather than long term trends and — let's be honest — it's not fast enough if your target is 1.5 C," he said.

A study published last week in *Nature Climate Change* found that absent a rapid switch away from fossil fuels, the unprecedented fall in emissions due to COVID-19 would do virtually nothing to slow climate change.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change says that coal use needs to fall 13 percent every year this decade to keep the 1.5-C goal in play.

China, the world's leading polluter, reduced its coal production just two percent so far this year despite its economic slowdown caused by the pandemic.

"Where is China's plan to collapse that coal generation by 2030?" said Jones. "At the moment it doesn't exist."

Last year was one of three warmest on record, researchers find: - LONDON Last year was one of the three warmest on record, with glaciers melting, sea levels rising and a spate of wildfires, heatwaves and droughts, research published in the *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* (BAMS) showed.

The BAMS annual State of the Climate Report, by 528 climate scientists from 61 countries, said only 2015 and 2016 were hotter than 2019, based on records dating to the mid- to late 1800s.

Each decade since 1980 has been successively warmer than the preceding one, with the most recent (2010-2019) being around 0.2 degrees Celsius warmer globally than the previous (2000–09).

For the 32nd consecutive year, 2019 saw the loss of mass from mountain glaciers, while lake temperatures were above the long-term average and permafrost temperatures continued to rise.

In 2019, global mean sea level set a new record for the eighth year running, reaching 87.6 mm above the 1993 average when satellite measurements

began, with an annual average increase of 6.1 mm from 2018, the report said.

Greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to climate change and pollution, increased. Carbon dioxide emissions rose by 2.5 parts per million (ppm), nitrous oxide by 1 part per billion (ppb) and methane by 9.2 parts per billion, the report said.

"A number of extreme events, such as wildfires, heatwaves and droughts, have at least part of their root linked to the rise in global temperature," said Robert Dunn from the UK's Met Office, which contributed to the report.

"The rise in global temperature is linked to another climate indicator: the ongoing rise in emissions of greenhouse gases, notably carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane."

Pressure is building for governments to do more to limit emissions to maximise the chances of capping a rise in average global temperatures at 1.5C, a goal enshrined in the 2015 Paris climate agreement

Climate change may bring back viruses that were long thought to be dormant: - Long-dormant viruses brought back to life; the resurgence of deadly and disfiguring smallpox; a dengue or zika "season" in Europe.

These could be disaster movie storylines, but they are also serious and increasingly plausible scenarios of epidemics unleashed by global warming, scientists say.

The COVID-19 pandemic that has swept the globe and claimed over 760,000 lives so far almost certainly came from a wild bat, highlighting the danger of humanity's constant encroachment on the planet's dwindling wild spaces.

But the expanding ecological footprint of our species could trigger epidemics in other ways too.

Climate change "already wreaking havoc with one

degree Celsius of warming" is also emerging as a driver of infectious disease, whether by expanding the footprint of malaria- and dengue-carrying mosquitos or defrosting prehistoric pathogens from the Siberian permafrost.

Ignorance is our enemy; "In my darkest moments, I see a really horrible future for Homo sapiens because we are an animal, and when we extend our borders things will happen to us," said Birgitta Evengard, a researcher in clinical microbiology at Umea University in Sweden.

"Our biggest enemy is our own ignorance," she added. "Nature is full of microorganisms."

Think of permafrost, a climate change time bomb spread across Russia, Canada and Alaska that contains three times the carbon that has been emitted since the start of industrialisation.

Even if humanity manages to cap global warming at under two degrees Celsius, the cornerstone goal of the 2015 Paris Agreement, the permafrost area will decrease by a quarter by 2100, according to the UN's climate science panel, the IPCC.

And then there are the permafrost's hidden treasures.

"Microorganisms can survive in frozen space for a long, long time," said Vladimir Romanovsky, a professor of geophysics at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks.

An Anthrax comeback? As ground thaws, once-frozen soil particles, organic material and microorganisms that had been locked away for millennia are carried toward the surface by water flows, he explained.

"That's how thawing can spread these microorganisms into present-day environments."

There are already examples of ancient, long-frozen bugs coming to life.

"When you put a seed into soil that is then frozen for thousands of years, nothing happens," said Jean-Michel Claverie, an emeritus professor of genomics at the School of Medicine of Aix-Marseille University in France.

"But when you warm the earth, the seed will be able to germinate," he added. "That is similar to what happens with a virus."

Claverie's lab has successfully revived Siberian viruses that are at least 30,000 years old.

These reanimated bugs only attack amoebas, but tens of thousands of years ago there were certainly others that aimed higher up the food chain.

"Neanderthals, mammoths, woolly rhinos all got sick, and many died," said Claverie. "Some of the viruses that caused their sicknesses are probably still in the soil."

The number of bacteria and viruses lurking in the permafrost is incalculable, but the more important question is how dangerous they are.

And here, scientists disagree.

"Anthrax shows that bacteria can be resting in permafrost for hundreds of years and be revived," said Evengard.

In 2016, a child in Siberia died from the disease, which had disappeared from the region at least 75 years earlier.

Two-million-year-old pathogens; This case has been attributed to the thawing of a long-buried carcass, but some experts counter that the animal remains in question may have been in shallow dirt and thus subject to periodic thawing.

Other pathogens "such as smallpox or the influenza strain that killed tens of millions in 1917 and 1918" may also be present in the sub-Arctic region.

But they "have probably been inactivated",

Romanovsky concluded in a study published earlier this year.

For Claverie, however, the return of smallpox "officially declared eradicated 50 years ago" cannot be excluded. 18th- and 19th-century victims of the disease "buried in cemeteries in Siberia are totally preserved by the cold," he noted.

In the unlikely event of a local epidemic, a vaccine is available.

The real danger, he added, lies in deeper strata where unknown pathogens that have not seen daylight for two million years or more may be exposed by global warming.

If there were no hosts for the bugs to infect there would not be a problem, but climate change "indirectly" has intervened here as well.

"With the industrial exploitation of the Arctic, all the risk factors are there "pathogens and the people to carry them," Claverie said.

The revival of ancient bacteria or viruses remains speculative, but climate change has already boosted the spread of diseases that kill about half a million people every year: malaria, dengue, chikungunya, Zika.

"Mosquitoes moving their range north are now able to overwinter in some temperate regions," said Jeanne Fair, deputy group leader for biosecurity and public health at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico.

"They also have longer breeding periods."

Climate change aperitif; Native to southeast Asia, the tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*) "which carries dengue and chikungunya" arrived in southern Europe in the first decade of this century and has been moving rapidly north ever since, to Paris and beyond.

Meanwhile, another dengue-bearing

mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*, has also appeared in Europe. Whichever species may be the culprit, the Europe Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) has registered 40 cases of local transmission of dengue between 2010 and 2019.

“An increase in mean temperature could result in seasonal dengue transmission in southern Europe if *A. aegypti* infected with virus were to be established,» according to the Europe Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

As for malaria” a disease that once blighted southern Europe and the southern United States and for which an effective treatment exists” the risk of exposure depends in large part on social-economic conditions.

More than five billion people could be living in malaria-affected regions by 2050 if climate change continues unabated, but strong economic growth and social development could reduce that number to less than two billion, according to a study cited by the IPCC.

“Recent experience in southern Europe demonstrates how rapidly the disease may reappear if health services falter,” the IPCC said in 2013, alluding to a resurgence of cases in Greece in 2008.

In Africa “which saw 228 million cases of malaria in 2018, 94 percent of the world’s total “the disease vector is moving into new regions, notably the high-altitude plains of Ethiopia and Kenya.

For the moment, the signals for communicable tropical diseases “are worrying in terms of expanding vectors, not necessarily transmission,” said Cyril Chaminade, an epidemiologist working on climate change at the Institute of Infection and Global Health at the University of Liverpool.

“That said, we’re only tasting the aperitif of climate change so far,” he added.

How is brisk walking beneficial for you? Brisk walking is one of the easiest and most effective workouts. The key to scoring a great outcome from this form of exercise is to maintain a pace that gives your heart and lungs a challenging time, but not so hard that you run out of steam too quickly.

Read on to know how brisk walking is beneficial for your well-being.

1: Brisk walking is good for your heart: Brisk walking is beneficial for the heart as it helps improve your artery health, and counters heart disease. Studies suggest that walking for at least 40 minutes multiple times every week reduces the risk of heart failure by almost 25% among post-menopausal women. Another study from the University of Ferrara shows that heart patients who walk regularly are hospitalized less.

2: It can improve your immunity: Brisk walking on a regular basis helps us stay active, thus preventing many diseases. A daily walking routine improves your immune system by generating T-cells, viz. the killer cells that attack infected cells in your body. What’s more, researchers at the University of Massachusetts Medical School found that people who walked everyday caught common cold 25% times lesser than those with a sedentary lifestyle.

3: It can help control high blood pressure: Regular cardio exercises like brisk walking help in improving blood circulation and controlling high blood pressure. Numerous studies have shown that walking lessens systolic as well as diastolic blood pressure. This is because it enhances the level of nitric oxide that permits your blood vessel to relax.

It is important to keep blood pressure in check to prevent heart attack, stroke and other conditions.

4: It is great for strengthening your muscles: Brisk walking is usually one of the major

exercises in fitness programs that are focused on strengthening the muscles. In fact, it increases flexibility in your muscles and is good for overall endurance as well. Regular brisk walking can help burn calories and tighten the muscles in your leg, back and abdomen areas.

5: It benefits your mental health as well:

Brisk walking can not only help your body but your mind too. Walking 3-4 times a week for 30 minutes may enhance your mood, as it releases endorphins and other such hormones that provide an emotional boost. Not just that, it can also boost memory power in adults. Further, it can improve sleep quality and brain power.

*“Literacy is a bridge from misery to hope.
It is a tool for daily life in modern society.
It is a bulwark against poverty, and
a building block of development,
an essential complement to investments in
roads, dams, clinics and factories.
Literacy is a platform for democratization, and
a vehicle for the promotion of cultural and
national identity.
Especially for girls and women,
it is an agent of family health and nutrition.
For everyone, everywhere, literacy is,
along with education in general, a basic human right....
Literacy is, finally, the road to human progress and
the means through which every man, woman and
child can realize his or her full potential.”*

-- Kofi Annan

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION – MY VIEWS

By
Vidhya K. Reddy

"I am writing today in response to my elaborations whilst reading a piece titled, "Public Interest Litigation," published in February 2020's issue of Vana Premi.

First of all, I appreciate the introduction in using the great Dr King's quote acknowledging the interconnectedness of all dynamics in nature; just as drops of water in this pool of life, each and every action impacts the whole, directly and indirectly (referencing "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.") – MLK Jr.

I find it ironic that Public Interest Litigation (PIL) practices are not discussed very thoroughly in the news, nor in laymen conversation, though the cases must have a large impact on the community's wellbeing; may be articles like this can lead to increased public-involvement on the topic of PILs.

It's incredible that my birthplace, "The Land of the Free," - the United States of America, is also the birthplace for PILs; early conservationists such as Theodore Roosevelt must have paved the path for these litigations in the modern age.

I appreciate the summary of the PIL cases, as to inform the public briefly of the incidents that have occurred, specifically the powerful case of "K. Buchi Ram Reddy V. State of Telangana & others"

Thanks to Vana Premi and my grandpa for the work done for our planet."

*"As long as you have any floor space at all,
you have room for books!
Just make two stacks of books the same height,
place them three or four feet apart,
lay a board across them, and repeat.
Viola! Bookshelves!"*

LEGAL NOTES

Forest Range Officer and others Vs. P. Mohd. Ali and others

There is a controversy about the sandalwood oil whether it is, or is not wood oil. If it is wood oil it should be treated as forest produce. The question has been examined by several authorities and they have expressed divergent opinions: Kerala High Court (DB) said sandalwood oil is wood oil, while A.P. High Court said it is not wood oil. Karnataka Government has however removed the ambiguity by amending the Forest Act and said sandalwood oil is forest produce. Above all, according to a publication of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Doon (Forest Utilization Branch), sandalwood oil is an essential oil like other oils and therefore wood oil. In the maze of things, the Supreme Court by its judgment in the above case has set the seal on the controversy. This case was posted before the Bench comprising Sri K. Ramaswamy and Sri R.M. Sahai, JJ and the judgment was pronounced on 04.05.1993.

Their Lordships at the outset observed: Entrammelled by question of fact that the learned senior counsel on both sides neatly presented question of law whether 'sandalwood oil is forest produce within the meaning of section 2 (f) (1) of Kerala Forest Act.

Forest Conservation Act aims to prevent depleting forests conservation thereby help protection of wildlife in the country, to maintain ecological balance. The State Acts regulate preservation of forest and forest produce. The Act prescribes procedure for preservation of the forest and regulates possession of forest produce, felling of trees in the forest and removal of forest produce from forest. When the sandalwood oil either was found in transit or in possession of manufacturers it was seized in the respective cases.

The question, therefore, emerges whether sandalwood oil is wood oil.

Mohd Ali and others were found manufacturing / in possession of sandalwood oil. They were prosecuted under the Kerala Forest Act. They filed application in the High Court under section 482 of Cr. P.C challenging the jurisdiction of the trial court as sandalwood oil is not wood oil as defined under the Forest Act. The High Court allowed the application and quashed the complaint (Mod. Ali Vs. F.R.O.1992-2-KLT. 502). Subsequently in another case involving the same controversy, a Division Bench of the Kerala High Court held that the Sandalwood oil is a forest produce (Khushboo Enterprises Vs. F.R.O (1993-1-KLT 91; 1993 Cri. LJ 458). The state and the accused challenged the respective judgments in the Supreme Court by Special Leave.

It is contended by the accused that sandalwood oil is not forest produce inasmuch as there is distinction between sandalwood oil and wood oil. Wood oil is a natural produce of forest directly derived as an exudation from living trees in the forest whereas sandalwood oil is a bye-product obtained from sandalwood by industrial process utilizing heartwood and roots removed from the forest. The state contended that extraction of sandalwood oil even by mechanical process would nonetheless, be wood oil. Sandalwood is forest produce; the oil extracted therefrom would also be within the meaning of the word wood oil.

The word wood oil used in the Act requires purposive interpretation drawing the context in which the words are used and its meaning will have to be discovered having regard to the intention and object which the legislature intends seeks to sub serve. The purposive interpretation would aid conservation of sandal wood, a valuable

forest wealth, prevent illicit felling and transportation of them and makes the manufacturers of sandalwood oil accountable to possession of sandalwood trees or chips or roots.

The Hon'ble court, after hearing the arguments of either side, thought that legislature does not intend to restrict the meaning of the word wood oil nor are there any compelling circumstances in the Act to give restricted meaning that only oil derived from Dipterocarpus trees would be wood oil to manifest frustration of the purpose of the Act.

In the course of hearing the arguments in the case, reference was made to the following scientific literature:

1. Medical Dictionary by Stedman
2. Concise Chemical and Technical Dictionary by H. Bennett
3. Scientific Treatises by Earnest Guenther
4. Cyclopaedia of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia by Edward Balfour
5. Materia Medica of India and their therapeutics by R.N. Khor
6. Pharmacographia Indica by William Dymock
7. Medical plants of India and Pakistan by J.F. Dastur.

The court was of the view that the expert opinion is only an opinion evidence on either side and does not aid in interpretation. Forest Produce defined in Forest Act is only an inclusive definition. It is settled law that the word 'include' in the definition clause would show that it did not intend to exclude what was ordinarily and in common parlance to be spoken of wood oil. The expression being part of an inclusive definition has to be construed in its technical sense but in an exhaustive manner, it cannot be restricted in such a manner so as to defeat the principal object and purpose of the Act.

The process by which the oil is extracted is not decisive as oil may be extracted by natural process of exudation or it may be extracted by subjecting to chemical or mechanical process. The purpose for which the oil is used is also not decisive.

In the circumstances and on purposive interpretation of the word wood oil, it was held that sandalwood oil is wood oil. The trial court has jurisdiction to proceed with the trial. It is for the trial court to find whether the offence imputed to the accused have been made out at the trial.

The appeals of the state are allowed and the appeals of accused are dismissed.

Source: AIR 1994 SC 120. - K.B.R

*"Whenever you read a good book, somewhere in the world
a door opens to allow in more light."*

- Vera Nazarian

LET'S TRY

By
K. Jagan Mohan Reddy

Barely the day started and... it's already six in the evening.
Barely arrived on Monday and it's already Friday.
... and the month is already over.
... and the year is almost over.
... and already 40, 50 or 60 years of our lives have passed.
... and we realize that we lost our parents, friends.
and we realize it's too late to go back...
So Let's try, despite everything, to enjoy the remaining time...
Let's keep looking for activities that we like...
Let's put some colour in our grey...
Let's smile at the little things in life that put balm in our hearts.
And despite everything, we must continue to enjoy
with serenity this time we have left.
Let's try to eliminate the afters...
I'm doing it after...
I'll say after...
I'll think about it after...
We leave everything for later like " after " is ours.
Because what we don't understand is that:
Afterwards, the coffee gets cold...
afterwards, priorities change...
Afterwards, the charm is broken...
afterwards, health passes...
Afterwards, the kids grow up...
Afterwards parents get old...
Afterwards, promises are forgotten...
afterwards, the day becomes the night...afterwards life ends...
And then it's often too late....
So Let's leave nothing for later...
Because still waiting see you later, we can lose the best moments,
the best experiences, best friends, the best family...
The day is today... The moment is now...
We are no longer at the age where we can afford to postpone what needs to be done right away.
So let's see if you have time to read this message and then share it.
Or maybe you'll leave it for... " later "...
And you'll never share it.

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 Serving Officers	D.O.B.
Sarva Sri			Sarva Sri		
1.	A.H. Qureshi	07-09-1941	1.	Smt. Priyanka Varghese	08-09-1978
2.	A. Raja Reddy	13-09-1926	2.	B. Srinivas	20-09-1962
3.	J.V. Subba Rao	13-09-1934	3.	Laxman Ranjeet Nayak	25-09-1990
4.	Narpat Singh	15-09-1952	4.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Khajuria	05-10-1968
5.	V. Kishan Reddy	20-09-1941	5.	A. Sreenivasulu	11-09-1967
6.	G. Sagar	23-09-1952	6.	M. Samuel	12-09-1978
7.	V.V. Hari Prasad	25-09-1953	7.	N. Rama Chandra Rao	18-09-1984
8.	K. Someswara Rao	26-09-1948	8.	S. Satyanarayana	04-10-1967
9.	P. Srinivasa Rao	28-09-1955	9.	K. Purushotham	05-10-1962
10.	D.S. Gangakhedkar	29-09-1934	- SECRETARY 		
11.	S.N. Jadhav	01-10-1955			
12.	A.A. Rama Rao Choudhary	03-10-1952			

*Sending you smiles for every
moment of your Special Day...
Have a Wonderful time
and
A Very Happy Birthday!*



ANDHRA PRADESH FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.



A fully owned, financially well managed State Government Company. Raising massive plantations to cater to the needs of the wood based industries.

- Watershed approach adopted for raising plantations, to make them ecologically sustainable, socially acceptable and commercially viable, with the long-term goal to improve the site quality of plantation areas.
- Largest grower of 31,991 ha. of Eucalyptus Clonal plantations in the country and is harvesting about 2.50 Lakh mt. of Pulpwood every year. Besides this, it has Bamboo, Cashew, Coffee and Teak Plantations over 12,000 ha.
- The Corporation has bagged awards “Flavour of India - Fine Cup Awards” for producing quality coffee during the years 2003, 2005, 2007 to 2016.
- The Corporation has bagged “CAPEXIL Excellence in Export Awards (Top)” for export of Red Sanders wood during the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 and by earning a total foreign exchange of Rs.388.00 crore during 2015-16 & 2016-17.
- The company has also got plans for exporting value added products of Red Sanders wood in the coming years.
- Diversifying its activities through promotion of Eco-Tourism, Tree Ambulance Services and Consultancy Services.

Plant A Sapling And Protect The Environment

Vice Chairman & Managing Director,

A.P. Forest Development Corporation Ltd.,

Plot no. 80 A / 81 A, Sri Venkateswara Arcade, The Annapurna Nagar Public Servants'

Co-Operative House Building Society, Gorantla (V), GUNTUR – 522 034.

Ph: 0863 – 2223800, 2230600 Fax: 0863 - 2230800

Website: <https://apfdcl.com> e-mail: vcmd_apfdc@yahoo.co.in



for details please see Page No.44

Registered with RNI R.No. Telang/2000/2185
Postal Regn. No.HD/1154/2018-20

To _____

If Undelivered, Please return to : Editor : VANA PREMI, Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Aranya Bhavan, 5th Floor, Room No. 514, Saifabad, Hyd - 500 004, T.S.

Date of Publication: 26-08-2020 Total Pages: 56 Date of Despatch: 4th or 5th of Every Month.

Printed & Published by **Qamar Mohd. Khan** on behalf of **Association of Retired Forest Officers**,
 Printed at **Venu Graphics**, D.No.2-1-392/1/6, Fever Hospital Signal, Nallakunta, Hyderabad-500044 and
 Published from Room No. 514, 5th Floor, Aranya Bhavan, Hyderabad-500004. Editor: **Qamar Mohd. Khan**.
 RNI Regd. No. Teleng/2000/2185. | Email ID: qamar_asima@yahoo.com. | Phone No. 9849233624

Venu Graphics, Hyderabad, 9246332717