

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Dr.Sivabala.S
Associate Professor
IGNFA

Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- Historical Background of Forest Management
- Objectives
- Challenges in FM & Draft Forest policy 2018

Introduction

- *Forest Management* is defined in the Glossary of Technical Terms as the practical application of the scientific, technical and economic principles of forestry. (BCFT)
- Forest management - process of planning and implementing practices for the stewardship and use of forests to meet specific environmental, economic, social and cultural objectives.
- Administrative, economic, legal, social, technical and scientific aspects of managing natural and planted forests. (FAO)
- Application of basic subjects Knowledge + Practical Experience(observations)+ past treatment results
- Objectives- Timber Production and other forest products

SFM

- A globally agreed definition of **sustainable forest management (SFM)** - impractical beyond a very general level because of the huge diversity of forest types, conditions and socioeconomic contexts worldwide.
- SFM – viewed - sustainable use and conservation of forests - aim of **maintaining and enhancing multiple forest values** through human interventions.
- **People at the center** of SFM – aim - contribute to society's diverse needs in perpetuity.

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/sfm/85084/en/>

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Management of forests broadly - **three main tasks**

- (i) Control of **composition and structure** of the growing stock
- (ii) **Harvesting** and **marketing** of forest produce
- (iii) **Administration** of forest property and personnel

A. Control of Growing Stock, its Structure and Composition

- Site adaptation
- Choice of species
- Manipulation of stands
- Harvesting the produce
- Regeneration
- Protection

B. Distribution and Marketing of produce

- Transportation and communication.
- logging Plan
- Marketing data
- Sale of produce
- Revenue

C. Administration of Forest Property

- Forest organization
- Management of Personnel
- Monitoring and control or works
- Labour management and welfare
- Financial control and economy efficiency
- Fulfillment of social obligations
- Record for present and future reference

Historical Background

- 1st Planned working of forests-1837 – U V Munro
- 1856- **Sir Dietrich Brandis** propounded fundamental principle-yield control – **1st Forest Management plan** prepared for Pegu Yoma Forests in Myanmar -1860
- 1884, **Sir Wilhelm Schlich** - country wide unified approach towards the **preparation of working plans** & scientific management of forests **as per prescription** of working plans.
- **W.E. D'arcy** - treatise *“Preparation of Forest Working-Plans in India”* (1891), providing **guidelines for systematic working plan preparations.**

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- From 1906, the work of **checking working plans** was entrusted to the Superintendent of Working Plans stationed at **Forest Research Institute, Dehradun**.
- Central control was once again lost in **1935** and **felling** of forests was carried out in total **disregard to the working plan** prescriptions.
- Next half a century- the state/provincial governments adopted their **own provincial working plan codes**.
- **Hon. Supreme Court of India in 1996- all working plans -approved by the Central Government** on account of forests being brought in the concurrent list.

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- MoEF - **National Working Plan Code - 2004** for preparation of working plans for the management of forests under the prescriptions of a working plan/scheme to **standardize the procedure.**
- **'Revision** of National Working Plan Code 2004' assigned to the Forest Research Institute (FRI), Dehradun by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.
- Revised code - **"National Working Plan Code – 2014"** for **sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India-** enforced from 01-04-2014.

Objectives

Objects

1. General
2. [Special](#)

Paradigm shift

- More people centric and oriented to provide the goods and services from forests on sustained basis, with an emphasis on ecological services and harvest of usufructs as well
- Focus has shifted to
 - 1.Environmental stability
 - 2.Biodiversity monitoring and management
 - 3.Restoration of ecological balance of the disturbed areas
 - 4.Protective functions of the forest resources
 - 5.socio-economic benefits based on NTFPs

Challenges for FM & Draft Forest policy 2018

- *Forest policies of 1894 & 1952* have stressed on the **production & revenue generation** aspects of the forests
- *National Forest Policy, 1988* - ensure **environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance**
- **Implementation resulted in**
 1. Increase in forest and tree cover
 2. Reduction in the diversion of forest land for other land
- **Challenges for Forest management ???**

Serious concerning issues

- Low quality and low productivity of our natural forests
- Impacts of climate change
- Human-wildlife conflict
- Intensifying water crisis
- Increasing air and water pollution
- Deteriorating environment
- Increased concerns for biodiversity conservation
- Need to enhance forest ecosystem services
- Continuously declining investments in the sector

Draft Forest policy 2018

- **Objective & Goal** : Safeguard the ecological and livelihood security of people, of the present and future generations, based on sustainable management of the forests for the flow of ecosystem services.
- [16 objectives](#)

Thank you