

VANA PREMI

Nau Say Navvay Sall Tak Ke Bachon Ka Sathi

Life Time Subscription - Rs. 2000/-

Yearly Subscription - Rs. 200/-

Single Copy Rs. 20/-

Vol .15

AUGUST - 2014

No.8

Vana Premi Wishes Happy, Prosperous and Healthy Independence Day



Photo contributed by Sri V. S. S. Babu

Tree crown in the shape of India

Our Website : www.vanapremi.com

**JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED FOREST OFFICERS
TELANGANA & ANDHRA PRADESH**



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.
- ✿ Single largest grower of about 43,000 Ha of Eucalyptus Clonal plantations in the country. Bamboo also grown as an important crop over 10,000 Ha.



- ✿ Besides this, it has Coffee, Cashew and teak plantations over 13000 Ha.
- ✿ The APFDC is harvesting about 3.00 lakh M.Ts of Pulpwood every year. Besides this it also produces about 35 Lakh Long bamboo and 10,000 MTs bamboo industrial cuts for use as pulpwood.
- ✿ The APFDC has also taken up the challenging task of Eco-tourism Development in the State. Already opened to public - Hyderabad Botanical Garden near the High-tech City, Madhapur, Mahavir Nischal Van Eco-Tourism Centre, Vanasthalipuram, Shameerpet Deer Park and Rajeev Eco Park at Idupulapaya near Kadapa. Those are attracting increasing number of visitors.
- ✿ The corporation has bagged awards “ **Flavour of India- Fine cup awards** ” for producing quality coffee during the years 2008-2005-2007 to 2012.

A.P. Forest Development Corporation Ltd., 3rd Floor, UNI Building, A.C. Guards, Hyderabad - 500004.
Telephone Nos. 040-23395750/23394392/23392652, Fax: 040-23320032,
Grams: “FORESTCORP”, Website: <http://apfdc.aps.gov.in>, Email: vcmd_apfdc@yahoo.co.in

VANA PREMI

Vol : 15

August - 2014

No.8

Editor : Qamar Mohd. Khan
The Association of Retired Forest Officers,
Telangana & Andhra Pradesh (Regd. No. 557/1990)

President : Sri.S.K. Das, I.F.S. (Retd.)
 Tel : 23115085, 9550681964
Vice President : Sri. T. Narayana Swamy I.F.S. (Retd.)
 Tel :, 9701336446
Secretary : B.M Swami Dass Dy C.F. Retd
 Tel : 9000817781
Jt. Secretary : Sri.A.V. Govindarajulu (Retd.)
Cum Treasurer Tel. 9440764611

Executive committee members

1. Sri C. Muralidhar Rao, I.F.S. (Retd.)9848390004
2. Sri K. Santokh Sing, I.F.S.(Retd.) 9848808101
3. Sri P. Upender Reddy, 9848754778
4. Sri V.V. Rajam, 9348322236
5. Sri C.G Raman Goud, 9391499119

Editorial Board

- 1. President** : Ex-Officio President of Assn.
- 2. Editor** : Qamar Mohd. Khan
 Tel:40121132,9849233624
 e-mail : qamar_asima@yahoo.com
- 3. Associate Editor** : Sri V.V. Hari Prasad
 : 7893673767
- 4. Member** : Sri. J.V. Sharma, IFS (Retd.)
 9441319151
- 5. Convenor** : Ex-officio Secy.of Assn

1. Auditor : Sardar Iqbal Singh

TARIFF RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Back side of front and last cover page (Colour) for one year	Rs. 20,000/-
Outer Cover half (Colour) for one year	Rs. 15,000/-
Inner Center Spread (Colour) for one year	Rs. 20,000/-
Inner full page (B&W) for one year	Rs. 15,000/-
Inner half page (B&W) for one year	Rs. 10,000/-
Inner full page One Time (B&W)	Rs. 2000/-
Inner half page One Time (B&W)	Rs. 1500/-

Associate Editor : V.V. Hari Prasad
Contents

1. Editorial	QMK	4
2. Strange Coincidences Do Happen	M. Kamal Nayudu	6
3. Appeal		8
4. State of Forest in Telangana State	S.D. Mukherji	9
5. Priorities of Governance	J.V. Sharma	11
6. For Some : No Such Thing as Retirement...	Dr. Raghotham Rao Desai	15
7. 100 Days for "Developed India" Through "Bio Prospecting"	Dr. V.B. Ramana Murthy	17
8. My Service in T.T.D.-With the Blessings of Lord A Memoir - (1)	V. Santhaseela Babu	20
9. Legends of Forest Department	V. Santhaseela Babu	27
10. Where are we Heading To?	V.V. Hariprasad	30
11. My Jungle Book...	Vidisha Reddy Chirra	36
12. సూర్య భగవానుడు..... గణపేశ్వర్లు		39
13. Birthday Greetings... Secretary		40
14. Health Benefits of Lemons That will blow your mind.		41
15. News and Notes		42
16. Legal Notes	K.B.R.	48
17. Obituary	K.B.R.	50

Date of Publication: 24-07-2014

Total pages 52

EDITORIAL

El Nino: - Every year monsoon reaches Andaman and Nicobar Islands around 25th of May, to Kerala around 1st of June and to undivided Andhra Pradesh around 7th of June. This year i.e. 2014, monsoon was delayed in Andaman, Kerala and abnormally delayed, in undivided Andhra Pradesh. Hyderabad witnessed first rains only on 7th of July i.e. delayed by about a month. The rain fall is not only delayed but it is scanty and initially estimated to be 60 % deficit but after a fortnight of starting of monsoon in this area, it is said that rainfall is about 42 % deficit in the State of Andhra Pradesh and 52% in Telangana State. This 42 % and 52 % deficit of rainfall in two States respectively is very high and all the agricultural operations in these two states i.e. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have gone out of the gear. Some farmers have sown the seeds twice or thrice in anticipation of rainfall. (Report in 22nd of July Times of India Newspaper on page number 3). Till today i.e. on 22nd of July it is said that only 20% of paddy transplantation has taken place in the area which is considered as the rice bowl of the country. This will not only reduce the yield of the paddy but also increase abnormally the price of rice which is staple food of the region. The exact reasons for this delay and scanty rainfall cannot be explained, but it is said that El Nino is responsible for the short fall and scanty rains throughout the globe. What is this El Nino? El Nino is a disruption of the ocean-atmosphere system in the Tropical Pacific having important consequences for weather and climate around the globe, or it refers to the effects of a band of

sea surface temperatures which are anomalously warm or cold for long periods of time that develops off the western coast of South America and causes climatic changes across the tropics and subtropics. This was discovered by Gilbert Walker at the turn of the 20th century. The 'Southern Oscillation' refers to variations in the temperature of the surface of the tropical eastern Pacific Ocean warming and cooling known as *El Nino* and *La Nina*, respectively. When the temperature rises it is known as El Nino and when the temperature cools down than the normal, it is known as La Nina. The warm oceanic phase, El Nino, accompanies high air surface pressure in the western Pacific, while the cold phase, *La Nina*, accompanies low air surface pressure in the western Pacific. Mechanisms that cause the oscillation remain under study. The extremes of this climate pattern's oscillations cause extreme weather such as floods and droughts in many regions of the world. Developing countries dependent upon agriculture and fishing, particularly those bordering the Pacific Ocean, are the most affected.

Gilbert Walker was an established applied mathematician at the University of Cambridge and he became Director-General of observatories in India in 1904. While there, he studied the characteristics of the Indian Ocean monsoon, the failure of whose rains had brought severe famine to the country in 1899. Analyzing vast amounts of weather data from India and lands beyond, over the next fifteen years he

published the first descriptions of the great seesaw oscillation of atmospheric pressure between the Indian and Pacific Ocean, and its correlation to temperature and rainfall patterns across much of the Earth's tropical regions, including India. He is also worked with the Indian Meteorological Department especially in linking the monsoon with Southern Oscillation phenomenon.

The Walker circulation is an atmospheric system of air flow in the equatorial Pacific Ocean. The trade winds across the tropical Pacific flow from east to west, air rises above the warm waters of the western Pacific, flows eastward at high altitudes, and descends over the eastern Pacific. The Hadley circulation is defined as the circulation in which air lifted by convective motions at low latitude sinks at mid altitudes and goes back to low latitudes along the surface. In order for air to sink at mid altitudes convergence of air is necessary in the upper troposphere. But when air coming from low latitude arrives at mid altitudes, it diverges because the subtropical jet is formed there by strong westerly winds. This means air converges and diverges at the same time at mid altitudes which runs in clear contradiction.

When the Walker circulation weakens or reverses and the Hadley circulation strengthens an El Nino results, causing the ocean surface to be warmer than average, as upwelling of cold water occurs less or not at all offshore northwestern South America. El Nino is associated with a band of warmer than average ocean water temperatures that periodically develops off the Pacific coast of South America.

An especially strong Walker circulation causes a La Nina, resulting in cooler ocean temperatures due to increased upwelling.

During the last several decades, the number of El Nino events increased, and the number of La Nina events decreased. The question is whether this is a random fluctuation or a normal instance of variation for that phenomenon or the result of global climate changes toward global warming. This has not yet been proved.

The studies of historical data show the recent El Nino variation is most likely linked to global warming. The exact changes happening to in the future is uncertain: Different models make different predictions. It may be that the observed phenomenon of more frequent and stronger El Nino events occurs only in the initial phase of the global warming, and then (e.g., after the lower layers of the ocean get warmer, as well), El Nino will become weaker than it was. It may also be that the stabilizing and destabilizing forces influencing the phenomenon will eventually compensate for each other. More research is needed to provide a better answer to that question.

Vana Premi wishes that monsoon should be normal every year, in time and well distributed throughout the globe as water is very essential for all the living organisms without which no living organisms can survive, and our agriculturists who supply food to all of us, totally depend on rains in our country for production of food grains. **QMK**

STRANGE COINCIDENCES DO HAPPEN

By

M. Kamal Naidu

In my career I had surprising strange coincidences of being together with some persons, continues closely even now. Taking firstly Rammohan, my senior at Academy I recollect the following occasions which happened inadvertently. While I was DFO Nizamabad from 1968-71, he got married to a girl at Nizamabad though he hails from Krishna District at Vijaywada. This was not the end. When I was posted as DFO Karimnagar East with HQ at Warangal, he came to be posted as DFO Warangal to give me farewell, because my staff was not too enthusiastic to give me a sendoff due to their political involvements and inclinations, to which I was a thorn. I was posted from there to Poloncha as DFO, and there came Rammohan of all persons as WPO Poloncha, when Mareddy suddenly applied for leave, to send me off to Guntur in 1972 November, after my disastrous naxal episode which cut short my stay. I was posted as DFO Guntur when Rammohan came to Vijayawada on long leave, may be to give me a sendoff from Vijayawada Railway Station in May 1973 on my transfer and posting to GOI to Dehra Dun as Instructor. It strangely followed with him being posted to Dehra Dun on deputation on central deputation, a strange thing; but for me it was my 'state-wallah' come all the way to give

me a Farewell from there back to state in March 1977. I came away back to Andhra thinking such occasion will not arise again. But no, while I was at Delhi Zoo I had been to Bangkok, where Mr. Sudhakar Rao working with FAO played me host, and had Rammohan doing an assignment under him of all places at that time in 1989. While there, Sudhakar Rao had to go away suddenly to Nepal under a FAO assignment. He therefore asked Rammohan play us host on his behalf, to take care of us and see us off. So there was Rammohan to see me and my family off in a foreign land. Much later when I was CF (R & D) in 1981 in the corner room of CCF Office, Rammohan came to be posted to an assignment as part of CCF Office, and was given a room besides mine, and lo! The coincidence charm worked again, for I was abruptly shifted out from CF (R&D) to as CF (PFC), which had the office room in same building in a different room. I was given a sendoff as CF (R&D) by the staff who invited Rammohan as my neighbor at the farewell. So Rammohan performed the task off seeing me packed off from neighboring room to the fourth room in the same corridor in 1984, but no longer his immediate neighbor. That was not the end; he succeeded as G M (O) in APFDC in April 1994 where I had been posted after

return from Delhi assignment. Maybe this association came about between us because of a business transaction of a Cycle at Dehra Dun I bought very dearly, and he had therefore to clear the excess he claimed over what I was prepared to pay being a senior, the karma of repayment. As part of our agreed transaction he promised to give his old tour journal and working plan report to enable copying in case we are negligent in the field; but ultimately this did not happen for my colleague Munnuswamy took these away, for he had laid first claim for this treasure, though Venkatiah had also given his. Thankfully because of my retirement further arduous task was saved for Rammohan of bidding farewells and send me off. However my confidence about him paid off, for while at London I got an SMS that Ram Mohan departed, from his son Vamsee but a different family name. I told my wife he has no business to leave that way for he has to first send me away, console my family and be rid of his karma.

Next person of close affinity was Rameshwar from our college days. He was junior to me at Agriculture College. Here when I was elected General Secretary of Students union he was elected Jt. Secretary. Two years later when I was elected President he was elected Secretary. Our associated coincidences did not end there. I applied for forestry in 1961 while doing my M.Sc. in Agriculture, when Ramesh also applied for

direct recruitment as ACF which we realized at the examination hall. We both passed the written exam and were called for interview followed by 16 miles walking test. At the walking test we walked together and completed our task together in 3.5 hours. In the final result I was selected and he never made it. I joined Forest Academy in 1964. LO! Ramesh joined the Academy in the next batch in 1965 as my junior. Later when I worked as DFO Karimnagar East with HQ at Warangal, he was posted as DFO Wildlife Mulug in Warangal. After my return from Dehra Dun as Instructor I was posted as Curator Hyderabad Zoo in Hyderabad, a post of ACF Crocodile management was created in the zoo and Ramesh having been trained in wild life management was posted in the post. Later Ramesh as DFO Bhadrachallam got me to inaugurate the newly built FGH as CCF Production. When he was DFO Eluru there was an old charge-sheet pending enquiry. A series of CCF's were enquiry officer and did not complete the enquiry. The task was given to me and I disposed it by conducting the enquiry at Eluru as the petitioner never came for enquiry when summoned.

The third coincidence was with Qureshi, one of the nicest human being, unfortunately the eye witness to my naxalite episode; as a result I parted with the Poloncha Division in 40 days of taking charge. Again when I was Curator and

thought it was a settled posting, till my promotion. Qureshi was posted as ACF Zoo rather unexpectedly in June. I applied for long leave with intention of not returning, and coincidentally this happened a month and half after Qureshi joining at the Zoo, and jelled very well with me with his very decent courtesies and mannerism. Finally when I was PCCF Qureshi came to be posted as DFO, Hyderabad in routine course in a vacant post. He was a nice well-meaning person, a most thorough gentleman, I was shifted out from PCCF post to go out of the building to secretariat in a more glorified post as Chairman, Godavari Valley Development Authority.

Another person's association happened with Mr Munawar Hussain. While I was trainee ACF at Cuddapah, he came to be posted as CF Kurnool. After training I was posted as Sub-DFO Nirmal, but due to a slight intervention I was posted as DFO Atmakur under him. After a happy tenure with him as boss I was posted out to Nizamabad, Karimnagar East and came back under him as DFO Poloncha, where I had my nasty naxalite episode when Munnarwar Hussain bestowed his personal attention to restore me back to normal. When Sab was PCCF I was promoted as C.F.(R&D).

APPEAL

The Association of Retired Forest Officers, Andhra Pradesh will be 25 years old this year and it has been decided to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of its formation in a befitting manner. The Association also decided to bring out a 'SOUVENIR' to commemorate the occasion and constituted a SOUVENIR COMMITTEE with the undersigned as Convener. In view of the decision by the Association to hold celebrations in September 2014 instead of June 2014, we request the foresters –retired and serving, nature lovers and well-wishers to contribute articles for publication in the Souvenir. Last date for receipt of articles has since been extended up to 15th August 2014. Selected articles conforming to the following conditions will be included in the Souvenir to be brought out in September 2014:

1. The articles should mainly be in English language. Articles in Telugu and Urdu will also be considered.
2. Articles should generally not exceed 1500 words.
3. Topics chosen should preferably be relevant to forests and environment and issues connected therewith. Articles on issues of general public welfare will also be considered.
4. Educative and informative articles of durable value will be preferred.
5. The Souvenir Committee will have the exclusive discretion in selection of articles.

J. V. SHARMA, IFS (Retd.)

CONVENOR SOUVENIR COMMITTEE

Email Address: jvsharma32@gmail.com, Contact No. Mobile: 0 9441319151,

Postal Address: J.V. Sharma, IFS (Retd., C/o VANA PREMI, Room No.514, ARANYA BHAVAN HYD – 04.

STATE OF FOREST IN TELANGANA STATE

By
S. D. Mukherji

Sri .Chandrasekhar Rao, the first Chief Minister of newly formed Telangana State, is working hard and trying his best for the development of the State. He is aware of the importance of forest and has planned to turn one- third of the land with green cover by launching 'Harita Haaram' to plant 210 crore seedlings and saplings over the next three years across Telangana. He directed the HMDA and GHMC to plant 10 lakh saplings in three years in Hyderabad. It has been decided to plant 40 lakh saplings in each assembly segment and 33,000 saplings in every village in a year. Surely it is a good idea to cover the open spaces, devoid of trees, with new plantations to improve the green cover. However, plantation alone is not sufficient as every year the ritual of planting saplings on the occasion of *vana mahotsava* has failed to improve the greenery. On the other hand most of the existing trees have disappeared. Assessment of tree cover outside the forestland, as per the Forest Survey of India (FSI) 2011 report, is 91,266 km² forming 2.78 percent of the geographical area (GA) of the country. The need is, therefore, to find methods of protecting the

saplings planted and allow it to grow as a tree. Moreover, there should be control on the felling of standing trees that has wiped millions of grown up trees that covered large extent of or landscape.

The 'India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2013' prepared by the Forest Survey of India and released by the Minister of Forest and Environment on the 8th July, 2014 gives the condition of the forests of India, State wise. The total forest and tree cover in the country is 789164 Sq. km out of which forest cover is 697898 or 21.23 per cent of the total GA. The trees outside the forest cover an area of 91266 Sq. km or 2.78 per cent of GA. Therefore, there should be more concentration in protecting and improving our forests. ISFR gives State wise report of forest cover. However, there is no separate report for Telangana State. The report of 2013 is for the State of Andhra Pradesh before its bifurcation. However, it gives district wise details from which the 'State of Forest-2013 in Telangana State' is derived that gives the following picture of the forest cover:

Area in Sq. Km

District	Geographical Area (GA)	Very dense Dense forest	Moderately forest	Open	Total Forest	% ofGA	Change	Scrub
Adilabad	16128	127	3638	2280	6045	37.48	-21	04
Hyderabad & Ranga Reddy	7710	0	47	340	387	5.02	-4	249
Karimnagar	11823	0	974	695	1669	14.12	-9	365
Khammam	16029	28	5003	1722	6753	42.13	-177	39
Mahaboobnagar	18432	329	537	1076	1942	10.54	0	323
Medak	9700	0	79	501	580	5.98	-5	139
Nalgonda	14240	0	12	142	154	1.08	0	359
Nizamabad	7956	0	217	973	1190	14.96	-6	139
Warangal	12847	0	2409	630	3039	23.66	-29	153
Total	114865	484	12916	8359	21759	18.94	-251	1770

The forest cover in the State of Telangana (21759 Sq. km) is only 18.94 per cent of the GA of the State as against the desired percentage of 33. Moreover, very dense forests (forest density above 0.7) is confined to only 484 Sq. km forming 2.22 per cent of the total forest area of the State. Moderately dense forest (forest density of +0.4 to 0.7) is 12916 Sq. km covering 59.36 per cent of total forest. The rest of the forest covering an area of 8359 Sq. km, forming 38.42 is open forest where the density of forest cover varies 0.1 to 0.4 per cent only. Therefore, it could be seen that majority of the forests are in degraded to much degraded condition.

The most distressing part of the report is Telangana State alone accounts for a loss of 251 Sq. km of forest cover against the total loss of

273 Sq. km in the whole country, representing 91.94 percent of the loss of forest cover in India. Khammam district tops the loss of forest to the extent of 177 Sq. km which accounts for 70.52 per cent of total loss of forest in the State and 64.83 per cent of loss of forest in India. It is followed by Warangal losing 29 Sq. km and Adilabad losing 21 Sq. km. All the three are districts with sizeable tribal population who are dependent on forest and live in and around the forests. According to the ISFR-2013 the loss of forest is due to huge forest areas found under encroachment in Adilabad, Khammam and Warangal districts and illegal cultivation by the nearby villages. It is time when the government should take necessary step to protect and develop the degraded forest before the entire forest of the State is wiped out inviting ecological disaster and hurting the livelihood of the poorest of the poor depending on forests.

PRIORITIES OF GOVERNANCE

By
J. V. Sharma

Though service to society is a virtue, not all will be inclined to come forward. It primarily requires a soul which makes the person realize that he/she is a part of the society and he has an obligation to look at the society with sympathy, compassion and a sense of involvement. Old Members of Forum will surely remember the zeal and passion they had when they founded the Forum. Good governance is the means to usher in a healthy, prosperous, safe and fearless society where the rule of law reigns. Our Forum was founded on the premise that the State had failed to provide the acceptable standards of governance and there is a sense of frustration and despondency among the people in general. The utility of Forum was considered absolutely necessary to promote a well-articulated agenda for meaningful action before the people, lest the anger and frustration of the people is hijacked by unscrupulous political elements or forces of subversion. We believed that given a chance, people have the capacity to overcome the problems posed by self-serving and corrupt elements in the society. We also believed that proactive people's movements can ensure good governance.

Accordingly, the Forum identified its Objectives and prepared a roadmap of activities with lot of

passion and enthusiasm. Health, education, electoral reforms, police reforms, citizens' rights, corruption, decentralization & administrative reforms, transparency in administration, judicial reforms etc. were the areas identified and Sub-Committees were formed for different fields to come up with specific action plan. This is about the past.

This GB Meeting is taking place at a very significant time when there is a change of government at Centre and new governments have assumed power in the States of Telangana and (residuary) Andhra Pradesh after the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh is bifurcated. The Nation had general elections for the 16th Lok Sabha and there were simultaneous polls for the Assemblies of the States which came into existence on 2nd June 2014. UPA headed by Congress which had been in power for a decade has lost miserably. The NDA, headed by BJP, came into power at the Centre. The BJP could secure an absolute majority in the Lower House on its own. When political pundits were emphatic that the days of single party rule were over and coalition politics had come to stay, BJP succeeds in proving them wrong - after 30 years of coalition politics. This aspect is critically important because it had become common for

the governments in power take shelter behind compulsions of coalition for their inaction and failures. Mercifully the present Government at Centre cannot opt for any such excuses. The country had gone through a very bad phase of governance during the last ten years with several skeletons in the UPA cupboard.

The arrival of a new Government with a clear mandate is no solace to the people of India. The proof of pudding is in its eating. Governance has to be judged on merits. The election manifesto of the ruling party apart, an inkling of governance in future is provided in President's address to the Joint Sitting of Parliament on 9th June 2014. Phrases like 'robust India', 'Poverty has no religion, hunger no creed', 'minimum government and maximum governance', 'first claim on development belonged to the poor' etc were certainly good to hear. Revival of economy, containing food inflation, restoring investor confidence, creating transparent and fair policy environment, setting up of IITs and IIMs in every State, launching National Sports Talent Search System, Initiating madrasa modernization programme, and launching diamond quadrilateral project of high speed trains are some of the important areas spelt out in Presidential address.

People heard too many promises during the run-up to elections. General feeling among the informed section of the society is that there was

virtual competition even in making promises. Populism, vote bank politics, promises to address specific sections of the society on caste, creed, religion etc. were very much evidence. Evidently many of such promises do not match up to the ideal standards of democracy. I am sure our Forum will not subscribe to these objectionable methods of vote catching. In this context, I may draw attention of the Members to what one of the Guest Speakers said a couple of years ago in our GB Meeting. He said that advanced countries and mature democracies in the world have National Priorities which will dictate and determine the roadmap of governance. These National Priorities should be; Defense, Environment, Rule of law, Development and welfare measures in that order.

Defense of the country is paramount. It cannot be compromised in any way. All other considerations are subservient and come only next to defense. It is gratifying to note that the new Environment Minister clarified that Environmental considerations will not be an obstacle for development of defense infrastructure along the Sino-Indian Border. It is rightly so.

Then, comes the second item of priority, i.e. 'Environment'. This is the most misunderstood and much maligned issue in Indian context. The awareness on environment among general

public is not to the desired level. Though the youth and school going children have fairly good idea of environment, others pay scant regard to it. The law of the land makes the Environmental & Forest Clearances obligatory for all projects but the User Agencies are not at all happy with these restrictions and rumors are spread that these requirements are in fact obstacles to development. They plead for dilution/removal of the restrictions. When the allegations are verified with records, it is found that Clearances were 90 & 99% during the past two years. It is found that most of the projects were cleared eventually and un-cleared projects are really bad cases. Fallacy of the rumors becomes clear when the actual truth is 2.43 lakh hectares of forest land was diverted during the last ten years and coastline is diverted for various projects at nearly 100 K.ms. per year. It is said by experts that 25% of the Indian coastline is already environmentally abused in violation of Coastal Zone Regulations. More serious is the fact that this open International boundary of strategic importance and crucial for the defense of the country, is perilously exposed. We have the bitter memories of terrorist strike of 26/11 in Mumbai when the terrorists landed on a jetty abutting a hotel. Persons in responsible positions profess for establishing about 14 new seaports along the Andhra Coast and that too under PPP. It can thus be seen that defense and environment which

rank high on national priorities all over the world are shabbily treated and relegated to the last.

In a country where nearly one-third population is below poverty line, welfare measures are absolutely necessary to bring the deprived sections to a level where they can live with dignity. Our Forum has been pointing out that there is gross abuse of power in issue of white ration cards. Now the Telangana CM himself is on record, saying that there are 91.95 lakh cards in circulation as against 84.21 lakh households in the State. The CM also found fault in housing sector in that totally 55 lakh houses were sanctioned from 1983 onwards as against 84.21 lakh households. On the other side, there is still persistent clamor from the poor, for issue of more ration cards and for sanction of more houses. It is a clear case of governance deficit. Evidently undeserving people garnered the benefits at the cost of deserving poor.

There appears too much of emphasis to encourage industries at national level as well as in the newly formed States. Industrial development is unavoidable for a populous country not only to provide jobs but to meet growing local demand of goods and to maintain a healthy balance of trade in international market. But this needs to be done with caution to ensure that it does not pose pollution threats. We have horrific experience of inviting

pharmaceutical industries to Pattancheru area. Nakkavagu, into which the toxic effluents are discharged, is virtually a hell on earth.

Industrial development needs investment. The government is not in a position to establish industries on its own in public sector and does not have the funds required. To look at the financial health of the country, every rupee that is accounted as revenue receipts has 27 paise in the form of borrowings & liabilities. What is more worrying is the fact that every rupee spent by the Government has 18 paise towards interest payments. If the Government were to be financially sound and strong, the 18 paise component of expenditure does not arise. It also means that the Indian State accumulates a liability of 27 paise per year on accounted receipts which we pass on to posterity while the 18 paise paid is on interest account and the Principal remains intact and accumulates over the years as debt. In this context, it is pertinent to mention that India spent as much as Rs. 4,33,343 crore on debt servicing during financial year 2012-13 against total revenue receipts of Rs. 14,30,825 Crores.

Since we cannot ignore industrial development on the grounds of paucity of funds, the desired industries can come only in private sector or by foreign direct investment. There is yet another important sector of infrastructure development. This is primarily the State's domain and its active

participation is essential. It therefore becomes the responsibility of the Government to find ways and means to finance the infrastructure projects. The Govt. with no money of its own, has to go for heavy borrowing either from local investors, with or without participation, or external financial institutions. In either case, it is Shylock's story and they demand their pound of flesh. Experience shows that internal investors with participatory rights are the worst.

These are random thoughts on various issues of public interest. All said and done, Governance is the prerogative of the Government in power and it has innumerable facets to address. No open and shut solution could be possible in every case. This is precisely the reason why there should be well defined contours of national perspective for the Governments to lay down policies and programmes. Forum, being a civil society organization, is within its rights to bring various issues of governance to public domain so that a message could go to governments of what the public opinion is. A strong public opinion in favour of National Priorities of governance might prove to be an effective deterrent against populism, instant solutions and knee-jerk reactions.

Editor's Note: A Note submitted by Mr. J. V. Sharma for discussion at G B Meeting of Forum for Good Governance, Hyderabad.

FOR SOME: NO SUCH THING AS RETIREMENT!

By

Dr. Raghotham Rao Desai

"...In the interest of prosperity of any country, the Administrator in Governance shall be diligent in foreseeing the possibility of calamities, and try to avert them before they arise and overcome those which happen, while removing all obstructions to economic activity so that loss of Revenue to the State is averted.... more he gains experience the merrier, and he shall not be retired unless he himself opts out... he be considered as an asset and his services be continued to be availed.... A Government big enough to take away everything one has, should be big enough to give that much and more!

"...The budget should be balanced, the treasury should be refilled, the public debt should be refunded and the arrogance of public officials should be controlled.... Many of us continue to spend well-beyond our income, inviting debts. How many focus 'inwards' to analyze how exactly they have budgeted their own hard-earned money?...." excerpts from "Arthashastra" (circa 4th/3rd century BC)

The other day (on 7th of July, to be precise) I phoned up KBR to wish him many more happy returns of the day, and to congratulate him for becoming super senior citizen some 2 ½ years ahead of me, when we remembered our entry into the portals of Forest College this month,

sixty years ago! Another batch mate of ours from M.P, Kripa Sharan Saxena, also was with me at my residence, on the occasion.

Coming to the topic of this article, let me give you a little of insight into the retirement stage for a Govt. servant. Normally people think that after retirement one has to be renouncing all activities. But, for a few there is no such thing: it is like a ship going through an ocean on the water — the water being not in it and so it does not sink!

Retirement simply means to begin the process of limiting your interactions with the mundane aspects of life while in service. In retirement, reading/writing and learning continue and interactions with seekers of knowledge continue. In general, citizenry retires to Vaanaprastha from mundane life, whereas In the case of persons having my background, we come from Vaanaprastha (A forester's life, euphemistically) to the city-life on retirement! And the fact is to reach the final destination, all that was official had to be left behind——like a rocket which has to leave its excess weight to break the pull of gravity. Leaving does not imply running away; the thought of the officialdom has to go and one needs to silence modifications of the mind to access what lies

beyond the five senses. Retirement is the preparatory stage that leads to 'final departure from the world', when a retiree needs to limit interactions with needy public—— otherwise the intermingling of thoughts and energy-patterns would lead him to the stage before.

Having gathered the required confidence during the pretty long & eventful service-period, by going through the rigmarole of assigned duties of the executive-life within the framework of Departmental Rules & Regulations, and means to lead a contented onward-journey-of-life as a pensioner, a person with my background takes a step back from the official world as he seeks: '*Vazeefa-e-Husn-e-khidmat*' which euphemistically means 'pension (on superannuation from the service)'. Centre-stage had never been cup of my aim and ambition in life as I had chosen almost invariably a corner, and my reflexive anathema had been to stay away from the limelight of the photographic flashes that my late wife Chhaaya (whose 5th death anniversary is due this August.) had always decried. At times I used to observe and realize the movements of people around, acting as if on a stage. Yet I had to be on the dais as I retired in early 1993, listening to the drab pronouncements on a 'few' fabricated, and 'remaining' exaggerated 'good attributes' drawn out of blues at that fag-end of my career—— which reminded me of the 'deep shock' conveyed by the President at the death of any Member of Parliament, irrespective of his or her real

contribution! The Governors in the States and others down the line echo similar sentiments in such eventualities, simply because propriety so warrants—— I could never compromise with the ritualistic eulogies conferred who is catapulted to star status that day: in my view it only tends to promote flattery and perpetuate an unworthy tradition. They are sheer theatrics with remarkable dexterity that had ever been so obnoxious.

Concluding let me state some known facts and infer the same in my own way. Intellectuals say and modern science agrees that every action has an equal and opposite reaction. When you resort to the pleasures of five senses, as an equal & opposite reaction, the body begins to age. This aging has to be held back to garner energy to make the final journey beyond the five senses, and also to take beyond. So, during the phase of retirement you limit your interactions, otherwise the body ages very fast! A true friend, philosopher and guide is someone who does not charge you a fee because someone who is tied in earthly and worldly pleasures cannot 'release' you. He exudes the glow and attraction associated with spiritual practices: diseases disappear in his presence, whatever he says happens mostly because established facts are known to him in anticipation as he is indeed so wise. So, my suggestion is to look for such a person, give the subject a priority and you will be called on board to undertake a beautiful journey called 'salvation'.

100 DAYS FOR “DEVELOPED INDIA” THROUGH “BIO PROSPECTING”

By

Dr. V. B. Ramana Murthy,

A) What is Nagoya Protocol?

a) NAGOYA: - Nagoya is the largest city in the Chūbu region of Japan. It is the third-largest incorporated city and the fourth most populous urban area in Japan. Located on the Pacific coast on central Honshu, it is the capital of Aichi Prefecture and is one of Japan's major ports.

b) PROTOCOL: - In the diplomatic sense, the term refers to the set of rules, procedures, conventions and ceremonies that relate to relations between states. In general, protocol represents the recognized and generally accepted system of international courtesy.

c) NAGOYA PROTOCOL :- In Nagoya, Japan, where the COP10 (Conference of Parties) of the UN's Convention on Biological Diversity, was held, a landmark treaty has been signed by 193 countries on 30 October 2010. This agreement, again brokered by Japan is significant.

The Nagoya Protocol sets new 2020 targets to expand protected areas on land and at sea in the hopes of halting the loss of animals and plant species across the planet. India has agreed to protect 17 percent of land and inland waters and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas within the next decade. Currently, only 13 percent of land and less than 1 percent of oceans are protected for conservation. Other targets call for eliminating subsidies (like pesticide subsidies)

harmful to biodiversity, managing fisheries sustainably, and minimizing anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs.

A) About Nagoya Protocol:

Under the Nagoya Protocol, access to genetic resources shall be subject to prior informed consent by the party that provides such resources.

In addition, parties to the protocol are required to take appropriate measures in accordance with their domestic laws to ensure prior, informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities is obtained for access to those resources.

B) Why Nagoya Protocol is Important

The Indian subcontinent is very rich in biological diversity, harbouring around 49 000 species of plants, including about 17 500 species of higher plants. It possesses about 11.9% of world flora with 5 725 endemic species of higher plants belonging to about 141 endemic genera and over 47 families. The Indian gene centre holds a prominent position among the 12 mega-gene centres of the world. It is also one of the Vavilovian centers of origin and the diversity of crop plants. Two out of the 25 global hotspots of biodiversity, namely the Indo-Burma and Western Ghats / Sri Lanka, occur here. About 166 species of crops including 25 major and minor crops have originated and / or

developed diversity in this part of the world. Further, 320 species of wild relatives of crop plants are also known to occur here. Rich crop diversity is available in India in terms of both numbers of species and within the species. Landraces, traditional cultivars and farmer's varieties in several agricultural and horticultural plant species are abundant but a decreasing trend is noted in areas moving towards advanced agricultural practices. Crops in which rich diversity occurs in the country include rice, wheat, maize, barley, pigeon pea, chickpea, minor millets, mung bean, ured bean, horse gram, moth bean, rice bean, cluster bean, sesame, forage grasses, okra, eggplant, cucumber, melons, citrus, banana and plantains, jackfruit, mango, tamarind, *jamun*, jute, cotton, ginger, turmeric, pepper, cinnamon and

cardamom. Among tuberous crops, rich variability exists in sweet-potato, taros and yams. Native resources are also available in *Coleus* species, sword-bean, velvet-bean and several minor fruits, such as berries and nuts; and several species of *Rubus*, *Ribes*, *Juglans*, *Pyrus* and *Prunus*. India is the largest producer in the world of cashew nut, coconut, tea, ginger, turmeric and black pepper. It also has the world's largest cattle population (193 million) and is the largest producer of milk also. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. It is the second largest producer of wheat, sugar, groundnut and inland fish and the third largest producer of tobacco and rice. India accounts for 10% of the world fruit production with first rank in the production of banana and *sapota*.

C) What are implications of Nagoya protocol to Indian Forests?

a) Loose-loose situations	
India	World
Losing the genetic diversity and bio diversity through extinction	Losing life insurance for future generations
b) Loose –win situations	
India	World
Losing the genetic diversity and bio diversity through bio piracy	Multinational companies acquire more profits
c) Win- win situations	
India	World
Conserving genetic diversity and bio diversity, effective implementations of Nagoya protocol	Sustainable utilization of genetic diversity as and when needed

D) When Nagoya Protocol will come into force
12th October 2014(100 Days away)

E) Actionable points

1) Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC)'s of Gram Panchayats to be rechristened as Bio diversity Management Committees (BMC) as per Section (41) of The Biological Diversity Act 2002. which reads as follows

Sec 41 (1) Every local body shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee within its area for the purpose of promoting conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and microorganisms and chronicling of knowledge relating to biological diversity.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this sub-section,-

(a) "cultivar" means a variety of plant that has originated and persisted under cultivation or was specifically bred for the purpose of

cultivation;

(b) "folk variety" means a cultivated variety of plant that was developed, grown and exchanged informally among farmers;

(c) "Landrace" means primitive cultivar that was grown by ancient farmers and their successor

2) Recording of landraces, Farmers varieties, wild relatives of cultivated crops and edible wild crops and endemic species in the People Bio Diversity Register(PBR)

3) Capacity building of Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) members on Prior informed consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) and their implications.

4) DNA finger printing of five important plants per Gram Panchayat to prevent Bio piracy.

Looking forward for Developed India through gene prospecting based on NAGOYA Protocol.

Always Welcome Your Problems, Because Problems Give You Dual Advice, Firstly, You Can Know How to Solve Them, Secondly, You Learn How to Avoid Them in Future,

Human Life Would Be Perfect If... Anger had a stop Button, Mistakes had a Rewind Button, Hard Times had a forward Button And Good Times a pause Button!!

MY SERVICE IN T.T.D –WITH THE BLESSINGS OF LORD A MEMOIR – (1)

By

V. Santhaseela babu



Hon'ble CM, NTR inaugurating Madhavaramam garden. Sri.V.Janakiram Naidu, CF, Sri.S.Lakshminarayana, E.O, Sri.Muddukrishnama Naidu, Hon'ble Minister for Forests and Sri.V.S.S.Babu, DFO, Tirumala are seen in the picture.



Sri.V.Santhaseela Babu, D.F.O. and Sri. V.Janakiram Naidu, I.F.S; C.F. with H.E. Smt.Kumud Ben Joshi, Hon'ble Governor of A.P. during her visit to TTD Forest areas.

Between 1984 and 1986 I worked as Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kammerpally in Nizamabad Division. Hon'ble Minister for Forests, Sri A. Mahipal Reddy was hailing from Chowtpally, just few kms. away from Kammerpally. He was elected as MLA from Armour Assembly Constituency. At least weekly once he used to come to his Constituency and there were standing instructions from my Conservator of Forests that I shall be monitoring the Minister's programme and attend on him whenever he comes to Nizamabad District. I was also cautioned by the CF that the Minister, at no point of time, should feel the absence of the Forest Department. So right from the arrival of the Minister in my jurisdiction, till his departure, I was accompanying him on his tours in the district. As a result, I had very good acquaintance and close association with the Minister.

Somewhere in the month of May 1986 my mother who was staying at Anantapur has fallen sick and she was not willing to come and stay with me at this far off place as all my relatives were at Anantapur. Hence my presence nearer to Anantapur was felt essential by my family so that my mother could come and stay with me. Then I approached the Minister, when he came on camp to Armour, and explained him about the compelling circumstances under which my presence is necessary at a place nearer to Anantapur. The Minister gave a patient hearing to my submission and asked me to go through the G.O. which he said, had signed on the previous day at Hyderabad transferring certain DFOs and come back to him with my place of choice. He went back to Hyderabad on the same day. Again within a couple of days, he came back to Nizamabad to attend a district meeting and

I received him at the Guest House. As soon as he saw me he asked me to follow him in to his suit. After entering the room, he asked me whether I am willing to go to Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam on Deputation. He informed me that the other day the Executive Officer, TTD came and met him personally and requested to spare the services of a DFO to TTD on deputation from Forest department and submitted a list of officers whom they are proposing for posting and that my name was there in the list. The Minister said that there is no hurry and asked me to think over and come back to him after a week's time. I could understand that my name should have been proposed at the instance of Sri. K. Rajasekhar, IFS; who was working as the Conservator of Forests, T.T.D, Tirupati at that time, under whom I worked as Forest Range Officer in Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources and Working Plan Party –V, at Tirupati and he had a very good opinion about me.

I was unable to take a decision as my presence was required at a place nearer to Anantapur and now I am given the option to choose Tirupati. I came back home and discussed the proposal with my wife. Pat came a reply from my wife saying that I should have accepted the proposal then and there itself as it is a rare chance for anybody to serve at the feet of Lord and that everybody will not get such an opportunity. She said that we can bring my mother and keep her

along with us at Tirupati where better medical facilities are available. Then I proceeded to Hyderabad and met the Minister at his residence and requested him to post me to TTD. Immediately the Minister telephoned to the Prl. CCF and asked him to take action to post me to TTD.

Orders were not received by me even after a month. After a month or so when the Minister came to Armour, I told him that I am in a dilemma regarding the admission of my elder son who was to be admitted in 1st year Intermediate as I did not receive my orders transferring me to Tirupati and already the academic year had commenced. The Minister just thought for a while and asked me to go ahead with the admission of my son at Tirupati and he would see that the orders reach me within a week. So the very next day I proceeded to Tirupati and admitted my son in the Junior college at Tirupati and left my son in one of my relative's house. I returned to Hyderabad and went to the Minister's *Peshi* to find out about the issue of my orders. The P.S. to the Minister handed over the copy of the G.O. in which I was deputed to TTD, Tirupati. I met the Minister and thanked him for the orders and took leave of him. After I returned to Kammerpally, within about a couple of days, the orders were communicated by the PCCF.

After my relief from Nizamabad division, I

reported for duty before the Conservator of Forests, T.T.D, Sri, K, Rajasekhar, I. F.S; who was very happy to see me. There were two Divisions in TTD, one at Tirupati and the other at Tirumala. The DFO of Tirupati Division was Sri. B. Narayana Redy and Tirumala Division was vacant. The Conservator of Forests issued orders posting me as D.F.O, Tirumala Division. As such I happened to be the first DFO of Tirumala Division. I went to Tirumala and first had the Darshan of Lord for invoking his divine blessings and then joined duty. I had four Forest Range Officers in Tirumala Division. They were Sri A. Partha Sarathy FRO Tirumala Range, Sri K. Prabhu Prasad, FRO, Gogarbhram Range, Sri L. Ch. Thirupelu Reddy FRO, Neeladri Range and Sri P. Rajendra Nath FRO, Papavinasam Range. All the four Range Officers were excellent in discharging their duties and capable of delivering the goods.

The first thing that has disappointed me a lot was the DFO's office. At Tirumala, a cottage called 'Forest Station' located in Garudadri Nagar was allotted to the Range Officers and the Security Guards involved in protection. Then I approached the Joint Executive Officer, Tirumala Sri. Chakradhara Rao IAS; for allotment of 2 cottages nearby the Forest Station, one for the DFO's Office and the other for the Range Officers. The J.E.O. immediately allotted 2 cottages, selected by me, near the Forest Station. There were 4 cots with beds and 4 cane chairs in each cottage. No

furniture was available. I have circulated a note to the Executive Officer Sri. S. Lakshmi Narayana, IAS; through the CF for sanction and supply of furniture required for the office. Within about a week I received note orders from the E.O. approving the sanctions proposed by me. I issued sanction proceedings and communicated them to the Executive Engineer – III of TTD who was to supply them. When I sent my staff to find out the progress of supply of furniture after a couple of days, I was told that the EE said that they have to call for tenders, finalize them and then place orders for the supply. Then I felt that this process is going to take at least 3 to 4 months and I did not know how to get on with the functioning of the office.

When I enquired the staff about availability of furniture in TTD, they informed that the furniture that was already purchased by TTD will be available in D.P.W. Stores at Tirupati and a Dy. Executive Engineer is in-charge of that store. Then I went to DPW stores and met the Dy. E. E. and explained him about the sanction accorded by the E.O. for supply of furniture and about the urgency of supply of furniture to my office as well as to the Range Offices. He immediately gave me a piece of chalk and asked me to go round the stores and mark on the furniture required by me and send a lorry in the afternoon to pick up the furniture. I felt very happy and while going through the available furniture,

marked on the furniture required by me with the piece of chalk and sent a lorry which was under my control and secured the essential furniture that was required for functioning of my office. Thus I crossed the 1st hurdle with the blessings of the Lord. This process of visiting the DPW stores was repeated by me at an interval of about two months and I could get the entire furniture required for my offices.

After a month, of my joining in TTD, Sri K. Rajasekhar IFS was transferred from TTD and Sri. V. Janakiram Naidu, IFS; took over as Conservator of Forests, TTD.

In addition to taking up large scale plantations on Tirumala Hills, the TTD Forest Department was entrusted with the task of developing landscape gardens. The gardens within the township of Tirumala were being developed and maintained by the Garden Department headed by Mr Thammanna working as Garden Superintendent in TTD who was a devoted expert Horticulturist hailing from Karnataka. The gardens at the outskirts of Tirumala town were being developed and maintained by the TTD Forest Department. In Tirumala, at the entrance, a slum named Madhava Nagar was got vacated by TTD and all the displaced persons were provided with alternate accommodations at Tirupati. The Executive Officer desired that this evicted area be developed in to a garden and the task was entrusted to Forest Department. As the area was

in the jurisdiction of Tirumala Range Mr Parthasarathy, F.R.O. took up the work and developed the area in to a garden excellently attracting all the passers-by to spend some time in the garden. The garden was named as "Madhavaaramam" as the slum by name Madhavanagar was converted in to the garden. The garden's appearance and landscape was so nice that the TTD for the 1st time published a calendar of 12 pages depicting the photographs of Lord in different get ups and sceneries of Tirumala and our garden "Madhavaaramam" found its place in one of the pages among the 12 pages. The then Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri N.T. Rama Rao was brought by the Executive Officer for inaugurating the garden and a sapling was planted by him in the garden. At that time the Executive Officer Sri S. Lakshmi Narayana, IAS; specifically introduced me and my CF to the Chief Minister stating that this garden was developed by us and the CM was very happy and congratulated us.

It is customary that the Executive Officer personally attends the '*Abhishekham*' ritual that is performed to the Lord on every Friday in the early hours. On that day the Executive Officer convenes a Co-ordination meeting with all the officers of Tirumala along with the Joint Executive Officer and discusses about the problems and about the improvements to be taken up at Tirumala besides taking up field

visits with the concerned officers. So it was a good opportunity for us to bring our problems with other sister departments in TTD to his notice and the E.O. used to give instructions on the spot to solve the problems.

In view of ensuing '*Bramhothsavam*' during that year, series of meetings with all officers of Tirumala were being convened by the E.O. and in one such meeting, the E.O. expressed that there was an incidence of breaking of the gates by the pilgrims in 'Q' complex last year and that this year he wants to position an efficient officer in-charge of 'Q' complex who can control any situation and invited suggestions. Immediately the Joint-Executive Officer Sri Chakradhara Rao, IAS; turned towards me and said "Sir, the DFO is the best suitable person for this job and we can designate him as "Special Officer" 'Q' complex during *Bramhothsavams*. Once he stands there, people will hesitate to bypass him. Moreover he has a number of NMR persons under his control and if necessary he can utilize their services." All the other officers have unanimously supported this proposal of the J.E.O. and the E.O announced that I am designated as Special Officer of 'Q' complex and all the Deputy and Asst. Executive officers should work in co-ordination with me. This arrangement of allocating the duties of Special Officer 'Q' complex both at the time of '*Bramhothsavams*' and also on the eve of January 1st, continued in TTD throughout my tenure.

In TTD Forest Department a Central Nursery was established and maintained in the S.V. Dairy Farm, Tirupati which was catering to the needs of all the 5 Ranges of Tirupati Division and 4 Ranges of Tirumala Division. However there was a small nursery of about 25,000 seedlings established on Papavinasam Road at Tirumala. All my Range Officers have to go all the way to the Nursery at Tirupati with Lorries and fetch the required seedlings for planting. Once there was a good rainfall in the areas, all the Range Officers send their Lorries for procuring the seedlings from this nursery and as a result there was an unprecedented rush in the nursery for seedlings. Generally the tendency of the Range Officer who was in-charge of the nursery was to transport the seedlings required for his plantations first and then to the requirement of his colleagues of Tirupati Division and lastly to the needs of his colleagues of Tirumala Division. My Range Officers explained me about the difficulty in timely procurement of seedlings required for their plantations.

Then I thought of establishing a Central Nursery at Tirumala for catering exclusively to the needs of my Division. Procurement of site for the Nursery is not at all a problem as I have good garden areas in my jurisdiction. But obtaining supply of required water facility to the Nursery itself was a big problem. First I discussed the matter with the Executive Engineers I and V who

have to arrange for the supply of water. But both of them replied in the negative stating that there will be frequent water shortages at Tirumala and it sometimes becomes difficult for them to effect the adequate supply of water to the Cottages itself and asked me to drop that proposal. But I did not leave it at that. I raised the matter in the co-ordination meeting with the E.O. The Engineers gave the same reply, which they gave me, to the E.O. also. The E.O. looked at me helplessly and I went up with an alternate suggestion requesting for supply of treated water. (The sewerage water was being subjected to purification treatments and purified from all dirt and sewerage material and it was being utilized for watering the lawns and plants in all the gardens.) Then the E.O. also agreed for this and issued instructions to provide the treated water supply to the Forest Nurseries.

Immediately after this we selected the Nursery site in "Divyaaramam" area in the gardens located at the entrance of Tirumala towards the left side of the 2nd Ghat Road while coming from Tirupati. We started building up the entire infrastructure required for establishing a Nursery with the advice and guidance of our Conservator of Forests, Sri. Janakiram Naidu. The Engineers provided the required water facility to the Nursery. We developed a very good Nursery of all the species including those found in Tirumala Hills such as *Shorea talura*, *Terminalia pallida*,

Syzygium alternifolium, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Shorea tumbuggaia*, *Emblica officinalis*, *Semecarpus anacardium*, *Buchanania lanzan*, *Albizzias*, etc. We also developed tall plants of some of the above species and also species like *Ficus krishnae*, *Ficus benghalensis*, *Ficus religiosa* etc. by air layering the grafts. Sri Thirupelu Reddy FRO was kept in-charge of the Nursery and he did an excellent job in raising the Nursery. By next planting season we became self-sufficient in meeting the planting targets of our Division.

Over a period of time we were noticing mortalities of plants in polythene bags of smaller sizes. The plants were wilting from the top and finally were dying. I have sent the plants with polythene bags to Agricultural College at Tirupati for examination of the cause of the death of plants. The Professors of the college gave a report stating that there was neither any fungal nor pest attack on the plants and that the soil in the bag has become hardened and lost its porous nature probably due to the usage of sewerage water and advised us to stop using that water. I posed this problem to the Executive Office, Sri. Ch. Venkatapathy Raju I.A.S; who succeeded Sri. S. Lakshmi Narayana, IAS; in one of the co-ordination meetings and shown him the report. The Executive Officer looked at the Engineers for solving this problem. They vehemently opposed to supply the drinking water to our Nursery stating that already they

were feeling shortage in supply of drinking water to Tirumala Township. Then I put forth another proposal wherein I requested for the installation of 2 or 3 'Syntex' Tanks of 5000 litres. capacity each and I proposed to fill them up with raw water drawn from Papavinasam Dam and transport the required water through the Water Tankers that were under the control of Forest Department which were meant for watering our Avenue plantations. From the water drawn from the Syntex tanks, I said I can get the plants watered in the Nursery. The E,O, has agreed for this proposal and instructed the Engineers to install Syntex Tanks in the Nursery along with the required pipe lines for watering the plants in the Nursery. Thus I made a debut in establishing a successful Nursery at Tirumala.

Her Excellency Mrs Kumud Ben Joshi, the then Governor of Andhra Pradesh whenever she visits Tirumala, was making it a point to set apart some time to visit the Forest areas of Tirumala and have a look at the plantations developed by TTD. In one of her such visits she suggested to the Executive Officer and the Conservator of Forests to examine the feasibility of aerial sowing of seed on Tirumala Hills in liaison with the Eastern Naval Command Authorities by taking advantage of the Helicopters under their control. Probably she should have talked with the Flag officer in-charge of Eastern Naval Command about this and one fine evening the Flag Officer in-charge, Eastern Naval Command,

Visakhapatnam arrived at Renigunta by Air and came to Tirumala. He had discussions with our Conservator of Forests and the Executive Officer and fixed a date for taking up aerial broadcast sowing of seed on Tirumala Hills through helicopters. In the meanwhile as per the instructions of Conservator of Forests, collection of seed of various available species and palletisation of seed with soil and cow dung and drying the pellets was done on war footing basis and we kept a good quantity of pellets ready, packed in gunny bags, for broadcast sowing.

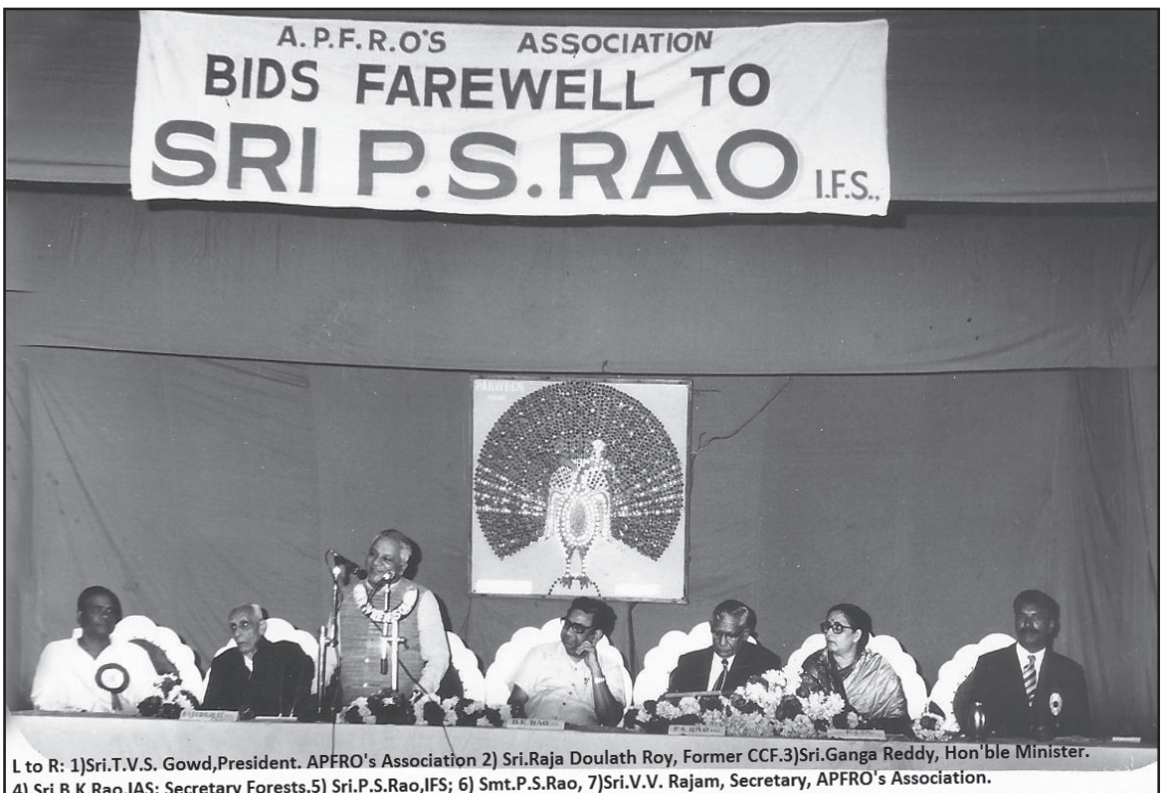
After the pellets were ready, I telephoned to the Flag Officer in-charge, Eastern Naval Command about our readiness to take up the sowing of seed. After a couple of days, a helicopter arrived at Renigunta with 2 Pilots. In the first trip, I was requested to accompany the Pilots to show them the areas where the seed is to be broadcast sown. They said that afterwards they will take the bags containing the pellets and broadcast them in the air at those places. Accordingly I followed them in the Helicopter and with the help of a S.I. Sheet and marking the points, shown them the areas wherever the seed is to be broadcasted. Since then the Pilots have made about 15 to 20 sorties and completed the task within 2 days. Thus for the first time aerial broadcast sowing of seed was carried out on Tirumala Hills at the initiative of Her Excellency Mrs Kumud Ben Joshi, the then Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

-To be continued

LEGENDS OF FOREST DEPARTMENT

I had the opportunity of getting elected as the Joint Secretary and Treasurer of AP Forest Range Officers' Association for two terms during the years 1979 and 1980. Sri P.S. Rao IFS retired in the year 1980. On the eve of his Retirement as Chief Conservator of Forests of A.P, the Forest Range Officers' Association had arranged a farewell function at Hyderabad in the honor of Sri. P.S. Rao, IFS. At that time some photographs were taken and recently I have traced them out. In these, photographs along with Sri. P.S. Rao, there are some other Senior Officers of our Department. Many of the present day Officers of our Department should have heard of the names of those officers and would not have seen them. I felt that I can share these photographs with the readers of Vana Premi.

V. SANTHASEELA BABU.





L to R:- 1) Sri. Mazharuddin 2) Sri. P.S.Rao 3) Sri. S. Raghavan



L to R:- Sri. V.Santhaseela Babu 2) Sri. Varahala Raju 3) Sri. T.V.S. Gowd 4) Sri.B.K. Rao IAS; 5) Sri. C.V. Konda Reddy 6) Sri. M.S. Khan 7) Sri. Mazharuddin 8) Sri. Raja Dowlath Roy 8) Sri. A.K. Mathur 9) Sri. P.S. Rao.



L to R:- Sri. T.V.S. Gowd (President) 2) Sri. V.Santhaseela Babu (Treasurer) 3) Sri. Mazharuddin 4) Sri. A. Ramakrishna 5) Sri. Dosth Ali Khan 6) Sri. M.S. Khan



L to R:- 1) Sri. H.K. Desai 2) Sri.P.S. Rao 3) Sri. K.Kesava Reddy 4) Sri. C.V. Konda Reddy 5) Sri. Ch. Lakshmi Pathy 6) Sri. T. Krishna Murthy.

WHERE ARE WE HEADING TO?

By

V. V. Hariprasad

It was in the third week of May'2009 that I have received a phone call from the then additional PCCF (Vigilance) that he would be coming to Warangal in a couple of days for carrying out inspections. At that point of time I was working as Divisional Forest Officer, Flying Squad division, Warangal.

During those days and probably much earlier Warangal circle has become a "gateway" for smuggled teak which was illegally cut and transported from Chhattisgarh, the Naxalite infested state to different marketing places of Andhra Pradesh. The major chunk of C. fees collected and the number of confiscated vehicles was the outcome of this persistent and flagrant activity.

Thanks to RoFR Act 2006, encroachment of reserve forests susceptible for encroachment became a menace on a regular basis in the state at that point of time. Those belonging to different hues, who were hopeful of getting their unlawful encroachments regularized in the later years on the lines of the provisions envisaged in the RoFR Act used to trespass into the Reserve Forest with bill -hooks and axes in large numbers, and resort to clearing the existing growth .They used to come forward to get arrested voluntarily with an ulterior motive of getting their names registered in the police records .

A day prior to the arrival of the then Additional PCCF (Vig.), I have received information that hundreds of villagers belonging to Pandikunta village of Mulugu range of Warangal North division were proceeding towards Pandikunta Reserve Forest with bill-hooks and axes reportedly with an intention of clearing the Reserve Forest and starting cultivation there. I discussed the issue with the then Chief Conservator of Forests, Warangal and on his instructions rushed to the spot along with my staff accompanied by the Asst. Conservator of Forests, Warangal Sri Vijaya Kumar. By the time we went there about two hundred villagers comprising a sizeable number of women with bill-hooks and axes thronged and started cutting the existing growth. Being in large numbers they could cut the growth over a considerable extent of area. We both started communicating with the leaders by squatting on the ground and could manage to reduce the pace of cutting the existing growth by the time the senior officers and the police arrived there. They arrested and took them away by a bus they brought along with them. The Additional PCCF (Vig) who inspected the site on the following day took stock of the situation and gave suitable instructions to the field staff. Ironically the

abortive attempt to illegally encroach upon the RF area was made by the villagers led by the V.S.S members of Pandikunta. That group had the reputation of raising very good plantations as a V.S.S and those areas were frequented by number of visitors at times by foreign delegates to witness the ground reality on the reported successful outcome of the concept of JFM there.

This leads to putting a question to ourselves, "Has the local Vana samrakshna Samithi become a Frank-en-stein monster over there?" One has to look back, study and arrive at a suitable conclusion.

During those days the unreasonable pace with which the then government wanted to go ahead with the implementation of the RoFR Act with utter disregard to the mandatory procedural requirements smacks of callousness on the part of the then politicians and the then district administration. The following particulars speak volumes of it.

In the month of August'2011, I received a phone call from the Collector's office, Khammam that In-charge Minister of the district wanted to review the progress of implementation of RoFR act in the district. As I was in the additional Charge of Khammam Territorial division, I met him and explained him in a nut shell about the progress of its implementation. The eagerness exhibited by the then honorable Minister in

bulldozing the forest department in the implementation of RoFR Act without bothering about the intricacies of the act in its implementation in letter and spirit was glaring. The way the district administration felt very happy on the transfer of the then Khammam DFO, on promotion who stuck to his guns in refusing to sign on the "title deeds" under RoFR Act unless he was thoroughly satisfied with the supporting documents, was unbecoming on the part of a responsible and accountable bureaucracy. Later the district administration which used to dance to the tunes of the political bigwigs got disappointed with me too as I as D.F.O who succeeded him bucked the odds in signing on the Pattadar Pass Books blindly without adopting the procedure mandated there for.

The pressure exerted by the politicians and the bureaucrats in the implementation of "RoFR Act 2006" with unusual pace and its aftermath in A.P. unmindful of the consequences are worth analyzing. It is desirable to take up a case study in, to ascertain whether the allotment of forest land under RoFR act made any difference on the lives of the tribal in the context of their economic development. In this context it is desirable to have a glance of the status of forests in India and In Andhra Pradesh by viewing at the reports mentioned below.

INDIA STATE OF FOREST REPORT 2013

It was released on 8th July '2014 by the Honorable Minister of State for Environment, Forests & Climate Change Sri Prakash Javadekar. The report says, "The total forest cover of the country is 69.79 million hectares i.e. 21.23 percent of the geographical area of the country. The tree covers outside R.F.is estimated to be 91,266 Sq. Km or 9.13 million hectares which is 2.78 percent of the country's geographical area. The total cover is estimated at 24.01 percent."The brighter part of the report is that the total Carbon stock in forests is estimated to be 6941 million tones and there is an increase of 278 million tons in the carbon stock of the country. The report further says.

- Andhra Pradesh (undivided) recorded maximum forest cover loss of 281 Sq. Km.
- Naxals are reported to have cut the trees in hundreds of acres in Andhra Pradesh (undivided) in Warangal and Khammam districts in last 2 years.
- Decline of 281 Sq. Km forest cover in Andhra Pradesh is attributed to harvesting of mature plantations of eucalyptus and other species.
- Fifteen states have registered aggregate increase of 500 Sq. Km in their forest cover with Punjab leading with an increase of 100 Sq. Km

The following are the "State of forest reports of Andhra Pradesh (undivided)" released by the then government of A.P

State Forest Report of Andhra Pradesh 2010

(Based on the interpretation of the LISS III data of IRS P6 of November 2007 to Jan'2008 & November'2008 to Jan'2009

Positive Changes

Negative Changes

- ◆ There is a net Change of 107.96 Sq. Km forest area between 2007 and 2008
- ◆ Maximum negative Change was noticed in Khammam Circle with net negative Change of 58.52 Sq. Km followed by Rajahmundry circle with net negative Change of 22.75 Sq. Km
- ◆ The net negative Change in V.S.S areas was found to be 33.16 Sq. Km · It was reported that fresh attempts on encroachments had contributed to nearly 65% of the negative Changes (Source: Internet)

State of Forest report of Andhra Pradesh 2011

Based upon the, interpretation of LISS-III data of IRS P6 of October 2008 to December 2008 and October 2009 to December'2009

POSITIVE CHANGES

Positive Change is seen in an extent of 23.64 Sq. Km during the said period.

Net positive Change was found only in one division i.e. Nandyal

NEGATIVE CHANGES

- ◆ There is a reduction of 22.67 Sq. Km in moderately dense forest and 61.77 Sq. Km in open forest resulting in a loss of 84.44 Sq. Km in one year.
- ◆ The net loss of forest cover during the year is 56.73 Sq. Km which is on account of encroachments.
- ◆ V.S.S areas account for 18.56 Sq. Km of encroachments during one year
- ◆ Encroachments are found in 41 divisions of the State
- ◆ Most negative Change of 31.94 Sq. Km was found in Khammam circle followed by Rajahmundry Circle with 14.62 Sq.Km and Warangal circle with 12.94 Sq. Km
- ◆ There is degradation of forests from higher canopy density class to lower canopy density class to an extent of 130.95 Sq. Km in one year. *(Source: internet)*

State of Forest report of Andhra Pradesh 2013

Based upon the interpretation of LISS-III data of 2010 & 2011 seasons

POSITIVE CHANGES

- ◆ There is appositive change in an area of 12.81 Sq. Km
- ◆ Net positive change was found only in Warangal North. This has shown a net growth of 280 hectares.

NEGATIVE CHANGES

- ◆ There is a total reduction of 96.70 Sq. Km during this period including 32.47 Sq. Km scrub forest
- ◆ There is degradation of forests from higher canopy density class to lower canopy density class in an extent of 105.48 Sq. Km
- ◆ V.S.S. areas showed 12.30 Sq. Km of encroachments. It is noticed that 150 VSS in the state are involved in encroachment over an area of 1230 hectares.
- ◆ Most negative change due to encroachments of 17.15 Sq. Km was found in Khammam circle followed by Warangal Circle with 10.94 Sq. Km

(Source : Internet)

Implementation of RoFR Act (as on 30.6.2013)

◆ In Andhra Pradesh 1, 67,797 titles were distributed. The extent of Forest land for which titles distributed was 14, 51,223 acres. The ST population of Andhra Pradesh constitutes 6.6 percent of its total population (as per 2001 census).

In Madhya Pradesh 1, 75,904 titles were distributed and 9008 were kept ready for distribution. Extent of forest land for which titles distributed was 6, 93,986.42 acres which was less than half the extent for which titles were distributed in Andhra Pradesh. The population of scheduled tribes (ST) in Madhya Pradesh is 20.27% of the state population which is three times higher than that of Andhra Pradesh.

In Karnataka 6577 titles were distributed involving only 34856.77 acres of forest land. As per 2001 census the ST population constitutes 6.6 percent of the state population on par with that of A.P.

In Kerala 23,167 titles were distributed involving only 32104 acres of forest land. The ST population of Kerala was 1.1% of its total population (1991 census).

THE FACTS & PROBABLE INFERENCES:

According to "India state of forest report 2013" there is an increase of 5871 Sq Km in forest cover and 422 Sq. Km in tree cover since 2011 in our country. These increases may be marginal but

they are significant given India's growth over this period.

In India, Andhra Pradesh (undivided) recorded maximum forest cover loss of 281 Sq. Km. Decline of forest cover is attributed to harvesting of mature plantations

In considerable number of forest divisions of Andhra Pradesh "VANA SAMRAKSHNA SAMITIS" were found to be functioning contrary to the objectives they were constituted for. The state of forest report 2013 clearly states. "It is noticed that 150 VSS in the state are involved in encroachment of forest cover over an area of 1230 hectares"

The successive "State of forest reports of Andhra Pradesh" categorically say "Most negative change due to encroachment was found in Khammam circle" One may have to infer that it was apparently because of the fact that RoFR act was implemented in the district on war footing with the undue impetus given by the then political leaders and the then district administration as a populist scheme taken up by the then government.

Madhya Pradesh state having 20.27% of tribal population out of its total population distributed RoFR titles involving 6,93,986.42 acres of land where as Andhra Pradesh (undivided) having ST population of 6.6 percent of its total population distributed RoFR titles

involving 14,51,223 acres. The question that crops up here is "implementation of RoFR act at what cost and with what objective?"

An individual with a normal I.Q probably infers that undue and avoidable haste was exhibited by both the bureaucrats and politicians who were at the helm of the affairs in Andhra Pradesh in the implementation of RoFR act, most probably at the behest of the state level leadership. It was apparently to aggrandize political mileage out of it, ignoring the inevitable consequences on the forest and its ecosystem. The recent electoral verdict given by the electorate of Andhra Pradesh proved that the political gimmicks played by the former government in implementing RoFR Act as a populist scheme cut no ice with the electorate.

I as one who joined A.P. Forest Department as forest apprentice way back in 1975 have seen number of forest officers right from the cadre of a senior most officer to forest beat officer striving their every nerve in the conservation and protection of forests. The incidents that took place in the recent past where in, forest officers in the cadre of Forest Range officer and subordinate staff lost their lives in the protection of forest wealth should make those entire concerned think about all those commissions and omissions carried out by them in the past in discharging their duties. .

The experience that I have put in as a Forest

officer in A. P. Forest department for more than three and half a decade made me realize that all those connected in the web of administration at the district and state level are to be literally sensitized about the relevance, and importance of environment and the significant role being played by the forests and its ecosystem in this regard.

The politicians who are the policy makers and bureaucrats who are mandated to implement them are bound to understand, that for millions of people living in poverty, forest and tree resources not only provide a morsel of food, medicine, shelter and clothing but also functions as safety nets in crises or emergencies.

"State of forest reports of A.P (undivided)" released in successive years are bound to make every person having concern for the forests and above all to the faceless multitude, the poor to sit and ponder upon the health of the forests in the newly formed two states namely Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. In connection with the conservation of our valuable biodiversity it is high time we questioned ourselves "where are we heading to?"

Note: The data or the information reproduced here was taken from the internet .It may kindly be noticed that mistake if any noticed in the reproduction of the data collected is an inadvertent act and not intentional. "A. P. State" where ever mentioned refers to "A. P. State before bifurcation".

MY JUNGLE BOOK

By
Vidisha Reddy Chirra

Generally adventure stories are made as movies and are only three hours long at the most but this adventure story I am about to narrate for the benefit of the readers covers my entire childhood. My Father is a Forest officer and thanks to him I have been to the remotest places in India and have experienced umpteen number of hair raising incidents to boast about for the rest of my life!

My father had his first posting in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which I personally consider as the Madagascar of the East. We lived in a British style bungalow made of wood, beautifully located, overlooking a tropical evergreen forest with hillocks in the background. This was once occupied by a British forest officer - Mr. Ferrar, who lived there during the pre-independence era. The house was located in such a remote island that the commodities were brought to us on a small boat, once a week. We enjoyed our time away from the busy cities relishing the nature's beauty. I spent most of my time playing with my best friends, the driver,

father's Boss and my favorite - our pet deer!

Our next place of escapade was the mesmerizing state of Arunachal Pradesh which is at the other extreme corner of India! On the first day, we moved into the designated government quarters while our house was



getting spruced up, and to this day it is astonishing for me to believe what had happened that night. As my parents put me to sleep and were getting ready to go to bed, they heard heavy breathing and chomping sounds which my father guessed was from wild elephants. They rushed into my room to make sure I was safe, only to realize that there was a

wild elephant standing right next to the window. The breath of the elephant was so heavy that it was able to vibrate the wall which are typically, in Arunachal, made of bamboo plastered with cement and are at most two inches in thickness. Such a construction helps reduce fatalities by getting crushed under broken walls in the case of a wild elephant attack or earth quakes. In this dreadful moment

my mother held me in her arms, silently praying for our safety. My father soon realized that it was not one but a herd of wild elephants that were ravaging all over our kitchen garden searching for food and salt in particular, which is essential for its body. These elephants attacking for food are common in north east India, which is why the kitchen is always built away from the main house in elephant depredation areas. Such elephants are much bigger than the ones we come across in the zoo and have huge tusks for their survival in the wilderness. In-fact, they can crush a human with just one stomp! We crouched helplessly and controlled our breath as elephants have poor sight but good hearing ability. A few moments later we saw a ray of hope when we heard the nearby villagers/tribal coming towards us. These brave people then rescued us by bursting firecrackers and lighting fire which scared the elephants away. I am pretty sure this was one of the most daunting incidents for my parents.

Four months past this incident we moved to a new location within Arunachal Pradesh - Seijusa. We lived in a cottage type bungalow with scenic views all around comprising of snowcapped hills, dense forest and fresh water river in the backyard. Often when I see an exotic location in the movies I get reminded of this place, taking me down the memory lane. Our food needs were

fulfilled with fresh vegetables from our kitchen garden, a small poultry and two cows for the dairy. The only thing I missed in this perfect setting was friends of my age. I found my solace in our drivers, maids and the forest guards, which reminds me of a horrific incident involving a forest guard and a tiger. (Yep! I told you I have hair raising stories to tell!)

Every other year the forest department does a census of tigers present in the country. A common method used here is to identify pug marks and make a cast for further measurements and analysis, which is typically carried out by forest guards. One fine day when two of the guards went in search of pug marks, to their shock, came face to face with a ferocious tiger. They immediately started running for their survival. As the tiger was quicker it was able to attack one of the guards leaving him with unfortunate fatal wounds. As soon as the tiger put down this guard it started chasing the other man and was successful in clawing his shoulder. At this moment the brave guard took his knife out, which he had for his protection, stabbed the tiger to set himself free. He then ran back to the forest office for safety and narrated the horrific story to the officers who were shocked on looking at his wounds. He was instantly taken to the

hospital for medical care. Having recovered in a few days the guard returned to his house, located in one of the beats of the sanctuary - Nope this incident did not end with this - After his return, on the third night he heard some scratching sound at his front door. He looked out the window and to his fear saw the tiger which had attacked him, trying to get inside. The tiger had probably followed his scent and come all the way to his house to take revenge for the knife attack, which might have caused it a painful injury. Seeing the tiger coming back every night in search of the guard, my father got him transferred to a different place for his safety.

So as you can see I had quite an eventful stay in Arunachal Pradesh. Going on with my story - There were no good schools near our house, and I guess my mom was scared that I would grow up to be some kind of jungle kid with no education. And she immediately put me up in a boarding school in nearby city, Tezpur - Assam. I finished my first grade here and a few months into my 2nd grade we moved again. I guess we

moved due to my constant crying during home visits. I was upset because all the kids in school spoke in Assamese, the native language, and I was having trouble communicating and making friends. My father, feeling sorry for me, was able to get himself transferred to the state of Goa.

Well, Goa to the rest of the world is a major Indian tourist spot for its amazing beaches, Portuguese architecture and lifestyle. But if you ask me, this place has another face of beauty complementing the former with its breathtaking flora and fauna. Just to give you a glimpse of my experiences there, I have stories about waterfalls and the whirlpools they create, Leopards, Turtles and the night patrols inside forests, about which you can read in my next article! Until then Hakuna matata - Don't worry Be Happy!!

The author is an M.S. (Georgia Tech), presently working as Logic Design Engineer Intel, at Austin Tx. USA. She is the daughter of Mr. C. Achalender Reddy, IFS, Managing Director, Goa Forest Development Corporation.

The Bird Asked the Bumblebee: “You Work So Hard To Make the Honey and Humans Just Take It Away, Doesn't It Make You Feel Bad?”
“No,” Said the Bee, “Because They Will Never Take From Me The Art Of Making It.”

సూర్య భగవానుడు

రచన : గజివెళ్ళ క్రిష్ణమూర్తి

పొద్దు తిరిగే దేవుడు

నిత్య యుద్ధ వీరుడు

చీకటిని తరిమే ధీరుడు

వేకువను వెంట తెచ్చే వేల్పువు

అతనే

ఆది నారాయణుడు! శ్రీ సూర్య భగవానుడు

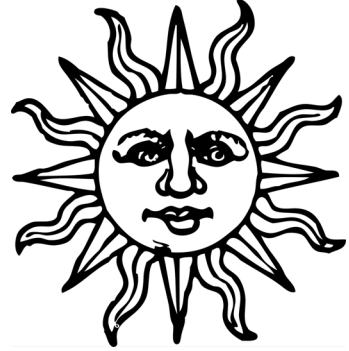
గరిక తరులతకు సత్యమిచ్చేవాడు

ధరణి తలమున ప్రత్యక్షమై వెలిగే వాడు

నిత్య నూతనుడు

సత్య ప్రమాణుడు

॥ఆది॥



పసిడి వెలుగుల వాడు

పసిడి పండించేవాడు

పసినిమ్మకాంతి వాడు

ప్రత్యక్షమైన పరమాత్ముడు

॥ఆది॥

సింధూర కరంతో

అంధకారం తరిమే వాడు

మందారాల అరవిందాలను

అందరికీ విరబూయించే వాడు

అందరివాడైనవాడు

అందరికీ ఆత్మ బంధువు

॥ఆది॥





Birth Day Greetings

We wish the following born on the dates mentioned
 “ *A very Happy Birth Day* ”

S.No. Name of Members

S.No.	Name of Members	Date
	Sarva Sri	
1.	T.V.Ranga Rajan	31-08-1935
2.	M.Kamal Naidu	21-08-1939
3.	C.Muralidhar Rao	28-08-1941
4.	A.Sudhakar	08-24-1948
5.	P.Vishweshwaraiah	27-08-1951
6.	M.Mohan Rao	12-08-1952
7.	P.Ranga Raju	30-08-1952
8.	P.Rajendranath	10-08-1953
9.	L.R.Sekhar	13-08-1953
10.	M.Narasimha Reddy	03-09-1954
11.	S.Appa Rao	08-08-2025
12.	M.Pradyumna Reddy	23-08-1955

9.	B.Srinivas	02-09-1962
10.	P.Anil Kumar	30/8/1965
11.	M.Ravi Prasad	04-09-1966
12.	Ch. Sivaiah	20-08-1967
13.	V. Ram Mohan	06-08-1967
14.	Kasi Vishwanadham Raju	20/8/1967
15.	M.Venu Madhav Rao	16-08-1967
16.	T.Venu Babu	09-08-1969
17.	A. Rama Murthy	10-08-1969
18.	Smt.M.Revathi	09-08-1970
19.	Smt.Sunita Mahesh Bhagwat	26-08-1970
20.	S.Rajasekhar	20/8/1970
21.	Srikanthanatha Reddy	25-08-1974
22.	K.Ashok Kumar	31/8/1976
23.	S.Venkatesh	15-08-1977
24.	Smt. P. Sunitha	15-08-1980
25.	A. Narsimha Reddy	08-0-1983
26.	Ms. E. Harika	24-08-1984

S.No. Name of Serving Officers

S.No.	Name of Serving Officers	Date
	Sarva Sri	
1.	P.Satyanarayan Rao	27-08-1953
2.	M.Yogaiah	15-08-1956
3.	Sunil Kumar Gupta	19-08-1958
4.	A.Bharath Kumar	15-08-1959
5.	K. Mahender Raju	10-08-1959
6.	Dr.Bhaskara Ramana Murthy	24-08-1961
7.	S.M.Hussainy	20/8/1961
8.	P.S.Srinivasa Sastry	14-08-1962



HEALTH BENEFITS OF LEMONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Lemons: - The answer to our acne, digestive, immune system, weight loss problems and more all happen to be in the form of a lemon. Research has confirmed that lemon offers antibacterial, antiviral and immune-boosting powers that improve our overall health. Because they're also a digestive and liver cleanser, lemons help us to lose weight and contain calcium, vitamin C, bioflavonoid, and limonene, all of which fight infection and boost our immunity.

With so many nutritional benefits to this little yellow fruit, here are 5 prominent health benefits of lemons you need to know and how to apply them!

1. Lemons Fight Acne: - Want healthy and glowing skin? The citric acid and vitamin C help heal acne and remove blackheads. They also contain antibacterial and anti-fungal elements that act as a natural remedy to treat acne. All you have to do is slice a lemon and rub it on your face! Add a few drops of honey to a lemon half on blackhead areas before you rinse off with cold water.

2. No More Chapped Lips (or Canker Sores)! - Lemons are an excellent exfoliant for soothing dry, chapped lips. Incorporate lemons into your bedtime beauty routine by slicing a lemon, rubbing it on your lips and rinsing off the next morning. The juice gets rid of any dead skin cells and removes canker sores, too!

3. Lemons Reduce Fevers and Sore Throats:

- Whatever caused your fever, lemon is there as a natural remedy to reduce the numbers. Slice a wedge or juice one lemon into a cup of hot water with honey. For sore throats, add the juice of one lemon and one teaspoon of sea salt to a cup of lukewarm water. Gargle three times a day. To add more of a health boost, add grated ginger.

4. Eczema? Dry Scalps?: - If you're suffering from eczema, add 8 drops of lemon essential oil to one cup of lukewarm water and one tablespoon of honey. Because honey has anti-inflammatory properties, the honey and lemon combined makes the healing all the more effective. Soak a cloth in the liquid, squeeze out the excess and place the cloth on the infected area for 15 minutes.

Lemons are also commonly used natural home remedies for dry scalps and dandruff. Squeeze one lemon and mix some honey. Massage the mixture into your scalp for a few minutes and rinse away.

5. Lose Weight: - It's true, drinking lemon water helps speed up your weight loss with other healthy benefits. It flushes out the toxins in your body and cleanses out your colon. Drinking lemon water reduces hunger cravings and doesn't add any calories to your body.

NEWS AND NOTES

Ratan Tata honored by York University, Toronto, Schulich School of business at Convocation:

- Ratan Tata Chairman emeritus of Tata Industries, Tata Motors, Tata Steel and Tata Chemicals is being honored by University of York's school of Schulich school of business with Honorary doctor of law degree. Mr. Tata is also the chairman of Sir Ratan Tata Trust and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust - two of the largest private sector promoted philanthropic Trust in India. Ratan was awarded Padma Vibhushan by Government of India.

Another interesting aspect of this convocation is awarding of degree by York University to Miss Gulnaz Khan with Masters in Business/Hospital administration. Gulnaz is the daughter of Dr. Shahnaz Khan (Hyderabadi physician of Richmond Hills/Toronto, Canada and Mr. Malik Khan a businessman of Toronto). Gulnaz Khan is a fusion of rich Hyderabadi culture and Western-Canadian culture.

Kerala snake lover successfully hatches 5 baby pythons at home:

- Kannur (Kerala) June 24, (ANI): For 26-year-old Rajneesh, snakes are his pets and his passion. A resident of Mundayadu village near Kannur district, Rajneesh recently saved five baby pythons and is now preparing to release them into the jungle once the snakes reach a normal size.

His passion started when he was just eight years old and he caught a snake from a nearby field assuming it was a fish. After gripping it hard in his hand he realized that it was a big poisonous snake but his fear had disappeared.

Rajneesh recalled that he had got a call that a Python had been spotted in a nearby village house and he rushed to the spot to catch it. While he could not catch the python he was able to return home with seven of its eggs.

Without a second thought he took the eggs back home and tried hatching them.

Finally, a few days back, five out of the seven eggs hatched and the babies are now in good health and doing well.

Seeing his dedication towards snakes, the forest department has added him in a rescue team and he now earns his living with from that job, apart from the small amount he gets from villagers by catching snakes.

Rajneesh has also managed to retain some snakes in his small house, including dangerous ones like king cobra and viper as his loving pets. He claims to have caught over 4000 snakes so far from nearby households and never been bitten.

A flying beetle in India threatens to push up latte prices:

- MADIKERI India (Reuters) - its 10 o'clock in the morning and a dozen workers are uprooting coffee plants, piling them in the

corner of a field at M.G. Bopanna's plantation in Karnataka where they lie ready to be burned. The plants are bursting with green cherries but inside their hard bark lurk destructive white stem borer beetles. The bushes have to be destroyed to prevent the tiny winged creature from threatening Bopanna's entire crop of arabica coffee.

The beetle, which bores through plants' bark and feeds on their stems, is thriving this year due to unusually warm weather and scant rains in arabica growing areas in India, the world's sixth biggest coffee producer.

If the hot spell continues and the pest continues to spread, India's coffee crop could fall to its lowest in 17 years when the harvest starts in October, pushing up global prices that are already rallying due to drought in top exporter Brazil.

The damage caused by the beetles is so severe that Bopanna has hired an excavator to uproot affected bushes on his 63 acre plantation at the hill station in the tropical forest of the Western Ghats, west of high-tech hub Bangalore.

"Every time we think we have uprooted all the infected plants, then after a few weeks we find more," says Bopanna, 69, who has tended the plantation bought by his father for nearly four decades.

"Earlier whenever there was an outbreak, we used to uproot five to 10 plants per acre. This

year I have uprooted more than 200 plants per acre," he said.

There is no effective pesticide to control white stem borers, so the state-run Coffee Board advises farmers to uproot and burn infested plants to limit their spread.

"You may take all precautions, but if your neighbor is lethargic then white stem borers will fly from your neighbor's plantation," said N. Bose Mandanna, a grower from Madikeri who has removed all affected plants from his 34 acre plantation, five kilometers west of Bopanna's field.

SCANT RAIN

In most years heavy rain falls and low temperatures restrict the spread of the white stem borer. But this year Karnataka Kodagu and Chikmagalur districts, which account for two-third of India's total coffee production, have received half the usual rainfall since the start of monsoon season on June 1.

The state-run weather department said earlier this month that rainfall in July and August is expected to remain below average.

"The pest infestation will rise quickly if rainfall remains subdued in the next few weeks," says Mandanna, a fourth-generation arabica coffee planter.

India's arabica coffee production could drop as much as 20 percent in the 2014/15 season to 60,000-70,000 tones, said a spokesman at Ruchi

Soya, a coffee exporter.

That would pull down India's total coffee output, three quarters of which is exported, to 260,000 tones, the lowest level since 1997/98, estimates Ruchi Soya.

Italy, Germany and Belgium are the main buyers of Indian coffee and usually pay a premium for it over global prices. Starbucks, J.M. Smucker Co and Kraft Foods Group are leading buyers of arabica.

Tiger leaps onto boat, snatches man in east

India: - A Bengal tiger snatched a man off a fishing boat in eastern India, dragging him away into a mangrove swamp as his children looked on in horror, the man's son said Friday.

The attack happened Thursday as Sushil Manjhi and his son and daughter were crab fishing in a stream in the Sunderbans National Park. The tiger leaped aboard the boat and clamped its jaws on Manjhi's neck, said Sushil's son, Jyotish.

The tiger "quickly flung my father on his back and gave a giant leap before disappearing into the forest," Jyotish said by telephone from his village of Lahiripur in West Bengal state. He said he and his sister tried to beat the animal with sticks and a knife, but the thrashing had no effect. His father was dragged away and was presumed dead.

The attack underlines the difficult existence of millions of poor Indians who make a living by scavenging in forests and rivers, often at risk from

wild predators. Many villagers fish for crabs in the Sunderbans — even though it's illegal in the protected reserve — because they fetch a good price at markets in nearby towns.

The national park is one of the largest reserves for the royal Bengal tiger. Thursday's attack was the fourth deadly assault by a tiger this year in the Sunderbans, wildlife officials said.

India has more than half of the 3,200 tigers believed to be left in the wild in the world. But as the country undergoes breakneck development to accommodate the growth of its 1.2 billion people, tiger habitats have been shrinking.

The big cat's numbers have also dwindled because of rampant poaching to feed a flourishing market for tiger organs and bones in China.

If You Are Tired Of Making Rotis, Here Is An Answer To Your Prayers: -

After a long, tiring day at work, coming back home to make rotis is a chore no woman (or man) will want to undertake.

For engineer Pranoti Nagarkar, it was no different. According to **Yahoo Tech** columnist **Deb Amlen:**

Nagarkar and her partner, Rishi Israni, invented a robot that would take the hassle out of having to constantly hand-shape and crank out the many rotis consumed with each meal.

The result is the **Rotimatic**, which looks like a

bread machine but uses robotics to do much more.

How does it work? Well, the one and only thing you need to do is fill the appropriate containers with flour, water and oil. Punch in the number of rotis you want, and you're done. In fact you can enter the level of thickness or softness too.

Of course, you have to shell out a bomb for one of these babies. One Rotimatic costs a cool \$599. And even if you can shell out that much cash, there is a waiting period too. When a video of the prototype was first launched on you tube late last year, it went viral with 2.5 million hits. Take a look at this brilliant machine. And don't miss founder Pranoti Nagarkar's message at the end of the video. *(Pls see last cover page for photo)*

From rickshaw puller to guest at Rashtrapati Bhavan – Inspiring story: -NEW DELHI: Once a rickshaw puller, Dharamveer Kamboj, is now a guest at Rashtrapati Bhavan due to his innovation, which has been recognised and appreciated by the President of India.

Kamboj, who invented multipurpose food processing machine, is one of the five innovation scholars selected under the innovation scholars-in residence scheme of Rashtrapati Bhavan, and will stay at Rashtrapati Bhavan for a period of twenty days.

The 51-year-old Kamboj's innovation - the multi-purpose food processing machine - can extract juices or essence from herbs quickly.

Kamboj's journey began as a rickshaw puller in Old Delhi, where he came in 1986 after an argument with his father.

In 1987, he returned to his home, Yamuna Nagar in Haryana to join a training programme on agricultural practices and organic farming techniques.

Later, in 1990, he became the first farmer in his area to cultivate hybrid tomatoes, which led to creation of innovative devices like a battery-operated spraying machine using a tape-recorder motor, an insect trapping device and a farm implement customised for ploughing without disturbing the sugarcane crop.

Delhi is world's second most populous city: - India's capital Delhi has emerged as the world's second most populous city in 2014, behind the Japanese capital of Tokyo, according to a United Nations report.

The 2014 revision of the World Urbanization Prospects said India will add highest number of people to its urban population by 2050, ahead of its neighboring country, China.

Chinese city, Shanghai is third with 23 million inhabitants. Mexico City, Mumbai and São Paulo, each with 21 million inhabitants, also find a place in the list of world's most populous cities. Osaka, which has been for long Japan's most important economic centre, has population just over 20 million.

Beijing with population slightly less than 20

million is eighth most populous city in the world. The New York-Newark area and Cairo complete the top ten most populous cities. The two cities have about 18.5 million inhabitants each.

The Man with the World's Longest

Moustache: - Macho Ram Singh Chauhan boasts the world's longest moustache - measuring over 14ft long. Ram Singh has spent 32 years cultivating the whiskers. He spends two hours each day oiling, brushing and plating his moustache. And his locks have seen him become a celebrity in his home town, making trips out difficult for the 58-year-old from Jaipur, India.

(Pls see last cover page for photo)

Oxygen fluctuations stalled life on earth': -

Washington, July 13 (IANS) Know why life on earth stalled for more than a billion years after making the first appearance 2.3 billion years ago? It was because of massive oxygen fluctuations that brought a billion-year hiatus called "boring billion" in evolution.

A study suggests oxygen levels dropped soon after the first peak 2.3 billion years ago, which saw concentrations of the gas jump by at least 1,000-fold.

Earth's early atmosphere has seen two major spikes in oxygen concentration - one roughly 2.3 billion years ago, dubbed the "great oxygenation event"; and a second 800 million years ago.

The evolution of complex life only took off after this second peak.

"Oxygen levels were, in fact, very dynamic, going up and down until they passed a threshold and pushed the planet to a different state," said Noah Planavsky, a bio geochemist at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut.

Planavsky and his team harnessed an approach based on tracing the movement of chromium isotopes from land to ocean, which is highly sensitive to atmospheric oxygen levels.

By studying ancient ironstones, researchers found that oxygen levels were very low at various stages of the "boring billion" - below 0.1 percent of present atmospheric levels.

The earliest sign of significant chromium oxidation - suggesting high atmospheric oxygen levels - occurred around 800 million years ago.

"It suggests that atmospheric oxygen levels were a key environmental constraint on animal evolution," Malcolm Walter, a geo biologist at University of New South Wales in Sydney told the scientific journal Nature.

Planavsky presented the work at the third international conference on geobiology in Wuhan, China, recently.

Osmania graduate Viji Murali named CIO of

US varsity: - Washington, July 13 (IANS) An Osmania University, Hyderabad, graduate Viji Murali, has been named chief information officer and vice provost of Information and Educational Technology at the University of California, Davis.

Murali, an IT veteran in higher education, is coming to Davis from Washington State University, where she has served as vice president for Information Services and CIO for the WSU system since 2007.

"UC Davis is incredibly fortunate to recruit someone with Viji's experience and expertise," Chancellor Linda P.B. Katehi said in announcing Murali's appointment.

"She is a leader in her field, and her efforts will be essential in realizing our Vision of Excellence."

She succeeds Pete Siegel, who left UC Davis a year ago. Professor Prasant Mohapatra has served as interim vice provost and CIO in the meantime.

Murali is set to start her new job on Aug 18. "I am excited to be joining a university with such a wonderful reputation, to lead the IT enterprise that contributes to the university's excellence, in everything from student success to research." I intend to develop a shared vision with the faculty, staff and students, and we will move the institution to even greater heights," she said.

She received a bachelor's degree in biology and chemistry from the Women's College at Osmania University, India (1975), and a master's in organic chemistry from Osmania's College of Science (1977).

She then joined the Regional Research

Laboratory, affiliated with Osmania, and worked there toward a doctoral degree in organic chemistry until 1981. Then, as a newlywed, she moved to the US to join her husband, Subra Muralidharan, who was a postdoctoral researcher at Notre Dame and subsequently at Iowa State University.

As Murali considered whether to continue her Ph.D. studies - she would have had to start over - she talked with her father in India. "He's a rocket scientist, literally," she said. "He told me, 'You are in the land of opportunity. Twenty years from now, technology will be the key.'"

And so she began studying computer science, doing two years of undergraduate work at Iowa State and then, when her husband moved to the University of Arizona, completing a master's programme there in 1987.

Her chemistry and science background has been very useful in her IT work. "I see technology as a catalyst for innovation," she said. She worked for the University of Arizona for 11 years, first in the College of Education, as a systems administrator; and then in the Centre for Computing and Information Technology as a programmer, a principal and project lead, computing manager and as director of systems management. From there she went to Western Michigan University, as vice president for Information Technology and CIO, 1999 to 2007, before joining WSU.

LEGAL NOTES

Chief Forest Conservator & others, Vs. Nisar Khan

In this judgment, the Supreme Court has laid down guidelines on how an application for granting of a license in terms of Sec. 44 of the Wildlife Protection Act read with Rule 3 of the Wildlife (Protection) Licensing (Additional Matters for Consideration) Rules has to be disposed of.

The Respondent had been granted a license which enabled him as a dealer to deal in several varieties of birds listed in Schedule IV of the Wildlife Protection Act. The period of validity was up to 31.12.1990. He asserted that he was dealing in Munias, Parakeets, Mynas and Buntings as captive birds. When he applied for renewal of license for the year 1991, it was refused. He therefore filed a writ petition in the High Court of Allahabad.

The contention of the Appellants was that the license could not be granted in view of the amendment to Sec. 44 of the Wildlife Protection Act. Yet the writ petition was allowed on the ground that the birds are bred in captivity either by the petitioner himself or which he procures from other breeders.

Aggrieved by the order of the High Court, the appellants filed appeal in the Supreme Court which came up for consideration before the Full Bench comprising Chief Justice V.N. Kharge and S.B. Sinha & A.R. Lakshmanan, JJ. In the course of

judgment, their Lordships adverted to the definitions of Animal, Captive Animal, Dealer, Hunting, and Wild Animal. After hearing the arguments of the appellants, respondent and amicus Curiae, and after referring to the relevant provisions of law relating to wildlife protection, the court made the following observations.

“A conjoint reading of the provisions of the Act and the rules it leaves no matter of doubt that although grant of license in respect of birds in captivity is not altogether prohibited but before grant of license, the licensing authority is under a statutory obligation to ensure that thereby inter alia the provisions of Sec. 9 of the Act as also the provisions of the Rules are not violated. The Act as noticed seeks to protect wild animals. Any provision contained in the Act aiming protection of wild animals, must necessarily be strictly complied with. When hunting of the birds specified in Schedule IV is prohibited, there cannot be any doubt whatsoever that no person can be granted a license to deal in birds in captivity which are procured by hunting which would also include trapping. It is one thing to say that by reason of breeding of birds in captivity their population is raised, but it is another thing to say that the birds are trapped before they are made captive so as to enable the licensee, to deal in them.

The latter is clearly prohibited. The rule clearly postulates that the licensing authority is not only required to consider the source and the manner in which the supplies for the business would be obtained but also is required to bestow serious consideration as regards implication which the grant of license would have on the hunting or trade of the wild animals concerned. When the licensing authority arrives at a finding of fact having regard to the past transactions of a licensee that it cannot carry on any business by reason of breeding of captive birds but necessarily therefore, he would be justified in refusing to grant a license in terms of the provisions of the Act. Unless the provisions of the Act and the Rules are construed strictly and in the manner as observed, the very purpose for which the Act has been enacted would be lost". "Having regard to the purpose and object which

the Act seeks to achieve, we have no other option but to hold that the High Court has proceeded on a wrong premise by issuing the impugned directions".

"For the reasons aforementioned, while allowing the appeal in part, we direct that in the event the respondent herein files an application for grant of license for dealing in captive birds, the same shall be considered by the licensing authority upon by satisfying himself about the capability of the respondent as regards strict compliance of the Act and the relevant terms and conditions of the license as also the fact as to whether by reason of such grant any provision of such grant any provisions of the said Act would be violated or not".

The appeal (Civil Appeal No. 5519 of 1994) is thus disposed of on 18.02.2003.

2003 (2) SCR 106

K.B.R

NOTICE

Next S.F.R.C alumni meet will be held at Bhuvaneshvar and Puri from 29th November 2014 to 2nd of December 2014. Letters have been sent to all by Mr. A.K. Naik. Those who have not received letters or interested to know further details are requested to contact Mr. A.K. Naik of Odisha state on mobile number 09437001212.
Editor

OBITUARY

C. Sarvotham Rao (15.11.1927 - 01.07.2014)



Shri Chincholi Sarvotham Rao, a senior member of the Indian Forest Service, passed away at Hyderabad on July 1, 2014, due to chronic illness, old age and cardiac arrest. He was 86.

Shri Sarvotham Rao was the second son of Shri

Narahari Rao and Smt. Padmavathi Bai. Shri Narahari Rao was Tahsildar in Sirnapally Samsthan and Shri Sarvotham Rao grew up in the verdant natural surroundings of Samsthan forests. He had his early education in Nizamabad and Vivek Vardhini High School, Hyderabad. He did intermediate from Nizam College and B.Sc. (Ag) from Allahabad University. He was selected by Government of Hyderabad for Hyderabad Forest Service and was deputed for forestry training at the Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun (Coimbatore) during 1949-'51. Due to States Reorganization, he was allotted to A.P. He was appointed to IFS under its Initial Recruitment Rules, 1966. He was eventually promoted to Super Time Scale as Conservator of Forests. He retired from service on superannuation on November 30, 1985.

Shri Sarvotham Rao was married to Smt. Aruna Bai in 1951. She predeceased him in 1986. They are blessed with two daughters (Reeta married to Dr. Narendar; Renuka married to Suresh Karjatkar) and one son (Rajeev Kumar married to Jyothi), all well settled. Through the siblings, Rao Sahib has three grand-sons and three grand-daughters and they are well educated and are working in India and abroad.

Shri Sarvotham Rao worked as DFO in all the forest divisions of Adilabad district, Viz. Adilabad, Nirmal,

Mancherial and Kaghaznagar. He also held charge of Kakinada division of Andhra region. He prepared working plan for the composite Karimnagar and Kadapa Forest Divisions. He did a stint as State Silviculturist at Hyderabad. On promotion, he was made in-charge of social forestry. He worked as a Forest Advisor to the A.P. RAYONS.

His zest for forestry did not cease for him to rest in retirement. He worked, after retirement, for two years as Project Manager for World Bank Project at Forestry Department in Bhutan from 1986 to 1988 and received encomiums as 'sincere and honest in his duties'. He was later advisor for the NOVOPAN, a particle board industry.

Shri Sarvotham Rao was founder member of the Association of Retired Forest Officers and was its president for two terms. He was also founder member of the Forum for Better Hyderabad. He was a guide for many social organizations. He was an active member of the AIS Pensioners Association. He was a multi-linguist and was proficient in Marathi, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi Persian and Urdu. One would be pleasantly surprised to know that Rao Sahib mastered "Gondi", a dialect of Gond tribe of Adilabad district. Shri Sarvotham Rao was a good orator and a good conversationalist. With these eloquent skills, he was able to make many friends. He was a good guide to his junior colleagues. He was a genius and was amiable, versatile and a veteran forester. His death created a void and it cannot be filled. He will be fondly remembered by his family members (daughters, son and their spouses, grand-sons and grand-daughters), a large number of friends and relatives. **MAY GOD REST HIS NOBLE SOUL IN PEACE!**

K.B.R



**We mine black gold.
And also nurture green vision**

The Sole coal producer in South India and a key partner in the country's economic and industrial progress, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) is more than committed to caring for the environment. Company's mission statement aptly reflects the emphasis given to protection of environment and ecology. Company has established benchmark practices and internationally accepted soil conservation, Overburden bio-engineering measures in its Open Cast mines. Mine plans include development of Siltation ponds, timely back filling and regeneration of original species on the back filled areas etc.



- Monitoring of air / water / noise / ambient pollution at each mine on a regular basis. Establishment of 16 effluent treatment plants (Oil and Grease traps) at mines / stores / workshops
- Constructed 7 Sewerage Treatment Plants
- Introduced LPG to its staff for cooking in lieu of the supply of 20,000 tonnes of coal per month
- Rehabilitation of mine sites / over dumps with a due emphasis on biological engineering. This has been done through protective and mechanical engineering works like gabions, cribs, rock fill dams, toe walls, garland canals, siltation ponds and contour stretches along with plantation of sapling of local suitable species
- Large scale greening of colonies through plantation of suitable shade and flowering species, free supply of saplings to households
- Adoption of environment friendly technologies like Input Crusher, Conveyors for reducing consumption of diesel and oil. Replacement of timber supports in mines with steel supports resulting in a 20% reduction in usage of wood and protection of natural resources
- Introduction of "Environment" as a subject in 13 schools run by SCCL, about 200 of SCCL's teachers trained on environment by WWF
- Construction of 641 rain water harvesting structures and 236 Sulabh complexes

AWARDS

- Best practices in Bio-medical waste disposal in the State during the 2007 from APPCB, Hyderabad
- Greentech Environment excellence Gold Award -2006 from Greentech Foundation
- Good Green Governance Award-2006 from Srishtii Publications (P) Ltd
- Golden Peacock Environment Management Award - 2006, by the World Environment Foundation
- TERI Environmental Award - 2004/05
- Fly Ash Utilisation Award, jointly instituted by Ministry of Science & Technology, Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Power
- Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra (IPVM) award 2004 from Ministry of Environment and Forests, Gol



THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED

Kothagudem, Khammam District, A.P. 507 101. India. www.scclmines.com

One Family. One Vision. One Mission-The Spirit of Singareni



For Details Please see page No. 44



For Details Please see page No. 46

BOOK POST

Registered with RNI R.No. Apeng/2002.2185
Postal Regn. No.LII/RNP/HDC/1154/2012-14

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, Hyderabad - 500 004, T.S.