Indian Forest Service
Services Awareness Day



P. Raghuveer IFS

Addl.PCCF/Director

Andhra Pradesh Forest Academy

Outline of Interaction

- **Indian Forest Service - History**
- **National Scenario**
- **AP Forest Department**
- **Innovative Practices**

Indian Forest Service

The Beginning….

- During the year 1864 the then British India Government started the Imperial Forest Department
- Dr. Dietrich Brandis, a German Forest officer posted as Inspector General of Forests in 1866.
- ***Imperial Forest Service*** was constituted in 1867 to mange the varied natural resources and to organize the affairs of the Imperial Forest Department,

Initial Training….

- The Imperial Forest Service Officers were trained from 1867 to 1885 in France (Nancy School) and Germany (Hanover).
- From 1885 to 1905 they were trained at Cooper's Hill, London
- From 1905 to 1926 - training at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh

FRI....

- The Imperial Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, was established in 1906.
- FRI had trained IFS officers from 1927 to 1932 – No demand for training after that
- The subject of "Forestry" which was managed by the Federal Government was transferred to the "Provincial List“ - 1935
- Recruitment to the Imperial Forest Service - discontinued.

IFS Officers Trained
(1867-1932)

Sl No	Where Trained	No. of Officers
1	Nancy School, Germany	25
2	Hanover, France	72
3	Cooper's Hill London	173
4	Oxford University	203
5	Cambridge University	55
6	Edinburgh	38
7	Dehradun	14
	Grand Total	**580**

Training at IFC…

- The **Indian Forest College** (IFC) was established in the year 1938 at Dehra Dun
- Officers recruited to the Superior Forest Service by different provinces/states were trained there - thus retaining the all India character of the service.

Independent India....

- **1947 - the princely states merged with the parent State Provinces, resulting in steep increase in Forest area in many of the provinces.**
- **It was challenging to reorganize the services due to entry of ex-princely States personnel into the Forest Services of parent province.**
- **Most of the personnel of the Indian Forest Service of British Origin left India with the remaining opting for premature retirement by 1949.**

Independent India....

- Some of the officers were retained in Pakistan
- The main brunt of managing the forests of India was left to the handful of Indian Forest Service Officers of Indian origin and those in the Superior State Forest Service of different States.
- The Indian Forest Service, was constituted in the year 1966 *under the All India Services Act, 1951* by the Government of India.
- Serving members of the State Forest Service were inducted into IFS and designated as "Initial Recruits"

Changing Mandate of the Forest Service

- Scientific management of the forests to exploit it on a sustained basis for primarily timber products. - 1938
- Large tracts of the forest were brought under state control through the process of reservation under the Indian Forest Act,1927
- Forestry shifted to the concurrent list in 1977- Federal Government plays an important role - at the policy level in the management of the Indian forests.

Shift from Production Forestry..1976

- National Commission on Agriculture – Sustained yield to be in tandem with biomass needs of the people
- Increase extension activities through social forestry
- Equal thrust to habitat management in protected area and conserving the biodiversity of the land.
- Species Conservation approach
- People's Participation

Composition - 3034 IFS Officers

- **Direct Recruits:** **66.33 per cent** of the cadre strength of IFS is filled by Direct Recruitment done through the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
- National level **competitive examination** open to graduates with science background.
- Successful candidates have to appear for a personality test, a walking test – 25 km / 14 km and a standard medical fitness test.
- **Promotees:** **33.33 per cent** of the cadre strength of the service to be filled from State Forest Service.

"Mens Sana In Corpore Sano"

Sound Mind In a Sound Body

MOTTO OF INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

Latin - from Satire X of the Roman poet Juvenal

- *It is to be prayed that the mind be sound in a sound body.*
- *Ask for a brave soul that lacks the fear of death,*
- *which places the length of life last among nature's blessings,*
- *which is able to bear whatever kind of sufferings,*
- *does not know anger, lusts for nothing and*
- *believes the hardships and savage labors of Hercules better than the satisfactions, feasts, and feather bed of an Eastern King.*
- *I will reveal what you are able to give yourself;*
- *For certain, the one footpath of a tranquil life lies through virtue.*

- *Source :* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mens_sana_in_corpore_sano

For IFS Officers – What It means

- *"mens sana in corpore sano"* is a sharp call for personal perfection;
- Finding limits and moving beyond them;
- Bash on Regardless - Attitude
- Never Give Up or Give In - Orientation
- Developing a powerful and beautiful personal presence
- **Leaving behind a Green Handprint.**

Forest Management

National Forest Policy 1988 envisages

- Improving Tree Cover
- Checking soil erosion in catchment areas of rivers, lakes, reservoirs
- Increasing Forest Productivity
- Involving people in greening India
- Greater thrust on forestry extension, education, research and training
- Strengthening network of Protected Areas

NFP - on funding forestry sector

4.16 Financial Support for Forestry

- The objectives of this revised Policy cannot be achieved without the investment of financial and other resources on a substantial scale.
- Such investment is indeed fully justified considering the contribution of forests in **maintaining essential ecological processes and life support systems and in preserving genetic diversity.**
- Forests should not be looked upon as a source of revenue.
- Forests are a renewable natural resource. They are a **national asset to be protected and enhanced** for the well-being of the people and the Nation.

Scientific Management through Working Plans

- Instruments for state forest departments for scientific forest management.
- Prepared in a phased manner all over the country.
- A document which gives complete information related to the forest area.
- The Government of India has issued a uniform Working Plan Code to all the State Governments

JFM / Community Forestry

- Taken firm roots in the country since 1990
- A two-tier decentralized setup
- Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level and
- Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) at the village level.

Legal Framework

- The Indian Forest Act 1927
- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- **The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980**
- The Forest (Conservation) Rules 1981
- **Biological Diversity Act 2002**
- Biological Diversity Rules, 2004
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers **(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006**

Protocols and conventions signed by India

- Earth Summit Rio declaration
- Agenda 21
- Johannesburg Declaration
- Convention on Biodiversity
- Ramsar Convention
- Cartagena Protocol
- Convention to Combat Desertification
- Montreal Protocol
- Vienna Convention
- Kyoto Protocol
- United Nations Forum for Climate Change

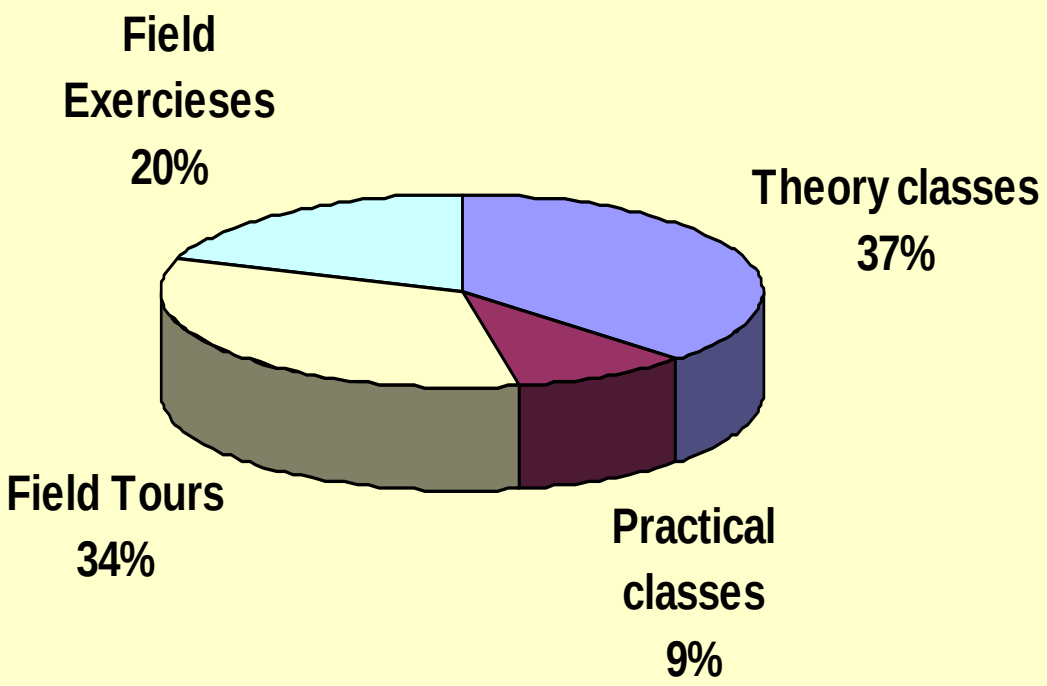
Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy Dehradun

http://www.ignfa.gov.in

Training of Forest Officials in India

S No.	Level of officer	Recruiting Agency	Place of training	Duration of Training
1	Indian Forest Service Officer (Appointed directly at Distt level)	Union Public Service Commission	IGNFA, Dehra Dun	24 Months (including 4 months' Foundation course in General Administration)
2	State Forest service Officer (appointed directly at sub distt level)	State Service Commissions	CASFOS Dehra Dun, Coimbatore Burnihat,	24 months
3	Range Forest Officer (Appointed directly at Range level, 3-5 per distt)	State Agencies	Coimbatore, Kurseong, Hyderabad, Haldwani, Balaghat	18 Months
4	Dy. Ranger / Forester	State Agencies	Respective States	10-12 Months
5	Forest Guard	State Agencies	Respective States	5-6 Months

Indian Forest Service officers' training- Content



63% Practice oriented

In-Service Mid Career Training of IFS officers

SERVICE

7-9 years - 8 weeks, includes 2 weeks theme based foreign visit–USA, Sweden,1 week general management

rest of the training at IGNFA Dehradun

16-18years - 8 weeks, includes 2 weeks theme based foreign visit–USA, Finland, 1 week general management

26-28 years - 4 weeks, includes **2 weeks** theme based foreign visit– USA, **Canada**

1 week general Management

Organisation Chart of MoEF (Forest & Wildlife Wing)

Minister (Env. & Forests)

Special Secretary

Secretary (Env. & Forests

Director General of Forests & Special Secretary

ADG (FC)

-IGF (EAP)

AIG (EAP)

-IGF (FC)

Director (FC)

AIG (FC1)

AIG (FC2)

AIG (FC3)

-DIG (FP)

AIG (FP)

-DIG (FPD)

AIG (FPD)

-DIG (S&U)

AIG (S&U)-FSI

-DIG (RT)

AIG (RT)

-Regional Officers

ADG (Wildlife)

-IGF (WL)

DIG (WL)

JD (WL)

-IGF & Dir. Project Tiger

Addl. Dir. PT

-IGF & Dir. PE

-Member Sec. CZA

-Regional Officers (WL)

State Forest Administration

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF)

Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (APCCF)

Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF)

Conservator of Forests (CF)

Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF)

Asst. Conservator of Forests (ACF)

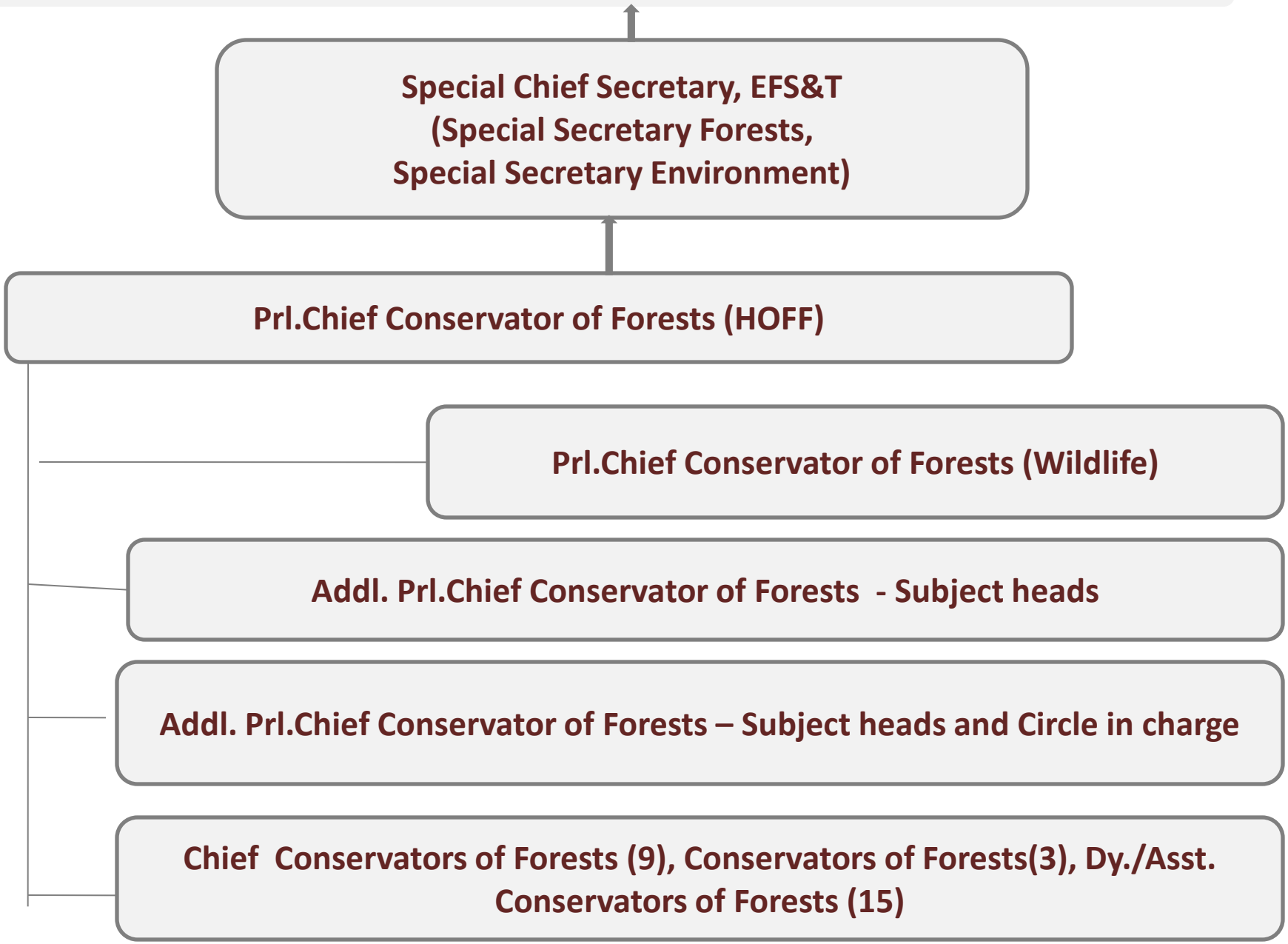
Forests Ranger (FR)

Deputy Ranger (DR)

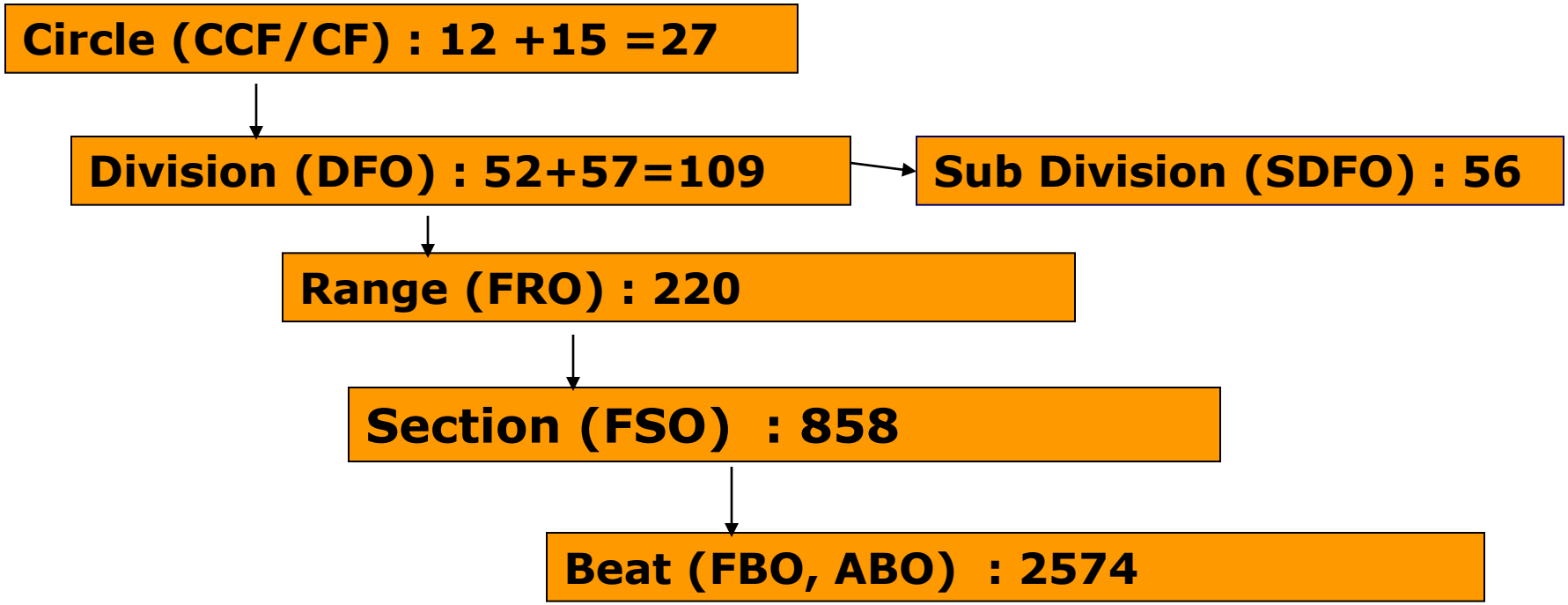
Forester

Forest Guard (FG)

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE (Headquarters) – Andhra Pradesh



Organizational Structure (Field - AP)



Broad Mandate

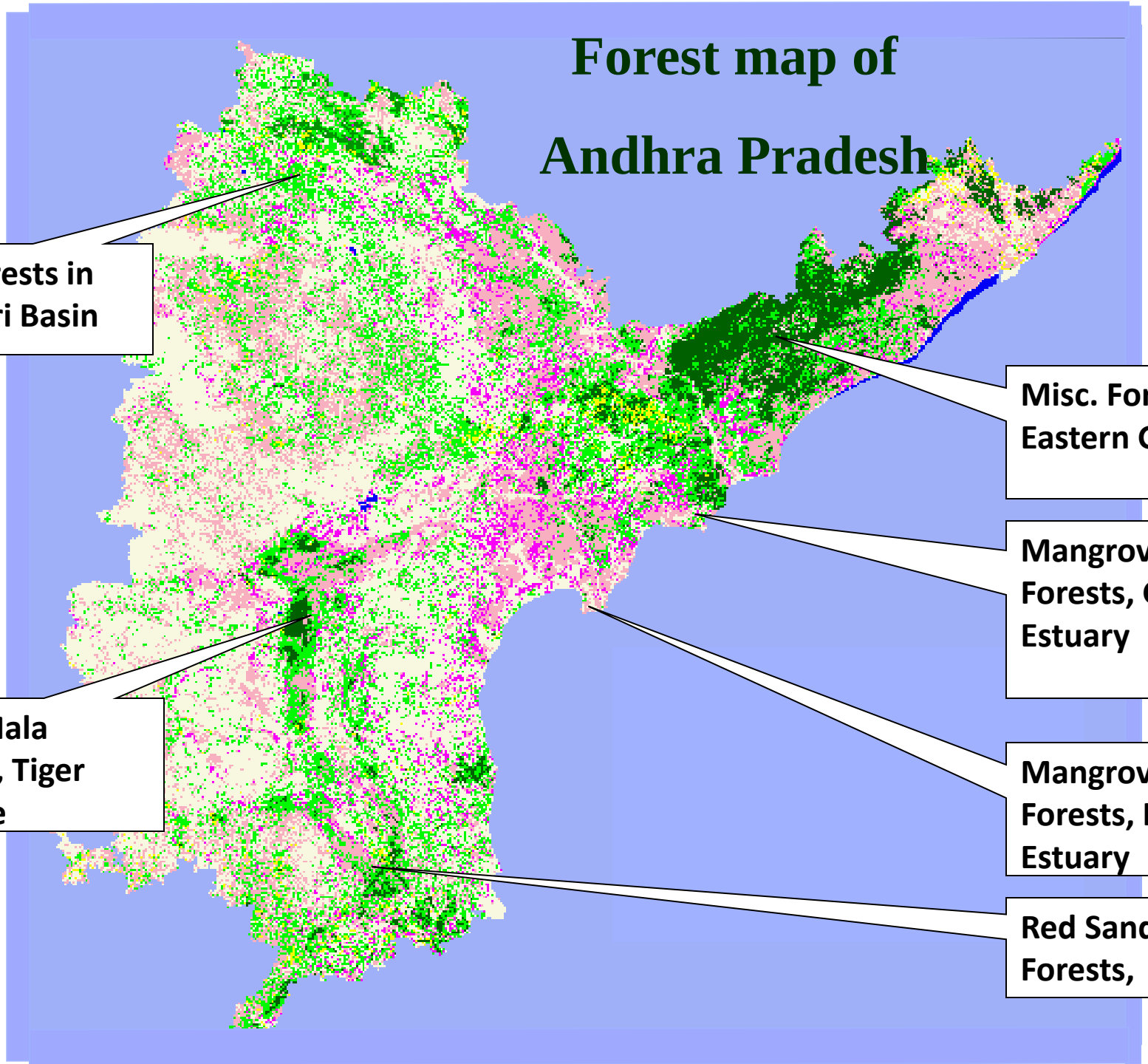
- CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS AND WILD LIFE
- ASSISTING THE FOREST DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES TO ENHANCE THEIR LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

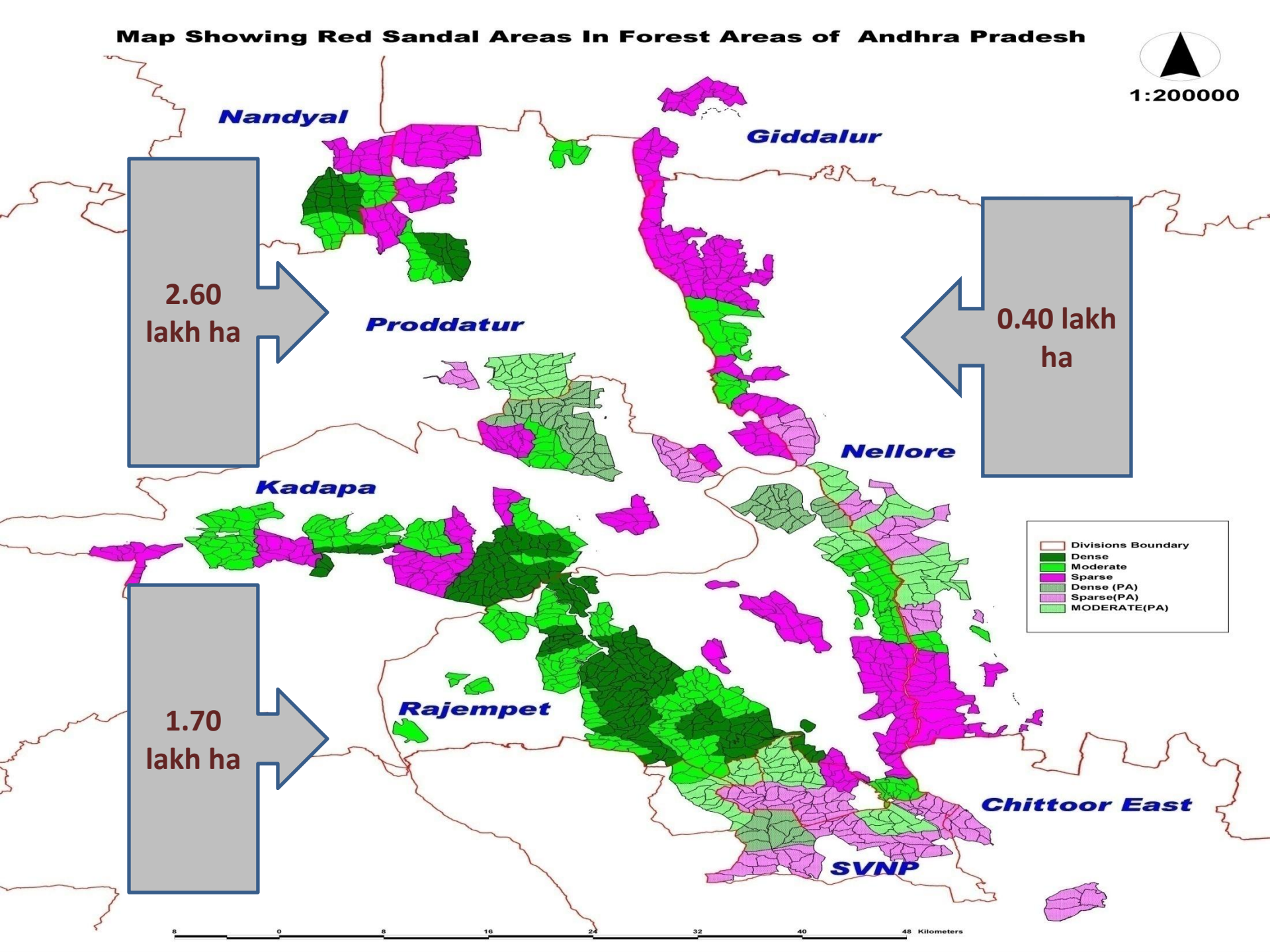
Forest Protection

- 52 Forest Divisions with over 4000 staff
- Regular patrolling of the forest by the protection staff
- All vulnerable beats are inspected twice in every 6 months & all other beats twice a year
- 15 Flying Squads & 3 Vigilance Parties
- State level Forest Protection Committee (under chairmanship of Chief Secretary)
- District level Forest Protection Committees (under Chairmanship of Dist. Collectors)

NRM in AP

Forest map of Andhra Pradesh

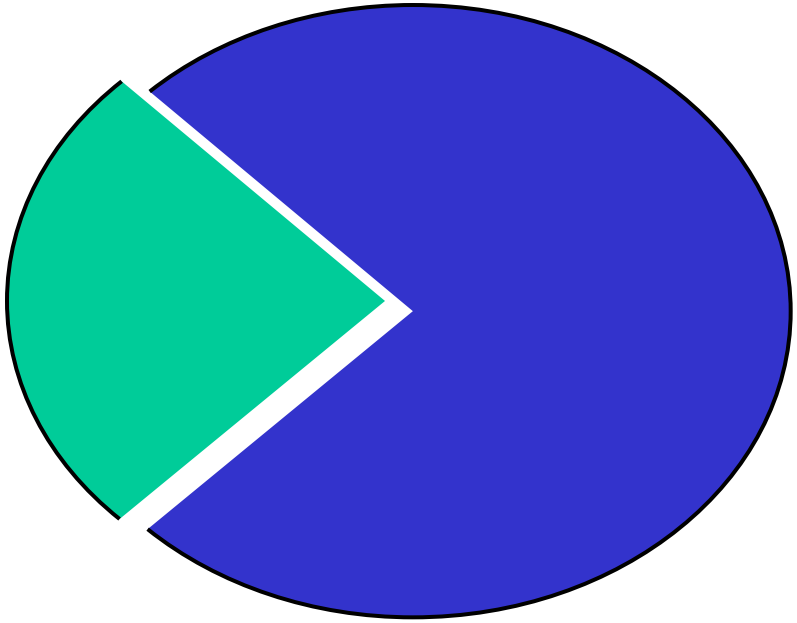



Map Showing Red Sandal Areas In Forest Areas of Andhra Pradesh
1:200000
Nandyal
Giddalur
2.60 lakh ha
Proddatur
0.40 lakh ha
Nellore
Kadapa
Divisions Boundary
Dense
Moderate
Sparse
Dense (PA)
Sparse(PA)
MODERATE(PA)
1.70 lakh ha
Rajempet
Chittoor East
SVNP
8 0 8 16 24 32 40 48 Kilometers

Main Interventions

- Artificial Regeneration
- Aided Natural Regeneration
- Bamboo improvement
- Integrated forest protection strategies
- Biodiversity Conservation measures
- Improve tree cover outside RF
- Support – R&D, ICT, Capacity Building
- Fund source : CAMPA, FDA, 13th FC, NREGA

Status of CFM in Andhra Pradesh



Area under CFM 36%

Other forest area 64%

Total membership:15.39 Lakh

SCs: 20 %

STs: 31 %

Women membership:48%

275.07 Lakh ha

63.42 Lakh ha

22.89 Lakh Ha

VSS at A Glance

- **Total No. of VSS : 7992**
- **Average Area under management: 300Ha.**
- **Average Membership : 164 per VSS.**

State wide Forest Inventory

Forest Type	Area in ha covered by Inventory	Volume in cum
Dense Forest	28,30,933	1705.33 lakh cum
Open Forest	19,49,823	561.50 lakh cum
Scrub Forest	4,89,890	76.91 lakh cum
Total	52,70,647	2343.74 lakh cum

State wide Forest Inventory

Species	Common name	Volume in mcum
Anogeissus latifolia	Tirumanu	18.48
Xylia xylocarpa	Konda thangedu	14.50
Terminalia tomentosa	Nalla maddi	13.76
Lannea coromandelica	Gumpena	12.49
Tectona grandis	Teak	12.44
Madhuca india	Ippa	10.48
Dalbergia paniculata	Pachari	9.37
Hardwickia binata	Narepa	9.07

THRUST AREAS FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE

- PARTICIPATION
  - All stakeholders
- CO-OPERATION
  - All Departments, Agencies
- SPECIALISATION
  - Skill enhancement of FD staff

Inter Departmental Issues

- Land – Revenue ; Reservation ; Pattas
- Forest Produce – GCC, Panchayath
- Developmental activities – ITDA, Revenue, RD, Irrigation, R&B
- Wild Animals – Animal Husbandry
- Encroachment – Agriculture, Electricity, Revenue
- Regulation – Judiciary, Industries, Police

Innovative programs At a Glance (1/4)

1. Relocation of Blackbucks in Kurnool Circle
2. Biodiversity Conservation Lab in Srisailam
3. WL case investigation – Paderu (spider), Achampet, Gooty (saphire blue tarantula of guntakal), Sand Boa smuggling racket (Hyd Anti poaching squad)
4. Star Tortoise rehabilitation
5. Peafowl breeding centre
6. LACONES work
7. Counselling system for transfers of staff

At a Glance (2/4)

8. Central nursery and TDC concept
9. Clonal production
10. Tissue Culture – Teak and plantations
11. Promotion of Subabul Plantations in Prakasam and Krishna Districts
12. Dog Squad for Red Sanders protection
13. "APFA – We Don't Train People We Transform Them"
14. CEFNARM (Autonomous society)

Some More Innovative Practices (3/4)

15. **Forest Inventory**
16. **Use of RS, GIS for forest fire management**
17. **Use of RS, GIS for locating water harvesting structures**
18. **Annual vegetation cover monitoring using RS, GIS and GPS**
19. Bamboo based **livelihoods** – agarbatti stick, furniture – Adilabad Circle
20. Carbon credit sale in Kagaznagar division
21. Adda Leaf processing and marketing –TTD

Continuing with Innovative Practices

22. Revival of Kolleru WLS and return of migratory birds
23. Marketing of Eucalyptus pulp by APFDC
24. Assessment of standing growth of Eucalyptus plantations by APFDC
25. CAFÉ – Children And Forest Education
26. Setting up of Environment Cell in APFD and its activities – APEC network

"You can be the change you want to see"

so, if you are passionate and want to make a difference to our environment, join us in this campaign for a better environment.

Mail us at
APEC365@gmail.com

Visit APEC group on the web at
http://groups.google.co.in/group/apenvconnect

For further details, please contact
Environment cell, AP Forest Department,
Aranya Bhavan, Saifabad, Hyderabad.
☎ : 040-23231608 & 9440810002
040-23231625 & 9440816297

Andhra Pradesh Environment Connect

Awareness to Action
APEC
AP Environment Connect

Environment Cell
A.P. Forest Department

Ishopanishad – Need for RWH*

"Akashat Patitam Toyam
Yatha Samrakshayati Bhumiparam
Thatheva Sarvatra Krishmit Krishwa
Idameya jeevanam shreyasam
Bahujana Manyaha"

- Whatever water falls on earth from sky If it is conserved suitably **above and below the earth surface**, it may be available everywhere **for all living beings** – be it Plants or Animals.

***Rain Water Harvesting**



Thank you

praghuveer84
@gmail.com