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Forest Policy

FOREST POLICY 1894



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The 1894 forest policy contained following prescriptions:

- The sole object is to promote the general well –being of the country.
- The adequate forest is dictated primarily for the preservation of the climate and physical condition of the country and secondly, to fulfill the needs of the people.

National forest policy 1952



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Silent features are :It stipulated that the country should aim at having at least 1/3 of its total land under forest, a proportion of 20 % to be attained in the plains and the 60 % in the mountainous region.

- It proposed the classification of forest on a functional basis into **protection forest, national forest, village forest and trees-lands.**
- It also made provision for insuring progressively increasing supplies of grazing timber for agricultural implements and fire wood to released cattle- dung for use as manure.
- The policy emphasized the need for affording protection to wild life by its proper management for scientific study and for recreational purposes.



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- a) Increasing the efficiency of forest administration by having adequate forest laws.
- b) Giving a requisite training to the staff all the ranks.
- c) Providing adequate facilities for the management of forest and for conducting research in forestry and forest products utilization.
- d) Controlling grazing in the forest.
- e) The need for promoting the welfare of the people.

The National Commission on Agriculture research 1976 summarized the inadequate implementation of the National forest policy 1952 in the following words: As administration of forest vests entirely with the state, they are the ultimate implementing authority of policy decision. The provisions of the policy have not been implemented by them for various reasons:



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- a) The functional classification provided for in a policy statement could not be implemented.
- b) No systematic program drawn to existing trees, lands and establish new once on land belonging to defense, railways ,public works department, universities other local authorities and villages.
- c) No concerted efforts were made to bring the recommended 60% of the area under forests in the mountainous tracts liable to erosion and 20% in the plains.
- d) Hardly any of the principle on forest grazing was implemented .

National forest policy 1988



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The aim of the policy is to ensure environment stability and maintenance of ecological balance for the sustenance of all life forms, humans, animal and plant . this national forest policy is enunciated due to the following need:

- To meet the increasing energy demands of the populations
- To obey the new directive principles and duties given in the Indian constitution
- Constitutional amendments of 1976 and its stress on environment
- Marked growth of forest based industries in this era
- Need for the guidelines on conservation of wildlife

Basic objectives

- To maintain the environment stability and ecological restoration through preservation
- To check soil erosion and denudation in the catchment areas and mitigation of floods
- To checks the sand the dune extension in desert and costal lands



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- To increase the forest and tree cover in the demand and degraded lands
- To meet the requirement of the tribal peoples
- To conserve the natural heritage
- To increase the productivity of the forest to meet the various needs
- To increase the substitution of wood and reduction of wood usages
- To create a massive people movement and minimize the pressure on existing forest

Essential of forest management

Existing forest should be protected and its productivity improved

- Diversion of agricultural lands to forestry should be discouraged
- Conservation of biodiversity should be strengthened through national park, sanctuary and biosphere reserves
- A forestation programme encouraged to meet the local requirement of fuel wood



Management strategy

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- The area under forest should be a minimum of 1/3rd of the total geographical area. In which hills and mountainous region should have 2/3rd cover
- Afforestation, social forestry and farm forestry programme are encouraged
- Rights and concessions of the local peoples are suitability addressed
- Diversion of forest lands for non- forestry purposes is discouraged
- Wildlife conservation is given more importance
- Shifting cultivation practices are discouraged and cultivation of perennial crops through horticulture and tree forming is encouraged
- Fire and grazing management is given special consideration
- Forest based industries are advised to meet their raw materials requirements from outside the forest, Forest extension , research and personal management are more emphasized.



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Thank You...!



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