CHAPTER – VIII

SUGGESTIONS

In a contemporary world, involvement of small holders in investment of fast growing species like teak will be a major way of achieving sustainable forest development, income generation and abundant supply of timber when demanded from time to time.

Farmers have been planting trees for fuel fodder fruits and timber on their private holing and harvesting benefits since ages. In recent years farmers have started cultivation of Teak. Plantation of Teak is not a popular activity in farming community due to variety of reasons and difficulties. It was therefore felt necessary to study the lack of knowledge, attitude and adoption of recommended practices of cultivation of Teak by the farmers.

The challenge for Teak growers is to raise the quality of plantation under fast-growth regimes. Extending the rotation length would yield better quality, but most investors demand a faster return on their money. Recently harvesting cycle has drastically been reduced to 20 to 30 years with coming up green gold venture emphasizing on agro-commercial farming of Teak. In view of this many farmers have planted Teak on their farms. It is therefore, necessary to have information on economics of Teak with the constraint in growing on farmers land. The outcome of the study in the form of suggestions is

A) Dissemination of knowledge

1) Establishment of VVK (Van Vighyan Kendra) to conduct basic research as per the need of local people to disseminate the know how and knowledge of tree farming.

2) Arranging trainings / seminars / workshop focusing on tree farming as an enterprise highlighting its advantage.

3) Strengthening the extension wing of state forest department to work for the cause.

4) Creating more trained technical personals in the field of forestry.
B) Forest Policy

1) Government should review the Forest Policy and encourage and persuade the farmers for timber production to join the trend of sustainable forest development.

2) Foster private investment in tree plantation programme to restore and maintain healthy ecosystem. Offer financial assistance or incentives to restore and maintain land under timber production.

3) Apart from government agencies, the private sector should play a significant part in increasing investments in plantation programmes. Such investment will help to resolve the shortage of raw material for processing industries and will also increase the country’s forest cover.

4) Government land both open and as well as forest should be allotted to farmers to undertake tree farming for a fixed period of year.

5) Forestry graduates should be encouraged to enter in tree farming enterprise by providing them all the possible help like financial assistance, land, incentives, quality planting material etc.

6) Forest laws to be revised in respect of felling, transport, price and sale of small timber produce by registered tree farmers.

7) Establishment of chain of wood working workshops for the value addition of timber produced by tree growers to enhance their income.