

Sandalwood Society of India

Dinesh Gant

The Sandalwood Society of India conducted a regional conference in Chennai at M. S. Sivananthan Research Foundation. The other special guests included were senior officers of various departments in Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala Govts & IWSI, Govt. of India. The key theme of this event was to create a platform for all stakeholders in sandalwood. The event discussed various key issues about sandalwood growth, including current status & future priorities. The sandalwood society of India aims to develop and cultivate more areas of sandalwood in Tamil Nadu in the farmer's patta land to get more revenue. The sandalwood society is interested to develop more area of sandalwood cultivation in Co-ordination with the Forest Department, Horticulture Department and Indian medicine Department.

This conference was organized by Dr. Maruga Selvan, Regional Director, of Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Kerala, Tamil Nadu Sandalwood Chapter will act as a representative office in promoting Sandalwood growth locally and will also enable connecting sandalwood growers with the market and other agencies. This regional event also created a perfect platform for all regional directors of Sandalwood Society of India to meet and share knowledge from different states. Sandalwood history dates back to 1792 where Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore state declared it as Royal Tree. At that time the sandalwood source is the significant income to his government. He has classified the sandalwood old category into 19 classes in followed till date, however considering the welfare of the growers the sandalwood in patta land, the sandalwood society proposed to categories only three classes. Sandalwood cultivation which was confined mainly to the forests of Tamil Nadu has been witnessing an increasing interest among private landowners, who are cashing in on the 17-year-old government policy that permits them to raise the tree and sell the wood. The policy was changed in 2002, but not many were aware of it. We are now slowly witnessing an increase in plantations in private lands," said P.V. Sumanthekur, director of the Sandalwood Society of India. The non-profit organization, headquartered in Bengaluru, focuses on educational research and development activities related to sandalwood and allied species.

Each time the tree was found only on forest lands. Members of the society pointed out that in the past two years, the state has



recorded a growth in cultivation. In 2018, sandalwood was being cultivated on 500 acres of patta land across the state, while this year, until last month, 800 acres are being used for its cultivation. Members said they are expecting the total acreage to touch around 2,000 by the end of 2019. "We work with at least ten nurseries in the state, who have noticed a 40 percent increase in sales of sandalwood saplings this year. Going by the demand we are hoping that the acreage will increase," said Mallesh Lingachari, another director of the society. While the Tamil Nadu Forests Act, 1982, was amended in 2002 to allow cultivation of sandalwood trees on patta lands, the government still regulates its sales. The Tamil Nadu Sandalwood Trees on Patta Land Rules, 2008, has details on extraction and sale of these trees. D. Marugavelum, who grows sandalwood on his 20-acre plot near Kullai Hills, pointed out that traditionally sandalwood cultivation was not given impetus in Tamil Nadu. Now, cultivators face issues because of lack of insurance for the highly valuable wood and are in talks with authorities regarding it. "If the tree is stolen, which happens frequently, it is a loss for the cultivator. The fear of theft

discourages many from growing it," he said. Another deterrent is the time taken before which the tree can be harvested. "It takes at least 10 years to get a healthy tree, while the income generated at the end of the cycle is not many want to wait that long," he said. "This is our biggest problem tree, we want more people to come forward to grow it. We have to revive it and we will be able to succeed," he said.

AREA OF CULTIVATION:

The liberalization of the sandalwood act, farmers are very interested and cultivating sandalwood in their farm and barabeds along with horticulture/agriculture with different systems models. Total of 65500 acres plantation has been done in India. All southern states, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, etc are potential areas to increase sandalwood plantation.

GROWTH STORY:

Sandalwood trees can be grown on one acre with an investment of 200000. Though best suited to red soil with high iron content, it can grow in all types of soil except for very heavy and acidic soils. It takes at least 15 years to be ready for harvest. The tree should have a minimum girth. As a result, the income to the farmer starts after three years. Farmers can also grow medicinal plants for Indian medicine requirement as intercrop for extra income.

KNOWLEDGE PARK:

The government has granted acceptance to create two sandalwood knowledge parks in the rural district of Bangalore & north Karnataka to become a center of innovation/excellence for all sandalwood related matters.

LEGAL STATUS:

The state government liberalized sandalwood act, the farmer is now the owner of the tree. To encourage farmers and to promote the cultivation of sandalwood on the commercial scale, sandalwood boards in every state will act as nodal agencies to coordinate and simplify the licensing needs of sandalwood growers. These boards will have our regional director as the board of directors (respective boards). While farmers were given permission to grow sandalwood privately, farmers started asking suitable protection against illegal tree felling, theft and unauthorized export of wood. Recently the government of India relaxed the rules, (Public Notice No 74/2015-20 dated 18/02/2019) by Ministry of Com-

merce, Industrial department & Directorate General of Foreign Trade for the patta land Red sandalwood by farmers. This system may also be permitted for the sandalwood growers.

MARKET VALUE (Demand & Supply):

Indian sandalwood is highly prized due to its fragrant wood and oil which is used as a fixative in world class perfumes, aromatherapy, various pharmaceutical preparations and cosmetics. Sandalwood is next to ivory and used for carving. It is a highly valuable medicinal plant encouraging governments to pay more attention. The demand for sandalwood in the tune of 20,000 Metric tons and oil is estimated to and 1000 tons in the international markets. Australia government supported sandalwood growth in a big way and became an international hub for sandalwood market. Govt. of India need to promote our sandalwood in a much bigger way by liberalizing markets. Min price fixed by govt for 1kg sandalwood Rs12000.



USES:

Sandalwood oil for cosmetic and therapeutic purposes. Used to carve sculptures and this will create a lot of employment to the public and those group of people who were already affected. The Sandalwood

Society of India has already opened several offices across India and driving sandalwood growth in a very big way. After completing 4 more regional conferences in different parts of India, society has plans to hold an International Conference in 2020. The society is all set to become a Sandalwood Board in Karnataka with two planned Sandalwood Knowledge Parks in Karnataka. Govt. of Karnataka which is pioneering in sandalwood is highly committed to creating dedicated Sandalwood Board shortly. Both State Governments & Central Governments will earn thousands of crores GST revenue just by making value-added products from Sandalwood and Red sandalwood Seeds. Sandalwood also will become a chief source of natural Indian medicine and can replace allopathic medicines coming from various international companies.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the opinion of the technical expertise and other participants in the seminar, the Director and Regional directors of the sandalwood society of India concluded to recommend Government of India for the relaxation of certain hurdles in the growth and marketing of sandalwood. And red sandalwood by the farmers to get good income and by the export of materials and value-added products will fetch good revenue to the Government of India.

மருத்துவப் பட்டப் படிப்பினை லமரா பாரததுக அகாளகிறது. படித்து 60ம் இவ்வாறு லம்ரா நிறுவனம் பரிந்துரை செய்துள்ளனர். அதிலும் முடித்த பின்னர், இந்தியாவில் டாக்டர் தெரிவித்துள்ளது.

சந்தன மர வளர்ப்பை ஊக்கப்படுத்த வலியுறுத்தல்

■ சென்னை சென்னை தரமணியில் உள்ள எம்.எஸ்.சுவாமிநாதன் ஆராய்ச்சி பவுண்டேஷனின் நிறுவன அரங்கில் இந்திய சந்தன மரச் சங்கம் சார்பில் சந்தன மர மண்டல கருத்தரங்கம் நேற்று நடைபெற்றது. கருத்தரங்கில் சந்தன மர வளர்ப்பு, கடத்தலை தடுப்பதற்கான வழிகள் உள்ளிட்ட பல்வேறு விவகாரங்கள் குறித்து கருத்துகள் பரிமாறப்பட்டன.

கருத்தரங்கில் எம்.எஸ்.சுவாமிநாதன் ஆய்வு நிறுவனத்தின் தலைவர் எம்.எஸ்.சுவாமிநாதன் பேசியதாவது:

விவசாயிகள் சந்தன மரத்தை வெறுமனை விளைவித்து அதை அப்படியே மரமாக விற்பனை செய்வதைத் தாண்டி, அதன் துணை பொருட்களை சந்தைப்படுத்த வேண்டும். அப்படி செய்வதன் மூலம் விவசாயிகள் வருமானத்தை பெருக்கி கொள்ள முடியும். விவசாயிகள், வியாபாரிகள், அதிகாரிகள் என அனைவரும் ஒன்றிணைந்து சந்தன மர வளர்ப்பை அடுத்த கட்டத்துக்கு எடுத்துச் செல்ல வேண்டும்.

மரங்களின் அரசன் எனப்படும் சந்தன மரம் இந்தியாவில் செழித்து வளர்வதற்கான சூழலும் தட்ப

வெப்பமும் கிடைக்கப் பெற்றமைக்கு நாம் கொடுத்து வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். சந்தன மரத்தின் வளர்ப்பு பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வை கிராமங்கள், நகரங்கள் என அனைத்து இடங்களுக்கும் கொண்டுசெல்ல வேண்டும். இவ்வாறு அவர் பேசினார்.

அலகாபாத் வங்கி

மண்டல அலுவலகம்: "வைரம் காம்ப்ளக்ஸ்" 112, சர் தியாகராய ரோடு, தி.நகர், சென்னை-600 017. Ph: 044 - 2815 2206 / 6607.

அசையா சொத்து சுவாதீன அறிவிப்பு

(Issued Under Section 13(4) of SARFAESI Act, 2002 Read under rule-3(1) of Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002)

பிணைக்காப்பு நிதிச் சொத்து மறு சீரமைப்பு மற்றும் பிணைக்காப்பு செயலாக்கச் சட்டம் 2002 மற்றும் பிணைக்காப்பு (செயலாக்கம்) விதிகள் 2002ன் (Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (Act 54 of 2002) and Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002) கீழ் அதிகாரம் பெற்ற அதிகாரியான அலகாபாத் வங்கியின் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட அதிகாரி மூலம் மேற்படி சட்டம் பிரிவு 13(2) விதி 3-ன்படி 05.02.2019 தேதியிட்ட கோரிக்கை அறிவிப்பில் (Demand Notice) குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட கடன் தொகையான 05.02.2019 அன்றுள்ளபடி ரூ.12,57,304/- (ரூபாய் பன்னிரண்டு லட்சத்து ஐம்பத்து ஏழாயிரத்து முன்னூற்று நான்கு மட்டும்) மற்றும் வட்டி, இதர செலவுகளை அறிவிப்பு பெற்ற அறுபது நாட்களுக்குள் திரும்ப செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று 1. M.கார்த்திக் @ பழனிப்பன் (கடன்தாரர்), S/O.P.மாணிக்கம், 2. மாணிக்கம் P (சக-கடன்தாரர்) S/O.பழனிப்பன் மற்றும் 3. Mrs.M.லஷ்மி (ஐயன்ந்தாரர் மற்றும் அடமானதாரர்) W/o.P.மாணிக்கம், அனைவரது வீட்டு முகவரி: பழைய எண்.6/169, புதிய எண்.6/280, A புதூர்

வாசி

கல்வி ஆலோசகர்

என்ன படிக்கலாம்? Course/Profe பிறகு S படிப்புகள். லட்சம் 7200746230

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poration officials had visited the hotel construction site and found that Arumughasamy had the required permission to construct the hotel and that the complaint was false.

Based on a complaint from Arumughasamy that Arivazhagan had threatened him demanding ₹2 lakh and had also filed the complaint against him, the Tondiarpet police took action.

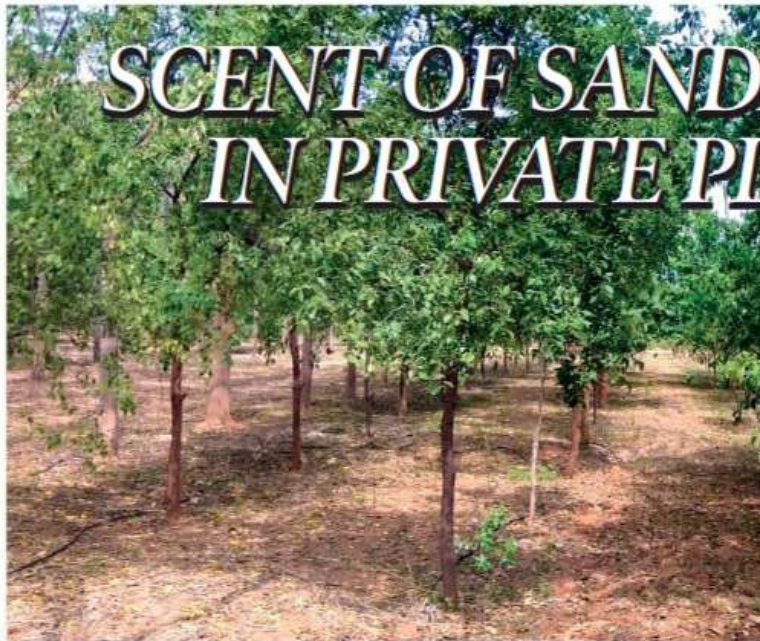
Admission to community college: Community college Chennai Corporation Community College, Alwarpet, has opened its admissions for the next academic year. The college offers part-time courses in basic communication

be provided free bus passes. For further details, call 9840393630, 044 24988401.

Two held for robbing man from Bengal: Two men, who were part of a gang caught on CCTV camera at Periamet snatching a money bag from a

autorickshaw crossed a bridge near Egmore, three men on a bike snatched his bag containing 20,000 cash and three debit cards. With footage from CCTV cameras at the spot, Periamet police arrested two of the three men and seized the bike they used to commit the crime.

SCENT OF SANDALWOOD NOW IN PRIVATE PLANTATIONS



Aditi.R@timesgroup.com

Sandalwood cultivation which was largely confined to the forests of Tamil Nadu has been witnessing an increasing interest among private land owners, who are cashing in on the 17-year-old government policy that permits them to raise the tree and sell the wood.

"The policy was changed in 2002, but not many were aware of it. We are now slowly witnessing an increase in plantations on private lands," said P V Somashekar, director of the Sandalwood Society of India. The non-profit organization, headquartered in Bengaluru, focuses on educational research and development activities related to sandalwood and allied species. Earlier the tree was found only on forest lands.

Members of the society pointed out that in the past two years the state has recorded a growth in cultivation. In 2018, sandalwood was being cultivated on 500 acres of patta land across the state, while this year, until last month, 800 acres is being used for its cultivation. Members said they are expecting the total acreage to touch around 2,000 by the end of 2019. "We work with at least 10 nurseries in the state, who have noticed a 40% increase in sales of sandalwood saplings this year. Going by the demand we are hoping that the acreage will increase," said Malleesh Lingachar, another director of the society.

While the Tamil Nadu Forests Act, 1882, was amended in 2002 to allow cultivation of sandalwood trees on patta lands, the government still regulates its sales. The Tamil Nadu Sandalwood Trees on Patta Land Rules, 2008, has details on extraction and sale of these trees.

D Murugaselvam, who grows sandalwood on his 20-acre plot near Kolli Hills, pointed out that traditionally sandalwood cultivation was not given impetus in Tamil Nadu. Now, cultivators face issues because of lack of insurance for the highly valuable wood and are in talks with authorities regarding it. "If the tree is stolen, which happens frequently, it is a loss for the cultivator. The fear of theft has deterred many from growing it," he said.

Another deterrent is the time period before which the tree can be harvested. "It takes at least 15 years to get a healthy tree, while the income generated at the end is huge not many want to wait that long," he said.

In one acre of land 300 trees can be cultivated and can generate an income of around ₹3.5 crore. The same soil is used for cultivating this tree can also be used for growing other crops, except paddy.

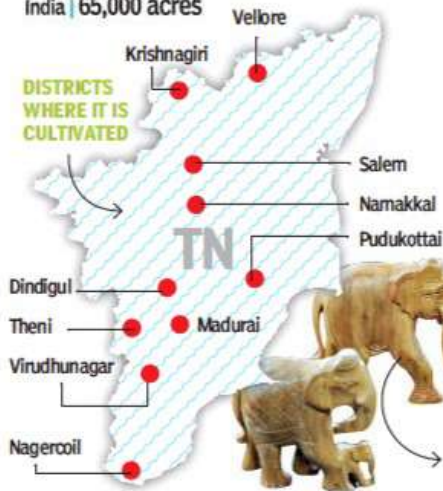
"This is our ancient and golden tree, we want more people to come forward and grow it. We have to revive it and we hope we succeed," said Somashekar.

SMELL OF A GOOD HARVEST

Sandalwood in private TN land



India | 65,000 acres



GROWTH STORY

- > 300 trees can grow in one acre
- > 10ft space required between each plant; 12ft space between rows of trees
- > Though best suited to red soil with gravel, it can grow in all kinds of soil except black loamy and acidic soil

FRUITS OF LABOUR

- > It takes at least 15 years to be ready for harvest
- > Tree should have 50cm-60cm girth and 2% and more of oil
- > One tree can yield minimum 10kg of hardwood
- > As a supplementary income farmers can make ₹300 to ₹400 per kg of seeds; tree starts seeding after three years

MARKET VALUE

- > Min price fixed by govt for 1kg sandalwood | ₹12,000
- > One acre can generate ₹3.5 crore (approx)

USES

- > Sandalwood oil for cosmetic and therapeutic purposes
- > Used to carve sculptures