

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

Forestry as a business venture entails the employment of a number of people. The need to foster an orderly relationship, determining their responsibilities and obligation of each category of workers and their rights for a smooth running has given rise to forestry administration.

Forest administration is desirable for:

The recruitment of staff and their obligation including their benefits and rights.

Easy and efficient interflow of information from one section to the other.

Legal responsibilities for the various interest represented and being pursued by the organization.

Forest administration is run in a civil serve manner throughout the country and the lineage starts with ministers or commissioners followed by the permanent secretary, the C.C.F. down to technician and uniformed staff.

The vertical relationship is necessary for effective planning co-ordination, motivation, control and discipline. In addition to vertical relationship, there is the lateral or horizontal relationship as existing between two P.A.C.Fs or more officers of the same rank.

We must note that the above relationship and conditions obtain in the Civil Service Organogram, where junior officers pass their communication through their immediate senior officers.

In addition we have a directorate organogram and collegiate organogram. The directorate Organogram in F.R.I.N. and other private businesses. The flow of information is faster than Civil Service Organogram. The collegiate organogram is found in universities, polytechnics and schools. It is similar to directorate but a bit loose in that an under graduate or student may discuss with the principal. It is characterized by an absolute free interaction of personnel. This means that personal interaction and a free flow of information does not depend on redtapism. Each of the 3 aforementioned organograms has its own demerits.

CIVIL SERVICE ORGANOGRAM

Divisions in civil service organogram are in most cases mostly reached and decisions making becomes so ambiguous that nobody is solely responsible for any wrong decision because such decision has to be passed through many hands. Hence, it is highly difficult to appointing blame for mistakes made during decisions make process. Implementation of decision and projections are inducely prolonged or delayed all in the name of public interest.

DIRECTORATE ORGANOGRAM

This is owned to the delegation of power in few hands for economic or business ventures, directors can exploit a situation to the economic disadvantages of the public.

COLLEGIATE ORGANOGRAM

This permits free flow of information. It is capable of bringing chaos. Since the checks or balances are too few, there are therefore possibilities for blackmail and the existence of booth – lickers.

It does not necessarily permit maximization of intellectual material and human resources. Too much freedom can lead to a measure of instability and struggle when becomes too much hold progress.

DECENTRALIZATION OR DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Forestry as all other organization employs a large number of people. The forest personnel, must work together in harmony and in a cooperative manner to achieve a high degree of success.

This must be done within the shortest time possible and with the minimum cost conducive towards this goal. Since the head cannot single handedly oversee the efficient running of the work, there is the need for him to pass some of his responsibilities to his subordinate officers. This passage of authority of responsibility or power to called delegate of authority. Delegation can be in the following aspects:

Delegation could come in terms of commanding people's activities.

It could be in terms of discipline within the organizational and

It could also be co-ordinating people's activities and the organizations activities.

Delegation of authority becomes more necessary in forestry because of the following reasons:

Because of the tasks involved

The time reqd. For a number of tasks is not at the disposal of any man.

Units or sections of operations are established in location which are geographically separated from the headquarters.

For the delegation of authority to be successful, there must be adequate personnel and training facilities. The senior man or officer should refrain from any inclination to over ride, interforce or undermine the delegated power. He should guide and review the subordinate to whom power has been delegated must know that he has appropriate authority and he should also know that it would be accountable for his decisions and actions. The success of delegation could further be enhanced by make the delegate know the extent of his power. Suffice to say that the success of his delegation of decentralization would depend on the competent the realibility, comprehension or understanding and the outlook of the delegate.

In this regard, efforts must be made to prepare staff over a period for a task ahead. They should be clearly informed of the history – set objectives and the potentialities of the assignment. It should be mentioned too that, delegation does not mean total or absolute non-

interference but rather it demands that the officers must maintain a cooperative attitude in the interest of the cooperatives or establishment. When skillfully designed, delegation must make provision for efficient coordination and adequate channels of communications.

When combined with good administrative technique, delegation should ensure a better utilization of the mental and human resources so that senior officers could concentrate on major matters. This would also prevent unnecessary wasteful spending (dissipation) of energy or trivialities but it must be ensured that delegates are competent, trained for this purpose and should be men of high integrity. It must also be seen that a state of black-mailisation does not arise, hence, this could cripple or totally destroy the establishment due to excessive fragmentation unnecessary over division which consequently lead to over division of labour and under-employment of labour should be avoided.