

CHAPTER-V

PAST SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT

(122) HISTORY OF THE FOREST: -

With the exception of the forests of Bhandaria P.F., Binda and Bhandaria khelsa all the forests of Garhwa South were privately owned uptill about 1946. The last world war II caused enormous damage to the privately owned.

Forests on account of very much inflated demand of timber, etc . The local Zamindars, their employees and tenants anticipated inter ference by the state government in the matter of control over the management of the privately owned forests by enactment of the bihar private forests Act and so took recourse to indiscriminate cuttings for sale of produce as quickly as possible and for stocking such produce in private lands for future use. This resulated not only in heavy cutting and in depleting the forests of large sized trees but also cutting at heights so that the future crop, that came out from the high stumps, was mostly defective. The distant and inaccessible forests of ranka and bhandaria ranges escaped the onslaught while easily negotiable forests of chainpur ranges became the worst sufferers. Later on the Zamindars settled their forests with contractors on long term leases and this caused immense destruction and soon after application of the provisions of the bihar private forests. Act the forests department was also involved in litigations. Settlement of forest land with tenants was taken recourse to for realdy cash by issuing back dated rent receipts and parwanas particularly to adibasis and scheduled castes who gained favour and this led to heavy encroachments. A few zamindars dedicated forest land to Bhudan also.

(123) The provisib to the section 30 of the bihar private forests act was applied to these forests during 1946-47 under which control and management of forests came under the bihar forest department, the ownership, however, remained intact. It must be noted that the state of bihar was the pioneer in this direction in India.

(124) These Private Protected forests vested ultimately in the state when the land reforms Act of 1950 was legislated and brought into effect. As soon as the ownership vested in the thes forests were notified as protected forests under section 29 of the Indian forests Act of 1927.

(125) ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY:-

The forests of Garhwa South Division was a part of Garhwa forest subdivision created under revenue Department notification No-.VIF-4-16/46-602-R, dated 19th March, 1949 consisting of seven ranges, viz. Garhwa Bhawnathpur, Ranka, Bhandaria, Chhatarpur, Mohammadganj and Chainpur under the Palamau forest division which was created in the year 1875 and which subsequently covered all the forests of the District of palamau till the creation of Garhwa Forest Subdivision. Later, this Subdivision was elevated to the status of an independent Division as Garhwa-Forests Division with effect from 1st June, 1952 in Revenue Department notification no. C/PF-7011/52-R-23-R, dated 23rd May, 1952.

As the management became more intensive the parent palamau Division was once again split up with effect from 1st November, 1954 and separate Division, namely, Latehar Forest Division was created under revenue Department notification.

No. C/F-10 107/54-4199 dated the 30th September, 1954 when the two Ranges of Chhatarpur and Mohammadganj were transferred from Garhwa Division to the Parent Palamau Division leaving five Ranges of Division. This Garhwa Division was further divided into Garhwa North and Garhwa South Divisions under revenue Department notification no C/F-1(a)004/62-497-R, dated 29th March, 1962 by which two Ranges of Garhwa and Bhawnathpur formed Garhwa North Division and the three Ranges of Bhandaria, Ranka and Chainpur constituted Garhwa south division.

(126) Subsequently the ranges, Beats and Sub-beat were reconstituted leading to the present state of five Ranges in Garhwa South Division.

(127) Management- A provisional scheme, to work the forests taken over under the Bihar Private forests Act, was prepared in which Felling Series were made combining two or more villages and the annual coupes in these used to be sold after exercise of rights by the right-holders. But various political pressures played in the fray and the right-

holders demanded coupes in their own villages and to this Government agreed. Thereafter village-wise coupes had to be laid out.

(128) The work-load for laying out village-wise coupes, marking of standards and supervision of exploitation was too heavy to be properly managed by the existing staff. So inspite of state control of the forests, the systematic and scientific working could not be possible. The easily accessible forests became poorer. Selective felling of useful trees was done all over, cutting of trees at a height was a common occurrence. Deficit and small forests became perpetual coupes year after year, as annual coupes in such village-wise folling Series had to be very small and the villagers were not interested to lay out such small coupes.

(129) No action to properly regenerate the large number of coupes, scattered all over the original Garhwa Division, could be possible, No cultural operations also could be undertaken to improve the condition of the crop. A complete depletion of valuable growth and large sized trees in some of the easily accessible forests in Chainpur Range and in heavily populated parts of Ranka range resulted, rendering the areas either bare or covered with useless salai. The high stumps gave out pollarded shoots further malformed by repeated high cutting converting some areas into rooted waste, incapable of reviving and yielding straight sound timber if left as such.

(130) To add to the sufferings, unrestricted grazing and un-controlled fire prevented regeneration to come up properly. Lopping of trees to feed cattle in hot weather and establishment of "bathans" right in the midst of forest during rainy season when fields are covered up with agricultural crop caused heavy damage of the forests of Chainpur Range, Khair bomboo and anian suffered most.

(131) The increase in the Population and the mild policy of the Government followed so far, sometimes in complete disregard of the main principles of forest conservation have led to the above results. Constant increase of prices of cereals increased the demand for land for reclamation A firm date in 1954-55 was fixed for receiving application for exclusion

of land from demarcation. In spite of disposal of the petitions received upto the last date, further petitions were submitted. Uptil June, 1963 a total number of 1964 petitions were received in Garhwa South Division for release of land from demarcation. Even though all these petitions were disposed of the political organizations have misguided people to reclaim land within demarcation thus violating the Law. Large tracts of land have, been deforested and brought under cultivation, though forest Department boundary pillars still exist and hold on to their positions as witnesses of the disaster, Those who have thus reclaimed the land are expecting release of the land sooner of later.

(132) Under orders of Government, free removal of dry fallen firewood was allowed to the poor people. Identity Cards were issued to such poor people dependent on sale of firewood which they were to carry with them in forest to enable the forest Department staff to check in the forest if the right persons were removing the dry fallen firewood. A large number of people took to the profession of selling firewood.

(133) Identity card was issued in the following form. With rules for extraction mentioned on the back of the card.

FRONT.

(134) The nigh bouring forests became gradually depleted by such removal of so-called dry fallen firewood as the removal went on beyond the limit to which dry fallen material could possibly be available in the forest. The result was that living trees were felled and left to dry fallen firewood. When this was pointed out, Government by an order contained in the revenue Department letter no.67 R.T. dated 8th May, 1954, banned taking axe to the forest by any such person, This gave rise to commotion and a political pressure which necessitated lifting of the ban in 1958 by a Govt. order contained in the revenue Department letter no. C/F-F-50162/58/780-R, dated 12th March, 1958. Even now unrestricted removal of so-called dry fallen firewood is going on and so the unrestricted cutting. This has given rise to a serious problem in the administration and management of

the great national wealth. Local agriculture also suffered due to engagement of a Large number of labourers in firewood sale.

(135) While the administration demands protection of forest by the staff of the Forest Department, the free removal of firewood prevents effective control to be exercised and the Forest Department staff are discredited for their failure to protect forest under such conflicting demand. If one takes his stand near the crossing of Koel river between shahpur and Daltonganj and also the water pumping station on the Koel bank at Daltonganj in the morning and evening, he would see a scene of un- ending moving queue of head-loads of firewood being carried to Daltonganj market from chainpur forests and appreciate its impact on the forests. No alternative employment is likely to be as remunerative as the sale of firewood as every member of a family above 8 years of age is engaged in one form or the other so that the collective income of the family is much higher than what the normal daily wages by hard labour for 8 hours can fetch to adults only. So the problem is still rendered difficult of solution.

WORKING SCHEMES AND WORKING PLANS

NICHOLSONS OF PALAMAU DIVISION 1931

(136) 6040 acres of Bhandaria Compartment was included in the Miscellaneous Working Circle of Nicholson Plan of 1931. This was grouped as group 'A' and Comprised inextensible forest with lack of demand and was considered not fit for the introduction of any definite silvicultural system.

(136A) H.D.SINGH'S SCHEME 1948

Shri H.D. Singh, the then Divisional Forest Officer of Palamau, in the year 1948 prepared a scheme for exploitation of Bamboo and Khair which remained enforced till 1958-59.

(136B) P.MISHRA'S PLAN 1951-52 to 1970-71

Shri P. Mishra revised the Nicholson Plan and brought Bhandaria Comartment 1 and 2 under the coppice with standard system with 40 years of rotation. He laid out coupes of 149 acres 1951-52 to 1967-68 and for the rest three years it was of 150 acres. Bhandaria forest was exploited under his plan till 1963-64.

(136C) The first working plan for the management of the forest of this division was prepared by Mr. J.N.Sinha for the period 1954-55 to 1963-64. This plan was revised by Mr. S.K. Roy. Mr. Roy's plan was prepared for the period 1964-65 to 1973-74. Even after the expiry of Mr. Roy's Working Plan the forests of Garhwa South Division continues to be managed under the prescription of the same plan as the revision could not be taken up in time.

MR. J.N. SINHA'S PLAN.

(137) The forests of Garhwa South division are protected forests. Perior to the vesting of zamindari under government these private forests were not managed as per scientific management. After anactment of the Bihar Private Forest Act. 1947 these forests came under the contral of Government. After enactment of Bihar Land Reforms Act. 1950 the first scientific management was introduced under Sinha's Plan.

Prior to Mr. Sinha's Plan each village forest constituted a felling series and coupes were laid out in each village to meet the demands of the right-holder. The surplus material left over in the coupes were sold by auction.

This laying out of coupes in each village was too difficult and left over material in the. Coupe did not attract the contractor of commercial working.

(138) To obviate this difficulty Mr. Sinha grouped more than one forests in a felling series keeping in consideration the distance coupes from the right holder's village, nature of the crop and the extent of forest in a Village. The reconstitution of felling series was definitely advantageous for forest working.

(139) Mr. Sinha constituted the following working circle :-

- 1- Selection working circle.
- 2- Coppice with standard working Circle.
- 3- Khail over-lapping Working Circle.
- 4- Salai and semal over-lapping working Circle.
- 5- Bamboo over-lapping working Circle.

SELECTION WORKING CIRCLE :-

(140) The inaccessible areas were allotted in this working circle, In all 10 felling series were formed of which 6 were in Ranka Range and 4 in Bhandaria Range covering 40 P Fs.

(141) Sinha's Justification of forming Selection working circle were :-

- 1- The forests were far away from rail-head for which economic marketing of small poles and firewood was problem.
- 2- The Above difficulty of distance is further aggravated by the lack of extraction roads from the forests under S.W.C.

(142) Sinha admitted in his Plan that it would be best to coppice fell the entire area leaving as standard the better poles. The System adopted was "Selection-Cum-Improvement" With minimum exploitable diameter for different species. The yield was regulated by area keeping a felling cycle of 20 years.

COPPICE WITH STANDARD WORKING CIRCLE.

(143) Even at the time of Mr. Sinha the general condition of the crop was poor. Most of the forest areas of this division was allotted under coppice with Standard Working Circle With three different rotation periods of 40, 20 and 10 Years. The reasons for different. Periods of rotation in the same working circle as per Mr. Sinha is given below :-

- 1- The condition of the forest differs widely from place to place.

- 2- The demand of the local people and the locality factors are not uniform.
- 3- Certain forests are rather too far away from the main centers of consumption.
- 4- Some of the forests close to the habitation have been reduced almost to rooted waste.

(144) Mr. Sinha, concluded on the basis of the above factors that any single rotation will not be applicable to all the forests even though all are to be worked under coppice with standard system with the same object of management.

(145) It was prescribed that the annual coupe shall have to sections. One section was to be opened for the right holders who shall exercise their rights through the panchyat. The left over material of the right holder selection and the second section of the coupe would be put to auction in the next year. The number of standard trees per acre was fixed from 10 to 16 & 8 to 10 and 6 to 8 for 40 years, 20 years and 10 years rotation respectively. Fruit trees and lac rearing trees were prescribed to be retained. The number of standard trees including the fruit trees were fixed at 20 trees per acre.

(146) Thinning was prescribed for felling series of 40 years rotation in 14th and 27th year. Subsidiary cultural operation was also prescribed after the main felling.

(147) Khair trees were mostly malformed and high stumps were seen every where. A short felling cycle of 10 years cycle. The yield was prescribed by area. The minimum exploitable size was fixed at 8". It was stated that this period of the felling cycle will be raised to 30 years after this conversion period. Lopping of Khair trees were prohibited. Each range constituted one felling series with 10 years felling cycle.

BAMBOO OVER-LAPPING WORKING CIRCLE

(148) The main objective of this working circle was to rehabilitate the dilapidated Bamboo clumps. The other objects were to work the existing bamboos for revenue and to supply to the turies and right holders. Three years cutting cycle was prescribed. Cutting of Karils was prohibited. A minimum of 6 culms had to be retained in a clump besides the Karils.

SALAI AND SEMAL OVER-LAPPING WORKING CIRCLE :

(148-A) Salai was plenty in numbers but semal was sporadic in the forest. Exploitation of salai and semal were prescribed under this working circle. Each range was a felling series with 15 year's felling cycle. It was to be worked under selection system. The minimum exploitable diameter for salai was fixed at 12" and that of for semal was 20".

(149) Mr. Sinha prescribed rotational grazing giving full justification for the same. He also prescribed for fire protection giving partial responsibility to the local people. There was provision for rewards for good work in fire protection. He furnished definite prescriptions for removal of firewood.

Leaves, fruit. Etc.

MR. A. HAIDERY'S SCHEME

(150) Mr. Sinha had not included some of the bamboo bearing forests in his bamboo overlapping working Circle.

Mr. Haidery prepared a scheme in which he reconstituted the bamboo felling series including the left over bamboo bearing areas. This scheme came into effect from 1961-62. All the bamboo felling series under 12 years lease to M/S R.I. Ltd. in Sinha's plan were left intact by Mr. Haidery. While reconstituting them Mr. Haidery in his reconstituted felling series dropped some of the village included in the bamboo Felling series of Sinha's Plan having unworkable quantity of bamboos. 40 bamboo felling series were reconstituted by Mr. Haidery. 13 F.S. under 12 year lease one F.S. under 6 year lease and 17 other F.S. of Sinha's Plan, were allowed to remain intact by Mr. Haidery.

(151) MISHRA'S PLAN

Though Nieholson (1932) brought 6040 acres of Bhandaria 1a, b, 2a&b forests under Group A of his miscellaneous working Circle, the area remained unexploited. Sri. P. Mishra (1951-52) brought this under the coppice with standard system with a rotation of 40 years and 20 coupes of 149/150 acre were prescribed. He included 200 acres of Khalsa forests to it also, making 6240 acres in this working circle. Bamboo working circle, kath working circle and salai working circle were also prescribed for Bhandaria.

MR.S.K.ROY'S PLAN.

(152) This plan was prepared for the period 1964-65 to 1973-74 for both the forests of Garhwa South division and garhwa North Division. Though these Division were already created during 1962 while the plan was under compilation. The name of the forests, felling series area statement etc. for the two forest divisions were furnished separately for the two divisions in Roy's plan.

THE IMPORTANT OBJECTS OF MANAGEMENT WERE :-

- (153)
- 1- To improve the condition of the forest.
 - 2- To meet the demands of the right-holders.
 - 3- To associate the local people in fire protection.
 - 4- To involve the local people in the forest protection and scientific management of the forest.
 - 5- And to obtain maximum sustained annual yield.

TO ACHIEVE THE ABOVE MANTAIONED OBJECTIVES Mr. ROY

CONSTITUTED THE FOLLOWING WORKING CIRCLE.

- (154)
- 1- Coppice with reserve working circle.
 - 2- Rehabilitation Working circle.
 - 3- Plantation working circle.
 - 4- Bamboo over- lapping working circle.
 - 5- Khair over-lapping working circle.
 - 6- Salai over-lapping working circle.

COPPICE WITH RESERVE WORKING CIRCLE :-

(155) Bearing some villages having a large demarcated forest area, Mr. Roy grouped certain village to constitute felling series under coppice with reserve working circle.

The following points were given due consideration while constituting the felling series.

- 1- The right holders need not go more than five kms. Meet their demands from the annual coupes
- 2- The forest areas of a felling series generally fell in one panchyat so that the distribution of the forest produce was easy.
- 3- Right burdened forests and right free forests were grouped in separate felling series.
- 4- One portion of each commercial and community cum-commercial lapping series was earmarked for the exercise of rights by the right-holders.

(156) The forests included in the coppice with reserve working circle were classified as (i) Community forest. (ii) Community cum-commercial forest and (iii) Commercial forest depending on the nature of the forest crop and the prevailing rights there in. The community forests are heavily right burdened and so the crop therein was very poor.

(157) Small scattered patches of forests and also some forests which had marketable produce were grouped together to form community-cum-commercial felling series. The right holders were allowed to exercise their rights first up to half the area of annual coupes. The balance material in the right holders portion and the rest half of the coupe was put to auction to be worked by the coupe purchaser in the subsequent year.

(158) The well stocked commercial forests were put under commercial felling series. As these forests too were right burdened and there are small portion of forest area in all these commercial felling series were earmarked, demarcated on the ground and allotted to community felling series. Here the right-holders exercised their right without let or hinderance as per the prescriptions. The balance area of the commercial forests formed the commercial felling series. Coupes were laid out by the Government agency and they were sold to the purchasers in auction. There was no hinderance of disturbance in these coupes by the right holders. In other words they were right free felling series.

DEMARCATIION OF COUPES:-

(159) The demarcation of coupes for right- holder and the marking of standars were to be done by the rightholdrs themselves on alternate years. Coaltar, however was to be supplies by the forest department 50% of the coupes under the community-cum commercial felling series were prescribed to be given to the right – holders. The forest panchayat had to manage the entire work of coupe layout and he distribution of forest produce to the right holders. Under the general supervision of the range officer of forests.

ROTATION:-

(160) Three different rotation was prescribed by Mr. Roy which were 60 years, and 20 years. Only 4 felling series namely Hesatu, Tehri, Madgari and Kutku forests which were entirely commercial, with better quality of crop and distantly situated were put under 60 years rotation. All the right holders. Felling series were put under 20 years rotation. The bulk of the commercial felling series and all the community cum. Commercial felling were put under 40 years rotation.

RESERVED. TREES.

(161) It was further prescribed to retain 20 reserve trees (of Sal Bija, Asan, Sandam, Gamhar, Karam, Siris, Dhautha etc) per acre including fruit trees of Mahua, Kend and commercial cum-community felling series and 4”-8” diameter trees in respect of community felling series. It was also prescribed to preserve sanling crops of valuable species occurring in groups over an area of 0.25 acres or more for future crop.

SUBSIDIARY CULTURAL OPERATIONS. :-

(162) subsidiary cultural operations for commercial and community cum-commercial felling series were prescribed as below :-

- 1- All damaged trees to be cut or girdled.

- 2- Young coppice shoots of Sal, Bija, Asan, Gamhar to be freed from climbers.
 - 3- All Climbers to be cut.
- (163) In the coupes entirely for the community, no cultural operation was prescribed.

THINNING.-

- (164) Thinnings in the Community and community-cum-commercial felling series were left at the discretion of the divisional forest officer. In commercial coupes thinning in the 3rd Year. Of the main fellin followed in 15th year was prescribed.

TREATMENT OF BLANK AREAS FALLING IN A COUPE.-

- (165) It was also prescribed that the blank areas in the coupes will be stock mapped at the time of coupe layout and planting will be done in these blanks preferably with the plantation working circle.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.-

- (166) The felled areas shall be protected from fire for five years. Rotational grazing had been prescribed in the interest of the forest. Lopping of branches was prohibited.

REHABILITATION WORKING CIRCLE.-

- (167) This working circle includes forests which are degraded to the extent of rooted waste and scrub forests. The eroded blanks owe its origin as a result of exposure of soil to the denuding action of rain and storm. These forests have suffered due to repeated high

cutting of trees and lopping, aggravated by fire and heavy grazing. The forest growth has been stagnated and the form has been distorted to such an extent as to render it incapable of yielding straight sound timber of value if left as such. Those rooted wastes where sal occurs more than 25% in the composition of the crop have been named as sal rooted waste and the rest are the miscellaneous rooted waste. The extent of miscellaneous rooted waste was 15 times more than the sal rooted waste.

- (168) 19.71% of the forest area this division constitute the rooted waste. Sal rooted waste comprises of 3253 and miscellaneous rooted waste 47788 acres. The plan prescribed for the treatment of the Sal rooted waste area in 10 years and miscellaneous rooted waste area in 40 year. It has been suggested that the treatment of the area should be done felling series wise and the cut back materials should be utilized to meet the demands of the rights-holders to the extent necessary and to sell the surplus if any.
- (169) Cut back of old, pollarded, malformed and crooked stems have been prescribed. The rehabilitation areas have to be fenced and blank areas of 0.1 acres and above have to be planted with suitable species. Selection of species and plantation techniques have also been suggested. The areas have to be closed for grazing for five years. Cutting of grasses by the right holders. Have been allowed from the fenced rehabilitation areas.
- (170) In denuded miscellaneous rooted waste areas the plan prescribed gully plugging from the top downwards, easening of slopes in steep eroded sites and continuous. Contour trenching at intervals.
- (171) In the third year after the operations of cut back, sowing and planting the plan prescribed one thinning to provide an average spacement of 5' x 5' in the crop of coppice and seed origin.

PLANTATION WORKING CIRCLE. :-

- (172) This working circle includes open forests with poor growth and numerous blanks scattered here and there. The following areas has been allotted in this working circle.

	<u>Existing</u> <u>Plantation.</u> <u>Acres.</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>Plantation.</u> <u>Acres.</u>
1- Chainpur Range	562.30	881.11
2- Ranka East Range	842.62	842.62
3- Ranka West Range	2600.14	3085.34
4- Bhandaria Range	-	-
5- Kutku Range	-	-
Total	4005.06	4819.07

(173) Planting of blanks in the felled coupes of coppice with reserve working circle and the rehabilitation working circle have also been prescribed. Besides these blanks regular plantation over 400 acres annually have been prescribed for Garhwa South Division.

(174) The plan has described the nursery and plantation techniques and the species to be planted. Maintenance of plantation journal felling series wise and closure of plantation for five years have been stressed in the plan.

(175) The object of the working circle is to

- 1- restock the area as quickly as possible with suitable tree crops of value for a sustained yield of timber and fuel,
- 2- to stop denudation by a vegetative cover and
- 3- to supplement the stock in the blank areas of coppice coupes by sowing and planting.

(176) Free grass from the plantation areas under permit has been allowed to the holders. A 15' wide strip around the plantation has to be cleared as a measure of fire protection.

BAMBOO OVER LAPPING-WORKING CIRCLE.

(177) This working circle overlaps other working circle and comprises of all the areas containing workable quantity of bamboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus*). The condition of bamboo forests were poor and there fore the main object of management ws to improve its growth and productivity. Other objects of management were to meet the bonafied demands of the right-holders and to secure sustained annual yield.

(178) This working circle covers an area of 59,290.40 acres Mr. Roy reconstituted the felling series by including certain bamboo bearing forests which were left outside this working circle in sinha's plan and also in Mr. Haidery's Scheme A total of 41 Bamboo felling series have been constituted for Garhwa . South Division Three year's felling cycle has been prescribed. He has prescribed for three sections in each bamboo coupe excluding the area set apart for the right-holders. The plan states that the cutting operations shall proceed from section to section systematically.

(179) The bamboo cutting rules prescribed retaining all karils and as many older, healthy, green culms as there are karils subject to a minimum of six. No. clump containing less than 8 bamboos shall be worked except for cleaning purposes. All dead, dying and damaged culms have been prescribed to be cut. Removal of rhizomes and karils of bamboos have been strictly prohibited. Delete no felling has been permitted from 1st july to 15th October. Efforts shall be made to clean the available bamboo clumps falling outside two acre of this coppice.

(180) To meet the requirement of the right-holders it has been prescribed that they will work in one fifth area of the cope till April of the year strictly as per cutting rules. Turies and Doms shall get bamboo from the contractor's depot who shall keep them in the depot as per agreement. During rainy season the Range officer will issue them permits for 8 to 16 bamboo per tangi per week.

This working circle shall be protected from fire. Lopping of bamboo, for the purposes of feeding cattle has been prohibited.

KHAIR OVER LAPPING WORKING CIRCLE. :-

(181) This is also an over lapping working circle with one felling series for each range. Thus there are 5 khair felling series in Garhwa South Division. 44080 acres of Khair bearing areas have been allotted under this working circle. The objects of management were to improve the khair bearing areas and to obtain the maximum sustained yield of khair trees of economic size for katha manufacture. The state of khair trees were very poor due to grazing and pollarding.

(182) The system prescribed is selection cum Improvement felling. The minimum exploitable diameter has been fixed at 6” at breast exploitable diameter has been fixed at 6” at breast height. A felling cycle of 15 years has been prescribed. Marking of all dead dying, cracked and pollarded khair trees has been prescribed. It had also been stated that khair trees of exploitable size not falling within the limits of khair working circle but outside it and within the P.F wholly allotted to a coupe shall be marked for felling.

(183) Lopping of khair trees for buffalo feeding has been prohibited. Grazing regulations as applicable to that of coppice with reserve working circle has been prescribed to be followed in this working circle also.

SALAI OVER LAPPING WORKING CIRCLE.

(184) This working Circle includes forests having exploitable salai trees. Six felling series has been constituted under this working circle. The total area under this working circle is 56,978.34 acres. Salai occurs both in sal forests and in miscellaneous forests. The object of management is to improve the health of the salai forest and to get sustained yield.

(185) The system prescribed is selection with improvement felling A felling cycle of 15 year has been prescribed with exploitable diameter of salai between 12” to 16”. One tree out of 6 available trees of 3’ to 4’ girth has been prescribed to be cut safeguard future

yield. All dead, dying, hollow and defective trees were to be marked for felling irrespective of the girth. The yield has been prescribed by area.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS : -

(186) Mr. Roy has also suggested for the following items of work in his plan.

1- Kendu leaves. :-

Pruning of branches of kendu trees to be done for improvement of the quality of kendu leaves and long term lease be given to the purchasers who may invest money for improving the lots.

2- Myrabolns :-

Long term lease of forests may be given for the collection of myrabolans.

3- Grasses :-

Settlement of grasses available in the plantation in excess of the requirements of the rights- holders may be done.

4- Roads :-

Development of existing roads and construction of the 15 miles of new forests roads annually for improving communication has been prescribed.

5- Building :-

Construction of new building as per the requirements has been suggested.

6- Fire Map :-

Fire map of the division to be prepared and maintained for five years at a time.

7- Control forms :-

It should be maintained properly in the divisional set. The flying set to be sent to the working plans office by the end of August every year for record in the working plan copy and for sanction of the deviations.

8- Boundaries :-

Boundary lines to be checked and boundary pillars to be properly numbered.

9- Grazing :-

It should be regulated in the grazing blocks as prescribed.

10- Fire protection :-

Right-holders to be involved in fire protection works as their duty. Reward to be given for good work both to the community and to the individuals.

(187) Mr. Roy has prescribed the following rights and concessions in his plan.

- 1- Mochis to get tan bark of asan from the current coupe.
- 2- Right holders will have full liberties to collect fruits, khajur and mahulan leaves, genthi and mahulan chope for their own use or for sale. They may also collect sabai grass for their own use.
- 3- Naturally dry fallen wood may be removed from any part of the forest for the bonafied use of the right-holders. This concession is not for sale or barter.
- 4- Non right-holders may also remove fire wood from current coupe on permit and payment.
- 5- Requirement of non right-holders may be met by contractor's depots or by the departmental depots. The contractor's depots shall realize marginal profit but the government depots shall be run on "No profit no loss basis". The depots shall be fed by the coupe purchasers as per the stipulation in the sale list.

(188) Mr. Roy has given much stress to preserve the decreasing fauna of the area. He has suggested for the creation of chinia sanctuary. For shooting purposes nine shooting blocks have also been created and for each of them he has clearly mentioned the names of villages therein. The Divisional Forest officer has been authorized to fix up the number of various games that may be shot in a season in a shooting block before the start of the shooting season.

RESULTS OF MANAGEMENT OF THE OUT GOING WORKING PLANS.

(189) As described in the fore-going paragraphs the main objects of management were:-

- 1- to maintain soil productivity
- 2- to protect and foster the existing forest crop.
- 3- To meet the bonafide local requirements of right holders and
- 4- To bring about a state as nearly approaching the ideal forest as possible.

(190) Close study of the forests transpired that all the three categories namely commercial, community cum commercial and community forest under the coppice with reserve working circle have deteriorated resulting in the present poor crop now.

Rooted wastes and blanks. No conventional silvicultural system it seems can restore the past quality of the crop. The forests which are holding the ground against all the adversities till today, if not well protected, will also be reduced to unproductive denuded hills. The object to achieve the ideal (normal) forests thus stands frustrated.

(191) This situation has arisen because of the following reasons :-

- 1- The plan prescriptions were not implemented strictly.
- 2- The most important prescription in regard to the retention of young sapling and appropriate number of commercially valuable species had not been taken care of during the past years.
- 3- Local people resorted to illicit removal of trees, poles and saplings wherever they could not only to meet their own demands but for sale and barter.

(192) Most of the felling series constituted under the community group have become unproductive and so coupes are not being laid out therein only because they do not have any forest produce to cater to the demands of the rights holders.

(193) similar is the case of community cum commercial and commercial felling series There too the existing crop have deteriorated to a large extent and coupes are not laid out in quite large number of such felling series.

KHAIR .

(194) This has been worked under the selection system. Exploitable trees which were present in large numbers during the last plan has reduced in numbers during the past few years. High stumps and poliarded khair are however present in large numbers. Khair is

seen in sapling stage almost everywhere The future of khair is good provided proper protection is given to it.

(195) On perusal of the salai forests of Garhwa south division. It is clear that the number of salai trees of exploitable diameter is much less than the expectations. It has now been decided to work salai in the coppice with standard and coppice selection felling series and not under separate working circle in the revised plan. The regeneration of salai is poor every where. It appears that subsidiary silvicultural operations had not been done in salai coupes in the past years.

BAMBOO :-

(196) Bamboo, an industrially important species, has closely been examined during the field inspection. Study of the out turn of Bamboos in different felling series clearly indicate deterior production. It appears that the prescriptions of cleaning the clumps and protection from fire could not be implemented properly crazing and illicit cutting have also done harm to these bamboo forests, The yield of bamboo cutting cycles is given in appendix-x-b.

REHABILITATION AND PLANTATION WORKING CIRCLE.

(197) Only 3.14% of the total area of the division was under rehabilitation working circle which was expected to be rehabilitated in 10 years with an annual target of 300 acres. Similarly planting targeted was 400 acres annually. This included also the blank areas of coppice coupes. Since 1964 the total area treated under the rehabilitation and plantation working circles have exceeded the target but yet the look of the forest has not improved. The success of rehabilitation and plantation works are far above forestation working circle in the revised plan is 30,769.38ac. or 12,452.20 Hectare is 9.972% of the total forest area.

(198) The treated area have not shown better results only because the prescriptions of plantation and rehabilitation were not followed strictly in the second and third year. Grazing and fire had not been controlled as required for the new plantations. Proper care probably had not been exercised in selecting areas and species too. There are plantations

in the areas allotted to coppice working circle also which should have been avoided. Still we need not be hopeless about the fate of future plantations.

EXPLOITATION OF OLD PLANTATIONS.

(199) There is a scheme for the exploitation of old plantations covering all the plantation till the year 1973 prepared by Sri B.N. Prasad which is still in force. Sequence of exploitation of old so far raised have been furnished in this revised plan. The species generally raised generally raised in these plantation are eucalyptus, Acacia, Sisso, Khair and Bamboo. The operations required to be done after felling in these plantation have not been seriously executed. This has resulted in partial regeneration and therefore they need restocking.

GRAZING. :-

(200) Grazing rules as prescribed in the working plan was not implemented. The rules were too ideal to be implemented among politically conscious people surrounding right burdened forests It has resulted in heavy grazing not only in open areas cut in re-generation areas and recently raised plantation. Many coppiced area and afforested areas have turned blank due to unrestricted and excessive grazing.

GRAM PANCHAYAT :-

(201) Mr. Roy Tried to achieve the association of local people by separating same felling series only for community with 10 year cycle. Quasi commercial felling series were also constituted to share with the local people in current coupes. The forest produce was to be distributed through the Gram Panchayat and the mukhiya. It was assumed that by sharing the forest produce with the local community a vested interest for forest protection among them will be created.

(202) While allotting the area for community in community working circle and deciding a fraction in quasi commercial working circle no assessment was done to the real requirement of the local people. Community working circles with 10 years of cycle were used to collected their requirements from the nearest forest land, they could not appreciate the coupe system. The enforcing machinery was not effective enough to bring

to such easy going local people to the coupes, Even some coupes were laid in inferior or unproductive areas. It can not be said that the collective management as thought by him failed miserably as in some felling series it worked well. It only needs some basic changes in community management and sharing of the forest produce.

CONDITION OF FOREST.

(203) On general perusal of the areas of chainpur and Ranka East, Ranka West Range it appears that the forests bear a poor and barren look. Some of the large chunks of forest land have been reduced to the rooted waste stage. This is largely the effect of illicit cutting, grazing and fire.

PAST YIELD

(204) The details of past yield of Garhwa south Division are given in appendix-x.

PAST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

(205) The statement of the past revenue and expenditure is given below :-

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1974-75	86,57,833.00	21,82,221.00	64,75,612.00
1975-76	83,73,823.00	23,44,927.00	60,28,896.00
1976-77	1,37,99,478.57	26,35,164.00	1,11,64,314.57
1977-78	1,45,87,301.97	49,31,947.00	96,55,364.97
1978-79	1,88,03,084.59	16,61,557.00	1,71,41,527.59
1979-80	27,21,097.00	22,28,501.00	4,92,596.00
1980-81	48,82,547.00	22,28,501.00	6,54,046.00
1981-82	54,69,870.00	26,53,305.00	28,16,565.00
1982-83	48,80,053.54	24,75,592.88	24,04,460.66
1983-84	70,29,514.41	29,72,605.76	40,56,908.65
1984-85	47,56,117.45	28,98,815.00	18,57,302.45
1985-86	58,45,475.19	28,77,450.00	29,68,025.19
1986-87	3,28,38,856.28	40,36,069.36	2,88,02,786.88
1987-88	4,53,328.70	37,69,357.32(-)	33,16,028.62
1988-89	1,78,120.97	40,70,762.35(-)	38,92,641.38

(206) The inordinate rise of revenue in the year 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is due to the revenue felling of the kutku submergence areas. Later on the revenue of the Division remained upto 1986-87 Primarily due to the kendu leaves. From 1987-88 the collection of kendu leaves by the corporation. The above figure is only of the territorial division. Neither the revenue nor the expenditure of any over lapping division like state Trading, Social Forestry, Afforestation Division or the corporation have been incorporated in it.