

PART – I
CHAPTER - V

Past System of Management :-

1.97. One account of the jurisdictions of the then Chaibasa and Dhalbhum forest Division being very wide. The Chaibasa North Forest division was created by carrying out. Portion from Dhalbhum Porahat and Chaibasa Division vide Govt., notification No C/F – (A) 014 / 64 – 3757 – Rdated 30-8-1964.

1.98. At present the division consists of the following range

- (A) Chandil Range (Transferred from Dhalbhum Division).
- (B) Saraikela Range (Transferred from Chaibasa Division).
- (C) Kharswan Range (Transferred from Chaibasa Division).
- (D) Kera Range (Transferred from prahat Division.)

RANGE WISE HISTORY OF PAST MANAGEMENT AND RESULT

Chandil Range

1.99. The Forest of Chandil Range were notified vide notification No 1664- VIF- 86/48 dated 23.3.48. These forests include the forest of the Matha & Chandil Ranges of the old Manbhum Division. The First scientific management came in force in 1955-56 under Sinha's Plans. Before Sinha's plan came in force the forests being in the hands of private owners were subjected to reckless cutting keeping only such stems as were not marketable. In J.N. Sinha plan the following working circles were constituted.

- 1. Coppice working circle.
- 2. Selection working circle.
- 3. Lac working circle.
- 4. Plantation working circle.
- 5. Bamboo overlapping working circle.
- 6. Protection working circle.

Coppice working circle.

1.100. The areas allotted to this working Circle were, Those where the demand for firewood and poles were imminent as well as exploitation was possible. Normally these forests contained Sal with its usual associates, lesser than poles stage and demand Viz. 40 years for category (a) Where the demand of local people could be satisfied. And 20 years for category (b) where

the demand was to remain unsatisfied cleaning and thinning as provided in the plan were never carried out.

Selection working Circle.

1.106. The areas allotted to this working circle which had steep slopes and the crop consisted of misc. spp. A few forests of Chandil beat were prescribed to be managed under this working circle. A felling cycle of 15 years was adopted and permitted 10-7 trees to be marked every year. The exploitable diameter prescribed 20" for semal, 16" for Karam and 14" for Sal. No work was done in this felling series due to non availability of the required number of trees and inaccessibility of the area, these forests were never worked and have been badly maltreated.

Lac working Circle.

1.107. The presence of pines, khair and Ber in most areas had led to the formation of this working circle. But this was not at all followed.

Plantation Working Circle.

1.108. Plantation working circle was also constituted with the object to re-stock the blanks. Sporadic plantations were raised during the plan period.

Protection working circle.

1.109. The plan emphasised protection of those areas which were very sparsely clothed and forbade cutting of trees except dead and dry ones. It also recommended strict closure to grazing. But this part of the plan was not executed and the result is marked inadequacy of regeneration from seeding origin.

Bamboo Overlapping working Circle.

1.110. The plan prescribed 3450 Ac. Of this range to be worked under Bamboo overlapping working circle. The primary object was to meet the local demand. This part of the plan also was not followed and the result was complete destruction of this spp. From the forests.

Saraikella Range.

1.111. The forest of Saraikella Range came under the forest Deptt. After the merger of the state of Saraikella in the year 1947. As a result of this protected forests rules for Chotanagpur came force. Rights and concessions were entertained in some forests in before merger the owner used to work these forests in constituted duration of revenue only. People exercised their

right wherever they willed. There was a general maltreatment and all except inaccessible areas, were brought on the verge of ruin.

1.112. The first systematic plan came in force in the year 1954-55. It was prepped by Sri H.D. Singh for Dhalbhum forest Division. Sri J.N. Sinha's plan allotted these forests to the following forking circle.

1. Coppice working circle.
2. Kath working circle.
3. Reafforestation working circle.

Coppice working circle.

1.113. Most of the Sal bearing areas were allotted to this working circle. The rotation was fixed at 40 years in general but inaccessible areas had a rotation of 60 years. While the areas of heavy demand were allotted to a rotation of 30 years. The result, on the whole has been satisfactory with regard to coppice sheets in remote region. In most of the areas Sinha's plan also prescribed cleaning thinning with caution, plus to grazing for six years but these subsidiary operation were it executed except in few coupes. Blanks and unproductive areas were included in the F. S. as a result some of the Felling Series could not be worked for the entire rotation period.

Kath Working Circle.

1.114. Kath over lapping working circle was formed with the primary project of exploiting Khair trees, The Silvicultural system adopted selection felling with felling cycle of 16 years. The exploitable meter was fixed at 8". The yield prescribed was 240 trees per year. Is part of he could not be followed due to non – availability trees.

Re- afforestation Working Circle.

1.115. The areas which were either very much under stocked or devoid forest growth were allotted to this working circle.

Kharsawan Range.

1.116. The forests of Kharsawan Range consists of the forests of the kharsawan feudatory state which merged in 1947. These forests were aged under Mr, J. N Sinha's for Dhalbhum Division subsequent Sinha's Plan 39 Villages of Ranchi district were transferred to kharsawan which were managed under Sinha's Plan fof Ranchi Division forests of Kharsawan managed under sinha's Plan were allotted to

1. Coppice with Standard working circle.
2. Bamboo overlepping working circle.

Coppice with Standard System.

1.117. High forest system was not prescribed even though some forests of the type required for introducing this system as the forest maltreated and local demand for small sized timber was high. Coppice system was adopted for all types of forests. Rotation was In places of heavy demand the rotation was 30 years. The Primary project was to improve the stocking

1.118. 39 Village of this range which have been transferred from Ranchi District are being managed under Sinha's plan for Ranchi Division. Coppice with standards system was prescribed. In view of legal complications right tree forests were constituted into commercial coppice working circle and right burdemet areas into Rightholders coppice working circle. No still polulation and legal complications however did not permit working of these forest according to the prescriptions. The result has been a general maltreatment of the forests.

1.119. Bamboo overlapping working circle.

As per Sinhs's plan about 650 Ac. Of bamboo occurred in the Raisindri hill the primary object was to exploit bamboos to meet the in local demand and at the same time to improve the clumps. The prescription was removal of mature culms on selection basis in accordance with bamboo working rules on a autting cycle of 4 years. Bamboo was not worked regularly because of the want of bidders. The areas were remots and bamboo lumps were being constantly abused by local people.

Kera Range :-

1.120. The forests of Kera Range came under the management of the forest department in different lots. In the first lot 37 village of Kera beat were declared R. F. in Govt. notification No 6073- V.J.P. -86- R dated 20.11.1945. Then forests belonged to thakur laxmi Narayan Singh deo of Kera. During the same period another 3 villages belongion to Sri Birbar Singh deo of Kera were also notified U/S 35 of I.F.A 1927 vide Govt. notification No. 1547 P. 19/ 45- Rdated 27.3 1945. and that forests were declared unclassed forests. These unclasd forests were subsequently No.-C/F – 17035/56 – 2208- R deated 27th Sept' 56 Another group of 4 villages were declared P.F. vide notification NO. C/F 17025/56 1331. Rdated 4th April' were notified as P.F. vide notification No.

4189- VIP. 120/50- R dated 2.3.1950 after the extate of Saraikella marged with Bihar. There forests constitute the Kera & Saraikella Beat of Kera Range.

1.121. The R.F. of 37 villages of Thakur Laxmi narayan singh deo of Kera wre under the control of the Govt. for about 12 years even prior into their constitution as R.F. 's Though no regular working plan was drawn up for these forests, the forests were division into 6 felling series and were worked under coppice with standards system and a rotation of 30 years, was adopted. The prescriptions of this provisional scheme carried out satisfactorily. Difficulty however, was faced in working some of the coupes due to the hilly nature of the country and lack of suitable extraction paths and roads.

1.122. Bamboo occurring in these reserved forests was also worked. Bamboo overlapping felling series was provisionally constituted with Bamboo bearing forests of Kamigara, Bonda and Kimirda. Exploitation of Bamboo was confined only to Kamigara felling series. The working of Bamboo, however, did not improve the clumps mainly because the felling rules were not observed.

1.123. The unclassed forests were being working by the owner himself.

1.124. The forest of of Saraikells belonging to the Sarakella estate were not being worked under any plans. However there existed a felling scheme. As per scheme which was being followed during the estate regine, coupes were generally demarooted on the ground ads show on the felling series maps, but in certain forests this was not followed. There were cartain rules and estrictions regarding cutting by right holders but in practice they satisfied their demand from all over the forests.

1.125. The forests in consequence suffered from maltreatment and existed in semi- ruined condition when Sri J.N. Sinha took up the preperatiob of a regular working plan.

1.126. The working plan of Sri J.N. Sinha for athe Porahar forests Division for the year 1953-54 to 1962-63 was the first regular plan for the forests of Kera Range which constituted the forest of Kera and karikella beats.

1.127. The forests were prescribed to be managed under

1. Coppice with standards working circle.
2. Bamboo overlapping worlding circle.

T he object of Sri J.N. Sinha plan was to coppice down high stumps and to improve the quality and storing of the crop. Which do not appear to have been achieved in any

appreciable measure during the period of the plan. Barring a few coupes, subsidiary cultural operations prescribed in Sinha's plan are not executed partially because most of the coupes are not sold. Wherever coupes have been regularly sold coppice regeneration is generally satisfactory and new crop is considerably improved.

1.128. The Bamboo forests of Kera Range were proposed in Sri J. N. Sinha's plan to be worked under a separate working circle known as the Kera overlapping working circle. The cutting cycle was confined only to Kamigara, Ranchi, and Kimirda.

1.129. Unfortunately it appears that Bamboo coupes have not been sold for years together and as such no subsidiary operations were carried out. The clumps have therefore, further, deteriorated,

1.130. The method of exercise of rights appears a definite obstruction in effecting improvement in forests by silvicultural treatment.

1.131. Sri J.N Sinha prescribed 60 year rotation for Bharandia North and rest all were prescribed to be worked under 98 years rotation. Sri Sinha adopted 60 years rotation in Bharandia North felling series only on account of the fact that no road existed at the time of preparation of working plan.

1.132. Sri Sinha has mentioned that first phase of Bamboo operation has mainly to concern with silvicultural measures of rehabilitation of the much abused Bamboo forests. Much importance therefore has to be placed on subsidiary cultural operation and it is hoped that the territorial staff will take the prescriptions with seriousness and that sufficient fund will be found for the purpose in the annual Budget. The protection to Bamboo forests against illicit and unscientific fellings if not provided it is feared they will be completely lost.

1.133. In the last plan of Sri J.P Sinha I.F.S. the following working circles were constituted for the forests of all the four Range of the Division.

(a) Coppice working Circle.

(b) Rehabilitation cum plantation working circle.

(c) Bamboo overlapping working Circle (only for Kera range).

Coppice working Circle.

1.134. In J.P Sinha's plan the forests which lie in comparatively inaccessible areas where the

effect of adverse biotic influence is still some what loss and whese soil capability is some what better are prescribed to be worked under 40 years rotation and the rest of the four under 30 years rotation. The primary object was to improve the stocking.

1.135 In constituting the felling seres the points taken into consideration was.

(a) That all forest burdened with rights have irrespective of their legal classification and situation been grouped together.

(b) That right burdened felling series lie within a radius of 8 km. of the villages of right holders and

(c) That for the sake of continuity the felling seres of the Sri J,N Sinha's plan have been kept intact as far as possible in Sri J.P Sinha's plan.

1.136. Hostile population and legal complication, however did not permit working of the forests under coppice working circle according to the prescriptions. The result has been a general maltreatment of forests. The total areas as per Sri J.P Sinha's plan under coppice working circle was 117262.78/46905.11 Hect.

Rehabilitaton cum plantation working circle.

1.137. The areas allotted to this working circle are

(a) The area fit for rehabilitation and plantation

(B) The area under old plantation.

The total area allotted under this working plantation 45636.90 Ac./ 18254. 76 Hect.

1.138. The special object of management for areas fit for rehabilitation and plantation were.

(a) To bring under were.

(b) To rehabilitate the well stocked degraded forests.

(c) To minimize the loss of soil and run off

(d) To increase the value of degraded forests.

(e) To meet the increasing demand of forest produce by industries. Trade and local peoples.

(f) To provide increased quantity of grass for fodder.

(g) To improve the quality of plantation by scientific management and also stocking in plantation by suitable measures.

(h) To ensure soils and moisture conservation and also to increase the revenue on a sustained basis.

In the Sri J.P.Sinha's plan period quite a handsome areas were planted and the result is almost satisfactory.

Bamboo overlapping working circle.

1.139. As per Sri J.P. Sinha's plan Bamboo bearing forests are in Kamigara, and Bondhi Jahir villages. Only total area of this working circle was 930.00 Ac/376. 28Hect. It was mostly confined to Kers Range. Working of the coupes was highly erratic, On the other hand the villagers kept on cutting the Bamboo from all over the area as the when need arose. The basket makers were however regularly it. These all have caused great depletion in the number of culms. Quite a good number of clumps are completely finished and not a culm exists in it.

As per J.P. Sinha's plan there were only one cutting series Kamigara constituting by three villages. Unfortunately it appears that Bamboo coupes have not been sold for years together and as such no subsidiary operation were carried out. The clumps have further deteriorated and now it is almost in bushy stage not fit to be worked out.

Past Yield :-

1.140. Past yield for the last six years has been given in appendix.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1.141. Past revenue and expenditure for the last seven years have been given in appendix.

CHAPTER – IV

Statistics of growth and Yield :-

- 1.142. The statistics of growth or yield are not available either for Sal or any other Spp. In determining the rotation the all India yield table for Sal has been relied upon and the influence of edaphic and biotic factors have been given due consideration. Stray measurements of coppice growth along with regular observations indicate that the growth and yield of coppice B quality would be generally applicable to these forests although the growth varies with family wide margin from plain forests to rocky hill slopes.
- 1.143. It transpired on tentative analysis that about 24% of the tree after coppicing failed to throw coppice shoots and Assan did not coppice up to the extent of 50%. The above figures need due consideration while managing the under coppice system.
- 1.144. At the age of 30 and 40 years Sal crop is expected to yield crop of above 5" and 7" diameter respectively. Poles of these sizes have very favorable market at present. It is apparent that trees of size larger than these may not be allowed to grow. This will have to be kept in view while fixing the rotation.
- 1.145. Plantations of Bamboo Eucalyptus and Acacia auriculiformis have been raised in the division during last decade. The results have not been uniform enough to enable the selection of any particular spp for this region. Bamboo has, however, fared badly wherever it has been planted underneath matured trees of Sal. In open and plain areas, it has established well and quite a few have reached stage of harvest. Eucalyptus too was found putting on satisfactory growth in areas which are free from dense vegetation and occurs in plain with deep loam soil. Acacia auriculiformis has been mostly tried over refractory areas. The plants do give green look but in the absence of tending operations it is doubtful if they would turn into commercially acceptable trees.