

PART – I
CHAPTER – II

COMPOSITION AND CONDITION OF CROP.

General .

- 1.56. It will be worth analyzing the factors which have contributed towards the present condition and composition of the forest crop in this division. Amongst the factors responsible for an extremely influential part in this fract. The present composition and condition of the forests are not the true exore-ssion of the site conditions which have been made to play a subordinate role because of human inter-ference.
- 1.57. Till 1947, the majority of the forests were the exclusive proerty of the zaminadars whose sole objective was to extract as much in come from the forest as possible, and neverany attempt was made toward forest as a national asset was not only completely lacking during those days but even the maintenance of forest at stage to meet the local bonafide requirements was were repeatedly exploited without sufficient rest, hacking all over for local demands was never restricted, grazing was allowed all over the forest fire was nobody's concern. All these continued for years and even today after the take over of these forests by Govt, the situation has not improved to any appreciable degree. Thus the mismanagement of to forests at at the hands of the private owners and misuse by local people which continued over a long period of time, almost completely inhibited the type of vegetation which normally should have been an expression of the site conditions. Moisture loving species sal is certainly on way out and is either being replaced by dry duiduous ones or is leaving behind blanks. This situation is particularly found in the Sal forests in the plains and on the foot hills easily accessible to local people. Unfortunately, even the xerophytic spars not being allowed to grow. With the result large tracts getting blank and seedling regeneration of any spp is completely absent.
- 1.58. Not only the forest crop has thus been adversely affected and forced to retrograde but appreciable degradation in site conditions too has taken place. Almost the entire forest are is subjected to severe erosion. The top soil has been completely washed out and the parent rocks have been exposed. Fertility is at its lowest and water holding capacity is

lost. To expect any valuable crop over such sites coming up naturally, will remain a wishful thinking.

1.59. The forests dealt with in this plan lie in the deciduous zone. Broadly, the forests of Chaibasa North Division may be classified as sal and dry mixed forests though scrub forests too occupy extensive area. The distribution of these types is found to be governed by aspects, soil depth and extent of human interference.

1.60 The forests of the division broadly can form to the following three sub types classified by Champion and Seth:-

(1) Dry Peninsular Sal – 5B/C1c

(2) Northern Dry mixed deciduous forests – 5 B/ C2

(3) Dry Deciduous Scrub forests - 5D/s1

DRY PENINSULAR SAL.

1.61.1 Sal occurs on plains as well as hills and is the most important spp. At many places its percentage is very high. Sal trees up to 6” to 8” diameter are found in Kera, Raisindri, Rajjama and Dalma hills, There are large areas in Chandil Patkum Beats and Saraikella Range and near about Berasi, Sirum, Ichagarh and Rajnagar where owing to persistent maltreatment, it has been reduced to the stage of rooted waste. The density varies from 0.5 in Raisindri, Rajjama and Kera to 0.2 in others open areas.

1.62.1. Generally Sal forests of the division are in pole stage- 4” to 6” in diameter and 25; to 30’ in height. Though sizes up to about 8” in diameter and 45’ High be met with in the localities which have been afforded protection the rate of growth has been found to be Satisfactory. Else where in Ichagarh, Ramnagar, Rasunia and Berasisirum. The forests have been permanently kept in the bushy stage below a height of 10 ft by constant cutting. There are open and blank patches though these are rarely very extensive.

1.61.2 In associates of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) worth naming in the top canopy are as an (*Terminalis tomentosa*), Kend (*Diosphros melanxylon*), Salai (*Boswellia serrata*), Jamun, Mahua (*Madhuca indica*), Piar (*Buchanania lanzon*) Dhaura (*Anoqeissus latifolia*) Sidha, Doka, Galgal etc.

Middle storey where it occurs consists of Dudh Karaiya (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*), Kachnar, Amla etc.

1.65.1 The common shrubs are Karsingar, Putary, Kanauda (Orissa Opaca) Ber (*Zizyphus mauritiana*) Dhawai (*Woodfordia fruticosa*) etc.

In moist packets, the incidence of climbers like Mahulan, Lat Palas (*Butea Superba*) etc. are generally seen. In the drier areas the incidence is almost nil.

1.65.2 Natural regeneration of Sal by seed is almost absent. Coppice regeneration of Sal among the mixed spp of Porasi is adequate in worked over areas

NORTHERN DRY MIXED DECIDUOUS FORESTS.

1.68. Very dry aspects do not as a rule carry Sal but show a more xerophytic type, though not always of the same composition. A thin papery outer bark, which appears quite white and easily allows the passage of light is very characteristic of many trees growing in the dry exposed places. This type occurs on the shallow and degraded sites both on the hills and the plains. The main spp occurring are poras (*Buchanania lanzon*) Galgal, Doka Salai and Bhelve etc. with patches of SAL.

1.69. The undergrowth consists of Dudhkorai (*Helarrhena entidycenterica*) Ber, Harsingar etc. the forests of Pathargora, Chota Hariharour, Bara Hariharpur, Chambra Buru, Chaulee Pahar in Rajnagar Beat, etc support this type of vegetation. The crop in this type of forests is generally open. The average density being 0.2 to 0.4 The average diameter is below 4" and the av height is about 20' to 25' The incidence of climbers is almost absent.

DRY DECIDUOUS SCRUB FOREST.

1.70. In mining areas, near habitations and in easily accessible forests where unsystematic exploitation and unrestricted hocking have gone on for years, the forests have been reduced to scrub, extremely xerophytic conditions have set in and spp like zizyphus, harsingar Euphorbia and combretum are found. This type of forests are found in Chandil and Patkum Beats and the foot hills of Dalma. Along Chaibasa Jamsheput road and National Highway no 33 in the vicinity of village as in Pata, Shaharbera, Chorading Ramnagar, Dubrajpur etc. The forests are reduced to shrubby growth which too comes under this type.

SALAI AND BAMBOO.

1.71. The percentage of salai present in the crown is not appreciable as well as the occurrence of bamboo is not extensive. It is found in few pockets only.

KHAIR.

- 1.72. Khair occurs in sporadic manner and its quality is poor. The crop is mostly under 1 to 1 ½ ' in girth. Most of the stems are malformed. Due to its poor quality and low incidence of occurrence, Khair is not exploitable.

PORASI.

- 1.73 Porasi also occurs in pocket in Kumarsel, Bhumkuli, Pokharia in Rajnagar Beat and Pathargora in Gamharia beat. On account of ineffectiveness of protection, it occurs in bushy stage. Quite a good number of forests today contain only Porasi.

BLANKS.

- 1.74 Blanks both big and small are fairly common and are widely scattered both on the hill slopes and plains. Some of the blanks are totally bare while some have grasses and hardly spp like Diospyros and Butea monosperma. Sheet erosion occurs everywhere and gully erosion is severe in number if these blanks.

INJURIES TO WHICH THE CROP IS LIABLE.

FIRE.

- 1.75 Fire is definitely a great nuisance throughout these forests and causes the greatest possible damage to the existing crop, particularly to the young plants.
- 1.76 Fire in forests are started by the interested villagers who burn the dry leaves during leaf fall period and thereby set fire to the entire forest in the area. This they do purposely with the object of a clear ground floor for collection of Mahua. Some are caused by the careless discard of burning match stick or biri while passing through the forests. One of the main causes of forest fire in these forests is the habit of local aborigines to set fire with view to induce growth of better grass on hill slopes for the cattle or for thatch grass or for acquisition of ashmanure for the burnt slopes to the field at the foot.
- 1.77 The effects of fires upon forest can be enumerated below though it is very difficult to assess the real amount of damage caused by fire.
- (1) The soil nutrients remain partly unrecouped and are not replenished due to burning of the humus and leaf litter. The result is that soil becomes deficient in nutrients.
 - (2) The micro-organisms, so useful to the soil are killed.
 - (3) The seedlings are some times killed outright and are commonly damaged or badly injured.

- (4) Soil erosion is increased as there is nothing to check the direct action of water on the ground surface.
- (5) Ground surface is hardened making it difficult for the tender root hairs to penetrate.
- (6) The porosity of the soil is minimized to a very great extent making the rain water drain off instead of seeping down into the earth.
- (7) Rest period is lengthened and in extreme cases regeneration is inhibited for a considerable period.

FRPST.

- 1.78 Frost is of rare occurrence and never sufficiently severe or prolonged enough to do much damage except in the valley bottoms and valleys in Kera Range. In any case, the maximum number of standards along with fruit bearing trees may be retained to provide a sort of shelter to prevent the present type of frost damage.

Grazing.

- 1.79 Grazing causes the maximum damage to the forest floor and the soil. It is the most important cause of devastation and degeneration of coppiced forests into rooted waste and scrub forests. Grazing also makes the ground hard and compact by constant trampling, which in addition to other types of damages, greatly contributes to erosion. It is prevalent all over and is unrestricted. The damage done on account of this is very well noticed in many parts of the division.

DRPIGHT.

- 1.80 During hot months of May and June drought causes considerable damage to young seedlings, particularly in open areas and there is no doubt that the crop generally struggles against lack of moisture particularly on the steeper slopes. The damage increases with the late outbreak of Monsoon.
- 1.81 Drought or insufficient rain lowers the water table and affects every adversely the growth and healthy development of the crop.

CLIMBERS.

- 1.82 Climber presence is not much important in this division except in the moist patches. The main spp are Bauhinia vahlim, millettia auriculata etc.

MAN.

- 1.83 Man is by the worst enemy of the forest. Irregular, illicit and bad fellings in the past years coupled with fire and grazing, have very greatly degenerated the forests. The increase of population and unlimited number of rightholders who keep on increasing from year to year, have caused the heaviest damage to the fauna and flora of this division. Unless some Vigorous measures are enforced by legislation, it is very difficult to control the extent of damage being done to the forests from year to year.

P A R T – I

CHAPTER-III

UTILIZATION OF THE PRODUCE

AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMS AND WANTS OF THE POPULATION.

- 1.84 The territorial jurisdiction of the division covers the entire Saraikella sub-division and partly sadar subdivision of Singhbhum district. The inhabitants of the tract dealt with are mainly Hindus, Adivisians and Quasi-tribes. Among the Hindus the predominates are Mahto, Kurmi and Kamars. Among the aboriginals are Santhal, Ho and Bhumij. Hindus are fairly well scattered all over the division where – as aboriginals are mostly confined to forest areas.
- 1.85 Though there are many industries within and adjoining the territorial Jurisdiction of the division by and large the vast majority of the population still depends upon agriculture. They mainly grow paddy and Kharif crop though RABI cultivation has gained some momentum partly under the influence of agricultural development and partly on account of comparatively higher assured price of the produce. Vegetables, tobacco are also grown over patches of fields with help of well irrigation. Irrigational facilities are still sadly wanting and the sense of intensive farming has not yet taken any root. The majority of the agriculturists, however do not get their subsistence from the farm- produce alone and have, therefore to look for alternative means. Forests provide to some extent an avenue of earning particularly during the slack season and they directly provide fruits and tubers which are often obtained from Kend, Jamun, Piar, Karonda, Bel etc, Mahua flower is of special significance it is collected and stored for use in the lean season.
- 1.86 The commonest demands of the local people from these forests are of firewood, fencing material, poles for rafters in house building, timber for agricultural implements and furniture etc. The supply of these materials to satisfy even the bonafide demands is not adequate from these forests, The situation worsens further on account of the demands of various types of forest & produce from the industries and mines which are many within and around the territorial jurisdiction of the division with the industrial estate at Adityapur the demand for forest produce is definitely going very –very intense. The

existing capacity of the forests is still to meager to meet even a fractional requirements of the local people, industries and mines. This situation has however led to complete utilization of the produce, produce, Twigs, brushwood and even leaves are collected for use as firewood.

1.87 The following in the list of wooden articles in regular use and the spp which are preferred for each.

(1) House Construction Spp.

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Local requirements</u>	<u>Sizes</u>
1. Posts	Sal, Sandan, Sindha, Assan, Mahua	20Cm. to 30 Cm.
2. Ridge pieces	Sal, Asan, Karam, Sandan	20 Cm. to 30 Cm.
3. Ref ters	Sal, Assan, Sindha, Karam, Kend	10 Cm. to 20 Cm.
4. Door (Pamels)	Karam, Kusum, Mahus, Kathal	
	Sal, Biji and Semal	40 Cm. to 60 Cm.
5. Door Fremes	Sal, Sandan, Karam, Bija, kathal and Mahua	30 Cm. to 60 Cm.

(II) House hold articles and furni tures

1. Comb	Salai, Gamhar, Karam, Piassl	20 Cm. to 30 Cm.
2. Gram and oil	Gamhar, and Salai measurds	30 Cm. to 50 Cm.
3. Drums	Gamhar, and Salai	30 Cm. to Over
4. Charkha	Sal, Gamhar, Bhurkund, Karam	25 Cm. to Over
5. Bed Longs	Sandan, Sal Bija, Sissoo and Kathal	20 Cm. to 40 Cm.
6. Bed frames	Sal, Sissoo, Bija, Karan and Siris.	20 Cm. to 40 Cm.

(III) Agricultural implements

1. Rlough	Sal, Khair	30 Cm. & Above
2. Axe handles	Dhatt & Bamboo	15 Cm. to 20 Cm.
3. Bahangi poles	Sal, Assan, Bamboo	15 Cm. to 20 Cm.
4. Chauki	Sal, Karam, Siris	Over 30 Cm.

(IV) Carts

1. Axles	Sandan, Sissoo, Kahua, Assan Dhau.	15 Cm. to 30 Cm.
2. Spokes	Sal, Sandan	25 Cm. to 40 Cm.

3. Hube	Sandan	30 Cm. to 40 Cm.
4. Yokes	Sisoo, Sandan, Gamhar, Kend, Bamboo and Karam.	30 Cm. to Overr
5. Body frames	Sal, Dhau	15 Cm. to 20 Cm.
6. Backing Cases	Salai, Semal	20 Cm. to 60 Cm.
7. Toys	Koraiya and Papra	15 Cm. to 20 Cm.

(V) Minor forest produce.

1. Rope	Salai, Mahulan, Pales
2. Flowers	Mahua
3. Fruits	Piar, Kend, Mahua, Harra, Bahara, Amla.
4. Biri leaves	Kenc.
5. Basket	Bamboo.
6. Fuel	All species.

Market and Marks table produce.

1.88.1 The forest produce is almost wholly consumed locally. In the industrial centre of Jamshedpur, and appreciable quantity of Sal poles is utilized. Coal field of Dhanbad and Indian copper complex also call for a number of pit props tramlines, sleeper, coggin etc. The Saraikella Glass Work at Kandra require large quantity of timber, particularly soft wood for packing cases. For the various mines and their establishments in Dhalbum, Saraikella, Kharsawan pit props and firewood are demand very little timber, poles, firewood are left export to different markets, Forest produce of every classification is marketable and has ready market at hand on account of Industries and mines within and around the territorial jurisdiction of this division.

LINES OF EXPORT.

1.88.2 The division is well served by many arterial, National and state highway and Railway lines. Communication in forest areas, have generally improved, except at few places of Kharsawan and Chandil Range. Almost entire of kera Range is still under- developed as far as feeder and connecting roads are concerned. The Saraikella and Kharwawan Ranges are connected with Chaibasa and Jamshedput by metalled. Reads. Apart from this the adjoining blocks are opened up by a number of departmental roads and extraction paths. Cart tracks are found in every nook and corner of the forests. The area is connected with

the Hawrah-Bombay line and the Tata Asansol Patna and Tata Bokaro lines of the South-eastern Railway. National Highway no. 33 passes through north of the division chaibasa Ranchi road touches the division in the west. Though Chaibasa Tata road passed through Rajnagar beat of Saraikella Range, there is no forest produce available in that locality for export. Chaibasa Saraikella tata road however has opened up the forest area of kharsawan and Saraikella Ranges. These roads are further connected by feeder roads and tracks which are Katcha as such serve the purpose in fair weather only.

1.88.3 The following important roads are at present utilized for the transport of forest produce of this division.

- (I) The Chaibasa Saraikella Tata road taken off from Tata Chaibasa Ranchi road at Chaibasa and connected chaibasa with Jamshedpur. This road is used throughout the year.
- (II) The Saraikella Kharsawan Kuchai road takes off from Chaibasa Saraikella. Tata road at Saraikella and proceeds up to Dhalkania. It connects the forest of lepto-buru, Raisindri, Rajjama and those of Jojo – hatu beat. It links some of the Kyanite of lepto-buru in Kharsawan Range.
- (III) The Rajkharsawan- Kharsawan road connected Kharsawan with the Rail head at And and is used all round the year.
- (IV) The Tata Chaibasa Ranchi road-serves the forests of Rajnagar beat in Saraikella Range and Kera Range.
- (V) The Chandil Dhanbad road links the forests of Dalms forests with Chandil rail head. It is a good metalled road which serves throughout the year. It connects the national highway number 33 and also link Puralia and Dhanbad.

A list of important forest roads of the division is given in appendix:-

Method of Exploitation and extraction.

1.91.1 The exploitation of coupes and extraction of the forests material is now done by the state Trading wing of the forest Department. Kendu and other minor forest produce are now handed over to Bihar State Forest Development Corporation for Working.

1.91.2 Fellings are done exclusively by axe. Felling by saw and its usefulness is still unknown to many of the labours. Felling by axe is waste ful since the point of cutting can not be taken

down sufficiently low. The wastage of timber on account of this high cutting by axe is considerable.

1.91.3 The forest produce is extracted by head load, bullock transport motor trucks, Block and buffalo carts are used to transport firewood by local people and right holders. These carts with their narrow wheels cut up and pulverized the Katcha surface of the forest roads causing them dusty at places. This dust gets blown away by the wind or washed away by the rains exposing the underlying rocks or stones and make the surface very rough and difficult at places. Quite a good quantity of firewood is taken out from the forests through head- load also.

In hilly and precipitous areas, the produce is carried by dragging to the loading points on the road some times this involves heavy cost if the road is far away from the coupe.

1.94 Working Season.

The work of felling and extraction gins about the middle of October and lasts till the end of follow June.

Present Market Rate.

1.95 The following is the selling rate of various types of forest produce as per chief conservator of forests state trading Bihar, Ranchi office order No. 7 dated 10th March' 1987.

ANNEXURE- 'A'

DEPOT RATES FOR SAWN TIMBER

APPLICABLE UPTO 31-10-1987 UNLESS REVISED

Name of species :- SAL (Shores Robusta), Price per Cum. In Rupees.

Thickness or width either Dimensions in Cm.	Bength in Cm.				
	4'	8'	12'	16'	
	0-120	121-243	244-365	366-487	488&Up
1	2	3	4	5	6
Under 7.5 Cm.	3180	3530	3700	3810	4050
7.5 Cm. to under 15 Cm.	3530	3880	4500	5100	5840
15 Cm. to under 22.5 Cm.	4020	4620	5240	6390	6820
22.5Cm. to under 30 CM.	4340	4910	5800	6540	6970
30 cm. & Uup	4660	5230	6110	6670	7280

Name of Species :- T E A K

Under 7.5 Cm.	5565	6180	6475	6670	7090
7.5 Cm. to under 15 Cm.	6180	6790	7875	8925	10220
15Cm. to under 22.5 Cm.	7035	8085	9170	11180	11935
22.5 Cm. to under 30 Cm.	7595	8590	10150	11445	12200
30 Cm. & Up	8155	4150	10690	11670	12740

Name of species :- Bija/ Gamhar/ Sisam (Dalbergia Sissoo)

Under 7.5 Cm.	3815	4235	4440	4570	4860
7.5 Cm. to under 15 Cm.	4235	4655	5400	6120	7010
15 Cm. to under 22.5 Cm.	4820	5540	6290	7670	8185
22.5 Cm. to under 30 Cm.	5210	5890	6960	7850	8365
30Cm. & up	5590	6280	7330	8000	8740

Name of species :-

KARAM

Under 7.5 Cm.	2545	2825	2960	3050	3240
7.5 Cm. to under 15 Cm.	2825	3100	3600	4080	4670
15 Cm. to under 30 Cm.	3220	3700	4190	5110	5460
22.5 Cm. to under 30 Cm.	3470	3930	4640	5230	5580
30 Cm. & Up	3730	4185	4890	5340	5820

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Name of Species :-

Assan and Toon.

Under 7.5 Cm.	2445	2715	2840	2930	3110
7.5 Cm. to under 15 Cm.	2715	2975	3455	3915	4480
15 Cm. to under 22.5 Cm.	3090	3550	4020	4905	5240
22.5 Cm to under 30 Cm.	3330	3770	4450	5020	5355
30 Cm. & Up	3580	4020	4620	5125	5590

Name of Specise :-

Kaj/ Siris/ Anjan.

Under 7.5 Cm.	2230	2470	2590	2670	2835
7.5 Cm. to under 15 Cm.,	2470	2720	3150	3570	4090
15 Cm. to under 22.5 Cm.	2815	3235	3670	4470	4775
22.5 Cm. to under 30 Cm.	3040	3440	4060	4580	4880
30 Cm. & Up	3260	3660	4280	4670	6000

Name of species :- Jamun/ Dhaura & other Hardwoods.

Under 7.5 Cm.	1910	2120	2220	2290	2430
7.5 Cm. to under 15 Cm.	2120	2330	2700	3060	3505
15 Cm, to under 22.5 Cm.	2410	2770	3150	3835	4095
22.5 Cm. to under 30 Cm.	2600	2950	3480	3725	4180
30 Cm. & Up	2800	3140	3670	4000	4370

Name of Species :- Jhingan / Kekar / Salai.

Under 7.5 Cm.	1320	1350	1410	1470	1560
7.5 Cm.& Up.	1430	1575	1725	1980	2250

ANNEXURE 'B'

DEPOT RATES FOR ROUND LOGS

Name of species :- SAL (Shorea robusta) Rate per Cum. In Rupees.

Length Class in Cm.	Mid girth in Cm			
	60-89	90-119	120-149	150 & Up
1	2	3	4	5
Up to 243	1510	2220	2730	3040
244-365	1640	2610	3170	3870
366-487	1850	3040	3710	4200
488-609	1980	3490	4040	4520
610 & Up	2480	3860	4520	4840

Name of Species :- T E A K (Sagwan)

Up to 243	2900	4320	5090	5640
244-365	3140	4860	5650	6780
366- 487	3380	5400	6500	7350
488- 609	3620	6220	7060	7910
610 & Up	4350	6760	7910	8480

Name of Species :- Bija / Gamhar / Sisam (Dalbergia Sissoo)

Up to 243	1900	2910	3490	3880
244- 365	2060	3280	3880	4650
366 – 487	2220	3640	4460	5040
488- 609	2380	4180	4840	5430
610 & Up	2850	4550	5430	5810

Name of Species :- Karam (Haldu)

Up to 243	1260	1940	2000	2300
244-365	1370	2000	2200	2700
366- 487	1480	2300	2500	2850
488- 609	1800	2600	2800	3000

610 & Up	1900	2800	3000	3200
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Name of Species :- Assan / Toon

Up to 243	1260	1940	2000	2300
244- 365	1370	2000	2200	2450
366- 487	1480	2100	2350	2700
488- 609	1800	2460	2600	2800
610 & Up	1900	2710	2980	3060

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Name of Species :- Kaj / Siris / Anjan

Up to 243	1110	1700	1900	2220
244 – 365	1200	1910	2100	2350
366 – 487	1290	2000	2200	2600
488 – 609	1390	2340	2500	2700
610 & Up	1660	2660	2800	2900

Name of Species :- Jamun / Dhaura / and other hardwood.

Up to 243	910	1310	1500	1700
244 – 365	980	1500	1700	2000
366- 487	1060	1660	1900	2200
488 – 609	1130	1910	2100	2400
610 & Up	1360	2080	2300	2500

Name of Species :- Jhingan / Kekar and Salai.

Up to 243	800	1100	1300	1400
244 & Up	900	1200	1400	1700

ANNEXURE "C"

Deport rates pf Poles :-

Rate per piece in Rupees.

Length in Cm.	Diam. In Cm.	Sal/ Assan	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4
243- 365 (8'- 12')	10.00	17.10	11.40
366-426 (12'- 14')	10.00	20.90	14.00
427-487 (14-16')	10.00	26.00	20.20
Up to 243	12.5	20.00	14.00
8'	15.00	29.00	20.00
	17.50	32.00	22.00
	20.00	34.00	24.00
	22.50	45.00	31.00
244- 305	12.5	27.00	19.00
(8'-10')	15.00	31.00	21.00
	17.5	45.00	31.00
	20.0	61.00	48.00
	22.5	78.00	55.00
306- 365	12.5	32.00	22.00
(10'-12')	15.00	53.00	37.00
	17.5	58.00	41.00
	20.0	78.00	55.00
	22.5	96.00	88.00
1	2	3	4
366- 426	12.5	37.00	25.00
(12'-14')	15.00	73.00	51.00
	17.50	75.00	53.00
	20.00	96.00	68.00
	22.5	120.00	84.00

427- 487	12.5	41.00	29.00
(14'-16')	15.0	75.00	53.00
	17.5	79.00	55.00
	20.0	120.00	84.00
	22.5	147.00	103.00
488-548	12.5	51.00	35.00
(16'-18')	15.00	90.00	64.00
	17.5	112.00	78.00
	20.0	147.00	103.00
	22.5	165.00	115.00
549-609	12.5	98.00	68.00
(18'-20')	15.0	117.00	82.00
	17.5	122.00	86.00
	20.0	165.00	115.00
	22.5	174.00	122.00
610-670	12.5	117.00	82.00
(20'-22')	15.00	122.00	86.00
	17.5	138.00	98.00
	20.0	174.00	122.00
	22.5	183.00	129.00
671-731	12.5	138.00	98.00
(22'-24')	15.00	176.00	144.00
	17.5	183.00	129.00
	20.0	189.00	133.00
	22.5	236.00	166.00

1	2	3	4
732-792	12.5	183.00	129.00
(24'-26')	15.00	203.00	143.00
	17.5	224.00	158.00
	20.00	236.00	166.00
	22.5	260.00	178.00
793-853	12.5	203.00	143.00
(26'-28')	15.0	242.00	170.00
	17.5	248.00	175.00
	20.00	260.00	178.00
	22,5	298.00	212.00
854- 915	12.5	224.00	158.00
(28'-30')	15.0	236.00	166.00
	17.5	260.00	178.00
	20.5	298.00	212.00
	22.5	345.00	243.00
916-975	12.5	236.00	166.00
(30'-32')	15.0	248.00	175.00
	17.5	298.00	212.00
	20.5	345.00	243.00
	22.5	422.00	296.00

ANNEXURE "D"

- Firewood :-
- (a) All Species mixed – Rs. 115/- per cu.m..
 - (b) Selected firewood of hardwoods-
Rs. 130/- per cu.m.

ANNEXURE "E"

Bamtoo :-

Sarhi - Girth below 127 mm.	Rs. 1.25	each
Barhi - Girth between 127to 155 mm.	Rs.3.00	each
Tera - Girth between 155to 190mm.	Rs.4.00	each
Charbansa -----	Rs. 5.50	each
Panchbansa -----	Rs. 5.00	each
Chhabansa -----	Rs. 4.50	each

ANNEXURE - "F"

Charcoal – Rs 360/- (Rupees Three hundred sixty) per Cum. All rates indicated in the annexures A to F are Ex-Central depots and are exclusive of taxes. Taxes will be charged extra as leviable under law law fules. The above rates are applicable upto 31-10-1987. Unless revised.-----

PART - I
CHAPTER - IV

STAFF AND LABOUR SUPPLY

Staff :-

1.96. There is a gazetted officer in charge of the Division with headquarters at Chaibasa assisted by one attached gazetted Officer. The executive, Clerical and other staff at present are as follows :-

(a) Executive Staff

S. N.	Name of Range	Range Office	Beat	Officer
	Forest Guard			
1.	Kharswan	1	3	24
2.	Saraikella	1	5	25
3.	Chandil	1	3	24
4.	Kera	1	2	12
5.	Chandil K.L Godown	1	2	7
6.	Flying	1	1	6
7.	Lac.	-	2	3
		<u>6</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>101</u>

(b) Clerical Staff

1.	Head Clerk	1
2.	Accountant	1
3.	Assistant Clerks	6

In addition to the above there are orderly peons, office-peon, Chaukidars, Dakwalla, Malies etc.

1.	Felling Oversears	4	aqauist 16
2.	Peons	9	
3.	Dak Wallas	2	
4.	Bungalow	4	
5.	Amin	1	
6.	Jeep Drivers	3	

Labour Supply :-

- 1.97. Unskilled labour Unskilled labour is plentiful. Temporary labour scarcity is felt during the cultivation period. Sowing and planting in afforestation areas are also done in this period and labour supply in this critical period slows down. At times the labour position dislocates afforestation work. Though many labourers find employment in the industries and various mines within and around the division in the remaining period of the year, too availability of labour is not a problem.
- 1.98. Skilled labourers like carpenters, masons, etc are available locally in small number with the result that outside labourers also get enough work and employment in the industrial area.
- 1.99. The glass factory at Kandra and several other factories and industries located in the Adityapur industrial block absorb sufficient number of both skilled and unskilled labour.
- 1.100. Stone crushing and construction work around Chandil, Adityapur have engaged quite an appreciable number of unskilled labourers who each very high wages.
- 1.101. Though the rates of daily wages of forest labour have recently been fixed at Rs. 14.92 for unskilled labour, higher rates offered also where in the industries and mines create problems of labour supply. Often the forest Deptt. has to pay higher wages particularly during sowing and planting time to complete planting in time.

