

PART – I
CHAPTER – V

GENERAL HISTORY OF FORESTS

The Forests of Dhalbhum Forest Division came under scientific management only when section 38 of Indian Forest Act was invoked in respect of certain forests belonging to Dhalbhum Raj in between 1938 and 1945. till than then the owner exploited these forests only for profit taking no steps whatsoever for their conservation and improvement. People in the locality cut and removed what ever they needed, invariably in wasteful manner Forests, taken ever cub sequent to this date under Bihar Private Forest Act, 1947 were in worse state as they continued to remain the exclusive property of the owners with little desire to conserve them for longer period. Forests taken over under see 38, were on completion of all the formalities of Indian Forest Act, Constituted as R.F. & P.F. depending on local conditions. Wherever rights were entertained in R.F. They were designed as R.F.R. for the sake of distinction. Forests taken over under B.F.F. Act were declared as P.P.F. under the provisions of the said Act. These very forests were again constituted as P.F. under I.F.A., consequent upon the vesting of these forests in Government under Land Reforms Act 1950. There are at present two legal types of Forests R.F. & P.F.

THE PAST SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT AND THE RESULTS

(i) The first working plan for the R.F. & P.F. was compiled by Sri H. D. Singh which came into effect in 1950. This plan covered Reserved Forests accuring in 242 villages (169 sq. miles) 432.64/sq. km and protected forests occuring in 95 villages (23 sq. miles) 58.88 sq. km only one circle was prescribed, which was coppice working circle. The rotation prescribed was 30 years except 8 felling series where the crop was badly damaged, it was reduced to 10 years. Yield was fixed by area. The period of the plan was till 1951-52. the prescriptions were few and simple and main need of the crop was cutting back of the malformed crop was achieved in the areas gone over.

(ii) Sr. H.D. Singh's plan for the period 1952-53 to 1961-62 and Sri J.N. Sinha's plan for Mango Range (Manbhum Forest Division) for the period 1955-56 to 1964-65.

The H.D. Singh revised his own previous plan. Besides the area included in the first plan additional areas of the estate of Saraikella (including Karaikella) and Kharsawan were included in the revised plan.

1. Coppice with standard working circle
2. Bamboo overlapping working circle
3. Katha overlapping working circle
4. The Reforestation working circle
5. The Miscellaneous working circle

1. Coppice with standard working circle

The rotation prescribed was generally 40 years but it was 60 years for the forests situated at remote places and 30 years and 15 years in the areas of heavy demand.

The prescriptions were on the whole satisfactory.

2. Bamboo overlapping working circle

Only 650 AC of Raisundari North Block was allotted to this working circle. The area has since been transferred to Chaibasa North Division. Though the coupes of Bamboo working circle have been sold and exploited, but the felling rules have not been followed all. This has led to serious type of congestion and deterioration.

3. Katha overlapping working circle

252 AC which was allotted to this working circle felling in Saraikella thana has since been transferred to Chaibasa North Forest Division.

4. Reforestation working circle

8130 AC was allotted to this working circle which included already planted area totaling 1112 Ac. The plantation raised by Singhbhum Afforestation Division did not have much relationship with the area allotted to this working circle.

5. Miscellaneous working circle

The working circle was constituted mainly with a view to manage the plantation raised in Kesarda & Naraingarh villages. The spp. planted was teak & gamhar over and area of 10 acre and Bamboo over 73 ac, Sabai grass over 22 ac, No specific treatment was prescribed in case of both tree spp. & Bamboo as the trees spp. were quite young & no silvicultural treatment was known in case of the latter. For Sabai also there was no special prescription except this was to be exploited annually.

Bamboo plantation turned into excellent plantation of Bamboo rhizomes and were exploited commercially for quite a longtime but unfortunately at present these are in very bad shape due to continuous biotic interference. This plantations of Teak, Gamhar and Sabai grass also met the same rate gradually.

(iii) Sri. J. N. Sinha plan of Mango Range for the period 1955-56 to 1964-65.

The forests of the Mango Range were managed under the following two working circle's.

1. Selection working circle.
2. Coppice working circle

1. Selection Working Circle

The working circle comprised the principal non sal bearing forests situated on steeper slopes of Dalma and other adjoining hills which were less accessible. It was found uneconomical in the given condition for extraction of firewood and small poles which were the main produce. The silvicultural system prescribed was selection felling and thinning. Felling cycle was 15 year. As per yield fixed 532 trees of all spp. combined of and above the fixed exploitable diameter were to be felled annually.

The system adopted for these forests worked quite satisfactorily. The forest cover on the steeper slopes were maintained and soil erosion was prevented. At the time of Sri Sinha's plan revision it was felt that from management point of view the area of operation of the annual coupes was quite big & proper supervision and control were difficult and also prescribed number of exploitable trees could not be available. Therefore the existing system was changed into coppice system in the next plan.

2. Coppice working circle

The area leftover after introducing the selection system in certain parts the forests were taken under coppice working circle for their management. These area were mostly situated on the lower slopes & plains and also where demand of firewood and small poles was much more. The rotation prescribed varied between 20 to 40 years depending on the crop condition.

The prescription of the coppice working circle worked quite well. The bonafide agricultural and domestic requirements of right holders were met and the surplus were sold to meet the increasing demand of the industrial belt. The felling series allotted to this working circle were 25 with 21161 Ac. of area.

Sri J. P. Sinha's plan for the period 1969-70 to 1978-79.

Sri Sinha revised Sri H.D. Singh's plan of Dhalbhum Forest Division. In the meantime the forests of existing Mango Range which were previously managed under the plan of Manbhum Division by Sri. J. N. Sinha were also transferred to Dhalbhum Division. The entire forest tract of Dhalbhum Sub-division except some part which forms part of Chandil Range in Chaibasa North forest Division, constitute the territory of Dhalbhum Forest Division.

Keeping in view the composition, density, situation and silvicultural needs of the forests and also the local requirements Sri Sinha has categorised the forests of this division in three categories namely category A, B & C and constituted the working circles.

Category A

Forests are those which are far from the population and are less accessible. The incidence of fellings and grazing etc. is negligible here. The exercise of concession granted by Govt. is nominal. As a result of these the forest crop either Sal or miscellaneous have no problem of getting restocked quickly. These forests are generally reserved forests.

Category B

Forests are those which are comparatively accessible and human interference is more. These are mostly situated in the vicinity of thickly populated villages and industrial towns. In such forests theft, felling are quite common and due to regular act of this nature there exists remote chances of getting back of forests crop, once the existing forest has been harvested.

Category C

Forests are easily accessible and situated very close to the thickly populated areas. Biotic factors on these forests have been playing on since long and consequently these forests have now been reduced to rooted waste or completely stripped of vegetation and are either completely blank or under different stages of encroachment.

The following circle have been constituted.

1. Coppice with standard working circle.
2. Plantation working circle,
3. Bamboo overlapping working circle,
4. Protection working circle.

1. Coppice with standard working circle.

This working circle embraces all the forests of categories A & B. The total are allotted to the working circle is 89651 hect. 137 felling series have been constituted. The felling series have been shown as being with right or without right. Right burdened forests have been grouped together and carved out into different felling series. The procedure to meet the requirement of right holders has been made uniform. The rotation has been fixed at 30, 40 and 60 years.

The prescription of this working circle have been executed in the field with success. There has been some minor deviations in some of the coupes which is mainly on account of faulty demarcation and stock mepping done in the field.

In this working circle no attention has been given for steeper slopes of the coupes where coppicing has been allowed. That has not been a correct step. Clear felling on very steep slopes has resulted in the exposure of the site. coppice

regeneration has been poor and there is very likelihood of the soil being eroded. Such steep portions may be carved out on the maps.

Some of the forests of category B & C have deteriorated much due to greater human interference. All these areas will have to be allotted to the proposed rehabilitation working circle in the revised plan.

2. Plantation working circle.

This working circle covers all the areas in which plantations have been raised. Areas selected for raising future plantations along with Sal rooted waste have also been taken under this circle. Till 1967-10403 hect. area has come under plantation. Between 1968 to 1980 a further area of 15645 hec. has been planted. The important spp. planted are Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Kaju, Acacia auriculiformis and cassia siamea etc. The total area under Bamboo (*Deodracalamus strictus*) is 3784 hect. for Bamboo operation cutting series have been prepared and method of executing cutting has been suggested. Subsidiary operations have been prescribed treatment for unestablished bamboo plantation has also been suggested.

For future plantation range wise statement of plantation series have been prepaid for Singhbhum Afforestation Division and also for territorial division. Singhbhum Afforestation division has also raised plantation in the area meant for territorial division. Prescriptions for treating blanks etc. have also been given.

The prescriptions of the working circle have resulted in bring quite a large area devoid of forest cover under plantation. The result of this working circle is very satisfactory.

3. Bamboo overlapping working circle

This working circle overlaps coppice working circle. It embraces all the Bamboo bearing areas which are commercially exploited. Bamboo is confined to Dalma hills and it is also found in Asanbani, Ramgarh, Kanderbera and Shahrbera villages.

Else where it occurs sparsely as in Chandanpur and hills of Kalikapur beat. Bamboo of Dalma along with the adjoining hills have been found suitable to work commercially. For this four years cutting cycle have been made. Six cutting series have been constituted. Total area fit for exploitation is 2420 hect. areas of annual coupes vary between 84 hect. to 138 hect.

Prior to this plan Bamboo of Dalma hills has been worked under 3 years cutting cycle. It has already been worked for one cutting cycle. About the condition of bamboo to quote Sri. J. P. Sinha.

“In spite of regular fellings under prescribed felling rules there does not appear, had been removing bamboos from the periphery of the clumps only. Felling rules have not been followed. Theft of Bamboo is common particularly during Shivaratri when people in large number visit the temple on the top of Dalma. Damage by Elephants is also fairly extensive. The onslaught on the Bamboo bearing forest by Turies goes on unabated. All these coupled with unscientific fellings have considerably affected the clumps which produce culms of poor quality in below average number”.

The condition quoted above has not improved rather it has more and more deteriorated. The object with which commercial exploitation was further allowed to continue during the current plan has not been achieved. Annual coupes detailed in the plan do not sell. Complete protection is needed in revised plan.

4. Protection working circle.

This working circle of the forests accuring on high hills and steeper slopes which may not be economically worked. But if such areas are allowed to be worked this is always the danger of soil erosion and run off of severe nature. The area allotted to this working circle is 1393 ac. The precipitous sloped of Ramgarh Asanani, Kadamjhor, Patipani, Haludbani and Bonta forests in Mango Range have been included in this working circle.

As usual no felling has been prescribed in this working circle. Removal of dead,, dry and fallen wood by villagers would only be allowed on permit. Climber cutting on five year cycle has been allowed to stop any damage to the promising healthy growing trees. However this prescription has not been executed in the field.

The areas of this working circle have been confined to Mango Range only. It is, therefore, required that such precipitous slopes in other ranges also should be marked on map where no felling would be allowed.

PART – I
CHAPTER – VI

STATISTICS OF GROWTH AND YIELD

Statistics of growth and yield are not locally available either for Sal other spp. There is no sample plot laid out in the Division. The all India Yield table for sal has been relied upon for determining rate of growth and rotation of SAL. The stray measurements of coppice growth, show that the yield table for coppice would be generally applicable to these forests although the growth varies with fairly wide margin from plains forests with good soil to rocky hill slopes.

In different category of forests measurement of stumps were recorded to find out the size of healthy Sal trees and also to assess the percentage of defective trees measurements as shown below, would enable to fix rotation for different category of forests.

TABLE

Percentage of defective trees in different girth class at stump height in three categories of forests

Sl. No.	Category of forests	Spp.	Girth class of stump height	No. of trees measured	No. of defected trees	% of defective trees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Forest I lying in inaccessible areas	Sal	24"-30"	7	-	-	
			30"-36"	11	-	-	
			36"-42"	96	1	17	
			42"-48"	9	1	11	
2.	Forest II lying in comparative accessible areas	Sal	Over 48"	15	4	27	
			24"-30"	17	3	17	
			30"-36"	15	3	20	
			36"-42"	8	4	50	
			42"-48"	3	2	66	
			Over 48"	1	-	-	

3.	Forest III lying in very much accessible tracts	Sal	6"-12"	17	5	29
			12"-18"	27	19	70

The above statement shows that the Forests of the category I and situated in like manner, may sustain the growth up to 36" girth trees without causing any deterioration in the quality of timber. The forests like category II may grow trees up to 24" girth and in case of category III it is above 12" girth.

The rotation for these three categories of forests has therefore, to be such as to grow healthy trees of the sizes which they can do.

CURRENT PRICES

After the creation of State Trading wing in the forest dept. Bihar during 1980-81, the following depot rates for the supply of different kinds of forest produce from the Central Depot of forest department (state trading) has been fixed by the Chief Conservator of Forests, State Trading Bihar vide O.O. No. 18 dated 05.02.86.

ANNEXURE 'A'

DEPOT RATES FOR SAWN TIMBER

Name of Species – SAL (Shorea Robusta) Price per cum. in rupees

Thickness of width either dimensions in CM	Length in C.M.				
	0-120	121-243	244-365	366-487	488 & Up
1	2	3	4	5	6
Under 7.5 cm 7.5 cm to under 15 cm	2640	2695	2813	2933	3120
15 cm to under 22.5 cm	2860	3150	3450	3960	4500
22.5 cm to under 30 cm	3375	680	4200	4750	5125
30 cm & up	4440	4875	5250	5720	5850
Name of Species : T E A K					
Under 7.5 cm	4620	4716	4923	5133	5460
7.5 to under 15 cm	5005	5513	6038	6930	7875
15 cm to under 22.5 cm	5906	6440	7350	8313	8969
22.5 cm to under 30 cm	6843	7560	8313	8750	9783
30 cm & up	7770	8531	9188	10010	10238

Name of species :- PAISAR/GAMHAR/SISAM

Under 7.5 cm	3168	3234	3376	3520	3744
7.5 to under 15 cm	3432	3780	4140	4752	5400
15 cm to under 22.5 cm	4050	4416	5040	5700	6150
22.5 cm to under 30 cm	4692	5184	5700	6000	6708
30 cm & up	5328	5050	6300	6864	7020
Name of Species :- ASAN/TUN					
Under 7.5 cm	2112	2156	2250	2346	2496
7.5 to under 15 cm	2288	2520	2760	3168	3600
15 cm to under 22.5 cm	2700	2944	3360	3800	4100
22.5 cm to under 30 cm	3128	3456	3800	4000	4472
30 cm & up	3552	3900	4200	4576	4680
Name of Species :- JAMUN/ANJAN/KAJ/KARMA/SIRIS/DHAURA					
Under 7.5 cm	1848	1887	2250	2346	2496
7.5 to under 15 cm	2002	2205	2760	3168	3600
15 cm to under 22.5 cm	2363	2576	3360	3800	4100
22.5 cm to under 30 cm	2737	3024	3800	4000	4472
30 cm & up	3108	3413	4200	4576	4680
Name of Species :- KEKAR/JHIGAN/SALAI					
Under 7.5 cm	1320	1348	1407	1467	1560
7.5 to under 15 cm	1430	1575	1725	1980	2250
15 cm to under 22.5 cm	1688	1840	2100	2375	2563
22.5 cm to under 30 cm	1955	2160	2375	2500	1795
30 cm & up	2220	2438	2625	2860	2925
Names of Species :- GALGAL					
Under 7.5 cm	1188	1213	1266	1320	1404
7.5 to under 15 cm	1287	1418	1553	1782	2025
15 cm to under 22.5 cm	1519	1656	1890	2138	2306
22.5 cm to under 30 cm	1760	1944	2138	2250	2516
30 cm & up	1998	2194	2363	2574	2633
Name of Species :- HARDWOOD (species not specified above) Sawm Ratesm					
Under 7.5 cm	1584	1617	1688	1760	1872
7.5 to under 15 cm	1716	1890	2070	2376	2700
15 cm to under 22.5 cm	2025	2208	2520	2850	3075
22.5 cm to under 30 cm	2346	2592	2850	3000	3354
30 cm & up	2664	2925	3150	3432	3510

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
0-243	1440	2112	2484	2760
244-365	1560	2376	2760	3312
366-487	1680	2640	3174	3588
488-609	1800	3036	3450	3864
610 & up	2160	3300	3864	4140
Name of species :- TEAK (Sagwan)				
0-243	2520	3696	4347	4830
244-365	2730	4158	4830	5796
366-487	2940	4620	5555	6279
488-609	3150	5313	6038	6762
610 & up	3780	5775	6762	7245
Name of Species : BIJA (Paisar) GAMHAR & SISAM				
0-243	1728	2534	2981	3312
244-365	1872	2851	3312	3974
366-487	2016	3168	3809	4306
488-609	2160	3643	4140	4637
610 & up	2592	3960	4637	4968
Name of Species : ASAN/TOON				
0-243	1152	1690	1987	2208
244-365	1248	1901	2208	2650
366-487	1344	2112	2539	2870
488-609	2340	2429	2760	3091
610 & up	1728	2640	3091	3312
Name of Species : JAMUN/KAJ/KARAM/SIRIS/ANJAN & DHAV.				
0-243	1008	1478	1738	1932
244-365	1092	1663	1932	2318
366-487	1176	1848	2222	2512
488-609	1260	2125	2415	2705
610 & up	1512	2310	2705	2898
Name of Species : Hardwood (Other than the species specified above)				
0-243	864	1267	1490	1656
244-365	936	1426	1656	1987
366-487	1008	1584	1904	2153
488-609	1080	1821	2070	2318
610 & up	1296	1980	2318	2484
Name of Species :- JHINGAN/KEAKAR & SALAI				
0-243	720	1056	1242	1380
244-365	780	1180	1380	1656
366-487	840	1320	1587	1794
488-609	900	1518	1725	1932
610 & up	1080	1650	1932	2070
Name of Species :- GALGAL				
0-243	648	950	1118	1242

244-365	702	1069	1242	1490
366-487	756	1188	1428	1615
488-609	810	1366	1553	1739
610 & up	972	1485	1739	1863

ANNEXURE 'C'

<u>DEPOT RATES OF POLES</u>		<u>RATES PER PIECE IN RUPEES</u>	
<u>Length in CM.</u>	<u>Dimension in cm.</u>	<u>SAL/ASAN</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
243-365	10.00	17.10	11.40
366-426	10.00	20.90	19.00
427-487	10.00	26.00	20.20
Up to 243	12.50	19.20	15.90
	15.00	26.90	24.80
	17.50	35.90	29.60
	20.00	43.40	33.10
	22.50	49.70	38.60
244-305	21.50	25.40	22.54
	15.00	31.80	28.60
	17.50	46.20	36.60
	20.00	51.60	41.40
	22.50	56.60	46.20
306-365	12.50	28.40	23.80
	15.00	44.90	36.60
	17.50	54.50	43.40
	20.00	59.40	46.20
	22.50	69.00	49.90
366-426	12.50	35.10	28.40
	15.00	51.20	44.90
	17.50	66.20	48.30
	20.00	71.00	61.40
	22.50	85.60	62.20
427-487	12.50	41.10	32.40
	15.00	66.20	53.20
	17.50	79.30	59.20
	20.00	92.50	62.80
	22.50	106.90	64.20
488.548	12.50	46.30	36.30
	15.00	72.50	59.20
	17.50	85.60	64.20
	20.00	95.30	76.00
	22.50	124.90	80.80
549-609	12.50	56.90	41.00
	15.00	92.50	64.20
	17.50	103.60	69.00
	20.00	127.00	76.00
	22.50	147.70	102.80

610-670	12.50	61.50	47.60
	15.00	103.60	73.80
	17.50	115.20	85.60
	20.00	142.80	92.50
	22.50	173.90	103.60
732-792	12.50	77.40	56.90
	15.00	136.00	97.30
	17.50	154.60	124.90
	20.00	200.20	131.80
	22.50	228.40	147.70
793-853	12.50	85.30	63.50
	15.00	149.80	120.10
	17.50	200.20	142.80
	20.00	229.80	154.60
	22.50	259.40	184.20
954-915	12.50	91.30	69.50
	15.00	163.40	128.40
	17.50	229.80	171.10
	20.00	259.40	183.80
	22.50	306.50	207.00
916-975	12.50	97.90	76.00
	15.00	171.10	138.00
	17.50	259.40	200.20
	20.00	289.10	212.50
	22.50	383.70	241.60

ANNEXURE 'D'

FIRE WOOD

The Rate of Fire wood is fixed at Rs. 115/- (Rupees One Hundred & Fifteen) per annum.

The following will be the depot rates for consumers depots of state trading division as per Chief Conservator of Forests, State Trading, Bihar O.O. No. 72 dated 21.07.84.

a. DEPOT RATES OF CONSUMER DEPOTS OF STATE TRADING DIVISION

Poles dia. in inches	Class in girth class in cm.	Length/class in inches/length class in cm.	Sal. Rate/ Poles	Euc. Rate/ Poles	Misc. Rate/ Poles
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1	2	3	4	5
3"	<u>Below 10"</u>	7.00	6.00	5.00
C-29 cms	Below 305 cms			
	<u>10' & above</u>	8.00	7.00	6.00
	Above 305 cms			
<u>4"</u>	<u>Below 8'</u>	8.00	7.00	6.00
30-37 cms	Below 243 cms			
	<u>8'-12'</u>	10.00	8.50	7.00
	244-365 cms			
	<u>12'-16'</u>	12.00	10.00	8.00
	366-487 cms			
	<u>16' & above</u>	16.25	13.25	10.25
	488 & above			
<u>5"</u>	<u>Below 12'</u>	17.25	14.37	11.50
38-44 cms	Below 365 cms			
	<u>12'-16'</u>	23.00	18.40	16.10
	366-487 cms			
	<u>16'-20'</u>	28.75	23.00	20.70
	488-609 cms			
<u>6"</u>	<u>Below 12'</u>	27.60	20.70	13.80
45-52 cms	12'-16'	34.50	27.60	18.40
	16'-20'	41.40	34.50	25.30
	20' – above	48.30	41.40	29.90
<u>7"</u>	<u>Below 12'</u>	32.20	25.30	16.10
53-59 cms	12'-16'	40.25	32.20	20.70
	16'-20'	48.30	41.40	27.60
	20' - above	55.00	48.30	32.20
<u>8"</u>	<u>Below 12'</u>	46.00	28.75	23.00
60-67 cms	12' -16'	55.20	40.25	32.20
	16'-20'	62.10	51.75	41.40
	20' & up	71.30	63.25	50.60

b. TIMBER IN ROUND-EXCLUSIVE OF TAX

Girth in cm.	For length up to 243 cm/Price per M ³	For length 244 cm to 365/Price per M ³	For length 366 to 487 cm/Price per M ³
1	2	3	4
1. Sal 60 to 89	Rs. 980.00	Rs. 1130.00	Rs. 1250.00
90 to 119	Rs. 1280.00	Rs. 1440.00	Rs. 1600.00
120 to 149	Rs. 1440.00	Rs. 1600.00	Rs. 1840.00

RATE

2. BIJA	60 to 89	Rs. 1410.00
	90 to 119	Rs. 2015.00
	120 to 149	Rs. 3040.00
	150 & up	Rs. 3280.00
3. GAMHAR	60 to 89	Rs. 1280.00
	90 to 119	Rs. 1840.00
	120 to 149	Rs. 2600.00
	150 & up	Rs. 3000.00
4. TEAK	60 to 89	Rs. 2115.00
	90 to 119	Rs. 3020.00
	120 to 149	Rs. 4560.00
	150 & up	Rs. 4920.00

(Length will not be considered for price of Bija & Gamhar & Teak)

S A L	Sawn timber scantling exclusive of Tax				
	Sawn product size	Length up to 120 cms	Price per M ³	Length above 120 cms	Price per M ³
	7.5 x 10 cm or 12.5 cm x 6.25 (3" x 4')		Rs. 2435/-		2700/-

Sawn Planks	Sal	Bija	Gamhar
10 cm to under	Rs. 2520.00	Rs. 3410.00	Rs. 2925.00
15 cm (4" to under 6")			
15 m to under 22.5 cm	Rs. 2785.00	Rs. 3960.00	Rs. 3190.00
22.5 cm and above (9" & above)	Rs. 3150.00	Rs. 4470.00	Rs. 3555.00

(c) The following will be the rate fixed by the Conservator of Forests, State Trading Circle, Jamshedpur for the sale of firewood and other forest produce at Consumers depot vide his letter no. 1585 dated 25-11-85.

I. <u>Fire Wood</u>	<u>Rate per quintal</u>
<u>Name of the depots</u>	(Exclusive of all taxes)
1. Mango, Adityapur, Kharangajhar (Telco)	-
	40-00
2. Mansumuria, Dumaria	-
	25-00
3. Hata, Kating etc.	-
	30-00

II.	Chaltas for all depots	-	(a) Chalta 34-50 (b) Spl. Chalta 51.75 (c) Sized Chalta 80.50
III.	(a) Fencing, Post Sal & Asan upto 4" dia & 6" in length	-	11.50 each
	(b) Miscellaneous	-	0.05 each
IV.	Others		
	(a) Hal	-	18.40 each
	(b) Jauth	-	14.95 each
	(c) Harish	-	15.95 each
