

CHAPTER -II

THE FOREST

53. COMPOSITION AND CONDITION OF THE CROP:

The forests are classified according to Champion and Seth's classification as given in the "A revised survey of the forest types of India" by H.C. Champion and S.K. Seth.

54. The following types and sub-types have been recognised in this Division:- NORTHERN TROPICAL DRY DECIDUOUS FOREST

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Dry Peninsular Sal. | Type 5B/C1 |
| 2. Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest | Type 513 / C2 |

1) (GRADED) STAGE OF DRY DECIDUOUS FORESTS: I

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Dry Sal Scrub - | Type D s |
| 2. Dry Deciduous Scrub - | Type D Si |

55. NORTHERN TROPICAL DRY DECIDUOUS FOREST :-

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Dry Peninsular Sal - | Type 513 / C i |
|-------------------------|----------------|

This sub-type occurs on shallow soil derived usually from crystalline and metamorphic rocks wherever soil moisture conditions are unfavourable for the development of moist sal, even in areas of much higher rainfall. The soil often rests directly on hard impervious laterite and is sometimes calcareous. Typical site quantity -III - IV, sat regeneration fair but slow. The characteristic composition is described below.

a) Top story and second story- Shiorca robusta, Anogiessus latifolia, Buchnanian latifolia, Diospyros melanoxylon, Boswellia serrata, Dillenia pentagyna, Cochiospermum religiosum, Lagerstronia parviflora, Chioroxylon swietenia, oogenea oogenea, Hymenodictyon excelsum, Bridelia retusa, Bauhinia retusa, Semecarpus anacardium, Dendrocalaninus strictus, Wedlandia excrta, and tinctoria. Embllica officinalis.

b) **Shrubs:**

Woodloidafruticosa *Gardenia* spp. *Phoneix* spp. *Flacourtia indica*, *Nyctunthes arbortristis*. *Gardcnia* spp.

c) **herbs and grasses** :- *Blumea* pp. *Petalduin barlericides*. *Eulalipopsis binata*. *Ileteropogon contortos*, *Arunditiel Ia setosa*.

d) **Climbers** :- *Butea superba*, *Combretum decandrum*, *Bauhinia vahlii*.

56. Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest Tve 5B/C₂ :- This type is formed by a mixture of trees practically which are deciduous during the dry season, usually for several months though sonic for a short period only. The number of species is much less than in the foregone type and although a few tend to predominate over any selected area, (he majority is not particularly gregarious. The upper canopy is light but probably fairly even and continuous in the climax form, the latter is however very rarely encountered and an irregular often broken canopy is usual in consequence, (he tree is having a relatively short bole and poor form, and a height rarely over 15 m and often much less. The canopy is formed entirely of deciduous trees, most of which extend to moist deciduous forest with far better development. There is considerable inter—mixture of rather smaller trees, which in this type form part of the main canopy though in the moist deciduous they may be in the second story. There is usually a thin shrubby undergrowth. The feature of the forest is (he contract between the hot weather condition when it is entirely leafless and the soil fully exposed, and the monsoon condition when it takes on an almost luxuriant appearance from the growth of an ephemeral herbaceous vegetation coupled with a leafing out of the trees and shrubs. Only one species of bamboo occurs, namely, Dendrocalamus strictus. But it is an important feature in this sub—type. It also is leafless during the hot weather. Grass is

Always present and is nearly burnt off annually. The characteristic vegetation is described below:

a) Top and Second Storey - Anogeisus latifolia, Cordifolia, Mitragyna parviflora, Hymenodictyon excelsum, Aegle marmelos, Chloroxylon swietenia, Schleichera oleosa, Lannea coromandelica, Gardenia spp., Cochlospermum religiosum, Buchnania latifolia, Ougenia oogenensis, Sterculia urens, Madhuca indica, Vitex peduncularis and Dendrocalaninus strictus,

b) Shrub: - Nelictres isora, Sirobilanthus auriculatus, Petalidium spp.

c) Grasses: - Eulaliopsis binata, Dulalia spp.

56. **DRY SAL SCRUB:** - Some forests are converted into bush type forests of Sal due to irregular felling and hiotic, pressure of local population. Such type of forest are found in tropical area. This include the miscellaneous vegetation, Aegle marmelos, Pterocarpus marsupium, Swilenia puichella (Cheraita), Flemingia chopper., Indigofera puichella, Buclinania latifolia. Etc. with Sal (Shorca robusta).

DEGRADED STAGE OF DRY DECIDUOUS FORESTS: -

57. **Dry Deciduous Scrub: - Type Ds 1**

This type is a result of degradation of the dry deciduous forests. This type consists of a low broken soil cover of shrubby growth 3 m. to 6 m. *high* including some tree spp. reduced to similar conditions, usually many stunted from the base. Some bamboos are at times present. Many of the shrubs are distasteful to cattle (Hollarrhena, Dodonea) or thorny (Randia carrissa). Thin grass occurs throughout. These forests owe their stunted condition to maltreatment directly or indirectly connected with felling, lopping, grazing and frequent fires.

Floristics :-

Galgal (Cochiospermum religiosum) Papra (Gardenia latifolia ,) Salai Boswellia serrata) Dhathiia (Anogcissus latifolia), Kendu (Diospyros melanoxylon), Del (Aegle marmelos). Asan (Terminalia tomentosa), Sidha (Lagerstromia parviflora), Karla (Cleistanthus collinus), Mainphal (Randia dumetorum,) ilarsingar (Nyctanthes arbortristis) , Kconjhi (Sterculia urens)

58. The forests of Gumla Division may be broadly classified according to topography into the following two main categories :

- 1.) Plains to undulating:
- 2.) Hilly
 - a) Lower bill region.
 - b) Higher hill region.

59. Plains : -Basia, Sissai, part of Raidih, Palkoat and Gumla thanas give the best representation of this kind of forest. To be more exact, examples may be cited of Kulankcri. Amaliya, Kalnynpur, Asro, Porha in Sissai, Semra, Marda, Hlandoin, Baghma in Palkoat, Pibo, Jamgain, Loki, Marda in Raidib, Konbir, Gurma, Area, Kurdega, Kinirkela, Narekel, Ninai, Suturbulla, in Baisya, Several villages of Sissai, Basiya, Palkoat thanas have completely bare hills with a few malformed trees here and there in the crevices and Lantana and Carissa bushes. The example of such hills as seen in the villages of Bhanwarpahar, jamtoli and Agharma of Kolebira and in other many villages of Gumla thana . These present a picture of the destruction by human agency.

In other places soil is fairly deep, hence the favourable condition for the growth of sal. This is obvious due to the occurrence of pure cop of sal on the plain lands while those on undulations have a fair proportion of the usual miscellaneous associate. Generally grazing is heavy in populated adjoining villages. Ground cover is poor or mostly absent. Stretches of

denuded land are heavily sheet eroded or gullied. High stumps are most common. Examples of this are very clearly seen at many places in Simdega East and West Range.

60. The lower hill regions are characteristically represented by their occurrence in Simdega. Kolliira, Kurdeg and Bano thanas of Simdega civil sub Division and in Raidih, Palkot and southern part of Gumla thana of Gumla Sub- Division.

On the actual hill top and slopes the crop consists mainly of the miscellaneous species between large sheets and blocks of rocks. The soil is shallow and much eroded. There is deficiency of sub soil moisture. In the drier places xerophytic vegetation gets up. Wherever it occurs, sal is mostly stunted or pollarded and poor in stocking. The lower land at the foot and in between the hills is heavily populated and the pressure of population has caused these areas to be honey combed with cultivation. The forests generally have predominance of sal. but it is chiefly in the form of high slumps being a result of repeated cuttings and toppings of the past. These areas are now accessible and grazing is consequently very heavy. By continuous grilling and trampling the soil is becoming drier and more and more unfit for reproducing fresh crop through germination of seed. This condition of soil is due to annual fire also the chief cause of which being care less burning of dry leaves for collection of mahua flowers.

61. The forest of higher hill regions occur mainly in chainpur thana only. All these hills culminate in plateau (pats) of elevation of varying shapes and sizes. Those pats are fairly populated and there. the sal forest has been cleared in small or big patches for upland cultivation. The forest there is pure sal crop but is poor in quality due obviously to the effects of altitude. Sal appears to have reached the extreme of its height habitat. A comparatively large stretch of well grown sal Forest occurs at Rajadera a saucer shaped valley at 985 m. elevation. On the slopes of these high hills, sal is found in predominance down to about 600 mt. elevation Sal is fairly prosperous and almost pure in composition. Apparently the cool

- i) Burning of the litter under the Mahua trees to facilitate mahua collection.
- ii) Burning of the forest by aboriginal tribals in order to facilitate the tracing of game.
- iii) Careless smoking by the wood - cutters or pedestrians who often carry a burning piece of rope made of paddy straw with them to light their pipes.
- iv) Burning of slopes by people residing at the foot of the hills in order to get ash manure into the fields with the rains and also to get fresh crop of grass for their cattle in the subsequent rain season.
- v) Burning of debris in fields.

66. These fires are responsible for a good deal of unsoundness and diseases of trees. Growth is retarded, the general deterioration in the quality and strength of the timber are caused and the regeneration gets burnt. Through the practice of burning of forests on slopes for getting ash manure in their fields and fresh crop grass for their cattle, the villagers no doubt derive a little benefit, but the advantages are far too insignificant in comparison with the amount of damage that is caused to the forest. Fires were apparently of frequent occurrence in the past. and although their incidence has now been reduced to a certain extent this source of injury can by no means be overlooked.

GRAZING:

67 Grazing pressure is not equally distributed all over the areas. The incidence of cattle grazing varies widely. All isolated blocks and the fringes of the compact blocks are heavily grazed, the incidence of grazing being heavy in the areas in the Vicinity of the villages and practically negligible in the remote areas. The degraded condition of the majority of forests is to a large extent, due to the heavy grazing. The evidence of heavy grazing which is characterized by a thin crop of grass, very compact and hard soil resulting in soil erosion and absence of regeneration can be seen near several villages.

altitude compensates in large measure the deficiency of soil and moisture. Since the slopes are dry and soil eroded, lower **down** the crop turns miscellaneous whose main constituents have already been mentioned earlier.

BAMBOOS:

62 Bamboo occurs thinly distributed in certain areas of the division. The condition of bamboo clumps and the quality of the culms vary from place to place. The quality and productivity of the clumps can be improved to a great extent if proper scientific treatment is given to them. At present most of the clumps are congested as a result of irregular and unscientific exploitation in the past, both by the landlords and the local population. **SALAI:**

63_ Salai occurs in a fair percentage in the forests of Simdega Civil Sub — Divisions. Though the total quantity is fairly large, salai is not commercially exploitable because it occurs mainly in very interior areas unfit for commercial exploitation. There is, therefore, no likelihood of there being keen demand for it. A bridge over the river Sankh has greatly altered this position so far as the salai occurring in Simdega West range is concerned. **INJURIES TO WHICH THE CROP IS LIABLE:**

64 By far the heaviest amount of damage is caused through human agency. Indiscriminate fellings, fellings at a height from the ground in order to shave the trouble of bending, ghuming (shifting cultivation) etc. were the commonest practices in the past. Other sources of injuries to the crop are

FIRE:

65 In this division, forest fires in the hot weather are a great menace. The hilly areas get burnt almost every year and sometimes even twice in the same season. The plain areas also rarely escape fire for a couple of years. The reason is lack of fire discipline in the forest staff and the age old habit of the people to fire the forests for any of the following reasons:

SHIFTING CULTIVATION :-

68. Shifting cultivation was being practiced in all the hilly areas, without any hindrance since time immemorial. The effect of the shifting cultivation can be seen in many hilly forests. It has resulted in many blank patches or the ousting of sal by miscellaneous species like kend, piar or thorny bushes.

MAN:-

69. Man is responsible for illicit fellings and grazing. They are also responsible for a good deal of malformation among the crop which has resulted from their lazy habit of cutting the trees at height. (generally at waist height) from the ground. In many cases people have also been found guilty of setting fire to the forests for petty gains.

FROST:-

70. Frost causes considerable damage to young coppice shoots and seedlings particularly on the plateaus above 915 m and in the valley areas along the foot hills. Rajadera block is probably the worst affected area, which has very recently suffered serious damage in early 1993.

DROUGHT:

I This increases the difficulty in afforesting the dry crooked patches which are so common along the exterior boundaries in the plain tracts. The dryness of the air, the dry and sterile nature of the soil, and the prevalence of hot westerly winds renders it difficult for seedlings to survive the hot weather.

WIND:-

72. Strong winds sometimes damage the tops of trees, but this source of damage never assumes any serious magnitude. On Plateau areas above 915 m., the trees along the outer edges have the tendency to become branchy and dwarfish. The damage occurs at the break of the monsoon.

LANTANA:

73 **Lantana ndlca & camara** :-This is proving the worse vegetative pest and the menace is on the increase. In certain forests, its invasion is causing alarm. The experience so far gained in eradication indicates (hat the best way to light Lantana is to under plant species, which can over top it and capture the ground. Necm (*Azaclirachta indica*) can be planted under lantana bushes.

CLIMBERS:-

74. The commonest climbers are *Bauhinia vahlii*, *Millettia stercuriata*, *Spathiobus roxburghil* and *Combretum dccmidrum* In scrubby dry areas *Zizphus ocnoplia* is common. These climbers cause considerable damage by arresting growth of trees and making them branchy and crooked.

PARASITES AN!) EPII'HYTES :-

75. *Loranthus longifolius* is fairly common among the dense sal pole crop on laterite soil. It is also found on sal poles iii jhummed lands. This pest causes malformation in the tree stems which might even result in death alter prolonged suffering. By far the most important of the parasite, and perhaps the least known is the fungus viz. polyporous shoreae. These are responsible for most of the unsoundness among the trees. Damage by cpiphytes is negligible.

INSECTS: -

76. The usual sal horers. viz , *Hoplocerambix spinicornis* have been found sometimes in Rajadera blocks. Large scale damage has nowhere been observed. Some damage does occur through sat defoliators, but not to a significant extent. These insects probably belong to Geometridiae family and damage is done by the larva which defoliate leaves during December & February.

OTHER ANIMALS:-

77. Deer, porcupine and wild pigs cause a certain amount of damage in young crops. Because of this source of damage Gamhar has always been found to be a difficult species to grow in the interior of forest.

ChAPTER - III

UTILISATION OF THE PRODUCE.

AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMS AND WANTS OF THE POPULATION:

78. This division comprises of moderately populated areas except for the North West corner of Bishunpur thana. According to the last census 1991 the total population of Gumla and Simdega Civil Sub - Division is 7,06,546 and 4,47,011 respectively. The principal inhabitants are Mundas and Oraons. The non-aboriginal population consists mainly of Momins and people of several religions living together in varying proportion with the Adivasis.

79. According to the last census the following is the demographic figure of the Division.

a) **Gumla division 1991**

SI. No.	Name of Block	M.	F.	Sc.	St.
I.	Bisunpur.	21538	21090	861	3836
2.	Ghngra.	38072	36953	1808	5779
3.	Chninpur.	22267	22338	955	37137
4.	Dumri.	30196	29863.	2036	49171
5.	Raidih.	27836	27764	1938	36460
6.	Gumla	52976	51414	4025	67560
7.	Sisai.	38366	37555	1061	49173
8.	Bharno.	25725	24797	772	37213
9.	Kamdara.	24212	25057	1825	35036
10.	Basia.	29760	30022	3655	39378
11.	Palkoat.	30792	30505	5277	37376
12.	Gumla Municipality.	14669	12779	1730	7549
b)	Simdegn Sub — Division				
13.	Simdega.	40279	40139	9395	55868
14.	Kolebira.	25814	25579	6846	32889

15	Bano	31318	31143	4789	40383
16.	Jaldega.	34665	34140	2846	58603
17.	ThethaiTanger.	33613	34289	5217	55972
18.	Kurdeg.	33524	34370	4191	47952
19.	Bolba	12032	12268	1845	18225
20.	Notified area corporation Simdega	12387	11451	1144	10253
	Total:-	580041	573516	62185	812283

80. The population consists chiefly of cultivators. In the past shifting cultivation was commonly practised in some places and it is still in vogue locally though on smaller extent. The main crops grown in the tract dealt with are rice, maize, gendli and surguja. The wants of the people for wood are comparatively few and simple specially of Adivasis. The villagers require poles commonly 6.6” to 8” in diameter for house building and machans . The poles of sal are preferred but other species can also do. Trees of 12” to 16” diameter are needed only for doors, window, “dharans,’ machans and cattle sheds are made mostly of poles of 3” to 6” diameter. In addition to this great quantities of fencing material are needed for fencing the fields near the forests, which are of vital importance for food production. Much firewood is also consumed particularly in winter. Chope for rope making, khajur leaves and bamboos for- mats and edible fruits and roots. tinning barks and leaves arc outer articles the people take from the forest. Grazing requirements are very heavy as cattle are maintained not only for the plough or milk but also for the production of manure. The main requirements of the major and minor for produce are the following .:

SL NO	articles	Species used	Sizes- diameter in cm	preferred Species
I	HOUSE BUILDING			
	a) post b)ridgege pieces c)ranens d)Rafters. e)Doors Window frames. F)Door & Window beams. g)Lintels and wall plates.	Sal,Asan Sidha Kend, Dhaura & paras. , Sal, Asan, Sidha, Panjan and Parasu Bamboo. & Brusgwood. Sal,Parasu Sidha, Sal, Panjan & Bija. Gamhar. Sal & Paras	20-30 15-25 - 10-15 40-50	Sal Sal Panjan Bamboo SaI,Parasu Kend Sal Bija. Karam Sal
II.	FURNITURE			
	a) Table.	Sal, Bija, Gamhar &	40-50	Bija & Gamhar.
	b)Chair	Sissoo. Sal , Bija & Sissoo.	40-50	Bija & Gamhar.
	c)Benchcs.	Gamliar. Sal.Sal, Bija,	40-50	Bija & Gamhar.
	d) Shelves.	Sal	40-50	Sal ,Bija &Gamhar
	e)Bcd-rnms.	Sal Bija Panjan &Sissoo	30-41	Sal.
	f) fled-legs.	- do	-do-	Sal & Bija.
	g) Boxes.	Sal, Bija & Gambar.	-do-	. Panjan & Bija. Bija&Gamh ar

SL.No	Articles	Species	Sizes-diameter –n cm	Species preferred
III.	OTHER HOUSE HOLD ARTICLES			
	a) Dlicnkies. b) Sarnats. c) Comb , Grain & Oil measures (pails)	Sal & Kusurn. Sal , Asan& Kend. Papra , Gambar ,Sulai.	30-4 I 15-20 15-25	Sal. Asan. Papra, Gamhar &Bhurkund.
IV.	AGRICULTURAL & OTHER IMPLEMENTS.			
	a) Ploughs. b) Yokes. c) Levelling boards. d) handles of axes & Kodalis. e) Bahangies. f) Drums. g) Charkhans.	Sal. Sal & Gamhar. Sal ,Bhera Dhaura , Dhaman & Bamboo. Ohaman & Bamboo. Gniiliar. SaI,Gamhar,Kwarn and Bhurkund,	30-40 10-15 30-40 5- 8 any ize Over 20 Any Size	Sal ,Bel. Gamhir. Bhera. Dhaura & Bamboo. Bamboo. Gamhar & Bhurkund.
V.	CARTS.			
	a) Arnie. b) Fallows. c) Hubs. d)Spokes c) Body franes.	Kusum, DIHturn,Knrnl &Panjan .Sal & Panjan. Panjan. Sal & Panjan. Sal, Dhaura.	13-15 30-40 - do – -do- 15-20	Dhaura . Sal. Panjan.
Vt	BOATS.			
	a) ugouts —	Sal & Sernal. —	50&over	Sernal —
VII	FUEL.			
	a) All Species	Asan, Dhatira, l'nrns,Sni	Any size	Man, Dhaura, Paras,Sal
VIII	CHARCOAL a) Sal,Asan,Dliaura Ginja & Arjun	a) Sal,Asan,Dliatira , Ginja & Arjun	Any SIzc	Sal,Asan & Dhaura.

(4) Name of species:-SISSOO (SISHAM)

Length Class In. Cm.		Either width or thickness In mm	
More than	Up to	Up to 130	More than 130 and upto 350
	150	9129	10319
150	185	10319	11510
185	245	11510	12701
245	305	12701	13693
305	365	13693	14884
365	425	15281	16471
425	485	15479	16868
485	545	15876	17265
545	605	16273	17265
605	-	17662	18853

(5) Name of species:- ASAN, TOONA

Length Class In Cm		Either width or thickness in mm	
More than	Up to	Up to 130	More than 130 and upto 350
	150	6929	10097
150	185	7325	10097
185	245	8513	10097
245	305	9761	11944
305	365	10296	11944
365	425	13697	14606
425	485	13679	15533
485	545	13679	16229
545	605	13679	16692
605	-	-	0

(6) Name of species:- KARAM

Length Class In Cm		Either width or thickness In mm	
More than	Up to	Up to 130	More than 130 and upto 350
	150	8862	11893
150	185	9329	12127
185	245	9796	12594
245	305	10261	13526
305	425	12378	17035
365	425	14826	25159
425	485	15725	26732
485	545	17072	27856
545	605	17297	28080
605	-	17747	29652

(7) Name of species:- SIRIS. ANJAN.

Length Class In Cm.		Either width or thickness in mm	
More than	Up to	Up to 130	More than 130 and upto 350
	150	6800	7225
150	185	7013	7864
185	245	7225	9138
245	305	7864	11051
305	365	8288	11689
365	425	10597	13775
425	485	11554	13997
485	545	12665	15553
545	605	13331	16219
605	-	13775	16885

(8) Name of species:- KAJ

Length Class In Cm.		Either width or thickness in mm	
More than	Up to	Up to 130	More than 130 and upto 350
	150	8453	9660
150	185	8694	10385
185	245	8935	11833
245	305	10350	14008
305	365	10867	14731
365	425	12067	16422
425	485	13283	16663
485	545	14490	18354
545	605	15456	19079
605	-	15940	19804

(9) Name of species:- JAMUN. DHAURA

Length Class In Cm.		Either width or thickness in mm	
More than	Up to	Up to 130	More than 130 and upto 350
	150	2961	7351
150	185	6163	7864
185	245	6800	8076
245	305	7013	8926
305	365	8510	9989
365	425	9343	10664
425	485	10442	11330
485	545	11110	11554
545	605	12220	12887
605	-	12442	13331

(10) Name of species:- JHINGAN, SALAI

Length Class In Cm.		Either width or thickness in mm	
More than	Up to	Up to 130	More than 130 and upto 350
	150	3833	4499
150	-	4666	5333

(11) Name of species:- KEKAR

Length Class In Cm.		Either width or thickness in mm	
More than	Up to	Up to 130	More than 130 and upto 350
	150	4189	4888
150	-	4888	5935

SCHEDULE 'B'

DEPORT RATES FOR ROUND IN RUPEES OER CUBIC METER

(1) Name of species:- SAL

Length Class In Cm.			Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
0	244	4372	5832	6842	9122
244	365	4968	8610	9539	10783
365	488	5365	9936	10783	11808
488	610	6209	12134	12960	14256
610	-	7865	13049	14256	114400

(2) Name of species:- TEAK

Length Class In Cm.				Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 75	75 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
-	100	7465	9360	12480	14470	1596
100	244	8736	10530	15796	18690	20533
244	365	10530	11846	18427	18924	25008
365	488	11506	13690	22176	25460	30664
488	610	14048	15605	25735	30116	34496
610	-	14352	18617	28740	33949	36686

(3) Name of species:- BIJA, GAMHAR

Length Class In Cm.			Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
0	244	4954	7414	9884	11008
244	365	5392	10333	11681	12804
365	488	6964	11681	13030	14153
488	610	7956	13572	14976	16848
610	-	8657	16148	17549	18953

(4) Name of species:- SISSOO

Length Class In Cm.			Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
0	244	3969	5358	7144	7938
244	365	4564	6452	7935	8732
365	488	4961	6946	8732	9526
488	610	5358	7541	9526	10319
610	-	5945	8735	10319	11312

(5) Name of species:- ASAN

Length Class In Cm.			Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
0	244	3168	4530	5100	5544
244	365	3960	5354	5988	6653
365	488	4356	5560	6653	7318
488	610	4968	7651	8346	10319
610	-	5588	7104	8346	8810

(6) Name of species:- KARAM

Length Class In Cm.			Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
0	244	4664	6048	6280	6781
244	365	5121	8288	9544	10649
365	488	6571	9959	11008	11532
488	610	7301	11532	12055	12842
610	-	8030	11794	12842	13890

(7) Name of species:- KAJ

Length Class In Cm.			Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
0	244	3864	5796	6278	7246
244	365	4105	6268	7003	7487
365	488	4348	6762	7246	8212
488	610	4589	7728	8443	8453
610	-	5314	8694	8935	9660

(8) Name of species:- SIRIS ANJAN

Length Class In Cm.			Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
0	244	2975	4675	2100	5738
244	365	3188	5100	5526	6163
365	488	3643	5314	5738	6588
488	610	4000	6666	7110	7110
610	-	4444	7332	7551	7998

(9) Name of species:- JAMUN, DHAURA

Length Class In Cm.			Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
0	244	2550	3188	3826	4250
244	365	2975	3826	4250	4559
365	488	3778	4444	4888	5555
488	610	4000	4888	5333	5999
610	-	4222	5333	5777	6666

(10) Name of species:- JHINGAN, SALAI

Length Class In Cm.			Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
0	244	1832	2165	2500	2666
244	365	1999	2333	2666	3165

(11) Name of species:- KEKAR

Length Class In Cm.			Mid Grith Class in CM		
More than	Up to	More than	More than	More than	More than
		60 up to 90	90 up to 120	120 up to 150	150
0	244	2269	2794	2978	3143
244	365	2618	3143	3316	3840

SCHEDULE 'C'

Length class hi Cm.		Diameter In cms.	Sal/ Asan	Miscellaneous	Teak
More than	Up to				
1	2	3	4	5	6
244	366	10.0	29	22	64
366	426	10.0	36	25	78
426	486	10.0	44	36	98
Up to	244	12.5	38	26	84
		15.0	56	39	124
		17.5	68	47	150
		20.0	76	57	105
		20.0	76	57	163
244	304	12.5	53	36	150
		15.0	60	41	122
		17.5	92	65	195
304	364	12.5	60	41	122
		15.0	103	71	223
		17.5	120	84	262
		20.0	169	121	376 .
364	424	12.5	79	44	170
		15.0	133	100	290
		17.5	155	113	333
		20.0	208	149	452
424	484	12.5	83	55	186
		15.0	142	103	307

		17.5	163	116	358
		20.0	262	180	572
		22.5	313	223	683
484	544	12.5	100	688	216
		15.0	480	127	696
		17.5	242	170	530
		20.0	332	235	726
		22.5	377	262	820
544	604	12.5	187	131	409
		15.0	234	162	514
		17.5	265	187	573
		20.0	377	242	820
604	664	22.5	397	277	866
		12.5	228	158	499
		15.0	247	187	517
		17.5	288	208	628
		20.0	404	281	880
		22.5	424	298	924
644	724	12.5	266	190	573
		15.0	358	251	780
		17.5	406	286	884
		20.0	436	307	950
		— 22.5	528	383	1152
724	784	12.5	355	248	775

		15.0	410	292 .	895
		17.5	496	348	1080
		20.0	4%	34%	1080
		25.5	545	383	1189
		22.5	601	413	1319
784	844	12.5	409	304	893
		15.0	514	344	1121
		17.5	572	526	1250
		20.0	628	433	1368
		22.5	728	515	1567
844	04	12.5	454	319	991
		15.0	515	352	1150
		17.5	599	413	1308
		20.0	720	515	1570
		22.5	834	488	1820
904	964	12.5	499	348	1088
		15.0	550	388	1198
		17.5	721	512	1572
		20.0	780	616	1898
		22.5	1064	748	2321

SCHEDULE “E”

Fuel Wood — . Rs. 210/pci stm;k cubic meter.

SCHEDULE “F”

BAMBOO :-

1. Sarbl	Rs. 5.0(1 per lagga
2. Barhi	Rs. 7.00 -do-
3. Terra	Rs. 10.00 -do-
4. Chhaubansa	Rs. 11.00 -do-
5. Panchbansa	Rs. 12.00 -do 6
Charbarisa	Rs. 14.00 -do S

SCHEDULE“G”

1. Charcoal	Rs 1012	per stack cubic meter
2. Fencing Post	Rs. 19.00	per Post
3. Treated	Rs. 30.00	per POI

SCHEDULE “II”

1.Chalta (Obtained from Conservation of TV Coggin)	Rs. I 80/m3
2. Saw Dist (For bag of 40 Kg.)	Rs. 14/-per bag.

CHAPTER — IV

STAFF AND LABOUR SUPPLY

87. **STAFF:**— The original Ranchi Division was split into Ranchi and Gumla Division from the 1st April 1952. Previously Gumla was a Sub-Division of original Ranchi Division. It has always been in charge of a gazetted officer of the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

88. The executive , clerical and other staff in July, 1997 employed for the whole of the territorial division consists of the followings

(A) EXECUTIVE STAFF

Sl.No.	Rank	No. of post sanctioned	Working Strength
1.	Divisional Forest Officer	1	1
2.	Assistant Conservator for Forest	2	2
3.	Forest Ranger	4	4
4.	Foresters	14	15
5.	Forest Guards	119	110
CLHU CALL STAFF			
6.	head Clerk	1	1
7.	Accountant	—	1
8.	Assistant Clerks	10	9
9.	Peon(Orderly)	8	8
10.	Bungalow chowkidar	7	5
11.	Office chowkidar		
12.	Sweeper	1	1
13.	Amin	1	-
14.	Jeep Driver	1	1
15.	Mali	2	2
16.	Dakwala	2	2
17.	Amin Inspector	1	-
18.	Coupe	14	-

89. FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION GUMLA AND RANCHI DIVISION:

Both the Divisions work for collection of minor forest produce in the Gumla Division

90. OTHER DIVISIONS:

Other Divisions working in the territory of Gumla Division are Simdega Social Forestry Division, Gumla State Trading Division and Ranchi Afforestation Division.

LABOUR SUPPLY

UNSKILLED LABOUR: -

91. After paddy is harvested labour is fairly plentiful. It is also available in sufficient number during the rains. For a short period between tending and harvesting of the rice crop in September and the first half of October labour is in short supply. It is about this time that some of the coupes working staffs clear their coupes and also start felling in new coupes.

92. However due to industries growing in Ranchi and its suburb the difficulty in finding labour is aggravated. The scarcity is further enhanced by the development work growing on in and around Ranchi. As more and more development programme advance, procurement of labour locally will be a serious problem.

SKILLED LABOUR: -

93. This comprises of sawyers, basket makers, carpenters, charcoal makers, blacksmith and are available locally with no difficulty. In some cases masons and carpenters are brought from outside. But as they have to work in out of the way places higher wages have to be paid to them. Ordinarily the daily wages of a mason is from Rs. 80/- each to Rs. 90/-each carpenters Rs.70/- to 80/. Charcoal makers Rs. 80/ to 90/- and blacksmith Rs. 100/- to 120/-.

UNSKILLED LABOUR: -

94. The rate of labour is different for different work. The rate is approved by the Govt. of Bihar. For unskilled labour the rate is Rs 64.6% only.

