

PART – II  
FUTURE MANAGEMENT  
CHAPTER I

DISCUSSION AND FORMATION OF WORKING CIRCLES

GENERAL OBJECT OF MANAGEMENT

**The chief factors influencing the general objects of management of these forests are:-**

1. The forests in the vicinity of habitation have been heavily hacked and depleted in the past, so their protection, restoration and improvement are main consideration. Thus areas of high biodiversity heavy biotic pressure and denuded slopes should be protected and conserved on priority basis.
2. Major portion of the forest have become barren and blank due to over exploitation over grazing, fire, low regeneration and encroachment. These areas should be restocked.
3. The area has also witnessed soil & moisture loss due to various agents of erosion operating on the depleted areas. Hence there is urgent need of soil & moisture conservation works to arrest further erosion and hence restoration. There are a number of rivers and streams meandering through the area. The catchment and watersheds of these steams are in great need of careful treatment.
4. Instances of serious forest-people conflict are numerous. Hence methods for minimizing these are required.
5. As the forests are highly depleted and the no. of mature trees is very less. Exploitation or harvest should be highly conservative.

**Based on the factors influencing the forests the general objects of management are:-**

1. Protection of forests from various biotic and non biotic factors and pressures.
2. Restocking and improvement of growing stock.
3. Conservation of natural resources and biodiversity.
4. To decrease forest people conflict through J.F.M.

## METHOD OF TREATMENTS TO BE ADOPTED

1. Areas which have been hacked heavily in the past and as a result only pole crops and depleted, degraded forest need urgent improvement.
2. Areas which can regenerated and grow without external help will be managed through the village forest management committees under J.F.M.
3. Large blanks need plantation activities to reforest them. Some of the earlier plantations which are mature will be exploited now.
4. Forest areas leased to different agencies for mining purposes will be treated for reclamation of mined over areas.

As described earlier the forests of this division are of the following categories from the management point of view.

1. Sal and miscellaneous forests which can regenerate after coppicing, establish and grow into pole crop by itself.
2. Sal forest in perpetual sapling or seedling (sal rooted waste) stage.
3. Dry mixed forests having extensive bamboo brakes.
4. Plantations including rehabilitated natural forests.
5. Blanks and semi-blanks including scrub forests.
6. Dry mixed forests situated on precipitous hill slopes and outcrop of rocks which may not regenerated after felling.

In order to achieve the above objects the following six working circle have been created to deal with each category of forests mentioned above.

1. Improvement working circle
2. Rehabilitation working circle
3. Bamboo (overlapping) working circle
4. Plantation working circle
5. Protection working circle
6. Working circle for non-forest areas