PART I

CHAPTER II

The Forests

Composition and Condition of the Crop

1.2.1 The forests of this division conform broadly to Champion type 58/C 1 c Dry Poninsular Sal forest. But there are small patches of moist poininsular valley sal type C20 (iii). The principal spp. Is Sal (*shorea robusta*) and at placesists preponderance is so much that other spp. do not count. But the distribution of Sal is limited by the availability of Soil moisture, aspects as well as the configuration of the ground. The quality varies from II to V but mostly IV and V.

1.2.2 The condition for obtaining natural regeneration of Sal in favourable if proper fire protection is done. Even the misc. spp. all regenerate freely. The predominant quality is Coppice 'B'. The common associates of Sal are Aasan, Dhaura, Kend, Bija, Karam, Mahua, Sidha, Jamun etc.

1.2.3 In addition the following spp. are also found in misc. patches. Am. Arjun, Bhelwa, Galgal, Thingan, Karla, Salai etc.

1.2.4 The under storey consists of the following spp. Tilai, Dhadki, Ber, Harsingar, Sindhuri, Koraiva etc.

1.2.5 The common climbers are *Millatia anriculata (hehel) Acacia Pinnata, Smilax macrophylla, Ficus Scandens, Butea Parriflora* etc.

1.2.6 The common grasses are *Imperate cylindrical* (Syn arundinacca) *Cheru*. *Heteropogan Contortus, Aoludo mutica* etc.

1.2.7 For the purpose of general description, the forests of this division can be divided into three main types according to locality.

(a) The Western Region

(b) The South-Eastern Region

(c) The Central and North-Eastern Region

(a) THE WESTERN REGION

1.2.8 The forests of Western half of this division being remote from habitation and situated on better soil derived from haematite quartzite deterital formation and on ferruginous loam are definitely better than the rest of the region. The examples are forests of the following area-Noamundi, Tamda, Raika, Kantoria, Dudhlilla, Bomlasai, Tonto etc.

1.2.9 The full stocking in these area in due to sparse population. The quality of sal at places approaches II. Sal usually forms the principal spp. with common associates such as Aasan, Bija, Karam, Dhaura, Kend, Jamun etc.

1.2.10 In moist valleys, pure misc. forests patches occur with common spp. like am, *(Mangifera indica),* Arjuna*, Terminalia Arjuna,* Semal, Jamun, Chatwan *(Alstonia Scholaria)* etc.

1.2.11 The hill tops are dry and support misc. spp. of poor growth. The undergrowth varies from place to place and depends upon the moisture content of the locality & also upon grazing and fire. Regeneration of the Principal and misc. spp. is fairly good.

(b) SOUTH EASTERN REGION

1.2.12 The quality of the forest deteriorates in the eastern region. The crop is open and inferior in quality, although Sal is the Principal spp. The Soil in this region derived as it is from the parent rocks of granite and gneiss is infertile and hence the crop is of poor quality.

The area is densely populated, and the pressure on the forests is very great which has resulted in the denudation of nature and big size tree. Examples of such forests are Damodarsai, Ratanasai, Goraband, Dhobadhalia, Deodhar, Unduda, Champilla, Haldi Pokhar, Kharband Deothar, Kundahatu etc. The quality of Sal is generally Q. IV. Its common associates are *Pherocarpus marsupium* (Bija)*, Terminalia Tomentosa* (Asan), *Anogeissus Latifolia* (Dhaura), *Madhuca Indica* (Mahua), *Lageratroemia Parviflora* (Sidha) etc.

The undergrowth is negligible due to excessive grazing fires. At places pure dry misc. crop occurs in small patches with principal spp. like *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhaura), *Lagerstroemia Parriflora* (Sidha), *Bahuhinia retusa. Gleistanthus Collinus* (Karla) etc.

1.2.13 In this type Salai is the most important and valuable spp.

(c) THE CENTRAL AND NORTH EASTERN REGION

1.2.14 In this region the crop consists of very open Sal or dry type of misc. forests. These forests are in isolated blocks surrounded by numerous heavily populated villages and therefore, subjected to heavy illicit felling.

The examples are the forests of Jaintgarh, Daubera, Maluka, Debrasai, Kendposi, Dhansari, Silpungi, Gitilpi etc. common associates of Sal are *Terminalia Tomentosa* (Aasan), *Anogeissus, latifolia,* (Dhaura), *Diospyros malapoxylon* (Kend) *Madhuca Indica* (Mahua), *Lagerstroemia parriflora* (Sidha) etc. In some patcher pur dry misc. forests also occur such as in Talaburu, Bidri, Jorapokhar etc. The common spp. are Dhaura, Amla. Galgal , Jhinga Kend etc.

There are numerous rocky blanks with Scanty or no vegetation.

INJURIES TO WHICH CROP IS LIABLE

FROST

1.2.15 Frost is unknown in this area.

DROUGHT

1.2.16 There is no record of drought worth nothing and no apparent injuries were noticed.

WIND

1.2.17 Sometime wind damage is noticed due to heavy cyclone.

INSECT

1.2.18 No damage by insect was noticed.

FUNGUS

1.2.19 Higher diameter class trees are affected by dry, due to fire and other environmental factors.

FIRE

1.2.20 Fire is the real enemy of these forests which had been emphasized in the successive working plans but things have deteriorated due to increase in population and-Opening of numerous mining leases. The forest of this Division is not susceptible to fire being surrounded by numerous heavily populated villages. The following are the main reasons for the occurrence of fire in this forests:-

(i) Smoking of Biri etc by the villagers.
(ii) Burning of undergrowth for collection of mahua flowers.
(iii) Baking of edible fruits inside the forests.
(iv) Leaving inflammable materials by the passers by.
(v) Buring for the hunting of wild animals.
(vi) Fire from the Railway engine passing through the forest.
(vii) Burning for the better production of Sabai grasses.

1.2.21 Fires do tremendous damage to the forests, which is perceptible to common map. Burning of the forest floor year after year deprives the Soil of the Forest humus and ground gestation before the onset of the monsoon. The base forest floor is incapable to observe the first rainfall. Which washes away the top soil without any check.

1.2.22 The newly felled areas get a complete set back by fire and the coppice regeneration suffers very badly, rather there is every change of turning of the area into blank.

1.2.23 No effective protective measures have been taken against fire. There is no FIRE LINE in this Division Worth mentioning. The staff including Range Officers are not fire Conscious, leaving aside the villagers, who are least concerned about forest fires.

GRAZING

1.2.24 There is no restriction on grazing even in the newly coppiced areas and thereby causing considerable damage to the forest crops. Grazing is one of the factors responsible for the creation of rooted wastes.

MAN

1.2.25 Man has become the greatest enemy of these valuable forests as they have lost the fear of the rules and regulations. The concession to the villagers to take unrestricted dry fire wood on had load is one of the main causes for the creation of the rooted wastes.

These villagers are not allowing the coppice growth to develop into poles as they are cutting them down for their need and also for the sale in the local HATIA. There is very little respect for the forest by these villages. If something positive is not done to check and control this then in course of time the forests in and around the villages is bound to vanish. Illicit felling and illicit removal of forest produce under the banner of Jharkhand Agitation is now a days become a burning problems for the forest Department.

PART I

CHAPTER III

UTILIZATION OF PRODUCE

AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMS & WANTS OF POPULATION

1.3.1 The villages surrounding the forest of the division are inhabited by simple tribals know as HO. They are very poor, illiterate and primitive in nature, and their need is little, in comparison to the non tribal population, namely, TANTIS, LOHAR, GOPES etc. of this tract. They are mainly agriculturists, but some of them have taken other professions like potter black smith and carpenters.

1.3.2 The agricultural method is very primitive resulting in poor outerns. The majority of the villagers is satisfied with only one annual crop such as paddy, maize and oil seeds. They are also growing vegetables.

1.3.3 After the independence some major changes have taken places in this part of the area and with an all round improvement in the standard of living the villagers daily requirements also have increased from before. There is a literary campaign as a result of which the villagers are paying more attention to the education of their children.

1.3.4 Some of the villagers have turned into professional wood cutters and their livelihood depends upon the selling of illicitly cut poles and firewood in various market. One has to see to believe the thousands of poles and timbers that are regularly brought to Chaibasa on every “MANGLA HAT”. Although the majority of these are also from Kolhan Forest Division.

1.3.5 The requirements of villagers may be classified as under the following heads:-

1. Agriculture
2. House Building
3. Furniture
4. Fuel
5. Miscellaneous

AGRICULTURE

1.3.6 For agricultural purposes may need the following:-

Plough, Chowki, Yokier, Kuru, all these requirements can be met from the trees of 2’ to 3’ girth. On the average a family of five members will need annually as bast 2 cft. of timber in round. This will very according to the life of the agricultural implements.

HOUSE BUILDING

1.3.7 They need the following for building purposes, Dharan, Kandi, Khunta, Faur Palser etc. and for doors and windows. There can be converted from 2’ to 3’ girth trees. An average family of fire members will require at least 10 cft. of timber.

FURNITURE

1.3.8 They need the following furniture Cot, Machia, Small, Tables etc. These can be met from smaller size trees. The average requirement of family will very from 2 cft. to 3 cft.

FIREWOOD

1.3.9 Firewood is the most important item of their daily life, specially during winter the requirement for an average family will be toughly 50 to 52 cft. annually.

1.3.10 The villagers also utilize the following minor Forest produce.

EDIBLE FRUITS AND ROOTS

Mango, Mahua, Emili, Ber, Kendu, Jamun, Char and all edible tubers and roots.

EDIBLE FLOWERS AND LEAVES

Indigofera pulchella, Bauhimia purpuria sag, Amti etc.

MEDICINAL PURPOSES

Roots of Sidha, Semal, dudhi, Bark of Chhatni, Kusum, Leaves of Icha, Simjanga roots and leaves and various other spp.

GRASS

SALAI for ropes and strangs, Spear grass for making broom and thatch. Broom grass for making broom, Birni grass for making broom, Chairu grass for thatch.

LEAVES

Khajur leaves for mats, Sal and Bauhinia leaves for plats.

1.3.11 Another main source of income for the villagers is cultivation of lac and rearing of Silk Cocoons. Kusum, Ber, and palas are the main host trees for lac cultivation and Assan for rearing Silk Cocoons.

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

(I) HOUSE CONSTRUCTION SPP.

	ARTICLES	LOCAL REQUIREMENTS	SIZES
1.	Posts	Sal, Sandan, Sidha, Assan, Mahua	20cm to 30 cm
2.	Ridgepieces	Sal, Assan, Karam, Sanda	20cm to 30 cm
3.	Rofters	Sal, Assan, Sidha, karam, Kend	10cm to 20 cm
4.	Door (Panels)	Karam, Kusum, Mahua, Kathal, Sal, Bija, Semal	40 cm to 60 cm
5.	Door Frames	Sal, Sandhan, Karam, Bija, Kathal and Mahua	30 cm to 60 cm

(II) HOUSE HOLD ARTICLES AND FURNITURES

1.	Comb	Salai, Gamhar, Karam, Piasal	20 cm to 30 cm
2.	Gram and Oil Measurds	Gamhar and Salai	30 cm to 50 cm

3.	Drums	Gamhar and Salai	30 cm to Over
4.	Charkha	Sal, Gamhar, Bhurmund, Karam	25 cm to Over
5.	Bed logs	Sandan, Sal, Bija, Sissoo & Kathal	25 cm to 40 cm
6.	Bed Frames	Sal, Sissoo, Bija, Karam and Siris	20 cm to 40 cm

(III) AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

1.	Plough	Sal, Khair	30 cm & above
2.	Axe-handles	Dhatt & Bamboo	15cm 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	Sandhan, Sissoo, Mahua, Assan, Dhau	15cm to 30 cm
2.	Spokes	Sal, Sandan	25 cm to 40 cm
3.	Hube	Sandan	30 cm to 40 cm
4.	Yokes	Sissoo, Sandan, Gamhar, Kend, Bamboo & Karam	30 cm to over
5.	Body Frames	Sal, Dhau	15 cm to 20 cm
6.	Packing Cases	Salai, Semal	20 cm to 60 cm
7.	Toys	Koriaya and Papra	15 cm to 20 cm

(V) MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

	ARTICLES	LOCAL REQUIREMENTS	SIZES
1.	Rope	Salai, Mahulah, Poles	
2.	Flowers	Mahua	
3.	Fruits	Piar, Kend, Mahua, Harra, Behera, Amal	
4.	Biri Leaves	Kend	
5.	Basket	Bamboo	

6. Fuel All species

MARKET AND MARKETING PRODUCE

1.3.13 In the past due to bad communication the forest of this Division had a very little role in the exporting of timber and other forest produce. But now the market for ples, Coggin and from-line Sleepers improved considerably and found it a paying-

1.3.14 The present market for the forest produce of this Division has expanded almost to an unrecognizable extent. Places as far distant as Punjab, Hariyana, U.P., Bengal, and Coalfields of Bihar draw supplies from this Division.

MARKET FOR LOGS

1.3.15 Best logs go Kolahat in West Bengal which has a very good market for logs of 4' and up in girth. Calcutta and other places too consumer smaller size logs. Considerable quantity of logs are dispatched to Mokomah, Patna, Bihar sheriff and Munghyr, Asansol etc. Karam and Misc. logs are exported to Punjab, Hariyana and U.P.

RAILWAY SLEEPERS

1.3.16 Indian Railways is the main purchaser of different size sleepers. The present rate for the different types of sleepers is as under:-

SIZE	IST CLASS	IIND CLASS
B.G.	710-00	603-00
M.G.	272-00	230-00
N.G.	190-00	-

Sal is the main spp. for sleepers.

POLES

1.3.17 Best poles go to Calcutta and also to the State Electricity Board, Poles are also marketed to Coal fields of Bihar and Bengal smaller size poles are much in demand at Mohmah, Fatuha, Patna, Ranchi, Bihar sheriff and Uttar Pradesh.

BAKALS

1.3.18 The main market is U.P., Punjab and Bengal.

1.3.19 Tramline Sleepers the main market are Jharia, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh and Raniganj.

FIREWOOD

1.3.20 Main markets are in U.P., West Bengal some paper mills are also purchasing firewood in billed from but without bark.

SAW DUST

1.3.21 Locally consumed for Cooking purposes.

SABAI GRASS

1.3.22 Locally consumed for string and tops making.

MYRABOLANS

1.3.23 Exported to West Bengal.

BAUHINIA LEAVES

1.3.24 Exported and consumed for manufacture of pattals (LEAVE PLATES).

LINE OF EXPORT

1.3.25 The main line of export is Gua Bara Jamda, Rajkharsawa branch line of the South Eastern Railway. This runs through the heart of this Division. The Railway Stations are will connected from the forests by pucca and Kuccha. P.W.D., Forest Department, District Board and Kolhan roads. Truck is the main means of transport from the forest to railway stations.

The Forest roads still needs improvements to facilitate transport by trucks.

METHOD OF EXPLOITATION AND EXTRACTION

1.3.26 The exploitation of coupes and extraction of the forest produce 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.

1.3.27 Fellings are done exclusively by axe felling by Saw and its usefulness is still unknown to many of the labourers. Felling by axe is wasteful 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.

1.3.28 The forest produce is extracted by head load, Bullock carts, Motor truck. Bullock and Buffalo carts are used to transport firewood by local people and right holders. These carts with narrow wheels cut up and pulverized the kutcha surface of the forest roads causing them dusty at places. This dust gets blown away by the wind or was away by the rains exposing the underlying rocks or stones and make the surface very rough and difficult places. Quite a good quantity of firewood is taken out from the forests through head load also.

In hilly and precipitins area, the produce is carried by dragging to the loading points on the road some times this involves heavy cost if the road is faraway from the coupe.

WORKING SEASON

1.3.29 The work of felling and extraction begging about the middle of October andlasts till the end of the following June.

PRESENT MARKET RATE

1.3.30 The following is the present selling rate of various types of forest produce as per Director and Chief Conservator of Forests, State Trading, Bihar, Ranchi -2, office order No. 73 dated 27th July'1988 (Memo no. 2573 dated 27-07-1988).

SCHEDULE – A

DEPOT RATES FOR SAWN TIMBER IN RUPEES PER CU.M.

Name of Species. 1. SAL (Shorea Robusta) IS: 1150-1976

Abbreviated Symbol ……SAL

Length Class	In cm.	Higher width	Or thickness in mm more than
More than	upto	Upto 130	130 and upto 350
-	150	4130	5840
150	185	4340	6050
185	245	4610	6485
245	305	5600	7190
305	365	6230	8130
365	425	6680	8590
425	485	7040	8970
485	545	740	9360
545	605	7760	9770
605	-	-	10600

B.G.	275cm x 250 mm x 130mm	–	Rs. 710 per piece
M.G.	185cmx200mm x115 mm	-	Rs. 272 per piece
N.G.	150 cm x 180 mm x 115 mm	-	Rs. 190 per piece

(2) Name of Species : TEAK *(Tectona grandis)* Sagwan IS : 1150-1976

Abbreviated Symbol : TEAK

-	150	7230	10220
150	185	7600	10590
185	245	8100	11310
245	305	9800	12600
305	365	10200	14300
365	425	11700	15050
425	485	12320	15650
485	545	12950	16850
545	605	13600	17100
605	-	-	18550

(3) Name of Species : BIJA (PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM).. BIJ

GAMHAR (GMALINA ARBEREA) …. GAM.

Length Class	In cm.	Higher width	Or thickness in mm more than
More than	upto	Upto 130	130 and upto 350
-	150	4000	4800
150	185	4150	6400
185	245	4370	6500
245	305	4500	6600
305	365	4700	7000
365	425	5000	8500
425	485	5300	9000
485	545	5000	9500
545	605	-	-
605	-	6000	10000

(4) Name of Species : SISSOO (DALBERGIA SISSOO) …. SIS.

Length Class	In cm.	Higher width	Or thickness in mm more than
More than	upto	Upto 130	130 and upto 350
-	150	4000	4500
150	185	4500	5000
185	245	5000	5500
245	305	5500	6000
305	365	6000	6500
365	425	6100	6600
425	485	6200	6700
485	545	6300	6800
545	605	6500	6900
605	-	7000	7500

(5) Name of Species : ASSAN (TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA) ….. LAU

TOON (CEDRELA TOONA) …….. TOO

Length Class	In cm.	Higher width	Or thickness in mm more than
More than	upto	Upto 130	130 and upto 350

-	150	3000	-
150	185	3200	-
185	245	3700	5000
245	305	4000	
305	365	4300	
365	425	4700	5100
425	485	4700	5300
485	545	4700	5500
545	605	4700	5700
605	-	-	6000

SAWN SLEEPERS OF ASSAN ONLY

B.G.	275 cm x 250 mm x 130 mm -	Rs. 519/- per piece
M.G.	185 cm x 200 mm x 115 mm -	Rs. 242/- per piece
N.G.	150 cm x 180 mm x 115 mm -	Rs. 185/- per piece

(6) Name of Species : KARAM (HALDU)- ADINA CORDIFOLIA … HAL

Length Class	In cm.	Higher width	Or thickness in mm more than
More than	upto	Upto 130	130 and upto 350
-	150	3000	3200
150	185	3100	3250
185	245	3200	3300
245	305	3250	3700
305	365	3300	4200
365	425	3350	4250
425	485	3400	4250
485	545	3450	4500
545	605	3500	4000
605	& UP	3600	5000

(7) Name of species : KAJ (BRIDELIA SPP.) …. KAS.
SIRIS (ALBIZIA LEBBECK) … KOK.
(ALBIZIA PROCERA) …… SS.
ANJAN (BUGONIA DALBERGOIDES)… SAD.

Length Class	In cm.	Higher width	Or thickness in mm more than
More than	upto	Upto 130	130 and upto 350
-	150	2750	2900
150	185	2000	3200
185	245	2900	3700
245	305	3200	4500
305	365	3400	4800
365	425	3700	4900
425	485	4100	5000
485	545	4500	5500
545	605	4800	5000
605	-	4900	6000

(8) Name of Species : DAMAN (SYZYGIUM SPP.) ……. JAM.
DHAURA (ANOGEISSUE LATIFOLIO)… AXL.
OTHER HARWOODS

-	150	2400	3100
150	185	2500	3200
185	245	2800	3300
245	305	2900	3600
305	365	3200	3700
365	425	3300	3800
425	485	3700	4000
485	545	3800	4200
545	605	3900	4300
605	-	4000	4400

(9) Name of Species : JHINGAN (TANNHA GRANDIS) …. JHI

SALAI (BIOSWELLIA SERETTA) ….. SAL

-	150	1500	1600
150	185	1700	1850

(10) Name of Species : KEEAS (GARUGA PINNATA) …. GAN.

-	150	2400	3100
150	185	2500	3200

(11) Sleepers of JAM, AXL., and other Hardwoods.

B.G.	275 cm x 250 mm x 130 mm -	Rs. 354/- per piece
M.G.	185 cm x 200 mm x 115 mm -	Rs. 163/- per piece
N.G.	150 cm x 180 mm x 155 mm -	Rs. 115/- per piece

SCHEDULE ‘ B’

DEPOT RATES FOR ROUND LOSS IN RUPEES PER CU. M.

NAME OF SPECIES :- SAL (SHOREA ROBUSTA) IS :- 1150-1976

ABREVIATED SYMBOL – SAL

Length Class in cm.		MID GIRTH CLASS IN CM.			
More than	upto	More than 60 and upto 90	More than 90 and upto 120	More than 120 and upto 150	More than 150
-	244	1700	2500	3050	3500
244	366	1800	2900	3500	4000
366	488	2050	3400	4000	4500
488	610	2200	3900	4500	4900
610	-	2700	4400	5000	5300

Name of Species : TEAK (SAGWAN) – TEETONA GRANDIS) …

Length Class in cm.		MID GIRTH CLASS IN CM.			
More than	upto	More than 60 and upto 90	More than 90 and upto 120	More than 120 and upto 150	More than 150
-	244	3200	4000	5600	6200

244	366	3450	5300	6200	7200
366	488	3650	5900	6800	8200
488	610	4000	6600	7700	8800
610	-	4800	7400	8700	9400

NAME OF SPECIES : BIJA (PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM)……. BIJ
GAMHAR (GMOLINA ARBOICA) ……..GAM

Length Class in cm.		MID GIRTH CLASS IN CM.			
More than	upto	More than 60 and upto 90	More than 90 and upto 120	More than 120 and upto 150	More than 150
-	244	2000	3000	3600	4000
244	366	2100	3300	4000	4700
366	488	2300	3700	4500	5100
488	610	2500	4200	5000	5600
610	-	2900	4700	5600	6100

NAME OF SPECIES : SISSOO (DALBARGIA SISSOO) …… SIS.

Length Class in cm.		MID GIRTH CLASS IN CM.			
More than	upto	More than 60 and upto 90	More than 90 and upto 120	More than 120 and upto 150	More than 150
-	244	1800	2500	3100	3500
244	366	2000	2000	3500	3900
366	488	2200	3100	3900	4800
488	610	2400	3400	4300	4700
610	-	2100	3900	4700	5000

NAME OF SPECIES : ASSAN (TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA) …… LAU
TOON (CEDRELA TOOANA) ….. TOO.
KARAM (ADINA CORDIFOLIA)… HAL.

-	244	1300	2000	2100	2300

244	366	1450	2100	2300	2500
366	488	1550	2200	2400	2700
488	610	1900	2500	2700	2900
610	-	2000	2000	3100	3200

NAME OF SPECIES : KAN (DRIDELIA SPP.) ……. KAS
SIRIS (ALBIZIA LEBBECK) …. KOK
ANJAM (DUGONIA PROCORA DALBORGIOLDES) … SAD.

-	244	1150	1750	1950	2300
244	366	1250	1950	2150	2400
366	488	1350	2050	2250	2600
488	610	1450	2400	2550	2700
610	-	1700	2700	2900	3000

NAME OF SPECIES : JAMUN (SYZYGIUM SPP.) ……. JAM.
DHAURA (ANOGEISSUE LATIFOLIA) ……. AXL.
OTHER HARDWOODS

Length Class in cm.		MID GIRTH CLASS IN CM.			
More than	upto	More than 60 and upto 90	More than 90 and upto 120	More than 120 and upto 150	More than 150
-	244	950	1400	1600	1800
244	366	1000	1600	1800	2100
366	488	1100	1800	2000	2300
488	610	1200	2000	2200	2500
610	-	1400	2200	2400	2700

NAME OF SPECIES : JHINGAN (LANNEA GRANDIA) …….. JHI.
SALAI (BOSWELLIA SORRATA) …….. SAA.

Length Class in cm.		MID GIRTH CLASS IN CM.			
More than	upto	More than 60 and upto 90	More than 90 and upto 120	More than 120 and upto 150	More than 150
-	244	800	1100	1300	1400
244	-	900	1200	1200	1700

-	244	900	1200	1200	1450
244	-	1100	1400	1400	1750

SCHEDULE – C
DEPOT RATES OF POLES : RATE PER PIECES IN RUPEES

Length Class in cm.		DIAMETER IN CMS	SAL/ASSAN	MISCELLANEOUS
More than	upto			
244	366	10.00	17.10	11.40
366	426	10.00	20.90	14.00
426	486	10.00	26.00	20.20
UPTO	244	12.5	21.00	14.00
		15.00	30.00	21.00
	8’	17.50	33.00	23.00
		20.00	35.00	25.00
		22.50	46.00	32.00
244	304	12.50	29.00	20.00
		15.00	32.00	22.00
8’	12’	17.50	46.00	32.00
		20.00	63.00	44.00
		22.50	80.00	57.00
304	364	12.50	33.00	23.00
		15.00	55.00	30.00
10’	12’	17.50	60.00	42.00
		20.00	80.00	57.00
		22.50	99.00	91.00
364	424	12.50	38.00	26.00
		15.00	75.00	53.00
		17.50	77.00	55.00
		20.00	99.00	70.00
		22.50	124.00	87.00
424	484	12.50	42.00	30.00
		15.00	77.00	55.00
14’	16’	17.50	81.00	57.00
		20.00	124.00	87.00

		22.50	151.00	106.00
404	544	12.50	53.00	36.00
		15.00	93.00	66.00
16’	18’	17.50	115.00	80.00
		20.00	150.00	206.00
		22.50	170.00	118.00
Length Class in cm.		DIAMETER IN CMS	SAL/ASSAN	MISCELLANEOUS
More than	upto			
544	604	12.5	101.00	70.00
		15.00	121.00	84.00
18’	20’	17.50	126.00	89.00
		20.00	170.00	110.00
		22.50	180.00	126.00
604	664	12.5	123.00	86.00
		15.00	120.00	90.00
20’	22’	17.50	145.00	102.00
		20.00	183.00	120.00
		22.50	240.00	174.00
664	704	12.5	145.00	103.00
		15.00	185.00	130.00
22’	24’	17.50	192.00	135.00
		20.00	198.00	140.00
		22.50	240.00	174.00
704	724	12.5	192.00	135.00
		15.00	233.00	150.00
24’	26’	17.50	215.00	166.00
		20.00	240.00	174.00
		22.50	273.00	187.00
724	844	12.5	213.00	150.00
		15.00	254.00	170.00
26’	28’	17.50	260.00	104.00
		20.00	273.00	187.00
		22.50	312.00	223.00
844	904	12.5	235.00	166.00

		15.00	247.00	174.00
28’	30’	17.50	273.00	187.00
		20.00	313.00	223.00
		22.50	362.00	255.00
904	964	12.5	248.00	174.00
		15.00	260.00	184.00
30’	32’	17.50	313.00	223.00
		20.00	362.00	255.00
		22.50	443.00	311.00

SCHEDULE ‘D’

FIREWOOD :- ALL SPECIES MIXED - Rs. 130/- PER CU. M.

SCHEDULE ‘E’

BAMBOO

SARHI	-	GIRTH BELOW 127 MM.	Rs 1.25 each
SARHI	-	GIRTH BETWEEN 127 TO 155 MM	Rs. 3.00 each
TERA	-	GIRTH BETWEEN 155 TO 190 MM	Rs. 4.00 each

CHARBANSA	…….	Rs. 5.50 each
PANCHBANSA	…….	Rs. 5.00 each
CHHABANSA	…….	Rs. 4.50 each

SCHEDULE ‘F’

CHARCOAL :

Name of State Trading Depot.	**Year of Manufacture 1985-86**	**1986-87**
CHIPADOHAR/BARWADIH/ BHANDARIA	Rs. 375/-per cu. m.	Rs. 440/- per cu. m.
GARHWA/BISHRAMPUR/ BHAWANTHPUR	Rs. 360/- per cu. m.	Rs. 440/- per cu. m. Rs. 396/- per cu.m.
CHANDWA/ RICHUGUTA	Rs. 368/- per cu. m.	Rs. 440/- per cu.m.
SENHA/ BISHUNPUR	Rs. 360/- per cu. m.	Rs. 415/- per cu. m.

CHARCOAL :

Name of State Trading Depot.	**Year of Manufacture 1985-86**	**1986-87**
CHAINPUR (GUMLA ST. DIV.)	Rs. 368/-per cu. m.	Rs. 425/- per cu. m.
MECLUSKIGANJ	Rs. 360/- per cu. m.	Rs. 425/- per cu. m.
PADMA / CHHATTARPUR	Rs. 360/- per cu. m.	Rs.
CHAINPUR	Rs. 360/- per cu. m.	Rs.

All rates indicated in the Schedule ‘A’ to ‘F’ are ex-central depots and are exclusive of all taxes. Taxes will be charged extra livable under law and rules. The above rates are applicable from August’1988 till revised.

PART – I

CHAPTER – IV

STAFF AND LABOUR SUPPLY

LABOUR

1.4.1 There is a gazette officer incharge of the Division with head quarters at Chaibasa assisted by one attached gazette officer. The executive, clerical and other staffs at present are as follows:-

LABOUR SUPPLY

1.4.2 Unskilled labour :- Unskilled labour is plentiful temporary labour scarcity is felt during the cultivation period sowing and planting in Afforestation area are also done in this period and labour supply in this critical period slows down.

At time, 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, the availability of labour is not a problem.

Skilled labourers like carpenters, mansons, sawers etc. are available locally in small numbers with the result that outside labourers also get enough work and employment in industries and mines.

Though the rates of daily wages of forest labour have recently been fixed at Rs. 17.85 for unskilled labour, higher rates offered also where in the industries and mines creates problems of labour supply, often the forest department too has to pay higher wages particularly during sowing and planting time to complete planting in time. Now nontribal labourers are imported from Songra Coilkera and also from the neighbouring district of Orissa.