

**REVISED FIRST WORKING PLAN FOR THE FORESTS OF
RANCHI WEST DIVISION**

Part I

Summary of facts on which proposals are based

CHAPTER – I

The tract dealt with

Name and Situation:

1. This Working Plan deals with the Reserved, Protected and few unclassed forest Ranchi, Palamu, Lohardaga and Gumla districts i.e. within the Civil Sub-division Ranchi sadar, Lohardaga, Latehar and Gumla.
2. (A) These forests spread in the following blocks as below:-

<u>District</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>Areas in Hectare</u>	<u>Forests</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
		Geographical		
Ranchi Mandar	23.907.81	1,198.10	All	All
	Burmu	45,305.84	15,935.27	All
	Chanho	27,085.62	7,156.69	All
Lohardaga	Kuru	26,767.76	5,003.78	All
	Kisko	29,382.40	15,660.45	Party
	Lohardaga	15,093.31	482.65	All
	Lohardaga			
	Mun	35.00	Nil	
	Sinha	31,022.95	11,175.94	All
	Bhandara	19,457.46	396.8	All
Gumla	Ghaghra	52,589.26	10,576.58	All
	Bishunpur	61,244.00	38,500.94	All except
Palamu	Chandwa	9,163.53	2,404.28	Only five
	Mahuadanr	3,144.18	1,640.95	Only three
	Total	3,44,162.05	1,10,132.44	

3. Except a few unclassed forests all the forests are notified forests under section of the Indian Forest Act. 1878 and under section 420, 29 and 38 of the Indian Forest Act. 1927 and are

demarcated. Reservation process of many forests declared under this section has not been completed yet, those do not include these recently were declared as protected forests.

- (a) 73 A/2 (b) 73 A/3 (c) 73 A/6
(d) 73 A/7 (e) 73 A/8 (f) 73 A/10
(g) 73 A/11 (h) 73 A/12 (i) 73 A/13
(j) 73 A/15 (k) 73 E/3 (l) 73 E/3

The Division is encompassed within 23° 40' N Longitude to 24° 43' N longitude and 84° 14' E latitude to 85° 16' latitude.

4. The Division comprises 239.05 sq. Km. of Reserved, 739.64 sq. Km. of Protected and 12.83 sq. Km. of unclassified forests aggregating to a total area of 978.75 sq. Km. Although the total area of the forest is 978.75 sq. km, the total land spread is as large as 3465.92 sq. km. (spread over 7616 villages) the percentage of forest area to land area works out to 28.24 only.

CONSTITUTION OF RANCHI WEST DIVISION:

5. The Division was created vide notification No. C/F 1(A)-14/64-398 R Dated 22.2.1965 and started functioning since 1.4.1965 with head quarters at Ranchi vide notification no. Gra-Bhuoni 7/90426 va. pa-dated 29.9.90 the Headquarter has been shifted to Lohardaga. From 2.2.91 it started functioning from Lohardaga.

BOUNDARIES

6. The Division is bounded by the forests of Latehar, Daltonganj South and Hazaribagh West division in the north and by the forests of Ranchi East and Gumla divisions in the south. In the east lies the Ranchi East Division while to the west lie the forests of Gumla Division and Palamau District.

CONFIGURATION OF THE GROUND :

7. The configuration of the ground varies considerably from place to place wards the west it is hilly and some of the hills are steep rising upto 3504' above Northern and Southern Zones are also hilly. The altitude varies from about 700' along the south-eastern border to 3504' on the north-western corner.
8. Plateau formation locally known 'Pat' is the most striking topographical feature of the tract and is found on almost all the hills in smaller or larger extent. Netarhat, Pakhar, Bagru, Kekrang,

Salaiya Dumarpat, Tuimu and Mandua part are the important parts of the tract and are in fact the seat of bauxite deposits on their fringes.

9. The country having the lowest altitude lies in thana Gumla along the valley of the South Koel and portions of Ghaghra Modhr. Along the river South Koel Lohardaga and Ghaghra thanas contain the low lands of the tract. The blocks which have the __est topography are Chanho, Bhandra, Mandar, Kuru and Lohardaga. Here in these thanas are found some of the badly eroded and severely affected land.

RIVER SYSTEM :-

10. The three principal river systems which drain these forests are the South Koel, the North Koel and the Damodar. These form three distinct catchments trifurcating the Division in South-East, West-North and North-East parts respectively. These Rivers systems are supported by various small rivers, rivulets and nalas. This Division is well drained forming wide alluvial soil. The flat land of the catchment of the river South Koel made up of deep alluvial soil is the largest supporter of the local population. The three systems described below constitute the total drainage of the Division.

THE SOUTH KOEL RIVER SYSTEM

RIVER SOUTH KOEL:-

11. Although this river originate near Lalgutua in Ranchi District outside Ranchi West Division, but drains its maximum area. It enters Mandar Block at Buski and flows west ward up to Bagha near Lohardaga. Then it takes South and further to South West turn draining Senha and Ghaghra blocks. It makes boundaries of Gumla and Ranchi West division for a few Kms and enters Gumla division for its forward journey. Surprisingly Subarnarekha and South Koel originate almost at the same place but they start their journey in opposite directions. The whole course of the river South Koel in Ranchi West Division is almost devoid of forests. Only some bare hills or scattered degraded forests can be seen while one journeys through its course. The bed is sandy. It acquires large volume of water during rain but later on the volume decreases rapidly to all dry during hot summer months of April and May. The main tributaries of the river Bundora Nala, Birgora Nala, Kandhni and Nandni Rivers, River Sankh and Anaria nadi. In this Division the area covered by this river is heavily populated on alluvial soil with advanced agricultural system. It also sustains a rich vegetable belt on the alluvial soul with almost flat surface.

RIVER NANDNI :-

12. This river originates near Chatti in Bhandra Block and takes the north-ward direction to meet the south Koel near Sinju. A dam on this river has been constructed in village Akasi in Bhandara Block in 1985 to irrigate the near-by fields. Some forests land were also submerged in this dam.

KNANDNI NADI :-

13. This has also originated near Chatti out of the divisional boundary. It almost flows parallel to Nandni to join South koel near Sarhaway.

ANARIA RIVER :-

14. It drains Southern part of this Division falling in Adar Range. It joins the River South Koel near Jhaljamira.

NORTH KOEL :-

15. The river North Koel originates in Gumla district and enters in Ranchi West division along Salami R.R. It drains the existing western part of the Division From Dardag upto Narasi it meets the western boundary of Ranchi West division with Daltonganj south Division. Its main tributaries are the river Fuljhar, the river Ghaghra and the river Chaupat.

RIVER FULJHAR :-

16. This is a small river which starts and completes its journey in this Division. It has highly eroded and rocky bed with a large number of nalas giving a shape of elongated flower.

RIVER GHAGHRA :-

17. This river drains the Western part of the Division. It originates from Serendag from a spring near Bhaisa Bathan and meets the river Koel. It has some highly eroded tributaries. It has also a 60 meters fall in Nindi forest.

River Chaupat :-

18. This river becomes Chaupat Nadi in Bandi forest after the confluence of the Kawa Nadi and the Narchinda Nala. It forms North west boundary with Latehar division

The Damodar River System.

River Damodar :-

19. Although this river originates in Ranchi West division at Chulhapani but enters immediately in Latehar forest division. Initially named as Deonand. It flows North-ward, East-ward in Latehar Forest Division and joins this Division in Siram forests where Chatti Nala meets it from South. It forms the northern most boundary of the division with Latehar and Hazaribagh West division. Its main tributaries are Chatti Nala and Sapahi Nala.

River Sapahi :-

20. River Sapahi drains North-East part of the Division. It starts and completes its journey in this very Division draining almost the whole Burmu Range in North to Ranchi Kuru road from Brambay to Kuru. This road almost divided the catchment area of the Damodar and South Koel.

Geology, Rock and Soil :-

21. The following description supplied by the Superintending Geologist, Technical Administration, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, regarding the geology and rock of Ranchi Forest Division is reproduced below :-

Geological note on Ranchi Forest Division.

Ranchi District :-

The rock formation of the Ranchi Forest Division in Toposheet Nos. 73A/6,10,11,14 and 73E/2.3 is as follows:

Recent Alluvium

Tertiary-Recent Laterite

Cretaceous to Eocene Deccan Trap Infra-Trappean Newer Deccanite
Lamprephyre

Hybrid rocks

Pegmatite, graphic granite, aplite quartz-Micapegmatite and quartz-tourmaline rock.

Archaeans Diorite

Granite and gneisses

Ultrabasic igneous

Metamorphic schists and phyllites.

22. **Archaeans :** The oldest geological formation is represented by the Dharwar sediments which include phyllited schists and quartz of varying dimension. The inclusions of mica schists are much more abundant than the phyllites and are seen to degrade into felsparitic schists, gneisses

inoection gneisses and hybrids. Muscovite and biotite are essential minerals in these rocks, while granite, kyanite, and sillimanite make their appearance in certain parts. Quartzite occurring interbedded with schists at places develop schistesity and pass into quartz schist. Occasionally the quartzites are highly micaceous.

23. Basic rocks crop out at innumerable places throughout the region, and have been generally altered to opidiorite, hornblende schist, amphibolite and in some places to even talo-schist. Ultrabasic rocks are also met with at places. The granitic rocks occurring in the region show wide variations from massive to highly gneissic type. Among the various modifications of the Chhotanagpur-granite, propyrite hornblende-granite-gneiss predominates. Gramulits biotite granite is after granitiferous. The streak handed and dark brown geneisses of the area are hybrid in origin. All graduation from leucocratic to melanocratic types are discernible in the massive granites. These two major systems of joints in the granites, dioritic crops out at many place in granitegneiss. These dioritic rocks occasionally contain inclusions of the older metamorphic rocks, and they have been intruded by granite veins. Numerous pegmatities are found throughout the area as veins and sheets cutting acre micaschists basic inclusions and gneisses. Towrma-linee-Quartz rock occurs as thin lenses in the geniss. Quite a large number of fairly thick and persistent veins of quartz also occur in the area. Also intrusive into the granite there is a remarkable group of basic igneous dykes, which have been called the Newar Dolerite. In places they have suffered metamorphism.

DECCAN TRAP AND INTER-TRAPPEANS :-

24. There is an exposure of gritty impure limestone at the base of the rim of the trap which encircles the laterite capped mount on the narrow ridge which connects Netarhat with the larger plateau to the south. The limestone forms bold scarps on both sides of the ridge similar to the laterite scraps of the area. The rock is usually pale pink in colour with rounded or oblong pieces of concrete limestone set in a calcareous gritty matrix. Occasionally there are black streaks of cherty or chalcedonic silica in the limestones showing the silicification. Except for the small boulder occurrence, trap is practically unknown in this area. Scattered boulders are found on the stopes of the hills but little is seen in site. The trap is dark, hard compact homogenous rock exhibiting an exudation concretionary structure best brought out by weathering. Anygdaleidal structure is observed in the altered trap.

Laterite :-

25. At many places laterite rest on the undecomposed gneiss with a sharp line of demarcation. Thin beds of gravelly laterite are occasionally found to be covering the gneisses on the lower plateau but basic rocks are invariably found associated with district sity occurrences of laterites. Selected lateritisation of the older metamorphic inclusions in the gneiss is occasionally observed don the lower plateau. Occasionally exposures of phyllite below the thin laterite capping of isolated group hillocks between buti (23 20' : 84 36') and Musmano Thankergaon (23 21' 84 45') suggest the lateritisation of phyllites.

26. **Economic Geology :**

Asbestos :-

Poor quality asbestos is reported to have been found near Itakeel (23 21' : 85 88').

Barytes :-

27. Barytes occur near Karamtoli (23 21') in granite gneiss.

Bauxite :-

28. The bauxite deposits are confined to the edge of the scraps bounding the laterite capped plateau in Ranchi district. Bauxite occurs in several places in this region. The deposits of bauxite on Bagrapat (23 29' : 84 36') are the most accessible. Other accessible areas are Khamarpat (23 36 : 84 41') pokhra pat (23 23' : 84 37') Banglapat (23 33' : 84 36') possibly the best deposits are on Bagru pat (23 36' : 84 36'). The other places where bauxite occurs are as follows.

Mandhua pat (23 35' : 84 38'), Dudhia pahar (23 36'), Garh pat (23 35'), Hahua pat (23 35' : 84 38'), Kelhari pahar (23 35' : 84 32'), Maidanpat (23 23' : 84 34'), Lalmatia pat (23 23' : 84 32'), Dudhua pat (23 25' : 84 32'), Manhe pat (23 34' : 84 32'), Bana pahar (23 24' : 84 31'), Bhulua pat (23 23' : 84 31'), Banjaripattoli area (23 30' : 84 30').

Clays:-

29. Bands of white and variegated clays are exposed almost in all the laterite capped isolated hillocks at Jamundipatili (23 21' : 84 41'). The best exposure of this type of clay are seen in Murpa (23 20' : 84 40'). Jalijamaria (23 21' : 84 42'). Bagru (23 20' : 84 36'). Dischamatix pat Gamharia (23 18' : 84 36'), Korage (23 18' : 84 39') and between Kandra (23 20' : 84 37') and Jamundipat toil (23 21' : 84 44'). China clay occurs at Ulter (23 27' : 84 08'), Led : 0 (23 37' : 84 09'). Dhawa toil (23 35' : 84 13'). Chirhu toil (23 13' : 84 34') hear Ray (23 30' : 84 05').

Road Metal :-

30. The hornblende granulites and calo-silicate rocks found within the accessible distances from the roads, are being used as road metal.

Lime Stone:-

31. Limestone occurs at Hosit-Bachrz, (Charghar watoli) Pundy Ray (23 40' : 85 03'). In the western or Dundu Ray section of the zone beds of calcareous schists become much more numerous. In the Babhna Hoyer-Khelari (23 38' : 85 40') Zone, the limestone can be traced, with few breaks in exposure, from Bahne to Khelari on a general east-west direction and westwards limestone becomes more massive and at the extreme western and at Khelari they are practically unbroken exposures of good quality limestone.

Climate:-

32. There are usually three climate seasons, viz-the cold weather, the hot weather, and the rains, corresponding to the months early November to about the middle of March, from middle of March to June and from end of June to end of September. October can be treated as a lean month between the rainy season and the cold.
33. The total monthly rainfall for rainguage stations at Mandar, Karu, Lohardaga, Ghaghara and Netarhat are recorded. These stations are situated in the proximity of the forests dealt with, although it is felt that the rain fall in the forest area is some what higher. The statement of rainfall at Lohardaga station is given below.
34. The humidity of the main forest tracts is far higher than the figures contained in the statement. Dew occurs in some locality until the end of April.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS

Months

Lohardaga

Rain fall in cms.

Jan

31.2

Feb

42.9

March	29.0
April	18.5
May	35.8
June	188.0
July	355.3
August	359.7
September	192.0
October	93.7
November	23.1
December	5.8
Total	1375.0

The average monthly humidity at 8.30 hrs and 17.30 hrs (maximum and minimum temp.) of the Ranchi station is which is nearest to the area is given below.

Months	Ranchi
Jan. Max.	23.1°
Min.	10.6°
Hum.	61/49
Feb. Max.	25.0°
Min.	12.6°
Hum.	55/42
Mar. Max.	30.6°
Min.	17.3°
Hum.	39/30
April Max.	35.3°
Min.	21.7°
Hum.	38/28
May Max.	37.2°

	Min.	24.0°
	Hum.	48/38
June	Max.	33.5°
	Min.	24.1°
	Hum.	68/65
July	Max.	29.1°
	Min.	22.9°
	Hum.	85/86
Aug.	Max.	28.5°
	Min.	22.6°
	Hum.	86/86
Sept.	Max.	29.0°
	Min.	22.9°
	Hum.	82/81
Oct.	Max.	28.3°
	Min.	18.9°
	Hum.	67/69
Nov.	Max.	25.3°
	Min.	13.8°
	Hum.	59/57
Dec.	Max.	22.9°
	Min.	10.3°
	Hum.	58/50
Avg.	Max.	29°
	Min.	18.4°
	Hum.	62/57

Ombothermic diagram

35. The ombothermic diagram of Lohardaga has been prepared. From this diagram it may be inferred that the area comes under dry deciduous climate.
36. As already mentioned, the principal rivers of these forests are North Koel, South Koel and Damodar or Deonad with their tributaries. Out of these only the North and South Koel, are perennial within the limits of Ranchi West Division. The water of these rivers is not at present used extensively for irrigation purpose. However, a great scope for agricultural development exists if these rivers are harnessed with all earnestness. There are a number of other rivulets, which dry up during summer and therefore are not of much use. Perennial springs are met here and there, occasionally, in the forest areas, which become a great source of water supply to satisfy the local requirements, where digging of well is not economical.

Statement of Boundaries

Distribution and Area:

37. The tract dealt with is spread over the following as below.

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Range</u>	<u>Legal Status</u>	<u>No. of Forests</u>	<u>Area in acres</u>	<u>Total area of the Range in acres</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1	Burmua	R.F.	2	2671.22	64773.04	Figure is basically based on demarcation register partially verified from the cadastral maps.
		P.F.	141	62074.06		
		Unclassed		27.76		
2	Lohardaga	R.F.	27	24903.37	67468.31	
		P.F.	96	41677.00		
		Unclassed	4	887.94		
3		R.F.	6	5084.33	45205.75	
		P.F.	79	40121.42		
		Unclassed		---		
4		R.F.	18	46520.49	73838.61	
		P.F.	47	27318.12		
		Unclassed		---		

Total	R.F.	53	79179.38
	P.F.	363	171190.60
	Unclassed		27.76

There is wide difference in forest areas given in the out going plans. R.F. & P.F. registers and demarcation Registers of the Division and cadastral maps. A detailed survey and thorough inquiry is needed for the actual figure to be arrived at.

ACQUIRED LAND

38. Many nonforest areas have been acquired for different forestry purposes like road constructions, building construction etc. Land of Dully FRH was purchased in 1952. Details about the acquired land is given in the appendix IC. These acquired lands have not been notified as forests under the Indian Forest Act. 1927 and may be treated as unclassified forests.

UNCLASSIFIED FORESTS :

39. Some lands which have not been notified under the Indian Forest Act 1927 but are in possession of the Forest Department having natural Sal Forest or Plantation are unclassified forests. The details of such forest lands are given in the Appendix I.D.

State of boundaries :

40. The artificial boundaries generally consisting of cleared lines 15'-20' wide with wooden pillars embedded in cairns of stones. Some of the demarcated forests have boundary marks of scurfed earthmounds. Aloes are being planted on either side of such boundary mark in the direction of the preceding and the following boundary points so that even the mound or cairns gets dismantled or the line overgrown, both the site of the boundary mark and the direction to the preceding or following points may be traced out through the live Aloes. In some of the forests earth mounds and cairns of stones have been replaced by stone or masonry posts.

Encroachment:

Encroachment in Ranchi West Division : - Encroachment in different forests of Ranchi West division are noted below which are mainly concerned with Lohardaga and Burmu Range. Encroachment has been made also in other forests which may be estimated proportional method.

Sl. No.	Name of the Forest	Thana	Thana no.	Area of forests.	Encroachment areas in Acre
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pesrar	Lor	35	2240.30	2.85
2.	Pakhar	Lor	104	6279.44	2.08
3.	Tisiya	Lor	114	563.89	0.49
4.	Kandra	Lor	167	166.85	10.49
5.	Akasi	Lor	232	300.03	3.84
6.	Kamati	Man	31	140.87	27.50
7.	Chaliao	Man	33	1103.01	7.61
8.	Mandar	Man	90	60.09	25.00
9.	Brambay	Man	100	163.62	8.93
10.	Besalong	Bur.	2	416.08	
11.	Konka	Bur.	8	879.08	2.15
12.	Nawadih	Bur.	4	1360.24	5.06
13.	Kedal	Bur.	11	810.30	1.85
14.	Khelri	Bur.	13	554.82	3.703.70
15.	Chaingara	Bur.	36	1704.60	19.24
16.	Salhan	Bur.	37	147.58	3.00
17.	Sidraul	Bur.	81	337.59	2.02
18.	Kandra Sili	Gha	3	427.48	3.15
19.	Lawadag	Gha	10	421.74	5.37
20.	Khamahar	Kur.	2	517.20	2.14
21.	Dhora	Kur.	4	1409.12	58.85
22.	Kundgara	Kur.	10	431.32	0.87
23.	Tara	Kur.	46	122.06	22.00
24.	Chirna	Kur.	73	187.36	9.00
Total				20,725.28	232.19

It is apparent from the above discussion that barely 1.12% or 2800 acre of the total area of the Ranchi West Division is lying under encroachment.

41. The above mentioned figure of encroachment is based upon the survey of the Govt. survey system prevalent in Ranchi West division and upon the cases of encroachments which are running in courts, The real encroachment is much more than this. The present Working Plan Officer while incharge of the Ranchi West division had found an encroachment of 120 acre in a single forest of Kekrang thana no. 13 C.C.L. had encroached about 300 acre of land and different lease holders of bauxite had encroached nearly 81.00 acre of land at that time. The marketing and demarcation of several forests had not been found correct. As the survey and repairing of pillars was not being done for several years. It is not possible to find out the real figure of encroachment. But it may be deduced that nearly 3% or 5600 acre of forest land is certainly lying under encroachment.
42. However in large number of cases the condition of the boundaries is not satisfactory and pillars at many places are either missing or are in deteriorating state Pillars have not been numbered serially in some of the places at other places the number of pillars as shown in the field do not tally with those shown on the maps.
43. The encroachment of the forest is also very common. Almost all forests of Mandar, Burmu, Kuru, many of Lohardaga and Adar heats have a large chunk under illegal occupation Neither a systematic data is available about the village wise encroached area nor boundary pillars of each forest have been checked by the Working Plan Staff but an estimate can be arrived from the records of the revisional survey done in 80.

These are as below.

S. No.	Name of Forest	Thana & Thana no.	Total area of forests	Total cases 1975 to 1992	Area involved No. of cases	Area in acre	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arra.	Man 18	715.65	4	1	1.40	
2.	Piragutu	Burmu 62	791.07	3	-	-	
3.	Lapra	Burmu 1	1009.90	5	3	2.70	
4.	Nindra	Bal 315	425.98	5	3	31.85	
5.	Brambe	Man 100	163.62	1	1	--	
6.	Sarle	Burmu 22	1334.43	1	1	--	

7.	Bundu	Burmu	19	126.30	2	1	0.15
8.	Hutup	Burmu	12	603.99	9	5	16.45
9.	Sisai	Man	71	86.86	1	-	-
10.	Dulli	Burmu	10	1271.34	3	-	-
11.	Karkatta	Burmu	6	476.72	3	-	-
12.	Chalio	Man	33	1103.93	4	3	6.33
13.	Hurhu	Burmu	9	1340.93	2	2	22.23
14.	Salhan	Burmu	37	147.58	5	3	15.47
15.	Mayaput	Burmu	7	716.33	4	2	4.15
16.	Churi	Burmu	16	2752.32	4	3	159.45
17.	Narma	Bis	38	2526.98	4	3	8.29
18.	Bagru	Loh	99	733.75	1	1	9.20
19.	Ulatu	Burmu	24	174.00	4	3	2.44
20.	Kaimbo	Man	82	44.40	1	--	--
21.	Chaupi	Loh	98	574.03	2	1	0.50
22.	Harra	Man	37	214.31	4	1	2.70
23.	Chama	Man	21	2233.76	29	5	37.19
24.	Hoyer	Burmu	17	683.09	29	5	--
25.	Kedal	Burmu	11	810.30	10	5	10.32
26.	Ramdaga	Man	20	583.50	5	2	1.80
27.	Hesalong	Burmu	2	416.08	4	3	3.47
28.	Murupiri	Burmu	50	1115.56	6	4	43.56
29.	Korge	Loh	97	1495.90	3	2	8.22
30.	Korambe	Burmu	51	700.44	2	--	--
31.	Babhane	Burmu	20	368.30	9	2	1.60
32.	Hendag	Burmu	62				

From the above figures it comes out that a large chunk of forests are under illegal occupation.

44. Except for the forests previously managed under Sec. 38 of the Indian Forest Act. Government unclassified forests and Government reserved forests, the rest of the forests were originally declared private protected forests under the provision of sec. 30 of Bihar Private Forests Act 1974, to enable the Government to take effective step against destruction with the advent of the Land Reforms Act 1950, all these private protected forests were vested in Government. Initially these

were constituted Protected Forests under chapter IV of Indian Forest Act, 1927, subject to the existing rights and privileges. Later on settlement officers were appointed to argue the rights and concessions of the local population. The process for all the villages have been completed and the records are deposited in Deputy Commissioner Ranchi's record room. Details of the area dealt with in this plan together with reference to the notifications are given in the Appendix – I.

RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS

45. Excepting a few forests like the Government owned R. Fs and Malik-Rakhats all the forests are burdened with rights. These rights included the right to major and minor forest produce and grazing. The only restrictions are that the forest produce taken free of cost by the right holders shall be for bonafide domestic or agricultural purposes only and not for sale barter or transfer of any kind. The rights have to be according to the working plan prescriptions. Forest settlement proceedings have been completed in respect of all the protected forests. Rights continue to be exercised according to the entries in Khatian part II Specific orders of Government allow non-right-holders also to remove head loads of firewood free other rights are generally allowed only to the villagers resident in the village.
46. Only 13 species of trees in protected Forests have been reserved in this Division. The notification no. 3589 for dated 17th July 1894 regarding Reservation of trees and prohibitions under section 30 of the Indian Forest Act. 1927 have been given in the Appendix -4A.
47. Rules framed by the State Government under section 32 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 vide notification no. 4936 R F-112 dated 20.8.1917 for protected forests of Chhotanagpur in given in the Appendix ...4B.
48. The State Government framed the Bihar Government Reserved Forest grazing Rules, 1939 for issuance of grazing in Reserved Forests has been given in appendix.
49. The Government's right vis-à-vis villager's rights and concessions and process to meet them have been described in the above rules. Both records of right in khatian part –II of the village and there rules must be consulted before deciding the concerned policy in the working plan.

