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NEW DELHI THURSDAY JUNE 15 2000

Now MCC becomes saviour of wildlife

Anil Panicker
Hazaribagh, June 14

TIGERS, CHEETALS, elephants, wild boars, peacocks and other four-legged species that are periodically targeted by wildlife poachers in the badlands of Chottanagpur have now found a new and unexpected saviour — the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC).

Alarmed by rampant poaching of these protected and rare animals, the ultra left wing group has finally decided to take up cudgels on behalf of these wild animals, whose numbers are dwindling faster than the dodo.

The first to receive a bitter taste of the MCC medicine are the unscrupulous poachers that have made the world famous Lavalong Sanctuary almost their second home.

Every year about two scores of poachers make a beeline at this sanctuary which is nestled atop a hilly terrain in Lavalong block, 30 km from the Chatra district headquarters.

Spread over a sprawling 207 acres of dense deciduous forests, the sanctuary is home of some of the rare species. Among its chief attractions are spotted deer, wild boars, huge pachyderms, dancing peacocks, hyena and sambhars.

The sanctuary was notified on August 7, 1978 and is rated as one of the top three among the 22 wildlife sanctuaries in Bihar.

During the last census in 1993, it had an impressive count of 1,023 wild animals. Among them were one tiger, five leopards, 68 sambhars, 662 spotted deers, 199 barking deers, 76 wild boars, 69 peacocks, one wild deer and three hyena.

Forest officials admitted that the population of peacocks, wild boars, barking deers and sambhars have gone down.

Records available with the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Chatra (South), Mr Santosh Tiwari, reveal that over the last five years the number of these beautiful species are depreciating at an alarming pace.

Today the sambhar population has come down to 61, eight less than the previous seven-year-old figure. Similarly, dancing peacocks that were the glory of this once much frequented sanctuary have lessened to a paltry 10 from 69. Similar is the sorry tale of barking deers who hardly number 144 today. And for the magnificent tiger, a forest guard says, "For the last three years not a single tiger has been sighted."

"Animals become extinct for various reasons, not the least large scale poaching and drastic upheavals in the food chain environment of the specified region in which they are located," avers Divisional Forest Officer (West), Hazaribagh Circle, Mr E.S.H. Kazmee, who is in charge of the world famous Hazaribagh Sanctuary.

Alarmed by this rapid decline, the

Naxais have jumped onto the "animal bachao-jungle banao" bandwagon and have decided to come down heavily on the wildlife mafia.

Keeping up with their theory of vigilante justice, the ultras have issued a diktat warning those involved in illegal hunting and sale of wild animals of dire consequences.

The threat of the MCC comes in three powerful doses. First time offenders will be caught and brought before an MCC Jan Adalat, where they will be severely thrashed. The guilty will be released only by signing a bond and payment of a hefty fine.

An indicator of the seriousness with which the MCC has taken up this issue can be gauged from the fact that the second time offenders will not be shown any mercy. They will be shot dead.

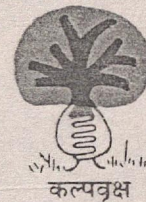
The MCC is planning to impose this ruling in other areas of their influence like the Betla National Park, Mahuadand Wolf Sanctuary and the Palamau and Hazaribagh Sanctuaries that together encompass more than 1,500 square km of protected forest land.

Giving a backhanded compliment to the MCC for this 'bold' measure the Hazaribagh Circle Conservator of Forests, Mr Dharendra Kumar, says, "It is a positive sign and thanks to the MCC, hunters have become the hunted while the wild animals roam undisturbed in the sylvan surroundings."

August 25, 2000

Shri T. R. Baalu,
Minister of Environment & Forests,
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110003.

KALPAVRIKSH



Environmental
Action Group

Sub: Proposed Railway and Highway projects through the Hazaribagh sanctuary, Bihar

Dear Shri Baalu,

We are deeply concerned to hear of the proposed development projects through the Hazaribagh sanctuary, Bihar. This 182.23 sq. km. sanctuary is one of the state's oldest (1954) and amongst its most well-known protected areas. These sal-dominated forests are home to a variety of wildlife and form a part of vital elephant and tiger corridors. The proposed 4-laning of the Hazaribagh - Barhi stretch of National Highway No. 33 which runs through the sanctuary, alongwith the stretch of the proposed Koderma - Hazaribagh railway link which will run parallel to the highway, will cause great damage to the sanctuary. Both these projects in tandem will effectively cut the sanctuary into two separate sections, making animal movements between these very difficult. The increased infrastructure and the associated traffic (both rail and road) will destroy the sanctity of the protected area.

As you are aware, India's protected area network conserves a considerable portion of its rich biodiversity and is crucial to our long-term ecological security. These areas should under all circumstances be kept free of such "development" which is detrimental to their long-term survival.

We express our strong opposition to either carry out the 4-laning of the highway or build the railwayline through the sanctuary. We hope that your Ministry will oppose these projects and thereby show its commitment to biodiversity conservation through our protected area network.

Looking forward to prompt and appropriate action on this issue.

Thanking you,
Sincerely,

Neeraj Vagholikar

sd/-
on behalf of :

Thomas Mathew, President, South Asian Conservation Foundation
Bittu Sahgal, Ashish Fernandes, Sanctuary Magazine
(P.T.O.)

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Dr. Ravi Chellam, Wildlife biologist
Mamta Sahgal, Environmental researcher
Sharan Saxena
Vivek Tiwari
Nivedhita Menon
Venkat Nagesh
Ameen Ahmed

cc:

- 1) Ms Mamata Banerjee, Minister of Railways
- 2) Shri Rajnath Singh, Minister of Surface Transport
- 3) Shri Yashwant Sinha, Minister of Finance
- 4) Shri Jaswant Singh, Chairman, Task Force on Infrastructure
- 5) Shri S.C. Sharma, Additional IGF (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment & Forests
- 6) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Bihar
- 7) Chief Wildlife Warden, Bihar
- 8) DFO (West), Hazaribagh

PAV33

From: buluimam <buluimam@pte.vsnl.net.in>
10th August 2001, Hazaribagh

Dear Friends,

As per the report from Finance Ministers office the proposed Hazaribagh-Koderma railway to have been built through the Hazaribagh National Park has now been scrapped for environmental grounds. I am to thank each of you and your organizations for your solidarity and support and unstinting help in protesting to the ministry.

The present alignment has been made from Koderma to Bagoder and Bishungarh. From Bishungarh it has a direct 30km distance to the main line at Gomia-Ranchi Road-Rangarh-Ranchi. If they insist on bringing the line through the Tatijharia Jungle east of Hazaribagh on the Konar Watershed then again I will mount a protest !

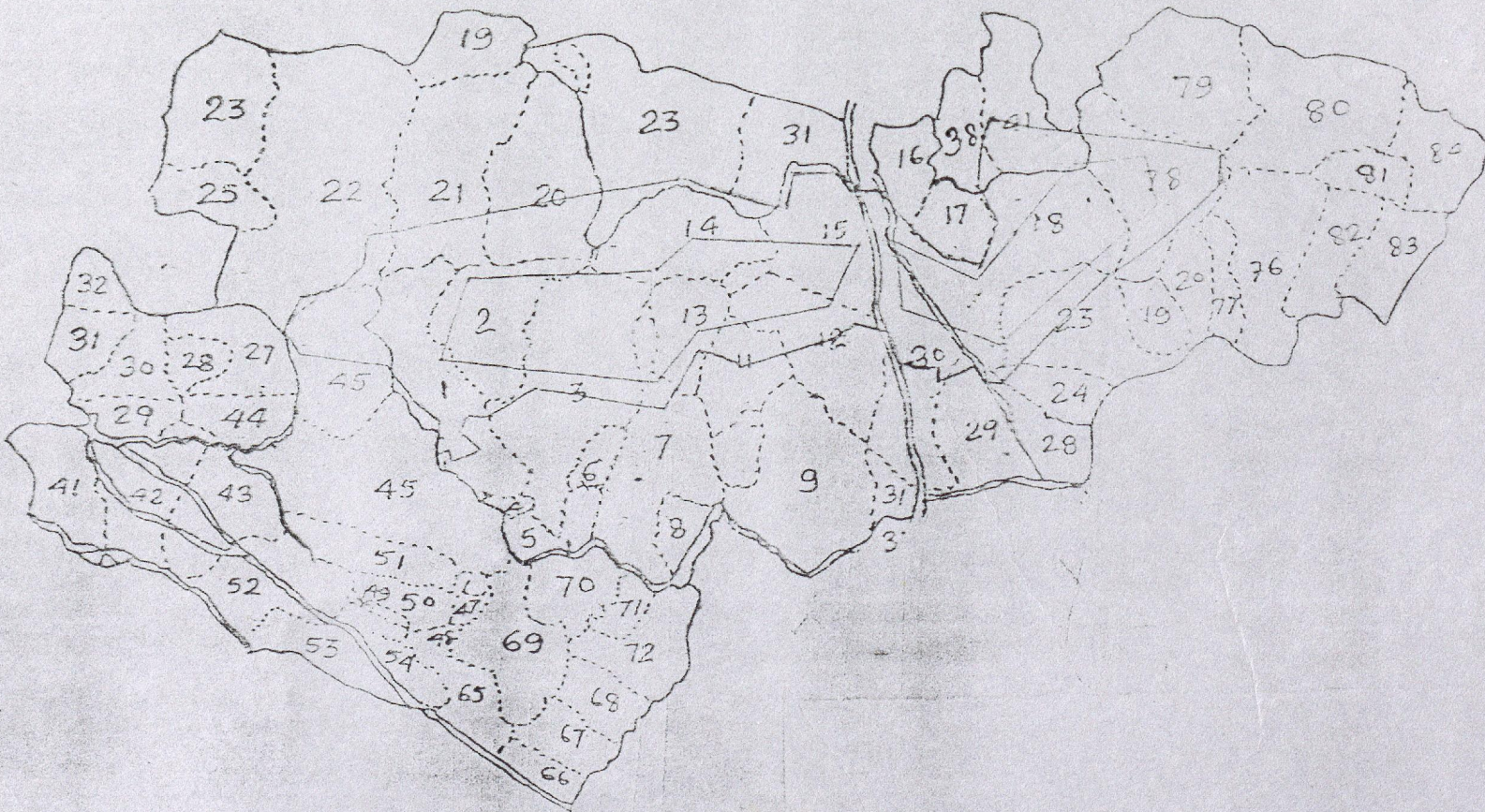
Any way, the main battle has been won for the time being and I share the good news with great anticipation.

Bulu Imam

MAP OF S HAZARIBAGH SANCTUARY

SCALE 1 INCH = 2 MILE

AREA - 186.23 SQ. KM.



SANCTURIES
OF
HAZARIBAG CIRCLE



Department of Forest
AND
Environment
GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR.

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, PATNA.



— WELCOME TO —

Honorable Minister,
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests.

Members of W. A. Committee
AND
Our Beloved Senior Officers.

|||

B. D. SINGH, I. F. S.
CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
HAZARIBAG CIRCLE.

SANCTUARIES OF HAZARIBAGH CIRCLE

HZARIBAGH SANCTUARY

KODERMA SANCTUARY

TOPCHANGI SANCTUARY

PARASNATH SANCTUARY

LOWALONG SANCTUARY

HAZARIBAGH SANCTUARY

CONTENTS

BACKGROUND HISTORY

LOCATION AND AREA

FLORA AND FAUNA

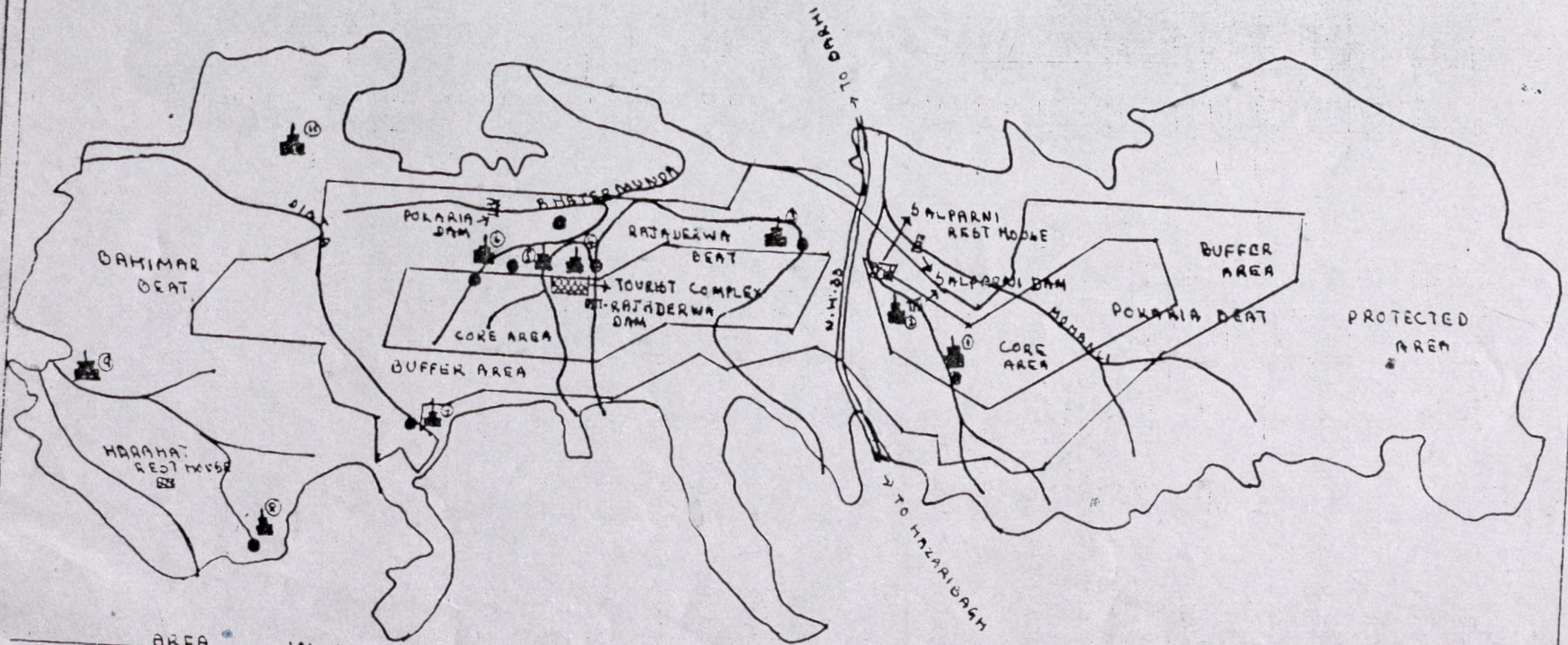
ADMINISTRATION

TOURISM

PROBLEMS OF THE SANCTUARY

APPROVED WORK PROGRAMME 1992--93

MAP OF HAZARIBAGH SANCTUARY



AREA	IN HA.
CORE AREA	3786.08
BUFFER AREA	5403.46
PROTECTED AREA	9133.46
TOTAL AREA	18322.92

REFERENCES	
RIVER	
ROAD	
WATER HOLE	
WATCHTOWER	

BACKGROUND HISTORY

THE WHOLE AREA OF THE SANCTUARY WAS UNDER THE CONTROL OF RAJA OF RAMGARH PRIOR TO THE TAKING OVER OF THE ZAMINDARI FORESTS DURING 1946-47 UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BIHAR PRIVATE FOREST ACT 1946. THE WILD LIFE RESERVE OF RAMGARH ESTATE, MEANT FOR ROYAL SHOOTING FOR SPORT AND ENTERTAINMENT PURPOSE. THE OWNERSHIP OF THE FORESTS REMAINED WITH THE EX-LANDLORDS TILL 1951-52. DURING 1952-53 THE STATE GOVERNMENT TOOK OVER THE PROPRIETARY RIGHTS OF THESE FORESTS UNDER BIHAR LAND REFORMS ACT 1950. SUBSEQUENTLY THESE FORESTS WERE NOTIFIED AS PROTECTED FORESTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN FOREST CONSERVATION ACT 1927.

NEARLY 33% OF THE TOTAL PARK AREA WAS KEPT RESERVED FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANIMALS TO BE USED FOR SHOOTING BY THE RAJ-FAMILY. THE RESERVED BLOCK OF FOREST ARE CALLED EX-R.F., THE LEGAL STATUS OF WHICH IS THE SAME AS THAT OF THE PROTECTED FORESTS EXCEPT THAT OF THE RIGHTS WERE NOT ADMITTED. IN THE REST OF AREA THE LANDLORD USED TO SETTLE LANDS FOR CULTIVATION ON NAMINAL CHARGES AND ALSO USED TO SELL FOREST PRODUCE WHENEVER THEY WANTED MONEY. A FEW VILLAGES HAVE SPRUNG UP AS A RESULT OF SUCH SETTLEMENT DEEP INSIDE THE FOREST. IN ADDITION TO THE MALTREATMENT OF THE FOREST IN THE PAST, RUTHLESS DESTRUCTION OF FLORA AND FAUNA WAS DONE BY THE LOCAL PEOPLE DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD OF TAKING OVER OF THE OWNERSHIP FROM THE LANDLORDS BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

THE PRIMARY FOOTING FOR WELL DESERVED SANTUARY WAS LAID DOWN IN THE YEAR 1954-55 VIDE REVENUE DEPARTMENT LETTER NO. C/F-704/54-1896 DATED 7.8.1954. AFTER THE ENACTMENT OF W.L.P. ACT 1972, THE FOREST DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR, VIDE NOTIFICATION NO. 955/56 DATED 24.5.76 CONSTUTED THE AREA AS WILD LIFE SANCUARY.

LOCATION

THE SANCTUARY IS LOCATED IN THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT. IT FALLS BETWEEN 85°13' TO 85°20' EAST LONGITUDE AND 20°40' TO 24°88' NORTH LATITUDE. THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO.33 CUTS THROUGH BETWEEN 17th AND 22nd K.M. POST (ZERO MILE START FROM BARHI) THE MAIN ENTRANCE POKARIA GATE IS ALMOST EQUIDISTANT i.e. 20 K.M FROM HAZARIBAGH AND BARHI. OTHER ENTRANCES, SIJUA GATE AND BAHIMAR GATE BOTH ARE 15 K.M. FROM HAZARIBAGH TOWN. THE SANCTUARY EXTENDS FROM VILLAGES DANTIKALAN AND GARDHI OF NORTH TO VILLAGES JALIMA AND HADARI OF SOUTH, AND VILLAGES EDLA AND LAHKN OF EAST TO VILLAGES TANRI AND MARPA OF WEST.

AREA

TOTAL AREA - - - - -	:	183.23 sq.K.M.
TOTAL EX.R.F. AREA - - - - -	:	5403.46 ha.
EX.R.F. AREA UNDER CORE - - - - -	:	3063.13 ha.
EX.R.F. AREA UNDER BUFFER - - - - -	:	2108.94 ha.
EX.R.F. AREA UNDER PROTECTION - - - - -	:	231.39 ha.
TOTAL P.F. AREA - - - - -	:	12918.66ha.
P.F. AREA UNDER BUFFER - - - - -	:	640.18 ha.
P.F. AREA UNDER CORE - - - - -	:	722.95 ha.
P.F. AREA UNDER PROTECTION - - - - -	:	6802.91 ha.
TOTAL CORE AREA - - - - -	:	3786.08 ha.
TOTAL BUFFER AREA - - - - -	:	872.07 ha.
TOTAL PROTECTED AREA - - - - -	:	2108.94 ha.

ADMINISTRATION

RANGE OFFICER OF FORESTS : 1
 FORESTERS : 3
 FOREST GAURDS : 22
 ANTI-POACHING SQUAD
 FOREST GAURDS : 5
 BUNGLOW CHOWKIDARS : 4
 KHANSAMA : 2
 PEONS : 2

BEATS	SUB-BEATS	VILLAGES IN THE SUB-BEAT
BAHIMAR	BAHIMAR	BAHIMAR, KHURD, SARUGARUKALAN, PICHRI, GOSSAI, KUMHYATANR, BAIRGARA, ASDHIR, LUPUNG, JALIMA.
	HARAHAD	LAKHNOO, HATKONA, HARAHAD.
	EDLA	BAIJA, BOROGARA, URIDIRI, KHARIKA, EDLA.
	GURUDHI	SAKARJA, DUMRI, NACHLE, GURUDHI
	DANR	DANR, RAHEA, KOLHADI.
RAJADERWA	DANTO	KHURD, KUD, DANTO KALAN.
	BALIA	BALIA, HOREA, RAIBAR.
	DONAI	KAILE, DONAIKALA.
	NAWADHI	DUMRI, CHAMBA NAGAR NAWADHI.
	TILRA	TILRA, BHUSWA, GURUHUWA, FULDHA, SULMI.
POKHARIA	DANGI	DUMRAUN, DANGI, SIJUWA.
	RAJGHAT WEST	RAJGHAT, PARASI, HADARI.
	RAJGHAT EAST	PARI, DURI.
	BARKA	HASAL, MANAI, BARKA KALAN, KHUDRA.
	KALADHWAR	SAELKALAN, PURNAPANI, KALADWAR, MURPA
	GARDHI	DARIGHACHAR, GARDHI.
	PANDARA	PANDRA, LOTWA, TILLIR, BUDNU.
	POKHARTA	POKHARIA, JIHU.

PROBLEMS OF THE SANCTUARY

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

PROBLEM.1.RIGHTS ON COUPS.

THE PROTECTED ZONE IS OVERBURDENED WITH RIGHT HOLDER COUPS.THEY ARE LAID OUT ANNUALLY.TOTAL AREA UNDER COUP OPERATION IS 7071.81ha.ON THIRTY YEARS ROTATION 117.31ha.,87.62ha.,ARE LAID OUT IN THIS CUURENT YEAR BAD EFFECTS OF RIGHT HOLDER COUPS ARE A.TOTAL DES- TRUCTION OF FLORA B.HEAVY DEPLETION OF SOIL BY ERO- SION. C.ANIMALS HABITAT COVER REDUCED AND ANIMALS ARE CHASED OUT.ENTIRE ECOLOGY IS DISTURBED,IT TAKES VERY LONG TIME FOR RECOVERY.

PROBLEM.2.COMPETITION OF DOMESTIC CATTLE.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT TOTAL OF 17300 CATTLE AND 6600 GOATS GRAZE THE AREA EVERYDAY.THESE CATELE GRAZEOUT MAJOR PART OF FODDER AVAILABLE IN THE PARK AND LEAVING WILD ANIMALS TO PERIL.LARGE SCALE CATTLE MOVEMENT ACCELERATE SOIL EROSION.PRESENCE OF GRZIER AND CATTLE DISTURB HABITS OF WILD ANIM LS.ACTS AS BARRIER FOR THE INCREASE OF WILD LIFE POPULATION.

PROBLEM.3.HUMAN INFLUENCE.

THERE ARE 95 VILLAGES IN AND ARROUND THE PARK.THE PEOPLE OF THESE VILLAGES DEPEND MOSTLY FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF FIREWOOD AND TIMBER FOR AGRICULTRE AND HOUSE CCNSTRUCTING.THIS RESULTS IN RAPID DIS- APPEARENCE OF FORESTS,AND DRASTIC POACHING AND KILL- ING OF WILD ANIMALS.AGGRAVATES ENCROCHMENTS.

- 1.OPENING OF STATE TRADING DEPTOS IN STRTEGIC PLACES SUPPLY OF FUELWOOD ANDSMALL TIMBER AT SUBSTDAISED RATE.
- 2.FREE DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD OBTAINED FROM COUPS LAID OUT ELSEWHERE.
- 3.GIVING ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF ENERGY?FIRE EFFICENT CHULLAHS. EFFORTS ARE UNDERWAY.

- 1.TOTAL BAN ON DOMESTIC ANIMAL GRAZING IN CORE AREA.
- 2.ALLOWING WITH CONDITIONS OF STALL FEEDING AND ROTATIONAL GRAZING ONLY IN PROTECTED AREA.
- 3.REDUCING CATTLE NUMBER BY SUPPLY OF HIGH BREED CATTLE WITH STRAY ONES.

- 1.RESETTLEMENT OF PEOPLE FROM CORE AND BUFFER ZONE.
 - 2.ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT.
 - 3.FORMATION OF VILLAGE PROTECTION SAMITHIS.
 - 4.AWERNESS CREATION TO SAVE FLORA AND FAUNA.
 - 5.RESTRICTED ENTRY IN SENSITIVE AREAS.
- # ALTERNATE REVENUE SOURCE WITHLANTANA TOKARY MAKING.

* PROBLEM. 4. LANTANA WEEDS. *

* WHEREVER THE PLANT COVER DESTROYED; EITHER BY CATTLE, *
* OR BY HUMAN INFLUENCE, LANTANA BUUSES OCCUPY THE GAPS *
* INSTANTLY. THIS IS MOST DISLIKED PLANT IN THE WILD *
* LIFE HABITAT, BECAUSE OF TIS THORNY NATURE AND AROMAT *
* IC STEROIDS IT DOES'T ALLOW ANIMALS TO BE WITH. LAN- *
* TANA IS VERY VIRULANT SPS. ONCE IT ESTABLISE IN A *
* PLACE IT SUPPRESS NATIVE PLANTS. MORE THAN 60% OF *
* BEHIMAR BEAT IS OCCUPIED WITH THIS WEEDS. THIS IS A *
* MAJOR CONTROLLIGN FACTOR FOR WILD LIFE EXPANSION. *

* PROBLEM. 5 . SOIL EROSION. *

* SOIL IN THIS PARK IS VERY LOOSE AND FREGILE. LEAVING *
* FEW PLACES OF ALLUVIAL SOIL, MOST OF THE PLACES HAVE *
* MURRAM MIXED WITH BEBBLES AND SAND. SUCH IS THE RIGID *
* NESS OF THE SOIL EVEN WITH SMALL RAIN MASSIVE EROSION *
* TAKES PLACE. THIS RESULTS IN SILTATION OF PONDS, WATER *
* HOLES, AND LOWER LANDS; DGRADATION OF VEGETATION; CRE- *
* ATION OF VOIDS AND TRNSFORMATION OF LAND PATTERN. *
* ALMOST ALL RIVER BEDS AND LOWLANDS ARE AFFECTED WITH *
* THIS PÖBLEM. *

* PROBLEM6 6 . POACHING AND TRAPPING. *

* THE AREA WAS PROTECTED FOR KILLING OF ANIMALS SINCE *
* ITS CERATION IN 1954. PRIOR TO THE TRANSFER FÖRESTS *
* INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTING WAS DONE AS IS HEARD FROM THE *
* PEOPLE. INSTANCE OF KILLING IS NOW A REDUCED FACTOR *
* LOCAL PEOPLE INDULGE ONLY IN FESTIVE OCCATIONS. *

- * 1. ERADIDATION OF LANTANA BY UPROOTING THEM AND *
* COTINUOS CONTROL BURNING OF INFECTED AREA. *
- * 2. INTENSIVE AFFORESTATION WITHEFAST GROWING SPS. *
- * 3. PROPER SILVICULTURE OPERATION TO ENCOURGE NATIVE *
* SPS. *
- * 4. THE PROGRAMME OF TOKARY MAKING WITH LANTANA *
* IS ALREADY IN OFFING, WITH WHICH THERE IS A CHANCE *
* THAT IT WILL BE CONTROLLED EFFECTIVELY. *
- * 5. USAGE OF MODERN WEEDISIDE LIKE 2-4-D. *

- * 1. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPER SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS: *
* SUCH AS CHECK DAMS, COTOUR TRENCHES, DIVERSION *
* CHANNALS, SOIL FIXING, MULCHING, AND REBUILDIGN OF *
* CONSERVATION STRUCTURES, AND DESILTATION OF PONDS *
* AND WATER HOLES. *

* IN THE CURRENT YEAR BUDGET THERE IS PROVISION OF *
* SOIL CONSERVATION MESURES. *

* POPULATION ESTIMATE CARRIED BY PEELET GROUP COUNT *
* SAMBHAR: 1866, CHITAL: 323, BARKING DEER: 410, WILD BÖRE *
* 2431, INTHE YEAR 1974. AFTERWARDS ESTIMATE WAS *
* CARRIED OTU TILL 1989. SHOWING DECREASING TREND. *
* ANTI POACHING SQUAD HAS BEEN FORMED. REGULAR *

WORK PLAN AND EXPENDITURE - 1992-93 .

I. ENCLOSING OF THE AREA.

SL. NO.	NATURE OF WORK	SIZE AND NUMBER OF WORK.	UNIT COST.	TOTAL COST.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CHAIN LICK FENCE WIRE	45cm.	RS. 85/-	Rs. 3,62,500.00
2.	ANGLE IRON 12" LENGTH	1200nos.	Rs. 65/-	Rs. 78,000.00
3.	IRON STIPULES & NAILES	30KG.	Rs. 40/-	Rs. 1,200.00
4.	CONCRETE FIX FOR IRON ANGLE.	-	-	Rs. 10,000.00
5.	SOIL WORK & LABOUR	-	-	Rs. 10,000.00

II. RECONSTRUCTION OF POND AND RESERVOIR.

1.	DESILTING OF POND	-	-	Rs. 40,000.00
2.	REPAIR OF OVER FLOW OUTLET IN POND(SLUICE GATE)	-	-	Rs. 15,000.00
3.	CONSTRUCTION OF 4' BENCH WELL AROUND POND.	-	-	Rs. 30,000.00
4.	CLEANING & SOIL PACKING ALONG THE BANKS LEDD TO RESERVOIR.	-	-	Rs. 12,000.00
5.	PURCHASE OF TWO PLASTIC BOATE.	-	-	Rs. 20,000.00

III. NEW WATER HOLES & SALT LICKS.

1.	CONSTRUCTION OF 20WATER HOLES.	-	Rs 600/-	Rs. 12,000.00
2.	30 SALT LICKS	-	Rs 100/-	Rs. 3,000.00
3.	PURCHASE OF WATER PUMP & IRON PIPES, HOSE PIPE ETC.	-	-	Rs. 25,000.00

IV. SOIL CONSERVATION.

1.	CONSTRUCTION OF MASONARY CHACK DAMS.	40 NOS.	6000	Rs. 2,40,000.00
2.	EARTHEN CHECK DAMS	48NOS.	2000	Rs. 96,000.00
3.	RUBBLE CHECK DAMS	100NOS.	800	Rs. 80,000.00
4.	GULLY PLUGS	70 NOS.	500	Rs. 35,000.00
5.	CONTOUR TRENCHES	-	-	Rs. 40,000.00

V. ELECTRIFICATION.

1.	PURCHASE OF 5KV. GENERATOR	2 NOS.	25000/-	Rs. 50,000.00
2.	ELECTRIFICATION OF TOURISM COMPLEX.	-	-	Rs. 25,000.00

				Rs. 11,40,000.00

KODARMA SANCTUARY

CONTENTS

BACKGROUND HISTORY

LOCATION AND AREA

FLORA AND FAUNA

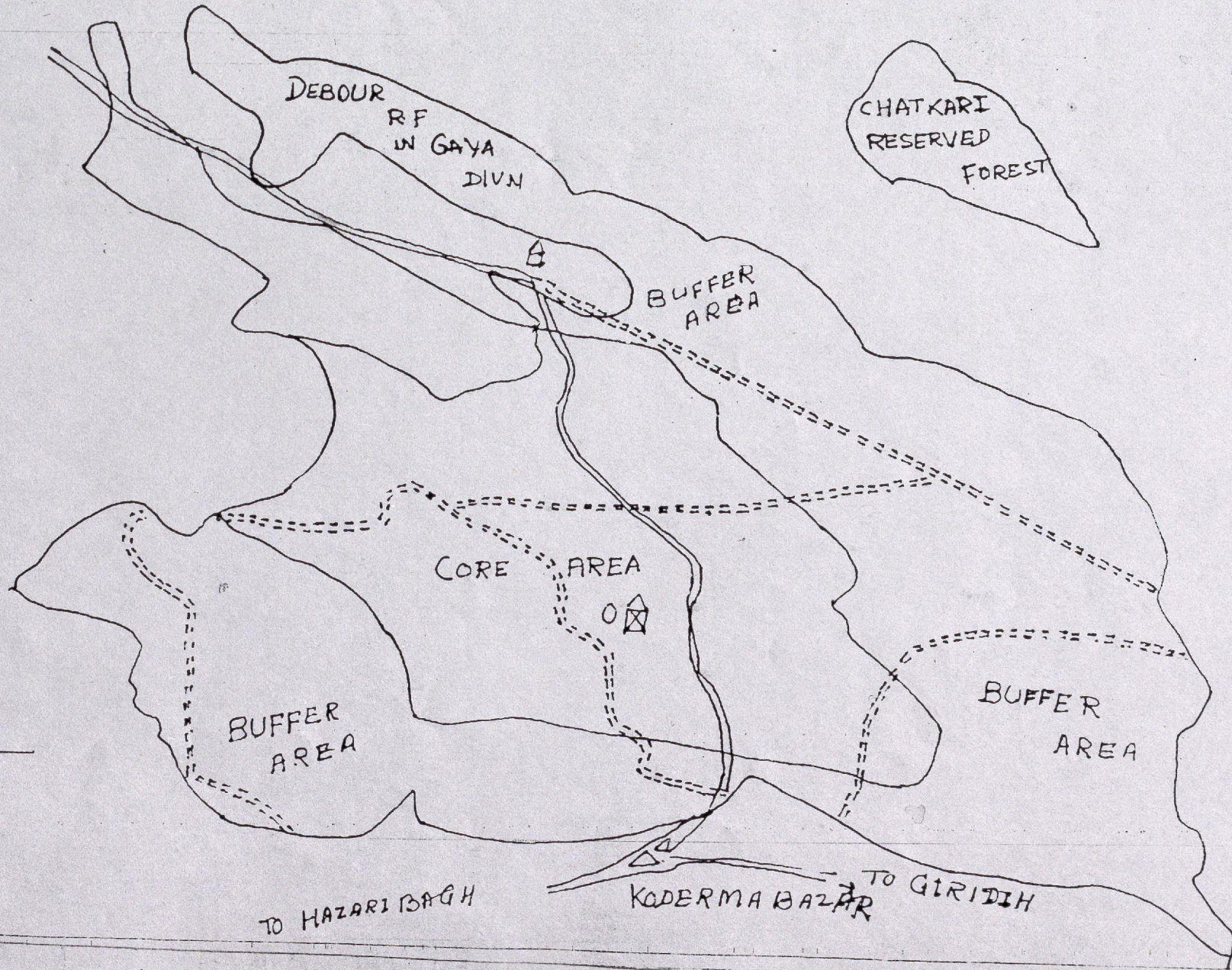
ADMINISTRATION

TOURISM

PROBLEMS OF THE SANCTUARY

APPROVED WORK PROGRAMME 1992-93

MAP OF KODERMA SANCTUARY



BACK GROUND HISTORY

THE RESERVED FORESTS OF KODARMA AND PART OF GAYA FOREST DIVISION WERE NOTIFIED AS THE KODARMA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY VIDE THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR NOTIFICATION NO. S.O. -148 DATED THE 25TH OF JANUARY 1985.

PRIOR TO ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS ACT IN THE YEAR 1950 , MAJOR PORTION OF THE FORESTS OF KODARMA DIVISION WAS UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP . THE GOVERNMENT OWNED FOREST IN KODARMA AND BENGABADH THANAS WERE CONSTITUTED RESERVED FORESTS OR PROTECTED FORESTS. THE OLD R.F. OF KODARMA WERE RESERVED IN THE YEAR, 1880 AND 1883 IN TWO LOTS. THESE FORESTS WERE FIRST ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY PALAMAU DIVISION (1890). THE REST BELONGED TO ZAMINDARS. IN BETWEEN 1918 TO 1933, WHERE THE RAMGARH. ESTATE WAS UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS, THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FORESTS BELONGING TO THE RAMGARH ESTATE WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE STATE. IT WAS THE BEGINING OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT OF PRIVETELY OWNED FORESTS IN THIS DIVISION. WITH THE ENACTMENT OF BIHAR PRIVATE FOREST ACT IN 1946 AND LAND REFORMS ACT IN 1950, THE REST OF THE ZAMINDARI FORESTS WERE SETTLED DOWN AND THE BOUNDARY LIMITS OF R.F. & P.F. OF KODARMA FOREST DIVISION WERE ESTABLISHED.

P.T.O.

LOCATION

ENTIRE AREA OF THE KODARMA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY IS SITUATED IN HAZARIBAGH AND GAYA DISTRICT OF BIHAR STATE, WHICH IS A PART OF TWO FOREST DIVISIONS NAMEDLY KODARMA AND GAYA.

THE MAJOR AREA FALLS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF KODARMA FOREST DIVISION AND VERY SMALL PART AS COMPARED, TO THAT OF KODARMA FOREST DIVISION, FALLS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF GAYA FOREST DIVISION. THE SANCTUARY IS SITUATED ON PATNA RANCHI ROAD (NATIONAL HIGHWAY-31) , APPROXIMATELY , IN THE MIDST OF DISTANCES FROM PATNA AND RANCHI.

AREA

TOTAL AREA OF THE SANCTUARY IS 17795.04 HECTARS, WITHIN WHICH THE CORE AREA EXTENDS UPTO 3707.00HA AND BUFFER AREA IS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF 14,088.04 HA.

DETAILS OF THE AREA:-

THE WHOLE AREA OF THE SANCTUARY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING RESERVED FORESTS.

AREA UNDER HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------|
| (1) | KODARMA RESERVED FORESTS | (OLD R.F.) |
| (2) | CHIPARPUR | .. |
| (3) | KODARMA | .. |
| (4) | MAHUA TANR | (NEW R.F.) |
| (5) | LOKAI | .. |
| (6) | BAHERWATANR | .. |
| (7) | CHHATARBAR | .. |
| (8) | BAGHITANR | .. |
| (9) | CHILGI TANR | .. |
| (10) | SEMARTARI | .. |
| (11) | DUPRAJ PUR | .. |
| (12) | RANGHIA TANR | .. |
| (13) | JANGAL SARKAR | .. |
| (14) | MEGHATARI | .. |
| (15) | KARHARIA | .. |
| (16) | BISHUNUTIKAR | .. |
| (17) | BISUNPUR | .. |
| (18) | SAPHA | .. |

AREA UNDER GAYA DISTRICT

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|--|
| (19) | DIBOUR PART I RAJOULI R.F. | |
| (20) | DIBOUR PART II RAJOULI R.F. | |
| | (DUMARKOL) | |
| (21) | CHATAKARI R.F. | |

FLORA

ACCORDING TO THE " REVISED SURVEY OF THE FOREST TYPES OF INDIA BY CHAMPION AND SERHØ 1968) THE FOREST OF THIS AREA CONFORM BROADLY TO SUB-GROUP S-B NAMELY NORTHERN. TROPICAL-DRY, DECIDUOUS FORESTS- WHICH ARE FURTHER CLASSIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING SUB-TYPE.

- (1) DRY PERINSULAR SAL.
- (2) NORTHERN DRY MIXED DECIDUOUS FORESTS.
- (3) DRY DECIDUOUS SCRUB FOREST.
- (4) BOSWELLIA FORESTS.

IMPORTANT TREES.

WHICH ARE DOMINANT IN THIS SANCTUARY AREA ARE AS FOLLOWING :-

SAL(SHORZA ROBUSTA) , ASAN (TERMINALIA TOMERTONIA) , BIJA(PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM), PANDAN (OAGANIA OOJEINENSIS) , KENDU(DIORPYSOS MELANOXYLON), SALAI(BORWELIA SERRATA), MAHUA (MADHUCA INDICA), DHOORA(ANOGPISSUS LATIFOLIA) , PIAR (BUCHNANIA LENZAM) , SIDHA(LAGERSTROMIA PRAVIFLORA), JAMUN (SYZYGIIUM CUMINI), AMLA(EMBLICA OFFICINALIS), KACHHAR(BAUHINIA VARIAGATA), KHAIR(ACCACIA CATACHU), PALAES(BUTEA MONOSPERMA), BER(ZIYPHUS ZAZUBA) ETC.

FAUNA

COUPLED WITH THE EXISTENCE OF DIVERSITY IN CLIMATE AND FLORAL COMPOSITION OF THE HABITAT, A VARIETY OF WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS ARE FOUND IN THIS KODARMA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY.

WILD GAMES:-

IMPORTANT WILD LIFE ANIMALS ARE MENTIONED BELOW:-

TIGER (ROYAL BENGAL PANTHERA TIGERIS), LEOPARD (PANTHERA PARDUSS), SAMBAR (CERVUS UNICOLOR) , HYANA(HYAENA HYAENA) , WILD BOAR() NILGAI(BOSDAPHUS TRAGOCAMELUS) , SPOTTED DEAR(AXIS AXIS), BARKING DEAR (MUNTIACUS MUNTIJAK) , BEAR(MELURSUS URSINUS), HARES (COMMON INDIAN SPP.), FOX (VULPES SPP.) , SQUIRREL (RABUTA SPP.) ETC.

BIRDS:-

PEACOCK, PARROT, PIGEONS.

ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY:-

THE KODARMA R.F. WERE HANDED OVER TO THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN 1890, WHEN IT WAS PLACED UNDER PALAMOU DISTRICT . IN 1920 A SEPARATE DIVISION OF HAZARIBAGH WAS CREATED TO LOOK AFTER KODARMA FORESTS. IT WAS OBOISHED IN 1932 AND KODARMA RESERVE AGAIN BECAME PART OF THE PALAMOO DIVISION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES.

THE FOREST OF RAMGARH ESTATE WERE LOOKED AFTER BY THE PRIVATE ESTATE FOREST OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE DIRECTION DIVISION TILL 1943. AFTER THAT IT BECAME THE PART OF HAZARIBAGH FOREST DIVISION TILL 1956. AFTER THAT FROM 24.4.1957. SEPARATE KODARMA FOREST DIVISION STARTED FUNCTIONING PRESENT SET-UP.

AT PRESENT THE DIVISION IS LOOKED AFTER BY DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER ASSISTED BY ONE ATTACHED OFFICER AND THE RANGES ARE ADMINISTERED BY RESPECTIVE RANGE OFFICER OF FOREST ~~XX~~ WITH A NUMBERS OF BEAT OFFICER AND SUB-BEAT GUARDS AND CHECK-NAKA GUARDS.

THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE SANTURY FALLS WITHIN THE AREA OF KODARMA RANGE. UNDER THIS RANGE, THERE ARE SIX BEAT OFFICERS AND SIXTEEN SUB-BEAT GUARDS ARE POSTED.

AS PER THE RECENT NOTIFICATION OF BIHAR GOVERNMENT, DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, KODARMA IS DESIGNATED WITH AN ADDITIONAL RANK AS D.F.O. CUM WILD LIFE WARDEN. OTHER THAN THIS THERE IS NO SUB-ORDINATE OFFICER OR STAFF FOR THE SANCTUARY , IN PARTICULAR, ARE POSTED.

TOURISM

WITHIN THE LIMITS OF SANCTUARY, THE BUFFER ZONE. WILL BE MADE OPEN FOR TOURISM PURPOSES. THE VERY UNDULATING PLATEAU AREAS INCREASE THE WORTH OF SCINIC SPOT. DHWAJADHARI HILLOCK IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT PLACE ~~Q~~ TO VISIT ONE CAN ENJOY BY REACHING AT THE PEAK , HILL ROAD IS EXISTING THERE.

BESIDES THE WILD LIFE SANCTUARY, THERE ARE CERTAIN PLACES OF INTERESTS FOR TOURISM IN THE VICINITY ALSO. TO MENTION, THEY INCLUDE NALANDA, PAWAPURI, RAJGIR. THERE ARE AMONG THE FAMOUS TOURIST PLACES OF BIHAR, SITUATED ABOUT 60-80 KM. AWAY FOR KODARMA. ONE IMPORTANT TOURIST PLACE IS BODHAGAYA AND GAYA OF INTERNATIONAL FAME IS SITUATED ABOUT 80 KM. AWAY FROM THE SANCTUARY.

APPROACH:-

ONE CAN REACH KODARMA BY ROAD (NH-31) 170KM. AWAY FROM EACH END OF PATNA AND RANCHI. NEAREST RAILWAY STATION IS KODARMA ONLY 8 KM. AWAY . NEAREST AIRPORT ARE PATNA AND RANCHI.

WHERE TO STAY :-

NEAREST TOWN IS JHUMARITILAIYA. THERE ARE SOME GOOD HOTELS AND LODGES TO STAY IN.

WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF KODARMA DIVISION, NEAREST FOREST REST HOUSES ARE LOCATED AT KODARMA ITSELF AND OTHER AT MEGHATARI 16 KM. AWAY FROM KODARMA.

TO WHOM CONTECT:-

TO GET ALL SORTS OF INFORMATION AND TO AVAIL NECESSARY FACILITIES ONE CAN CONTACT DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER-CUM WILD LIFE WARDEN, KODARMA.

TELEPHONE NO. 0653481 238 (OFFICE)
.. 265 (RESIDENCE)

PROBLEMS OF KODARMA SANCTUARY

(1) HUMAN INTERFERENCE:-

THIS HAS PLAYED AN EXTREMELY INFLUENTIAL PART IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE EXISTING CONDICTION OF THE FORESTS.

TILL 1946 THE GREATER PART WERE UNDER THE OWNERSHIP OF ZAMINDARS AND DUE TO LACK OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE, THEY EXPLOITED THE FORESTS MERCILESSLY.

DUE TO LARGE DEPOSITION OF MICA MINUAL IN LARGER QUERTZ-MICA-SCHIST VAINS IN THIS TRACT, THERE WERE A BIG NO. OF MICA MINES WORKING. PREVIOUSLY IT WAS COUNTED UPTO 300. GRADNALLY DUE TO HIGH COST AND LESS PRODUCTION, MANY MINES ARE BEING CLOSED, BUT LABOURERS COLORIES ARE STILL EXISTING. DUE TO STARVATION AND POOR CONDITION, PEOPLE RESIDING IN AND AROUND THE SANCTUARY AREA ARE DEPENDENT ON FOREST AND ITS PRODUCTS . THEY ARE INDULGED IN ILLICIT FELLING AND OTHER WORKS WHICH ARE AFFECTED THE AREA BADLY.

THOUSAND OF HEAD LOADERS CAN BE SEEN DAILY, EXTRACTING THE FIRE WOOD FROM THE FORESTS OF THE VICINITY.

(2) FIRE HAZARD:-

SINCE THE NH-31 IN PASSING INSIDE THE SANCTUARY BY DURING IT TO TWO ZONES. DUE TO HEAVY LOAD OF VEHICLES RUNMING ON THE NH-31 THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH FIRE HAZARED. REGULAR RUNING OF VEHICLES ALSO CREATES NOISE PULLUTION TO THE WILD ANIMALS.

(3) GRAZING:-

SOME TIMES HERDS OF CATTLES O AFFECTIVE DAMAGE TO THE EXTISTING FORESTS. CATTLE PRESSURE IS VERY HIGH IN THIS REGION. DUE TO UNAVAILABILITY OF GRAZING YARD AND THE HAVIT OF VILLAGERS NOT TO KEEP STALL FED CATTLE, NEW REGENERATION OF SAL AND OTHER PUATABLE SPP. ARE BEING BADLY AFFECTED.

(4) POACHING PROBLEMS:-

INSIDE THE SANCTUARY THERE ARE SOME VILLAGES NAMELY, DIBOR, MEGHATARI, PHULWARIA ETC, AND DUE TO EASY APPROACH BY NH-31 THIS SORT OF POACHING PROBLEM IS ALSO REMARKABLE IN THIS SANCTUARY.

SALUTION

AS SUGGESTED BY HAZARIBAGH (WEST) DIVISION .

APPROVED WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1992-93 .

FOR DEVELOPMENT OF KODARMA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY
A DETAILED PLAN SCHEME FOR FIVE YEARS IS PREPARED WHICH HAS
BEEN SENT TO THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS CUM CHIEF WILD
LIFE WARDEN, BIHAR RANCHI VIDE THIS OFFICE LETTER NO. 1080
DATED 29TH MAY 1992 THROUGH PROPER CHANNEL.

PLAN OF ACTION /EXECUTION IN 5YEARS.

(1)	PROVISION FOR BETTER PROTECTION OF THE BIOTYPE OF THE SANCTUARY FROM GRAZING, DENUDATION, SUBSEQUENT EROSION AND NATURAL HAZARDS FROM FIRE ETC.	Rs. 22,72,100/-
(2)	PROVISION FOR WILD LIFE CENSUS	Rs. 3,00,000/-
(3)	PROVISION FOR MORE EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF ALL WILD LIFE WITHIN THE SANCTUARY	Rs. 11,21,500/-
(4)	PROVISION FOR SUPPLIMENTARY FOOD, FODDER AND WATER SUPPLY.	Rs. 4,50,000/-
(5)	CONDUCTION RESEARCH ON ECOLOGY OF SEBESED SANCTIONS AND PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENTS:-	Rs. 61,000/-
	TOTAL	Rs. 42,04,600/-

THE ABOVE DETAILED SCHEME INCLUDES THE
PURCHASE OF ONE PATROLLING VAN COSTING RS. 3,00,000/-ONLY
AND 10 FIRE ARMS. AND TWO MOTERCYCLE COSTING Rs.32,000/-EACH.

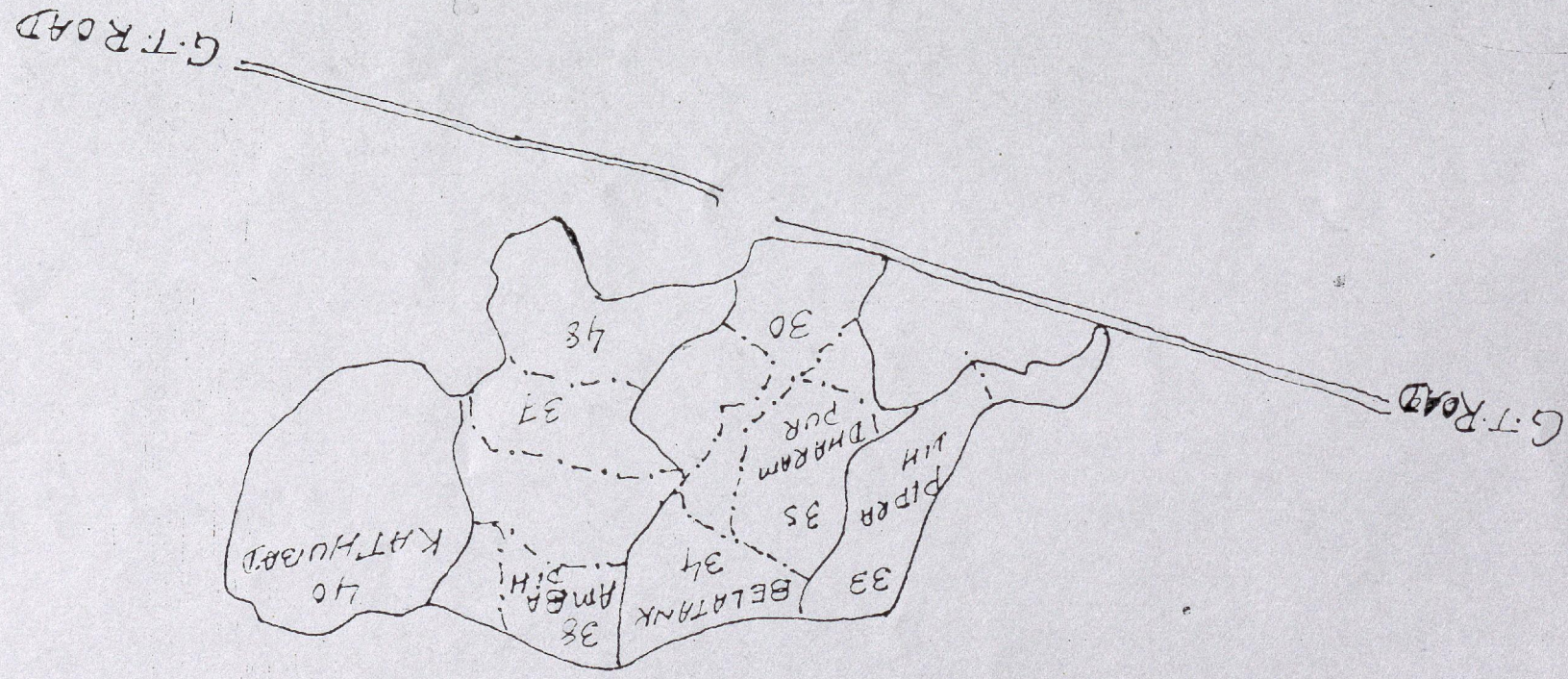
* THIS MAY BE INCREASED BY ADDING PURCHASE OF
ONE SPEEDY AND EFFECTIVE VEHICLE(AS ZYPSY) COSTING AROUND
RS. 3,00,000/-

THUS TOTAL ESTIMATE WILL SAY THE SUM OF
RS. 45,00,000/- ONLY.

TOPCHANCHI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

DHANBAD

MAP OF TOCHANCHI SANCTUARY



BACK GROUND HISTORY

TOPCHANCHI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY WAS CREATED VIDES NOTIFICATION NO. VAN-VIKRAYA- 43/78-2810 DATED 3.6.78 UNDER SECTION 18(I) AND 53 OF THE WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT. 1927 SPREADING OVER AN AREA OF 8.75 SQ KMS. 14 MOUZAS OF TOPCHANCHI THANA . THE SANCTUARY CONSISTS OF A TOTAL OF 12 R.F.S. AND 2 P.F.S.

LOCATION OF THE AREA

THE SANCTUARY IS LOCATED AT A DISTRANCE OF 35 KM. TO THE WEST OF DHANBAD TOWN ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 2 (GRAND TRUNK ROAD) . WHILE APPROACHING FROM DHANBAD THE NEAREST RAILWAY STATION, GOMOH ON GRAND CHORD LINE (HOWRAH NEW DELHI SECTION) OF THE ESTERN RAILWAY IS ABOUT 8 KM. FROM THE MAIN GATE.

THERE IS ALSO A LANDING STRIP AT A DISTANCE OF 30 KMS. AT BARWADDA (DHANBAD) .

THE SANCTUARY FALLS BETWEEN $86^{\circ}6'$ TO $86^{\circ}15'$ LONGITUDE AND $23^{\circ}50'$ TO $23^{\circ}56'$ LATITUDE OF TOPOGRAPHICAL SHEET NO. $73\frac{1}{1}$.

THE GENERAL INDICATION OF THE BOUNDARY IS AS FOLLOWS :- DIVISIONAL.

- NORTH :- BOUNDARY LINE OF GIRIDIH DIVISION.
- SOUTH :- NARKOPT (DUMDUMI) VILLAGE ON G.T.ROAD.
- EAST :- VILLAGES AND AGRICULTURAL LAND OF BELMI & CHITARPUR MOUZAS OF TOPCHANCHI THANA.
- WEST :- CONTINUOUS FOREST BELT OF PARASNATH RANGE INTERSPERSED WITH VILLAGES AND AGRICULTRAL LAND.

FLORA

ACCORDING TO THE REVISED SURVEY OF THE FOREST TYPES OF INDIA BY CHAMPION & SETH THE SANCTUARY AREA FALLS UNDER THE BROAD TYPE OF NORTHERN TROPICAL DRY DECIDUOUS FOREST WHICH HAS BEEN SUBCLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS:-

- (I) DRY PENINSULAR SAL (5B/C 1C)
- (II) NORTHERN DRY MIXED DECIDUOUS FOREST (5B/C₂)
- (III) DRY BAMBOO BRAKE.

DRY PENINSULAR SAL FOREST IS FOUND IN GANESHPUR & BHAWARDAHA. THE CROP CONSISTS OF ALMOST PURE SAL (SHOREA ROBUSTA) WITH ASAN (TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA) BIJA SAL (PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM) DHOW (ANOGEISSUS LATIFOLIA) ETC.

NORTHERN DRY MIXED DECIDUOUS FORESTS IS FOUND IN ALMOST THE ENTIRE AREA. THE MAIN SPECIES IN THE UPPER CANOPY ARE ASAN (TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA), SEMALBOMBAX CEIBA), KEND (DIOSPYROS MELANOXYLON), PIAR (BUCHANANI LATIFOLIA), KAJ (BREDELLIA RETUSA), KARAM (ADINA CANDIFOLIA), BHURKUND (HYMENODICTYON EXCELSUM), SIRIS (ALBIZZIA LEBBEK), SIDHA (LAGERSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA).

A GOOD PERCENTAGE OF SANCTUARY AREA WAS SUBJECTED TO MALTREATMENT IN THE PAST AS A RESULT OF WHICH A VAST TRACT HAS GONE UNDER LANTONA. DURING THE YEAR 1990 & 1991 ABOUT ~~XX~~ 100HA. HAS BEEN RESTOCKED BY PLANTING MOSTLY GAMHAR (GMELINA ARBORES), SISAM (DELBERGIA SISOO) AND SOME FRUIT SPP. IN BHAWARDAHA, TOPCHANCHI & AMBADIH MOUZAS UNDER J.R.Y. A VAST PORTION OF SANCTUARY AREA STILL NEED GREAT ATTENTION FOR STABILISING THE NATURAL VEGETATION IN ITS HOME.

FAUNA

- (I) CARNIVORES- THE MAIN SPECIES OF THIS SANCTUARY IS LEOPARD AND JUNGLE CAT.
- (II) PRIMATES- AMONG THE PRIMATES THE COMMON LANGUR (PRESBUTIS ANTELLUS) HAS BEEN OBSERVED AT ~~XXXX~~ SEVERAL PLACES.
- (III) UNGULATES- AMONG THE UNGULATES, SPOTTED DEER, BARKING DEER AND WILD BOAR ARE ALSO SEEN AT TIMES.

ADMINISTRATION

THE ENTIRE SANCTUARY FALLS UNDER THE TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF TOPCHANCHI RANGE OF DHANBAD FOREST DIVISION. THERE ARE TWO SUB-BEATS, NAMELY WATER BOARD WEST AND WATER BOARD EAST SUB-BEATS UNDER THE CHARGE TWO FOREST GUARDS.

TOURISM

THE SANCTUARY IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR SANCTUARIES OF THE EASTERN INDIA. THE PLACE IS SO WELL LOCATED AND SO CLOSE TO THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL BELT OF THE EASTERN INDIA SUCH AS KATRAS, DHANBAD, JHARIA, BOKARO, ASANSOL, RANIGANJ, DURGAPUR, CALCUTTA THAT THE VISITORS DRIVE STRIGHT TO THE SANCTUARY COVERING A DISTANCE OF EVEN 300 KMS. IN A DAY. ITS PROXIMITY TO THE SHERSHAH SURI PATH(N.H. 2) AND HOWRAH-NEW DELHI GRAND CHORD LINE ATTRIBUTE A GREAT DEAL TO ITS POPULARITY. IT RECEIVES BETWEEN 40 TO 50 THOUSAND VISITORS EVERY YEAR. NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF THE SANCTUARY IS THAT IT HAS GOT NO FOREST REST HOUSE RESULTING IN THE LOSS OF REVENUE. THERE IS ONE REST HOUSE KNOWN AS TOPCHANCHI LAKE HOUSE FALLING UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF COAL MINING AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY DHANBAD. IN FACT THE SANCTUARY HAS REMAINED NEGLECTED OVER THE YEAR BY THE DEPARTMENT.

SINCE ITS CREATION NO SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT WORK HAVE BEEN DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT TO ATTRACT TOURISTS.

PROBLEM ON PRESENT CONTEXT.

FIRE GRAZING AND COLLECTION OF FOREST PRODUCE FOR DOMESTIC USE BY LOCAL PEOPLE. EFFORTS ARE MADE TO CHECK THESE ACTIVITIES.

APPROVED WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1992-93.

FOLLOWING WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF TOPCHANCHI WILD LIFE SANCTUARY WILL BE TAKEN
UP DURING THE YEAR 1992-93.

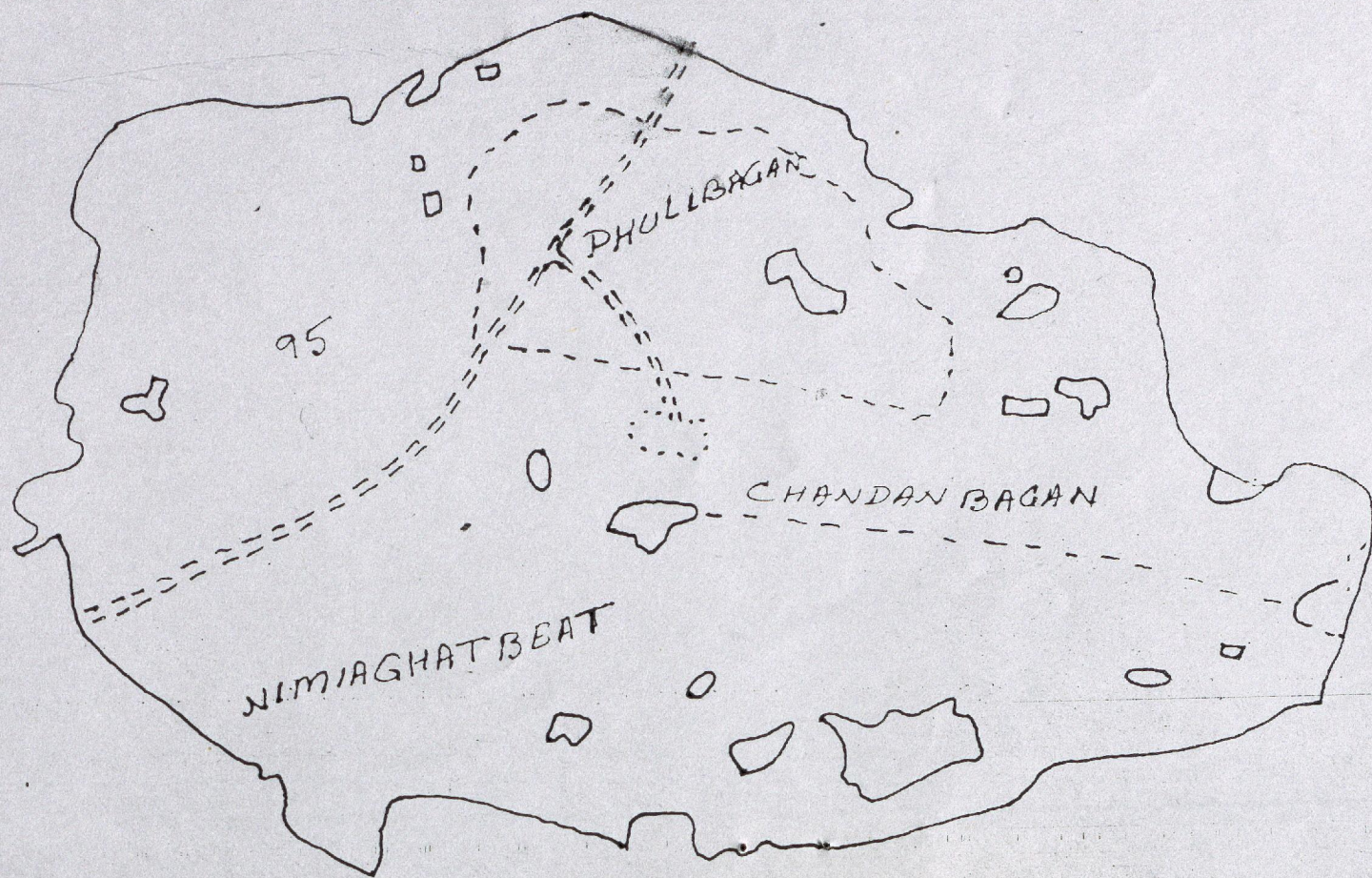
<u>SL.NO.</u>	<u>PARTICULARS OF WORK</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
(1)	CONSTRUCTION OF 100 WATER HOLES EACH OF DIMENSION 15'x10'x4'	Rs. 28,686=00
(2)	DESILTING OF AMBADIH WATER TANK	Rs. 39,028=00
(3)	REPAIRING OF 100 BOUNDARY PILLARS	Rs. 2,200=00
(4)	CREATION OF FIRE LINE OVER 690 CHAINS.	Rs. 28,980=00
(5)	MAINTENANCE OF SANCTUARY	Rs. 15,330=00
(6)	ADVERTISEMENT & PUBLICITY	Rs. 30,000=00

		Rs. 1,44,124=00
		OR
		Rs. 1,44,000=00

PARASNATH WILD LIFE SANCTUARY

GIRIDIH.

MAP OF PARASNATH SANCTUARY



BACKGROUND HISTORY

THE PARASNATH WILD LIFE SANCTUARY IS CONSTITUTED OF LUSH, GREEN PARASNATH PAHAR STOOD WITH MAGESTIC STOIC, SILENCE AND WITH GIGANTIC GORGEIOUSNESS. SITUATED IN SOUTH-EAST PART OF GIRIDIH DISTRICT AND ABOUT 25KM. AWAY FROM GIRIDIH TOWN, PARASNATH PAHAR BECOME INFAMOUS IN THE NAME OF 'MADHUBAN'. PARASNATH PAHAR IS NOTIFIED AS PARASNATH WILD LIFE SANCTUARY BY BIHAR GAZETTE NOTIFICATION PART-2NO 21 DATED 22.8.1984 IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF THIS PART OF FOREST.

THE PARASNATH SANCTUARY IS CONSTITUTED OF FORESTS OF WHICH WERE UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT TILL 1945. IT WAS UNDER ONE NAME ANANDJI-KALYANJI TURST. GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR HAD NOTIFIED AS PRIVATE PROTECTED FOREST BY GAZETTE NOTIFICATION NO. 215VIF 3/47R DATED 1ST. JANUARY 1946.

LOCATION

THE PARASNATH PAHAR IS SITUATED AT A HEIGHT OF 1300 METER ABOVE MAIN SEA LEVEL. THE HIGHEST PEAK OF THE HILL IS ABOUT 4480' THE HIGHEST IN BIHAR. IT IS ABOUT 25KMS. FROM GRAND TRUNK ROAD, A PLACE KNOWN AS DUMARI. IT IS SITUATED TO THE EAST OF HAZARIBAGH AND ABOUT 110 KMS. AWAY FROM HAZARIBAGH TOWN.

AREA

THE PARASNATH SANCTUARY IS CONSTITUTED OF PARASNATH VILLAGE OF OLD HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT. THE THANA NO IS 95 THE SANCTUARY PRESENTLY COMES WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF TWO BEAT: MADHUBAN AND NIMIAGHAT OF PARASNATH FOREST RANGE. THE TOTALS ARE PIPRADIH, MARMI, PHULIBAGAN, CHANDANBAGAN, NIMIAGHAT, KARMATARN, DHOLKATTA, GARHI AND CHAKARBARAI. THE TOTAL AREA IS 5080.93 HACTRE APPROXIMATELY.

FLORA

THE FOREST TYPE IS NORTHERNDRY MIXEDDECIDUOUS FOREST (5B/C2) AND NORTH INDIAN TROPICALMOIST DECIDUOUS FOREST(3C) .

THE MIDDLE OF THE PARASANATH HILLS KNOW AS PHULIBAGAN PROTECTED FOREST IS THE MOST INTERESTING AND INSPIRING FOREST OF GIRIDIH DIVISION. IT IS A MIXED SALFOREST, CLIMBER INCIDENCE IS HEAVY. LICHENS, FERNS AND MOSSES ARE COMMON DUE TO LOCALISED DAMPNES.

TOPY CONOPY

DOMINATED BY SHOREA ROBUSTA ASSOCIATED WITH TERMINALIA CHEBULA (HARRA), GREWIA ELASTICA, ALBIZZIA PROCERA ETC.

MIDDLE STORY

CONSISTS OF CONDIA MYXA , EUGENIA, CALYCA ARBOREA. KYDIA CALYCINA ETC.

UNDER GROWTH

IT CONSISTS OF CAPPARIS HORRICLA CASEARIA , FONENTOSA, ERYTHRINA RESUPINATA.

THE MAIN CLIMBERS ARE BUTEA SUPERBA, BAUHINIA VAHLII, MILLETIA AURICULATA VITIS REPANDA ETC.

FAUNA

THE FAUNA IS NOT SEEN. HOWEVER ON INQUIRY TO THE LOCAL PEOPLE IT WAS REVEALED THAT SPOTTED DEER, LEOPARD, SAHIL, RABBIT, FOX ETC. ARE SEEN IN THE PARASNATH PAHAR. TXXXXXXXX

ADMINISTRATION

PRESENTLY THE PARASNATH PAHAR IS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF PARASNATH RANGE OF GIRIDIH FOREST DIVISION. TWO OF THE BEATS WHICH COVER THE PARASNATH SANCTUARY IS MADHUBAN AND NIMIAGHAT. THE CORRESPONDING SUB-BEAT ARE NOTED AS BELOW.

- (1) MADHUBAN BEAT
 - (i) SUB-BEAT MADHUBAN &
 - (ii) .. GARDIH.
 - (iii) .. PHULIBAGAN
 - (iv) .. CHATRO
- (2) NIMIAGHAT BEAT
 - (v) SUB-BEAT NIMIAGHAT.
 - (vi) .. GARDIH
 - (vii) .. KARMATAND
 - (viii) .. CHAKARBARAI.
 - (ix) .. DHOLKATTA.
 - (x) .. CHIRUBERA.

THERE IS A TOTAL GATE ON THE ENTRANCE FROM MADHUBAN WHICH IS MANNED BY FOREST GUARDS OF PARASNATH RANGE OF GIRIDIH FOREST DIVISION.

PROBLEM

PARASNATH HILL IS SURROUNDED BY HEAVY HUMAN SETTLEMENT. IT CATERES THE NEED OF FIREWOOD ON AN AVERAGE RADIUS OF 20KM. FORESTS HAVE SHARED THE SAME FATE OF DESTRUCTION DUE TO MAN AND HIS ANIMALS AS IN THE CASE OF PLAIN FOREST. THE UPPER REACHES OF PARASNATH HILLS BEING MOST INACCESSIBLE HAVE COMPARATIVELY BETTER CROP. THE MIDDLE AND LOWER FOOT HILL FOREST IS SUBJECTED TO RECKLESS HACKING AND INJUDICIOUS CUTTING RESULTING IN SERIOUS DETERIORATION AND IMPOVERISHMENT OF THE FORESTS. THESE DESTRUCTIONS ARE DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE ACCESSIBILITY TO THE LOCAL PEOPLE AND THEIR CATTLE. SOME AREAS HAVE BEEN ROBBED OFF THE VEGETATION AND THE TOP SOIL HAS BEEN WASHED AWAY.

~~AMONG~~ AMONG TWO BEATS OF PARASNATH RANGE THE NIMIAGHAT BEEN CONSISTING FORESTS OF SOUTHERN SLOPE OF PARASNATH HILL , SUBJECTED TO MORE HUMAN PRESSURES. HEADLOADERS ARE OFTEN SEEN. SECONDLY DUE TO ITS NEARER TO GRAND TRUNK ROAD, THE ACCESSIBILITY IS EASIER.

3

APPROVED WORK PROGRAMME OF THE YEAR- 1992-93 .

THE FORESTS OF PARASNATH WILD LIFE SANCTUARY
MUST BE PROTECTED FROM ILLICIT FELLING AND FROM OTHER ONSLAUGHT
OF HUMAN. THE FORESTS MUST BE CONSERVED AND IMPROVED FOR SAFE+
GUARDING AGAINST EROSION AND CONSEQUENT IMPOVERISHMENT OF THE
SOIL, SILTING OF STREAMS AND WATER RESERVOIRS. THUS, THE STREAMS
FLOWING FROM PARASNATH WILL BE PERENNIAL .

IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE FULL PROTECTION OF FORESTS
AND WILD LIFE ON AND AROUND PARASNATH HILL FOLLOWING PROGRAMMES
ARE OUT LINED DURING THE YEAR 1992-93.

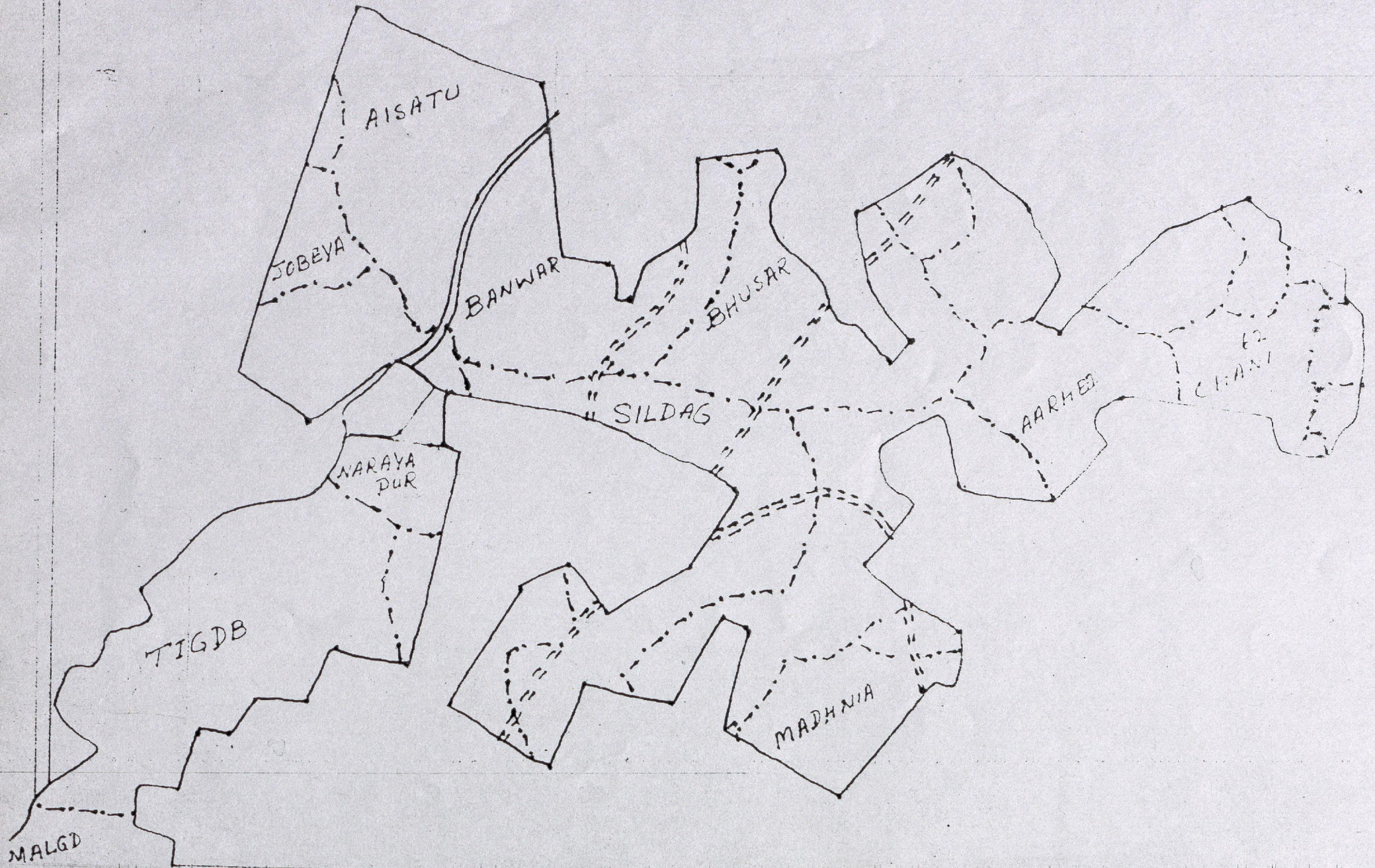
(1)	DAILY WAGE OF 20 ARMED HOME GUARDS TWO BATCHES FROM AUGUST 1992 TO MARCH 1993 +- 4860 MANDAYS @ Rs. 24/-EACH MANDAY	1,16,640=00
(2)	DAILY ALLOWANCE AND OTHER MISCELLANEAS EXPENDITURE FOR ARMED GUARDS- 8MONTHS @ Rs. 2000/-PER MONTH	16,000=00
(3)	MAINTENCE OF PRESENT JEEP TO BE USED FOR ARMED GUARDS PURCHASE OF DIESEL, MOBIL, SPARES AND OTHER COSTS- 8 MONTHLY @ Rs.5000/-PER MONTH.	40,000=00
		----- 1,72,640=00

(Rupees one lakh seventy two thousand six hundred fourty) only.

LAWALONG SANCTUARY

CHATRA SOUTH DIVISION.

MAP OF LAWALONG SANCTUARY



BACK GROUND HISTORY

PRIOR TO THE VESTING OF SAMINDARI THE FOREST CONSISTING THE SANCTUARY WERE UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF ERST-WHILE ZAINDARS WHO DIDNOT MANAGE THE FOREST IN ANY SCIENTIFIC MANNER AS A RESULT FOREST GOT DEGRADED, TILL THE VESTING OF THE FOREST IN THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR, NO EFFORT WAS MADE TO PRESERVE THE WILD LIFE. THE DETERIORATION OF THE PRIVATE FOREST ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT WHICH TOOK OVER THE FOREST UNDER OWN MANAGEMENT WITH A SCIENTIFIC WORKING PLAN AND APPROVED SCHEME.

DURING THE PERIOD OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, THE SHIKARIS FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE CONTRY USED TO COME FOR BIG GAME IN THIS AREA, RAI SAHEB BALDEO SAHU AND HIS SON SHRI SHEO PRASAD SAHU OF MOHARDAGA WERE THE SHIKARIS OF THE STATE TO COME IN THE AREA FOR BIG GAME. THE OWNER OF THIS AREA THE TAIKNIT OF KUNDA ESTATE WAS ONE OF THE COMMON SHIKNRIS, THEY ALSO USED TO PARTICIPATE IN BIG GAME WHEN THE SHIKARIS OF OTHER ESTATE VISITED THE AREA.

LOCATION

THE SANCTUARY IS SITUATED IN SOUTH WEST CORNER OF CHATRA DISTRICT ABOUT 36 KM. FROM THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTER. IT IS SURROUNDED BY AMANAT RIVER IN THE SOUTH, CHAKO NALA IN THE WEST AND LILAZAN RIVER IN THE NORTH WEST. THE ENTIRE AREA FALLS IN LAWALONG RANGE OF CHATRA SOUTH FOREST DIVISION AND A PART OF KUNDA RANGE OF CHATRA NORTH FOREST DIVISION. THE ENTIRE TRACK LIES BETWEEN LATITUDE $23^{\circ}57'$ TO $24^{\circ}20'$ NORTH AND LONGITUDE $80^{\circ}25'$ TO $85^{\circ}16'$ EAST.

FLORA

THE FOREST OF THE SANCTUARY FALL UNDER THE MAIN CLASSIFICATION OF NORTHERN TROPICAL DRY DECIDUOUS FOREST. THE FORESTS ARE MOSTLY MISCELLANEOUS FOREST WHERE THE CANOPY IS MODERATELY CLOSE AND TREES ATTAINS GOOD HEIGHT DIAMETER GROWTH. IN SOME FOREST THE PRESENCE OF PURE ASAN (TERMINALIA ALATA) IS AVAILABLE. THE FOLLOWING SUB-TYPES OF FOREST ARE IN THE SANCTUARY:-(1) MIXED MISCELLANEOUS WITH BAMBOO (2) INFERIOR MISCELLANEOUS WITH SHRUB FORESTS (3) SALAI FORESTS (4) INFERIOR QUALITY OF SAL FORESTS OR HILL SAL.

THE SPECIES WHICH ARE MAINLY AVAILABLE IN THE SANCTUARY ARE:-ACACIA CATECHU, ACACIA PINNATA, ADINA CARDIFOLIA, AEGLE MURMALOS, ALBIZZIA LEBBECK, ALBIZZIA PROCERA, ANOGEISSUS LATEFOLIA, ALANZIUM LAMARCKII, BAUBINIA VAHLII, BAUHINIA ~~XXXXXX~~ RUCEMOSA, DAUHINIA VARIGATA, BUTEA MONOSPERMO.

FAUNA

THE FOLLOWING WILD LIVES ARE FOUND IN THE SANCTUARY ARE IN THE BIOMAS AND NICHES.

- (1) TIGER (PANTHERA TIGER'S) +3
- (2) LEAPORD (PANTHERA PARADAS) - 12
- (3) BARKING DEER (MUNTIAEUS MUNTJAK) - 54
- (4) SPOTTED DEER (AXIS AXIS) - 127
- (5) WILD BOAR (SUS SCROPA) - 82
- (6) PEA FOULL (PARO CRISTATUS)
- (7) NILGAI (BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCALAMUS) -4
- (8) SAMBHAR (CERVUS UNICLOUR) - 15

ADMINISTRATION

THERE IS NO SEPARATE STAFFING PATTERN FOR THE SANCTUARY, ONLY ONE POST OF FOREST GUARD HAS BEEN SANCTIONED FOR THE LAWLONG SANCTUARY, THE ENTIRE SANCTUARY IS MANAGED BY THE TERRITORIAL STAFF OF LAWALONG RANGE NAMELY ONE RANGE OFFICER, TWO BEAT OFFICER, EIGHTEEN FOREST GUARD AND EIGHT NAKA GUARDS, ANTI POACHING MOBILE SQUAD IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE LAWALONG SANCTUARY.

TOURISM

LAWALONG AND TIKIDA CAN BE DEVELOPED INTO A BEAUTIFUL TOURISTS SPOTS, THE SANCTUARY FALLS IN BETWEEN HAZARIBAGH -BETLA VIA CHATRA AND DALTONGANJ .

THEREFORE TOURIST CAN BE ATTRACTED BY DEVELOPING IT INTO A TOURIST SPOT ON WAY TO BETLA AND HAZARIBAGH AND VICE VARSA. TOURIST CAN MAKE A HALT AT LAWALONG FOR SIGHT SEEING.

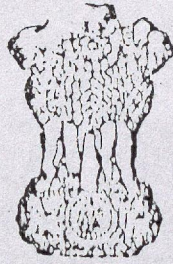
AREA

THE SANCTUARY HAS A TOTAL AREA OF 26,886.23 HAC. THE AREA IS CONTIGUOUS AND COMPACT OUT WHICH 13905.38 HA. IS THE CORE AREA AND REMAINING 12980.85 HAS IN THE BUFFER ZONE.

PROBLEMS OF PRESENT CONTEST

THE AREA IS PEACEFUL IN GENERAL WITH LEAST DISTURBANCE FROM OUT SIDE. A LARGE NUMBER OF CATTLE ALSO STALKOVER THE SANCTUARY AREA WHICH AGGRAVATES THE PROBLEM OF ALREADY DUSNDLING FODDER RESOURCES OF THE SANCTUARY. THE PROBLEM IS FURTHER AGGRAVATED BY THE VILLAGERS WHO REMOVE FUEL AND FODDER FROM THE SANCTUARY AREA FOR DOMESTIC USE.

THE SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE SANCTUARY AREA IS IN A POOR CONDITION. GANJHUS DO AGRICUTURE ON BARI LAND UNDER RAINFALL CONDITION GAWALAS MAINTAIN HERD OF CATTLE WHICH GRAZE IN THE FOREST AND PAHARIS ON THEFT AND DACAITY. AT PRESENT MOST OF THE SANCTUARY AREA HAS BEEN INFESTED BY THE NEXALITES.



सत्यमेव जयते

बिहार गजट

असाधारण अंक

बिहार सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित

3 ज्यूलै 1976 (शुक्र)

सं. 955

पटना, सोमवार, 24 मई 1976

वन विभाग

प्रपि सूचनाएं

24 मई 1976

सं. 955-—चूंकि बिहार-राज्यपाल का विचार है कि संलग्न प्रपि सूची में सम्मिलित हुजारीबाग जिला में वन विभाग (इकोलोजिकल), प्राणी-जाति (फौनल), पायप-जाति (पलोरल), भू-आधारिक (जियोमोर्फो-लॉजिकल) एवं प्राकृतिक (नेचरल) दृष्टिकोण से अत्यन्त ही महत्वपूर्ण है तथा इन क्षेत्रों में वन्य प्राणी एवं उनके पर्यावरण (एनवायरनमेंट) का संरक्षण, संवर्धन एवं विकास करना आवश्यक है;

इसलिए वन्य प्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 18 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए बिहार-राज्यपाल संलग्न प्रपि सूची में उल्लिखित हुजारीबाग जिला के क्षेत्रों को "वन्य प्राणी" घोषित करते हैं।

बिहार गजट (प्रशासन), 24 मई 1976

"हजारीयाम यम प्राणी आश्रणी" होगा।

जिला हजारीयाम।

हजारीयाम पंचायती यम प्रमोदल।

क्रम संख्या।	नाम प्राण।	पाना एवं नम्बर।	प्रतिस्थापित क्षेत्र की ब्लॉक संख्या।	प्राण का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर) में।	प्र.पं.नं।
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	बलिया	हजारीयाम-19	1, 2, 28, 38, 39, 40, 41, 410, 411, 412 सभी का क्षेत्र है।	86.673	
2	होरिया	हजारीयाम-20	1426(प्र), 1427(प्र), 1428(प्र), 1429, 1430(प्र), 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445(प्र), 1476, 1515(प्र), 1621(प्र), 1622(प्र), 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641।	488.194	5
	रोधर	हजारीयाम-21	90(प्र)/254(प्र), 1509(प्र), 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520।	485.668	6
	जयो कुरं	हजारीयाम-22	78(प्र), 207(प्र), 208(प्र), 209(प्र), 210(प्र), 211(प्र), 212(प्र), 215(प्र), 228(प्र), 271(प्र), 274(प्र), 275(प्र), 276(प्र), 277(प्र), 283(प्र), 284(प्र), 292(प्र), 293(प्र), 294(प्र), 295(प्र), 296(प्र), 924(प्र), 920(प्र), 924, 927(प्र), 931(प्र), 932(प्र), 934(प्र), 945(प्र), 946(प्र), 947(प्र), 948(प्र), 950(प्र), 951(प्र), 952(प्र), 953(प्र), 954(प्र), 955(प्र), 956(प्र), 957(प्र), 958(प्र), 959, 960,	799.028	

क्र. सं.	ग्राम नाम ।	खसरा एवं नम्बर ।	अभिस्तथित क्षेत्र की प्लोट संख्या ।	ग्राम का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर) में ।	वर्गवृत्त
1	2	3	4	5	6
			961, 962(घ), 963 (घ), 964(घ), 976(घ), 977(घ), 978(घ), 980(घ); 981(घ), 982(घ); 983(घ), 984(घ), 985(घ), 988(घ), 990(घ), 991(घ), 992(घ), 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000(घ); 1001, 1002(घ), 1003, 1004(घ), 1005(घ), 1006(घ), 1007(घ), 1008 (घ), 1009(घ), 1006 (घ)। 1021, 1025(घ); 975।1020 (घ) ।		
5	राटा कला	हजारीबाग-23	354 (घ), 355 (घ), 356(घ), 357, 358(घ), 359, 360(घ), 373(घ), 374(घ); 375(घ), 441(घ), 1031(घ), 1032, 1033(घ), 1034(घ); 1035 (घ), 1036(घ), 1037, 1038(घ), 1039(घ), 1160 (घ) ।	225.619	
	कुद	हजारीबाग-25	1, 33(घ), 299(घ), 300, 301 (घ), 425(घ), 426(घ) ।	159.453	
	गिरी	हजारीबाग-26	1(घ), 36(घ), 454, 551(घ), 552 (घ), 553, 554 (घ), 630(घ), 631(घ), 632(घ), 639 ।	201.818	
	सुपुल	हजारीबाग-27	1, 2, 3, 4, 5(घ), 186(घ), 339(घ), 397(घ), 402(घ), 403(घ), 404(घ), 416(घ), 417(घ); 418(घ), 420(घ), 421(घ), 422(घ) ।	255.140	
	सुपुल	हजारीबाग-28	1, 2, 3(घ), 73(घ), 230 (घ) 256(घ), 307(घ), 308(घ), 309, 310, 316(घ) ।	95.267	

बिहार गजट (प्रशासन), 24 मई 1976

क्रम संख्या ।	नाम ग्राम ।	पाना एवं संख्या ।	प्रतिस्तावित क्षेत्र की प्लोट संख्या ।	प्राम का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर) में ।	प्रभुत्विता
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	बोरोगडा	हजारीबाग-29	1, 26(घ), 51(घ), 53, 54, 55, 56 ।	149.267	
11	उरीवीरो	हजारीबाग-30	1, 30(घ), 31(घ), 146(घ), 147 (घ), 342(अ), 343, 344(घ), 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350 ।	159.125	
12	भारीका	हजारीबाग-31	1, 152(घ), 153(घ), 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159(घ), 200(घ) ।	129.656	
13	एवला	हजारीबाग-32	1(घ), 44(घ), 81(घ); 1203 (घ), 1222(घ), 1228(घ), 1243(घ), 1339, 1340(घ), 95/1341(घ), 1341/1342(घ), 1342/1343(घ), 1342/ 1344(घ) ।	111.085	
14	भयन	हजारीबाग-41	258(घ), 259, 260, 261(घ), 288(घ), 375(घ), 376, 378, 379(घ) ।	239.300	
15	हटकोना	हजारीबाग-42	1, 2(घ), 207(घ), 213(घ), 215, 216, 217, 218, 219(घ), 220, 221, 222(घ), 223, 224(घ), 225, 248(घ); 249 (घ), 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255(घ), 256, 257, 258(घ), 259, 260, 261, 262	389.295	
16	हरहर	हजारीबाग-43	1, 2, 3(घ), 4(घ), 105(घ), 127, 134, 171(घ), 214(घ), 309(घ), 310(घ), 314, 315, 316, 317, 330(घ),	357.294	
17	नचलं	हजारीबाग-44	1, 43(घ), 44(घ) 46, 47, 48(घ), 304(घ) ।	159.291	
18	गुहरीह	हजारीबाग-45	1, 2(घ), 3(घ), 4(घ), 71(घ), 72, 141(घ), 331(घ), 332 (घ), 134, 335 ।	398.551	

क्र.सं. संख्या।	नाम ग्राम।	बाना एच नम्बर।	प्रभिलिखित क्षेत्र को प्लॉट संख्या।	ग्राम का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर) में।	प्रभिलिखित।
1	2	3	4	5	6
19	ठाड	हजारीबाग-46	1, 2, 4, 5, 6(घ), 23(घ), 89 (घ), 90, 91(घ), 105(घ), 106, 107(घ), 299(घ), 315(घ), 317(घ), 488(घ), 1212(घ), 1213(घ), 1214 (घ), 1215(घ), 1216(घ), 1218(घ), 1219, 1220, 1221 (घ), 1400(घ), 1401(घ), 2020(घ), 2042(घ), 2043 (घ), 4305।	638.838	
20	बहीमर	हजारीबाग-48	1, 2(घ), 3	41.417	
21	शाहगाइगाउँ	हजारीबाग-49	2(घ)	12.976	
22	शाहगाइकुला	हजारीबाग-50	1(घ)	57.287	
23	पिचरी	हजारीबाग-51	1, 2, 3, 4, 5(घ), 55(घ), 56 (घ), 78(घ), 748।	174.069	
24	गोयो	हजारीबाग-52	1, 2, 3, 4(घ), 7(घ), 9(घ), 10 (घ), 11(घ), 12(घ), 13(घ), 71(घ), 120(घ), 135 से 138 (घ), 173(घ), 178(घ), 179 (घ), 221(घ), 222(घ), 223 (घ), 224, 226, 284(घ), 343, 346(घ), 349, 353।	354.396	
25	कुम्हीवाटाड	हजारीबाग-53	1 से 6, 8 से 16, 17 से 39, 40 (घ), 110(घ)।	161.044	
26	पेलाडा	हजारीबाग-54	3036(घ), 3060(घ), 3061, 3063(घ), 3064(घ)।	34.737	
27	बगभीर	हजारीबाग-65	1090(घ)	8.603	
28	जलीमा	हजारीबाग-66	42(घ), 135(घ), 626(घ), 627, 628(घ)।	39.518	
29	बरमुषा	हजारीबाग-67	1, 5(घ), 28(घ), 29(घ), 37(घ), 46(घ), 47(घ), 48 (घ), 50(घ), 109(घ), 110 (घ), 122(घ), 123(घ), 124 (घ), 125, 126, 127, 128, 129(घ)।	130.546	

क्रम संख्या	नाम	ग्राम-1	ग्राम एवं नम्बर	अभिलेखित क्षेत्र की प्लॉट संख्या	ग्राम का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर) में
1	2	3	4	5	6
30	बुधना	..	हजारीबाग-68	1883(अ), 1884, 1885, 1886	65.506
31	लुपुडा	..	हजारीबाग-69	45, 4504(अ), 4526(अ), 5644 (अ)।	19.817
32	मुलमी	..	हजारीबाग-70	1503 (अ), 1504, 1505 (अ), 1506(अ), 1507।	19.433
33	धरहरा	..	हजारीबाग-71	1, 3(अ), 36	5.526
34	रहिषा	..	इचाक-1	1 से 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30(अ), 41 (अ), 58(अ), 59(अ), 60(अ), 61(अ), 62(अ), 63(अ), 267(अ), 281(अ), 414, 415।	565.619
35	समडी	..	इचाक-2	2(अ), 3, 4, 5, 6 से 64, 67, 69, 70, 71।	574.150
36	चम्पानगर दावा- पीह।	..	इचाक-3	1, 2, 3, 4 (अ), 5(अ), 171(अ) 443(अ), 444(अ), 1570(अ), 1571(अ), 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575(अ), 1576(अ), 1590 (अ), 61, 281, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6183, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6188, 6190, 6191, 6192, 6193, 6194, 5/6232(अ), 6209, 6230, 6231।	759.708
37	कोलपाडीह	..	इचाक-4	1(अ), 2(अ), 3(अ)।	8.340
38	तिलरा	..	इचाक-7	1 से 13, 14(अ), 15, 16(अ), 465(अ), 466(अ), 467(अ), 468(अ), 470(अ), 471(अ), 473(अ), 475(अ), 2920(अ), 3251(अ), 3252, 3253(अ), 3576(अ), 3579, 3581(अ)।	495.336
39	गुरवा	..	इचाक-8	693, 697(अ), 819(अ), 843 (अ)।	15.814

क्रम संख्या ।	नाम प्राम ।	प्राम एवं नम्बर ।	प्रतिस्तावित क्षेत्र को प्लोट संख्या ।	प्राम का फल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर) में ।	प्रामस्थित ।
1	2	3	4	5	6
40	ट. मरोउम	इचाक-9	150(प्र), 151(प्र), 153, 190 (प्र), 6815(प्र), 6816(प्र), 6817(प्र), 6827(प्र), 7137, 7138(प्र), 7145(प्र), 72 (प्र), 7144, 8057.1	118.485	
41	गुरुकुवा	इचाक-10	1(प्र), 3(प्र), 4(प्र), 5(प्र)	9.534	
42	कुलदाहा	इचाक-11	1(प्र), 2, 3, 4, 25(प्र), 26 से 31, 33 से 36, 37(प्र), 39, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48(प्र), 60, 62(प्र), 90(प्र), 211(प्र), 212, 213(प्र), 214(प्र), 223(प्र) ।	162.919	
43	दागं	इचाक-12	1 से 4, 5, 6, 7, 8(प्र), 9, 10, 12, 14(प्र), 16(प्र), 31(प्र), 118(प्र), 354(प्र), 355, 356(प्र), 499(प्र), 500, 501 (प्र), 1660 ।	452.780	
44	मवया	इचाक-13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24 पूर्ण प्राप्त है ।	321.956	
45	कंले	इचाक-14	1 से 5, 6(प्र), 7(प्र), 8 से 48, 49, 50, 51(प्र), 52(प्र), 54(प्र), 55, 56, 57, 58 से 168, 169(प्र), 170(प्र), 171, 172(प्र), 173(प्र), 174, 175, 176, 179, 180, 181, 182 ।	595.312	
46	पोंगिया	इचाक-15	1 से 8, 11 से 13, 15 से 17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27 ।	755.231	
47	पंडरा	इचाक-16	1, 2(प्र), 3(प्र), 112, 116, 117, 118, 119(प्र), 22(प्र) ।	161.295	
48	लोदया	इचाक-17	1(प्र), 2(प्र), 3, 4(प्र)	145.263	
49	परागी राजपाट	इचाक-18	1, 2, 3(प्र), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8(प्र), 9(प्र), 10, 11(प्र), 12(प्र), 13, 14, 15, 16 ।	1048.977	

क्र. सं. नं. 1	नाम ग्राम ।	इकाई एवं नम्बर ।	अभिस्तावित क्षेत्र की संख्या । प्लॉट संख्या ।	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में) ।	प्राम का कुल मूल्य ।	प्रत्यक्ष ।
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	हुण्ड	इकाई-19	1(प्र), 151(प्र)		107.308	
51	मनाई	इकाई-20	1(प्र), 2(प्र)		203.279	
52	बटका बला	इकाई-23	1, 2(प्र), 3(प्र), 4, 6(प्र), 12, 521(प्र), 608।		550.692	
53	खुटवा	इकाई-24	1, 2, 3, 4, 5(प्र), 6(प्र), 351। (प्र), 806(प्र), 807(प्र), 808(प्र), 809, 810, 819(प्र)।		123.050	
54	बलासी	इकाई-28	1, 2(प्र), 10(प्र), 1030, 1925।		58.409	
55	हमारी	इकाई-29	1(प्र), 7(प्र), 1352(प्र), 2599 (प्र), 2819, 2820, 2821, 2905।		156.575	
56	मिश्रवा	इकाई-30	2(प्र), 3, 4, 5(प्र), 16(प्र), 943/972(प्र), 943(प्र), 1117 1118, 1305(प्र), 1305/1504 (प्र), 1479(प्र), 1483(प्र), 1604(प्र), 1।		403.305	
57	सायकला	इकाई-76	1(प्र), 2, 3(प्र), 9(प्र), 10, 11 से 16, 17(प्र), 18(प्र), 690(प्र)।		429.575	
58	सायकल खुद	इकाई-77	1(प्र), 2(प्र)		51.623	
59	दुर्ग	इकाई-78	218, 219, 317(प्र), 319, 320, 321(प्र), 347, 348(प्र), 349, 350(प्र), 351(प्र), 352 से 357, 358(प्र), 359(प्र), 360(प्र) 362।		576.980	
60	राशीघाघर	इकाई-79	1, 2(प्र), 25(प्र), 40(प्र), 50। (प्र), 51, 52(प्र), 66, 121(प्र) 126(प्र), 285(प्र), 286(प्र), 369(प्र), 382(प्र), 383(प्र), 384, 386(प्र), 387(प्र), 388, 416(प्र), 465(प्र), 490(प्र),		465.856	

क्रम संख्या ।	नाम ग्राम ।	पाना एवं नम्बर ।	प्रतिस्ठापित होल को प्लोट संख्या ।	प्राप्त का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में) ।	प्रत्यक्ष ।
1	2	3	4	5	6
			491(घ), 492, 493, 494(घ), 495(घ), 1202(घ), 1272 (घ), 1273(घ), 1275(घ), 1276, 1277(घ), 1278(घ), 1279 ।		
61	गरहोह	इचाक-80	2, 3(घ), 93(घ), 175(घ), 176(घ), 201(घ), 209(घ), 222(घ), 223(घ), 224(घ), 415(घ), 440(घ), 450(घ), 451(घ), 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457(घ), 501(घ), 502(घ), 503(घ), 507(घ), 603(घ), 604, 605, 607, 606, 608(घ), 609(घ), 610 (घ), 611, 612, 613(घ), 614(घ), 727(घ), 747(घ), 748(घ), 749(घ), 750, 751 (घ), 752, 753, 754(घ), ।	577.097	
62	गुलमानीया	इचाक-81	1, 2, 3(घ), 118(घ), 123(घ), 138(घ), 139(घ) ।	117.705	
63	पासाधार	इचाक-82	1 से 4, 5(घ), 6, 7, 8, 9(घ), 10(घ), 11(घ), 12(घ), 13, 14(घ), 15(घ) ।	193.931	
64	कुहदी	इचाक-83	1(घ), 2(घ), 3(घ), 57(घ), 104(घ), 105(घ), 180(घ) 181(घ), 846(घ) ।	66.765	
65	सिगरातारी	इचाक-84	1, 2, 3, 4(घ), 58(घ), 258, 269(घ), 277(घ), 318(घ), 319, 322(घ), 330(घ), 331 से 334, 335(घ), 336, 337 (घ), 338 से 341 ।	309.761	
66	परसा	इचाक-86	4(घ), 12(घ), 13(घ), 14(घ), 1046, 1047(घ), 1110(घ), 1111(घ) ।	64.737	

क्रम (संख्या)	नाम ग्राम ।	थाना एवं थाना नम्बर ।	अभिस्तायित शौज का प्लोट संख्या ।	ग्राम का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में) ।	प्रभ्युक्ति ।
1	2	3	4	5	6
67	दोनाईरला	बरही-23	990(अ), 2951(अ), 3340(अ) 3416(अ), 3417(अ), 3418, 3422(अ), 3431(अ), 3432, (अ), 3433(अ), 3434, 3435, 3436, 3438, 3459, 3437(अ), 3475, 3541(अ), 4044, 4045, (अ), 4046(अ), 4047(अ), 4048, 4049(अ), 4226(अ), 4300(अ), 4320, 4538(अ), 4938(अ), 4939(अ), 5009 (अ), 5010(अ), 5016(अ), 5017(अ), 5018(अ), 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023 (अ), 5024(अ), 5025(अ), 5026(अ), 5027, 5028(अ), 5079(अ), 5080(अ), 5082, 5087(अ), 5090, 5091(अ), 5082, 5117, 5118, 5119(अ), 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124(अ), 5125(अ), 5150 (अ), 5169, 5190, 5234, 5241(अ), 5242, 5243, 5244, 5245(अ), 5246, 5247(अ), 5248, 5249, 5250, (अ), 5251, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258(अ), 5259(अ), 5260, 5298, 5305 ।	639.182	
68	बाँह	बरही-31	1(अ), 226(अ), 227(अ), 228, 229(अ), 2230(अ), 2269(अ), 2270(अ), 2282(अ), 2283, (अ), 2284, 2285, 2286(अ), 2287(अ), 2288, 2289(अ), 2342(अ), 2860(अ), 3064 (अ), 3080(अ), 3112(अ), 3131(अ), 3132 ।	245.255	
69	तिलौर	बरही-38	1675(अ), 1676(अ), 1678 (अ), 1679(अ), 1680(अ), 1681(अ), 1682(अ), 1683 (अ) ।	153.968	

क्र. सं.	नाम वार	बाना एवं भागा संख्या ।	अभिरक्षित क्षेत्र का प्लोट संख्या ।	ग्राम का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में) ।	सम्युक्ति ।
1	2	3	4	5	6
70	बूढ़	बूढ़ी-31	1062(अ), 1092(अ), 1097(अ), 1098(अ), 1099(अ), 1101(अ), 1102(अ), 1103(अ), 1104, 1105(अ), 1106(अ), 1126(अ), 1129(अ), 1104/1145, 1126। 1146, 1197/1147, 1127, 1128, 1130, 1131 ।	274.893	
कुल जोड़ ...				18,025.474	
				घा	
				18,025.5	
				(हेक्टर) ।	

(संय-प्र.जी-11176)

बिहार राज्यपाल को आदेश से,
जे 0 एम 0 लिगरीह,
सरकार के सचिव ।

24 मई 1976

एन 0 प्री 0 956--एन 0 प्री 0 955, दिनांक 24 मई 1976 का अंग्रेजी में निम्नलिखित अनुवाद बिहार राज्यपाल के अधिकार से इसने द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है जो भारत-संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के तहत (3) के अंग्रेजी भाग में इसका प्राधिकृत पाठ समझा जावेगा । (संय-प्र.जी. 11176)

बिहार-राज्यपाल को आदेश से,
जे 0 एम 0 लिगरीह,
सरकार के सचिव ।

The 24th May 1976

S.O. 955--Whereas the Governor of Bihar considers that the areas included in the schedule hereto annexed, situated in the district of Hazaribagh are of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological and natural significance and it is necessary to protect, propagate and develop wild life and its environment in these areas;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (Act 53 of 1972), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to declare the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed situated in the district of Hazaribagh, as a "Sanctuary".

This sanctuary may be called "The Hazaribagh Wild Life Sanctuary".

क्रम संख्या ।	नाम ग्राम ।	पागा एवं खाना नम्बर ।	अभिस्तावित क्षेत्र का प्लॉट संख्या ।	ग्राम का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में) ।	प्राम्यवित ।
1	2	3	4	5	6
87	दोनाईरुला	बरही-23	990(घ), 2951(घ), 3340(घ) 3416(घ), 3417(घ), 3418, 3422(घ), 3431(घ), 3432, (घ), 3433(घ), 3434 3435, 3436, 3438, 3459, 3437(घ), 3475, 3541(घ), 4044, 4045, (घ), 4046(घ), 4047(घ), 4048, 4049(घ), 4226(घ), 4300(घ), 4320, 4538(घ), 4938(घ), 4939(घ), 5009 (घ), 5010(घ), 5016(घ), 5017(घ), 5018(घ), 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023 (घ), 5024(घ), 5025(घ), 5026(घ), 5027, 5028(घ), 5079(घ), 5080(घ), 5082, 5087(घ), 5090, 5091(घ), 5082, 5117, 5118, 5110(घ), 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124(घ), 5125(घ), 5150 (घ), 5169, 5190, 5234, 5241(घ), 5242, 5243, 5244, 5245(घ), 5246, 5247(घ), 5248, 5249, 5250, (घ), 5251, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258(घ), 5259(घ), 5260, 5299, 5305 ।	639.182	
88	बीरु	बरही-31	1(घ), 226(घ), 227(घ), 228, 229(घ), 2230(घ), 2200(घ), 2270(घ), 2282(घ), 2283, (घ), 2284, 2285, 2286(घ), 2287(घ), 2288, 2289(घ), 2342(घ), 2860(घ), 3064 (घ), 3080(घ), 3112(घ), 3131(घ), 3132 ।	245.255	
69	तिलौर]	बरही-38	1675(घ), 1676(घ), 1678 (घ), 1679(घ), 1680(घ), 1681(घ), 1682(घ), 1683 (घ) ।	153.968	

क्र. सं.	नाम प्राय. क्षेत्र	थाना एवं थाना संख्या	पंजीकृत क्षेत्रों का फ्लोट संख्या	प्राय. का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर में)	घट्युक्ति
1	2	3	4	5	6
70	बूढ़	बरही-41	1062(अ), 1092(अ), 1097(अ), 1098(अ), 1099(अ), 1101(अ), 1102(अ), 1103(अ), 1104, 1105(अ), 1106(अ), 1126(अ), 1129(अ), 1104/1145, 11261, 1146, 1197/1147, 1127, 1128, 1130, 1131।	274.890	
				कुल जोड़ ... 18,025.474	
				घा ... 18,025.5	
				(हेक्टर)।	

(घट्य-प्र.पी-11176)

बिहार राज्यपाल के आदेश से,
जे.ओ.एम.ओ. सिंगरोह,
सरकार के सचिव।

24 मई 1976

एस.ओ. प्रो 956--एस.ओ. प्रो 955, दिनांक 24 मई 1976 का संशोधन में निम्नलिखित प्राय. क्षेत्र बिहार राज्यपाल के आदेश से इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है जो भारत-संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के खंड (3) के अधीन संशोधन भाग में इसका प्रतिबद्ध पाठ समाप्त होगा।

बिहार-राज्यपाल के आदेश से,
जे.ओ.एम.ओ. सिंगरोह,
सरकार के सचिव।

The 24th May 1976

S.O. 955--Whereas the Governor of Bihar considers that the areas included in the schedule hereto annexed, situated in the district of Hazaribagh are of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological and natural significance and it is necessary to protect, propagate and develop wild life and its environment in these areas;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (Act 53 of 1972), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to declare the areas specified in the schedule hereto, annexed situated in the district of Hazaribagh, as a "Sanctuary".

This sanctuary may be called "The Hazaribagh Wild Life Sanctuary".

सिद्धा नगर (महानगर), 24 मई 1976

SCHEDULE

District Hazaribagh.

Hazaribagh West I Islon.

Sl. no.	Name of village.	Thana and Thana no.	Plot no. of proposed area.	Total area of the village in hectares.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Balia	Hazaribagh-10	1, 2, 28, 39, 38, 40, 41, 410, 411, 412 (part of all the plots).	80.073	
2	Horia	Hazaribagh-20	1426 (Part), 1427 (Part), 1428(P), 1429, 1430(P), 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445 (P), 1476, 1515(P), 1621(P), 1622(P), 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641.	488.104	
3	Raibar	Hazaribagh-21	60(P), 254(P), 1500(P), 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 78(P), 207(P), 208(P), 209(P), 210(P), 211(P), 212(P), 215(P), 228(P), 271(P), 274(P), 275(P), 279(P), 277(P), 283(P), 284(P), 292(P), 293(P), 294(P), 295(P), 296(P), 346(P), 020(P), 024, 027(P), 031(P), 032(P), 034(P), 045(P), 046(P), 047(P), 048(P), 050(P), 051(P), 052(P), 053(P), 054(P), 055(P), 056(P), 057(P), 058(P), 059, 060, 061, 062(P), 063(P), 064(P), 076(P), 077(P), 078(P), 080(P), 081(P), 082(P), 083(P), 084(P), 085(P), 088(P).	485.008	
4	Danto Khurd	Hazaribagh-22		730.028	

Sl. No.	Name of village.	Thana and Than no.	Plot no. of proposed area.	Total area of the village in hectares.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Danto Khurd - concl.		990(P), 991(P), 992(P), 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000(P), 1001, 1002(P), 1003, 1004(P), 1005(P), 1006(P), 1007 (P), 1008(P), 1009(P), 1006/1021(P), 1025(P), 975/1020(P).	226.019	
5	Danto Kalan	Hazaribagh-23	354(P), 355(P), 356(P), 357, 358(P), 359, 360(P), 373(P), 374(P), 375(P), 441(P), 1031(P), 1032, 1033(P), 1034(P), 1035 (P), 1036(P), 1037, 1038 (P), 1039(P), 1160(P).	226.019	
6	Kud	Hazaribagh-25	1, 33(P), 299(P), 300, 301(P), 425(P), 426(P).	159.453	
7	Banjha	Hazaribagh-26	1(P), 36(P), 454, 451(P), 552(P), 553, 554(P), 630(P), 631(P), 632(P), 639.	201.818	
8	Sakarja	Hazaribagh-27	1, 2, 3, 4, 5(P), 186(P), 339(P), 367(P), 402(P), 40 (P), 401(P), 416(P), 417(P), 418(P), 420(P), 421(P), 422(P).	255.142	
9	Dumri	Hazaribagh-28	1, 2, 3(P), 73(P), 230(P), 256(P), 307(P), 308(P), 309, 310, 316(P).	95.267	
10	Borogarah	Hazaribagh-29	1, 26 (P), 51(P), 53, 54, 55, 56.	149.207	
11	Uridiri	Hazaribagh-30	1, 30(P), 31(P), 146(P), 147(P), 342(P), 343, 344 (P), 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350.	159.126	
12	Kharika	Hazaribagh-31	1, 152(P), 153(P), 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159 (P), 200(P).	129.858	

Sl. no.	Name of village.	Thana and Thana no.	Plot no. of proposed area.	Total area of the village in hectares.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Edla	Hazaribagh-32	1 (P), 44(P), 81(P), 1203 (P), 1222(P), 1228(P), 1243(P), 1339, 1340(P), 95/1341(P), 1341/1342(P), 1342/1343(P), 1342/1344 (P)	111.085	
14	Lukhnoo	Hazaribagh-41	258(P), 259, 260, 261(P), 288(P), 375(P), 376, 378, 379(P).	239.300	
15	Hatkona	Hazaribagh-42	1, 2(P), 207(P), 213(P), 215, 216, 217, 218, 219(P), 220, 221, 222(P), 223, 224 (P), 225, 248(P), 249 (P), 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255(P), 256, 257, 258(P), 259, 260, 261, 262.	380.295	
16	Harhad	Hazaribagh-43	1, 2, 3(P), 4(P), 105(P), 127, 134, 171(P), 214(P), 309(P), 310, 314, 315, 316, 317, 330(P)	357.294	
17	Nachley	Hazaribagh-44	1(P), 43(P), 44(P), 46, 47, 48(P), 304(P).	159.291	
18	Gurudih	Hazaribagh-45	1, 2(P), 3(P), 4(P), 71(P), 72, 141(P), 331(P), 332 (P), 134, 335.	398.551	
19	Daur	Hazaribagh-46	1, 2, 4, 5, 6(P), 23(P), 89(P), 90, 91(P), 105(P), 106, 107(P), 209(P), 315(P), 317(P), 488(P), 1212(P), 1213(P), 1214(P), 1215(P), 1216(P), 1218 (P), 1219, 1220, 1221(P), 1400(P), 1401(P), 2020 (P), 2042(P), 2043(P), 4305.	638.838	
20	Bahimar	Hazaribagh-48	1, 2(P), 3	41.417	

Sl. no.	Name of village.	Thana and thana no.	Plot no. of proposed area.	Total area of the village in hectares.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Sarugaru Khurd.	Hazaribagh-49	2(P)	12.970	
22	Sarugaru Kala	Hazaribagh-50	1(P)	57.287	
23	Pichri	Hazaribagh-51	1, 2, 3, 4, 5(P), 55(P), 56(P), 78(P), 748.	174.000	
24	Gossi	Hazaribagh-52	1, 2, 3, 4(P), 7(P), 9(P), 10(P), 11(P), 12(P), 13(P), 71(P), 120(P), 135 to 138(P), 173(P), 178(P), 179(P), 221(P), 222(P), 223(P), 224, 226, 284(P), 343, 349(P), 349, 353.	354.300	
25	Kumbhatanr	Hazaribagh-53	1 to 6, 8 to 16, 17 to 39, 40(P), 110(P).	101.044	
26	Bargadha	Hazaribagh-54	3030(P), 3060(P), 3061, 3063(P), 3064(P).	34.737	
27	Asdhir	Hazaribagh-65	1090(P)	8.003	
28	Jalima	Hazaribagh-66	42(P), 135(P), 626(P), 627, 628(P).	39.518	
29	Bartua	Hazaribagh-67	1, 5(P), 28(P), 29(P), 37(P), 46(P), 47(P), 48 (P), 50(P), 109(P), 110 (P), 122(P), 123 (P), 124(P), 125, 126, 127, 128, 129(P).	130.540	
30	Dukra	Hazaribagh-68	1883(P), 1884, 1885, 1886	05.500	
31	Lupanda	Hazaribagh-69	45, 1504(P), 1526(P), 5044(P).	10.817	
32	Sulma	Hazaribagh-70	1503(P), 1504, 1505(P), 1506(P), 1507.	19.433	
33	Dhachara	Hazaribagh-71	1, 3(P), 36	5.526	

Sl. no.	Name of village.	Thana and thana no.	Plot no. of proposed area.	Total area of the village in haectares.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
34	Raheya	Ichak-1	1 to 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 (P), 41(P), 58(P), 59(P), 60(P), 61(P), 62(P), 63 (P), 207(P), 281(P), 414, 415.	585.019	
35	Dumr	Ichak-2	2(P), 3, 4, 5, 6 to 64, 67, 69, 70, 71(P)	671.160	
36	Champanzar Nawad h.	Ichak-3	1, 2, 3, 4(P), 5(P), 171 (P), 443(P), 444(P), 1570 (P), 1571(P), 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575(P), 1576(P), 1590(P), 61, 281, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6183, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6188, 6190, 6191, 6192, 6193, 6194, 5/6232(P), 6209, 6230, 6231.	750.708	
37	Kolwadih	Ichak-4	1(P), 2(P), 3(P)	8.340	
38	Tilra	Ichak-7	1 to 13, 14(P), 15, 16 (P), 435(P), 466(P), 467 (P), 468(P), 470(P), 471(P), 473(P), 475(P), 2920(P), 3251(P), 3252, 3253(P), 3576(P), 3579, 3581(P).	495.336	
39	Musba	Ichak-8	693, 697(P), 819(P), 843 (P).	15.814	
40	Dumraon	Ichak-9	150(P), 151(P), 153, 190 (P), 6815(P), 6816(P), 6817(P), 6827(P), 7137, 7138(P), 7145(P), 7472(P), 7144, 8057.	118.485	
41	Curkubba	Ichak-10	1(P), 3(P), 4(P), 5(P)	9.534	
42	Faldaha	Ichak-11	1(P), 2, 3, 4, 25(P), 26 to 31, 33 to 36, 37(P), 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48(P), 60, 62(P), 90(P), 211(P), 212, 213(P), 214(P), 223(P).	162.919	

Sl. no.	Name of village	Thana and thana no.	Plot no. of proposed area	Total area of the village in hectares.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
43	Dango	Ichak-12	1 to 4, 5, 6, 7, 8(P), 9, 10, 12, 14(P), 16(P), 31(P), 118(P), 354(P), 355, 356(P), 409(P), 500, 501(P), 1660.	452.789	
44	Mathwa	Ichak-13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24.	321.056	
45	Koiley	Ichak-14	1 to 5, 6(P), 7(P), 8, 48, 49, 50, 51(P), 52(P), 54(P), 55, 56, 57, 58 to 168, 169(P), 170(P), 171, 172(P), 173(P), 174, 175, 176, 179, 180, 181, 182.	595.312	
46	Pokhari	Ichak-15	1 to 8, 11 to 13, 15 to 17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27.	755.231	
47	Pandra	Ichak-16	1, 2(P), 3(P), 112, 116, 117, 118, 119(P), 22(P).	161.295	
48	Lotwa	Ichak-17	1(P), 2(P), 3, 4(P).	145.263	
49	Parasi Bajghat	Ichak-18	1, 2, 3(P), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8(P), 9(P), 10, 11(P), 12(P), 13, 14, 15, 16.	1048.977	
50	Hesal	Ichak-19	1(P), 151(P).	107.363	
51	Manai	Ichak-20	1(P), 2(P)	203.270	
52	Barkakala	Ichak-23	1, 2(P), 3(P), 4, 6(P), 12, 521(P), 608.	550.602	
53	Khutra	Ichak-24	1, 2, 3, 4, 5(P), 6(P), 351(P), 800(P), 807(P), 808(P), 809, 810, 810(P).	123.658	
54	Paran	Ichak-28	1, 2(P), 1029(P), 1030, 1025.	58.409	

Sl. no.	Name of village.	Thana and Thana no.	Plot nos. of proposed area.	Total area of the village in Hectares.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
55	Hadariya	Ichak-20	1(P), 7(P), 1352(P), 2599(P), 2819, 2820, 2821	150.575	
56	Sijua	Ichak-30	2(P), 3, 4, 5(P), 10(P), 1043/072(P), 943(P), 1117, 1118, 1305(P), 1305/1304(P), 1470(P), 1483(P), 1604(P)	302.305	103
57	Sael Kda	Ichak-70	1(P), 2, 3(P), 9(P), 10, 11 to 16, 17(P), 18(P), 690(P)	420.575	
58	Sael Khurd	Ichak-77	1(P), 2(P)	61.623	
59	Turi	Ichak-78	218, 219, 317(P), 319, 320, 321(P), 347, 348(P), 349, 350(P), 351(P), 352 to 357, 358(P), 359(P), 360(P), 362	570.080	
60	Dadlighar	Ichak-79	1, 2(P), 25(P), 49(P), 50(P), 51, 52(P), 60, 121(P), 126(P), 285(P), 286(P), 360(P), 382(P), 383(P), 384, 386(P), 387(P), 388(P), 416(P), 455(P), 490(P), 491(P), 492, 493, 494(P), 495(P), 520(P), 1272(P), 1273(P), 1274(P), 1275(P), 1276, 1277, 1278(P), 1279	405.850	
61	Cardh	Ichak-80	2, 3(P), 93(P), 175(P), 176(P), 204(P), 200(P), 222(P), 223(P), 224(P), 445(P), 449(P), 450(P), 451(P), 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457(P), 501(P), 502(P), 503(P), 507(P), 603(P), 604, 605, 607, 608(P), 609(P), 610(P), 611, 612, 613, 614(P), 727(P), 747(P), 748(P), 749(P), 750, 751(P), 752, 753, 754(P)	577.097	

marks.

Sl. no.	Name of village.	Thana and Thana no.	Plot no. of proposed area.	Total area of the village in Hectares.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
62	Purnapani	Ichak-81	1, 2, 3(P), 118(P), 123(P), 138(P), 139(P).	117.705	
63	Kuladwar	Ichak-82	1 to 4, 5(P), 6, 7, 8, 9(P), 10(P), 11(P), 12(P), 13, 14(P), 15(P).	193.931	
64	Phuphundi	Ichak-83	1(P), 2(P), 3(P), 57(P), 104(P), 105(P), 130(P), 181(P), 840(P).	60.705	
65	Simratari	Ichak-84	1, 2, 3, 4(P), 58(P), 258, 269(P), 277(P), 318(P), 319, 322(P), 330(P), 331 to 334, 335(P), 336, 337(P), 338 to 341.	309.701	
66	Murpa	Ichak-86	4(P), 12(P), 13(P), 14(P), 1046, 1047(P), 1110(P), 1111(P).	84.737	
67	Donaikala	Barhi-23	990(P), 2951(P), 3340(P), 3416(P), 3417(P), 3418, 3422(P), 3431(P), 3432(P), 3433(P), 3434, 3435, 3436, 3438, 3449, 3437(P), 3475, 3541(P), 4044, 4045(P), 4046(P), 4047(P), 4048, 4049 (P), 4226(P), 4300(P), 4320, 4538(P), 4938(P), 4939 (P), 5009(P), 5010(P), 5016(P), 5017(P), 5018 (P), 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023(P), 5024(P), 5025(P), 5026(P), 5027, 5028(P), 5070(P), 5080 (P), 5082, 5087(P), 5090, 5091(P), 5092, 5117, 5118, 5119(P), 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, (P), 5125(P), 5150(P), 5100, 5100, 5234, 5241 (P), 5242, 5243, 5244,	639.182	

बिहार राज्य (असाधारण), 24 मई 1976

Name of village.	Thana and Thana no.	Plot no. of proposed area	Total area of the village in Hectares.	Remarks.
2	3	4	5	6
		5245(P), 5246, 5247(P), 5248, 5249(P), 5250(P), 5251, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258(P), 5259(P), 5260, 5298, 5305.	245.255	
88 Jha	Barhi-31	1(P), 226(P), 227(P), 228, 229(P), 2230(P), 2269(P), 2270(P), 2282 (P), 2283(P), 2284, 2285, 2286(P), 2287(P), 2288, 2289(P), 2312(P), 2300 (P), 3064(P), 3089(P), 3112(P), 3131(P), 3132.	153.008	
88 Jha	Barhi-39	1075(P), 1076(P), 1078 (P), 1079(P), 1080(P), 1081(P), 1082(P), 1083(P).	274.898	
70 Buxa	Barhi-41	1092(P), 1092(P), 1097 (P), 1098(P), 1099(P), 1101(P), 1102(P), 1103 (P), 1104, 1105(P), 1106(P), 1108(P), 1120(P), 1104/1105, 1126, 1146, 1097/1107, 1127, 1128, 1130, 1131.	18,025.474	
Grand Total...			18,025.474	

(File no. Wild-Life-11/76)
J. M. LYNDON,
Secretary to Government.

अथवा निदेशिका, गजट एवं राजकीय दफ्तर अथवा [] में प्रकाशित तथा
अधिकार, सचिवालय में प्रकाशित, असाधारण पत्रिका अथवा पत्रिका
बिहार गजट (असाधारण), 850-साइतो-510+350-400 मिय

1 Sq Km