

# DEOGHAR FOREST DIVISION

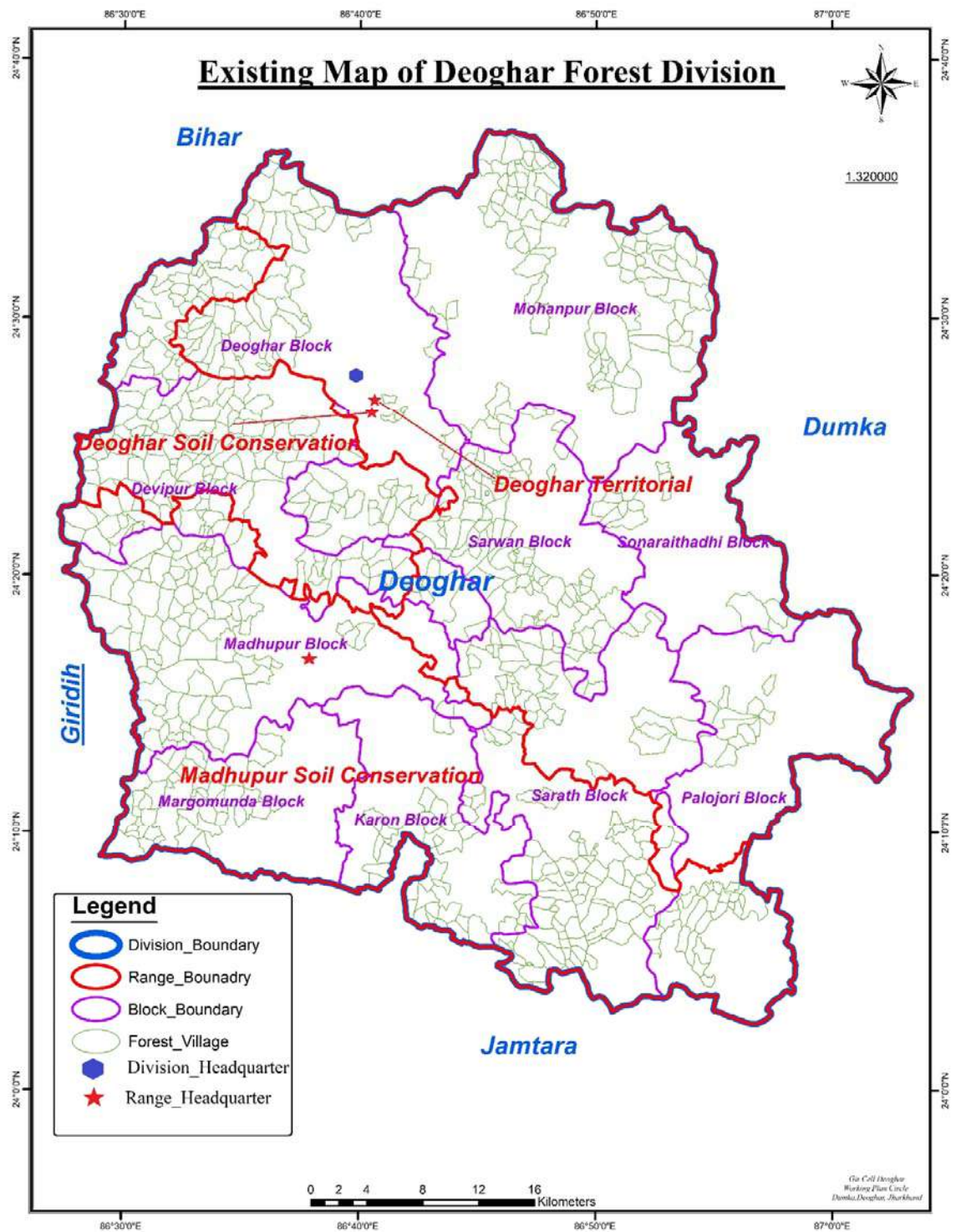




A photograph of a bird, possibly a Shrike, perched on a brown branch. The bird has a grey head and back, a black face, and a bright orange-brown breast and belly. Its tail is long and dark. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting foliage.

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# INTRODUCTION

## NAME AND SITUATION:-

After independence the Dumka Forest Division was split into two parts namely Dumka Division and Deoghar Division. Total forest area of old Deoghar Forest Division was 732.36 sq.km, comprising of 235.96 sq.km. in Deoghar Civil Subdivision and 66.45 sq.km. in Jamtara Civil Subdivision of Santhal Pargana District, and 429.95 sq. km. in Banka Civil Subdivision of Bhagalpur District. Deoghar Forest Division was created on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 1952. In the year 1984, Banka Forest Division was carved out from erstwhile Deoghar Forest Division, with an aim to ensure better forest management.

After the new state of Jharkhand came into being, Jamtara Sub-Division of Dumka District was made a separate district, consequent upon which the Govt. of Jharkhand decided to create Jamtara Forest Division making its boundary co-terminus with Jamtara District.

At present Deoghar Forest Division comprises of a total forest area of 239.06 sq.km, the boundary of which is co-terminus with Deoghar District. Total geographical area of the district of Deoghar is 2428.59 Sq.km.



Trikut Pahar

01



## Geography

The Deoghar district is located in western portion of Santhal Parganas. It shares its boundary with Banka and Jamui districts in the north, Dumka in the east, Jamtara in the south, and Giridih in the west. The district extends from 24.0.03' N to 23.0.38' N and from 86.0.28' E to 87.0.04' E; it has an area of 2481 km<sup>2</sup>. It had a population of 1,491,879 people according to the 2011 Census of India.

The district contains several clusters of rocky hills covered by forest with a series of long ridges with intervening depressions. Most of the rolling highlands are cultivated by highland crops. The average elevation of the district is 247 m above mean sea level. There are some hill ranges like Phuljori (750 m), Tiur (670 m), and Degharia (575 m). The general slope of the district descends to the southeast. Geologically, the district is mainly covered by Chhota Nagpur granite gneiss of Archean age with patches of alluvium, sandstone, and shale of Gondwana formations. Important rivers flowing in the district include the Ajay and the Patro. These rivers gather a large number of tributaries that form the landscape full of Tanrs and Dons.





## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

### DISTRIBUTION AND AREA:

Presently the forest area of Deoghar is distributed in the following three Forest Ranges

1. **Deoghar Territorial Range:-** This range has a forest area of 9291.81 ha. and consists of three beats namely Koiridih, Mohanpur and Manigarhi, and fifteen sub-beats.
2. **Deoghar Soil Conservation Range:-** This Range has a forest area of 5980.27 ha. and consists of two beats namely Devipur and Khoripanan, and eight sub-beats.
3. **Madhupur Soil Conservation Range:-** This range has a forest area of 8634.09 ha. consisting of three beats namely Budhai, Madhupur and Chitra, and fifteen sub-beats.

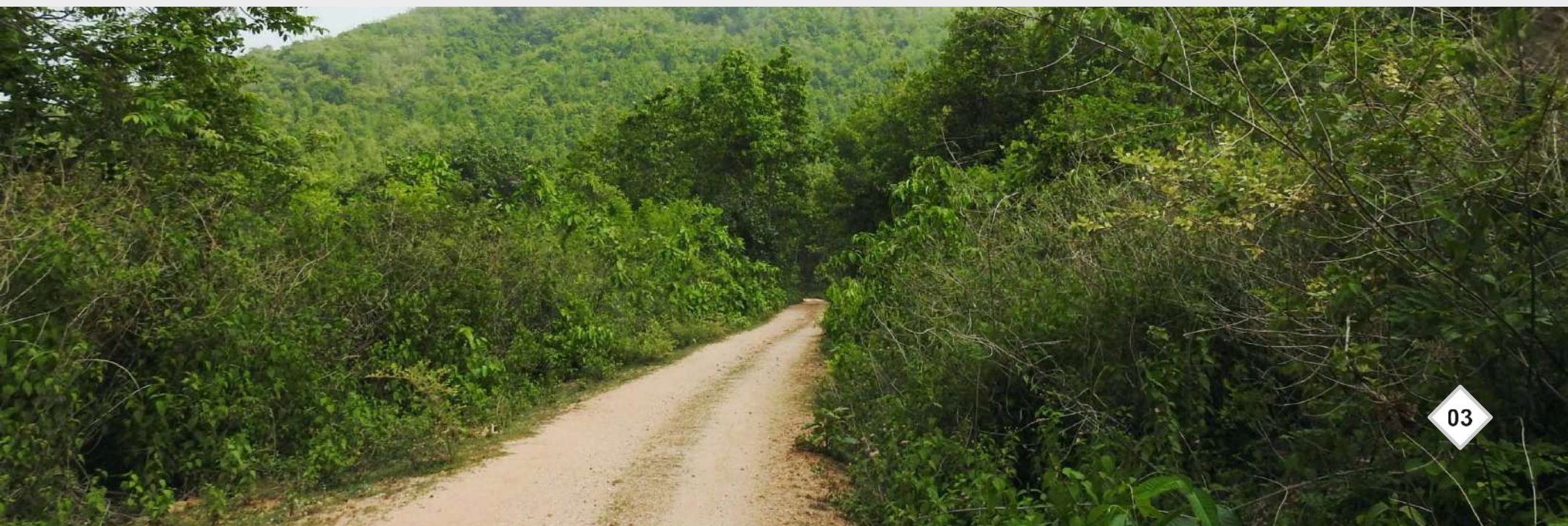
## LEGAL POSITION:-

### (i) Private Protected Forests:

All private forests of this division were taken over by the Forest Department for their control and management under the Bihar Private Forest Act (Bihar Act IX of 1948). Notifications under sections 14 & 21 of this Act were issued in 1946-47. Subsequently these forests were notified under section 15 (3) of the Act. However, forests could be demarcated in 724 villages only, there being no forests worth demarcating in the remaining villages.

### (ii) Government Protected Forests:

Consequent upon the enactment of the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Bihar Act XXX of 1950), all Zamindaries became vested in the State and hence the Bihar Private Forest Act ceased to operate in the forests of such Zamindaries, owing to limitations of section 2 of the Bihar Private Forest Act. Such forests have been notified under the Indian Forest Act for their management as Protected Forests.





# *Forest of Deoghar*



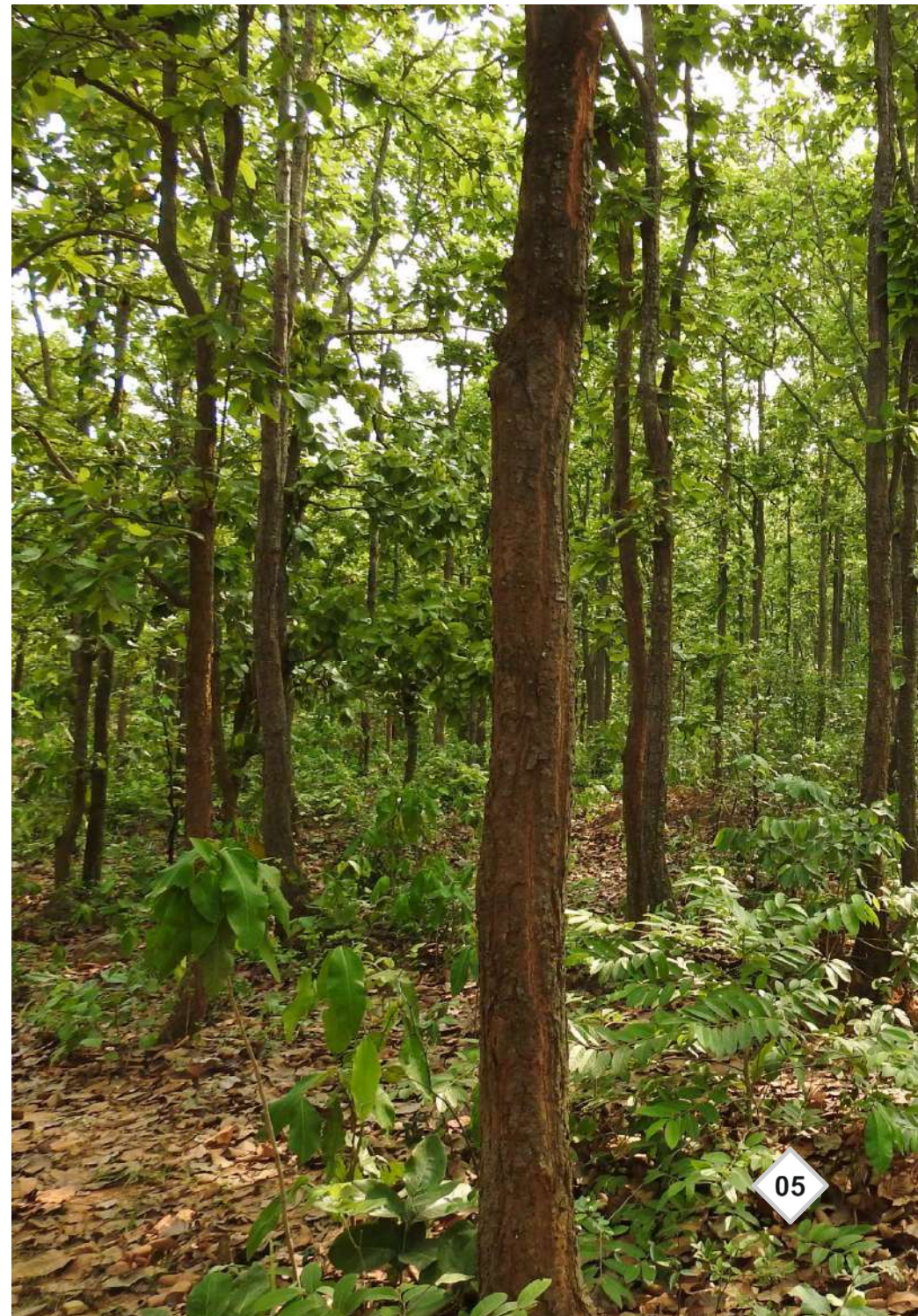


The forests of Deoghar are remarkably rich in biodiversity. The undulating hilly terrain, where the plateau is dissected by rain-fed rivers, streams and deep ravines, hills covered with rich vegetation present a picturesque landscape. These forests are also home to rare and endemic plants and animals.

### **COMPOSITION AND CONDITION OF THE CROP:-**

#### **Dry Peninsular Sal Forest:**

This type of forest mostly occurs on plains and lower reaches as well as in sheltered depressions in hilly areas. Sal forest can be seen on plain areas of Digharia Pahar in sheltered depression of the hill. During stock mapping it was found in lower hill areas of Trikut Pahar and Phuljori Pahar in Northern Aspect of Deoghar Range as well as in Eastern hill ridges in lower parts of Madhupur Range and adjacent Manigarhi Beat of Deoghar Range. At present, Sal forests in its pure form has been ousted due to continuous selective felling and grazing.

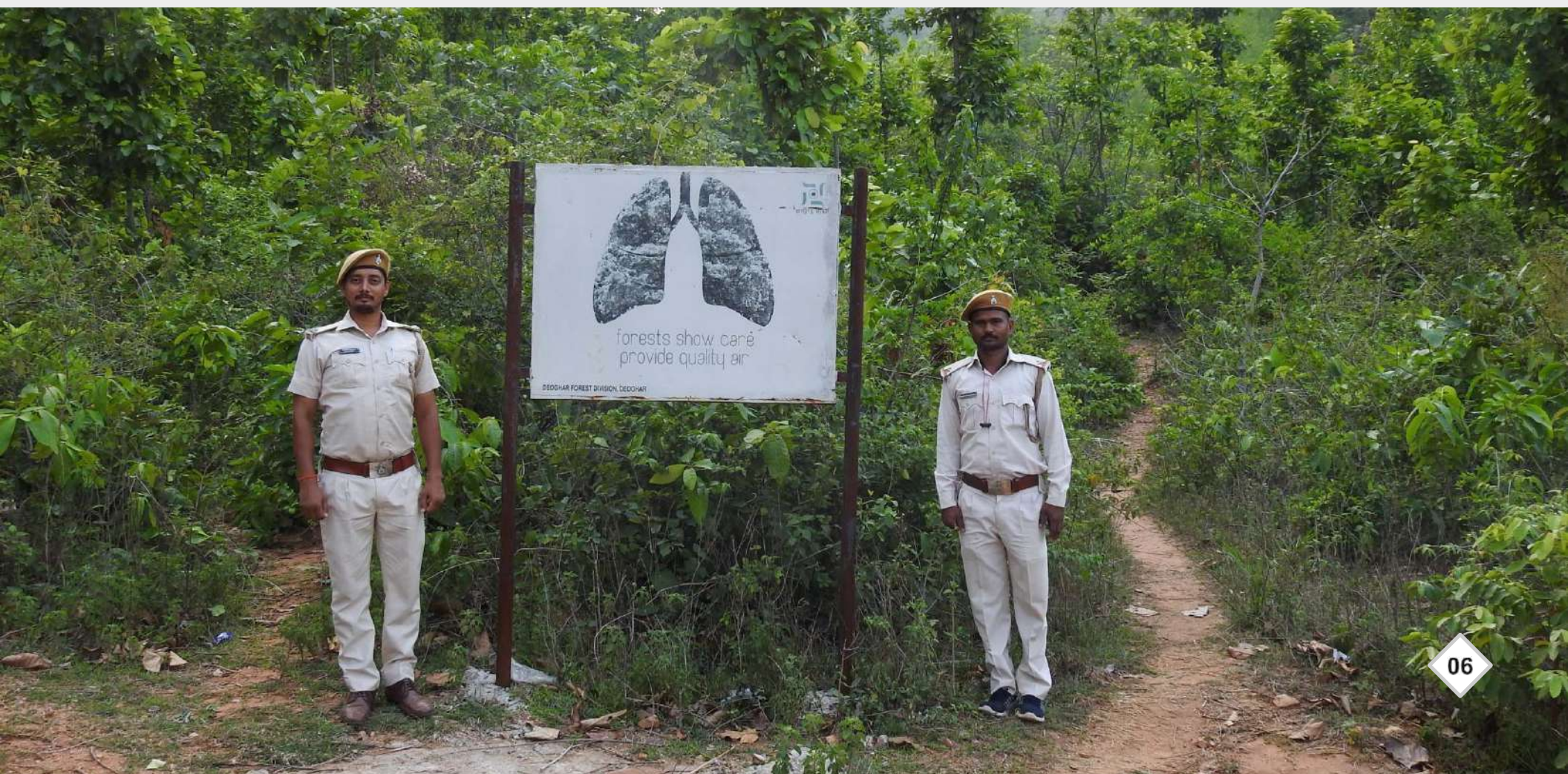




### **Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest:**

This type of crop generally occurs on the upper reaches of the hills which consists of *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhaw) and *Boswellia serrata* (Salai) with the usual associates like *Terminalia tomentosa* (Asan), *Lagerstroemia parviflora* (Sidha), *Lannea cromandelica* (Jial), *Madhuca indica* (Mahua) and *Acacia catechu* (Khair). In the upper reaches of hills, bamboo patches in some of the areas like Digharia Pahar, Babudih, Trikut Pahar, Phuljori Pahar, Malue Pahar, Dharam Pahar etc. are discernible.

The incidence of *Boswellia serrata* increases on the higher slopes. *Aegle marmelos* (Bel) is also noteworthy.





### **2.1.3 Dry Deciduous Scrub:**

This type of forest occurs on dry eroded areas which have suffered so much in the past that tree species have almost been obliterated and only the thorny species have been able to hold the ground. *Gardenia* spp., *Randia* spp., *Acacia catechu*, *Zyzyphus*, *Carissa*, *Holorrhena* are commonly found in these areas. Incidence of *Khair* is increasing in such areas.







# Bamboo

Patches of bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) occur on the higher reaches of Trikut, Digharia and Phuljori hills. Ruthless hacking has reduced the crop alarmingly. Only the bamboo culms are visible in these areas.



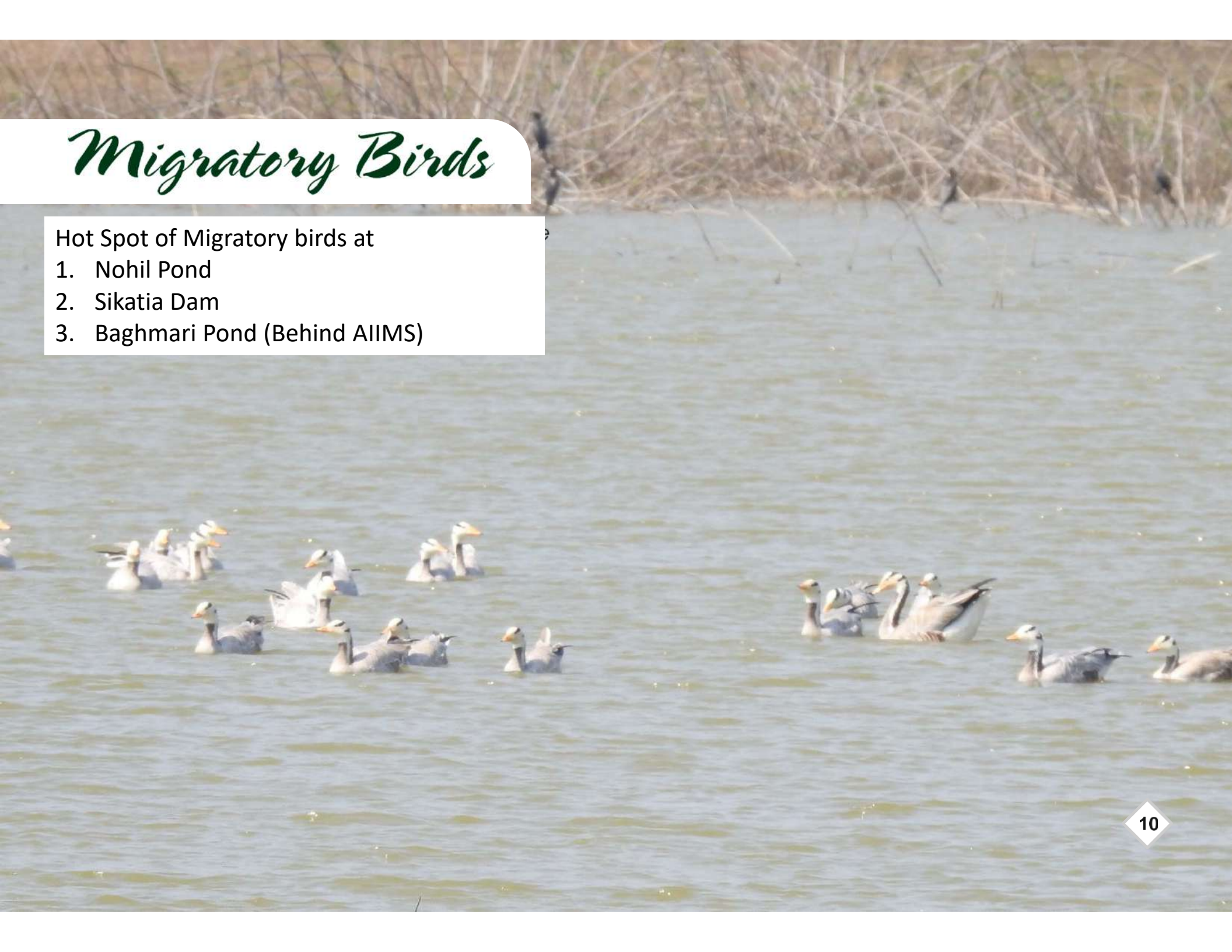




# *Migratory Birds*

Hot Spot of Migratory birds at

1. Nohil Pond
2. Sikatia Dam
3. Baghmari Pond (Behind AIIMS)

















# Eco- Tourism

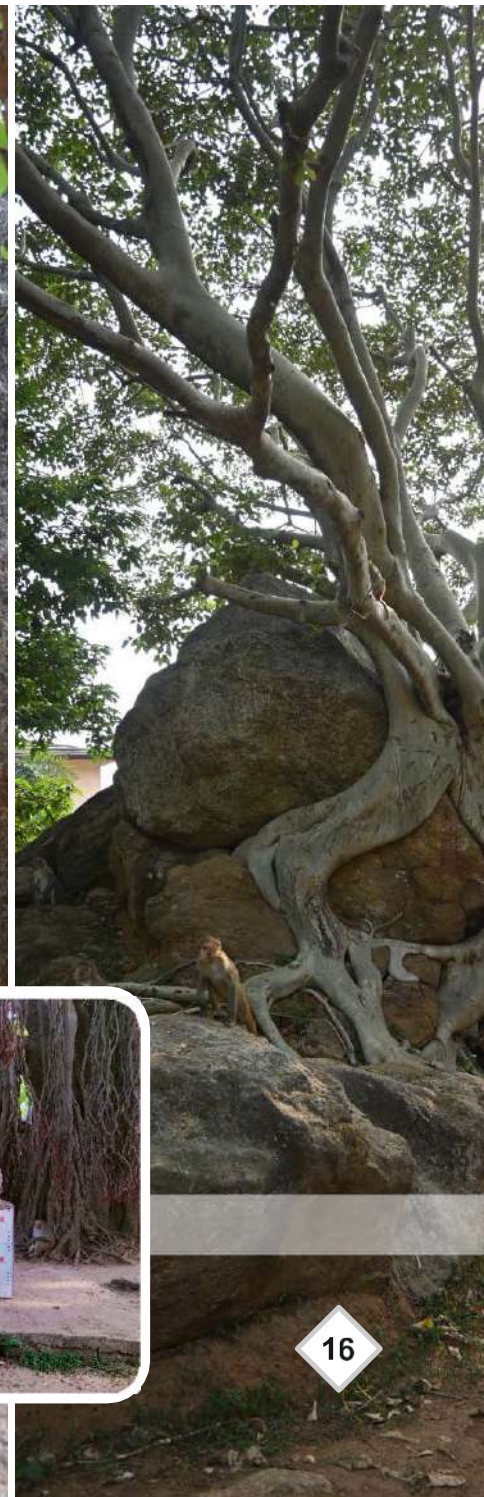
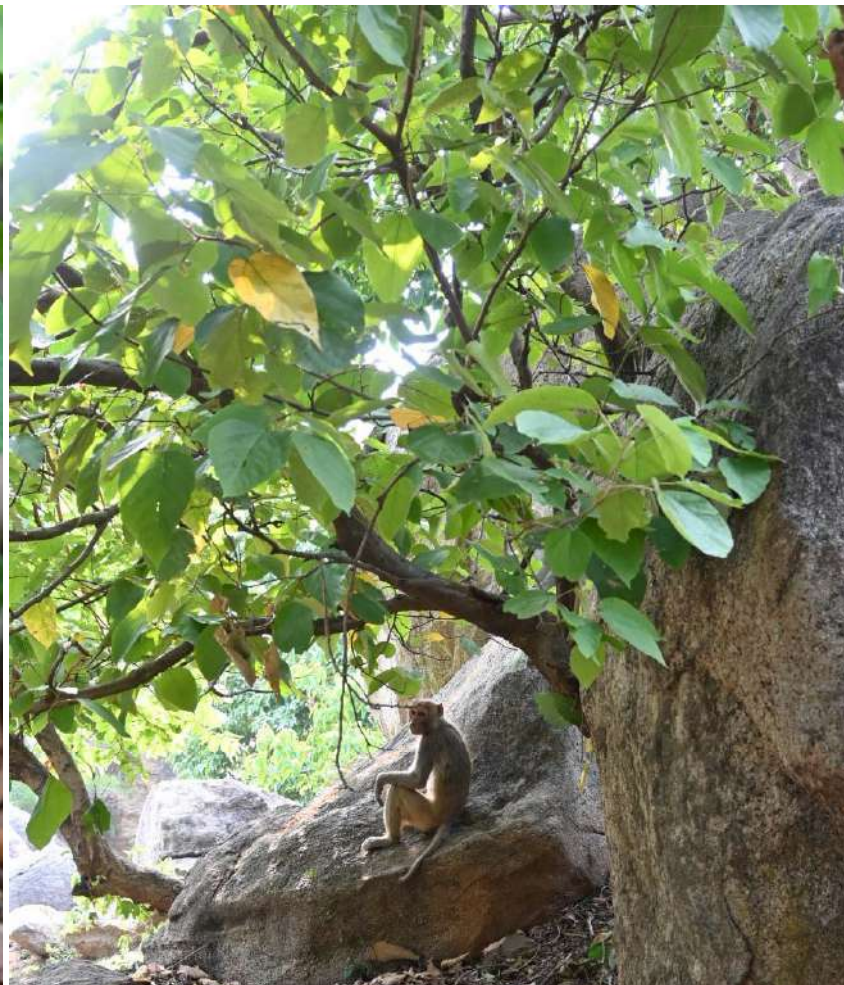
Main attraction of Eco- tourism site in monkey in Trikut & Tapovan and Udan Khatola (Ropway).













# Bio-diversity Park

*This is one of the most beautiful place of Deoghar. Flora Fauna ,Gajibo, watch tower ,canteen, bamboo house, check dam, are main attraction of this place.*













**Olive-backed sunbird**  
*Scientific Name - Cinnerys jugularis*

# Birds

Census of birds were carried out at bio-diversity park and  
44 Spieces of birds are Identified in Park











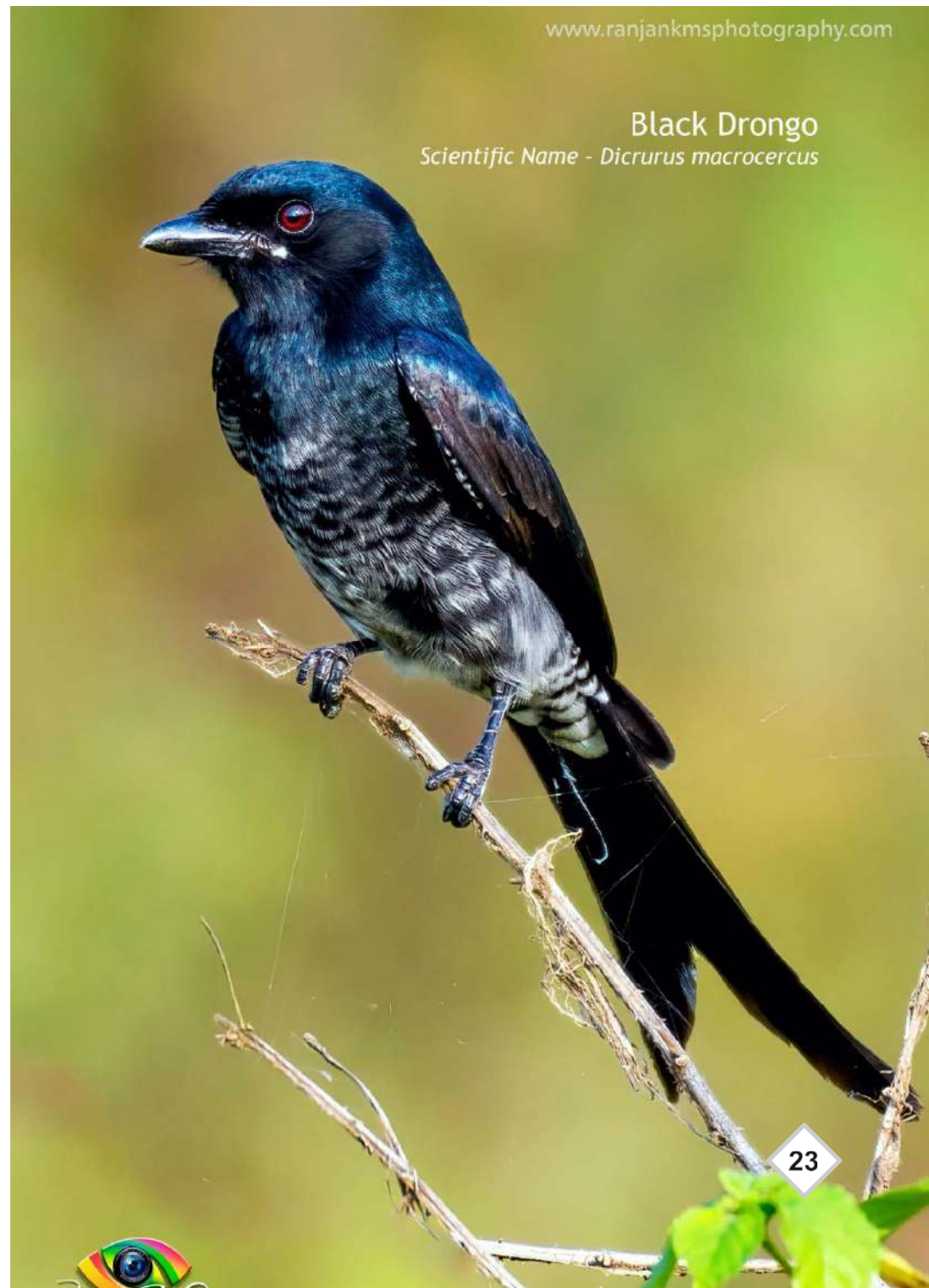
Indian Paradise Flycatcher  
Scientific Name - *Terpsiphone paradisi*







Plain Prinia  
Scientific Name - *Prinia inornata*



Black Drongo  
Scientific Name - *Dicrurus macrocercus*



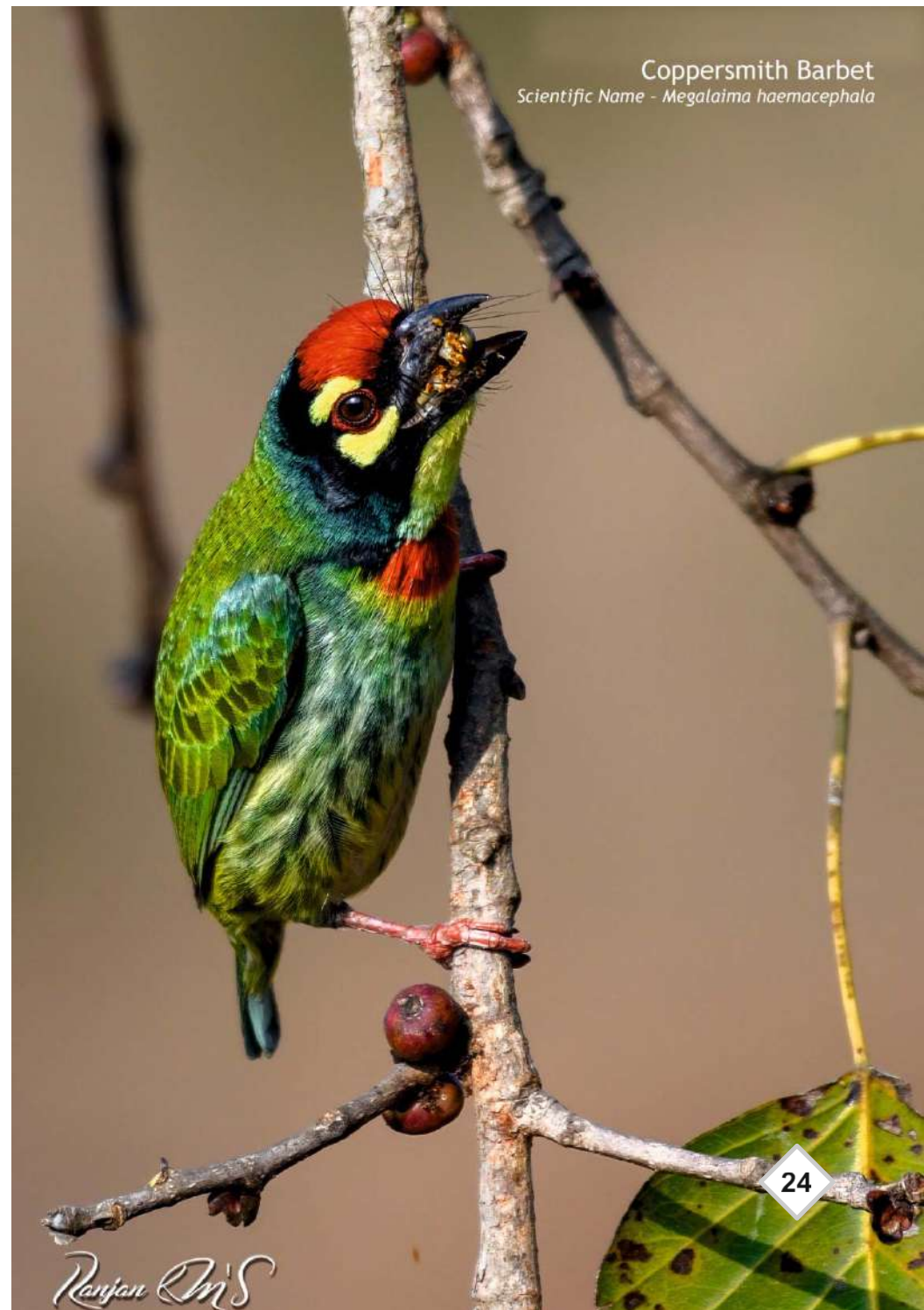
Purple sunbird

Scientific Name - *Cinnyris asiaticus*

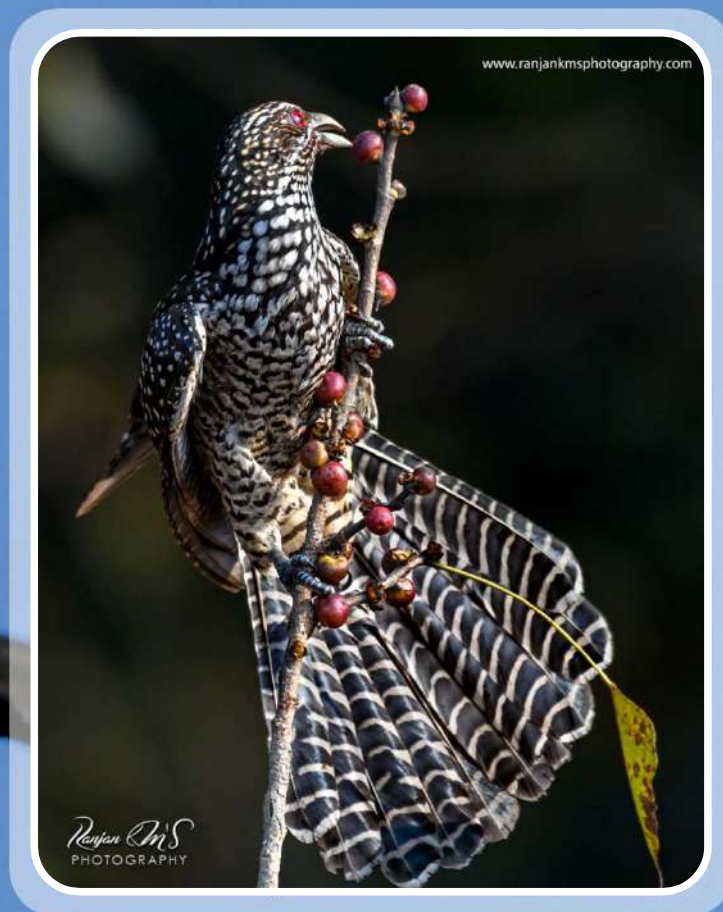


Coppersmith Barbet

Scientific Name - *Megalaima haemacephala*







Purple sunbird  
Scientific Name - *Cinnyris asiaticus*





*Ranjan Ran's*  
PHOTOGRAPHY









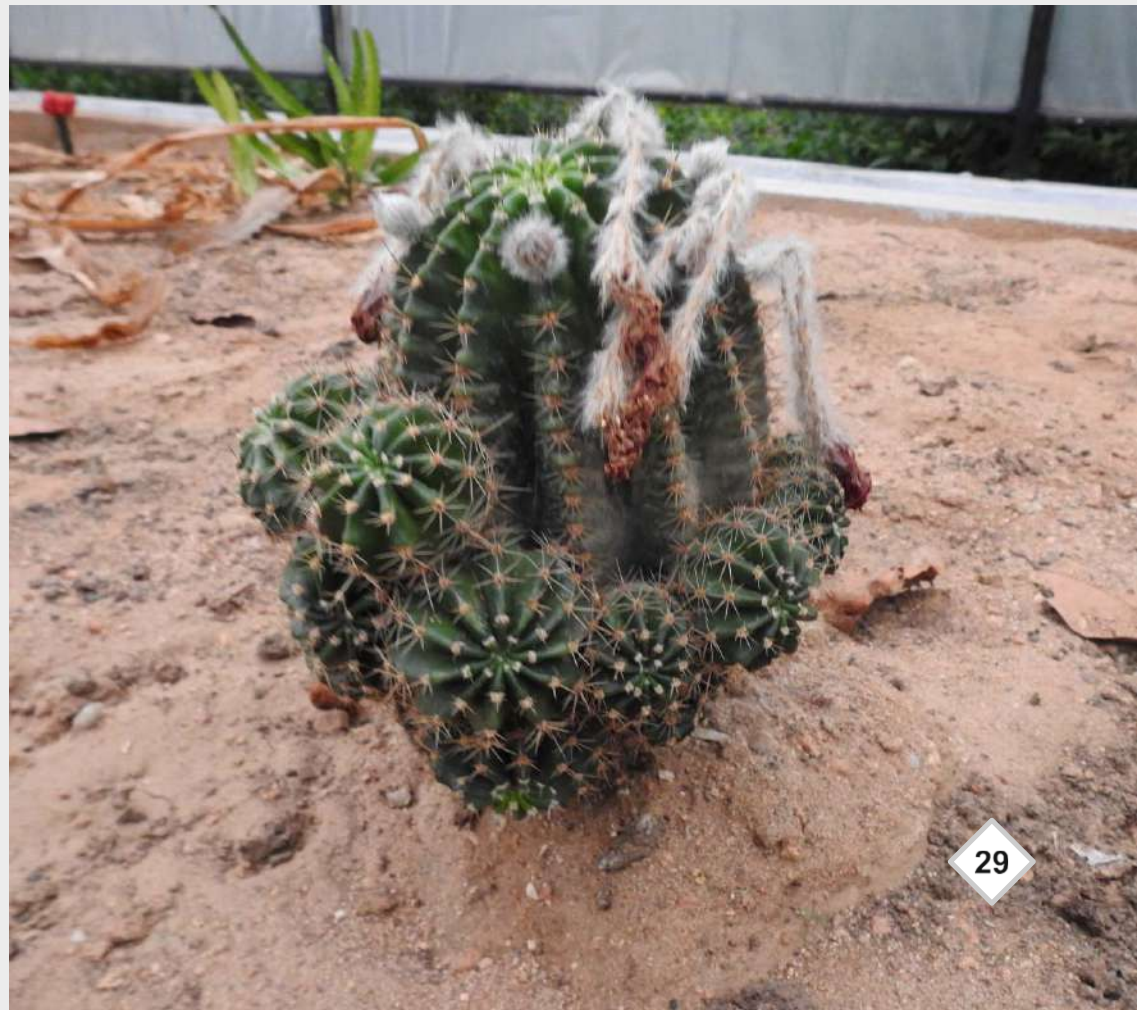
Black-Rumped flameback  
(Lesser Golden Backed Wood Pecker)  
Scientific Name - *Dinopium benghalense*





# *Cactus Garden*

*A well maintain cactus garden at Deghariya Bio-diversity Park.*













# Canteen





# E- Rikshaw





# *Watch Tower*





# Bamboo Hut





# *Nature's Trail*





# *Water Bodies of Deoghar*

1	Govt. Water Bodies	1922
2	Private Water Bodies	5609
3	Small Dams	1190
4	Main Rivers: -	Ajay, Kaday, Patro, Darhwha, Jayanti, Kotniya, Chandan, Babudih, Lohari
5	Big Dams: -	Sikatiya Barrage, Punasi Dam









# Infrastructure

*Established in 1901, Koiridih Rest house is one of the best example of British Architecture.*

