



भारत सरकार / Government of India
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय/ Regional Office

पता: द्वितीय तल, झारखण्ड राज्य आवास बोर्ड मुख्यालय, हरमू चौक, राँची, झारखण्ड - 834002
Add: 2nd Floor, Headquarter-Jharkhand State Housing Board, Harmu Chowk, Ranchi, Jharkhand - 834002
Tel: 0651-2410002, 2410007; E-mail: ro.ranchi-mef@gov.in



संख्या: FP/JH/MIN/147316/2021/29

दिनांक: 13.01.2025

सेवा में,

सहायक वन महानिरीक्षक, एफ.सी. डिवीजन
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय,
इंदिरा पर्यावरण भवन, अलीगंज
जोरबाग रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003.
भारत।

विषय: Proposal for the non-forest use of 515.32 ha of forest land for Banhardi Coal Mining Project in favour of M/s. Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited in Latehar District in Jharkhand - reg.

सन्दर्भ: Ministry's letter no. 8-18/2024-FC dated 30.09.2024

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत श्रीमान के संदर्भित पत्र के आलोक में परियोजना से संबंधित वांछित स्थल निरीक्षण क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय राँची द्वारा दिनांक 9 और 10 दिसंबर 2024 को किया जाकर तैयार प्रतिवेदन को विभागाध्यक्ष के अनुमोदनोपरांत उनकी संस्तुति के साथ संलग्न प्रेषित किया जाता है।

संलग्न: यथा उक्त।

आपका विश्वासभाजन


(शशि शंकर)

उप महानिरीक्षक वन
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, राँची

SITE INSPECTION REPORT BY RO RANCHI**FC Proposal No: - FP/JH/MIN/147316/2021**

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is in receipt of a forest land diversion proposal by Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (PVUNL) for diversion of 515.32 Ha of forest land towards Banhardih Coal (mining) Block in Latehar district of Jharkhand.

As per the direction of ministry, issued vide letter dated 30.09.2024, this Regional Office (RO) of Ministry at Ranchi undertook the site inspection of the area involved in the proposal for preparing the present Site Inspection Report in accordance to Rule 10 (4) of the new Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Rules 2023.

The Site Inspection to the proposed diversion area and proposed Compensatory Afforestation (CA) area was done on 9th & 10th December 2024 by the team of RO Ranchi comprising its DIGF, AIGF and Senior Technical Associate. The following officials/representatives of State Forest Department and Project Proponent were accompanying the inspecting team:

1. Sh. Pravesh Agarwal, DFO, Latehar
2. Sh. Anand Kr. Mahata, RFO, Latehar Forest division.
3. Sh. K. Chandra Sekhar, GM & HOD, PVUNL
4. Sh. M. Chandra Sekhar, AGM (Mining), PVUNL
5. Sh. Jibanendu Mohapatra, DGM (Mining & TS), PVUNL
6. Sh. Bhanu Prakash, Sr Mgr (Geology), PVUNL
7. Sh. Subodh John Puri, Sr. Mgr (Civil), PVUNL
8. Sh. Ashish Jha, Forest Guard of Latehar Forest division.
9. Sh. Satish Kr. Pandey, Forest Guard of Latehar Forest division.
10. Sh. Sumit Jr. Gupta, Forest Guard of Latehar Forest division.
11. Sh. Lav Kr. Jha, Forest Guard of Latehar forest division.
12. Sh. Sunil Kachhap, Forest Guard of Latehar Forest division.
13. Sh. Anil Kumar, Surveyor, Latehar Forest division & others.

***Salient features of the Proposal.**

This proposal seeks to divert 515.32 Ha of forest land in Latehar forest division for coal mining. The Banhardih Coal mining project of PVUNL is proposed for development as its captive mine to feed Patratu Thermal Power Plant of 2400 MW being constructed at Patratu, Ramgarh (Jharkhand) situated around 120 km eastwards.

PVUNL is a subsidiary of NTPC in Joint Venture with Govt. of Jharkhand with shareholding **of 74% and 26% respectively**.

The Banhardih Coal block was previously allotted to Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Limited (JUUNL) which was transferred to PVUNL in 2018.

This Banhardih Coal block is part of **Auranga Coal field**.

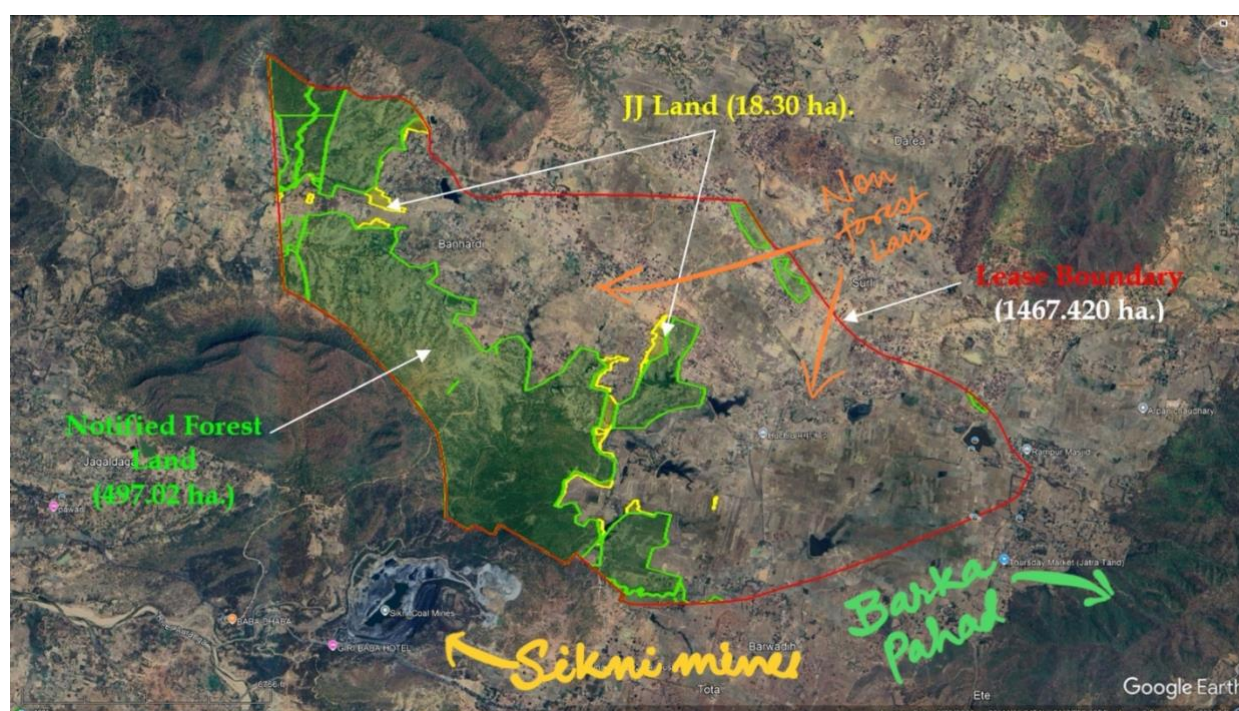
The total area of the Coal block is 1818.10 Ha however extant proposal consists of a total of 1467.42 Ha lease area comprising of 515.32 ha forest land and 952.10 Ha of non-forest area as per the approved Mine Plan including mine closure Plan (vide **Ministry of Coal's letter dated 13/6/2022**; attached in online application). Rest of the area may be taken up after detailed resource estimation by UA. The total extractable reserve is 250.50MT against the net reserve of 401.56 MT upto depth 300m for opencast mining. Since the coal seams are estimated to go as deep as 1200m, there may be possibility of going for **underground mining** as well once this open cast project is exhausted.

The project is contemplated for 33 years (3 years for preliminary mine infrastructure development including Overburden rehandling and 30 years for production with average annual production capacity of ~12MT).

Site Inspection of the Proposed Diversion Area

During the site inspection of the proposed diversion area it was found that the lease area of 1467.42 Ha is located around 10 km east of Latehar town. It is adjacent to an existing coal mine at **Sikni** of the state Government. The 1/3rd of lease area is forest land which mostly is concentrated in western half of the lease area, the eastern part of the lease is non-forest mostly. The dense forests of **Barka Pahad** is situated at a distance of 1 km from the eastern lease boundary. The details of land involved in the proposal and their situation are depicted in the following table and illustrating satellite imagery.

Forest Land (Ha)			Non-forest land (Ha)			Total (Ha)
Notified PF/RF	GMJJ	Total	Govt. Land	Pvt. Land	Total	
497.02	18.30	515.32	383.32	568.42	952.10	1467.42



The forest areas involved in the proposal were traversed by the inspecting team along with the concerned DFO and his staff as well as representatives of user agency. It was seen that the forest area identified in the proposal is **not delineated on ground** by boundary pillars or by any other visible means. The representatives of user agency informed that work of pillar erection was stopped by the local villagers. Although, forest boundary pillars were seen at places. Some boundary pillars were seen uprooted and were found in damaged condition too.



There are total 9 villages involved in the project out of which **7 Villages have forest areas** that are coming within the proposal.

During the visit to forests, it was witnessed that the vegetation primarily **dominated by Sal** and its associated species. The Vegetation index varied from place to place, few places were as good as to correspond canopy **density 0.7-0.8** whereas **several blank patches** too were seen within the proposed forest land.

There are around 1,15,000 trees that are coming in the proposed forest diversion area and around **50% of them are Sal-trees** of different girths and heights. No direct sign of enumeration could be seen. It's being an opencast mining proposal **all the trees falling within** are liable to be felled. Regarding trees in non-forest area, the DFO informed that almost all such areas within the lease is agricultural fields devoid of significant vegetation and although tree counting in non-forest area has not been done, tree removal shall be guided as per the recommendations of **High-Powered Committee** constituted in state for the purpose.



DFO informed that presence of several wildlife species like Elephant, Hyenas Wild boar, Barking deer, fox, avian species etc. are reported here and therefore the area **has rich biodiversity**. Upon being asked about the presence of elephant and occurrence of Man-animal conflicts in this area, DFO informed that although **occasional movement** of elephant is reported in past in this area, frequent movement and conflict cases are seldom reported here. He emphasized that most recent case of Man-elephant conflict was reported two years ago in **Balumath region** around 15km from this place. Further, the DFO informed that few cases of crop damages are reported in Latehar range where instantaneous compensation is provided by the department.

While traversing the forest area, several direct and indirect evidences of wildlife presence were seen and hence need of a **dedicated Wildlife management plan** was felt necessary if the extant proposal of mining is implemented to reduce the adverse effect on Biodiversity to its minimum possible.

The surface of area supports considerably **good soil thickness**. Presence of Healthy Vegetation, brick-making units and agricultural fields in the region were indicative of good layers of top & sub soil. But the soil in the region is prone to erosion therefore soil conservation efforts must be mandatory for any anthropogenic intervention in the region.



Top-soil management hence must get a top-priority in this prospective mining project.

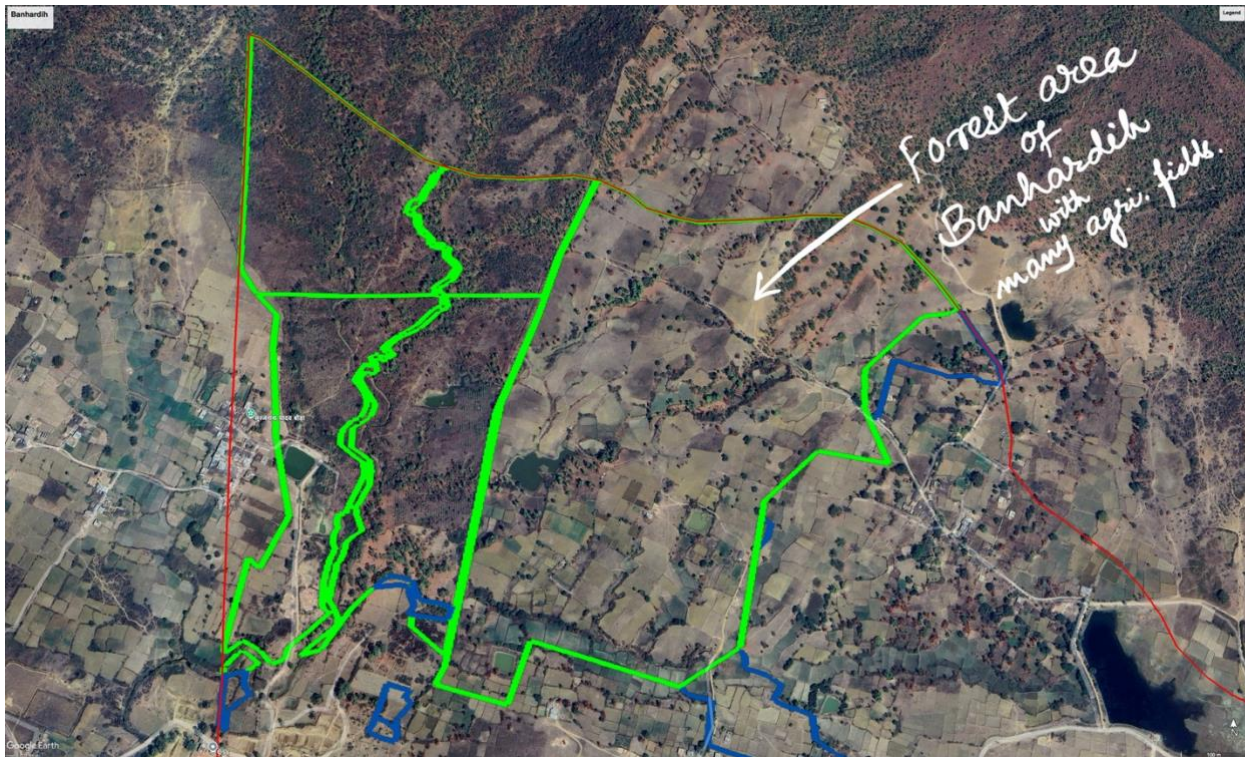
The DFO informed that this particular forest area **does not form part** of any national Park or Wildlife Sanctuary nor does it fall within any Eco-sensitive Zone and is at around **18km from the nearest extremity** of **Palamu Wildlife Sanctuary** whereas Mahuadar Wolf Sanctuary is at around 50km from this place.

Further, **not any archeologically**, culturally or strategically important site is located in the vicinity of the project area.

There has been no work started to extant proposal in the entire area and therefore it was ascertained that there has been **no work in violation** to forest regulations in the forest areas involved in the proposal.

Further, during the inspection visit numerous agricultural fields were seen within the forest areas involved in the proposal. The inspecting team enquired about **the apparent encroachment on forest land**. The DFO informed that most of such agricultural fields on forest land belonged to **bona fide Forest**

Right patta holders who mostly are from tribal community and have been traditional forest dweller. He further added that in **Banhardih village 70 forest right awardee families** reside to whom a total forest area of 230.82 Acres (93.41Ha) has been allocated.



The inspecting team requested the DFO to submit the data related to FRA for all 7 villages involved in this proposal. DFO responded that usually forest department is **not provided with the copy of forest-rights** issued to forest dwellers and therefore it would be difficult to produce the accurate data on them. The inspecting team suggested that since forest department is an integral part of forest-right recognition process at all three levels-namely Gram Sabha, Sub-division and District, it should indispensably get the copies of all FRA certificates issued. The tentative details of FRA certificates in **other six villages** were provided by DFO later during the day is presented below:

Village	Notified Forest Land		GM JJ Land		Total Area	
	Area in Acre	Area in Ha.	Area in Acre	Area in Ha.	Area in Acre	Area in Ha.
Sabano	118.19	47.83	2.35	0.95	120.54	48.78
Bari	611.76	247.57	29.73	12.03	641.49	259.60
Surli	21.29	8.62	0.00	0.00	21.29	8.62
Jagaldaga	20.66	8.36	0.00	0.00	20.66	8.36
Ate	3.00	1.21	0.00	0.00	3	1.21
Total	14.81	5.99	0.00	0.00	14.81	5.99

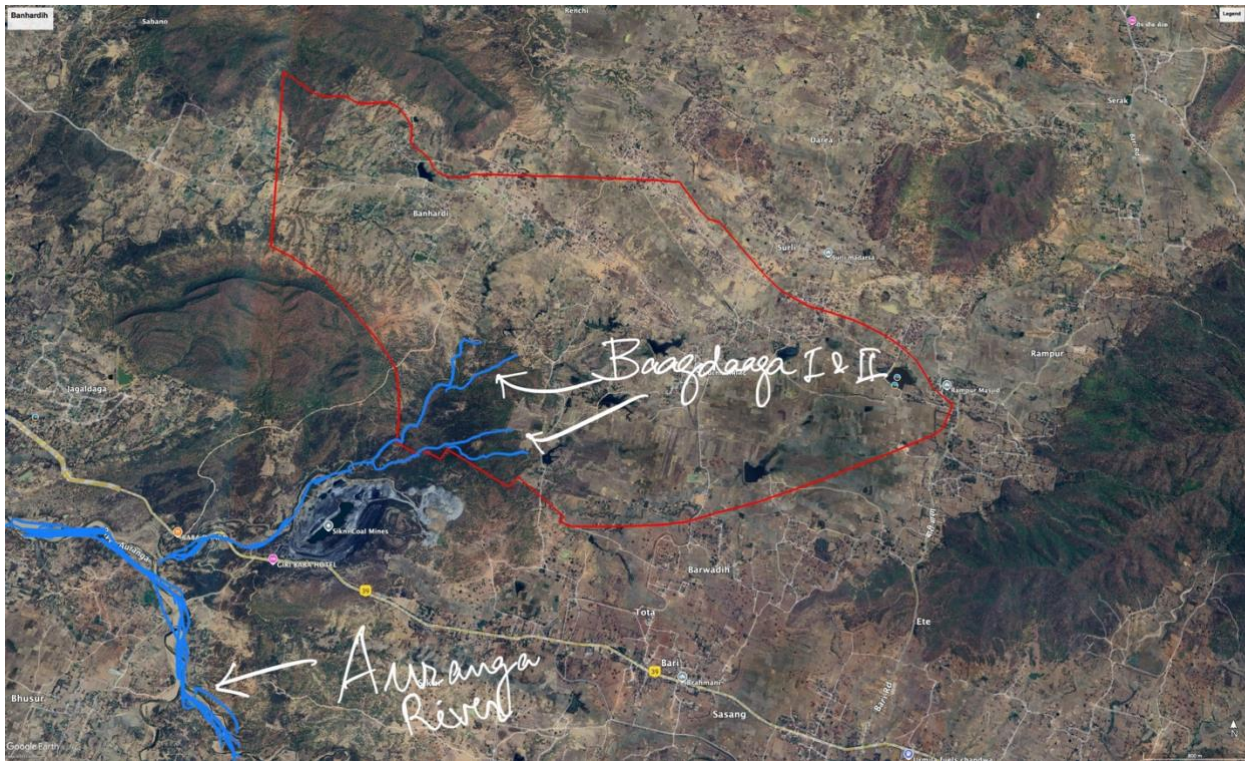
Total area	789.71	319.58	32.08	12.98	821.79	332.57
-------------------	--------	--------	-------	-------	--------	--------

It is evident from the above data that **considerable proportion of the forest land involved in the proposal is settled/considered for individual/community rights under FRA.**

The inspecting team enquired about the Rehabilitate and Resettlement Plan (R&R Plan) of people residing in the proposed area. The project proponent informed that a total of 963 families are likely to be displaced due to this project and corresponding R&R Plan is already in its advance stage of preparation. The inspecting team asked **whether the R&R Plan included** the people residing/depending in forest area legally or illegally; and, the mechanism of compensating the accorded forest rights to the forest right holders as well as the illegal occupant of forest land if any. The project proponent assured to account for them in the final R&R Plan. Inspecting team asked the user agency to ensure that DFO is invited in all the meetings convened in relation to R& R Plan preparation. The DFO was also requested by inspecting team to closely monitor the R&R Plan preparation so that there remains no possibility of fresh encroachment on other nearby forest areas by the oustees of the project.

Further, the inspecting team observed that this **project falls in scheduled Area** and involves displacement of Tribal Community, therefore provisions enshrined for such areas should appropriately be taken care of. The user agency representatives responded affirmatively.

During inspection it was seen that the forest area involved is traversed by numerous seasonal streams. Few of them had traces of water at the time of visit, **Two major nalas Baagdaaga-I & Baagdaaga-II** are passing through the forest which meet to Auranga River around 2Km southward to the project lease boundary as shown in the illustrating satellite imagery.



The entire lease area is part of Auranga catchment. Numerous seasonal stream courses are present in non –forest area of the project too, but most of them have been altered for agricultural purpose now. The surface hydrology of the area is substantially stands altered as confirmed by the **ground truthing of toposheet** map of the region.



The project proponent informed that Nala diversions are adequately planned under guidance of IIT Roorkee to ensure minimum impediment to the downstream Auranga River. They ensured that all statutory regulations shall be abide by for getting the nallas diverted and **in-principle approval of state's Water Resources Department** has already been obtained for the same. Inspecting team felt the need of a comprehensive catchment Area Treatment plan to ensure water safety for habitations & wildlife around.



While examining the site-specificity of the components of the proposal during the site inspection, it was observed that huge proportion of forest land, amounting a **staggering 352.1 Ha, is apportioned for Overburden (OB) dumping** which is a non-site-specific activity. The project proponent representative informed that this forest land is only for temporary OB storage as this forest land too is coal bearing only detailed exploration for reserve estimation is still to be done. And, since the box-cut and starting of mining would take place from northern side (non-forest), the generated overburden shall be stored in forest temporarily which shall be subjected to progressive mining in later phase of project.

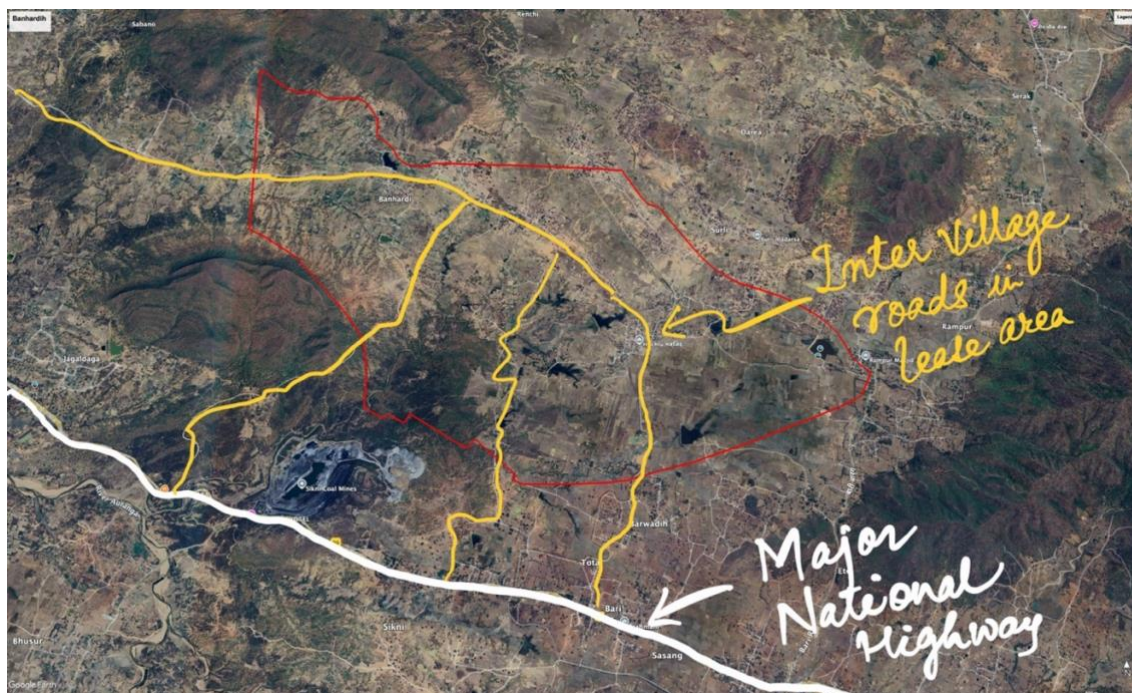
The user agency also cited the **high stripping ratio of 4.68 cum/tonne** for large forest area marked for temporary OB dumping. They emphasized that no non-site-specific activity is deliberately planned in forest area, even 12.24 Ha of land dedicated for top –soil storage is planned in non-forest area. Similarly, most of the ancillary, infrastructure required for mining is postulated in non-forest area barring, unavoidable 3.1Ha for stock yard in forest.

The entire **component wise land use** proposed in the forest area is shown in the following table:

Sl. No.	Component	Forest Area(Ha)	Observation on Site specificity
---------	-----------	-----------------	---------------------------------

1	Temporay OB Dump and Garland Drain	352.1	Not site-specific but required for temporary dumping, later shall be mined too.
2	Underground mining	54.77	Specific but to be taken up after this open cast project is over.
3	Mining	96.51	Site-Specific
4	Road	0.99	Unavoidable to ensure unhindered local connectivity.
5	Infrastructure, settling Pond & Stack Yard	3.1	Ancillary to mining activity.
6	Safety Zone	7.85	Mandatory and site specific activity.

No major road or national Highway passes within the proposed project area except a couple of inter-village/kachcha roads that shall be appropriately realigned by project proponent to avoid inconvenience in local commute. About **one hectare of forest** and ten hectares of non-forest land would be required for such road – re alignment. Inspecting team instructed the user agency to ensure that no fresh forest land is further required for new road construction consequent to the project.



Further, the user agency informed that since road and Nala diversions are planned along with the lease boundary, there has been no separate safety zone considerations for them.

Regarding the **coal evacuation method**, the user agency informed that 143 Acres of land is separately being acquired to construct Merry-go-round type railway corridor that would transport the produced coal from mine site to end point use of Patratu Thermal at a distance of about 120Kms. **No information** was provided regarding the involvement of forest land in that project.

Representative of user agency informed that this project is likely to generate direct and indirect **employment opportunities for more than 3000 locals**. The inspecting team while examining the cost benefit analysis of this proposal found that cost of the project is not incorporated in the calculation which has resulted into a **staggering 1:77 cost:benefit ratio**. Accordingly, they were requested to re-examine the CB analysis to make it more realistic.

Some field photographs taken during the site inspection of proposed forest area are given below:









Observations on the CA area:

The Compensatory Afforestation (CA) against the above proposal is proposed on around 1100 ha. of Degraded Forest Land (DFL) in Latehar district of Jharkhand. As per the new Rules CA in DFL can be accepted for such projects. The entire CA land is comprised in 22 discrete patches located in various forest blocks of 11 discrete Mauzas (Villages).

Therefore, this report is based on site observation and interaction with officials of concerned authorities as well as the DSS analysis done. The highlights of the finding are attached as the following:

1. The details of proposed CA land Mauzas-wise are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name	Area (ha.)	Remarks
1	Bishunpur	149.697	--
2	Keri	148.729	An island-like land have been observed with in the CA area which is not part of the proposed CA land. Access road to those lands is not available.
3	Balurmatah Bhagea 1	24.834	Small agricultural patches has been observed with in the CA land.
4	Balurmatah Bhagea 2	25.086	--
5	Balurmatah Dembu	49.879	--
6	Gerenja	49.991	--
7	Darha	199.633	--
8	Nadbelwa	47.780	Island-like lands have been observed with in the CA area which are not part of the proposed CA lands. Access road to those lands are not available.
9	Palheya	49.923	--
10	Jamuna	99.920	Agricultural land and pakka road has been observed with in the CA land.
11	Bariatu	199.574	Small agricultural patches has been observed with in the CA land.
12	Phulsu	49.900	Kacha/pakka road has been observed with in the CA land.
Total area in ha.		1094.947	--

2. The small encroachment on the proposed CA DFL was visible during the visit. Small agricultural fields and kachha/pakka road has been observed with in the CA land. It is also observed that there are no small discrete CA polygons with area less than 5 ha.
3. It is found that proposed CA land is more or less suitable for plantation except the ploughing fields and MDF area within the demarcated CA patches. The remaining identified CA lands are mostly barren land and covered with Scrub/bushes, suitable for plantation except some small patches of vegetation. The details Forest cover information of CA land are as follows:

Forest cover information of the CA land (Area in ha.)

CA Land	FCM						Total area (ha.)
	VDF	MDF	NON FOREST	OPEN FOREST	SCRUB	WATER	
Bishunpur	0.00	0.00	36.00	113.00	0.00	1.00	150.00
Keri	0.00	89.00	30.00	14.00	0.00	15.00	148.00
Balurmata Bhagea 1	0.00	2.00	18.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
Balurmata Bhagea 2	0.00	22.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	25.00
Balurmata Dembu	0.00	0.00	32.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Gerenja	0.00	6.00	15.00	28.00	0.00	0.00	49.00
Darha	0.00	14.00	73.00	106.00	0.00	5.00	198.00
Nadbelwa	0.00	9.00	10.00	28.00	0.00	0.00	47.00
Palheya	0.00	22.00	1.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	49.00
Jamuna	0.00	32.00	11.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Bariatu	0.00	23.00	50.00	117.00	0.00	10.00	200.00
Phulsu	0.00	4.00	27.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Total Area (ha.)	0.00	223.00	303.00	532.00	0.00	33.00	1091.00

CA land area estimated using DSS is 1091.00 ha. The minor geometric error may be attributed to differences in the projection system and resolution of the DSS. The forest cover of the CA area reveals that corresponding area falling under MDF, Non Forest, Open Forest and water category are 223.00 ha., 303.00 ha., 532.00 ha., and 33.00 ha. respectively.

4. An Island-type small paddy fields & kachha/pakka makan are observed within the Keri CA patch, about 1.00 ha which are not included in the CA area. Access road to those lands is not available. The forest staff informed that such practices are common to accommodate forest rights holders.



Similarly, the Island-type or pocket land are observed within the Nadbelwa CA patch, about 2.20 ha which are not included in the CA area.



5. The entire CA land is comprised in 22 discrete patches (11 villages) located in various forest blocks of different Mauzas (villages). Since all proposed CA land is degraded forest have the high numbers of discrete patches or the area of these patches are not a matter of concern as long as the state forest department can manage such plantations. Officials submitted that with approval of CA on these land they would be able to evict the encroached forest land. Therefore, they requested that proposed CA DFL areas should not be denied acceptance on mere encroachment basis as such areas (forest land) are deliberately chosen for CA DFL to get the encroachment evicted.
6. During the visit of these areas, one particular observation was absence of forest boundary pillars and clear demarcations of forest areas vis-a-vis non-forest areas. Therefore, at some proposed CA sites encroachments were found that were of temporary and permanent nature both.

Some field photographs taken during the site inspection of CA area are given below:





**Conclusion and recommendation:**

This proposal seeking diversion of 515.32Ha of forest land in Latehar district for Banhardi OpenCast Coal Mining by PVUNL as its captive coal mine for its Patratu Thermal Power Plant (2400 MW) solicits to exploit the coal reserves of the region to augment the energy security of the nation. As per the agreement, state of Jharkhand shall be receiving 85% of the entire generated power that is likely to have a pivotal role in holistic development of this developing state. Although, the opencast mining activities are detrimental to environment, yet, considering their exemplary importance in extraction of natural resources required for boosting developmental processes a judicious balance needs to be established for ensuring the sustainability in both-economy and ecology.

Therefore, the extant proposal for Banhardih Coal mining may be considered for recommendation iff: -

- Proposed Mine area is clearly delineated on ground.
- Timely preparation and implementation of comprehensive Wildlife Management Plan for the region is ensured.
- A comprehensive Auranga Catchment Area Treatment Plan is prepared and implemented through state forest department that should be inclusive of Soil-moisture conservation measures in forest area.
- Forest Rights as recognised in the area is appropriately compensated for people getting displaced due to the project without jeopardising fresh forest in the vicinity and R&R Plan has adequate provisions for forest dwellers getting affected from the project.

- Necessary requirements for projects conceived in Scheduled areas are take care of.
- Top-soil from the excavation sites are preserved and are used for/during mine reclamation.
- A continuous mechanism is developed by state forest department to account for the impact of this opencast mining on nearby forest wealth. Such a mechanism is appropriately funded by project cost for the entire mine period.
- The specific recommendations of DFO & CF is abide by the user agency.
- Any other condition that state or central government may imposed is agreed upon by user agency to ensure better management and conservation efforts.

Signature

Name and Designation of Inspecting Officer:



(Shashi Shankar)

Dy. Inspector General of Forests
RO, Ranchi

Recommendation of Dy. Director General of Forest (C):

1. The instant proposal is for diversion of 515.32 ha of forest land (497.02 ha Notified forest & 18.30 ha JJ land) for the Banhardih Coal mining projects in favour of M/s. Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (PVUNL) pertaining to Banhardih Coal Block in Latehar district of Jharkhand.
2. The site inspection of the proposed area for diversion was carried out, and the Site Inspection Report (SIR) was prepared by Sri Shashi Shankar, the DIGF of this office.
3. The DFO, Latehar has stated that the average forest cover density of the projected area are ranges from 0.5 to 0.6, featuring dense Tropical Dry Deciduous forest with Eco class III. The area is dominated by Shorea robusta (Sal) along with its associate species.

The detailed forest cover information as examined and obtained from the DSS analysis of the region is shown in the table below:

Forest cover information of the project area (Area in ha.)

FCM	MDF	VDF	NON FOREST	OPEN FOREST	SCRUB	WATER	Total area (ha.)
Proposed Land (Lease)	08.00	00.00	1348.00	91.00	00.00	20.00	1467.00

Proposed land (Lease) area estimated using DSS is 1467.42 ha (1467 ha.) The forest cover of the area reveals that corresponding area falling under MDF, Non Forest, Open Forest and Water category are 08 ha., 1348 ha, 91 ha., and 20 ha. Respectively constitutes in 'Not inviolate' category.

4. The mining plan, including the Mine Closure Plan, has been approved by the Ministry of Coal under Section 5(2)(b) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and submitted by PVUNL.
5. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (R&R Plan) has yet not submitted in accordance with the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition" and is under preparation. The project proponent has assured that the final plan will incorporate the aspects of compensation to forest right holders and other occupants of forest land as well as non-forest land getting affected due to the project to ensure that no forest area is subjected to encroachment due to such resettlement.
6. The proposed area is rich in wildlife. There is occasional movement of elephant. An integrated wildlife management plan needs to be prepared to mitigate Man-Wildlife conflict that may arise because of this project.
7. There is temporary OB dumping proposed in coal bearing forest area.

8. Two nalas, namely, Baagdaaga-I & Baagdaaga coming in the lease will be diverted. The UA has taken approval from Water resource department, Jharkhand. A safety zone of 50mtr may be created along both sides of nala diversion.
9. The proposed forest land is being the catchment of some seasonal as well as perennial nalas, which finally merge into Auranga River. So a catchment area treatment plan may be done at the project cost to address this issues.
10. The project has received recommendations for approval from all relevant authorities, including the District Forest Officer (DFO), the Nodal Officer, and the state government, without any adverse comments.
11. I agree with SIR prepared by Sri Shashi Shankar.

As mining of coal is a site-specific activity and is required to meet the energy demand of the nation, the proposal is recommended with those above observations along with the standard conditions.



(A.T. Mishra)

Dy. Director General of Forests (C)
RO, Ranchi