

Survey and Study of Bamboo Craft in Narayanpur & Bastar Region



Sponsored by:

Office of Development
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Chhattisgarh Hastshilp Vikas Board
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Study Background

The Bastar bamboo craft is known for its rich variety, grace, elegance and skilled craftsmanship. Nevertheless, a number of bamboo crafts because of their stiff competition with factory made products, non-availability of raw materials, exorbitant increase in the manufacturing cost, lack of advanced tools & machinery, lack of proper marketing facilities for finished products or due to a variety of other reasons have either become extinct or have reached the moribund stage. After the formation of Chhattisgarh in the year 2004, However, a number of schemes were introduced by different government agencies for their growth and development but still this sudden impetus has helped only a few craftsmen to flourish and thereby become spinners of economic growth the country.

Despite the unique position being enjoyed by the bamboo crafts especially in the realm of national economy, the general awareness among the people in the state of Chhattisgarh about our bamboo craft and craftsmen had been deplorably poor. Nothing was practically known about the commodities produced, techniques employed for the manufacture of different objects, raw materials used, their availability, methods adopted for the sale of finished products etc. An attempt was therefore made in connection with the order of O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India with a view to provide basic info on Bamboo crafts in Bastar Region.

Despite enormous potential in domestic and export markets, the subject craft needs immediate attention particularly in the areas of production facilities, employment and market exposure to harness its potential. It was felt that the in-depth study is required to gather information in sub-sectors relating to availability of raw materials and common facilities around the units located in the states.

It was felt that in view of the changed dynamics of the market there may arise a need for modification in the approach of raw material sourcing, processing, production, marketing and customization of Bamboo Craft. It was also felt that this area might be given an in-depth analytical examination through this study.

In this backdrop, the present Survey and Study suggesting Upgradation of Raw Material Sourcing, Processing and Technology of Bamboo Craft was proposed by Chhattisgarh Hastshilp Vikas Board and subsequently approved and sponsored by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

1.2 Objectives

The study has been directed to provide information on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the Bamboo Craft industry in Narayanpur Bastar Region of Chhattisgarh.

The study tries to analyse the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the Bamboo Craft in Narayanpur Bastar region of Chhattisgarh in general for suggesting necessary measures for raw material sourcing, training, processing, infrastructure development and making strategy to withstand competition and leverage its potential to grow both in domestic and export market.

1.3 Terms of Reference

The guiding force of this study in general and selection of survey design and methodology in particular are the Terms of Reference laid by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Ministry of Textiles, Government of India

- Identification of the problems relating to production facilities of the units engaged in the production of Bamboo Craft and recommending the measures to be adopted to overcome the problems.
- To assess the present status in the sector and future employment generation opportunities
- To identify the problem areas relating to availability of raw material and to assess qualification of the items in lot and recommend adoption of appropriate measures.
- To assess the present technologies of the craft and identification of upgraded technology for increasing efficiency to improve the quality of the products.

In addition, it is also expected that the study would analyse the strength, weakness, opportunities and threat to the Bamboo crafts in the state in general for suggesting necessary measures for infrastructure development and making strategy to withstand competition and leverage, its potential to grow both in domestic and export markets.

1.4 Sponsor of the Study

The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), a subordinate office of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, formulates & Implements various schemes for the development of Handicrafts in the country. The schemes are based on the evaluation/ research studies conducted from time to time and for this it has an in-house scheme called 'Research & Development' in force since a long time. Research and Development Scheme was introduced in 1956-57 as a Central Sector Scheme. This Scheme was introduced to generate feedback on economic, social, aesthetic and promotional aspects of various crafts and artisans in the sector. DC (Handicrafts) [include in abbreviation section] has been

implementing the scheme called Research and Development on all India basis since the time it was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and making in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid Policy Planning, fine tune the ongoing initiatives and to have independent evaluation of the schemes implemented by it.

1.5 Constraints and Limitations

The decisions on how and when the survey should be carried out were largely determined by time constraints. An important negative factor for the survey was that it had to be performed during the COVID 19 pandemic, which affected the access to resources at a larger extent. Considerable thought was given to the formulation of the questions of the questionnaire, with the aim of obtaining answers with the desired precision. Questionnaire normally included an assortment of forced choice questions or open ended questions, to which participants were asked to respond. No doubt, certain assumptions were necessarily made while drafting the questionnaire. Although considerable care was taken to produce a clearly stated questionnaire, it is quite possible that the use of a certain terminology with which the Bamboo Craftsman is well acquainted may have caused some confusion among people with lesser familiarity with the subject.

Limitations of the study were as listed below.

- The study relies on the feedback collected during the course of primary survey which may have respondent bias.
- Authenticity of the information revealed by respondents could not be cross checked.
- Wide geographical dispersion of artisans spread over a very difficult terrain made it impossible to cover all concerned artisans. Therefore,

the inputs collected were limited to a few representative artisans contacted during the course of the study.

2. INTRODUCTION TO BAMBOO CRAFT OF CHHATTISGARH

Chhattisgarh is a land of immense diversities craft-wise. The state's craft-rich culture and heritage are reflected in varied Bamboo craft made by craftsmen throughout Chhattisgarh. The artisans use the knowledge and skill in the craft, passed on to them from the previous generations, to create works of art. The medium and methods used to create the craft are indicative of the ingenuity of the craftsmen.

Bamboo Craft is the art of making objects from raw bamboo to its many utilitarian and decorative forms. This art has been used for over 9000 years which is evident from historical survey of decorative and utilitarian artifacts of bamboo from earliest civilizations that define an era or time in history.

Basically, bamboo crafts are very popular due to its eco-friendly and durable attributes. This type of crafts occupies a significant position in the handicraft industry. As a material, bamboo is sustainable, renewable and has ecological friendly properties.

Amongst the Traditional utilitarian artifacts largely produced in Chhattisgarh, which are decorative as well, are Supa, Jhalgi/Jhauua, Pathiya, Daliya(Baskets), Daura, Parra, Kinjana, Kutli, Dhaneri, Gobarhi, Jhapi etc.

Other more contemporary items produced using bamboo are:

Mats, Wall Hangings, Wind Chimes, Candle Holder, Lampshades, Sitting Stools, Bamboo Trays, Cups, Bowls, Spoons and Cutlery Sets, Fishing Equipment, Headgears, Musical Instruments, Weaved Bamboo Blinds and Screens, Barbeque Sticks, Incense Sticks, Skewers, Fruit Forks, Party Picks, Back Scratchers, Ear Scrapers, Rice Spoons, Plant Support Sticks, Toothpicks, Seat Cushions, Ice-cream Spoons, Kite Sticks, Bamboo Brooms, Knife Handles, Bamboo Curtains, Bamboo Handbags, Sofa Sets, Dining

Sets, Chairs, Tables, Bamboo Partitions, Swing Sets, Flower Vases, Ash Trays, Folding Fans, Walking Sticks etc. the list is endless.

2.1 About Chhattisgarh Hastshilp Vikas Board

Handicraft has always been an important and integrated part of the Indian culture and tradition of the people. Chhattisgarh Handicraft Development Board established in the year 2001, is an undertaking of Government of Chhattisgarh. The main objective of the Board is to achieve all round development in the field of handicrafts and to revive the vanishing crafts of the State by providing training to the Artisan to create maximum employment opportunities to the traditional and non-traditional craftsman of the State.

2.2 Objectives of Chhattisgarh Hastshilp Vikas Board

To perform every possible task to preserve and enrich the ancient and world famous heritage of Handicrafts of the State of Chhattisgarh.

To generate employment in the field of Handicraft by providing technical training to the traditional and nontraditional artisans and also to the unemployed youth of the State.

To get the craftsmen in the main stream of development by constantly developing their craft, improvement in the quality of production and providing assistance and guidance through various schemes like Study Tours, Working Tools Grants, Guidance for infrastructure development, Work Shed Grants, Loan Grants, Financial assistance for economically needful craftsmen for economic, social and educational development, Financial Assistance to Cooperative Societies etc.

To maximize the use of Handicraft for the employment generation and economic growth in the State of Chhattisgarh.

To market Handicraft of the state at National and International level and to develop the process and design of the crafts as per the international standards and also keeping in mind the competition in the international market.

To motivate Handicraft artisans of Chhattisgarh for developing better products by providing them technical training, funding and marketing facility to the artisans.

To provide adequate marketing platform to artisans as an effort towards comprehensive dissemination of Handicraft across India

2.3 Vision of the Board:

Board Plans to realize its vision in integrated-development emphases manner. It started with mass awareness programs followed by action plan. The Board is going to implement and achieve the maximum result with our maximum and benevolent effort in mission area. Our vision is an autonomous community with improved quality of life, capable of arresting its development barriers having minimum exploitation, poverty and discrimination.

2.4 Development and Marketing Initiatives

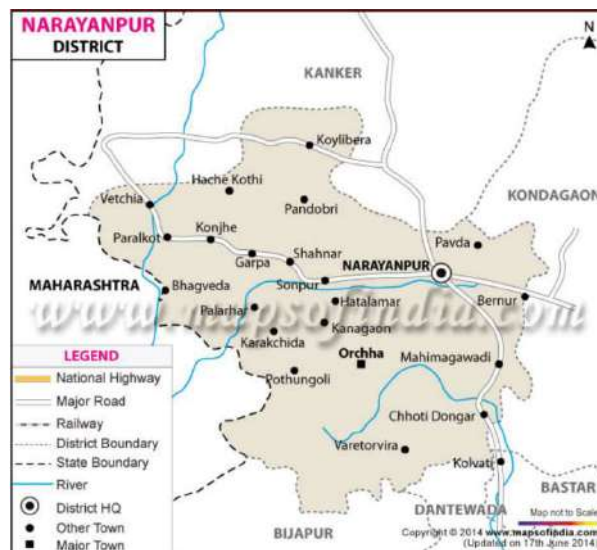
In order to provide comprehensive development for Handicraft artisans, the board is constituted on identifying families' dependent on handicraft for their livelihood and after identification of such families it provides design and technology development workshops to these artisans to cater the market needs. The board has been continuously striving to assist Handicraft artisans by providing them with tools and equipment, furnace, raw material, mode of transportation for raw material and finished products etc. The board has been organizing various marketing events across the state which is both state funded and funded by DC(H). The Board has also been giving marketing support to the artisans by assisting the sale of their craft on consignment basis

through various state-run established handicraft emporiums across the state of Chhattisgarh. Also as a continuous endeavor towards providing comprehensive marketing of Handicraft products, the Board has setup its own emporium at a few places in Chhattisgarh and plans to extend this effort by setting up more and more emporiums at prominent marketing places in Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh State is full of dense forest and situated in the central part of the country. Its geographical area is 135224 sq.kms. The state stands third in the nation in total forest area, which is 44% of the total area of the nation. The forest area of the State is approximately 59772 Sq. kms. which is nearly 44.2% of the geographical area of the State. The 6556 Sq Kms area (11 %) is under the bamboo forest.

Out of 19720 villages of the State there are 11185 villages within the 5 Kms. periphery of the forest area. Provision have been made as per the State Govt. memorandum for Forest Management Committees. Through 7887 such samities the protection and conservation of forests in the State for 32760 sq.kms. is being successfully managed. This constitutes 55% of the total forest area.

Narayanpur district is one of the 27 districts of Chhattisgarh State in Central India. It is one of the two districts created on May 11, 2007. It was carved out from the erstwhile Bastar district. This district occupies an area of 6640 km² and it had a population of 110,800 in 2001. Narayanpur town is the administrative headquarters of this district. This district comprises 366 villages. It is currently a part of the Red Corridor. As of 2011 it is the least populous district of Chhattisgarh (out of 18).



The present district collector and magistrate of Narayanpur is Mr. Abhijeet Singh, IAS. Jagadapur is the nearest major town to Narayanpur and it is

around 120 KM away. National High-way is situated at a distance of around 50 KM from Narayanpur. Nearest railway stations to Narayanpur, from where inter-state trains run are Jagadalpur and Rajanandagaon and they are located at a distance of 120 KM and 180 KM respectively.

Being a part of Bastar division and infested by naxals, transportation and medical facilities are the two major concerns for people who live here.

According to the 2011 census, Narayanpur district has a population of 139,820. The district has a population density of 20 inhabitants per square kilometre (52/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 19.49%. Narayanpur has a sex ratio of 998 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 49.59%.

At the time of the 2011 Census of India, 53.89% of the population in the district spoke Gondi, 18.14% Halbi, 13.73% Chhattisgarhi, 11.36% Santali, 1.27% Bengali and 0.81% Odia as their first language.

Current district populations are 150771 recorded (Because Handawada area populations was not included 2011 census) in Narayanpur district. Handawada area populations was included in Bijapur District before.

Narayanpur District is divided into two administrative blocks:

Narayanpur, having 45 Grama Panchayats with 176 villages (172 inhabited), is spread over an area of 2760 km².

Orchha, having 24 Gram Panchayats with 237 villages (209 inhabited), is spread over an area of 3880 km².

Orchha comprises the Abuzhmad region, the unsurveyed zone in central India and home to primitive tribal group Madia Gond and Muriya Gond.

Narayanpur receives an average annual rainfall of 1300 mm.

3.2 Bamboos Uses In Chhattisgarh

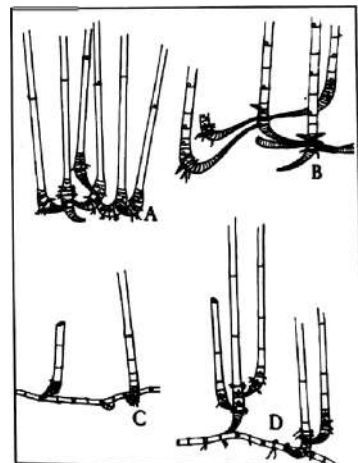
Bamboo grows in abundance across districts in Chhattisgarh. It has been an ineluctable part of this region's life style, used for making fishing nets, in building homes, baskets, kanwad (load carrying poles), musical instruments and for food. Bamboo forms the basis of livelihood for the Bansod community who make a living crafting objects made with bamboo. Baskets and other utilities crafted by them are bartered in exchange for grain as part of 'gotia' client-patronage relationships with farmers.

Beyond these specialised commodities, making objects with bamboo is a widespread skill in this region, In recent years Government policies have, in a way acknowledged the central role of bamboo in the lives of Chhattisgarhi people, initiating programs for the cultivation of bamboo as a cash crop.

Chhattisgarh is the biggest centre for traditional tribal handicraft. After collection of forest produce, handicraft is the major source of livelihood of the tribal craftsmen in Chhattisgarh.

3.3 Bamboo Species And Applications

Bamboos are a unique group of giant arborescent grasses in which the woody culms arise from underground rhizomes. They are shrubs and have tree-like habit; their culms are erect and sometimes climbing. It is the fastest growing plant on this planet. Bamboos are characterized by woody, mostly hollow culms with inter nodes and branches at the culms nodes. India is the second richest country in terms of Bamboo genetic diversity with a total of 136 species under 23 genera and worldwide 1250 species under 75 genera. Within the forest area of Chhattisgarh, it suffers from poor management, low productivity and over



exploitation. However, there has been a growing awareness in recent years about bamboo being an important component of development and an effective means to improve the livelihood of the rural poor. This plant, which has over 1500 recorded uses (from cradle to coffin), offers excellent opportunities for employment and income generation and improving the nutritional status of the rural poor.

There are three types of Bamboo -

1. Sympodial, with long neck (e.g. *Melocanna baccifera*)
2. Monopodial bamboos have rhizome typically hollow and rarely solid.
3. Amphipodial

The ten major species identified by the National Bamboo Mission (NBM) for commercial purposes are *Bambusa bambos*, *B. balcooa*, *B. nutans*, *B. tulda*, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, *D. hamiltonii*, *D. asper*, *D. giganteus*, *Melocanna baccifera*, and *Ochlandra Travancorica*. The major user of bamboo in India is the paper industry, which consumes nearly 45% of the total annual recorded production from government forests, In addition, bamboo supports a number of traditional cottage industries, including production of handicrafts, incense sticks, and related articles. At the same time, the practices adopted in India as regards bamboo are unscientific, unsustainable, unrewarding and unintegrated,

3.4 Bamboo as Replacement of Wood

But engineered bamboo products manufactured through using modern technology are well suited to use 'in applications as that of wood products and especially those of hard woods. Hard wood species like Teak, Sal, Oak, Maple, *Michelia Dipterocarps*, etc. takes about more than 80 years to mature whereas bamboo takes four years. So, when we use bamboo products it means we are replacing wood to the extent possible and thereby saving our

forests which will make our planet greener and cleaner for our next generations.

With the gradual increase of demand of timber species to meet the present requirement, there is a tremendous pressure on raw material in the last few decades and people are forced to look forward for the search (QV non-timber forest product to substitute the wood. This process, during later part of the last century bamboo has emerged as a material for the ecological, economic and social upliftment, because of its ability to grow in the wasteland, amazing growth rate, high yield and multiple uses. They are now considered as world's greatest natural and renewable vegetable resources, which may be considered as cash crop to generate income needs for the rural communities.

3.5 Bamboo Craft as a Source of Livelihood

Bamboo is a versatile multi-purpose forest produce that plays a vital role in the world's domestic and industrial economies. Bamboo and bamboo-based products are used for a wide range of indoor and outdoor applications owing to their abundance and versatility.

Actually, bamboo is an effective alternative to wood and industrial raw materials in both modern industrial and traditional cottage sectors. All these factors are positively contributing to the growth of the bamboo crafts market globally. So starting home-based crafts making business with bamboo is a lucrative opportunity for the artisans.

Bamboo craft is amongst the oldest and most widespread form of handicrafts. Currently, the bamboo made crafts market is growing significantly both in terms of volume and value in the global bamboo market. Actually, the significant production and consumption of bamboos across various end-use industries are the major reasons for this.

Chhattisgarh is well known and reputed for its intricate and beautiful bamboo work. Finest ever bamboo work in Chhattisgarh can be seen in the form of wall hangings, table lamps and table mats.

It is believed that bamboo work in Chhattisgarh, India has been developed and initiated by the tribal families is the medium adopted by them to express their rich and attractive form of art. The Bamboo work of the tribes in Chhattisgarh is well known for their utilitarian significance.

Bamboo craft is a large employment-generation cottage industry in India. It is recognized that Bamboo handicrafts have a social economic importance. Their production provides gainful employment to men and women, largely illiterate and deprived sections of the Society.

The Bamboo artisans make traditional products and sell locally. They lack awareness in terms of work-shed, raw material, exposure to new technology, tools, equipment, machinery, latest designs, Market trends and exposure to marketplace etc. The main objective of this study is to assess the forest produce collection policy which can solve the problem of raw material, need of improved technology, product diversity for growing potential markets and most importantly, the socio-economic condition of the artisans relying on bamboo craft for their livelihood. This study will address the above problems and tender to the technological, production and marketing support need of the Bamboo artisans of Narayanpur and Bastar region of Chhattisgarh. The villages in Narayanpur and Bastar Region are significant yet lesser known for making some of the finest, most decorative and fine Bamboo Utility and Decorative items. Some other prominent places for Bamboo craft in Chhattisgarh are Gariyaband, Narayanpur, Narayanpur, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Bastar, Narayanpur etc. The villages in these districts are famous for making domestic and commercial articles which are both utilitarian and decorative. A significant yet lesser known population of

villages in Narayanpur earn their livelihood with the preparation of bamboo products, yet they attract only limited and seasonal customers resulting in hardships in livelihood. The prominent bamboo products prevalent in these villages can be broadly categorized in to utilitarian and decorative Bamboo products which includes both bamboo and cane products.

Amongst prominently marketable utilitarian and decorative products are mostly traditional and of local use viz. Supa, Jhalgi/Jhauua, Pathiya, Daliya, Daura, Parra, Kinjana, Kutli, Dhaneri, Gobarhi, Jhapi, chatai etc.

Other more contemporary bamboo items that has to potential to be produced with commercial perspective are:

Mats, Wall Hangings, Wind Chimes, Candle Holder, Lampshades, Sitting Stools, Bamboo Trays, Cups, Bowls, Spoons and Cutlery Sets, Fishing Equipment, Headgears, Musical Instruments, Weaved Bamboo Blinds and Screens, Barbeque Sticks, Incense Sticks, Skewers, Fruit Forks, Party Picks, Back Scratchers, Ear Scrapers, Rice Spoons, Plant Support Sticks, Toothpicks, Seat Cushions, Ice-cream Spoons, Kite Sticks, Bamboo Brooms, Knife Handles, Bamboo Curtains, Bamboo Handbags, Sofa Sets, Dining Sets, Chairs, Tables, Bamboo Partitions, Swing Sets, Flower Vases, Ash Trays, Folding Fans, Walking Sticks etc. the list is endless.





3.6 TECHNIQUES OF BAMBOO APPLICATIONS

3.6.1 In Construction:

Bending of bamboos by heating using jets of flame, this is followed by local cooling using water in these areas.

Bamboo is first drilled and then nails are used for joining and reinforcement to provide more strength and hence durability.

Smoothing the cuts for aesthetic purposes as well as for safety.

3.6.2 In craft:

Weaving (weaves have been given local names or numbers by the crafts women for identification purposes)

Wetting with water to make sliver flexible and easier to weave.

Applying mixture of Water and fevicol for finishing and also so it works as a fixative.

4. PROCESSING OF BAMBOO FOR HANDICRAFTS

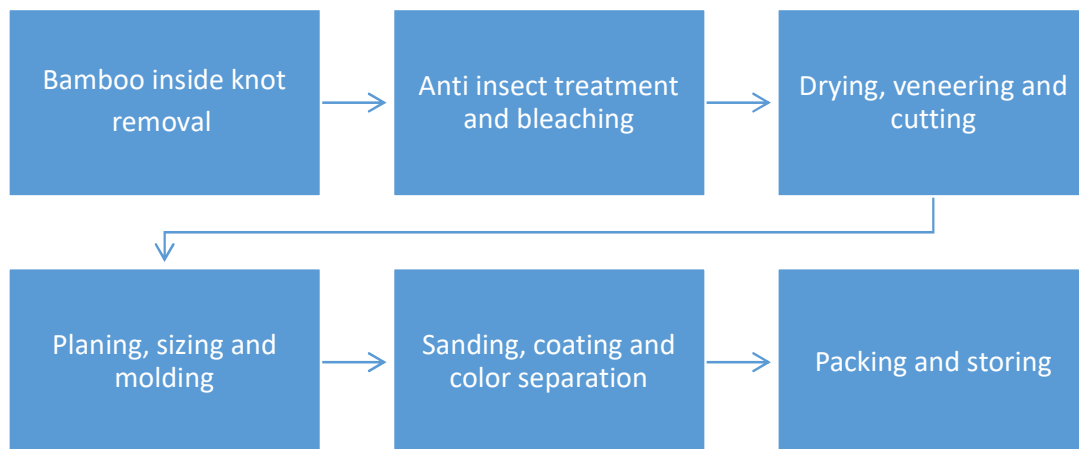
4.1 Traditional process

1. Leaching: Helps to remove the starch and also enhances permeability for future treatment by diffusion and pressure.
2. Method: Bundle culms/splits and store in running water or tanks. Use sinker loads for complete immersion. In the case of tanks, change the water weekly to prevent growth of bacteria which will cause staining and bad odour.
3. Smoking: Traditionally, the culms are stored over the hearth or fireplace. The moisture content in smoked culms is thus reduced so that biological degradation cannot take place. Built up deposits from smoke form a protective layer on the culm. Smoke drying also reduced splitting.
4. Lime Washing: Lime or white washing is mainly used for ornamental effect. Culms and mats are painted with slaked lime ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) which is then transformed into calcium carbonate, CaCO_3 , which inhibits water absorption and delays fungal attack.
5. Processing method for bamboo used in Construction and furniture
6. Drilling Bamboos: so that while the chemical treatment is given, the liquid seeps into the bamboos easily.
7. Treating with chemical is done so that the sugar that is present in the bamboos is destroyed. Hence the bamboos won't age or undergo any decay.

4.2 Processing method for bamboo used in craft:

1. Selection of bamboos
2. Cutting of bamboos
3. Sizing and making of the slivers
4. Polishing the slivers
5. Colouring the slivers

4.3 Machine process flow



5. CHHATTISGARH NEW DISPOSAL POLICY (*NISTAAR NEETI*) - FACTUAL ANALYSIS (Effective in Chhattisgarh state)

The disposal (Nistaar) system is not duly defined anywhere, but the disposal system means that the private domestic requirement of firewood, bamboo and other forest produce of the farmers, agricultural laborers and rural artisans living in the areas are provided for. In the past, the Malgajari and Jagirdari forests used to provide some special facilities to the villagers, later, when these forests were taken as protected forests by the state government, then their rights and facilities were validly maintained and from there supply via Nistaar started. Earlier this facility was available only to those villages, whose forests came under the management of the state government. Over the years, this facility became widespread and most of the supply started in those areas which were away from the forests and which did not avail this facility. As a result, forest dependent villagers, most of whom are tribals, are meeting their needs by cutting timber from forests in the absence of disposal supply, which not only resulted in loss of forests but also exploited the villagers based on forests.

About 40 percent of the state's forest is in deteriorated condition. Since the villagers living near the forests were not getting benefit from these forests, due to which they became indifferent to its security and development. On one hand, there will be reduction in illegal harvesting on fulfillment of their requirement from forests, while on the other hand they will become aware for the protection, development and management of forests.

Large number of saplings have been planted by farmers under field forestry and agro-forestry. Due to the timber being given at a discounted rate from the forests, they were not getting the right price for the forest produce they had grown hence this program was being affected.

The National Forest Policy 1888 also implies that rights over forests and facilities provided by forests should be for the community living in and around forests. In this context, it was also suggested by the World Bank that the concessions given outside forests be rationalized.

It is noteworthy that the Nistaar system which was in operation since 1958 was for the whole village, there was no specific arrangement for the tribal caste or tribal community, except the people of Basod caste. In the new policy, the same old system has been kept in place, that is, 5 km from the forests, all the villagers of all the villages falling within the periphery of the village will be eligible for the facility. There is no separate arrangement for the tribal caste or tribal community as before, they will be provided bamboo, firewood etc. on the basis of availability and as per the quantity available by the Forest Management Committee / Gram Panchayat.

5.1 New Disposal (Nistaar) Policy

The current disposal policy is as follows: -

This disposal policy has been implemented in the state from 01-07-1996. The facilities which were being provided earlier by the state government have been amended, so now these facilities are as follows: -

1. Eliminating the prevailing disposal (Nistaar) system in the state, (except for the prevailing provisions for Bastar district and the Basodas), the following settlement policy is laid down for the remaining area
 - i. The eligibility of facility under Nistaar will remain as per precedence only for the villagers of those villages which are 5 km from the forest limit. In calculating the circumference of a village, if even a partial part of a village comes under 5 Km, then it will come inside the full perimeter, the forest department will notify such villages.
 - ii. It has been decided by the state government to make the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and families living below the poverty line living under the Bastar Development Authority at the headquarters of Kanker and Nagar Panchayat of South Bastar Dantewada District. 5 km of border Bamboo and firewood will be supplied at the same rate as the residents of the village panchayats located in the periphery of the village.
 - iii. Villages outside the 5 Km. periphery of the village will not get any concession under Nistaar, but depending on the availability, forest produce can be made available to the villagers of these villages through the village panchayat at full market price.
 - iv. The facility for self-transportation via sirbojh of fallen, dead-dry firewood from the forests for own use will remain unchanged.

2. Forest produce will be supplied through the Forest Management Committee constituted for joint forest management to the villages falling within the 5km periphery on the basis of availability.
3. To those 5km villages where the Joint Forest Management Committee has not been formed in the villages, forest produce will be supplied from the established departmental disposal depot on the basis of availability, till such committee is formed.
4. If the demand for forest produce is passed by the respective Gram Panchayats for the villages which are more than the 5km distance, then on the basis of availability, such forest produce will be supplied to them at a fixed price, which will include the former royalty, exploitation, transportation and other actual expenditure. For this, the value of forest produce will have to be deposited in advance.
5. The Forest Officer will inform the category-wise rates of forest produce to the Gram Panchayats before supplying forest produce as above. Gram Panchayat will be responsible for distribution and depot management for villagers. For distribution of material, Gram Panchayat will be able to determine the rate keeping in mind the additional distribution expenses and rational benefits.
6. The forest department will supply Nistaari forest produce from January 1 to June 30 every year.
7. Predefined system for Bansods in the state will remain prevalent.
8. The earlier system of providing firewood to the vendors at the consumer rate for burning the dead will remain the same.

5.2 Necessary Instructions Regarding Disposal

Under the current disposal policy, 5 km from the limit of government forests. There is a provision to provide bamboo, bally, firewood etc. to the villagers of the villages under the periphery at concessional rates for the use of agricultural and domestic works. Sale, exchange or donation of forest produce received under this facility is prohibited. Under the Nistar system, the arrangements made by the government for the supply of Bamboo as forest produce are as follows: -

1. 5 km from forests Residents of rural areas located in the periphery of the city can get a maximum of 250 pieces of bamboo per year from the Nistar depot on the basis of availability. The list of such depots is given in the Appendix along with the list of villages attached.
2. 5 km from forests Residents of villages located outside the periphery of the village can get bamboo as per requirement through the panchayat at the market rate. The list of such depots is given in the Appendix.
3. There is a provision to supply bamboo up to 500 pieces on a per year basis to every Bansod family. 40 km from the wells The rate up to the first 500 bamboos will be Rs. 50 paise for the buses in rural areas and 2.50 paise per bamboo for urban areas. The distance from the well to the depot is 40 km. The rates will be determined by the Conservator of Forests by adding transportation expenses if it exceeds. Every Bansod family is required to be registered for the calendar year and a book will be kept to supply bamboo to the Bansod family.

Details of Bansod depot are given in the attached appendix. Bamboo sales rates are given in the Appendix.

Retailer appointment: -

5 km from forests Gram Panchayats of the villages situated outside the periphery of the district, as shown above, can also appoint a retail vendor on their behalf, if considered necessary for obtaining firewood, bally and bamboo. Picking the full price on behalf of the panchayat, the forest produce will be transported to the panchayat area and will sell them from the designated site at the rates fixed by the panchayat as per the instructions of the sarpanch.

The process in this context will be as follows: -

1. 5 km from forests Gram Panchayat of Grams located outside the periphery of the district will pass the necessary proposal for the appointment of retail vendor in its meeting. It is also shown in the proposal that who is being appointed as a retailer and at what rate he will sell forest produce. A copy of this proposal will be sent to the District President, the concerned Forest Officer and the concerned District Magistrate. On submission of the demand letter given by the panchayat by the retailer and full payment of the forest produce required, it can be given on the basis of the money receipt issued by bullock cart, tractor trolley or truck to the designated site by the panchayat.
2. The retailer will sell at the rates prescribed by the certificate issued by the sarpanch and keep a daily account of the sale.
3. It will be the responsibility of the Panchayat to ensure that the sale of forest produce received under this arrangement is being done as per the prescribed rates at the designated site and there is no misuse of forest produce received.
4. If 90 percent of the forest produce taken in the first lot is sold, the second lot will be given to the retailer on the recommendation of the gram panchayat. While making recommendations regarding the second lot, the

panchayat has to clearly show that 90 percent of the forest produce taken in the previous lot has been sold.

5. If the Panchayat wishes, the retailer can deposit the amount of the security before the sale and make a contract.

5.3 The Main Instructions Regarding The Disposal

1. Every Sarpanch will issue a certificate in the form as follows to the beneficiary keeping in mind the need and priority of the villagers of their area.
2. If the book of certificate is not available in any Gram Panchayat, then the above certificate can be issued in two copies on plain paper by the sarpanch. While issuing the certificate, the sarpanch should make it clear to the disposer about the name and position of the appointment staff at the concerned disposal depot, the days of sale, the price of bamboo, etc., so that they do not have to face any trouble. A copy of this certificate will be kept in the record of the Gram Panchayat.
3. The sarpanch will issue a separate certificate for each forest produce i.e. bamboo and firewood.
4. Every farmer, farmer labour who wants to have a forest produce for his disposal, can get the timber from his sarpanch by going to the attached depot, taking two copies of the certificate. An employee appointed on behalf of the Forest Department at the depot can get the dismantled forest produce by deducting the value of forest produce by giving it to the employee posted by the Forest Management Committee.
5. The villagers will keep a copy of the sarpanch's certificate and give a copy to the depot depot / area assistant.
6. Dry firewood can be brought naturally from the forests to rural Siroboj for free, but this type of firewood cannot be transported by bus, truck, tractor, trolley and cycle.
7. The forest produce supplied at Nistaar will not be transported by tractor, trolley, bus, truck, etc. engine driven vehicles.

8. Maximum bamboo will be provided to each Bansod family once according to availability and the supplied bamboo will be printed in their Bansod book. So, go to the depot only with Bansod Book.
9. Bamboo will be torn from the thick end up to 4-5 feet in the bamboo depot scheduled for Bansod.
10. Beedi or Cigarette smoking or lighting a fire is prohibited in the depot premises.
11. While purchasing from your government forest areas to purchase your disposal material, please take care that there is no damage to any tree or other forest produce and there is no fire in the forests. It is an offense to do so, for which, according to Sections 26 and 33 of the Indian Forest Act, one year imprisonment and Rs 1000. Penalty can be punished.
12. On receipt of disposal material, please keep in mind that this forest produce should not be sold or donated to any other person. It is an offense to do so, for which Rs 1000 as per Section 253 of the Land Revenue Code. Up to Rs.
13. Special attention should be given to the use of Nistari forest produce in whose name the money receipt has been issued.
14. The money receipt will be kept with you at the time of transportation to forest produce and on demand, present any work to the forest staff, police personnel. If money receipt is not available, action can be taken against you by imposing vehicles and forest produce under Indian Forest Act and other Acts.
15. Keep the money receipt safe even after transportation and present it as proof of forest produce at the time of any dispute.
16. While transporting the ball, it must be noted that the hammer mark has been placed on the ball by the depot employee. Hammer's mark has also

been marked on the money receipt. If the hammer is not installed, the bat may be considered illegal during transportation and you may have to face penalties.

17. Separate money receipt is mandatory to be issued to each Nistari.
18. Under the disposal facility, the person desirous of obtaining firewood from the wells should obtain a receipt from the concerned forest worker (who is usually the assistant of the area) before entering the bullock cart in the forests.
19. Transportation of forest produce will not be done before or after sunrise.
20. Withdrawal of forested forest produce will be done within a certain period of time. If the car breaks down or the bull becomes ill, the buyer should get a pass period extended from the nearest employee.
21. Do not enter the depot well in the absence of forest staff.
22. Firewood in the well will be filled by the concerned forest guard. It is improper to fill any firewood of your own free will. After filling firewood in bullock cart, please write to the concerned forest guard on the money receipt that the wood has been filled by him. The concerned forest guard will also sign the money receipt after the entry.
23. Forest produce will be supplied from one side in the depot, no one will be allowed to produce forest produce.
24. Royalty free disposal will be given to the villagers of the Forest Management Committee in the same situation, if successful contribution has been made by the committee in respect of forest protection, in the remaining situation, forest produce will be supplied at the rate of release.
25. Various taxes

On various forest produce, the sale price will be calculated at the rate shown in the appendices.

GST will be payable on the sum of the selling price as follows -

A. Release rate:

1. Baton - 48%
2. Bamboo - 5%
3. Firewood- nil

B. Forest Protection Committee Rate:- as above

C. Market Rate: -

1. Baton - 78%
2. Bamboo - 5%
3. Firewood

D. Bansod Rates:- as above

E. Cremation Ghat Rates (firewood)

F. To summarize, the purchaser will have to pay the sum of the tax amount shown in paragraphs 1 and 2 in addition to the selling price, this full amount will be mentioned in the money receipt.

G. If any change in the rate of taxes is made by the government, then taxes will have to be paid on the changed groom.

6. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

6.1 Study Design

This study consists of three parts: Status Survey in Narayanpur/Bastar Region, SWOT Analysis and Strategic Discussion.

Phase I Collection of background information	
Phase II	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of production process 2. Focus group discussion with stakeholders 3. Preparation of draft questionnaire 4. Trial run of draft questionnaire 5. Formulation of final questionnaire sets 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection of information regarding artisans through DHH, DC (Handicrafts), Forest Department and Chhattisgarh Hastshilp Vikas Board 2. Making field work plan 3. Collection of information regarding Forest Policy on Bamboo Disposal to Artisans and Marketing via various sources
Phase III Data collection and analysis	
Artisans	CGHSVB/Forest Officials
Field work	Desk Work
Data collection	Data collection
Tabulation	Tabulation
Analysis of data	Analysis of data
Findings	Findings
Phase IV Forest Policy Analysis SWOT Analysis	
Phase V Recommendations	

6.2 Methodology

Basic methods applied for collection and analysis of data in accordance to the Terms of Reference for this survey were quantitative in nature. Qualitative techniques had also been applied to certain extent. Data were collected through a sets of questionnaire aimed at the artisans associated with Bamboo Craft.

6.3 Ascertaining Data Need

A close examination of the Terms of References reveals that Government Level Strategic intervention is already incorporated in this work and this study aims at arriving at Qualitative Strategy and Functional Strategy for Bamboo Craft in Narayanpur & Bastar Region.

The process adopted for creating the survey questionnaires was

1. Desk research
2. Consulting proponents and practitioners
3. Performing test trials.

Indeed, this was a complicated task, since it involved testing more than one applications on a variety of query types, their export and administration possibilities, as well as their limitations on the number of participants and on data preservation.

6.4 Desk Research

This involved a broad collection and review of secondary data from CGHSVB officials, print & digital media, Forest Department, handicraft bodies, miscellaneous govt. departments, etc.

Data collection had been carried out through secondary sources under the guidance and coordination of DC (H) and Chhattisgarh Hastshilp Vikas Board, Department of Rural Industries, Govt. of Chhattisgarh for collecting

necessary information of producers and exporters of handicraft items of the state.

The desk research entailed investigation of

1. Existing Schemes being implemented by Chhattisgarh Hastshilp Vikas Board for the upliftment of Bamboo Craft in Bastar Region
2. Existing modes of bamboo procurement/ propagation as a source of raw material for production of bamboo craft.
3. Forest Policy on disposal of bamboo as forest produce to the artisans of Bastar Region
4. Production process suggested and followed by various authorities and practitioners
5. Primary collection of data on the Bamboo artisans of Bastar Region

In addition following information were collected and incorporated as suggested by the sponsor:

Mapping of technology available at CFC Narayanpur, list of machines required with approx costing and the details of the local vendors in the country

Production bases in the state of Chhattisgarh other than Narayanpur & Bastar Region and also outside of Chhattisgarh and their status in the craft business, if available.

6.5 Questionnaire formulation and testing

Keeping in mind the laid down Terms of Reference, a sets of questionnaire was formulated and administered on Bamboo artisans in Narayanpur/Bastar Region.

During the process for formulating the questionnaire the objective of the study was kept in mind and was discussions were held with the officials of

Chhattisgarh Hastshilp Vikas Board & officials of Forest Department, Govt. of Chhattisgarh.

Trial runs of the questionnaire were conducted with a chosen group of artisans and officials were conducted before finalizing. A few alterations and modifications were incorporated on the basis of the trial runs.

6.6 Questionnaire for the artisans (*Refer Annexure*)

In addition to the above it was also directed that the study would analyse the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the Bamboo crafts in Bastar region in general for suggesting necessary measures for forest policy on disposal of bamboo to artisans, infrastructure development and making strategy to withstand competition and leverage its potential to grow in craft market.

6.7 Selection of the Survey Participants

Prior to the selection of the survey participants, in order to aggregate all organizations and important individual artists possibly involved in Bamboo craft, an initial survey was conducted. The outcome of this first survey was a list of diverse institutions viz., government institutions, archives, public agencies and prominent practitioners, etc. From this list we proceeded to the selection of the survey participants according to a number of premises including availability, accessibility etc.

7. SURVEY REPORT (Challenges & Findings)

The survey was conducted for the assessment of the trends in forest produce collection policy which affects the availability of Bamboo in neighboring area/ villages, need of improved technical tools product diversity and potential markets.

As per the survey information, various individual artisans of bamboos along with the samities and people in various villages in the forest areas are making bamboo based articles in area.

- The people still use all old customary and traditional style of implements & tools during the working of Bamboo material.
- Beneficiaries are socially and economically very weak and under the BPL.
- To bring them in the main stream of the society, the development in their social and economic status is very essential.
- It was inferred that if they are given proper trainings and provided with adequate and sufficient quantity of raw material they can have more profit and their social and economic standard and status can be improved.
- It is seen from the studies that most of the craftsmen are living Below Poverty Line (BPL) and facing various financial and economic problems. The main reasons behind the backwardness is lack of fruitful sustainable employment opportunities in remot and rural areas.
- Due to poor economic return on investment in handicraft sector, the young generation hesitate to take up the tribal art as means of livelihood. The training and development of traditional art is the need of the hour .

Problems to be addressed

7.1 Socio Economic Conditions:

The artisan residing in remote villages areas are having very poor economic condition. Mostly the below poverty lines citizens do not have access to work shed, raw material, tools & resources for production of craft. The processing methodology of bamboo for design and development purposes are traditional as they do not have proper machinery for precise and fast processing of bamboo. The trends of design and lifestyle is ever changing. The artisans are less exposed to the idea of producing modern design, changing trends, marketable products and marketplace.

7.2 Procurement and processing of raw materials:

The raw material for bamboo craft is just ordinary bamboo which is locally collected from forest, farms and farm ridges and household boundaries. derived from the beds of water bodies like river, lakes, ponds and field clay.

Traditionally, raw materials used by artisans were widely available due to the close linkages between evolution of crafts and locally available materials. Further, the local system, which consisted of a reciprocal relationship between artisanal castes and the wider village community for the supply of goods and services, provided artisans with access to community resources. However, with the breakdown of these traditional structures, along with competition from organized industry, artisans find it challenging to buy quality raw materials at affordable prices. In the absence of raw material banks, they are often forced to rely on local traders who provide them with raw materials against orders, albeit at high prices, or switch to non-traditional raw materials.

All the operations related to the preparation of bamboo to strips for craft making are normally performed manually by the unskilled men and women

folk. The cluster is still practicing traditional method of production with minimal use of machine and technology.

7.3 Production:

Although techniques and processes vary widely from one craft to the next, crafts production generally takes place in households, with multiple family members engaged in different aspects of the process. Even where organized artisan structures exist, artisans typically produce within community settings. Except for few families in the region, production is generally seasonal, rather than throughout the year, with crafts activity being suspended during harvest season, as most artisans are also engaged in agriculture to supplement their livelihoods.

The concept of testing and quality control is in primitive state. The artisans do not new and contemporary design exposure and processing facility and does not have exposure of quality control. Rejection rate are high due to inapt bamboo treatment and processing resulting into high input cost and less margin

Artisans skill-sets:

The workforce engaged in this cluster has hereditary skill of crafting bamboo products. Most of the workforce is not trained or skilled in modern production process. They do not know machine operation. They are not exposed to diverse raw material, innovative design etc.

Technological exposure:

The artisans are not exposed to Radial Splitting Machine, Big-type Round Cross Cutting Machine, Parallel Splitting or Sizing Machine, Bamboo Strip 2-side Removing Machine, Bamboo Knot Removing Machine, 4-side Planing Machine, Bamboo Stick Making Machine, Bamboo Thermal Moulding Machine, Bamboo Round Stick and Skewing Machine, Bamboo

Toothpick Shaving Machine, Toothpick and Skewer Stick Polishing Machine, Automatic Glue Mixing, Feeding and Applying Machine, Bamboo Blinds Weaving Machine etc. The artisans prepare bamboo craft in their home space procuring raw materials from local farmers, using outdated methods of processing raw material and then they use traditional tools and equipments for production of finished products which yields in less productivity and lot of variability in every product. However, raw materials, tools and equipment requirements which yield in higher productivity and more marketable products tends to be unaffordable by poor artisans. Also, lack of exposure to technological advancements and contemporary marketable designs tends to be the bottleneck for overall development of the artisans.

7.6 Market exposure:

They lack in appropriate design and technical knowledge, they lack in exposure to domestic and international market information. The artisans are trapped in vicious cycle: No new skill- no diversification- increased cost- less design consciousness- beating in market place- low profit earning of the low quality produced goods - adversely affects their investment capability. Therefore, they lose competitive edge among the modern pottery units in the domestic and international levels. Henceforth, they fail to cater the market needs and marketing opportunities for handicraft products decreases.

The concept of creating marketing strategy and brand creation among artisans is almost missing. They are not exposed to potential avenues of their goods, modern marketing methods, digital age marketing, e commerce etc. They do not have link with potential buyers for domestic and international market. The unit does not practice safe and attractive packaging.

8. SUGGESTED INTERVENTIONS

In an intervention to assist artisans for better productivity and marketability of bamboo products in a very modern way, using state of art technology, a process flow system is proposed which will incorporate training artisans with proper methodology to procure raw material from Forest Department by exploiting their disposal policy, training on advanced tools equipment and machinery. The bamboo artisans of the locality will be educated and will be given hands-on technical training on the use of these equipment and machinery for better productivity after-which, these artisans will be able to exploit the resources of forest and a CFC based in Narayanpur.

8.1 Intervention Goals

- Establishment of overall process flow from raw material sourcing to production and marketing of bamboo craft for comprehensive development of beneficiary artisans
- Introduction of new tools and technology, designs by Expert in related fields
- Modified machinery for faster processing of bamboo for the use of various utilitarian and decorative products
- Productivity and quality improvements through machinery
- Design Development and technical training workshops for artisans
- Supply of new design as per the market trends in national and international market
- Production and segregation of bamboo craft through job work
- Assistance in operational activities and optimum utilization of resources

- Marketing support to artisans by organizing exhibitions and participation in exhibition
- Marketing support by sale through emporiums on consignment basis
- The Interventions envisage to train young generation in traditional as well as new Bamboo handicraft article manufacturing by new technology and knowledge intervention and provide dedicated marketing support for constant income generation.
- The interventions focuses on changing its operational strategy from “Selling Approach to Marketing Approach”.
- The farmers/ artisan/ JFMC members/ SHGs of interventions area will be motivated for bamboo plantation for financial benefits.
- The interventions will be implemented under close coordination with Bamboo development mission of Chhattisgarh State.
- The farmers / SHGs/ JFMC will receive the grants from Bamboo Development Mission of the Chhattisgarh State.
- The interventions aims to release the growing pressure on the forest and create sustainable eco –friendly solution for modern generation.

8.2 Raw Material Through Bamboo Development Mission:

Bamboo Mission in Chhattisgarh State was launched in the year 2006-07. Forest Department is the Nodal Agency. Chief Conservator of Forests (Bamboo Mission / Research & Extension) Raipur is the Mission Director & Bamboo Development Authority for the State level activities. Department of Agriculture, Horticulture and farm forestry and Chhattisgarh Van Vikas Nigam are the main link agencies.

Main objectives of the Mission are to produce sufficient bamboo planting material, Bamboo planting near to villages and forest areas, establishment of

processing units to improve and disseminate harvesting techniques, post harvesting management and their proper utilization in making handicraft materials, marketing linkages and thus upliftment of socio-economic conditions of users. Establishment of central nursery and Bamboo plantation activities have been initiated by Forest Department. Kisan and Mahila Nursery will be established in private sector, SHG's, JFMC's & Public sectors. Training of active farmers and forest officials has been arranged by Forest Department with the involvement of local NGO's.

Bamboo plantations have been carried out by 18 selected Forest Divisions / Forest Development Agencies and Central Nurseries have been established in 18 selected Forest Divisions. Publicity activities of Mission will be supported by posters and printed signboards. All forest Divisions / FDAs are now included. According to Mission objective average 5000 ha. area per year will be planted with rehabilitation of degraded bamboo forest area.

Under the project the SHGs/ JFMC /Artisan / Villagers will be motivate for bamboo plantation. A Memorandum of understating for buy-back of the Bamboo may be signed with the farmers.

8.3 Creation of Nursery:

To meet the growing demand, there is a need for quality planting stock to enhance productivity and large scale commercial cultivation. Therefore, an ideal nursery is a pre requisite for fulfil the demand of planting materials for large scale plantation. Bamboo can be propagated through seeds or by vegetative means. Vegetative propagation may be carried out through Macro-proliferation, Branch cutting/ Culm cutting or by Rhizome/ Offset.

Nursery has to be started early in the month of Feb-Mar so that plants can be ready for planting during rainy season. Propagules, be it cuttings or offsets, need to be collected in Feb-Mar just before the emergence of new culms.

Offsets should be maintained in soil filled gunny bags till planting in the field. Polypot nursery of seed origin should also be started during this period of time.

To establish a new nursery, necessary care must be taken about the following points:

Site and Accessibility: The area for establishment of Nursery should be nearer to the road or near the planting site and free from water logged conditions.

Soil: Soil should be sandy loam and well drained

Shade: Provision of natural or artificial shade should be made.

protection: nursery area should be protected through fencing/live fence/cattle trench etc.

Irrigation: Irrigation facility should be ensured

Preparation of Nursery bed:

The size of the nursery depends on Scale of Activity, Plant material, Propagation Methods, Species to be propagated. The size of nursery bed is with a width of 1.2 m, length of 8-10 m and 15cm raised bed. The beds should be leveled to ensure that seeds or plant material are not washed away into gullies. A space of 0.5 m should be provided in between two nursery beds. The bed should be of Soil, Sand & FYM mixture in the 2:1:1 ratio.

Propagating with seeds:

Seeds should be collected from selected superior clump and viability can be tested chemically by TTZ(Tetrazolium) test. Seed fallen on the ground should preferably be avoided. However, big matured seeds viz. Muli, which fall on ground may be picked up and planted in the poly bag directly.

Keep the seeds into cold water for 1-2 days and discard the floating seeds. Seeds may be sown in line in germination beds and cover it by a thin layer of fine soil. Pricking out the seedling should be carried out at the four leaf stage. Plant the

propagation through rhizome/ offset:

This is one of most popular traditional method of bamboo propagation. The rhizomes/offset may be separated from mother clump just before the emergence of new culms. Collection time is very crucial for subsequent survival of rhizome/offset. Once the new shoot emerges, the survival percentage reduces drastically. The best time of collection of rhizome/offset is during the period of March to early part of May.

- The age of the Culm is not more than 2 years.
- Cut the selected culm with a sharp instrument keeping two prominent nodes.
- Dig out soil around from the selected rhizome and detach it from the mother clump at the neck portion with sharp instrument, so the buds are not damaged.
- Wrap up the rhizome with roots with a wet gunny bag and cut end should be covered with a plastic sheet or paint it to prevent drying.
- The rhizome/offset may be planted directly in the field in a pit of size 50x50x50cm fortified dug out soil with FYM and chemical fertilizer.
- The rhizome/offset can also keep in nursery for sometime by putting in a soil filled gunny bag.
- Dip the rhizome with roots before planting.
- Plant the rhizome vertically or in slightly in a slanting position, cover with soil, compact it and mulching around it.

propagation through culm cuttings:

Three main factors are responsible for propagation through culm cutting viz. season of culm collection, age of the culms and root growth hormones. The best time for the preparation of cuttings is March-April. healthy, disease free clump should be selected either from homestead garden or from natural years old culm should be cut with sharp instruments leaving only the lower most nodes.

Discard the upper thin portion

The culm should be shifted immediately to the nursery site and cut into 2 noded or single noded cutting keeping 10 cm. on the either side.

Trim the branches keeping only one node and care should be taken not to damage the dormant buds.

Drill two holes in the centre of internodes and pour 200ml hormonal solution (200ppm IBA, 2gms. Indole Butyric Acid in 10 liters water) to the culm cavity, close the hole by wrapping polythene strip or by cellophane tape.

In case of solid bamboo or thick walled bamboo dip the cuttings into hormonal solution for 24 hours.

Dip cut ends before placing in the nursery beds in 0.1% Bavistin solution (1 gm. in 1 liter water)

Place the cuttings horizontally across the raised nursery beds by keeping holes/ opening facing upward and buds place laterally

Cover the cuttings with soil in such a way that the cuttings are just below the soil.

Regular irrigation should be done twice in a day upto 21 days and later on once or depends on prevailing climatic condition

Propagation through branch cuttings:

Some of the thick walled bamboo species viz. *Bambusa balcooa*, *B. bambos*, *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, *D. asper* etc having very stout primary branches and such branched can also be used as planting material. In this case many branches may be obtained from a single clump without damaging the mother clump. However, in case of bamboos having thin branches are not suitable for this process.

- Select pre-rooted branches from 1.5 2 year healthy and disease free mother clump from natural forest or from the homestead garden.
- Cut the branches with the rhizomatous swelling along with the aerial roots with the help of hacksaw during March to May.
- Make two nodded branch cutting with the basal swelling.
- Transport the cuttings immediately to the nursery by wrapping with wet gunny bag.
- Dip the cuttings in hormonal solution (200ppm IBA solution) for 24 hours.
- Seal the cut end with wax to prevent water loss.
- Dip in 0.1 % (1gm. in 1 liter water) Bavistin (fungicide) solution before planting.
- Plant the cuttings vertically in raised beds or polybags such way that the rhizomatous swelling and a lower node remains under the soil.
- Regular watering is done twice for three week and once daily afterwards.
- Keep the cuttings under shade.
- Root development takes place after 30-65 days and gradually new shoots appear and will be ready for planting after six month.

Macro-proliferation:

This is the very simple technique applies to inherent proliferation of bamboo rhizome for mass multiplication of seedling/ propagules at nursery stage. Bamboo seedlings having-more numbers of tillers got small rhizomes below ground and each contains two- three buds. Every such rhizome has the capacity to propagate into new shoots, rhizome and roots. This inherent capacity is exploited by separating shoots along with rhizome and roots at an interval of 4-6 months.

When the propagules are reaches 4-5 shoot stage, each of them may polybags,

Chhattisgarh is facing difficulty in finding farmers who are ready to take up bamboo cultivation in the state under National Bamboo Mission.

The insufficient grant given to the farmers to cultivate bamboo was cited as one of the reasons for the reluctance. The National Bamboo Mission (NBM) is mooted a proposal to increase the grant given to the farmers, a senior officials with the mission said.

Under the programme, farmers will get bamboo saplings free of cost from the forest department. The NBM is providing them a grant of Rs 10 per sapling. "Still, farmers in Chhattisgarh are least interested to take up bamboo cultivation," the official added.

The Naxal-infested Bastar region is the largest bamboo growing pocket in the state. But rebels had never restricted the farmers to take up bamboo cultivation. Other districts including Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg and Mahasamund also produce bamboo in Chhattisgarh.

In 2008, a target to plant 4,00,000 bamboo saplings was set in the state. The number was, however, doubled in 2009. The NBM had reduced the target to 4,00,000 this year. The officials explained that the target was fixed by the

NBM and the reluctance of farmers to cultivate bamboo could be one of the reasons to curtail the target.

According to officials, farmers are free to sold bamboo after cultivation. Officials said that most of the farmers in Chhattisgarh grew paddy and hence they were not keen to take up other crops.

8.4 Public Participation Based Bamboo Processing

In Chhattisgarh State employment is provided to the villagers and samities through different mediums. Attempts are made to establish forest based cottage industries. There are several possibilities to increase the Bamboo forests and to improve the existing degraded Bamboo forest areas. There are avenues for developing Bamboo based cottage industries. In the State there are 5227 Bsods and 3917 Kamhars. With an objective of developing Bamboo based craft art and providing employment to the Basods and Kamhars families, Bamboo Processing Centers are to be established. The implementation of such projects are essential for the upliftment of Based/Kamhar families.

In deep forest areas the villagers do not have sufficient land for agriculture and the livelihood of forest dependant people is mainly based upon labour in agriculture fields. Bamboo utensils and other materials are made by the members of the family. Being the traditional and coustomary business penerally the whole family indulge themselves in making Bamboo crafts/products. These craft men do not get appropriate income for their share of work and time consumed. After analyzing the present mode of working it was inferred that usage of modern machines and availability of raw material can improve their living standards. Therefore for the betterment and self dependency of the villagers the project of Bamboo Mission is the need of the present.

Bamboo craft training and processing Centers are to be established within the available resources (natural, humanitarian and economic) in coordination with the local administration.

8.5 Training Programs

To establish Bamboo based industry the survey was made for the assessment of the available of Bamboo in various places and the people working with Bamboo. As per the collected information the samities and people in various villages in the forest areas do this work. The people still use all old customary and traditional style of implements & tools during the working of Bamboo material. The villagers of Korba, Mahasamund, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon etc. Districts have demanded training so that they can manufacture better quality Bamboo furniture and other materials. This situation was found almost in other Districts of the State. Kamhars and Basods tribal are socially and economically very backward. To bring them in the main stream of the society, the development in their social and economic status is very essential. It was inferred that if they are given proper trainings and provided with adequate and sufficient quantity of raw material they can have more profit and their social and economic standard and status can be improved.

Training programs can be conducted at selected places where there are families dependent on bamboo artistry as their livelihood. In every selected places at least 20 beneficiaries can be imparted training. In the training period the beneficiaries can be provided with stipend & raw material .

In the selected 18 Districts of the State as per the training programme 73 training Centres will be established. In every training Centre at least 20 beneficiaries will be given training. In this way 1460 beneficiaries should be given training under this plan. In the training period the beneficiaries will be provided raw material.

8.6 Establishment of Bamboo CFCs

Kamhars and Basod tribals are socially & economically very backward. To bring them in the main stream of society their social and economic development is essential. For their upliftment, training programmes are proposed with modern machines. The training is effective only when they are trained and fully equipped with modern machines and they are provided raw materials along with processing centres. Seeing the popularity and demand of Bamboo based furniture and other material the machine and modern equipments will enhance the popularity and provide increase in income generation.

Thus in selected 18 Districts establishment of 73 Bamboo CFCs Centers and general service Centers are proposed. Under this programme proper arrangement with the companies manufacturing modern and equipment related companies will be contracted and after getting the modern machines, CFCs will be established. Incense sticks, Bamboo mats, furniture, will be prepared by them.

The objective is to provide improved Machinery and to refurbish existing old machinery to cater to the needs of customized bamboo sticks/blade requirements at the work shed

Under the above intervention, it is proposed to provide improved machinery and to refurbish existing old machinery.

The existing old machinery which will be refurbished and recommissioned are:

1. Bamboo Cross Cutting Machine
2. Bamboo External Knot Remover & Skin Removing Machine
3. Parallel Splitter Machine
4. Bamboo Round Slicing Machine

5. Bamboo Impregnation Plant (For Bamboo Treatment)
6. Pillar Drill Machine
7. Universal Woodworking cum Bamboo Application Machine
8. Air Blower
9. Buffing Machine
10. Jigsaw Machine (Table Type)
11. Kharaad Machine

New improved machinery proposed for installation and commissioning are:

4-side Planing Machine, Bamboo Stick Making Machine, Bamboo Thermal Moulding Machine, Bamboo Toothpick Shaving Machine, Toothpick and Skewer Stick Polishing Machine, Automatic Glue Mixing, Feeding and Applying Machine, Bamboo Blinds Weaving Machine, furniture & fixtures for the work shed

Deliverables:

- Installation and commissioning of new improved Machinery and refurbished existing old machinery.
- The technical specifications shall be provided by experienced consultants and the installation commissioning and testing shall be undertaken by the experts of DIC, CGHSVB and expert craftsmen of bamboo craft.
- The work shed shall be set up with the financial aid of the O/o The District Collector, Narayanpur by the technical experts of the board, where the procurement of the necessary Tools, Equipments & Machines shall be undertaken by board and erected and installed in the designated work shed.

- The inventories made by board including plant, machinery, tools and equipment shall solely be the property of the board.
- The board shall assist in the trial production with the relevant technical experts however, the commercial production and its running and management including maintenance shall be undertaken¹ by the board through federation formed after initiation.
- Primarily the services of work shed shall be utilized by the Members of SHGs/beneficiary group however, the services can also be rendered to other artisans registered in the board and shall be decided in consultation with the competent authority of the board.

The Work-shed/CFC is supposed to become the focal point for information, innovative technologies and networking in India's cane and bamboo sector. Through its activities, it will not only create awareness; it will also instill a sense of urgency among policy makers to tap this vast, hitherto largely under-utilized, resource.

The Centre will identify and promote modern and state-of-art technologies in bamboo craft sector in order to improve the incomes of small entrepreneurs; it will strengthen existing institutions by improving their networking and linking them with specialized institutions in India and abroad; and it will train crafts persons and provide them with access to improved technology.

With modern technology, bamboo components (particle, mat and ply boards, flooring tiles, long-lasting molded bamboo furniture, bamboo blinds etc.) are stronger and lighter than wood, and provide today an economically viable, aesthetically pleasing, and environmentally superior alternative whether for housing, furniture, packing materials or other purposes. Bamboo housing is climate-friendly and safer in seismic zones.

	
<p style="text-align: center;">4 Side planing Machine</p> <p style="text-align: center;">To make uniform size & thickness of bamboo strips/slats</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bamboo Stick Making Machine</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Primarily used for applications of moulded furnitures</p>
	
<p style="text-align: center;">Bamboo Thermal Moulding Machine</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Used for moulding of bamboo for making furnitures</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bamboo Thermal Moulding Machine</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Used for moulding of bamboo for making furnitures</p>
	
<p style="text-align: center;">Bamboo Moulded Furniture</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Toothpick and Skewer Stick Polishing Machine</p>



Bamboo Toothpick Shaving Machine



Toothpick and Skewer Stick Polishing Machine

To give fine finishing on skewer sticks



Automatic Glue Mixing, Feeding and applying Machine

Extensively used for moulded furnitures etc.







Bamboo Blinds Weaving Machine

To make various designed Mats using round sticks and strips

The artisans of Chhattisgarh are dexterous in creating bamboo crafts and arrays of bamboo items are famous in India as well as nations abroad. Basically the artisans create variations in their creations.

Henceforth, in a continuing endeavor to boost cane and bamboo sector in Chhattisgarh, Chhattisgarh Handicrafts Development Board proposes to invite the Managerial and Technical experts from prominent bamboo based institutions across India, along with Master Craftsmen from Chhattisgarh and other region as well, to assess the potential and feasibility of the state in terms of Raw Material Production, workshops, skill upgradation and technical requirements for setting up of state-of-art Cane and Bamboo Based Design studio and production center at Chhattisgarh.






8.7 Toolkit for Bamboo Craft

SI No	Items	Specification & Usage	Photograph	Size	Quantity Set/ No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hand Cuter Machine with cutter blade	To cut bamboo			1
2	Pincer पेंचीस	To pluck out nails		8 inch	1
3	Prying tool/Cat's paw/Nail remover जम्बुरी	To pluck out nails		10 inch	1
4	Hand Grinder Machine	For clearing knots		HxWxL 4x4.5x12 inch	1



Survey & Study of Bamboo Craft in Narayanpur & Bastar Region




SI No	Items	Specification & Usage	Photograph	Size	Quantity Set/ No.
5	(Kachak) कचक	To scrape bamboo		½ inches	1
	(Patasi) पटासी	To make holes, creels and slots on bamboo		½ inch 1 inch 1.5 inch	1 set
2.	Grinding Stone सिल्ली पत्थर	For Sharpening of Tools		6 in. x 8 in.	1 set
3	Measurement Tape (with Stopper) (steel)	For Measurement		3 mtr.	1

Survey & Study of Bamboo Craft in Narayanpur & Bastar Region

SI No	Items	Specification & Usage	Photograph	Size	Quantity Set/ No.
6	Clamping tool सिकंजा	For holding bamboo		5 ft.	1
	Screw Driver पेचकस	For tightening screws etc.		12 in.	1
4	Hammer (Iron) हथौड़ी	For Hammering etc.		100 gms. 200 gms.	1 set
5	Hand Drill Machine with Bits	For Drilling Holes		12x4.5x4 inches	1
8	Bucket (G.I.)	For soaking bamboo		14x14 inches	1

Survey & Study of Bamboo Craft in Narayanpur & Bastar Region

SI No	Items	Specification & Usage	Photograph	Size	Quantity Set/ No.
9	Brush	For polishing		1 inch 1.5 inch 2 inch	1 set
10	Blue Lamp (Brass)	For molding bamboo		1 Liter	1
11	Scissors (Super)	For Cutting		8 x 10 x 3 inch	1
12	Hex saw frame with blade	For Cutting Bamboo		18 x 5 inch	1

SI No .	Items	Specification & Usage	Photograph	Size	Quantity Set/ No.
13	Knife दाव	For scrapping bamboo		500 gms. 12 inch	1
14	Knife चाकू	For scrapping bamboo		200 gms. 8 inch	1
21	Tool Box	18x12x22 in.		18x12x22 in.	1

8.8 Marketing And Sale Management

At present the villagers making the Bamboo crafts sell their Bamboo craft through local traders. The local traders make large profits out of it. The hard working Bamboo crafts man get very less profit for the marketing of Bamboo craft and other materials. The local traders work as a middle man. Marketing and trading from the local traders will be stopped and in place the educated Kumhars and Basods will be selected for trading at the local market for better marketing and sale management in the selected 18 Districts. One at each

District a sale center will be established. Each sale Center will be provided Rs. 8-60 lakh. In this way for 18 Districts under the sale management Rs. 154-80 lakh expenditure is expected and the craftsman will be free from the middle men and shall be benefits.

Formation of Demonstration Centers, management of market and sale unit shall be 1 for each District. Thus excluding this, average expenditure for craft art training and processing Centers unit will be Rs. 44.83 lakhs. The expected expenditure for Demonstration Plot and market management for each District will be Rs. 53.55 and 8.60 lakhs respectively. In this manner for the formation of 73 craft art training and processing Centers, 18 plantations and demonstration plot and 18 market and sale management Centers, total expenditure of 3560.28 lakhs is expected in 18 Districts. Year wise Number of Centers to be established and proposed Expenditure. Out of this under the National Bamboo Mission under “ Innovation” Component Rs. 15 lakhs is to be provided for 73 Centers i.e. $15 \times 73 = \text{Rs. } 1095 \text{ Lakhs}$. The balance amount shall be obtained from Backward Region Grant Fund of the State.

Marketing Of The Products

- Board is exploring new Market to increase the sale in new geographical area and in new consumer segment. The specially focused export market will be developed in US Japan , UK and gulf countries.
- The produce of the craftsman man will be sold at all exiting and upcoming Shabari Emporium .
- The craftsman will be taken to various exhibition for direct sale of there craft .

- The Crafts man will have assured market through our emporium in State, in other state and developed abroad as per the Board purchase buy-back policy.

8.9 New Initiative For Marketing Of Handicraft Product

- New State-run Shabari Emporium will be opened at Major cities like Gujrat, Mumbai, Kolkata etc .
- Export market through franchises and “Shabari” emporium
- MOU with other State/Central Government agencies like TRIFED for Consignment sale has been done.
- Display-cum-sale of product at shopping malls/ amusement park / through private dealer network can also be done.
- Export sale of goods on consignment basis.
- Sale through branded lifestyle retail stores
- Supply to military canteen.
- Organize buyer -seller meet.
- Display and supply to Public sector undertaking (PSU’s departmental stores like BHEL, SAIL, NTPC, GAIL, HPCL, NMDC NALCO.
- New marketing MOU with Government shopping centers KVIC / silk emporium / handloom emporiums
- New marketing MOU with malls/ shopping center/ departmental stores
- Display-cum-sale of products from information centers/ kiosks of Chhattisgarh Tourism Board and other State Tourism.
- More Participation in Exhibitions at Local /State /National /International level exhibitions

- Organizing of consultant , designer and landscape planner
- Most importantly Marketing portal for internet Marketing facilities is under progress for reach of the products to every house while we are eMarketing our products via various major online portals like amazon, flipkart, shopclues, TRIFED eMart etc.
- A Strong e-Catalogue is being developed to the target market to be used via social media like facebook, Instagram, twitter etc. and thus increase the visibility.
- The product will be sold through customer centric strategies
- E-Commerce Site
- On–line partner website (amazon, flipkart, shopclues, TRIFED eMart, peperfry, urbanladder etc.)
- Tele marketing and call centers
- Partner brand outlets.
- New Promotional Tools are being developed
- Promotion focused Documentary
- Broadcasting through Internet and Television
- Live Premiers of Documentaries at Exhibition and Events.
- Digital catalogue
- Pamphlets
- The New Advertisement Campaign is planed for publicity of products
- Promotion based ad films
- Short ad films of 10- 30 seconds

- Internet Advertising
- Event Sponsorship
- Hoarding

8.10 Participation In Exhibition :

The Board organizes and participate in exhibitions for display and sale of the handicraft product. The Artisan of the project are taken to the exhibition for direct sale and to provide the opportunity to interact with the potential buyers/ consumers/ consultant/ other professionals from industries.

9. EXPECTED IMPACT OF VARIOUS INTERVENTIONS

9.1 Social Benefits:

By providing Training along with service rendering machine apparatus and establishment of general service Center the following benefits are expected-

- Livelihood in direct way to 4400 families and indirect way to approximately 7500 families is expected employment through SMEs.
- Production of durable product in lesser time and low cost.
- Production of material as per market demand.
- Experience of working in collective form.
- Production of good quality material by poor craft man possible.
- Increases of knowledge and working capacity of the beneficiaries.
- Possibility of financial and social understanding.
- Positive thinking and upliftment in life style.
- Increase in income of individual, State and Nation.

9.2 Economic benefits:

- The intervention will bring out mega Economic and social change in lives of artisan, mostly tribal of the Chhattisgarh State.
- The intervention will create employment and income to the families of artisan.
- The increase in income will reduce the poverty, raising living standards.
- Increase in consumption of good and service .
- Increase resource productivity.
- Increase return on investment of artisan.
- Better utilization of local natural resources.
- Better product to consumer.
- Increased customer satisfaction.
- Better economic growth of the handicraft sector.
- Social benefits:
 - The living Standard will create more social respect in society .
 - Better Health security.
 - Increased sense of self respect.
 - Motivation for better performance.
 - Better education for family members.
 - Increase the awareness about the Society.
 - Reduce social disorder like drinking, and other evils.

Annexure 3

(Order incorporating other castes and communities in Bansod Scheme)

कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक

प्रधान कार्यालय : अरण्य भवन, मेडिकल कॉलेज रोड, फाफाडीह, रायपुर - 492001
दूरभाष : 0771-2552221, फैक्स : 0771-2552210, वेबसाइट : www.cgforest.com

क्रमांक/14/उत्पा.3/38/2012/379

रायपुर, दिनांक : 02/03/20

प्रति,

समस्त वन संरक्षक (क्षेत्रीय)
छत्तीसगढ़

विषय- बिरहोर, पण्डों, पहाड़ी कोरवा एवं बैगा आदिम जनजातियों, जो जीवन यापन हेतु बांस आधारित कुटीर उद्योगों पर आश्रित हैं, को बसोड़ योजना में सम्मिलित कर उन्हें रियायती दर पर बांस उपलब्ध कराने बाबत।

संदर्भ- इस कार्यालय का पत्र क्रमांक/14/उत्पा.3/38/09/1765, दिनांक 06/11/2009

-:0:-

विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित पत्र का अवलोकन करें। छत्तीसगढ़ शासन, वन विभाग के आदेश क्रमांक/एफ-7-2/2001/10-1, दिनांक 28/09/2002 के अनुसार राज्य के ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले सभी बसोड़ों को प्रदाय किये जाने वाले बांस पर देय रायल्टी पूर्णतः माफ है। विदोहन, परियहन एवं डिपो में होने वाले वास्तविक व्यय पूर्व की भांति बांस की प्रदाय दरों में सम्मिलित किया जाना है। परंपरागत रूप से बांस का सामान बनाकर अपना जीवन यापन करने वाले लोगों को भी उपरोक्तानुसार बसोड़ी बांस प्रदाय किया जाना है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों की पहचान एवं प्रमाणीकरण का कार्य संबंधित पंचायतों/नगर पंचायतों/नगर पालिका/नगर निगम द्वारा किया जाना है।

उपरोक्त शासन आदेश अनुसार प्रचलित बसोड़ योजना में बांस प्रदाय की व्यवस्था हेतु निर्देश जारी किये गये थे। शासन के उक्त आदेश में यह स्पष्ट है कि परंपरागत रूप से बांस का सामान बनाकर अपना जीवन यापन करने वाले विशेष पिछड़ी जनजातियों जैसे कमार, बिरहोर, पण्डों, पहाड़ी कोरवा एवं बैगा जन जातिओं के परिवारों को भी बसोड़ों के समान रियायती दर पर बांस प्रदाय किया जाए। ऐसे व्यक्तियों की पहचान एवं प्रमाणीकरण का कार्य संबंधित पंचायतों/नगर पंचायतों/नगर पालिका के द्वारा किया जाएगा।

इस संबंध में कोई शंका न रहे। अतः पुनः स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि आप अपने अधीनस्थ क्षेत्रों में बिरहोर, पण्डों, पहाड़ी कोरवा एवं बैगा आदिम जनजातियों, जो परंपरागत रूप से बांस का सामान बनाकर अपना जीवन यापन करते हैं, को बसोड़ों के समान रियायती दर पर नियमानुसार बांस प्रदाय किया जाना सुनिश्चित करें।

(धीरेन्द्र शर्मा)

प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक
छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर

Annexure 4

(Order issued to provide Royalty Free Bamboo to Bansod)

छत्तीसगढ़ शासन
वन एवं संरक्षित विभाग
मंत्रालय
प्रा.क. कल्याण सिंह भवन रायपुर 492001

क्रमांक एक 7-2/2001/व०स०, रायपुर, दिनांक १० अक्टूबर, 2002
प्रति,

1] प्रधान मुकद वनसंरक्षक,
छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर ।

2] प्रबंध संचालक,
छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य लघु वनोपज लघु
छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर ।

विषय:- बंसोड़ परिवारों को रायल्टी मुक्त बंसोड़ी बांस का प्रदाय ।
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उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत मंत्रि-परिषद के आदेश के परिप्रेक्ष्य में राज्य शासन द्वारा निर्णय लिया गया कि :-

1. राज्य के सभी बंसोड़ एवं वरपरामुक्त लघु से बांस का सामान बनाकर अपना जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवारों को बिना रायल्टी लिए केवल वास्तविक विदोहन, परिवहन तथा डिपो व्यय लेकर बंसोड़ी बांस का प्रदाय किए जाने संबंधी माननीय मुख्य मंत्रीजी के आदेश का अनुसंधान किया जाये ।
2. बांस वितरण में वारदातित लोन के उपदेख्य से बंसोड़ी बांस के प्रदाय की पूर्व सुचना स्थानीय राजस्व अधिकारियों/विकास विभाग के अधिकारियों एवं जनप्रतिनिधियों को अवगत की जाये ।
3. बंसोड़ी बांस का दुत्पयोग रोकने के लिए बंसोड़ी को बांस फाइबर प्रदाय किया जाए ।
4. बंसोड़ परिवारों को बांसागार में आकर बांस का सामान तैयार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए एवं बांसागार में आकर बांस का सामान बनाने वाले बंसोड़ परिवारों को वसुंधे सी बांस प्रतिवर्ष की सीमा के अजाय उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार संपूर्ण बांस निःशुल्क प्रदाय किया जाये ।
5. बांस के बेहतर एवं उन्नत उत्पाद विकसित करने एवं उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने हेतु बंसोड़ परिवारों को प्रशिक्षण देने तथा बांस से निर्मित उत्पादों के विपणन की समुचित व्यवस्था करने हेतु वन विभाग के अंतर्गत एक प्रकोष्ठ गठित किया जाये ।

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Annexure 3

(Forest Department's Proposed Rates for Bamboo (Length wise) for the year 2020)

वर्ष 2020 हेतु प्रस्तावित दर बांस की लम्बाई श्रेणीवार

विवरण	7.30	6.50	5.50
अ. निस्तार दर ग्रामीणों हेतु	34	33	30
ब. उपभोक्ता हेतु	68	61	51
स. रायल्टि मुक्त बंसोड़ दर	32	31	28

इ. फल उत्पादक/अगरबत्ती निर्माण एवं बीड़ी चौखट बनाने वालों का प्रति वर्ष में 5 वि.ई. आद्योगिक बांस 2 मीटर लम्बाई वर्ग का रूपये 7153/- प्रति वि.ई. अन्य वन मण्डलों से प्राप्त करने पर परिवहन व्यय अतिरिक्त व्यय अतिरिक्त लिया जावे।

वनमण्डलाधिकारी
बस्तर वनमण्डल, जगदलपुर

Annexure 4

(Supply of forest produce for last 3 years by Forest Department)

बस्तर सामान्य वन मण्डल, जगदलपुर
परिशिष्ट - 4
विगत तीन वर्षों में बस्तर वन मण्डल में निम्नानुसार वनोपज प्रदान की गई

अ.क्र.	वनोपज का नाम	निस्तार वर्ष	प्रदय की गई मात्रा	प्रदाय की गई वनोपज का मूल्य	
				निस्तार दर	बाजार दर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ईमली	2016-17	942	173328	234558
		2017-18	750	150750	188250
		2018-19	5329	655467	916588
2	जलाऊ चट्टा	2016-17	3029	49900922	8438794
		2017-18	1493	2899406	4121277
		2018-19	804	1612020	2223030
3	बांस	2016-17	3215	73945	138245
		2017-18	2763	82890	143676
		2018-19	13012	390360	624576

वनमण्डलाधिकारी
बस्तर वनमण्डल, जगदलपुर

Annexure 5

(Target for the supply of Bamboo to Bansod in year 2020)

बस्तर सामान्य वन मण्डल, जगदलपुर
परिशिष्ट - 5
वर्ष 2020 में बंसोडों को बांस प्रदाय हेतु लक्ष्य

अ.क्र	वृत्त का नाम	वनमण्डल का नाम	संबंधित डिपो का नाम जहां से बांस प्रदाय किया जाना है।	पंजीकृत बंसोड परिवार की संख्या	वर्ष 2020 में बंसोडों को प्रदाय प्रदाय हेतु अनुमानित लक्ष्य बांस (नग)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	जगदलपुर	बस्तर	परपा/सरगीपाल	0	0

वनमण्डलाधिकारी
बस्तर वनमण्डल, जगदलपुर

Annexure 6

(List of Forest Department *Nistaar* Depots in Bastar Region)परिशिष्ट - 6
निरस्तार डिपो की सूची

विभाग/नरसमा क्षेत्र	परिक्षेत्र	निरस्तार डिपो का नाम	डिपो में उपलब्ध की जाने वाली संगठित मात्रा					विक्रय व्यवस्था करने वाले अधिकारी / डिपो प्रभारी	समाप्ति में डिपो खुलने के दिन
			बांस नाग	बल्ली नाग	जलाऊ लकड़ी (घट्टों में)	इमारती काष्ठ (घ.मी.)	डिपो में लगावित होने वाले पंचायत का नाम		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
जगदलपुर	जगदलपुर	कंगोली (धरमपुरा)	300	50	300	—	अधनपुर, कुम्हरावंड, तितिरगांव, धरमपुरा, कालीपुर, पंडरीपानी, घाटपदपुर	डिपो प्रभारी	सोमवार / मंगलवार
जगदलपुर	जगदलपुर	लामनी	300	100	250	—	जाटम, नियानार, विरनपाल, हाटकघोरा	—	गुरुवार
जगदलपुर	जगदलपुर	नानगुर	1000	0	50	—	बड़े कवाली, नानगुर	—	शुक्रवार
जगदलपुर	जगदलपुर	बोदल	200	0	10	—	नेतानार, जामावाडा, सारगुड, मांशीगुडा, बड़ेमुरगा, काकड़वाडा	—	मंगलवार / गुरुवार
चित्रकोट	चित्रकोट	करंजी	1000	100	250	—	देउरगांव, करंजी, कुरंगा, रान सरगीपाल, धरमाउर, पोदानार, पलवा, बागनपाल	—	सोमवार / गुरुवार
चित्रकोट	चित्रकोट	छापर भानपुरी	1500	100	50	—	छापनभानपुरी घाटघनोरा, पोदानार, सिरिसगुडा टाकरागुडा	—	मंगलवार / गुरुवार
चित्रकोट	चित्रकोट	किलेपाल	160	50	45	—	किलेपाल-1, किलेपाल-2	—	मंगलवार / गुरुवार
चित्रकोट	चित्रकोट	तारागांव	1005	0	50	—	अलनार, मिघनार, मादर, तारागांव, छिन्दबाहर, तावापुर, बागनपाल, कोयेर	—	गुरुवार / मंगलवार
चित्रकोट	चित्रकोट	बास्तानार	100	0	20	—	एरमुर, ईरिकापाल-बास्तानार, बड़ेबौदेरनार, बागमुंडी, पनेरा, बुरगुम	—	बुधवार
चित्रकोट	चित्रकोट	बंडाजी	200	100	50	—	बंडाजी, बेलर, दावापाल, छिन्दगांव,	—	सोमवार / शुक्रवार
चित्रकोट	चित्रकोट	ताकापाल	1500	100	300	—	कुमली, तोकापाल, राजूर, आरापूर, नैनपूर, रायकोट, दुगनपाल, ईरिकापाल, फेरालूर, सत्यपाल, एरकोट, बड़ेकडना, परपा	—	सोमवार / शुक्रवार
चित्रकोट	चित्रकोट	लोहण्डीगुडा	2000	100	300	—	अजिर, एरमुर, गरवा, बोरगा, लोहण्डीगुडा, बिन्ता, मारकोफेर, मारडूम, चित्रकोट, गडिया बड़ेघराउर, उसरीबेड़ा बोरंगा, मटनार	—	सोमवार / शुक्रवार
धरतर	बकावण्ड	बकावण्ड	200	0	500	—	बकावण्ड, फरसगांव, सिमोडा, ओडियापाल, सोनपुर, भनियागांव, कोडावण्ड	—	सोमवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार

Survey & Study of Bamboo Craft in Narayanpur & Bastar Region

बस्तर	करपावण्ड	गारेगा	100	100	30	—	गारेगा, टम्बलकोमार, जिराखाल, डिगनामाल, कोरीआम	—	शुक्रवार
बस्तर	करपावण्ड	गोहलई	200	0	20	—	गोहलई, तारेका, सावागाव	—	शनिवार
बस्तर	बकावण्ड	करपावण्ड	200	0	250	—	चिउरगाव, सुआगोडा, बागटारा, छिनारी, सतलावण्ड, मटनार, करपावण्ड, परेगांव, छिन्दगांव, चोकनार, गंगानार, सोतपुर, नारवण्ड, घनपुर, फोटियागांव, डहरीसर्वाडा, सानदेवडा, संघकरमरी, मालीगुडा, डेगापाल, बंगलाडोंगरी	—	सोमवार, मंगलवार, शुक्रवार
बस्तर	बकावण्ड	जैतगिरी	200	0	250	—	पाहुश्वेल बडलावण्ड, गिरोला, जैतगिरी, दूरकाबेडा	—	गुरुवार, रविवार
बस्तर	करपावण्ड	कोलावल	300	50	25	—	कोलावली, पथरी, मेलबेडा, नेवरा, किरमरी, संतोसा, भिरिण्डा, मोखागांव, कोदामाला	—	मंगलवार, शुक्रवार
बस्तर	बकावण्ड	सरगोपाल	200	0	250	—	सरगीपाल, पडानार, छोट देवडा, अलनार	—	गुरुवार, सोमवार
बस्तर	बकावण्ड	भोरपदर	200	0	250	—	कुदालगाव, कवनार बड़े उमरगांव झाखुमरगांव	—	मंगलवार, शुक्रवार
जगदलपुर	बकावण्ड	आसना	200	100	500		आसना	—	सोमवार/ बुधवार, शुक्रवार
जगदलपुर	बकावण्ड	मूली	200	0	250		मूली, किजोली, राजनगर, कोसली, भेजरीपदर	—	बुधवार, शुक्रवार
जगदलपुर	बकावण्ड	करीतगाव	200	0	250		करीतगांव, मालगाव, कोहलापाल	—	बुधवार
जगदलपुर	बकावण्ड	तारापुर	200	0	250	—	कोरटा, तारापुर, टलनार, उलनार, नलपावंड, बजावंड	—	सोमवार, बुधवार
बस्तर	बस्तर	लामकेर	100	0	50		रोत्मा, नदीसागर, झारतराई, बैसगांव, पोटिया, मधोता, उसरी, लामकेर, भोंड, सिंघनपुर, बोदरा	—	बुधवार, गुरुवार
बस्तर	बस्तर	कोलसूर	100	0	50		करमरी, आडायाल, चोकर, घटकनाला, कोलचुर	—	बुधवार, गुरुवार
बस्तर	बस्तर	चोकर	0	0	30		टिकरा लाहेगा, भोगरापाल	—	बुधवार, गुरुवार
बस्तर	बस्तर	बालेगा	0	0	30		बालेगा	—	मंगलवार, शनिवार
बस्तर	बस्तर	बस्तर	100	50	150		बस्तर, इच्छापुर, महुपाल, बरई खारसोसा	—	गुरुवार, सोमवार
नारायणपुर	भानपुरी	भानपुरी	2500	250	250		भागपुरी, मुरकुची, घोडागांव, छोटेआमबला, करंधोला, मुंजला, तारागांव, विश्रामपुरी, नाकेल, बेसूली, भोङ्गपाल, हिरलाभाटा	—	सोमवार, गुरुवार

Survey & Study of Bamboo Craft in Narayanpur & Bastar Region

नारायणपुर	भानपुरी	पिपलावण्ड (बनियागांव)	2000	200	300		संवर, खोटलपाल, आगदुल्ला तोगकोंगेरा, मावलीगुडा पिपलावण्ड, बनियागांव	—"—	बुधवार, शनिवार
नारायणपुर	भानपुरी	केशरपाल	2000	200	100		केशरपाल, लरका, सालेमेटा जागगांव, सारगांव, नरहरी	—"—	बुधवार
नारायणपुर	भानपुरी	सोनारपाल	2500	250	250		सोनारपाल, देवडा, रामिगा, घपका, कुम्हली, बडे अलनार	—"—	शनिवार, मंगलवार
नारायणपुर	बस्तार	घोटिया	100	50	50	—	घाटिया, अलवाही, पथरी, मुडागांव, गुरिया, गुनपुर, राजपुर, कोहका, सुधापाल, कुरुसपाल, टेमरा, तिरथ	—"—	मंगलवार, गुरुवार
जगदलपुर	माचकोट	आडावाल	300	0	250	—	आडावाल, विलोरी, हल्वा कचोरा, हाटकचोरा	—"—	सोमवार, बुधवार
जगदलपुर	माचकोट	कुरंदी	100	50	30	—	कुरंदी, कावापाल	—"—	सोमवार, मंगलवार
जगदलपुर	माचकोट	मारकैल	0	0	100	—	खमारगोव, बाबूसेमरा, मारकैल	—"—	सोमवार, मंगलवार
जगदलपुर	माचकोट	पुसपाल	200	0	10	—	धानियालूर, बाबूसेमरा, मारकैल, पुसपाल, पदमुर	—"—	सोमवार, मंगलवार
जगदलपुर	माचकोट	धनपुंजी	300	50	50	—	धनपुंजी	—"—	मंगलवार
जगदलपुर	माचकोट	माडपाल	0	0	250	—	माडपाल, कलचा, चितालूर, गासावडा, बगनपाल, उपनपाल	—"—	मंगलवार, शुक्रवार
जगदलपुर	माचकोट	बम्हनी	300	0	50	—	बोकावाडा, बामनी,	—"—	मंगलवार, शुक्रवार
जगदलपुर	माचकोट	नगरनार	500	100	100	—	नगरनार	—"—	बुधवार, शुक्रवार
चित्रकोट	दरभा	दरभा	0	0	50	—	दरभा ककालगुर, पेदावाडा, कोलेंग, तिरथगद, छिंदावाडा, गुमडपाल, चंद्रगिरी, केलाउर, पखनार	—"—	मंगलवार
चित्रकोट	दरभा	डिमिली	0	0	0	—	मावलीमाटा, बुरनपाल, सालेपाल, डिलमिली, चितापुर	—"—	मंगलवार
चित्रकोट	दरभा	नेगानार	100	50	50	—	नेगानार, चिडपाल, कोयेनार, लेंडा, थिगपाल, मावलीपदर	—"—	गुरुवार
योग:-			22865	2200	6700	—		—"	

वनमण्डलाधिकारी
बस्तार वनमण्डल, जगदलपुर

Annexure 7

(List of Forest Produce Consumer Depots in Bastar Region)

परिशिष्ट - 7
उपभोक्ता डिपो की सूची

वन परिक्षेत्र का नाम	उपभोक्ता डिपो का नाम	डिपो में उपलब्ध की जाने वाली संगठित मात्रा				वन विभाग की ओर से किया गया प्रबंध/विक्री करने वाले अधिकारी का नाम	सप्ताह में डिपो खुलने के दिन
		बांस (नग में)	बल्ली (नग में)	जलाऊ (चट्टा में)	ईमारती काष्ठ (घ. मी.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
जगदलपुर	खडकघाट	0	0	500	--"	डिपो प्रमारी	खडकघाट डिपो सप्ताह के पूरे दिन खुला रहेगा और जलाऊ का प्रदाय मात्र राय दाह हेतु
जगदलपुर	कंगोली	200	50	200	--"	--"	शासकीय अवकाश के दिन को छोड़कर सप्ताह के शेष दिन
जगदलपुर	परपा	35000	2500	50	--"	--"	--"
जगदलपुर	लामनी	200	100	150	--"	--"	--"
बस्तर	बस्तर	0	0	50	--"	--"	--"
बस्तर	कोलचूर	0	0	20	--"	--"	--"
बस्तर	घोटिया	100	50	20	--"	--"	--"
भानपुरी	भानपुरी	2500	250	250	--"	--"	--"
भानपुरी	सोनारपाल	2500	250	250	--"	--"	--"
बकावण्ड	बकावण्ड	0	0	500	--"	--"	--"
बकावण्ड	बोरपदर	0	0	250	--"	--"	--"
बकावण्ड	मूली	0	0	250	--"	--"	--"
बकावण्ड	जैतगिरी	0	0	250	--"	--"	--"
बकावण्ड	आसना	0	0	500	--"	--"	--"
बकावण्ड	सरगीपाल	0	0	250	--"	--"	--"
बकावण्ड	करपावण्ड	0	0	250	--"	--"	--"
बकावण्ड	तारापुर	0	0	250	--"	--"	--"
बकावण्ड	करीतगांव	0	0	250	--"	--"	--"
चित्रकोट	लाहण्डीगुड़ा	2000	50	200	--"	--"	--"
चित्रकोट	तोकापाल	1000	100	200	--"	--"	--"
चित्रकोट	करंजी	1000	100	200	--"	--"	--"
माचकोट	आड़ावाल	1000	0	250	--"	--"	--"
माचकोट	नगरनार	300	0	150	--"	--"	--"
माचकोट	माड़पाल	500	100	100	--"	--"	--"
दरभा	नेगानार	0	0	50	--"	--"	--"
योग:-		45300	3550	5390			

वनमण्डलाधिकारी
बस्तर वनमण्डल, जगदलपुर

Annexure 7

(Application Form to Registration/Renewal as Bansod as per Disposal Policy)

निस्तार सुविधा के तहत बंसोड़ पंजीकरण नवीनीकरण बाबत आवेदन पत्र

- 1) आवेदक का नाम :-
 - 2) पिता/पति का नाम :-
 - 3) ग्राम.....पोस्ट.....
ग्राम पंचायत.....तहसील.....जिला-बस्तर (छ0ग0)
 - 4) बंसोड़ के रूप में गत वर्ष का पंजीकरण पंजीयन क्रमांक-.....
दिनांक
 - 5) इस वर्ष पंजीकरण बाबत मूल्य रू0 5/1/योग 6/रूपये भुगतान की मनी
रसीद क्रमांक-.....दिनांक
- टीप :- बंसोड़ के रूप में पंजीकरण नवीनीकरण करने पर बांस प्राप्ति व निर्माण व विक्रय का अभिलेख रखुगा।

दिनांक

आवेदक के हस्ताक्षर

सरपंच का प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि कु0/श्री/श्रीमती/.....
पिता/पति.....ग्राम.....
थाना.....ग्राम पंचायत.....
तहसील.....जिला-बस्तर (छ0ग0) को अच्छी
तरह पहचानता हूँ तथा वे बंसोड़ कार्य में डक्ष है तथा उप जीविका हेतु कोई अन्य
साधन नहीं है। मैं अनुशंसा करता हूँ कि उन्हे बंसोड़ के रूप में पंजीकृत कर
नियमानुसार सुविधा दिया जावे।

दिनांक

हस्ताक्षर सरपंच ग्राम पंचायत

परिक्षेत्र अधिकारी का मत

आवेदक कु0/श्री/श्रीमती.....
पिता/पति.....ग्राम.....को
बंसोड़ के रूप में पंजीकरण नवीनीकरण बाबत अनुशंसा की जाती है। इसके विरुद्ध
कोई वनोपराध प्रकरण दर्ज नहीं है।

दिनांक

हस्ताक्षर परिक्षेत्र अधिकारी

तप वनमण्डलाधिकारी का टिप्पणी

प्रकरण वनमण्डलाधिकारी की ओर पंजीकरण नवीनीकरण बाबत अशेषित।

उप-वनमण्डलाधिकारी

Thankyou