CHAPTER – II

MANAGEMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES
IN ORISSA
Map 2.1 Physical Map of Orissa
2.1 Orissa at a Glance

Orissa is situated on the east coast of India. It extends from 17°49' N to 22°34' N latitude and from 81°27' E to 87°29' E longitudes. It is surrounded by Madhya Pradesh on west, Andhra Pradesh on south and Bihar and West Bengal on north and Bay of Bengal is on its east. This state is hilly and mountainous. Orissa is one of the forest-rich states of India. The tribals of Orissa live in forest and lofty hills, which is mostly inaccessible. According to 1991 census, Orissa has more than 70.34 lakhs of tribal population, which constitute 22.36 per cent of total tribal population of India of which, nearly 35.15 lakhs are males and 35.19 lakhs are females. Among the thirty new districts of Orissa, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Kalahandi and Kondhmal are mostly tribal dominated areas.

The physical map of the state shown in Map-2.1, is divided into the following parts i.e.

(i) The coastal plains

(ii) The middle mountainous region

(iii) The rolling upland

(iv) The river valleys

(v) The subdued plantation
Orissa is situated in the tropical zone. So, its soil and climate are favourable for forest, agriculture and horticulture. With this background, the present chapter attempts at examining management of forest produce in Orissa.

**2.1 Classification of Forest**

The forest of Orissa is tropical type. A brief mention of different types of forest may be made here are as under

**(1) Evergreen and Semi-Evergreen Forest**

This type of forest is seen nearer to the seacoast and on the plateau above 700 m high, in the moist valleys. Some of the available important commercial trees are

1. Sal
2. Arjuna
3. Mango
4. Champa
5. Mesua
6. Kangda
7. Canes
8. Bamboo

Heavy undergrowth of shrubs and climbers are also found in these forests.

**(2) The Moist-deciduous Forest:**

This type of forest is seen in lesser rainfall and humid conditions. In this forest, economically valuable species are available. The species are
Besides, weeds and shrubs are also seen in this type of forest.

(3) **The Dry-deciduous Forest:**

This forest is seen over vast areas of Orissa. Teak and Bamboo are important timber species. Sal also occurs here. The other important species are: Sidha, Dharua, Karada, Som, Babul, Khair, Harida, Bahada, Genduli, Kusum, Mohula, Kochila, Salai, Sinul, Ghoda Langia, Palash, Chakunda.

(4) **Littoral swamps Forest:**

This type of forest is found on the seashores. Orissa has a coastline of about 500 km. Jhaun (Casuarine equisetifolia) is an important species of this forest type.

(5) **Mangrove / Tidal Swamp Forest:**

The mangrove forests belong to this type. These forests have great economic utility and value.

For an efficient and effective management, the forest department has classified the forest of Orissa into the following categories:
Fig – 2.1 Classification of Forest

(A) Reserved Forest

These are forests meant exclusive for Government purpose and no entry therein is allowed for private persons without permission. The total reserve forests as on 31.12.1997 is 26329.12 square kilometers. It forms 35.20 per cent of the total forest area.

(B) Protected Forest

These forests are under the control of the Government but exploitation of these forests are open to the public, subject to such terms and conditions as the Government might lay down. Protected forests are of two types i.e demarcated and protected forest, undemarcated protected forest. Demarcated and protected forest (DPFs) cover 116851.68 sq. kilometer and undemarcated protected forest cover 3838.78 sq. kilometer.
(C) **Unclassified forest**

These are wooded areas mostly made up of shrubs and trees. Government exercises no control over them. The unclassified forests cover 20.55 sq. kilometer.

### 2.3 Classification of Forest Produce

Forest produces are important for forest dwellers, especially to tribals. A classification of forest produce is presented in Fig. – 2.2.

![Classification of forest produce](source)

*Source: Desai, Management of Forest in India, Himalaya publishing house, Bombay.*
2.4 Functional Classification of Forests

The National Forest Policy of 1952 has given a functional classification of forest as follows and shown in Fig. 2.3

(1) Protected Forests

(2) National Forests

(3) Village forests

(4) Treelands.

(1) *Protected Forests*: Forest management functions mainly for protection including hill slopes, watersheds of rivers, river banks, seashores and other localities which are vulnerable to erosion and degradation.

(2) *Production Forests*: This type of forests are essentially commercial in nature comprising of valuable or potentialy valuable timber-growth, which are indispensable for the development of the country and for meeting the diverse requirements of the national economy.

Production forests are again sub-divided into

(i) *Mixed quality forests*: These forests have a low proportion of valuable or economic species. Their clear felling and conversion into valuable standards of economic species
would result in appreciably higher production within a comparatively short period.

(ii) **Valuable forests:** Valuable timber, yield substantial revenue at present but do not yield the optimum return, which their location is capable of. It would lead to a substantially higher production and revenue per hectre if developed.

(iii) **Inaccessible forests:** These forests are situated in remote areas and have mature and over-mature trees. These forests have been largely unworked or partially worked because of lack of infrastructure or high exploitation costs.

(iv) **Minor forests:** These are forests, normally marginal and have been depleted as a result of over-exploitation and uncontrolled grazing. These forests can be improved by the application of better inputs.

(3) **Social Forests:** Social forests cover waste lands, panchayat lands, village common lands on the sides of roads, canal banks and railway line sides which have been brought under forest plantations, to grow mixed forest grass and leaf fodder, fruit trees and fuel wood trees for utilization by society.
2.5 Forest Policy

For the purpose of our study, it is necessary to highlight on the forest policy that have implications for the forest dwellers and forest conservation.

2.5.1 Pre-independent Forest Policy

The effect of the forest policy during the colonial rule affected the forest dwellers in a negative manner. In 1878, forests were divided into Reserve, Protected and Village forest, restricting the rights of forest dwellers. It gives emphasis on environmental conservation and commercial exploitation of forests. The first forest policy was promulgated in 1894, empowering the state to administer forest for the purpose of an efficient management of forest with the primary objective of earning revenue.
2.5.2 Post-independent Forest Policy

In 1952, the first National Forest Policy of Independent India was formulated with the objective of maximizing forest revenue. This policy emphasised on the need to preserve the existing forests, and the tribals were discouraged from shifting cultivation. Certain other impositions were made to curb the rights of the forest dwellers. The tribals had to depend mainly on the village forests for their livelihood. Restrictions were also imposed on the private forests of the tribals and on free grazing in the village forests with the primary objective of conservation. The post-independent forest policy emphasizes on welfare of the tribals along with maintenance of ecological balance.

2.5.3 The Committee on Forest and Tribals in India

This Committee headed by Prof. B. K. Roy Burman submitted its report in 1982. According to this Committee there exists a *Symbiotic relationship* between the forests and the forest dwellers. Again it says that, "there can not be any development of forests without development of forest dwelling tribal communities".

2.6 Management of Forest Produce and New Policy of Government

Management is making and carrying out decisions, or plans. Management creates resources, which are the bundles of valuable attributes of
persons and objects. It is the process of making and accomplishing decisions and plans to meet the people's aim. The purpose of management is contained in the aims (goals, ends, objectives) of the managing the forest produces. Such aims are complex and they vary greatly from forest to forest and ever from one decision to another made by the same concerned member of the forest area.

2.7 Management of Forest Produce

Non-timber forest produce, which covers almost all the minor forest produce has traditionally been considered to be an important source of forest revenue. These minor forest produces are an important source of livelihood of tribals. Since the primary collectors have limited access to the main market, often they do not get a fair and competitive price. The prevailing policy is to provide adequate facilities for disposal of Minor Forest Produces (MFP) at a competitive rate. The term Minor Forest Produce has not been defined in any Government Order. However, the items of MFP have been listed in Table 2.2 of the Government Order Number 5503/F&E/ dated 31st March 2000, elucidating Government Policy on procurement and trade of NTFP. Now Minor Forest Produce has been defined, and the items are listed in Table 2.1. Government however, has reserved the rights to modify the list from time to time. Now due to this Government order Grampanchayat / Gram Sabha in the Scheduled Area will have the ownership over the MFP produced within its territorial jurisdiction i.e. in respect of MFP produced in and collected from the Government land and forest land within the limits of the revenue villages comprising the Grampanchayat, but ownership of MFP in Non-Scheduled
Areas are not vested in Grampanchayat. Since Kandhamal is a Scheduled Area, ownership of MFP is vested in the Grampanchayat, while minor forest produce found in Reserved Forest, Wild Life Sanctuary and National Parks are not vested in the Grampanchayat as such areas are outside the limits of the revenue villages. Though grampanchayats do not have the right to grant lease or license for collection of MFP from these three above categories of forest, tribals are free to collect MFP from reserved forest as part of their customary rights. The collections of MFP by tribals from the National Parks are prohibited by government. Now for procurement and trading in any such MFP included in table 2.1 Government Agencies like Orissa Forest Development Corporations (OFDC), TDCCOL are required to register themselves in one or more Grampanchayats. By this, the Grampanchayats shall make all out efforts to promote the competition in procurement of MFP and as a result the primary collectors will get good price, which hither-to they were denied. By delegating power to the Grampanchayats to own and regulate collection and trading of MFP items under table 2.1 and table 2.2 the management in a way shall be controlled by the primary collectors as members of Grampanchayat and Gram Sabha.

Power has been given to Grampanchayats to cancel the registration of any dealer/trader if they procured any MFP from the primary collectors at a lower rate than the minimum procurement price fixed by the Government.

There will be no royalty or lease imposed by Government on any Minor Forest Produce after commencement of this government resolution. There is no
requirement of Forest Departmental transit permit for transport / movement of any Minor Forest Produce within Orissa.

According to this new resolution on procurement and trade on non-timber forest produce, Kendu leaf will continue to be directly controlled by the State Government. Sal seed, a specified forest produce under the Orissa Forest Produce Control of Trade Act, 1981 will also controlled by Government taking the interests of the trade, the industries and the primary collectors in view.

No lease is to be allowed to certain items, namely sal leaves, gums and resins of different trees, Khaira and Catechu, the barks of different trees and climbers and roots of various species which have medicinal or other uses, as the collection of these items on commercial scale has adverse impact on the sustainability of the particular species and the forest.

### Table 2.1 List of MFP defined by Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Common Trade name</th>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Common Trade name</th>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Common Trade name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tamarind, deseeded tamarind, tamarind seed.</td>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Dhatuki Flower</td>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Chiraita (Bhui Neem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mahua Flower.</td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Putrani</td>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Khajuripata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hill Brooms.</td>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Sikakai</td>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Rohini Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Thore Broom (Jhadudar Ghoda Lanji)</td>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Jungal Jada or Gaba</td>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Bhursunga Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Phula Jhadu.</td>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Palsa Seed</td>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Rasna Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nux Vomica (Kochila Seeds)</td>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Indra Jaba (Korai Seed)</td>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Sidha Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Amla</td>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Bana Haladi</td>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Atundi Lai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Marking Nut (Bhalia)</td>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Gaba</td>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Suam Lai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Makhana Seed (Kanta Padma)</td>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Katha Chhatu (Mushroom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Siali Leaves</td>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Tala Makhana Seed</td>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Mat Rood (Sapa Mesina Grass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Arrow Root (Palua)</td>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Bela</td>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Atundi Fruit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.2 Different items controlled by Grampanchayats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mahula Seed</th>
<th></th>
<th>Char Seed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kusum Seed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chakunda Seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Karanja Seed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Babul Seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Neem Seed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any other item (s) as may be notified by Government.

Items Covered Under Para 4 (b)

1. Sal leaves
2. Sal rosin (Jhuna)
3. Gums (Dharue Gum, Babul gum, Gadnuli gum Bahada gum, Palas gum, salai gum etc.)
4. Khaira and Catechu
5. Barks of trees / climbers (Sunari, Lodha, Modha, Phanphena, Arjuna barks etc.)
6. Roots of Patala garuda (R.S.roots)
7. Sandal Wood
8. Tassar cocoon
2.8 Forest Department in Orissa

For the proper management of forest resources in the state, conservation of forest and wild life, afforestation and maintenance of ecological balance along with supervising the general forest administration of the State there is a Forest Department controlled by the Principal Chief Conservator of forests (PCCF), who is a senior member of the Indian Forest Service. The structure of forest department is shown in the Fig-2.4. For administration purpose, the Forest Department is divided into four territorial circles, or administrative units in charge of conservators of forest at Berhampur, Angul, Sambalpur and Koraput respectively. Besides, there are 2 non-territorial circles, i.e. (i) Development Circle and (ii) Afforestation Circle. The department is expanding and specialised branches are added to the department.

The administrative units are divided into a number of forest divisions and the forest divisions are further subdivided into forest ranges. Ranges are again divided into sections and sections into beats. Orissa Forest Act 1972 & Orissa Forest Manual define the duties and responsibilities of forest officials at different levels.

For purpose of our study, the forest guard is important as he comes into contact directly with the primary collectors and gives the initial information regarding violation of rules and orders by the public. He is the person who is often counted by the Adivasi people as one of the exploiters. He interprets rules in his own and threatens of prosecution and collects illegal gratification when
the higher officers don't redress their grievances. It is natural that the Adivasis feel that they are all in the same group.

The forest divisions of Kandhamal district come under Berhampur Forest Circle. The head of this circle is the Conservator of Forest (CF) staying at the headquaters i.e. Berhampur. The Kandhamal district is divided into three forest divisions i.e. (1) G. Udyagiri division, (2) Balliguda and (3) Phulbani under a Divisional Forest Officer (DFO). An Assistant Conservator of Forest attached to the DFO assists him in his duties.
Ministry of Forest and Environment

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) 4 wing

Forest Guard

Forest Ranger

▼

Social Forestry Project (SFP)

CF

Wild Life (WL)

CCF

Kendu Leaf (KL)

CF

4 Territorial (T)
2 Non-territorial
Chief Conservator of
forest (CCF)

Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)

Forest Ranger

Forest Guard

Fig. 2.4: Structure of Forest Department
2.9 Procedures, Terms and conditions of lease of the M.F.P items

The policy of the Government is always to encourage different co-operative societies, to take lease of minor forest produce particularly in tribal dominated areas to prevent the tribal from exploitation. For this purpose, the co-operative societies like TDCCOL, and other Forest Marketing Societies are to furnish their proposal to the concerned Divisional Forest Officers latest by 31st of July every year which are then processed and with their recommendations submitted to their respective Conservators, by the 7th of August every year indicating the rate of royalty and minimum royalty in each case.

The terms of lease given to the co-operative societies is for a period of 3 years and the royalty is fixed for one year with the stipulation of 10 per cent increase in every subsequent year.

The most important condition laid down by the forest department is to check whether the lessee is paying the minimum support price of MFP items to the primary collectors as fixed by the price fixation committee and revised from time to time. The Assistant Conservator of Forest is empowered to check and enforce this condition i.e. ensure proper payment to the primary collectors. Opening of more centres for collection of MFP items to facilitate the Adivasis for disposal of their collected produce at a place of reasonable distance.

2.10 Price Fixation Committee

For all non-timber forest produce (NTFP) items, the price Fixation Committee to fix the minimum procurement price at the state level is headed by Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Department of the Government of Orissa. The procurement price fixed by the committee announced every year during the month of September and given wide publicity as decided by government.
After fixation of minimum procurement price, the forest department of Orissa requests the agencies like AMCS, Tikabali and Utkal Forest Products Ltd to see that the above price is paid to the primary collectors by their authorized agents while procuring that M.F.P items. And also take care of wide publicity of the rates fixed by Government by public announcement, distributing the pamphlets, and displaying the price list at all procurement centres.

2.11 Disposal of Forest Produces

The disposal of forest produce is done generally by auction, tender allotment and permit system. The timber, bamboo or pulpwood is supplied mainly on allotment basis to paper mills on receipt of royalty. The MFP used to be sold through auction or permits system in past. Now LAMPS affiliated to the TDCCOL, TRIFED collect sal seeds, kendu leaves, sal leaves, mohua seeds on monopoly basis on payment of royalty.

2.12 Agencies involved in Marketing Process

Marketing is an important aspect in the upliftment of the tribal people. Marketing is a social and managerial process by which individuals and groups obtain what they need and want to create offering and exchanging products of value with others1. Marketing involves the following activity

(i) Selling and buying of products
(ii) Commodity handling, Storage, Shipment are other important activities
(iii) Grading, financing, risk-taking.

The ideas of supply and demand are also useful for understanding how markets work. The term marketing has economic, social, legal and managerial connotations. Modern business management has evolved from a production-oriented activity to a sales-oriented one and finally, marketing-oriented concerning about the selling and buying and pricing of products.
Marketing serves to increase the utility of products in the following forms

(i) Place

(ii) Form

(iii) Time

In the marketing process, things are made more valuable by being moved, processed, transferred in ownership and stored.

Marketing involves choices among alternatives. Choices are made on the light of the forest produce and its constraints, based on the context of the marketing problems. In this sense, marketing is not separate from other activities of management. To recognize marketing as a managerial activity may result in the management's failure to attain its aim. The tribals of Kandhamal district are perpetually indebted. Moneylenders and middlemen exploit the tribal by purchasing their forest produce at throwaway prices, supply of loans to them during the time of their need at unimaginable rates of interest and sell essential commodities at exorbitant prices.

Hence, in order to have an effective and efficient marketing system and significant impact on the economy of the tribals in Kandhamal district, Government of Orissa have established various co-operative agencies, to stop the exploitation of tribals from middlemen and money lenders. Some such organizations are OFDC, TRIFED, TDCCOL, AMCS, Tikabali, LAMPS, ORMAS etc.

2.12.1 OFDC

Orissa Forest Development Corporation (OFDC) Ltd. was incorporated in September 1962 as a public limited Company under the Companies Act 1956, with an authorised capital of Rs.2 crores. From October 1962, it started functioning by taking up trade in major forest produce primarily in timber, then

This Corporation is unique in India, as it has undertaken diversified activities like trading, plantations, setting up and management forest based industries such as plywood factory, bidi-making and collection of selected forest produce both major and minor items like timber, fire wood, bamboos, kendu-leaves, sal seeds, nox-vomica, siali leaves, honey, resin, arrowroot, trifala, hill broom, sabai grass research and development, tourism and social welfare activities.

The scope of activity of OFDC spread in different districts of Orissa. Puri, Dhenkanal, Kandhamal, Gajapati, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj forest divisions are some of them. It has given power in regard to collection and sale of 29 MFP items to Utkal Forest Products Ltd., a joint stock company and 4 items to TDCCOL.

2.12.2 TDCCOL

Since 1967, Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Orissa Ltd has been functioning as the apex organisation for purchase and sale of minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce (SAP) of tribals to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous middlemen.

The Government of Orissa established this Corporation on the recommendation of Bawa Committee. The Corporation concentrates on the sale of essential commodities in selected areas of tribal tract, through retail outlets and fair price shops. The main objectives of this Corporation are as follows:

1. To procure SAP / MFP items collected by the tribals at reasonable and remunerative prices and to arrange for their marketing.
2. To supply essential commodities and other consumer goods to the tribals at fair price.

3. To arrange for processing of procured forest produce and to add value to the product with a view to increasing profitability and provide employment and income to tribals. The Corporation has its Head Office at Bhubaneswar. The organization of TDCCOL is presented in Fig.-2.5.

Fig 2.5 Organization of TDCCOL

It has 3 divisional offices, 15 branch offices, 130 Procurement-cum-Collection Centers and 360 Seasonal Procurement Centres in the Tribal sub-plan area of the state. It has 102 storage godowns with a total storage capacity of 40,061 M.T.

The Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Orissa Limited has been granted lease of many MFP items in 18 out of 27 Territorial Forest Divisions of the state for monopoly procurement of the MFP items from tribal collectors. It operates in 202 large areas, 35 other primary societies, 47-panchayat samities upto 1996-97; the corporation has sustained a cumulative loss of Rs 41.64 crore. For business programme, TDCCOL has targeted to use about Rs 45 crore for 1999-2000. A sum of Rs 25 is estimated for procurement of minor forest produce and Rs 10 crore for procurement of surplus agricultural produce.
The forest royalty payable to the government has been increasing from year to year. Besides, owing to severe want of working capital during 1995-96, the corporation carried on its procurement operations mostly by making forward sale arrangements. Still the corporation could not meet its administrative charges. This throws a challenge for better collection and effective checking of smuggling. Since collection of minor forest produce is the only source of livelihood for the poor tribal people, TDCCOL has not restricted the collection of these commodities, notwithstanding their marketability and low profit. By taking lease of some of the MFP, the cooperative has ensured better remuneration to the tribal collectors. The Corporation fixes the price of forest produce according to the wholesale price index prevalent in the leading markets of India.

Fifty-four MFP collection centres in Balliguda subdivision and 50 in Phulbani subdivision have been opened primarily for the benefit of the tribals. TDCC mainly collects Siali leaves, Tamarind, Harida, Aanla, Bahada, Black-Bhalia (Marking nut).

Procurement of different Minor Forest Produce by TDCCOL are given in Table-2.1.

**Table- 2.3 List of MFP procured by TDCCOL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mohua seed</th>
<th>Kusum seed</th>
<th>Karanj seed</th>
<th>Neem seed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sal seed</td>
<td>Seeded tamarind</td>
<td>Deseeded tamarind</td>
<td>Harida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genduli gum</td>
<td>Bahada gum</td>
<td>Char gum</td>
<td>Dania gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nux-Vomica</td>
<td>Lac</td>
<td>Sunari bark</td>
<td>Sihakaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marking nut</td>
<td>Bahada</td>
<td>Anla</td>
<td>Hill broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarind seed</td>
<td>R.S root</td>
<td>Arrow root</td>
<td>Sal leave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TDCCOL deals with Siali leave, Tamarind, Harida, Bahada and Aanla and Black Bhalia seeds. The rates of some minor forest produce fixed by the Government are given below in the Table-2.4.

**Table-2.4 Rates of Minor Forest Produce Fixed By Government**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Forest Produce</th>
<th>Rate / Kg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Siali Leave 20” Size 80 piece or khalli</td>
<td>Rs. 7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tamarind</td>
<td>Rs. 7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Harida</td>
<td>Rs. 4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Aanla</td>
<td>Rs. 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Genduli Gum</td>
<td>Rs. 60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Siali Lai</td>
<td>Rs. 9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Patal Garuda</td>
<td>Rs. 40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Polang Seed</td>
<td>Rs. 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nageswar seed</td>
<td>Rs. 5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mushroom</td>
<td>Rs. 7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ananta root</td>
<td>Rs. 4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kamala Gundi</td>
<td>Rs. 5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lac</td>
<td>Rs. 25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sabai Grass</td>
<td>Rs. 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cane</td>
<td>Rs. 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Basbul gum</td>
<td>Rs. 9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Wax</td>
<td>Rs. 50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Anti Seed</td>
<td>Rs. 4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: TDCCOL, Balliguda Division, Balliguda, Kandhamal, 1998-1999

The rate of different items of different forest produce shows in Table-2.4 is very low. To stop the exploitation of tribals by middlemen the Government should enhance the rate.

2.12.3 **LAMPS**

Greater emphasis has been given in the successive five-year plans to liberate tribals from exploitation and ensured a faster development of tribal economy. The Large Sized Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) were created on
the recommendation of Bawa Committee in 1973, on a single window delivery system, an apex organization for marketing minor forest produce and consumer articles, for the benefit of tribal people. There are 223 LAMPS working in tribal districts of Orissa. For procurement of forest produce (MFP) and Surplus Agricultural Produce (SAP), LAMPS are combined with the State level Co-operative Society i.e. Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Orissa Limited (TDCCOL).

2.12.4 TRIFED

Realising the marketing difficulties of forest and agricultural goods collected and produced by the tribals and to save them from the middlemen, the Government of India set up the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (TRIFED) in 1987. The main objectives of this organization are

1. To fully utilize natural products mainly, forest produce from tribal areas by improving their marketability.

2. To secure higher earnings and generate employment opportunity for tribal people.

3. To create awareness among the tribals to optimize their economic standard.

4. To provide assured market and remunerative prices for tribal product.

5. To upgrade the quality of tribal products, through scientific exploitation of FP, and their storage, transportation, marketing.

6. To pave the way for export of tribal products

7. To provide marketing and financial support to state level tribal and forest organization engaged in collection / marketing of tribal produce.
TRIFED has successfully put India on the export map by securing a market for several items of tribal forest produce. It has its own wide network of agencies like State level TDCCOL and Utkal Forest Products Ltd, LAMPS and NGO like 'KASAM' in Orissa, for the procurement, processing and marketing of forest produce in the tribal areas of the state.

2.12.5 AMCS, Tikabali

The task of tribal development has been a challenging riddles both at the national and regional level. At the district level the strategy of tribal development is strictly followed to ameliorate their economic problem. In the programme of tribal welfare and development, cooperatives find an important place in ensuring reasonable price for the MFP and also providing loans. The efforts of the cooperatives have brought down the exploitations to a great extent. AMCS, Tikabali is one of such cooperatives. Started as the Turmeric Growers’ Marketing Co-operative Society established in 1947 at Tikabali, the society is known at present as Agency Marketing Co-operative Society (AMCS). It is one of the oldest institutions of this kind. It started with only 802 members and now consists of 54,000 members. The society is the second biggest co-operative marketing organisation in Orissa. Some of the objectives of AMCS, Tikabali are

1. To provide employment to the local tribal people in collection and processing of minor forest produce.

2. To supply daily requirement of day-to-day life at fair price.

3. To provide technical training in collection and processing of minor forest produces and

4. To facilitate marketing of minor forest produce

AMCS, Tikabali has opened 75 collection centres at different places of Kandhamal and Boudh districts for collection of minor forest produce i.e.
flower broom sticks, Siali leaves, tamarind, grass mats, arrowroot, genduli gum, honey. For storage purpose the Society has constructed 92 godowns at different places in Kandhamal district, having storage capacity of 41,000 tones of goods. It has also established a tamarind powder factory at Bastingia of Tikabali block at a cost of Rs 17 lakhs. This tamarind powder is used in the preparation of curry and acid. The total capacity of production of tamarind powder is 5 quintals per day. The packed tamarind powder is supplied to Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala. It is a good source of income for the society, which indirectly helped the tribal. It is a good example of value addition programme.

2.13.6 ORMAS

Orissa is still considered as one of the poorest states in India, despite its rich forest produce. The Government has not yielded the desired result from the poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, DWCRA, and TRYSEM etc. The reason behind the poor result is due to the non-utilisation of modern marketing practices, Hence, recently Government of Orissa established, an autonomous apex marketing body under Panchayati Raj Department at state level, that is Orissa Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS). It aims at strengthening and professionalise its 13 district branches known as “District Supply and Marketing Society” (DSMS) to create open avenues for the beneficiaries assisted by poverty alleviation programme. Some of its objectives are

i. To provide input in terms of training, technology, software, etc to the beneficiaries.

ii. To adopt means for development in design and market promotion,

iii. To develop market intelligence and create a strong database,
iv. To provide exposure to the beneficiaries to consumer tastes & preferences; and

v. To provide sustainable gainful employment to the beneficiaries.

ORMAS's main vision is to improve the socio-economic status of tribals and help them to become self-reliant and self-sustainable units. ORMAS deal with marketing of hill broom, leaf cups and plates and mushrooms and other minor forest produce to help the tribal developing socio-economic status.

2.13 Principle of Forest Conservation

The principle of forest conservation is important for optimal use of the forest produce. Today, adverse effect is manifested due to depletion of forest, endangering the sustainability of the fragile eco-system. This tragedy is diagramatically shown in vicious circle' of Forest degradation in Fig-2.6.

![Vicious circle of Forest Degradation](Fig 2.6)
There are different types of approaches for conservation of forest produce. Among them (i) Total Forest Management (TFM) and (ii) Joint Forest Management (JFM) are important for the benefit of the tribals.

2.13.1 Total Forest Management (TFM)

Total Forest Management (TFM) is an innovative approach for conservation of forest produce with human face. This is a positive step towards breaking the Vicious Circle. According to this approach, the primary collectors use forest produce to satisfy their physiological needs by using local techniques and forest produce either consumed by them or are bartered or marketed. Tribals are living in and around forest area, which suffer from Disadvantage Geographic Location (DGL). Due to this reason they have been deprived of the benefits of the planned economic development. Tribals are basically forest dwellers; hence the mystical words like ecology and environment have no meaning for them. Under the TFM system, local people use the local resource by adopting local technology. This approach is shown as a green triangle in Fig. 2.7.

![Fig 2.7 Green Tringles of Locals](image)
When the local people are concerned, the approach introduces many 'E's like 'educating them, 'enlisting their support, 'empowering them, bring in the 'equality' and allowing them to 'enjoy' the benefits as per their priorities, apart from 'employing' them. Similarly, in respect of all the local resources, there are many E's 'enhancing' the resources, 'enriching' the resource, 'efficient' and 'economic' use of the resource. This lends the support to the substantiality of system. The next step is development of local technology by providing appropriate market support for the goods and services.

In different districts of Madhya Pradesh, the Total Forest Management has been in operation, since 1996. This approach has given emphasis on the development of irrigation facilities, application of improved & modern agricultural practices and creating income generating activities based on locally available forest produce and by this the negative impact of the tribal people on the forest becomes manageable.

Total Forest Management approach is given priority to create awareness among the local people about their latent strengths, availability of forest produce and scientific methods of their use on a sustained basis by technological upgradation. According to this approach, by repeated interaction of the staff with the villagers, and organizing training and by visiting successful areas and in creating awareness are most important tasks. Under this programme, there are village level organisations like Forest Protection Committee (FPC) and Village Forest Committee (VFC) operating in remote areas. The FPC is under taking activities like
(i) Construction of building

(ii) Operating and managing the assets like community centre

(iii) Internal village road

(iv) Agricultural implements

(v) The individual look after self-employment schemes and give them seeds, fertilizer and other inputs

(vi) The landless persons are given training in tradeable skills. The training consists of schemes like leaf cup and plate making, rope making, collection, gradation and storage of minor forest produce including medicinal plants.

(vii) Market support provided by developing linkage with the consumers.

(viii) Providing loans / advances on terms and conditions decided by them. Forest Protection Committee (FPC) receives contribution from Government protection money from the forest department, subsides of sharemoney along with service charge for using the assets. In this committee a samiti sevak is chosen from the village preferably a literate one, to look after the welfare of the village and since he is one from the villagers, he works as an excellent link between the government and the forest dwellers by bridging the credibility gap.
In conservation strategy of Total Forest Management, the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) has been playing an important role. Collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) its storage, processing and sale provides an excellent activity for sustenance to the forest dwellers. It also provides gainful employment through Smallscale enterprises that improves the socio-economic status of primary collectors.

2.13.2 Joint Forest Management (JFM)

The idea of joint forest management came with the new forest policy of 1988, involving local communities and voluntary organizations to protect the degraded forest. Under this programme, at village level, village forest protection committee (VFPC) is formed. This JFM approach can be used to meet the industrial needs if suitable marketing mechanisms are developed. Orissa is a pioneer state in issuing JFM resolution in 1988. About 27 per cent of its forests were under community control by the end of 1993.

2.14 Value Addition Programme

Value addition due to processing of several minor forest produce which were not used previously are now used for several chemical purposes and as such it is now fetching good price in the internal and external market. As a result, though its price has multiplied, the grass root collectors are not getting their due share. Some of the MFP which are used by the chemical industries, are collected in huge quantity and as a result, stock of such medicinal plants
have been reduced to a great extent and in the course of time are likely to extinct. Instead of leaving their regenerations to the natural course, plantation of such selected plants through the tribal will generate employment and also will be available for collection in future. methods by adopting which production, quality of the product could be increased and ultimately the producer would get higher price is indicated in the Fig-2.8.
Sort produce by quality grade
Test processing options in Pilot phase for canning, powdering, distillation
Include labels describing environmental measures of production or traditional uses
Make group sales to traders at standard prices based on quality
Collectively hire transport for taking products to markets; obtain credit for off-season price benefits.

Source: Adapted From ATI, 1994
References


3. ibid, p 63


6. Padhi, Bhubaneswar, pp 96 - 98.


