Dependency On

Forests for Livelihood and its impact on Environment

A Case of the Baiga Tribe of Mandla District, MP

B.V. Uma Devi

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New Delhi

Lal Bahadur Shastri
National Academy of Administration
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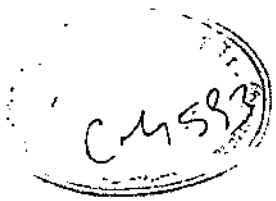

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- B.V. UMA DEVI

INTRODUCTION

The Problem and Objectives of Study

This report analyses the "dependency of Baigas on forests for livelihood and it's impact on Environment". The last few decades have seen a decline in the forest cover not only in Madhya Pradesh but all over the country. Particular significance has been not the decline in actual forest cover, but the conversion of dense forest cover into open forests reflecting the process of environmental degradation. This has sparked off a debate in the development sector on the causes of such degradation. While the activists of the voluntary sector contend that the recognition of local rights would naturally lead to conservation, the government has been contending that the increase in population pressure has led to the over-exploitation of forests by the local people. Despite these differences both sides agree that poor tribal people living on the fringes of the forest are most dependent on it for their livelihood. In this report we test the hypothesis that 'poverty breeds excessive dependence on forests' for survival. It looks at the different parameters of the interface between tribal livelihoods and dependence on forests. In particular, it concentrates on the livelihood strategies of the Baiga people of Dindori district in Madhya Pradesh and points out how the problem of Baiga survival is embedded in the larger problem of poverty and underdevelopment of the Baiga area. In this context the main aim of the report is to:

- Understand the changes in livelihood system of Baiga people with special reference to dependence on forests.
- Understand the conditions which impact such dependency and their impact on the nature of forest cover in the area.
- Understand the relationship between land and forest use in order to see how the Baiga may get gainful employment.
- See the relationship between Baiga livelihood patterns and government schemes.
- Study the impact of the implementation of these schemes with special reference to forests.

- Analyse the impact of laws and policies on the Baiga people.
- Suggest measures by which the Baiga's can benefit through a sustainable use of their local natural resources.

Defining the Right to Livelihood and Survival

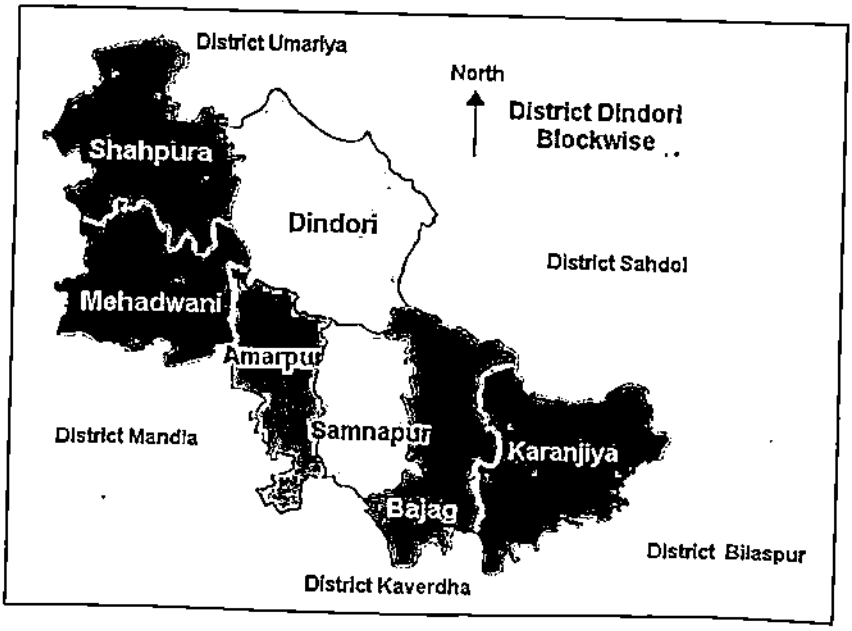
This report is about the condition of living of a group of tribal people known as the Baiga who are classified as a 'primitive tribal group' in the state. In particular it concentrates on the dependence of the Baiga on their land and forest resources and its implications for the life and the natural resource base of the Baiga area. Primary data from a survey of about 200 household in 10 Baiga villages is placed in the context of macro-changes that have been taking place in the Baiga area since late colonial and early post colonial rule. These changes help us to explain the context of Baiga existence and evaluate the impact of governmental measures as they have taken place in the long-term. They will also help us to reach some conclusions about the policy measures required to ameliorate the conditions of the Baiga people and identify the most vulnerable group that needs to be targeted through government programmes. But before doing this we need to define what exactly we mean when we talk of the right to livelihood and survival.

Literally speaking the *Right to Livelihood* implies the right of every individual to have the means, capacity and ability to earn enough to live a decent standard of life. First of all this implies that all people should have the *Right to Work* or full time gainful employment. It also means that the unskilled workers should get a decent wage that is decided by every state under the Minimum Wages and Equal Wages Act. Yet one can not ensure that the right to work or equal wages will only result in a decent standard of livelihood if support structures exist for people to make the best use of their resources. For example livelihood may get affected by the lack of access to forest and land resources as has often been cited in the case of marginal communities. Further the lack of infrastructure and credit may also lead to the non-sustainable use of resources that will affect the ability of people to earn a stable livelihood in the long run. Therefore the right to livelihood also means includes access to *resources and their sustainable use. This report's primary focus is on the dependency of the Baigas on forest resources for Livelihood and it's impact on the environment.*

A Brief Geographical Background of the Baiga Land

The Baigas lived on the Maikal ranges of the Vindhyan hills. The European traveller, H.T Colebrooke, wrote in the early 19th century that Vindhya constituted the limit between Hindustan and the Deccan. The term 'Vindhya' was derived from two sounds - *'vi'* denoting opposition *'dhyai'* to think' and thus the term was an expression that was used to denote a barrier. In mythological terms the progress of the Sun was said to be arrested by the Vindhyas. For this reason the most ancient Hindus described it as the southern limit of the *'Aryabhuma'* or as the distinguishing mark of the northern regions from the southern ones. Due to its undulating and 'rugged' territory, the Vindhyas were aptly described as an abode of four Gond Kingdoms at Garh Mandla, Deogarh, Chanda and Kherla. The district of Mandla formed a part of the Kingdom of Garh stretching from the low lying wheat lands of Mandla and Niwas to the tip of the Maikals that houses Amarkantak, the source of the now in Dindori district.

Map of DINDORI District



The Vindhyas were the mother range of the Satpura hills the two plateaux in these hills, Vindhyanchal and Satpuranchal, were linked together by the Maikal Range on which the Baiga region was located. The topography of the Maikals united it partially with the Chhattisgarh plateau. While on the one side the apex of the Maikals touched the Narmada - Son trough from the north, the ascent of these hills began from the zamindaris of Bilaspur, Raigarh and Rajnandgaon from the southern side. This unity provided the people of the Maikals access to markets and trade routes of the eastern region. The range was crescent shaped, forming a plateau of about 7000 square miles. On the east of it lies Amarkantak, the source of the Narmada and Son rivers. (which it overlooks). The course of the Narmada was towards the west. The eastern side had elevations of 800-900 feet, the elevations of the western side were between 1000-1118 feet. The elevations on the West were dictated by the course of the Narmada that followed the direction of the principal Vindhyan hills.

The drainage pattern of the tract ensured that there were deep ravines and undulating slopes on it. The slopes on the southern and the western parts of the region were steeper than those in the north and the east. Most villages were located on the north-eastern slopes. The concentration of villages in the north-east shows that most of the bewar or shifting cultivation in the Mandla and Balaghat districts took place on slopes of 0.5-1.5 degrees before it was banned. It is significant to note that villages situated on slopes of 1-1.5 degrees were in the neighbourhood of areas with slope up to 1 degree where shifting cultivation was practised. Those villages probably went downhill for cultivation. It also meant that the land for cultivation was limited to the north-eastern side and could have a detrimental impact on fallow cycles if population pressure increased Limitations on cultivation patterns were also imposed by soil conditions of the area. The British officials classified the soils of the Baiga region in the following manner.

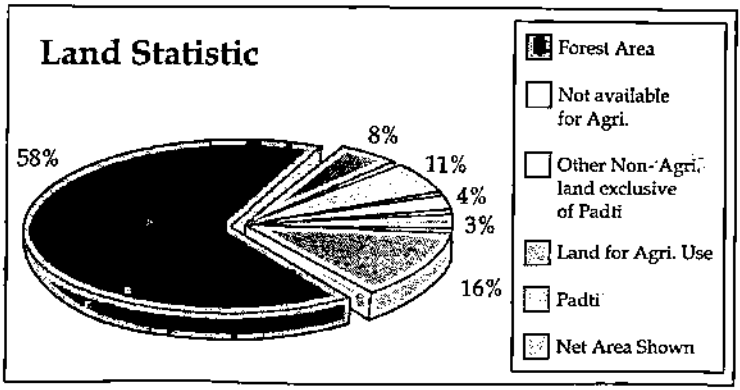
Geological formations of Baiga land created a lateric base that was characterised by a rock hard bottom. The top layer of this soil is of a thick iron crust that has solidified due to the process of weathering. The hardened iron base and the tendency of weathering made bewar the most ecologically viable cultivation form in this region. Since the upper crust of the soil was prone to

weathering, the Baigas could only do cultivation on moderate or gentle slopes up to one degree. The iron crust and the hard rock below the surface of the soil made ploughing an unviable proposition and broadcasting of seeds was a popular method used by the Baigas for cultivation. An attempt to grow two crops and use of plough would be difficult under such soil conditions.Though the unfriendliness of the terrain made conditions for any stable system of cultivation difficult, such topographical and physical characteristics were suitable for dense and rich mixed forest cover that flourished on sandy soils of Maikals.

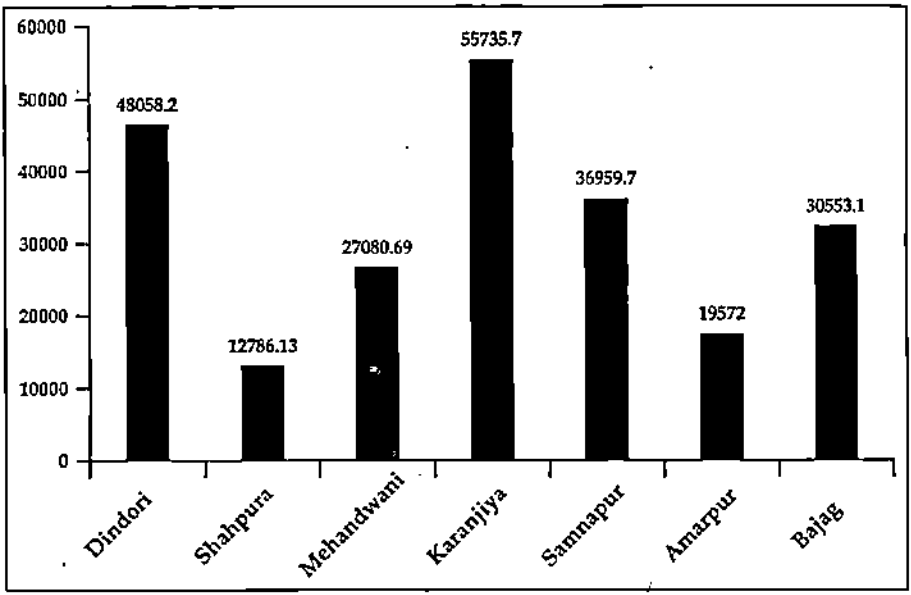
Forest Trees and Grasses in the Maikals

ENGLISH (LATIN) NAMES	LOCAL NAME	USES
Sal (*Shorea robusta*)	Surye or Rinjal	The seeds are used for food and resin is used for medicines.
Black Eyne (*Terminilia Tomentosa*)	Saj	Used for breeding lac and its resin is sold to local craftsmen for dyes.
Butea frondosa	Palas and Dhak	Useful for dyes and tans local craftsmen and its flowers are used by local people for ornaments.
Basewellia thurifera	Salai	Drought resistant tree used by Agarias to make charcoal.
Scheilchera trijuga	Kosum	Oil is generated from its bark and the lac insect prefers this tree.
Embilica officinalios	Aoula	Its fruit is eaten during famine.
Grewia elasica	Dhamin	Used for making bows, arrows and traps.
Madhuca indica	Mahua	Used for liquor and food.
Dichanthium caricosum.A	Khel	Principal grazing grass.
	Sukra	Medicinal grass.

(Abstracted From *Mandla DG*, 1912 and *Forsyth, Highlands of Central India.*)



Block - wise Forest Area of District (In Hectares)
Total Forest Area - 230745.52 Hec.



The western Maikals have good species of sal that grows with drought resisting trees like saj, salai and amla. It was also surrounded by a variety of grasses like mosaic and khel (the principal grazing grasses) and sukra (the medicinal grass). These grasses were lush and help to retain some moisture in the ground that was hardened by the thick canopy of the sal. These properties of the forest supported a precarious system of cultivation and offset some of the disadvantages of other physical features. While trees like bamboo and sal had a high rate of natural regeneration, the grasses helped to retain the moisture in the soil, which was hardened by the roots of the sal. They also protected the soil from denudation due to weathering. They, thus, helped to neutralise the onslaughts of shifting cultivation on sal forests, and also helped to protect the tribal communities like the Baigas from scarcities and famines. What the ecological conditions of the Maikals did not ensure was the stability of the bewar cultivation system. This means that the Baigas could not depend upon shifting cultivation alone and their survival system was a conglomeration of practices that were sometimes vastly different from bewar.

A Brief History of Baiga Livelihood Systems

The pattern of settlements and population of the Baiga shows that population of this trib has been steadily dwindling in the post-Independence period. In 1971 the Baiga population wa 123,791 people in 1971 and reduced to 16,286 people or 3256 families in 1981. The decline ha continued in the 1990s with Baiga being reduced to 13,457 people or 2098 families in 1992-93 These demographic features show that the tribe is on a slow path to extinction and because o this we need to dwell into the historical background of the tribe to see the process of it deprivation.

Verrier Elwin, the famous anthropologist of Baiga life, wrote in 1939 that the Baiga considered themselves to be essentially bewar cultivators as also the Kings of the forests. This meant tha they were completely dependent on their survival on forest resources and derived not only their economic security, social and cultural sustenance from the forests. In contrast they considered breaking the earth to be a sin, and said that they were forbidden to practice plough cultivation because of this belief. But this self perception was not in existence from time immemorial but was borne out of a process of marginalisation where the Baigas and the Gonds were pushed into the forests by the Maratha Government's initiative to settle caste Hindu cultivators on fertile lowlands. Till the mid 19th century, the Baiga of the Central Provinces depended on a combination of gathering, hunting and swidden cultivation practices for their survival. Of these, shifting cultivation was considered the cornerstone of Baiga livelihood. To this end the debate over the ecological and economic viability of bewar, a Baigani term for shifting cultivation, dominated discussions on Baiga survival. However a closer inspection of their survival strategies reveals that shifting cultivation or bewar could not be seen in isolation from other survival practices. The relationship between bewar and other practices

The Agricultural Cycle Under Bewar

INDIAN CALENDAR	ENGLISH CALENDAR	NATURE OF WORK
Chait	March-April	Clearing fields of under growth and large trees.
Baisakh	April-May	Firing of the *bewar* field.
Jeth	May-June	Broadcasting of seeds.
Asad	June-July	Men work in fields.
Sawan	July-August	Men work in fields.
Bhadon	August-September	Men work in fields.
Kuar	September-October	Beans ripen and are harvested.
Kartik	October-November	Kodon and kutki ripen.
Aghan	November-December	All crops are harvested.
Pus	December-January	Winnowing takes place.
Magh	January-February	Shift to new *bewar* fields.
Phagun	February-March	Mostly festival time.

The first interventions in this system came with the forest laws that banned bewar in forest areas. But the implementation of these laws was unsuccessful till the formation of the Baiga Chak, an area demarcated for bewar cultivation. The Chak consisted of 22858 acres of land that was reserved for bewar ting for the Baigas. It consisted of 5 villages and 9 tolas (cluster of houses). These villages were Silpiri and Dhurukota in Karanjiya range and Dhaba, Ajgar and Rajnisarai in Dindori range. The tolas were Silpiri, Tantar, Dhurukota and Kandwani in Karanjiya range and Dhaba, Ajgar, Rajnisarai, Lamotha and Jhamul in Dindori range. They were put under the jurisdiction of the District Collector and the tehsildar. There is little information about how many bewars were granted during this period. But there is a record of the Baiga protest at the insufficient allocation of land for their bewars and the displacement that they fered due to the formation of the Chak. They also complained that they were getting little opportunity for employment and were being increasingly turned into landless labourers due to these policies. By the turn of the century there many Baigas had started depending on labour for their livelihood and had migrated outside the Chak.

presented opportunities for Administrators to try out their ideas since they were demarcated a distinct tribal areas under the fifth schedule and the Baigas were recognised as a primitive trib under the 8th Schedule. This meant that Baigas would be protected from the market econom and steps could be taken to integrate them with the wider Indian society by gradually influencin their own local culture and institutions. With these ends in mind the post-colonial state initiate certain steps for the development of the Baigas. Dr. D.S. Nag's field visits to the Baiga Chak i the 1950s and 1960s revealed that the condition of the Chak in the early years of Independer India was very bad. The growing indebtedness of Baiga people reflected the inability of th Baigas to fulfil their own needs and the rising population of the tribe. An average Baiga famil of the Chak consisted of 7.2 persons per family and the size of its holdings was not sufficient t meet their basic dietary needs. This was partly because the Baigas had started practising plough cultivation on tracts with laterite soils. The declining productivity of the land was a result of lac of irrigation, shorter fallows and lack of land improvements. This was accompanied by the lac of linkages with the forest economy that were essential for the success of cultivation on thes tracts. These factors were further accentuated by the lack of ownership of land. A survey in 197 identified this as one of the major causes of deprivation in Baiga society. This was accompanie by the lack of access to credit, capital, knowledge and other inputs. All officials, activists an anthropologists of the time pointed out how Baiga agriculture was rainfed in nature. For exampl Nag's data of the 1950s shows that only 10 per cent of the entire Baiga area was irrigated. Howeve most of this irrigation was in the valleys and plains and did not effect the Chak area or even th people living outside the Chak in a big way. 76 per cent of the Baiga income went into purchasing food and the high percentage of expenditure on food grains especially cereals was evident wit the progress of plough cultivation. Their consumption of oil, vegetables and spices was almos next to nothing. This made their diet almost dependent on cereals.

However changes in Baiga food habits were not only a result of the changing cultivation, but also the result of the breaking of linkages between bewar and other forms of land and forest

use. The problems emanating from the disruption of linkages between bewar and other activities was further accentuated in the 1970s with the expansion of the Baiga Chak. The Chak was now spread over several districts of Shahdol, Balaghat, Mandla, Bilaspur, Pandaria, and Rajanandgaon. It consisted of 312 villages and 1219 families and covered almost the entire Baiga area. In 1978 these families were put under the administration of the Baiga Development Agency whose main objectives were to create income generating opportunities for the tribals and identify the problems of the scheduled caste and tribes of the Chak area. The agency was put under the operation of the District Collector. The agency was to encourage tribal handicrafts, understand their problems as well as provide infrastructural facilities such as public health, roads and education. The main strategy concentrated on the progress of plough cultivation and education amongst the Baigas. However by the late 1980s this strategy had received little success and the tribal development plan for the first half of the 1980s. The Baigas were forced to depend much more on wage labour and minimal self-employment like rope and basket making that was not sufficient to raise their standard of living. The plan also identified that the Baiga were depending more and more on wage labour and attempted to create opportunities where tribals would be able to get better wages for their labour whose main beneficiary was the forest department.

In this context it is pertinent to consider the forms of help that were given to the Baigas to take up the plough. The tribal sub-plan pointed towards measures to distribute bullocks, seeds and fertilisers to the Baigas. It also proposed to give them improved agricultural implements and provisions for lift irrigation and other watershed harvesting and ground water harnessing techniques. All this was to be done with the training of tribal villagers in doing sustained permanent cultivation.[1] This was accompanied by further changes in food habits from a cereal based to a protein-based diet and that 85% of the population was deficient in calories.[2] This may

[1] *Integrated Tribal Development Plan*, 31-33.
[2] See Palta, Dr. Arun, 'A study of the patterns of food consumption of Baigas in Baiga Chak region', in *Tribal Research Institute Bulletin*, Bhopal: July-December 1988.

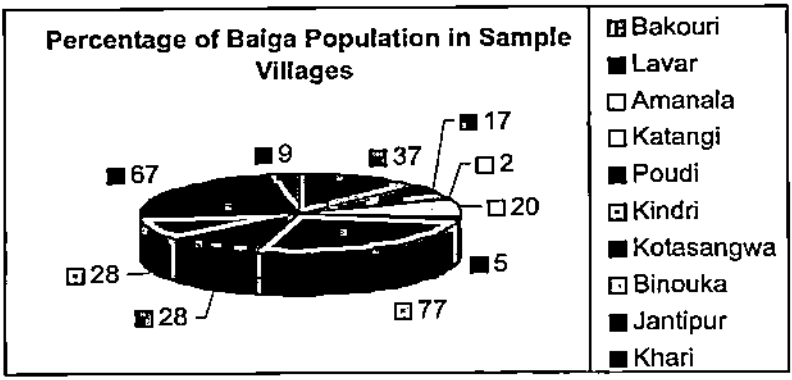
have been the effect of low or negligible productivity from settled cultivation and lack of a proper income to get the required food from the market. A Tribal Development Programme survey of 1992-93 showed that the impact of the above mentioned initiatives had a limited impact over the life of the Baigas. It admitted the failure of plough cultivation in the area. It also recommended other strategies for providing the Baigas with year-round employment. These strategies included formation of minor forest produce co-operatives and promotion of small-scale forest based industries amongst them.[3] However the focus on plough cultivation before the early 1990s had taken a heavy toll over the Baigas in the Chak area. A visit to the Baiga Chak in 1992-93 showed that their land was becoming totally unproductive resulting in the lack of any gainful employment for the Baigas. Indebtedness, malnutrition and lack of water for irrigation or drinking remained the main problems even after 50 years of independence.

[3] Tribal Area Development Plan (Hereafter TADP), The Baiga, Results of the Survey, 1992, 30-33.

METHODOLOGY AND AREA PROFILE

Methodology of the Study

Ten villages of Dindori district of Madhya Pradesh were selected for study .The task of Data collection was given toBharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti. ,Bhopal.BGVS selected villages for survey which were in the radius of 20-30 of Mandla town falling under the Baiga Development Authority that has been set up to carry out programmes for development of the Baigas in 1978. Gradually the population of Baiga people began to decrease and the Baiga population in all places outside the Baiga Chak (in Dindori district) became minimal. In the area of our survey the population of the Baigas in sample villages varied from two percent to eighty percent as shown in the pie diagram below.



A questionnaire was prepared and information was collected through –

I. **Household Survey** In this survey information was collected from every Baiga families bydoor to door contact.

II. **Group Meeting** The villages, where population of Baigas was comparatively more, Baiga families were requested to assemble at one place so that maximum information could be obtained through group discussions.

Village Profiles

The survey covered 10 villages and village profiles collected through the questionnaire give some idea of the type of habitation and its infrastructure.

Bakouri : Situated nearly 26 km away from Mandla. Besides Baigas other tribal families such as Alawa, Dhulia, Gond, Jhariya, Kurmi, Kumhar, also reside here. Along with them Baniya, Brahman, Sahu, Thakurs, Yadav, and Jaiswal families are also living there. The sarpanch of this village belongs to the Gond tribe. This village has a ration shop, which belongs to a co-operative society. The village has two Aanganwadi Centres with one female and five male teachers. This village has one primary and one middle school. There are five wells in the village, made by the panchayat. The Baiga have one community hall, which is also established by the panchayat. The village has four hand pumps, which have been constructed by the Baiga development agency. There is one health centre. This village does not have a panchayat building.

Lavar : Situated 28 km away from Mandla and three km from Bakouri, this village Lavar comes under the Gram panchayat of Umariya. Lavar is divided into two parts. One part is called as Lavar Maal and other is known by the name of Rayat. The Baiga families of Lavar Maal have been included in the survey. Besides Baigas the other tribes such as Gond, Dhulia, Yadav, Rajput and Deshar also reside there. The sarpanch of this village belongs to Gond tribe. The people of this village go to Umariya for their ration, where co-operative society has a ration shop. There is one Aanganwadi Centre. One primary school is also there having two teachers of this village itself. One male and one female both belong to Baiga scheduled tribe. The school building is made by the panchayat. There are 4 wells in the village.

Khari : About 32 Km from Mandla, where besides Baiga, Gond, Ahir Panka, Chamar, Ruhar & Sindhi families are residing in village Khari. Gonds are in majority. The Sarpanch is also from Gond tribe. There is a PDS shop, a shop to sell forest produce, an Anganwari centre and a EGS in the village Khari. The teachers in EGS are local and belong to Gond tribe. Panchayat has build up buildings for primary and middle schools, it hardly takes about 25 minutes to reach up to the

schools. For drinking water there are four wells out of which one is of the forest department and the rest have been made by Panchayat. Similarly, out of 5 hand pumps one is of the forest department and rest have been established by panchayat. The PWD has built up a Health Centre and in association with Panchayat, it has built up a Veterinary hospital.

Amanala : About 6 km away from Mandla, where besides two Baiga families, Gond, Katia, Dhimar, Sindhi, Brahmin, Luhar, Panka, Pradhan and Ahir families are residing. Gonds are in majority in this village. A Brahmin runs the only PDS shop in the village. An Aanganwadi centre is also situated here. The primary and middle schools are half a km away and there is also one EGS. Out of total 13 wells the panchayat has made 4 wells and 11 hand pumps have been established by the panchayat. One colony has also been built up in the village under Indira Awas Yojana. Work of tapes has also completed but all are of no use.

Katangi : About 20 km away from Mandla, the village has 63 Baiga families the rest being Panka, Kusmi, Ahir, Thakur, Kushwaha, Vishwakarma, Kol, Brahmin and Sonar families. The sarpanch is a Gond. The village has an Aanganwadi centre and one Primary school established by PWD. The middle and high school is about three km away and the PDS shop is about two km away. The PHE department has established 8 hand pumps. But there is no primary health centre in the village, and people are forced to go to Mandla for health care.

Kindri : This village is dominated by Baigas, the sarpanch also being a Baiga. Pradhan, Kusmi, Sahu, Brahmins, Ahir, Gond, Vishwakarma, Panka, other schedule castes like Kalar and Dhimar are also living in this village. One Aanganwadi centre, and primary and middle schools established by the panchayat are there in this village along with one EGS. In all there are five wells, three are private and two have been made by the panchayat. Villagers have their own lands and they depend on agriculture. One PDS shop is being run by a co-operative society and is situated in village Mohria, which is 3 km away. The Janpad Panchayat has established 7 hand pumps and one colony under Indira Awas Yojana.

Kota – Sangwa : This village is situated some 30 km away from Mandla has a woman sarpanch of the Gond tribe. The PWD has built a primary school, where four teachers are working. Out of these two are Gonds and two are from Brahmin cast. In all there are 12 wells of which 2 are of forest department and one has been made by Panchayat after getting financial support from Baiga Development Authority. Villagers have to buy their ration from PDS shop in Malra village, 2 km away. One Ayurvedic hospital has also situated in Malra. There are 10 hand pumps and forest department has made a pond and a stop Dam in the village. One is under construction. Forest department has also taken up plantation work in this village.

Binouka : 15 Km away from Mandla is the village Binouka, having majority of Gond people. 28 Baiga families are living in this village and the sarpanch is a Gond. There are 3 wells and 5 hand pumps, but not one is in working condition. The village has two ponds also. The Malguzar owns one and other has been made by the Panchayat. A middle school is situated in village Kontra, about one km away from Binouka. One primary and middle school and an EGS is situated in the village.

Jantipur : This village is about 12 km from Mandla with a good number of Baiga people residing here. Besides Baiga, Gond, Ahir, Panka, Vishwakarma, Kusmi, Dulia castes also live here. There are one primary and one middle school and a PDS shop in the village. This village also has one stop dam and 8 hand pumps

Poudi : On the road from Mandla to Dindori is situated the village Poudimal. There are two parts of this village. One is Pouri-raiyat and the other is Poudimal. The village questionnaire was not completed from this village.

The Questionnaire

In total 204 households were surveyed and two types of information were collected from them :

- ***Village Information:*** This information was collected through group discussions and a questionnaire that got to know the status of infrastructure and government programmes in the village.

Household Information: This information was collected through a different question that got specific information on the nature of livelihood and dependence on natural resources.

The format of the proformo used has been appended in Annexure one. This information was analysed through a relationship analysis between different factors impacting on land and forest use patterns in order to determine the factors affecting livelihood strategies of the Baiga people. This was accompanied by the collection of secondary literature and an analysis of nature of forest dependence in the context of the entire livelihood system of the Baiga.

Sociological Profile of Sample

Patterns of Land Ownership

One of the main features of the surveyed Baiga population in Mandla district is the differentiation on the basis of landholding patterns. This is shown in the bar chart given below :

LAND HOLDING PATTERNS

Acres		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	.00	130	62.5	63.7	63.7
	0 - 1	31	14.9	15.2	78.9
	1 - 3	29	13.9	14.2	93.1
	3 - 5	5	2.4	2.5	95.6
	5 - 6	4	1.9	2.0	97.5
	6 - 8	4	1.9	2.0	99.5
	Above 8	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	204	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.9		
Total		208	100.0		

The table shows that two thirds of the Baiga have no land and about 29 percent have marginal holdings. That means more than 85 percent of Baiga families are dependent on non-agricultural occupations for their survival. Agriculture is the primary occupation in only two villages, Kindri and Katangi, where Baiga people mostly depend on farming for their survival. In Kindri 42 Baiga families out of 77 families depend on farming with an average landholding of 2 acres per

family. In Katangi 5 families out of 20 Baiga households have 1.5 acre land each. In the remaining 8 villages at an average of one or two Baiga families report agriculture as their main population Here too, their landholding is less than one acre.

Occupational Structure

Following this the occupational structure of Baiga households as shown in the tables given below

Occupational Structure - Male

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No Response	47	22.6	23.0	23.0
	Agriculture	21	10.1	10.3	33.3
	Fuelwood Collection	70	33.7	34.3	67.6
	Agricultural Labour	43	20.7	21.1	88.7
	Migration	4	1.9	2.0	90.7
	Other Labour	13	6.3	6.4	97.1
	NTFP Collection	2	1.0	1.0	98.0
	Others	4	1.9	2.0	100.0
	Total	204	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.9		
Total		208	100.0		

Occupational Structure - Female

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No Response	64	30.8	31.2	31.2
	Fuelwood Collection	31	14.9	15.1	46.3
	Agricultural Labour	51	24.5	24.9	71.2
	Migration	1	.5	.5	71.7
	Other Labour	57	27.4	27.8	99.5
	NTFP Collection	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	205	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	3	1.4		
Total		208	100.0		

Perhaps the most striking feature of these two tables if we compare them is the fact a majority of the men report themselves as fuel wood collectors and agricultural labourers. There are also about 10.3 percent of them who regard cultivation or agriculture as their main occupation. In contrast to this, there are no women who report cultivation and agriculture to be their main

occupation. Most women workers report themselves as labourers, which means they either get seasonal work in contractual jobs especially in forests and roads. The other two significantly main occupations are agricultural labour and fuelwood for women. While one third of the men report that they have fuelwood collection and headloading as amain occupation only fifteen percent of the women report it as a main occupation. We will also notice that collection of forest produce remains an important livelihood strategy of most people especially men. It is a seasonal occupation for atleast 2 months a year. Thus both fuelwood and collection of non-timber forest produce is a supplementary occupation whose importance will be discussed later in this report.

Educational and Health Status

In keeping with this occupational structure the education and the health status of the Baigas is abysmal despite the existence of the Baiga Development Authority for the last 20 years. In the 1970s the Baiga literacy rate was 4.71 percent, amongst the lowest in the state even by tribal standards. By the 1990s it only went up to 7.7 percent which again, was one of the lowest as far as the state of Madhya Pradesh was concerned.[4] Today official statistics put the literacy of the Schedule Tribes in Mandla at about 10 percent, and it is safe to assume that Baiga literacy is probably lower than this at 9 percent or so.[5] The basic reason for why the Baiga were not sending their children to school was seen to be economic as children were an extra hand for work. The Baiga also felt that the education provided to them was not useful as it was taking their children away from them and eroding their traditions.

On the health front too, the situation in the Baiga area is very bad. The lack of food has led to malnutrition being one of the major problems in the Baiga area. Almost all children were reported to have a haemoglobin level that was below 9 gm in 1992-92. Goitre and malaria are two of the most common diseases n the region and more than half the children suffered from feacial parasites. Though a third of the school going children are reported to have severe or moderate malnutrition, female malnutrition is rampant and this would naturally impact upon pre-school children as well. With all this there is the lack of safe drinking water and basic health care facilities.[6] Today the infant mortality rate amongst the Schedule Tribes of Mandla district is at enormous rate of 143.7 and there is no reason to assume that the situation amongst the Baiga will be any better.

[4] See *Integrated Tribal Development Plan 1980-85*, 45. TADP, The Baiga, Results of the Survey, 32.
[5] See *Integrated Tribal Development Plan 1980-85*, 45. TADP, The Baiga, Results of the Survey, 32.
[6] *Ibid*, 30-31.

PATTERNS OF DEPENDENCE ON LAND AND FORESTS

Patterns of Income Distribution and Employment

The dependence on forests has to be seen in the context of the patterns of income and employment. One of the main parameters revealing the standard of living is the income of people and the amount of work they get in a year. One of the problems with the data on employment and income is that income in kind or part time employment is not reported. Despite this the level of income and employment shows that the Baigas have a livelihood strategy that centres on a combination of land and forest use. Land use not only includes actual farming but also dependence on agricultural labour for livelihood. Apart from this the Baiga also report other forms of sporadic labour that come for 15 days or two months a year. These have been reported as other forms of labour and do not assume a regular employment even if people say they are getting 4 months work. In fact the reported employment months are estimates that usually do not take into account the temporary and informal nature of the employment patterns. Therefore we will be surprised to find that people get 6 or 8 months employment but report of a real income of less than Rs 500 a month. The income patterns of the Baiga are given below:

Distribution of Total Income

Annual Income (Rs.)		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	0-6000	142	68.3	69.6	69.6
	6001-15000	54	26.0	26.5	96.1
	Above 15001	8	3.8	3.9	100.0
	Total	204	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.9		
Total		208	100.0		

The table shows that almost a two thirds of the Baiga population in most of these areas is living barely at survival level as it has an income less Rs 500 or a little less in a month. About one third

of the population earn between Rs. 500-1200 per month but a detailed analysis of the data shows the actual earnings of the people are not more than Rs. 10000 annually barring few cases. This is true irrespective of occupations as can be seen in the table below:

Count

Occupation	Annual Income (Rs.)			Total
	0-6000	6001-15000	Above 15000	
Not Reported	37	9	1	47
Agriculture	12	7	2	21
Fuelwood Collection	38	31	1	70
Agricultural Labour	39	3	1	43
Migration	4			4
Other Labour	6	4	3	13
NTFP Collection	2			2
Others	4			4
Total	142	54	8	204

The data shows that most of the people getting 6000-15000 annually are those who are engaged in fuel wood collection. In agriculture also those who are getting this income own more than more than 2 acres of land and that too fertile irrigated land. Given this fact, it is also worth seeing the relationship between months of employment and income:

Relationship Between Employment and Annual Total Income

Count

Number of Months for Which Employed	Annual Income (Rs.)			Total
	0-6000	6001-15000	Above 15000	
.00	88	25	2	115
3.00		1		1
4.00	2	2	2	6
5.00	2	1		3
6.00	2	2		4
7.00	2	1	2	5
8.00	34	19	2	55
9.00	5			5
10.00	7	3		10
Total	142	54	8	204

What is interesting about this table is that many Baigas, i.e., more than 50 percent of the samp has not reported the amount of time for which they are employed. This means that the employment is not only seasonal but also erratic in different seasons. Therefore people are n able to estimate their employment patterns on a monthly basis. This is especially true of fuelwoo collectors and headloaders who usually say that they take fuelwood whenever they go to th forests. Most of them spend about four to six hours a day collecting tree branches and dea wood for fuel. But this is not really seen by them as their work, for if you ask them what is the main work they will say that they take what ever they get and sometimes go to the forest to g fuel wood. They are in this sense *sporadically employed people rather than unemployed people.*

All this data goes to show that the Baiga population of Mandla is not making a livelihood b the standard defined by us in the first section of this report. Rather it is just barely surviving c struggling for its survival and can be defined as one that is below the poverty line. If this is th case than it needs to be seen whether this level of poverty has an adverse impact on th relationship between land and forest use or not. And if poverty increases the dependence o forests, then we need to see what the nature of this dependence is.

Nature of Dependence on Forests

The Baiga people in the surveyed villages are dependent on the forests for food, fuelwoo and timber. The Baiga depend on the forests for these things in order to meet their daily needs The pattern of dependence is shown in the following table:

Nature of Dependence on Forests

Type of Dependence		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No Response	29	13.9	14.2	14.2
	Food	3	1.4	1.5	15.7
	Fuelwood	35	16.8	17.2	32.8
	Timber	1	.5	.5	33.3
	Food & Fuelwood	5	2.4	2.5	35.8
	Food, Fuel, Timber	25	12.0	12.3	48.0
	Food & Fuelwood	106	51.0	52.0	100.0
	Total	204	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.9		
Total		208	100.0		

Most of the dependence is for food and fuelwood. In contrast the dependence on the forests for timber is quite less. This means that ***people are mostly using forests for meeting their daily needs in the wake of a severe agricultural crisis, problem of food security and lack of infrastructure.*** Broad analysis from the survey shows that there are three main livelihood strategies in forests, namely fuelwood collection and sale, mahua collection and sale and the picking of tendu leaves. Though the survey inquired about collection of medicinal plants, aola, chironji and other produce, less than 5 percent of the sample responded ,therefore not generating enough data for a trend analysis. Here we do an analysis of these three occupations.

Fuelwood Collection :

The main dependence of Baiga households for their survival is for fuelwood. Almost all households report that they collect fuelwood for their household use. About 30 percent of our sample collects fuelwood for sale also. In terms of the dependance of the surveyed Baiga families for fuelwood the following conclusions may be drawn from our data:

1. The householders usually make about 2 to 3 trips a week to collect fuelwood and would collect about 20-30 kilogams a day as shown in Annexure 5. This means that the total collection would be around 60-90 kilograms a week for home consumption.

2. On the basis of the above we can also see from the data that those who collect more than 60 kilograms a week usually sell a part of their fuelwood in the market. Relating this with We can see in the data that there is not more than 30 percent of the people or about 70 families from our total sample do this. Their surplus collection is about 60 kilograms to 90 kilograms per week.

3. Given this fact we can now calculate the total dependence on fuelwood which can calculate in the following manner. If the average home consumption is taken to be 40 kilograms a week then the total fuelwood harvested in a year for 204 families is 32640 kilograms a month or 391680 kilograms a year. If fuelwood for sale is assumed to be at an average of 70 kilograms per week for 70 familes than the total comercial harvest is about 19600 kilograms

per month or 235200 kilograms a year. The total harvest can then be 626880 kilograms per year for our sample of 204 families.

4. The next question we than need to ask is whether this dependence on forests is a viable option to make a decent livelihood in this area. For this we have valued the entire fuelwood harvest from the region in terms of money and tried to reach some conclusion by seeing the income distribution patterns from fuel wood collection which is revealed from the table below:

Distribution of Income from Fuelwood

Annual Income (Rs)		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No Response	130	62.5	64.4	64.4
	1-5000	6	2.9	3.0	67.3
	5001-15000	63	30.3	31.2	98.5
	Above 15001	3	1.4	1.5	100.0
	Total	202	97.1	100.0	
Missing	System	6	2.9		
Total		208	100.0		

Almost 50 percent of the fuelwood collected are used at home and the rest is sold for Rs 3 to 4 per kg. In this case we consider the total fuelwood collection in terms of its value. The table shows that though the there are 63 people within the income range of Rs 5000 to 15000, many of these people i.e. 44 of them or 21.2 percent fall within the category of the income of less than Rs. 10000 or about Rs 700 to 800 per month. The rest get between Rs 1000 to 1200 per month, so on total only about 15 percent make more than a subsistence which is also exemplified in the relationship of this income with annual income from forests:

Relationship between Income from Fuelwood and Total Forest Income

Count

	Annual Forest Income (Rs.)			
Income From Fuelwood (Rs)	0-6000	6001-15000	Above 15000	Total
No Response	130			130
0-5000	6			6
5001-15000	12	51		63
Above 15000			3	3
Total	148	51	3	202

About 32 of the 44 people mentioned earlier fall within the income range of Rs. 800-1000 per month whereas 12 people are between Rs. 450-500 per month showing that the dependence does not even meet the survival needs of most Baigas.

Mahua Collection:

The other forest produce that Baigas depend for survival and are considered is mahua that is one of the main sources of forest use and income and collection of tendu patta. Mahua is not only sold in the market but it is also socially and culturally very important. Making mahua liquor is one of the main chores of the Baiga women and mahua oil is used for cooking. But in tribal areas, mahua is also a great source of exploitation. People do distress sales of mahua to traders in the haat during the season at the rate of Rs 3 to 5 per kg. They then buy it back from the same traders at double the price in the off season. The table below shows level of dependence:

Distribution of Income from Mahua

Annual Income (Rs.)		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No Response	76	36.5	37.3	37.3
	1-800	126	60.6	61.8	99.0
	Above 800	2	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	204	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.9		
Total		208	100.0		

The table shows that two thirds of the people make an income that is less than Rs 800 per season. Annexure 6 gives the level of collection of mahua at 5 kg per day for almost two thirds of the population or 128 people. That means the daily collection of mahua by the surveyed people in the season is 630 kg. ***The seasonal collection for 15 days is 9450 kilograms which is less than a quintal of mahua. Most Baigas also show that they sell their produce instead of consuming it in the house. This also shows that the Baiga are in dire need of cash income to buy basic necessities such as salt, oil and clothes. This pattern in the Baiga economy follows the same pattern as other tribal societies of Central India.***

Tendu Patta : The third major form of forest considered is tendu patta collection where the people make between Rs 300 and 2000 a season. Though government programmes claim that 2 months of work is given through tendu patta collection people do not report more than two to three weeks of work in tendu patta in this area. Annexure 6 shows that about families about 97 of a total of 204 report collection of tendu patta during the season. ***The total collection is reported at 110330 bundles per season, of which only 5 people collect between 1000 and 7000 bundles and 1 person collects more than 10000 bundles a season. This differentiation between tendu patta collectors shows that the person collecting 50,000 bundles is probably a small village trader who does the interface between the government and the people. On an average the people of this area are not getting more than 300 bundles.***

Trade in tendu patta was nationalised in 1969 in Madhya Pradesh and primary collectors societies were formed in order to ensure that the collectors got a proper and fair price for their collections. Today the Baiga report that they get Rs 40.00 for hundred bundles that they sell. The distribution of income from tendu patta is the following:

Distribution of Income from Tendu

Annual Income (Rs)		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	No Response	107	51.4	52.5	52.5
	1-500	90	43.3	44.1	96.6
	501-1500	2	1.0	1.0	97.5
	Above 1500	5	2.4	2.5	100.0
	Total	204	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	4	1.9		
Total		208	100.0		

The Madhya Pradesh Government had recently passed an order that repatriated 100 percent of the income from tendu collection to primary collection societies, but this survey shows that the benefits have not effected the income level of people although 50% of the sample doid not respond. The extraction of tendu patta from the forests also seems to be at a much lower level than many other tribal areas in Central India, which may reflect one of two things. Either the pressure on collection is growing with the drying up of other employment opportunities, or the forest has

degraded to an extent where it is not yielding much produce from this tree. Some of these questions will be dealt with later in this report.

Factors Impacting on Dependence on Forests for Survival

The last section shows that fuelwood collection is the most important way of forest use amongst the Baiga of this region. In this section we explore the factors that have a bearing on dependence on forests. The tribals of Mandla and Dindori have only two alternatives to forest use in this region. The first is agriculture and the second is labour for forest department or private contractors. Thus the access to labour and agriculture is an important factor in determining access to forests. Apart from this the other important factor is considered to be distance, but we find that in this case distance plays little role in determining dependence on forest resources.

Land Ownership and Its Impact on Forest Dependence:

We have mentioned earlier that about 80 percent of our sample consists of landless labourers and marginal farmers with holdings under one acre of land. This naturally means that access to agricultural assets is very limited amongst the Baiga. The consequence of this is seen in the relationship between the patterns of land distribution and value of the forest produce harvested is shown in the table below:

Relationship between Land Ownership and Income from Forests

Count

	Annual Income From Forests (Rs)			
Land (acres)	0-6000	6001-15000	Above 15000	Total
.00	87	38	5	130
0 - 1	25	6		31
1 - 3	25	4		29
3 - 5	3	2		5
5 - 6	3	1		4
6 - 8	4			4
Above 8	1			1
Total	148	51	5	204

What is significant to note about this table is the fact that landless people are the most dependent on forests for their survival and most of them are living at subsistence level. The

value of produce harvested declines steadily with land holdings. The situation becomes clearer if we look at the relationship between land holding patterns and the occupational structure :

Relationship between Male Main occupations and Land Holdings

Count

Land (Acres)	MAMAIN								Total
	Invalid	Agriculture	Fuelwood Coll	Agricultural Labour	Migration	Other Labour	NTFP Coll	Others	
.00	32	13	45	26	2	8	1	3	130
0 - 1	9	3	9	7		2	1		31
1 - 3	4	3	12	6	1	2		1	29
3 - 5	1	2	1	1					5
5 - 6	1		2			1			4
6 - 8			1	2	1				4
Above 8				1					1
Total	47	21	70	43	4	13	2	4	204

Relationship between Female Main occupations and Land Holdings

Count

	Occupation						Total
	Invalid	Fuelwood Col	Agricultural Labour	Migration	Other Labour	NTFP Col	
.00	37	19	33		40		129
0 - 1	9	5	8		9		31
1 - 3	13	7	5		4		29
3 - 5	1		1	1	2		5
5 - 6	2		1		1		4
6 - 8			2		1	1	4
Above 8			1				1
Total	62	31	51	1	57	1	203

In both these tables we can see that the percentage of people reporting fuelwood collection as their main occupation declines with increase in land holdings. ***This leads us to the conclusion that ownership of land and rejuvenation of agricultural production can lead to realising the pressure off the forests.***

The Role of Distance in Dependence

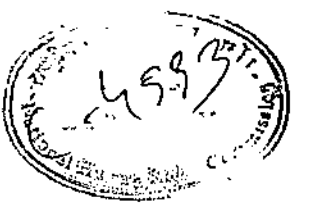
It has commonly been assumed that distance from forest resources effects dependence, i.e. to say that villages further away from the forest will be less dependent on it. But our survey reveals that dependence on forests got much to do with the distance from the forests as seen in the table below:

Relationship between Distance From and Dependence on Forests

Count

DISTANCE (Km)	Annual Income (Rs.) 0-6000	6001-15000	Above 15000	Total
.00	23	2		25
.10			1	1
2.00	9			9
3.00	9	1	1	11
4.00	51	38		89
5.00		2	1	3
6.00	13	4		17
7.00	35	3	1	39
8.00	2		1	3
9.00	4			4
11.00	1			1
12.00	1			1
13.00		1		1
Total	148	51	5	204

Almost 42.8 percent of the people travel a distance of 4 km to cater to their needs where as about 19 percent travel a distance of 7 km. The income levels of most of these people as seen in the table are, living at a level of less than Rs. 500 per month showing that all their produce is probably for home consumption. It also shows that the forests around the residence are not able to cater to the needs of the people. This pressure on forests is also a result of the lack of alternatives as almost no people report the use of smokeless chuhlas or bio-gas in their area. ***Lack of alternatives and distress is one of the main reasons for forest dependence. The interface between the Baiga and governmental agencies reveals much in this regard especially with regard to the lack of alternate employment for Baiga people.***



INTERFACE BETWEEN BAIGAS AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES

History of State Interventions in Tribal Areas since Independence

Like the rest of India, in Madhya Pradesh too, there was a transfer of huge infrastructure from the colonial forest department to the post-colonial government. This ensured that the state monopoly over the regulation and sale of forest produce was maintained even after the formation of the state of Madhya Pradesh in Independent India. The Act of 1927 continued to be in force and timber operations were centralised in the hands of the forest department where timber works were carried out departmentally. The state also expanded its tentacles in the trade and extraction of minor forest produce that was the main source of income of the department. Man-made plantations in postcolonial India were meant to provide raw materials and infrastructure to develop an indigenous industrial base. The monopoly and sale of these products served the interests of the big business with in the country. In the 1960s the government enacted laws that control the trade of minor forest produce. The *Madhya Pradesh Tendu Patta (Vyapar Viniyam) Adhiniyam*, 1964 created a monopoly over the trade of tendu leaves and the state decided who should be the agents for affecting this sale. These agents paid a royalty to the government and gave dues to the primary collectors who they exploited thoroughly. A similar act was also formulated for all other forest produce and was titled *Madhya Pradesh Vanupaj (Vyapar Viniyam) Adhiniyam*, 1969 that gave the government the right to collect royalty and determine the agents for sale and distribution of minor forest produce to industry. But after this period there was an attempt to decentralise the extraction of these products especially after the 1980s. The first programme introduced was the social forestry programme that was meant to generate employment, increase the extent of forest cover, as well as meet a major portion of local fuel and

fodder needs. The second was the nationalisation of some minor forest produce in order to eliminate the contractor and expand state control over the minor forest produce market. The produce to be nationalised was tendu patta, harra, sal seed, and kullu or salai gum. These products were the most lucrative items in the market and would also be able to ensure that tribal labour was not unduly exploited. In order to manage the trade of these products the Government set up the Madhya Pradesh State Minor Forest Produce Co-operative Federation (MPMFPCF), which experimented collecting tendu leaves under LAMPS and MARKFED till 1988. These corporations collected nationalised produce from the primary collector and auctioned into industries and traders, some of who exported the produce outside the country. Lastly, there is the JFM programme that attempts to decentralise forest management for the benefit of the people, and there is an attempt to regenerate the forest through peoples participation.

The Baiga Development Agency and forest departments are the two main agencies representing the State in Baiga land. While the Baiga Development Agency is meant to initiate the infrastructural and agricultural work in this area, the forestry schemes and regeneration work is done by the forest department. Given this fact it is pertinent to consider both the work of both these departments and see what impact they have had on the livelihood of the people.

Development and Infrastructure Related Work

Overview

The Baigas were defined as a group belonging to the primitive tribes under Schedule VIII of the Indian constitution and most of the Baiga Chak and the Dindori area was put under Schedule V of the constitution. The Baiga Development Agency was constituted in 1978 and was meant to carry out the development work in the region. This work was meant to include all matters of local governance such as the building of roads, adminstration of government schemes

and agricultural extension. The agency was not only meant to create village assetts through this work but also ensure employment generation for the local people so that they could get access to labour opportuniities. In this light it is worth seeing the results of the survey which are presented in the table below:

Name of Scheme	Number of Beneficiaries	Year	Type of Benefit
Dung and Gobar Composting	5	2000	4 people got 1 month work and 1 person for 15 days
National Biogas Development	0		
Well Development and Irrigation	56	2001	7-9 days work at a rate of Rs 50 per day
Smokeless Chuhlas	2	2002	
Small Dams and Stapes	51	2002	1 month work at Rs 50/day
National Agricultural Insurance Scheme	3		Beneficiaries do Agriculture on Government Land
Watershed	0		
Joint Forest Management	Committee is in Every Village		No Employment or Livelihood Benefit is Reported
Community Bhavan Nirman	6		Work for 5 –6 days at Rs 50/day
Approach Road to Temple	6	1999	30-40 days work at Rs 50/day
Hand Pump	Villages have Hand Pumps as Reported in Profile		
Small Bridges	0		
Plantation Work	6	1999	15 days work at Rs 64/day
Forest Clearing	24	2002	15 days work at Rs 64/day
Others like Road Making etc	31		57 days work at Rs 50-64/day

The table above shows that even though some amount of infrastructure exists in most of these villages government works have not resulted in creation of any major employment opportunities over the last decade. The total person days of work created by these works is about 2843 days over four years or 710 days of work per year. If we divide this by 204 families then it comes to about 3.4 days work per family per year. That means that a family makes not more than Rs. 200 of work a year. ***Thus in terms of creation of livelihood opportunities the Government schemes have had a minimal impact.***

If we look at the village wise break-up of the schemes than than the following situation is seen:

S. No.	Name of village	Year	Activities under taken by the authority
1	Bakouri	1999 - 2002 scheme	30% extra grant was distributed under IRDP
2.	Lavar	2001 - 2002	30% extra grant distributed under IRDP scheme. Hand pump established
3.	Khari	2000 - 2001	30% extra grant under IRDP scheme distributed.
4.	Poudi	Nil	Nil
5.	Amanala	Nil	Nil
6.	Katangi	Nil	Nil
7.	Kotasangwa	Nil	Nil
8.	Binouka	Nil	Nil
9.	Jantipur	1999 - 2000	Community Bhawan established.

While employment opportunities are less, the infrastructural investment also seems to be at a minimal level. If we look at the table above we find that *half of the villages surveyed are untouched by government sponsored development work. This means that the basis for meeting the basic needs of the Baiga is very weak in this area and much more pubic investment is required.*

Education Related Schemes:

Education is considered one of the main mechanisms of raising awareness and enhancing the capability of tribal people. Let us see what the status of the schemes related to education are in terms of scholarship paid to Baiga students in the last three years.

S. No.	Name of village	1999 - 2000 No. of student	Amount	2000 - 2001 No. of Student	Amount	2001 - 2002 No. of student	Amount
1	Bakouri	13	5200	14	5600	12	4720
2.	Lavar	--	--	--	--	--	--
3.	Khari	6	1800	16	4300	--	--
4.	Katangi	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Poudimal	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Amanala	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	kindri	15	6000	21	8400	15	6000
8.	Kotasangwa	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Binouka	9	3800	6	2500	6	2400
10.	Jantipur	12	4800	17	6800	19	7780
	Total	55	21620	74	27600	52	20900

Our village profiles have already shown that even though schools exist in these villages the number of Baiga children benefitting in one year is less than 10 per cent of the total Baiga children. Apart from this *many Baiga feel that it is no use in educating their children who are unlikely to get jobs. Since children are seen as labourers and earners it is felt that children would be better off contributing to the family income. An additional problem is the medium of instruction and tribal teachers.*

Forestry Related Schemes

The forest department is one of the major agencies representing the state in this area. The overview of government schemes has also shown that of all the schemes plantation and forest cleaning work has provided a bulk of the income generation support to Baiga people in this area. There are two main schemes of the forest department that effect tribals. The first is the joint forest management scheme and the other being the development of minor forest produce societies. Though all villages have joint forest management committees, the Baiga have little information about the working of such committees. But people recognise that there is a positive relationship between income and forest protection:

Relationship between Female Main occupations and Land Holdings

Count

		Annual Income (Rs)			
JFM		0-6000	6001-15000	Above 15000	Total
	No Response	32	6	1	39
	Yes	29	15	4	48
	No	87	30		117
Total		148	51	5	204

Most villages have forest protection committees in their area and despite the fact the Baigas live at subsistence level, there is a *positive relationship between forest protection and rising incomes* as shown in the table. This is also seen in the method of protection of forests:

In contrast the impact of MFP societies on Baiga income is not satisfactory:

Relationship between JFM and Income from Forests

Count

JFM		Annual Income (Rs) 0-6000	6001-15000	Above 15000	Total
	No Response	32	6	1	39
	Yes	29	15	4	48
	No	87	30		117
Total		148	51	5	204

Most villages have forest protection committees in their area and despite the fact the Baigas live at subsistence level, there is a ***positive relationship between forest protection and rising incomes*** as shown in the table. This is also seen in the method of protection of forests:

In contrast the impact of MFP societies on Baiga income is not satisfactory:

Relationship between Frosests Income and MFP Societies

Count

MFP Society		Annual Income (Rs.) 0-6000	6001-15000	Above 15000	Total
	No Response	22	1	1	24
	Yes	23	7		30
	No	103	43	4	150
Total		148	51	5	204

The table shows that committees are either not satisfactory or they do not function properly and people prefer to sell produce outside the committee to traders despite the exploitation and because of instant recovery and marginally better prices. Other experiences in the state with the decentralisation of forest management in the state prove this point. One of the most popular schemes attempting this was the Van Dhan Scheme that was started in 2000 to eliminate the middlemen from the *haat*. Visits to Bastar in the end of 2001 and the beginning of 2002 showed that people complained that the government, which was meant to pay a higher price than traders, was not paying an adequate price and did not have the money to purchase the entire produce. They also took the produce on credit of seven days which was not convenient to the tribal people who sold most of their produce under distress. Thus the local people were not in favour of the scheme and poorest tribals of a preferred to sell their produce to the small trader in the region rather than the Van Dhan Samiti. Similar is the case with *Lok Vaniki Scheme* under which farm

forestry could be done on private lands. Experiences in Bastar have shown that even though farmers planted trees on their private lands, they were harvested and purchased for a significant sum of money by the private traders. This was especially true of lands where the farmers had Malik Makbuja where farmers could sell their timber trees. Private contractors and traders brought these lands at cheap rates from small non-tribal small landholders and acted as agents for getting farmers permits. Through this process they made huge profits while the landholder only got a fraction of the price.

The third aspect of the relationship between forestry related schemes and their impact is related to the economic status of the people benefitting from these schemes.

Relationship between Land Ownership and Forest Schemes

Count

Land (Acres)	Number of Schemes Benefited By .00	1.00	2.00	Total
.00	104	22	1	127
0 - 1	19	11	1	31
1 - 3	19	10		29
3 - 5	5			5
5 - 6	3	1		4
6 - 8	4			4
Above 8		1		1
Total	154	45	2	201

The table shows that the benefit from schemes is very minimal and those who benefit are only getting one time benefit in terms of employment for 10-15 days on plantations. There is not permanent or continuous benefit from these schemes. Some of the sporadic attempts include the attempt to introduce herbal plants in some villages. Baiga families of Katasangwa, Binouka, Jantipur, Kindri, Bakouri and Katangi have been given training regarding herbal plants by the forest department. According to these families they have not been trained about how to plant & grow the herbal plants, only seeds of some herbal plants were given to them along with a mosquito-net. Two families each of Bakouri and Poudi, four of Kindri and three families of Jantipur are have adequate knowledge of herbal plants. ***Given this fact there is an urgent need to enhance the capabilities of the Baiga people so that they can make the maximum use of government programmes.***

IMPACT OF BAIGA LIVELIHOOD SYSTEMS ON FORESTS

The forests around these villages are reserved forests and most people report that the level of forest and forest diversity has gone down in the last twenty years but this is not solely due to demand for fuelwood. However the following points may be made in this regard:

- Many people residing in the areas where survey was conducted reported that they hardly get any aonla, chironji, harra or behera any more. They also reported the cutting of aonla trees at a massive rate for quick income.
- 75% Baiga families are of the opinion that due to fast deforestation area of dense forests has reduced considerably. 80% Baigas believes that they themselves are responsible for it, while 10% are of the opinion that villages and forest department are responsible for this condition.
- In the view of 60% Baiga families deforestation has adversely effected the environment, water level has gone down and fertility of soil has reduced very much.
- Our report has shown that the main pressure on forest resources come from fuel wood collection. The total collection of 204 families is estimated to be 626880 kilograms per year and if there are 710 Baiga families in the area than the collection can be projected at 2182788 kilograms per year. Remnant woodlands are some of the threatened ecosystems. The continued unsustainable removal of firewood from forests is likely to have long term detrimental effects on biodiversity. The removal of live and dead trees for firewood reduces the diversity of the tree species as well as the variety of sizes and ages. Ecological impacts include loss of habitat and food sources for native fauna , a decline in soil nutrientsv and quality and soil erosion.

- It is for this reason that the Baigas say that ***the solution lies in the protection of forests, in raising plantations and in ensuring that there are other forms of livelihood available to them.*** The relationship between forest protection and forest income is shown below:

Relationship between Forest Protection and Income from Forests

Count

Protection Method	Annual Income (Rs)			Total
	0-6000	6001-15000	Above 15000	
No Response	60	33	1	94
Self	14	11	3	28
Watchman	73	7	1	81
Both	1			1
Total	148	51	5	204

The proposition that people are interested in forest protection is shown in this table where protection of forests by villagers themselves is a good example for rising forest incomes in the few cases where incomes are above subsistence levels. ***The table makes a case for making a case for recognition of informal and community based systems of conservation as valid methods of forest protection.***

RECOMMENDATIONS

This report highlights the fact that the Baigas of the Mandla district are a threatened community and their declining population post 1970s highlights the unstable livelihood conditions of this community. It also confirms the proposition that ***their poverty and dependence on forests is a result of the lack of access to productive resources and the means to live a decent standard of living.*** Given this fact it is important to emphasise the following points:

- The first conclusion of this report is that excessive dependence on forests is a result of lack of access to land and infrastructure for agriculture. The analysis of this report has shown land based activities reduce dependence on forests and therefore ***revival of a viable and sustainable model of agriculture is the first condition for reducing dependence on forests. Perhaps it is viable to explore a sylivi-pastoral model of agriculture in this regard.***

- The second major conclusion of this report is that even though Baigas are dependent of forests for their livelihood, they hardly make any decent living from it. Their average income is Rs 500-800 per month which is well below the minimum wage. Thus this report recommends that ***urgent steps be taken to provide employment opportunities and access to credit, and infrastructural support for enhancing the capabilities of the Baiga people. Year round employment should be ensured through proper implementation of government programmes and value addition to forest produce that exists in this area.***

- The third major point brought out by this report is that government programmes need more investment, especially in the areas of irrigation, infrastructure and basic amenities. This requires ***not only more public spending in these areas, but also a proper planning with peoples participation. People should be informed and made aware of their rights and the programmes available to them. Legal and other forms of literacy should be done with help of the voluntary sector and peoples participation should be facilitated in implementation and formulation of government programmes.***

- Finally this report has emphasised the need for forest protection as a felt need of the Baiga people. In order to ensure this ***joint forest management programmes should be strengthened t and informal systems of conservation should be included in the ambit of forest protection.***

- ***Wood substitution and use of alternatives :*** *Biomass residues from agriculture which is available as fuel on an environmentally sustainable basis can be substituted for wood fuel.Other alternativeslike smoke less chullas, LPG gas, Bio gas , where ever possible should be introduced.*

- ***In sum, the Baigas would benefit immensely with the use and enhacement of their indigenous knowledge to promote biodiversity. This knowledge should be upgraded and enhanced through the proper interface between modern science and local Baigas so that a sustainable mode of resource use can be arrived at.***

SAMPLE OF QUESTIONNAIRE

FAMILY INFORMATION

1. **Name of Head of Family:** **Age:**
2. **Name of Informant:** **Age:**
3. **Relationship With Family Head:**
4. **Family Structure:**
5. **Education**

No	Sex	Relationship With Head	Age	Occupation		Income (Rs Per)			Yearly Availability of Work
				Main	Supplementary	Day	Month	Year	

Facilities Available	For Boys					For Girls				
	Primary	Middle	H Sec	Graduate	PG	Primary	Middle	H Sec	Graduate	PG
Uniforms										
Free Books										
Scholarships										
Hostel										

6. **Midday Meals:** Available/Unavailable Cooked/Uncooked

7. **Facilities Available From EGS:**

8. **Are you Benificiary of Any Govt Scheme. If so Which One:**

9. **Information Regarding Forest Related Schemes:**

Scheme	Grant (Rs)	Problems in Getting Compensation
Encouragement for Social Forestry Schemes		
Compensation to Victims Against Attacks by Wild Animals		
Compensation After Death of Wild Animals		
Social Security Group Insurance Scheme For Tendu Patta		
General Death		
Death During Collection of Tendu Patta		
If Handicapped During Collection of Tendu Patta		
If Partially Handicapped During Collection of Tendu Patta		

10. Information About Other Government Schemes:

Programmes and Schemes	Fund From Government (Rs.)	Land	Employment	Grant
Dung and Compost Planning				
National Biogas Development				
Well Development & Irrigation				
Small Ponds and Stapes Dam				
National Agriculture Insurance				
Watershed Programme				
Joint Forest Management				

11. Impact After Implementation of Scheme on:

a) Livelihood _____
b) Income Level _____
c) Education _____
d) Health _____

12. Information About Land Distributed From Government:

Class	Fertile Land	Non-Fertile Land
SC		
ST		
Others		

13 Land Availablity

Landless	Land In Baiga Chak	Irrigated	Unirrigated

14. Reasons For Keeping Land Fallow

1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____

15. Cropping Pattern and Production

Crops	20 Years Back		At Present	
	Ha Cropped	Qunital/Ha	Ha Cropped	Qunital/Ha
Wheat				
Maize				
Jowar				
Rice				
Sugarcane				
Other Pulses				
Groundnut				
Soyabean				
Other Oil Seeds				
Vegetables				
Other Crops				

16. Family Welfare Programme

	Tubectomy / Vasectomy	Pills	Condom	Others (Injection)
Male				
Female				

17. Describe Problems if Any After Family Planning:

18. Monthly Visit of ANM: Yes No

19. Services Provided By ANM

Services	Yes	No	Details of Services
Parental Checkup			
Immunisation of Children			
Delivery Services			
Distribution of Medicines			
Training of JSR			
Any Others			

20. What is the Availabity Free Medicines: Yes No

21. If Yes, What is the Procedure to Obtain these Medicines

22. Does any Tribunal exist in Your Village:

23. If Yes, What is the Work Done By it

Work	No of Labour	Food for Wages	Daily Wage (Rs)	No of Working Hours	Maintainance of Master Roll
Levelling Land					
Road Construction					
Food Consumption					
Others					

FOREST RELATED INFORMATION

24. Description of Forest: Mixed Sal Teak

25. Name of Major Trees:

26. Legal Classification: Reserved Forest/Protected Forest/Forest Village

27. Employment Generated through Forest Department:

1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____

28. Is there an MFP Cooperative Society in the Village: Yes No

29. What Type of Facilities Does the MFP Society Provide You:

30. Who Controls the Forest:

1) Forest Department_____
2) Forest Protection Committee_____
3) Village Frorest Protection Committee____
4) Tribunal___

Produce	Forest Area	Total Seasonal Collection	Daily Collection	Amt Marketed	Unit Price
Fuelwood					
Fodder					
Thatch Material					
Mahua					
Chironji					
Gondh					
Thikkur					
Bidi Patta					
Fruits					
Others					

32. Information about Present Collection of Forest Produce:

Produce	Forest Area	Total Seasonal Collection	Daily Collection	Amt Marketed	Unit Price
Fuelwood					
Fodder					
Thatch Material					
Mahua					
Chironji					
Gondh					
Thikkur					
Bidi Patta					
Fruits					
Others					

33. Information about Nature of Dependence on Forests:

a) Food_____
b) Fuelwood _____
c) Timber_____ If Yes, Nature of Use and Who Do You Sell to.

34. What Distance do You Travel into the Forest:

35. What is Your Method of Extracting Fuelwood and Fodder from Forest:

36. Do you Buy Fuelwood From Forest Department:

37. If Yes How Much and At What Price:

Name of Plant	Use	Where Do You Sell it	Sale Price (Rs)	Season of Collection

39. Do You Use Smokeless Chullahs: Yes No

40. If not, Why Not?

41. Is Any Agency Promoting Smokeless Chullahs in the Village:

42. If So Give the Name and Method of Promotion:

43. What Facilities are the Forest Department and Protection Committee Providing:

1) Number of Forest Protection Committees _____
2) Number of Village Forest Protection Committees _____
3) What are the Benefits of FPC _____
4) Funds Received from Dept to Committees _____
5) Funds Generated By the Committees _____

44. What is the Status of Forest: Degraded Good

45. Why is Degradation Taking Place and Who is Responsible for it

46. Has Degradation had Any Impact on Climate:

47. Has the Water Level Increased or Decreased:

48. Has Soil Fertility Increased or Decreased:

49. Has Soil Erosion Stopped, Increased or Decreased:

50. What Impact has this had on Your Livelihood:

51. What can be done for the Improvement of the Forest:

52. How Are You Protecting the Forest

Method of Protection	20 Years Ago	At Present
Participatory Patrolling/ Self Motivated		
By Employng Watchmen		
Done By Forest Department		

53. Do You Set Fire to Forest: Yes No

54. Forest Fires in Last Six Years:

Year	Number	Source of Fire	Method of Extinguishing

55. Cottage Industry or Forest Based Industry Information:

Activity/Industry	20 Years Ago	At Present	Role of Forest Department	Role of Other Departments
Toy Making				
Basket Maing				
Sericulture				
Charcoal				
Weaving				
Others (Specify)				

56. What Wildlife do You Find in the Forest?

57. What are the Threats of Having Wildlife in Forests?

58. Are You Engaged in Poaching: Yes No

59. If Not, Do You Know Who Poaches in Forests:

DATA ON MALE EMPLOYMENT AND COVERAGE BY SCHEMES OF HOUSEHOLDS

Annexure -II

S.No.	Name	Main Occupation	Supl Occupation	Land (acres)	Months of Employment	Coverage of Schemes Related To		
						Land	Forest	Others
1	Mahendra	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
2	Sukrit	3	0	7.5	0	2	0	1
3	Shail Prasad	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
4	Romlal	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
5	Jhanku	3	4	0.5	8	1	1	2
6	Bara	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	ILLU Baiger	2	5	0	8	0	1	1
8	Hasrak	2	3	0	6	0	0	0
9	Dhuro	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
10	Sukhlal	1	3	7.5	0	2	0	1
11	Amar Singh	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
12	Kali Singh	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
13	Samta Bai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Man Singh	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
15	Gangaram	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
16	Jalsil	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
17	Dhannu	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
18	Kotulal	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
19	Shambhu	4	3	0	6	0	0	0
20	Devilal	4	3	0	8	3	0	1
21	Ramdeen	4	0	0	6	1	0	1
22	Puran	2	3	0	8	1	0	0
23	Peshulal	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
24	Kuwar	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
25	Ram Kumar	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
26	Harishchand	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
27	Premlal	1	3	1.5	0	2	0	0
28	Pawan Kumar Bhartiya	5	2	0	3	0	0	0
29	Vishan	3	5	2	8	0	0	0
30	Chaitulal	1	0	5	4	0	0	0
31	Nanhesing	1	0	2.5	4	0	0	0
32	Devsing	1	5	1	4	2	0	0
33	Shivprasad	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
34	Rajesh	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
35	Ganpat	5	2	0	6	1	0	0
36	Kishori	5	0	0	7	1	0	0
37	Sukhain	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
38	Revaram	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
39	Kamal Singh	4	6	0	0	1	0	0
40	Jethu	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
41	Dulari Bai	1	0	2.5	9	0	0	0
					4	0	0	0

S.No.	Name	Main Occupation	Supl Occupation	Land (acres)	Months of Employment	Coverage of Schemes Related To		
						Land	Forest	Others
43	Dewari	3	5	0	7	0	1	1
44	Sonu	3	6	0	0	0	1	1
45	Mandlal	0	0	0	0	0		
46	Rammu	0	0	0	0	0		
47	Thanglu	0	0	0	0	0		
48	Hari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Deepak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Santosh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Rammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Ram Prasad	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Vishnu	5	5	0	0	0	1	1
54	Manglu	3	2	0	8	0	1	1
55	Shiv Pol	2	3	1.5	8	2	0	0
56	Sukhiram Baiga	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
57	Shoma Ram	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
58	Hanlal	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
59	Ganpat	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
60	Moti lal	2	8	2	8	1	0	0
61	Sukh Chain Baiga	3	6	0.5	0	1	0	0
62	Chamnbai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Vaishakhu	3	6	0	0	2	0	1
64	Kamal Singh	1	4	5	9	2	0	1
65	Pritam	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
66	Gorelal	3	6	0.5	0	2	0	1
67	Samlu	3	4	0.5	0	2	0	1
68	Hanlal	3	4	0	0	2	0	1
69	Sukral	1	0	7.5	0	2	0	1
70	Pancham	3	6	0	0	2	0	1
71	Dhannu	2	3	0	8	2	0	1
72	Lamu Baiga	3	3	1	0	2	0	1
73	Lamptoo	3	3	0	0	2	0	1
74	Gaure	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
75	Jal Singh	1	6	0.5	9	2	0	0
76	Molu	1	0	2	0	2	0	0
77	Jugal Kishore	1	0	2	0	2	0	0
78	Ravil Bhartiya	3	6	0.5	10	2	0	0
79	Sanu	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
80	Maha Singh	1	0	7.5	0	1	0	0
81	Ramnath Baiga	3	6	1.5	0	2	0	0
82	Kamlawati Bai	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
83	Tirath Baiga	3	3	1	0	2	0	0
84	Sangeeta (Divovce)	6	0	0	6	2	0	0
85	Ratan Baiga	3	6	1	0	2	0	0

S.No.	Name	Main Occupation	Supl Occupation	Land (acres)	Months of Employment	Coverage of Schemes Related To		
						Land	Forest	Others
88	Deshrath	3	5	0.5	0	0	1	3
89	Jhunglu	3	0	0	8	0	1	1
89	Asadu	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
90	Kanghi Baiga	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
91	Mukesh	2	5	0	0	0	1	1
92	Dallu Baiga	2	3	0	0	0	1	1
93	Ram Bharosa	2	3	2	6	0	1	1
94	Rewa	2	3	2	0	0	1	1
95	Bir Singh Baiga	2	0	2	6	0	1	1
96	Tayia	2	3	2	0	0	1	1
97	Rammi Baiga	1	0	2	0	0	1	1
98	Munni Bai	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
99	Buddhu	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
100	Murli	2	5	0	8	0	1	1
101	Muna	2	5	0	8	0	1	1
102	Sukhia Bai	2	0	0	8	0	1	1
103	Aghamu	2	0	0	8	0	1	1
104	Manohar	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
105	Balram Baiga	2	5	0	8	0	1	1
106	Cheturam Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
107	Gempat	0	6	1	0	1	0	0
108	Tagota Bai	0	0	1.25	0	0	0	0
109	Sumaru Baiga	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	Dayali Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	Guddan Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	Phagnu	2	5	0	8	0	0	0
113	Sukhlal	2	5	0	8	0	2	0
114	Harchat Baiga	5	5	0.75	0	0	2	0
115	Bhupat Baiga	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
116	Badri Prasad Bhartiya	0	6	0	9	0	0	0
117	Lamu Baiga	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
118	Vishnu Baiga	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
119	KeshieBaiga	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
120	Tejlal	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
121	Sampat Baiga	5	2	1	5	1	1	1
122	Bhaddilal	1	0	15	0	1	1	1
123	Pusu	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
124	Rammo	1	0	2.5	8	0	0	0
125	Hajari	3	6	0	10	1	1	0
126	Sudha	1	0	5	9	1	1	0
127	Shiv Dayal	3	0	0.5	10	1	1	0
128	Kelash Singh Baiga	3	0	1	0	1	1	0
129	Gudda Baiga	2	3	0	10	0	0	0

S.No.	Name	Main Occupation	Supl Occupation	Land (acres)	Months of Employment	Coverage of Schemes Related To		
						Land	Forest	Others
130	Munna	2	0	0	8	0	0	0
131	Hari Chand	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
133	Dayashankar	7	0	0	8	0	0	0
134	Premlal	7	0	0	8	0	0	0
135	Bhaiyalal	2	0	0	10	0	0	0
136	Gulab Baiga	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
137	Uday Singh	2	3	2	8	0	0	0
138	Sev Kumari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	Bhagli Bai	0	0	1	8	0	0	0
140	Baini Ram	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
141	Vaishakhu	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
142	Bhagchand	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
143	Tihlu Baiga	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	Daya Ram	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
145	Lodha Baiga	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
146	Kangnu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	Parvati Bai	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0
148	Chandar Bab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149	Ojha	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
150	Phaga Baiga	3	3	1	0	1	1	0
151	Hammilal Baiga	3	5	0.5	5	1	1	0
152	Sampat	1	0	2	0	1	1	0
153	Shiv Ram	1	0	1.5	0	1	1	0
154	Chabder Baiga	3	3	0.5	0	1	1	0
155	Punnulal Baiga	3	0	1.5	0	1	1	0
156	Khunulal Baiga	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
157	Panchu Baiga	7	3	1	0	0	0	0
158	Room Lal	3	3	0.75	0	1	1	0
159	Heeralal Baiga	3	5	0.5	0	1	1	0
160	Chhatar Singh	3	3	2	10	1	1	0
161	Devi lal	1	0	1.5	0	1	1	0
162	Amru	5	3	0	8	0	0	0
163	Harilal	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
164	Ramlal	2	3	0	10	0	0	0
165	Chainu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
166	Jham Sing Bagia	2	0	0	8	0	0	0
167	Lamtu	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
168	Guha	2	3	0	10	0	0	0
169	Santhoki Baiga	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
170	Phagu	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	Mohan	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
172	Bhir Khan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	Jageshwar	2	0	1.75	0	0	0	0

S.No.	Name	Main Occupation	Supl Occupation	Land (acres)	Months of Employment	Coverage of Schemes Related To		
						Land	Forest	Others
174	Shiru	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
175	Sunder	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
176	Ramlo	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
178	Vishnu	3	3	1	8	0	0	0
179	Matti Bai	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
180	Prema Bai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	Gorelal	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
182	Mannu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	Jhammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184	Kermulal Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	Premu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
186	Bajanlal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	Phagu	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
188	Sukhnu	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
189	Ramanand	2	3	0	8	0	0	0
190	Brij lal	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
191	Pyrolal Baiga	3	3	1	7	0	0	0
192	Hardayal Baiga	3	3	1.5	8	0	0	0
193	Chandu	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
194	Imrat Baiga	3	3	2	4	0	0	0
195	Manglu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
196	Ramu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	Chammu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198	Ram Prasad Baiga	3	3	1.5	0	0	0	0
199	Sukhdyal Baiga	3	7	2	0	0	0	0
200	Ram Pyare Baiga	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
201	Munna Baiga	2	3	0	10	0	0	0
202	Phool Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	Makhan Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	Mangal Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DATA TABLE OF FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN WORK OF BAIGA HOUSEHOLDS

Annexure - III

S.No.	Name	Occupation		Months of Work	Wages (Rs)	Total Earnings (Rs)
		Main	Suppl			
1	Dayashankar	7	0	0	0	0
2	Hajari	6	6	6	0	0
3	Rammu	5	6	7	65	13650
4	Gempal	5	6	0	20	0
5	Badri Prasad Bhartiya (Baiga)	5	6	0	30	0
6	Sampat	5	6	0	0	0
7	Shiv Ram	5	6	0	0	0
8	Devi lal	5	6	0	20	0
9	Thanglu	5	5	7	60	12600
10	Hari	5	5	6	55	9900
11	Santosh	5	5	6	55	9900
12	Deepak	5	4	6	30	5400
13	Mahendra	5	3	4	50	6000
14	Shail Prasad	5	3	2	30	1800
15	Romlal	5	3	2	30	1800
16	Hasrak	5	3	2	60	3600
17	Amar Singh	5	3	2	60	3600
18	Kali Singh	5	3	2	60	3600
19	Man Singh	5	3	2	60	3600
20	Gangaram	5	3	2	60	3600
21	Jalsil	5	3	2	60	3600
22	Dhannu	5	3	2	60	3600
23	Kotulal	5	3	2	60	3600
24	Puran	5	3	2	30	1800
25	Peshulal	5	3	2	60	3600
26	Kuwar	5	3	2	60	3600
27	Ram Kumar	5	3	2	60	3600
28	Rajesh	5	3	0	40	0
29	Ganpat	5	3	0	20	0
30	Shama Ram	5	3	2	60	3600
31	Hanlal	5	3	2	60	3600
32	Ganpat	5	3	2	60	3600
33	Dhannu	5	3	2	60	3600
34	Phagnu	5	3	2	60	3600
35	Sukhlal	5	3	2	60	3600
36	Harchat Baiga	5	3	2	0	0
37	Bhupat Baiga	5	3	0	20	0
38	Harilal	5	3	2	60	3600
39	Jham Sing Bagia	5	3	4	30	3600
40	Lamtu	5	3	0	60	0
41	Guha	5	3	2	60	3600
42	Mohan	5	3	0	0	0
43	Shiru	5	3	0	0	0
44	Phagu	5	3	2	60	3600
45	Sukhnu	5	3	2	60	3600
46	Ramanand	5	3	2	60	3600
47	Munna Baiga	5	3	10	30	9000
48	Rammu	5	2	6	55	9900
49	Chandu	5	2	0	0	0
50	Makhan Singh	5	2	4	50	0
51	Harishchand	5	0	4	50	6000
52	Pawan Kumar Bhartiya	5	0	0	20	0
53	Sukhain	5	0	5	0	0
54	Revaram	5	0	6	0	0
55	Ram Prasad	5	0	5	35	5250

S.No.	Name	Occupation		Months	Wages (Rs)	Total
		Main	Suppl	of Work		Earnings (Rs)
56	Manglu	5	0	4	60	7200
57	Sukhia Bai	5	0	4	60	7200
58	Munna	5	0	0	0	0
59	Mangal Singh	5	0	7	50	0
60	Hemlal Baiga	4	4	0	0	0
61	Phool Singh	3	7	7	0	0
62	Jhanku	3	6	5	0	0
63	Ramdeen	3	6	5	0	0
64	Shivprasad	3	6	0	0	0
65	Jethu	3	6	6	0	0
66	Sonu	3	6	0	0	0
67	Vaishakhu	3	6	0	0	0
68	Gorelal	3	6	0	0	0
69	Samlu	3	6	0	0	0
70	Harilal	3	6	0	0	0
71	Pancham	3	6	0	0	0
72	Lamptoo	3	6	0	0	0
73	Jal Singh	3	6	0	0	0
74	Ravil Bhartiya	3	6	0	0	0
75	Ramnath Baiga	3	6	0	0	0
76	Tirath Baiga	3	6	0	0	0
77	Deshrath	3	6	0	0	0
78	Chabder Baiga	3	6	0	25	0
79	Room Lal	3	6	0	25	0
80	Ram Prasad Baiga	3	6	4	25	3000
81	Chaitulal	3	5	0	0	0
82	Devsing	3	5	0	0	0
83	Dulari Bai	3	3	0	0	0
84	Uday Singh	3	3	0	0	0
85	Bhagchand	3	3	0	0	0
86	Phaga Baiga	3	3	0	25	0
87	Chhatar Singh	3	3	10	25	7500
88	Pyrelal Baiga	3	3	0	25	0
89	Hardayal Baiga	3	3	0	25	0
90	Imrat Baiga	3	3	4	25	3000
91	Sampat Baiga	3	2	2	25	1500
92	Bhagli Bai	3	2	0	20	0
93	Sukrit	3	0	0	0	0
94	Bara	3	0	0	0	0
95	Sukhlal	3	0	0	0	0
96	Nanhesing	3	0	0	0	0
97	Vishnu	3	0	0	60	0
98	Chamribai	3	0	0	0	0
99	Sangeeta (Divorce)	3	0	0	0	0
100	Ratan Baiga	3	0	0	0	0
101	Ram Singh Baiga	3	0	0	0	0
102	Bhaddilal	3	0	0	0	0
103	Sudha	3	0	0	0	0
104	Shiv Dayal	3	0	0	0	0
105	Kelash Singh Baiga	3	0	0	0	0
106	Baini Ram	3	0	0	0	0
107	Tihlu Baiga	3	0	0	15	0
108	Chandar Bati	3	0	0	0	0
109	Khunulal Baiga	3	0	0	0	0
110	Matti Bai	3	0	0	0	0
111	Sukhdyal Baiga	3	0	0	0	0
112	Balram Baiga	2	5	0	0	0
113	Amru	2	5	4	60	7200
114	Santhoki Baiga	2	5	4	0	0

S.No.	Name	Occupation		Months	Wages (Rs)	Total
		Main	Suppl	of Work		Earnings (Rs)
115	Sarita Bai	2	3	8	0	0
116	Gaure	2	3	0	30	0
117	Rewa	2	3	0	0	0
118	Tayia	2	3	0	0	0
119	Munni Bai	2	3	0	0	0
120	Muna	2	3	4	60	7200
121	KeshieBaiga	2	3	0	0	0
122	Gudda Baiga	2	3	0	30	0
123	Hari Chand	2	3	0	60	0
124	Kangnu	2	3	0	25	0
125	Gulab Baiga	2	3	0	25	0
126	Daya Ram	2	3	0	30	0
127	Lodha Baiga	2	3	0	20	0
128	Parvati Bai	2	3	8	20	4800
129	Ojha	2	3	4	0	0
130	Ramlal	2	3	6	30	5400
131	Sunder	2	3	0	0	0
132	Gorelal	2	3	0	30	0
133	Bajanlal	2	2	6	0	0
134	Jhunglu	2	0	0	0	0
135	Asadu	2	0	8	25	6000
136	Murli	2	0	4	60	7200
137	Aghamu	2	0	4	60	7200
138	Sumaru Baiga	2	0	6	0	0
139	Sev Kumari	2	0	8	0	0
140	Gaure Baiga	2	0	2	30	1800
141	Vishnu	2	0	8	60	14400
142	Prema Bai	2	0	0	0	0
143	Shambhu	0	6	10	25	7500
144	Devilal	0	6	9	0	0
145	Shiv Pol	0	6	0	0	0
146	Kamal Singh	0	6	5	0	0
147	Kamal Singh	0	3	0	0	0
148	Lamu Baiga	0	3	0	20	0
149	ILLU Baiger	0	0	0	0	0
150	Dhuro	0	0	0	0	0
151	Premlal	0	0	1	0	0
152	Vishan	0	0	0	0	0
153	Kishori	0	0	0	0	0
154	Mangoobai	0	0	0	0	0
155	Dewari	0	0	0	0	0
156	Mandlal	0	0	0	0	0
157	Sukhiram Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
158	Moti lal	0	0	0	0	0
159	Sukh Chain Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
160	Pritam	0	0	0	0	0
161	Sukral	0	0	0	0	0
162	Lamu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
163	Molu	0	0	0	0	0
164	Jugal Kishore	0	0	0	0	0
165	Sanu	0	0	0	0	0
166	Maha Singh	0	0	0	0	0
167	Kamlawati Bai	0	0	0	0	0
168	Kanghi Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
169	Mukesh	0	0	0	0	0
170	Dallu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
171	Ram Bharosa	0	0	0	0	0
172	Bir Singh Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
173	Rammi Baiga	0	0	0	0	0

S.No.	Name	Occupation		Months	Wages (Rs)	Total
		Main	Suppl	of Work		Earnings (Rs)
174	Buddhu	0	0	0	0	0
175	Manohar	0	0	0	0	0
176	Cheturam Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
177	Tagota Bai	0	0	0	0	0
178	Dayali Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
179	Guddan Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
180	Vishnu Baiga	0	0	5	30	4500
181	Tejilal	0	0	0	0	0
182	Pusu	0	0	0	0	0
183	Rammo	0	0	0	0	0
184	Premlal	0	0	0	0	0
185	Bhaiyalal	0	0	0	0	0
186	Vaishakhu	0	0	0	0	0
187	Kangnu	0	0	0	0	0
188	Hammilal Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
189	Punnulal Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
190	Panchu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
191	Chainu	0	0	0	0	0
192	Phagu	0	0	0	0	0
193	Bhir Khan	0	0	0	0	0
194	Jageshwar	0	0	0	0	0
195	Ramlo	0	0	0	0	0
196	Mannu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
197	Jhammu	0	0	0	0	0
198	Karmulal Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
199	Premu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
200	Brij lal	0	0	0	55	0
201	Mangtu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
202	Ramu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
203	Chammu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
204	Ram Pyare Baiga	0	0	0	0	0
203	Makhan Singh	0	0	0	0	0
204	Mangal Singh	0	0	0	0	0

Key to Occupational Codes: **0 = No response, 1 = Agriculture, 2 = Fuelwood Collection, 3 = Agricultural Labour, 4 = Migration, 5 = Other Labour, 6 = NTFP Collection, 7 = Others**

DATA ON LAND PRODUCTIVITY

Annexure - IV

S.No.	Name	Land (acres)	Total Production of Crops in One Season (Quintals)						
			Wheat	Maize	Kodo	Rice	Arhar	Masoor	Oth Pulses
			Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)
1	Mahendra	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Sukrit	7.5	11	3	0	2	0	0	0
3	Shail Prasad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Romlal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Jhanku	0.5	0	0	0.35	0	0	0	0.35
6	Bara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	ILLU Baiger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Hasrak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Dhuro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Sukhlal	7.5	40	3	7	4	0	0	7
11	Amar Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Kali Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Sarita Bai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Man Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Gangaram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Jalsil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Dhannu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Kotulal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Shambhu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Devilal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Ramdeen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Puran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Peshulal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Kuwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Ram Kumar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Harishchand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Premlal	1.5	0.6	0.12	0	0	0	0	0
28	Pawan Kumar Bhartiya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Vishan	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chaitulal	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Nanhesing	2.5	22.5	0	0	0.4	0	0	0
32	Devsing	1	9	0	0	0.08	0	0	0
33	Shivprasad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Rajesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Ganpat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Kishori	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Sukhain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Revaram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Kamal Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Jethu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

S.No.	Name	Land (acres)	Total Production of Crops in One Season (Quintals)						
			Wheat	Maize	Kodo	Rice	Arhar	Masoor	Oth Pulses
			Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)
41	Dulari Bai	2.5	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0
42	Mangoobai	3	5	0.6	0	1	0	0	0
43	Dewari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Sonu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Mandlal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Rammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Thanglu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Hari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Deepak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Santosh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Rammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Ram Prasad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Vishnu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Manglu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Shiv Pol	1.5	0	0.9	0	1.5	0.3	0	0
56	Sukhiram Baiga	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	Shoma Ram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	Harilal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	Ganpat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Moti lal	2	2	0.8	0	2	0.3	0	0
61	Sukh Chain Baiga	0.5	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Chamribai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Vaishakhu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	Kamal Singh	5	0	2	1.5	1.5	0.65	0.7	1.5
65	Pritam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	Gorelal	0.5	0	0	0.45	0	0	0	0.45
67	Samlu	0.5	0	0	0.45	0	0	0	0.45
68	Harilal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	Dhannu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Lamu Baiga	1	1.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
73	Lamptoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	Gaure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	Jal Singh	0.5	0.65	0	0	0.65	0	0	0
76	Molu	2	0.9	0	0	0.9	0.55	0.55	0
77	Jugal Kishore	2	0.75	0	0	0.7	0	0	0
78	Ravil Bhartiya	0.5	0.7	0	0	0.5	0	0	0
79	Sanu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	Maha Singh	7.5	8	2	3.5	2	1.25	1.25	3.5
81	Ramnath Baiga	1.5	1.25	0.8	0	1.25	0.35	0.4	0
82	Kamlawati Bai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	Tirath Baiga	1	0.8	0.35	0	1	0.11	0.13	0
84	Sangeeta (Divovce)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	Ratan Baiga	1	1	0.35	0	1	0.2	0.2	0

S.No.	Name	Land (acres)	Total Production of Crops in One Season (Quintals)						
			Wheat	Maize	Kodo	Rice	Arhar	Masoor	Oth Pulses
			Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)
86	Deshrath	0.5	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0
87	Ram Singh Baiga	0.25	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0
88	Jhunglu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	Asadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	Kanghi Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	Mukesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	Dallu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	Ram Bharosa	2	6	1	0	3	0	0	0
94	Rewa	2	6	1	0	3	0	0	0
95	Bir Singh Baiga	2	6	1	0	3	0	0	0
96	Tayia	2	6	1	0	3	0	0	0
97	Rammi Baiga	2	6	1	0	3	0	0	0
98	Munni Bai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Buddhu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	Murli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	Muna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	Sukhia Bai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	Aghamu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	Manohar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	Balram Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	Cheturam Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	Gempat	1	1	0	0	1.25	0.2	0.2	0
108	Tagota Bai	1.25	1	0	0	0.6	0	0	0
109	Sumaru Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	Dayali Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	Guddan Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	Phagnu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	Sukhlal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	Harchat Baiga	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	Bhupat Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	Badri Prasad Bhartiya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	Lamu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	Vishnu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	KeshieBaiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	Tejilal	3	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	Sampat Baiga	1	1.5	0	0	2.5	0	0	0
122	Bhaddilal	15	15	5	4	2	0	0	0
123	Pusu	1	0	0	0	8	3	3	4
124	Rammo	2.5	18	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
125	Hajari	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0
126	Sudha	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	Shiv Dayal	0.5	0.55	0	0	10	0.75	0	0
128	Kelash Singh Baiga	1	1	0.3	0	0.55	0	0	0
						1	0.2	0.2	0

S.No.	Name	Land (acres)	Total Production of Crops in One Season (Quintals)						
			Wheat	Maize	Kodo	Rice	Arhar	Masoor	Oth Pulses
			Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)
129	Gudda Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	Munna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	Hari Chand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	Kangnu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	Dayashankar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
134	Premlal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	Bhaiyalal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	Gulab Baiga	1	0	0	0.75	0	0	0	0.75
137	Uday Singh	2	1.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	0
138	Sev Kumari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	Bhagli Bai	1	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.7
140	Balni Ram	1	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.7
141	Vaishakhu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	Daya Ram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	Lodha Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	Kangnu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	Parvati Bai	0.5	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.3
148	Chandar Bati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149	Ojha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	Phaga Baiga	1	1	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0
151	Hammilal Baiga	0.5	1	0	0	1.75	0.2	0.2	0
152	Sampat	2	1	0.4	0	1	0	0	0
153	Shiv Ram	1.5	1.5	0.7	0	1.75	0.5	0.5	0
154	Chabder Baiga	0.5	1.5	0	0	1	0.08	0.08	0
155	Punnulal Baiga	1.5	0.6	0	0	1	0.35	0.35	0
156	Khunulal Baiga	2	0.65	1	0	1.75	0.17	0.17	0
157	Panchu Baiga	1	1.75	0	0	1.75	0	0	0
158	Room Lal	0.75	1.75	1.25	0	1	0.17	0.17	0
159	Hemlal Baiga	0.5	0.5	0	0	1	0.08	0.08	0
160	Chhatar Singh	2	0.6	1	0	2.5	0.35	0.35	0
161	Devi lal	1.5	1.5	0.75	0	1.5	0.55	0.55	0
162	Amru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	Harilal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164	Ramlal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	Chainu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
166	Jham Sing Bagia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167	Lamtu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168	Guha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169	Santhoki Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	Phagu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	Mohan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	Bhir Khan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	Jageshwar	1.75	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.3

S.No.	Name	Land (acres)	Total Production of Crops in One Season (Quintals)						
			Wheat	Maize	Kodo	Rice	Arhar	Masoor	Oth Pulses
			Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)	Prod (Q)
174	Shiru	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	Sunder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	Ramlo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	Gaura Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	Vishnu	1	1.5	0	1.5	0	0	0	0
179	Matti Bai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	Prema Bai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	Gorelal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	Mannu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	Jhammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184	Karmulal Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	Premu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
186	Bajanlal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	Phagu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
188	Sukhnu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	Ramanand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	Brij lal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
191	Pyrelal Baiga	1	0.75	0.5	0	1.25	0	0	0
192	Hardayal Baiga	1.5	1.75	0.5	0	1.75	0.2	0.2	0
193	Chandu	2	1.75	0	0	1.75	0.35	0.35	0
194	Imrat Baiga	2	5	2.5	0	2	0.22	0.22	0
195	Manglu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
196	Ramu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	Chammu Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198	Ram Prasad Baiga	1.5	1.75	0.9	0	1.25	0.4	0.4	0
199	Sukhdyal Baiga	2	2	0.6	0	2	0.35	0.35	0
200	Ram Pyare Baiga	5	8.5	1.25	0	9	0.6	0.6	0
201	Munna Baiga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	Phool Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	Makhan Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	Mangal Singh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DATA ON FUELWOOD COLLECTION

Annexure - V

S.No.	Name	Wood fuel							
		Total collection (Kg/day)	Total consumption		Unit price (Rs./kg)	Daily income	Yearly Collection	Value of Prod	Sales Yearly
			Per Day (Kg)	Surplus Kg			(days)		Income (Rs)
1	Mahendra	45	10	35	1.25	43.75	180	10125	7875
2	Sukrit	12.5	10	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
3	Shali Prasad	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
4	Romlal	40	10	30	1.25	37.5	180	9000	6750
5	Jhanku	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
6	Bara	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
7	ILLU Baiger	45	12.5	32.5	3	97.5	180	24300	17550
8	Hasrak	45	10	35	1.25	43.75	200	11250	8750
9	Dhuro	45	12.5	32.5	1.25	40.625	200	11250	8125
10	Sukhlal	10	10	0	x	x	x	0	0
11	Amar Singh	40	10	30	1.25	37.5	x	0	0
12	Kali Singh	41	11	30	1.25	37.5		0	0
13	Sarita Bai	40	10	30	1.25	37.5		0	0
14	Man Singh	40	10	30	1.25	37.5		0	0
15	Gangaram	40	10	30	1	30		0	0
16	Jalal	40	10	30	1	30		0	0
17	Dhannu	40	10	30	1	30		0	0
18	Kotulal	40	10	30	1	30		0	0
19	Shambhu	12.5	10	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
20	Devilal	12.5	12.5	0	x	x	x	0	0
21	Ramdeen	27.5	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
22	Puran	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
23	Peshulal	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
24	Kuwar	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
25	Ram Kumar	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
26	Harishchand	60	30	30	1.75	52.5	120	12600	6300
27	Premlal	25	15	10	4	40	60	6000	2400
28	Pawan Kumar Bhartiya	50	30	20	2	40	200	20000	8000
29	Vishan	60	30	30	1.75	52.5	120	12600	6300
30	Chaitulal	60	30	30	1.75	52.5	90	9450	4725
31	Nanheeing	60	30	30	2	60	90	10800	5400
32	Devsing	x				0	150	0	0
33	Shivprasad	38	13	15	2	30	180	13680	5400
34	Rajesh	42.5	20	22.5	1.5	33.75	180	11475	6075
35	Ganpat	120	60	60	2	120	150	36000	18000
36	Kishori	45	30	15	2.25	33.75	180	18225	6075
37	Sukhram	70	30	35	1.5	52.5	120	12600	6300
38	Revaram	60	25	35	1.75	61.25	120	12600	7350

S.No.	Name	Wood fuel							
		Total collection (Kg/day)	Total consumption		Unit price (Rs./kg)	Daily Income	Yearly Collection (days)	Value of Prod	Sales Yearly Income (Rs)
			Per Day (Kg)	Surplus Kg					
39	Kamal Singh	12.5	10	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
40	Jethu	12.5	10	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
41	Dulari Bai	15	7	8	2	16	180	5400	2880
42	Mangoobai	15	10	5	x	x	x	0	0
43	Dewari	12.5	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
44	Sonu	12.5	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
45	Mandlal	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
46	Rammu	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
47	Thanglu	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
48	Hari	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
49	Deepak	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
50	Santosh	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
51	Rammu	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
52	Ram Prasad	37.5	12.5	24.5	2	49	120	9000	5880
53	Vishnu	47.5	17.5	33.5	1.25	41.875	150	5906.25	6281.25
54	Manglu	47.5	12.5	33.5	1	33.5	120	5700	4020
55	Shiv Pol	22.5	15	12	x	x	x	0	0
56	Sukhiram Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
57	Shoma Ram	40	10	30	1.25	37.5	180	9000	6750
58	Hanlal	40	10	30	1	30	80	2400	1800
59	Ganpat	40	10	30	1	30	80	2400	1800
60	Moti lal	12.5	12	x	x	x	x	0	0
61	Sukh Charn Baiga	22.5	20	x	x	x	x	0	0
62	Chamriba	15	10	x	x	x	x	0	0
63	Vaishakhu	12.5	10	x	x	x	x	0	0
64	Kamal Singh	12.5	10	x	x	x	x	0	0
65	Pritam	12.5	10	x	x	x	x	0	0
66	Gorelal	12.5	10	x	x	x	x	0	0
67	Samlu	10	x	10	5	50	180	9000	9000
68	Hanlal	17.5	12	x	x	x	x	0	0
69	Sukral	17.5	10	x	x	x	x	0	0
70	Pancham	25	20	x	x	x	x	0	0
71	Dhannu	40	10	30	1	30	240	9600	7200
72	Lamu Baiga	22.5	20	x	x	x	x	0	0
73	Lamptoo	25	21	x	x	x	x	0	0
74	Gaure	40	10	30	1	30	x	0	0
75	Jai Singh	20	20	x	x	x	x	0	0
76	Motu	12.5	10	x	x	x	x	0	0
77	Jugal Kishore	17.5	15	x	x	x	x	0	0

S.No.	Name	Wood fuel							
		Total collection (Kg/day)	Total consumption		Unit price (Rs./kg)	Daily Income	Yearly Collection	Value of Prod	Sales Yearly
			Per Day (Kg)	Surplus Kg			(days)		Income (Rs)
78	Ravi Bhartiya	20	15	x	x	x	x	0	0
79	Sanu	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
80	Maha Singh	12.5	10	x	x	x	x	0	0
81	Ramnath Baiga	12.5	20	x	x	x	x	0	0
82	Kamlawati Bai	95	15	75	1	75	120	11400	9000
83	Tirath Baiga	27.5	25	x	x	x	x	0	0
84	Sangeeta (Divovce)	17.5	15	x	x	x	x	0	0
85	Ratan Baiga	17.5	15	x	x	x	x	0	0
86	Deshrath	12.5	10	x	x	x	x	0	0
87	Ram Singh Baiga	32.5	30	x	x	x	x	0	0
88	Jhunglu	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
89	Asadu	45	17.5	27.5	1	27.5	240	10800	6600
90	Kanghi Baiga	45	17.5	27.5	1	27.5	240	10800	6600
91	Mukesh	45	17.5	27.5	1	27.5	240	10800	6600
92	Dallu Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
93	Ram Bharosa	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
94	Rewa	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
95	Sir Singh Baiga	45	20	25	1	25	180	8100	4500
96	Tayia	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
97	Ramma Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
98	Munni Bai	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
99	Buddhu	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
100	Murli	45	20	25	1	25	120	5400	3000
101	Muna	45	20	25	1	25	120	5400	3000
102	Sukhia Bai	45	10	35	1	35	120	5400	4200
103	Aghamu	45	17.5	27.5	1	27.5	120	5400	3300
104	Manohar	45	17.5	27.5	1	27.5	120	5400	3300
105	Balram Baiga	45	17.5	27.5	1	27.5	120	5400	3300
106	Cheturam Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
107	Gempat	22.5	20	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
108	Tegota Bai	40	20	20	2	40	120	9600	4800
109	Sumaru Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
110	Dayal Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
111	Guddan Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
112	Phagnu	45	10	35	1	35	120	5400	4200
113	Sukhlal	45	11	34	1	34	120	5400	4080
114	Harchat Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
115	Bhupat Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
116	Badri Prasad Bhartiya	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
117	Lamu Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
118	Vishnu Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0

S.No.	Name	Wood fuel						
		Total collection (Kg/day)	Total consumption		Unit price (Rs./kg)	Daily income	Yearly Collection	Value of Prod	Sales Yearly
			Per Day (Kg)	Surplus Kg			(days)		Income (Rs)
119	KeshveBaiga	35	10	25	1	25	240	6400	6000
120	Tejlal	7.5	5	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
121	Sampat Baiga	40	10	30	1	30	150	6000	4500
122	Bhaddilal	10	10	0	x	x	x	0	0
123	Pusu	10	10	0	x	x	x	0	0
124	Rammo	22.5	20	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
125	Hajari	22.5	20	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
126	Sudha	27.5	20	7.5	x	x	x	0	0
127	Shiv Dayal	17.5	15	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
128	Kelash Singh Baiga	22.5	20	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
129	Gudda Baiga	40	10	30	1	30	300	12000	9000
130	Munna	40	10	30	1	30	240	9600	7200
131	Hari Chand	40	10	30	1	30	300	12000	9000
132	Kangnu	32.5	5	27.5	1	27.5	240	7800	6600
133	Dayashankar	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
134	Premlal	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
135	Bhaiyalal	12.5	5	7.5	1.75	13.125	240	5250	3150
136	Gulab Baiga	40	10	30	1	30	240	9600	7200
137	Uday Singh	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
138	Sev Kumari	40	5	35	1	35	240	9600	8400
139	Bhagti Bai	30	5	25	1	25	240	7200	6000
140	Bairi Ram	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
141	Vaishakhu	x			x	x	x	0	0
142	Bhagchand	42.5	12.5	30	1	30	x	0	0
143	Tihlu Baiga	17.5	5	12.5	1	12.5	x	0	0
144	Daya Ram	40	10	30	1	30	x	0	0
145	Lodha Baiga	17.5	5	12.5	1	12.5	x	0	0
146	Kangnu	17.5	5	12.5	1	12.5	240	4200	3000
147	Parvati Bai	20	5	15	1	15	240	4800	3600
148	Chandar Bati	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
149	Oha	40	10	30	1	30	120	4800	3600
150	Phaga Baiga	22.5	12.5	10	x	x	x	0	0
151	Hammilal Baiga	22.5	12.5	10	x	x	x	0	0
152	Sampat	17.5	17.5	0	x	x	x	0	0
153	Shiv Ram	22.5	20	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
154	Chabder Baiga	22.5	20	2.5	x	x	x	0	0
155	Punnulal Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
156	Khunulal Baiga	7	7	0	x	x	x	0	0
157	Panchu Baiga	12.5	12.5	0	x	x	x	0	0
158	Room Lal	25	12.5	12.5	x	x	x	0	0
159	Hemlal Baiga	22.5	17.5	5	x	x	x	0	0

S.No.	Name	Wood fuel							
		Total collection (Kg/day)	Total consumption		Unit price (Rs./kg)	Daily Income	Yearly Collection	Value of Prod	Sales Yearly
			Per Day (Kg)	Surplus Kg			(dnys)		Income (Rs)
160	Chhatar Singh	25	17.5	7.5	x	x	x	0	0
161	Devilal	25	25	0	x	x	x	0	0
162	Amru	42.5	12.5	30	1	30	180	7650	5400
163	Hanlal	42.5	10	32.5	1	32.5	180	7650	5850
164	Ramlal	42.5	10	32.5	1	32.5	180	7650	5850
165	Chainu	42.5	10	32.5	1	32.5	300	12750	9750
166	Jham Sing Bagla	45	10	35	1	35	240	10800	8400
167	Lamtu	45	10	35	1	35	180	8100	6300
168	Guha	45	10	35	1	35	150	6750	5250
169	Santhoki Baiga	42.5	12.5	30	1	30	180	7650	5400
170	Phagu	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
171	Mohan	45	10	35	1	35	240	10800	8400
172	Bhir Khan	30	5	25	1	25	180	5400	4500
173	Jageshwar	35	5	30	1	30	180	6300	5400
174	Shiru	45	12.5	32.5	1	32.5	180	8100	5850
175	Sunder	40	10	30	1	30	180	7200	5400
176	Ramlo	40	10	30	1	30	180	7200	5400
177	Gaura Baiga	40	10	30	1	30	180	7200	5400
178	Vishnu	40	10	30	1	30	240	9600	240
179	Matti Bai	5	5	0	x	x	x	0	0
180	Prema Bai	32.5	5	27.5	1	27.5	x	0	0
181	Gorelal	40	10	30	1	30	x	0	0
182	Mannu Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
183	Jhammu	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
184	Kamulal Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
185	Premu Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
186	Bajanlal	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
187	Phagu	45	10	35	1	35	180	8100	6300
188	Sukhnu	45	10	35	1	35	180	8100	6300
189	Ramanand	45	10	35	1	35	180	8100	6300
190	Brij lal	22.5	22.5	0	x	x	x	0	0
191	Pyrelal Baiga	12	12	0	x	x	x	0	0
192	Hardayal Baiga	15	15	0	x	x	x	0	0
193	Chandu	17.5	17.5	0	x	x	x	0	0
194	Imrat Baiga	x	10	x	x	x	x	0	0
195	Manglu Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
196	Ramlu Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
197	Chammu Baiga	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0
198	Ram Prasad Baiga	22.5	22.5	0	x	x	x	0	0
199	Sukhdyal Baiga	17.5	17.5	0	x	x	x	0	0
200	Ram Pyare Baiga	25	25	0	x	x	x	0	0

DATA ON TENDU AND MAHUA COLLECTION

Annexure - VI

S.NO	NAME	Bidi patta			Mahua					
		Total collection Packets (100)	Unit price (Rs./packets)	Annual Seasonal Income	Total collection (Kg/day)	Marketed surplus (kg)	Price (Rs./kg)	Daily Sales	Days of Collection	Yearly Sales
1	Mahendra	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
2	Sukrit	x	x	0	7	7	4.5	31.5	15	472.5
3	Shail Prasad	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
4	Romlal	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
5	Jhanku	x	x	0	15	15	3.5	52.5	15	787.5
6	Bara	x	x	0	5	0	5	0	15	0
7	ILLU Balger	x	x	0	4	4	4.5	18	15	270
8	Hasrak	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
9	Dhuro	x	x	0	5	5	4.5	22.5	15	337.5
10	Sukhlal	x	x	0	7	7	4.5	31.5	15	472.5
11	Amar Singh	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
12	Kali Singh	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
13	Sarita Bai	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
14	Man Singh	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
15	Gangaram	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
16	Jalsi	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
17	Dhannu	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
18	Kotulal	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
19	Shambhu	400	0.4	160	4	4	4.5	18	15	270
20	Dayilal	500	0.4	200	4	4	4.5	18	15	270
21	Ramdeen	700	0.4	280	8	8	4.5	36	15	540
22	Puran	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
23	Peshulal	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
24	Kuwar	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
25	Ram Kumar	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
26	Harishchand	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
27	Premlal	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
28	Pawan Kumar Bhariya	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
29	Vishan	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
30	Chaitulal	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
31	Nanhesing	x	x	0	7	4	2	8	15	120
32	Devsing	x	x	0	5.5	3.5	5	17.5	15	262.5
33	Shivprasad	60	0.4	24	x	x	x	x	x	0
34	Rajesh	x	0.4	0	4.5	3	5.5	16.5	15	247.5
35	Ganpat	x	x	0	2	0.5	5	2.5	15	37.5
36	Kishori	50000	0.4	20000	4.5	2.5	5	12.5	15	187.5
37	Sukhaln	3000	0.4	1200	x	x	x	x	x	0
38	Revaram	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
39	Kamal Singh	300	0.4	120	5	5	4.5	22.5	15	337.5
40	Jethu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
41	Dulari Bai	x	x	0	7	5	9	45	15	675

S.NO	NAME	Bidi patta			Mahua					
		Total collection Packets (100)	Unit price (Rs./packets)	Annual Seasonal Income	Total collection (Kg/day)	Marketed surplus (kg)	Price (Rs./kg)	Daily Sales	Days of Collection	Yearly Sales
42	Mangoobai	x	x	0	5	5	5	25	15	375
43	Dewari	300	0.4	120	5	5	4.5	22.5	15	337.5
44	Sonu	400	0.4	160	5	0	6	0	15	0
45	Mandlal	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
46	Rammu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
47	Thanglu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
48	Hari	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
49	Deepak	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
50	Santosh	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
51	Rammu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
52	Ram Prasad	70	0.4	28	x	x	x	x	x	0
53	Vishnu	x	x	0	4	4	5	20	15	300
54	Manglu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
55	Shiv Pol	x	x	0	4	4	4.5	18	15	270
56	Sukhram Baiga	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
57	Shoma Ram	300	0.4	120	x	x	x	x	x	0
58	Harilal	300	0.4	120	5	5	6	25	15	375
59	Ganpat	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
60	Moti lal	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
61	Sukh Chain Baiga	500	0.4	200	5	5	4.5	22.5	15	337.5
62	Chamribai	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
63	Vaishakhu	200	0.4	80	x	x	x	x	x	0
64	Kamal Singh	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
65	Pritam	300	0.4	120	x	x	x	x	x	0
66	Gorelal	300	0.4	120	5	5	4.5	22.5	15	337.5
67	Samlu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
68	Harilal	x	x	0	5	x	x	x	x	0
69	Sukral	x	x	0	7	7	4.5	31.5	15	472.5
70	Pancham	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
71	Dhannu	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
72	Lamu Baiga	500	0.4	200	5	5	4.5	22.5	15	337.5
73	Lamptoo	900	0.4	360	5	5	5	25	15	375
74	Gaure	300	0.4	120	5	0	5	0	15	0
75	Jal Singh	400	0.4	160	5	5	5	25	15	375
76	Molu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
77	Jugal Kishore	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
78	Ravil Bhartiya	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
79	Sanu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
80	Maha Singh	x	x	0	7	7	5	35	15	525
81	Ramnath Baiga	350	0.4	140	3	3	5	15	15	225
82	Kamlawati Bai	500	0.4	200	6	0	5	0	15	0

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		Total collection Packets (100)	Unit price (Rs./packets)	Annual Seasonal Income	Total collection (Kg/day)	Marketed surplus (kg)	Price (Rs./kg)	Daily Sales	Days of Collection	Yearly Sales
83	Tirath Baiga	500	0.4	200	7	7	5	35	15	525
84	Sangeela (Divorce)	200	0.4	80	3	3	5	15	15	225
85	Ratan Baiga	300	0.4	120	3	3	5	15	15	225
86	Deshrath	300	0.4	120	3	1.5	5	7.5	15	112.5
87	Ram Singh Baiga	x	0.4	0	4.5	1.5	5	7.5	15	112.5
88	Jhungiu	x	x	0	5	5	5	25	15	375
89	Asadu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
90	Kanghi Baiga	x	x	0	5	5	5	25	15	375
91	Mukesh	x	x	0	5	5	5	25	15	375
92	Dalfu Baiga	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
93	Ram Bharosa	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
94	Rewa	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
95	Bir Singh Baiga	x	x	0	5	5		0	15	0
96	Tayia	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
97	Rammi Baiga	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
98	Munni Bai	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
99	Buddhu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
100	Murli	x	x	0	4	4	5	20	15	300
101	Muna	x	x	0	4	4	5	20	15	300
102	Sukhia Bai	x	x	0	4	4	5	20	15	300
103	Aghamu	x	x	0	4	4	5	20	15	300
104	Manohar	x	x	0	4	4	5	20	15	300
105	Balram Baiga	x	x	0	5	5	5	25	15	375
106	Cheturam Baiga	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
107	Gempat	700	0.4	280	7	7	5	35	15	525
108	Tagola Bai	x	0.4	0	5	5	5	25	15	375
109	Sumaru Baiga	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
110	Dayall Baiga	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
111	Guddan Baiga	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
112	Phagnu	300	0.4	120	3	3	5	15	15	225
113	Sukhlal	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
114	Harchat Baiga	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
115	Bhupat Baiga	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
116	Badri Prasad Bhartiya	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
117	Lamu Baiga	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
118	Vishnu Baiga	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
119	KashiaBaiga	300	0.4	120	5	5	4.75	23.75	15	356.25
120	Tejlal	x	0.4	0	5	0	4.5	0	15	0
121	Sampat Baiga	400	0.4	160	x	x	x	x	x	0
122	Bhaddilal	x	0.4	0	4	x	x	x	x	0
123	Pusu	x	0.4	0	12.5	12.5	4.5	56.25	15	843.76
					x	x	x	x	x	0

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		Total collection Packets (100)	Unit price (Rs./packets)	Annual Seasonal Income	Total collection (Kg/day)	Marketed surplus (kg)	Price (Rs./kg)	Daily Sales	Days of Collection	Yearly Sales
124	Ramimo	100	0.4	40	x	x	x	x	x	0
125	Hajari	700	0.4	280	7	7	4.5	31.5	15	472.5
126	Sudha	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
127	Shiv Dayal	200	0.4	80	3	3	4.5	13.5	15	202.5
128	Kelash Singh Baiga	x	0.4	0	4	4	5	20	15	300
129	Gudda Baiga	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
130	Munna	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
131	Hari Chand	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
132	Kanghu	300	0.4	120	5	0	6	0	15	0
133	Dayashankar	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
134	Premlal	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
135	Bhaiyalal	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
136	Gulab Baiga	200	0.4	80	5	0	5	0	15	0
137	Uday Singh	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
138	Sev Kumari	200	0.4	80	4	4	5	20	15	300
139	Bhagli Bai	x	0.4	0	3	3	5	15	15	225
140	Bairi Ram	x	0.4	0	5	0	5	0	15	0
141	Vaishakhu	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
142	Bhagchand	400	0.4	160	5	0	5	0	15	0
143	Tihlu Baiga	x	0.4	0	4	0	5	0	15	0
144	Daya Ram	300	0.4	120	5	0	5	0	15	0
145	Lodha Baiga	x	0.4	0	6	0	5	0	15	0
146	Kanghu	x	0.4	0	6	0	5	0	15	0
147	Parvati Bai	x	0.4	0	4	0	5	0	15	0
148	Chandar Bali	x	0.4	0	5	0	5	0	15	0
149	Ojha	300	0.4	120	5	0	5	0	15	0
150	Phaga Baiga	500	0.4	200	5	5	6	25	15	375
151	Hammilal Baiga	350	0.4	140	4	4	4.5	18	15	270
152	Sampal	400	0.4	160	4	4	4.5	18	15	270
153	Shiv Ram	300	0.4	120	4	4	4.5	18	15	270
154	Chabder Baiga	7000	0.4	2800	7	7	5	35	15	525
155	Punnulal Baiga	x	0.4	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
156	Khunulal Baiga	300	0.4	120	4	4	4.5	18	15	270
157	Panchu Baiga	x	0.4	0	4	4	4.75	19	15	285
158	Room Lal	6000	0.4	2400	5	5	4.75	23.75	15	356.25
159	Hemlal Baiga	5500	0.4	2200	5	5	4.75	23.75	15	356.25
160	Chhatar Singh	1600	0.4	640	4	4	4.75	19	15	285
161	Devi lal	400	0.4	160	6	6	4.75	28.5	15	427.5
162	Amru	400	0.4	160	5	5	5	25	15	375
163	Hanlal	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
164	Ramlal	300	0.4	120	4	4	5	20	15	300

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		Total collection Packets (100)	Unit price (Rs./packets)	Annual Seasonal Income	Total collection (Kg/day)	Marketed surplus (kg)	Price (Rs./kg)	Daily Sales	Days of Collection	Yearly Sales
165	Chainu									
166	Jham Sing Bagia	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
167	Lamtu	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
168	Guha	6300	0.4	2520	5	5	5	25	15	375
169	Santhoki Baiga	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
170	Phagu	400	0.4	160	5	5	5	25	15	375
171	Mohan	x	x							
172	Bhir Khan	300	0.4	120	4	4	5	20	15	300
173	Jageshwar	x	x		4	4	5	20	15	300
174	Shiru	x	x	0	3	0	5	0	15	0
175	Sunder	400	0.4	160	3	0	5	0	15	0
176	Ramlo	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
177	Gaure Baiga	300	0.4	120	4	4	5	20	15	300
178	Vishnu	300	0.4	120	5	0	5	0	15	0
179	Matti Bai	300	0.4	120	5	0	5	0	15	0
180	Prema Bai	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
181	Gorelal	200	0.4	80	4	0	5	0	15	0
182	Mannu Baiga	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
183	Jhammu	300	0.4	120	6	0	5	0	15	0
184	Kamulal Baiga	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
185	Premu Baiga	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
186	Bajanlal	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
187	Phagu	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
188	Sukhnu	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
189	Ramanand	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
190	Brijlal	300	0.4	120	5	5	5	25	15	375
191	Pyrelal Baiga	300	0.4	120	x	x	x	x	x	0
192	Hardayal Baiga	400	0.4	160	3	3	4.75	14.25	15	213.75
193	Chandu	400	0.4	160	4	4	4.75	19	15	285
194	Imrat Baiga	x	x	0	5	5	4.75	23.75	15	356.25
195	Manglu Baiga	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
196	Ramu Baiga	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
197	Chammu Baiga	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
198	Ram Prasad Baiga	400	0.4	160	4	4	4.75	19	15	285
199	Sukhdyal Baiga	x	x	0	4	4	4.5	18	15	270
200	Ram Pyaro Baiga	400	0.4	160	5	5	4.75	23.75	15	356.25
201	Munna Baiga	300	0.4	120	5	0	5	0	15	0
202	Phool Singh	x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
203		x	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	0
204	Mangal Singh	1000	0.4	400	x	x	x	x	x	0

Smt. B.V. Uma Devi

Smt. B.V. Uma Devi belongs to Indian Forest Service of 1987 batch from Chhattisgarh cadre. She has done Post Graduation in Botany from Delhi University. She has worked as Divisional Forest Officer in Ratlam and also worked in Core Team on World Bank Forestry Project for Madhya Pradesh. Her areas of interest are Watershed Management, Wildlife Issues, Bio-diversity, Ecology and Ethics & Values in Administration. Earlier she was posted as Deputy Director in the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. At present she is working as Director in the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.

For further details please contact :
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH
LBS National Academy of Administration
Mussoorie (INDIA) - 248 179
Tel. : (0091-135) 2632663 / 2630917 Fax : (0091-135) 2632686 / 2632350
World Wide Web : http://www.niar-lbsnaa.org
e-mail : niar@lbsnaa.ernet.in