



ROLE OF PHYTORESOURCES AND SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS SOCIETY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SANJAY NATIONAL PARK SIDHI M.P

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Abstract

Sanjay National Park of District Sidhi (M.P.) is a predominately tribal region; living close to forest tribes of this region are totally dependent on the forest for their daily needs. The role of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFPs) becomes more significant for not as much of agriculture dependent communities with small land holders residing in remote area of National Park. Collecting and selling of phytoresource is considered as an important way of using vegetation in sustainable manner. Edible and medicinal plants are principle phytoresources. Type's species and amount of are different in different seasons and also influenced by the location. Economically important phytoresource plants species utilized by the local people have been recorded from the national forest of Sanajy National Park. The importance of phytoresource collection and trading in local communities has shown decreasing trend due to the exotic culture invading in the study region.

Keywords: Phytoresources Socio Economic Development Tribals Society Sanjay National Park Sidhi.

Introduction

Madhya Pradesh holds highest rank in tribal population of India. There are 46 tribal communities in the state is divided into more than 100 ethnic groups. The state is very rich in biodiversity and ethno-diversity of the country. Forest is inseparable part of the tribals. They are almost wholly dependent on forest for food, shelter, medicines and clothing. They collect non timber forest product (NTFPs) like root, tubers, flower, fruits, fibers, gum, resin dye tannins, honey, wax etc. to fulfill their day-to-day requirements. Very little work has been carried out on socio-economic aspect of tribals for development of their economic status through selling of phytoresources. Some important studies from ethnobotanical point of view have been made at certain places (Bhalla et. al., 1986, Jain 1988, Maheshwari 1990, Maheshwari and Painuli 1990, Sikarwar 1997-1998, Singh 1993, Jain, 2000 Jain and Patole 2001 and Jain and Vairale 2007) Samvatsar et. al., 2004. It is essential that 30 million forest dwellers, mostly of tribal ancestry, depend on NTFFPs for their livelihood in Central Indian (Quang, 2006). NTFP can be defined as "all biological materials, other than timber which are extracted from forest for human use" (Belcher, 2003, P 161) phytoresource include medicinal plants, mushroom, fruits, resins, bark, roots and tubers, leaves, flowers, seeds, honey etc. NTFFPs can be "Any commodity obtained from the trees that does not necessitate harvesting forces, including bush meat furbearing animal and the gathering of deadfall fuel wood" (BC Ministry of Forest and Range 2008).

Study Sites

The name of the protected area firstly notified as "Sanjay National Park" in the year 1981 by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Vide Gazette Notification 15-6-80-10 (02 date 30th November 1981 Government of Madhya Pradesh Under Section (35[1]) of wild life protection act 1972 and 16-16-2001-x-2 dt 09-03-2001. The area of old Sidhi, Korea, North Surguja and South Surguja forest division were merged in order to establish the Sanajy National Park. At present part of west Sidhi's area in M.P. is about 25% and remaining area of Korea, North Surguja & South Surguja is about 75% which is being separated in Chhattisgarh State (Named Guru Ghasidas National Park).

The Sanjay National Park lies between latitude 23⁰-30' and 24⁰-11' degree North and longitude 81⁰-46' to 82⁰-13' degree which is in Sidhi district of M.P. The Sidhi district (Kusmi Tehsil) cover Mohan and Pondi ranges under Sanajy National Park of M.P. The Sanjay National Park extends over an area of 466.657 sq. kms of this 428.949 sq. kms. Are reserve forest 11.327 sq. kms are protected forest and remaining 26.381 sq. kms are revenue area (village land). From the park headquarters at Sidhi. The park area is about 70 kms (entry in Mohan range of the park) and about 65 kms (entry in Pondi range of the park).

A large portion of the domain of the anticipated Sanjay National Park is either thick or open or corrupted and clear woods with made assorted variety together with horticulture field in the middle. The save woods inside the National Park is concerning sixty-six of the generally speaking land territory of the National Park. Zonation of anticipated National Park is determined to existing Indian life. Protection Act and no new confinement are compulsory. It has intended to coordinate learning on ecotopographical angets, socio political economy of local network extent of decent variety and classes of individuals united nation office utilize it. The zonation wherever the ensure interior region is covered by cushion zone classify the phytobiological and socio reasonable autonomy among region.

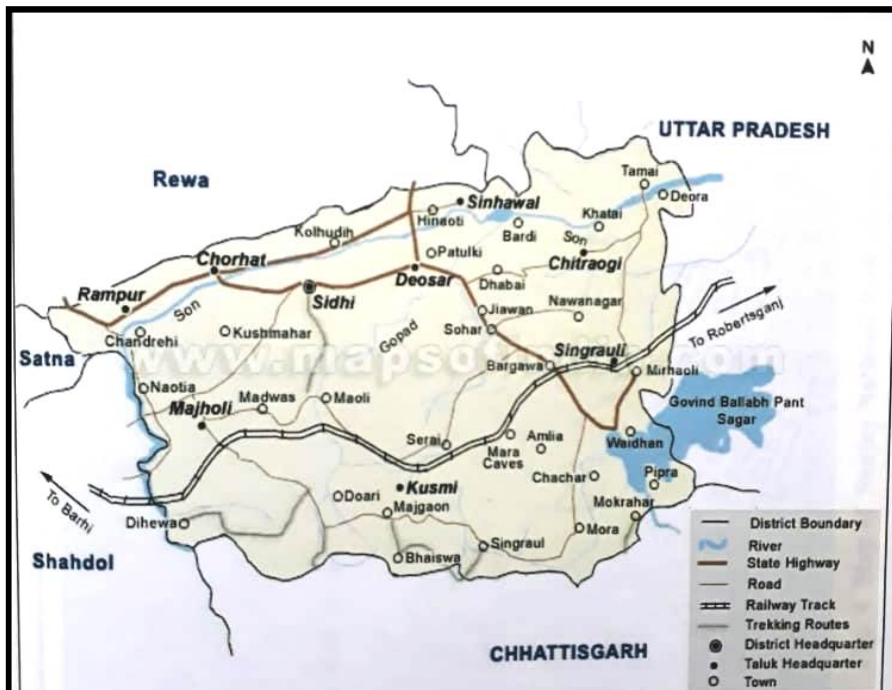


Fig. 1: - Map of Sidhi District (M.P.)



Fig. 2: - Map of Sanjay National Park, showing study sites

Material and Methods

Through survey conducted in different daily and weekly marked of around Sanjay National Park. The method adopted for collection of information was the interview with tribal people and local traders. During the survey background information of the phytoresources peddler and consumers was also gathered. Voucher specimens were also collected, identified from published literature and deposited in the herbarium of school of studies in Botany, S.G.S. Govt. P.G. College, Sidhi (M.P.) information as vernacular names, parts used of phytoresources was also recorded.



Major plants having scope in the economic upliftment of Tribal's'

S. No.	Plant's Name	Local Name	Useful Part	Utilization
FIBER, MATS AND BASKETS				
1	Butea monosperma	Chhiula	Root	Ropes
2	Bauhinia vahlii	Mahul	Stem bark	Ropes
3	Careyaarboera	Kumbhi	Stem, fiber	Ropes
4	Cortolariajuncea	San	Stem	Ropes & Net
5	Dendrocalmusstrictus	Bans	Stem	Baskets
6	Helicteresisora	Eithi	Stem	Rope & mats
7	Saccharum spontaneum	Kans	Leaves	Ropes
HERBAL DRUGS				
8	Asparagus racemosus	Satawar	Whole plant	Uaermia& vitality
9	Caesuliaauillarlis	Akshaphula	Leaf	Animal dysentery
10	Chlorophytum tuberosum	Sofedmusli	Tuber	Vitality
11	Cissampelos pareira	Patthar	Root	Fever
12	Curculigoorchioides	Kali musli	Tuber	Fertility
13	Dioscoreabulbifera	Ratalua	Tuberous roots	Snake bite
14	Etephantopusscaber	Samdulan	Root	Ointment to treat pain
15	Holarrhenaantidysenterica	Jatkorea	Root	Fever & piles
16	Phyllanthus emblica	Amla	Fruit	Strength &vigour
17	Rauvolfia serpentina	Sarpgandha	Root	Snake bite
18	Terminalia bellerica	Bahera	Fruit	Strength, vigor and digestive powder
19	Terminalia chebula	Harra	Fruit	Strength, fever, & digestive powder
TIMBER, AGRICULTURAL IMPLIMENTS AND MUSICAL				
20	Acacia catecha	Khair	Stem	Household articies
21	Adina cordfolia	Halder	Stem	Furniture
22	Artocarpus hetrophyllus	Kathar	Stem	Musical instrument
23	Butea monosperma	Chiula	Stem	Agricultural implementation
24	Bauhinia vahlii	Mahul	Stem	Household artictes and Furniture
25	Dalbergia sisso	Sisum	Stem	Furniture
26	Medhuca indica	Mahua	Stem	Agricultural implements
27	Mangifera indica	Aam	Stem	Furniture and musical instruments
28	Ougeniaaoojenensis	Tinsa	Stem	Agricultural implements
29	Shorearobusta	Sarai	Stem	Furniture
30	Tectona grandis	Sagon	Stem	Furniture
31	Terminalia alata	Saja	Stem	Furniture and household artictes
32	Terminalia arjuna	Kahua	Stem	Household artictes
LAC PRODUCTION				
33	Butea monosperma	Chiula	Whole plant	Lac production
MISCELLANEOUS				
34	Anogeissus latifolia	Dhava	Whole plant	Gum
35	Azadirachta indica	Neem	Twig & Branch	Toothpick and tooth stick
36	Buchananialanzan	Char	Cotyledons	Edible nut
37	Butea monosperma	Chiula	Flower	Dyes
38	Bauhinia vahlii	Mahul	Leaves	Umbrella and leaf plates
39	Madhuca indica	Mahua	Leaves & seed	Leaf plate and oil
40	Phyllanthus emblica	Amla	Leaves	Dyes
41	Phoenix sylvestris	Chindi	Leaves	Brooms
42	Semecarpus anacardium	Bhilma	Leaves	Umbrella
43	Shorearobusta	Sarai	Leaves	Umbrella and leaf plates
44	Tectona grandis	Sagon	Leaves	Umbrella

The table shows following number of plants which are used by the tribal's for their economic upliftment.



The present study reveals that good number of villagers have knowledge of exploring NTFPs as about 25% of their income is generated from the collection of NTFPs which 50% from agriculture and remaining 25% from other sources. The tribal's practices many occupations such as fishing, plough agriculture, shifting agriculture cultivation as they generally do not have land of their own. Regardless of their principal mode of subsistence they collect and consume major and minor forest products. Some of them make baskets, mats, broom, Gond, Baiga, Kole, Panika collect forest fruits and sell them in markets in exchange of day-to-day needs. Thus, their economy is based on barter exchange methods.

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