



---

## **PROBLEM AND PROSPECTS OF BAMBOO INDUSTRIES IN MADHYA PRADESH**

**Preeti Chadar**

Research Scholar, Rani Durgawati vishvidyalaya

Jabalpur, M.P.

### **Abstract**

Bamboo is one of the fastest growing plant species is extremely. Traditionally the industrial use of bamboo has been in the paper and pulp industry. Application of modern technology and industrial processing has catapulted bamboo into a new global limelight. at present there is huge demand of bamboo based raw material viz., timber plywood, bamboo flooring, edible bamboo shoots, etc. in the international market of bamboo is captured by china. In India, most of the bamboo raw material comes from natural forest. To capture the emerging bamboo market we have to increase the bamboo cultivation outside the forest under different bamboo based agro forestry system. A part from this, the industrial products from bamboo essentially comprises of converting into fuel or electricity through gasification. Bamboo has many advantages over trees such as short rotation maturity, ability to provide building materials as strong as teak pole and other economically important produces. No other woody components compares with versatility of bamboo use which outmatches most tree species and environmental conservation. Thus bamboo based agroforestry system can be beneficial to increase the bamboo cover outside the forest to achieve the global demand of bamboo in the present scenario.

The Aim of this research paper discusses the versatile uses of bamboo grass plant. Bamboo plants have some useful properties and having lot of beneficiary uses; these are using as pillar, fencing, housing, house hold products, raw materials of crafts, pulp, paper, boards, fabrics industry, fuel, fodder etc.

Key Words- Bambao, Problems and Prospects, importance, food value

### **Introduction-**

India has maximum area under Bamboo in the world approx 11,361 km<sup>2</sup> and China has the second largest approx 544 km<sup>2</sup>. Most of the Bamboo traded internationally is exported by



china. The domestic demand mainly arises from use of bamboo in handicrafts industry, for construction purpose, paper and pulp industry, bamboo flooring, furniture etc. There are huge supply side constraints mainly due to the presence of various convoluted forest laws in the country.

Bamboos are inseparable part of the culture of rural people due to its multifarious uses like food, fodder, fuel, fencing, pulp and paper, house construction, cottage industries etc. These multiple uses meet the basic needs of the villagers/farmers/rural poor. Bamboo is an enduring and versatile natural resource. The great diversity of species makes bamboo adaptable to many environments. Bamboo grows very fast and has a short growth cycle. Bamboo not only grows much faster than wood, it also needs relatively little water. Bamboo prevents soil erosion. Its anti erosion properties create an effective watershed, stitching the soil together along fragile river banks, deforested area, and in places prone to earthquake and mud slides.

Bamboo is a critical element of the economy. Bamboo and its related industries provide income, food, and housing to over 2.2 billion people worldwide. There is a 3-5 year return on investment for a new bamboo plantation. It has been used in ancient medicine. Bamboo has for centuries been Ayurveda and chinese acupuncture. It is used internally to treat asthma, cough and can be used an aphrodisiac. It grows on marginal and degraded land, elevated ground, along field bunds and river banks. it adapts to most climatic conditions and soil types, acting as a soil stabilizer, an ancient medicine, a food source, a critical element of the economy , integrally involved in culture and arts, an excellent alternative to wood and effective carbon sink and thus helping to counter the green house effect.

India, China and Myanmar have 19.8 million hectares of bamboo reserve-80 percent of the world's bamboo forests. Out of the India's share is 45 percent, with nearly 130 different species of the plant, but only 4 percent of its global market. The government likes to see its bamboo industry, concentrated in the northeast of country, take 27 percent of the world market by 2015. Bamboo occurs almost ubiquitously in the country, except in Kashmir and cover about 12.8 per cent of the forest area occupying over 9.57 million ha. Areas particularly rich in bamboo are the north-east region, Western Ghat and Andaman. About 130 species belonging to 24 genera



have been reported (Sharma, 1987). Sixty six percent of the growing stock of the bamboo is available in the northeastern states and balance in rest of the country. Clump forming bamboos are 67.5 percent of the growing stock. Of all clump forming bamboo, *Dendrocalamus strictus* is 45 percent, *bambusa bambos* 13 percent, *D. hamiltonii* 7 percent, *Bambusa tulda* 5 percent, *B.pallida* 4 percent and all other species put together 6 percent of the total growing stock. *Melocanna bambusa*, a non-clump forming bamboo, accounts for 20 percent of the growing stock and found mostly in the north-eastern states. *D. strictus* is the most widely distributed bamboo occurring in most part of the country. *Bambusa bambos* is equally distributed widely in most deciduous forest and cultivated by the farmers in northern India. *Arundinaria* and *Chimnobambusa* are two genera found in high altitude in the hills of the western Ghat and outer Himalayas. *Ochlandra travancorica* in Kerala and *Oxytenanthera* spp in coastal Karnataka, Goa, and Maharastra are the other commercially important species.

### **Objective of the study-**

1. To find out the opportunity and problems faced by the entrepreneurs in production of Bamboo product;
2. To identify the determine factors influencing Bamboo Industry in Madhya Pradesh;
3. To give some suggestion for the betterment of Bamboo industry;
4. To find out the impact of Indian economy.

### **Area of the study-**

This study relied on a sample of randomly selected Bamboo industries in the Jabalpur, Bhopal, Mandla, Balaghat District is very rich in forest wealth. Teak, Sal, Bamboo and Saja are the main trees.

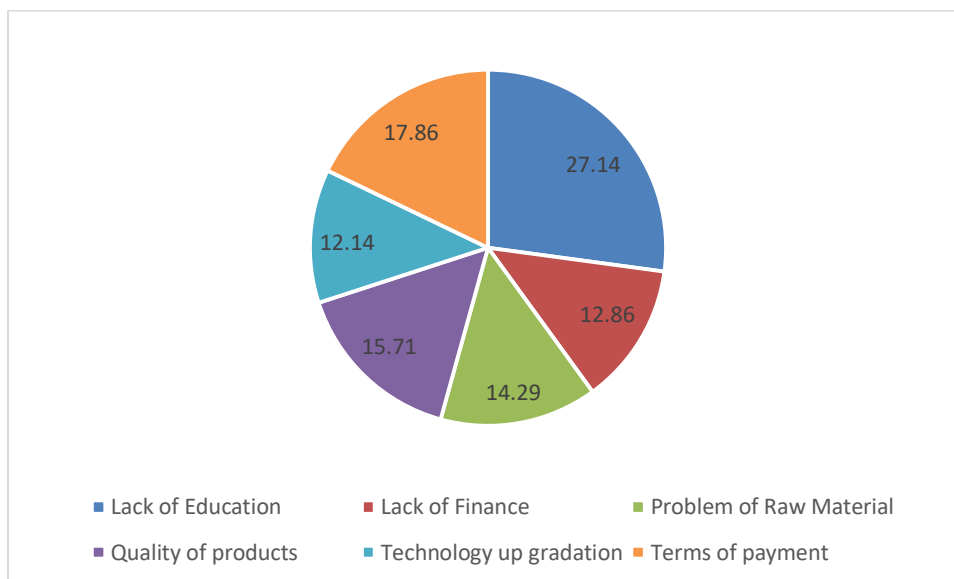
**ANALYSIS OF RESULTS**

**TABLE – 1**  
**PROBLEMS FACED BY SHGs**

Particular	Frequency	percentage
Lack of Education	38	27.14
Lack of Finance	18	12.86
Problem of Raw Material	20	14.29
Quality of products	22	15.71
Technology up gradation	17	12.14
Terms of payment	25	17.86
Total	140	100

Source- based on Primary data

**Table 1** shows that the nature of problems faced by SHGs. The major problem are faced in Education (27.14%), Lack of Finance (12.86%), Problem of Raw Material (14.29%), Quality of products (15.71%), Technology up gradation (12.14%), and Terms of payment (17.86%).



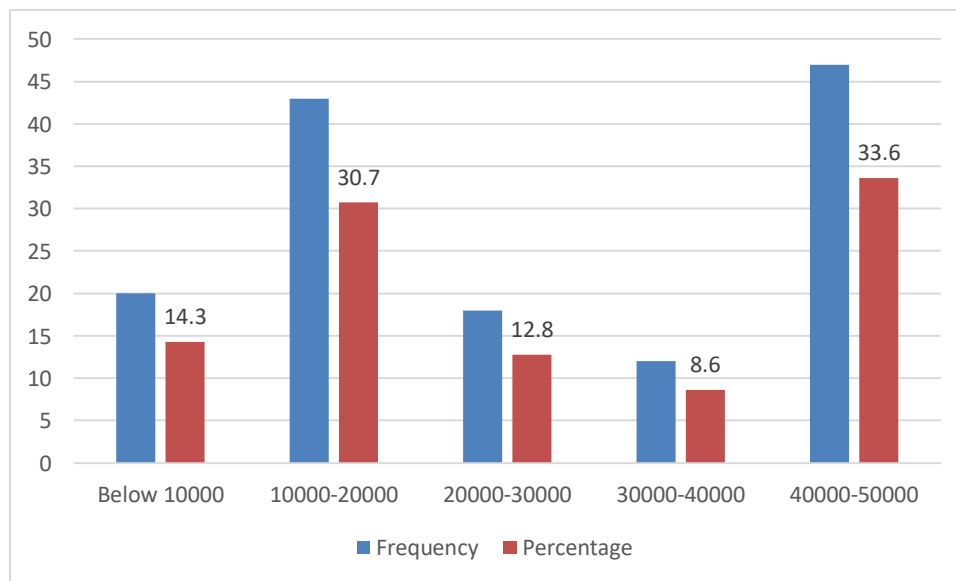
Source- Based on Table 1

**TABLE 2 Income Status**

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
Below 10000	20	14.3
10000-20000	43	30.7
20000-30000	18	12.8
30000-40000	12	8.6
40000-50000	47	33.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>

Source- Based on survey Method

The table shows that almost 14.3 percent of the respondents are in the income below 10,000 per month and 30.7 percent of the respondent are in 10-20 thousand, 33.6 percent of the total respondents had fall on the very high income(40-50 thousand).



Source- Based on Table 2

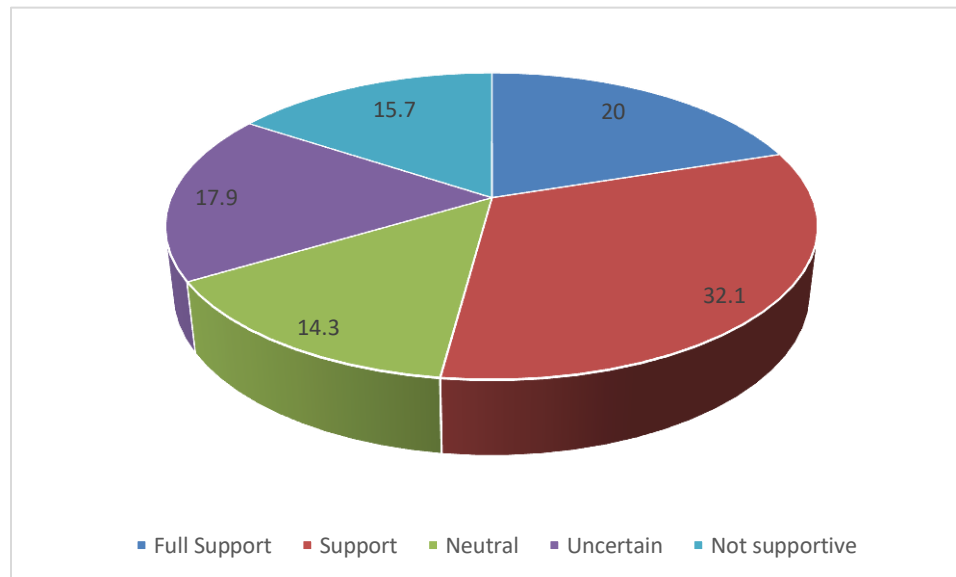


**TABLE 3 Family Support to the Respondents**

particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Full Support	28	20.0
Support	45	32.1
Neutral	20	14.3
Uncertain	25	17.9
Not supportive	22	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>

Source- Based on survey Method

Table 3 shows the family support to the Respondents. Highly 32.1 family support the Respondents and lowest 14.3% were Neutral support to the respondents home and working area. but 15.7% of the respondents were working to not support their families.



Source- Based on Table 3



---

**PROBLEMS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP** - There are several problems, some of them are listed below-

1. Problem of Finance
2. Scarcity of Raw Material
3. Stiff Competition
4. Family Ties
5. Lack of Education
6. Male-Dominated Society
7. Low Risk-Bearing Ability

**Conclusion**

Bamboo has been an important part of the human history, leaving its impact across cultures from thousands of years. The Chinese consider it a symbol of fertility, while it's a symbol of friendship for the Indians. All in all, this extremely tall grass has quite a cultural significance for many cultures all over the world. However, it is interesting to note that bamboo is no longer considered a poor man's timber. While it was traditionally used as a low-cost material for house construction, tools, vegetable and ornamentation, it has now an established commercial value as a dependable substitute for timber while also being useful as an engineered product. Bamboo is also a source of bio-energy because it is a clean and renewable energy alternative. Commercially, bamboo can be used to make furniture as well as building and roofing materials. You can easily find fencing poles, floor tiles, walls and ceiling panels, scaffolding, frames for doors and windows as well as window blinds. Bamboo also serves the paper and pulp industry. It can be turned into toilet paper and also cardboard, helping conserve the world's finite resource of trees. The textile, chemical and eatables industries convert bamboo into fabrics, biochemicals, wine, vinegar, and pharmaceuticals. Land availability is a big problem to the farmers especially for raising 1 or 2 hectare plantations. Bamboo plantation schemes may be formulated for small area and financial benefits may be provided to such small holding farmers based on number of clumps planted. This is one of the most important reasons why bamboo has not come up to its potential. Since seed availability of good bamboo sp. are rare today, if a farmer wants to raise



bamboo clumps, he does not know whom to approach. There are no nurseries where planting materials can be easily available.

### **Bibliography**

Anon. 1980. Field Inventory Report of Various Districts of Madhya Pradesh, Forest Survey of India, Dehra Dun.

Anon. 1990. Assessment of Forest produces supply in Nistar. Government of M.P. Research and Working Plan/89-90/91, Bhopal.

Anon., 1995. Four decades of forestry. M.P. Forest Department. Chief Conservator of Forests Working Plan, Satpura Bhawan, Bhopal.

Anon. 1996. IPPTA Convention Issue, Prepared by Joint Committee of Industry, 1996.

Anon. 1999. Timber trade bulletin of ICFRE. March 95 to June 99.

Dhruva Narayana, V. V. (1993) Soil and Water Conservation Research in India. Publications and Information Division, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Anusandhan Bhavan, Pusa, New Delhi.

Datta, J. J. and Tomar, M.S. 1964. Bamboo forest of Madhya Pradesh. Bulletin no. 8, Government of Madhya Pradesh Forest Department.

HDR, 1998 Madhya Pradesh Human Development Report. Government of Madhya Pradesh. Directorate of Institutional Finance. MP HDR, Bhopal

Lakshmana, AC. 1990, A new approach to the management of bamboo stands, bamboo current research, proceedings of international bamboo workshop Nov., 1988 Cochin pp 128-132.)

Rai, S.N. and Chauhan, K.V.S. 1998. Distribution and growing stock of bamboos in India. "Indian Forester" volume 124 No. 2.

Shankwar, H.O. 1999. Report on bamboo rates in Balaghat market, 15.2.1999

Tewari, D.N. 1994. A Monograph on Bamboo. International Book Distributors, Dehradun.