

Charan Paduka Scheme

Why in News?

The Chhattisgarh government has revived the **Charan Paduka scheme**, a footwear scheme aimed at **benefiting <u>tendu leaf collectors</u>** across the state.

■ The scheme will benefit over 1.24 million tendu leaf collectors, and the state government has approved a budget of Rs 40 crore for its implementation.

Key Points

- About the Scheme:
 - The Charan Paduka scheme was originally launched in November 2005 by the state government.
 - The scheme **provides one pair of footwear per year to** up to two family members, aged 18 years or above, involved in **tendu leaf collection.**
 - Initially, only one male member per family qualified. However, in 2008, the government extended eligibility to female members as well.
 - The scheme applies exclusively to native residents of Chhattisgarh.
- Significance of the Relaunch of the Scheme:
 - The relaunch reflects the government's firm commitment to uplifting tribal and forest-dependent communities.
 - Tendu leaf collectors' families play a vital role in preserving forest-based livelihoods and sustaining Chhattisgarh's traditional economy.
 - Reaffirming support for forest livelihoods, CM announced a hike in the tendu leaf collection rate from Rs 4,500 to Rs 5,500 per standard sack.

Tendu Leaves

- About:
 - Tendu (Kendu) leaf, also called the green gold, is a Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP).
 - The botanical name of the Tendu leaf is Diospyros Melanoxylon.
 - The leaves are used to wrap bidis, a popular smoke among the locals.
- States Producing Tendu Leaves:
 - The states producing bidi leaves in India comprise mainly Madhya Pradesh,
 Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- Significance:
 - Medicament:
 - Traditional medical practitioners use these tiny fruits of Kendu to treat malaria, diarrhoea and dysentery.
 - Due to their antimicrobial properties, the leaves are applied on cuts and bruises as well.
 - Source of Livelihood:
 - Tendu leaves are the major source for tribal villages, since it is the most prominent Minor Forest Produce (MFP) of the state.

- MFP includes all non-timber forest produce of plant origin and includes bamboo, canes, fodder, leaves, gums, waxes, dyes, resins and many forms of food including nuts, wild fruits, honey, lac, tusser etc.
- They form a major portion of their food, fruits, medicines and other consumption items and also provide cash income through sales.

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