



Presentation on Dissertation Study

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**A Study on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)
for rural women. in Dhemar Kheda block, katni,
Madhya Pradesh**

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Acknowledgment

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Thank BRLF (BHARAT RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION FOUNDATION) who has given this opportunity for doing MBA in Development management and supporting tribal people for a better growth in our community.

*Thankful to IIHMR University, thankful to our Dean **Dr. GAUTAM SADHU**, and thankful my guide **Dr. KAJAL SITLANI** for giving the opportunity for his support and guidance in my dissertation work.*

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Brief About the Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti



- **Manav Jeevan Vikas samiti is a social non-Government organization, formed in the years 2000.**
- **The organization has been effectively working for the past 22 years being conscious of its objectives and tirelessly working for the underprivileged in rural areas.**

The organization's major work domains include livelihood, Education, Natural farming, FRA, Health, Environment, conservation, women's leadership, advocacy, and more.

- **Strive to protect the livelihood, prosperity, rights, and honor of the forest dwellers.**
- **Promote efforts to make a healthy and pollution-free environment.**
- **To make farming profitable, adopt organic methods and plantation promote.**
- **To develop science, education, literature, and fine arts.**
- **Strive for the creation of the environment according to the all-round development of children.**
- **To pave the way for peace and non-violence.**
- **To provide just and fair rights to the displaced.**
- **To promote education, knowledge, and science to promote respect and rights of women.**
- **To work for social welfare by doing constructive work and awakening public consciousness against injustice and exploitation**

Introduction

- **NTFP is a major source of livelihood and provides essential food , nutrition , medical needs and cash income to a large number of STs who live in and around forest.**
- **They included fruits and nuts,vegetable,fish,and game,medicinal plants and fibers such as bamboo,rattans and a host of other palms and grasses.**
- **An estimated 100 Million People derive their source of livelihood from the collection and marketing of NTFP (Report of the National Committee on Forest Rights Act, 2011).**
- **This activity has a strong linkage to women's financial empowerment as most of the NTFP s are collected and used/sold by women.**
- **NTFP are being utilized by the population to fulfill demands of food ,oil, medicine, materials etc.**

Research Objectives

To ascertain seasonality and economic contribution of NTFP in rural livelihood for small and marginal farmers.

To analyze problems associated with the collection and marketing of NTFP.

To explore strategies for enhancing the contribution of NTFP in ensuring food and livelihood security

Literature Review

Review of literature – Literature in “sustaining the non - timber forest products (NTFP) based rural livelihoods of tribal in Madhya Pradesh: issues and challenges” Here is the review of book. NTFPs, according to this literature review, contribute to enhance rural livelihoods and provide income for households. In India's tribal communities, NTFPs are extremely important. Forests and tribal culture have a close relationship. The forest has shaped tribal cultures' social, economic, religious, political, and cultural institutions, and tribals and the forest landscape have an emotional bond. NTFPs are also useful in times of drought and other extreme weather. NTFPs, in fact, can bring about an economic revolution in the lives of indigenous people, according to the National Commission on Agriculture. Through NTFP-based self-employment, the forest resources are essential to the rural people's ability to support themselves. NTFPs include Sal leaf, lac, fuel wood, fodder, neem tooth brush, mahua flower, Achar chironji, mango, baheda seeds, karanj seeds, jangal Tulsi leave, mahua seed, tamarind, Ber, jamun, bamboo corn, kachnar flower, tendu leaf, Kusum seed, chiraita, toont, tendu fruit, and Dhavda gonad, and are essential to daily activities and traditional lifestyles. Mahua, tendu leaves, Mahroi leaves, and lac are examples of NTFPs that produce a good source of income without needing a lot of capital. The promotion of scientific NTFP planting could enhance the villagers' ability to generate money from this source

Literature Review

S .No	Authors Name	Tittle Name	Findings
1	Prof. dr.Patrick Van Damme (2008)	(NTFP) food and livelihood security an economic study of Tribal Economy in western Ghats of Karnataka ,india	Increasing income through value addition to non timber forest produce.
2	Sanjay Kr.verma (2019)	Sustaining the (NTFP) based rural livelihoods of tribale in Jharkhand : Issues and Challenges .	NTFP Through – economic opportunity,in rural areas

Study methodology

- This study will utilize a mixed-methods research design, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods.
- The qualitative approach will help in understanding the perspectives and experiences of local communities, while the quantitative approach will allow for statistical analysis and generalization of findings.

Study data collection

Qualitative Data:

- In-depth interviews: Conduct interviews with key informants, such as community leaders, tourism operators, and government officials, to gather rich qualitative data on their experiences, perspectives, and challenges related to NTFP and rural development.
- Focus group discussions: Organize group discussions with community members to understand their aspirations, expectations, and concerns regarding NTFP and their potential impact on livelihoods.

Quantitative Data:

- Surveys: Design and administer structured questionnaires to collect quantitative data from local communities, and relevant stakeholders. The survey will assess socio-economic indicators, community perceptions, NTFP impacts, and the potential for sustainable livelihood development through NTFP.

Study data analysis

Qualitative Analysis:

- Transcribe and code interview and focus group data to identify recurring themes and patterns.
- Conduct thematic analysis to explore the perspectives and experiences of participants regarding NTFP and rural development.

Quantitative Analysis:

- Clean and analyze survey data using statistical software. Perform descriptive statistics to summarize socio-economic indicators and community perception.

Ethical Considerations:

- Obtain informed consent from all participants before data collection.
- Protect the confidentiality and anonymity of participants.
- Comply with ethical guidelines and regulations regarding human subjects' research

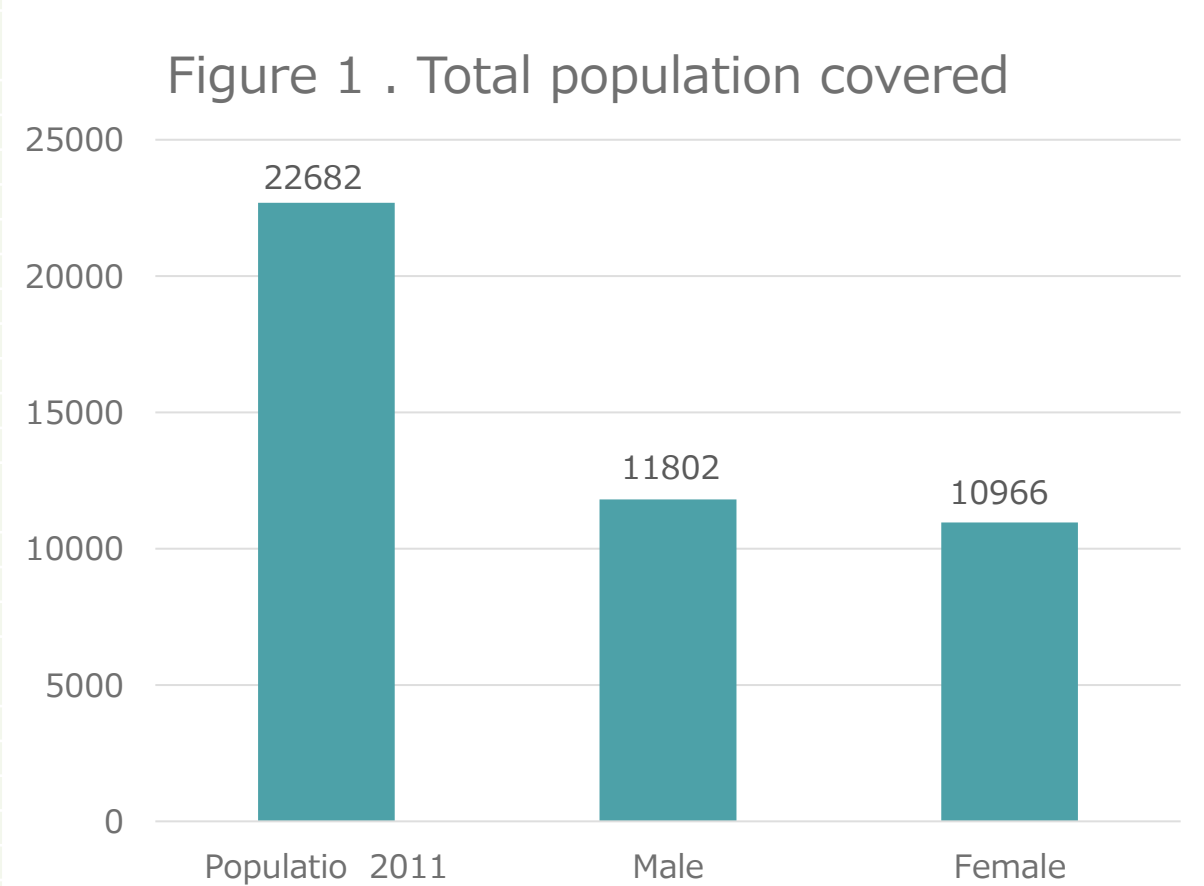
Study Area Result and Finding

Map showing Dhemar kheda block, katni district M.P



Location Village	Population 2011	Male	Female	Household
Aamajhal	806	428	378	182
Kudra	875	455	423	187
Mahuda	588	299	289	126
Salaiya	719	538	264	274
Bhalwara	509	240	269	97
Kokodabra	144	68	76	30
Devari Marwadi	1338	670	668	130
Mer	-	-	-	-
Pahurwa	2888	1482	1406	325
Atariya	478	250	228	112
Hardua	259	127	132	59
Kodo	282	142	140	66
Sarra	219	110	109	40
Pipariya	209	111	98	42
Sarai	1034	516	518	267
Bijori	27	16	11	8
Bhamka	509	265	244	145
Parsel	3270	1682	1588	772
Jamun chuua	310	143	167	68
Mahgawan	1521	787	734	358
Daigwa	744	407	337	191
Diyagard	501	263	238	116
Dadar sihudi	813	411	402	219
Chhahar	481	244	237	102
Umarpani	378	195	183	89
Bandh	949	483	466	211
Tilman	773	408	365	191
Saragpur	962	494	468	222
Khandwara	826	428	398	185
Jhakajhor	270	140	130	55
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Study Area Result and Finding

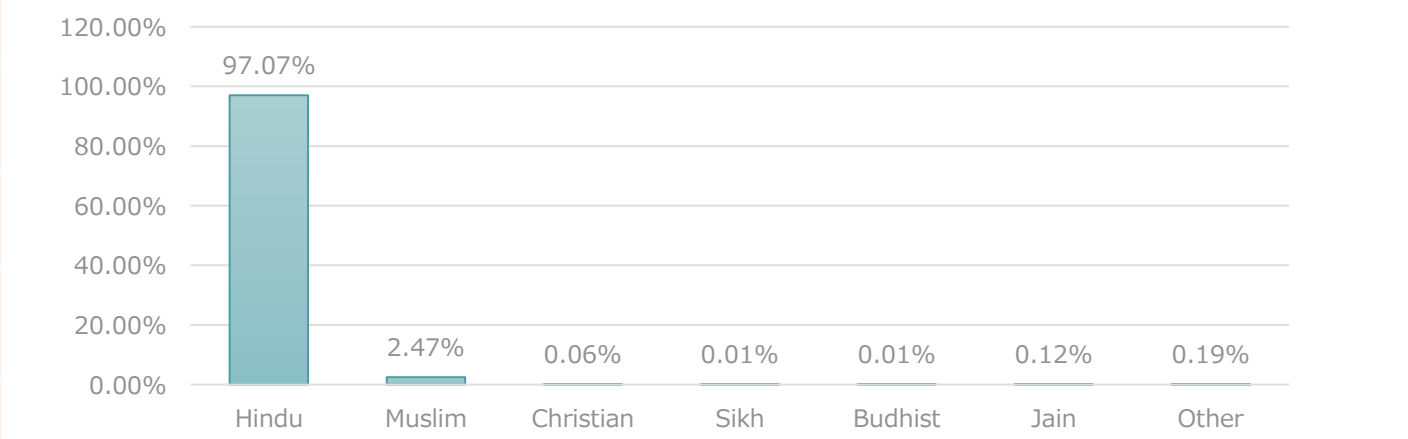


There is total 201 villages in Dhemar kheda block, out of which Manav Jeevan Vikas Samiti is working in 30 villages. the final census The above population table is according to the list. Showing male, female and household information in of 2011,Katni District.

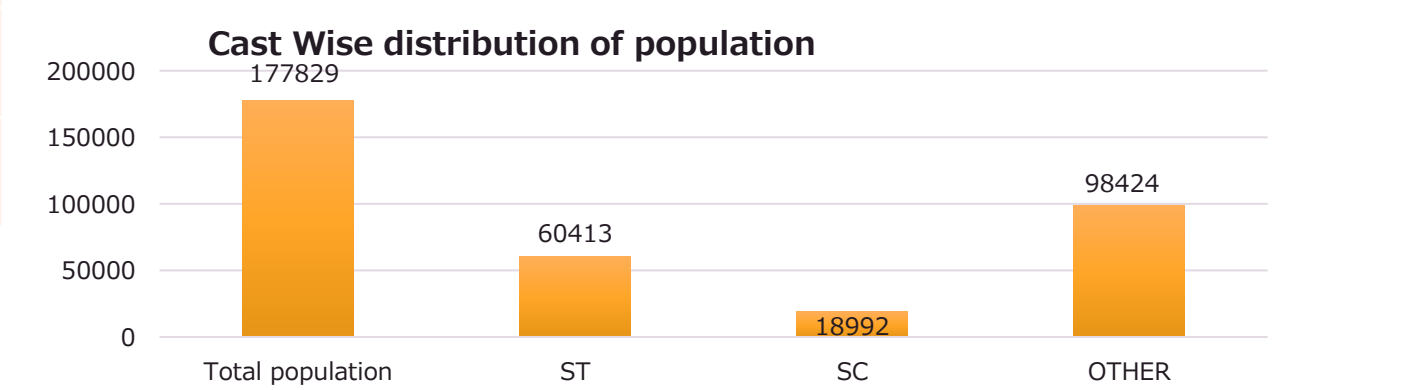
Religion wise distribution of population		
Hindu	172610	97.07%
Muslim	4385	2.47%
Christian	104	0.06%
Sikh	22	0.01%
Budhist	15	0.01%
Jain	214	0.12%
Other	339	0.19%
No Religion specified	140	0.08%
	177829	

Study Area Result and Finding

figure.2 Religion wise distribution of population



The above Figure 2 depicts that the majority of the population (97.07%) population believes in Hindu Religious whereas 1.85 percentage population are followers of Islam whereas Sikhs, Buddhists, Jain, and Christians consist of less than a fraction



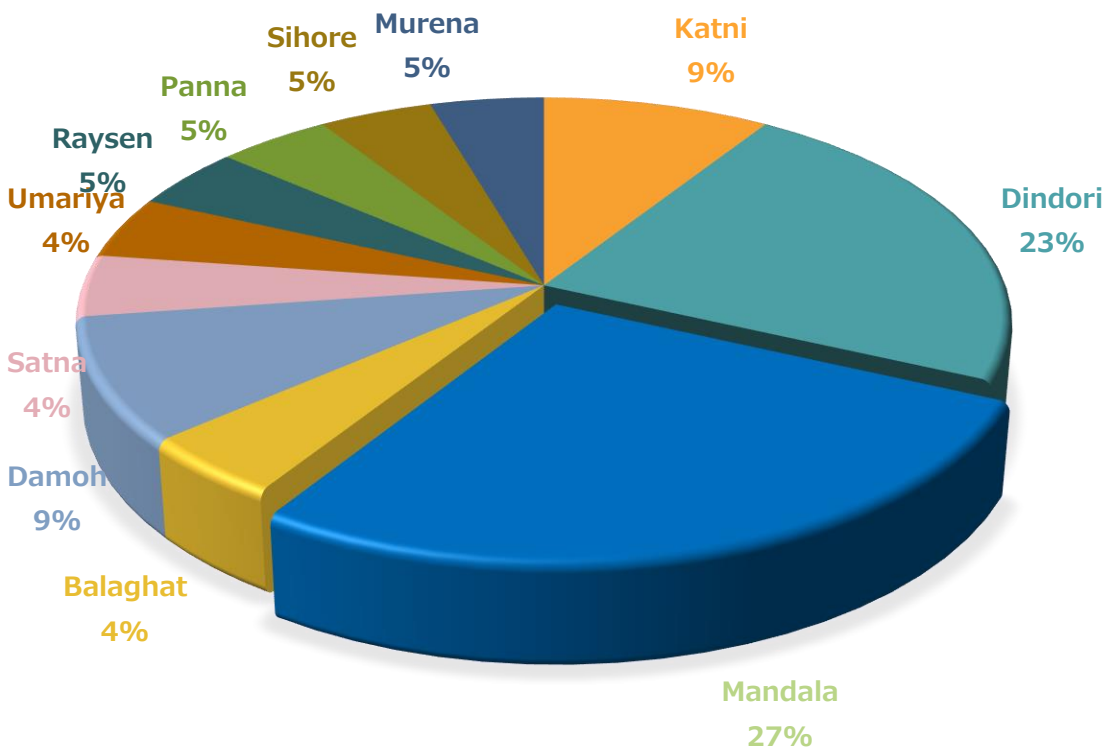
According to Census 2011, total population in Dhemar kheda block was 177829 in which 60413 belong to schedule Tribe, 18992 fall in the category of Schedule Caste while 98424 comes under the general category(Fig-3)

Study Area Result and Findings

Alternative livelihood in village NTFP

District	Block	Number of NTFP village
Katni	2	151
Dindori	5	600
Mandala	6	720
Balaghat	1	60
Damoh	2	80
Satna	1	1
Umariya	1	5
Raysen	1	3
Panna	1	20
Sihore	1	10
Murena	1	3

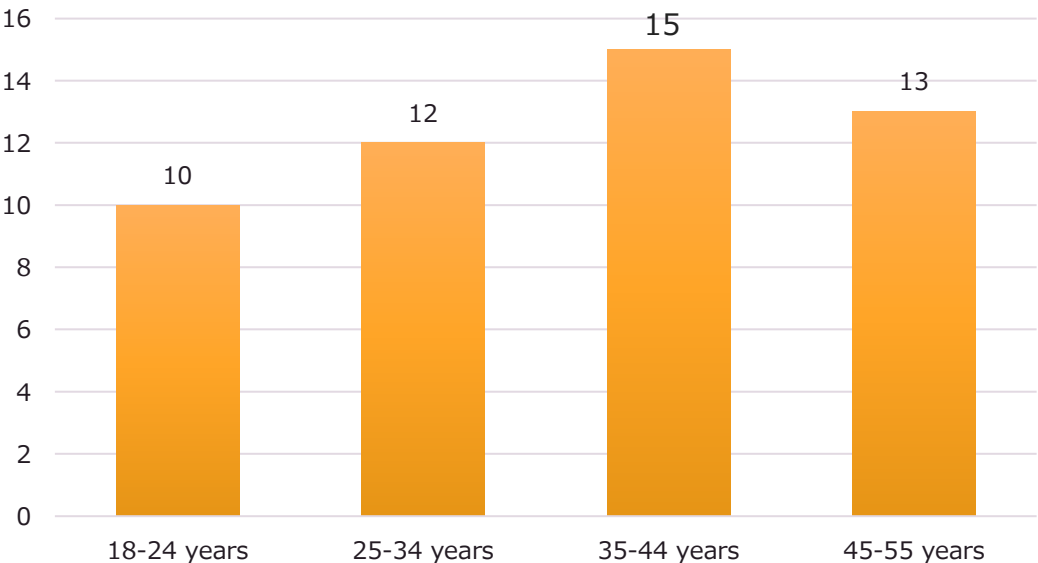
Figure 4:Alternative NTFP livelihood in village



Study Result and Discussion

age	pesentage
18-24 years	10
25-34 years	12
35-44 years	15
45-55 years	13
total	50

respondet age wise data



- The table provides information about the age distribution of a group of respondents.
- It includes four age categories: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, and 45-55 years.
- The "Frequency" column indicates the number of respondents in each age category.
- For example, there are 10 respondents who are between 18 and 24 years old, 12 respondents who are between 25 and 34 years old, 15 respondents who are between 35 and 44 years old, and 13 respondents who are between 45 and 54 years old.

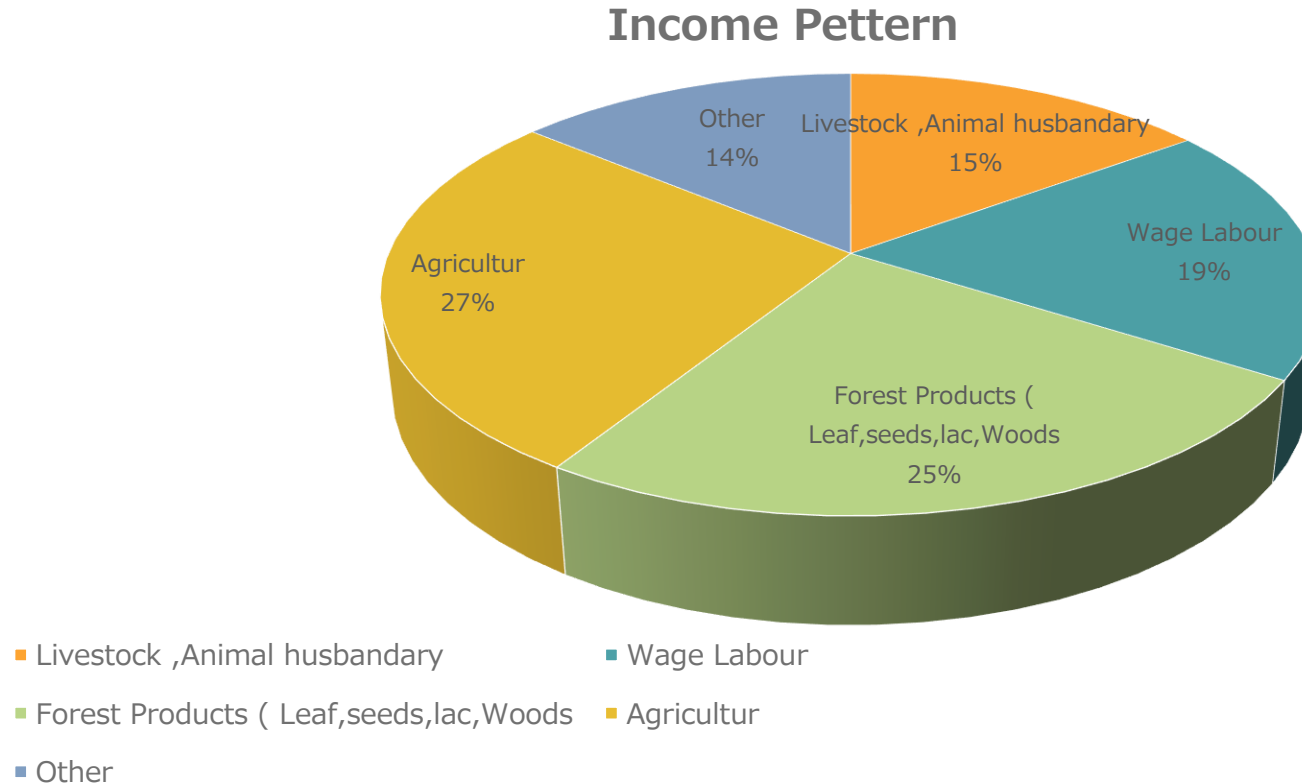
NTFP Available in Study Area

Table.2. Details of NTFP in Study area

S.NO	NTFP Name	Collected part as	Period of avalibity	Method of collection	NTFP collected by
1	Mahua	Fower	Mar/April	Picking of flowers from ground	Male/ Female
2	Mahua Toli	seeds	Jun	Picking of fruits from ground	Male/ Female
3	Tendu	Leaf	May	Plucking of leaves	Male/ Female
4	Jamun	Fruit	jun	Picking of fruits from ground	Male/ Female
5	Mahroi	Leaf	Sep / feb	Plucking of leaves	Female
6	Aawla	seeds	Nov/Dec	Picking of fruits from ground	Male/ Female
7	Aachar gutli	seeds	May	Picking of fruits from ground	Female
8	Lac	Resins in stems	Jan/july	cutting from branches	Female
9	dried satawar root	Root	oct/nov	collecting from forest	Female
10	Neem	seeds	May/jun	Picking of fruits from ground	Female
11	Karanj	seeds	May	Picking of fruits from ground	Female
12	Baheda	seeds	May	Picking of fruits from ground	Female

It can be seen in the above table that so many types of NTFP are found in this area. And there is more NTFP collection in the summer season, in which the participation of women is more than that of men.

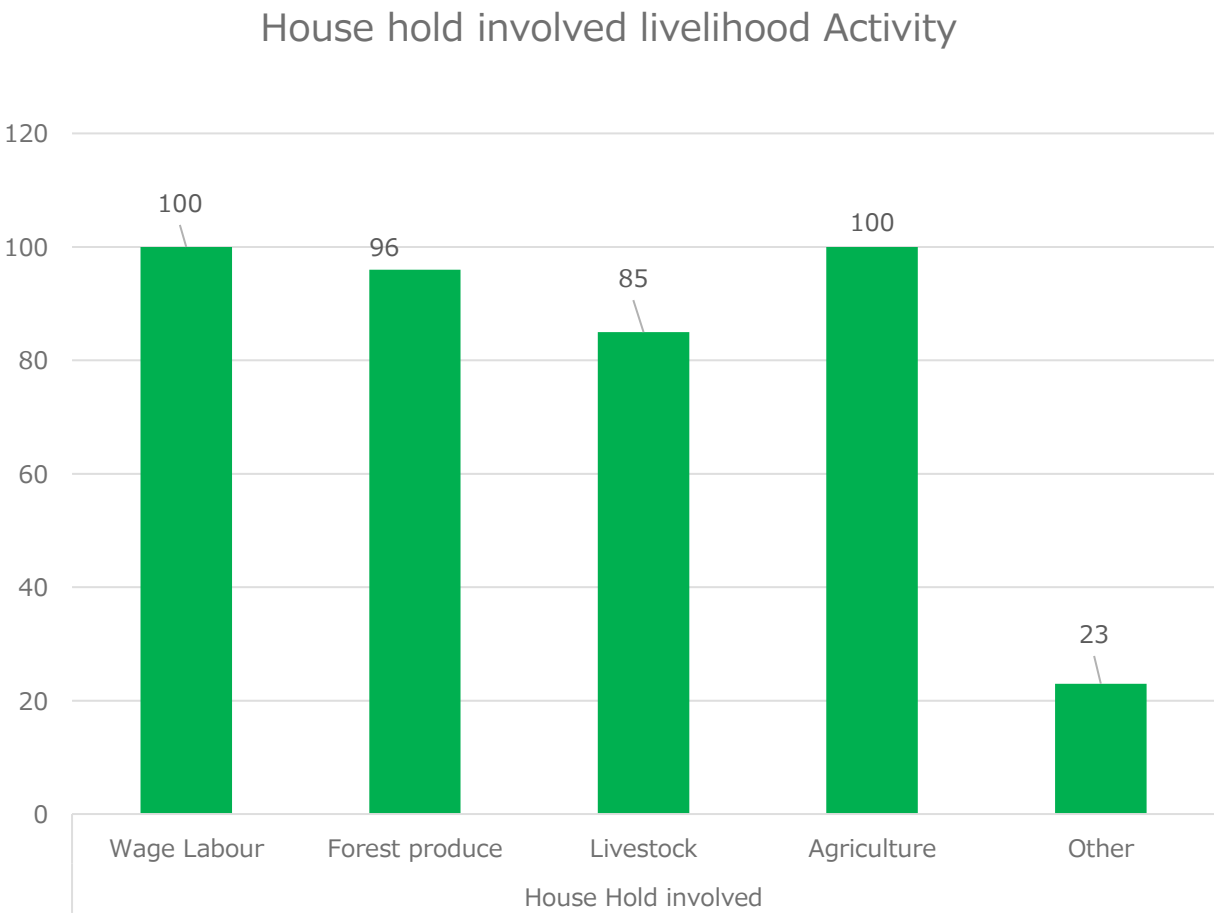
Contribution of NTFP in Tribal Households



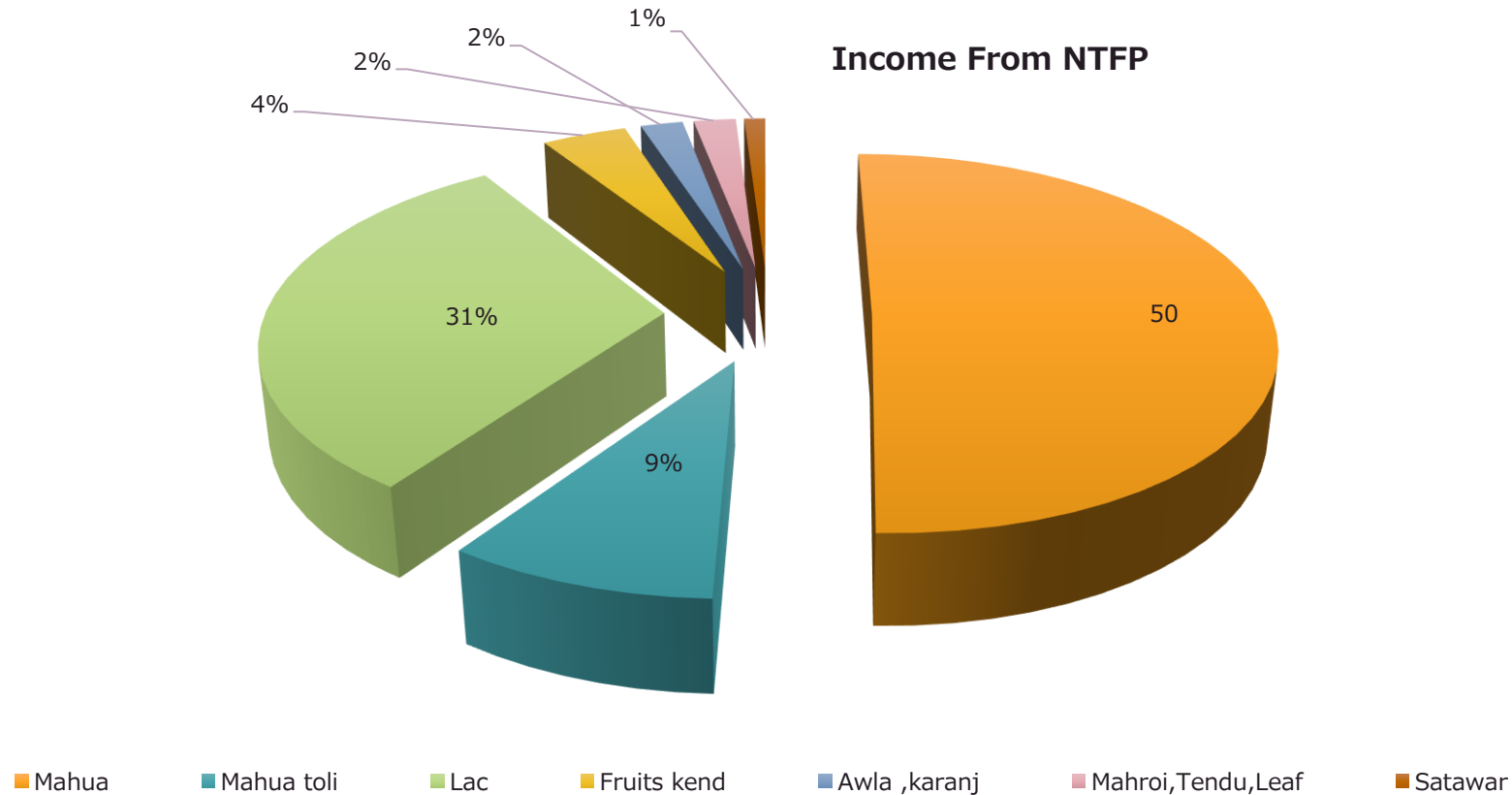
As an income-generating activity agriculture contributes 27% of total income where NTFP plays a secondary source of income and contributes 25%, Wage Labouré 19%, livestock 15%, and other activities 14% contribute of total income

Hose hold involved livelihood activity

Household involved				
Wage Labour	Forest produce	Livestock	Agriculture	Other
48	46	41	48	11
100	96	85	100	23



NTFP-based income composition -



It was discovered that Mahua (50 percent) . supplied the most to the NTFPs' monetary revenue, followed by Lac (31%), Mahua Dori (9 percent), Kend fruits (4 percent), 2 percent from Mahroi, Tendu Leaf 1 percent, Satwar and 2% Awla, karanj, behda, seeds .

Problems in the collection of NTFP

- As most of the NTFP is collected by women farmers, climbing on trees, and plucking NTFPs is the Major problem among them. There is also a fear of falling during plucking NTFPs.
- Competition among villagers for collecting NTFPs is a challenge too. Everybody thinks they will go first and collect more.
- Lack of technical expertise in NTFP collection among collectors. At the level of the primary collector, the main concerns are related to technical expertise in processing, storage, market knowledge, value addition, involvement in the value chain, and government policies, rules, and regulations.
- Poor storage facilities result in low-quality products and low returns.
- The majority of NTFPs are transported out of the villages in their raw state, and villager involvement in value-addition processes like drying, grading, packaging, or accurate weighing is little to nonexistent.
- Most of the NTFP collection timing is early morning or night like the Mahua collection, Mahua toli, etc. Holding a light and going to collect NTFPs in the early morning and night is the biggest challenge for them.
- Fear of Wild animals like lions and Wild bear is also a problem for NTFPs Collectors

The problem in marketing of NTFP

- The lack of availability of timely market information about NTFPs and the lack of good road connectivity of villages with markets is also a challenge for villagers.
- Compared to the woodland area, there aren't as many marketplaces as possible for NTFPs. In other locations, the traders control nearly all the NTFPs.
- Some middlemen and brokers purchase NTFP products at incredibly low prices without disclosing the correct pricing to the public. Additionally, the merchant or middleman measures the product incorrectly. Farmers suffer a loss because of this process.
- Lack of education is also a major problem of the tribal community of this area, due to which they could not make licenses.
- The distance of the market from the area where NTFP is produced is very high, due to which the transportation cost of the collected products is also high, which is the main problem of this area.
- The families whom do NTFP work do not even have a place to keep the mall collected in their homes, due to which they sell their mall to the contractors at a low price.

CONCLUSION

- **The edible NTFP play a significant role in food , nutrition, and security of rural poor across the world.**
- **The important role of NTFP in rural livelihood recognize the significant opportunities for achieving both conservation and poverty reduction objective by supporting the sustainable development NTFP.**
- **Managing landscapes on a multi –functional basis that combines food production, biodiversity conservation and the maintenance of ecosystem service can contribute to food and nutritional security.**

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