

Role of Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) for supporting rural Livelihoods in Chandwa block of Jharkhand



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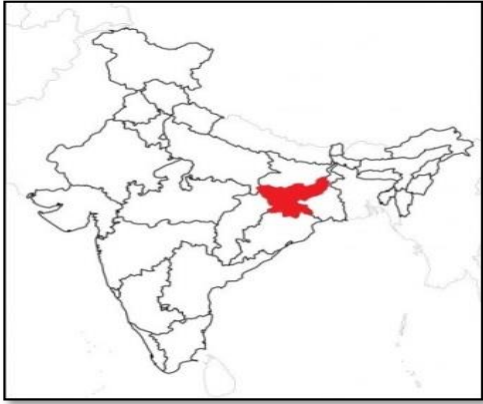
INTRODUCTION

- Materials other than timber extracted from natural forests for human and animal use.
- It includes medicine, edible leaves, roots, flower, fruit, seed, nuts, honey, resin, glue, lac etc.
- Advasi community depended on forest for nutritious food, clean water, shelter, clothes, medicines and employment
- Economic, Social and cultural value
- Men and women both involve in collection process

OBJECTIVE

- To ascertain seasonality and economic contribution of NTFP in rural livelihood for small and marginal farmers.
- To analyze problem associated with collection and marketing of NTFP.
- To explore strategies for enhancing the contribution of NTFP in ensuring food and livelihood security.

STUDY AREA PROFILE



Jharkhand in India
map



Latehar in Jharkhand
map



Chandwa in Latehar
map



Sos in Chandwa map



RESEARCH METHDOLOGY

- Discussion with NGO working in Chandwa block for the selection of village situated near forest fringe having tribal population.
- A sample of 48 respondents was taken by random sampling 20 % from each tribe i.e. Oraon, Munda, kherwar and parhaiya found in the village.
- Primary data collection method- Household survey, Interview-structured and unstructured-method, Photographs.
- Secondary data -Reports of NGO, Books and Journals/newspaper, Data of Government department and online data

A. Tribal Communities in study area

- Total 233 tribal communities in Sons village.
- Oraon, Munda, Kherwar and Parhaiya tribes found in a village
- Oraon tribe is numerically dominant in the village contributing 64% of the total tribal population.

Table. 1. Community wise distribution of respondent				
Sl. No.	Community	Total HH in village	No. of Respondent	% of Sample
1	Oraon	150	30	20%
2	Munda	6	2	
3	Kherwar	70	14	
4	Parhaiya	7	2	
Total		233	48	

Findings

B. NTFPs available in study area

Details of NTFP in Study area						
Sl. No.	NTFP Name	Botanical Name	Collected part as	Period of availibility	Method of Collection	NTFP collected by
1	Lac	Kerria lacca	Resins in stems	Jan/Feb & June/July	Cutting from branches	Male/Female
2	Sal Leaf	Shorea robusta	Leaf	January-December	Plucking of leaves	Female
3	Sal Seed	Shorea robusta	Seed	May June	Picking of seeds from ground	Male/Female
4	Chewstick (Datun)		Stems	Throught year	cutting stems	Female
5	Mahua	Madhuca indica	Flower	March-April	Picking of flowers from ground	Female
6	Mahua - Dori	Madhuca indica	Seed	June	Pickings of fruits from ground	Female
7	Fruits- kend	Diospyros melanoxylon	Fruit	April-May	Plucking of fruits	Female
8	Rugra-white and Black			June-August	Collecting from ground	Female
9	Medicinal plant- Satawar	Asparagus racimosus	Leaves and branches	Oct-Nov	collecting from forest	Female
10	Jamun	Syzgium cumini	Fruit	June-July	plucking from tree	Male/Female

D. Contribution of NTFP in tribal Households

Income Pattern

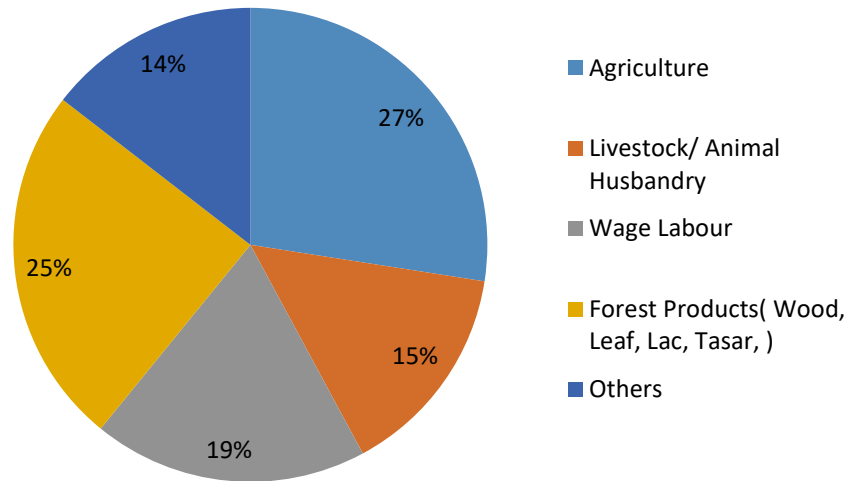


Fig. 2. Source of income from various livelihoods

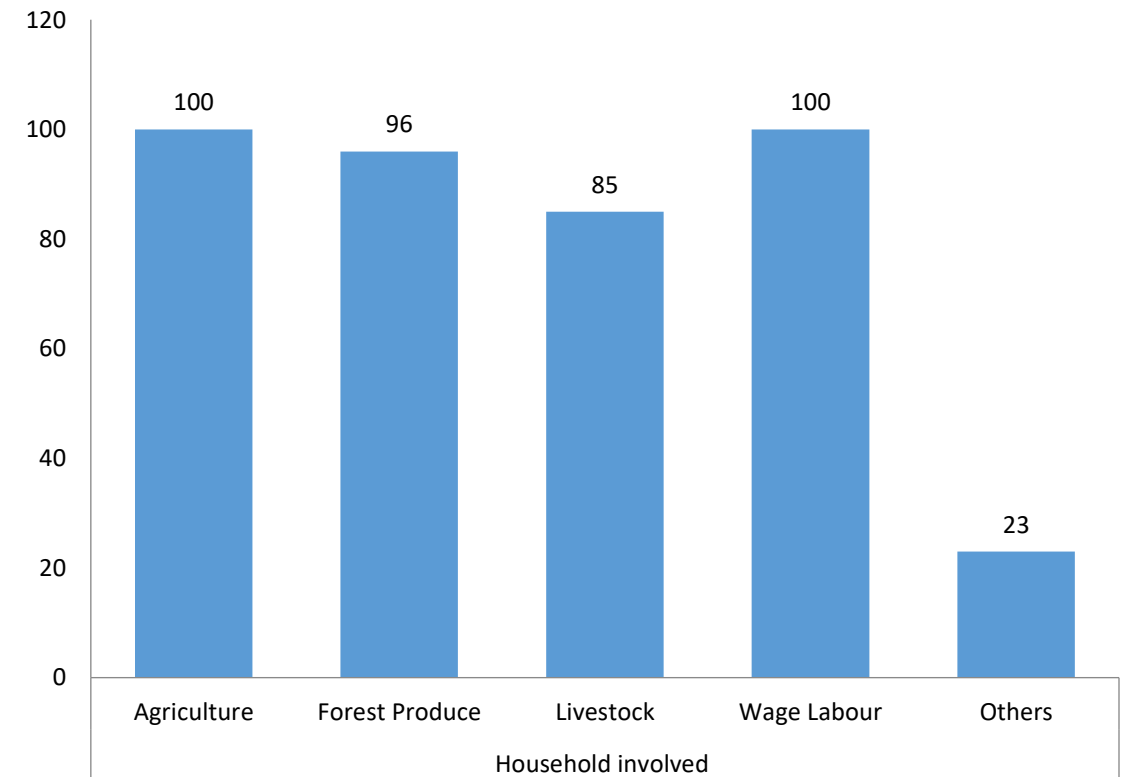
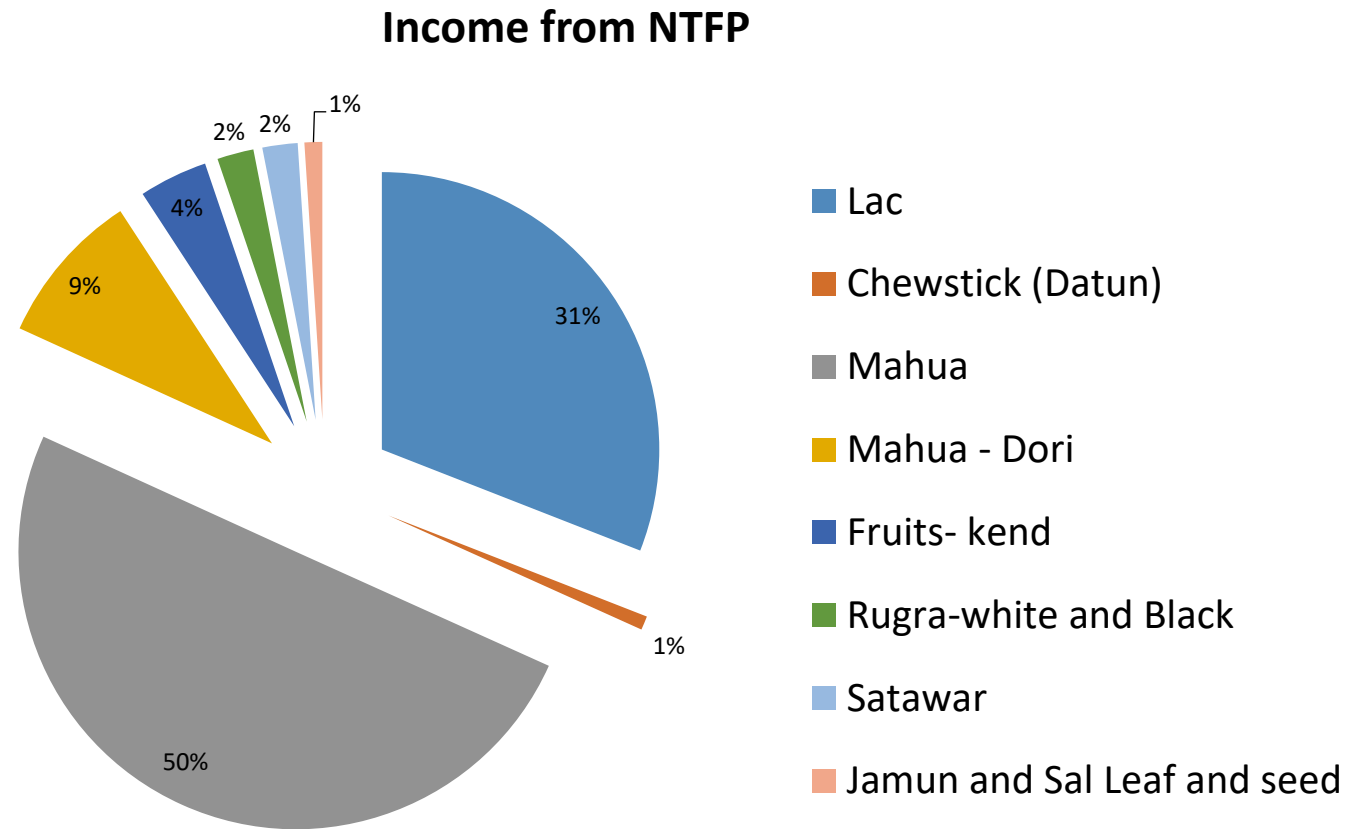


Fig. 3. Household engaged in livelihood

E. NTFP based income composition



F. Problems in Collection of NTFPs

- Collection pattern individually. unaware about the benefits of collective collection
- climbing on trees and plucking NTFPs, fear of falling down during plucking NTFPs
- Naxalite movement in the interiors
- Competition among villagers for collecting NTFPs.
- lack of technical knowledge of collecting NTFPs
- Lack of proper storage facility
- Collection in night or early morning. Safety problem from wild animals.
- Lack of technical know how of value addition.

G. Problems in Marketing of NTFPs

- low and fluctuated market price of NTFPs.
- Lack of availability of timely market information
- lack of good road connectivity to market
- Monopoly business by trader. Low price and wrong measurement by trader.
- Distance of village to market. Cost of transportation is high.
- Unavailability of institution in the village for marketing in collective manner.

Conclusion

- NTFP found in this village are Lac, Mahua, Rugra, Sal, Kend, Satwar, jamun etc.
- Tribal communities found in Sons village are Oraon, Munda, Kerwar and Parhaiya.
- An NTFP income varies from tribe to tribe and household to household.
- Males and females gather the NTFPs for their source of livelihood during the seasonal collection. Mainly females are involved in 80% of activities.
- Majority of the tribal population are collecting NTFPs individually. They are not involved in collective collection.
- There is no institution in the village who are engaged in collective marketing.
- There is also need of change in policy level. There should be some government scheme for collection and marketing of forest produce for tribal communities especially in remote areas.

Reference

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Thank You