



Ministry of Tribal
Affairs
Government of India

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

SUBMITTED TO
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



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GANDHIJI'S TALISMAN

“ I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test:

Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him.

Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to Swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions?

Then you will find your doubts and your self melting away ”



A handwritten signature of Mahatma Gandhi in a cursive script, rendered in a golden-brown color.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

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FOREWARD

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is an important part of India's agricultural price policy. It is the price at which government purchases crops from the farmers, whatever may be the price for the crops, which further incentivize the farmers and thus ensures adequate food grains production in the country. In other words, MSP supports in providing sufficient remuneration to the farmers, provides food grains supply to buffer stocks and supports the food security programme through PDS and other programmes.

The Planning Commission and Expenditure Finance Committee jointly suggested the scheme namely 'Marketing of MFP through MSP and Development of Value Chain for MFP. The scheme acts as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers who are primarily members of ST.

The scheme formed a system to ensure fair monetary returns of the gatherers for their endeavour in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation, etc. The scheme attempts to provide gatherers a share of the revenue from the sales proceeds with cost deducted. The scheme also aims to address other issues on process of sustainability.

Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce scheme (MSP for MFP Scheme), started by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt of India in the year 2013-14, was the first step in the direction of providing a fair price to Tribals. Initially, the scheme included 10 MFPs in 9 States. It was later expanded to 24 MFPs and all States.

In 2019, through the Ministry's notification now, the total number of MFPs covered under the list is 49. The nine new items are: Bakul (dried bark), Kutaj (dried bark), Noni/Aal (dried fruits), Sonapatha/Syonak pods, Chanothi seeds, Kalihari (dried tubers), Makoi (dried fruits), Apang plant and Sugandhrantri roots/tubers.

This Study was given to IIPA to look deep into the state level economic activities linked to MFP collection and to recommend. The study has covered 10 states, 20 districts, 40 blocks.

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(S.N. Tripathi)
Director

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The present Study “Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Through Minimum Support Price (MSP) And Development of Value Chain For MFP” was given to IIPA to look deep into the state level economic activities linked to MFP collection and to suggest recommendations. The study has covered 10 states, 20 districts, 40 blocks.

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(Dr. Nupur Tiwary)
Project Director

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ABBREVIATIONS

1.	DPC	Distribution of Product Concentration
2.	EA	Educational Attainment
3.	EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
4.	EUFC	Energy Used for Cooking
5.	GA	Government Agency
6.	GR	Gender Representation
7.	GD	Gender Distribution
8.	FSP	Food security programme
9.	HB	Haat Bazaar
10.	ISV	Inter-State Variation
11.	MFP	Minor Forest Produce
12.	MHE	Monthly Household expenditure
13.	MSP	Minimum Support Price
14.	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
15.	PSP	Primary storage point
16.	SS	Social Safety
17.	VAG	Value Addition Gains
18.	WP	Women participation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.1 INTRODUCTION:

Approximately 100 million forest dwellers depend on MFP for food, shelter, medicines, cash income, etc. Contribution of MFP to household income varies between 10 to 70 percent. About 25 to 50 percent forest dwellers depend on MFPs for food requirement. Price of MFP most often determined by traders rather than by demand/supply mechanism. Major areas of the MFP states are affected by left wing extremism. The Planning Commission and Expenditure Finance Committee jointly suggested the scheme namely 'Marketing of MFP through MSP and Development of Value Chain for MFP. The scheme acts as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers who are primarily members of ST. The Scheme was approved on 01-08-2013 for deliberate implementation by the Cabinet during the 12th plan period. The scheme formed a system to ensure fair monetary returns of the gatherers for their endeavour in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation, etc. The scheme attempt to provide gatherers a share of the revenue from the sales proceeds with cost deducted. The scheme also aims to address other issues on process of sustainability.

E.2 MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP)

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is an important part of India's agricultural price policy. It is the price at which government purchases crops from the farmers, whatever may be the price for the crops, which further incentivize the framers and thus ensures adequate food grains production in the country. In other words MSP supports in providing sufficient remuneration to the farmers, provides food grains supply to buffer stocks and supports the food security programme through PDS and other programmes.

Government's agricultural policy has three important components- the MSP, Buffer Stocks and issue of food grains through the PDS. The interconnectivity between the three is very clear. MSP helps to procure adequate food grains through FCI, state agencies and cooperatives. The PDS network through the policy of issue price delivers it to the weaker sections. MSP is price fixed by Government of India to protect the farmers against excessive fall in price during bumper production years. The MSP are a guarantee price for their produce from the Government.

E.3 EVOLUTION AND CALCULATION OF MSP

The MSP was first declared and used in 1965 as a tool for agricultural price policy to meet various objectives. Since then, the MSP performs an important function in realizing the various objectives related to agricultural price policy. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Government of India, determines the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) at the beginning of the sowing season of various agricultural commodities based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP).

**MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP)
THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP**

For the calculation of the MSP, the CACP takes into account a comprehensive view of the entire structure of the economy of a particular commodity or group of commodities and various other factors such as cost of production, changes in input prices, input-output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on cost of living, effect on general price level, international price situation, parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers and effect on issue prices and implications for subsidy. Commission makes use of both macro and micro level data and aggregates at the level of district, state and the country.

At present, the MSP covers 24 crops that includes seven cereals (paddy, wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, maize and ragi); five pulses (gram, arhar/tur, moong, urad and lentil); eight oil seeds (groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, toria, soya bean, sunflower seed, sesame, safflower seed and niger seed); copra, raw cotton, raw jute and virginia flu cured (VFC) tobacco.

E.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF MSP FOR MFP SCHEME

Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce scheme (MSP for MFP Scheme), started by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt of India in the year 2013-14, was the first step in the direction of providing a fair price to tribals. Initially, the scheme included 10 MFPs in 9 States. It was later expanded to 24 MFPs and all States. In 2019, through the ministry notification now, the total number of MFPs covered under the list is 49. The nine new items are: Bakul (dried bark), Kutaj (dried bark), Noni/Aal (dried fruits), Sonapatha/Syonak pods, Chanothi seeds, Kalihari (dried tubers), Makoi (dried fruits), Apang plant and Sugandhrnantri roots/tubers. The Scheme is implemented through State Level Agency (SLA) appointed by the State Government. Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides a revolving fund to the SLA. Loss, if any, is shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Presently, the scheme has coverage of 23 MFPs and applicability to all States.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is also developing guidelines in consultation with Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change which aim to facilitate Gram Sabhas in managing their community forest resources in sustainable, equitable, democratic and transparent manner as per provisions of FRA. These guidelines intend to establish an enabling institutional set up consisting of stakeholders representation in the “Community Forest Resources Committees (CFRC)” constituted by the Gram Sabha, and also enunciate functions of these Committees to protect their wildlife, forests and biodiversity with due accountability, as per FRA.

The objective of the scheme is to provide fair returns to Minor Forest Produce gatherers, enhance their income level and ensure sustainable harvesting of Minor Forest Produces. The MSP scheme seeks to establish a framework to ensure fair prices for the produce collected by tribals, assurance of buying at a particular price, primary processing, storage, transportation etc while ensuring sustainability of the resource base.

The scheme is designed as a social safety net for improvement of livelihood of MFP gatherers by providing them fair price for the MFPs they collect.

The scheme has been started with following objectives

- To provide fair price to the MFP gatherers for the produce collected by them and enhance their income level

- To ensure sustainable harvesting of MFPs.
- The Scheme will have a huge social dividend for MFP gatherers, majority of whom are tribals.

It is a holistic scheme for development of MFP trade including its value chain and necessary infrastructure at local level.

E.5 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1. Whether scheme structure, design features, and guidelines are appropriate to meet the objectives of the scheme.
2. Whether specific deliverables of the scheme/Programme are appropriate for fulfilling the development needs of the communities, as on date
3. Whether measurable outcomes have been defined for the scheme
4. To what extent the scheme has percolated at grass root level for the benefit of tribal households, especially female households
5. Whether the scheme is gender neutral or has gender specific components and in case of inherent gender imbalance, changes required
6. To identify bottlenecks in the implementation of the scheme and changes required in the scheme for improving delivery mechanism
7. Is there any overlap with other scheme?

E.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Minimum Support Price Scheme (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched at the end of 2013-14 (during the 12th five year plan) to assure fair and remunerative price to MFP gatherers. Known as 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain for MFP', the scheme was planned as a social safety initiative for MFP gatherers. The objectives of the scheme are to

- To provide the fair price to the MFP gatherers for the produce collected by them and improve their income level
- To guarantee sustainable harvesting of MFPs.
- The MSP scheme aims at creating a framework to ensure fair returns for the produce gathered by tribals, assurance of buying at a certain price, primary processing, storage, transportation etc. while assuring sustainability of the resource base.

E.7 COVERAGE OF PRIMARY SURVEY

The current study by the IIPA looks deep into state level economic activities linked to MFP collection. A total of 2609 households were sampled and canvassed with a structured questionnaire to elicit details about the MFP collection process. All the households belonged to the tribal communities. Figure 1 below provides a snapshot of household representation by States. Of the total number of households surveyed, Andhra Pradesh had the highest share is 14.6 per cent, followed by Gujarat (12.5%). The share of Karnataka and Rajasthan is 12 per cent each. Odisha is the least with 7.6 per cent of representation.

E.8 METHODOLOGY

Primary survey along with secondary data analysis forms the analytical underpinning of this study.

Methodology for Selection of MSP Beneficiaries of MFP and Field Report

E.8.1 SAMPLE FRAME:

The proposed survey unit for the impact assessment study composed of 3000 MSP beneficiary households from 80 selected villages spread over 10 states, 20 districts, 40 blocks. Beneficiary households are those with at least one member engaged in gathering MFP and selling at MSP during the three years. Only one beneficiary from one tribal household was to be selected for conducting the interview using the structured questionnaire.

Only those states have been selected where the MSP scheme for MFP have been implemented since 2015-16. Within each selected state, two districts with highest tribal population have been selected. Similarly from each selected district 4 blocks with highest tribal population have been selected. From each block 2 villages have been selected and in each village 38 beneficiaries of MSP were proposed to be selected for canvassing the questionnaire using CAPY for real time data.

TABLE E.1: DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFICIARIES OF MSP FOR MFP BY STATE, DISTRICT, BLOCK AND VILLAGE

Sr. No.	Place	Total	Beneficiary	All
1	No of States	10	300	3000
2	No. of Districts per state -2	20	150	3000
3	No. of Blocks per district -4	40	75	3000
4	No. of Villages in a Block-2	80	38	3000

CAPI Survey

E.9 Chapterization Scheme: The present study is a detailed research on the “ Evaluation of MSP for MFP scheme”. The Report will run into 15 chapters. The first Chapter introduces the terms of Reference of the

study and states its objectives, scope, methodology, literature review and relevant studies and limitations. The second chapter portrays the implementation status of Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce. It was initially implemented in the Indian states which possess Scheduled areas and tribes in accordance with Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India for 12 identified Minor Forest Produce abundantly available in these states. Since November 2016 onward the scheme became applicable for all States and the number of MFPs covered under the list has reached to 49 according to the notification issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The third chapter is based on the empirical data on the demographic profile of the gatherers which represent their family size, marital status, economic profile and education status. The fourth chapter gives MSP scheme related information of gatherers. Whether they are acquainted with this scheme or not. What are the sources of acquiring information about the schemes. The status of selling MFP and mode of their payment. The chapter five analyses how the MFP gatherers tie up with Agencies/Organizations for financial help, collection, processing, training and information on Minor Forest Products. These agencies assist in sale of MFP, provide help/aid for collection of MFP. They also help MFP gatherers to know about the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) and impart training for them. It is observed, however, that the purpose of registration mostly helped MFP gatherers to sell their products. The chapter six analyses the processing of minor forest products. Hurdles faced by gatherers for collecting Minor Forest Products. Machinery used for processing and who provides monetary help for purchasing of machines and tools and type of value addition gains for MFP.

The chapter seven analyses the pattern of sales and procurement of minor forest products. Their destination of sales of Minor Forest Produce, Quality check of MFP by Procurement Agency and profit sharing of MFPs sold through MSP.

The chapter eight talks in depth about the storage and preservations of MFP's. Type of storage facilities used for MFP's and problems faced for storage of MFPs.

The chapter nine includes the infrastructure, haat bazaar and transportation. Distance of HB from the place of residence. Their mode of travelling to Haat Bazar and frequency of visit to Haat Bazar. The infrastructure and amenities at Haat Bazar.

The chapter ten analyses the gender related issues. The Statewise distribution of the engagement of female members. The gender distribution clearly shows the importance of women member of the respondent's family in the collection of MFP. Gender discrimination in payments received from sales of MFPs and reasons thereof. Women participation in skill training in MFP by type of training.

The chapter eleven gives the scheme impact before and after selling MFP at MSP. The number of household members engaged before and after sale of MFP at the Minimum Support Price. Annual household income before and after selling of MFP at MSP shown a distinct shift in the higher income range and mostly concentrated to 50,000-Rs.-1,00,000 Rs. and 1,00,000Rs.k-2,00,000Rs ranges.

The chapter twelve includes the monthly household expenditure (Rs.) before and after selling MFP at MSP. There is a distinct shift in income in the After-Sale scenario compared with the Before-Sale ones.

The chapter thirteen includes housing conditions and amenities before and after selling MFP at MSP. Availability of electricity, drinking water, toilet facility and kitchen before and after selling MFP at MSP. Type of energy used for cooking before and after selling MFP at MSP. Ownership of livestock be-

fore and after selling MFP at MSP. Land owned for cultivation before and after selling MFP at MSP. Type of vehicles owned before and after selling MFP at MSP.

Type of problems faced by MFP gatherers and bottlenecks of the scheme have been defined in chapter fourteen. Lack of training, Non cooperative government officials, Lack of information, Shortages of storage space, Delay in payment etc.

Conclusions and recommendations, as per our empirical findings are presented in chapter fifteen. Most tribals live in forested regions and their economy is deeply based on gathering MFP from forests. These MFPs provide subsistence and farm inputs, such as fuel, food, medicines, fruits, manure, and fodder. The collection of MFP is a source of cash income for them, especially during the slack seasons

E.10 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AS PER THE EMPIRICAL DATA (QUANTITATIVE):

- 1. Delay in setting up of procurement agencies:** Delay in setting up of procurement agencies increased the perishing of MFP collected during the last year to 56.4 per cent of the overall respondents. The State level scenario is grim in Odisha (99.5%), Chhattisgarh (97.1%), Madhya Pradesh (80.7%) and Rajasthan (61%).
- 2. Lack of awareness about scheme/ Lack of display of the price board at market/ less scheme promotion/lack of knowledge:** It has been observed that the scheme of MSP for MFP has not reached among the tribal gatherers on a large scale and is limited to few areas of the district. The implementation unit in the district has failed to spread the awareness amongst the gatherers or accommodating more gatherers under the scheme. The only thing that is happening under the scheme is that “few gatherers are just informed about the price of the produce.
- 3. Distance to be covered to collect MFP:** It has been observed that the distance covered in the process of MFP collection is difficult for gatherers. On an average, people travels 2.7 kilometre to collect MFP from the forest area.
- 4. Training Facility:** It has been observed as per the survey, that the training provided to the overall sample respondents is very little, which is over 6%. The observations show that the training centres are very far from the gatherers village and the transportation facilities are not provided to the gatherers therefore a large number of MFP gatherers get adversely impacted. The training provided to the tribals regarding the MFP has a limited scope, as they are only trained about collection and primary level of processing but not about the value addition which is the biggest obstacle in their development. On conversation with the tribal leader who were criticizing the training centre said that “training is happening only on paper and not on ground” and funds granted under the scheme also not utilized properly.
- 5. Lack of training among the women MFP collectors:** The gender distribution clearly shows the importance of women member of the respondent’s family in the collection of MFP. Only 11 per cent

of the women received skill training from the nine States. A total of 27 women members received skill training, mostly belonging to Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. It shows the type of training undertaken by women members. They are given training for collection only not for Storage and processing of MFP.

6. **Transportation problem:** the maximum number of people (32.3%) goes to Haat Bazar (HB) by Foot only, followed by Cycle (31.1%) and Bus (23.4%). Government vehicle is virtually non-existence (only 4.1%).
7. **Middleman Problem:** It has been observed that the unorganized nature of trade leads to the inequitable distribution of profit amongst the tribal farmers. This results in low cash income to the tribal **people and the substantial gain is reaped by the middle man.** This is one of the reason that earning from the MFP is becoming less significant to the tribals. Middlemen takes tacit advantage of the unorganized nature of the market for MFP, while traders makes transaction but offers lower price to the MFP gatherers. The sale destination to Middlemen in Madhya Pradesh is 50 per cent, while for Maharashtra, it is over 25 percent. The common practices followed by the traders are under weighing, unfair grading and opportunist pricing. Most farmers sell their products individually and do not aggregate their product, thus having to face exploitation by traders and middle men.
8. **Lack of suitable tools:** The primary processing of lac requires a machine with an initial value of Rs. 70,000, which most of the communities are not able to afford. This prevents them from value addition of lac. There is virtually no use of machine tools by the MFP gatherers for processing the produce collected from forest.
9. **Shortage of storage space:** It has been observed that in major tribal dominated states, the procurement agencies and the gram sabha lacks the space for storage facilities. Most NTFPs and seasonal products are perishable in absence of appropriate storage facility; and it require immediate disposal. The MFP gatherers mostly use home as their primary storage point. Among the problems faced by the households, shortages of storage space is the most important (46%). This means that the primary collector is vulnerable to distress sale or sale at a low price due to lack of adequate storage facility. The problem of lower price is compounded by lack of value addition that deprives the gatherer of better gain.
10. **Infrastructure and Amenities at Haat Bazar :** Infrastructure and amenities at Haat Bazar are important for the MFP Gatherers for storage and transportation facility. Moreover, drinking water facilities, shade are all important component of Haat Bazar. Most of the respondents (26.3%) said that HB has a permanent structure, followed by platform (17.4%). A little over 15 per cent of the respondents said that drinking water facility is there in the Haat Bazar. Haat Baazar amenities and facilities are not good as storage. MFP gatherers mostly use home as storage but that do not deters them to their access to the procurement process and agency people
11. **Lack of credit facilities:** It has been observed that **due to lack of financial aids, tribal women are prevented from Start Up like farm forestry mini enterprise which brings economic as well as social gains to them.** It helps to build their confidence and instill the spirit of entrepreneurial capacity in them. Only about 11 per cent of the respondents received financial aid while almost 90 per cent left out. This is one of the major limitations to provide support to the tribal households engaged in MFP collection.

12. **Barter System of Trade:** It has been observed that in some of the states, barter system of trade still exists. It is difficult to determine, how much quantity of produce is to be exchanged with other produce. Some sorts of malpractices are followed by the middleman for the high value minor forest produce. The barter trade proportion is 9 per cent and mostly staple food products are exchanged. Electronic weighing machine is delivered generally by private traders but its validity is not verified. PDS system is in place. More than 30 per cent used barter system of measurement in Maharashtra.
13. **Selling through Government Agency Apathy of government officials:** It has been observed that the gatherers do not go to the Haat Bazar to sell their produce but the buyers come to their village to buy the produce on the private rate. One of the reason why gatherers sell their produce to the private buyers, they provide instant money in cash for the produce sold by the gatherers, which is absent in the case of government buyers. The gatherers never receive any advance money, or a share of profit from any of the agencies whether it is private or government.
14. **Problem with government officials in determining quality:** It has been observed in the field study that an unsustainable technique of harvesting MFPs is leading to poor resource regeneration. The evidence for proper quality checking is virtually not in place. There is a lack of standardization of the quality of MFPs. The value chain, from collection to the sale of the produce, is largely unorganized and informal leading to inequitable distribution of profits. More than 86 per cent of the respondents says that they have to go through quality check while around 14 per cent of the MFP Gatherers are relieved from quality checkup. Associated with the quality check, the issue of rejection/acceptance becomes important. The rejection is maximum in those States where the quality adherence is the most, i.e., Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.
15. **Lack of value addition:** It has been observed that MFP gatherers lack the knowledge of value addition. Almost all the lac farmers sell lac without any value addition, due to the low shelf life and this fetches them a lower price. Value addition gains of MFP processing is confirmed by only 23 per cent of the overall respondents. Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh noted no change in the value addition gains.
16. **No profit sharing among the MFP gatherers:** It has been observed that the Primary collectors and producers get the least share from their hard-earned product. There is almost no profit sharing among the MFP gatherers and 87 per cent received no extra profit. The price differences typically ranges from 12 to 15 per cent. Sometimes the time lag in receiving payment lures the MFP gatherers to go in for the cash mode
17. **Overlapping with other Government Schemes:** In two of the sample states, i.e., Odisha and Gujarat, there are significant influence of State Government Schemes. The Odisha Livelihood Mission and Gujarat Rajya Van Vikas Nigam are two such schemes that have significant influence on the ongoing scheme.
18. **No proper registration of MFP gatherers with government agencies:** There are two States, Karnataka and Odisha, where the respondents are not registered with any of the organization. Who have not registered, majority of them (53%) asserts that they do not required to be registered, while 25 % of them are unaware.

E.11 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most tribals live in forested regions and their economy is deeply based on gathering MFP from forests. These MFPs provide subsistence and farm inputs, such as fuel, food, medicines, fruits, manure, and fodder. The collection of MFP is a source of cash income for them, especially during the slack seasons.

Low returns to forest gatherers are not only due to policy distortions arising out of public and private monopolies, and to trader/middlemen's hold over the poor and ignorant forest dwellers, they are also the result of the dispersed and uncertain production combined with fluctuating demand and undeveloped markets.

It is better to set up promotional Marketing Boards with responsibility for dissemination of information about markets and prices to the MFP gatherers, and organising them into self-help groups.

Government should encourage bulk buyers and consumers such as exporters of herbal medicines to establish direct links with the villagers. This has happened in a few locations where manufacturers of herbal medicines have bought anole directly from the producers to boost production and income of the MFP gatherers

Government should also address issues like creating proper marketing yard, market information system, storage space and processing facilities at the local level. Simple processing activities such as broom making, leaf plate making, tamarind processing, mat and rope making should be encouraged in the household/ cottage sector.

Despite the fact that women collectors are more, little so far has been done to train them. This needs urgent attention.

E.12 IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH ARE EVIDENCE BASED IN OUR STUDY ARE AS FOLLOWING:

- (i.) **As per the terms of reference titled “whether scheme structure, design features, and guidelines are appropriate to meet the objectives of the scheme”, these are the following recommendations based on empirical findings:**
 - a. **Increase in the MSP rate:** It has been observed from the field study, that the Primary collectors and producers get the least share from their hard-earned product so there is a need to increase the MSP rates. It would not only assure remunerative prices to tribal farmers, but would also help increase investment in agriculture and thereby, production. The criteria for fixing prices for MSP must be current costs rather than a historical basis.
 - b. **Provision of godowns/cold storage for procurement in bulk:** The field observations show that, in major tribal dominated states, the procurement agencies and the gram sabha lacks the space for storage facilities. Most NTFPs and seasonal products are perishable in absence of appropriate storage facility. The stocks procured by State designated agencies in each Haat bazaar is , proba-

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bly , too small and therefore, this needs to be transported to the aggregation centre's from where bulk quantity is transported to the centrally located godown/ cold storage. Therefore, it is essential to establish a godown of 50 MTs at block level to aggregate the stocks procured at each Haat. The cost of land and recurring expenses may be met by respective State agencies.

- c. **There should be a provision of providing storage and transport infrastructure of the government agencies to primary collectors' on rent.** The observations from the field survey show that the transportation facilities are not provided to the gatherers therefore the number of MFP gatherers get adversely impacted. There needs to be a complete overhaul of procurement procedures and more focus must be on local procurement especially at the panchayat level. Use of modern warehousing infrastructure is needed like modern storage facilities, weighing bridges etc. to extend shelf life and prevent rotting of the produce.
 - d. **Strengthening of financial institutions for promotion of NTFP micro-enterprises:** It has been observed from the field survey that due to lack of financial aids, tribal women are prevented from Start Up like farm forestry , mini enterprise which brings economic as well as social gains to them. There is a need to involve financial institutions to promote community based micro-enterprises with clear benefit sharing mechanisms. It is necessary to involve financial and other public sector banks in NTFP enterprise development.
 - e. **Immediate cash transfer by government agencies:** The data shows that one of the reasons to why gatherers sell their produce to the private buyers, the later provide instant money in cash for the produce sold by the gatherers, which is absent in the case of government buyers. Thus, Government Procurement Agencies should visit the villages every season. Immediate cash for the produce should be provided by the Procurement Agencies.
 - f. **Incompatible tax structure:** The present tax structure for many NTFP's (tendu patta, lac, gum, mahua, medicinal plants, sal seeds, etc.) is incompatible within the surveyed states which needs to be restructured.
 - g. **Free trade for NTFPs:** The primary collectors should have the right to collect, process and market NTFPs freely. However given the low bargaining position of primary collectors and high likelihood of exploitation at the hands of the local traders; special mechanism to safeguard the interest of primary collectors should be created. Free trade for all NTFPs except the currently Nationalized NTFPs (Kendu leaves, Bamboo and Sal seeds) should be allowed; and these should be taken out of State Regulation. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be based on the principle of incremental margin working backwards from the actual market price, as followed by Girijan Cooperative Corporation in Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii.) **As per the term of reference titled “whether specific deliverables of the scheme/programme are appropriate for fulfilling the development needs of communities, as on date”, these are the recommendations based on empirical findings are following:**
- a. **Skill Up-gradation:** It has been observed that in the number of surveyed villages, tribal farmers lack the necessary skills and technical knowledge required for scientific cultivation of MFP. Hence, there is a need to do Skill Up-gradation, development and extension of Appropriate Technology for NTFP

processing and to encourage involvement and active role of NGOs, Experts, research institutions for marketing and training support to the primary collectors and their Cooperatives, and for R and D efforts for improving production and processing methods.

- b. **Lack of detailed and research studies on MFP and its used in pharmaceutical and food industries:** Hence, for Increasing Profit from MFP, there is a need of adding more MFP to the list as there are ample MFP are available in the forest which are used to prepare medicines, if these MFP get place in the list, it can positively impact the economy of the gatherers. Gram Sabha must be included in decision making process at the grassroots level, which is missing in the scheme.
- c. **Promotion of Research and development:** Research and development on the possible uses of MFPs (for instance, in pharmaceutical and food industries) needs to be undertaken. There is a need to adopt a more scientific approach to primary collection and allocate higher budget in research to boost productivity.
- d. **Training at grass-root level:** The training provided to the tribals regarding the MFP has a limited scope, as they are only trained about collection and primary level of processing but not about the value addition which is the biggest obstacle in their development. Thus, trainings to primary collectors, processors, and traders, and also to the front line staff require basic and advance training to build their confidence.
- e. **Modern tools are needed for better collection of MFP:** It has been observed from the field survey that 'hand' (33%) is the single most important ingredient for collection MFP followed by Axe. If the value addition equipment and the training for value addition are provided, MFP gatherers can bring revolution in their economic status. Arrangement of processing machine for Minor Forest Produce like lac should be available for community use at the Gram Sabha level.
- f. **Capacity development:** Capacity development, training, awareness building, and exposure, Skill/capacity development is very important for the foresters (particularly the sub-ordinate field staff) to successfully face the emerging challenges of accommodating community rights in forest conservation, ensuring biodiversity conservation, and managing climate change.
- g. **Incentives for growing NTFP crops in private land:** Due to unrestricted & unscientific collection and over-use of products, the NTFP resources have greatly been depleted in past years, while their regeneration in many forest areas has gone down. Special effort is required for reducing the pressure on forest by cultivating selected species outside forest areas and undertaking intensive conservation of existing forests. The increased production thereby would not only reduce the gaps between demand and supply but also shall become the ground for sustainable NTFP development.
- h. **Market Information:** It has been observed from the field survey that, in the interior area the private players manipulate the prices due to unawareness of the scheme of "MSP for MFP" and lack of knowledge among gatherers about current prevailing prices of major MFP's in major District or State. Markets further aggravate the inability to negotiate for better prices. Thus, market Information dissemination is very crucial and this role could be taken up through various existing Government organizations. Greater access to relevant market information can enhance the bargaining power of the primary collectors in market situations.

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP)
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- i. **Transparency in transaction:** There should be e-billings of the MFP purchased so that accountability and transparency could be achieved.
 - j. **Mobile network should be strengthened for better communication:** Daily prices and quantity traded at major mandis/bazaars would also be displayed on the web of TRIFED and state level agencies. Such information will be collected and forwarded to the TRIFED by market correspondents.
 - k. **Stronger linkages between the primary producer and the final consumer:** Stronger linkages should be developed between the primary producer and the final consumer through better retail network and marketing support.
- (iii.) **As per the term of Reference titled “Whether measurable outcomes have been defined for the scheme”, these are the recommendations based on empirical findings are following:**
- d. **a) Outreach of the scheme in the remotest tribal areas:** Field survey shows that the scheme of “MSP for MFP” has not reach among the tribal gatherers at the large scale and is limited to few areas of the district. Effort should be made to spread the knowledge of the scheme in the remotest area of tribal district. This initiative helps tribal to build their capacity to bargain and a forward move in fetching the higher prices for MFP.
 - e. **b) Market strategies for better sale:** Under the market strategies some learning and innovations are needed to be followed to ensure better sale. Shifting sale activities of MFP from isolated places to prominent market locations could bring in subsequent changes in sales and well-being.
- (vi.) **As per the terms of reference titled “To what extent the scheme has perlocated at grass root level for the benefit of tribal households, especially female households”, these are the recommendations based on empirical findings are following:**
- a. **Absence of Grass root level procurement which is proposed to be taken through SHGs associated with implementing agencies:** The SHGs should be empowered to undertake the procurement operations on scientific and systematic lines. The SHG members can undertake preliminary value addition like cleaning, grading, drying & home level primary processing under the direction and supervision of State Implementing Agency. The stock after preliminary processing can be supplied by these SHGs to the storage of State Implementing Agencies. For higher value addition of MFPs, PPP model can be adopted.
- (v.) **As per the terms of reference titled “Whether the scheme is gender neutral or has gender specific components and in case of inherent gender imbalance, changes required”, these are the recommendations based on empirical findings are following:**
- a. **Capacity building among the women MFP gatherers:** From the field survey data shows that only 11 per cent of the women received skill training from the nine States. A total of 27 women members received skill training, mostly belonging to Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. More than half of the women are involved in MFP collection but very little training is provided to them, thus it is necessary to build the capacity among the women MFP gatherers through training.
 - b. **NTFP management, processing and marketing:** Concentrated efforts are required to build ca-

capacity of primary forest produce gatherers, officials of forest department, and executives of government procurement agencies on different aspects NTFP management, processing and marketing to women gatherers.

(vi.) **As per the terms of references “To identify bottlenecks in the implementation of the scheme and changes required in the scheme for improving delivery mechanism”, these are the recommendations based on empirical findings are following:**

- a. **For Improved Delivery mechanism :** It is important to increase the capacity of the primary collectors to bargain for better prices and to collectively take up processing and marketing of NTFPs, it is essential to promote and support collective entities such as Thrift and credit groups, user groups and Primary cooperatives of collectors.
- b. **Creation of facilitative environment:** It is important to create facilitative environment for such organizations. Till now such groups are legally unable to collect and trade in most NTFPs due to the existing Government NTFPs policies.
- c. **Thrift and credit groups, user groups and Primary cooperatives of collectors:** The Government needs to consciously support and facilitate such group activities by the primary collectors as a primary poverty alleviation measure.
- d. **Direct purchase by Government Agency should be expanded:** Most gatherers sell their products individually and do not aggregate their product, thus having to face exploitation by traders and middle men. Thus it is necessary that the government agency should actively participate in the procurement of MFP at the village level so the intervention by the middle man would be eliminated.
- e. **Purchase period of the MSP Procurement Centre should be extended:** The Procurement of NTFP should be throughout the year not limited to particular season
- f. **Active participation of Organizations such as (Tribal Development co-operative corporation (TDCC) at grass-root level:** Organizations such as (Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (TDCC) should have a support role to grassroots level organizations/ primary cooperatives of collectors. They have a role of play in providing market linkage (in a free market scenario), administer minimum support prices, upgrade skills and capabilities of the grassroots organizations etc. These agencies should function as or be replaced by Marketing Promotion Boards.
- g. **Redefining the role of TDCC:** Repositioning of Tribal Development Co- Operative Corporation/ re-defining its role more as a marketing support organization instead of monopoly procurer of NTFPs.
- h. **Promotion of NTFP based Micro-enterprises:** There exists great scope for Micro-enterprises based on NTFPs for local level processing. There exists potential for encouraging Mahua Storage and marketing enterprise, oil extraction from Mahua Seed, decorticating of Char seed etc.
- i. **Imparting training for better collection with reference to particular MFP:** Some of the gatherers use net to collect the Mahua flowers. Prior to the training, they collect Mahua flower lying in the

field. The process of collection was not a hygienic process as the flowers gets dusty and muddy. But, once they are imparted with training, they can learn the sustainable way of harvesting.

(vii.) As per the terms of reference, “Is there any overlap with other scheme?” these are the following recommendations based on the empirical findings are following:

- a. Overlap of government schemes:** Odisha and Gujarat, there are significant influence of State Government Schemes. The Odisha Livelihood Mission and Gujarat Rajya Van Vikas Nigam are two such schemes that have significant influence on the ongoing scheme. The Overlapping of the scheme should be lessened.

CHAPTER 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

About seventy per cent of India's population lives in rural areas, but for tribal folks this is as high as Ninety per cent. It is well established that most tribal folks live in forested regions, and their economy is heavily based on gathering produce from nearby forests. In all, about 100 million people living in and around forests derive at least part of their livelihood from collection and marketing of non-timber forest products that includes bamboo, canes, fodder, leaves, gums, waxes, dyes, resins and many forms of food including nuts, wild fruits, Honey, Lac, Tusser etc.

The MFP is a source of both subsistence and cash income for tribal folks and rural dwellers that belong to the poorest of the poor section of society. They form a major portion of their food, fruits, medicines and other consumption needs and provide cash income through sale in local market.

In the lean season the MFP are a means of critical subsistence particularly for primitive tribal groups such as hunter gatherers, and the landless. Tribal derive 20-40% of their annual income from MFP on which they spend major portion of their time. This activity has strong linkage to women's financial empowerment as most of the MFPs are collected and used/sold by women. Therefore, MFP has significant economic and social value for the rural and forest dwellers.

Despite its huge importance in the rural economy, MFP got a definition only in 2007 when the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, was enacted. Section 2(i) Act defines a Minor Forest Produce (MFP) as all non-timber forest produce of plant origin and includes bamboo, brushwood, stumps, canes, Tusser, cocoon, honey, waxes, Lac, tendu/kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tuber and the like. Thus, the definition of MFP includes bamboo and cane, thereby changing the categorization of bamboo and cane as "trees" under the Indian Forest Act 1927.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, commonly known as the Forests Rights Act (FRA), was enacted in 2007. The Act distinguishes individual forest-dwellers with forest rights to live in and cultivate forest land that was occupied before 13 December 2005 and grants Community Forest Rights to manage, protect and regenerate the forest under section 3(1)(i), and to own and dispose MFP from forests where they had traditional access. Section 3(1) (c) of the Forest Rights Act 2006 defines forest rights as inclusive of 'Right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of MFP' which have traditionally been collected within or outside village boundaries. Individuals, communities and Gram Sabhas having rights under this particular section of the Act will not only have the rights to use but also rights of ownership over MFPs. This goes beyond the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA Act) which had

authorised states to entrust Panchayats and Gram Sabhas as the owners of MFP. As per the Report of the National Committee on Forest Rights Act, submitted in 2010, in all, about 100 million people living in and around forests derive at least part of their livelihood from collection and marketing of non-timber forest products or MFPs. In addition to tribal folks this included, Dalit's, other forest dwellers who have not been officially declared as tribal as well as women, and other marginalised groups.

The Government of India has launched a Central Sector Scheme for marketing of MFP through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain to ensure fair monetary returns to MFP gatherers for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFP based on the suggestions/inputs received from Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) which came into existence in 1987, and the States concerned. Procurement and Marketing Operation at pre- fixed MSP is undertaken by the designated State agencies. The Scheme has initially being implemented in States having areas under Vth schedule of the Constitution of India namely; Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for non- nationalized and abundantly available 12 MFPs namely, (i) Tendu, (ii) Bamboo, (iii) Mahuwa Seed, (iv) Sal Leaf, (v) Sal Seed, (vi) Lac, (vii) Chironjee, (viii) Wild Honey, (ix) Myrobalan, (x) Tamarind, (xi) Gums (Gum Karaya) and (xii) Karanj.

1.2 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The basic terms of reference for evaluation and survey are aimed at examining the following:

1. Whether scheme structure, design features, and guidelines are appropriate to meet the objectives of the scheme.
2. Whether specific deliverables of the scheme/Programme are appropriate for fulfilling the development needs of the communities, as on date
3. Whether measurable outcomes have been defined for the scheme
4. To what extent the scheme has percolated at grass root level for the benefit of tribal households, especially female households
5. Whether the scheme is gender neutral or has gender specific components and in case of inherent gender imbalance, changes required
6. To identify bottlenecks in the implementation of the scheme and changes required in the scheme for improving delivery mechanism
7. Is there any overlap with other scheme?

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

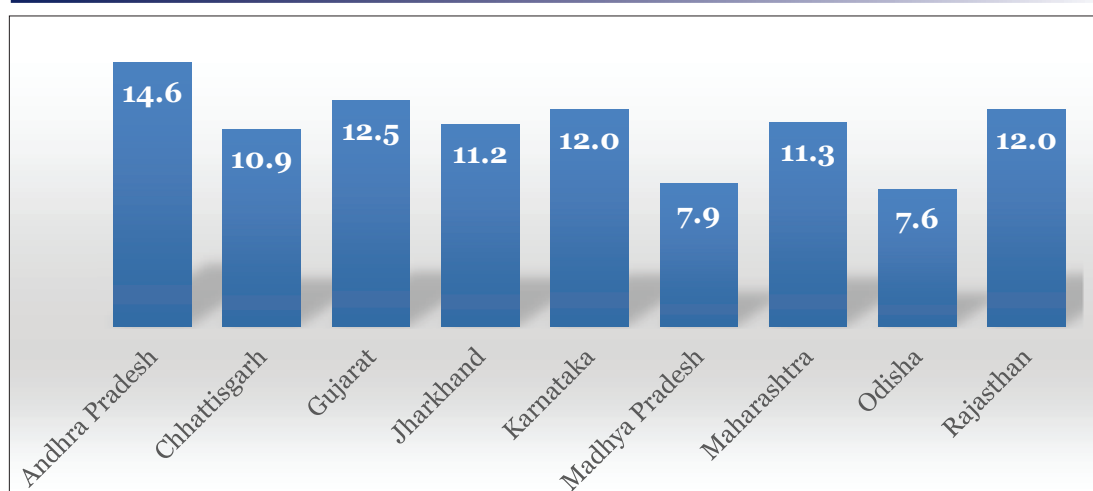
Minimum Support Price Scheme (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched at the end of 2013-14 (during the 12th five year plan) to assure fair and remunerative price to MFP gatherers. Known as 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain for MFP', the scheme was planned as a social safety initiative for MFP gatherers. The objectives of the scheme are to

- To provide the fair price to the MFP gatherers for the produce collected by them and improve their income level
- To guarantee sustainable harvesting of MFPs.
- The MSP scheme aims at creating a framework to ensure fair returns for the produce gathered by tribals, assurance of buying at a certain price, primary processing, storage, transportation etc. while assuring sustainability of the resource base.

1.3.1 COVERAGE OF PRIMARY SURVEY

The current study by the IIPA looks deep into state level economic activities linked to MFP collection. A total of 2609 households were sampled and canvassed with a structured questionnaire to elicit details about the MFP collection process. All the households belonged to the tribal communities. Figure 1 below provides a snapshot of household representation by States. Of the total number of households surveyed, Andhra Pradesh had the highest share is 14.6 per cent, followed by Gujarat (12.5%). The share of Karnataka and Rajasthan is 12 per cent each. Odisha is the least with 7.6 per cent of representation.

FIGURE 1: HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION (%) OF THE MFP GATHERERS



Source: Research team of IIPA, 2019-20

1.3.2. TARGET GROUP AND STAKEHOLDERS

The target group of this study is the tribal population staying near the forest area of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan and fully/partially depends on MFP for their income and livelihood.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

Primary survey along with secondary data analysis forms the analytical underpinning of this study.

Methodology for Selection of MSP Beneficiaries of MFP and Field Report

1.4.1 SAMPLE FRAME:

The proposed survey unit for the impact assessment study composed of 3000 MSP beneficiary households from 80 selected villages spread over 10 states, 20 districts, 40 blocks. Beneficiary households are those with at least one member engaged in gathering MFP and selling at MSP during the three years. Only one beneficiary from one tribal household was to be selected for conducting the interview using the structured questionnaire.

Only those states have been selected where the MSP scheme for MFP have been implemented since 2015-16. Within each selected state, two districts with highest tribal population have been selected. Similarly from each selected district 4 blocks with highest tribal population have been selected. From each block 2 villages have been selected and in each village 38 beneficiaries of MSP were proposed to be selected for canvassing the questionnaire using CAPY for real time data.

Sr. No.	Place	Total	Beneficiary	All
1	No of States	10	300	3000
2	No. of Districts per state -2	20	150	3000
3	No. of Blocks per district -4	40	75	3000
4	No. of Villages in a Block-2	80	38	3000

1.4.2 APPROACH & METHODOLOGY:

Initially it was proposed to collect the village wise list of beneficiaries from the Ministry and visit those villages directly and conduct the survey with the help of the Village Panchayat. However, the list of beneficiaries couldn't be obtained from the Ministry and the field survey commenced, w.e.f. 25-05-2019.

In each state, two Investigators were deployed to cover the entire state. They were instructed to first contact the State Procurement Agency and confirm from them if procurement under MSP have been done in the selected districts and blocks or not. In some cases the State procurement Agency asked the Surveyors to contact District Procurement Agency. The Surveyors in some states got in touch with both District Procurement Agency as well as District Forest Office for confirming the village selected. In many districts, they suggested alternative villages and sometimes blocks also where beneficiaries of MSP were not found. They next visited the Block; Sometimes only at the block level the beneficiary village could be confirmed. The Surveyors before replacing any Block and villages informed the Project Leader about the same.

For conducting the survey in the selected village, assistance was sought from Panchayat Samity at the Block level, BDO. Also in the village for selection of beneficiary households of MSP, help from Gram Panchayat Office / Secretary was available. In the selected village, house to house visits were conducted and only one person from each beneficiary household was finally interviewed to collect data/ information in the CAPI. That the households have sold their MFP at MSP at any time during since 2015-16 was confirmed from the Village Panchayat. In each village, on an average 38 beneficiaries were proposed to be covered. If in one village the required number is not available then the same was

substituted by canvassing more interviews in the next selected village or in some cases blocks. For instance, in the state of Rajasthan, out of two selected districts, Karoli was replaced by district Baran. In the other district out of two blocks selected, only in one block the MSP scheme has been implemented. So all four villages have been selected from the block where MSP for MFP was in place.

To sum up, the Surveyors visited only those villages with the help of Block office to accompany them to facilitate in verification and identification. After visiting the selected village, the Surveyors contact the Gram Pradhan / Village Head or Panchayat Office and finally ascertain if procumbent under PSP has taken place during the last three years and approximate number of households selling their produce at MSP. If the reply is in the positive, the Investigator fills the structured Village Schedule which contains information related to the village as a whole.

After completing the village schedule, the Investigator starts visited the households and canvassed the questionnaire only from those households involved in selling the MFPs at PFP during the last three years.

It may be mentioned that the state of Nagaland could not be completed due to some reasons. Therefore instead of ten states, nine states were covered under the survey and 2610 MSP beneficiaries have been interviewed.

The above provides a broad insight into the approach and methodology followed. To be more precise the real time approach that was followed in the selected states, to reach out to the beneficiaries in the village is as follows:

Rajasthan:

As per the list provided, the Surveyors got in touch with Mr R. C. Meena, Regional Manager, TRIFED, Udaipur. As advised by Mr Meena, the Surveyors got in touch with Md. L.K. Hussain, TRIFED Manager (Laghu Van Udyog) who is the in-charge of six districts for MFP. He only suggested that in District Siroi only in one Block, MSP scheme has been implemented. He also asked to replace dist. Kroli by dist. Baran.

As per the list of Procurement agencies, the Surveyors got in touch with Mr R. C. Meena,

Regional Manager, TRIFED, Udaipur. Mr Meena advised the Surveyors to get in touch with Md. L.K. Hussain, TRIFED Manager (Laghu Van Udyog) who is the in-charge of six districts where the MSP for MFP scheme has been implemented. As per his advice, the team got in touch with the District Forest Officer (Sirohi) Shri Chhen Singh. Shri Singh mentioned that there are very few villages in Abu Road block where the MSP for MFP programme was going on. As advised by him the team visited village Siyawa and Chikda. He also suggested that in district Siroi only in one Block, MSP scheme has been implemented. He also asked to replace dist. Karauli by district Baran.

State: Rajasthan		
District	Block	Village
Karauli	Sapotra (1,04,400)	Gothra (2,021) Dabra (2,807)
	Todabhim (75,309)	Mahswa (3,672) NangalSherpur (3,251)
Sirohi	Pindwara (1,07,664)	Waloriya (8,655) Bhoola (6,509)
	Abu Road (1,04,888)	Chandela (3,481) Siyawa (4,489)

Andhra Pradesh:

The team visited dist. Vijaynagaram met Girijan Society Divisional Manager, Mr S. Bhaskar Rao. He informed that in the selected sample village 'Jumbari' no MFP collection is done for the last few years. Mr, Rao suggested to replace 'Jambari' by 'Nalakanthpuram'. The second village 'Dharama Laxami Puram' was replaced by 'Mundeymakhalu'. In the second block 'Gummalaxmi Puram' village Amitti was replaced by village 'Ddukhlilu' and 'Pirthanigorda'

In Vishakpattnam the Surveers completed the field work in Chetnapalli Block (Village Thajangi and Maripllai) as per the sample provided by IIPA. One block was replaced by the Manager, Girijan Society by Padure Block (village Peedavillsa and vill. Tamrapalli).

Contacts made in Dist. Vishakaptnam: Mr S. Ashok Kumar, G.M., Girijan Cooperative Society (Mob No. 9490166280); Mr Yogeshwar Rao, G.M. (Mob. No. 9490796069); Vijay Kumar, Manager (Mob. 9490166255)

TABLE 1.3: LIST OF DISTRICTS, BLOCKS AND VILLAGES COVERED IN ANDHRA PRADESH		
State: Andhra Pradesh		
District	Block	Village
Vishakhapatnam*	Chintapalle (64,703)	Tajangi (1,870) Lammasingi(1,797)
	GudemKothaVeedhi (56,757)	GudemKothaVeedhi (1,623) Rinthada (2,209)
Vizianagaram*	Gummalakshmipuram (42,919)	Amiti (1,171) Pirthani @ Elwinpeta (3,135)
	Kurupam (34,838)	Jumbiri (1,597) Dharmalalaxmipuram (1,570)

Orissa:

After competing Rayagada district in Odisha, the Surveyor Shri. Animesh (Mob. No. 8249534005) visited the other dist. Gajapati 19-06-2019. In Ganapati district out two selected blocks, the surveyor first visited Mohana Block and met Mr Narsingh Mandangi, Gram Panchayat Extension Office (Mob. No. 9437460576). Mr Narsingh Singh categorically mentioned that in all blocks under the district no such scheme has been implemented. The Aadi Vaasi (Tribal) community collect the minor forest produce and sell it to the traders in the village and those come from outside the village.

They are not aware of any MSP scheme for MSP till then.

TABLE 1.4: LIST OF DISTRICTS, BLOCKS AND VILLAGES COVERED IN ORISSA.		
State: Orissa		
District	Block	Village
Gajapati	Mohana (77693)	Chandragiri (1222), Baghamar (1155)
	Guma (60332)	Badakalakote (1300), Sukei (Baranga Singi-1253)
Rayagada	Kashipur (84357)	Kashipur (1318), Puhundi (1289)

Jharkhand:

The Surveyors first visited District Forest Officer of Dumka to enquire about MSP for MFP Scheme in the district but couldn't meet him as he was busy in a meeting. So the team visited DC, Dumka and was informed that in the entire district the scheme is not operative. To further confirm this the team visited the selected village Sarasandal in Shikaripur Block in Dumka district and spoke to village Pradhan Mr Suleman Marandi (8640093157) and Mukhiya Mr Hudu Marandi (9798923834) and also 5-6 villagers who reported no government procurement of MFPs has taken place over the years. Mr Praveen, MD in Jhasco Lamps at Ranchi (9771475747) also confirmed the same.

However, Mr Praveen reported that in Khunti district the scheme has been implemented. As per his advice the team met Mahabir Oraon (9801094993), Chairman, Jhasco Lamps in Siladon Block. Mr Mahabir Oraon accompanied the team to Village Patibera and got them introduced to the Pradhan Shri Harinath Munda (8084746154) and another Village 'Barabandih to meet the village Pradhan Mangal Oraon.

After this the team met Shri Sunil (6206625031) Secretary Jhasco Lamps in Tapkara Panchayat of Torpa Block. Her team visited Village Kamra and met the Gram Pradhan Shri Dhani Guriya.

After completing 4 villages in district Khunti the team moved to dist. Ranchi and met Mr Praveen. He advised the team to visit village Pipardag and Kutam in Silli Block and Ulidih Villages in namkum Block.

TABLE 1.5: LIST OF DISTRICTS, BLOCKS AND VILLAGES COVERED IN JHARKHAND		
State : Jharkhand		
District	Block	Village
Dumka*	Santrampur	Batakwada, Pratapgardh
	Shikaripara (79,522)	Sarasdanga (1,100) Bakijor (1,259)
Khunti*	Ramgarh (76,525)	Karudih (1,326) Amarpur (1,071)
	Karra (80930)	Jurdag (1383), Sungi (1085)

Madhya Pradesh:

The team visited Sendhwa Block in district Barwani and visited the selected Village Jhopali on 25/06/2019. The team met the Sarpanch Shri Duleram Senani (7566790438) and Ward member Shri Bansi Lal Patel (7582025577). Both mentioned that no MFP procurement is in place because there is hardly any forest area and people mostly earn their livelihood from agriculture and other activities.

As suggested by the above, the team visited DFO's Office in Sendhwa Block. However, the DFO mentioned that FSP/ MFP are not under his jurisdiction. From there the team visited BDO Office but with no outcome.

As advised by BDOs Office, the team got in touch with the SDO Shri I.S. Gaderia (9630156399). He finally mentioned that there was no procurement in the selected Village Jhopali.

Thereafter, the team visited Rajpur Block and talked to the DFO (VK 9424793025). He referred to the SDO Shri Maurya (9424793026); he referred to the RO Shri Vijay Maurya 9324793029. Shri Vijay finally said that no procurement has been there in those selected villages. However he suggested some other villages which could

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Serve as replacement. The villages replaced have been informed to the field monitoring unit of the project.

The team also visited Mandla district on 30-5-19 and talked to DFO Shri Tatoria (9525889609) Mandla East. The DFO referred to RO Shri Bhrgava (7587501563) and also suggested to change the blocks and villages in order to cover the beneficiaries of MSP. Same was followed in Mandasla West as suggested by DFO Shri Mahendra Pratap Singh (9424792900).

TABLE 1.6: LIST OF DISTRICTS, BLOCKS AND VILLAGES COVERED IN MADHYA PRADESH.		
State: Madhya Pradesh		
District	Block	Village
Barwani	Sendhwa (270,920)	Jhopali (7,419) Jamati (11,503)
	Rajpur (144,373)	Jalkheda (4,629) Danodroud (4,621)
Mandla	Mandla(78,634)	Kota Sangwa (1,702) Amanala (1,431)
	Bichhiya (83,320)	Sijhaura(1,903) KisliBhilwani F.V. (1,603)

Gujarat:

At first he Surveyors got in touch with the office of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation in Vadodara. As per their advice, the team visited Rajpipla, Hq. of Dist. Narmada and met Shri Suresh Narve, the Dist. Manager, Gujarat Rajya Vana Vikas Nigam. Thereafter, the team visited Village Amletha and Chikda but found that no forest exist in those areas. So in consultation with the block officials these two villages were replaced by Village Gangapur (suggested by Kaoride Block officer), Moti Limatwara and Simaliya. Accordingly, dist. Panchmahal was replaced by dist. Godhra as suggested by dist. Official Shri. Nathu Singh.

TABLE 1.7: LIST OF DISTRICTS, BLOCKS AND VILLAGES COVERED IN GUJARAT.		
State: Gujarat		
District	Block	Village
Narmada*	Rayagada (80001)	Katapeta (1417), Kandhamaligan (1353)
	Nandod	Amletha (3053) Zarvani (2928)
Panchmahals	Dediapada	Chikda (3846) Ambavadi (2780)
	Kadana	Bachkaria, Ditvas

Karnataka:

One female field Surveyor Ms Mahaboobi Nadaf (Mobile No. 9449801786) first visited the selected Sample district Koppal and met the District Forest Officer Shri Venkatesh Katti (Mobile No. 9740348400) superintendent DF Office. Shri Venkatesh introduced Ms Renukappa FDA (Mob. No. 8792070586) to Ms Mahabobi and asked her to visit her office on Monday dt. 17-06-19.

When Ms Mahaboobi met the FDA on Monday, she mentioned that they don't have any information on MSP beneficiaries for MFP of the villages coming under their district. So in the process three days were wasted from the day she visited them on 14-06-19.

Thereafter, Mahaboobi got in touch with the State Forest Office, Mrs Vastal (mob. No. 8747040707) but She also could not provide any information regarding MSP procurement of MFP. Lastly Shri Venketesh Katti (whom she met on the first day) advised her to go to Gadag Forest Office (another district). In Gadag, Ms Mahaboobi met Ms Sumangala Rasalkar, Manager (Mob. No. 9480370292). Mahaboobi was asked to give the letter in connection with the purpose of the field survey. After that, Sumangala informed Mahaboob that she will contact her after collecting the information she wanted. But so far there was no response from their side even though Mahaboobi tried to get in touch with their office.

Next the Field team visited dist. Vidar and met Dist.D.F.O. The officer told them that there are no MFP gatherers in the dist. A forest guard asked the field team to visit dist. Mysore and dist. Kodagu. Accordingly the team visited these two districts and completed the work. In dist. Mysore the team visited the Lamp Society and they suggested the team to cover block Hunsura, village Harally and Block Hunsekuppe and block H.D. Kota- village Ambedkarnagar and village Gowdimachanakkihalli. After this the team visited dist. Kadagu, block-Kushal Nagar, vill. Malavi and vill. Duvre and vill. Meenkoli and vill. Herur. For conducting the FGD Mr. Mohan in Mysore district extended all cooperation.

State : Karnataka		
Districts	Blocks	Villages
Bidar (214,759)	Basavakalyan (59,358)	Rajeshwar (3,169) Ujlam (3,172)
	Homnabad (52,868)	Kodambal (1,972) Nirna (1,861)
Koppal	Gangawati (57,288)	Karatagi (3,376) Basepatta (1535)
	Kushtagi (37,445)	Hiremannapur (1,807) Tumrikoppa (1,447)

Appendix-1				
List of Sample Places - State ; District and Village				
Sl. No.	STATES	DISTRICTS	BLOCKS	VILLAGES (Provisional)
1	Karnataka	Bidar (214,759)	Basavakalyan (59,358)	Rajeshwar (3,169) Ujlam (3,172)
			Homnabad (52,868)	Kodambal (1,972) Nirna (1,861)
		Koppal	Gangawati (57,288)	Karatagi (3,376) Basepatta (1535)
			Kushtagi (37,445)	Hiremannapur (1,807) Tumrikoppa (1,447)
2	Odisha	Gajpati*	Mohana (77693)	Chandragiri (1222), Baghamar (1155)
			Guma (60332)	Badakalakote (1300), Sukei (Baranga Singi-1253)
		Rayagada*	Guma (60332)	Badakalakote (1300), Sukei (Baranga Singi-1253)
			Kashipur (84357)	Kashipur (1318), Puhundi (1289)

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3	Gujarat	Narmada*	Rayagada (80001)	Katapeta (1417), Kandhamaligan (1353)
			Nandod	Amletha (3053) Zarvani (2928)
		Panchmahals	Dediapada	Chikda (3846) Ambavadi (2780)
			Kadana	Bachkaria, Ditvas
4	Jharkhand	Dumka*	Santrampur	Batakwada, Pratapgardh
			Shikaripara (79,522)	Sarasdanga (1,100) Bakijor (1,259)
		Khunti*	Ramgarh (76,525)	Karudih (1,326) Amarpur (1,071)
			Karra (80930)	Jurdag (1383), Sungi (1085)
5	Rajasthan	Karauli	Sapotra (1,04,400)	Gothra (2,021) Dabra (2,807)
			Todabhim (75,309)	Mahswa (3,672) NangalSherpur (3,251)
		Sirohi	Pindwara (1,07,664)	Waloriya (8,655) Bhoola (6,509)
			Abu Road (1,04,888)	Chandela (3,481) Siyawa (4,489)
6	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani*	Sendhwa (270,920)	Jhopali (7,419) Jamati (11,503)
			RajpuR (144,373)	Jalkheda (4,629) Danodroud (4,621)
		Mandla	Mandla(78,634)	Kota Sangwa (1,702) Amanala (1,431)
			Bichhiya (83,320)	Sijhaura(1,903) KisliBhilwani F.V. (1,603)
7	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam*	Chintapalle (64,703)	Tjangi (1,870) Lammasin-gi(1,797)
			GudemKothaVeedhi (56,757)	GudemKothaVeedhi (1,623) Rinthada (2,209)
		Vizianagaram*	Gummalakshmipuram (42,919)	Amiti (1,171) Pirthani @ Elwinpe-ta (3,135)
			Kurupam (34,838)	Jumbiri (1,597) Dharmalalaxmi-puram (1,570)
8	Chhattisgarh	Bastar*	KONDAGAON (122,497)	Badekanera (3,567) Baniyagaon (3,184) Chipawand (3185)
			BASTAR (101,517)	Mathota (3,372) Baghmohalai (3,195)
		Rajnandgaon*	CHHURIA (75,589)	Khobha (1,273) Godalwahi (1,154)
			MANPUR (65,926)	Nedgaon (1,734) Manpuri (1,570)
9	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli*	Etapalli (66,597)	Etapalli (s) (2,048) Burgi (s) (1,534)
			Dhanora (58,745)	Murumgaon (1,746) Dhanora (1,902)
		Nandurbar*	Nawapur (223,671)	Haldani (6,472) Chinchpada (4,968)
			Shahade (213,203)	Kansai (3,882) Lonkheda (3,463)

10	Nagaland	Kiphire*	Pungro (24,368)	Pungro HQ (4,538) Chomi (2,704)
			Sitmi (17,481)	SeyochungVill. (1,392) Yangzi-tong (1,340)
		Phek	Pfutsero (37,996)	Pfutseromi (3,355) Khezakeno Village (3,249)
			Kikruma (31,703)	Phusachodu (7,245) Kikruma (7,238)

Source : Generated by Indian Institute of Public Administration

CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used as a software for the Study of the scheme. It is a real time data series. The details of the survey can be easily accessed through CAPI software. To view the details of Survey, images following are the links:

1. APP Link
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1d3lOtMXj1dNePTun3GKGGQn0KKs7gL205>
2. Photograph Link
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=17JE3F-jNq5GTLOEBpUyrM71p099agzWw>
3. MIS Link
Link for downloading data received on the server
<http://fuzones.com/ClientApps/iipa/mspmfp/Loginuser.aspx>

Username: admin

Password: 123

MIS Screen Shot

The screenshot shows a web dashboard for 'MFP-MSP'. At the top, a red box displays '2655 BENEFCIARY' with a 'More info' link. Below this is a table with columns: STATE, DISTRICT, TARGET, and TOTAL BENEFCIARY. The table lists data for various states and districts, including Nagaland and Phek. A callout box points to the total number '2655' with the text 'Total Number of records received for the questionnaire'. Another callout box points to the table with the text 'State and district wise total number of records received'.

STATE	DISTRICT	TARGET	TOTAL BENEFCIARY
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	100	191
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	100	186
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	100	123
Chhattisgarh	KORBA	100	101
Gujarat	Narmada	100	192
Guzarat	Panchmahals	100	184
Jharkhand	Dumka	100	138
Jharkhand	Khunti	100	153
Karnataka	Bidar	100	168
Karnataka	Koppal	100	146
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	100	86
Madhya Pradesh	Indanli	100	119
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	100	197
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	100	99
Nagaland		100	1
Nagaland	Phek	100	

1.5 LITERATURE REVIEW

The initial glimpses about the scheme 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' is found in the operational manual prepared by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) in 2014. Besides providing guidelines and an operational manual for the scheme, it also deals with the nodal departments and implementing agencies to be involved in the task and gives a vivid picture of the objectives, coverage, funding, monitoring, financial implications, development and support of the scheme. Further mention of the scheme can be found in Annual Report of MoTA beginning from 2015-16.

Few achievement of the intervention in collectivization of MFP trade for sustainable livelihood & economic democratization are: The Banani Union able to provide 56% (if sold in the local market, the MFP gatherers would have got Rs 4939/- in 4 commodities whereas Union provided them additional Rs 2770/-) more incremental income to the members those participated in the business. The Union able to maintain a steady price in the local market to compete with the local buyers. This has also immensely benefitted the non-members in the region to get fair price of the commodity that the Union dealt with. It has a turnover of Rs 20, 12,022/- where 846 members have participated. Similarly Banaja Union provided 32% more additional incremental value to the members. The total turnover of Banaja was Rs 14, 35,378/- where 925 members participated in various businesses. The Business Development Cell has now better market forecasting on MFP trade and understanding the market intelligence. Tamarind and dry mango was added to the trade basket of Banaja Union. The Undertaking value addition of Siali leaf and linkage established with Leaf Republic. 17 new collectives formed with the support of Gram Sabha in Jamjhari GP of Kandhamal districts. The 3 MFP collectives successfully undertaken Siali leaf plate enterprise activities and established trade linkage with Leaf Republic. Wild Cashew nut was also another MFP item traded by 3 MFP collectives.

In Odisha, the MSP of certain MFPs have built the negotiating power of the forest-based economy of the tribal communities. The scheme, despite its limited outreach, had started to show visible impacts in building the negotiating power of the tribal communities for fair prices for their forest produce. In Kandhamal, one of the remotest districts of Odisha, tribal communities had been selling tamarind to local traders at throwaway prices. The traders would buy the entire tamarind in a tree based on ocular estimation, the real price in which case would be even lower than Rs 5 per kg. The MSP for tamarind had been originally fixed at Rs 22 per kg. When the communities in Jamjhori gram panchayat of Phulbani block learnt about the MSP, they refused to sell their tamarind to traders. In Odisha, the Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (TDCC) is the facilitation and implementation agency of the MSP for MFP scheme. In 2016, tribal women from 12 villages in the panchayat organised themselves into MFP collectives and started collecting tamarind from the households in their villages for sale to TDCC. On hearing about the arrangement, the local traders panicked and offered the collectives a much higher price than TDCC. Finally, the collectives were able to procure 80 quintals of tamarind from 119 households of the panchayat and sold it at Rs 25.50 to a district-level trader, earning an income of Rs 204,000 and a profit of Rs 164,000 over the traditional tamarind prices of Rs 5 per kg. Similarly, tribal communities in the Sundergarh district would sell *chironji* seeds (*Buchanania lanzan*) for as little as Rs 40 per kg, when the market price for *chironji* kernels (1kg of kernel requires about 3.5 kg of seeds) in cities is more than Rs 1,000 per kg. The MSP for *chironji* was fixed at Rs 100 per kg. In the first year, TDCC lifted 780 kg of *chironji* seeds. What would have fetched the collectors about Rs 31,200 rupees in the local market, ultimately

earned them Rs 78,000—an incremental benefit of 150 per cent. While the TDCC bought a very small part of the total *chironji* seeds sold in the region, the local price of seeds went up to more than Rs 60- 70 per kg in the same year. As the above examples show, the MSP for MFP scheme was not only enabling tribal communities (especially women) to earn much better prices for their MFPs, but also building their collective bargaining and negotiating power. The scheme was starting to gain popularity in neighbouring blocks and districts and communities were looking forward to avail of it in the years to come. Just then, the revised guidelines for the scheme arrived. The MSP for tamarind and *chironji* has been reduced to Rs 18 and Rs 60 per kg! The reductions will most likely affect what the communities had managed to achieve—better economic returns from MFPs and bargaining power with private traders (Down to Earth).

(v.) Ingram, Merel Haverhats, S.Peterson, Male`ne Elias, B.Sijapati Sasnett and Sola Phosiso, “Gender and Forest, Tree and Agroforestry Value Chains”. *GENDER AND FOREST*. 221-242(Part-IV), 2016

This study seeks to suggest that forest, agroforestry and tree-based chains can be made more gender equitable. Forest, agroforest and trees contribute to people’s well-being and the betterment of their livelihood. Approaches to achieve this should include addressing how trade is conducted, power differences in chain activities, as well as the social context which exerts a strong influence like tenure rights, gender norms, literacy, laws relating to discrimination etc. Forest, trees and agroforestry (FTA) contribute a lot to the well-being of people in many ways. Many non-timber forest products are derived from FTA which are critical to livelihoods of approximately 1.4 billion people all around the world. They add to multiple food security, nutrition, energy, health and cultural benefits. NFTP’s contribute 20-25 per cent Of annual household income for people living in and near forests in the developing world on an average basis. Its consumption is important for many marginalized groups particularly women whose limited access to credit, land and other assets creates an obstruction when it comes to their ability to pursue alternate livelihood opportunities. Since long women have remained in the shadows of agricultural and forestry research for development. Recently, the critical link between gender and forest-based livelihood have been gaining recognition. It has been realized that there is a certain ‘male’ and ‘female’ role associated with FTA chains which has led to widespread promotion of different products, particularly by organizations interested in sustainable development . This organizations enhance gender equity thereby empowering women. The gender aspects of forest and tree product chains are distinguished from agricultural-based chains. The research highlights the role of gender in shaping access, management and the use of forest and its resources and the associated benefits.

Some studies in the research show that increasing women’s participation in forest user groups and decision making results in improvements in the management of forest resources at community level, household, farm level, as well as in enhancing livelihoods. Unleashing the potentials of FTA products for alleviating poverty, increasing gender equality and promoting ecological sustainability requires understanding and engaging with global factors like policies, market, trends , climate change which affects the nature and extent both women’s and men’s participation in this sector. This can be effectively achieved using a value chain approach, which has gained analytical purchase as a perspective from which to study the articulation of political-economic processes linking diverse geographic region, people and goods. Gender also intersects with other factors of social differentiation such as class, race, ethnicity, religion and age to influence the relative bargaining positions of different interest groups. Interests in FTA chains have grown in the last two decades but there has been very less consolidation

of the relevant data on this topic. Basically, studies focusing on relationship between gender and FTA chains, the factors that influence their relationship, the nature of intervention seeking to enhance gender equality is lacking. There is a need for a more systematic understanding of the information available, the products, the regions studied, the nature and impacts of interventions can result in betterment in FTA chains.

According to the study, of sixty publications covering participation in different stages in FTA chains, only 32 per cent state the sex of different participants. The number of women's participation was higher than the number of men on global level but not on a regional basis. In Africa, women are reported to participate more than men when it comes to collecting activities. But in Latin America it is the opposite. Overall, women use FTA to support household needs, while men invest slightly more in farm and other business activities, and on other personal expenses. Differences in male and female participation in harvesting are influenced by the physical nature of the assigned task, social restrictions, household responsibilities like child care etc., the distance to collecting site. Also, there are limitations with respect to tenure, lack of access rights, limited say in decision making power over natural resources which were important factors in influencing who collects FTA products. There is said to be fewer participation by women when the activity involved was of very physical nature, required credit and technology or involved long distances. In most of the cases women were reported to participate more in small-scale retail trade and men in running larger businesses. Factors influencing such participation are household responsibilities, distance, social restrictions, literacy level and access to capital. The nature of gendered differences in participation in FTA chains can largely be due to social and cultural differences that influence how chains are governed. Because of such differences women have less access to rights than men and even if they these are often not well enforced or defined. Gendered power relations were mostly at the household level, within enterprises etc. resulting in differentiated benefits for men and women. The ways and means as to how men and women used revenues from FTA products also differed.

Thus, we can say that the article suggest ways to improve gender equality in FTA chains. Suggestions like making interventions more gender sensitive by carefully selecting beneficiaries, intervention partners and developing the gender-mainstreaming capacities of implementing agencies, technological changes with market oriented activities, combining vertical and horizontal upgrading, improving women's position and fostering their empowerment, encouraging female leadership, improving women's literacy levels, counter discrimination through regulations etc. could be achieved gradually which would in the long run help in maintaining gender equality in FTA chains.

Uma Ramasamy, "Women's Livelihoods: Emerging Opportunities in Forest Economies of India", (1-47) 2014

Uma Ramaswamy in this study, attempts to look at whether things have changed for people living in forest especially women of Jharkhand and Assam by undertaking rigorous field research in the remote villages of these two states. She tries to understand the relationship between the policy framework of the government for forest regions and its practical applicability. Women are and always have been dynamic players in forest economies. The study tries to emphasize the role of women as economic agents, their substantial contribution to the economy and to the Gross National Product through agro forestry and by collecting a variety of non-timber forest produce deserve to be recognised in future policy framing exercises by the policy makers of the country. Women's role and responsibility in livestock management, whether of small ruminants (goats, sheep, pigs and chicken) or milch cattle, is also quite substantial. Beyond this, women

work for wages to supplement household earning, taking care of vegetable cultivation in their marginal farms or homesteads, selling and trading in various forest products, vegetables and home-made rice-beer in the weekly markets-all etc. But in the recent times women's lives and livelihoods have come under pressure because of the denuding of forests and rigorous policy restrictions on the use of forests and their products. They have been prevented from processing their own forest produce. Also, the forest sector is getting liberalized and globalised with its products getting exported to changing new markets. The loss of livelihoods of forest dwellers in many regions is important for a number of protest movements. This is one of the prime reasons why naxal insurgencies have been growing over time and causing disturbance. The banks are also cautious and do not believe that adivasi women are credit-worthy. Also adivasis do not have any assets that can be shown for collaterals. The SHGs (Self-Help Groups) in tea-plantations are not functioning well because women are not literate enough and do not have regular savings. The paradox is the very differences between women's impressive contribution to economies and their continuing poverty.

About 147 million people live in 170,000 villages live near the forests and another 275 million villagers derive their livelihoods from these forests. Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), a major source of revenue are obtained from about 3,000 species of plants/trees in the country and form an important source of food and livelihoods for communities, particularly forest-dwelling communities. Yet the poverty of these communities has only deepened and grown over time. Mostly, two-thirds of the gatherers are reported to be women. Women whose central role in the forest economy is now well-recognized have emerged as the poorest and the most vulnerable in the fast changing development context of India. The study highlights issues related with the rights of people for the use of forest produce. The indigenous people who have been living and surviving on forest produce are called adivasis. The adivasis, derive their identity from their unique agro-forestry systems. Some of the well-known adivasi communities such as Santhals, Mundas, Oraons, Ho and Kharia have inhabited these thick forests for centuries with their unique community management and livelihood systems. The forest conservation policies of the Government of India since independence have led to a tussle between the state and adivasis for the use of forest land. The implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006 could be seen one among the many steps towards improving forest governance. However, according to the present study shows, how successful it has been in transforming forest governance and improving women's livelihood is debatable. The ownership of forest land which is one of the most important issues related with forest governance today. Forest-dwelling communities who have been using forest land for generations have failed to acquire its ownership and prevented to use it to their best. The FRA empowered them with rights over land, forest and forest produce. These rights are given to individuals, groups, communities of forest-dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. However, the main problem arises when it comes to implementation of these rights at ground level. Implementation of this requires intense and sustained collaboration between the government and Gram Sabhas. The another thing which is also required for these rights to be implemented effectively are transparency and communication. One of the best examples towards such a step in the right direction has been the implementation of Joint Forest Management. JMF addresses livelihood issues by working in collaboration between NGOs and rural communities. The present volume poses the question about how useful this has been for women in particular. Deforestation for industrial and mining purposes is also an issue tackled by Uma Ramaswamy. She looks at how a general decline in livelihood options leads to migration from a forest region. Men unlike women leave for urban areas looking for job opportunities. The youth on the other hand who have not yet migrated are in search for employment in development projects which could fetch them better

earnings. As a result, the women who are left behind become the only bread earners in the family. They are expected to do the household chores as well as take care of the children.

Thus, the writer tries to imply that the important point is that future policy making should for all these reasons be centered on women, and that the state, civil society and organisations must make adequate efforts for the effective implementation of these women-centred policies. The study provides critical understanding of women's rights to livelihoods in forest sector and suggests ways and means to improve it and make it possible.

Pasifiki Ireneus Mhapa, "Trade of Non-Timber Forest Products and Its Contribution to the Livelihood in Njombe District, Tanzania" (10- 65), 2011
The term Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) has several definitions, although several

The overall objective of this study is to assess the trade of non-timber forest products and its contribution to the livelihood and income of household's in selected parts of Njombe district, Tanzania. Several authors like Gregory (1987), Wickens (1991) and Arnold and Ruiz-Perez (1998), have defined Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs) based on their own views. According to FAO (1995), NTFPs includes all goods of biological origin both plants and animals other than timber, as well as services for human and industrial consumption derived from forest resources and or any land under similar uses. They include fuel wood, charcoal, bamboos, gums, oils, foods, medicines, resins etc. The local people depend on these products especially. NTFPs play an important role in their daily lives. It also provides jobs opportunities and income for household in Africa and Latin America. The local people basically extract it for trade and household consumption. The same goes for the people of Tanzania. The problem faced in Tanzania is that 70-80% Tanzanians' population lives in rural areas and is heavily dependent on agriculture and other natural resource for their livelihoods and survival for many generations. It has often been argued that market value of NTFPs is often underestimated or sometimes their potential are unknown to people even though they offer significant returns both in terms of cash, direct or indirect value. This strategy has been used by many rural developmental projects in order to increase income of women, facilitate the conservation of natural resources and many more. Njombe district is blessed with natural resources both flora and fauna. NTFPs are commonly found being sold in the local markets of Ilembula and Makambako centers in Njombe district. Their markets seem to grow daily. According to Lopez and Shanley (2004) many researches in Africa had focused on NTFPs but there is still a lack of knowledge, on part of both the general public and policy makers, regarding the importance of these forest products for subsistence livelihood and trade. Therefore there is a need to conduct this study through identification of NTFPs, prioritization, market chain analysis, to preview ones efforts for commercializing NTFPs trade. This will help to understand their income contribution to households and communities and deduce constraints and ways to remove constraints in the study area.

Information from this study will also contribute towards efforts targeted to address poverty alleviation strategies in the country. The realization of these contributions will also help in the prioritization of these resources utilized in Njombe, formulating and developing individual projects on harvesting and marketing and assist villagers to organize themselves into product's categories. A complete understanding of NTFPs situation is central to the task of planning. It has been noted that inadequate awareness, lack of infrastructure in the rural areas, lack of access to markets, and low volume of products, poor handling and storage capabilities are the major constraints to the formal development of markets for NTFPs. Due to limited experience and the lack of processing technology and marketing information,

NTFPs are mostly sold as raw material which benefits the middlemen, processors and traders from outside including foreign countries. According to Ndoye (2005) there are several shortcomings that are related to the commercialisation of NTFPs, with an increased pressure on the resource base due to higher demand and unsustainable harvesting methods.

Another problem is that trading of NTFPs is male dominated which might be caused by male dominance which tend to overshadow female on activities which provides premium income. Different results have been reported as far as gender in trading NTFPs is concerned. Research in Meatu district, Tanzania revealed that collection, processing and sale of forest vegetables, fruits and medicinal plants (of low quality) were done by women while men sold high valued products like honey and medicinal plants due to their ability to travel for the products. This means that majority of NTFPs traders in Njombe are male. This could probably be due to patriarchy system which has been reflected in economic related activities e.g. NTFPs trade by masculinity in male as they need to travel long distances to look for NTFPs, it was clear for firewood traders. Another reason could be trade popularity of NTFPs which attracts more men who eventually monopolized the trade as it was true for honey. A total of eleven NTFPs namely firewood, honey, thatch grass, medicinal plants, mushroom, carvings, charcoal, wild fruits, edible insects, bamboo juice and wild meat were identified as economically potential products for income generation in the study area. The market chain analysis of prioritized valuable NTFPs i.e. firewood, honey, wild fruits and medicinal plants indicated producers, processors, wholesalers and transporters, middlemen, retailers and consumers to be main actors in the trade. NTFPs transactions however, were found to flow in two directions i.e. the vertical chain from producer to consumer and horizontal chain between collector and collector; trader and trader as well as processor and processor. NTFPs trade was leading in household income contribution followed by non-farm labour income, agriculture, livestock and other trades. Socio-economic factors mainly income generation and satisfaction, low investment costs and low technological requirements and medicinal interests were found to influence NTFPs trade in the study area. Cultivation and conservation of NTFPs resources is important so as to sustain availability which was reported to diminish, causing the dealers to travel long distances before they trade. This is the reason why study to contribution of NTFPs trade to livelihood income in Njombe is important. It will directly help in the conservation and management of forests in sustainable manner for the welfare of people. The information from market chain analysis will also help to identifying the critical constraints and opportunities and the entry point in trade. Improving the marketing strategies and incomes of rural dwellers involved in NTFPs production and commercialisation is an important task in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), through stimulating cost effective small-scale forest based enterprises that will use labour intensive technologies based on selected NTFPs

Shalini Saboo, "Value Addition to Minor Forest Produce: Gateway to Economic Empowerment of Jharkhand Tribals", *Indian Journal of Public Administration*", 65(1), 189-200, 2019

The study seeks to explain how value addition to MFP i.e. Minor Forest Produce plays an important role in tribal life traditionally, economically and socially. This article brings out the facts how 'value addition' to minor forest produce can generate better income opportunity for tribals of Jharkhand and can also add to the state's revenue immensely and also bring about a revolutionary change in the economic and social life of Jharkhand tribals. MFP like horticulture does not require high maintenance and nurture manually. It grows by itself and is a gift of the nature. In this article written by Shalini Saboo, she

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

tries to explain and suggest ways and means how value addition to MFP can prove useful in the future and can be an alternative model for sustainable development. For this to happen, bodies at the grass root levels like JFM(The Joint Forest Management) needs to be empowered and legislation needs to be made a little pro-tribal. Thus, for this first of all value addition to MFP has to be flagged as an economic issue. Secondly, proper infrastructure should be established and thirdly, research in such areas should be encouraged.

Many people all around the world globally rely on forest produce for their food, fuel, income etc. About 60 million indigenous people around the world are wholly dependent on forest and 350 million live in or near the forests. Over a fifth of India's geographical area is covered by forest alone. Jharkhand has 29.61 percent of country's forest area according to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2016. Every eight out of ten tribals there reside in the forest or in proximity to it. More than half of the total population is dependent on forest and its produce. Agriculture since ages has been a major source of income, employment, growth, food security and development in Jharkhand. Women and children are also involved in trading and collection activities. The state despite being resource-rich is home to some of the poorest tribes in the country. However, not much attention is paid to the development and enhancement of value addition of the products. The result of this ignorance has been such that forests have contributed about 1.3 percent of Jharkhand's Gross State Domestic Product in 2005-2006 which is less than what it used to be in 2001-2002(Government of Jharkhand, 2006).

Naxalism, often said to be an impediment in other states when it comes to development and forest dwellers is not a problem in Jharkhand. In Jharkhand, landlords have been replaced by officials of forest , Excise and Revenue Departments. They misuse the legal provisions, stopping indigenous dwellers from utilizing what is their own. One such examples of misuse of such provisions is the Section 52(1) Act of the Forest Act where it says that a forest offence committed in respect of any forest produce together with all the tools, boats, carts or cattle etc. used in committing any such offence will be seized by any forest Officer or Police Officer. Another impediment is the non-regulation of the Transit Permit Rules, 1973 (Government of India Act, 1980). The poor tribals being bogged down by all the above tracks cannot even think of vending the MFP in urban markets. The mere thought of value-addition is a thing too far for them.

Thus, we can say that Jharkhand is sitting amidst gold mine but the only problem it has is yet to be realized and its true value to be understood. Only, if it processes through adequate value addition it can add to increase in income and transformation of these tribal people. For instance, if a raw potato which is sold at a meter of 6-7 rupees a kilogram in villages, when processed in the form of chips by companies is vended at an exorbitant 125-150 rupees a kilogram. Such value addition if done properly helps fetch such a good price for a processed product of potato. The same value addition if done to karanj can provide a huge income to tribals in the forest. Karanj , now is used by villagers for a variety of purposes like antiseptics, edible oil, cosmetics etc. Karanj, if can prove to be a cheaper substitute for other oils, lac etc. in which Jharkhand is the leading producer in India. Mahua , another MFP also has enormous potential. Instead of using expensive beauty products like soaps, cream, oils, face wash etc. which are forest produce of Africa, Canada, Brazil, and other forest rich countries the same can be done in Jharkhand if we focus on value-addition to MFP of the state.

1.6 LIMITATIONS

This being a sample survey, views could be partial and may not reflect the overall assessment of the entire spectrum of issues in a cohesive manner. Moreover, some of the views may reflect biasedness of the respondents when relates to their own interest. For example, when asked about the awareness of the restrictions imposed on collection of some of the forest products, respondents showed their ignorance.

1. List of Beneficiaries: It was very difficult to obtain the list of beneficiaries. It could not be obtained from the Ministry neither from the Principal Secretary of the concerned states.
2. The field supervisor has to contact State Procurement Agency and District Procurement Agency and sometimes also District forest officers to confirm the village where MSP beneficiaries were present. In some cases they suggested alternative village and blocks and there were no beneficiaries present.
3. Beneficiary village list was gathered after lot of interaction at block level. Concerned officials and help from Gram Panchayat office was also taken.
4. In some states a parallel scheme of MSP also runs like in Madhya Pradesh. Thus they were confusion in terms of selecting the beneficiaries.
5. In many states like Nagaland the officials were not cooperative and after many visits also they were not helpful. So a letter was generated by MoTA instructing them for co-operation for the field survey.
6. In some states language was an issue and after procuring the translator, the tribals were not ready to divulge the gift information to the outsiders.
7. In some places the middleman in the village tried to obstruct the survey and cost unnecessarily and necessarily rose.
8. Every question was required to much explanation as the tribals were not much familiar with the scheme and their understanding level hence was limited.

CHAPTER 2

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

As mentioned before the scheme “**The Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce through Minimum Support Price and Development of Value Chain**” has been launched during 2013-14. It was initially implemented in the Indian states which possess Scheduled areas and tribes in accordance with Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India for 12 identified Minor Forest Produce abundantly available in these states. Since November 2016 onward the scheme become applicable for all States¹ and the number of MFPs covered under the list has reached to 49 according to the notification issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

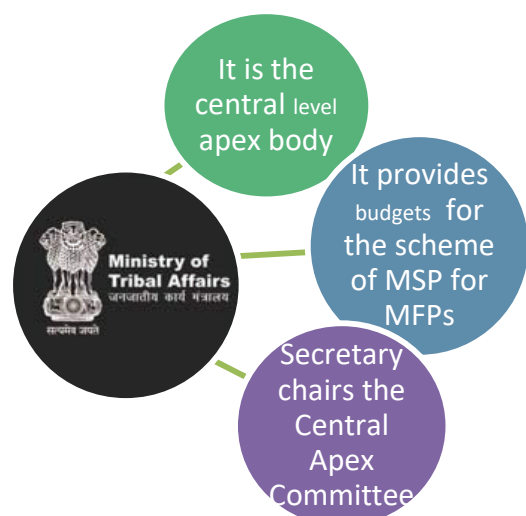
Based on inputs and suggestions received from TRIFED and State Nodal Agencies, the scheme allows fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the selected MFPs. Additionally the Ministry of Tribal Affairs review and declare the MSP for selected MFPs. Procurement and related marketing procedures are undertaken when the market price of selected MFPs fall below the estimated MSP which are undertaken by the designated State Agencies. The detailed organizational mechanism of the scheme is included in section 2.1.

2.1.1. ORGANIZATIONAL MECHANISM OF THE SCHEME OF MSP FOR MFP

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) acts as nodal agency for the scheme operationalizing. The MoTA with the help of Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) periodically monitor and review the working of designated state agencies. At the state level, the State Government is made responsible for the implementation, supervision and monitoring of the scheme under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretaries. Similarly at the district level the coordination and monitoring committee is headed by the District Collectors.

2.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

FIGURE-2



IN DIFFERENT STATES

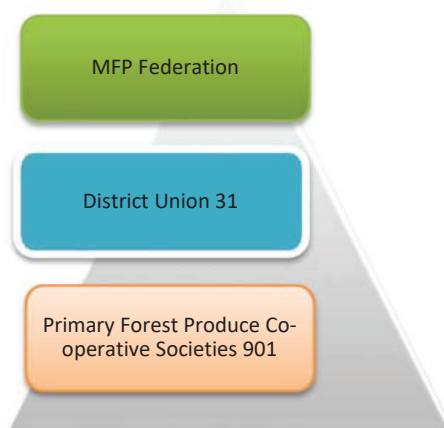
2.2.1. CHHATTISGARH: STATE MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (TRADING AND DEVELOPMENT) CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION LIMITED:

It is an apex organization which consists of three tier co-operative structure comprising of state level Apex body, 31 District Unions and 901 Primary Forest Produce Co-operative Societies. At present there are about 10300 collection centres (called Phads) of Tendu leaves spread over the length and breadth of the state and approximately 13.76 lakhs Minor Forest Produce gatherer families. Federation is responsible for all aspects relating to management, development and trade of minor forest produce sector in the state.

2.2.2 FEDERATION'S APEX BODY

The Federation is an apex body which is situated at Raipur. It has elected board of directors comprising of Chairman, elected Directors and State government officials. The apex body performs various activities such as collection and storage and trade of MFPs and payment to collectors through district level co-operative unions. It disposes specified non-timber forest produce through e-tenders and e-auctions by inviting National level participants. It also advises the State Government on policy formulation on conservation, collection, value addition and marketing of MFPs etc.

FIGURE-3



2.2.3. FOREST PRODUCE CO-OPERATIVE DISTRICT UNION

Forest produce co-operative district unions are the Forest Division level units, which are responsible for the production/collection, transport and storage of MFPs. The Divisional Forest Officer, who is ex-officio Managing Director of District Union, is the chief executive officer. He ensures the collection of produce, storage and payment of collection wages to the collectors through primary co-operative societies with the assistance of Forest Department and other Government Departments. The Managing Director is assisted by Deputy Managing Director and other staff. The District Union is governed by the Board of directors headed by elected Chairman. The Board of Directors comprises of elected members from different areas

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

of the forest division and nominated members like District Collector, Superintendent of Police, Divisional Forest Officer & Managing Director and Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies. This governing body formulates the field strategy and reviews the progress of work assigned to District Unions.

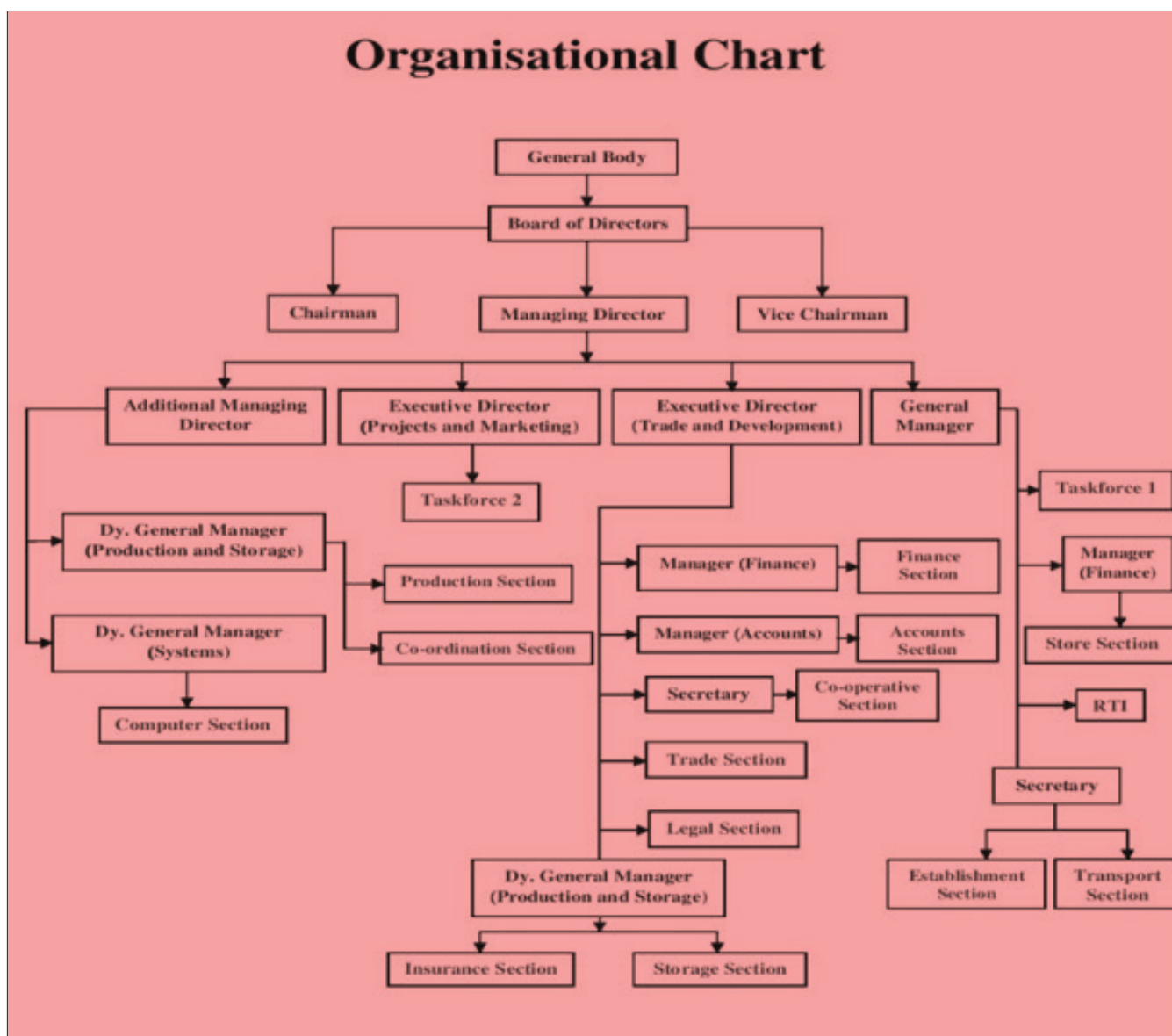
State	Total records
Andhra Pradesh	379
Chhattisgarh	284
Gujarat	325
Jharkhand	291
Madhya Pradesh	203
Maharashtra	188
Odisha	20
Rajasthan	314
Grand Total	2004

2.2.4. PRIMARY FOREST PRODUCE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Primary co-operative societies have been constituted with the membership of actual collectors of MFP and are responsible for collection of the MFP at collection Centre level. Each primary society has 10 to 20 Tendu leaves collection centres where the Tendu leaves are purchased and purchase price is paid to collectors. Each Primary Co-operative Society has separate area of jurisdiction and elected and nominated members in the Board of Directors as in the case of district union. Each Primary Co-operative Society has part time manager to assist the office and fieldwork. The collection centres are managed by Phad Munshis, appointed by the societies for that purpose. These collection centers are supervised and guided by Forest Department Officials.

In Chhattisgarh, MFP can be broadly classified as Specified and Non-Specified forest produce. The Specified Minor Forest Produce are the one for which the trade monopoly lies with the state government. The collection and sale of Specified Minor Forest Produce are done by C.G.M.F.P. Federation being the only agent of State Government. The Federation sells the collected produce by inviting National level e-Tenders and conducting e-Auctions. The state monopoly has been created to ensure payment of fair price to the rural gatherers of forest produce. Tendu leaves (*Diospyros melanoxylon roxp*) and Gums [Category I - Kullu (*Sterculia urens*) Gum & Category II - Dhawda (*Anogeisus latifolia*), Babool (*Acacia indica*) and Khair (*Acacia catechu*) Gum] are the Specified MFPs in the state. Chhattisgarh Tendu Leaves (Vyapar Viniyaman) Adhinyam, 1964 and the rules made there under regulate the trade of tendu leaves and Chhattisgarh Vanopaj (Vyapar Viniyaman) Adhinyam, 1969 and the rules made there under regulate trade of Gums (Category I & II).

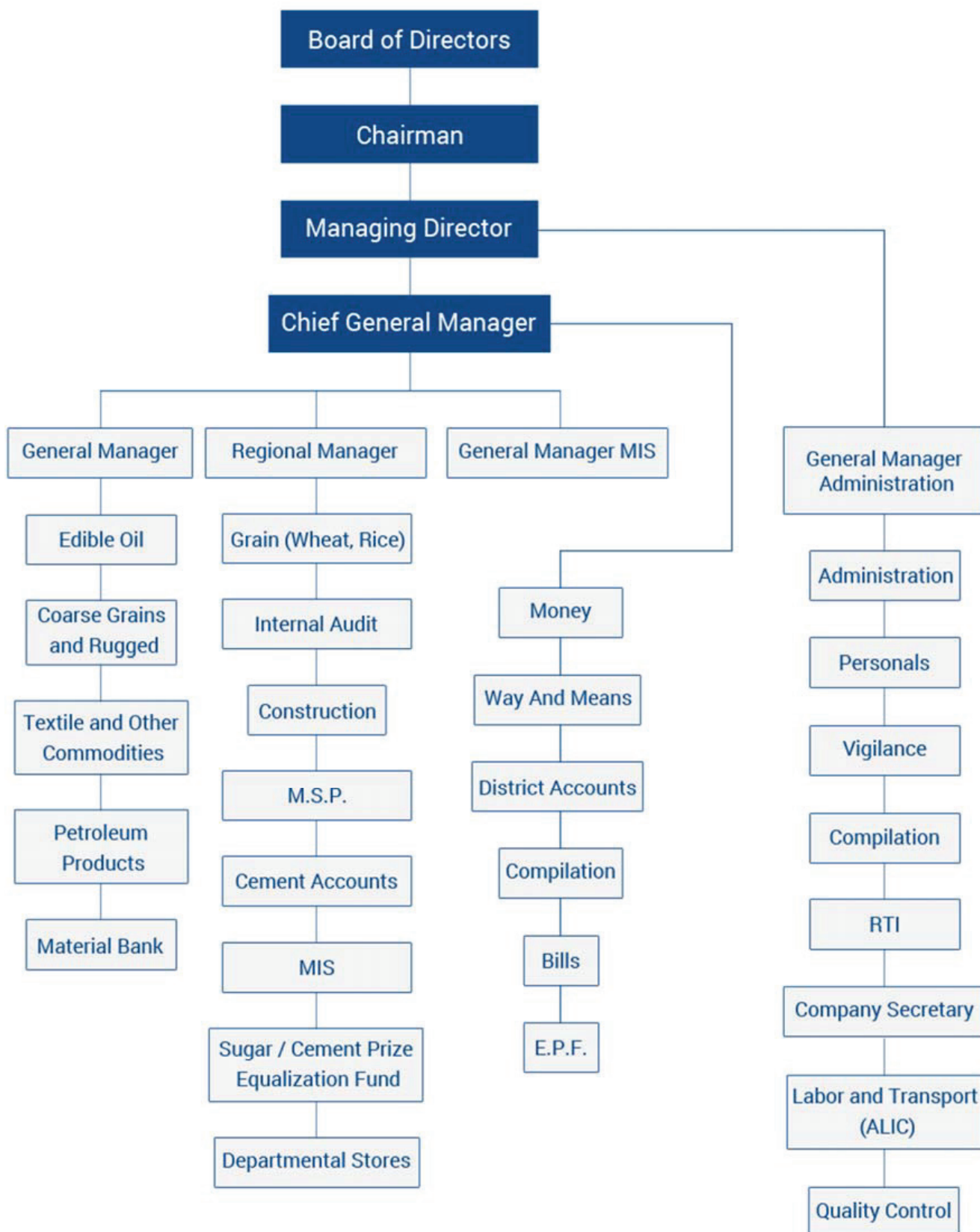
FIGURE-4



2.3 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE IN GUJARAT:

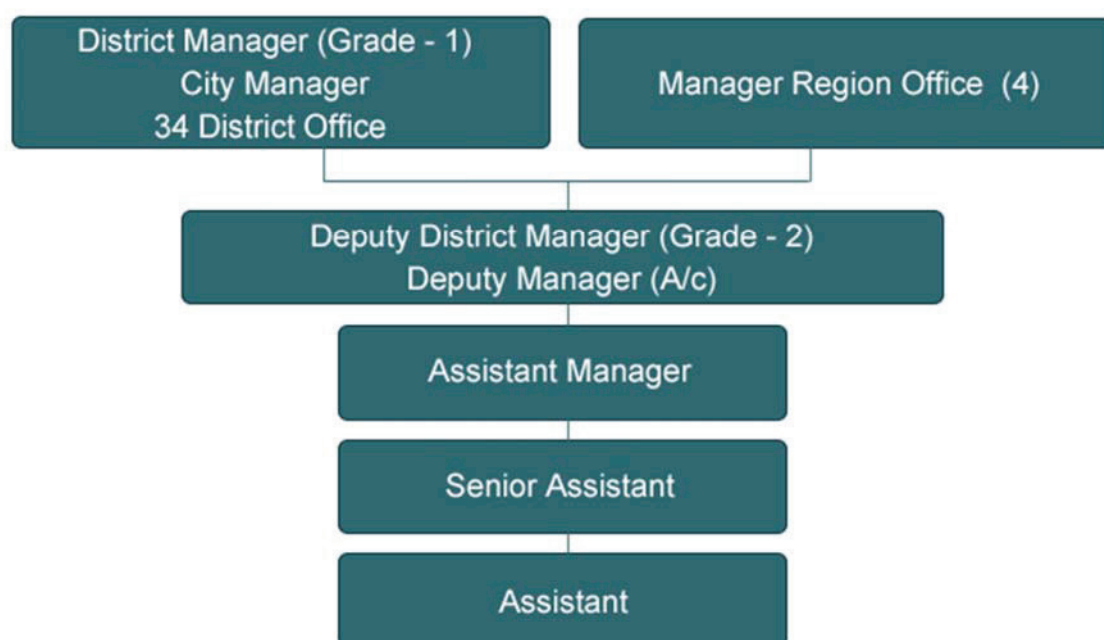
2.3.1. GENERAL ORGANISATION STRUCTURE AT HEAD OFFICE GUJARAT

FIGURE-5



2.3.2 DISTRICT OFFICE

FIGURE-6



2.3.3 GODOWN OFFICE

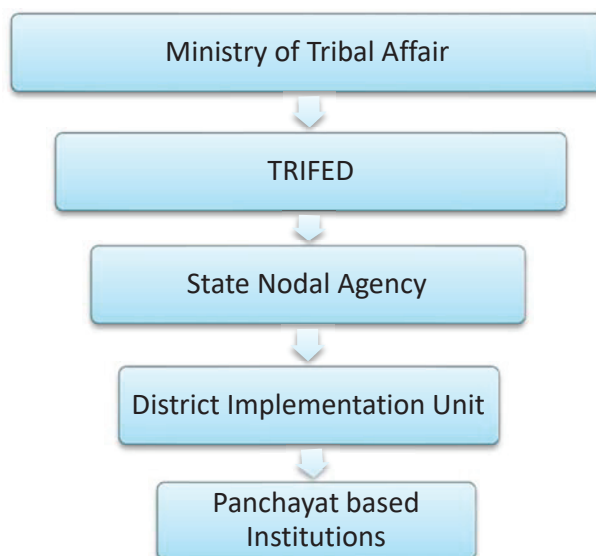
FIGURE-7



2.4. STRUCTURE OF THE MSP IMPLEMENTATION INSTITUTIONS

The basic concept about the success of any of the scheme is the proper implementation programme. The implementation process of the scheme of Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce passes through well-defined structure. The structure of the scheme is like Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India is the highest body which maps out the scheme structure, guidelines and other related plans with the help of sub-ordinate bodies.

FIGURE-8



2.4.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

2.5. ROLE OF TRIFED IN MSP FOR MFP

As per the scheme, the MoTA is assisted by the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED), who is responsible for implementing the scheme of MSP for MFP through the State Agencies. Also, TRIFED is mandated to establish trade information system via web enabled systems so that the daily prices can be broadcasted.

2.5.1 THE ACTIVITY OF TRIFED IS DIVIDED INTO TWO CATEGORIES:

a. Minor Forest Produces(MFP) Development

- MFP Development
- MSP for MFPs
- R&D of MFPs

b. Retail Marketing Development

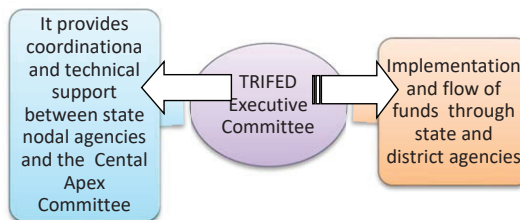
- Retail Marketing Development
- Handicraft / Handloom development Training

1. TRIFED will establish a trade information system for broadcasting daily prices through web and web enabled SMS. Meanwhile such information will be collected and forwarded to the TRIFED by market correspondents.

2. TRIFED would scrutinize the accounts of the State Agencies (details of scheme design, monitoring mechanism, flow of funds and operational mechanism).
3. To facilitate capacity building, training for value addition, scientific storage of high value MFP, Marketing of procured stock, TRIFED will simultaneously establish 5 Multipurpose Centers in the tribal areas.
4. TRIFED will identify suitable place in the tribal area, work out detailed costs and submit a proposal for establishing such centers

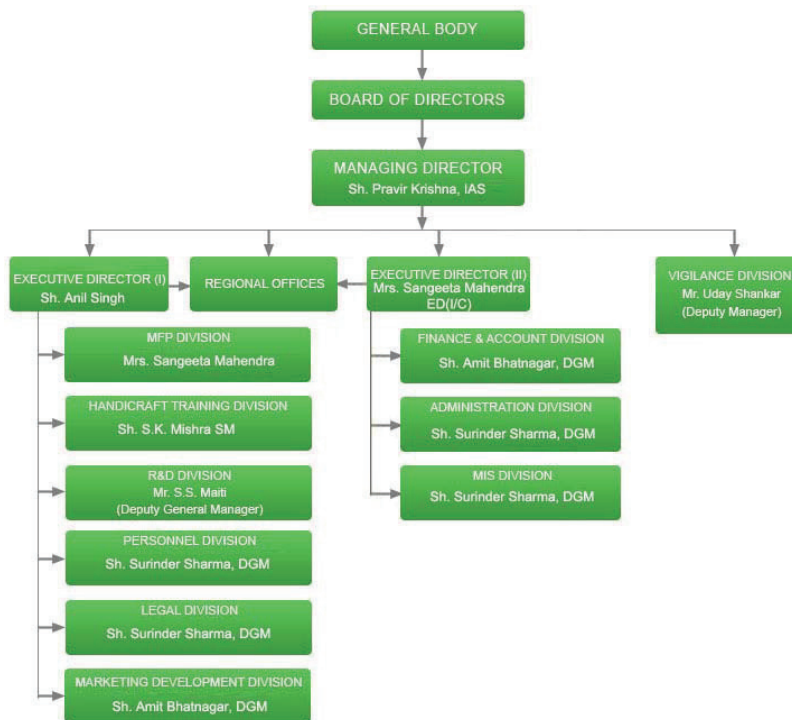
The basic function of the TRIFED is to coordinate between the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the State level agencies which can be analysed through the figure discussed below.

FIGURE-9



2.5.2 STRUCTURE OF THE TRIFED:

FIGURE-10



2.6 ROLE OF PRICING CELL

Experts from various fields of price fixation, economic analysis, trade and marketing of MFPs constitute the Pricing Cell within TRIFED, who suggests the MSP for each selected MFPs in the State concerned. MSP is determined on the basis of:

- i. Cost of collection of MFPs
- ii. Cost of cleaning and primary processing
- iii. Grading
- iv. Packaging
- v. Transportation cost

The MoTA further review the prices suggested before announcement. The pricing cell within TRIFED will suggest state wise MSP for each selected MFP in the State concerned

2.7 PROCUREMENT AT MSP

MFP gatherers are made aware of the procurement operations by way of advertisements like displaying banners, pamphlets, announcement for procurement and specification in print and electronic media. Some States have taken steps to pre-register MFP gatherers for ensuring procurement from them through a software system. Keeping in view the procurement potential areas, procurement centres for MSP operations are opened by Government agencies.

Procurement centres are opened by respective Govt. Agencies taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of MFP gatherers and availability of other logistics / infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc. Large number of temporary purchase centres in addition to the existing Haats and depots/godowns are also established at key points for the convenience of the MFP gatherers.

The Govt. agencies also engage Co-operative Societies and Self Help Group which work as aggregators of produce from MFP gatherer and bring the produce to purchase centres being operated in particular locations/areas and increase outreach of MSP operations to small and marginal MFP gatherers.

TRIFED & SA shall conduct inspection of stocks at different locations at suitable intervals to check whether adequate measures like proper storage, fumigation etc. are being taken to preserve and maintain quality of the stocks.

Representative samples may be drawn by TRIFED directly or through SA from all the storage godowns and sent for testing. The report shall be shared with the concerned SA for initiating appropriate action in case of any major difference.

Co-operative societies/Self Help Groups are engaged in many States like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. These steps have been taken by Government of India and the State Governments so that Govt. agencies can procure maximum MFPs directly from MFP gatherers by expanding out- reach of MSP benefit to MFP gatherers.

2.8 STATE NODAL AGENCIES (SND) IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MSP FOR MFP

The state Nodal Department is the apex body of the State in which the scheme of MSP for MFP is functioning. It is subordinate body to the TRIFED which regulate the scheme to the district level and provide benefits to the people at the grassroots level. It channelizes all the activities related to MSP for MFP in the state for instances funds, required changes in rules and regulations of the MSP etc. at the state level. The figure given below elaborates on the functioning of the State Nodal Departments.

1. Main responsibilities of SND shall be:
 - To ensure timely approval of the procurement plan submitted by the State Agency/ies (SA)
 - To Coordinate for supervision, monitoring and effective implementation of the Scheme.
 - To submit final audited accounts of SAs to MoTA
2. Each State shall also designate State Agency/ies (SA) for undertaking procurement of MFP under the Scheme. Main responsibilities of the SA shall be:
 - To prepare proposal and detailed action plan for each season & commodity for procurement along with budgetary requirement and submit it to the State Nodal Department well in advance.
 - To undertake procurement operation under MSP scheme.
 - To maintain separate account of working capital & utilize the funds only for procurement of operations at the fixed MSP. Interest accrued on the working capital amount will also be accounted for in this account.
 - To finalize the accounts related to each commodity on yearly basis and submit the commodity-wise statement of accounts in respect of transaction of procurement and disposal, duly audited by the Accountant General of State, through SND and the State Government to the MoTA.
3. SA shall prepare a comprehensive procurement plan for the selected MFP to be procured during the next financial year.
 - The procurement plan should clearly specify the following details MFP-wise:
 - Procurement season
 - Total production potential in the targeted areas.
 - Total quantity estimated to be procured in the season and value thereof to be calculated as per the last years" procurement rates.
 - List of Procurement Centres/Haats to be operated along with the expected arrivals (quantity) at each of such Centres/Haats.
 - List of aggregated godowns/central godown corresponding to procurement centres.
 - Details of estimated expenses to be incurred on the following : -

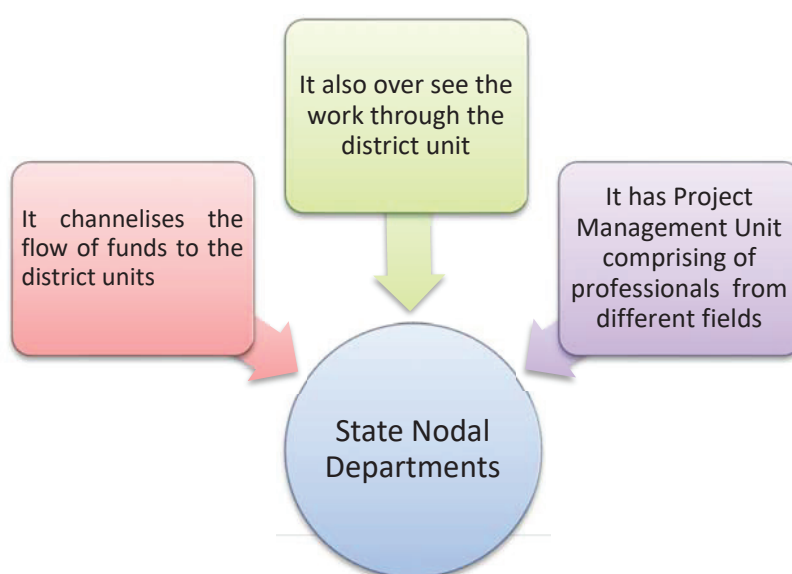
MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

- Handling charges (Loading/Unloading/Bagging/Stitching/ Weighment/ Stacking/Labour charges etc.)
- Packing materials (Gunny bags etc.)
- Transportation from procurement Centre to aggregated godown (if involved)
- Transportation from procurement Centre to Central Godown
- Storage charges
- Cost of Capital, if any
- Insurance charges - Statutory charges –
- Any other incidental charges to be specified clearly.
- Service charges payable to grass-root level agencies, if engaged for procurement.

The procurement plan prepared by SA on the above lines shall be submitted to State Nodal Department (SND) for their concurrence and recommendations by 31st December every year. Meanwhile the Nodal Department will submit the proposal for procurement of MFP in the State to TRIFED Head Office, New Delhi with a copy to the Regional Office concerned. TRIFED, in turn, shall scrutinize the proposal and submit it to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs with its recommendations by 31st Jan. every year.

SPA may undertake procurement through their existing set up or may engage Primary Procuring Agencies (PPA) like Co-operative Societies/ LAMPS/ Mahila Samities/ SHGs/VDCs/ JFMCs/ reputed NGOs etc. in consultation with Gram Sabha concerned as its procurement agents whose services could also be utilized for awareness generation, value addition etc. Suitable charges may be paid for such services.

FIGURE-11



2.9 DISTRICT IMPLEMENTING UNIT FOR MSP :

DIUs will develop the Core Network for the District as per the guidelines issued, obtain the approvals of the Panchayati Institutions and send the Core Network to the State level Agency.

They will assist the District Panchayat in drawing up annual proposals for MSP for MFPs and forward the approved list to the State Level Agency for approval of the State Level Standing Committee. They will carry out field investigations and prepare detailed project reports.

They will forward all relevant information to the State Agency .They will enter data on day-to-day basis with regard to clearance of MFP and also for MFPs, progress of execution of works, payment to gatherers, etc.

2.10 PROTECTION OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES FROM MARKET IMPERFECTION:

In order to ensure fair returns to the MFP collectors on a long term basis, MFP market information system will be developed. An advance information and communication technology based Scheme NFPNET is established for speedy collection and dissemination of market information.

To start with, trade information through IT facility for quoting daily prices of the commodities traded along with quantity traded at major mandis like Khadi Baoli of Delhi through messaging and web based services would be created by TRIFED in collaboration with state level agencies.

There should be check on the middle man who has capacity to manipulate the prices.

2.11 AWARENESS OF MSP AND TIMELINESS IN THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT:

MFP gatherers are made aware of the procurement operations by way of advertisements like displaying banners, pamphlets, announcement for procurement and specification in print and electronic media. Some States have taken steps to pre-register MFP gatherers for ensuring procurement from them through a software system. Keeping in view the procurement potential areas, procurement centres for MSP operations are opened by Government agencies.

Procurement centres are opened by respective State Govt. Agencies taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of MFP gatherers and availability of other logistics / infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc. Large number of temporary purchase centres in addition to the existing Mandis and depots/godowns are also established at key points for the convenience of the MFP gatherers.

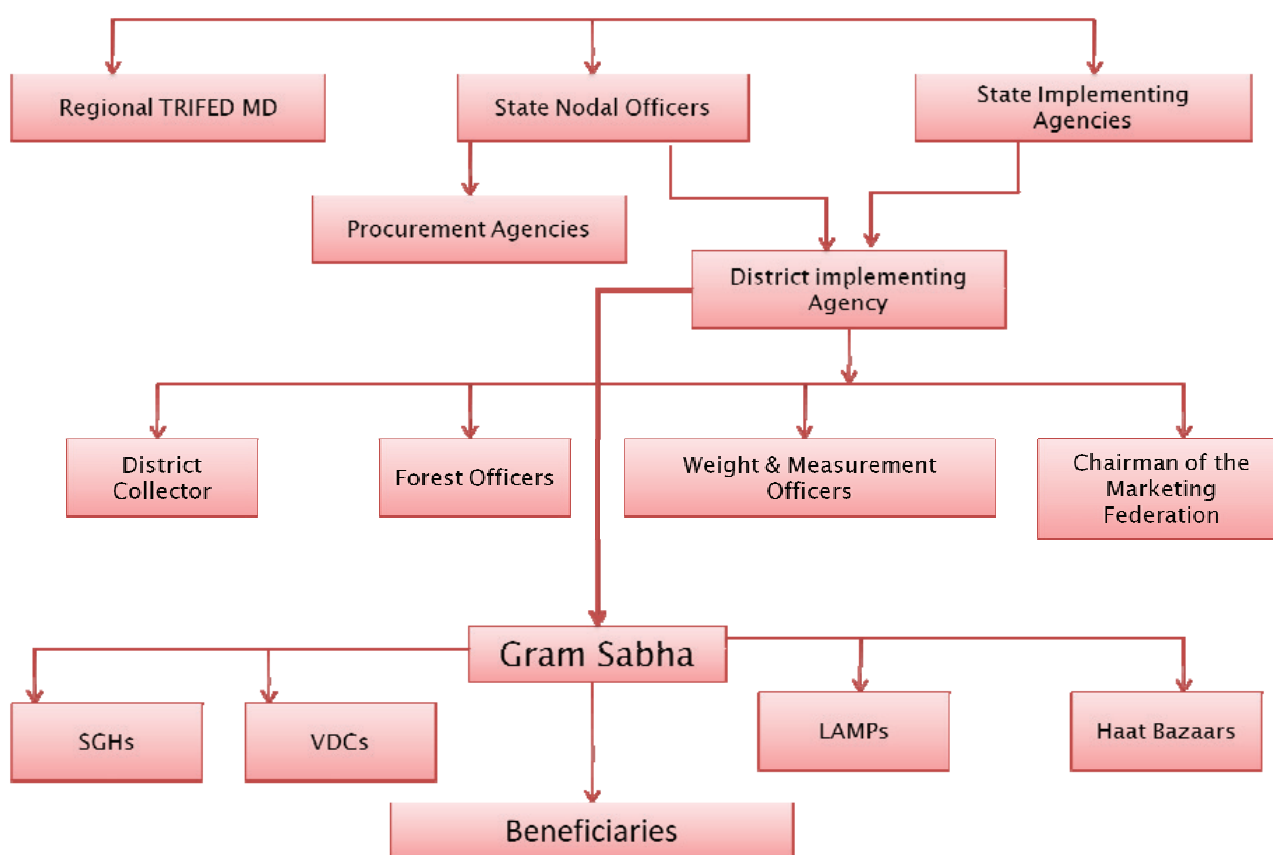
1. The Govt. agencies also engage Co-operative Societies and Self Help Group which work as aggregators of produce from MFP gatherers and bring the produce to purchase centres being operated in particular locations/areas and increase outreach of MSP operations to small and marginal MFP gatherers. These Co-operative Societies are in addition to the direct purchases from MFP gatherers.

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

- Co-operative societies/Self Help Groups are engaged in many States like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. Whereas, in some states like Punjab and Haryana, the Government of India has permitted the State Governments to engage Arhatiyas for procurement of food grains from the MFP gatherers on payment of commission. These steps have been taken by Government of India so that Govt. agencies can procure maximum food grains directly from MFP gatherers by expanding out-reach of MSP benefit to MFP gatherers.

FIGURE-12

Structure of the State Office for MSP for MFP:



Note: The same structure for all the states will be followed for conducting the interviews.

2.12 MSP AS INCENTIVES:

- The Minimum Support Price mechanism has been beneficial in transferring incomes to rural areas and to counter farm level inflation.
- It can also counter the agricultural distress brought on by natural hazards in the country. It gives MFP gatherers hope of earning more in the new sowing season.

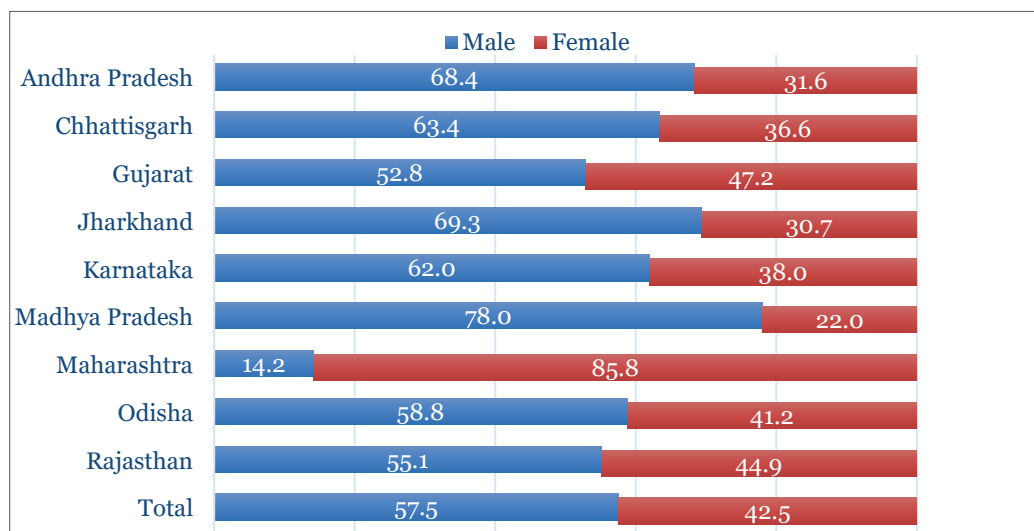
3. A higher Minimum support price regime will also help in achieving the Government's target of doubling MFP gatherers's income by 2022.
4. It also acts as an incentive for MFP gatherers to produce the crop which is in short supply.
5. Higher profits for the MFP gatherers will also help them to invest in necessary infrastructure and equipment.
6. Today due to lack of sufficient penetration of agricultural insurance schemes farming has become a risky profession exposed to weather and price fluctuations. The minimum support price to some extent will protect the MFP gatherers by guaranteeing a minimum floor price so that they can plan in advance for the next season.

CHAPTER 3

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MFP GATHERERS

Demographic profile of the MFP Gatherers are varied across States. Gender representation of the respondents is shown in the following Figure 13:

FIGURE 13: GENDER REPRESENTATION (%) BY STATES



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

It may be noted that Maharashtra has the highest representation of female respondent (85.8%), followed by Gujarat (47.2%) and Rajasthan (44.9%). On the other hand, Madhya Pradesh has the highest share of male representation (78%), followed by Jharkhand (69.3%) and Andhra Pradesh (68.4%). It is observed that in most of the States, the share of male respondents outweighed the female counterpart.

3.1. FAMILY SIZE

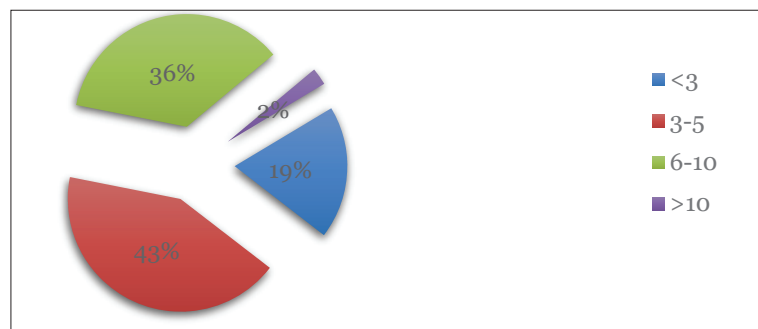
Family size of the tribal communities at the State level is an interesting reflection of their economic and social behaviour. The family size is clubbed into the following categories:

- Less than 3
- Between 3 and 5

- Between 6 and 10
- More than 10

It may be noted that overall, the maximum concentration of family size is between 3 and 5. The figure below shows this:

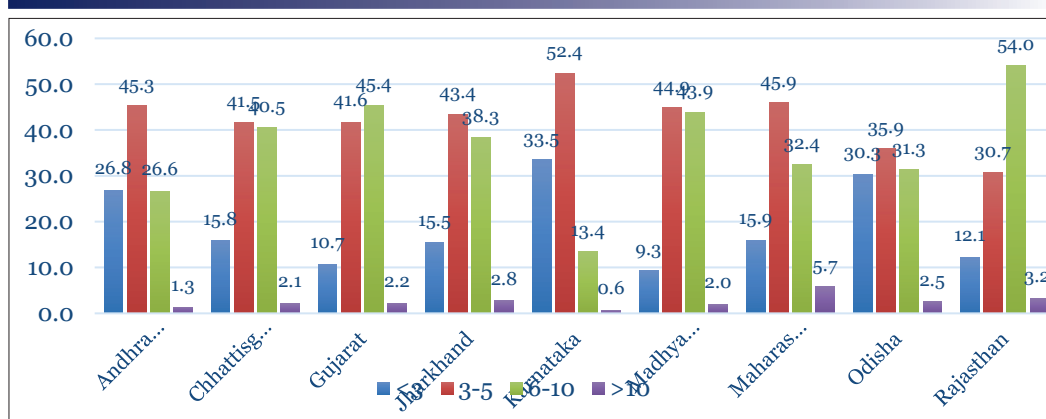
FIGURE 14: FAMILY SIZE CONCENTRATION (%) AMONG HOUSEHOLDS



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

In this regard the interstate variation of the family size concentration could throw up an interesting insight and link it with their overall economic activities.

FIGURE 15: INTER-STATE VARIATION IN THE FAMILY SIZE CONCENTRATION (%) AMONG HOUSEHOLDS



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

It may be noted that the family size in the range of 6 to 10 is proportionally high in the States of Rajasthan (54%) and Gujarat (45%), while it is the lowest in Karnataka (13%). States like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand also shows higher proportional representation of the family size ranging 6 to 10. In all other States, the concentration of family size is in between 3 to 5.

3.2 MARITAL STATUS

The marital status shows that more than 90 per cent of the respondents are married, while only around 7 per cent are among the unmarried and widowed. However, the inter-State variation is interesting. More than 10 percent of respondents from Odisha is widowed, followed by Karnataka (8%).

TABLE 3.1: MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS (%)

	Married	Unmarried	Divorced	Widowed	Separated
Andhra Pradesh	91.1	4.2	0.0	4.7	0.0
Chhattisgarh	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	94.9	1.9	0.0	3.2	0.0
Jharkhand	88.2	7.3	0.0	3.5	1.0
Karnataka	85.9	6.1	0.0	8.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	95.2	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
Odisha	87.4	2.0	0.5	10.1	0.0
Rajasthan	95.5	1.0	0.3	3.2	0.0
Total	92.0	4.1	0.1	3.7	0.1

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

It may be noted that more than 8 per cent respondents from Chhattisgarh are unmarried.

TABLE 3.2 DISTRIBUTION OF MFP COLLECTORS BY QUALIFICATION (NUMBER AND ROW%) AND STATES

Distribution of MFP collectors by Qualification(Number and Row%) and States

	In Number					In Percentages				
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Senior Secondary	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Senior Secondary
Andhra Pradesh	197	54	39	50	39	52.0	14.2	10.3	13.2	10.3
Chhattisgarh	173	39	33	26	13	60.9	13.7	11.6	9.2	4.6
Gujarat	163	37	31	60	24	51.7	11.7	9.8	19.0	7.6
Jharkhand	85	50	51	86	18	29.3	17.2	17.6	29.7	6.2
Karnataka	174	62	56	17	4	55.6	19.8	17.9	5.4	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	178	27	0	0	0	86.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	152	18	29	62	35	51.4	6.1	9.8	20.9	11.8
Odisha	122	32	19	16	10	61.3	16.1	9.5	8.0	5.0
Rajasthan	237	43	19	8	5	76.0	13.8	6.1	2.6	1.6
Total	1481	363	277	325	148	57.1	14.0	10.7	12.5	5.7

3.3 ECONOMIC PROFILE

Household members engaged in the collection of MFP shows the importance of MFP in their overall economic activities. It is noted that in over 60 per cent of the respondent families, only one of the family member goes to forest to collect MFP. But it is equally important to note that in about 30 per cent of the families, 2 to 3 members are engaged in MFP collection. This amply reflects the fact that MFP is an important economic activities of the respondent households.

TABLE 3.3: HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ENGAGED IN THE COLLECTION OF MFP (%)

	1	2	3	4	5 and above
Andhra Pradesh	69.4	16.6	9.9	2.7	1.3
Chhattisgarh	47.5	23.9	17.3	6.3	4.9
Gujarat	47.9	21.9	16.2	8.3	5.7
Jharkhand	44.7	23.7	18.6	6.9	6.2
Karnataka	76.0	11.2	5.8	4.5	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	56.3	17.7	18.8	6.3	1.0
Maharashtra	42.7	18.5	18.5	7.3	12.9
Odisha	80.5	11.3	6.2	1.0	1.0
Rajasthan	80.2	8.9	7.3	1.3	2.2
Total	60.7	17.2	12.8	4.9	4.5

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

Most of the MFP gatherers sell their produce to NGOs, Agencies (both Government and Private) to earn their living. It is revealed that overall more than 76 per cent of the MFP gatherers sell their collected products, while only around 3 per cent go for self-consumption. About 21 per cent of them do both selling and self-consumption.

TABLE 3.4: USE OF MFP

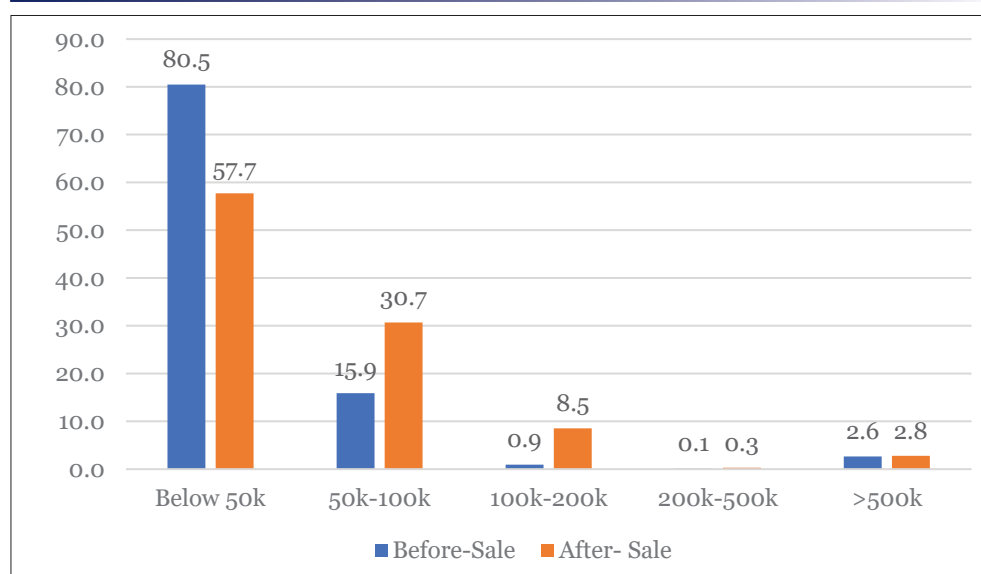
	Self-Consumption	Sell	Both
Andhra Pradesh	4.3	77.1	18.6
Chhattisgarh	0.0	92.6	7.4
Gujarat	6.5	56.1	37.4
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0	0.0
Karnataka	0.8	83.7	15.4
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	61.5	38.5
Maharashtra	3.0	76.4	20.6
Odisha	1.6	91.8	6.6
Rajasthan	3.1	67.2	29.8
Total	2.8	76.1	21.1

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

3.3.1 VALUE ADDITION: GAINS

MSP provided a change in income to the MFP gatherers in which participant's income increased after sales of their produce. Percentage of participants in different income group undergoes a distinct shift from "before sale" scenario to the "after sale" one as can be observed in the following Figure.

FIGURE 16: Impact of MSP on Income Level



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

3.4 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The level of educational attainment of the respondents by States are shown in the following Table 4.

	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Senior Secondary
Andhra Pradesh	52.0	14.2	10.3	13.2	10.3
Chhattisgarh	60.9	13.7	11.6	9.2	4.6
Gujarat	51.7	11.7	9.8	19.0	7.6
Jharkhand	29.3	17.2	17.6	29.7	6.2
Karnataka	55.6	19.8	17.9	5.4	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	86.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	51.4	6.1	9.8	20.9	11.8
Odisha	61.3	16.1	9.5	8.0	5.0
Rajasthan	76.0	13.8	6.1	2.6	1.6
Total	57.1	14.0	10.7	12.5	5.7

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

The respondent MFP collector is seen to be mostly unschooled in Madhya Pradesh, followed by Rajasthan, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. Jharkhand has represented a vivid higher share of the respondents having obtained Secondary education (29.7%), followed by Maharashtra (20.9%).

TABLE 3.6: DISTRIBUTION OF MFP GATHERERS BY MARITAL STATUS (NUMBER AND ROW %) AND STATES

	In Number					In Percentages				
	Married	Unmarried	Divorced	Widowed	Seperated	Married	Unmarried	Divorced	Widowed	Seperated
Andhra Pradesh	346	16	0	18	0	91.1	4.2	0.0	4.7	0.0
Chhattisgarh	255	23	0	0	0	91.7	8.3		0.0	0.0
Gujarat	299	6	0	10	0	94.9	1.9		3.2	0.0
Jharkhand	255	21	0	10	3	88.2	7.3		3.5	1.0
Karnataka	267	19	0	25	0	85.9	6.1		8.0	
Madhya Pradesh	201	1	0	0	0	99.5	0.5		0.0	
Maharashtra	275	13	0	1	0	95.2	4.5		0.3	
Odisha	174	4	1	20	0	87.4	2.0	0.5	10.1	
Rajasthan	297	3	1	10	0	95.5	1.0	0.3	3.2	
Total	2369	106	2	94	3	92.0	4.1	0.1	3.7	0.1

CHAPTER

4

MSP SCHEME RELATED INFORMATION OF MFP GATHERERS

4.1 MSP SCHEME RELATED INFORMATION OF MFP GATHERERS

MFP contributes to livelihoods and alleviating poverty of nearly 100 million people. Ensuring fair returns to these poor people is duty of the State. The people who depend on MFP are also beset with a number of other problems such as perishable nature of the produce, lack of holding capacity, lack of marketing infrastructure, exploitation by middlemen, lack of Government intervention at the required time and scale, volatile nature of markets etc. Consequently, the MFP gatherers who are mostly poor are unable to bargain for fair prices. Government of India has taken a number of initiatives for socio economic development of tribal folks and recognizing the critical importance which MFP holds for them. Acknowledging the potential of MFP to create large scale employment opportunities thereby helping in reducing poverty and increasing empowerment of tribal community particularly women and poor people in backward districts of the country Govt. of India has decided to introduce the scheme of “Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of value chain”. The scheme is designed as a social safety net for improvement of livelihood of MFP gatherers by providing them fair price for the MFPs they collect.

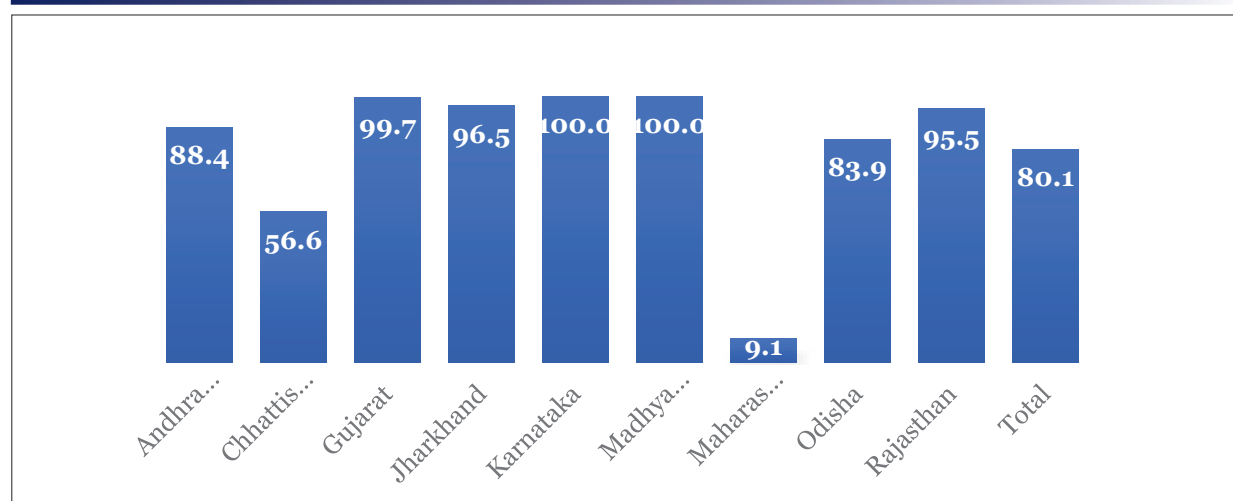
The scheme has been started with following objectives

- To provide fair price to the MFP gatherers for the produce collected by them and enhance their income level
- To ensure sustainable harvesting of MFPs.
- The Scheme has a huge social dividend for MFP gatherers, majority of who are tribal folks.

It is a holistic scheme for development of MFP trade including its value chain and necessary infrastructure at local level. The MSP scheme seeks to establish a framework to ensure fair returns for the produce collected by forest dwellers, by assurance of buying at a particular price, primary processing, storage, transportation etc. while ensuring sustainability of the resource base.

4.1.1 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MSP FOR MFP

Knowledge about MSP is near total in the States of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh and the least awareness is noted in the State of Maharashtra (only 9%).

FIGURE 17: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR THE MFP (%)

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

TABLE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION (%) OF INFORMATION ON MSP

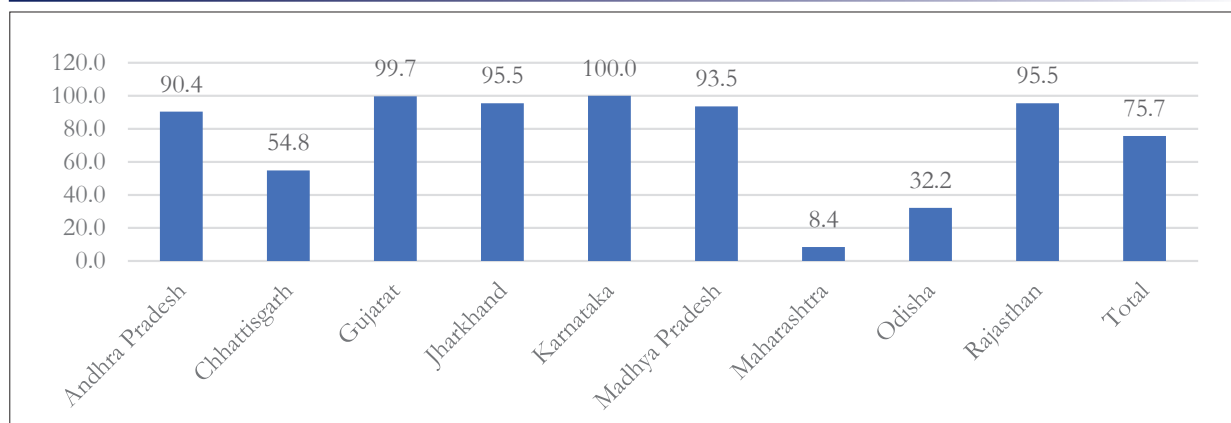
	Friends	Haat	Newspaper	TV/Radio	Gov. Officials	Gram Sabha
Andhra Pradesh	55.3	1.7	1.7	0.0	37.9	3.5
Chhattisgarh	25.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	47.5	26.4
Gujarat	65.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	32.0	2.1
Jharkhand	33.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	65.5
Karnataka	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	30.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	33.9	30.3
Maharashtra	24.3	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	0.0
Odisha	47.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	47.9
Rajasthan	78.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	20.4	0.3
Total	50.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	28.4	18.8

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

It may be noted that Friends and Relatives are the vital sources (more than 50% in aggregate) of information on MSP. The second important source is Government Officials while the third important source is the Gram Sabha or the Panchayat System. MFP gatherers being poor tribal respondents and they couldn't assess impact through Newspaper or TV/Radio. Therefore, the other sources (like Haat, Newspaper or TV/Radio) are the insignificant contributor to information on MSP.

Except Maharashtra and Odisha, prior information of MSP is easily available in all other States.

FIGURE 18: PRIOR INFORMATION ON MSP (%)

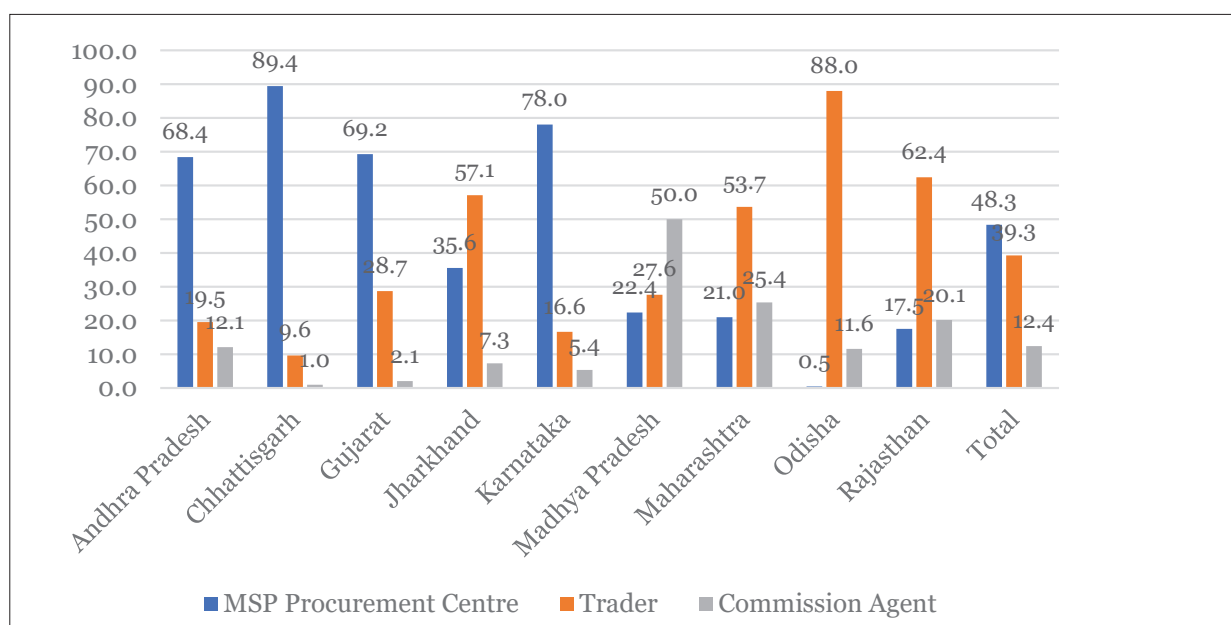


Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

4.2 SELLING MFP AT MSP

The collected MFP is being sold to different entities. In aggregate, maximum sale (48.3%) goes to MSP procurement Centre, where the government outlet pays Minimum Support Price (MSP) for different MFP to the gatherers. Traders form the next group of importance in terms of sale (39.3%). Finally, MFP gatherers sell 12.4 per cent of their produce to Commission Agents.

FIGURE 19: SELLING OF MFP TO DIFFERENT ENTITIES (%)



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

Payment of MSP to the MFP gatherers by Agency is mostly by cash, but it also interesting to note that in States like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, both online and DBT payment is significant. The Table below shows this:

TABLE 4.2: DISTRIBUTION (%) OF PAYMENT BY THE AGENCY TO THE MFP GATHERERS

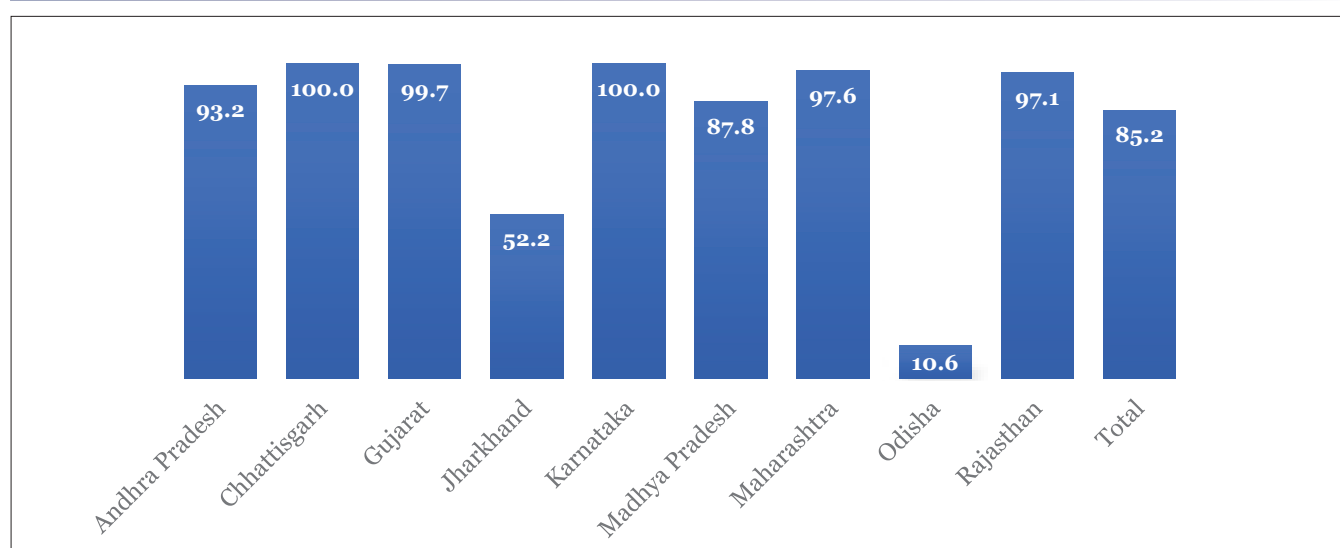
	Cash	Online	DBT	Cheque
Andhra Pradesh	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
Chhattisgarh	81.9	0.0	17.7	0.4
Gujarat	95.5	0.3	0.0	4.1
Jharkhand	6.0	60.8	33.2	0.0
Karnataka	91.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	75.6	12.6	9.4	2.3

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

4.3 AWARENESS OF RESTRICTION IMPOSED BY GOVERNMENT ON MFP

Another important aspect is about restrictions imposed by Government on collection of some of the MFP. A little over 85 per cent of the respondents are unaware about the restrictions. In this, Odisha reflects much awareness, followed by Jharkhand. Respondents from Chhattisgarh and Karnataka display least awareness.

FIGURE 20: AWARENESS (%) ABOUT THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY GOVERNMENTS ON MFP



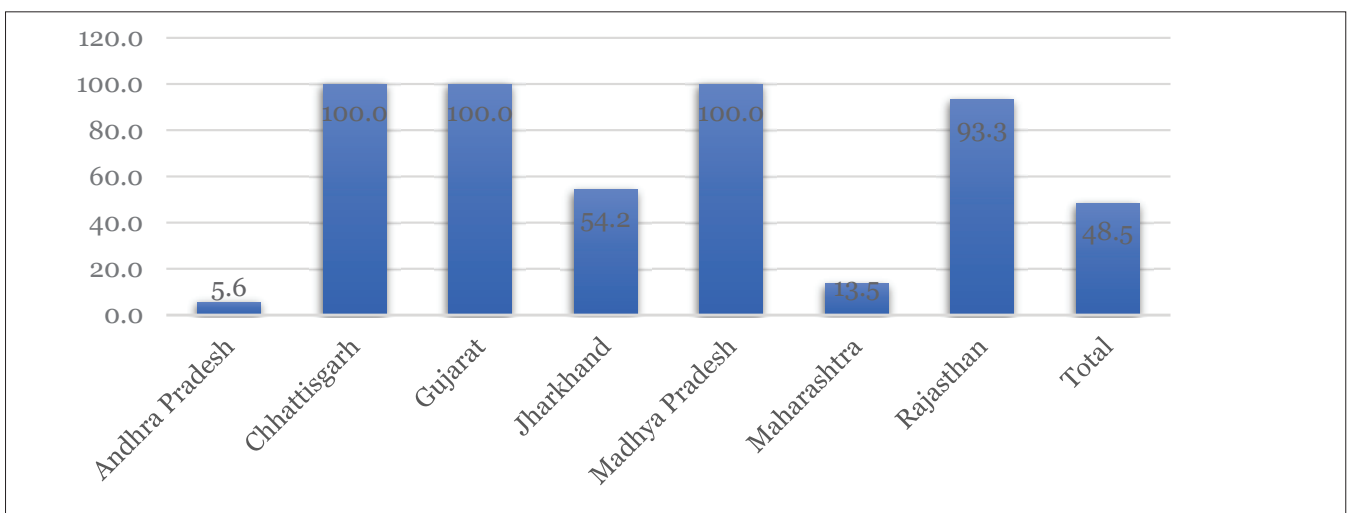
Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

CHAPTER 5

MFP GATHERERS TIE UP WITH AGENCIES/ ORGANIZATIONS FOR FINANCIAL HELP, COLLECTION, PROCESSING, TRAINING AND INFORMATION ON MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

There are two States, Karnataka and Odisha, where the respondents are not registered with any of the organization. The respondents of the States who have registered with any organization is shown in the following Figure.

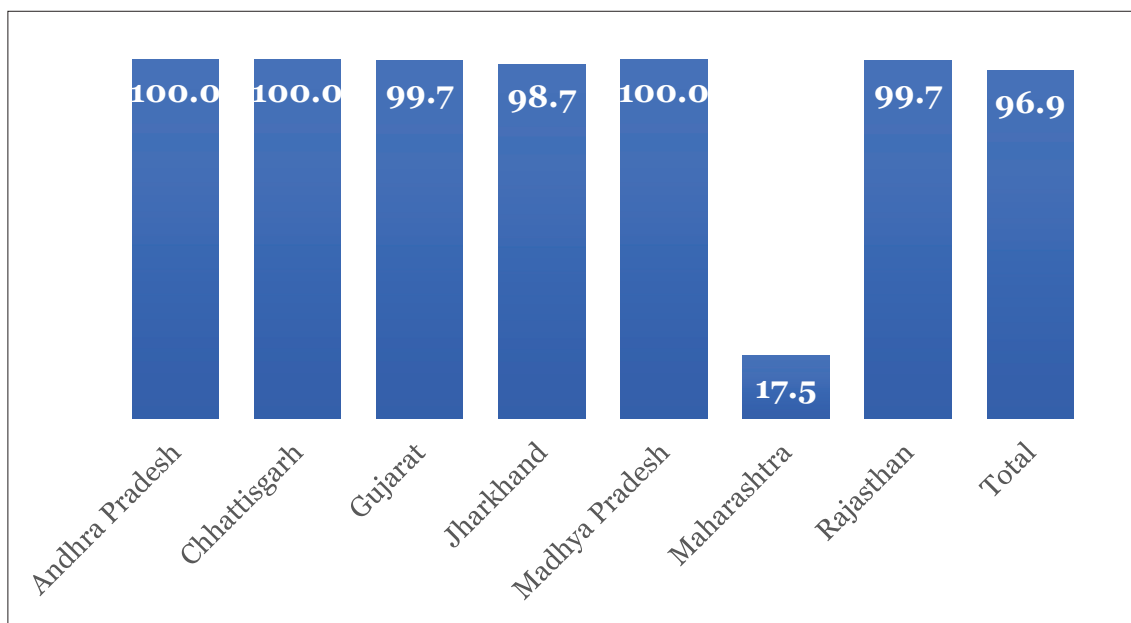
FIGURE 21: REGISTRATION (%) OF THE RESPONDENTS WITH ORGANIZATIONS



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

It is observed that except Maharashtra, MFP collectors are mostly registered with the Government Agencies. In Maharashtra, apart from Government Agency, some of the MFP collectors have registered with Private Agency as well. However, both in Karnataka and Odisha, there were no endorsement in this regard.

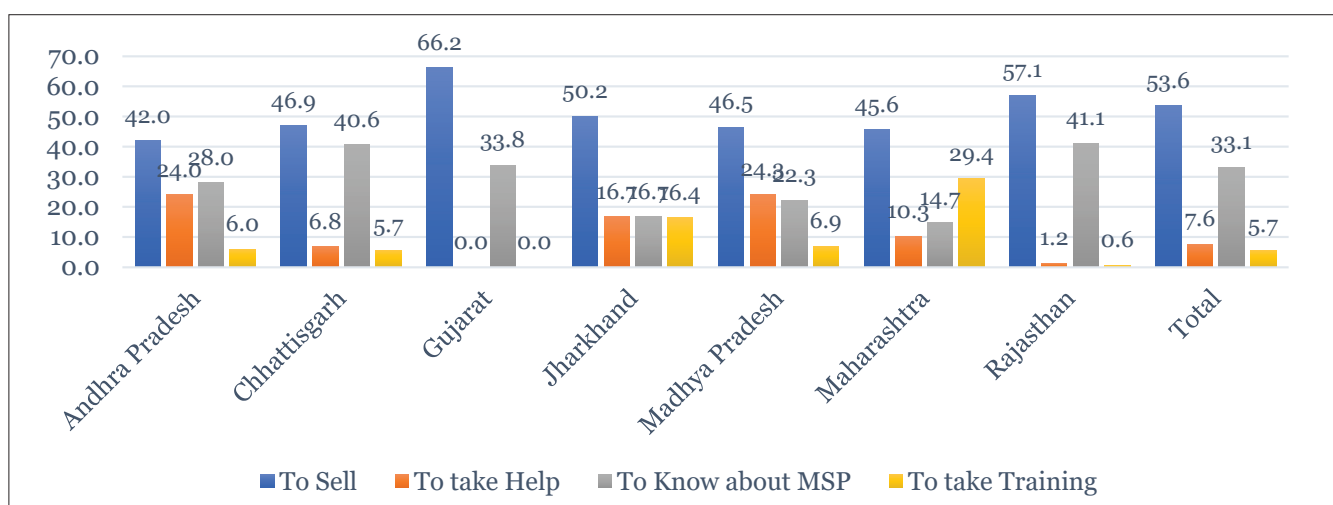
FIGURE 22: REGISTRATION OF THE RESPONDENTS (%) IS MOSTLY WITH GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

The purpose of registration is mostly to sell MFP with them. In terms of importance, to know about MSP is the second most important reasons for registration. Around 41 per cent of Chhattisgarh’s MFP gatherers are registered just to know about MSP. Training is important for the respondents of Maharashtra (29.4%). However, in aggregate, both training and taking help to register with organization is low in importance. The Figure below shows this:

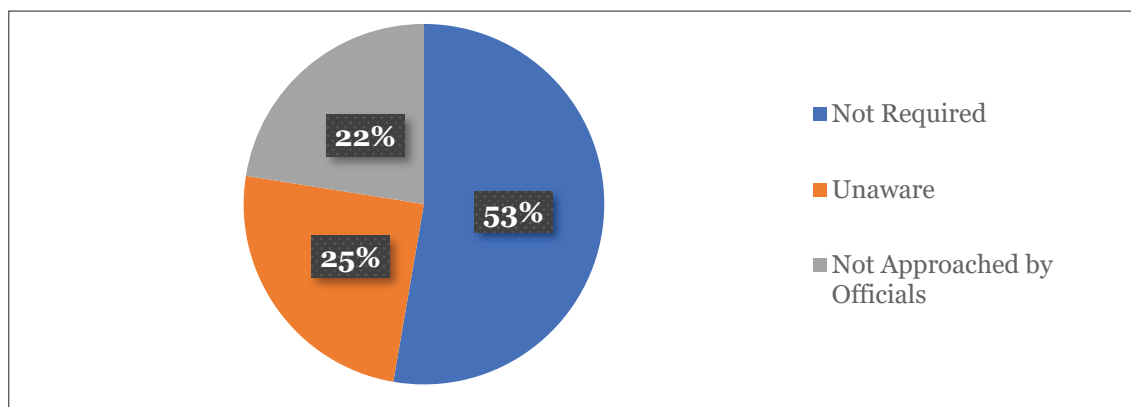
FIGURE 23: REASONS FOR REGISTRATION (%)



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

It may be interesting to note the views of those respondent who have not registered. Majority of them (53%) asserts that they do not required to be registered, while 25 per cent of them are unaware. The Figure below shows the break-up.

FIGURE 24: REASONS FOR NON-REGISTRATION: AN AGGREGATED VIEW (%)

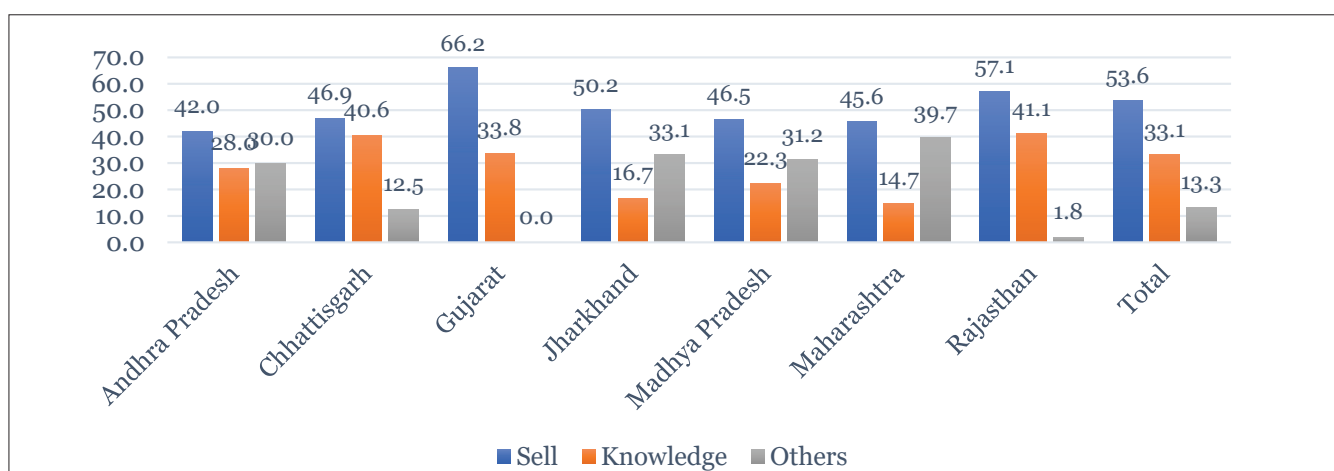


Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

5.1 PURPOSE OF REGISTRATION FOR THE MFP COLLECTORS

There is process of registration to help MFP gatherers by different organizations. These agencies assist in sale of MFP; provide help/aid for collection of MFP. They also help MFP gatherers to know about the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) and impart training for them. It is observed, however, that the purpose of registration mostly helped MFP gatherers to sell their products. The second-most important reasons are the knowledge about the MSP for some of the States. While training and aid (clubbed together) form the third category of importance. The inter-State variation is captured in the following Figure.

FIGURE 25: PURPOSE OF REGISTRATION FOR MFP COLLECTION (%): AN OVERVIEW AT THE STATE LEVEL

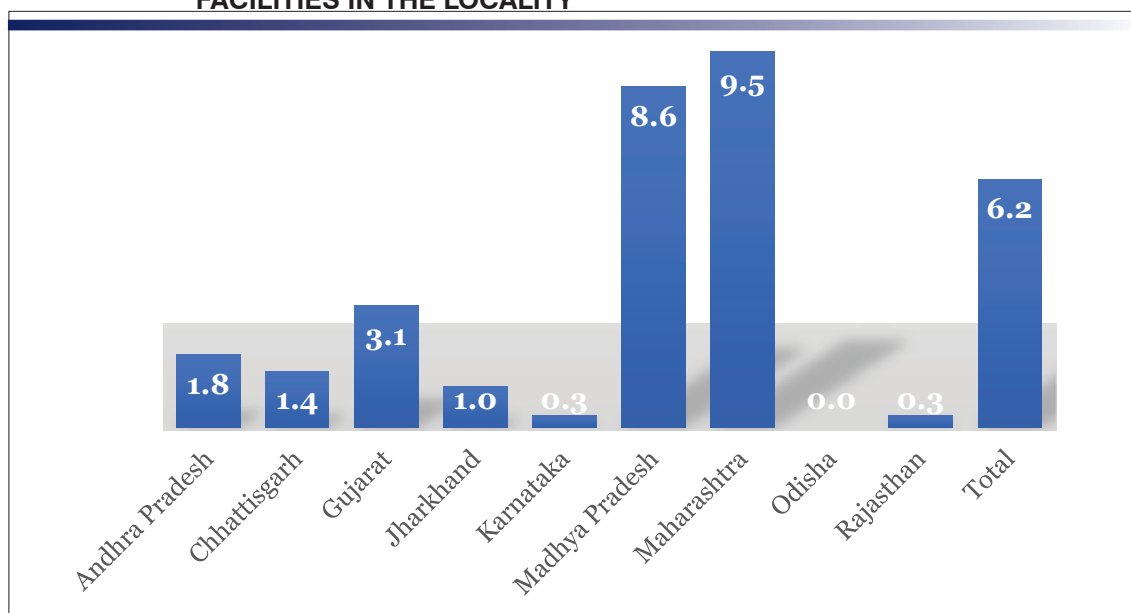


Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

5.2 TRAINING FOR COLLECTION, PROCESSING, STORAGE AND MARKETING TO THE MFP GATHERERS

As per the survey, there is the training facility being imparted to the overall sample respondents is little over 6 per cent.

FIGURE 26: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AVAILABILITY OF TRAINING FACILITIES IN THE LOCALITY



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

Among the states around 10.0 per cent respondents from Maharashtra has training Centre in their locality. None of the respondents from Odisha and Karnataka has reported any training Centre in their locality. Most of the trainees travel 5-10 kms. to reach the training Centres mostly owned by Private Agencies.

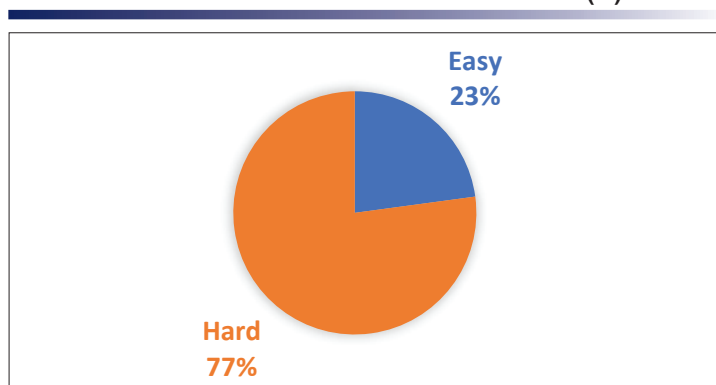
CHAPTER 6

PROCESSING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

6.1 HURDLES FACED BY GATHERERS FOR COLLECTING MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

A little more than 77 per cent of the respondents say that collecting MFP in the forest is difficult. The Figure 6 below records the overall responses.

FIGURE 27: MFP COLLECTION IS DIFFICULT AS PER THE MAJORITY OF THE RESPONDENTS (%)



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

However, inter-State differences are crucial and it may be observed that except Jharkhand, respondents from most of the States faced hardship in collecting MFP.

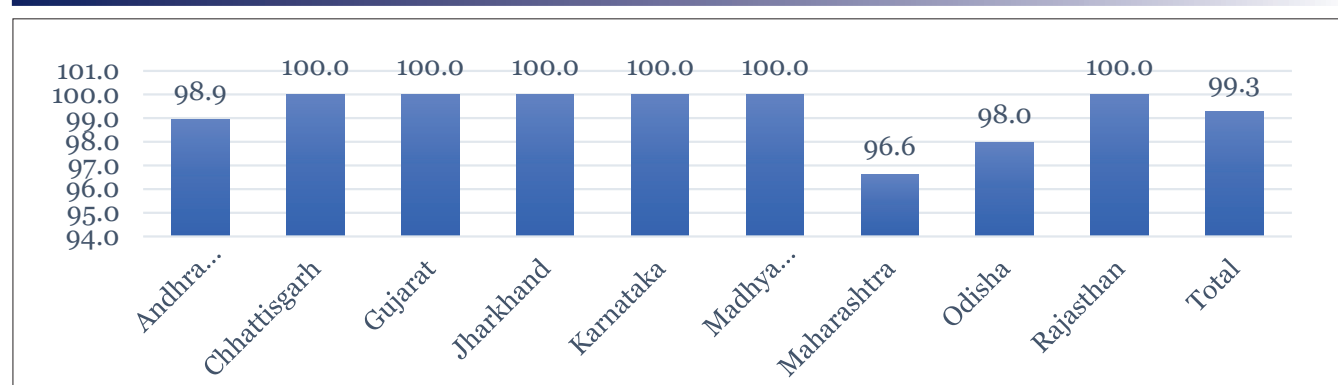
TABLE 6.1: STATE-WISE RESPONSE ON MFP COLLECTION FROM FOREST (%)		
	Easy	Hard
Andhra Pradesh	10.6	89.4
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	19.6	80.4
Jharkhand	86.8	13.2
Karnataka	1.6	98.4
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	100.0
Maharashtra	44.3	55.7
Odisha	1.0	99.0
Rajasthan	24.4	75.6

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

The average distance travelled by the respondents to collect MFP is as high as 3.7 kilometer in Andhra Pradesh, followed by 3.1 kilometer in Karnataka and Rajasthan respectively. The least is recorded in Madhya Pradesh, which is less than one kilometer. On an average, people travels 2.7 kilometer to collect MFP from the forest area. The Figure below shows the extent of travelling to collect MFP by States.

It is noted that among the overall respondents, more than 99 per cent collect MFP. Among the respondents at the State level, it is observed that MFP collectors are near total in the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. It is observed, however, that, 98.9 per cent of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh, 98 percent from Odisha and 96.6 per cent from Maharashtra represented MFP collection. Figure 5, below shows this

FIGURE 28: INTER-STATE VARIATION (%) IN THE COLLECTION OF MFP AMONG HOUSEHOLDS



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

In most of the tribal households only one of the family members goes to forest to collect MFP. Overall, only one family member of around 61 per cent households collect MFP from forest, while 2 member of the household collect MFP from over 17 per cent of the households. However, inter-state variation is notable for Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Maharashtra, where almost all the family members are engaged in the collection of MFP. The Table below shows this:

	1	2	3	4	5 and above
Andhra Pradesh	69.4	16.6	9.9	2.7	1.3
Chhattisgarh	47.5	23.9	17.3	6.3	4.9
Gujarat	47.9	21.9	16.2	8.3	5.7
Jharkhand	44.7	23.7	18.6	6.9	6.2
Karnataka	76.0	11.2	5.8	4.5	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	56.3	17.7	18.8	6.3	1.0
Maharashtra	42.7	18.5	18.5	7.3	12.9
Odisha	80.5	11.3	6.2	1.0	1.0
Rajasthan	80.2	8.9	7.3	1.3	2.2
Total	60.7	17.2	12.8	4.9	4.5

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

Among the forest products, Tamarind and Mahua has the highest concentration among States. Tamarind is important MFP in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, while Mahua Seed is in Odisha, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Chironji pods are an important MFP in Maharashtra and Lac in Jharkhand. The Table below shows the level of concentration of products among States.

TABLE 6.3: MAJOR CONCENTRATION (%) OF PRODUCTS IN THE COLLECTION OF MFP AMONG STATES

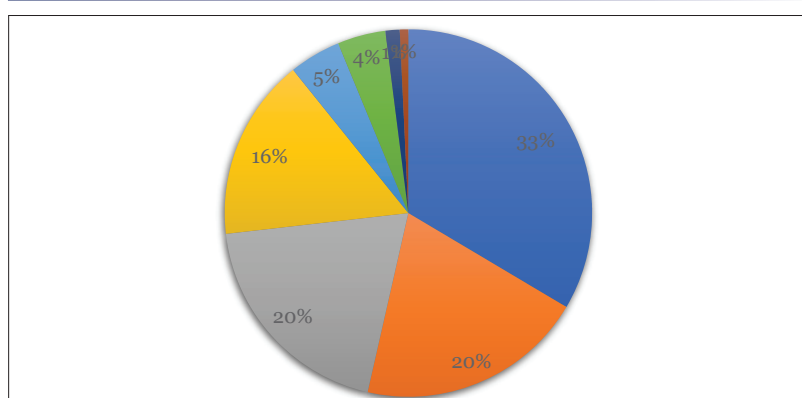
	Tamarind	Wild Honey	Mahua seed	Chironji pods	Rangeeni Lac	Kusumi Lac	Puwad seeds	Shi-kakai Pods	Mahua Flowers	Others#
Andhra Pradesh	78.3	6.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	11.9
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	57.9
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	74.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	49.5	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	1.0	13.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	76.0
Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	47.0	45.6	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	2.0	2.7
Odisha	13.1	0.0	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.9	0.0	11.8	8.0
Total	19.2	4.9	18.4	5.7	3.0	9.0	9.2	2.3	3.1	25.1

Others include Tendu Leaves, Gum Karaya, Sal Leave, Neem Seeds, Baheda, Amla, etc.

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

The tools used for collecting are numerous but the major tools used are shown in the following.

FIGURE 29: TOOLS USED FOR COLLECTING MFP: AGGREGATIVE RESPONSE (%)



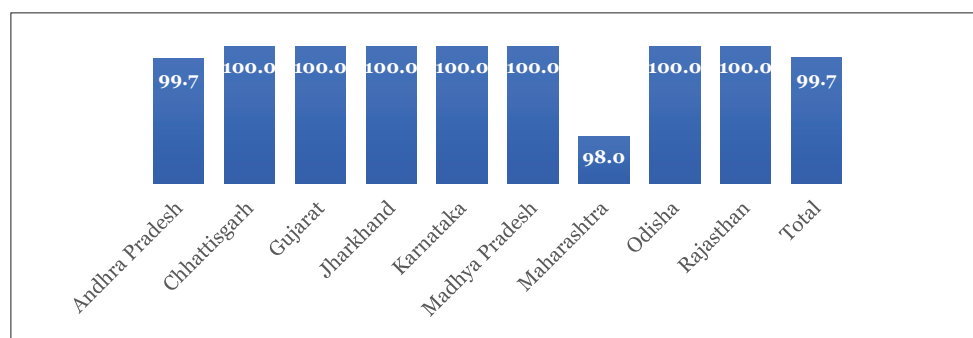
Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

It may be noted that 'hand' (33%) is the single most important ingredient for collection MFP followed by Axe.

6.2 MACHINES USED FOR PROCESSING

There is virtually no use of machine tools by the MFP gatherers for processing the produce collected from forest. The Figure below shows the response of the households in this regard.

FIGURE 30: NON-USAGE OF MACHINE TOOLS FOR PROCESSING (%)



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

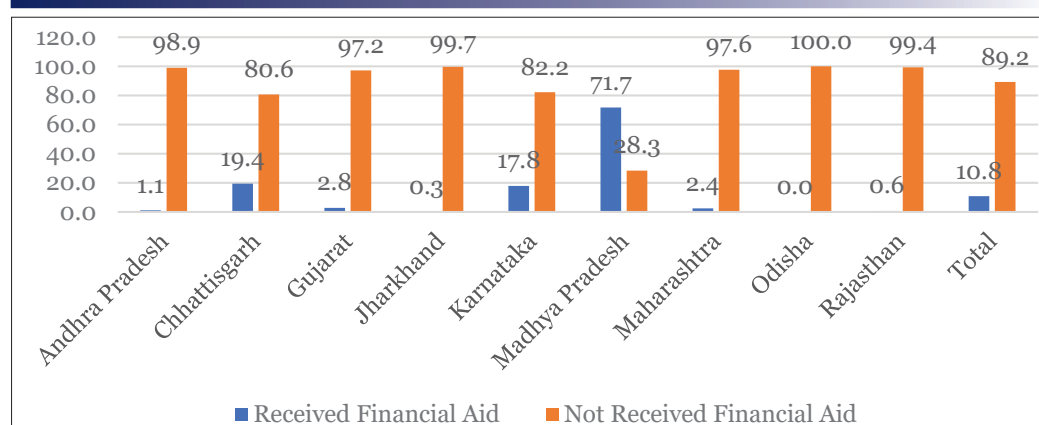
In view of the almost near total level of non-usage, the other related questions become irrelevant.

6.3 MONETARY HELP FOR PURCHASE OF MACHINES AND TOOLS FOR PROCESSING

Financial Aid provides crucial support to the MFP gatherers to collect, preserve, process and storage of MFP. However, the penetration of financial aid is too low and inadequate as per the response received from the respondents. In aggregate, only about 11 per cent of the respondents received financial aid while almost 90 per cent left out. This is one of the major limitations to provide support to the tribal households engaged in MFP collection.

Among States, Madhya Pradesh is the only bright spot where around 72 per cent of the household received financial aid. Apart from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka are the other States where there was some penetration of financial aid but in all other States, the proportion is too low or negligible.

FIGURE 31: PENETRATION (%) OF FINANCIAL AID AMONG STATES

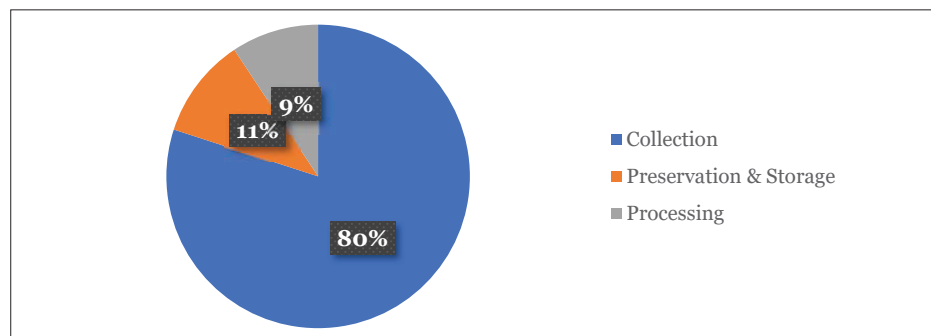


Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

Those who take Financial Aid, take it mostly (80%) to get assistance for MFP collection. Preservation and storage of MFP product comes next (11%), followed by the need of processing (9%).

FIGURE 32: PENETRATION OF FINANCIAL AID (%) AMONG STATES



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

6.4 VALUE ADDITION: GAINS

Value addition gains of MFP processing are confirmed by only 23 per cent of the overall respondents. However, among States, Odisha (89%) and Jharkhand (71%) have revealed maximum gain, while Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh noted no change in the value addition gains.

TABLE 6.4: VALUE ADDITION GAINS OF MFP (%)

	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	10.9	89.1
Chhattisgarh	3.8	96.2
Gujarat	0.3	99.7
Jharkhand	71.3	28.7
Karnataka	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	12.8	87.2
Maharashtra	32.1	67.9
Odisha	88.7	11.3
Rajasthan	0.6	99.4
Total	22.8	77.2

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

Among the respondents, who affirmed value addition gain, 70.5 per cent assessed it as economic gain, 16 per cent attribute to increased demand while 13.5 per cent termed it as market gain. Among States, all the respondents from Chhattisgarh and Odisha attribute it as economic gain, while all the respondents from Madhya Pradesh termed it as due to increased demand.

TABLE 6.5: TYPE OF VALUE ADDITION GAINS OF MFP (%)			
	Economic Gain	Increased Demand	Market Gain
Andhra Pradesh	37.5	32.5	30.0
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	66.7	33.3	0.0
Jharkhand	61.9	19.5	18.6
Karnataka	0.0	100.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	81.8	9.1	9.1
Maharashtra	81.7	13.7	4.6
Odisha	100.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	70.5	16.1	13.5

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

CHAPTER

7

SALES AND PROCUREMENT OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

Sale and procurement of MFP is the most important part of transactions for the poor tribal people living in-and –around the forest area, of which destination of the final product shows how people are dependent on the MSP Procurement Centre across States.

7.1 VALUE CHAIN/ DESTINATION OF SALES OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS

Over 48 per cent of MFP sold at MSP Procurement Centre, followed by Trader (39.3%) and subsequently to the Middlemen (12.4%). Inter-State scenario differs considerably. In the States of Chhattisgarh (89.4%), Karnataka (78%) and Gujarat (69.2%), maximum sales destination is towards MSP Procurement Centre. The sale destination of Middlemen in Madhya Pradesh is 50 per cent, while for Maharashtra; it is over 25 per cent. Trader is the important source in Odisha (88%), Rajasthan (62.4%) and Jharkhand (57.1%).

	MSP Procurement	Trader	Middlemen
Andhra Pradesh	68.4	19.5	12.1
Chhattisgarh	89.4	9.6	1.0
Gujarat	69.2	28.7	2.1
Jharkhand	35.6	57.1	7.3
Karnataka	78.0	16.6	5.4
Madhya Pradesh	22.4	27.6	50.0
Maharashtra	21.0	53.7	25.4
Odisha	0.5	88.0	11.6
Rajasthan	17.5	62.4	20.1
Total	48.3	39.3	12.4

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

7.2 PRODUCT WISE CONCENTRATION OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE BY STATES

List of MFP covered in each state: List of MFP covered in every state is described in the Table below.

TABLE 7.2: DISTRIBUTION (%) OF MFPS AS REPORTED BY THE NUMBER OF RESPONSES ACROSS STATES IS GIVEN BELOW

Column %	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Odisha	Rajasthan	Overall
Tamarind (with seeds)	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	17.7
Rangeeni Lac	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Kusumi Lac	0.0	14.1	5.5	74.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	10.8
Neem seeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Puwad seeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	64.0	8.1
Baheda	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.6
Hill Broorn Grass	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Dry Shikakai Pods	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Wild Honey	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
Mahua Flowers (dried)	1.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	14.9	2.0	0.0	11.8	4.4
Tejpatta (dried)	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Dried Amla Pulp (deseeded)	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Marking Nut	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gum Karaya	1.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	2.0
Soap Nut (dried)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Karanj seeds	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	1.3
Tendu leaves	0.5	48.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4
Mahua seed	1.8	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	44.3	86.9	7.3	16.7
Sal leaves	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Chironji pods with seeds	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	45.6	0.0	0.0	7.9
Myrobalan	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Tamarind (without seeds)	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Dhawda	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

The distribution of product concentration across States is shown in Table 7.3 below.

TABLE 7.3: DISTRIBUTION (%) OF PRODUCT CONCENTRATION AS REPORTED BY THE NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS ACROSS STATES IS GIVEN BELOW (IN DESCENDING ORDER)									
Andhra Pradesh		Gujarat		Madhya Pradesh		Rajasthan		Overall	
Tamarind (with seeds)	73.9	Mahua seed	27.3	Tendu leaves	24.8	Puwad seeds	64.0	Tamarind (with seeds)	17.7
Wild Honey	6.3	Chironji pods with seeds	15.6	Mahua Flowers (dried)	14.9	Mahua Flowers (dried)	11.8	Mahua seed	16.7
Myrobalan	5.8	Baheda	14.4	Wild Honey	13.9	Mahua seed	7.3	Kusumi Lac	10.8
Hill Broorn Grass	2.9	Mahua Flowers (dried)	10.7	Sal leaves	9.9	Gum Karaya	6.7	Tendu leaves	8.9
Mahua Flowers (dried)	1.8	Tejpatta (dried)	9.2	Chironji pods with seeds	9.4	Karanj seeds	6.4	Puwad seeds	8.1
Mahua seed	1.8	Tendu leaves	8.9	Mahua seed	6.4	Tendu leaves	3.8	Chironji pods with seeds	7.9
Dry Shikakai Pods	1.6	Tamarind (without seeds)	8.3	Baheda	5.9	Flowers (dried)		Wild Honey	5.7
Dried Amla Pulp (deseeded)	1.6	Kusumi Lac	5.5	Neem seeds	5.4	Rangeeni Lac		4.4	
Marking Nut	1.6			Tamarind (without seeds)	5.0	Sal leaves		2.8	
Gum Karaya	1.1			Dhawda	4.5	Baheda		2.8	
Soap Nut (dried)	0.5	Jharkhand		Odisha		Dry Shikakai Pods		2.6	
Karanj seeds	0.5	Kusumi Lac	74.6	Mahua seed	86.9	Gum Karaya		2.3	
Tendu leaves	0.5	Rangeeni Lac	25.4	Tamarind (with seeds)	13.1			2.0	
								Tamarind (without seeds)	1.4
Chhattisgarh		Karnataka		Maharashtra		Tejpatta (dried)		Dhawda	1.3
Tendu leaves	48.6	Tamarind (with seeds)	49.4	Chironji pods with seeds	45.6	Karanj seeds		1.2	
Sal leaves	18.3	Wild Honey	30.9	Mahua seed	44.3	Myrobalan		0.8	
Kusumi Lac	14.1	Dry Shikakai Pods	17.5	Puwad seeds	3.0	Hill Broorn Grass		0.8	
Gum Karaya	9.9	Hill Broorn Grass	2.2	Baheda	2.7	Neem seeds		0.7	
Dhawda	9.2			Kusumi Lac	2.4	Dried Amla Pulp (deseeded)		0.4	
				Mahua Flowers (dried)	2.0			0.2	
		Soap Nut (dried)		Marking Nut	0.2				
	0.1								

7.3 SALE THROUGH GOVERNMENT DESIGNATED AGENT AND MODE OF PAYMENT

If MFP sold through Government designated agents, maximum of them received MSP offered by the Government. It may be noted that around 88 per cent received MSP while 12 per cent say no.

	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	73.7	26.3
Chhattisgarh	71.6	28.4
Gujarat	57.1	42.9
Jharkhand	85.2	14.8
Karnataka	65.4	34.6
Madhya Pradesh	71.2	28.8
Maharashtra	43.4	56.6
Odisha	82.7	17.3
Rajasthan	75.4	24.6
Total	69.5	30.5

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

It may be noted that MSP is received mainly in cash but Jharkhand is a place where online and DBT payment is the highest, followed by Chhattisgarh.

	Cash	Online	DBT	Cheque	Other	Total
Andhra Pradesh	291	0	0	1	0	292
Chhattisgarh	231	0	50	1	0	282
Gujarat	300	1	0	13	1	315
Jharkhand	24	244	133	0	1	402
Karnataka	304	0	0	30	0	334
Madhya Pradesh	96	0	5	0	0	101
Maharashtra	110	5	0	0	0	115
Rajasthan	108	0	0	0	0	108
Total	1464	250	188	45	2	1949

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

7.4 TYPE OF WEIGHTS USED FOR SELLING MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS AND MATTERS RELATED TO PROCUREMENT UNDER MSP

Electronic weighing machine has the maximum concentration of use (80.3%). The other weighing measurement like barter, non-standard and the measurement provided by the Government has the minimum

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

use as weight. There are, however, some interesting State level variations. More than 30 per cent used barter system of measurement in Maharashtra, while non-standard measurement has some importance in Rajasthan (22.4%) and Gujarat (18.1%).

TABLE 7.6: TYPE OF WEIGHING MACHINE USED (%)

	Electronic Weighing Machine	Barter	Non-Standard	Measurement Provided by Government
Andhra Pradesh	72.4	6.7	13.3	7.6
Chhattisgarh	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	80.3	1.0	18.1	0.5
Jharkhand	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	67.2	21.6	0.0	11.2
Maharashtra	53.2	33.0	2.5	11.3
Odisha	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Rajasthan	77.6	0.0	22.4	0.0
Total	80.3	8.6	7.1	4.0

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

7.5 QUALITY CHECK OF MFPS BY PROCUREMENT AGENCY AND REJECTION

Quality check of MFP by Procurement Agency is near total in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. It is little less in the State of Gujarat (59.7%). Overall, more than 86 per cent of the respondents say that they have to go through quality check while around 14 per cent of the MFP Gatherers are relieved from quality checkup.

TABLE 7.7: QUALITY CHECK OF MFP BY PROCUREMENT AGENCY (%)

	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	71.2	28.8
Chhattisgarh	69.1	30.9
Gujarat	54.7	45.3
Jharkhand	82.9	17.1
Karnataka	62.6	37.4
Madhya Pradesh	68.8	31.2
Maharashtra	41.5	58.5
Odisha	79.3	20.7
Rajasthan	72.4	27.6
Total	66.9	33.1

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

Associated with the quality check, the issue of rejection/acceptance becomes important. It may be noted that the rejection is maximum in those States where the quality adherence is the most, i.e., Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

TABLE 7.8: REJECTION/ACCEPTANCE OF MFP (%)		
	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	71.6	28.4
Chhattisgarh	69.6	30.4
Gujarat	55.0	45.0
Jharkhand	82.7	17.3
Karnataka	63.5	36.5
Madhya Pradesh	68.8	31.2
Maharashtra	41.0	59.0
Odisha	80.3	19.7
Rajasthan	73.2	26.8
Total	67.3	32.7

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

7.6 PROFIT SHARING OF MFPS SOLD THROUGH MSP

There is almost no profit sharing among the MFP gatherers and 87 per cent received no extra profit. Among States, Gujarat (47.6%), Chhattisgarh (45.6%) and Madhya Pradesh (36.5%) have the highest level of profit sharing.

TABLE 7.9: THERE IS ALMOST NO PROFIT SHARING		
	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	0.5	99.5
Chhattisgarh	45.6	54.4
Gujarat	47.6	52.4
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0
Karnataka	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	36.5	63.5
Maharashtra	1.7	98.3
Odisha	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	0.0	100.0
Total	13.0	87.0

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

CHAPTER

8

STORAGE AND PRESERVATION OF MFPS

Storage and preservation is vital for MFP when not sold immediately. It is also important for fetching better price for the MFP gatherers. About 41 per cent of the MFP gatherers believe that a better storage facility fetches better price.

8.1 TYPE OF STORAGE FACILITY USED FOR MFPS

The MFP gatherers mostly use home as their primary storage point as is evident from the response collected from the Primary Survey below.

	Haat Bazaar	Village Go down	Home	Other
Andhra Pradesh	17	5	373	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	281	0
Gujarat	0	3	309	1
Jharkhand	0	0	289	0
Karnataka	0	0	313	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	95	1
Maharashtra	5	5	284	0
Odisha	0	0	198	0
Rajasthan	0	2	311	0
Total	22	15	2453	2

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

8.2 MFPS THAT NEEDS TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY AFTER COLLECTION

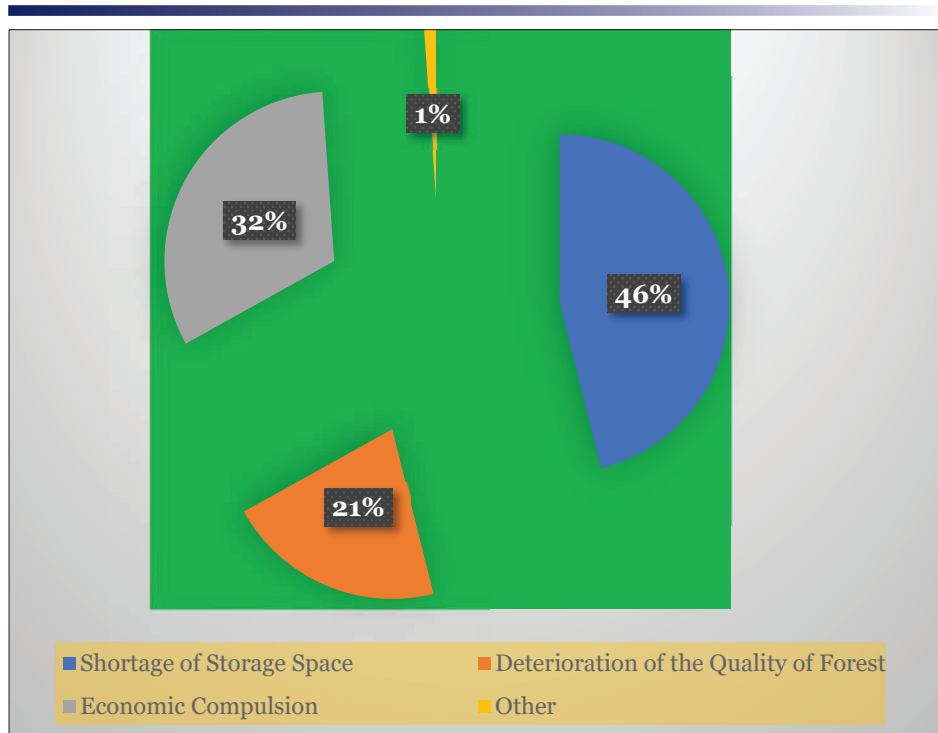
In terms of frequency of response, the following products needs to be sold immediately after collection:

1. Chironji pods with seeds
2. Mahua seeds
3. Tamarind
4. Baheda

8.3 PROBLEMS FACED FOR STORAGE OF MFPS

Among the problems faced by the households, shortages of storage space is the most important (46%), followed by economic compulsion to sell their produce (32%). Deterioration of the quality of forest to collect MFP comes third (21%). The Figure below narrates the problems in the overall perspective.

FIGURE 33: DISTRIBUTION (%) OF THE PROBLEMS FACED FOR STORING MFP



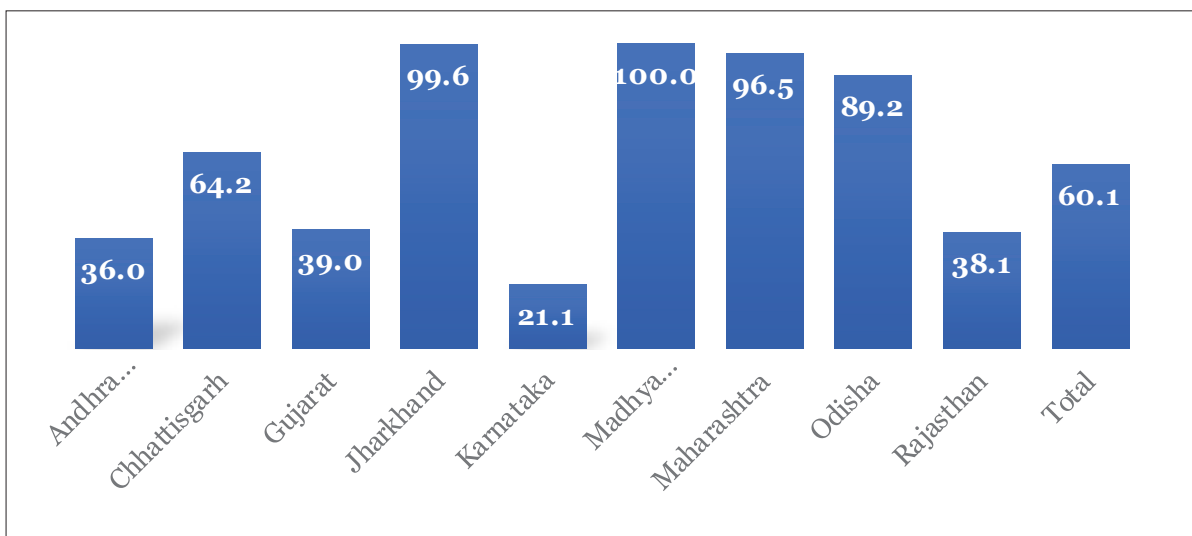
Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

CHAPTER 9

INFRASTRUCTURE, HAAT BAZAR AND TRANSPORTATION

Haat Bazar is an important place for displaying the MFP and it is evident from the respondents that over sixty per cent of them visits Haat Bazar to sell their products. The Figure below shows this. Among States, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha shows largest percentage of people visiting Haat Bazar, while very few people from Karnataka goes there.

FIGURE 34: VISITING HAAT BAZAR BY THE RESPONDENTS (%)



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

9.1 DISTANCE OF HAAT BAZAR (HB) FROM PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Distance of HB from the place of residence is mostly concentrated in 0-5 kilometre (41.7%), followed by 5-10 (35.6%). Among States, around 85 per cent of the MFP Gatherers stays within 0-5 kilometre from HB followed by 65 per cent from Chhattisgarh.

TABLE 9.1: DISTANCE OF HAAT BAZAR FROM PLACE OF RESIDENCE (% RESPONSE)

	0-5	5-10	10-15	>15	Total
Andhra Pradesh	46.8	50.4	2.9	0.0	100
Chhattisgarh	65.0	33.3	0.0	1.7	100
Gujarat	7.1	29.6	36.7	26.5	100
Jharkhand	84.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	100
Karnataka	6.0	11.9	43.3	38.8	100
Madhya Pradesh	10.9	32.6	22.8	33.7	100
Maharashtra	22.0	33.9	16.9	27.2	100
Odisha	33.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	100
Rajasthan	17.1	54.3	10.0	18.6	100
Total	41.7	35.6	10.3	12.4	100

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

9.2 MODE OF TRAVEL TO HAAT BAZAR

The maximum number of people (32.3%) goes to Haat Bazar (HB) by Foot only, followed by Cycle (31.1%) and Bus (23.4%). Transportation provided by Officials/ Agency is virtually non-existence (only 4.1%).

TABLE 9.2: HOW THE MFP GATHERERS GO TO HAAT BAAZAR (%)

	Cycle	Foot	Bus	Transportation provided by Officials/ Agency	Other	Sum
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	37.9	15.4	14.8	28.6	100
Chhattisgarh	46.1	35.4	16.1	0.3	2.1	100
Gujarat	6.5	39.4	35.9	0.6	17.6	100
Jharkhand	57.9	40.3	0.4	0.0	1.3	100
Karnataka	4.6	29.6	39.8	0.0	25.9	100
Madhya Pradesh	47.1	0.0	46.5	0.0	6.4	100
Maharashtra	26.2	25.4	33.5	12.1	2.9	100
Odisha	6.8	51.7	41.5	0.0	0.0	100
Rajasthan	0.0	32.5	18.1	0.0	49.4	100
Total	31.1	32.3	23.4	4.1	9.0	100

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

9.3 FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO HAAT BAZAR

Frequency of visit to Haat Bazar is mostly weekly and overall it is 65.2 per cent. Monthly visit is around 31 per cent. Among States, weekly visit to Haat Bazar is the most in Chhattisgarh (98.9%), followed by Jharkhand (92.1%), Andhra Pradesh (66.2%) and Odisha (60.2%).

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

TABLE 9.3: FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO HAAT BAZAR BY THE RESPONDENTS

	Never	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	66.2	32.4	1.4	100
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	100
Gujarat	0.0	1.0	26.5	70.6	2.0	100
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	92.1	7.1	0.7	100
Karnataka	0.0	1.6	56.3	42.2	0.0	100
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	42.6	52.1	5.3	100
Maharashtra	0.0	5.1	49.4	41.6	3.9	100
Odisha	7.9	0.0	60.2	31.9	0.0	100
Rajasthan	0.0	4.0	34.7	56.0	5.3	100
Total	1.1	1.3	65.2	30.7	1.8	100

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

9.4 INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES AT HAAT BAZAR

Infrastructure and amenities at Haat Bazar is important for the MFP Gatherers for storage and transportation facility. Moreover, drinking water facilities, shade are all important component of Haat Bazar. Most of the respondents (26.3%) says that HB has a permanent structure, followed by platform (17.4%). A little over 15 per cent of the respondents say that drinking water facility is there in the Haat Bazar.

TABLE 9.4: INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES AT HAAT BAZAR

	Permanent Structure	Storage Facility	Drinking Water Facility	Shade	Platform	Transport	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	24.2	25.5	20.6	12.1	14.7	2.3	0.7	100
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Gujarat	9.9	32.9	36.5	13.5	4.0	2.8	0.4	100
Jharkhand	28.9	0.8	14.6	28.1	13.7	13.5	0.3	100
Karnataka	22.2	39.9	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	0.0	0.0	48.8	100
Maharashtra	36.3	11.8	3.5	0.3	40.1	7.7	0.3	100
Odisha	36.4	0.0	0.0	27.6	36.0	0.0	0.0	100
Rajasthan	19.8	34.9	37.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	26.3	11.6	15.2	18.1	17.4	6.1	5.3	100

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

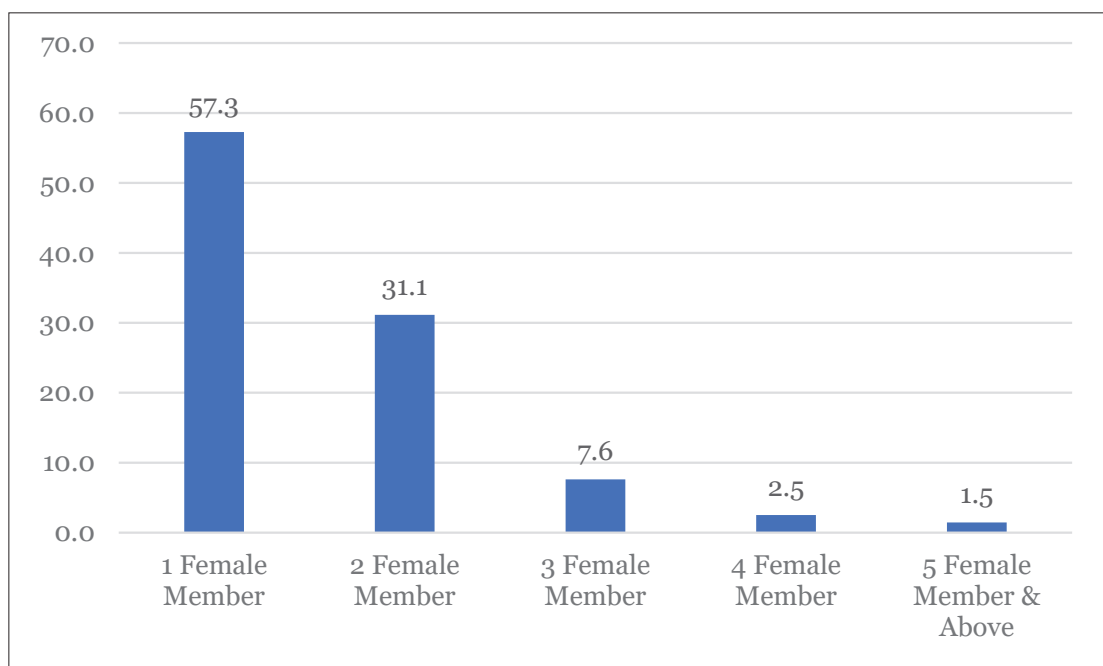
CHAPTER 10

GENDER RELATED ISSUES

10.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN MFP COLLECTION

In aggregate for the nine States surveyed, about 57 percent of the household have only one female member for collection, while 31 percent of the households have two female members for collecting MFP. It is also noted that nearly 8 per cent of the households have three female members for this job.

FIGURE 35: WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN MFP COLLECTION (%)



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

The Statewise distribution of the engagement of female members are shown in the following Table. In Karnataka, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh, the concentration is the highest in respect of having at least one female member for the collection of MFP.

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

TABLE 10.1: STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION (%) OF FEMALE MEMBERS ENGAGED IN THE COLLECTION OF MFP

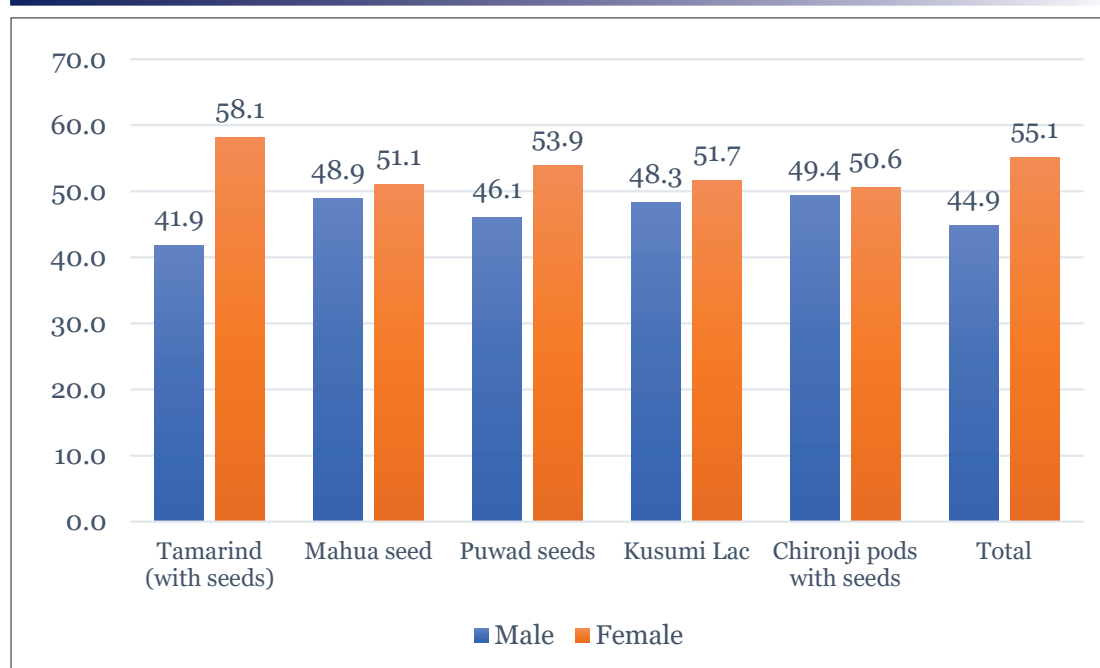
	1	2	3	4	5 and Above
Andhra Pradesh	65.6	26.3	4.7	2.5	0.8
Chhattisgarh	53.0	29.0	14.0	3.2	0.7
Gujarat	50.0	30.2	13.0	4.2	2.6
Jharkhand	42.8	41.3	10.6	3.9	1.4
Karnataka	75.5	20.8	0.8	1.9	1.1
Madhya Pradesh	30.5	66.5	3.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	40.9	37.5	13.4	3.1	5.2
Odisha	81.1	16.8	1.6	0.5	0.0
Rajasthan	75.0	18.9	4.1	1.7	0.3
Total	57.3	31.1	7.6	2.5	1.5

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

10.2 GENDER DISTRIBUTION IN COLLECTION OF MFP

The gender distribution clearly shows the importance of women member of the respondent’s family in the collection of MFP. Based on the importance of the collection of MFP, it may be noted that the participation of collection of women is higher by 10 percentage point as is evident from the Figure below.

FIGURE 36: OVERALL GENDER DISTRIBUTION (%) IN THE COLLECTION OF 5 MAJOR MFPS



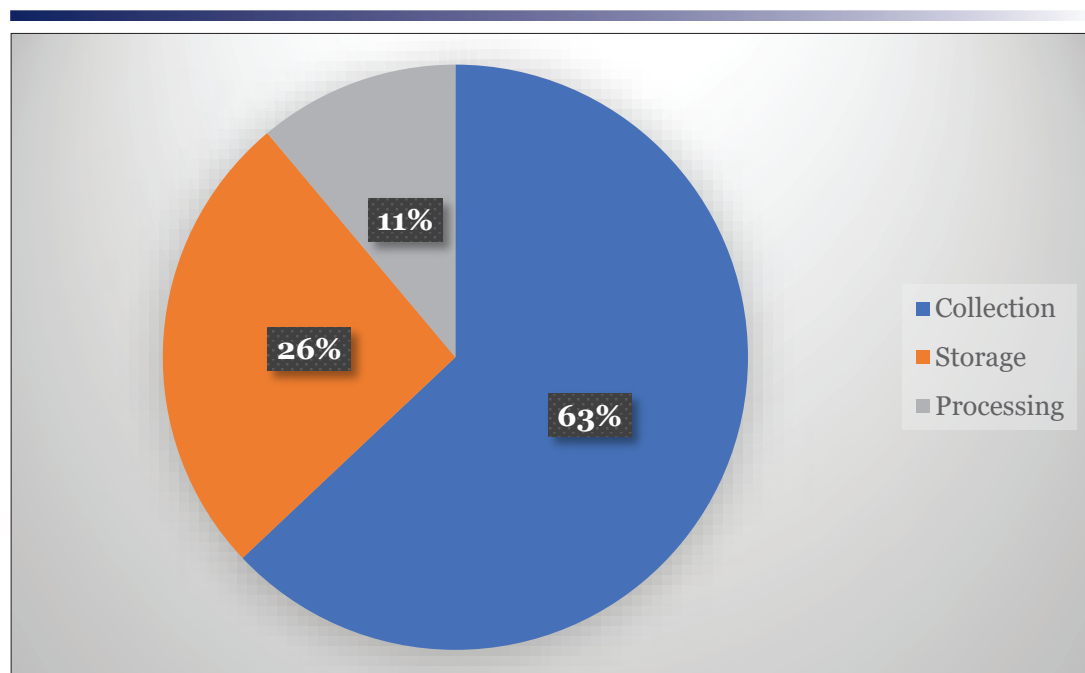
Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

It may be noted that among the 5 major MFPs, women participation is the highest in Tamarind (with seeds), followed by Puwad seeds.

10.3 WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN SKILL TRAINING IN MFP BY TYPE OF TRAINING

Overall, only 1.1 per cent of the women received skill training from the nine States. A total of 27 women members received skill training, mostly belonging to Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The Figure below shows the type of training undertaken by those women members from the respondent's family.

FIGURE 37: TYPE OF TRAINING UNDERTAKEN BY THE WOMEN MEMBERS (%) OF MFP GATHERING HOUSEHOLDS



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

10.4 GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN PAYMENTS RECEIVED FROM SALES OF MFPS AND REASONS THEREOF

As per the response received, there is no evidence of gender discrimination. About 99 per cent of the respondents confirmed that women are not discriminated in payments for the sales of MFP.

CHAPTER

11

SCHEME IMPACT BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

11.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ENGAGED IN MFP COLLECTION BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFPS AT MSP

The number of household members engaged before and after sale of MFP at the Minimum Support Price is narrated below. There is a compositional change in terms of engagement of the household members. There is a clear evidence of increase in the number of households with single members, 3, 4, 5 and above.

Household Members (No.)	1	2	3	4	5 and above
Before-Sale	340	1367	348	215	339
After-Sale	424	1106	407	268	404

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

11.2 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (RS.) FROM MFPS BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING AT MSP

Annual household income before and after selling of MFP at MSP shown a distinct shift in the higher income range and mostly concentrated to 50,000-1,00,000 and 1,00,000-2,00,000 ranges.

	Below 50,000	50,000-1,00,000	1,00,000-2,00,000	2,00,000-5,00,000	>5,00,000
Before-Sale	80.5	15.9	0.9	0.1	2.6
After-Sale	57.7	30.7	8.5	0.3	2.8

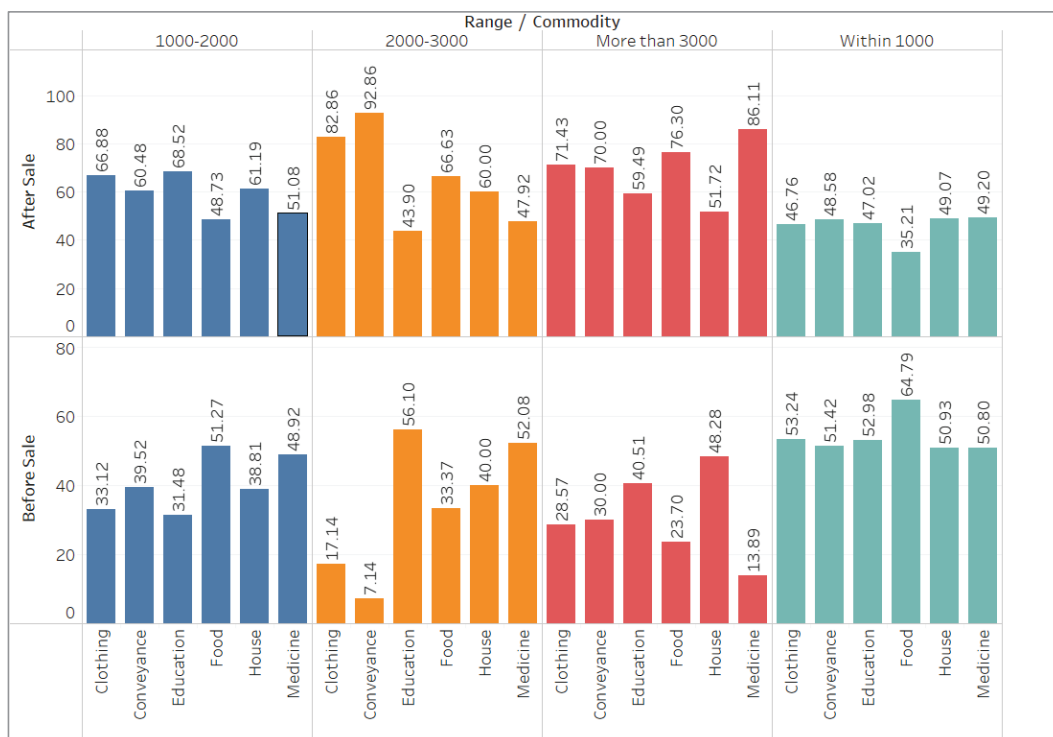
Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

CHAPTER 12

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (RS.) BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

There is a distinct shift in income in the After-Sale scenario compared with the Before-Sale ones. As can be seen, for necessary items like food & clothing and non-necessary items like House, Medicine Education and Conveyance, the aggregate number of respondent decreases in the lower ranges of expenditure while there is an increase in the proportion of respondents in the higher ranges for the After-Sale scenario.

FIGURE 38: DISTRIBUTION (%) OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON THE SELECTED ITEMS



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

TABLE 12.1: DISTRIBUTION (%) OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON THE SELECTED ITEMS						
Food			Clothing		House	
	Before Sale	After Sale	Before Sale	After Sale	Before Sale	After Sale
Within 1000	64.8	35.2	53.2	46.8	50.9	49.1
1000-2000	51.3	48.7	33.1	66.9	38.8	61.2
2000-3000	33.4	66.6	17.1	82.9	40	60
More than 3000	23.7	76.3	28.6	71.4	48.3	51.7
	Medicine		Education		Conveyance	
	Before Sale	After Sale	Before Sale	After Sale	Before Sale	After Sale
Within 1000	50.8	49.2	53	47	51.4	48.6
1000-2000	48.9	51.1	31.5	68.5	39.5	60.5
2000-3000	52.1	47.9	56.1	43.9	7.1	92.9
More than 3000	13.9	86.1	40.5	59.5	30	70

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

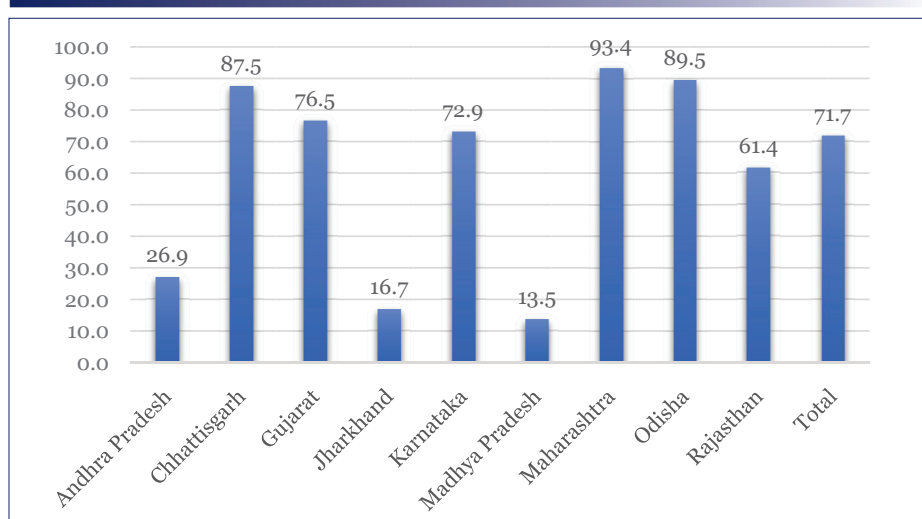
CHAPTER 13

HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

13.1 HOUSING CONDITION (KUCCHA/ PUCCHA) BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

Most of the States except Andhra Pradesh, the ownership of Pucca household increases after sales. The growth in the number of Pucca houses observed manifold increase as evidenced from the Figure below:

FIGURE 39: GROWTH (%) IN THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING PUCCHA ACCOMMODATION AFTER SALES



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

13.2 AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY, DRINKING WATER, TOILET FACILITY AND KITCHEN BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

Among States, availability of Electricity after sales for Chhattisgarh increased substantially from around 25 per cent to over 98 per cent. This has also considerably increased in Rajasthan from 40 per cent to around

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

74 percent. For all the nine States surveyed, after-sale impact of the availability of electricity goes up from 72 per cent (before sales) to 92 per cent, i.e., a gain of 20 percentage points.

TABLE 13.1: AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY

	Before-Sale	After Sale
Andhra Pradesh	86.7	99.2
Chhattisgarh	24.6	98.2
Gujarat	88.4	92.9
Jharkhand	97.2	97.2
Karnataka	69.5	84.6
Madhya Pradesh	88.5	100.0
Maharashtra	86.1	96.1
Odisha	79.2	88.3
Rajasthan	39.9	73.5
Total	72.3	91.6

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

13.3 TYPE OF ENERGY USED FOR COOKING BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

It is important to note that the usage of gas among overall respondents increased from 8.6 per cent (before sale) to 14.4 per cent after sale. Equivalently, usage of wood and dung cake reduced from 91.3 per cent to 85.2 per cent. The increase in other category is insignificant. Among States, significant gain in the usage of gas is noted in Andhra Pradesh from 0.3 per cent before sales to over 18 per cent after sales. The gain is almost 10 per cent for Gujarat and 20 per cent for Maharashtra, with almost corresponding reduction in the usage of polluting means for cooking.

TABLE 13.2: TYPE OF ENERGY USED FOR COOKING BEFORE AND AFTER SALE SCENARIO

	Gas		Wood & Dung Cake		Other	
	Before-Sale	After-Sales	Before-Sale	After-Sales	Be-fore-Sale	Af-ter-Sales
Andhra Pradesh	0.3	18.3	99.2	81.7	0.5	0.0
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.4
Gujarat	0.0	9.7	100.0	90.3	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	19.1	20.1	80.9	79.9	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	0.7	2.0	99.3	98.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	29.7	49.7	70.3	47.0	0.0	3.2
Odisha	41.6	41.6	58.4	58.4	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.7	0.0	0.3
Total	8.6	14.4	91.3	85.2	0.1	0.3

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

13.4 OWNERSHIP OF LIVESTOCK BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

Ownership of livestock before and after sale scenario shows little variation. Among States, goatary has shown improvement after sales in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

TABLE 13.3: OWNERSHIP OF LIVESTOCK: BEFORE AND AFTER SALE SCENARIO (%)

	Cow		Goat		Buffalo		Other	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Andhra Pradesh	47.7	41.4	28.8	25.9	5.9	15.0	17.6	17.8
Chhattisgarh	43.1	43.5	54.1	50.0	1.3	5.7	1.5	0.8
Gujarat	27.4	26.3	23.8	23.8	20.9	21.1	27.9	28.7
Jharkhand	29.5	29.6	51.7	51.6	11.0	10.9	7.8	7.9
Karnataka	39.4	38.2	39.4	38.2	18.2	17.6	3.0	5.9
Madhya Pradesh	75.2	52.2	24.0	42.9	0.8	4.9	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	32.3	35.0	38.1	44.8	23.8	17.5	5.8	2.8
Odisha	75.0	78.5	25.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	31.8	31.9	32.7	33.0	7.7	6.8	27.7	28.4
Total	37.3	36.5	35.9	36.9	11.7	12.2	15.2	14.4

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

13.5 LAND OWNED FOR CULTIVATION BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

Land ownership for cultivation shows a dwindling impact after sales. In aggregate, it has gone down from around 77 per cent before-sales to 71 per cent after-sales. MFP gatherers from Jharkhand shows a steep decline from around 90 per cent to around 48 per cent after-sales. There could be a substitution effect in the sense that MFP gatherers are switching over more to collection effort after sales rather than engaging themselves in cultivation.

TABLE 13.4: OWNERSHIP OF LAND FOR CULTIVATION

	Before-Sale	After Sale
Andhra Pradesh	86.1	85.8
Chhattisgarh	92.8	92.8
Gujarat	88.0	88.0
Jharkhand	89.5	47.7
Karnataka	27.5	27.5
Madhya Pradesh	97.7	97.7
Maharashtra	96.4	93.0
Odisha	43.4	43.4
Rajasthan	77.6	77.6
Total	76.6	70.7

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

13.6 TYPE OF ELECTRONIC APPLIANCES OWNED BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

A mixed picture emerged in terms of possession of electronic appliances in before and after sale scenario. Except TV and Mobile, there is a percentage reduction in the number of possession of Fan and Radio. The item Radio could have been substituted through possession of TV. This is evident for the respondents of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

TABLE 13.5: OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRONIC APPLIANCES: BEFORE AND AFTER SALE SCENARIO (%)

	Fan		TV		Radio		Mobile		Other	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Andhra Pradesh	47.6	38.2	24.9	30.6	0.6	1.5	26.8	29.6	0.0	0.0
Chhattisgarh	50.0	40.3	8.0	31.1	42.0	8.1	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	29.8	31.4	15.8	16.5	0.0	0.5	54.4	51.6	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	33.5	33.2	9.7	10.2	0.6	0.7	56.1	56.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	5.1	6.1	46.2	45.0	0.0	2.2	48.7	46.7	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	55.4	30.9	1.4	26.0	41.9	23.8	0.7	19.3	0.7	0.0
Maharashtra	44.5	39.5	24.8	27.7	10.2	7.8	19.5	23.2	0.9	1.8
Odisha	29.7	39.2	10.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	59.5	46.4	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	22.5	21.7	12.5	15.4	0.0	1.7	65.0	61.1	0.0	0.0
Total	39.1	34.0	17.1	24.9	8.9	5.5	34.7	35.4	0.3	0.2

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

13.7 TYPE OF VEHICLES OWNED BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

Among the type of vehicles owned by the MFP gatherers, Bike has seen to have a larger increase from 24 per cent to 38 per cent with subsequent fall in the ownership of Cycle from 59 per cent to 46 per cent during before and after sale scenario. Among States, Madhya Pradesh has observed noticeable change in this regard.

TABLE 13.6: OWNERSHIP OF VEHICLES: BEFORE AND AFTER SALE SCENARIO (%)

	Cycle		Bullock Cart		Rickshaw		Bike		Tractor		Car		Other	
	Be-fore	Af-ter	Be-fore	Af-ter	Be-fore	Af-ter	Be-fore	After	Be-fore	Af-ter	Be-fore	Af-ter	Be-fore	Af-ter
Andhra Pradesh	43.2	16.3	5.7	2.6	1.1	2.6	47.7	76.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3
Chhattisgarh	85.0	59.6	6.5	8.1	8.4	10.7	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	3.7	14.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	85.2	82.0	3.7	0.8	3.7	0.8	3.7	0.8
Jharkhand	73.6	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0

HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

Karnataka	5.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.4	78.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	9.8	10.5	7.3
Madhya Pradesh	68.8	38.1	25.8	27.5	5.5	11.9	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Maharashtra	42.5	40.4	7.6	10.5	1.6	0.0	29.4	38.3	9.5	2.1	7.6	2.4	1.6	6.3
Odisha	66.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	10.0	30.0	25.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	65.0	63.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	59.3	45.7	7.2	8.5	2.7	4.6	24.0	38.2	3.1	0.6	2.8	0.8	0.8	1.7

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

13.8 CHANGE IN QUALITY OF LIFE BEFORE AND AFTER SELLING MFP AT MSP

Only about 24 per cent of the respondent says that there is a perceptible change in the quality of life, but 76 per cent feels no change in the after sale situation. However, among the States, 100 per cent respondents of Chhattisgarh feels change in the quality of life, while 57 per cent of Madhya Pradesh feels the same.

TABLE 13.7: PERCEPTION ABOUT CHANGE IN QUALITY OF LIFE (%)		
	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	10.9	89.1
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0
Gujarat	17.0	83.0
Jharkhand	48.1	51.9
Karnataka	3.2	96.8
Madhya Pradesh	57.1	42.9
Maharashtra	21.6	78.4
Odisha	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	0.6	99.4
Total	23.8	76.2

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

CHAPTER

14

TYPE OF PROBLEMS FACED BY MFP GATHERERS AND BOTTLENECKS OF THE SCHEME VALIDATED THROUGH EMPIRICAL DATA

- 1. Delay in setting up of procurement agencies:** Delay in setting up of procurement agencies increased the perishing of MFP collected during the last year to 56.4 per cent of the overall respondents. As per the table 14.1, the State level scenario is grim in Odisha (99.5%), Chhattisgarh (97.1%), Madhya Pradesh (80.7%) and Rajasthan (61%).

TABLE 14.1: DELAY IN SETTING UP OF PROCUREMENT AGENCIES INCREASED THE PERISHING OF MFP (% RESPONSE)

	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	58.2	41.8
Chhattisgarh	97.1	2.9
Gujarat	52.8	47.2
Jharkhand	6.7	93.3
Karnataka	57.8	42.2
Madhya Pradesh	80.7	19.3
Maharashtra	20.2	79.8
Odisha	99.5	0.5
Rajasthan	61.0	39.0
Total	56.4	43.6

Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

- 2. Lack of awareness about scheme/ Lack of display of the price board at market/ less scheme promotion/lack of knowledge:** It has been observed that the scheme of MSP for MFP has not reached among the tribal gatherers on a large scale and is limited to few areas of the district. The implementation unit in the district has failed to spread the awareness amongst the gatherers or accommodating more gatherers under the scheme. The only thing that is happening under the scheme is that “few gatherers are just informed about the price of the produce”. **As per the table 14.2, friends and Relatives are the vital sources (more than 50% in aggregate) of information on MSP.**

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- The second important source is Government Officials while the third important source is the Gram Sabha or the Panchayat System.
- MFP gatherers being poor tribal respondents, they couldn't assess impact through Newspaper or TV/Radio. Therefore, the other sources (like Haat, Newspaper or TV/Radio) are all the insignificant contributor to information on MSP.

TABLE 14.2: DISTRIBUTION (%) OF INFORMATION ON MSP

	Friends	Haat	Newspaper	TV/Radio	Govt Officials	Gram Sabha
Andhra Pradesh	55.3	1.7	1.7	0.0	37.9	3.5
Chhattisgarh	25.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	47.5	26.4
Gujarat	65.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	32.0	2.1
Jharkhand	33.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	65.5
Karnataka	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	30.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	33.9	30.3
Maharashtra	24.3	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	0.0
Odisha	47.9	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	47.9
Rajasthan	78.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	20.4	0.3
Total	50.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	28.4	18.8

- In the interior area the private players manipulates the prices due to unawareness of the scheme of MSP for MFP. MFP economy is also known to be affected by unorganised and uncertain market demands, lack of awareness, lack of proper storage facility and logistics, thus adversely affecting the potential for capacity improvement. Middlemen tacitly takes advantage of this uncertain scenario to exploit the poor tribal MFP gatherers to their advantage.
 - Lack of knowledge among gatherers about current prevailing prices of lac and other major MFP's in major District or State markets further aggravates the inability to negotiate for better prices.
- 3. Distance to be covered to collect MFP:** It has been observed that the distance covered in the process of MFP collection is difficult for gatherers.
- As per the table14.3, the average distance travelled by them to collect MFP is as high as 3.7 kilometre in Andhra Pradesh, followed by 3.1 kilometre in Karnataka and Rajasthan respectively.
 - The least is recorded in Madhya Pradesh, which is less than one kilometre.
 - On an average, people travels 2.7 kilometre to collect MFP from the forest area.

TABLE 14.3: STATE-WISE RESPONSE ON MFP COLLECTION FROM FOREST (%)

	Easy	Hard
Andhra Pradesh	10.6	89.4
Chhattisgarh	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	19.6	80.4
Jharkhand	86.8	13.2
Karnataka	1.6	98.4

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Madhya Pradesh	0.0	100.0
Maharashtra	44.3	55.7
Odisha	1.0	99.0
Rajasthan	24.4	75.6

As per table 14.4, Distance of HB from the place of residence is mostly concentrated in 0-5 kilometre (41.7%), followed by 5-10 (35.6%).

Among States, around 85 per cent of the MFP Gatherers stays within 0-5 kilometre from HB followed by 65 per cent from Chhattisgarh.

TABLE 14.4: DISTANCE OF HAAT BAZAR FROM PLACE OF RESIDENCE (% RESPONSE)					
	0-5	5-10	10-15	>15	Total
Andhra Pradesh	46.8	50.4	2.9	0.0	100
Chhattisgarh	65.0	33.3	0.0	1.7	100
Gujarat	7.1	29.6	36.7	26.5	100
Jharkhand	84.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	100
Karnataka	6.0	11.9	43.3	38.8	100
Madhya Pradesh	10.9	32.6	22.8	33.7	100
Maharashtra	22.0	33.9	16.9	27.2	100
Odisha	33.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	100
Rajasthan	17.1	54.3	10.0	18.6	100
Total	41.7	35.6	10.3	12.4	100

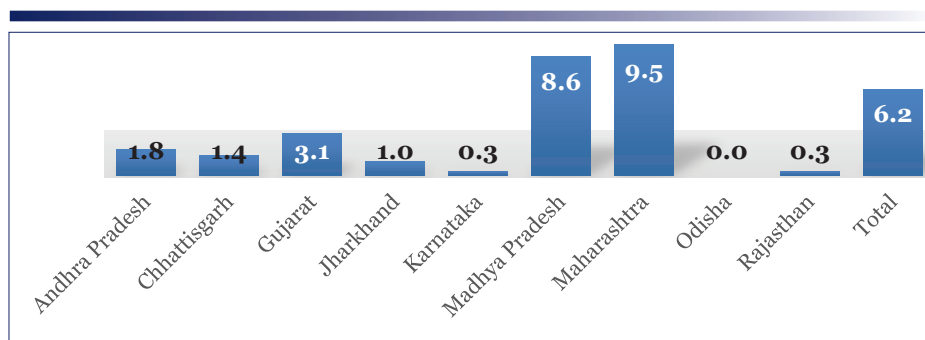
4. Training Facility: It has been observed as per the survey, that the training provided to the overall sample respondents is very little, which is over 6%.
- As per figure1, among States, around 10 per cent of the respondents from Maharashtra received training followed by Madhya Pradesh (8.6%).
 - The MFP gatherers of Odisha and Karnataka received no training.
 - Most of the trainee travels 5-10 km to reach the Training Centre, which is owned mostly by the Private Agency.
 - TRIFED is engaged in skill up gradation and capacity building of MFP gatherers with the objective of improving their income by way of organizing training for non-destructive harvesting, primary processing, value addition and marketing of MFPs. During the last few years, TRIFED has organized several intensive training on supportable collection, cultivation, primary processing, value addition and marketing of Honey, Gum Karaya, Mahua flower, Lac, Donna Patal making, Hill Grass, Bamboo cultivation. The trainings are organized through empanelled Implementing Agencies working in the field of tribal development.
 - Without value addition of MFP, possibility of providing remunerative prices to the MFP gatherers is limited. TRIFED has designed its training programmes to include forward & backward linkages as an integral part of the training. Now the objective is to empower the beneficiaries

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through training, provide information and handhold them by including them as a supplier of TRIFED as far as possible or link them to different marketing channels.

- TRIFED’s training programmes can be divided in two categories. One that leads to production of marketable product as an outcome of the training based on which an enterprise can be started with the assistance of State. Such trainings are value addition trainings on Hill Grass, Tamarind, Dona Pattal, Amla, Honey & some Agro based items like spices, herbs, cashew, etc. The trainees shall be supported in establishing marketing linkages and establishing their enterprise. While TRIFED propose to provide them with initial tool kits but for long-term sustenance of their initiative they will be converted into an enterprise with the active support of State Government. State Government’s participation will help ensure convergence by expanding the beneficiary base and can also compliment & supplement these initiatives in a positive manner by arranging to provide financial & administrative support in the form of working capital loans, Grants, subsidy, infrastructural support etc. Second is purely skill development training under which inputs are provided to the tribals to cultivate, collect and harvest MFP items in a scientific manner so that it not only improves the quantity & quality of the produce but also protects the environment. These trainings will result in earning livelihood through Lac cultivation, Processing of TBOs & Mahuwa Flower business activity in a scientific manner. These are purely skill development training under which they will be trained to enhance quantity collects and its quality so that their income improves. They will be encouraged to work in SHG mode for these training and work collectively to improve their incomes.

FIGURE 40: TRAINING FOR THE MFP GATHERERS: INTER-STATE SCENARIO



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

- The observations show that the training centres are very far from the gatherers village and the transportation facilities are not provided to the gatherers therefore a large number of MFP gatherers get adversely impacted.
- The training provided to the tribals regarding the MFP has a limited scope, as they are only trained about collection and primary level of processing but not about the value addition which is the biggest obstacle in their development. On conversation with the tribal leader who were criticizing the training centre said that “training is happening only on paper and not on ground” and funds granted under the scheme also not utilized properly.

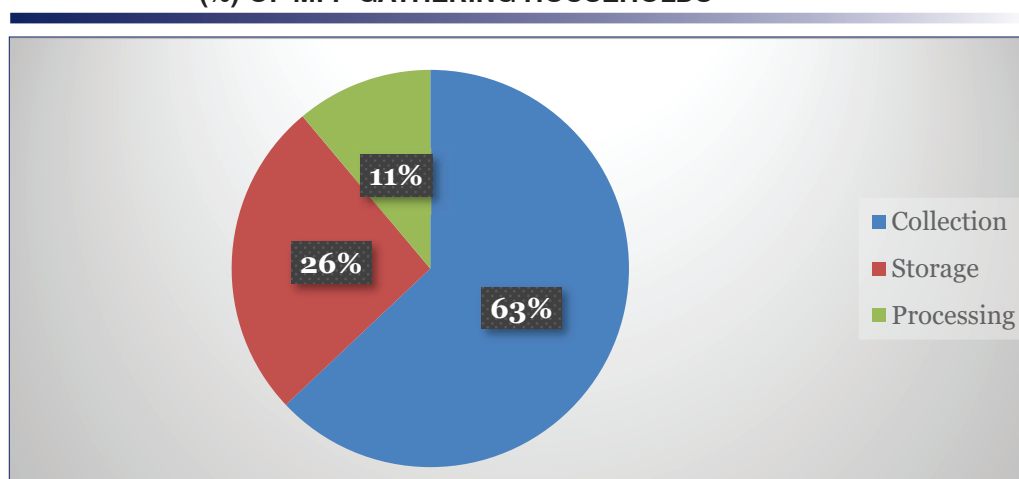
5. Lack of training among the women MFP collectors: As per table 14.5, The gender distribution clearly shows the importance of women member of the respondent’s family in the collection of MFP.

- As per the figure 2, Only 11 per cent of the women received skill training from the nine States.
- A total of 27 women members received skill training, mostly belonging to Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. It shows the type of training undertaken by women members. They are given training for collection only not for Storage and processing of MFP.

TABLE 14.5: GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF MFP GATHERERS BY SELECTED STATES

S. No.	State	In Number		In Percentages	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Andhra pradesh	260	120	68.4	31.6
2	Chhattisgarh	180	104	63.4	36.6
3	Gujarat	167	149	52.8	47.2
4	Jharkhand	201	89	69.3	30.7
5	Karnataka	194	119	62.0	38.0
6	Madhya Pradesh	160	45	78.0	22.0
7	Maharashtra	42	254	14.2	85.8
8	Odisha	117	82	58.8	41.2
9	Rajasthan	173	141	55.1	44.9
Total		1494	1103	57.5	42.5

FIGURE 41: TYPE OF TRAINING UNDERTAKEN BY THE WOMEN MEMBERS (%) OF MFP GATHERING HOUSEHOLDS



Source: IIPA Survey of MFP Collectors, 2019-20

6. Transportation problem

As per table 14.6, the maximum number of people (32.3%) goes to Haat Bazar (HB) by Foot only, followed by Cycle (31.1%) and Bus (23.4%). Government vehicle is virtually non-existence (only 4.1%).

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TABLE 14.6: HOW THE MFP GATHERERS GO TO HAAT BAAZAR (%)

	Cycle	Foot	Bus	Govt Vehicles	Other	Sum
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	37.9	15.4	14.8	28.6	100
Chhattisgarh	46.1	35.4	16.1	0.3	2.1	100
Gujarat	6.5	39.4	35.9	0.6	17.6	100
Jharkhand	57.9	40.3	0.4	0.0	1.3	100
Karnataka	4.6	29.6	39.8	0.0	25.9	100
Madhya Pradesh	47.1	0.0	46.5	0.0	6.4	100
Maharashtra	26.2	25.4	33.5	12.1	2.9	100
Odisha	6.8	51.7	41.5	0.0	0.0	100
Rajasthan	0.0	32.5	18.1	0.0	49.4	100
Total	31.1	32.3	23.4	4.1	9.0	100

7. **Middleman Problem:** It has been observed that the unorganized nature of trade leads to the inequitable distribution of profit amongst the tribal farmers. This results in low cash income to the tribal people and the substantial gain is reaped by the middle man. This is one of the reason that earning from the MFP is becoming less significant to the tribals. Middlemen takes tacit advantage of the unorganized nature of the market for MFP, while traders makes transaction but offers lower price to the MFP gatherers.

As per the table14.7, Over 48 % of MFP sold at MSP Procurement Centre, followed by Trader (39.3%) and subsequently to the Middlemen (12.4%).

The sale destination to Middlemen in Madhya Pradesh is 50 per cent, while for Maharashtra, it is over 25 percent.

TABLE 14.7: DESTINATION OF SALES OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (%)

	MSP Procurement	Trader	Middlemen
Andhra Pradesh	68.4	19.5	12.1
Chhattisgarh	89.4	9.6	1.0
Gujarat	69.2	28.7	2.1
Jharkhand	35.6	57.1	7.3
Karnataka	78.0	16.6	5.4
Madhya Pradesh	22.4	27.6	50.0
Maharashtra	21.0	53.7	25.4
Odisha	0.5	88.0	11.6
Rajasthan	17.5	62.4	20.1
Total	48.3	39.3	12.4

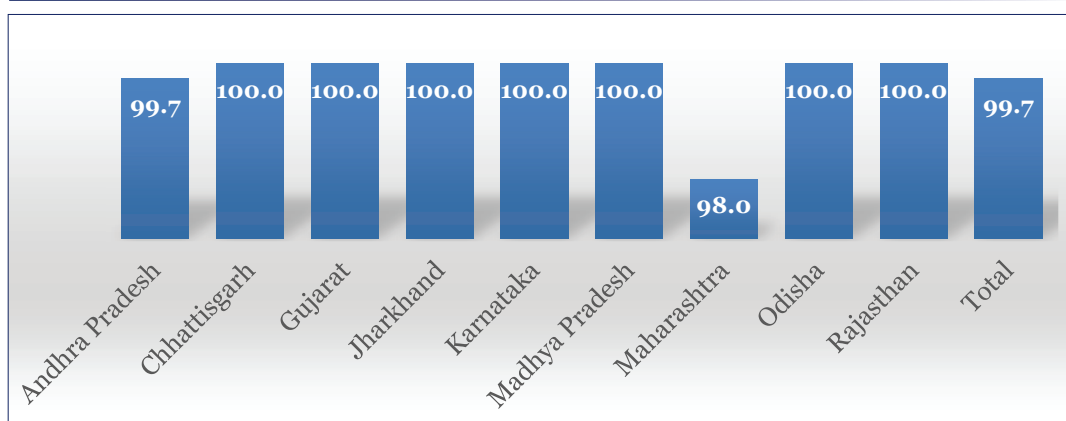
- The common practices followed by the traders are under weighing, unfair grading and opportunist pricing.
- Most farmers sell their products individually and do not aggregate their product, thus having to face exploitation by traders and middle men.

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8. Lack of suitable tools: The primary processing of lac requires a machine with an initial value of Rs. 70,000, which most of the communities are not able to afford. This prevents them from value addition of lac.

As per the figure3, there is virtually no use of machine tools by the MFP gatherers for processing the produce collected from forest.

FIGURE 42: NON-USAGE OF MACHINE TOOLS FOR PROCESSING (%)



9. Shortage of storage space: It has been observed that in major tribal dominated states, the procurement agencies and the gram sabha lacks the space for storage facilities. Most NTFPs and seasonal products are perishable in absence of appropriate storage facility; and it require immediate disposal.

As per the table14.8, the MFP gatherers mostly use home as their primary storage point.

Among the problems faced by the households, shortages of storage space is the most important (46%).

This means that the primary collector is vulnerable to distress sale or sale at a low price due to lack of adequate storage facility. The problem of lower price is compounded by lack of value addition that deprives the gatherer of better gain.

	Haat Bazaar	Village Go down	Home	Other
Andhra Pradesh	17	5	373	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	281	0
Gujarat	0	3	309	1
Jharkhand	0	0	289	0
Karnataka	0	0	313	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	95	1
Maharashtra	5	5	284	0
Odisha	0	0	198	0
Rajasthan	0	2	311	0
Total	22	15	2453	2

10. Infrastructure and Amenities at Haat Bazar : As per the field survey, infrastructure and amenities at Haat Bazar are important for the MFP Gatherers for storage and transportation facility. Moreover, drinking water facilities, shade are all important component of Haat Bazar.

As per the table 14.9, most of the respondents (26.3%) said that HB has a permanent structure, followed by platform (17.4%). A little over 15 per cent of the respondents said that drinking water facility is there in the Haat Bazar.

Haat Bazar amenities and facilities are not good as storage. MFP gatherers mostly use home as storage but that do not deters them to their access to the procurement process and agency people

TABLE 14.9: INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES AT HAAT BAZAR

	Permanent Structure	Storage Facility	Drinking Water Facility	Shade	Platform	Transport	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	24.2	25.5	20.6	12.1	14.7	2.3	0.7	100
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Gujarat	9.9	32.9	36.5	13.5	4.0	2.8	0.4	100
Jharkhand	28.9	0.8	14.6	28.1	13.7	13.5	0.3	100
Karnataka	22.2	39.9	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	0.0	0.0	48.8	100
Maharashtra	36.3	11.8	3.5	0.3	40.1	7.7	0.3	100
Odisha	36.4	0.0	0.0	27.6	36.0	0.0	0.0	100
Rajasthan	19.8	34.9	37.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	26.3	11.6	15.2	18.1	17.4	6.1	5.3	100

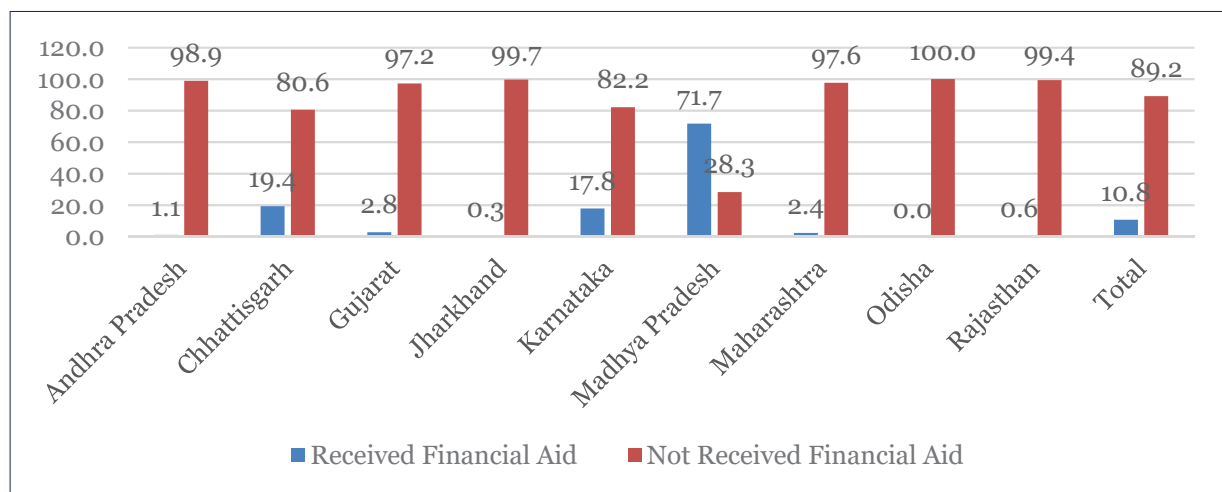
11. Lack of credit facilities: It has been observed that due to lack of financial aids, tribal women are prevented from Start Up like farm forestry mini enterprise which brings economic as well as social gains to them. It helps to build their confidence and instill the spirit of entrepreneurial capacity in them. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) is 100% grant from Government of India (since 1977-78). It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. This grant is utilized for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Clusters, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and dispersed tribal population. SCA to TSS covers 23 States: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

As per the figure4, only about 11 per cent of the respondents received financial aid while almost 90 per cent left out. This is one of the major limitations to provide support to the tribal households engaged in MFP collection.

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- Among States, Madhya Pradesh is the only bright spot where around 72 per cent of the household received financial aid.
- Apart from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka are the other States where there was some penetration of financial aid.
- In all other States, the proportion is too low or negligible.

FIGURE 43: PENETRATION (%) OF FINANCIAL AID AMONG STATES



12. Barter System of Trade: It has been observed that in some of the states, barter system of trade still exists. It is difficult to determine, how much quantity of produce is to be exchanged with other produce. Some sorts of malpractices are followed by the middleman for the high value minor forest produce. The barter trade proportion is 9 per cent and mostly staple food products are exchanged. Electronic weighing machine is delivered generally by private traders but its validity is not verified. PDS system is in place.

- As per the table 14.10, more than 30 per cent used barter system of measurement in Maharashtra.
- Non-standard measurement has some importance in Rajasthan (22.4%) and Gujarat (18.1%).

	Electronic Weighing Machine	Barter	Non-Standard	Measurement Provided by Government
Andhra Pradesh	72.4	6.7	13.3	7.6
Chhattisgarh	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	80.3	1.0	18.1	0.5
Jharkhand	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0

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Karnataka	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	67.2	21.6	0.0	11.2
Maharashtra	53.2	33.0	2.5	11.3
Odisha	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Rajasthan	77.6	0.0	22.4	0.0
Total	80.3	8.6	7.1	4.0

13. Selling through Government Agency Apathy of government officials: It has been observed that the gatherers do not go to the Haat Bazar to sell their produce but the buyers come to their village to buy the produce on the private rate. One of the reason why gatherers sell their produce to the private buyers, they provide instant money in cash for the produce sold by the gatherers, which is absent in the case of government buyers.

- The gatherers never receive any advance money, or a share of profit from any of the agencies whether it is private or government.
- The government procurement centers do not provide immediate money for the sold MFP and the private vendors provide immediate cash therefore, even the private buyers are buying the MFP below the MSP, the gatherers will sell the MFP to the private buyers, as the immediate cash help them in fulfilling the daily needs of the tribals.
- As per the table14.11, if MFP sold through Government designated agents, maximum of them received MSP offered by the Government. Around 88 per cent received MSP while 12 per cent say no.

	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	73.7	26.3
Chhattisgarh	71.6	28.4
Gujarat	57.1	42.9
Jharkhand	85.2	14.8
Karnataka	65.4	34.6
Madhya Pradesh	71.2	28.8
Maharashtra	43.4	56.6
Odisha	82.7	17.3
Rajasthan	75.4	24.6
Total	69.5	30.5

It has been observed that one of the reasons why gatherers sell their produce to the private buyers, the later provide instant money in cash for the produce sold by the gatherers, which is absent in the case of government buyers.

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

14. Problem with government officials in determining quality: It has been observed in the field study that an unsustainable technique of harvesting MFPs is leading to poor resource regeneration. The evidence for proper quality checking is virtually not in place

- There is a lack of standardization of the quality of MFPs.
- The value chain, from collection to the sale of the produce, is largely unorganized and informal leading to inequitable distribution of profits.
- As per the table 14.12, more than 86 per cent of the respondents says that they have to go through quality check while around 14 per cent of the MFP Gatherers are relieved from quality checkup.
- List of products in the prohibitive category (e.g. tendu leaves) is one of the critical parameters for quality checking of MFPs.

	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	71.2	28.8
Chhattisgarh	69.1	30.9
Gujarat	54.7	45.3
Jharkhand	82.9	17.1
Karnataka	62.6	37.4
Madhya Pradesh	68.8	31.2
Maharashtra	41.5	58.5
Odisha	79.3	20.7
Rajasthan	72.4	27.6
Total	66.9	33.1

- Associated with the quality check, the issue of rejection/acceptance becomes important. As per table 14.13, the rejection is maximum in those States where the quality adherence is the most, i.e., Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	71.6	28.4
Chhattisgarh	69.6	30.4
Gujarat	55.0	45.0
Jharkhand	82.7	17.3
Karnataka	63.5	36.5
Madhya Pradesh	68.8	31.2
Maharashtra	41.0	59.0
Odisha	80.3	19.7
Rajasthan	73.2	26.8
Total	67.3	32.7

TYPE OF PROBLEMS FACED BY MFP GATHERERS AND BOTTLENECKS
OF THE SCHEME VALIDATED THROUGH EMPIRICAL DATA

15. Lack of value addition: It has been observed that MFP gatherers lack the knowledge of value addition. Almost all the lac farmers sell lac without any value addition, due to the low shelf life and this fetches them a lower price.

As per the table 14.14, value addition gains of MFP processing is confirmed by only 23 per cent of the overall respondents.

- Among States, Odisha (89%) and Jharkhand (71%) has revealed maximum gain.
- Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh noted no change in the value addition gains.

	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	10.9	89.1
Chhattisgarh	3.8	96.2
Gujarat	0.3	99.7
Jharkhand	71.3	28.7
Karnataka	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	12.8	87.2
Maharashtra	32.1	67.9
Odisha	88.7	11.3
Rajasthan	0.6	99.4
Total	22.8	77.2

16. No profit sharing among the MFP gatherers: It has been observed that the Primary collectors and producers get the least share from their hard-earned product.

As per the table 14.15, there is almost no profit sharing among the MFP gatherers and 87 per cent received no extra profit.

- Among States, Gujarat (47.6%), Chhattisgarh (45.6%) and Madhya Pradesh (36.5%) has the highest level of profit sharing.
- The price differences typically ranges from 12 to 15 per cent. Sometimes the time lag in receiving payment lures the MFP gatherers to go in for the cash mode

	Yes	No
Andhra Pradesh	0.5	99.5
Chhattisgarh	45.6	54.4
Gujarat	47.6	52.4
Jharkhand	0.0	100.0

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

Karnataka	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	36.5	63.5
Maharashtra	1.7	98.3
Odisha	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	0.0	100.0
Total	13.0	87.0

17. Overlapping with other Government Schemes:

- As per the table 14.16, in two of the sample states, i.e., Odisha and Gujarat, there are significant influence of State Government Schemes.
- The Odisha Livelihood Mission and Gujarat Rajya Van Vikas Nigam are two such schemes that have significant influence on the ongoing scheme.

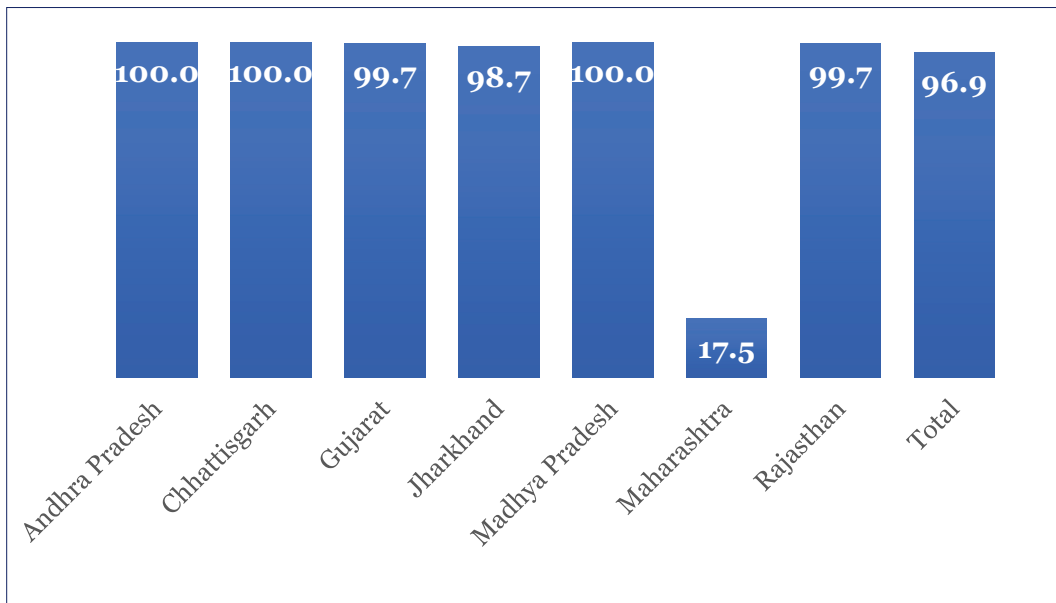
TABLE 14.16: OVERLAPPING WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT SCHEMES: A RESPONSE BASED OBSERVATION

	Central Government Scheme	State Government Scheme
Andhra Pradesh	1.1	1.9
Chhattisgarh	0.4	0.4
Gujarat	2.2	25.9
Jharkhand	0.7	0.7
Karnataka	0.7	1.0
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0
Maharashtra	2.1	2.1
Odisha	1.0	26.5
Rajasthan	0.6	0.3
Total	1.1	6.0

18. No proper registration of MFP gatherers with government agencies: As per the figure 5, There are two States, Karnataka and Odisha, where the respondents are not registered with any of the organization.

- It is observed that except Maharashtra, MFP collectors are mostly registered with the Government Agencies.
- In Maharashtra, apart from Government Agency, some of the MFP collectors have registered with Private Agency as well.
- However, both in Karnataka and Odisha, there were no endorsement in this regard.
- As per the responses received, Who have not registered, majority of them (53%) asserts that they do not required to be registered, while 25 % of them are unaware.

FIGURE 5: REGISTRATION OF THE RESPONDENTS (%) IS MOSTLY WITH GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION



CHAPTER

15

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most Tribals live in forested regions and their economy is deeply based on gathering MFP from forests. These MFPs provide subsistence and farm inputs, such as fuel, food, medicines, fruits, manure, and fodder. The collection of MFP is a source of cash income for them, especially during the slack seasons.

The study findings show that the Scheme has not percolated down as there is delay in setting up of procurement agencies which increased the perishing of MFP collected during the last year to 56.4 per cent of the overall respondents. It has been observed that the scheme of MSP for MFP has not reached among the tribal gatherers at the large scale and is limited to few areas of the district. There has been lack of awareness about scheme and lack of display of the price board at market. It has been observed that on an average, people travel 2.7 kilometres to collect MFP from the forest area. The process of MFP collection is difficult for gatherers.

The training provided to the tribals regarding the MFP has a limited scope, as they are only trained about collection and primary level of processing but not about the value addition which is the biggest obstacle in their development. Only 11 per cent of the women received skill training from the nine States. Further, training centres are very far from the gatherers village and the transportation facilities are not provided to the gatherers.

The sale destination to Middlemen in Madhya Pradesh is 50 per cent, while for Maharashtra, it is over 25 percent. The lac value chain is also characterized by exploitative relations between the traders and primary producers. The common practices followed by the traders are under weighing, unfair grading and opportunist pricing. Most farmers sell their products individually and do not aggregate their product, thus having to face exploitation by traders and middle men. Gatherers sell their produce to the private buyers, the later provide instant money in cash for the produce sold by the gatherers, which is absent in the case of government buyers. There is virtually no use of machine tools by the MFP gatherers for processing the produce collected from forest.

Most NTFPs and seasonal products are perishable in absence of appropriate storage facility, and it require immediate disposal. The MFP gatherers mostly use home as their primary storage point. The primary collector is vulnerable to distress sale or sale at a low price due to lack of adequate storage facility.

There is lack of credit facilities as, only about 11 per cent of the respondents received financial aid while almost 90 per cent left out. This is one of the major limitations to provide support to the tribal households engaged in MFP collection.

It has been observed that in some of the states, barter system of trade still exists. More than 30 per cent used barter system of measurement in Maharashtra. It is difficult to determine, how much quantity of produce is to be exchanged with other produce. The trainers who come to provide training speak very scientific language which is beyond understanding not for the gatherers but for the official's also. It has been observed that in the number of surveyed villages, tribal farmers lack the necessary skills and technical knowledge required for scientific cultivation of lac.

There is a problem with government officials in determining quality. There is a lack of standardization of the quality of MFPs.

The government based procurement agents do not buy the produce from the gatherers on time. When the gatherers have produced the government buyers lack funds. The value chain, from collection to the sale of the produce, is largely unorganized and informal leading to inequitable distribution of profits.

Almost all the lac farmers sell lac without any value addition, due to the low shelf life and this fetches them a lower price. Value addition gains of MFP processing are confirmed by only 23 per cent of the overall respondents. It has been observed that the Primary collectors and producers get the least share from their hard-earned product.

In two of the sample states, i.e., Odisha and Gujarat, there are significant influence of State Government Schemes. The Odisha Livelihood Mission and Gujarat Rajya Van Vikas Nigam are two such schemes that have significant influence on the ongoing scheme.

Low returns to forest gatherers are not only due to policy distortions arising out of public and private monopolies, and to trader/middlemen's hold over the poor and ignorant forest dwellers, they are also the result of the dispersed and uncertain production combined with fluctuating demand and undeveloped markets.

It is better to set up promotional Marketing Boards with responsibility for dissemination of information about markets and prices to the MFP gatherers, and organising them into self-help groups.

Government should encourage bulk buyers and consumers such as exporters of herbal medicines to establish direct links with the villagers. This has happened in a few locations where manufacturers of herbal medicines have bought "Aonla" directly from the producers to boost production and income of the MFP gatherers.

Government should also address issues like creating proper marketing yard, market information system, storage space and processing facilities at the local level. Simple processing activities such as broom making, leaf plate making, tamarind processing, mat and rope making should be encouraged in the household/ cottage sector.

Despite the fact that women collectors are more, little so far has been done to train them. This needs urgent attention.

- i. **As per the terms of reference titled "whether scheme structure, design features, and guidelines are appropriate to meet the objectives of the scheme", these are the following recommendations based on empirical findings:**

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

- a. **Increase in the MSP rate:** It has been observed from the field study, that the Primary collectors and producers get the least share from their hard-earned product so there is a need to increase the MSP rates. It would not only assure remunerative prices to tribal farmers, but would also help increase investment in agriculture and thereby, production. The criteria for fixing prices for MSP must be current costs rather than a historical basis.
- b. **Provision of godowns/cold storage for procurement in bulk:** The field observations show that, in major tribal dominated states, the procurement agencies and the gram sabha lacks the space for storage facilities. Most NTFPs and seasonal products are perishable in absence of appropriate storage facility. The stocks procured by State designated agencies in each Haat bazaar is , probably , too small and therefore, this needs to be transported to the aggregation Centre's from where bulk quantity is transported to the centrally located godown/ cold storage. Therefore, it is essential to establish a godown of 50 MTs at block level to aggregate the stocks procured at each Haat. The cost of land and recurring expenses may be met by respective State agencies.
- c. **There should be a provision of providing storage and transport infrastructure of the government agencies to primary collectors' on rent.** The observations from the field survey show that the transportation facilities are not provided to the gatherers therefore the number of MFP gatherers get adversely impacted. There needs to be a complete overhaul of procurement procedures and more focus must be on local procurement especially at the panchayat level. Use of modern warehousing infrastructure is needed like modern storage facilities, weighing bridges etc. to extend shelf life and prevent rotting of the produce.
- d. **Strengthening of financial institutions for promotion of NTFP micro-enterprises:** It has been observed from the field survey that due to lack of financial aids, tribal women are prevented from Start Up like farm forestry , mini enterprise which brings economic as well as social gains to them. There is a need to involve financial institutions to promote community based micro-enterprises with clear benefit sharing mechanisms. It is necessary to involve financial and other public sector banks in NTFP enterprise development.
- e. **Immediate cash transfer by government agencies:** The data shows that one of the reasons to why gatherers sell their produce to the private buyers, the later provide instant money in cash for the produce sold by the gatherers, which is absent in the case of government buyers. Thus, Government Procurement Agencies should visit the villages every season. Immediate cash for the produce should be provided by the Procurement Agencies.
- f. **Incompatible tax structure:** The present tax structure for many NTFP's (tendu patta, lac, gum, mahua, medicinal plants, sal seeds, etc.) is incompatible within the surveyed states which need to be restructured.
- g. **Free trade for NTFPs:** The primary collectors should have the right to collect process and market NTFPs freely. However given the low bargaining position of primary collectors and high likelihood of exploitation at the hands of the local traders; special mechanism to safeguard the interest of primary collectors should be created. Free trade for all NTFPs except the currently Nationalized NTFPs (Kendu leaves, Bamboo and Sal seeds) should be allowed; and these should be taken out of State Regulation. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be based on the principle of incremental margin working backwards from the actual market price, as followed by Girijan Cooperative Corporation in Andhra Pradesh.

- ii. **As per the term of reference titled “whether specific deliverables of the scheme/programme are appropriate for fulfilling the development needs of communities, as on date”, these are the recommendations based on empirical findings are following:**
- a. **Skill Up-gradation:** It has been observed that in the number of surveyed villages, tribal farmers lack the necessary skills and technical knowledge required for scientific cultivation of MFP. Hence, there is a need to do Skill Up-gradation, development and extension of Appropriate Technology for NTFP processing and to encourage involvement and active role of NGOs, Experts, research institutions for marketing and training support to the primary collectors and their Cooperatives, and for R and D efforts for improving production and processing methods.
 - b. **Lack of detailed and research studies on MFP and its used in pharmaceutical and food industries:** Hence, for Increasing Profit from MFP, there is a need of adding more MFP to the list as there are ample MFP are available in the forest which are used to prepare medicines, if these MFP get place in the list, it can positively impact the economy of the gatherers. Gram Sabha must be included in decision making process at the grass root level, which is missing in the scheme.
 - c. **Promotion of Research and development:** Research and development on the possible uses of MFPs (for instance, in pharmaceutical and food industries) needs to be undertaken. There is a need to adopt a more scientific approach to primary collection and allocate higher budget in research to boost productivity.
 - d. **Training at grass-root level:** The training provided to the tribals regarding the MFP has a limited scope, as they are only trained about collection and primary level of processing but not about the value addition which is the biggest obstacle in their development. Thus, trainings to primary collectors, processors, and traders, and also to the front line staff require basic and advance training to build their confidence.
 - e. **Modern tools are needed for better collection of MFP:** It has been observed from the field survey that ‘hand’ (33%) is the single most important ingredient for collection MFP followed by Axe. If the value addition equipment and the training for value addition are provided, MFP gatherers can bring revolution in their economic status. Arrangement of processing machine for Minor Forest Produce like lac should be available for community use at the Gram Sabha level.
 - f. **Capacity development:** Capacity development, training, awareness building, and exposure, Skill/capacity development is very important for the foresters (particularly the sub-ordinate field staff) to successfully face the emerging challenges of accommodating community rights in forest conservation, ensuring biodiversity conservation, and managing climate change.
 - g. **Incentives for growing NTFP crops in private land:** Due to unrestricted & unscientific collection and over-use of products, the NTFP resources have greatly been depleted in past years, while their regeneration in many forest areas has gone down. Special effort is required for reducing the pressure on forest by cultivating selected species outside forest areas and undertaking intensive conservation of existing forests. The increased production thereby would not only reduce the gaps between demand and supply but also shall become the ground for sustainable NTFP development.
 - h. **Market Information:** It has been observed from the field survey that, in the interior area the private players manipulate the prices due to unawareness of the scheme of “MSP for MFP” and lack of knowledge among gatherers about current prevailing prices of major MFP’s in major District or

State. Markets further aggravate the inability to negotiate for better prices. Thus, market Information dissemination is very crucial and this role could be taken up through various existing Government organizations. Greater access to relevant market information can enhance the bargaining power of the primary collectors in market situations.

- i. **Transparency in transaction:** There should be e-billings of the MFP purchased so that accountability and transparency could be achieved.
 - j. **Mobile network should be strengthened for better communication:** Daily prices and quantity traded at major mandis/bazaars would also be displayed on the web of TRIFED and state level agencies. Such information will be collected and forwarded to the TRIFED by market correspondents.
 - k. **Stronger linkages between the primary producer and the final consumer:** Stronger linkages should be developed between the primary producer and the final consumer through better retail network and marketing support.
- iii. **As per the term of Reference titled “Whether measurable outcomes have been defined for the scheme”, these are the recommendations based on empirical findings are following:**
- a. **Outreach of the scheme in the remotest tribal areas:** Field survey shows that the scheme of “MSP for MFP” has not reach among the tribal gatherers at the large scale and is limited to few areas of the district. Effort should be made to spread the knowledge of the scheme in the remotest area of tribal district. This initiative helps tribal to build their capacity to bargain and a forward move in fetching the higher prices for MFP.
 - b. **Market strategies for better sale:** Under the market strategies some learning and innovations are needed to be followed to ensure better sale. Shifting sale activities of MFP from isolated places to prominent market locations could bring in subsequent changes in sales and well-being.
- iv. As per the terms of reference titled “To what extent the scheme has perlocated at grass root level for the benefit of tribal households, especially female households”, these are the recommendations based on empirical findings are following:
- a. **Absence of Grass root level procurement which is proposed to be taken through SHGs associated with implementing agencies:** The SHGs should be empowered to undertake the procurement operations on scientific and systematic lines. The SHG members can undertake preliminary value addition like cleaning, grading, drying & home level primary processing under the direction and supervision of State Implementing Agency. The stock after preliminary processing can be supplied by these SHGs to the storage of State Implementing Agencies. For higher value addition of MFPs, PPP model can be adopted.
 - v. **As per the terms of reference titled “Whether the scheme is gender neutral or has gender specific components and in case of inherent gender imbalance, changes required”, these are the recommendations based on empirical findings are following:**
- a. **Capacity building among the women MFP gatherers:** From the field survey data shows that only 11 per cent of the women received skill training from the nine States. A total of 27 women members received skill training, mostly belonging to Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. More than half of the women are involved in MFP collection but very little training is provided to them, thus it is necessary to build the capacity among the women MFP gatherers through training.

- b. NTFP management, processing and marketing:** Concentrated efforts are required to build capacity of primary forest produce gatherers, officials of forest department, and executives of government procurement agencies on different aspects NTFP management, processing and marketing to women gatherers.
- vi. As per the terms of references “To identify bottlenecks in the implementation of the scheme and changes required in the scheme for improving delivery mechanism”, these are the recommendations based on empirical findings are following:**
- a. For Improved Delivery mechanism :** It is important to increase the capacity of the primary collectors to bargain for better prices and to collectively take up processing and marketing of NTFPs, it is essential to promote and support collective entities such as Thrift and credit groups, user groups and Primary cooperatives of collectors.
- b. Creation of facilitative environment:** It is important to create facilitative environment for such organizations. Till now such groups are legally unable to collect and trade in most NTFPs due to the existing Government NTFPs policies.
- c. Thrift and credit groups, user groups and Primary cooperatives of collectors:** The Government needs to consciously support and facilitate such group activities by the primary collectors as a primary poverty alleviation measure.
- d. Direct purchase by Government Agency should be expanded:** Most gatherers sell their products individually and do not aggregate their product, thus having to face exploitation by traders and middle men. Thus it is necessary that the government agency should actively participate in the procurement of MFP at the village level so the intervention by the middle man would be eliminated.
- e. Purchase period of the MSP Procurement Centre should be extended:** The Procurement of NTFP should be throughout the year not limited to particular season
- f. Active participation of Organizations such as (Tribal Development co-operative corporation (TDCC) at grass-root level:** Organizations such as (Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (TDCC) should have a support role to grassroots level organizations/ primary cooperatives of collectors. They have a role of play in providing market linkage (in a free market scenario), administer minimum support prices, upgrade skills and capabilities of the grassroots organizations etc. These agencies should function as or be replaced by Marketing Promotion Boards.
- g. Redefining the role of TDCC:** Repositioning of Tribal Development Co- Operative Corporation/ redefining its role more as a marketing support organization instead of monopoly procurer of NTFPs.
- h. Promotion of NTFP based Micro-enterprises:** There exists great scope for Micro-enterprises based on NTFPs for local level processing. There exists potential for encouraging Mahua Storage and marketing enterprise, oil extraction from Mahua Seed, decorticating of Char seed etc.
- i. Imparting training for better collection with reference to particular MFP:** Some of the gatherers use net to collect the Mahua flowers. Prior to the training, they collect Mahua flower lying in the field. The process of collection was not a hygienic process as the flowers gets dusty and muddy. But, once they are imparted with training, they can learn the sustainable way of harvesting.

vii. As per the terms of reference, “Is there any overlap with other scheme?” these are the following recommendations based on the empirical findings are following:

Overlap of government schemes: Odisha and Gujarat, there are significant influence of State Government Schemes. The Odisha Livelihood Mission and Gujarat Rajya Van Vikas Nigam are two such schemes that have significant influence on the ongoing scheme. The Overlapping of the scheme should be lessened.

TABLE 15.1: SHORTCOMINGS FROM FIELD OBSERVATION AND SUGGESTIVE MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED FOR AFORESAID SCHEME AS PER TERMS OF REFERENCE.			
	List of problems	Illustrations	suggestions
i)	Whether scheme structure, design features, and guidelines are appropriate to meet the objectives of the scheme		
a.	Transportation problem	The training Centre's are very far from the gatherers village and the transportation facilities are not provided to the gatherers therefore the number of participants got impacted	Provision of storage and transport infrastructure of the government agencies to primary collectors' organizations on rent.
b.	Middleman problem	The lac value chain is also characterized by exploitative relations between the traders and primary producers. Common unethical practices followed by traders are under weighing, unfair grading and opportunist pricing. Grading facilities for a producer to check independently the quality of her produce are unavailable. Coupled with their dependence on the traders for marketing, such exploitation prevents lac farmers from gaining significant incomes. Most farmers sell their products individually and do not aggregate their product, thus having to face exploitation by traders and middle men.	Free trade for all NTFPs except the currently Nationalized NTFPs (KL, Bamboo and Sal seeds) should be allowed; and these should be taken out of State Regulation. The primary collectors should have the right to collect process and market NTFPs freely. However given the low bargaining position of primary collectors and high likelihood of exploitation at the hands of the local traders; mechanism to safeguard the interest of primary collectors should be created. The Government should work out a system of minimum support price.
c.	Lack of suitable tools	The primary processing of lac needs a machine with an initial investment of Rs. 70,000, which most collectives are not able to afford.	Use of modern tools for scientific harvesting of Minor Forest Produce is to be promoted.

<p>d.</p>	<p>Shortages of storage space</p>	<p>In major tribal dominated states neither the Forest Department nor the procurement agencies nor the Gram Sabha/ Panchayat nor the institutions of primary collectors have proper storage facilities. Most NTFPs are biological and seasonal products; and several products being perishable require immediate disposal in absence of appropriate storage facility. This means that the primary collector is vulnerable to distress sale or sale at a low price due to lack of adequate storage facility. Further, lack of value addition deprives the gatherer of better gain.</p>	<p>The stocks procured by State designated agencies in each haat bazaar may be too small and therefore, would need to be transported to the aggregation centres from where bulk quantity will be transported to the centrally located godown/ cold storage exist or to be provided. Therefore, it is essential to establish a godown of 50 MTs at block level to aggregate the stocks procured at each haat. The cost of land and recurring expenses will be met by respective State agencies.</p>
<p>e.</p>	<p>Delay in payment</p>	<p>The one of the reason to why gatherers sell their produce to the private buyers, the later provide instant money in cash for the produce sold by the gatherers, which is absent in the case of government buyers.</p>	<p>Government Procurement Agencies shall visit the villages every season. Immediate cash for the produce shall be provided by the Procurement Agencies.</p>
<p>f.</p>	<p>Distance to be covered to collect MFP</p>	<p>It has been observed that the distance covered in the process of MFP collection is difficult for gatherers.</p>	<p>Provision for transport facilities.</p>
<p>g.</p>	<p>Lack of credit facilities</p>	<p>Many Minor Forest Gatherers could not start their community based enterprise due to lack of finance and credit facilities.</p>	<p>There is a need to involve financial institutions to promote community based micro-enterprises with clear benefit sharing mechanisms. Involve financial institutions like NABARD and other public sector banks in NTFP enterprise development. Just as they have a target for Small and Medium Enterprises in the industry sector, similarly, this approach can be customized towards Small Forestry Enterprises. In such effort PPP model must be developed which may help achieve the objectives of private sector involvement for bringing technology and capacity in the remote areas.</p>

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h.	Barter system of measurement	How much quantity should be exchanged with another quantity?	Weighing machine should be provided.
ii) Whether specific deliverables of the scheme/programme are appropriate for fulfilling the development needs of communities, as on date.			
a.	Lack of training	<p>The tribal are provided training regarding the MFP but those training have limited scope, as they just provide training about collection and primary level of processing. They are not provided training about the value addition which is the biggest obstacle in their development.</p>	<p>Skill Up-gradation. Development and extension of Appropriate Technology for NTFP processing.</p> <p>There is a need to encourage involvement and active role of NGOs, Experts, research institutions for marketing and training support to the primary collectors and their Cooperatives, and for R and D efforts for improving production and processing methods.</p> <p>Capacity development training, awareness building, and exposure, Skill/capacity development is very important for the foresters (particularly the sub-ordinate field staff) to successfully face the emerging challenges of accommodating community rights in forest conservation, ensuring biodiversity conservation, and managing climate change. At the same time, complimentary facilitation should be made for forest protecting /forest managing communities too in the form of NTFP management protocols. Trainings to primary collectors, processors, and traders, and also to the front line staff require basic and advance training to build their confidence.</p>
b.	Lack of communication	<p>Trainer are coming from science and higher level institute who does not provide training in the participants own language. The officials at the lower level lack coordination with the officials at the apex.</p> <p>There has been an issue raised by the officials that the trainers who come to provide training speak very scientific language which is beyond understanding not for the gatherers but for the officials also</p>	Stronger linkages should be developed between the primary producer and the final consumer through better retail network and marketing support.

<p>c.</p>	<p>Lack of scientific knowledge regarding cultivation of lac</p>	<p>In a number of villages, tribal gatherers lack the necessary skills and technical knowledge required for scientific cultivation of lac.</p>	<p>Resource Augmentation Plan /incentives for growing NTFP crops in private land. Due to unrestricted & unscientific collection and over-use of products the NTFP resources have greatly been depleted in past years while their regeneration in many forest areas has gone down. Special effort is required for reducing the pressure on forest by cultivating selected species outside forest areas and undertaking intensive conservation of existing forests. The increased production thereby would not only reduce the gaps between demand and supply but also shall become the ground for sustainable NTFP development.</p> <p>Knowledge of the available models of sustainable harvesting of various NTFP's are to be well disseminated through exposures and/or on spot training by experts and user-friendly IEC materials</p>
<p>d.</p>	<p>Creation of awareness and display of the price board at market</p>	<p>Lack of knowledge about current prevailing prices of lac in major District or State markets further aggravates the inability of lac growers to negotiate better prices.</p>	<p>Market Information dissemination is very crucial and this role could be taken up through various existing Government organizations such as Tribal Development Co-Operative Corporation (TDCC), to relevant market information can enhance the bargaining power of the primary collectors in market situations.</p>
<p>e.</p>	<p>Lack of proper guidance</p>	<p>MFP gatherers lack the knowledge of value addition techniques and skills. Poor awareness and lack of capacity of the local communities and institutions to implement provisions of the FRA and PESA about the ownership and management of MFPS.</p>	

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f.	Lack of information	Inability to integrate improved methods of dissemination and training delivery. Due to resource constraints dissemination of the importance of lac through non-conventional tools like wall paintings, posters, videos etc. could not be done. This could improve the retention and acceptability of the key training messages of the programme.	intensive awareness campaign would be required along with National and International exposure visits, exhibitions and other capacity development measures
g.	Lack of awareness about scheme/ less scheme promotion/lack of knowledge	The scheme of MSP for MFP has not reach among the tribal gatherers at the large scale and is limited to few areas of the district. The implementation unit in the district has failed to spread the awareness and accommodating more gatherers under the scheme. The only thing that is happening under the scheme is that “few gatherers are just informed about the price of the produce”. In the interior area the private players manipulates the prices due to unaware about the scheme of MSP for MFP.	Intensive awareness campaign would be required along with National and International exposure visits, exhibitions and other capacity development measures There shall be e-billings of the MFP purchased so that accountability and transparency could be achieved
iii).	Whether measurable outcomes have been defined for the scheme.		
a.	Unfair prices due to poor bargaining power	The middleman used to pay far less price for tamarind as compare to MSP.	Effort should be made to spread the knowledge of the scheme in the remotest area of tribal district. This initiative helps tribal to build their capacity to bargain and a forward move in fetching the higher prices for MFP.
b.	In the absence of a detailed NTFPs trade map, charting availability, quantity, market, processing units, trade volume and consumption level, demand conditions in the form of trade volume could not be assessed in the true sense of its terms.	Despite the fact that the Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs) has constituted an important component of rural livelihoods in India, particularly in the tribal dominated forest regions, measurable outcome for the MFP is yet to be defined.	Under the market strategies some learning and innovations are needed to be followed to ensure better sale. Shifting sale activities of MFP from isolated places to prominent market locations could bring in subsequent changes in sales and well-being.
iv).	To what extent the scheme has percolated at grass root level for the benefit of tribal households, especially female households.		

<p>a.</p>	<p>Delay in setting up procurement agencies/ Absence of Grass root level procurement</p>	<p>Delay in setting up of procurement agencies which increased the perishing of MFP collected</p>	<p>Setting up of government procurement agencies to eliminate the intervention of middleman.</p> <p>The SHGs should be empowered to undertake the procurement operations on scientific and systematic lines. The SHG members can undertake preliminary value addition like cleaning, grading, drying & home level primary processing under the direction and supervision of State Implementing Agency. The stock after preliminary processing can be supplied by these SHGs to the storage of State Implementing Agencies. For higher value addition of MFPs, PPP model can be adopted.</p>
<p>b.</p>	<p>Lack of awareness about the scheme</p>	<p>There has been lack of awareness about scheme and lack of display of the price board at market.</p>	<p>Efforts should be made to spread the knowledge of the scheme by government officials.</p>
<p>c.</p>	<p>Lack of training amongst the women gatherers</p>	<p>Women gatherers lack the training for collection and processing of Minor Forest Produce.</p>	<p>Training should be provided to women gatherers to build their confidence.</p>
<p>v).</p>	<p>Whether the scheme is gender neutral or has gender specific components and in case of inherent gender imbalance, changes required.</p>		
<p>a.</p>	<p>Lack of training among the women MFP collectors.</p>	<p>The gender distribution clearly shows the importance of women member of the respondent's family in the collection of MFP. Only 1.1 per cent of the women received skill training from the nine States.</p>	<p>More than half of the women are involved in MFP collection thus it is necessary to build the capacity among the women MFP gatherers through training.</p>
<p>vi)</p>	<p>To identify bottlenecks in the implementation of the scheme and changes required in the scheme for improving delivery mechanism.</p>		

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

<p>a.</p>	<p>Low Price of MFP</p>	<p>Primary collectors and producers get the least share from their hard-earned product, so there is a need of Minimum Support Price (MSP) from the government side.</p> <p>Additionally, almost all lac farmers sell lac without any value addition, due to the low shelf life. This fetches them a lower price than if they had an opportunity of converting stick lac into seed lac, which has a greater shelf life and would have given them time to negotiate a better price</p>	<p>To increase the capacity of the primary collectors to bargain for better prices and to collectively take up processing and marketing of NTFPs, it is essential to promote and support collective entities such as Thrift and credit groups, user groups and Primary cooperatives of collectors. It is important to create facilitative environment for such organizations. Till now such groups are even legally unable to collect and trade in most NTFPs due to the existing Government NTFPs policies.</p> <p>The Government needs to consciously support and facilitate such group activities by the primary collectors as a primary poverty alleviation measure.</p>
<p>b.</p>	<p>Apathy of government officials</p>	<p>The private buyers will disclose the price, but we do not know whether that price is below or above the fixed MSP. The buyers will say that “this is the current price of the MFP” and we sell the produce on the price quoted by the buyers. The private buyers start approaching the gatherers after every season of the MFP. The respondents do not go to the Haat Bazar to sell their produce but the buyers come to their village to buy the produce on the private rate. The one of the reason to why gatherers sell their produce to the private buyers, the later provide instant money in cash for the produce sold by the gatherers, which is absent in the case of government buyers. The gatherers never receive any advance money, or a share of profit from any of the agencies whether it is private or government.</p>	<p>The awareness about the Minimum support price to forest gatherers should be given by government officials.</p>
<p>c.</p>	<p>Non cooperative government officials</p>	<p>Underperformance of public sector procurement & trade agencies. TRIFED and state-level procurement & trade agencies have often underperformed in meeting their objectives partly because their structure is not much professionally and/or commercially viable, partly because they suffer from policy level setbacks, and partly because they have to face unwanted and informal political and other interventions</p>	<p>Organizations such as TDCC should have a support role to grassroots level organizations/ primary cooperatives of collectors. They have a role of play in providing market linkage (in a free market scenario), administer minimum support prices, upgrade skills and capabilities of the grassroots organizations etc. These agencies should function as or be replaced by Marketing Promotion Boards.</p> <p>Repositioning of TDCC/ redefining its role more as a marketing support organization instead of monopoly procurer of NTFPs</p>

d.	Problem with government officials in determining quality	An unsustainable technique of harvesting MFPs is leading to poor resource regeneration. There is a lack of standardization of the quality of MFPs. The value chain, from collection to the sale of the produce, is largely unorganized and informal leading to inequitable distribution of profits.	There exists great scope for Micro-enterprises based on NTFPs for local level processing. There exists potential for encouraging Mahua Storage and marketing enterprise, oil extraction from Mahua Seed, decorticating of Char seed etc.
vii)	Is there any overlap with other scheme?		
a.	Lack of integration of one scheme with a scheme.	In two of the sample States, i.e., Odisha and Gujarat, there are significant influence of State Government Schemes. The Odisha Livelihood Mission and Gujarat Rajya Van Vikas Nigam are two such schemes that have significant influence on the ongoing scheme.	To develop the NTFP sector in a holistic way and coordinate/guide the various government sponsored activities/programmes for sustainable management and livelihood, an apex and autonomous agency in the Ministry of Environment and Forests is there but it did not broadly overlap with the scheme in general.

(Source : IIPA Research team 2019-20)

ANNEXURE 1

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

1. SUSTAINABLE COLLECTION

1. Do you feel that collection of MFPs bring any disadvantage/destroy the forest? If yes, how does this happen? How this damage can be averted?
2. Do you think over the years, the demand for MFPs has increased over time? If yes, does this have any adverse effect on the sustainable existence of the forests? How can this be controlled?
3. What are the sustainable harvest and collection practices involved?
4. Do you think that the climate change is reducing the forest size and impacts the forest produce? What are your suggestions towards decreasing the effect of climate change on forest produce?
5.
 - a. Is there a forest management committee in the village?
 - b. What is the nature of the committee?
 - c. Are there women representatives?
 - d. What are the forest resource management initiatives going on in the village?
 - e. How effective has the committee been in forest management?
 - f. In your opinion has the forest management effort increased/ decreased cohesion among the community members?
6. What are the problems/ constraints faced in the forest protection activities?
7.
 - a. Are there any forest federations in the district?
 - b. Are you members of federations?
8. What are the role of the Grama Panchayat in the management/ protection of the forest?
9. Should the community forest management effort come under the Panchayats? Give reasons.
10. Does Self Help Groups, NGOs in your area play a vital role in the sustainable collection process? If yes, please brief the details.
11. Is the scheme of MSP for MFP positively impact the livelihood of tribal population? Does it alleviate poverty? If yes, please explain?

2. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1. Are there facilities of weakly market?
 - a. If yes, do you sell the MFPs collected in the market? If yes, where these are located? How far from your village? Are these markets open every day? Do you have better road and transportation facilities from your region to these markets?

- b. Are there facilities of separate sheds or place for each MFP gatherer to sell their products in the market? If yes, how many sheds are presently available? What is the present condition of these sheds?
2. Is there any facility of training centre in your region for collection, processing, storage and selling of the MFPs? If yes, who provides the training and what are the major areas of their focus?
3. What machineries are used in the processing of MFPs? Does any government agency provide you training and machinery for the same? Please mention.
4. Storage
 - a. Is there better storage facilities for preservation of MFPs collected? If yes, what type of facilities are available? Do the MFP gatherers benefit from these?
 - b. Are godowns constructed in your region for the storage of MFPs? If yes, how many godowns are there? What is the present condition of these godowns?
 - c. Are there facilities of cold storage? If yes, how many cold storages are there? Do the tribal people get opportunities to store their MFP? If yes, do they need to pay for the usage? If yes, how much?
 - d. Is there facility of warehouse available in this region for the storage of MFPs? If yes, how many warehouses are there? Are they presently in proper working condition?
5. Is there facility of multi-purpose tribal development centres in this region? If yes, where it is located? How many centres are there? What are their major areas of concern?
6. Do you think that the tribal people have better/enough access to adequate infrastructure facilities and are useful for the MFP gatherers? What measures and comments would you like to suggest in the need for infrastructure development under the scheme of MSP for MFP?

3. KNOWLEDGE BASE EXPANSION OF MFP

1. How do you identify any forest produce as MFP?
2. Do you participate in any training programme conducted/organized by government designated agencies? What are the major areas of focus-identifying MFP, collection, processing, storage, marketing, sustainable development, or any other? How successful are such training programmes?
3. Are there any facilities of information and communication technology (ICT) for knowledge base expansion? Do the MFP gatherers participate in ICT programme? If yes, does it benefit them?
4. What is the role of Research and development (R&D) in the process of knowledge base expansion of the MFPs?
5. What is the role of SHGs/ Panchayati Raj/ in developing the knowledge of MFPs?
6. Does the scheme of MSP for MFP is beneficial for the livelihood of tribal gatherers?

4. GENDER ASPECT

1. How many women members in your village collect Minor Forest Produces?
2. How has the scheme of MSP for MFP impacted the live of women? Is there any special provision for women in the scheme?

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3. Do you think it is easier for women to undertake the collection? What are the difficulties faced by you during the process? Are they restricted from collecting any of the MFPs, if so, kindly mention.
4. What are the major problems faced by women members involved in collection and related processes of MFPs?
5. Does the scheme provide special provisions for pregnant /old women/breast feeding mothers?
6. Are there separate toilet facilities for both the gender in the Haat Bazaars?
7. Does your contribution make any changes in your position in the family? (Do they feel empowered?) Have you been able to influence the decision making process in your family?
8. Do women members take any special initiatives towards the sustainable forest management? Do you think women members can play a greater role in forest management? If yes, how?

5. VALUE ADDITION:

1. Do you know about value addition? Share your ideas with us.
2. What are the benefits of the value addition?
3. What are the processes involved in Value Addition?
4. Who does the works involved in value addition processes?
5. If the value addition process is done by other party (govt. agencies, private agencies, SHG etc.), do you get the share of the surplus amount?
6. If Yes, how is the share divided?
7. How does it affect your income level?
8. According to you what are the produce which can be recommended for value addition?
9. Did you get sufficient training about value added produce?
10. If yes, can you brief about your experience at the training institute?
11. How does value addition to MFPs generate income opportunities for the MFP gatherers?
12. How does it enhance the state revenue?
13. What are the problems with the value addition processes?
14. Is the value addition prices are manipulated by the government officials or traders?
15. How can we make the value added process/system more advance and functional?

6. BOTTLENECK AND SUGGESTIONS:

1. Are you aware of the scheme MSP for MFP?
2. Has this scheme been fully implemented in your village/locality?
3. Do the benefits of the scheme reach to everyone? If not, why? If Yes How?

4. According to you what are the fundamental problems with the MSP scheme?
5. What are the possible reasons for these problems?
6. According to you, who should be blamed, like government itself or some other actors, for not implementing the scheme in full potential?
7. Do you find any structural/designing problem with the scheme?
8. How can government make this scheme more beneficiary for the MFP gatherers?
9. In your opinion MSP for MFP is the most satisfactory schemes for the MFP gatherers or the MFP gatherers were more satisfied with the old tradition of trading MFPs.
10. In your opinion, why the policy of MSP has not been implemented equally in all the state? (For officer)
11. Do you have any suggestions about marketing the MFPs?

7. PROCUREMENT

1. What is the method of procurement of the MFPs?
2. Is there procurement center in your locality? If Yes, what is the distance?
3. Who does participate in the procurement processes?
4. What is the role of government agencies in the procurement process?
5. Do you go to the government procurement centre for selling the produce?
6. Does the procurement centre provide you the MSP for the MFPs?
7. Is there manipulation of the MSP at the procurement centres?
8. In case of any grievances related to the procurement centres, where do you report the issues?
9. Do you get the solution for the grievances? If yes, how much time it takes?
10. Government procurement centres and the private/middleman buyers, who is the most beneficial for you? Give the reasons.
11. Does the middleman influence the MSP at the government procurement centres?
12. What are the fault lines of the procurement centres?
13. How can we improve the procurement centres?

8. IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES OF MSP FOR MFP

1. Is there any other state based scheme functioning in your state other than the central government scheme of MSP for MFP?
2. If yes, which one is more impactful and how?
3. Is the market price higher than the both the schemes state as well as centre?
4. Do all the gatherers get the benefits of the scheme equally? If yes, highlight the benefits? If no, high-

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light then who gets the maximum benefits?

5. Is there community other than the tribals who get the benefits of the schemes? If yes, name the community/ies, population.
6. What are the benefits of the scheme of the MSP for the MSPs?
7. How has it impacted your standards of living?
8. Can you marked any developmental impact on the education, economy, household amenities etc. due to the implementation of the scheme?
9. Name of the MFPs which are found abundantly in your locality.
10. Name those MFPs which you want to be included in the MFP list.
11. What sort of assistance you receive from the government officials in gathering to packing to the selling procedure?
12. What are the role of local level institutions like SHGs/Mahila Samities/LAMPS etc. in the MFP gathering and selling procedure?
13. What is the role of the local government in the MFP gathering and selling process?
14. What are the problems with the implementation of the scheme?
15. How can the problems with the scheme resolved?
16. What is/are your expectations from the scheme?

QUESTIONNAIRE 2

Questionnaire for concerned District Agencies

(Co-operative Societies/ Large Area Multipurpose Cooperative Society (LAMPS)/ Mahila Samities/ SHGs/Village Development Councils (VDCs)/ Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMCs)/ reputed NGOs etc.)

- (0) Name of agency and region
- (1) Informant Name
- (2) Age 3. Gender 4. Marital Status.....
5. Qualification
6. Occupation
6. Address
7. Mobile Number
8. Email. If any

SCHEME RELATED INFORMATION

1. Do you think that tribal people are well aware about the scheme of MSP for MFPs?

(0) Yes

(1) No

(2) Only Few Are Aware

2. Is the scheme of MSP for MFPs is sufficient for tribal population to meet their fundamental needs?

(0) Yes

(1) No

(2) To some extent

3. If No/To some extent, what is your expectation and how it can be justified?

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4. If yes, what kinds of benefits the scheme has provided to the gatherers?

(education; livelihood; social development; economy; lifestyle; nature of work etc.)

.....

.....

.....

5. How does the awareness about the scheme reach to the tribal people?

0. Electronic Media

1. Print Media

2. Local level Pamphlets/ Posters etc.

3. Other, Specify

6. What is/are the focal issues being covered under the awareness campaign?

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7. Is there any scheme similar to the MSF for MFPs functioning in your state?

(0) Yes

(1) No

8. If Yes, What is the name of that scheme?

.....

.....

9. How the state based scheme is different from central scheme? Explains on the line of benefits.

.....

.....

.....

10. Is there any training institution exist in your locality to train MFP gatherers?

(0) Yes

(1) No

11. If yes, what kinds of training do they provide? Name of Agencies, Nature of Training, Duration, Frequency.

.....

.....

.....

12. How the training does impart benefits to the MFP gatherers? (W.R.T. gathering; processing; value adding; use of modern techniques; economy etc.)

.....

.....

.....

13. Who are the people attending the training?

.....

.....

14. Is there any procurement centre in your locality?

(0) Yes

(1) No

15. Who are the buyers of MFPs?

(0) Government Agents

(1) Private Middleman

(2) Any Individual

16. Does the middleman influence the fixed price of MFPs?

(0) Yes

(1) No

17. If Yes, What kind of intervention they do in the scheme?

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.....

.....

18. How can we tackle the manipulation done by the middleman?

.....

.....

.....

19. Do you get payment on time for the MFPs?

(0) Yes

(1) No

18. If yes, What is the mode of payment?

(0) Cheque

(1) Cash

(2) Transfer to Account

(3) Other, Specify

20. If No, How is the payment received later?

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

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21. Does the benefits of the scheme reach to every single MFP gatherers?

(0) Yes

(1) No

22. If No, According to you, what needs to be done to push benefits for every MFP gatherers?

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.....
.....

23. Is the Haat in your area was modernized in last 4 years?

(0) Yes

(1) No

24. If yes, list the things which were modernized?

(0) Permanent Structure

(1) Storage facility

(2) Drinking Water facility

(3) Shade

(4) Platform

(5) Others please specify

23. Is there any case of wastage of MFP's either due to storage issue or transportation issue?

(0) Yes

(1) No

25. If yes explain in brief

.....
.....

26. Was there any kind of loss that the people have encountered in the last few seasons?

(0) Yes

(1) No

27. If yes, explain.

.....
.....

28. How can more people be involved into this scheme?

29. How does the stock monitoring of the ware houses take place ?

30. New MFPs have been added to the existing list of MFP. What is the scope for the new added MFPs?

31. Does the gatherers also sell the produces through auction process?

1. Yes

2. No

32. If Yes, What is the method of auction and who all are involved in the auction?

33. During auction, do the buyers buy the produce at the price more than the MSP? Kindly provide details.

34. What according to you are the lacunas from the government which are lacking to develop the MFP gatherers?

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.....

35. What according to you are the lacunas from the MFP gatherers which are lacking to develop the MFP gatherers?

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36. According to you, what are the basic issues you identify with the MSP for MFPs scheme?

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37. What is your suggestion to overcome any of the issues so that the scheme becomes more people friendly?

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38. Any Other Suggestions that you want to mention for the scheme.

(W.R.T. Implementation; functioning; Officials; Technical or any Other Support etc.)

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QUESTIONNAIRE 3

Questionnaire for TRIFED

(Managing Director, Regional Managers, TRIFED Marketing Federations and Procurement Agencies,
TRIFED- Department of Minor Forest Produce)

1. Name of the TRIFED department/section and region.....
.....
2. Informant Name
3. Age 4. Gender 5. Marital Status
6. Designation
7. Office Address
8. 7. Phone/ Mobile Number
9. 8. Email. If any

Scheme related information

10. Are you aware of the scheme of MSP for MFP?

(0) Yes

(1) No
11. If yes, can you brief your knowledge about the same?

.....

.....

12. Do you think the MSP fulfill the sufficient requirements of the forest dwellers?

(0) Yes

(1) No

13. Do you think that MSP supports the primary collectors a trading platform?

(0) Yes

(1) No

14. If yes, then are they provided a platform of competence at

(0) Local Market

(1) National Market

(2) Online Market

(3) Some Other Method, Specify _____

15. What are the primary means/modes implemented by TRIFED to create awareness about /promote the scheme of MSP for MFP among the primary collectors/tribal gatherers?

.....
.....

16. What according to you are the interfaces of TRIFED with the primary collectors/tribal gatherers?

.....
.....

17. Please suggest measures to enhance the interface of TRIFED with the primary collectors/tribal gatherers.

.....
.....

18. What are the coordinating support TRIFED provides to the

i) Ministry of Tribal Affairs?

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

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ii) State Government Agencies?

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.....

19. What are the technical support TRIFED provides to the

i) Ministry of Tribal Affairs?

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.....

ii) State Government Agencies?

.....
.....

Role of TRIFED in the Procurement Process

20. Which department/section of TRIFED is assigned with the procurement related works of MFPs?

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.....

21. Who are the marketing correspondents under your regional office?

.....

22. How is the procurement made?

.....

23. How TRIFED does monitor the process?

.....
.....

24. Do you think such correspondents are feasible for successful delivery of the scheme of MSP for MFP?

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.....

25. Does the procurement of MFPs take place after every harvest season?

OR

Is the TRIFED collecting MFPs only when the price fall occurs or every time?

(Note: According to the scheme of MSP, the procurement of MFPs should be made when the market price of the products fall below the MSP set by the government.)

(0) Yes

(1) No

26. If yes, which department/section initiates the process?

.....
.....

27. Do you think that when the primary collectors/beneficiaries are in lose (i.e. the market price falls/ harvest fails) are they reimbursed fairly through MSP for MFP?

(0) Yes

(1) No

28. If no, what can be done for a fair reimbursement?

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.....

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

29. If yes, do you think that the reimbursement will benefit from the Direct Benefit Transfers?

(0) Yes

(1) No

30. Who, When, How are the quantities of MFPs procured decided?

(0) Who?

(1) When?

(2) How?

31. Other than procurement, what are the other measures taken to provide fair price to the MFP gatherers for the produce collected by them and enhance their income level?

.....
.....

32. Do you think TRIFED ensure sustainable harvesting of MFPs?

(0) Yes

(1) No

33. If yes, can you please provide the related information?

.....
.....

34. If no, do you think TRIFED should initiate some measures towards the sustainable harvesting of MFPs? What are your suggestions?

.....
.....

Please provide the list of marketing federations working under the regional office.

.....
.....

35. Are they functioning smoothly?

(0) Yes

(1) No

36. If no, what are the problems faced in the procurement of marketing federations under the MSP for MFP scheme?

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.....

37. Please provide suggestions to solve these problems faced in procurement operation?

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.....

38. Have there been instances of TRIFED incurring losses in the procurement operations?

(0) Yes

(1) No

39. If so, how are these losses compensated?

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40. How do State Nodal Departments and District Implementation Units contribute to procurement role of TRIFED?

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41. Do you think they can contribute in much more efficient ways? If yes, kindly suggest.

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42. Is there any other problem related to manpower faced at these procurement centers and procurement channels?

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(0) Yes

(1) No

43. If yes, what are they?

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.....

44. Please provide suggestions to solve these manpower related problems in procurement centers and procurement channels?

.....
.....

Infrastructure Development

45. What are the basic infrastructures provided for each state?

OR

Please provide list of infrastructure facilities arranged for storage, transport, primary processing, and value addition etc. of MFP?

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.....

46. Have measures been adopted to set up scientific warehousing facilities, wherever necessary?

47. What are the problems faced in the arrangement and operation of these infrastructure facilities?

48. Please provide suggestions to solve problems associated with arrangement and operation of these infrastructure facilities?

49. At what time period does the Central Apex Committee approves the assessment of Procurement and infrastructure plans submitted by TRIFED?

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50. Do you think this is sufficient for the easy functioning of the system?

(0) Yes

(1) No

51. Please provide any suggestion related to the concern.

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.....

52. What role does TRIFED play in the procurement process of MFPs?

(0) Crucial/significant role?

(1) Additional/Supportive role?

53. If it is an additional/ supportive role, whom do you think plays the crucial role?

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54. In the absence of TRIFED, which organization do you think can play a crucial role in the procurement process of MFPs?

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Training by TRIFED

55. What are the basic themes on which TRIFED provides training to the MFP gatherers?

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Programme Management Unit (PMU)

56. What are the major objectives/significance of the following programme management units working under TRIFED?

i. MSP operational unit

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ii. Market Intelligence & knowledge base Expansion unit (Survey & Research)

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iii. Monitoring, Inspection & Accounts Unit

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iv. Minimum Support Price Fixation Cell

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v. MFP gatherers' Training & Capacity Building Unit (Van Dhan)

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vi. R&D Unit

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vii. Field Implementation Units (Regional Offices of TRIFED)

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Marketing

57. What objective considerations have gone into the marketing of the MFPs?

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58. Is retail marketing under the brand 'Tribes India' feasible?

(0) Yes

(1) No

Miscellaneous

59. Please suggest measures to increase the quantum of MFP handled by setting off operational losses.

.....
.....

60. Please suggest ways to strengthen the share capital base of the TRIFED for undertaking MFP operations so that the quantum of MFP presently handled can be increased/extended.

.....
.....
.....

61. Do you think establishing of processing industries for value addition with the objective of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the tribals will be effective?

(0) Yes

(1) No

62. Do you think providing consumption loans to the tribals can bring changes in the results of MSP for MFP?

(0) Yes

(1) No

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

63. How do you think are the Research & Development (R&D) activities/ efforts

64. supplementing the scheme of MSP for MFP?

.....

.....

.....

65. Is the implementation process of the scheme more focused with feasible deliverables?

(0) Yes

(1) No

Questionnaire 4
QUESTIONNAIRE ON NON-BENEFICIARIARY

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code	
2.1	Do you or <u>any member of your household</u> collect any Minor Forest Product	Yes-1; No-2		
2.2	How many of your household members involved in the collection of Minor Forest Products? (number)			
2.3	Name or code five major forest products collected by the Household during the last one year. (Refer Manual for list and code)	Name	Code	
		1.		
		2.		
		3.		
		4.		
2.4	Purpose for which each MFP is collected	Self consumption-1		
		For selling-2		
		Both-3		
2.5	Distance to be covered and stages involved in collection of Minor Forest Products (5 major one's)			
	Product Code	Distance from the place of stay (Kms)	Stages of collection	Tools involved
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
2.6	Is the process of collection of Minor forest products –hard or easy?	(Easy-1; Hard-2)		
2.7	Are you aware of the MSP scheme by Govt. for MFP?	Yes-1; No-2		
2.8	If yes, what is the source of information	Friends and relatives-1;		
		Local market/Haat-2;		
		Newspapers-3;		
		T.V./ Radio-4;		
		Govt. Officials-5;		
Gram Sabha/ Gram Panchayat-6;				
Others, Specify _____				
(multiple response possible)				
2.9	If No, What has been the reason/s?	1. Scheme is not functional in the place. 2. No Officials inform them about the scheme/No		

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

		advertisement about the scheme 3. Other Specify, _____		
2.10	Are you beneficiary of the MSP?	Yes-1; No-2		
2.11	If No, Why are you not a beneficiary?	1. Scheme of MSP for MFP is not functional in my reason. 2. There is a parallel scheme run by state. 3. Not aware about the scheme 4. Market Price is higher than the MSP. 5. Other, Specify _____		
2.12	To whom do you sell the MFPs collected?	1. Local Traders 2. Government Agencies 3. To any person wanted to buy the MFP 4. SHGs/LAMPS/Mahila Samiti etc. 5. Others, _____		
2.13	How do you sell your MFPs?	1. Central Government MSP 2. State Government MSP 3. Market Price 4. Lower Than the MSP provided by State and Centre		
2.14	If the MFP sold lower than the MSP, what are the reasons for selling the products at a price lower than MSP?	Immediate need for money-1; Travel a long distance to sell the product at MSP-2; Location of the place government agent for MSP is not known-3; Others, specify _____ _____ (multiple response possible)		
2.15	What is the mode of payment?	Cash-1; Cheque-2; Online transfer-3; Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)-4; Others		

		specify _____	
2.16	Do you get advance payment from the buyers?	Yes-1; No-2	
2.17	Do the buyers manipulate the prices of the MFP and pay you less than the fixed MSP or the	Yes-1; No-2	
2.18	Is the market price of the MFP you collected is higher than the government (Centre/State) MSP?	Yes-1; No-2	
2.19	Why do not you sell the MFP at the MSP?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not know about the scheme 2. Market Price is higher than the MSP 3. Local Traders give them good money for the produce 4. Other Specify 	
2.20	Where do you go to sell your MFP?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Market/Haat 2. Buyers come to their village 3. Procurement Agencies 4. Other Specify 	
2.21	If the local market/Haat Bazar, details of the Haat Bazaar		
	Distance of the Haat from the gatherer place (in Km)	How do you go to market?	Frequency of visiting Haat
			Infrastructure at the Haat
			Suggestions about the infrastructure (requirement)
	1-5 Km-1; 5-10 Km-2; 10-15-3; More than 15 Km- 4	Cycle/ Bullock Cart-1; By foot-2; Bus/ Train-3; Vehicle provided by government/private agent-4; Other-5 (Specify)_____	Permanent structure-1; Storage facility-2; Drinking water facility-3; Shade-4; Platform-5; Transport- 6; Others -7; specify____ (multiple response possible)
			1 2 3 4 5
2.22	Do you use the standard weight for selling the MFPs?	Yes-1; No-2	
2.23	Are you aware of the restrictions imposed by Government for collection of Minor Forest Products?	Yes-1; No-2	1 2
2.24	If yes, kindly mention the products on	1. _____	

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

	which restrictions prevail.
	2. _____
	3. _____
	4. _____

Questionnaire 5

**Study on Evaluation of the Scheme of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the Minor Forest Produces (MFP)
(A study sponsored by Ministry of Tribal Affairs)**

QUESTIONNAIRE –PRIMARY COLLECTOR/ BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD

Section 1: Identification & General Information

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name	Code											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.1	State		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.2	District		1						2					
1.3	1-Rural; 2-Urban		1						2					
1.4	Block*		1		2			3			4			
1.5	Village*		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
1.6	Pin code													
1.7	Name of the Primary MFP collector													
1.8	Gender	(Male-1; Female-2)	1						2					
1.9	Educational Qualification	Illiterate -1; Up to Primary (Class I-V)-2; Up to Middle (VI-VIII)-3; Secondary (IX , X)-4; Senior secondary (XI& XII)-5	1		2			3			4		5	
1.10	Marital Status	Married-1; Unmarried-2; Divorced-3; Widowed-4; Seperated-5; Others Specify _____	1		2			3			4		5	
1.11	Contact details	Mobile/ Land line No.												
1.12	Household Size (no.)													
1.13	Name of the Household head													
1.14														
1.15	Relationship of the collector of MFP (respondent) with the	Self-1; Spouse-2; Son/ Daughter-3;	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

household head	Son/ Daughter in law-4; Grand Children-5; Parent-6; Parent-in-law-7; Brother/ Sister-8; Brother/ Sister in law-9; Others specify											
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Questionnaire 6

Section 2- Scheme related information & Collection of MFPs

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code	
2.25	Do you or <u>any member of your household</u> collect any Minor Forest Product	Yes-1; No-2	1 2	
2.26	How many of your household members involved in the collection of Minor Forest Products? (number)			
2.27	Name or code five major forest products collected by the Household during the last one year. (Refer Manual for list and code)	Name	Code	
		6.		
		7.		
		8.		
		9.		
2.28	Purpose for which each MFP is collected	Self consumption-1	1	
		For selling-2	2	
		Both-3	3	
2.29	Distance to be covered and stages involved in collection of Minor Forest Products (5 major one's)			
	Product Code	Distance from the place of stay (Kms)	Stages of collection	Tools involved
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
2.30	Is the process of collection of Minor forest products –hard or easy?	(Easy-1; Hard-2)	1 2	
2.31	Are you aware of the MSP scheme by Govt. for MFP?	Yes-1; No-2	1 2	
2.32	If yes, what is the source of information	Friends and relatives-1;	1	
		Local market/Haat-2;	2	
		Newspapers-3; T.V./ Radio-4;	3	

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

		Govt. Officials-5; Gram Sabha/ Gram Panchayat-6; Others, Specify _____ (multiple response possible)	4
			5
			6
2.33	Do you get prior information regarding the price offered under MSP?	Yes-1; No-2	1 2
2.34	If yes, what is the source of information?	Friends and relatives-1; Local market/Haat-2; Newspapers-3; T.V./ Radio-4; Govt. Officials-5;	1
			2
			3
			4
			5
		Gram Sabha/ Gram Panchayat-6; Others, Specify _____ (multiple response possible)	6
2.35	Are you aware of the restrictions imposed by Government for collection of Minor Forest Products?	Yes-1; No-2	1 2
2.36	If yes, kindly mention the products	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	

Questionnaire 7

Section 3: Registration with any organisation/ Agency for seeking help/ assistance for collection, processing information and training on MFPS

Sl. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
3.1	Are you registered with any of the agencies/ organisation for collecting MFPS?	Yes-1; No-2	1 2
3.2	If yes, which organisation?	NGO-1; SHG-2; Private Agent-3; Government Agent-4; Other (Specify) -5 _____ (multi-response possible)	1 2 3 4 5
3.3	What is the purpose of registration?	To sell MFP with them- 1; To take help/aid from them for collection of MFPS-2; To know about the MSP for MFP-3; To take training from them- 4; Others Specify -5 _____ (multi-response possible)	1 2 3 4 5
3.4	If no, Why are you not registered?	Registration is not required for getting benefits of the scheme-1 Unaware of registration process- 2 No Official approached- 3 Others, Specify	1 2 3 4

3.5	Did you receive any financial help/aid from any concerned agencies for improvement in preservation, collection and processing of MFPs?			Yes-1; No-2	1	2
3.6	Purpose of the financial help/aid			Collection of MFPs-1; Preservation of MFPs-2; Processing of MFPs-3; Storage of MFPs-4; Others specify _____ (multi-response possible)	1	2
					3	
					4	
3.7	Details of the financial help/aid, if any interest, rate of interest, etc.					
	Name of the Organisation/ agency/ source	Amount Borrowed in Rs.	Rate of Interest (Annual) (%)	Amount Repaid	Amount Outstanding	Reason for not repaying
i.						
ii.						
iii.						
iv.						
v.						

Questionnaire 8

S. No.	Particulars		Response				Code	
4.1	Is there any training centre in your locality?		Yes- 1; No-2				1	2
4.2	If yes, how far is it from your house/village?		0-5 km-1; 5-10km-2; 10-15km- 3; more than 15km-4, Others, Specify _____				1	2
							3	
							4	
4.3	Who own the training centre?		Government-1; Private-2; Local agency-3; Others (specify) _____				1	2
							3	
							4	
4.4	Details about the training:							
	Type of Training	Topic	Organization/ Agency	Year	Duration of training	Location	Outcomes (Refer Manual)	
1	Collection							
2	Processing							
3	Storage							
4	Marketing							

Section 4: Training for collection, processing, storage and marketing of MFP products by

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

	4						
	5						
5.5	Do you use some machines for enhancing the value of the collected Minor Forest Products?			Yes-1 No-2		1	2
5.6	If yes, are they the following:			Khali sewing machine-1 Thread rolling machine-2 Oil extracting machines-3 Grinding machine-4 Others, specify _____		1	
						2	
						3	
						4	
5.7	Have you received any monetary help for purchase of the above machine from any organization / bank / government at individual or collective level?			Yes-1 No-2		1	2
5.8	Details of monetary help						
	Machine Purchased	Organization/ Agency/ Source of help	Amount Received	Do you have to repay the amount? (Y/N)	If yes, annual rate of interest to be paid?	Amt. repaid	Amt. outstanding
5.9	After processing/value addition of MFPs, do you gain profit?			Yes-1 No-2			1 2
5.10	Kind of profit received			Economic gain-1 Increased demand of the product-2 Quality of marketing enhanced-3 Others, specify _____ (multi-response possible)			1 2 3
5.11	Are processing units available in your locality?			Yes-1 No-2			1 2
5.12	What all services do they provide?			Primary Processing (cleaning)-1 Processing/value addition (conversion to new forms)-2 Others, specify _____			1 2 3

Questionnaire 10

Section 6: Sales and Procurement of Minor Forest Products

S. No	Particulars	Response	Codes
6.1	Whom do you sell the Minor Forest Products collected by you?	Directly to MSP procurement centre-1;	1 2

								Middleman/ Commission Agent for MSP-2; Trader/ Local Market-3 (multiple option possible)	3				
6.2	Sale of the five major Minor Forest Products during the last one year												
6.3	P r o d u c t	Quantity Gathered		MFP sold directly to MSP procurement agency		Middleman/ Commission Agent		Trader/ Local Market		Stock kept unsold	Prevailin g market price against MSP		
		Quant ity	Unit (Kg/ No)	Quant ity	Rate per unit	Quant ity	Rate per unit	Quant ity	Rate per unit		Rate per unit		
6.4	If sold through the government designated agent, did you get the Minimum Support Price offer by Govt.?							Yes-1, No-2		1	2		
6.5	If yes, what was the mode of payment for products sold at MSP?							Cash-1; Cheque-2; Online transfer-3; Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)-4; Others specify _____		1	2	3	4
6.6	If no, how many times during the last one year you received lower price than MSP from the government designated agent? (Mention number of time)												
6.7	If yes, what are the reasons for selling the products at a price lower than MSP?							Immediate need for money-1; Travel a long distance to sell the product at MSP-2; Location of the place government agent for MSP is not known-3; Others, specify _____ _____ (multiple response possible)		1	2	3	4
6.8	Do you get instant/immediate payment for the MFP							Yes-1;		1			

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

	delivered at MSP?	No-2	2
6.9	If no, how much is the gap between the delivery of products and receiving the payments? (Mention the time period)		
6.10	Which type of weights and measures are used while selling the MFPs?	Electronic Weighing Machine	1
			2
			3
		- 1;	4
		Barter-2; Non-standard-3; Standard Measurement tool provided by government-4; Others (specify)_____	
		(multi-response possible)	
6.11	Do the procurement agencies do quality check of the products before purchase?	Yes-1	1
		No-2	2
6.12	Are the MFPs rejected if they do not meet the quality required?	Yes-1	1
		No-2	2
6.13	There is a provision in the scheme for MSP for MFP to share the profit of MFP disposed with the beneficiaries. Have you ever received any extra amount from the government/ procurement agency beside the agreed amount?	Yes-1	1
		No-2	2
6.14	If yes, How many times have you received? (Mention number)		
6.15	How much extra amount did you receive? (Mention amount)		

Questionnaire 11: Section 7: Storage/ Preservation of MFPs

Sl. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
7.1	Where do you store the collected MFPs if not sold immediately?	Haat Bazaar Godown-1; Village Godowns-2; At home-3; Others, (Specify) _____ _____ (multiple response possible)	1
			2
			3
			4
7.2	Will it fetch you a better price, if you store your products when available in abundance?	Yes-1; No-2;	1
			2
7.3	Name the MFPS gathered by your Household that needs to be sold immediately after collection? (cross check with MFPs mentioned in Section 2)	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	
7.4	Are small go-downs of 50 MTs capacity made at your block in the last 4 years?	Yes-1; No-2 Others, Specify _____	
7.5	What problems do you face with regard to storage of MFPs?	Shortage of storage place -1; Deterioration of quality of Minor Forest Products due to storing -2; Economic compulsions-3; Others -4 (specify) _____ (multiple response possible)	1
			2
			3
			4

Questionnaire12

Section 8: Infrastructure, *Haat Bazaar* and Transportation

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
8.1	Do you go to <i>Haat Bazaars</i> for selling the MFPs?	Yes-1; No-2	1
			2
8.2	If Yes, How far is it from your place?	0-5 Km-1; 5-10 Km-2; 10-15-3; More than 15 Km- 4	1
			2
			3
			4
8.3	How do you go to <i>Haat Bazaar</i> ?	Cycle/ Bullock Cart-1; By foot-2; Bus/ Train-3; Vehicle provided by government/private agent-4; Other-5	1
			2
			3
			4
			5

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

		(Specify)_____	
		(multiple response possible)	
8.4	How often do you visit <i>Haat Bazaars</i> to sell your MFPs?	Never-1;	1
		Daily-2;	2
		Weekly-3;	3
		Monthly-4	4
		Others specify	5
8.5	Infrastructure and amenities available at the <i>Haat bazaars</i>	Permanent structure-1;	1
		Storage facility-2;	2
		Drinking water facility-3;	3
		Shade-4;	4
		Platform-5;	5
		Transport- 6;	6
		Others -7; specify____	7
		(multiple response possible)	
8.6	Do you think that these facilities are well maintained?	Yes-1;	1
		No-2	2
8.7	If No, which facilities should be provided at the <i>Haat Bazzars</i> ?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____	
8.8	Do the Government designated traders or any other agencies assist in transporting Minor Forest Products to the market?	Yes-1; No-2	1
			2
8.9	If Yes, Give the details:	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____	

Questionnaire13

Section 9: Gender related issues

S. No.	Particulars	Response		Code
9.1	How many female member of the household are engaged in MFP collection?	Specify number:		
9.2	Five major MFPs collected by members of the household	Male (number)	Female (number)	

9.3	Are women members restricted from collecting any of the MFPs in your area? (Mention the MFP name)		
9.4	Reason for restriction (Mention the reason)		
9.5	Did any women member of your household receive any govt. sponsored skill training in collection, processing, storage etc. of MFPs	Yes-1; No-2	1 2
9.6	If yes, how many women members received skill training (number)		
9.7	Specify the type of training received	Skill training in : Collection of MFP-1; Processing of MFP-2; Storage of MFP-3; Others, specify	1 2 3
9.8	Are the women paid less for the same MFP collected as compared to men, during selling?	Yes-1; No-2	1 2
9.9	If yes, give reasons. (multiple response possible)	Able to collect less amount of MFP-1; Failed to bargain-2; Any other (Specify) _____	1 2 3

Questionnaire 14

Section 10: Scheme Impact

9.1 For how many years are you selling MFPs on MSP (mention the year)

S. No.	Status	Number of Household members engaged in gathering MFPs	Income from MFPs Annual (Rs.)	Income from other sources (Rs)
9.2	Before selling at MSP			
9.3	After selling at MSP			

Annual Household Income (Rs.) (last one year)

S. No.	Particulars	Below 50,000	50,000-100,000	100,000-200,000	200,000-500,000	500,000-10,00,000	Above 10,00,000
9.4	Before selling at MSP						
9.5	After selling at MSP						

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

Monthly Expenditure pattern of the beneficiary household (Rs.)

S. No.	Status	Food	Clothing	Housing	Medical	Education	Conveyance	Other Goods & Services	Total
9.6	Before selling at MSP								
9.7	After selling at MSP								

Housing conditions, amenities and ownership of Assets

S. No.	Particulars	Before Selling at MSP	After Selling MSP
9.8	House (Own-1/Rented-2)		
9.9	Types of House (Kucha-1; Pukka-2)		
9.10	Availability of Electricity (Y-1/N-2)		
9.11	Availability of Drinking Water (Y-1; N-2)		
9.12	Toilet facility (Y-1; No-2)		
9.13	Separate Kitchen (Y-1; N-2)		
9.14	Energy used for Cooking (Gas-1; Wood and Dung Cake-2; Other - 3)		
9.15	Ownership of livestock (Cow-1; Goat-2; Buffalo-3; Other-4, Specify)		
9.16	Land owned for Cultivation (Y-1; N-2)		
9.17	If yea area in Acres		
9.18	Electronic Appliances (Fan-1; TV-2; Radio-3; Mobile-4; other-5)		
9.19	Types of Vehicle (Cycle-1; Bullock Cart-2; Rikshaw-3; Motor Bike-4; Tractor-5, Car-6; Other-7)		
9.20	Family Education (Girl Child Education 1, College Going		

	Children-2, Others 3)		
9.21	Others, Specify		
9.22	Do you think that your quality of life has changed ever since started selling MFPs at MSP?	Yes-1	1
		No-2	2

Problems Faced & Suggestions			
S. No.	Particulars	Response	Codes
9.23	Types of problem you face while marketing the collected Minor Forest Products: (Multiple response possible)	Fear of being cheated by the middlemen-1; Fall in demand of Minor Forest Products-2; If not sold, difficulty of storage due to lack of space-3; Proper price is not paid for the Minor Forest Products-4; Problem of distance of marketing place like <i>Haat Bazaars</i> -5; Problem of transportation-6; Lack of sympathy of Government / Private Organization-7; Others, if any please mention-8 (multi-response possible)	1
			2
			3
			4
			5
			6
			7
			8
9.24	Do you receive benefits for MFP collected from any other scheme of the government?	Yes-1 No-2	1
			2
9.25	Mention the name of the scheme.		
9.25	Is there any scheme which is similar to MSP for MFP run by the state government?	Yes-1 No-2	1
			2
9.26	Mention the name of the scheme.		
9.27	How does it benefit you?		
9.25	Do you have any suggestions to the government/organizations concerned with the Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Product? Please mention.		

Questionnaire15

Section 11- Bottlenecks of the Scheme (Segregated from previous sections)

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
11.1	Do you think delay in setting up of	Yes-1	1

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

	procurement agencies has increased the perishing of MFPs collected in the last year?	No-2	2
11.2	Do you think the procurement agencies/empanelled traders pay you lesser amount than fixed by the government?	Yes-1 No-2	1 2
11.3	If yes, have you ever reported these matters to higher authorities?	Yes-1 No-2	1 2
11.4	If yes, What was their response?	Helped you out from being exploited-1 Did not help-2 Others, specify _____	1 2
11.5	If no, why you did not respond?	Fear of middlemen-1 Fear of government officials-2 Unaware of the authority-3 Others, specify _____	1 2 3
11.6	Do you think the implementation of the scheme MSP for MFP has increased the market price of the products you collect?	Yes-1 No-2	1 2
11.7	What do you think the bottlenecks of the scheme of MSP for MFP are?	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____	
11.8	Please suggest some measures to control the above mentioned bottlenecks.	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	

Questionnaire 16

Miscellaneous

1. According to you, is minimum support price for the Minor forest produce declared by Ministry of Tribal Affairs is sufficient?

(0) Yes

(1) No

2. If no, please tell us about the problems associated with it?

3. Which Minor Forest Produce's minimum support prices are very lower?

Questionnaire17

Interview No-

**Project: Evaluation of the Scheme of Minimum Support Price for the Minor Forest Produces for
Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

VILLAGE SCHEDULE

(Reference period ~~2018~~ January to December)

A. Identification

State: _____

District: _____

Tehsil/ Taluk/ Community Development Block/ Mandal _____

PSU/ Village _____ Census Village

Code _____

Name of Village

Panchayat _____

Nearest town from the Village : Name

Distance (Kms) _____

Nearest district centre from the village : Name _____ Distance _____

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

Nearest approach road to the village :Pucca=1; Semi-Pucca =2; Kuccha=3 / ___/

Total Population (at Present) _____ Total HHs _____

Respondent's Name:

Respondent's Status

(1) Village Pradhan/ Up Pradhan, 2) Any other Panchayat Member, 3) Teacher, 4) Gram Sevak, 5) Anganwadi Worker (6) Others specify _____)

)

Three major Occupation groups in the village: (Cultivators=1, Agricultural laborers=2, Artisans=3, Self employed=4, Small trader and petty shop owners=4, Business=5, Service =6, Others specify _____7) / ___/ / ___/ / ___/

Interview date _____

B. Amenities and Infrastructure

(Furnish details of facilities available in the village. (If not in the village, please give distance to nearest govt. facility available)

S. No.	Name of Facilities	Available (Yes-1)	Not Available (No-2)	Distance to nearest Govt. facility available
1.	Pucca Road			
2.	Kuccha Road			
3.	Post/ Telegraph Office			
4.	Chemists shop/Medical shop			

5.	Bank			
6.	Self Help Groups			
7.	Haat/ Market			
8.	Kirana/ general provisional shop			
9.	Cooperative Society			
10.	Computer Kiosk/e-chaupal			
11.	Community Television Set			
12.	Other (specify)			
13.	Three major sources of drinking water for the village HHs (Tap water =1, Tube well/ Hand Pump=2Bore well=3, Tank/ Pond=4, Canal=5, Others Specify _____=6 (Multiple response possible			
14.	Is your village electrified (Yes=1, No=2)			
15.	If electrified nor of hours electricity supply is there in General : Summer: 24 hrs=1, 12-24 hrs=2, 6-12 hrs=3, less than 6 hrs=4 /___/			
	Winter: 24 hrs=1, 12-24 hrs=2, 6-12 hrs=3, less than 6 hrs=4 /___/ 8. List of Minor Forest Product gathered by the residents of the village			
16.	List of MFPs gathered by the villagers			
17.	Year of introduction of MSP for MFPs in the village			
18.	Do State Agency visit Tribal Haat /Bazars regularly to buy MFPs from the gatherers at MSPs			
19.	If yes, how often the govt. agents visit Tribal Bazars to buy MFPs : (Weekly-1, Monthly-2, Quarterly-4, Half yearly -5 and Yearly-6			
20.	Has there been any initiative by the govt, to provide certain facilities at the designated Tribal Haat Bazar: Construction of platform-1; Procurement Shades-2; Modernization-3; Storage facilities-4			
21.	Is there any initiative by the state agency to provide any kind of facility for primary processing of the MFPs			
22.	What is the mode of payment against the purchase of MFPs at MSP by the agency: Cash-1; Cheque-2; Direct Money Transfer-3.			

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

23.	Storage infrastructure near collection/ aggregation centers		
24.	Any facility for value addition to MFP through primary/ secondary / tertiary processing		
25.	Nearest bus stop	Name	Kms
26.	Nearest Railway station from the village	Name	Kms

Questionnaire 18

QUESTIONNAIRE ON NON-BENEFICIARIARY

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code	
2.37	Do you or <u>any member of your household</u> collect any Minor Forest Product	Yes-1; No-2		
2.38	How many of your household members involved in the collection of Minor Forest Products? (number)			
2.39	Name or code five major forest products collected by the Household during the last one year. (Refer Manual for list and code)	Name	Code	
		11.		
		12.		
		13.		
		14.		
2.40	Purpose for which each MFP is collected	Self consumption-1		
		For selling-2		
		Both-3		
2.41	Distance to be covered and stages involved in collection of Minor Forest Products (5 major one's)			
	Product Code	Distance from the place of stay (Kms)	Stages of collection	Tools involved
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
2.42	Is the process of collection of Minor forest products –hard or easy?	(Easy-1; Hard-2)		
2.43	Are you aware of the MSP scheme by Govt. for MFP?	Yes-1; No-2		

2.44	Are you the beneficiary of the scheme of MSP for MFP?	Yes-1; No-2		
2.45	If No, Why are you not part of the beneficiary?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You are getting price higher than the MSP? 2. Is there some other parallel scheme run by the state government? 3. MSP is not implemented in your state. 		
2.46	If yes, what is the source of information	Friends and relatives-1; Local market/Haat-2; Newspapers-3; T.V./ Radio-4; Govt. Officials-5; Gram Sabha/ Gram Panchayat-6; Others, Specify _____ (multiple response possible)		
2.47	If No, What has been the reason/s?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Scheme is not functional in the place. 5. No Officials inform them about the scheme/No advertisement about the scheme 6. Other Specify, _____ 		
2.48	To whom do you sell the MFPs collected?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Local Traders 7. Government Agencies 8. To any person wanted to buy the MFP 9. SHGs/LAMPS/Mahila Samiti etc. 10. Others, _____ 		
2.49	How do you sell your MFPs?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Central Government MSP 6. State Government MSP 7. Market Price 8. Lower Than the MSP provided by State and Centre 		

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

2.50	If the MFP sold lower than the MSP, what are the reasons for selling the products at a price lower than MSP?		Immediate need for money-1; Travel a long distance to sell the product at MSP-2; Location of the place government agent for MSP is not known-3; Others,					
			specify _____ _____ (multiple response possible)					
2.51	What is the mode of payment?		Cash-1; Cheque-2; Online transfer-3; Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)-4; Others specify _____					
2.52	Do you get advance payment from the buyers?		Yes-1; No-2					
2.53	Do the buyers manipulate the prices of the MFP and pay you less than the fixed MSP or the		Yes-1; No-2					
2.54	Is the market price of the MFP you collected is higher than the government (Centre/State) MSP?		Yes-1; No-2					
2.55	Why do not you sell the MFP at the MSP?		5. Do not know about the scheme 6. Market Price is higher than the MSP 7. Local Traders give them good money for the produce 8. Other Specify _____					
2.56	Where do you go to sell your MFP?		5. Local Market/Haat 6. Buyers come to their village 7. Procurement Agencies 8. Other Specify _____					
2.57	If the local market/Haat Bazar, details of the Haat Bazaar							
	Distance of the Haat from the gatherer place (in Km)	How do you go to market?	Frequency of visiting Haat	Infrastructure at the Haat	Suggestions about the infrastructure (requirement)			
	1-5 Km-1; 5-10 Km-2; 10-15-3; More than 15 Km- 4	Cycle/ Bullock Cart-1; By foot-2; Bus/ Train-3; Vehicle provided by government/private agent-4; Other-5 (Specify) _____	Never-1; Daily-2; Weekly-3; Monthly-4 Seasonally-5 Others specify _____	Permanent structure-1; Storage facility-2; Drinking water facility-3; Shade-4; Platform-5; Transport- 6; Others -7; specify	1			
2								
3								
4								
5								

		(multiple response possible)		(multiple response possible)	
2.58	Do you use the standard weight for selling the MFPs?		Yes-1; No-2		
2.59	Are you aware of the restrictions imposed by Government for collection of Minor Forest Products?		Yes-1; No-2		1 2
2.60	If yes, kindly mention the products on which restrictions prevail.		1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____		

Questionnaire 19

Section 4: Economic/Lifestyle/Amenities etc.

S. No.	Status	Number of Household members engaged in gathering MFPs	Income from MFPs Annual (Rs.)	Income from other sources (Rs)
1	Impact of MFP sell			

Annual Household Income (Rs.) (last one year)

S. No.	Particulars	Below 50,000	50,000-100,000	100,000-200,000	200,000-500,000	500,000-10,00,000	Above 10,00,000
2	Income						

Monthly Expenditure pattern of the household (Rs.)

S. No.	Food	Clothing	Housing	Medical	Education	Conveyance	Other Goods & Services	Total
3								

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

Housing conditions, amenities and ownership of Assets

S. No	Particulars	Availability
4	House (Own-1/Rented-2)	
5	Types of House (Kucha-1; Pukka-2)	
6	Availability of Electricity (Y-1/N-2)	
7	Availability of Drinking Water (Y-1; N-2)	
8	Toilet facility (Y-1; No-2)	
9	Separate Kitchen (Y-1; N-2)	
10	Energy used for Cooking (Gas-1; Wood and Dung Cake-2; Other -3)	
11	Ownership of livestock (Cow-1; Goat-2; Buffalo-3; Other-4, Specify)	
12	Land owned for Cultivation (Y-1; N-2)	
13	If yea area in Acres	
14	Electronic Appliances (Fan-1; TV-2; Radio-3; Mobile-4; other-5)	
15	Types of Vehicle Cycle-1; Bullock Cart-2; Rikshaw-3; Motor Bike-4; Tractor-5, Car-6; Other-7	
16	Family Education (Girl Child Education 1, College Going Children-2, Others 3)	
17	Others, Specify	
18	Do you think that your quality of life has changed ever since started selling MFPs?	Yes-1 No-2

Problems Faced & Suggestions			
S. No.	Particulars	Response	Codes
19	Types of problem you face while marketing the collected Minor Forest Products: (Multiple response possible)	Fear of being cheated by the middlemen-1;	1
		Fall in demand of Minor Forest Products-2;	2
		If not sold, difficulty of storage due to lack of space-3;	3
		Proper price is not paid for the Minor Forest	4
			5

		Products-4; Problem of distance of marketing place like <i>Haat Bazaars</i> -5; Problem of transportation-6; Lack of sympathy of Government / Private Organization-7; Others, if any please mention-8 (multi-response possible)	6 7 8
20	Do you receive benefits for MFP collected from any other scheme of the government?	Yes-1 No-2	1 2
21	Mention the name of the scheme.		
22	Is there any scheme which is similar to MSP for MFP run by the state government?	Yes-1 No-2	1 2
23	Mention the name of the scheme.		
24	How does it benefit you?		
25	Do you have any suggestions to the government/organizations concerned with the Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Product? Please mention.		

Questionnaire 20

Section 4: Training for collection, processing, storage and marketing of MFP products by

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code				
4.5	Is there any training centre in your locality?	Yes- 1; No-2	1	2			
4.6	If yes, how far is it from your house/village?	0-5 km-1; 5-10km-2; 10-15km- 3; more than 15km-4, Others, Specify	1 2 3 4				
4.7	Who own the training centre?	Government-1; Private-2; Local agency-3; Others (specify) _____	1 2 3 4				
4.8	Do you also go for the training?	Yes-1; No-2					
4.9	If Yes, Details about the training:						
	Type of Training	Topic	Organization/ Agency	Year	Duration of training	Location	Outcomes (Refer Manual)
1	Collection						
2	Processing						
3	Storage						
4	Marketing						

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

Questionnaire 21

Value Addition Questions

1	Do you know about adding value to the MFP you collect? Yes-1 No-2	
2	List of the MFPs for which value addition process is done. 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____	
3	Who does the value addition process for your MSP? SELF-1; Government Agencies-2; Procurement Agencies-3; other, specify _____ (multiple choice possible)	
4	If self, what is the process of adding value: Proper packaging-1; cleaning-2; labeling-3; Other Specify 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____	
5.	If the government or other agencies do the value added process, do they share the benefits with you? Yes-1; No-2	
6.	If yes, what are those benefits? Monetary _____ Other benefits _____	
7.	If the value added process is done by self then, Do you hire people from outside to do the value addition? Yes-1 ; No-2	
8.	If Yes, How much do you pay them? Money-1; Other Exchange-2 (Specify the exchange) a. _____ b _____ c _____	
9.	Does the value addition to the produce facilitate you with extra income? Yes-1; No-2	
10.	How the value addition does to the MSP has impacted your economy? Explain. 1. Financial _____ 2. Housing Structure _____ 3. Household Amenities _____ 4. Animal Husbandry _____ 5. Mode of Collecting the MSP _____ Other specify, _____	
11	Do you get special training for adding value addition? Yes-1; No-2 If yes give the details of the training?	

	Name of the MFP for which training was provided	Types of training	Name of the training Agencies	Duration	Frequency (Monthly/Yearly)	Is it beneficial) Yes/No	Your expectation from the training agencies	
12	Do you think, government should promote the value addition process? Yes-1; No-2							
13	If yes, what all facilities government should provide for the value addition process? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____							
14	Do you find any problem with the value added process? Yes-1; No-2							
15	If yes, Please explain the problems. 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____							
16	Name those MFPs for which you want value addition to be done? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____							
17	What are your suggestions for the value added process? 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____							

FIELD SURVEY MANUAL

Introduction

This manual is basically prepared for the Field surveyers who participate in the field survey aimed at collecting the information regarding the evaluation of the scheme of Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce. The objectives of this manual are to provide proper guidelines to the field investigators about how to approach the respondents, asking questions, personal observation, research ethics and basic ideas about the terminologies used in the questionnaire etc.

The definition/explanation of questions are not standardized according to textbook knowledge but to give functional definition and easy to understand by data collection personnel.

1. Some Basic Principle

- a. Introduce yourself and also explain the purpose of the research.
- b. Before you start the interview, seek the respondent's consent for the interview.
- c. Avoid proxy respondents; means take the response directly from the concerned person/s.
- d. Crowd management: It may be the case that several people gather around you, explain to them that it is important for you to talk to the concerned person alone and you will give them all hearing once the interview with the respondent is over.

2. Terms of Reference (ToR) and the Investigation

Basic terms of reference of evaluation are as follows

1. Whether scheme structure, design features, and guidelines are appropriate to meet the objectives of the scheme.
2. To identify bottlenecks in the implementation of the scheme and changes required in the scheme for improving delivery mechanism
3. Whether specific deliverables of the scheme/Programme are appropriate for fulfilling the development needs of the communities, as on date
4. Whether measurable outcomes have been defined for the scheme
5. To what extent the scheme has percolated at grass root level for the benefit of tribal households, especially female households
6. Whether the scheme is gender neutral or has gender specific components and in case of inherent gender imbalance, changes required
7. Is there any overlap with other scheme

Within the ToR we need to investigate the

- Scheme structure: whether the scheme structure is appropriate to implement the scheme.

- design features: Has it been designed in a manner that it pushing the benefits at the grass-roots
- and guidelines: Do the scheme implementing agencies adhered to the guidelines.
- Bottleneck in the implementation of scheme: where are we facing problem in implementation or whether scheme is not appropriate.
- What changes required for the improvement of the scheme: suggestions from the beneficiaries and the distinct agencies.
- Whether specific deliverables of the scheme/Programme are appropriate for fulfilling the development needs of the communities
- Whether measurable outcomes have been defined for the scheme
- To what extent the scheme has percolated at grass root level
- What sort of benefits is provides to women
- Whether the scheme is gender neutral
- Any overlap with other scheme; is there any parallel scheme running?

3. Minimum Support Price (MSP):

- It is the price at which government purchases crops from the farmers.
- Government fixes the price to protect the farmers against excessive fall in price during bumper production year.

4. Minor Forest Produce (MFP):

- It is basically non-wood forest products.
- Livelihood for tribes
- MFPs could be: Bamboo; Tendu Leaves; Honey; Chiraunji; Tararind; Aalma ; Mahua; Neem Seeds etc.

5. Objective of the Minimum Support Price to:

- Design social safety net and improve the livelihood.
- Provide fair price for Minimum Forest Produce and enhance income
- Ensure sustainable harvesting
- Scheme has huge social dividend and report says tribes are the most beneficiary
- Then, is there any other community who is getting benefits?
- Protect tribes from exploitation- ensure safe environment and assured return

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

- Provide necessary infrastructure at grassroots
- Assurance of buying at the particular prices
- Primary processing; storage; and transportation
- Fix MSP for MFPs based on the inputs from the tribes
- Procurement and marketing operation at a pre-fixed MSP by designated state agencies
- Government provides some portion of the working capital in the initial 2 years

6. Government bodies and Officials:

- **TRIFED:** it is the central nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme through state agencies
- **Pricing Cell:** It works under the M.D of TRIFED- comprising of representative from
 - Planning Commission
 - Commission for Agricultural Cost and Pricing
 - Indian Institute of Forest Management
 - Indian Council of Forest Research and education etc.
- **State Nodal Agencies:** It is subordinate government body to TRIFED.
 - State Government has designated a Nodal Department which has the overall responsibility for implementation in the State.
 - The Nodal Department supervises the work of the Executing Agency.
 - There could be one or more executing agencies in the State.
 - Generally the Nodal Department is the Administrative Department of the largest executing agency if there is more than one.
- **District Implementing Unit:** DPIUs shall prepare the District Rural Roads Plan as per the guidelines issued based on the socio-economic / infrastructure variables selected by the District Panchayat.
 - They will develop the Core Network for the District as per the guidelines issued, obtain the approvals of the Panchayati Institutions and send the Core Network to the State level Agency.
 - They will assist the District Panchayat in drawing up annual proposals for MSP for MFPs and forward the approved list to the State Level Agency for approval of the State Level Standing Committee.
 - They will carry out field investigations and prepare detailed project reports.
 - They will forward all relevant information to the State Agency .
 - They will enter data on day-to-day basis with regard to clearance of MFP and also for MFPs, progress of execution of works, payment to gatherers, etc.,

○ **Self Help Group:**

- A self-help group is a financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10–20 local women or men.
- A self-help group is a financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10–20 local women or men.

7. Terminologies:

- Haat Bazaar: A haat bazaar, most often called simply haat or hat, is an open-air market
- Procurement: Procurement is the process of finding and agreeing to terms, and acquiring goods, services, or works from an external source, often via a tendering or competitive bidding, process. Procurement is used to ensure the buyer receives goods, services, or works at the best possible price when aspects such as quality, quantity, time, and location are compared.
- Infrastructure: infrastructure is the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or other area, including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function.
- Sustainable Collections: **Sustainability** is the process of maintaining change in a balanced, environment, in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations
- Value addition: It is the process of adding monetary value to a products.
- Godowns/Storage: It is place where the tribal people store their produce when produced in large quantity.

ANNEXURE 3

DISTRICT AGENCIES PARTICIPANTS:

District Level Questions will be prepared for:

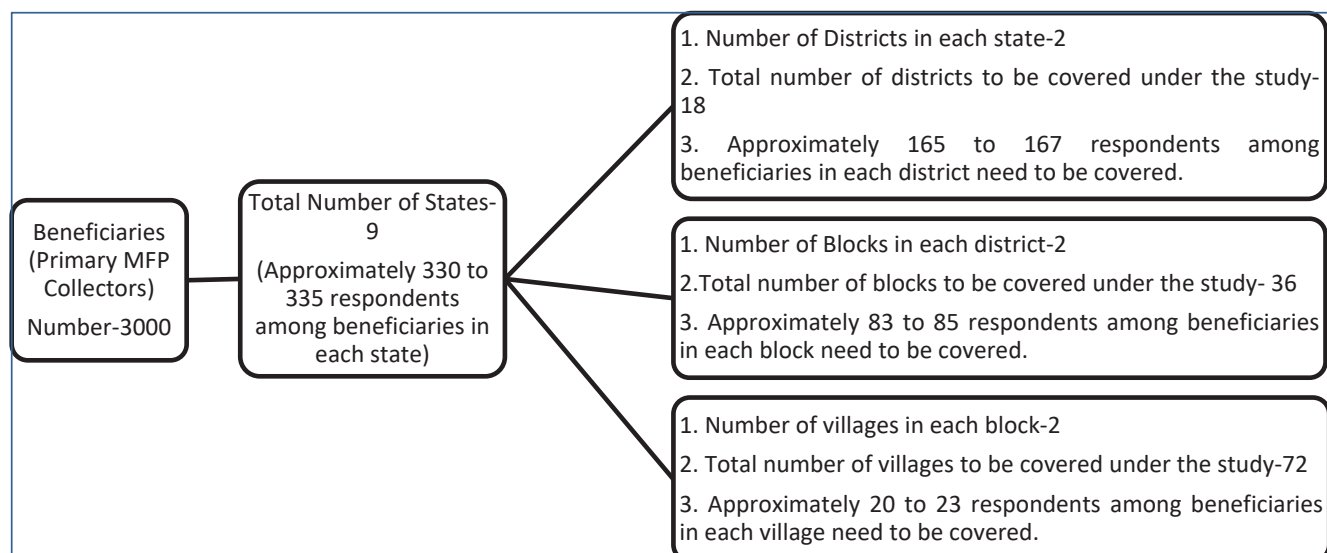
- Co-operative Societies
- LAMPS
- Mahila Samities
- SHGs
- VDCs
- JFMCs
- NGOs (Reputed)
- Local Level officials (Block Level)
- District Level officials (DM/DC/ Forest Officials/District Planning Officers/ District Panchayat Officers/ Zila Parishad etc. depends on availability)

LIST OF NODAL DEPARTMENTS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES INVOLVED IN OPERATION OF MSP FOR MFP SCHEME

1. Secretary, Forest Department, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
2. Special Secretary, Forest Department, Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Raipur
3. Principal Secretary, Tribal Area Development, Udaipur, Rajasthan
4. Secretary, Tribal Development, Govt. of Gujarat, Ahmedabad
5. Commissioner-cum-Secretary, ST & SC Development Department, Govt of Odisha, Bhubaneswar
6. Principal Secretary, Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mumbai
7. Principal Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
8. Secretary, Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi
9. Managing Directors of
 - a. CGMFP Federation, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
 - b. M.P. State MFP cooperation Federation, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
 - c. Girijan Cooperative Corporation, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
 - d. OFDC, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 - e. TDCC, Bhubaneswar, Odisha
 - f. JHASOLAMPF, Ranchi, Jharkhand

- g. Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation, Vadodara, Gujarat
- h. Rajasthan Tribal Area Development Coop. Federation, Udaipur, Rajasthan
- i. MSCTDC LTD. Nasik (Maharashtra)

LIST OF SURVEY AREAS



LIST OF LOCAL OFFICIALS TO BE INTERVIEWED

1. Tribal Leaders (Traditional)
2. Mukhiya (Panchayats)
3. Self Help Groups
4. Village Development Councils
5. Mahila Samiti
6. Large Area Multipurpose Cooperative Society (LAMPSs)
7. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
8. Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC)
9. Local Activists
10. Procurement Agents
11. Local Traders and Middleman

Note: The list is subjected to availability.

OFFICERS TO BE INTERVIEWED_TRIFED

1. Shri B. JAGDISH, Regional Manager
No.5, First Floor, Chenetha Bhavan, Nampally
Hyderabad – 500001,
Andhra Pradesh
+91-40 – 24653185
Fax: +91- 40 - 24653184 hyd_trifed@yahoo.co.in
2. SH. JAGANNATH SINGH, Regional Manager
2nd Floor, Hall No. 4, Chattisgarh Housing Board, Aghanpur, Jagdalpur -494001,
Bastar, Chhattisgarh trifedjdp@gmail.com
+91-7782-229429/2249110
3. SHRI VIRENDER SINGH Regional Manager
401, 4th Floor, Udani House
Near Raja Flats, Naranpura Crossing Naranpura
Ahmedabad – 383 013 trifedgujrat@gmail.com +9426493879 +8980168108
4. SHRI J. S. SHEKHAWAT Regional Manager,
35, Shyamala Hills, Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan II, Ground Floor, - 4620011,
Madhya Pradesh trifedbhopal@gmail.com
+91-755 – 2660348, 2560202/2560209 Fax: +91-755-25259785
5. SHRI A K MISHRA Regional ManagerL
Plot No.3, Sector-17, Opp. Khanda Colony, Near Panevel,
Mumbai – Pune Highway Road, New Panevel [W],
Navi Mumbai 410206, Maharashtra trifedromumbai@gmail.com
+91-22 – 27463820 / 27463908 Fax: +91-22- 27463826
6. SHRI N.C. DALAI Regional Manager, TRIFED
NCDC Premises, Ground Floor,
Alok Bharati Complex,
Sahid Nagar,
Bhubaneshwar-751007, Orissa
trifedbbsr@hotmail.com
(M) 08280080750
+91- 674- 2549510 / 2546319
Fax: +91-674-2546510
7. SHRI VIRENDER SINGH, Regional Manager
Room No.406, 4th Floor, Nehru Sahakar Bhawan, Bhawani Singh Road Jaipur ,
Rajasthan trifedjaipur@rediffmail.com & rojaipurtrifed@gmail.com
+91-141-2742308/2740645 Fax: +91-141-2740608

PARTICIPANTS FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

1. Total number of FGDs: 10 (each in a state)
2. It will be attended by:
 - Head of the village (old experienced person)
 - Head of the panchayat (Mukhiya; Pradhan; Samiti)
 - Sarpanch
 - Ward Representative
 - LAMPs (Large Area Multipurpose Cooperative Society) Members
 - VDCs (Village Development Council)
 - SHGs (Self Help Group)
 - Government Officials (Block Level officer, depends on the availability)
 - Other Activists/ Local level Political person
 - Youth representative
 - Mahila Samities
 - Beneficiaries (selected)
 - JFMC (Joint Forest Management Committee)

Note: More people may be added according to the availability.

STATE NODAL AGENCIES:

STATE NODAL AGENCIES:

1. State Nodal Agency Andhra Pradesh			
Sri R.P.Sisodia	The Principal Secretary, Department of Tribal Welfare and Development	Phone: 0863-2443146 Fax: 0863-2443148 Email: prlsecytwpeshi@gmail.com	Department of Tribal Welfare and Development, Room No 214 (West), Block No III, First Floor, Andhra Pradesh Secretariat, Velagapudi, Amara-vathi, Andhra Pradesh 522503
2. State Implementing Agency			
-----	-----	0891-2796461, 2553163, apgirijan@yahoo.co.in	Girijan Cooperative Corporation Ltd. East Point Colony, Opp. Buddha Park, Chinna Waltair, Vishakhapatnam- 530017

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

3. Regional TRIFED Manager			
B. Jagdish	Regional Manager	+91-40 - 24653185 Fax: +91- 40 - 24653184 hyd_trifed@yahoo.co.in	No.5, First Floor, Chenetha Bhavan, Nampally Hyderabad – 500001, Andhra Pradesh
4. District Implementation Unit			
Sri P.Siva Prasad	Joint Director, Agriculture	8886614044 2783662 agrivis@gmail.com	Vishakhapatnam
P.V.Sudhakar	Deputy Director Marketing	7331156014; 2789345 ddamvsp@gmail.com	Vishakhapatnam
K.Suvartha Vani	District Supply Officer (Rural)	8008301539; 2798868 dso_cs_vspm@ap.gov.in	Vishakhapatnam
B JANAKI RAO	DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER	7981120820; 08922-274513 janakirao[dot]b[at]ap[dot]gov[dot]in	Vizianagaram
B CHANDRA NAYAK	JOINT DIRECTOR Agriculture	8886612636; 08922-276359 jdaviz-ap[at]nic[dot]in	Vizianagaram
G LAKSHMISHA	Project Officers	9491309822 lakshmisha[dot]g[at]nic[dot]in	Vizianagaram
5. Procurement Agency/ies			
ASPS RAVI PRAKASH Dr. Ashok Kumar	Girijan Cooperative Corporation Ltd	8912796164 9490166280	
6. State Nodal Agency Chhattisgarh			
-----	Managing Director	Phone :0771-4065100, 101, 102, 103, 104 Fax :0771-2283594	The Managing Director Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading & Development) Co-operative Federation Limited A-25, V.I.P. Estate, Near V.I.P. Club Khamardih, Shankar Nagar Raipur (Chhattisgarh)-492007
2. State Implementing Agency			
-----	-----	-----	-----

3. Regional TRIFED Manager			
JAGANNATH SINGH	Regional Manager	Chhattisgarh trifedjdp@gmail.com +91-7782-229429/2249110	2nd Floor, Hall No. 4, Chattisgarh Housing Board, Aghanpur, Jagdalpur -494001, Bastar,
4. District Implementation Unit			
Dr. Ayyaj Tamboli	Collector	Collectorate Campus Jagdalpur Dist-Bastar	Bastar
Prabhat Malik	CEO Zila Panchayat	Indrapriyadarshani Stadium Jagdalpur	Bastar
Raju Agasimani	District Forest Officer	07782-222414	Bastar
Smt Kiran Kaushal I.A.S	Collector & District Magistrate	korba[dot]cg[at]nic[dot]in +917759-222886	Korba
Shree Indrajeet Singh Chandrawal, IAS	CEO, Zila Panchayat	zp-korba[dot]cg[at]nic[dot]in +917759-223901	Korba
-----	DFO Korba	07759-223531, 221273	Korba
5. Procurement Agency/ies			
MUDIT KUMAR SINGH	CHHATISGARH MFP CORPORATION FEDERATION LTD	7714065100	

1. State Nodal Agency Gujarat			
Shri Swaroop P	The Principal Secretary, Tribal Development Department	P PHONE +91 79 23252273/088 Fax +91 79 23252009 sectdd@gujarat.gov.in	Tribal Development Department, Block No. 8, 6th Floor, New Sachivalay, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
2. State Implementing Agency			
-----	The Managing Director	91-265-2312820, 2355292-94 gsfdcltd@gmail.com	Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. 78 – Vanganga, Alkapuri, Vadodara - 380 007 Gujarat, India
3. Regional TRIFED Manager			
SHRI VIRENDER SINGH	Regional Manager	trifedgujrat@gmail.com +9426493879 +8980168108	401, 4th Floor, Udani House, Near Raja Flats, Naranpura Crossing Naranpura Ahmedabad – 383 013

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

4. District Implementation Unit			
I. K. Patel, IAS	Collector	+91 2640 222161 collector-nar@gujarat.gov.in	Narmada*
Shri I. K. Patni	District Planning Officer	91 2640 223003 dpo-nar@gujarat.gov.in	NARMADA
Udit Agrawal, IAS	Collector	+91 2672 242800 collector-pan@gujarat.gov.in	Panchmahals
V. R. Saxena	District Supply Officer	+91 2672 242936 dso-pan@gujarat.gov.in	Panchmahal
5. Procurement Agency/ies			
ANIL JOHRI	GUJARAT STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD	2652355292	

1. State Nodal Agency			
Name	Designation	Contact	Address
-----	The Principal Secretary	-----	Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Jharkhand, Ranchi
2. State Implementing Agency/ies			
Sheo Narayan Ram	The Managing Director	Phone - 0651-2532997, 9470359566 mdjascolampf@gmail.com	Jharkhand State Cooperative Lac Marketing & Procurement Federation Ltd. (JASCOL-AMPF) Purulia Road City - Ranchi, State - Jharkhand
3. Regional Manager			
Shri. S K RAJU	AM & In-charge	trifedoranchi@gmail.com rch_deftri@bsnl.in 0651 2240328/2245368 Fax-0651 2240328	A-381, Road No 4, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi 834004
3. District Implementation Unit			
Shri Shiv Narayan Yadav	District Panchayat Raj Officer	dpro-dumka[at]jharkhand-mail[dot]gov[dot]in 9431539103	Dumka
Shri Mukesh Kumar, I.A.S	Deputy Commissioner(D.C)	dc-dum[at]nic[dot]in 9431158010 (New Collectorate Building Dumka)	Dumka

-----	District Planning Office, Khunti	06528-221012	Khunti
-----	District Forest Office Khunti	06528-221354	Khunti
5. Procurement Agency/ies			
Surender Singh	Jharkhand State Minor Forest Produce Cooperative Development Marketing Federation LTD.	6512551199	

State Nodal Agencies Karnataka			
Vijay Kumar Gogi	Principal Secretary , Forest Department	22254434 Srcyforest-fee@karnataka.gov.in	Room No. 441, 4th Floor, 2nd Gate, MS Building, Banga- lore-560001
State implementing Agency			
Sri.Brijesh Kumar Dikshit,IFS.,	APCCF (Forest Resource Management)	080-23341459 apccfrm@aranya.gov.in	
District Implementation Unit			
Shri P. Sunil Kumar	Deputy Commissioner	deo[dot]koppal[at]gmail[dot]com 08539-220844	District Administrative Complex, Koppal - 583231
Shri Peddappaiah . R . S	Chief Executive officer	ceo_zp_kpl[at]nic[dot]in 08539-220002	Zilla Panchayath Koppal
-----	DFO	08539220021	Koppal
Dr. H.R. Mahadev IAS	Deputy Commissioner	deo[dot]bidar[at]gmail[dot]com 08482225409	Bidar
	DFO	084-82226358	Bidar

1. State Nodal Agency Madhya Pradesh			
Sri R.P.Sisodia	The Principal Secre- tary, Department of Forest Department,	Phone No. : (0755) 2674302 Fax No: (0755) 2555480 E-mail: apccfit@mp.gov.in	Office of A.P.C.C.F. (Wing-Infor- mation Technology), Basement Floor Wing 'D', Satpura Bhawan, Bhopal- 462004

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

2. State Implementing Agency			
NA	The Managing Director	E-mail: md@mfpfederation.org, mdmfpfed@bsnl.in Telephone:91-755-2674349, 2760585, 2674353 Telefax: 91-755-2552628	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Laghu Vanopaj (Vyapar evam Vikas) Sahkari Sangh Maryadit M.P.State Minor Forest Produce (T & D)Co-op. Fed .Ltd. Sports Complex, Indira Nikunj, 74 Bungalows Bhopal - 462003 (M.P), INDIA
3/ Regional TRIFED Manager			
SHRI J. S. SHEK-HAWAT	Regional Manager	trifedbhopal@gmail.com +91-755 – 2660348, 2560202/2560209 Fax: +91-755- 25259785	35, Shyamala Hills, Rajiv Gand- hi Bhawan II, Ground Floor, - 4620011, Madhya Pradesh
4. District Implementation Unit			
Amit Tomar (I.A.S.)	District Magistrate	+91-7290-224001 (Office) dmbarwani[at]nic[dot]in	Barwani*
Jagdish Chandra Jatiya	DM	07642-250600 dmmandla@nic.in	Mandla
5. Procurement Agency/ies			
JAWAD HASAN	Madhya Pradesh, La- ghu Vanupaj Vyapar Awem Vikas Sahkari Sangh	7552674202	
1. State Nodal Agency ODISHA			
Name	Designation	Contact	Address
R. Raghu Prasad	Commission- er-cum-Secretary (in-charge)	Phone (0674) 2536672, EPBX : 2322757, Fax : 2393249 E-mail : stscdev@gmail.com	The Principal Secretary, Tribal Welfare Department Bhubaneswar - 751022, Odisha, India. ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department Odisha Secretariat, Bhu- baneswar-751001, Odisha, India
2. State Implementing Agency/ies			
Ms. Mansi Nimbhal	The Managing Director	Tel : 91 +674-2542475 Fax : 91 +674-2544828 Email:admin@tdccorissa.org md@tdccorissa.org	Tribal Development Co-operative Cor- poration of Odisha Ltd. TDCCOL Building, Rupali Square, Bhoi Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751022, ODIS- HA, INDIA

3. Regional Manager			
P K Panda	Regional Manager, TRIFED	trifedbbsr@hotmail.com (M) 08280080750 +91- 674- 2549510 / 2546319 Fax: +91-674-2546510	NCDC Premises, Ground Floor, Alok Bharati Complex, Sahid Nagar, Bhu- baneshwar-751007, Odisha
4. District Implementation Unit			
Anupam Saha, IAS	District Magistrate	dm-gajapati[at]nic[dot]in 06815-222397	Gajpati
Mansi Nimbhal IAS	District Magistrate	0681 5222397 dm-gajapati@nic.in	Gajpati
5. Procurement Agency/ies			
Ajay Kumar Mahapatra	Odisha Forest Development Corpora- tive LTD.	6742534067	

1. State Nodal Agency RAJASTHAN			
Name	Designation	Contact	Address
Not Found	The Principal Secretary फोन: 0294- 2428721-24 फैक्स: 0294- 2428721 ईमेल: comm. tad@rajas- than.gov.in		Rajasthan Tribal Area development Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, Chetak Circle, 1, Saheli Marg Udaipur, Rajasthan
2. State Implementing Agency/ies			
Check	Check	Check	Check
3. Regional Manager			
SHRI VIRENDER SINGH	Regional Manager	trifedjaipur@redif- fmail.com & rojai- purtrifed@gmail. com +91-141- 2742308/2740645 Fax: +91-141- 2740608	Room No.406, 4th Floor, Nehru Sahakar Bhawan, Bhawani Singh Road Jaipur , Rajasthan
4. District Implementation Unit			
Nannu Mal Pahadia	District Collector	+91 9414033400; 07464-250122 dm-kar-rj@nic.in	Karauli

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

Suresh Kumar	Nodal Officer	9660409999; 07464-250205 adm-kar@rajasthan.gov.in	Karauli
Hemlata Sisodia	Nodal Officer	9829523558 prosirohi@gmail.com	Sirohi
Name NOT AV	D.M.	221187	Sirohi
5. Procurement Agency/ies			
RUKMANI RIAR SIHAG	RAJASTHAN TRIVAL AREA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FEDERATION LTD.	2942412599	

SURVEY AREAS LIST

STATES	DISTRICTS	BLOCKS	VILLAGES
Karnataka	Bidar (214,759)	Basavakalyan (59,358)	Rajeshwar (3,169) Ujlam (3,172)
		Homnabad (52,868)	Kodambal (1,972) Nirna (1,861)
	Koppal	Gangawati (57,288)	Karatagi (3,376) Basepatta (1535)
		Kushtagi (37,445)	Hiremannapur (1,807) Tumrikoppa (1,447)
Odisha	Gajapati*	Mohana (77693)	Chandragiri (1222), Baghamar (1155)
		Guma (60332)	Badakalakote (1300), Sukei (Baranga Singi-1253)
	Rayagada*	Guma (60332)	Badakalakote (1300), Sukei (Baranga Singi -1253)
		Rayagada (80001)	Katapeta (1417), Kandhamaligan (1353)
Gujarat	Narmada*	Rayagada (80001)	Katapeta (1417), Kandhamaligan (1353)
		Nandod	Amletha (3053) Zarvani (2928)
	Panchmahals	Kadana	Bachkaria, Ditvas
		Dediapada	Chikda (3846) Ambavadi (2780)
Jharkhand	Dumka*	Shikaripara (79,522)	Sarasdanga (1,100) Bakijor (1,259)
		Santrampur	Batakwada, Pratapgardh
	Khunti*	Karra (80930)	Jurdag (1383), Sungi (1085)
Ramgarh (76,525)		Karudih (1,326) Amarpur (1,071)	

Rajasthan	Karauli	Sapotra (1,04,400)	Gothra (2,021) Dabra (2,807)
		Todabhim (75,309)	Mahswa (3,672) NangalSherpur (3,251)
	Sirohi	Pindwara (1,07,664)	Waloriya (8,655) Bhoola (6,509)
		Abu Road (1,04,888)	Chandela (3,481) Siyawa (4,489)
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani*	Sendhwa (270,920)	Jhopali (7,419) Jamati (11,503)
		RajpuR (144,373)	Jalkheda (4,629) Danodroud (4,621)
	Mandla	Mandla(78,634)	Kota Sangwa (1,702) Amanala (1,431)
		Bichhiya (83,320)	Sijhaura(1,903) KisliBhilwani F.V. (1,603)
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam*	Chintapalle (64,703)	Tjangi (1,870) Lammasingi(1,797)
		GudemKothaVeedhi (56,757)	GudemKothaVeedhi (1,623) Rinthada (2,209)
	Vizianagaram*	Gummalakshmipuram (42,919)	Amiti (1,171) Pirthani @ Elwinpeta (3,135)
		Kurupam (34,838)	Jumbiri (1,597) Dharmalalaxmipuram (1,570)
Chhattisgarh	Bastar*	KONDAGAON (122,497)	Badekanera (3,567) Baniyagaon (3,184) Chipawand (3185)
		BASTAR (101,517)	Mathota (3,372) Baghmohalai (3,195)
	Rajnandgaon*	CHHURIA (75,589)	Khobha (1,273) Godalwahi (1,154)
		MANPUR (65,926)	Nedgaon (1,734) Manpuri (1,570)
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli*	Etapalli (66,597)	Etapalli (s) (2,048) Burgi (s) (1,534)
		Dhanora (58,745)	Murumgaon (1,746) Dhanora (1,902)
	Nandurbar*	Nawapur (223,671)	Haldani (6,472) Chinchpada (4,968)
		Shahade (213,203)	Kansai (3,882) Lonkheda (3,463)
Nagaland	Kiphire*	Pungro (24,368)	Pungro HQ (4,538) Chomi (2,704)
		Sitmi (17,481)	SeyochungVill. (1,392) Yangzitong (1,340)
	Phek	Pfutsero (37,996)	Pfutseromi (3,355) Khezakeno Village (3,249)
		Kikruma (31,703)	Phusachodu (7,245) Kikruma (7,238)

* Aspirational districts

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

TENTATIVE FIELD PLAN FOR PROJECT MSP FOR MFP									
		State	District	Block	Village	Supervisore Name & Mobile	Date Start	Date End	
1		Nagaland	Kiphire*	Pungro (24,368)	Pungro HQ	ALICE, CONT NO. - 8974266520	12th June 2019	13th Jun 2019	
					Chomi		14th June 2019	15th June 2019	
				Sitmi (17,481)	Seyo-chungVill		16th June 2019	17th June 2019	
					Yangzitong		18th June 2019	19th June 2019	
			Phek	Pfutsero (37,996)	Pfutseromi		12th June 2019	13th Jun 2019	
							Khezakeno Village	14th June 2019	15th June 2019
				Kikruma (31,703)	Phusachodu		16th June 2019	17th June 2019	
							Kikruma	18th June 2019	19th June 2019
2		Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam*	Chintapalle (64,703)	Tjangi		VARUN AKULA, CONT NO - 9392632642	12th June 2019	12th June 2019
					Lammasingi			13th Jun 2019	13th Jun 2019
				Gudem-KothaVeedhi (56,757)	Gudem-KothaVeedhi	15th June 2019		15th June 2019	
					Rinthada	16th June 2019		16th June 2019	
			Vizianagaram*	Gummal-akshmipuram (42,919)	Amiti	13th Jun 2019		13th Jun 2019	
						Pirthani @ Elwinpeta		14th June 2019	14th June 2019
				Kurupam (34,838)	Jumbiri	16th June 2019		16th June 2019	
					Dharma-lalaxmipuram	17th June 2019		17th June 2019	

3		Karnataka	Bidar (214,759)	Basavakalyan (59,358)	Rajeshwar	AMBIKA, CONT NO. - 9880078337	15th June 2019	15th June 2019
					Ujlam		16th June 2019	16th June 2019
				Homnabad (52,868)	Kodambal		17th June 2019	17th June 2019
					Nirna		18th June 2019	18th June 2019
			Koppal	Gangawati (57,288)	Karatagi	AMBIKA, CONT NO. - 9449801786	12th June 2019	12th June 2019
					Basepatta		13th Jun 2019	13th Jun 2019
				Kushtagi (37,445)	Hiremannapur		14th June 2019	14th June 2019
					Tumrikoppa		15th June 2019	15th June 2019

ToR VS. INDICATOR:

- Scheme structure: whether the scheme structure is appropriate to implement the scheme.
- design features: Has it been designed in a manner that it pushing the benefits at the grassroots
- and guidelines: Do the scheme implementing agencies adhered to the guidelines.
- Bottleneck in the implementation of scheme: where are we facing problem in implementation or whether scheme is not appropriate.
- What changes required for the improvement of the scheme: suggestions from the beneficiaries and the distinct agencies.
- Whether specific deliverables of the scheme/Programme are appropriate for fulfilling the development needs of the communities
- Whether measurable outcomes have been defined for the scheme
- To what extent the scheme has percolated at grass root level
- What sort of benefits is provides to women
- Whether the scheme is gender neutral
- Any overlap with other scheme; is there any parallel scheme running?

MOTA SANCTION ORDER MSP FOR MFP

F.No.11029/4/2010-Stats.
Government of India
Ministry of Tribal Affairs
(Statistics Division)

August Kranti Bhawan, New Delhi-110066
Dated: 04.09.2018

SANCTION ORDER

Sanction of the President of India is hereby conveyed to incur an expenditure of Rs. 10,76,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh Seventy Six Thousand only) towards payment of 1st instalment of 40% of the total amount of Rs. 26,90,000/- (Twenty Six Lakh Ninety Thousand only) on acceptance of Work Order in respect of evaluation of scheme, namely, "Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP) " to "Indian Institute of Public Administration, I. P. Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi - 110002.

2. The Sanction will be regulated by the Work Order No. 11029/3/2017-Stats. dated 17.7.2018 issued to the agency (Copy attached).

3. The expenditure involved is debit to Major Head '2225' welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities, Sub-Major Head 02-Welfare of Scheduled Tribes: Minor Head : 796 -Tribal Area sub Plans 21 Umbrella Scheme for Development of STs: Van BandhuKalyanYojana 05 Monitoring and Evaluation, 21.05.31 - Grants-in-aid-General under Demand No.'96' for the year 2018-19.

4. TDS, Surcharge and Education Cess, if any, is to be deducted from the amount to be released as applicable.

5. This issues with the concurrence of IFD vide FTS No. 10771/2018/JS&FA dated 08.08.2018.

Director's Office IIPA
Received / Date
10 SEP 2018
D/S

*DIRECTOR on leave
Registrar*

*1st S
D/S (AT)
21/9
O/K Accounts*

(Signature)
(Satyendra Kumar)
Deputy Director (Stats.)
Tel. 011-26105512

The Pay & Accounts Officer,
Ministry of Tribal Affairs,
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Copy to :

1. The DDO, B&C, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi for release of an amount of Rs. 10,76,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh Seventy Six Thousand only) for arranging the payment in favour of " Indian Institute of Public Administration, I.P. Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi - 110002". The payment may be made to the Account No.18200100002699 with UCO Bank, Branch, IIPA 4, Block B, New Delhi-110002. IFSC Code of the Bank is: UCBA 0001820.
Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, I.P.Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi - 110002.

ANNEXURE 4

Evaluation of Scheme of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Products (MFP) for Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India” by Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), Delhi

Tabulation Plan

Q.1.8. Gender distribution of MFP Gatherers by Selected States (Number and Row%)

Sl. No.	State	Male	Female	Total
1	Jharkhand			
2	Chattishgarh			
3	Odisha			
4	Karnataka			
5	Maharashtra			
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
Total				

Q.1.9. Distribution of MFP Collectors by Qualification (Number and Row %) and States

Sl. No.	State	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Senior Secondary	Total
1	Jharkhand						
2	Chhattisgarh						
3	Odisha						
4	Karnataka						
5	Maharashtra						
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
Total							

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

Q.1.10. Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Marital Status (Number & Row %) and States

Sl. No.	State	Married	Unmarried	Divorced	Widowed	Separated	Total
1	Jharkhand						
2	Chhattisgarh						
3	Odisha						
4	Karnataka						
5	Maharashtra						
6	Orissa						
7	Rajasthan						
8	Nagaland						
9	Gujarat						
10							
Total							

Q.2.2. Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Number of Household Members Collect MFP and State

Sl. No.	State	Number of Members Collect MFP					
		1	2	3	4	5	Above 5
1	Jharkhand						
2	Chhattisgarh						
3	Odisha						
4	Karnataka						
5	Maharashtra						
6	Orissa						
7	Rajasthan						
8	Nagaland						
9	Gujarat						
10							
Total							

Q.2.3. Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Five Major MFP's collected by the Household and State

Sl. No.	State	Name of MFP Collected				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Jharkhand					
2	Chhattisgarh					
3	Odisha					
4	Karnataka					
5	Maharashtra					
6	Orissa					
7	Rajasthan					
8	Nagaland					
9	Gujarat					
10						
Total						

Q.2.4. Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Purpose of MFP is Collection and State (No. & row %)

Sl. No.	State	Self-Consumption	For Sale	Both
1	Jharkhand			
2	Chhattisgarh			
3	Odisha			
4	Karnataka			
5	Maharashtra			
6	Orissa			
7	Rajasthan			
8	Nagaland			
9	Gujarat			
10				
Total				

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

Q.2.5. Distribution (row %) of MFP Gatherers by Distance to cover for MFP Collection and State

Sl. No.	State	Distance (km)					
		<1	1-2	2-5	>5		
1	Jharkhand						
2	Chhattisgarh						
3	Odisha						
4	Karnataka						
5	Maharashtra						
6	Orissa						
7	Rajasthan						
8	Gujarat						
9							
10							
Total							

Q.2.6. Distribution (row %) of MFP Gatherers (Row %) by Process of MFP Collection and State

Sl. No.	State	Process of MFP Collection			
		Hard	Easy		
1	Jharkhand				
2	Chhattisgarh				
3	Odisha				
4	Karnataka				
5	Maharashtra				
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
Total					

Q.2.7 & 2.8. Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Level of Awareness of MSP Scheme by the Govt., Source of Information and State

Source of Information									
Sl. No.	State	Aware (Yes)	Friends & Relatives	Local Market/ Haat	Newspapers	TV/ Radio	Government Official	Gram sabha/ Gram Panchayat	Others
1	Jharkhand								
2	Chhattisgarh								
3	Odisha								
4	Karnataka								
5	Maharashtra								
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
Total									

Q.2.9 & 2.10. Distribution of MFP Gatherers getting prior information and source Information and State

Source of Information									
Sl. No.	State	Get Prior Information(Yes)	Friends & Relatives	Local Market/ Haat	Newspapers	TV/ Radio	Government Official	Gram sabha/ Gram Panchayat	Others
1	Jharkhand								
2	Chhattisgarh								
3	Odisha								
4	Karnataka								

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

5	Maharashtra								
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
Total									

Section 3

Q.3.1.& 3.2: Distribution of MFP Gatherers Registered with Some Agency/ Organization for Collecting MFP, Organization Registered with and State

Sl. No.	State	Registered (Yes)	Registered with						
			NGO	SHG	Private Agent	Government Agent	Other		
1	Jharkhand								
2	Chhattisgarh								
3	Odisha								
4									
5	Karnataka								
6	Maharashtra								
7									
8									
9									
10									
Total									

Q.3.3. Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Purpose of Registration with Some Agency/ Organization for Collecting MFP, and State

Sl. No.	State	Purpose of Registration				
		To sell MFP to them	Take help / aid from them for MFP Collection	To Know about MSP for MFP	Take training	Others
1	Jharkhand					
2	Chhattisgarh					
3	Odisha					
4						
5	Karnataka					
6	Maharashtra					
7						
8						
9						
10						
Total						

Q.3.4. Distribution of MFP Gatherers by reasons for Not Registering with Some Agency/ Organisation for MFP Collection, and State

Sl. No.	State	Purpose of Registration			
		Registration Not required availing benefits	Unaware of Registration Process	No Official Approached	Others
1	Jharkhand				
2	Chhattisgarh				
	Odisha				
4	Karnataka				
5	Maharashtra				

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
Total						

Q.3.5 & 6: Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Financial Assistance received for Improvement, Preservation, collection and processing of MFP and State

Sl. No.	State	Received assistance (Yes)	Purpose of Assistance received				
			MFP Collection	MFP Preservation	MFP Processing	Storage of MFP	Others
1	Jharkhand						
2	Chhattisgarh						
3	Odisha						
4							
5	Karnataka						
6	Maharashtra						
7							
8							
9							
10							
Total							

Q.3.5 & 3.6: Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Source of Financial Assistance and State

Sl. No.	State	Received assistance (Yes)	Source of Financial Assistance received				
			Source 1	Source 2	Source 3	Source 4	Source 5
1	Jharkhand						
2	Chhattisgarh						
3	Odisha						
4	Karnataka						
5	Maharashtra						
6							

7							
8							
9							
10							
Total							

Q.3.7: Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Source of Financial Assistance and State

Sl. No.	State	Received assistance (Yes)	Source of Financial Assistance received				
			Source 1	Source 2	Source 3	Source 4	Source 5
1	Jharkhand						
2	Chhattisgarh						
3	Odisha						
4	Karnataka						
5	Maharashtra						
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
Total							

Q3.7a. Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Source of Financial Assistance and State

Sl. No	State	State										
		Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh	Odisha			Karnataka	Maharashtra			Nagaland	Total
1	Source 1											
2	Av.Amount Borrowed (Rs)											
3	Rate of Interest(Annual %)											
4	Amount Outstanding (Rs)											
1	Source 2											
2	Av.Amount Borrowed (Rs)											
3	Rate of Interest(Annual %)											

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

4	Amount Outstanding (Rs)												
1	Source 3												
2	Av.Amount Borrowed (Rs)												
3	Rate of Interest(Annual %)												
4	Amount Outstanding (Rs)												
1	Source 4												
2	Av.Amount Borrowed (Rs)												
3	Rate of Interest(Annual %)												
4	Amount Outstanding (Rs)												
1	Source 5												
2	Av. Amount Borrowed (Rs)												
3	Rate of Interest(Annual %)												
4	Amount Outstanding (Rs)												
1	Overall												
2	Av.Amount Borrowed (Rs)												
3	Rate of Interest (Annual %)												
4	Amount Outstanding (Rs)												

Section 4:

Q.4.1 and 4.2: Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Training Centre if any in the locality for Collection, Processing, Storage and Marketing of MFP Products and distance from Village

Sl. No.	State	Training centre (Yes)	Distance from the Village/ Locality (Km)				
			0-5	5-10	10-15	>15	Average
1	Jharkhand						
2	Chhattisgarh						
3	Odisha						
4	Karnataka						
5	Maharashtra						
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
Total							

Section 5:**Q.5.1 and 5.2: Distribution of MFP Gatherers Prevented from Processing of MFPs and Who Prevents**

Sl. No.	State	Prevented (Yes)	Presented by			
			Government	Traders/ Agencies	Private Agency	Others
1	Jharkhand					
2	Chhattisgarh					
3	Orissa					
4	Karnataka					
5	Maharashtra					
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
Total						

Q.5.5 and 5.6: Distribution of MFP Gatherers Using Some Machine for Enhancing Value of MFP Collected and Name of those used

Sl. No.	State	Machine used (Yes)	Machines Name				
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Jharkhand						
2	Chhattisgarh						
3	Orissa						
4	Karnataka						
5	Maharashtra						
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
Total							

Q.5.7 and 5.8: Distribution of MFP Gatherers Received Monetary Help for Purchase of Machine and Source thereof

Sl. No.	State	Yes
1	Jharkhand	
2	Chhattisgarh	

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

3	Orissa	
4	Karnataka	
5	Maharashtra	
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
Total		

5.8: Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Monetary Help received for Purchase of Machines for enhancing value of MFP by Type of Machine

Sl. No	State	Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh	Odisha			Karnataka	Maharashtra			Nagaland	Total
1	Machine 1 (name).....											
2	Source of Assistance											
3	Amount Received (Rs)											
4	Rate of Interest(Annual %)											
5	Amount Repaid											
6	Amount Outstanding (Rs)											
1	Machine 2 (name).....											
2	Source of Assistance											
3	Amount Received (Rs)											
4	Rate of Interest(Annual %)											
5	Amount Repaid											
6	Amount Outstanding (Rs)											
1	Machine 2 (name).....											
2	Source of Assistance											
3	Amount Received (Rs)											
4	Rate of Interest(Annual %)											
5	Amount Repaid											
6	Amount Outstanding (Rs)											
1	Machine 3 (name).....											

2	Source of Assistance												
3	Amount Received (Rs)												
4	Rate of Interest(Annual %)												
5	Amount Repaid												
6	Amount Outstanding (Rs)												

5.9. Distribution of MFP Gatherers benefitted due to value addition of MFP by Type and State

Sl. No.	State	Benefitted due to Value addition-Yes	Type of Benefit due to Value Addition of MFP			
			Economic Gain	Increase in demand of the product	Enhanced marketing quality	Others

5.9. Services provided by the Processing Unit in the village if any (% of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	State	Services provided by Processing Unit			
		Primary Processing	Processing/ Value addition	Others	

Section: 6

6.1. Distribution of MFP Gatherers by Destination of Sales of MFPs

Sl. No.	State	Destination of Sale of MFP by beneficiaries		
		Procurement Centre -directly	Middleman/ Commission Agent of MSP	Trader/ Local Market-3

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

(6.2 & 6.3) Tables for Each state separately (Most Important)

6.4 & 6.5: Percentage of Beneficiaries Sold at MSP price and Mode of receiving the payment

Sl. No.	State	Sold to MSP Agency (%)	Mode of Receipt of Payment			
			Cash	Cheque	Online transfer (DBT)	Others
1						
2						
3						
10						
All						

6.6: Percentage of Beneficiaries received lower MSP price from Govt. Agent and Number of times received less price than PSP

Sl. No.	State	Received lower price than MSP (%)	Number of times received lower price than MSP during last year
1			
2			
3			
10			
All			

6.6: Percentage of Beneficiaries received lower MSP price from Govt. Agent and Number of times received less price than PSP

Sl. No.	State	Received lower price than MSP (%)	Number of times received lower price than MSP during last year
1			
2			
3			
10			
All			

6.6: Percentage of Beneficiaries received lower MSP price from Govt. Agent and Number of times received less price than PSP

Sl. No.	State	Received lower price than MSP (%)	Number of times received lower price than MSP during last year
1			
2			
3			
10			
All			

6.7: Reasons for selling MFP at a lower price than MSP (% of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	State	Reasons			
		Immediate need for money	Travel a long distance to sell at MSP	Govt. Agent for MSP is not known	Others
1					
2					
3					
10					
All					

6.7: Reasons for selling MFP at a lower price than MSP (% of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	State	Reasons			
		Immediate need for money	Travel a long distance to sell at MSP	Govt. Agent for MSP is not known	Others
1					
2					
3					
10					
All					

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

6.8 & 6.9: Distribution (%) of MFP Gatherers Not Getting Immediate Payment against sale at MSP and Extent of Delay in getting the payment

Sl. No.	State	Not getting immediate Payment (%)	Extent of Delay in payment (Months)
1			
2			
3			
10			
All			

6.10: Distribution (%) of MFP Gatherers by Type of Weights and Measures used while Selling MFP

Sl. No.	State	Electronic Weighing Machine	Barter	Non-Standard	Govt. Provided Standard Measurement tool
1					
2					
3					
10					
All					

6.1. If Procurement Agency Do the Quality Check of MFP before Purchase and Reject if Quality equipment is not fulfilled (% of MFP Gatherers)

Sl. No.	State	Do the quality check	Reject if not meet up the quality need
1	Jharkhand		
2	Chhattisgarh		
3	Odisha		
4	Karnataka		
5	Maharashtra		
6			
7			
Total			

6.1. If Procurement Agency do the Quality Check of MFP before Purchase and Reject if Quality equipment is not fulfilled (% of MFP Gatherers)

Sl. No.	State	Do the quality check	Reject if not meet up the quality need
1	Jharkhand		
2	Chhattisgarh		
3	Odisha		
4	Karnataka		
5	Maharashtra		
6			
7			
Total			

6.1. Distribution of MFP Gatherers Received the Share of profit for the produce Sold, from Govt.

Number of Times Received and % of Amount received to the total amount of MFP Sold at MSP

Sl. No.	State	Received profit	No. of times during the last one year	Extra Amount Received in % over the amount of produce sold
1	Jharkhand			
2	Chhattisgarh			
3	Odisha			
4	Karnataka			
5	Maharashtra			
6				
7				
Total				

Section 7: Storage / Preservation of MFPs

7.1. Distribution of MFP Gatherers (%) by Type of Storage used

Sl. No.	State	Storage Type			
		Haat Bazar Godown	Village Godown	At Home	Others
1	Jharkhand				
2	Chhattisgarh				
3	Odisha				
4	Karnataka				
5	Maharashtra				
6					
7					
Total					

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

7.2. Distribution of MFP Gatherers (%) Reporting Better Price for Minor Forest Produce Stored when Collection is more.

Sl. No.	State	Fetch more Return from Storage
1	Jharkhand	
2	Chhattisgarh	
3	Odisha	
4	Karnataka	
5	Maharashtra	
6		
7		
Total		

7.3. Distribution of MFP Gatherers (%) by List of Five Major Produce that needs to be stored immediately after collection

Sl. No.	State	MFP Produce				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Jharkhand					
2	Chhattisgarh					
3	Odisha					
4	Karnataka					
5	Maharashtra					
6						
7						
Total						

7.4. Distribution of MFP Gatherers (%) by Type of Problems faced for Storage of MFPs

Sl. No.	State	Problem			4
		(1)	(2)	(3)	
		Shortage of Storage facility	Fall in Quality of MFP due to Storage	Economic Compulsions	
1	Jharkhand				
2	Chhattisgarh				
3	Odisha				
4	Karnataka				
5	Maharashtra				
6					
7					
Total					

7.5. Distribution of MFP Gatherers (%) by Type of Problems faced for Storage of MFPs

Sl. No.	State	Problem			4
		(1)	(2)	(3)	
		Shortage of Storage facility	Fall in Quality of MFP due to Storage	Economic Compulsions	
1	Jharkhand				
2	Chhattisgarh				
3	Odisha				
4	Karnataka				
5	Maharashtra				
6					
7					
Total					

Section 8

8.1 & 8.2 : Percentage of MFP Gatherers visiting Haat Bazars for selling their produce and the distance from their place of stay

		Visit Haat Bazar (%)	Distance of Haat Bazar from Place of Stay (Kms)			
			0-5	5-10	10-15	>15
1	Jharkhand					
2	Chhattisgarh					
3	Odisha					
4	Karnataka					
5	Maharashtra					
6						
7						
Total						

8.3: Percentage of MFP Gatherers by Mode of Travel to Haat Bazars for selling their produce

		Mode of Travel to Haat Bazar				
		By- cycle / Bullock Cart	On Foot	Bus/ Train	Vehicle by Govt. Pvt. Agent	Others
1	Jharkhand					
2	Chhattisgarh					
3	Odisha					
4	Karnataka					
5	Maharashtra					

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

6						
7						
Total						

8.3: Percentage of MFP Gatherers by Mode of Travel to Haat Bazars for selling their produce

		Mode of Travel to Haat Bazar				
		By- cycle / Bullock Cart	On Foot	Bus/ Train	Vehicle by Govt. Pvt. Agent	Others
1	Jharkhand					
2	Chhattisgarh					
3	Odisha					
4	Karnataka					
5	Maharashtra					
6						
7						
Total						

8.4: Percentage of MFP Gatherers by Frequency of visit to Haat Bazar for selling their produce

		Mode of Travel to Haat Bazar				
		Never	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Others
1	Jharkhand					
2	Chhattisgarh					
3	Odisha					
4	Karnataka					
5	Maharashtra					
6						
7						
Total						

8.5: Percentage of MFP Gatherers by Availability of Infrastructure and Amenities Available at Haat Bazar

		Infrastructure and Amenities						
		Permanent Structure	Storage Facility	Drinking Water Facility	Shade	Platform	Transport	Others
1	Jharkhand							
2	Chhattisgarh							
3	Odisha							

4	Karnataka							
5	Maharashtra							
6								
7								
Total								

8.6: Percentage of MFP Find these facilities properly maintained or Not

		Infrastructure and Amenities	
		Maintained	Not Maintained
1	Jharkhand		
2	Chhattisgarh		
3	Odisha		
4	Karnataka		
5	Maharashtra		
6			
7			
Total			

Annexure V

महिला आर्थिक विकास महामंडळ, गडचिरोली						
गौणवनउपज संकलन प्रशिक्षण घेणाऱ्या महिलांचे तपशील						
अ. क्र	नाव	पत्ता	तालुका	मोबाईल क्रमांक	आधार क्रमांक	कार्यालय व पदनाम
1	कुंदा एकनाथ मामीडवार	वडसा	वडसा	9423389340	641539953068	तेजोमय लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, वडसा
2	सुलभा सुरेश आंबोले	वडसा			382091106866	तेजोमय लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, वडसा
3	कालीन्दा नवनाथ पत्रे	वडसा		9923063313	610091866791	तेजोमय लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, वडसा
4	सत्यभामा सदाशिव नाईक	पिंपळगा व			279229444913	तेजोमय लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, वडसा
5	यशवंत मंगरु राऊत	पिंपळगा व		852944135	581303374933	तेजोमय लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, वडसा
6	सीमा विठोबाजी मोटघरे	धानोरा	धानोरा	8275750005	385513747805	दीपज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, धानोरा
7	रंजना धर्मा वटी	सालेभटी		-		दीपज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, धानोरा
8	रेखा हिरामण पदा	सालेभटी		-	738458089371	दीपज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, धानोरा
9	सरस्वता हरिदास पुडो	सालेभटी		-	244692105853	दीपज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, धानोरा
10	संगीता रामभाऊ चाटारे	मुस्का		9404520391	-	दीपज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, धानोरा
11	कविता मनोहर बोरकर	मुस्का		-	-	दीपज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र, धानोरा
12	सुनंदा पिंटू गुरनुले	बोरी	अहेरी	7620126945	-	संगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र अहेरी
13	मालन मोहुर्ले	बोरी		-	-	संगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र अहेरी
14	अनिता सद्गेक	व्यंकटरा वपेठा		-	-	संगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र अहेरी

15	सविता ओढरे	व्यंकटरा वपेठा		-	-	संगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र अहेरी
16	प्रतिमा गावतुरे	नवेगाव		827517606 3	31488874508 6	संगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र अहेरी
17	पुष्पा संतोष शेंडे	नवेगाव		827588052 3	42581241772 4	संगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र अहेरी
18	मीरा कोडापे	पेरमिली		-	-	संगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र अहेरी
19	ज्योती दहगावकर	पेरमिली		-	-	संगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र अहेरी
20	सुमन मडावी	अहेरी		942173022 5	43130702762 4	संगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र अहेरी
21	संजीवनी मंदे	अहेरी		914607108 3	79280122198 8	संगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र अहेरी
22	सुशीला मोतीराम मडावी	हेमलक सा	भामरागड	942340734 8	21342742227 3	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र भामरागड
23	लता डोलू मडावी	हेमलक सा		-	45402485924 7	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र भामरागड
24	भारती ऋषी मडावी	हिंदेवाडा		-	-	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र भामरागड
25	वंदना रामलू सद्देक	ताडगाव		940515264 9	-	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र भामरागड
26	हरीश रामभाऊ सद्देक	हेमलक सा		827530357 2	-	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र भामरागड
27	रामबाई महेश नैताम	हिंदेवाडा		-	-	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र भामरागड
28	जानकी पल्लो	बोंडके		-	45282789632 2	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र भामरागड
29	जैनी बोधी पुंगाटी	बोंडके		-	40400852061 8	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र भामरागड
30	जैनु राजेंद्र मडावी	कोटी		-	-	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र भामरागड
31	जन्नू चैणु ओशा	कोटी		-	-	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन

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						केंद्र भामरागड
	देविका सरजू पुंगाटी	भामरागड		940439767 9	32431046848 8	त्रिवेणीसंगम लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र भामरागड
32	यामिनी यशवंत मातेरे	वैरागड	वैरागड	988105542 5	26913479262 1	जीवनज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र वैरागड
33	लता तुळशीराम दुमाने	कोजबी		857527870 5	-	जीवनज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र वैरागड
34	सविता साईनाथ किरंगे	कुकडी		706633428 4	93525048719 67	जीवनज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र वैरागड
35	गिरजा यशवंत कुमरे	कुरंडीमाल		960422577 2	47455902692 2	जीवनज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र वैरागड
36	हेमलता दिनकर कुमरे	वडेगाव		940498078 0		जीवनज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र वैरागड
37	विद्या महेश उईके	पिसेवड धा		907528154 4	51236272241 4	जीवनज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र वैरागड
38	प्रेमिला प्रताप कुमोटी	वनखेडा		940480132 7	-	जीवनज्योती लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र वैरागड
39	पोर्णिमा कैलास खोब्रागडे	चामोर्शी	चामोर्शी/ मुलचेरा	940323707 2	68050429906 4	श्रमसाफल्य लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र चामोर्शी
40	देवरत्ना फुलाजी मेश्राम	रेंगेवाही		827527870 5	76239503961 5	श्रमसाफल्य लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र चामोर्शी
41	अरुणा दौलत आत्राम	रेंगेवाही		-	70538801282 2	श्रमसाफल्य लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र चामोर्शी
42	चम्पा माधव मडावी	गोमनी		-	33785770844 8	श्रमसाफल्य लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र चामोर्शी
43	छायाबाई मधुकर कुळमेथे	गोमनी		-	53520058445 3	श्रमसाफल्य लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र चामोर्शी
44	अलका भास्कर मुंजमकार	माडेमुदो ली		-	57235597051 0	श्रमसाफल्य लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र चामोर्शी

45	निर्मला दयाराम रामटेके	माडेमुदो ली		-	31740205294 1	श्रमसाफल्य लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र चामोर्शी
46	कल्पना विक्रम नारनवरे	सालमा रा	आरमोरी	777394015 9	57902304504 7	ज्ञानदीप लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र आरमोरी
47	पार्वता राजेंद्र कुमरे	सालमा रा		897575352 7	57525255073 8	ज्ञानदीप लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र आरमोरी
48	रंजना प्रभाकर गेडाम	डारली		830868630 4	62006620794 1	ज्ञानदीप लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र आरमोरी
49	पपीता मधुकर शेडमाके	डारली		830868630 4	54200391710 5	ज्ञानदीप लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र आरमोरी
50	लता सिडाम	डारली		827567056 2	-	ज्ञानदीप लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र आरमोरी
51	अर्चना अरुण शिलार	रवी		827554795 3	58716954644 6	ज्ञानदीप लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र आरमोरी
52	दीक्षा धर्मदास मानकर	कुरुन्झा			-	ज्ञानदीप लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र आरमोरी
53	विद्याताई मेश्राम	आरमोरी		976477193 6	48675963756 3	ज्ञानदीप लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र आरमोरी
54	व्यंकटेश दोन्तुल	जिमलग ट्टा	जिमलगट्टा	942321078 8	-	संघर्ष लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र जिमलगट्टा
55	शशिकला दशरथ अलाम	जिमलग ट्टा		-	-	संघर्ष लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र जिमलगट्टा
56	मदनक्का तुन्कल	जिमलग ट्टा		-	-	संघर्ष लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र जिमलगट्टा
57	समका मडावी	जिमलग ट्टा		-	-	संघर्ष लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र जिमलगट्टा
58	कमला चित्रा मसराम	जिमलग ट्टा		-	-	संघर्ष लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र जिमलगट्टा
59	रेणुका शंकर अलाम	जिमलग ट्टा		-	55050177770 07	संघर्ष लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र जिमलगट्टा
60	रामक्का शंकर अलाम	उमानुर		-	95177315569 8	संघर्ष लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र जिमलगट्टा
61	पद्मा श्यामराव सिडाम	उमानुर		-	32599433797 63	संघर्ष लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र जिमलगट्टा
62	वृंदा पंकज चौधरी	कमलापूर		-	78890172175 1702	संघर्ष लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र जिमलगट्टा
63	नमिता पोचम नैकुल	कमलापूर		-	65024067401 1	संघर्ष लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र जिमलगट्टा
64	गंगुबाई विजय कुंभारे	चूरचुरा	गडचिरोली	976582183 1	-	सखी लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र गडचिरोली
65	दुर्मिला दुर्योधन सिडाम	चूरचुरा		976582183 1	-	सखी लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र गडचिरोली

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

66	नैना अनिल खोब्रागडे	चूरचुरा		982343770 3	-	सखी लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र गडचिरोली
67	रीनाताई तुमदेव बोढे	विहीरगा व		774499386 3	-	सखी लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र गडचिरोली
68	बेबी डी. सिडाम	गडचिरो ली		827567056 2	-	सखी लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र गडचिरोली
69	नंदा रामदास अलाम	गडचिरो ली			-	सखी लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र गडचिरोली
70	अंजली कुळमेथे	गडचिरो ली		967351641 9	42695930292 8	सखी लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र गडचिरोली
71	गीताताई एम. गुड्डी	गडचिरो ली		942272919 4	52203907809 5	सखी लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र गडचिरोली
72	लता सिडाम	गडचिरो ली				सखी लोकसंचालीत साधन केंद्र गडचिरोली

LIST OF MFPS

1. Tamarind (with seeds)
2. Wild Honey
3. Gum Karaya
4. Karanj seeds
5. Sal seed
6. Mahua seed
7. Sal leaves
8. Chironji pods with seeds
9. Myrobalan
10. Rangeeni Lac
11. Kusumi Lac
12. Kusum seeds
13. Neem seeds
14. Puwad seeds
15. Baheda
16. Hill Broorn Grass
17. Dry Shikakai Pods
18. Bael pulp (Dried)
19. Nagarmotha
20. Shatavari Roots (Dried)
21. Gudmar / Madhunashini
22. Kalmegh
23. Tamarind (De-seeded)
24. Guggul
25. Mahua Flowers (dried)
26. Tejpatta (dried)
27. Jamun dried seeds
28. Dried Amla Pulp (deseeded)
29. Marking Nut
30. Soap Nut (dried)
31. Bhava Seed (Amaltas)
32. Arjuna Bark
33. Kokum (Dry)
34. Giloe
35. Kaunch Seed
36. Chirata
37. Vaybidding / Vavding (dry seeds)
38. Dhavaiphool dried flowers
39. Nux Vomica
40. Ban Tulsi Leaves (dried)
41. Kshirni
42. Bakul (dried bark)
43. Kutaj (dried bark)
44. Noni / Aal (dried fruits)
45. Kalihari (dried tubers)
46. Sonapatha / Syonak pods
47. Makoi(dried fruits)
48. Apang plant
49. Sugandhmantri roots / tubers
50. Chanothi seeds
51. Any others, please mention:
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MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION (%) OF MFPS AS REPORTED BY THE NUMBER OF RESPONSES ACROSS STATES IS GIVEN BELOW

Column %										
	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Odisha	Rajasthan	Overall
Tamarind (with seeds)	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	17.7
Rangeeni Lac	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Kusumi Lac	0.0	14.1	5.5	74.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	10.8
Neem seeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Puwad seeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	64.0	8.1
Baheda	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.6
Hill Broorn Grass	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Dry Shikakai Pods	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Wild Honey	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
Mahua Flowers (dried)	1.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	14.9	2.0	0.0	11.8	4.4
Tejpatta (dried)	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Dried Amla Pulp (deseeded)	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Marking Nut	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gum Karaya	1.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	2.0
Soap Nut (dried)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Karanj seeds	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	1.3
Tendu leaves	0.5	48.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4
Mahua seed	1.8	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	44.3	86.9	7.3	16.7
Sal leaves	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Chironji pods with seeds	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	45.6	0.0	0.0	7.9
Myrobalan	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Tamarind (without seeds)	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Dhawda	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The distribution of product concentration across States is shown in Table 2 below.

Andhra Pradesh		Gujarat		Madhya Pradesh		Rajasthan		Overall	
Tamarind (with seeds)	73.9	Mahua seed	27.3	Tendu leaves	24.8	Puwad seeds	64.0	Tamarind (with seeds)	17.7
Wild Honey	6.3	Chironji pods with seeds	15.6	Mahua Flowers (dried)	14.9	Mahua Flowers (dried)	11.8	Mahua seed	16.7
Myrobalan	5.8	Baheda	14.4	Wild Honey	13.9	Mahua seed	7.3	Kusumi Lac	10.8
Hill Broorn Grass	2.9	Mahua Flowers (dried)	10.7	Sal leaves	9.9	Gum Karaya	6.7	Tendu leaves	8.9
Mahua Flowers (dried)	1.8	Tejpatta (dried)	9.2	Chironji pods with seeds	9.4	Karanj seeds	6.4	Puwad seeds	8.1
Mahua seed	1.8	Tendu leaves	8.9	Mahua seed	6.4	Tendu leaves	3.8	Chironji pods with seeds	7.9
Dry Shikakai Pods	1.6	Tamarind (without seeds)	8.3	Baheda	5.9			Wild Honey	5.7
Dried Amla Pulp (deseeded)	1.6	Kusumi Lac	5.5	Neem seeds	5.4	Mahua Flowers (dried)			
Marking Nut	1.6			Tamarind (without seeds)	5.0	Rangeeni Lac			
Gum Karaya	1.1			Dhawda	4.5	Sal leaves			
Soap Nut (dried)	0.5	Jharkhand		Odisha		Baheda			
Karanj seeds	0.5	Kusumi Lac	74.6	Mahua seed	86.9	Dry Shikakai Pods			
Tendu leaves	0.5	Rangeeni Lac	25.4	Tamarind (with seeds)	13.1	Gum Karaya			
								Tamarind (without seeds)	1.4
Chhattisgarh		Karnataka		Maharashtra		Tejpatta (dried)		Dhawda	1.3
Tendu leaves	48.6	Tamarind (with seeds)	49.4	Chironji pods with seeds	45.6	Karanj seeds			
Sal leaves	18.3	Wild Honey	30.9	Mahua seed	44.3	Myrobalan			
Kusumi Lac	14.1	Dry Shikakai Pods	17.5	Puwad seeds	3.0	Hill Broorn Grass			
Gum Karaya	9.9	Hill Broorn Grass	2.2	Baheda	2.7				
Dhawda	9.2			Kusumi Lac	2.4	Neem seeds			
				Mahua Flowers (dried)	2.0	Dried Amla Pulp (deseeded)			
	Soap Nut (dried)				Marking Nut				
	0.1					0.2			

ANNEXURE 6

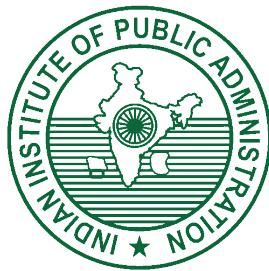
Details of Field Survey Conducted in 9 States during the period 26th May to 8th August 2019

Study on Evaluation of the Scheme of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the Minor Forest Produces (MFP) (A study sponsored by Ministry of Tribal Affairs)								
Details of Field Survey Conducted in 9 States during the period 26th May to 8th August 2019								
Sl. No	State	District	Block	Village	Date of Survey		Nme of the Investigator /Supervisor	Mobile No.
					From	To		
1	Rajasthan	Karauli	Sapotra (1,04,400)	Gothra (2,021) Dabra (2,807)	06-06-19	23-06-19	Naresh Kumar	9034639688
1	Rajasthan		Todabhim (75,309)	Mahswa (3,672) NangalSherpur (3,251)			Md.Saddam Hussain	8279363484
1	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Pindwara (1,07,664)	Waloriya (8,655) Bhoola (6,509)				
1	Rajasthan		Abu Road (1,04,888)	Chandela (3,481) Siyawa (4,489)				
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vi-sha-khapatnam*	Chintapalle (64,703)	Tajangi (1,870) Lammasin-gi(1,797)	15-06-19	07-07-19	Naresh Kumar	9034639688
2	Andhra Pradesh		Gudem-KothaVeedhi (56,757)	GudemKothaVeedhi (1,623) Rinthada (2,209)			Md.Saddam Hussain	8279363484
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagara-ram*	Gummal-akshmipuram (42,919)	Amiti (1,171) Pirt-hani @ Elwinpeta (3,135)				
2	Andhra Pradesh		Kurupam (34,838)	Jumbiri (1,597) Dharmalalaxmipuram (1,570)				
3	Orissa	Gajpati	Mohana (77693)	Chandragiri (1222), Baghamar (1155)	14-06-19	08-0819	Animesh	8249534005
3	Orissa		Guma (60332)	Badakalakote (1300), Sukei (Baranga Singi-1253)			Ranjay-Choudhary	9891079020
3	Orissa	Rayagada	Guma (60332)	Badakalakote (1300), Sukei (Baranga Singi-1253)				
3	Orissa		Kashipur (84357)	Kashipur (1318), Puhundi (1289)				

4	Jharkhand	Dumka*	Santrampur	Batakwada, Prata- pgardh	02-06-19	25-06- 19	Ranjay- Choudhary	9891079020
4	Jharkhand		Shikaripara (79,522)	Sarasdanga (1,100) Bakijor (1,259)			Rahul	8930816808
4	Jharkhand	Khunti*	Ramgarh (76,525)	Karudih (1,326) Amarpur (1,071)				
4	Jharkhand		Karra (80930)	Jurdag (1383), Sungi (1085)				
5	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani*	Sendhwa (270,920)	Jhopali (7,419) Jamati (11,503)	'26- 0619	16-06- 19	Md. Khalid Saifullah	8447058132
5	Madhya Pradesh		RajpuR (144,373)	Jalkheda (4,629) Danodroud (4,621)			Md. Kaif	9911999544
5	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Mand- la(78,634)	Kota Sangwa (1,702) Amanala (1,431)				
5	Madhya Pradesh		Bichhiya (83,320)	Sijhaura(1,903) KisliBhilwani F.V. (1,603)				
6	Chttishgarh	Bastar*	KONDAGA- ON (122,497)	Badekanera (3,567) Baniyaga- on (3,184) Chip- awand (3185)	12-06- 19	01-07- 2019	Md. Khalid Saifullah	8447058132
6	Chttishgarh		BASTAR (101,517)	Mathota (3,372) Baghmohalai (3,195)			Md. Kaif	9911999544
6	Chttishgarh	Rajnandga- on*	CHHURIA (75,589)	Khobha (1,273) Godalwahi (1,154)				
6	Chttishgarh		MANPUR (65,926)	Nedgaon (1,734) Manpuri (1,570)				
7	Gujarat	Narmada*	Rayagada (80001)	Katapeta (1417), Kandhamaligan (1353)	27-05- 19	06-06- 19	Naresh Kumar	9034639688
7	Gujarat		Nandod	Amletha (3053) Zarvani (2928)			Md.Saddam Hussain	8279363484
7	Gujarat	Panchma- hals	Dediapada	Chikda (3846) Ambavadi (2780)				
7	Gujarat		Kadana	Bachkaria, Ditvas				

MECHANISM FOR MARKETING OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE (MFP) THROUGH MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) AND DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE CHAIN FOR MFP

8	Karnataka	Bidar (214,759)	Basavakalyan (59,358)	Rajeshwar (3,169) Ujlam (3,172)	10-06-19	22-07-19	Naresh Kumar	9034639688
8	Karnataka		Homnabad (52,868)	Kodambal (1,972) Nirna (1,861)			Md.Saddam Hussain	8279363484
8	Karnataka	Koppal	Gangawati (57,288)	Karatagi (3,376) Basepatta (1535)				
8	Karnataka		Kushtagi (37,445)	Hiremannapur (1,807) Tumrikop- pa (1,447)				
9	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli*	Etapalli (66,597)	Etapalli (s) (2,048) Burgi (s) (1,534)	26-0519	16-0719	Subham Mohod	9545772921
9	Maharashtra		Dhanora (58,745)	Murumgaon (1,746) Dhanora (1,902)			Subham G. Takode	9860219224
9	Maharashtra	Nandurbar*	Nawapur (223,671)	Haldani (6,472) Chinchpada (4,968)				
9	Maharashtra		Shahade (213,203)	Kansai (3,882) Lonkheda (3,463)				



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