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TRIBAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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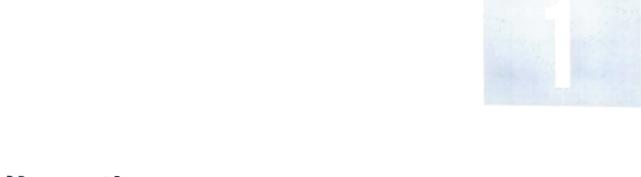


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School of Tribal Resource Management

Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS) Deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar-24

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Harvesting of Non-timber Forest Products: An Effective Tool for Livelihood Promotion of Tribal Women

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ABSTRACT

The present paper is an attempt to focus the social, technological, geographical, and economic involvement of tribal community people in the NTFP including good harvesting practice, regeneration of NTFP resources base and to enhance their income in koraput district of Odisha. It is found that by employing comprehensive strategies of harvesting and post-harvest processing with application of low cost advanced technologies organised by socially excluded women engaged and integrated successfully for increasing their income.

Keywords: NTFP, Tribal Community, Harvesting

NTRODUCTION:

From the very beginning of human history, both orests and human beings are closely related to each other. In forest, vast resources are plentily available and these resources have ecological advantages. From the point of view of usage, forest resources can be categorized into three types. They are Timber, Non Timber and Minor Minerals. Non-timber forest products [NTFPs] are known also as minor forest produce (MFP). In Odisha, rich natural resources have become a hub for different forest fringe communities. The tribal people in odisha purely depend upon forest products for their sustainability. Koraput district is known as Adivasi district. In this district, tribals have been catagorized into three groups:

- Kondh. Poraja, Gond and Koya, forming the major part of the population.
- Munda or Kolarian race which includes Savara and Gadaba
- The Bondas, one of the most primitive tribes.

Women have played a dominant role in harvesting of NTFPs in Koraput district. Sweeping and gathering from forest floor are the common method which are probably used by them. 80% of the NTFP products are collected by women alone. Productivity of NTFP collected by women and children are consistent over the years. In the conclusion, it is found that NTFP is an important and necessary resource for the tribal people for their sustainable and socioeconomic needs.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the present study are:

- I. To prepare an inventory of NTFPs available in the project areas and assess the potential of harvest.
- II. To find out the role of community members and government to protect and conserve the forest to ensure the sustainable harvesting of NTFPs.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

All the data are collected from both primary and secondary sources like various journals, websites and reputed magazine etc.







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