



How Minor Forest Produces Helpful in the Economic Development of Tribals

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Abstract

Forest tribals of different states of India earn their livelihood by getting economic support from minor forest produce. Various measures have been taken by the Central Government and the State Governments in collecting minor forest produce, marketing, selling it, etc., through which the standard of living of the tribals can be raised. Government's MSP for MFP and Van Dhan Yojana are very useful schemes for collection, marketing and sale of minor forest produce. Through it, many tribals of different states of the country have got financial assistance.

Key words: Tribal, Tribal Economy, MSP for MFP, Van Dhan Yojana, TRIFED

Introduction

Produce obtained from forest. Forest products are useful for humans as they are an important source of food for animals and plants. In forest products, mainly tree trunks, roots, bark, fruits, flowers, etc., trunk and root wood – especially trees – are important products; Which can be used for building, furniture, vehicles, toys etc. Among the forest products, timber and fuel are identified as major forest products; While the rest of the forest products like bamboo, netar, grass, charcoal, beedi-leaf, gum, fiber, marigold, lac, rubber, non-edible oilseeds, herbs, resin, googul, turpentine, honey etc. are known as minor forest products. Recently, the annual value of minor forest products from India's forests seems to be better compared to the annual value of major forest products, so instead of being known as 'minor forest products', these products are also called 'non-wood forest products' is recognized. The increasing quality of minor forest produce, its importance and the ease of processing required for various household items that can be made from it have also created ample opportunities for developing cottage industries for the tribal and rural people living in and around forest areas. From this point of view also such minor products have a special importance.

About Minor Forest Produces

Section 2(4) of the Indian Forest Act 1927 defines only "forest-produce" and this term connotes to those products whether found in, or brought from a forest such as timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, mahua flowers, mahua seeds, kuth and myrabolams, trees and leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce of trees, plants not being trees (including grass, creepers, reeds and moss), and all parts or produce of such plants, wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey and wax, and all other parts or produce of animals, and peat, surface soil, rock and minerals (including limestone, laterite, mineral oils), and all products of mines or quarries;

In short, the essential condition to be qualified as a forest produce is that the products should be either found in or be brought from forest.

Minor Forest Produce (MFP) is a subset of forest produce and 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) of the said 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 "minor forest produce" 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, popularly known as the Forests Rights Act (FRA), was enacted in 2007. The Act recognizes and vests 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 minor forest products 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 minor forest produce 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 authorized states to entrust panchayats and gramasabhas 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. This includes, in addition to tribals, dalits, other forest dwellers who have not been officially declared as tribals, women, and other marginalized groups.

Importance of Minor Forest Produces (MFPs)

An estimated 100 million people derive their source of livelihood directly from the collection and marketing of MFPs (Report of the National Committee on Forest Rights Act, 2011). According to a World Bank estimate, the MFP economy is fragile but supports close to 275 million people in rural India (quoted in 'Down To Earth' Report, November 1-15 2010) - a significant part of which comprises the tribal population.

MFPs provide essential nutrition to people living in forested areas, and are used for household purposes, thus forming an important part of their non-cash income. For many tribal communities who practice agriculture, MFPs are also a source of cash income, especially during slack seasons. The economic dependence of tribal communities on MFPs can be understood from the following Table.

Economically Important MFPs

Seasons	MFPs collected	Economy
January- March	Lac (resin), mahuwa, flower and tamarind	Over 75 per cent of tribal households in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh collect mahuwa flower and earn Rs.5000 a year. 3 million people are involved in lac production
April-June	Tendu leaves, sal seeds and chironji	30 million forest dwellers depend on seeds, leaves and resins from sal trees; tendu leaf collection provides about 90 days of employment to 7.5 million people, a further 3 million people are employed in bidi processing
July-September	Chironji, mango, mahuwa fruits, silk cocoons and bamboo	10 million people depend on bamboo for livelihood; 1,26,000 households are involved in tussar silk cultivation only
October- November	Lac, kullu gum, resins used in incense sticks	3 lakh person days of employment from collection of gums.

MFPs are especially important for the poorest households living in forested areas, especially women. A research study (The Livelihood School, BASIX, 2010) shows that in Chhattisgarh, the involvement of women in the MFP economy is very high, tribal households depend on the MFP economy more than non-tribal households and poorer households more than comparatively better-off ones. The MFP economy is a critical one for the most vulnerable sections of society.

As the production of edible oil in India is low relative to its demand, oil-bearing plants are of great importance. A good quantity of oil is obtained from the fruits of trees of neem, mahudo, sal, pilu, karanj, ratanjyot etc.; Which cannot be used for food, but it can be used directly or after some processing as inedible oil for various products. Mahuda oil is used directly by tribals in their food. The non-edible oil obtained in this way is especially used in the soap and candle industry and the amount of edible oil used can be saved. Refinement of oil from the seeds of sal, karanj, ratanjyot etc. by some process has also increased the possibilities of using it as a fuel in motor or other engines along with diesel or same as diesel.

Mahuda flowers are also used in food by tribals. Mahuda grows abundantly in many forests of states like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa. Country liquor is also made in some regions from the ripe fruits of mahuda. In some regions mahuda-flowers are dried and their powder mixed with flour is used by many tribals for their livelihood in years of scarcity.

Gums, resins and resins are important among forest products. The substance found under the bark of trees like kher, acacia, gord, kadayo, neem, khakharo, beo etc. is known as gum; Which is used for medicines, sweets, ice cream and other various products or it is used as a glue for sticking. The gum from the bark of the saladi tree is very useful for incense and incense sticks. Similarly, the gum-like substance obtained from the plant called google is very useful as google with excellent medicinal properties. The sticky substance found under the bark of chil trees growing in the foothills of the Himalayas is known as resin. From this resin a precious oil called turpentine and a resin are released by some process. Turpentine oil is very useful in medicine and dye industry. The resin is in high demand in electricity-industry, paper-industry, incense-industry etc.

A valuable substance called oxalic acid is obtained from the bark of a tree called Sadad; which is useful for various chemicals. A substance called tannin is obtained from the bark of Bor, Beheda, Harde, Aval etc. and their fruits; Which is very useful for dyeing and tanning leather in leather industry.

Lac and honey are both important products and can be obtained in large quantities from the forests. Lac is an excretory substance produced by an insect that sucks the sap from the bark of trees of varieties such as Khakharo, Bordi, Safflower, Pepper, etc. Lac cultivation is widely practiced in the forest areas of tribal areas of states like Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh etc. Lac is widely used for sealing, in electricity industry, in toy industry and in paint industry. Honey is also a very useful wild product. A large quantity of honey can be obtained from the flowers found in Cher forests, mad acacia groves, forest areas of Mahabaleshwar etc. Some farmers in Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka etc. have adopted bee-keeping business and produce good quantity of honey. The fact that bee-keeping activity plays an important role in increasing forest and agricultural crops is also now being understood. In Gujarat, the honey collected by the Forest Development Corporation from different forest areas of the state is purified and pasteurized by scientific method and put for sale in different sizes of packing. Khadi Gramodyog Board as well as many pharmacies are also selling honey and delivering this product to the people and its demand seems to be increasing gradually.

The leaves from trees called Timbaru are very useful for beedi-industry; Because the bidis made with tobacco wrapped in it are especially popular among the villagers. While BD-industry provides ample employment opportunities to the rural poor and tribals, efforts to improve the quality of Timbaru-pan and to improve its collection and storage methods have been undertaken especially in states like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and have seen good results.

In addition to the above important wild produce, Ayurvedic herbs, netar, ketaki-resa, aretha, igor, charoli, shimla roo, vidari kand, muesli, aromatic oils prepared from various grass leaves and flowers etc. are collected from wild regions in large quantities. establishes.

Role of Government

The Government of India has launched a central sector scheme for marketing of Minor Forest Produce 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 prefixed 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. The Scheme also envisages training of 1,00,000 MFP gatherers of tribal origin on sustainable harvesting and value addition activities.

TRIFED has also introduced the MFPnet portal which is designed to act as an adjunct and a catalyst for implementing the scheme of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP). This portal provides information about TRIFED, MFP trade in India, marketing prospects for MFPs, MFP development training and TRIFED's retail marketing activities, MSP for MFPs and its current status. It is intended with the main objective of ensuring fair price to MFP gatherers who are mainly tribals, enhancing their income level and ensuring sustainable harvesting of MFPs. It is a one stop destination for all information needs on MFPs and facilitate stakeholders in MFP trade.

TRIFED

TRIFED was established in August 1987 under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 by the Government of India as a National level Cooperative body under the administrative control of the then Ministry of Welfare of India, with the basic mandate of bringing about socio-economic development of tribals of the country by institutionalizing the trade of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) & Surplus Agricultural Produce (SAP) collected/ cultivated by them.

As a market developer and service provider, the objective of TRIFED is socio-economic development of tribal people in the country by way of marketing development of the tribal products on which the lives of tribals depends heavily as they spend most of their time and derive a major portion of their income. The philosophy behind this approach is to empower tribal people with knowledge, tools and pool of information so that they can undertake their operations in a more systematic and scientific manner.

The approach involves capacity building of the tribal people through sensitization, formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and imparting training to them for undertaking a particular activity, exploring marketing possibilities in national as well as international markets, creating opportunities for marketing tribal products on a sustainable basis and creating a brand.

TRIFED's MSP for MFP & VanDhan program is in line with the "The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Forest Rights Act, 2006)", a key forest legislation passed for securing protection & livelihood of poor tribals and concerns with the rights of forest-dwelling communities to land and other natural resources.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produces (MFP)

To ensure fair returns to forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and as a solution to problems they were facing such as perishable nature of the produce, lack of holding capacity, lack of marketing infrastructure, exploitation by middlemen, and low government intervention at the required time, the scheme, “Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce(MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP” was formulated by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers was implemented in 2013.

The Scheme for MSP for MFP and development of value chain was started by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) in the FY 2013-14 with an objective of providing a fair price to MFP gatherers, enhancing their income level and ensuring sustainable harvesting of MFPs. The objective of the MSP for MFP scheme is to establish a framework for ensuring fair prices for the tribal gatherers, primary processing, storage, transportation etc. while ensuring the sustainability of the resource base.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED has advised the States Governments to undertake procurement under MSP for the MFP scheme. The Ministry has also revised minimum support prices for almost all MFP items letter no. F.No.19/17/2018-Livelihood dated 01 May 2020 with the purpose of providing enhanced incomes in the hands of tribal gatherers. Further, additional 47 MFP items have also been included in the list of MSP for MFP Scheme to expand the ambit and coverage of the scheme by the Ministry vide letter no. F.No.19/17/2018-Livelihood dated 26 May 2020. and F.No 19/17/2018-Livelihood dated 11th November 2020. Presently 87 MFPs are covered under MSP for MFP Scheme.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India had released/sanctioned Rs 319.65 Crores towards working capital/ revolving funds to the 18 State Procuring Agencies implementing Agencies designated by concerned State Governments for procurement of Minor Forest Produce on declared Minimum Support Price. The Ministry has also released an amount Rs. 85.61 Crores to the State Implementing Agencies for Infrastructure Development to the 15 States.

The States have initiated procurement of MFPs from the existing funds available with them under the scheme through the primary procurement agencies at the haat bazaars and through tribal gatherers.

Van Dhan Yojana

The Van Dhan Yojana or Van Dhan Scheme, a component of the The ‘Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of Value Chain for MFP’ was launched on 14th April, 2018. Implemented by TRIFED as the nodal agency at the national level, the Van Dhan start ups is a well thought master plan for the socio-economic development of the tribal population of the country. Its crucial steps are enumerated below –

- Identify the Locations and MFPs
- Identify Tribal Gatherers
- Annual MFP Gathering Plan
- Finalize Value Added Produces

These steps are further divided into sub-steps which are as follows-

- Tribal Gatherer Contribution of Rs.1000 / member to instil ownership
- Panchayats/ District Administration to provide operational premises to SHGs
- Well thought out Bankable Project Report comprising of-
 - Annual MFP Gathering Plan,
 - Types of Value Addition : Sorting and Grading, Processing
 - Business Plan
- Procurement of Equipment (thru' GeM/ tendering by SIA/DIU)
- Identification of Master Trainers
- Training in Value addition, Use of equipment, Enterprise Management
- Identification of local, district level, state level, national, global buyers for MFP Value Added Products
- Arrangement for Logistics & Transportations
- Branding & Marketing

TRIFED Partnerships

As a market developer for tribal products and a service provider to its member federations, TRIFED collaborates with several other central government ministries and organisations to achieve its objectives.

Some of the key ministries TRIFED is in collaboration are mentioned below:

- M/o MSME
- M/o FPI
- NSTFDC
- APEDA
- NSIC
- NAFED

M/o MSME

TRIFED in partnership with Ministry of MSME is implementing the "Tech for Tribals" aiming capacity building of tribal entrepreneurs engaged in VanDhan Yojana, under its ENTREPRENEURSHIP-CUM-SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES(E-SDP).

This six-week /30 days training activity is expected to impart special entrepreneurship skills for SHG leaders engaged in new livelihood enterprise creation and rural enterprise development. This is a product-cum-process oriented activity-based programme.

Highlights of the program

- i) Entrepreneurship Training & Skilling of over 30,000 SHG members of VanDhan Vikas Kendras(VDKs)
- ii) Training shall be conducted in batches of 25 for a period of 30 days with each day having 4 sessions of 1.5 hours. Flexibility available to merge sessions.

TRIFED has roped in Institutions of National Importance (INIs) like IIT Kanpur, TISS along with Kalinga Institute of Social Science, Bhubaneswar, Art of Living, Vivekanad Kendra Tamil Nadu and SRIJAN, Jaipur in the first phase of organising tribal entrepreneurship and skill development program.

M/o FPI

TRIFED is developing two Minor Forest Produce - Processing units (TRIFOOD Raigard -Maharashtra and TRIFOOD - Jagdalpur), in joint initiative with Ministry of Food Processing Industries. The project costs is approximately Rs.11.00 crores.

A highlight of TRIFOOD Project is the production of “Heritage Mahua” drink. The traditional Mahua tribal drink will be mainstreamed and marketed all over the Country under this project.

TRIFOOD MFP processing units will take feed from VanDhan centres established in the States

TRIFED and Ministry of Food Processing Industry jointly are exploring collaboration in establishing more Food Clusters, based on MFP, across States

NSTFDC

The main objects of the Corporation is to work for socio-economic and educational upliftment of Scheduled Tribes(STs), to provide better self-employment avenues so that they can become economically independent and self-reliant. The Corporation undertakes a wide range of activities for socio-economic and educational upliftment of the STs by devising and implementing financial assistance schemes exclusively for the tribal. These schemes are for providing loans to the poor STs at concessional rates of interest and on soft terms & conditions. The Corporation also provides grants for conducting training and skill development programs for tribal youth so that they can enhance their employability /productivity or can take-up entrepreneurial activity

TRIFED is closely working with National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) to facilitate Credit facilities for tribal beneficiaries for setting up their viable Income Generating Ventures in handicrafts & handloom as well as MFP Sector.

NSTDFC is assisting TRIFED in its TRIFOOD program being implemented in Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh

APEDA

Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is an apex body under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, responsible for the export promotion of agricultural products.

TRIFED is the pioneer implementer of Van Dhan Scheme meant to foster the economic development of Indian tribal artisans especially MFP gatherers through value addition of their products. To further promote the cause, it has partnered with APEDA with an intention to seek concrete support in exporting optimum quality organic agricultural products cultivated/ collected by the Indian tribal population and create a sustainable market for the same by catering to the genuine nature enthusiasts residing in different parts of the globe. TRIFED with APEDA will also be engaged in organizing various exhibitions and fashion shows abroad to serve the purpose.

NSIC

National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), is an ISO 9001-2015 certified Government of India Enterprise under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). NSIC has been working to promote, aid and foster the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country. NSIC operates through countrywide network of offices and Technical Centres in the Country. In addition, NSIC has set up Training cum Incubation Centre managed by professional manpower.

TRIFED in collaboration with NSIC in marching ahead to undertake the following crucial steps for tribal welfare

NSIC has a dedicated SC ST Hub wherein their corpus of funds for tribal welfare can be utilized by convergence with TRIFED.

TRIFED's Tech for Tribals initiative comprising of 14 projects ready for commissioning can be boosted by linking with incubation program under NSIC.

Officials from TRIFED visited NSIC Technical Services Centre (NTSC) in Okhla where TRIFED team was shown various technologies in place and machinery for manufacturing various items like Paper Napkins, bowls, knitting machines, book binding, grinding of spices, pastes of garlic/ginger, etc. NSIC also has advanced training with respect to Industrial Automation, 3D Printing, Solar Energy, etc.

It was discussed to link Tribes Portal with NSIC Portal which sees traffic from MNCs to promote B2B business.

NSIC to partner with TRIFED for Tribes Expo planned to be organized in late 2020, jointly take part in Dubai Expo and jointly hosting international exhibitions with TRIFED. NSIC shall seek additional funds from MSME for the same.

TRIFED & NSIC Working Committee in place and MoU being entered into.

NAFED

NAFED, an apex Organisation under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India deals with marketing cooperatives for agricultural produce in India. NAFED has been started with the objective to organize, promote and develop marketing, processing and storage of agricultural, horticultural and forest produce, distribution of agricultural machinery, implements and other inputs, undertake inter-state, import and export trade, wholesale or retail and to facilitate, coordinate and promote the marketing and trading activities of the cooperative institutions, partners and associates in agricultural and other commodities.

TRIFED and NAFED have signed an MoU to jointly identify areas of cooperation for development and promotion of tribal products in a holistic manner and undertake activities within their mandate. Broad areas of cooperation will include:

Use of existing Retail Chain network and other modes of respective Organisations for sale of TRIFED and NAFED products;

TRIFED will offer all its tribal handicraft, handloom and natural products being produced by the Van Dhan Kendras for sale through NAFED Outlets and NAFED will also offer agriculture products procured by them from tribal producers for sale in designated Tribes India Outlets.

Participation in Exhibitions/fairs: It has been decided that they will exchange information about the exhibitions and fairs that each of the two organizations are planning to participate in and encourage the participation of tribal suppliers in the respective exhibitions/fairs.

Undertaking packaging of TRIFED/Van Dhan products: NAFED will help TRIFED in establishment of Van Dhan Kendras and also promoting Tribes India brand. NAFED will provide their packaging facility at Delhi or elsewhere for packaging of Van Dhan and Tribes India natural products.

List of MFP

Sr. No.	MFP	MSP (Rs./Kg)
1	Tamarind (with seeds) (<i>Tamarindus Indica</i>)	Rs.31/-
2	Wild honey	Rs.195/-
3	Gum Karaya (<i>Sterculia urenus</i>)	Rs.98/-
4	Karanj seeds (<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>)	Rs.19/-
5	Sal seed (<i>Shorea robusta</i>)	Rs.20/-
6	Mahua seed (<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>)	Rs.25/-
7	Sal leaves (<i>Shorea robusta</i>)	Rs.30/-
8	Chironji pods with seeds (<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>)	Rs.109/-
9	Myrobalan (<i>Terminalia chebula</i>)	Rs.15/-
10	a. Rangeeni lac b. Kusumi lac	Rs.130/- Rs.203/-
11	Kusum seeds (<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>)	Rs.20/-
12	Neem seeds (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Rs.23/-
13	Puwad seeds (<i>Cassia tora</i>)	Rs.14/-
14	Baheda (<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>)	Rs.17/-
15	Hill Broom Grass (<i>Thysanolaena maxima</i>)	Rs.30/-
16	Dry Shikakai Pods (<i>Acacia concinna</i>)	Rs.43/-
17	Bael pulp (dried) (<i>Aegle marmelos</i>)	Rs.27/-
18	Nagarmotha (<i>Cyperus rotundas</i>)	Rs.27/-
19	Shatavari Roots (dried) (<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>)	Rs.92/-
20	Gudmar/Madhunashini (<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>)	Rs.35/-
21	Kalmegh (<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>)	Rs.33/-
22	Tamarind (De-seeded) (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>)	Rs.54/-
23	Guggul (<i>Commiphora wightii</i>)	Rs.700/-
24	Mahua flowers dried (<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>)	Rs.17/-
25	Tejpatta (dried) (<i>Cinnamomum species</i>)	Rs.33/-
26	Jamun dried seeds (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>)	Rs.36/-

27	Dried Amla pulp (Deseeded) (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>)	Rs.45/-
28	Marking nut (<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>)	Rs.8/-
29	Soap nut dried (<i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>)	Rs.12/-
30	Bhava seed/ (Amaltas) (<i>Cassia fistula</i>)	Rs.11/-
31	Arjuna Bark (<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>)	Rs.18/-
32	Kokum (Dry) (<i>Garcinia indica</i>)	Rs.25/-
33	Giloe (<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>)	Rs.21/-
34	Kaunch seed (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>)	Rs.18/-
35	Chirata (<i>Swertia chirayita</i>)	Rs.29/-
36	Vaybidding /Vavding (<i>Embelia species</i>)	Rs.81/-
37	Dhavai phool dried flowers (<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>)	Rs.32/-
38	Nuxvomica (<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>)	Rs.36/-
39	Ban Tulsi Leaves (<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>)	Rs.19/-
40	Kshirni (<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>)	Rs.30/-
41	Bakul dried bark (<i>Mimusops elengii</i>)	Rs.40/-
42	Kutaj dried bark (<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i>)	Rs.27/-
43	Noni/Aal dried fruits (<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>)	Rs.15/-
44	Sonapatha/ Syonak pods (<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>)	Rs.18/-
45	Chanothi seeds (<i>Abrus precatorius</i>)	Rs.39/-
46	Kalihari dried tubers (<i>Gloriosa superba</i>)	Rs.27/-
47	Makoi dried fruits (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>)	Rs.21/-
48	Apang plant (<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>)	Rs.24/-
49	Sugandhmantri roots/tubers (<i>Homalomena aromatica</i>)	Rs.33/-
50	TasarCocoon 1. Reeling Class Grade I- Specification- When Avg Shell weight 1.55 grams and above 2. Unreeling Class Grade I – When Avg shell weight 1.40 grams and above	Rs.3200/- Rs.1500/-
51	Cashew Kernel (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>)	Rs.90/-
52	Elephant Apple Dry	Rs.120/-
53	Bamboo Shoot (<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>)	Rs.70/-
54	Malkangani Seed. (<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Wild)	Rs.100/-
55	Mahul Leaves (<i>Bauhinia Vahlii</i>)	Rs.15/-
56	Nagod (<i>Vitex negundo</i>)	Rs.20/-
57	Gokhru (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	Rs.60/-
58	Pipla/ Uchithi (dried berry) (<i>Piper pedicellatum</i>)	Rs.120
59	Gamhar/ Gamari (dry bark) (<i>Gmelina arborea</i>)	Rs.20/-
60	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (dry bark)	Rs.40/-
61	Wild Mushroom dry (<i>Agaricus</i> sp)	Rs.400/-
62	Shringraj (<i>Eclipta Alba</i>)	Rs.18/-
63	Tree Moss (Bryophytes)	Rs.350/-
64	Dry Anola (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>) (Dry)	Rs.60/-

65	KachriHarra (Terminalia chebula)	Rs.23/-
66	Seed lac (Kerria lacca)	Rs.677/-
67	Jack Fruit Seed (Artocarpusheterophyllus) (Seeds)	Rs.45/-
68	Zanthoxylum Dried (Zanthoxylumarmatum)	Rs.200/-
69	Nutgall (Rhuschinensis)	Rs.150/-
70	Rosella (Hibiscus sabdariffa)	Rs.200/-
71	Perilla dry(Perilla frutescens)	Rs.140/-
72	Gingerdry(Zingiberofficinale)	Rs.50/-
73	Bamboo Brooms (Thysanolaena maxima)	Rs.60/-
74	Mustard (Brassica nigra)	Rs.40/-
75	King Chilli (Capsicum chinense Jacq)	Rs.300/-
76	Johar Rice (Oryza sativa)	Rs.50/-
77	Black rice (Oryza sativa L)	Rs.100/-
78	Betel nut Dry(Areca catechu) Dry	Rs.200/-
79	Betel nut raw (Areca catechu) Raw	Rs.30/-
80	Van Jeera (Vernonia anthelmintica)	Rs.70/-
81	Raw Cashew (Anacardiumoccidentale) (Raw)	Rs.450/-
82	Mushroom Dry (Agaricusbisporus) Dry	Rs.300/-
83	Cashew Nut (Anacardiumoccidentale)	Rs.800/-
84	Van Tulsi seeds (Ocimumgratissimum)	Rs.16/-

Conclusion

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India released Rs.319.65 Crores as Revolving Fund towards working capital to the State Procuring Agencies identified by concerned State Governments for procurement of Minor Forest Produce on declared Minimum Support Price. Total procurement of Rs.196.66 Crores was made during the FY 2020-21.

Under the MSP for MFP Scheme, MFPs worth Rs.336.94 Cr. have been procured during the period 2014-15 to 2020-21 in 13 States namely Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Assam, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

Total no. of beneficiaries (estimated)	56 Lakhs	
	FY 2021-22	Mission Period (2019 to 2021)
Total MSP for MFP Procurements (In Cr.)	817.54	1837.8
Procurements Through Private Trade (In Cr.) (estimated)	182.66	2000
Procurements Through Retail Operations (In Cr.)	3.29	32.26
Grand Total Injected into Tribal Economy (In Cr.)	1003.49	3870.06
	FY 2021-22	Mission Period (2019 to 2021)
Sales by Van Dhan Clusters (In Cr.)	3.45	11.29
Sales by State Implementing Agencies (In Cr.)	7.02	144.62
Sales by TRIFED Empanelled Vendors (In Cr.)	13.69	42.81
Sales India Retail Sales (In Cr.)	3.28	54.90
Grand Total Sales (In Cr.)	27.44	253.62

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