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**Abstract:** The present investigation entitled “Studies on potentials of different markets in Ranchi district for disposal and sales of NTFPs” was conducted at different markets of Ranchi. The study was conducted in the year 2014-15 at 4 (four) blocks viz Angara, Nagri, Namkum and Mandar situated in Ranchi district. The villagers of these areas were in practice to collect different types of NTFP from nearby forest area and sold in the weekly markets of their blocks. The survey was done selecting two villages from each block based on maximum involvement of local people in collection and trade of NTFPs. The selected villages were Getalsud and Soso villages of Angara Block, Nagri and Naro Villages of Nagri Block, Lalkhatanga and Tunju villages of Namkum Block and Kanijari and Naro villages of Mandar Block. As these villages were situated near by the forest, their livelihoods were fully or partly dependent upon the collection of NTFP produces from the forest. The market survey was also done in the markets of Gondlipokhar, and Getalsud market of Angara Block, Nagri and naro market of Nagri Block, Shalimar and Satranji market of Namkum Block and Kanijari and Mandar market of Mandar Block, where villagers sold their NTFPs. Total 84 respondents were studied among the four blocks, i.e. in Angara, Nagri, Mandar and Namkum of Ranchi district. The dependency and collection of NTFPs was found from ST, SC and OBC. No General caste was involved in NTFPs collection. The average age group of different Social groups involved in collection of NTFPs was observed as 36.5 years of all the selected blocks. The maximum time spent for support of Livelihood was in the month of October to January followed by the month of June to September and February to May and the maximum distance travelled by the respondent of Mandar block (8-10 km). Bamboos and Sal products have been collected by the villagers throughout the year for their daily uses and sale in the local market. The Bamboo products such as bamboo basket, bamboo soop, bamboo broom and karanz datman, sal datman, sal dona, etc. are sold out throughout the year. Aonla, Bamboo, Imli, Karanz, Kusum, Mahua, Piar, Rugra, Sal, Kendu, etc. were the main plant species from which the NTFPs products are collected from the forests. Almost in all the selected blocks, the all types of NTFPs products were found except Kusum seed and Lac seed, as it was not found in Mandar and Nagri block. The average quantity of aonla collected (kg/tree) varied from 15kg/tree to 30 kg/tree. The maximum price of aonla is ₹90/kg and minimum which was ₹ 80/kg. In case of bamboo products, the maximum price was found in case of bamboo basket, and it gone up to ₹130/basket in Angara and for bamboo broom, the maximum price gone to ₹50/broom in Namkum. The maximum price of karil was found in Angara and Nagri. In all the blocks, the mahua flowers, sal datman, karanz datman, sal leaves, sal dona had same price. The maximum price of mahua fruit (₹30/kg) was found in Angara, Nagri and Namkum whereas mahua flowers (₹20/kg) was found same price in all the blocks. Few NTFPs are also sold in market after value addition and it is observed that maximum emphasis was on production of liquor from mahua flower. Mainly bamboo, karanj, mahua and sal leaves were value added to produce different products. Bamboo products such as basket, broom, soop and karil were the huge demand in the rural areas. Similarly, karanj oil was used for lighting purpose in the rural areas. From mahua products are value added as cake, liquor. The dependencies on NTFPs were more than other livelihood opportunities as Tribals spend a lot of time and effort in collection of NTFPs, but the income generated by collectors were very less.

**Description:** STUDIES ON POTENTIALS OF DIFFERENT MARKETS IN RANCHI DISTRICT FOR DISPOSAL AND SALES OF NTFPs

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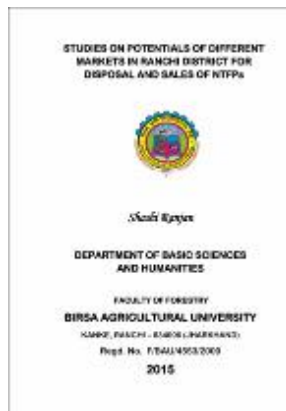
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