

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Impact of the market price information system on the sustainable provision of non-timber forest products in Western Nepal

Rana Bahadur Rawal¹, Devendra Kumar^{2*}, Vinita Bisht³
Himanshi Singh², R. K. Ananad², Sunil Kumar⁴, Hitesh Kumar⁵

¹Faculty of Agriculture & Veterinary Sciences, Department of Forest Products & Utilization, Mewar University, Gangrar, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, India

²Department of Silviculture & Agroforestry, College of Horticulture & Forestry, ANDUA&T, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

³Department of Silviculture & Agroforestry, College of Forestry, BUAT, Banda, Uttar Pradesh, India

⁴Department of Floriculture & Landscaping, College of Horticulture & Forestry, ANDUA&T, Kumarganj, Ayodhya Uttar Pradesh, India

⁵Department of Post harvest Management, College of Horticulture & Forestry, ANDUA&T, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh India

*Email: devendraagfkumar@gmail.com

Receipt: 04.01.25

Revised: 27.02.25

Acceptance: 01.03.25

DOI: 10.53552/ijmfmap.11.1.2025.274-283

License: CCBY-NC4.0

Copyright: © The Author(s)

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in Dolpa, Salyan, and Banke districts of Nepal to determine the function of MPIS in NTFP distribution among usufructs and long-term sustainable NTFP management. Vegetables, Fruits, fish, nuts, medicinal herbs, gum, lac, resins, essences, and a variety of barks and fibers including Rattans, Bamboo and other grasses and palms are all considered NTFP. Because they serve various purposes, people gather and sell these items. Usufructs must be aware of the market and price of NTFPs in order to conserve the forest and cultivate and harvest non-timber forest products on time. The exploratory research design and cross-sectional descriptive served as the foundation for the investigation. Data from 466 respondents was gathered using a mixed strategy. The respondents were chosen by straightforward random selection procedure, as well as the data was gathered using a structured questionnaire survey. According to the analysis, MPIS performed terribly when it came to benefit sharing and NTFP sustainable management. Since the Market Price Information System (MPIS) provides usufructs with information on the price and market of NTFP, the study's goal is to determine how well MPIS works in Nepal for benefit sharing and sustainable NTFP management. Fewer people were urged to participate in the NTFPs sustainable management, and even fewer profited from learning about their prices. As a result, this study has created and suggests the MPIS process for sustainable NTFP management in order to significantly enhance the current market price information system and inform buyers, usufructs, and other stakeholders about expanding their access to formal channels for NTFP management.

Keywords: Market-Price Information System (MPIS), NTFP (Non-timber forest Products), Sustainable Management, Usufructs, CFUGs (Community Forest User Group)