

**FOREST RIGHTS ACT, 2006: AN
ASSESSMENT OF GROUND REALITY
(A Research Study Sponsored by NHRC, New Delhi)
Final Report**

Submitted To:
National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi



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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE, RING ROAD, NEW DELHI

Project Team:

Principal Investigator	Dr. Gadadhara Mohapatra
Research Officer	Sh. Chandan Tiwari
Research Associate	Sh. Abhishek Raghuvanshi
Research Assistant	Ms. Rubeena

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List of Abbreviations:

FRA	Forest Rights Act
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
MoTA	Ministries especially among Ministry of Tribal Affairs
IIPA	Indian Institute of Public Administration
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
IFR	Individual Forest Rights
CFR	Community Forest Rights
ST	Scheduled Tribes
OTFD	Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
UNDP	United Nation Development Programs
PAs	Protected Areas
RBA	Rights- Based Approach
PMJAY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
MFP	Minor forest produce
HWCs	Health and Wellness Centres
PHC	Primary Health Centres
CHC	Community Health Centres
BNP	Bhitharkanika National Park
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
SBM	Swachh Bharat Mission
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
CBT	Capacity Building and Training
GS	Gram Sabha
MoU	Memorandum of Undertaking
VSS	Van Suraksha Samiti
JFM	Joint Forest Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OTELP plus	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme Plus
VDA	Village Development Association
DIF	Development Initiative Fund
CPC	Community Procurement Committee
OLR	Odisha Land Reforms
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
LAMPS	Large Area Multipurpose Cooperative Societies
MPR	Monthly Progress Report
RoFR	Recognition of Forest Right

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Executive Summary

The entire life cycle of the indigenous (Adivasi) people is in consonance with nature and culture. The life cycle of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centred on *jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India (VNR India, 2020). The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, known as forest rights and/or tribal rights act recognizes the rights of the tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities are dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs. The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the symbiotic relationship of the STs with the forests, reflected in their dependence on the forest as well as in their traditional wisdom regarding conservation of the forests. The Act encompasses Rights of Self-cultivation and Habitation which are usually regarded as Individual rights; and Community Rights such as Grazing, Fishing and access to Water bodies in forests, Habitat Rights for PVTGs, Traditional Seasonal Resource access of Nomadic and Pastoral community, access to biodiversity, community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge, recognition of traditional customary rights and right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource for sustainable use. It also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfil basic infrastructural needs of the community.

In conjunction with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Settlement Act, 2013, FRA protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India). The Act further enjoins upon the Gram Sabha and rights holders the responsibility of conservation and protection of bio-diversity, wildlife, forests, adjoining catchment areas, water sources and other ecologically sensitive areas as well as to stop any destructive practices affecting these resources or cultural and natural heritage of the tribals. The Gram Sabha is also a highly empowered body under the Act, enabling the tribal population to have a decisive say in the determination of local policies and schemes impacting them. Thus, the Act empowers the forest dwellers to access and use the forest resources in the manner that they were traditionally accustomed, to protect, conserve and manage forests, protect forest dwellers from unlawful evictions and also provides for basic development facilities for the community of forest dwellers to access facilities of education, health, nutrition, infrastructure etc. The three-fold objective of the forest rights act is to: (i) undo the historical injustice occurred to the forest dwelling communities, (ii) ensure land tenure, livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, and (iii) strengthen the conservation regime of the forests by including the responsibilities and authority on Forest Rights holders for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has entrusted the task to conduct a study on 'Forest Rights Act, 2006: An Assessment of Ground Reality' to Indian Institute of Public

Administration, New Delhi. The present study is a pioneering endeavour to understand the impact of the recognition of the individual and community forest rights on the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the selected 7 Indian States (including Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura). The sample comprises of 935 STs and OTFDs, drawing from the Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas and Tribal Areas in the selected States. A ‘before’ and ‘after’ approach has been applied to observe the changes in the socio-economic condition of the tribal and forest dwellers in the study area in the last five years. The impact study has examined the process of FRA implementation and its impact in terms of recognition of forest rights and facilitating rights of local communities in the reserved forest and protected areas (including Core and Buffer Zones) in the States under study. The impact study has been carried out through Survey CTO- Real Time software. Survey tools (including Household Questionnaire, Village Questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion, Key Informant Interview) have been prepared to collect data from the field. At least two districts from each State covering 75 respondents (including IFR and CFR households) have been interacted. A household vulnerability index has been prepared taking into account the selected indicators such as: household income, average livestock, land holdings (IFR & CFR), literacy rate and household size.

The study report provides a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic impact of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in the seven Indian states under study. It covers various aspects such as literacy rates, monthly household income, economic activities, government assistance, and access to basic amenities, healthcare services, and land rights for forest dwellers in both the revenue and forest villages in 13 districts spread across seven states in the country.

The study report indicates that provisions made under forest rights act have resulted in enhancing the income level of the beneficiaries (especially among the tribal communities) and as a result improvement in their quality of life; sizable number of women title holders have enabled the tribal women to be empowered; CFR rights have enabled Gram Sabhas in managing and conserving their own forest resources along with sale of Minor Forest Produces leading to increase in income of the beneficiaries.

The study has made several recommendations based on the interaction with the various stakeholders (beneficiaries including tribal and other traditional forest dwellers; the officers of tribal welfare, revenue and forest department) in the surveyed states including: need of capacity building of Gram Sabha members in the context of their empowerment for forest governance; an expeditious implementation of the recognition of forest rights act and vesting of forest rights on both the tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers whose livelihood is mainly dependent on forest; relaxation in the eligibility criteria of three generation proof required under the act for claiming land rights by the other traditional forest dwellers; and most importantly introduction of a sunset policy to FRA in the larger interest of protection and conservation of forest. The infrastructure in the tribal and forested areas needs to be improved. There must be synergies and better coordination between the Central Ministries especially among Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) to enable expeditious implementation of the Act for recognition and vesting of forest rights.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1. Background

Recognition of traditional and customary rights of forest dwellers and local communities is increasingly being recognized as crucial for not only the livelihood enhancement of local communities, but also for effective management of forest resources. Over the years, state control and ownership over forest resources is beginning to change. It has been observed that countries across the globe have begun to reconsider and reform forest ownership policies (White and Martin, 2002). Based on an analysis of 24 of the most 30 forested countries of the world, White and Martin (2002) conclude that about 2.8 billion hectares are owned and administered by government; 131 million hectares are reserved for communities; 246 million hectares are owned by indigenous and community groups; and 443 million hectares are privately owned by individuals and firms (White and Martin, 2002:6). Several factors have contributed to the policy shift in recognizing the rights of traditional and local communities over the forest resources and lands. Some of them include: rise of rights-based movements and policies; spread of democratic values; increasing assertion power of local communities; and the role played by the forest rights NGOs and civil society groups (ODI, 1999; Nilsen, 2018).

The transition from state ownership to local community ownership over forest resources and land is also increasingly taking place in Asian countries. For example, countries like Indonesia and Nepal have enacted a series of legal instruments to transfer power to local communities to own, use, access and share benefits of forest resources among themselves (Pandey and Paudyal, 2015; WWF, 2014). Similar policy shifts have also taken place in India with the enactment of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or FRA 2006. The rights-based approach (RBA) to forest management is envisaged as the principal constituent of the Forest Rights Act, 2006. The Act is designed to conserve the forest ecosystem through restoring forest dweller's traditional rights to access to forest resources. The underlying objective of the Act is to protect the forest dwellers livelihood options and at the same time preserving forest resources and protecting the wildlife resources in a sustainable manner (Government of India 2006). To this end, the forest governance system is expected to be sensitized to the forest dwellers traditional right of access to forest resources. The FRA Act, 2006 thus, recognizes the rights to hold and live in the forest land under individual or common occupation for habitation or self-cultivation for livelihood. The Act also grants several other rights, which, *inter-alia*, include right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce, community rights over forest produce for domestic use, habitat rights for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities etc. The Act also goes beyond the 'recognition' of forests rights and also empowers the forest rights holders, Gram Sabhas and local level institutions with the right to protect, regenerate, conserve and manage any community forest resource. This marks a decisive step forward in resource governance itself (MoTA Annual report, 2020-21).

There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the Indian forest who derive their livelihood from forest resources (India VNR 2020). Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India is the nodal agency in implementing the FRA. MoTA brought watershed legislation and enacted the Forest Rights Act, 2006, framed the Forest Rights Rules in 2008 and its Amendment in 2012. The FRA and its Rules are meant for remedying the historical injustice done to the forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognizes the rights to hold and live in the forest land under

individual or common occupation for habitation or self-cultivation for livelihood. Thus, the FRA has been considered as landmark legislation in India (Sahu, Dash and Dubey, 2017). The Act has the potential to bring about radical changes in forest governance by, inter alia, conferring both individual and community forest resource rights and management authority to forest dwelling communities. Over the last 12 years, more than 18 lakh individual rights claims and around 72 thousand villages across India have received community rights and many of them have begun to exercise them- harvesting and selling bamboo and tendu leaves, increasing forest protection and reducing destructive practices, managing fires, regenerating degraded patches and even identifying patches for strict conservation.

FRA emerged as a legislative response to a national grassroots movement to record the rights of forest dwelling communities whose rights were not recorded during the consolidation of state forests in the colonial regime and in the post-Independence period, many of whom have been displaced for industrial and conservation projects without rehabilitation due to being labeled ‘encroachers’ on forestland. Section 4(5) of the Act requires that no member of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes (ST) or Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD) shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification process is complete. The process of recognition and verification laid out in FRA is currently the only legal process for determining the genuine right holders and their rights on forest land.

FRA recognizes 14 pre-existing rights of forest dwellers on all categories of forestland, including Protected Areas (PAs). The major rights are:

Individual Forest Rights (IFRs) and Community Rights (CRs) of use and access to forest land and resources;

Community Forest Resource (CFR) Rights to use, manage and govern forests within the traditional boundaries of villages; and

Empowerment of right-holders, and the gram sabha, for the conservation and protection of forests, wildlife and biodiversity, and their natural and cultural heritage (Section 5, FRA).

The law is significant in seeking to democratize the process of rights recognition by making gram sabha the key authority in the rights recognition process. FRA has also created space for ‘Informed Consent’ of the gram sabha for diversion of forest land. These rights and the gram sabha’s empowerment, taken together, can transform and radically democratize forest governance and conservation regimes in India. For the millions treated as ‘encroachers’ on their forested habitats and others who were deprived of any say in the matters related to the fate of forests on which their cultures and livelihood depend, FRA implies restitution of their citizenship rights and a right to live with dignity. The CFR provision, taken together with Section 5, is the most significant and powerful right in FRA, as it recognizes the Gram Sabha’s authority and responsibility to protect, manage and conserve its customary forests for sustainable use and against external threats. Supreme Court of India on 13.02.2019, *Wildlife First of India vs. Union of India* had directed 21 State Governments to indicate, by way of an affidavit as to why after the rejection of claims, which have obtained finality, eviction orders have not been passed. Ministry of Tribal Affairs filed an Application before the Supreme Court, on 26.02.2019, praying to consider modifying the order and also to direct the State Governments to file detailed affidavits regarding the procedure followed and details of the rejection of the claims and till then the eviction to tribal may be withheld. Supreme Court later stayed its own order on February 28, 2019.

1.1 Salient Features of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

Section 3 of the Act lists the rights which shall be the forest rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. These

forest rights are:

- a) Right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers;
- b) community rights such as *nistar*, by whatever name called, including those used in erstwhile Princely States, Zamindari or such intermediary regimes;
- c) right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries;
- d) other community rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or trans-human) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities;
- e) rights including community tenures of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities;
- f) rights in or over disputed lands under any nomenclature in any State where claims are disputed;
- g) rights for conversion of *Pattas* or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any State Government on forest lands to titles;
- h) rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation, un-surveyed villages and other villages in forests, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages;
- i) rights to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use;
- j) rights which are recognized under any State law or laws of any Autonomous District Council or Autonomous Regional Council or which are accepted as rights of tribal under any traditional or customary law of the concerned tribes of any State;
- k) right of access to biodiversity and community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity;
- l) any other traditional right customarily enjoyed by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers, as the case may be, which are not mentioned in clauses (a) to (k) but excluding the traditional right of hunting or trapping or extracting a part of the body of any species of wild animal;
- m) right to *in situ* rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement to rehabilitation prior to the 13th day of December, 2005 (MoTA & UNDP, 2014, FRA Act, 2006: 3-4).

1.1.1 Initiatives taken up by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

The Ministry has made significant efforts to strengthen, monitor and analyze the implementation procedures of the Act. Following actions have been taken in this regard:

- Launch of online module for disseminating data and information regarding progress of implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006.
- A committee has been constituted under chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena for preparation of Model Guidelines for Conservation, Management and sustainable use of Community Forest Resource under FRA, 2006.

- An Expert Committee has been constituted under chairmanship of Shri. Hrishikesh Panda to prepare Guidelines specifically for Habitat Rights of PVTG and Seasonal Resource Access for Nomadic Tribes and Pastoralist Communities.
- Ministry of Tribal Affairs has collaborated with Ministry of Panchayati Raj to enhance implementation of Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) 1996 and Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

1.2 Origin of Research Problem

There are several problems which are impeding the implementation of the Act in its letter and spirit, such as, convening of Gram Sabha meetings at the panchayat level in some cases resulting in exclusion of smaller habitations not formally part of any village; non-recognition of un-hindered absolute rights over the minor forest produce (MFP) to forest dwellers; imposition of several restrictions, like, transit permit for transportation of MFPs, levy of fees, charges, royalties on sale of MFPs; exclusion of certain types of MFPs, in contravention of the definition of MFP given in the Act; continuance of monopoly in the trade of MFP, especially in the case of high value MFP, such as, *tendu patta* by the Forest Corporations in many States; non-recognition of other community rights, such as, nistar rights, conversion of all forest villages, old habitations, un-surveyed villages and other villages in forests, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages; non-recognition of community forest resource rights relating to protection, regeneration or conservation, or management of any community forest resources under Section 3(1) of the Act; etc.

The tribal people and other forest dwellers are reportedly facing harassment and threats of eviction from forest lands and forced relocation or displacement from the areas proposed for development projects without settlement of their rights or due compliance with safeguards in violation of the provisions of the Act. The claims are being rejected in some States as the officials are insisting on certain types of evidences and the new technology, such as, satellite imagery, is being used as the only form of evidence for consideration of a claim, instead of using the same to supplement the evidences submitted by the claimants in support of their claims. Inadequate public awareness about the provisions of the Act, particularly the provisions relating to the filing of petitions by the persons aggrieved by the decisions of the authorities prescribed under the Act, inadequate training of the implementing officials etc. are also some of the reasons for non-implementation of the Act in its letter and spirit.

The research on the implementation process of the FRA in various states of India has so far, focused on the progress of the implementation of the Act (Government of India 2010). Most of the studies dwell on the theoretical background for the evolvement of this Act (Springate -Baginski et.al 2009). Some of the studies have highlighted a lower rate of acceptance, lack of adequate human resources to hasten the process of implementation, exclusion of rights of extremely vulnerable groups like pastoralists, nomadic groups and shifting cultivators and illegal land grabbing (Ghate 2009; Styapalan 2010; Mishra, 2018). Some studies have highlighted administrative ambiguities, corruptions, irregularities and non-cooperation of the various government machineries in implementation of the Act (Banerjee et.al. 2010; Agarwal 2011; Mishra 2016). Further, scholarly engagement in understanding the nature, process and impact of the recognized forest rights on the indigenous communities in India has been very limited; and specific to implementation challenges and bottlenecks to FRA at the grassroots level. In view of this, the proposed study would attempt to trace the history, varieties in the implementation of the FRA in both protected and other areas and also document few successful practices of community forest rights in the country. Hence, the purpose of the study is not only to explore the status and challenges in the implementation of the FRA, but also help the state machinery and forest rights groups engaged in the implementation of the FRA and advocacy, and also to identify best practices for replication in other parts

of India.

1.3 Significance of the Study

The Forest Right Act play major role for the people living in forest and dependent of the forest and it provide umbrella protection against the eviction, forced removal, encroachment and readdresses the tribal problem and protect their right. The study would help to understand the ground reality of protection provided to tribal under the Forest Right Act to the tribal people. The implementation has by and large focused on individual rights and that toomajorly of Schedule Tribes, relatively ignoring large sections of other traditional forest dwellers and various other types of rights like community forest resource rights and habitat rights. A vital component of FRA community forest resources (CFR) rights provides scope for formal recognition of rights over forest conserved by local communities and also supporting provisions for community's right to conserve biodiversity. Sustenance of forest resource base livelihood through conservation of schemes for the title holding forest dwellers also taken care of by the FRA. As on 31.08.2021 the total number of claims filed under Forest Rights Act is 42, 53,089, out of which 87.97% claims have been disposed-off and 19, 85,911 titles (46.69%) have been issued. Odisha has issued the highest number of titles, that is, 4, 46,013 titles, out of which 4, 39,436 are individual claims and 6,577 are community claims. It is followed by Chhattisgarh issuing 4, 01,251 individual titles and 21,967 community titles, making it a total of 4, 23,218 titles (MoTA Annual Report, 2020-2021).

1.4 Objectives

The study provides a critical understanding of the impact of FRA, 2006 in protecting human rights and promoting livelihood among the Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwelling communities in both the scheduled areas and tribal areas in the country.

Objective	Indicators For Impact Evaluation
To assess the impact of the Recognition of Forest Rights (RoFR) Act 2006 on the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers in the study area.	Social Impact Assessment; Recognition of Individual Forest Rights (IFR) and Community Forest Rights (CFR); Descriptive indicators related to socioeconomic conditions (HH Size, HH Amenities, Social/ethnic group, Literacy Rate, Land holding, Total Household Income, Benefit Schemes availed); Indicators related to FRA objectives for livelihood improvement (IFR occupation, CFR Occupation, Land development, Agriculture Occupation, Other Occupation); Indicators related to social change or social development (Livelihood Preference, Traditional Activities, Involvement in Social Organisation); Identification of areas most successfully implemented the RFA through GIS mapping and state wise representation of RFA and their mapping.
To assess the gender perspectives of social and economic empowerment in the context of Forest Right Act, 2006	Analysis of women's participation towards involvement in claims and rights for their survival and access of education
To ascertain the measureable outcomes of the act (livelihood/economic impacts of the FRA on the community w.r.t. tribal women)	Outcome analysis; Economic Opportunities: Sources of employment, level of income, livelihood, health, list of benefits accrued by the tribal groups; No. of settled grievance claimed by tribes and successful and Income level, health status and profit of beneficiaries before and after FRA
To explore the success stories implementation of RoFR Act 2006 on	Identification of best practices, Socio-economic implications of recognized individual and community forest rights; Discussion with the key informants, forest rights organization/ movement leaders and members of the FRA drafting committee.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What are the impacts of the Recognition of Forest Rights Act (RoFR) 2006 on the tribal and forest dwelling communities in the selected states in the country?
2. What are the measureable outcomes of the recognition of individual forest rights act (livelihood/economic impact of the FRA on the tribals and other forest dwellers) in the study area?
3. What are the implications of the community forest rights recognition on the tribal and forest dwellers in the study area?
4. Whether the provision of rights under FRA, 2006 has triggered the process of socioeconomic empowerment among tribal women?
5. What are the best practices emerging in the context of recognition of RoFR Act 2006?

1.6 Methodology

The methodology adopted for the study is a judicious mix of both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The proposed study has been conducted in 7 Indian States where the most vulnerable tribal population is located (including Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Maharashtra). Further, all the selected seven states fall under six geographical zones/regions (including northern, southern, northeast, central, eastern and western) as per NSSO classification.

The study has used a multi-pronged approach to collect data. Primary data on land rights, livelihood promotion schemes and their success rate; and socio-economic conditions post individual forest rights (IFR) recognition has been collected through a household survey covering 700 households drawing from 7 States (100 tribal and other forest dwelling households) from 2015-2020.

The secondary source of information includes detailed review of available literature on the tribal economy and society in general and evolution of FRA Act 2006 in particular. Data on recognition of forest rights claims across India would be obtained from the 'Monthly Progress Report (MPR) on implementation of FRA' released by Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The secondary data is also collected from annual reports and evaluation reports of Ministry of Forest and Climate Change, State Tribal Welfare Departments, National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission of select states. Further data pertaining to implementation of FRA 2006 has been collected from district administration, ITDA offices and Autonomous District Council and the mapping of data will be collected from ESRI-GIS mapping Software and Administrative Atlas, Census of India etc.

The study has collected information about the impact of the recognition of forest rights act, 2006 on the tribal and forest dwelling communities in the study area through the selected indicators such as descriptive indicators related to socio-economic condition, indicators related to FRA objectives for livelihood improvement and indicators related to social change or social development.

1.6.1 Structured Questionnaire

The study has used twenty selected indicators to study the performance of each sample village with respect to specific socio-economic indicators. The questions for the survey have been framed with four possible options and only one possible answer for each response. The options have been assigned the scores of 0, 1, 2 and 3 indicating the performance i.e., higher score indicating better performance

pertaining to the parameter.

Four sets of questionnaires were designed to administer among the scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwelling communities in the respective states. The household questionnaire is addressed to the head of the tribal household, whereas village questionnaire captures facilities and institutions available at the village level in the study area. The village questionnaire has sought information from Sarpanch, leaders of tribal community, representative of PRI, community forest resource management committee and Gram Sabha members. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is conducted among the elderly male and female members of STs, PVTGs and other traditional forest dwellers including tribal youths at the village and/or community level and other Gram Sabha.

Members to understand FRA claims and post FRA management of forest resources and distribution of benefits in the village. Key informant interview is conducted among the head of GramPanchayat/Gram Sabha, Community Leader, State functionaries like officers of the Tribal Development Department, District Collectors, Divisional Forest officers, Forest Range Officers, Integrated Tribal Development Assistant Project Officer, Revenue Inspector, Members of District Level Committees at GP level, Members of Civil Society Organization and PCCF. Success stories of implementation of Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 in the tribal village is captured through case study method.



1.6.2 Selected Indicators to Assess the Socio-economic Benefits of Community Forest Rights:

In order to assess the socio-economic benefits of community forest rights, the indicators used for the study includes: nature and extent of collective action, development of rules and regulations, decision-making power and capacities, involvement of weaker sections of the society and women participation, access to minor forest products, income from minor forest products, employment opportunities in forest related activities, and negotiation power of the community.

1.6.3 Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

Discussions has been held with gram sabha members to understand the nature and process of forest rights claims and the post-FRA management of forest resources and distribution of benefits in the village.

1.6.4 Key Informant interviews

The key informant interviews have been conducted among the State functionaries including officers of the Tribal Welfare Department, District Collectors, Divisional Forest Officers, Forest range officer,

integrated tribal development assistant project officer, Revenue Inspectors, and Members of District Level Committees at the gram sabha level and members of civil society organisations to understand their perspective on access and disposal of minor forest products.

1.6.5 Unit of study:

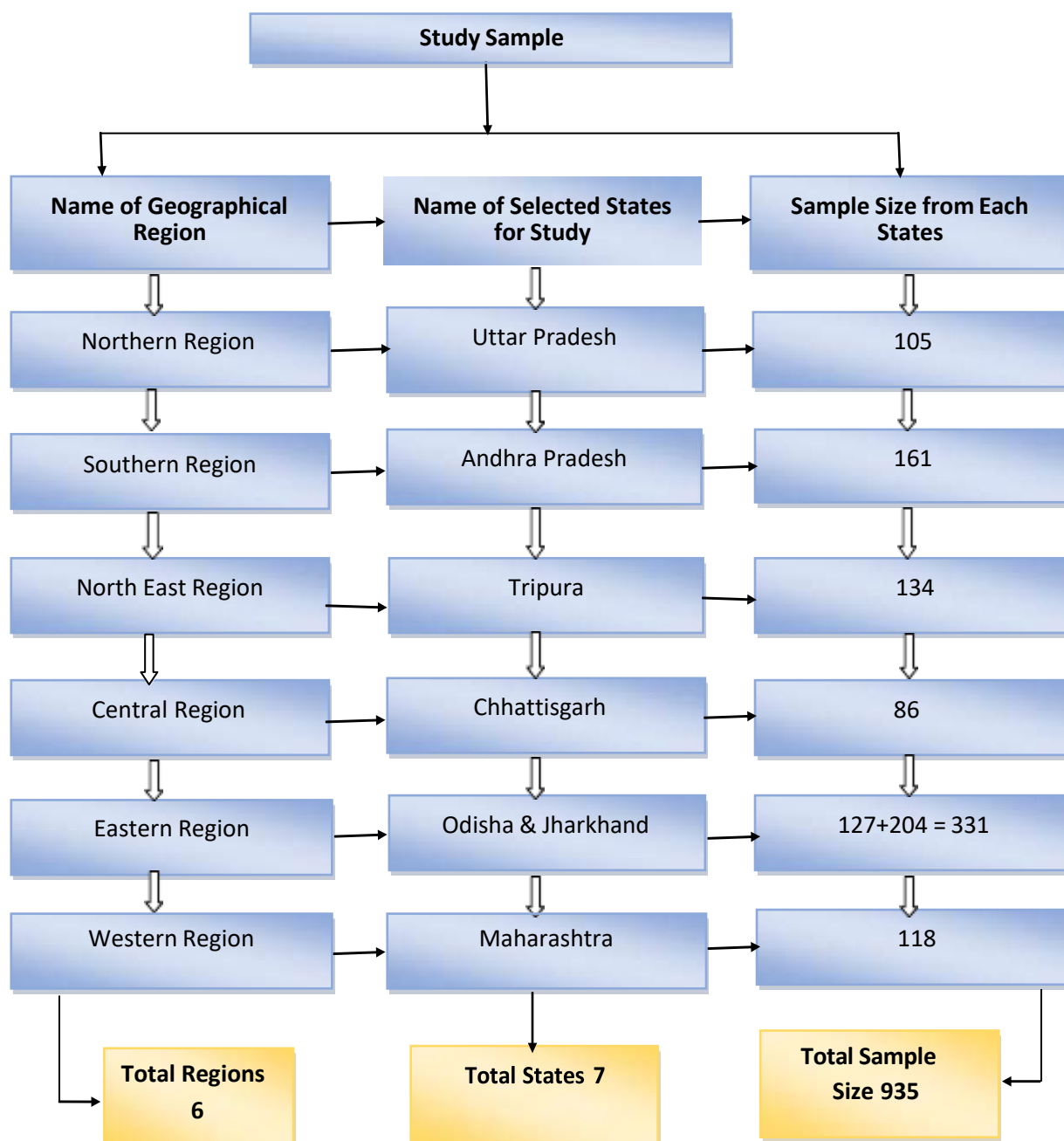
The beneficiary groups coming under FRA, 2006, includes STs, PVTGs, Denotified, Nomadic, Semi-nomadic and other forest dwelling communities, shifting as well as settled cultivators, marginal and small-scale farming/dwelling communities dependent on forest and NTFPs collection.

1.6.6 Locale & Sample size:

The sample size of the study is 700 tribes and other forest dwellers in the study area. The study employs the purposive sampling techniques to carry out the impact assessment among the tribal groups in the scheduled and tribal areas in 7 States representing highest number of titles distributed (Individual and Community level). The tribal villages have been selected based on several factor such as number of Scheduled tribes in the village, IFR titles, prevalent benefit schemes and safety and accessibility to conduct the study.

Table 2: Study Area in the seven selected states

States	Districts	Area	
Andhra Pradesh	Nandayala	Atmakur Block	Atleast 75 samples drawn from each district (2 districts from each state)
	Eluru	Polavaram, KR Puram	
Chhattisgarh	Gariaband	Gariaband Block, Mainpur	
	Kanker	Naharpur, Kanker Blok, Bhanupratapur, Antagarh	
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Bandhgaon, Goyelkera, Khutpani, Tonto	
	Latehar	Manika, Mahuadaanr, Barwadih, Garu, Chandwa	
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Gondpipani, Mul	
	Gadchiroli	Korchi block, Armori, Dhanora, Bhamragad, Etapalli, Chamorshi	
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Jashipur, Thakurmunda	
	Keonjhar	Telkoi, Banspal	
Tripura	Dhalai	Ambassa	
	Gomati	Killa	
Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Dudhi block, Babhai, Ghorawal, Nagwa	

Table 3: Indicators Identified

S No.	Indicators	Sub Indicators	Description
1	Demographic	Household size	Average number of people in the IFR household per village
		Household amenities	Stability of house structure and availability of basic amenities;
		Sex ratio	No. of females per 1000 males
		Ethnic group	Categories of tribal people: STs, PVTGs, Denotified,

			Nomadic, Semi- nomadic and other forest dwelling communities
		Literacy rate	Literacy rate of all the households in forest villages in the different tribes
2	Ecological	Land holding	Size of IFR land and CFR as vested under FRA
		Forest land	Access provided for gathering and collection of forest products
		Agriculture land	Size of agriculture land, productivity, and types of crops
		Individual forest land	Types of activities, agriculture or non-agriculture
		Community forest land	Types of activities, agriculture or non- agriculture, Gram Sabha and Panchayat level,
		Land Development	Land labelling, stone removal, field burning, stone bounding
3	Economic	Total household income	Household income per annum (from forest product and/or salary or wages)
		IFR Occupation	Number of households depend on IFR land-based Livelihood (mixed plantations, horticulture, Animal husbandary, agroforestry, bamboo and rubber plantations,)
		Agriculture Occupation	Number of households involved in agricultural activities for livelihood (plough cultivation and shifting cultivation)
		Other occupation	Number of households involved in other wage-based livelihood
		Livelihood preferences	IFR household preference for a particular livelihood source that may be sustainable alternatives (mixed horticulture, agroforestry), rubber monoculture or agriculture
		Traditional Activities	Hunting, arts and craft, Native Technology (food processing), Dress, Rights and Rituals, Myth, Legends, Belief system, Magic, Folksongs, painting, broomstick making, bamboo basketry, plate stitching and pressing, health product, ropemaking, embroidery, archery, musical instruments, jewellery making, wood carving and decorating, comb making dance and Sports.
4	Social	Involvement in social organisation	Members of the households participating actively in one or more village organisations (Village council, Van Suraksha Samiti, Joint Forest Management Committee, Self Help Groups and son on), Tribal Councils and NGOs
		Beneficiary schemes	Number of benefit schemes availed by the household and their successful Implementation
		Bank (Gramin bank/ Bandhan Bank)	Access to Gramin bank by tribals, kisan Credit card, facility of availing financial assistance, PM Jan Dhan Yojana

1.6.7 Organisation of the Report

The report has six chapters: The first chapter lays out the contextual background, including a brief summary of the salient features of forest rights act, 2006, origins of research problem, significance of the study and objectives and methodology. The second chapter reviews selected literature related to forest governance in general and implementation of forest rights act and its impact on the forest dwelling communities in the seven Indian States falling under six geographical regions in the country. Existing studies at international, national and regional level is critically reviewed, highlighting the theoretical gap. The third chapter presents the socio-economic impact of the forest rights act on the tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers based on compilation of the primary data collected from the States under study. This chapters provides a comparative analysis of the field findings emerging from the primary data gathered from thirteen districts falling under seven Indian States. Chapter five presents the case studies and best practices documented from the study area highlighting successful approaches in various parameters including sustainability of interventions, replicability and convergence. Chapter six, concludes and summarises the broad findings of the study and describes area specific recommendations.

Chapter 2

Review of Literature

In this chapter, review of selected and significant studies linked to the research discipline has been highlighted. The goal of the examination of related literature is to justify the rationale of a research study. It provides an overview of historical context, development, deviators, and new departures or research in that area, as well as research methodologies relevant to the subject under the study. The review of related disciplines relevant to the current study conducted in other disciplines by different researchers was also investigated. It gives a description of the scholars' studies, as well as their ideas and opinions on the subject topic. Previous studies at the international, national, and regional levels were used to compile the reviews in this chapter.

2.1 International Status

White, A. & Martin, A. (2002), "Who Owns the World's Forests?" talks about the worldwide shift towards recognizing community rights to forests, highlighting that secure rights are important for both forest health and the people who depend on them. It also mentions the economic benefits of secure property rights, stating that local communities often manage forests better than the state. It suggests that when communities own the forest, they are less likely to destroy it and more likely to use it sustainably. While not directly focusing on gender, the report implies that recognizing community rights includes everyone, so gender might be impacted. Overall, the report provides useful information about the importance of secure property rights, but it also points out several areas where more research is needed, especially for understanding the impact of India's Forest Rights Act, 2006. It mentions various global efforts to acknowledge traditional ownership, but there's a lack of solid data on how this actually affects things on the ground.

Johnson, C. and Forsyth, T. (2002), "Rights-Based Approaches to Forest Conservation: Analysing the Thai Experience" critically examines the impact of decentralizing natural resource management in Thailand, particularly through the lens of the Community Forestry Bill. It highlights the complexity of implementing community rights in a context marked by social inequalities and varying degrees of political influence among different groups. The paper argues that while devolving management rights to local communities can promote equity and empowerment, it often faces challenges due to entrenched power dynamics and the interests of private capital. Case studies from Northern and Southern Thailand illustrate how historical, political, and economic factors influence the effectiveness of community-based conservation efforts. The findings suggest that successful decentralization requires not only supportive state policies but also robust civil society engagement to ensure that marginalized groups can effectively claim and benefit from their rights.

McCarthy, John F. piece (2000), "The Changing Regime: Forest Property and Reformasi in Indonesia," delves into the reasons behind the ineffective forest management in Indonesia during the New Order period (1966-1998). He criticizes the prevailing discourse of that time, which oversimplified the issues to logistical and enforcement challenges, overlooking the complex property and power dynamics at play. The forest fires of 1997-1998 exposed the flaws in the forest policy, which favoured conglomerates and political elites, revealing issues of inequality and legitimacy. Craig and Timothy in a study on Rights based approach have identified the reality. A central aim of this article was rights-based approach to development. It examines conflicts concerning watershed forests and mangroves in Thailand, which argues that efforts to support rural livelihoods through community rights have been undermined by a state in order to support commercial interests.

Wily, Liz Alden. (2006), "Liberia's Community Forest Rights Law: What Will It Look Like?"

demonstrate a significant shift in forest governance in Liberia. Wily critiques the National Forest Reform Law of 2006 for its inadequacies in addressing community ownership and control over logging in public forests. Recognizing these shortcomings, Liberia's legislature has committed to enacting a new Community (Forest) Rights Law. This forthcoming legislation aims to devolve forest governance to the local level, transforming the central Forest Development Administration's role into that of a technical consultant and ultimate regulator. The new law is designed to empower forest-owning communities with legal authority to manage their forest resources. Additionally, it seeks to reform commercial forest use by restricting large concessions and promoting community-based forest enterprises and public-private partnerships. However, Wily emphasizes that the law's success will hinge on effective implementation.

WWF Forest and Climate Programme (2014), in the report 'Creating Community Forests in Indonesia' talks about how it's really important to take care of the forests in Indonesia, especially in Kutai Barat district. There is a lot of cutting down trees happening there, which is hurting the local communities and their traditional ways of life. Even though the government has tried to help with programs like Hutan Desa and Hutan Tanaman Rakyat, there are still problems like who owns the land, fights between politicians, and doubts about new ways to protect the forests. People are trying to set up special areas where communities can manage the forests themselves, but it's hard because some areas are already promised to companies. Despite these challenges, there have been some good things happening, like communities getting official recognition for managing parts of the forest and making agreements with the government and companies. The important things to learn from all of this are that it's crucial to involve the communities, use the rules that already exist, and make sure everyone benefits fairly to stop the forests from being destroyed and keep the traditional ways of life safe.

Pandey, Ghan Shyam & Paudyall, Bijaya Raj (2015), the report provides a historical overview of community forestry in Nepal, spanning three phases: the pre-Panchayat regime (1768-1961), the Panchayat regime (1962-1990), and the Democratic and Republican regime (1989-present). It outlines how the concept evolved from traditional land grants to military and nobles, to nationalization efforts, and finally to the modern community forestry model. The narrative details the challenges faced during each phase, such as forest degradation, weak enforcement, and political instability, and highlights the government's efforts to address these issues through legislation, partnerships with international organizations, and community involvement. It also examines the creation and management of community forests, outlining the legal framework, user group formation, and activities within community forests. The program addresses the twin goals of forest conservation on one hand and livelihood improvement on the other hand. Additionally, the report also discusses the successes and challenges of community forestry in Nepal, including its positive impact on livelihoods, biodiversity, and local economies, as well as concerns regarding resource management, access to timber, and the need for greater government support and private ownership initiatives.

2.2 National Status

Sharma, J. V. (2008-09) in his study, "The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006: Impact on Forest Conservation in India," identifies several gaps in the rules framed for implementing the FRA, 2006. He highlights the absence of a mechanism in the act or rules to guide forest communities on sustainable harvesting and utilization of forest produce. Furthermore, he points out that the act lacks clear guidelines on how these communities will conserve the forest and biodiversity, essential elements of the act's preamble for maintaining ecological balance. The author suggests that building the capacity of forest communities can improve their income through sustainable collection, processing, trading, and marketing of minor forest produce. However, he notes that the act does not provide any mechanism for this capacity building. There is also uncertainty about how such capacity building would enhance community income and alleviate poverty. Additionally, the

study observes that neither the act nor its implementing rules offer legal or administrative tools for communities to exercise their rights to protect, conserve, and regenerate community forest resources. The criteria for determining eligibility as a right holder is also ambiguous. The author further points out the absence of a mechanism for delineating "Critical Wildlife Habitat," which is crucial for ensuring ecological security.

Singh, C. (1986), in his paper "Right to life: Legal activism or legal escapism?" contends that justice for forest-dwelling communities in India has been historically delayed, despite references to their rights being embedded in the Constitution since its inception. The study's significance lies in its early advocacy for these communities' rights, preceding the National Forest Policy of 1988, which acknowledged for the first time the crucial role of forest dwellers in forest management. Singh identifies three crucial considerations for framing forest laws: justice to the people, justice to nature, and justice to future generations. The concept of justice to the people encompasses both forest dwellers and non-forest dwellers. Singh highlights a critical gap in economic planning, developmental strategies, and legislation: they are not sufficiently informed by the rights of the very people they are designed to serve. Using examples of progressive legislation and jurisprudence, Singh argues for the rights of tribes and other forest dwellers to access and share common property resources. The study underscores the need for new planning, legislation, and jurisprudence frameworks that adequately recognize and protect these rights.

Bhullar, L. (2008), in the paper titled "The Indian Forest Rights Act 2006: A Critical Appraisal" provides a detailed examination of the FRA, emphasizing its significance in addressing the historical neglect and alienation of tribal communities from their ancestral forest lands. Bhullar discusses the expansion of beneficiaries to include "other traditional forest dwellers" and the rights granted to forest lands, while critically evaluating procedural aspects and potential conflicts within the act, such as the evidence required for proving residency and the balance between conservation and tribal rights. The paper concludes that while the FRA aims to rectify historical injustices and promote community participation in forest and wildlife conservation, its implementation faces challenges, particularly in providing protection for those who began cultivating after the 2005 cut-off date and ensuring fair resettlement for displaced persons.

Singh, S. (2008), in his work 'The Forest Rights Act 2007: implications for forest dwellers and protected areas' criticized Forest Rights Act on the grounds that it will hamper both traditional forest dwellers and the forests. He suggested to pass three tests based on law and order to promote equity, be scientific and be implementable. He discussed ethics based on inter-generational equity, intra generational equity and inter species equity; and science based on estimating land requirements, excluding critical wildlife habitats and the practicality of both.

Bandi M. (2015), in the paper titled "Forest Rights Act: Land Distribution and Livelihoods of Forest Dependent People" examined the impact of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006 on forest-dependent communities in India. While the FRA aimed to grant these communities legal rights to their land, the study revealed that they often received much less land than anticipated. This discrepancy indicates that, despite the law's promising intentions, its practical implementation falls short, necessitating improved mechanisms to ensure fair land distribution. The study noted a slight increase in land ownership post-FRA, with variations across regions such as Chhattisgarh and Gujarat. Legal ownership boosted people's sense of security and willingness to invest in their land. However, many still encountered challenges and received less land than they requested, even with legal rights. Although the study provides initial insights into the FRA's effects, significant gaps remain. Further research is needed to explore the long-term impacts on people's lives and the law's varied implementation across different regions and forest types. This information is crucial to determine the law's true effectiveness and to identify ways to enhance it in the future.

Khosla, A. and Bhattacharya, P. (2019), in their paper "Assessing Progress and Impact of FRA 2006: A Case Study from the Tribal State of Tripura, India" focuses on evaluating the implementation and effects of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006 in Tripura. It highlights the socio-economic conditions of IFR (Individual Forest Rights) holders, changes in land use, and vegetation in the region. The study area, Tripura, is characterized by its high tribal population and significant forest cover. The presentation details the socio-economic parameters and indicators used to assess the impact on IFR holders, showing varied results in terms of income and livelihood improvements. It also discusses the ecological implications of FRA implementation, noting a significant reduction in forest cover due to increased agricultural and rubber plantations. The methodology includes both quantitative and qualitative assessments, such as vegetation sampling and socio-economic surveys, to draw comprehensive conclusions and recommendations for future policy and implementation strategies.

Sahu, G. (2020), in the paper "Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act 2006 in Jharkhand: Problems and Challenges," investigates the challenges in enforcing the FRA in Jharkhand. The study examines the current status of forest rights recognition using data from 12 villages across three districts—Ranchi, Godda, and Hazaribagh. It reveals that the acceptance of forest rights claims is unequal, opaque, and stagnating due to unclear roles of government agencies, insufficient human and financial resources, lack of a dedicated tribal department, and poor coordination among implementing agencies. Additionally, there is widespread dissatisfaction with the Sub-Divisional-Level Committee (SDLC) and the district-Level Committee (DLC) members for arbitrary claim rejections. Sahu warns that without political and administrative support, the hopes of millions of forest dwellers to secure their customary rights may be jeopardized. Greater awareness and true sensitivity to forest dwellers' rights are required in order to fully embrace each and every provision of the FRA and give full effect to its spirit and meaning.

Satpathy, B. (2017), in her study, "Forest Rights Act Implementation in Odisha," explores the complex dynamics between informal and formal institutions and their impact on forest-dependent communities' livelihoods and forest conservation. Satpathy's analysis, based on data from two villages in Mayurbhanj district, uncovers significant barriers to the effective implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006. These obstacles include bureaucratic indifference, institutional ambiguities, and political neglect, which collectively hinder the act's ability to deliver its promise of protecting the fundamental rights of marginalized local populations. The study identifies several critical issues: asymmetric information flow, poor coordination, undemocratic participation, and a lack of transparency and accountability. Satpathy notes that committees formed under the FRA are often dominated by village elites, marginalizing the involvement of ordinary community members primarily to roles like forest guarding. Female participation in these committees is minimal, often included only to meet quorum requirements, and their contributions are rarely considered in decision-making processes. Furthermore, the Forest Rights Committees (FRCs) focus mainly on recognizing rights rather than conservation, and they lack substantial decision-making power. Satpathy also highlights instances of discrimination in awarding titles to communities and a widespread lack of awareness about FRA rules and procedures among both officials and beneficiaries. This study underscores the necessity for greater transparency, accountability, and inclusive participation to ensure the FRA fulfils its intended purpose of delivering justice to forest-dependent communities.

Sahoo, Uttam K. and Sahu, G. (2006), in their article 'Twelve Years later: Implementation of the FRA Act, 2006' offers a comprehensive analysis of the Forest Rights Act's (FRA) progress over the past twelve years. Drawing upon data from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the authors reveal a patchy implementation of the FRA across India, with marked disparities between states in the handling of claims, recognition, and rejection of forest dwellers' rights. As of April 30, 2019, only a meagre 14.67 percent of the minimum

potential forest area earmarked for recognition under the FRA had been acknowledged. Alarming, rejected claims by forest-dwelling communities outnumbered recognized ones, underscoring a significant hurdle in the FRA's execution. This situation is particularly concerning in light of a Supreme Court case that initially aimed to evict forest dwellers without addressing the underlying issue of rejected claims, causing widespread uncertainty among affected communities. However, amidst these challenges, there are pockets of success, notably in Maharashtra, Odisha, and Tripura, where recognizing rights under the FRA has demonstrably enhanced livelihoods and socioeconomic conditions. The authors stress the importance of improving administrative processes at the state level to streamline the recognition of forest rights claims. Additionally, they advocate for robust political backing to ensure the effective implementation of the FRA nationwide. Overall, Sahoo and Sahu's article underscores both the accomplishments and shortcomings of the FRA implementation, emphasizing the urgent need for concerted efforts to address the prevailing disparities and challenges hindering the realization of forest dwellers' rights across India.

Gupta, D. (2019), in his paper titled "Collective Action for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: The Case of Korchi Mahagrame Sabha," investigates the influence of Community Forest Resource (CFR) rights on rural livelihoods in Maharashtra's Korchi block. The research centers on the Korchi Mahagrame Sabha (KMGS), a coalition of 87 village Gram Sabhas, which has utilized CFR rights to manage and market non-timber forest products (NTFPs), especially tendu leaves. This coalition has established a democratic and transparent NTFP governance model, cutting out middlemen and boosting local incomes. The paper outlines several positive socioeconomic impacts, including enhanced rural employment, reduced out-migration, and increased women's participation in economic activities. Nonetheless, the study also identifies substantial challenges, such as market boycotts, political pressures, and systemic issues like the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and demonetization. Despite these challenges, the KMGS model exemplifies the potential for empowering marginalized communities and promoting sustainable development through collective action. Gupta concludes with a call to support and replicate such democratic mechanisms for effective NTFP governance.

Asher, M. (2019), in the paper titled "Evolution of the Forest Rights Act: A Historical Perspective," offers a thorough examination of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006, exploring its historical origins, implementation challenges, and the socio-political dynamics involved. The FRA was born out of decades of struggle by forest-dwelling communities and seeks to rectify historical injustices by recognizing their rights to ancestral lands. Despite its progressive goals, the implementation of the FRA has faced significant hurdles, including bureaucratic delays, legal disputes, and resistance from various state agencies. Asher traces key milestones in forest governance, from colonial policies that dispossessed indigenous populations, through post-independence conservation laws that further restricted access, to the eventual passage of the FRA. The paper highlights the conflicting interests at play, with conservationists, corporations, and political entities all influencing the FRA's implementation. The critical role of grassroots movements and NGOs in advocating for the FRA is emphasized, demonstrating how these groups have mobilized to ensure the law's provisions are enforced. The paper also critically examines recent government attempts to weaken the FRA, particularly by removing the requirement for gram sabha consent for land diversion. This reflects ongoing tensions and underscores the need for continuous advocacy to safeguard forest dwellers' rights. Overall, Asher's paper highlights the FRA's potential as an empowering tool for forest communities and the persistent efforts needed to preserve its integrity against regressive policies.

Mishra, B. (2019), in the study "Households' attitude about ecosystem conservation after implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, in Lakhari Valley Wildlife Sanctuary", examines the factors influencing household attitudes towards ecosystem conservation in the wildlife sanctuary following the

implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA). He categorizes methodologies for assessing welfare programs into experimental methods, such as randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and quasi-experimental controls, and non-experimental methods like multivariate analysis and instrumental variable techniques. The study found that households benefiting from the FRA had a more positive view of the sanctuary's conservation status and showed a greater willingness to collaborate with conservation authorities. Additionally, households with higher incomes from forest-based livelihoods were more likely to adopt improved conservation practices. Mishra suggests that further recognition of forest resource rights by authorities could enhance household participation in conservation programs.

Fanari and Broome (2019) in their paper titled "The Status of the Forest Rights Act in Protected Areas of India", critically analyses the implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) within Protected Areas (PAs) in India over a decade uncovers a troubling pattern of conflict and displacement. Their research reveals that many local communities have been relocated or forcibly evicted without their FRA-guaranteed rights being addressed. Empirical data from eight PAs across different states highlight a systemic failure by state authorities, particularly the Forest Department, to recognize and enforce these rights. The study shows that whether dealing with individual forest rights, community forest rights, or the declaration of Critical Wildlife Habitats (CWHs), the implementation process is either non-existent or marred by irregularities, often prioritizing the relocation of local populations over the protection of their rights.

Paul et al. (2019) in their study on "Socioeconomic Benefits of Community Forest Rights: A Case Study of Pachgaon in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra" examined the socioeconomic impact of legally recognized community forest rights in Pachgaon in the state. Their findings demonstrate that granting access and disposal rights not only enhances forest dwellers' capabilities and assets but also contributes to the sustainable management of forest resources. The positive outcomes extend beyond economic returns, fostering collective action, equitable decision-making, and increased participation of marginalized groups, particularly women. This study aligns with international research on community forest resource management, which consistently highlights the positive correlation between rights recognition, improved livelihoods, inclusive participation, and strengthened conservation efforts among forest dwellers.

Kutty et al. (2019) in their paper titled "India's Forest Rights Act, 2006 Stuck in a Maze of Bureaucratic Interpretations?" examined the implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) in Karnataka, revealing significant variations across the state and even within districts. Misinterpretations of the FRA's provisions have often weakened the intended spirit of the law. The authors attribute these multiple interpretations to factors like social structures, political dynamics, historical forest tenure, conservation ideologies, and interdepartmental mandates within the state machinery. Administrative discretion has created a complex process for legal recognition of forest rights, limiting the FRA's effectiveness and disproportionately affecting Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities (OTFDs) in Karnataka, who have seen low recognition of their rights.

According to a study conducted by the Council for Social Development (ICSSR Research Institute), Hyderabad in Devaragondi, Andhra Pradesh, titled "Forest Dwelling Communities & Forest Rights Act 2006: Evidence From 24 Sites," there is widespread violation of the FRA 2006 in the diversion of forest lands. Devaragondi is a Polavaram Project displaced village. Devaragondi was in Andhra Pradesh's West Godavari District's Fifth Schedule Area. However, the Gram Sabha's free, prior, and informed approval was not acquired for the contested relocation. The local community applied for IFR, but officials gave them CFR status, according to the report. CFR members, on the other hand, receive rejection notices. Rejections of forest rights claims force them farther into vulnerability and label them as "nowhere people" since their entitlement to compensation is unbacked by law. The tragedy of broken promises and

dwindling livelihoods reverberates across Devaragondi's Resettlement & Rehabilitation hamlet. According to the report, the pledges were not kept, and no effective implementation was carried out in accordance with FRA requirements.

The above study was also carried out in Andhra Pradesh's Peddachama hamlet, which is home to the Chenchu people. It is located in the heart of the Nagarjunasagar Tiger Reserve Forest. As a result, the community is extremely vulnerable at the hands of the Forest Department, which demands that the residents abandon the grounds. Chenchu people enjoyed priesthood at Srisailam Mallanna temple and were the temple's (Mallikarjuna) chief priests, but they have subsequently lost control of the temple and priestly activities. They claim that the temple is ancestral property of the Chenchus, but it was transferred to the Department of Endowments in 1997, and their rights to the temple have been revoked since then. It is now completely under the Government of Andhra Pradesh. As a result, the residents of the village, who were left with no economic alternatives and no legal rights over their own property, had to contact the Programme Officer of ITDA Srisailam for recognition of their rights over land and house sites, but little progress has been achieved since. People have faced issues such as a lack of food from ration shops, a lack of health care given by local personnel, a lack of regular job under MGNREGA, and the majority of children dropping out of school owing to teacher disinterest, while parents fight to live in a hostile atmosphere. People have been threatened by forest department authorities since the woodland is part of the core tiger reserve area. They have insisted that residents quit the grounds, and as a result, individuals are in a fight with forest officials over forest resources and land rights. This study also shows that forest inhabitants' rights are frequently overlooked by officials, and FRA guidelines are never fulfilled in the proper manner.

2.3 Summary

The review of the literature is carried out to acquaint with the existing body of knowledge in the area of forest rights and governance in India in general and selected states in particular. The literature review has also brought out the lack of awareness on Forest Rights Act not only among the forest dwellers but also among the officials have resulted in putting restraints on the recognition and enjoyment of the rights under Forest Rights Act. Several authors have pointed out the need to ensure justice in the formulation and implementation of forest laws. The exclusionary approach of the conservation strategy is also criticised by some of the authors. The need for local support and participation in conservation strategies has been highlighted in certain literature. Review of the literature has also provided insight regarding the lack of participation of forest dwelling local communities in the preparation of conservation plans for protected areas

Chapter 3

Socio-economic Impact of the Forest Rights Act on Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the Study Area: Empirical Results

The relationship between tribals and forest is symbiotic by nature. Their co-existence has been considered to be an integral part of their survival and sustainability. The 'life cycle' of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centred around *jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 came into force on December 31, 2007. It recognises and secures Community Rights or Rights over Community Forest Resources, in addition to the Individual Rights. The Act also recognises rights of vulnerable tribal groups on forest land and forest resource. The Gram Sabha is the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both. The act also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfil basic infrastructural needs of the community. In conjunction with the LARR Act, 2013, FRA protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement. The proposed study is a pioneering endeavour to understand the impact of the recognition of the individual and community forest rights on the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the selected 7 Indian States. The sample comprises of 100 STs and OTFDs, drawing from the Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas and Tribal Areas in the selected States. A 'before' and 'after' approach has been applied to observe the changes in the socio-economic condition of the tribal and forest dwellers in the study area in the last five years. The study has examined the process of FRA implementation and its impact in terms of recognition of forest rights and facilitating rights of local communities in the reserved forest and protected areas (including Core and Buffer Zones) in the States under study. A household vulnerability index has been prepared taking into account the selected indicators such as: household income, average livestock, land holdings (IFR & CFR), literacy rate and household size. The foregoing sections presents the socioeconomic impact of the Forest Rights Act on the tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers based on compilation of the primary data collected from the States under study.

ELURU (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Eluru district is carved out of the part of old West Godavari District along with 8 mandals from old Krishna District total with 27 mandals and 3 Revenue divisions named as “Eluru District” with Headquarters at ELURU and came into existence in the year 2022. According to 2011 census, the district encompasses a geographical area of 6411.56 sq. km and has a population of 1,937,695 (persons). The district has a sex ratio of 1004 (females for every 1000 males). The major religions in the district are Hindu (89.51 %), followed by Islam (7.02%) and Christianity (2.74%) of the total population respectively. The literacy rate in the district is 71.44% (persons). The main spoken languages are Telugu (93.81%), followed by Koya (2.68%) and Urdu (2.60%). Main source of income in the district is from the agriculture sector and per capita income is Rs. 2, 11,952. The crime rate in the district is 494.29 for the year 2021. Total cropped area is 6, 31,069 in hectares and the forest area is 1352.27 in sq km (2021). Eluru produces textiles and leather products but is most noted for its pile carpets. It is also a centre for trade in rice, oilseeds, tobacco, and sugar. Paddy crop is the Major Crop in this District in both of the seasons. During kharif season, Sugarcane is the 2nd major crop. Both paddy and sugarcane together contribute around 95% of total cropped area.

Table 2.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places Visited in District		Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Eluru District.	
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	ST
1.	Polavaram	Jillellagudem	Jillellagudem	27
			Lakshmi Narayana Devi Peta	25
2.	K.R. Puram	Kamyaa Kunta	Kamyaa Kunta	11
			Lankapalli	4
			Grand Total	67

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities has been conducted in two blocks in Eluru district in Andhra Pradesh, namely Polavaram and K.R. Puram and a sample of 67 respondents have been interviewed from the study area. Jillellagudem and Lakshmi Narayana Devi Peta village in Jillellagudem Gram Panchayat and Kamyaa Kunta and Lankapalli village under Kamyaa Kunta Gram Panchayat were selected for the impact study. The demographic characteristics of the forest dwelling communities in the study area shows that over three fifth (67.17%) inhabitants in the village are from Koya tribal communities (STs), followed by Konda Reddy (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group) accounts for about nearly 33 per cent (32.83%).

Table2.3: Type of Tribes in Study Areas

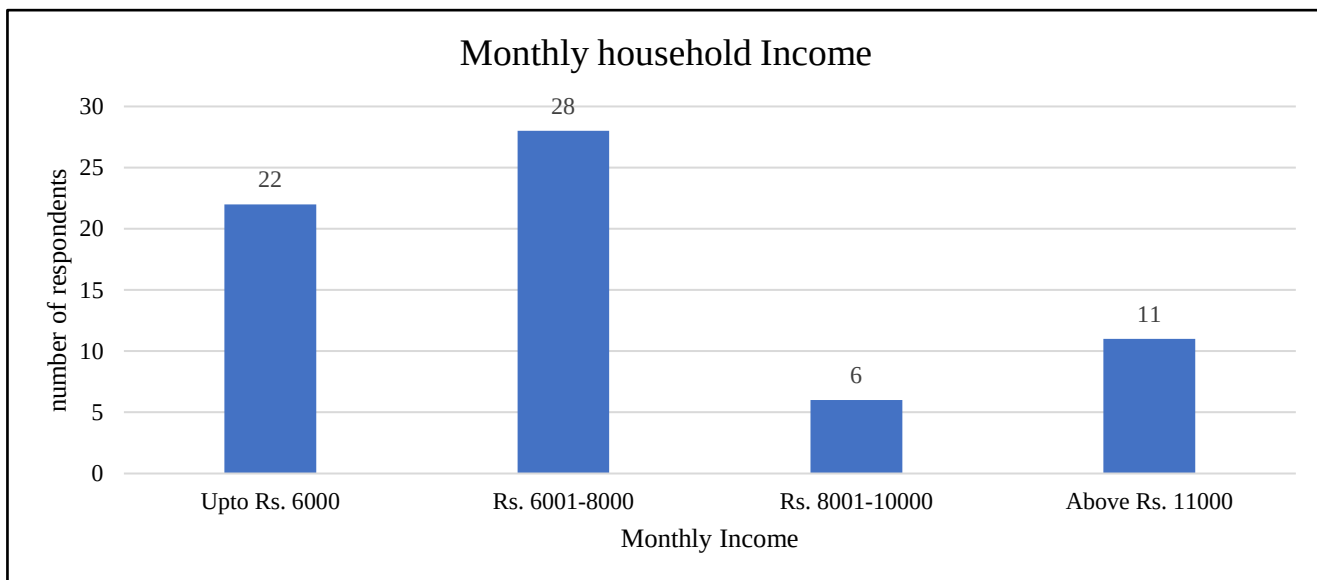
S. No.	Type of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Tribes	Social Groups	
		ST	Total
1.	Konda Reddy (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group)	32.83%	32.83%
2.	Koya	67.17%	67.17%
	Grand Total		100.00%

The gender wise distribution of the respondents of the entire study sample reflects that over half (53.73%) of the respondents interviewed are female and over two fifth (46.26%) of the respondents are male. Marital status of the respondents reveals that over four fifth (82.08%) respondents are married. Generally,

the Koya tribal communities in the study villages prefers to stay in nuclear family. Over four fifth respondents (86.56%) in the study area reported that they live in nuclear family, and remaining nearly one fifth (13.43%) stay in joint family. Majority of the respondents belong to Hindu religion. Educational background of the respondents reflects that a majority of over three fifth (65.67%) respondents are illiterate, followed by nearly 14 per cent (13.43%) respondents are literate but no formal education.

Income level of the respondents reveals that over two fifth (41.79%) respondents earn between Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000 per month; whereas, nearly 33 per cent (32.83%) respondents have monthly income upto Rs.6000. Nearly one fifth (16.41%) respondents have monthly income above Rs. 11000. Less than 10 per cent (8.95%) respondents of the entire study sample have monthly income between Rs. 8000 to 10000. Thus, a majority of over 41 per cent (41.79%) respondents have monthly income between Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000.

S. No.	Characterstics	Social Groups		
			ST	Grand Total
1.	Gender	Female	36	36
		Male	31	31
		Total		67
2.	Marital Status	Married	55	55
		Widowed	12	12
		Total		67
3.	Family Type	Nuclear	58	58
		Joint	9	9
		Total		67
4.	Religion	Hinduism	65	65
		No religion	2	2
		Total		67
5.	Domicile Status	Since Birth	67	67
		Total		67
6.	Education	Illiterate	44	44
		Literate but no Formal Education	9	9
		Primary	8	8
		Middle	1	1
		Intermediate	2	2
		Graduate	2	2
		Post Graduate	1	1
		Total		67
7.	Monthly Income	Upto Rs. 6000	22	22
		Rs. 6001-8000	28	28
		Rs. 8001-10000	6	6
		Above Rs. 11000	11	11
		Total		67



Most of the Koya tribal and other traditional forest dwellers in the surveyed villages collect non-timber forest produce in the forest as a source of livelihood (29.53%). Available data reveals that the Koya tribals in the study area collect non-timber forest produce and are wage labourers. Over 28 per cent (28.5%) respondents are wage labourers. An overwhelming majority of over 91 percent (91.04%) respondents have informed that they have job card and also have worked under MGNREGA.

Table 3.6: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

S. No.		Occupation	Social Group	
			ST	Grand Total
1.	Economic Activities	Settled Cultivator	26.94%	26.94%
		Tenant Cultivator	5.18%	5.18%
		Shifting Cultivation	0.52%	0.52%
		Housewife	2.59%	2.59%
		Collection of Forest- Produce	29.53%	29.53%
		Petty Business	2.6%	2.6%
		Wage Earning	28.5%	28.5%
		Aged Person	3.62%	3.62%
		Other	0.52%	0.52%
		Total		100.00%
2.	Status of Implementation MGNREGA	Registered and obtained job card	91.04%	91.04%
		Registered and not obtained job card	7.46%	7.46%
		Aged person	1.49%	1.49%
		Total		100.00%

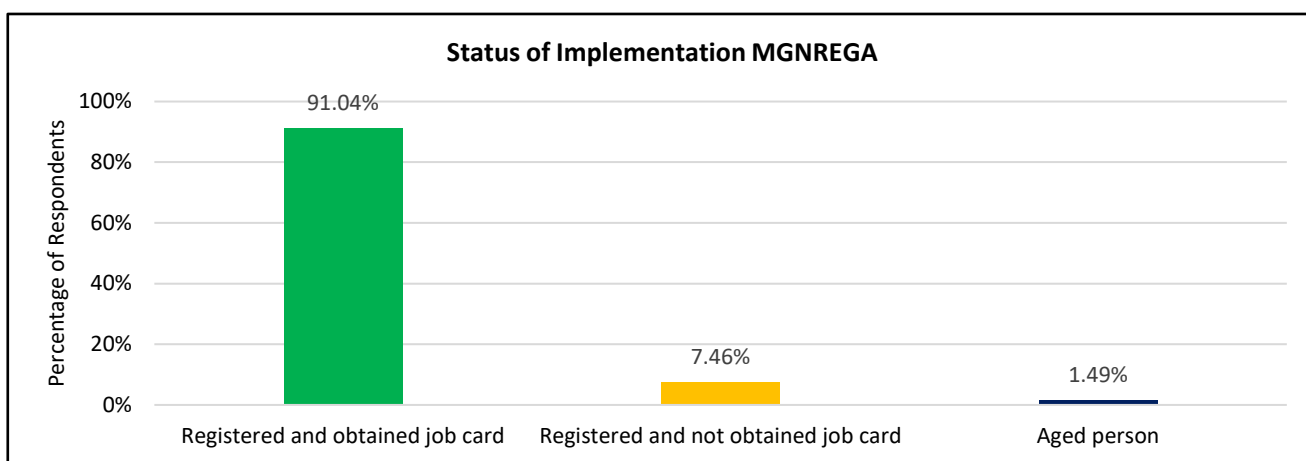
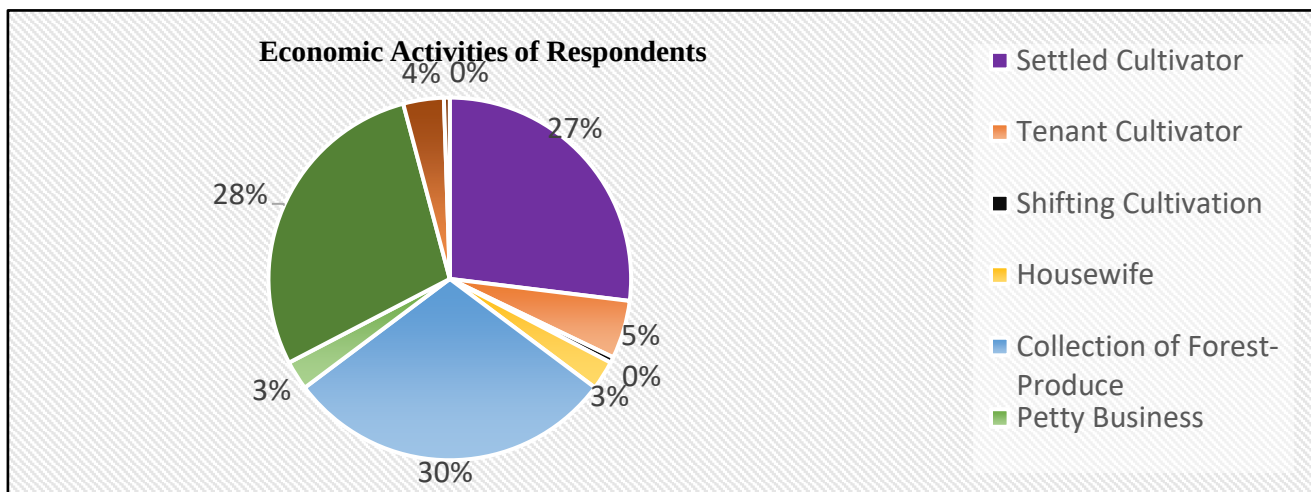
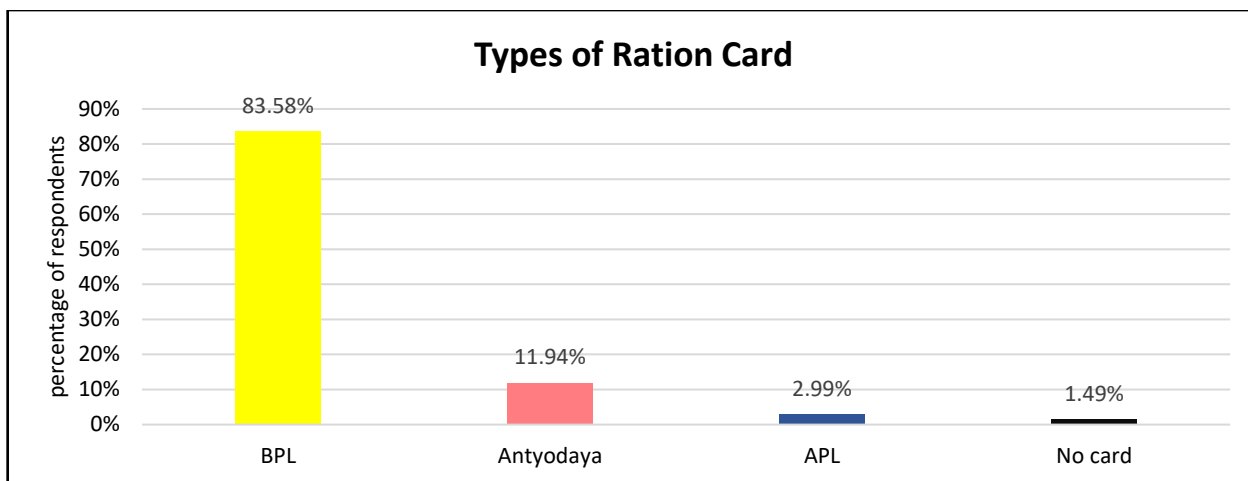


Table 3.7: Type of Ration Card

S.No	Type of Ration Card	Social Groups	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	BPL	83.58%	83.58%
2.	Antyodaya	11.94%	11.94%
3.	APL	2.99%	2.99%
4.	No card	1.49%	1.49%
	Total		100.00%

Social group wise possession of ration card among the entire study sample shows that over four fifth (83.58%) respondents have BPL card and nearly 12 per cent (11.94%) respondents have AAY card. However, nearly 3 percent (2.99%) respondents in the study area have APL card. Also, about 1.49% respondents in the study area have no card.

**Table 3.8: Ownership of House**

Ownership of House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	62.68%	62.68%
No	37.32%	37.32%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	31.34%	31.34%
No	68.66%	68.66%
		100.00%

Before and after analysis of the housing characteristics and assets among the surveyed households reflects that there is a sharp increase of nearly 32 percent (31.34%) in the ownership of houses among the surveyed respondents compared to last five years, now a majority of over three fifth (62.68%) respondents live in their own houses.

Table 1.7: Type of House

Type of House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At Present		
Kaccha	19.05%	19.05%
Semi-Pucca	14.29%	14.29%
Pucca	66.67%	66.67%
		100.00%
Before 5 Year		
Kaccha	19.05%	19.05%
Semi-Pucca	16.67%	16.67%
Pucca	64.29%	64.29%
		100.00%

It is evident from field data that over 66 percent (66.67%) of respondents live in pucca houses in the study area, compared to 64.29% in the last five years. Number of pucca houses owned by the tribal communities have been increased in the last five years, indicating nearly 3 per cent (2.38%) increase. Credit goes to both the State and Central Government for providing financial assistance to the rural and tribal communities for construction of houses under *Sabari Awas Yojana* and MGNREGS.

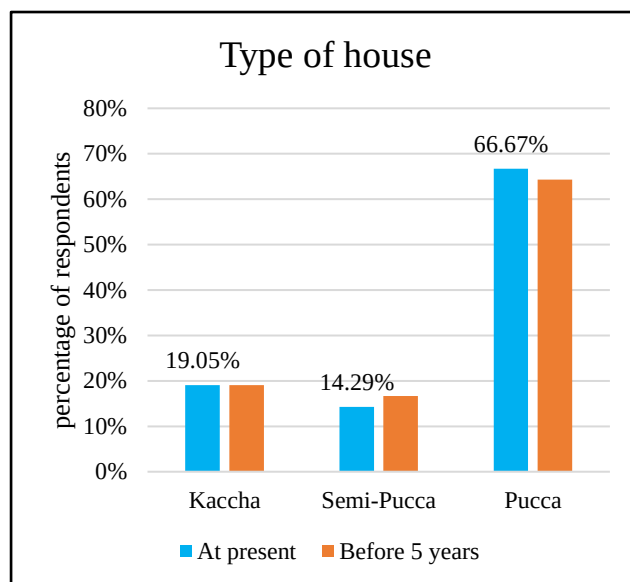
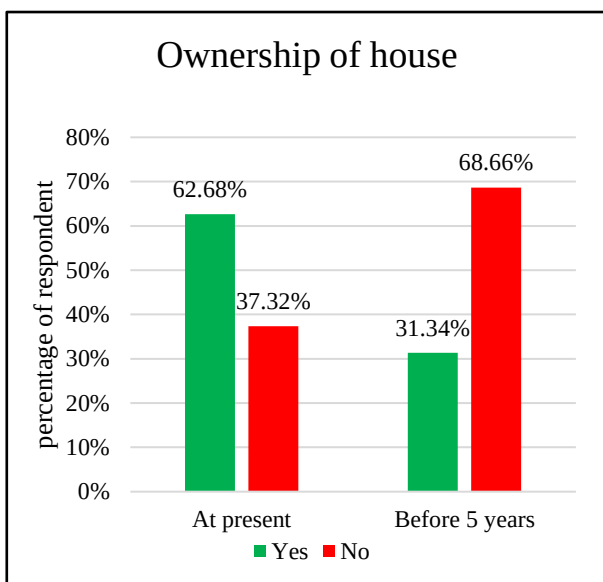
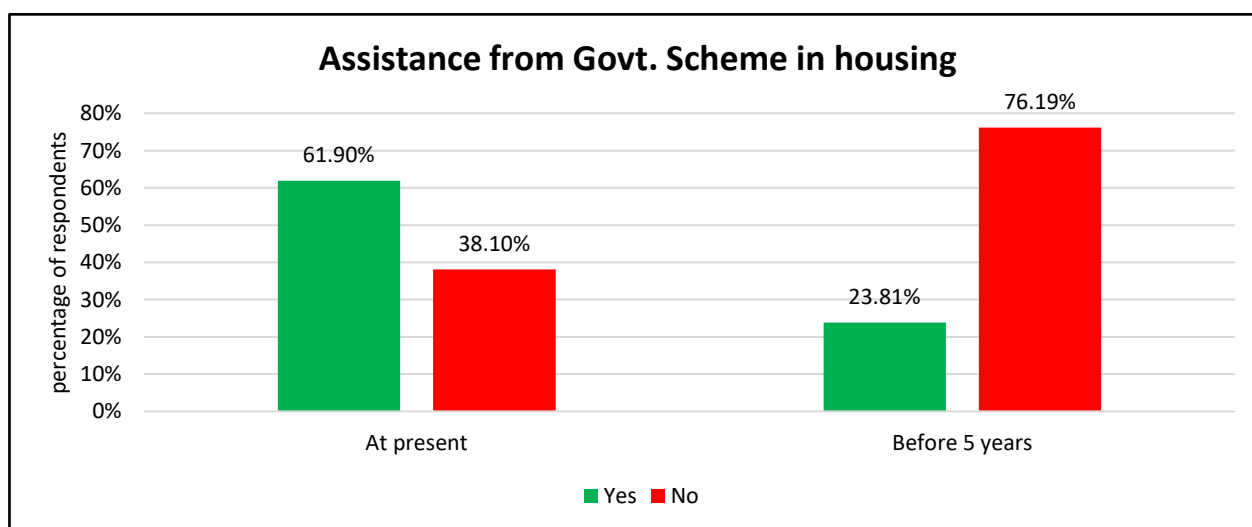


Table 2.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

Assistance from Govt. Scheme in housing	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At Present		
Yes	61.90%	61.90%
No	38.10%	38.10%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	23.81%	23.81%
No	76.19%	76.19%
		100.00%
Type of Housing Assistance given		
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	21	21
Indira Amma Colony	3	3
Chandra House	1	1
YSR house	1	1
Total		

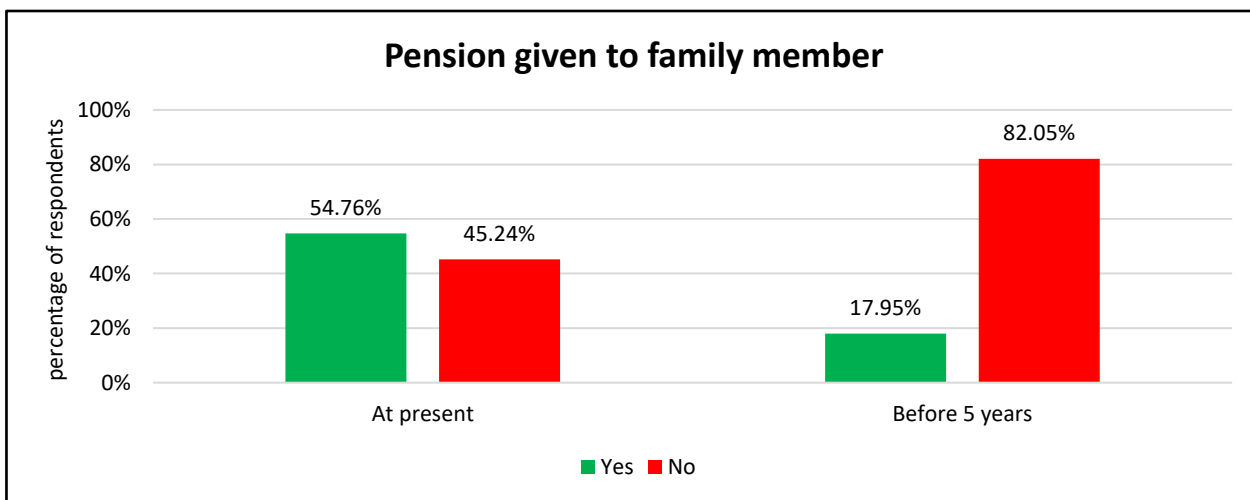
Nearly two fifth (38.80%) respondents of the entire study sample have reported that they have received financial assistance under Government housing schemes including (PMAY, IAC, CH and YSR house).



Before and after analysis of data on pensionary benefits availed by respondents in the study area reveals that over half (54.76%) respondents of the entire study sample at present are getting pension under various schemes compared to 17.95% in the last five year. The respondents are getting pension under various government schemes including old age, widow and disability pension.

Table 2.10: Pension Given to Family Member

Pension given to family member	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	54.76%	54.76%
No	45.24%	45.24%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	17.95%	17.95%
No	82.05%	82.05%
		100.00%
Type of pension given		
Senior Citizen Pension	12	12
Widow Pension	9	9
Others	2	2
	Total	23

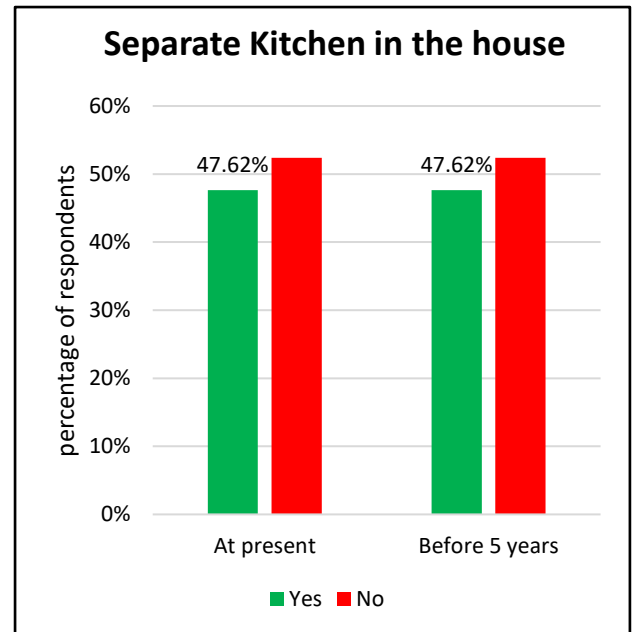
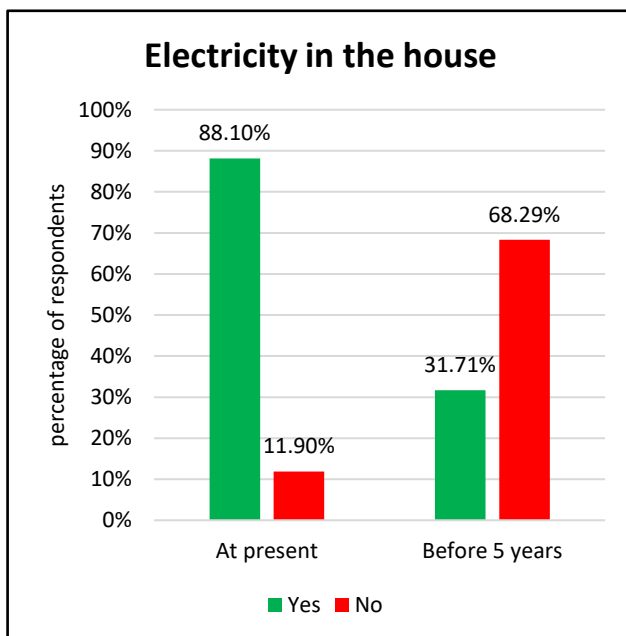


Grid electricity connectivity has increased from 31.71 per cent to 88.10 per cent as reported by the respondents in the study area, indicating nearly 57 per cent (56.39%) increase. Nearly half of the study sample (47.62%) respondents have informed that they have separate kitchen in the house at present. Nearly 9 per cent (8.82%) respondents of the entire study sample informed that they have separate animal shed, compared to nearly 3 per cent (2.94%) in the last five year.

Table 2.11: Basic facility in House

Electricity in the house	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	88.10%	88.10%
No	11.90%	11.90%

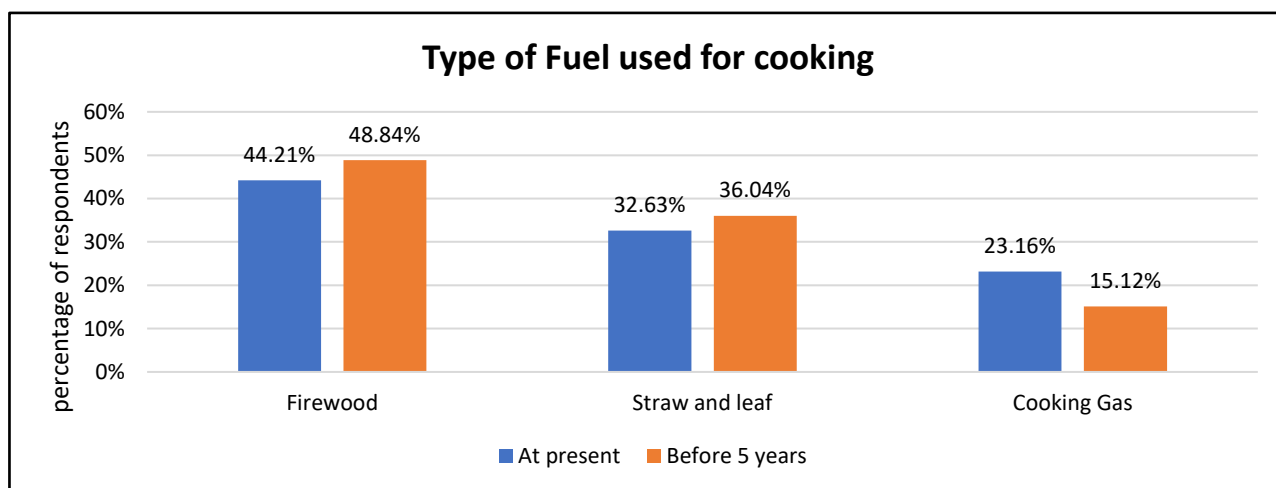
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	31.71%	31.71%
No	68.29%	68.29%
		100.00%
Separate Kitchen in the house		
At present		
Yes	47.62%	47.62%
No	52.38%	52.38%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	47.62%	47.62%
No	52.38%	52.38%
		100.00%
Animal Shed		
At present		
Yes	8.82%	8.82%
No	91.18%	91.18%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	2.94%	2.94%
No	97.06%	97.06%
		100.00%



Various types of fuels are used in the kitchen to cook food like, firewood, straw and leaf and cooking gas. The study findings suggests that there is a steady decline (4.63%) in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. On the other hand, available data indicates that the Koya tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Eluru.

Table 2.12: Type of Fuel

Type of Fuel used for cooking	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Firewood	44.21%	44.21%
Straw and leaf	32.63%	32.63%
Cooking Gas	23.16%	23.16%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Firewood	48.84%	48.84%
Straw and leaf	36.04%	36.04%
Cooking Gas	15.12%	15.12%
		100.00%

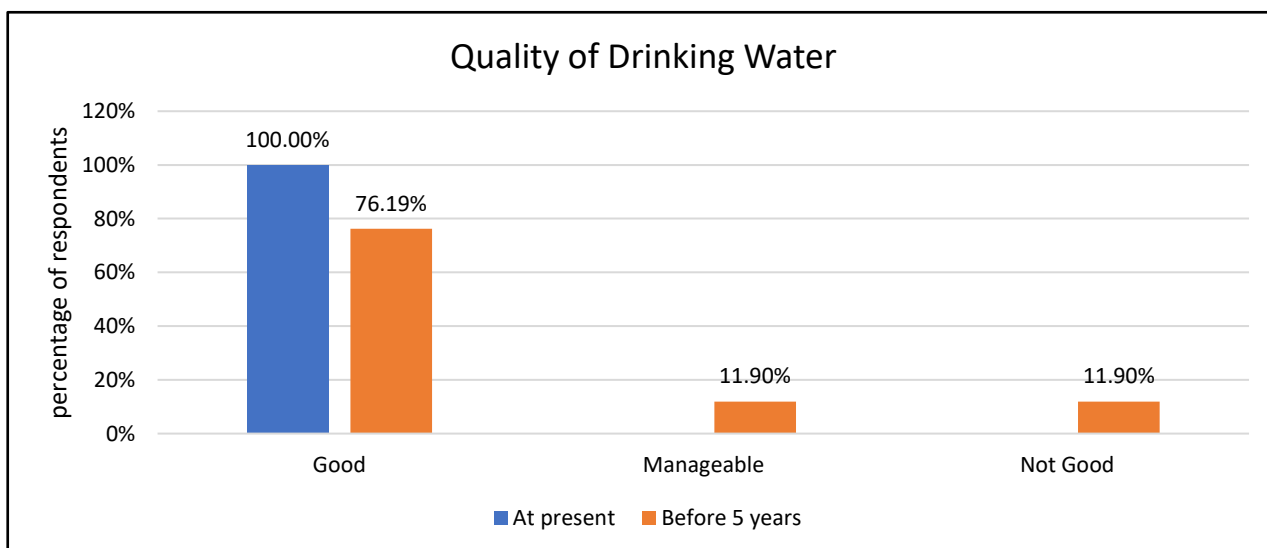
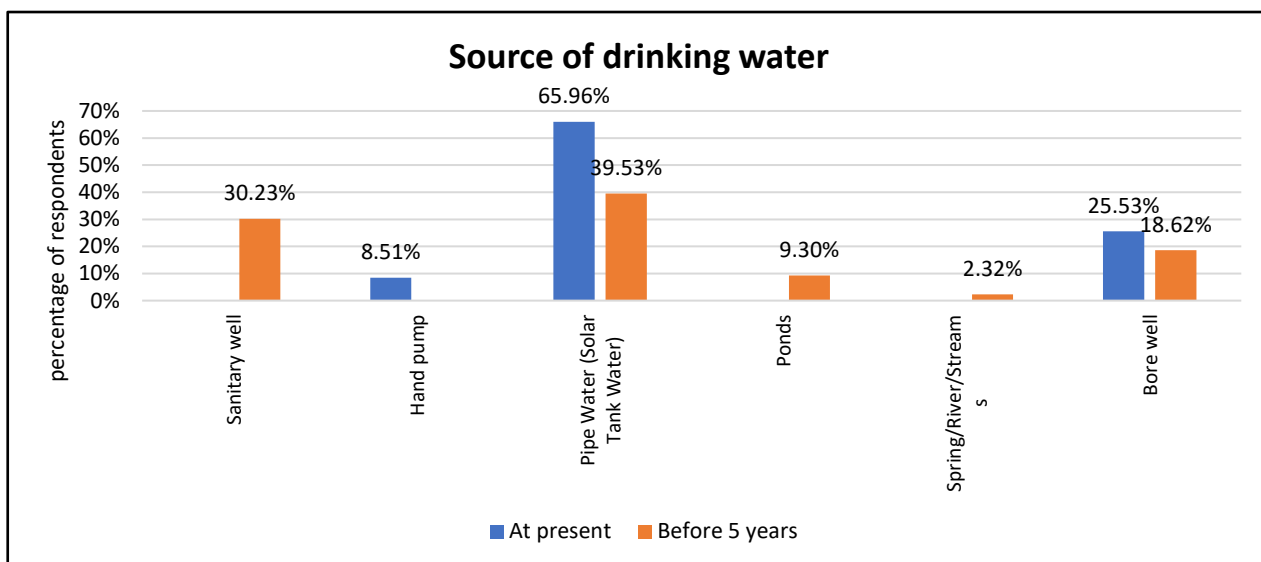


Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, handpump, bore well, etc. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The quality of water at present among the households are good as reported by 100 per cent respondents in the study area.

Table 2.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Handpump	8.51%	8.51%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	65.96%	65.96%
Bore well	25.53%	25.53%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Sanitary well	30.23%	30.23%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	39.53%	39.53%
Ponds	9.3%	9.3%
Spring/River/Streams	2.32%	2.32%
Bore well	18.62%	18.62%

		100.00%
Quality of Drinking Water		
At present		
Good	100.00%	100.00%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Good	76.19%	76.19%
Manageable	11.90%	11.90%
Not Good	11.90%	11.90%
		100.00%

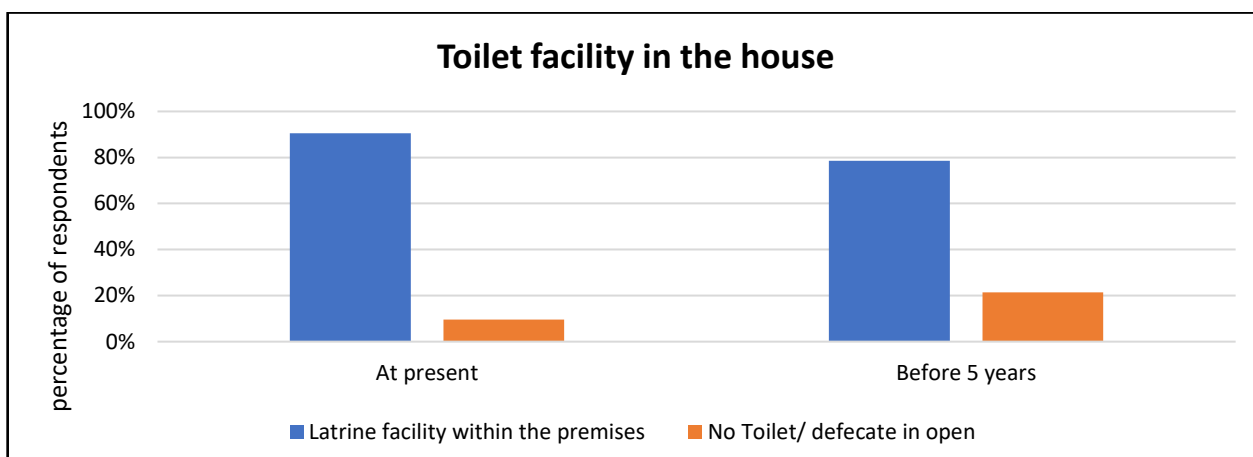


The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioural change programme in the world. The mission has shifted its focus from production outputs (i.e. toilet construction) to behavioural outcomes (open-defecation-free [ODF] India). The SBM's emphasis on behavioural change in rural sanitation at the grassroots level also leads to rigorous verification and sustainability of the benefits accrued to rural communities. At present about over 90 per cent (90.48%) surveyed households have access to toilets

within their premises. However, even today nearly 10 per cent (9.52%) surveyed households of the entire study sample are defecating in open, which has a serious health implication.

Toilet Facility in the House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Latrine facility within the premises	90.48%	90.48%
No Toilet/ defecate in open	9.52%	9.52%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Latrine facility within the premises	78.57%	78.57%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	21.43%	21.43%
		100.00%

Table 5.13: Toilet Facility



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-specialty hospitals are at tertiary level. As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas and a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. There are 2,071 Sub-centres, 317 PHCs and 70 CHCs operating in tribal areas of the State. Under, the Ayushman Bharat scheme existing sub-centres and PHCs are being transformed to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). In the State 6,524 sub-centres (SCs), 1,827 PHCs and 460 urban PHCs (UPHCs) are operationalised as HWCs upto December, 2021. Of these, 420 SC-HWC and 126 PHC-HWC are in tribal areas. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY) is a flagship health insurance scheme of Government of Maharashtra. The scheme provides end to end cashless services for identified diseases through a network of service providers from Government and Private sector.

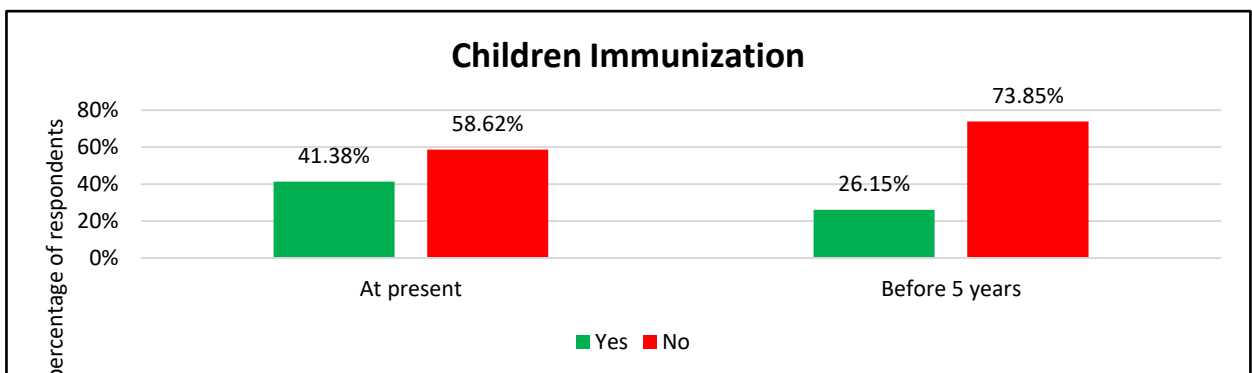
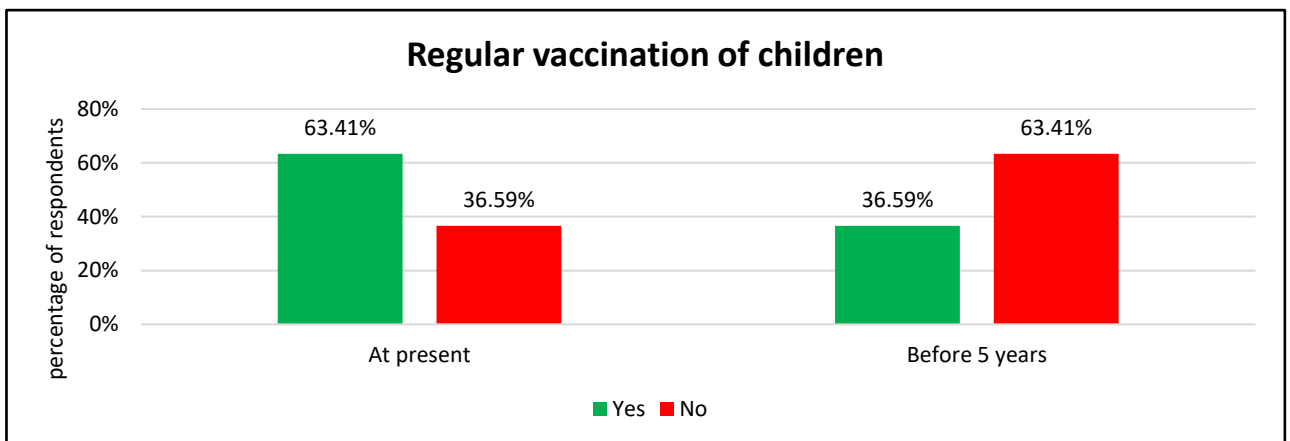
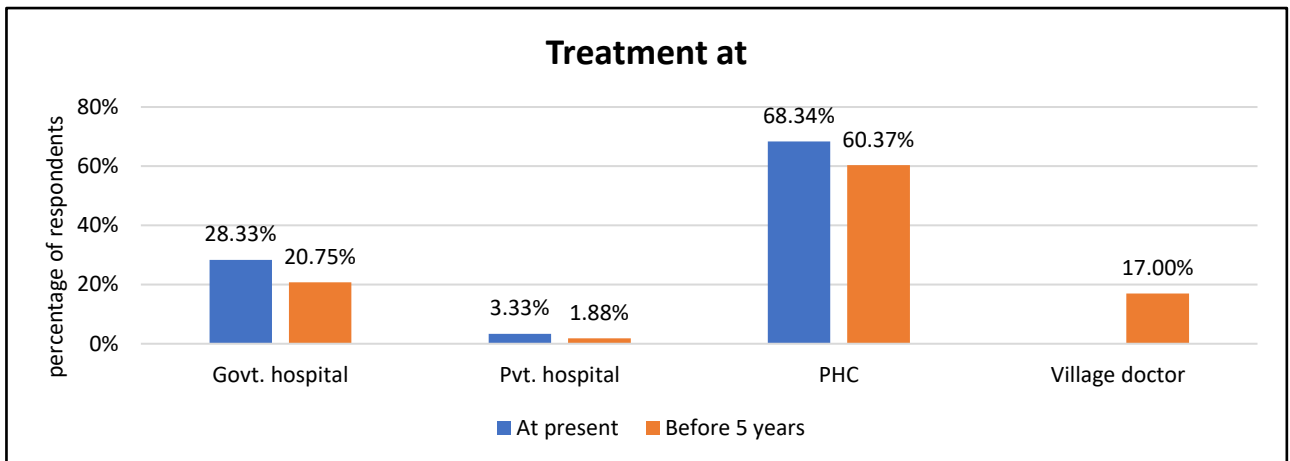
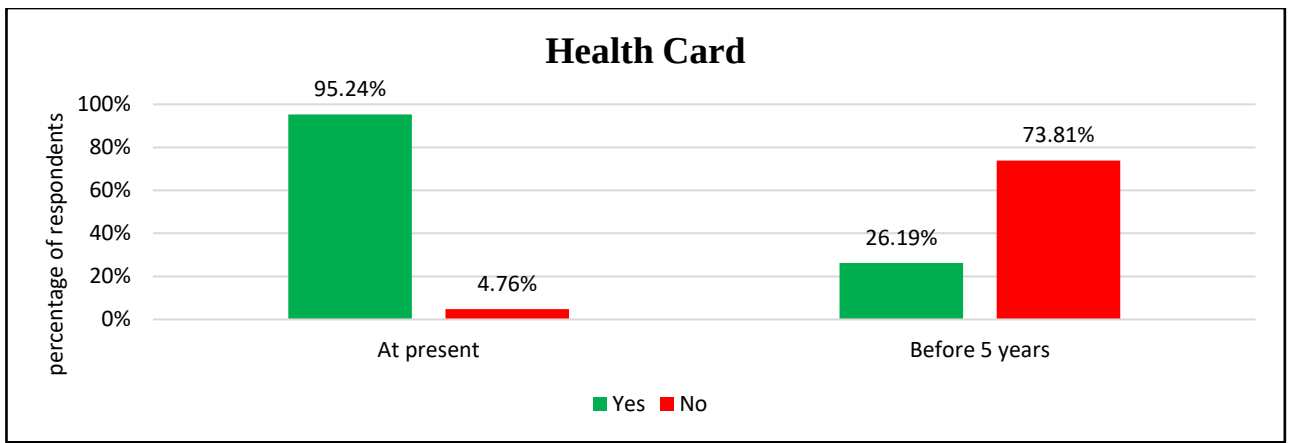
Available data shows that across social groups, an overwhelming majority of nearly 96 per cent (95.24%) of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme.

Table 5.14: Health Infrastructure

Health Card	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	95.24%	95.24%
No	4.76%	4.76%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	26.19%	26.19%
No	73.81%	73.81%
		100.00%
Treatment at		
At present		
Govt. hospital	28.33%	28.33%
Pvt. hospital	3.33%	3.33%
PHC	68.34%	68.34%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Govt. hospital	20.75%	20.75%
Pvt. hospital	1.88%	1.88%
PHC	60.37%	60.37%
Village doctor	17.00%	17.00%
		100.00%
Regular vaccination of children		
At present		
Yes	63.41%	63.41%
No	36.59%	36.59%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	36.59%	36.59%
No	63.41%	63.41%
		100.00%
Children Immunization		
At present		
Yes	41.38%	41.38%
No	58.62%	58.62%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	26.15%	26.15%
No	73.85%	73.85%
		100.00%
Availability of special nutrition programme		
At present		
Yes	65.85%	65.85%
No	34.15%	34.15%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	39.02%	39.02%
No	60.98%	60.98%
		100.00%

Delivery care		
At present		
Yes	70.73%	70.73%
No	29.27%	29.27%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	41.46%	41.46%
No	58.54%	58.54%
		100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness		
At present		
Yes	7.46%	7.46%
No	92.54%	92.54%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	7.46%	7.46%
No	92.54%	92.54%
		100.00%
Family member suffering from Disability		
At present		
Yes	0.00%	0.00%
No	100.00%	100.00%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	0.00%	0.00%
No	100.00%	100.00%
		100.00%
Treatment from local Healer		
At present		
Yes	26.19%	26.19%
No	73.81%	73.81%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	26.19%	26.19%
No	73.81%	73.81%
		100.00%

Over three fifth (68.34%) of respondents of the entire study sample prefers to go to primary health centres for treatment as the PHCs are situated nearby to their villages. Whereas, another 28.33 per cent of the respondents reported that they prefer to go to district government hospitals for treatment of diseases. Although the healthcare facilities have developed in the study area, the tribal and forest dwellers are still relying on the local healer for treatment of diseases. Majority of over three fifth (63.41%) respondents in the study area have reported that their children are provided with regular vaccination in current years. Similarly, over 40 per cent (41.38%) respondents have informed that their children are being immunized. Nearly 66 per cent (65.85%) respondents of the entire study sample have informed that their women and children have availed benefits under special nutrition programme. Institutional delivery has been increased among the tribal and rural households as reported by 70.73 per cent households in the current year. Hardly, 8 percent (7.46%) respondents informed that their family members are suffering from chronic disease. Also, respondents revealed that their family members are not suffering from disability.



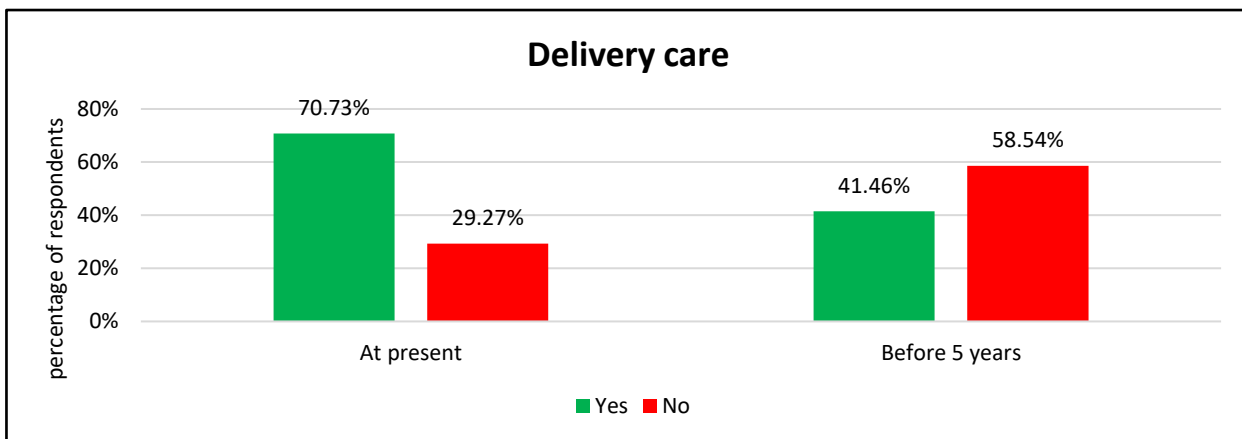
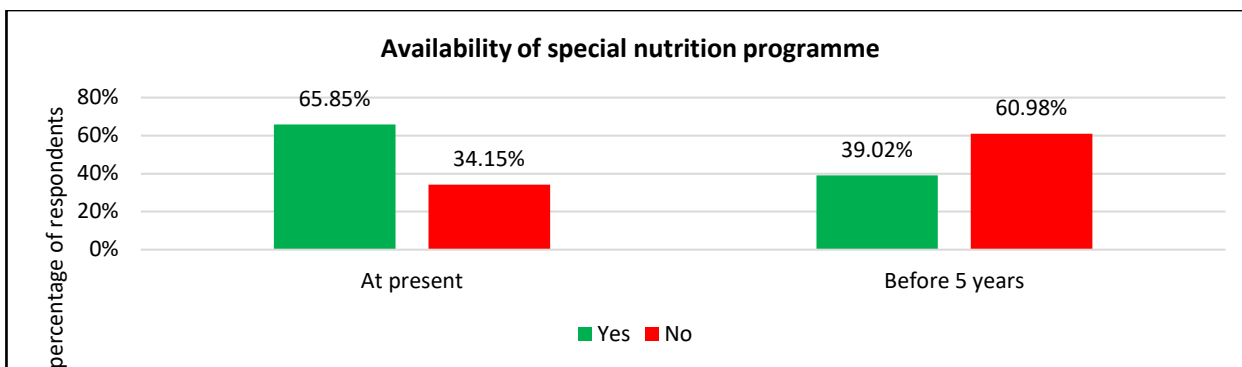


Table 5.15: Ownership of Assets

Asset Ownership	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
TV	8	8
Cycle	11	11
Two-Wheeler	8	8
Mobile	19	19
Other	1	1
No Asset	22	22
Before 5 years		
TV	8	8
Cycle	11	11
Two-Wheeler	5	5
Mobile	11	11
Other	1	1
No Asset	26	26

Consumer durables and asset ownership among households in the district reveal that nearly 29 per cent (28.35%) household members/respondents possess mobile phone, followed by nearly one fifth (16.41%) household members/respondents having cycle. Whereas, nearly 12 per cent (11.94%) households have consumer durables including television and over 11 percent (11.94%) member households have two-

wheeler. Nearly 2 per cent (1.49%) household members/respondents have other assests. Mobiles and Cycle are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. However, nearly 33 per cent (32.83%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these consumer durables and assets as such.

Impact of the Forest Rights Act on the Tribal Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in Eluru

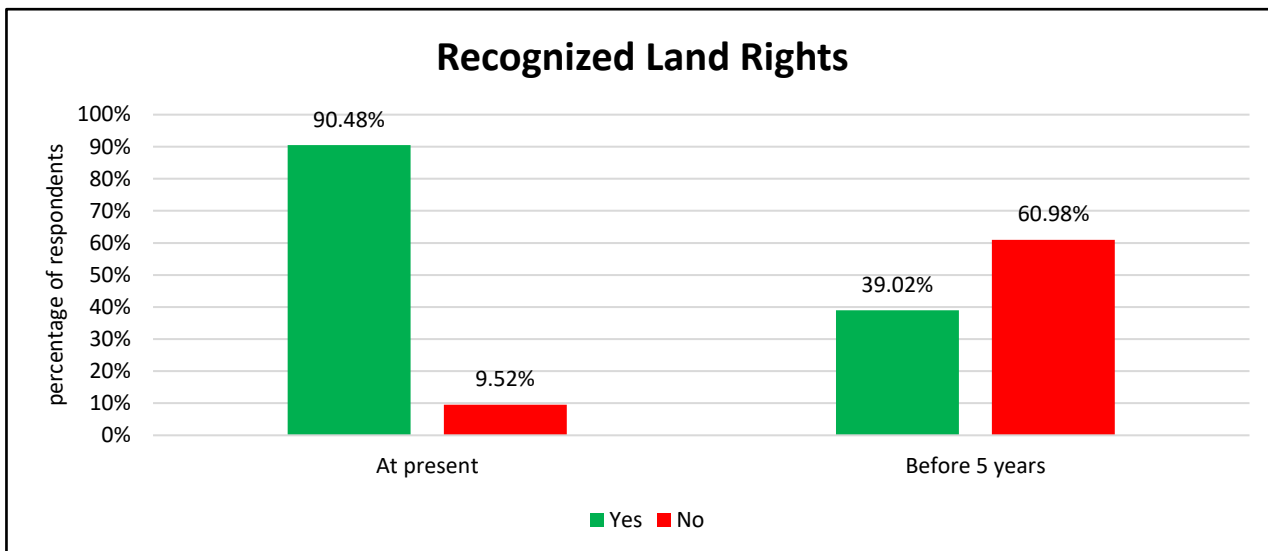
The relationship between tribals and forest is symbiotic by nature. Their co-existence has been considered to be an integral part of their survival and sustainability. The ‘life cycle’ of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centred around *jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 came into force on December 31, 2007. It recognises and secures Community Rights or Rights over Community Forest Resources, in addition to the Individual Rights. The Act also recognises rights of vulnerable tribal groups on forest land and forest resource. The Gram Sabha is the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both. The act also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfil basic infrastructural needs of the community. In conjunction with the LARR Act, 2013, FRA protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement.

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs. The impact study on the recognition of land rights under forest right act among the surveyed households reflects that over 90 per cent (90.48%) respondents have been recognized land rights at present. However, nearly 10 per cent (9.52%) are still not been recognized the land rights. The Community Forest resource Rights (CFR) under Section 3(1)(i) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (commonly referred to as the Forest Rights Act) provides for recognition of the right to “protect, regenerate or conserve or manage” the community forest resource. While, IFR stands for Individual Forest Rights. Available data shows that nearly two fifth (39.02%) respondents of the entire study sample have been given rights as IFR/CFR prior to five years. However, nearly three fifth (60.98%) respondents have not been given rights as such.

Table 5.16: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	90.48%	90.48%
No	9.52%	9.52%
		100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR		
IFR	37	37
No Rights	1	1

Before 5 years		
Yes	39.02%	39.02%
No	60.98%	60.98%
		100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR		
IFR	34	34
No rights	3	3



Land ownership in Eluru is allotted, rayati (inherited) as well as leased in nature. Over four fifth (85.37%) tribal and other traditional forest dwellers of the entire study sample have allotted land and nearly 10 per cent (9.76%) respondents have leased land in the study area. On the other hand, nearly five percent (4.88%) of people have both raiyati and allotted land. Thus, it is evident that majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted land owners.

Field Visit to Eluru District, Andhra Pradesh



IIPA Project Team Visited the Jillellagudem and Lakshmi Narayana Devi Peta village in Jillellagudem Gram Panchayat under Srisailam Range of Andhra Pradesh Forest Department Atmakur Wild Life Mission Division. The photographs depicts use bamboo by the villagers to construct houses including shed for livestock. Villagers collect honey from the forest for self-consumption and selling purpose.



Road connectivity and Grid Electricity Connection in Jillelagudem Gram Panchayat in ELuru district.



IIPA Team interacting with the respondents in Kamyya Kunta village under Kamyya Kunta Gram Panchayat in Eluru district and also observed tobacco plantation in the farm land.



Housing characteristics including source of drinking water in Kamyya Kunta village in ELuru



IIPA Project Team Interacting with the tribal villagers in the school premises in Kamyaa Kunta village in Eluru district



IIPA Project Team interacting with the Tribal Villagers in Lankapalli village under Kamyaa Kunta Gram Panchayat under Eluru district and taking a note of the provision of Tap Water Connection under Har Ghar Jal Scheme

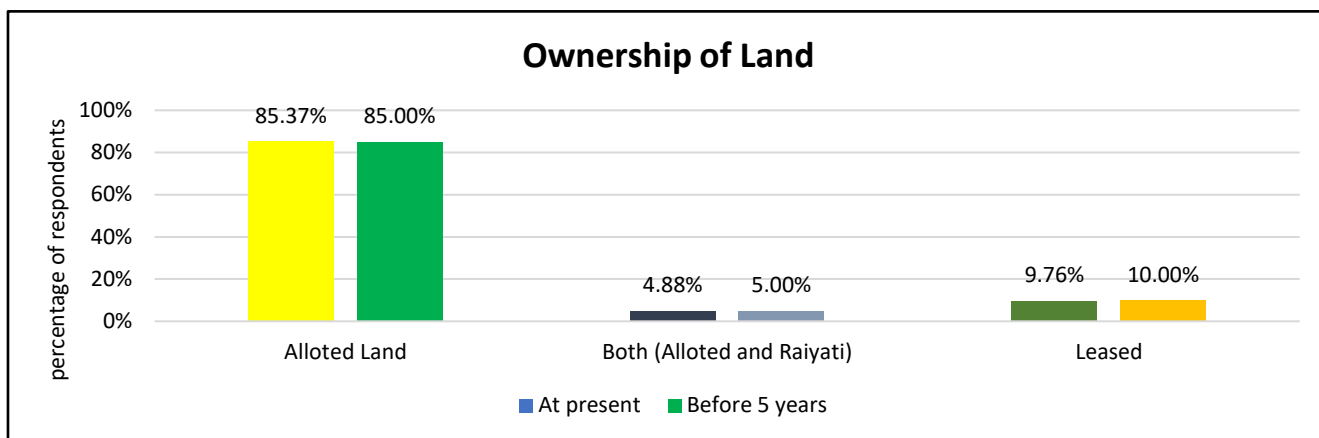


Table 18: Ownership of Land among Social Groups

Ownership of Land	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Alloted Land	85.37%	85.37%
Both (Alloted and Raiyati)	4.88%	4.88%
Leased	9.76%	9.76%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Alloted Land	85.00%	85.00%
Both (Alloted and Raiyati)	5.00%	5.00%
Leased	10.00%	10.00%
		100.00%
Type of Land	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Irrigated Land	33.33%	33.33%
Non-irrigated Land	66.67%	66.67%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Irrigated Land	30.95%	30.95%
Non-irrigated Land	69.05%	69.05%
		100.00%

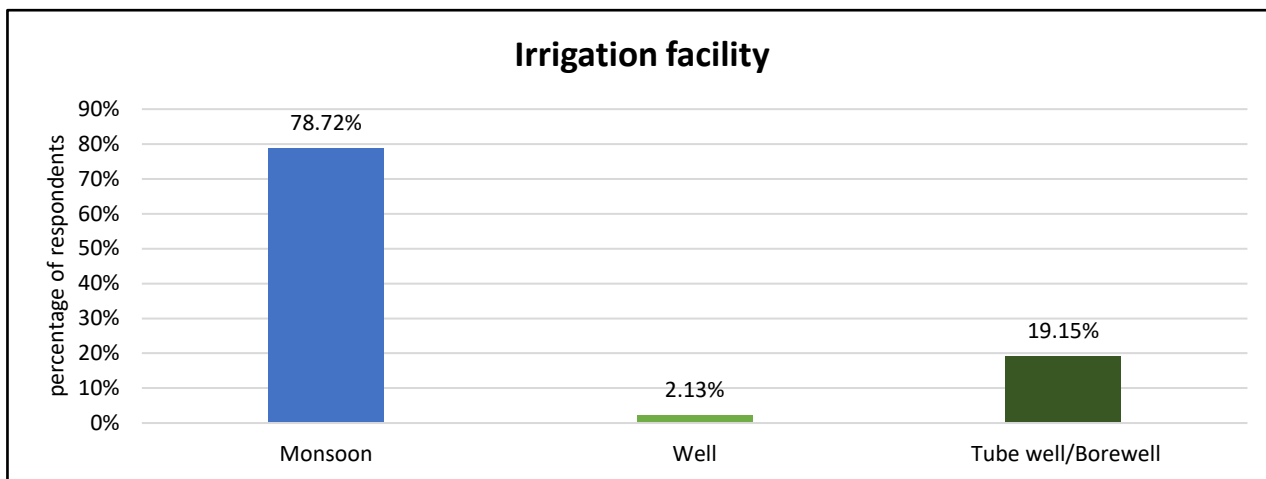
Majority of over three fifth (66.67%) respondents of the entire study sample at present possess non irrigated land. Moreover, nearly 34 per cent (33.33%) respondents at present possess irrigated land.

Table 5.19: Irrigation Facility

S. No.	Irrigation Facility	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	Monsoon	78.72%	78.72%
2.	Well	2.13%	2.13%

3.	Tube well/Borewell	19.15%	19.15%
			100.00%

Available data shows that majority of nearly four fifth (78.72%) respondents receive irrigation facility through monsoons. Whereas, nearly one fifth (19.15%) of respondents receives water supply through tube well/ bore well. Also, less than 3 per cent (2.13%) of the entire study sample reflects that respondent receives irrigation facility through well.



Agricultural instruments ownership among households in the district reveals that nearly 11 per cent (10.44%) household members/respondents possess wooden plough, followed by nearly two per cent (1.49%) household members/respondents having power tiller. However, nearly ninety per cent (88.05%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these agricultural instruments as such.

Table 5.20: Ownership of agricultural Instrument

Agricultural Instruments	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Wooden Plough	7	7
Power Tiller	1	1
No agricultural Instruments	59	59
Before 5 years		
Wooden Plough	7	7
Power Tiller	1	1
No agricultural Instruments	59	59

Eluru has many popular shrines. The Dwarka Tirumala temple dedicated to Lord Venkateshwara is one such temple and is flocked by devotees throughout the year. The Holy Land Replica is a sacred site for the Catholic faith as it represents the holy land in Israel. The Guntupalli Caves are among the prime attractions of Eluru, renowned for their historical and religious significance. Cashew nut, mango and tobacco are important production from the district. Shrimp production is also a main activity along with pisciculture. The woollen pile carpet industry in Eluru produces eco-friendly carpets from wool that are exported. Empirical results inform that nearly 27 per cent (26.83%) of respondents out of the entire study

sample are continuing with their traditional practices. Bamboo basketry, broomstick making, archery, musical instruments, traditional dress, dance and sports are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district.

Table 5.21: Traditional Activities

Traditional Activities	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	26.83%	26.83%
No	73.17%	73.17%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	26.83%	26.83%
No	73.17%	73.17%
		100.00%
Type of Traditional Practices		
Broomstick Making	3	3
Bamboo basketry	7	7
Archery	9	9
Musical Instrument	10	10
Traditional Dress	11	11
Dance	11	11
Sports	10	10

Table 5.22: Type of Major crop produced

S. No.	Crop Produces	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	Paddy	12.5%	12.5%
2.	Cashew	47.92%	47.92%
3.	Cotton	27.08%	27.08%
4.	Bamboo	6.25%	6.25%
5.	Eucalyptus	4.17%	4.17%
6.	Sweet Corn	2.08%	2.08%
			100.00%

There are six types of major crop being produced in the Eluru district of Andhra Pradesh. Empirical results shows that nearly half (47.92%) respondents out of the entire study sample are producing cashew, followed by nearly 28 per cent (27.08%) respondents are producing cotton. Whereas, over 12 per cent (12.5%) of respondents are producing paddy crop. Also, only 6.25% respondents are producing bamboo, followed by 4.17% respondents producing eucalyptus and only 2.08% respondents producing sweet corn crop.

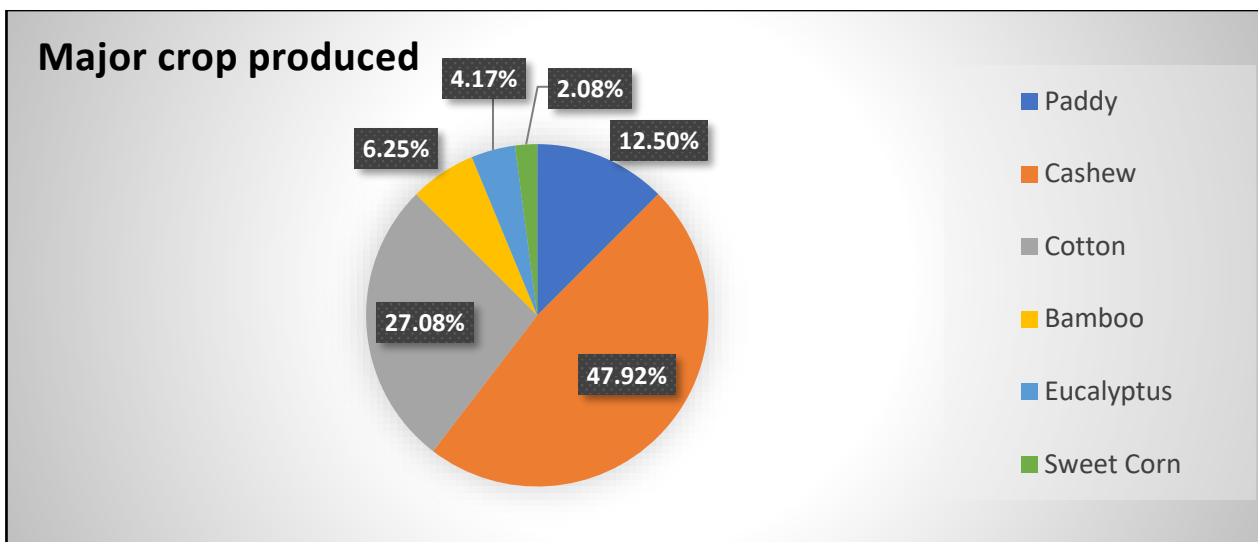


Table 5.23: Non-Traditional Forest Produce (NTFP)

S. No.	Non-Traditional Forest Produce	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	Mahua Flowers	8.08%	8.08%
2.	Mahua Seeds	8.08%	8.08%
3.	Harida	8.08%	8.08%
4.	Amla	3.03%	3.03%
5.	Tendu	7.07%	7.07%
6.	Firewood	28.28%	28.28%
5.	Fodder	18.18%	18.18%
6.	Honey	19.19%	19.19%
			100.00%

The local people depend on the forest particularly for small timber, firewood, bamboos, thatching grass, fodder, fruits and flowers, fibers, etc. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, harida, amla, tendu and honey.

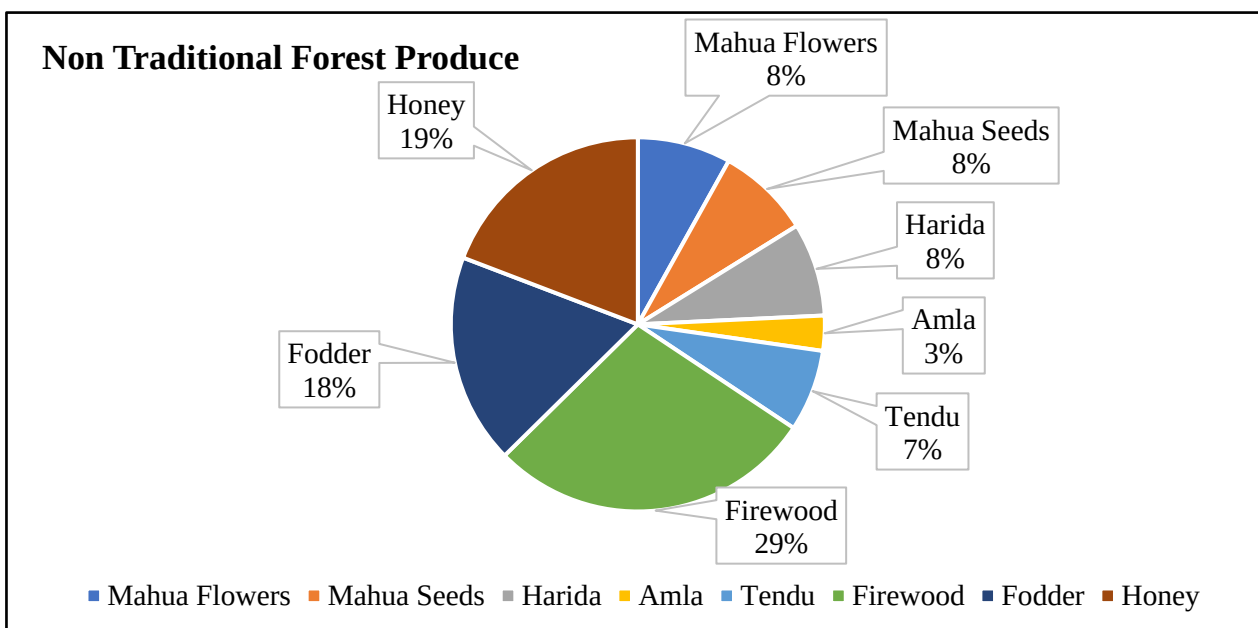


Table 2.25: Utility of FRA

S.No.	Utility of Forest Rights Act	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	Agriculture (shifting/settled)	97.29%	97.29%
2.	Others	2.71%	2.71%
			100.00%

The impact study on Utility of Forest Rights Act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities reflects that a majority of nearly 100 per cent (97.29%) respondents of the entire study sample are engaged in agriculture (shifting/settled). Nearly 3 per cent (2.71%) respondents occupied other activities.

Table 5.24: Awareness related to FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behavior in the Village	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
Good	95.23%	95.23%
Average	4.77%	4.77%
		100.00%
Know JFMC		
Yes	97.62%	97.62%
No	2.38%	2.38%
		100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land		
Yes	64.29%	64.29%
No	35.71%	35.71%
		100.00%
Know about NHRC		
Yes	26.19%	26.19%
No	73.81%	73.81%
		100.00%

The impact study on behavior of Excise and Revenue Officer in the village is good as reported by a majority of nearly 96 per cent (95.23%) respondents in the study area. Nearly 100 per cent (97.62%) of the respondents out of the entire study knows about the JFMC and over one fifth (26.19%) of respondents are aware of NHRC. Over three fifth (64.29%) respondents answered Yes regarding Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land.

Summary:

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities in Eluru district in Andhra Pradesh reflects that an overwhelming majority of over 91 percent respondents have job card and also worked under MGNREGA. Majority of respondents live in their own houses. The available data reveals that majority of respondents have basic facility (like electricity) in their house. There is a steady decline in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. Tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Eluru. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, handpump, bore well, etc. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets

under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased. Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme. Mobiles and Cycle are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. Majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted land owners. Empirical results inform that nearly 27 per cent (26.83%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices. Bamboo basketry, broomstick making, archery, musical instruments, traditional dress, dance and sports are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district. Majority of respondents in the study area are producing cashew crop. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, harida, amla, tendu and honey.

NANDAYALA (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Nandayala is a city and district headquarters of [Nandyal district](#) of the [Indian](#) state of [Andhra Pradesh](#). It is a [municipality](#) and the headquarters of Nandyal [mandal](#) in [Nandyal revenue division](#). According to 2011 census, the district encompasses a geographical area of 33.67 km sq. and has a population of 211,424 making it the 13th most populous town in the state. The district has a sex ratio of 995 (females for every 1000 males). The major religions in the district are Hinduism (90.87%), followed by Islam (7.32%) and Christianity (1.38%) of the total population respectively. The literacy rate in the district is 76.21% (persons), 83.50 % (males), and 68.96 % (females). Main spoken language is Telugu. *Industry and Agriculture is the main occupation in the district.* Paddy, Bengal Gram, Sunflower, Tobacco, Redgram, Foxtail Millet, Sorghum are the major crops grown in the district.

Table 2.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places Visited in District		Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Nandayala District.		
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	ST	Total
3.	Atmakur	Bairluty gudem	Bairluty gudem	33	33
			Nagaluty gudem	15	15
		Kottalacheruvu	Pedda cheruvu gudem	46	46
				Grand Total	94

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities has been conducted in one block in Nandayala district in Andhra Pradesh, namely Atmakur and a sample of 94 respondents have been interviewed from the study area. Bairluty gudem and Nagaluty gudem village in Bairluty gudem Gram Panchayat and Pedda cheruvu gudem village under Kottalacheruvu Gram Panchayat were selected for the impact study. The demographic characteristics of the forest dwelling communities in the study area shows that 100 per cent inhabitants in the village are from Chenchu tribal communities (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group).

Table2.3: Type of Tribes in Study Area

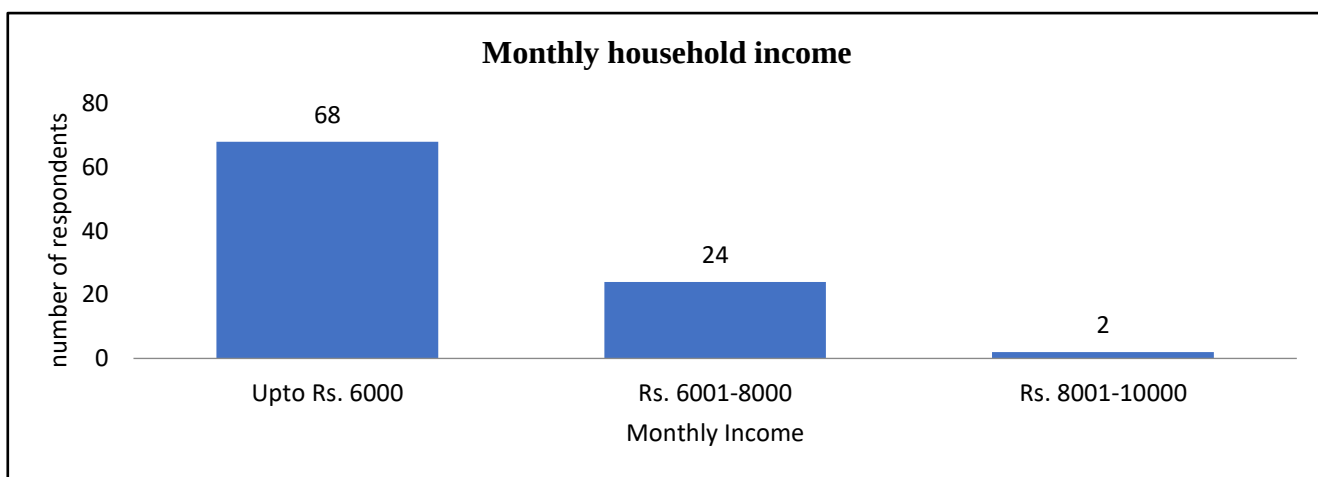
S. No.	Type of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Tribes	Social Groups	
		ST	Total
1.	Chenchu (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group)	100.00%	100.00%
	Grand Total		100.00%

The gender wise distribution of the respondents of the entire study sample reflects that over seventy per cent (74.46%) respondents interviewed are female and over one fifth (25.53%) of the respondents are male. Marital status of the respondents reveals that over four fifth (82.97%) respondents are married. Generally, the Chenchu tribal communities in the study villages prefers to stay in nuclear family. Nearly 100 per cent (96.80%) respondents in the study area reported that they live in nuclear family, and over 3 per cent (3.19%) stay in joint family. All the respondents belong to Hindu religion.

Educational background of the respondents reflects that a majority of nearly four fifth (78.72%) respondents are illiterate, followed by one fifth (11.70%) respondents are literate but they are not having any formal education. Income level of the respondents reveals that over seventy per cent (72.34%) respondents earn monthly income up to Rs.6000; whereas, over one fifth (25.53%) respondents have

monthly income between Rs.6000 to Rs.8000. Over two per cent (2.12%) respondents have monthly income between Rs.8000 to Rs.10000. Thus, a majority of 72 per cent respondents have monthly income up to Rs.6000.

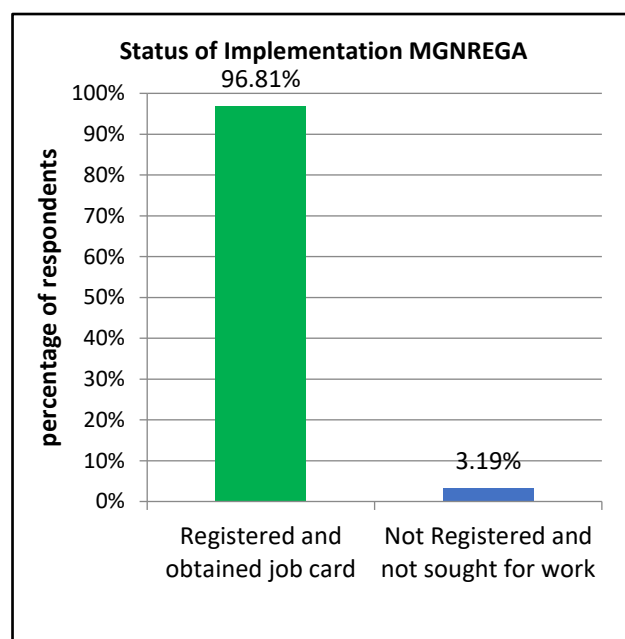
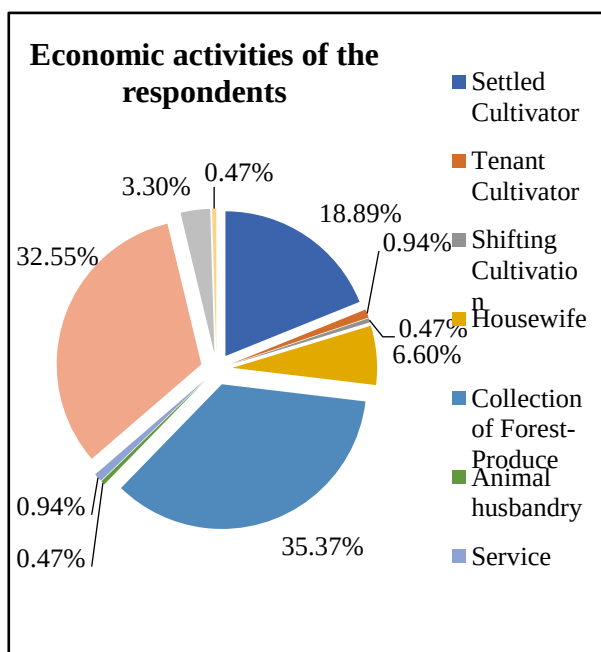
S. No.	Characteristics	Social Groups		
			ST	Grand Total
8.	Gender	Female	70	70
		Male	24	24
				94
9.	Marital Status	Married	78	78
		Single	1	1
		Widowed	15	15
				94
10.	Family Type	Nuclear	91	91
		Joint	3	3
				94
11.	Religion	Hinduism	94	94
				94
12.	Domicile Status	Since Birth	94	94
				94
13.	Education	Illiterate	74	74
		Literate but no Formal Education	11	11
		Primary	3	3
		Middle	3	3
		High School	3	3
				94
14.	Monthly Income	Upto Rs. 6000	68	68
		Rs. 6001-8000	24	24
		Rs. 8001-10000	2	2
				94



Most of the Chenchu tribal and other traditional forest dwellers in the surveyed villages collect non-timber forest produce in the forest as a source of livelihood (35.37%). Nearly 33 per cent (32.55%) respondents are wage labourers. An overwhelming majority of nearly 100 percent (96.81%) respondents have informed that they have job card and also have worked under MGNREGA.

Table 3.6: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

S. No.		Occupation	Social Group	
			ST	Grand Total
1.	Economic Activities	Settled Cultivator	18.89%	18.89%
		Tenant Cultivator	0.94%	0.94%
		Shifting Cultivation	0.47%	0.47%
		Housewife	6.6%	6.6%
		Collection of Forest- Produce	35.37%	35.37%
		Animal husbandry	0.47%	0.47%
		Service	0.94%	0.94%
		Wage Earning	32.55%	32.55%
		Aged Person	3.3%	3.3%
		Other	0.47%	0.47%
				100.00%
2.	Status of Implementation MGNREGA	Registered and obtained job card	96.81%	96.81%
		Not Registered and not sought for work	3.19%	3.19%
				100.00%

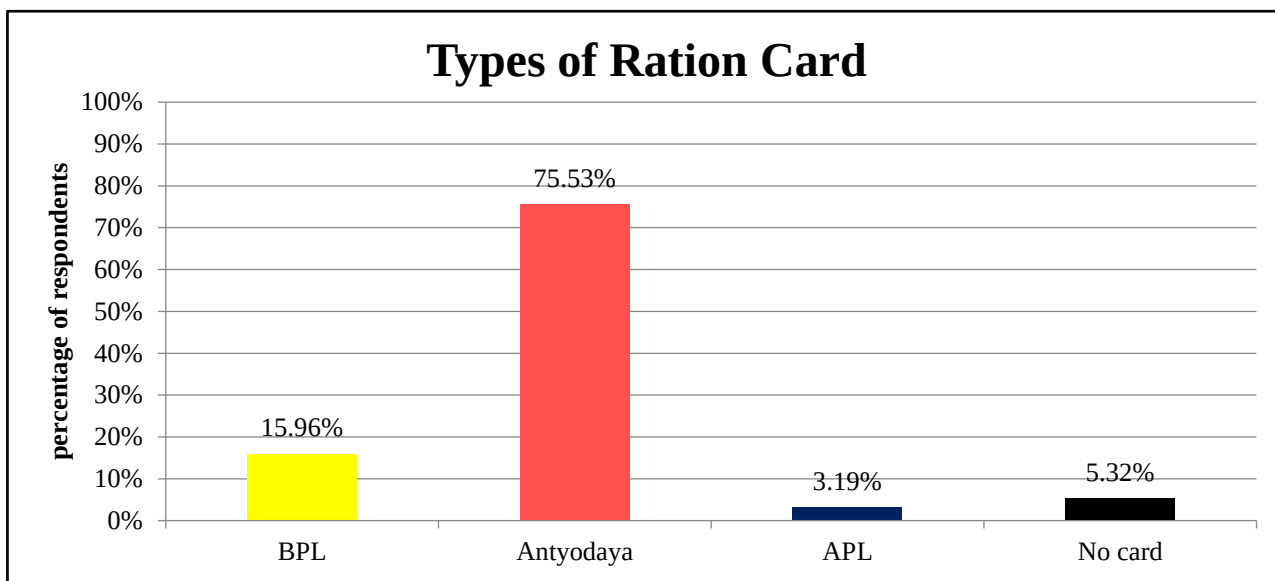


Social group wise possession of ration card among the entire study sample shows that over 70 per cent (75.53%) respondents have Antyodaya card and another nearly 16 per cent (15.96%) respondents have BPL card. However, 3.19 percent respondents in the study area have APL card. Also, over 5 per cent (5.32%) respondents do not have any card in the study area.

Table 3.7: Type of Ration Card

S.No	Type of Ration Card	Social Groups	
		ST	Grand Total
5.	BPL	15.96%	15.96%
6.	Antyodaya	75.53%	75.53%

7.	APL	3.19%	3.19%
8.	No card	5.32%	5.32%
			100.00%



Before and after analysis of the housing characteristics and assets among the surveyed households reflects that there is an increase of 10.64 percent in the ownership of houses among the surveyed respondents compared to last five years, now a majority of over 50 percent (54.26%) respondents live in their own houses.

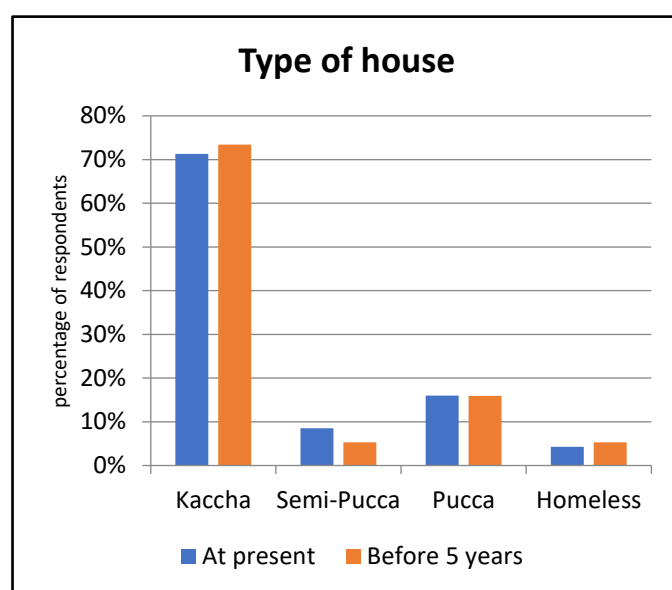
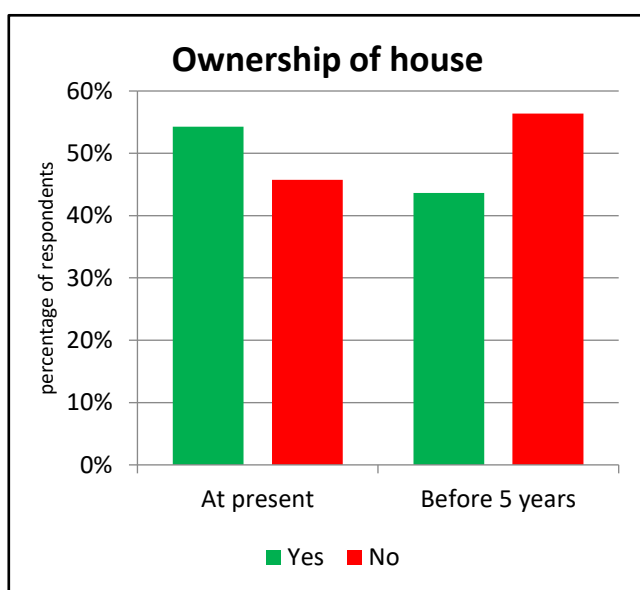
Table 3.8: Ownership of House

Ownership of House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	54.26%	54.26%
No	45.74%	45.74%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	43.62%	43.62%
No	56.38%	56.38%
		100.00%

It is evident from field data that nearly 16 per cent (15.96%) respondents live in pucca houses in the study area. There is a minor increase in number of pucca houses owned by the tribal communities in the last five years, indicating 0.01 per cent increase. Credit goes to both the State and Central Government for providing financial assistance to the rural and tribal communities for construction of houses under *Sabari Awas Yojana* and MGNREGS.

Table 1.7: Type of House

Type of House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At Present		
Kaccha	71.28%	71.28%
Semi-Pucca	8.51%	8.51%
Pucca	15.96%	15.96%
Homeless	4.25%	4.25%
		100.00%
Before 5 Year		
Kaccha	73.41%	73.41%
Semi-Pucca	5.32%	5.32%
Pucca	15.95%	15.95%
Homeless	5.32%	5.32%
		100.00%

**Table 2.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing**

Assistance from Govt. Scheme in housing	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At Present		
Yes	36.17%	36.17%
No	63.83%	63.83%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	24.47%	24.47%
No	75.53%	75.53%
		100.00%
Type of Housing Assistance given		
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	1	1
YSR house	3	3
Rural Development Trust NGO sponsored House/RDT house	26	26

Nearly 37 per cent (36.17%) respondents of the entire study sample have reported that they have received financial assistance under Government housing schemes including (PMAY, YSR house, etc.).

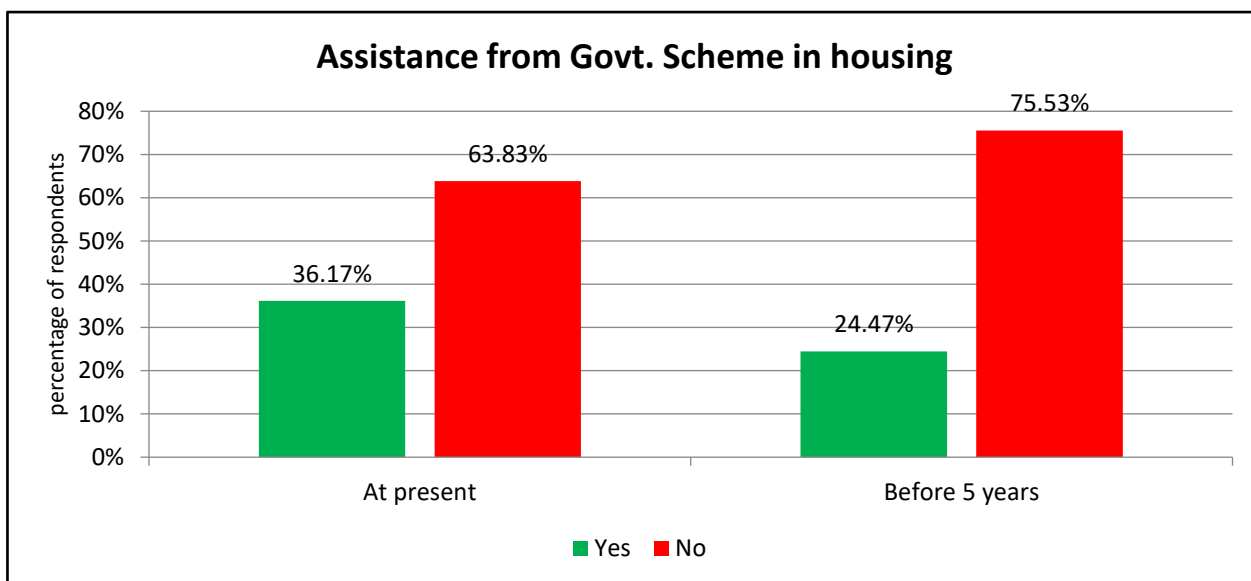
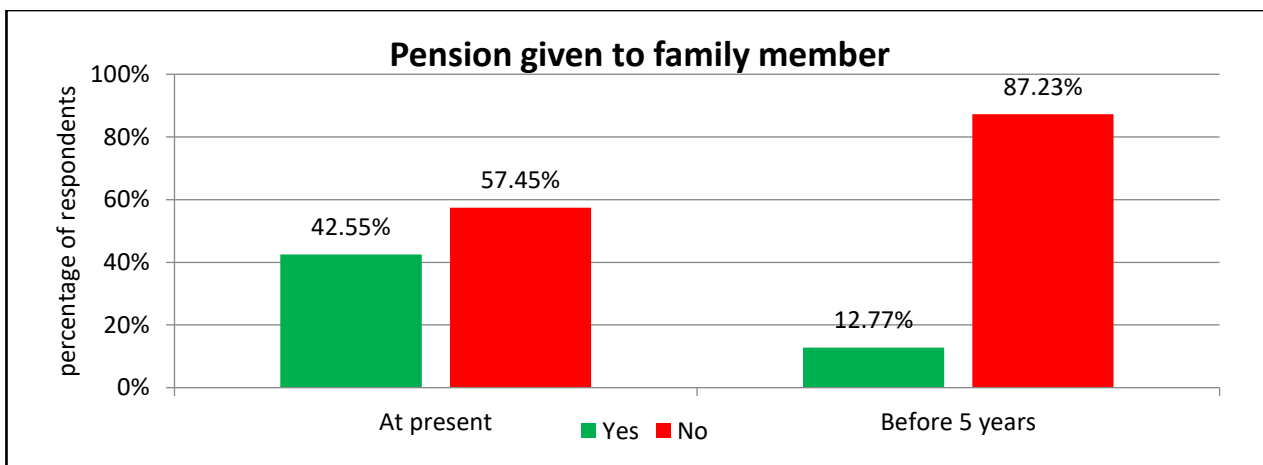


Table 2.10: Pension given to family member

Pension given to family member	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	42.55%	42.55%
No	57.45%	57.45%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	12.77%	12.77%
No	87.23%	87.23%
		100.00%
Type of pension given		
Senior Citizen Pension	13	13
Widow Pension	21	21
Others (YSR arogya bharosa)	1	1
	Total	23

Before and after analysis of data on pensionary benefits availed by respondents in the study area reveals that over two fifth (42.55%) respondents of the entire study sample at present are getting pension under various schemes compared to 12.77% in the last five year. The respondents are getting pension under various government schemes including old age pension, widow pension, etc.



Grid electricity connectivity has increased from 30.85 per cent to 40.43 per cent as reported by the respondents in the study area, indicating nearly 10 per cent (9.58%) increase.

Nearly one fifth (19.15%) of the study sample respondents have informed that they have separate kitchen in the house at present. Over one per cent (1.06%) respondents of the entire study sample informed that they have separate animal shed.

Table 2.11: Basic facility in House

	Social Group	
Electricity in the house	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	40.43%	40.43%
No	59.57%	59.57%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	30.85%	30.85%
No	69.15%	69.15%
		100.00%
Separate Kitchen in the house		
At present		
Yes	19.15%	19.15%
No	80.85%	80.85%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	19.15%	19.15%
No	80.85%	80.85%
		100.00%
Animal Shed		
At present		
Yes	1.06%	1.06%
No	98.94%	98.94%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	1.06%	1.06%
No	98.94%	98.94%
		100.00%

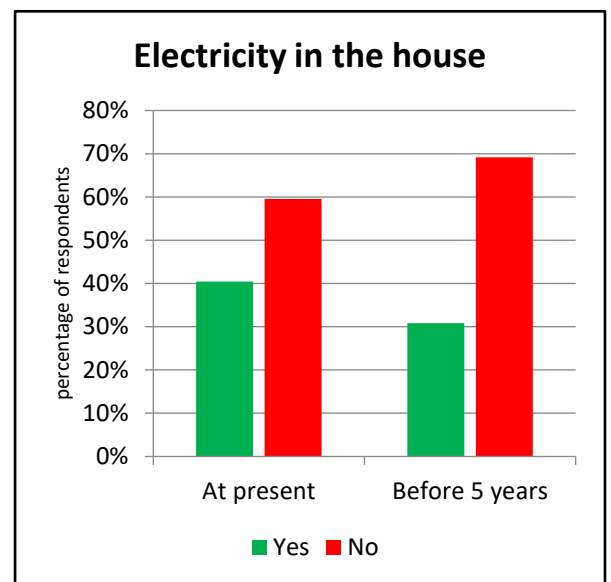
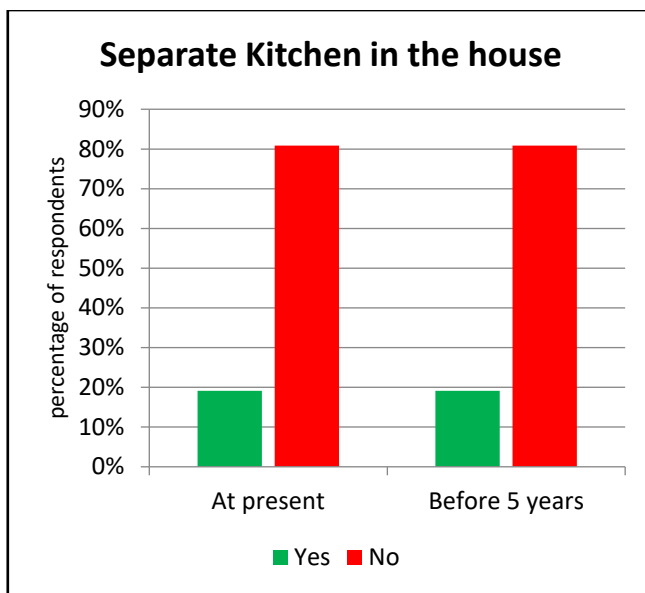
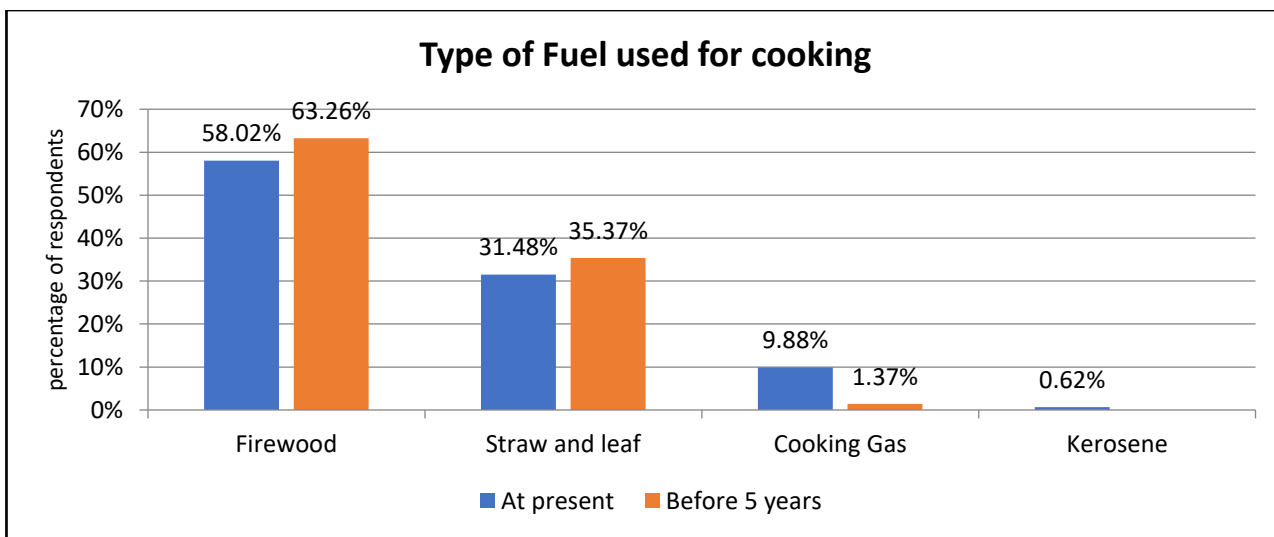


Table 2.12: Type of fuel

Type of Fuel used for cooking	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Firewood	58.02%	58.02%
Straw and leaf	31.48%	31.48%
Cooking Gas	9.88%	9.88%
Kerosene	0.62%	0.62%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Firewood	63.26%	63.26%
Straw and leaf	35.37%	35.37%
Cooking Gas	1.37%	1.37%
		100.00%

Various types of fuels are used in the kitchen to cook food like, firewood, straw and leaf, kerosene and cooking gas. The study findings suggests that there is a minor decline (5.24%) in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. On the other hand, available data indicates that the Chenchu tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Nandayala.

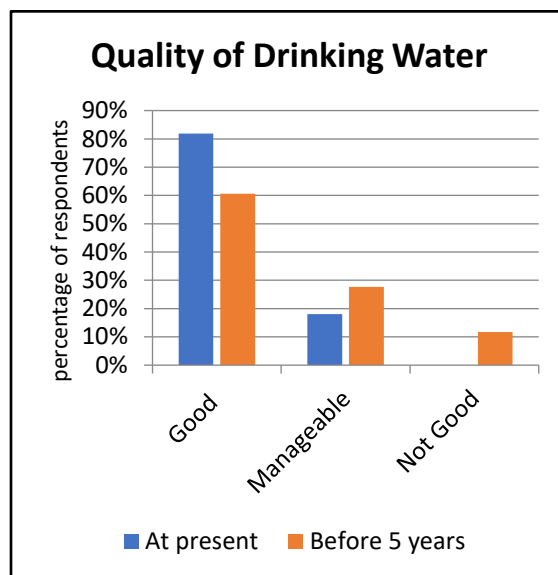
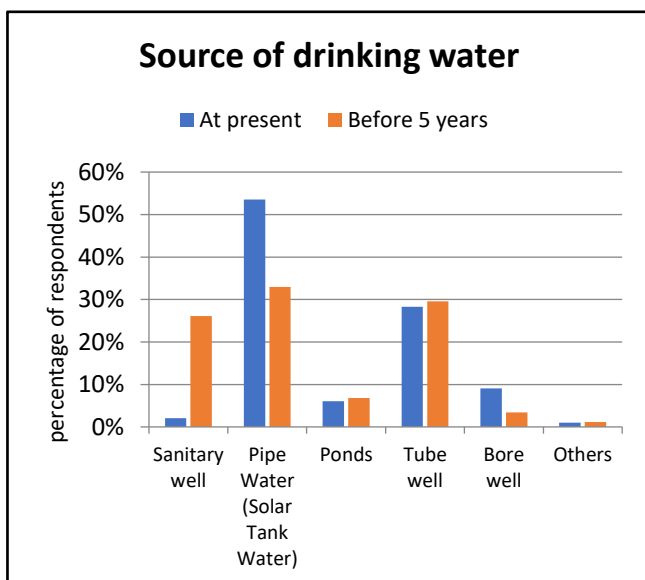


Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, sanitary well, pond water, tube well, bore well, etc. can be seen. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The quality of water at present among majority of the households are good as reported by 81.91 per cent respondents in the study area, whereas, 18.09 per cent respondents reported that the water quality is somewhat manageable.

Table 2.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Sanitary well	2.02%	2.02%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	53.53%	53.53%
Ponds	6.06%	6.06%
Tube well	28.28%	28.28%
Bore well	9.09%	9.09%
Others	1.02%	1.02%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Sanitary well	26.13%	26.13%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	32.95%	32.95%
Ponds	6.81%	6.81%
Tube well	29.54%	29.54%
Bore well	3.41%	3.41%
Others	1.16%	1.16%
		100.00%
Quality of Drinking Water		
At present		
Good	81.91%	81.91%
Manageable	18.09%	18.09%

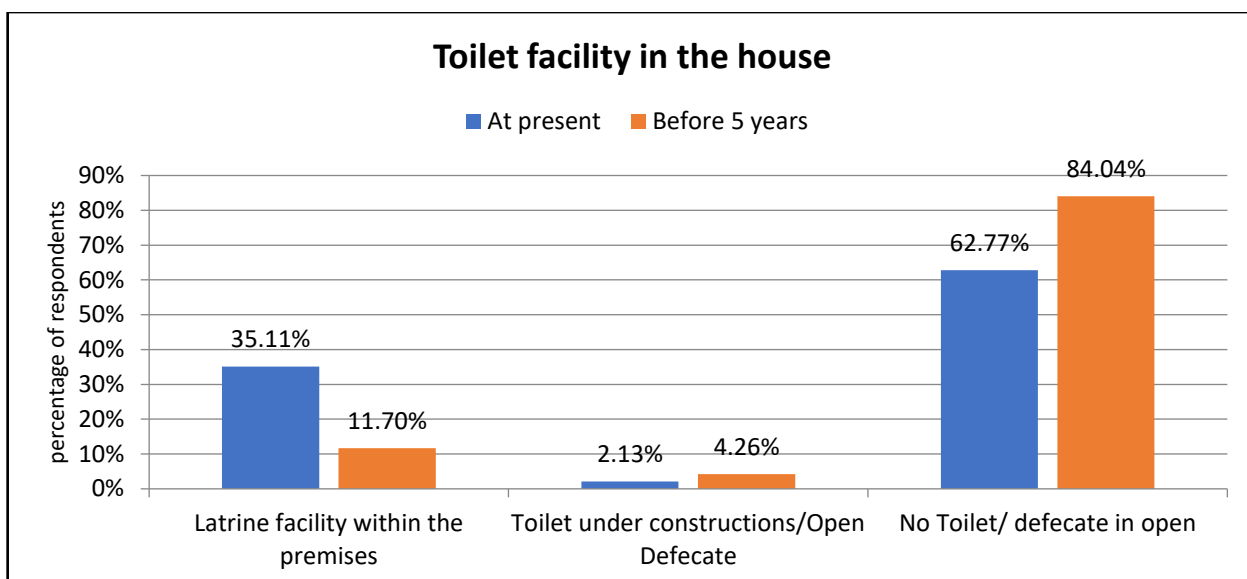
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Good	60.64%	60.64%
Manageable	27.66%	27.66%
Not Good	11.70%	11.70%
		100.00%



The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioral change programme in the world. The mission has shifted its focus from production outputs (i.e. toilet construction) to behavioral outcomes (open-defecation-free [ODF] India). The SBM's emphasis on behavioral change in rural sanitation at the grassroots level also leads to rigorous verification and sustainability of the benefits accrued to rural communities. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased to nearly 24 per cent (23.41%) at present. At present about 35.11 per cent surveyed households have access to toilets within their premises. However, even today nearly 65 per cent (64.9%) surveyed households of the entire study sample are defecating in open, which has a serious health implication.

Table 5.13: Toilet Facility

Toilet facility in the house	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Latrine facility within the premises	35.11%	35.11%
Toilet under constructions/Open Defecate	2.13%	2.13%
No Toilet/ defecate in open	62.77%	62.77%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Latrine facility within the premises	11.70%	11.70%
Toilet under constructions/Open Defecate	4.26%	4.26%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	84.04%	84.04%
		100.00%



‘Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages’ is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-specialty hospitals are at tertiary level. As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas and a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. There are 2,071 Sub-centres, 317 PHCs and 70 CHCs operating in tribal areas of the State. Under, the Ayushman Bharat scheme existing sub-centres and PHCs are being transformed to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). In the State 6,524 sub-centres (SCs), 1,827 PHCs and 460 urban PHCs (UPHCs) are operationalized as HWCs upto December, 2021. Of these, 420 SC-HWC and 126 PHC-HWC are in tribal areas.

Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of nearly 83 per cent (82.98%) of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme.

Table 5.14: Health Infrastructure

Health Card	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	82.98%	82.98%
No	17.02%	17.02%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	31.91%	31.91%
No	68.09%	68.09%
		100.00%
Treatment at		
At present		
Govt. hospital	34.86%	34.86%
Pvt. hospital	0.92%	0.92%
PHC	64.22%	64.22%
		100.00%

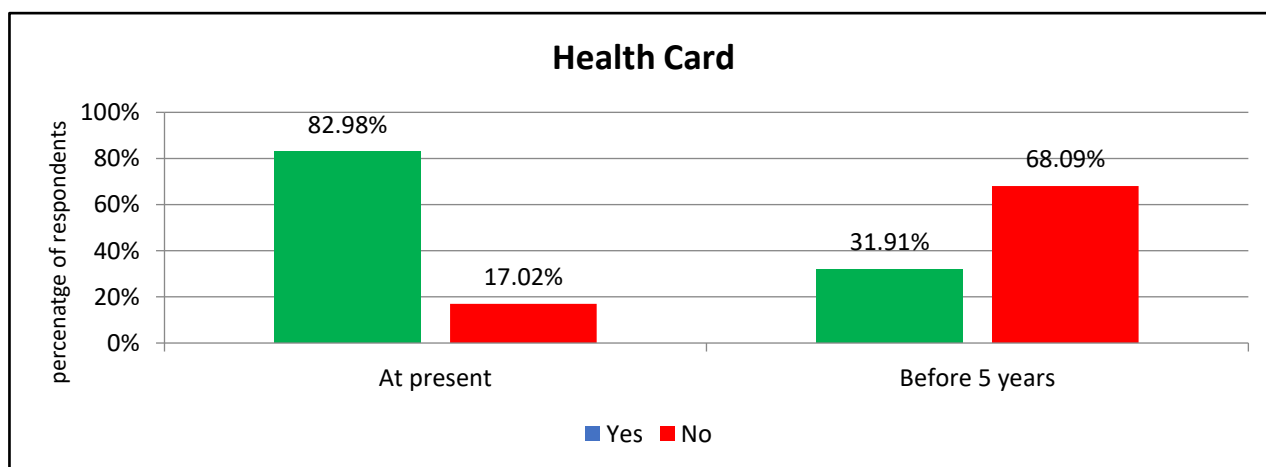
Before 5 years		
Govt. hospital	38.95%	38.95%
Pvt. hospital	1.05%	1.05%
PHC	35.79%	35.79%
Village doctor	15.79%	15.79%
Others	8.42%	8.42%
		100.00%
Regular vaccination of children		
At present		
Yes	69.15%	69.15%
No	30.85%	30.85%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	47.87%	47.87%
No	52.13%	52.13%
		100.00%
Children Immunization		
At present		
Yes	64.89%	64.89%
No	35.11%	35.11%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	47.87%	47.87%
No	52.13%	52.13%
		100.00%
Availability of special nutrition programme		
At present		
Yes	65.96%	65.96%
No	34.04%	34.04%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	39.36%	39.36%
No	60.64%	60.64%
		100.00%
Delivery care		
At present		
Yes	69.15%	69.15%
No	30.85%	30.85%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	41.49%	41.49%
No	58.51%	58.51%
		100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness		
At present		
Yes	6.38%	6.38%
No	93.62%	93.62%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	6.38%	6.38%
No	93.62%	93.62%
		100.00%

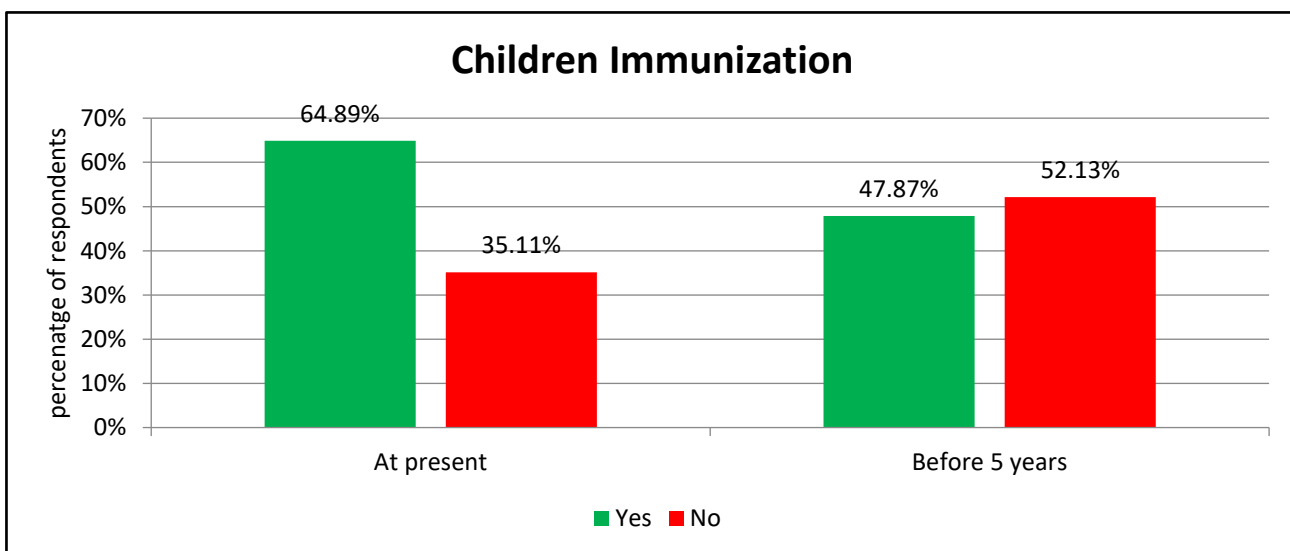
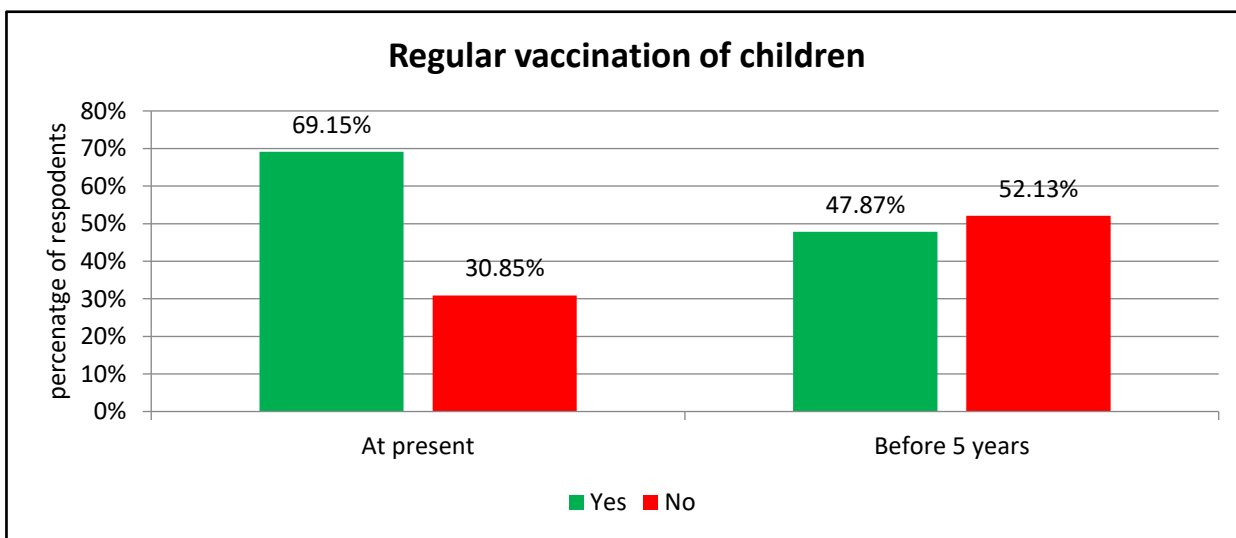
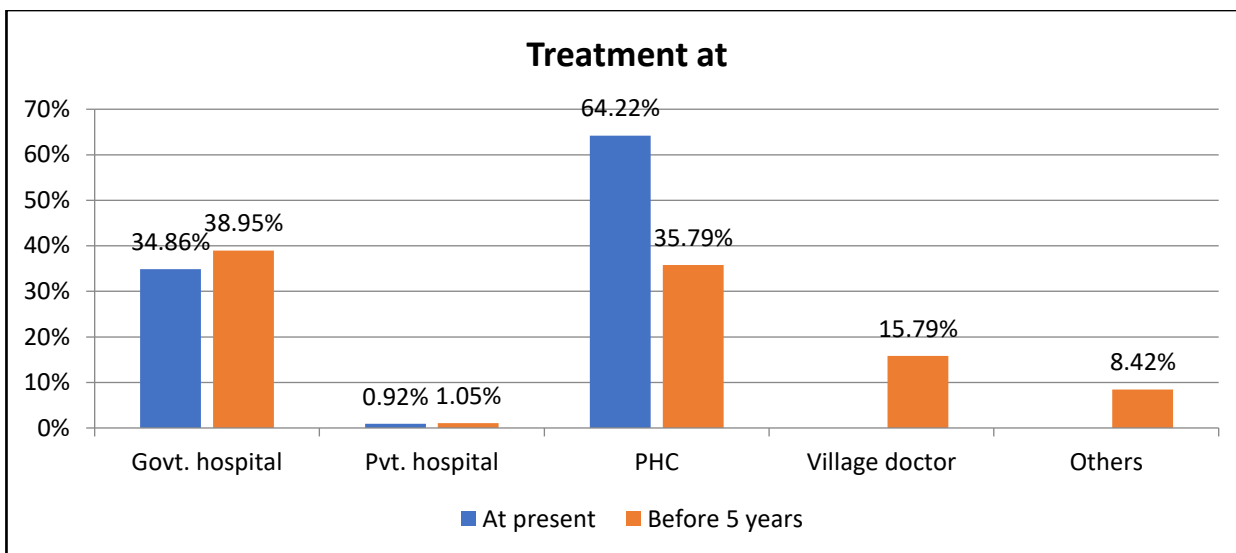
Family member suffering from Disability		
At present		
Yes	4.26%	4.26%
No	95.74%	95.74%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	3.19%	3.19%
No	96.81%	96.81%
		100.00%
Treatment from local Healer		
At present		
Yes	12.77%	12.77%
No	87.23%	87.23%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	31.91%	31.91%
No	68.09%	68.09%
		100.00%

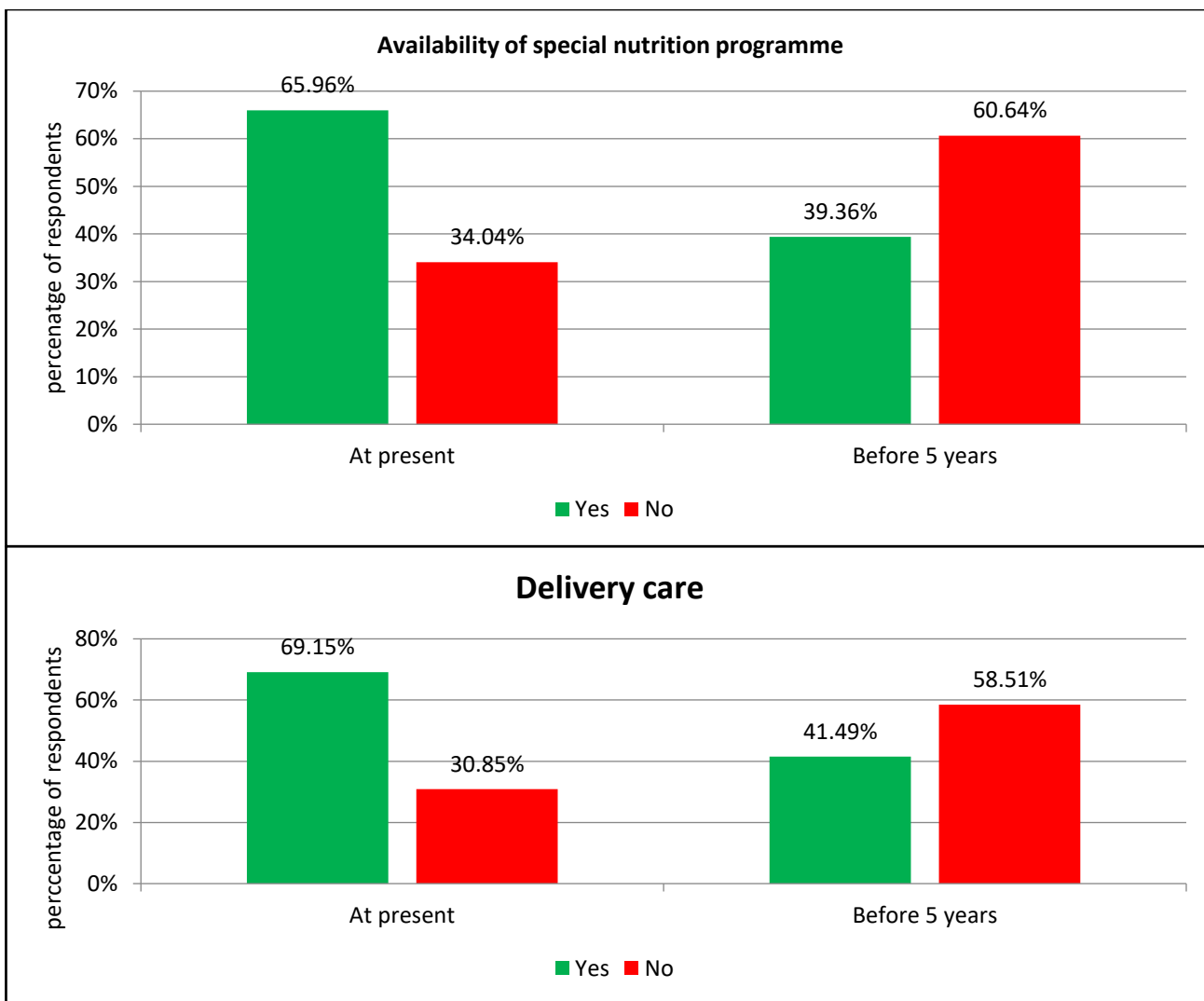
Over three fifth (64.22%) of respondents of the entire study sample prefers to go to primary health centres for treatment as the PHCs are situated nearby to their villages. Whereas, another nearly 35 per cent (34.86%) of the respondents reported that they prefer to go to district government hospitals for treatment of diseases. Although the healthcare facilities have developed in the study area, the tribal and forest dwellers are still relying on the local healer for treatment of diseases.

A majority of nearly seventy percent (69.15%) respondents in the study area have reported that their children are provided with regular vaccination in current years. Similarly, over three fifth (64.89%) respondents have informed that their children are being immunized. Also, 65.96 per cent respondents of the entire study sample have informed that their women and children have availed benefits under special nutrition programme. Institutional delivery has been increased among the tribal and rural households as reported by nearly 70 per cent (69.15%) households in the current year.

Hardly, 7 percent (6.38%) respondents informed that their family members are suffering from chronic disease. Also, nearly 5 per cent (4.26%) respondents revealed that their family members are suffering from disability.





**Table 5.15: Ownership of assets**

Asset Ownership	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Radio	3	3
TV	14	14
Cycle	15	15
Two-Wheeler	21	21
Mobile	39	39
No Asset	26	26
Before 5 years		
Radio	2	2
TV	14	14
Cycle	12	12
Two-Wheeler	17	17
Mobile	18	18
Other	1	1
No Asset	29	29

Consumer durables and asset ownership among households in the district reveal that over 40 per cent (41.48%) household members/respondents possess mobile phone, followed by over 22 per cent (22.34%) household members/respondents having two-wheeler. Whereas, nearly 16 per cent (15.95%) households have cycle and 14.89 percent member households have TV. Few households from the study area have informed that they still have radio in their house. Mobiles, two-wheeler and Cycle are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. However, nearly 28 per cent (27.65%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any assets as such.

Impact of the Forest Rights Act on the Tribal Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in Nandayala

The relationship between tribals and forest is symbiotic by nature. Their co-existence has been considered to be an integral part of their survival and sustainability. The ‘life cycle’ of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centred around *jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 came into force on December 31, 2007. It recognises and secures Community Rights or Rights over Community Forest Resources, in addition to the Individual Rights. The Act also recognises rights of vulnerable tribal groups on forest land and forest resource. The Gram Sabha is the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both. The act also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfil basic infrastructural needs of the community. In conjunction with the LARR Act, 2013, FRA protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement.

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs.

The impact study on the recognition of land rights under forest right act among the surveyed households reflects that an overwhelming majority of nearly 72 per cent (71.28%) respondents have been recognized land rights at present. However, nearly 29 per cent (28.72 %) are still not been recognized the land rights.

The Community Forest resource Rights (CFR) under Section 3(1)(i) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (commonly referred to as the Forest Rights Act) provides for recognition of the right to “protect, regenerate or conserve or manage” the community forest resource. While, IFR stands for Individual Forest Rights.

Available data shows that over 50 per cent (53.19%) respondents of the entire study sample have been given rights as IFR/CFR prior to five years. However, over 46 per cent (46.80%) respondents have not been given rights as such.

Table 5.16: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	71.28%	71.28%
No	28.72%	28.72%
		100.00%

Given Rights as IFR/CFR		
IFR	49	49
CFR	1	1
No Rights	44	44
Before 5 years		
Yes	50.00%	50.00%
No	50.00%	50.00%
		100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR		
IFR	45	45
No rights	49	49

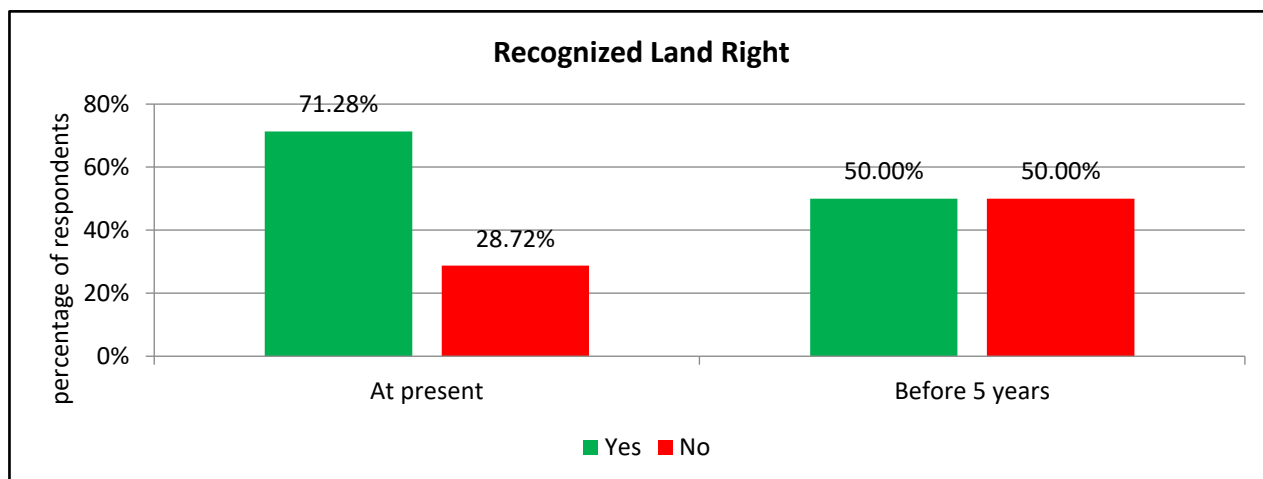


Table 5.17: Land Ownership

Ownership of Land	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Alloted Land	98.55%	98.55%
Raiyati Land	1.45%	1.45%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Alloted Land	96.61%	96.61%
Raiyat Land	3.39%	3.39%
		100.00%

Land ownership in Nandayala is both allotted and raiyati (inherited) in nature. Nearly 100 per cent (98.55%) tribal and other traditional forest dwellers of the entire study sample have allotted land and over one per cent (1.45%) respondents have raiyati land in the study area. Thus, it is evident that majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted land owners.

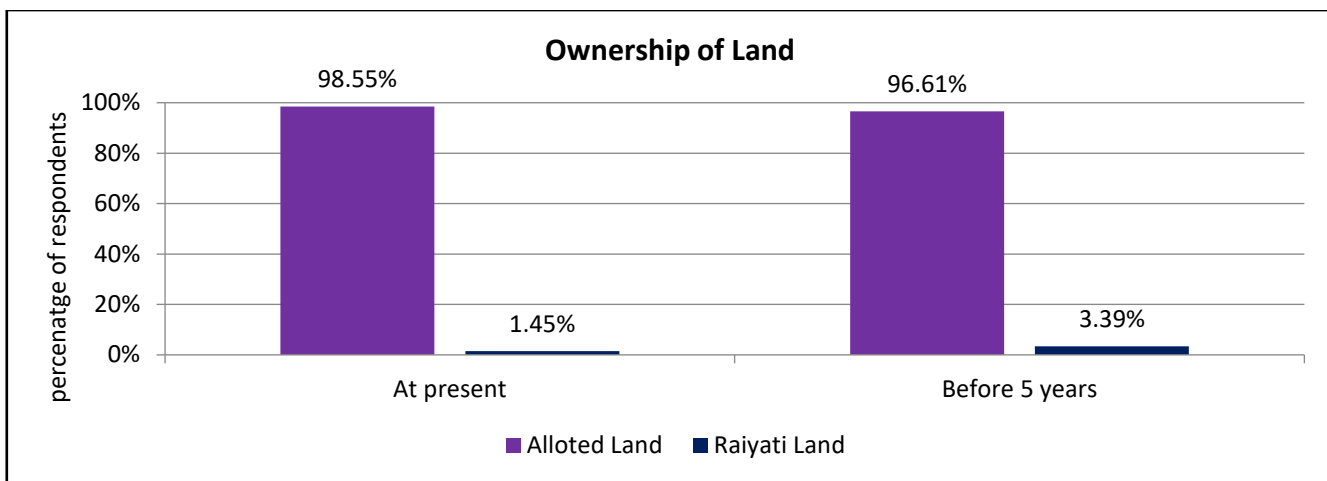


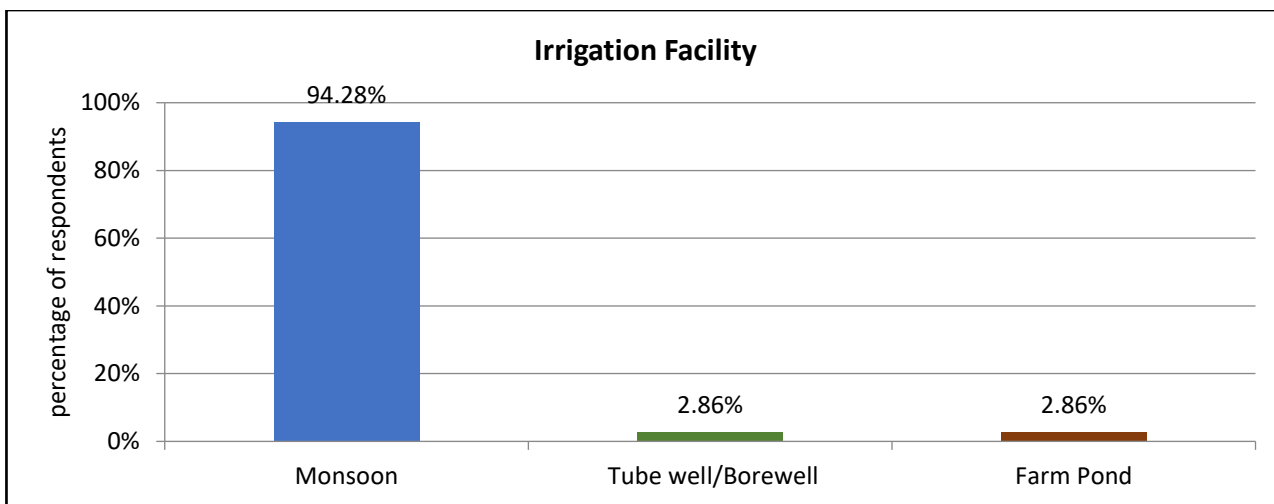
Table 5.18: Type of Land Social Group-wise

Type of Land	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Irrigated Land	62.68%	62.68%
Non-irrigated Land	37.32%	37.32%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Irrigated Land	38.33%	38.33%
Non-irrigated Land	61.67%	61.67%
		100.00%

Before and after analysis of data on types of land availed by respondents in the study area reveals that over three fifth (62.68%) of the respondents of the entire study sample at present possess irrigated land compared to nearly 40 per cent (38.33%) in the last five years. Moreover, nearly 38 per cent (37.32%) respondents at present possess non-irrigated land compared to 61.67 per cent in the last five years.

Table 5.19: Irrigation facility

S. No.	Irrigation Facility	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
4.	Monsoon	94.28%	94.28%
5.	Tube well/Borewell	2.86%	2.86%
6.	Farm Pond	2.86%	2.86%
			100.00%



Available data shows that majority of nearly 95 per cent (94.28%) respondents receives irrigation facility through monsoons. Whereas, another 2.86% of the entire study sample reflects that respondents receives irrigation facility through tube well/bore well, followed by over two per cent (2.86%) respondents receives water supply through farm pond.

Table 5.20: Ownership of agricultural Instrument

Agricultural Instruments	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Wooden Plough	1	1
Pump set	2	2
No agricultural Instruments	91	91
Before 5 years		
Pump set	2	2
No agricultural Instruments	92	92

Agricultural instruments ownership among households in the district reveals that over two per cent (2.12%) household members/respondents possess pump set, followed by over one per cent (1.06%) household members/respondents having wooden plough. Whereas, nearly 97 per cent (96.80%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these agricultural instruments as such.

Nandyal is on the western part of Andhra Pradesh and is covered by Nallamala forests on its east. The most well-known example of Nandyal architecture is the Nava Nandi Temples including including Garudanandi, Suryanandi, Krishnanandi, Vinayakanandi, Shivanandi, Prathananandi, Naganandi, Somanandi and the most famous Maha Nandi, which dates back to the seventh Century and is dedicated to Lord Shiva. Sri Yaganti Uma Maheswara Temple near Nandyal has one of the largest Nandi idols of the world. As per the Archaeological Survey of India, the rock grows at a rate of 1 inch (2.5 cm) per 20 years. Nandyal District also consists of Belum Caves, Mahanandi and Srisailam.

Empirical results informs that over four fifth (84.04%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to 73.40 per cent of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, weaving, painting, wood carving & decorating, comb making, plate stitching and pressing, bamboo basketry and broomstick making, health

products, archery, musical instruments, traditional dress, dance, etc. are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district.

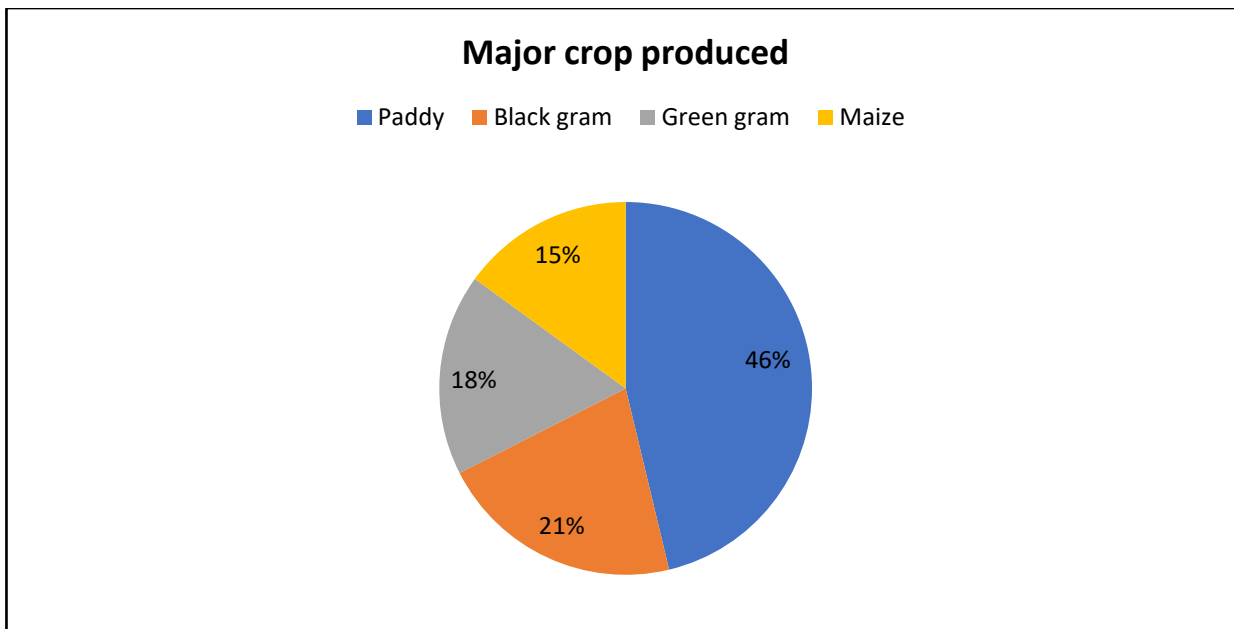
Table 5.21: Traditional Activities

Traditional Activities	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	84.04%	84.04%
No	15.96%	15.96%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	73.40%	73.40%
No	26.60%	26.60%
		100.00%
Type of Traditional Practices		
Art & Craft	10	10
Weaving	1	1
Painting	1	1
Wood carving and decorating	2	2
Comb making	1	1
Broomstick making	6	6
Bamboo basketry	38	38
Plate stitching and pressing	1	1
Health products	1	1
Archery	7	7
Musical Instrument	33	33
Traditional Dress	4	4
Dance	60	60

Table: Type of Major crop produced

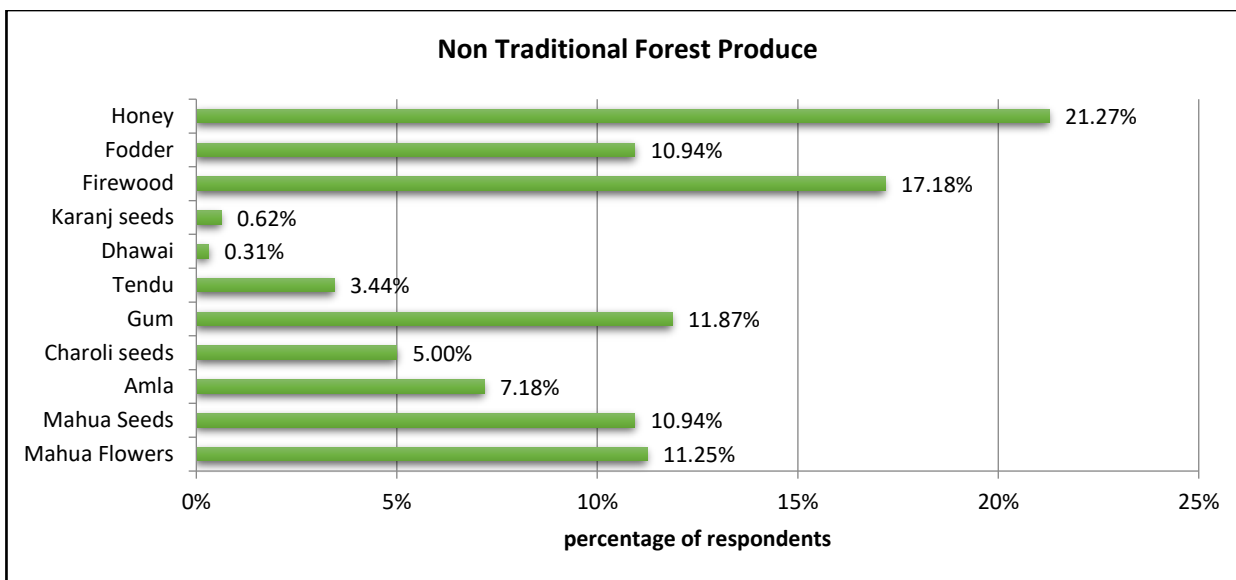
S. No.	Crop Produces	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
7.	Paddy	46.25%	46.25%
8.	Black gram	21.25%	21.25%
9.	Green gram	17.50%	17.50%
10.	Maize	15.00%	15.00%
			100.00%

There are four types of major crop being produced in the Nandayala district of Andhra Pradesh. Empirical results shows that over two fifth (46.25%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are producing paddy, followed by 21.25% respondents producing black gram crop. Nearly 18 per cent (17.50%) respondents produces green gram and another 15% respondents produce maize crop.

**Table 5.23: Non-Traditional Forest Produce (ntfp)**

	Non-Traditional Forest Produce	Social Group	
S. No.		ST	Grand Total
7.	Mahua Flowers	11.25%	11.25%
8.	Mahua Seeds	10.94%	10.94%
9.	Amla	7.18%	7.18%
10.	Charoli seeds	5.00%	5.00%
11.	Gum	11.87%	11.87%
12.	Tendu	3.44%	3.44%
13.	Dhawai	0.31%	0.31%
14.	Karanj seeds	0.62%	0.62%
15.	Firewood	17.18%	17.18%
16.	Fodder	10.94%	10.94%
17.	Honey	21.27%	21.27%
			100.00%

The local people depend on the forest particularly for small timber, firewood, bamboos, thatching grass, fodder, fruits and flowers, fibers, etc. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, amla, charoli seeds, gum, tendu, dhawai, karanj seeds, and honey.

**Table 2.25: Utility of FRA**

S.No.	Utility of ForestRights Act	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
3.	Agriculture (shifting/settled)	96.22%	96.22%
4.	Habitation	1.89%	1.89%
5.	Others	1.89%	1.89%
			100.00%

The impact study on Utility of Forest Rights Act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities reflects that nearly 97 per cent (96.22%) respondents of the entire study sample are engaged in agriculture (shifting/settled), followed by over one per cent (1.89%) respondents occupied habitation. Nearly 2 per cent (1.89%) respondents occupied in other activities.

Table 5.24: Awareness Related to FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behavior in the Village	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
Good	53.19%	53.19%
Average	34.04%	34.04%
Not good	15.77%	15.77%
		100.00%
Know JFMC		
Yes	36.17%	36.17%
No	63.83%	63.83%
		100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land		
Yes	53.19%	53.19%
No	46.81%	46.81%
		100.00%
Know about NHRC		

Yes	25.53%	25.53%
No	74.47%	74.47%
		100.00%

The impact study on behavior of Excise and Revenue Officer in the village is good as reported by a majority of over half (53.19%) respondents in the study area. Over 36 per cent (36.17%) of the respondents out of the entire study knows about the JFMC and over one fifth (25.53%) of respondents are aware of NHRC. Majority of over 50 per cent (53.19%) respondents answered Yes regarding Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land.

Summary:

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities in Nandayala district in Andhra Pradesh reflects that an overwhelming majority of nearly 100 percent (96.81%) respondents have job card and also worked under MGNREGA. Majority of respondents live in their own houses. The available data reveals that less than half of respondents have basic facility (like electricity and separate kitchen) in their house. There is a minor decline in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. Tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Nandayala. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, sanitary well, pond water, tube well, bore well, etc. can be seen. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased. Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme. Mobiles, two-wheeler and Cycle are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. Majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted land owners. Empirical results inform that over four fifth (84.04%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to 73.40 per cent of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, weaving, painting, wood carving & decorating, comb making, plate stitching and pressing, bamboo basketry and broomstick making, health products, archery, musical instruments, traditional dress, dance, etc. are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district. Majority of respondents in the study area are producing paddy crop. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, amla, charoli seeds, gum, tendu, dhawai, karanj seeds, and honey.

Field Observation from Sonebhadra (Uttar Pradesh), West Singhbhum, Latehar (Jharkhand), Gariaband, Kanker (Chhattisgarh)

1. The relationship between tribal and forest is symbiotic by nature. Their co-existence is considered to be an integral part of their survival and sustainability. The 'life cycle' of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centered around jal, jungle and zamin (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving.
2. The Scheduled Tribes and Other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006, commonly known as Forest Right Act (FRA), is considered as a pioneering legislation that acknowledge the historical injustice apportioned to India's forest dwelling communities.

3. The FRA clearly defines that the forest dwelling communities have rights over forest land and its resources, irrespective of classification of forests-be it reserve forests land or protected forests land or revenue forest villages.
 - 1.1 The implementation of FRA since 2008 recognizes the rights of forest dwelling communities in much fanfare. Many tribal dominated states also began to address the challenge of designing ways to promote individual as well as community rights of these communities to forest resources and assets.
 - 1.2 There are multiple factors that have been influencing these administrative interpretations, including social formations, political power, histories of forest nature, and ideologies of conservation and inter departmental mandates.
 - 1.3 The interplay of these multiple tensions compels genuine claimants to struggle with accessing their rights under the act and realizing its full potentials.
 - 1.4 The nature and extent of collective action development of rules and regulations, decision making power and capacity, involvement of vulnerable section of the society, women participation, access to minor forest products, employment opportunities in forest related activities and negotiation power of the community and parameters use to assess socio economic benefits.
 - 2.1 The key objective of the impact evaluation study provides a critical understanding of the impact of FRA, 2006 in protecting human rights and promoting livelihood among the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwelling communities in both the scheduled areas and tribal areas in the study states.
 - 2.2 In order to achieve this objective, this report has used primary data collection and field visualization combined with data tabulation. Primary data were collected in study areas using Survey-CTO – real time data generation software and also for getting micro and macro scenario of study areas, Village Questionnaire, Schedule key informant interviews and Focused Group Discussion.
 - 2.3 The primary data collection for impact evaluation has been covered in five districts of three Indian States including Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. The evaluation of the study was conducted in 14 blocks of the five districts in these three Indian States. In these 14 blocks, 24 villages were studied for the impact evaluation of Forest Right Act.
 - 2.4 In Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh, the forest dwelling community resides in the Visundhary village of Ghorawal block, Majholi village of Duddhi Block, Dumrahar village of Babhani Block and Siyaria village of Nagwa Block comprises tribal communities like Gond, Kharwar, Baiga, Panika, and Chero.
 - 2.5 In tribal dominated state like Jharkhand, West Singhbhum district was selected. Here, the Gotampi village of Tonto Block, Tundika and Charbadi village of Goyelkera Block, Paprida village of Bandgaon Block and Jogidaru village of Khutpani Block, were studied, where the schedule tribes include tribes like Munda and Ho. However, in the Latehar District, Mangra and Baresan villages of Garu Block and Chiro, Latdak Serak villages of Chandwa Block, the forest dwelling communities include tribes such as Kharwar and PVTGs tribal community like Parhaiya and Brijjiya were being studied.
 - 2.6 In the State of Chhattisgarh, Gariaband and Kanker districts the major scheduled tribes were Gond and Kamar PVTGs as well as the State recognized PVTGs community like Bhunjiya.
 - 3.1 The purpose of this impact evaluation of FRA 2006 in three Indian States, focusing on the Social Impact Assessment; Recognition of Individual Forest Rights (IFR) and Community Forest Rights (CFR); Descriptive indicators related to socioeconomic conditions(HH Size,

HH Amenities, Social/ethnic group, Literacy Rate, Land holding, Total Household Income, Benefit Schemes availed); Indicators related FRA objectives for livelihood improvement(IFR occupation, CFR Occupation, Land development, Agriculture Occupation, Other Occupation).

- 3.2 Indicators related to social change or social development (Livelihood Preference, Traditional Activities, Involvement in Social Organization); Identification of areas that most successfully implemented the FRA through GIS mapping and state wise representation of FRA and their mapping.
- 3.3 After exploring the success stories on implementation of RoFR Act 2006 in three Indian State, the identification of the best practices and socio-economic implications of reorganization regarding an individual and community forest rights, discussion with the key informant was taken into the consideration.
- 3.4 There is the process of implementation of FRA by providing Ownership of the Land and Resources right to the forest dwelling community over forest areas since the inception FRA 2006, which will be beneficial to them and also it will uplift the livelihood condition of tribal community. It was an attempt to bring them into the mainstream for the holistic development of the country.
- 3.5 The IIPA project team evaluated the impact of the Forest Rights Act on the ground as implemented by the state machinery and identify the best practices and implementation process of FRA 2006 and also evaluated the broad indicators for upliftment of living standard of tribal community.
 - (a) Social Sector Development (education facilities for forest dwelling community boys and girls; health and nutrition; safe drinking water and sanitation).
 - (b) Sustainable Livelihoods Development (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, irrigation, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security, promotion of SHGs, market linkage).
 - (c) Infrastructure Development (connectivity/roads, electrification and housing).
 - (d) Capacity Building and Institutional Mechanism (skill development training and gender empowerment aspects).
- 3.5 This act is also keeping pace with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) -1. No poverty and 2. Zero hunger.

Table3.1: Study Samples

States	Districts	Respondent belonging to Scheduled Tribes	Respondents belonging to Other Traditional Forest Dwellers	Total
Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	100	5	105
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	143	8	151
	Latehar	117	10	127
Chhattisgarh	Gariaband	92	9	101
	Kanker	62	6	68
Grand total	5	514	38	552

Source: Primary Survey

Jharkhand (West Singhbhum and Latehar)

- The tribes of Jharkhand consist of 32 scheduled tribes inhabiting the state in India. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Jharkhand State, as per the 2011 census, is 8,645,042. The Scheduled Tribes are primarily rural as 91.7 percent reside in villages. The Santhal, Oraon (Kurukh), Munda, Kharia, and Ho are the principal indigenous groups, and together they constitute the great majority of the total tribal population.
- District-wise distribution of ST population shows that Gumla district has the highest proportion of STs (68.94 percent). The STs constitute more than half of the total population in Lohardaga (56.89 percent) and West Singhbhum (67.31 percent) districts whereas Ranchi has 35.76 percent and Pakur district has 42.1 percent tribal population.
- Under the implementation of Forest Right Act 2006, land ownership process in Jharkhand has played a major role as it is a tribal dominant state and also rich in mineral resources, including large forest cover. Land distribution under FRA in Jharkhand is widely distributed to the tribal beneficiary in scheduled Areas and forest areas.
- The project evaluation team of IIPA assessed the ground level reality under FRA in West Singhbhum and Latehar District of Jharkhand State.

West Singhbhum

- The West Singhbhum is one of the 24 districts in Jharkhand States, India. The district is covered with alternating valley, steep mountains and deep forest on the mountain slope.
- The district has large number of tribal populations which represents 67.3% of total population. The district has different indigenous sub-category of tribes namely 'Ho, Munda, Gond and Oraon.

Achievement under FRA, 2006 in West Singhbhum District of Jharkhand

- Forest right act which was enacted in 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers over the forest land. It allows the communities to access their traditional land and minor forest produce, as it is considered as lifeline for their habitation and other socio-cultural needs.
- Under this act, many forest lands have been allotted to these tribes who have been residing in the forest since decades.
- Under the community forest rights, in Tonto block of Gotampi village in West Singhbhum district, community forest land is given to Ho Tribes. Meanwhile, under the individual forest rights, forest lands (Pattas) are given to Munda and Ho tribes in Bandgaon block of Paprida villages and also in Goyelkera block of Tundika Village.
- Also, under the both individual and community forest rights, pattas (land) are given to Ho tribes in Khutpani block of Jogidaru village.
- The person who has IFR land, district authority provides them with residential rights under the Bhimrao Ambedkar Yojana (No PMAY) in forest land.

Zone Wise Distribution of Land under Forest Right Act, 2006 in West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Name of Division	District	Claims received by the Sub Divisional Level Committee						Claims received by the District Level Committee								Total		No. of claims pending at the District	Total no. of claims pending	Remark
				Total Claims Received		Claims Rejected	Claims forwarded to the District Level Committee with the recommendation		Total Claims Pending	Total Claims received from Sub divisional level committee		Claims rejected	Claims Approved									
				Individual	Community		Individual	Community		Individual	Community		Individual	Area(ha)	Community	Area(ha)			No.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	Territorial Circle - Chaibasa	Saranda	West Singhbhum	607	14		607	14		607	14		607	315.46	14	3846.19	621	4161.65	0	0		
2		Kolhan		1449	15		1449	15		1449	15		1449	2535.08	15	173.841	1464	2708.921	0	0		
3		Porahat		2925	29		2925	29		2925	29		2925	3070.11	29	262.73	2954	3332.84	0	0		
4		Chaibasa		976	130		976	130		976	130		976	544.15	130	3489.37	1106	4033.52	0	0		
		Total		5957	188	0	5957	188	0	5957	188	0	5957	6464.8	188	7772.131	6145	14236.931	0	0		

Source: Office of the Conservator of Forest, Territorial Circle, Chaibasa and Department of Forest & Environment.

Latehar

- Latehar district is located in the North West corner of Jharkhand state in India. It is predominantly a tribal district with almost 45.54% of population belonging to the scheduled tribes.
- The area is inhabited by tribes such as Kharwars, Oraon, and Cheros including primitive tribes like Parhaiya, Birijia and Lohra.

Zone Wise Distribution of Land under Forest Right Act, 2006 in Latehar District, Jharkhand

S. No.	District	Block Name	No. of Individual Forest Right (in acre)		No. of Community Forest Right (in acre)		Remark
			Beneficiary no.	Acreage	Beneficiary no.	Acreage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Latehar	Manika	309	329.35	5	768.71	
2.		Mahuadaanr	692	956.87	31	7235.13	
3.		Barwadih	913	1549.66	0	0	
4.		Garu	557	1027.61	2	730.00	
5.		Chandwa	438	935.14	0	0	
		Grand Total	2909	4798.63	38	8733.84	

Source: Office of District Welfare Department, Latehar

Achievement under FRA, 2006 in Latehar District of Jharkhand

- In Latehar district, Individual Forest rights, Pattas are given to the primitive tribes (PVTGs) such as Parhaiya in Chandwa block of Nakti village (Parhaiya Tola).
- On the other hand, another tribal group who also comes under primitive tribes named Birijia, in Garu block of Mangra village and Chandwa block of Latdak village, have not been given the rights over forest land.
- An ANM has been established on the basis of 200 HHs in the village.
- Mukhiya is responsible for maintenance of solar water minar in Serak panchayat.
- There is Utkrami School present for PVTGs in Nakt village of Serak panchayat for parhaiya tola. Mukhiya of this village creates awareness about importance of education among children.
- A Forest committee has been made to stop the felling of trees for firewood purposes by the villagers.
- There are 18 SHGs working on different areas in Serak panchayat, like making people aware about different schemes on health and education related issues.
- There is a community pond for Fisheries in the Serak Panchayat.
- Livestock like Goats are provided under JOHAR project for the income generation for the livelihood in Bodo panchayat and Serak panchayat.
- There were institutions and NGOs who worked for Training, Transactions, Cooperation and Savings regarding different schemes and about their awareness. The institutions and NGOs like Jharkhand Social Livelihood Promotion Society (JSPLS), Jharkhand Tribal Development Society (JTDS), PRADHAN NGOs, JOHAR, AASRA Institute and many more.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges:

- As per the evaluation study of FRA-2006, it is clear that by the rights given under FRA, the livelihood and habitation of tribal communities have gradually improved, in general, throughout the policy implementation process.
- But some sections of tribal communities are still deprived of the rights over the forest land and use of forest resources.
- Although, there are concern of overlapping of forest rights given in revenue village and non-revenue villages, it is ambiguous in the forefront.
- The major challenges about the rights over forest land to the schedule tribes in both West Singhbhum and Latehar district is categorized between reserved forest village and Revenue village.
- The autonomy of the institutional structure has also been demarcated within the jurisdiction. Therefore, the tribal communities of the reserve forest are aloof from the basic infrastructures like road connectivity, educational institutions, healthcare facilities and quality drinking water.
- However, the implementation of Central government schemes such as PMAY, PMSY, SBM, PMKSN and State related schemes like Birsa Awas, Dakia Yojna and PVTGs pension are properly functional in revenue villages, but forest villages have no such provision.
- The issues in the both revenue and non-revenue (forest) villages are related to 'KHATIYAN' (ownership) of allotted land.
- The quality of drinking water is leading challenge for both Districts. Also, open defecation is prevalent as toilets are in construction stage (constructed half).
- One of the major concerns is migration among PVTGs for their livelihood due to inadequate sources of income.
- The Joint Forest Management Committee is not fully operational in West Singhbhum District.
- In revenue villages, water tanks have been built unlike in the Forest villages because of different administrative jurisdiction.
- For health, education and Nutrition, institutional mechanism is not established in forest villages.
- The institutional sets up for the implementation of policies for the forest dwelling communities do not come under the jurisdiction of Revenue District Administration.
- There is no development plan & no resource is provided to tribal communities because of lack of institutional coordination among ITDA and forest department with Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of education and Revenue department.
- PMAY/IAY is provided to those tribal communities whose names are present in SECC 2011. But during SECC 2011, Majority of Forest dwelling communities hadnot been surveyed because they reside in the vicinity of the forest, which does not come under jurisdiction of district administration.
- Another survey has been done on instruction of Govt. after SECC data was over exhausted.
- The list of second surveyed data was sent to the govt. for providing housing facilities to people who have not been benefitted from PMAY/IAY.

- The study team found that the booklet of FRA 2006 guidelines and instruction has not been provided to the tribal people, which may help to obtain ideas and purpose about their rights regarding FRA. Therefore, most of the tribal are unaware about the process of this act. This may dilute the real purpose of this act and diverted on getting more land by felling of trees in the forest areas.
- There were very less number of Covid 19 vaccination among the tribal people in Paprida village due to inaccessibility of health care institutions in the study areas. They were also reluctant to get vaccine shots.
- During the lock down of Covid 19 pandemic, the drop out among tribal children had increased and it severely impacted their studies. Since the children didn't have gadgets like smart phones or laptops for the online classes, it made them hesitant for continuing their studies.
- In Gotampi village, there was no good educational infrastructure, as there were only 2 teachers with 2 rooms for class 1 to 5 school.

Immediate Actions Needed

- MoTA have to deal with every entity in which their tribes are residing like forest land, Revenue land, PSUs land, Cantonment Board Land etc.
- Both, state welfare department and forest department have to take initiative for the welfare of the people of forest village. However, the revenue villages in these areas are getting more benefits from scheme launched by Education Department, Health Department, and Nutrition Department.
- Start to distinguish services that are provided in Revenue areas, lease areas and Reserve Forest areas.
- There is a provision in district administration to provide an infrastructural support by taking NOC (No objection Certificate) from the person holding IFR and/or CFR.
- To start Forest Anganwadis, Forest Schools, Forest Health services from forest department.
- If we provide necessary and basic facilities with the help of non-Timber Forest products in all forest villages (van gram) along with their involvement and support, the tribal can have alternative options for income generation and livelihood.
- Develop green ideas initiatives and advise to them (work on R&D for sustainable use of forest products for medicinal purposes etc. and regeneration of forests).
- Agricultural seeds are provided by district administration in revenue villages for agricultural production, such initiatives need to be taken by the forest department.
- Forest SHGs have a less institutional way of setup and also a part of revenue SHGs.
- There is importance of Forest SHGs in the forest village.
- Jharkhand Social Livelihood Promotion Society has to be strengthened by equipping with more resources and aided with instruments to reach even the last village of the State.
- For Resettlement and rehabilitation for tribal, who are residing; compensation has to be given by Land Acquisition department of forest.
- To fulfill the service delivery of Human Rights in forest area has to be defined.
- If a community is getting khatian (ownership) of their allotted land then it is included in revenue

areas & becomes eligible to get all facilities from govt.

- Demarcation of forest land and allotted land should be clearly defined.
- Promotion of forest village SHGs
- Formation and strengthening of JFMC for sustainable use of forest resources and land
- Establishment of VDVks for utilization of minor forest produces and skill development of tribal communities
- Dissemination of information about government schemes, health care facilities, and residential education has been provided through awareness camps and training programs.
- Adaptation of new technologies in education which reaches the unreached, increases quantity and quality of education among tribal children in the forest areas.
- It has been suggested by respondent that, there is a provision of providing land right under forest right act at periphery of forest cover.

Table 1.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places Visited in West Singhbhum District		Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in West Singhbhum District.				
	Blocks	Gram Panchayats	Villages	OBC	SC	S T	Grand Total
1.	Bandgaon	Nakti	Jalkana			4	4
			Jiling guru			2	2
			Jojoda gada		1	3	4
			Paprida		4	57	61
							71
2.	Goyelkera	Tarkatkocha	Charbadi			11	11
			Tundika	1		46	47
							58
3.	Khutpani	Badalagia	Jogidaru		1	7	8
			Lagia			6	6
							14
4.	Tonto	Purnapani	Gotampi		1	7	8
							8
							151

As shown in table 1.1, about the Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand. The sample was collected from the nine villages under the four blocks by the IIPA study team in the district. The total numbers of sample size are 151 including Forrest dwelling community and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. In these four blocks the maximum numbers of residents are belonging to the forest dwelling communities as per the data. It's reported that, dominant of STs almost 94.70% out of 100% in these nine villages.

Table 1.2: Location Characteristics of Study Areas

S.N o.	Gram Panchayat	Village	Type of Village	Minority	OBC s	SC s	ST s	Grand Total
1.	Nakti	Jalkana	Forest				4	4
		Jiling guru	Forest				2	2
		Jojoda gada	Forest			1	3	4
		Paprida	Forest			4	57	61
								71
2.	Tarkatkocha	Charbadi	Forest				11	11
		Tundika	Forest		1		46	47
								58
3.	Badalagia	Jogidaru	Forest			1	7	8
		Lagia	Forest				6	6
4.	Purnapani	Gotampi	Forest			1	7	8
			Grand Total		1	7	143	151

Table 1.2, data has Location characteristics of study areas about the Forest village and the number of ST population including other social group in the four block of West Singhbhum district, Jharkhand. It was observed that, STs are numerous numbers in the entire block which is 94.70% and 0.66% OBC and 4.63% are SCs respectively in the Forest village.

Table1.3: Type of Tribes in Study Areas

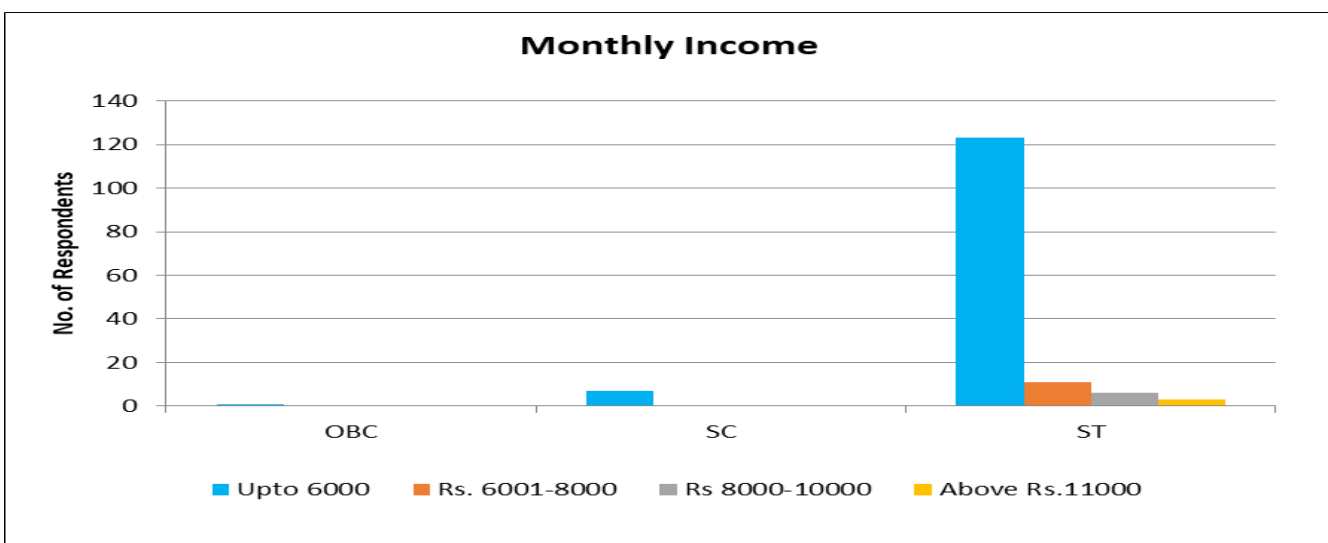
Type of Tribes	SC	ST	Grand Total
Gagarai	0.72%	0.72%	1.44%
Gop	0.00%	0.72%	0.72%
Hassa	0.00%	0.72%	0.72%
Ho	2.16%	60.42%	62.58%
Munda	2.16%	31.66%	33.82%
Nag	0.00%	0.72%	0.72%
			100.00%

Table 1.3 shows the 60.42% of scheduled tribe is belonging to the Ho communities. They are the principal indigenous groups, and together they constitute the great majority of the total tribal population. Munda is the second largest forest dwellers in these four blocks which is 31.66% and the remaining tribal groups like Gagarai, GOP, Hassa and Nag represent 0.72% in the nine villages.

Table 1.4: Social Characteristics of Forest dwelling communities in Study Areas

S.No	Characteristics	Social Group				Grand Total
			OBC	SC	ST	
1.	Gender	Female	0	1	27	28
		Male	1	6	116	123
						151
2.	Marital Status	Married	1	7	119	127
		Single	0	0	11	11
		Widowed	0	0	13	13
						151
3.						

	Family Type	Joint	0	5	30	35
		Nuclear	1	2	113	116
						151
4.	Religion	Christian	0	0	10	10
		Sharna	1	7	133	140
						151
5.	Domicile	Immigrant	0	0	2	2
		Since Birth	1	7	141	149
						151
6.	Education Qualification	Illiterate	1	5	87	93
		Literate but no formal education	0	0	3	3
		Primary	0	1	14	15
		Middle	0	0	20	20
		High School	0	0	7	7
		Intermediate	0	1	9	10
		Graduate	0	0	3	3
						151
7.	Monthly Income	Upto 6000	1	7	123	131
		Rs. 6001-8000	0	0	11	11
		Rs 8000-10000	0	0	6	6
		Above	0	0	3	3
		Rs.11000				
						151



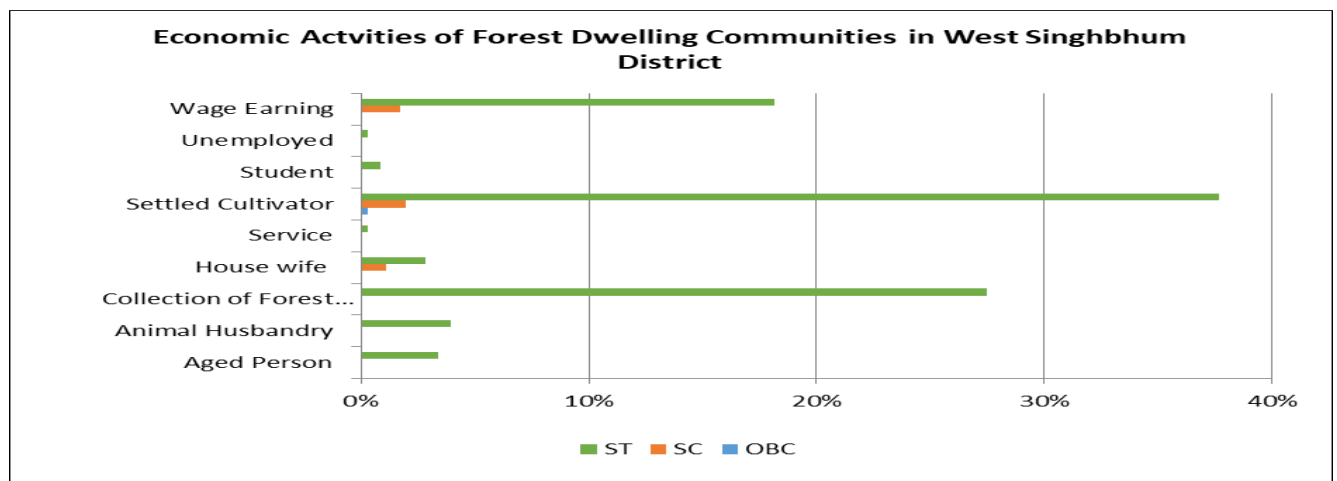
Source: Primary Survey

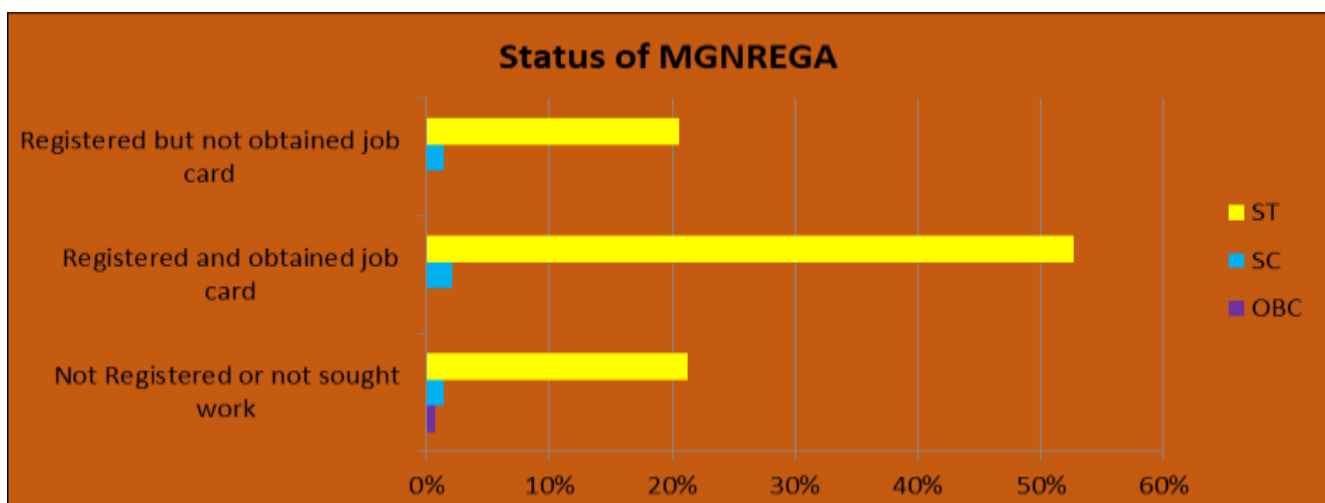
As shown table and figure 1.4, The social characteristics includes gender, marital status, family type, religion, domicile, education and monthly income sample had been selected from the forest dwelling community and other traditional forest dwellers in the West Singhbhum district. About 27 female and 116 male candidates of STs were being selected where 93.70% are married, 11 single and 13 were widowed. However, it can be observed that, there is a huge gap between the Nuclear family comprises of 97.43% as compare to the joint family type, it clears that the ‘collective conscience’ that works internally in individual members to cause them to cooperate is declining among the tribal groups. In context of the religion, 95% of tribal groups in theses blocks consider ‘Swarna’ as their primary religion

while some smaller number of scheduled tribes converted in to the ‘Christianity’. Meanwhile, 94.63% of the schedule tribe reported as permanent resident since birth and only 2% of immigrant. The educational background of the scheduled tribe in the study area is poor due to inaccessibility of road and lack of other basic facilities which need to be addressed. As the figure come out, there are very few who have qualified up to the Graduate level in the forest dwelling communities.

Table 2.5: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

S.No.	Occupation	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Aged Person	0.00%	0.00%	3.40%	3.40%
2.	Animal Husbandry	0.00%	0.00%	3.97%	3.97%
3.	Collection of Forest Produce	0.00%	0.00%	27.48%	27.48%
4.	House wife	0.00%	1.13%	2.83%	3.96%
5.	Service	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%	0.28%
6.	Settled Cultivator	0.28%	1.98%	37.68%	39.94%
7.	Student	0.00%	0.00%	0.85%	0.85%
8.	Unemployed	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%	0.28%
9.	Wage Earning	0.00%	1.70%	18.14%	19.84%
					100.00%
10.	Status of MGNREGA				
11.	Not Registered or not sought work	0.68%	1.37%	21.23%	23.29%
12.	Registered and obtained job card	0.00%	2.05%	52.74%	54.79%
13.	Registered but not obtained jobcard	0.00%	1.37%	20.55%	21.92%
					100.00%





Source: Primary Survey

The table and figure 1.4 show the economic activity of the forest dwelling communities of different social group on the basis of their Livestock, NTFP collection and from the cultivating of food crops which may be classified as an aged person, house wife, settle cultivator, student, tenant cultivator and the wage earner. It was reported that the 37.68% of the schedule tribe are involved as the settle cultivator while the 0.28% among OBC and 1.98% of SC in total 39.94%. However, 18.14% of STs are moved towards the wage-earning process out of 19.84%. The schedule tribes are also involved in generating some income from the collection of forest produce unlike the other forest traditional dwellers. And 3.97% of forest dwellers obtain income from the animal husbandry in the study area.

Apart from the economy activity of the schedule tribe and other social group, the same figure has also given the details regarding the Status of MGNREGA, whether they are not registered or not sought work, Registered and obtained job card and registered but not obtained job card. As per the respondent in the study area could be observed that about 52.74% of STs have registered and obtained job card under the scheme. Although, 21.23% are still not registered or not sought work, eventually 20.55% of the same community have already been registered and obtain the job card.

Table 2.6: Type of Ration Card

S.No.	Type of Ration Card	Social Group			
		OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Antyodaya	0.00%	0.66%	18.54%	19.21%
2.	APL	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%	0.66%
3.	BPL	0.66%	3.97%	72.85%	77.48%
4.	No Card	0.00%	0.00%	2.65%	2.65%
					100.00%

Source: Primary Survey

The 1.6 tables and figure point out the type of ration card like Antodaya, APL and BPL and its number of beneficiaries' percentage among OBC, SC and STs in the study area. There are wide variations in the number of BPL households in different social groups in the four blocks. In comparison to the other two social groups the number of STs Percentage under the BPL category is high. Meanwhile, obtaining ration card under BPL by the SC and OBC is 3.97% and 0.66%. However, the less numbers of SC are availed in the Antodaya unlike OBCs.

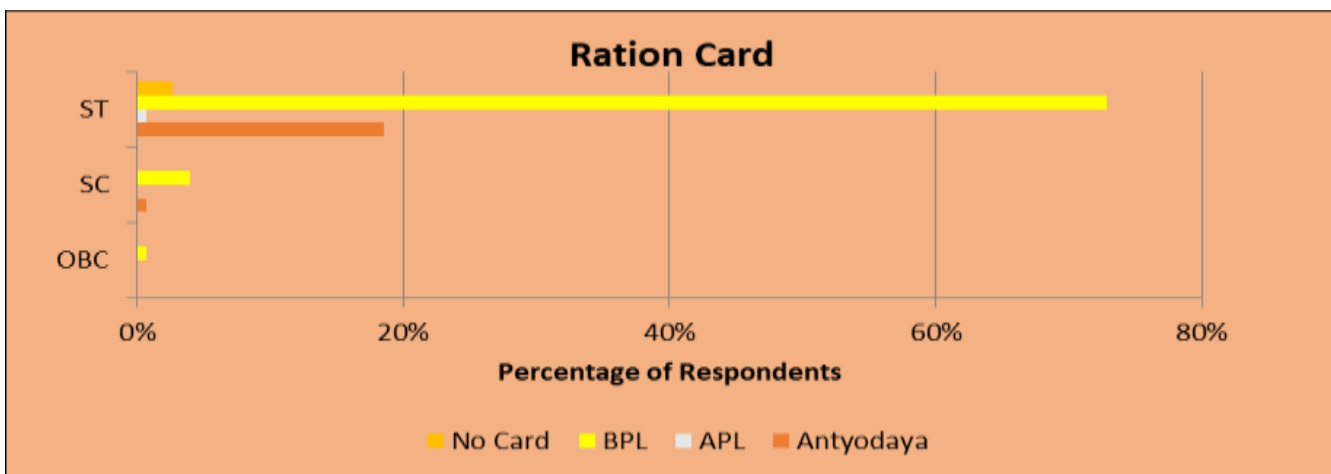
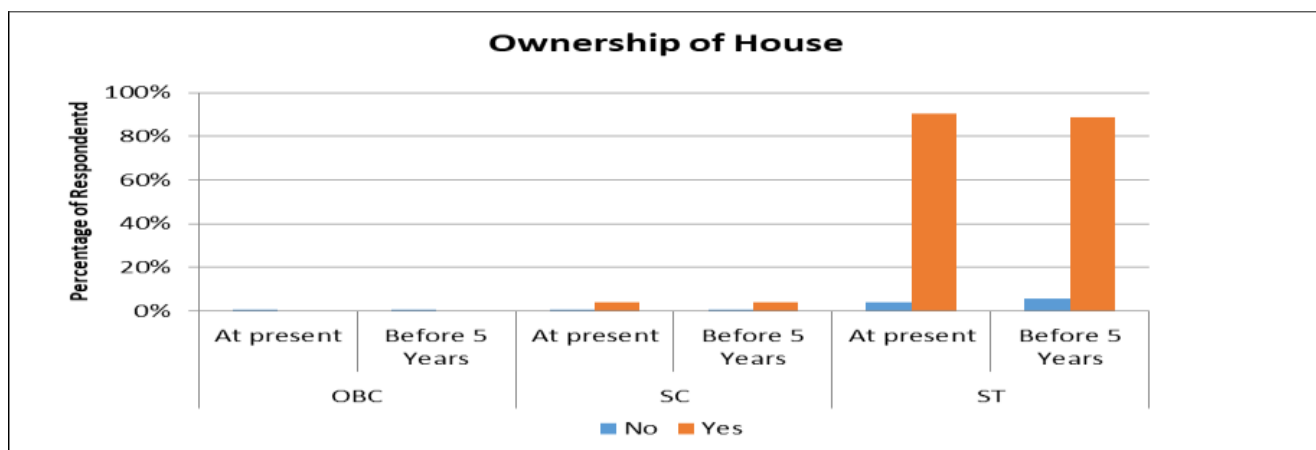


Table 2.7: House Ownership

Ownership of House	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
No	0.67%	0.67%	4.03%	5.37%
Yes	0.00%	4.03%	90.60%	94.63%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	0.70%	0.70%	5.59%	6.99%
Yes	0.00%	4.20%	88.81%	93.01%
				100.00%

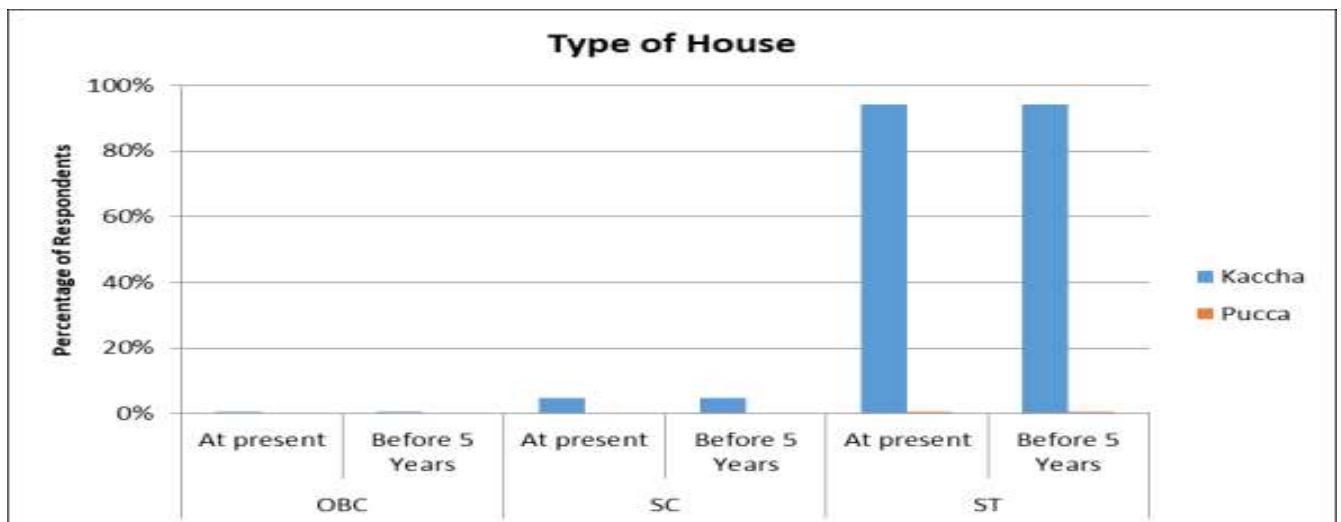


Source: Primary Survey

The following table 1.7 figures represent a comparative analysis about the Ownership of house at present and before five years. The total number of house ownership by the STs Community at present around 90.60% which was 88.81% before five years, relatively it has improved only 1.79% as compare to the earlier and the number non-ownership of house at present is observed about 4.03%, but previously it was 5.59%. However, the present status of house ownership of both OBC and SCs percentage are not that much impressive in general in terms of the forest dweller communities, the number of house ownership among the OBC and SCs has slide changes since five years.

Table 2.8: Type of House

Type of House	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present				
Kaccha	0.66%	4.64%	94.04%	99.34%
Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%	0.66%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Kaccha	0.66%	4.64%	94.04%	99.34%
Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.66%	0.66%
				100.00%

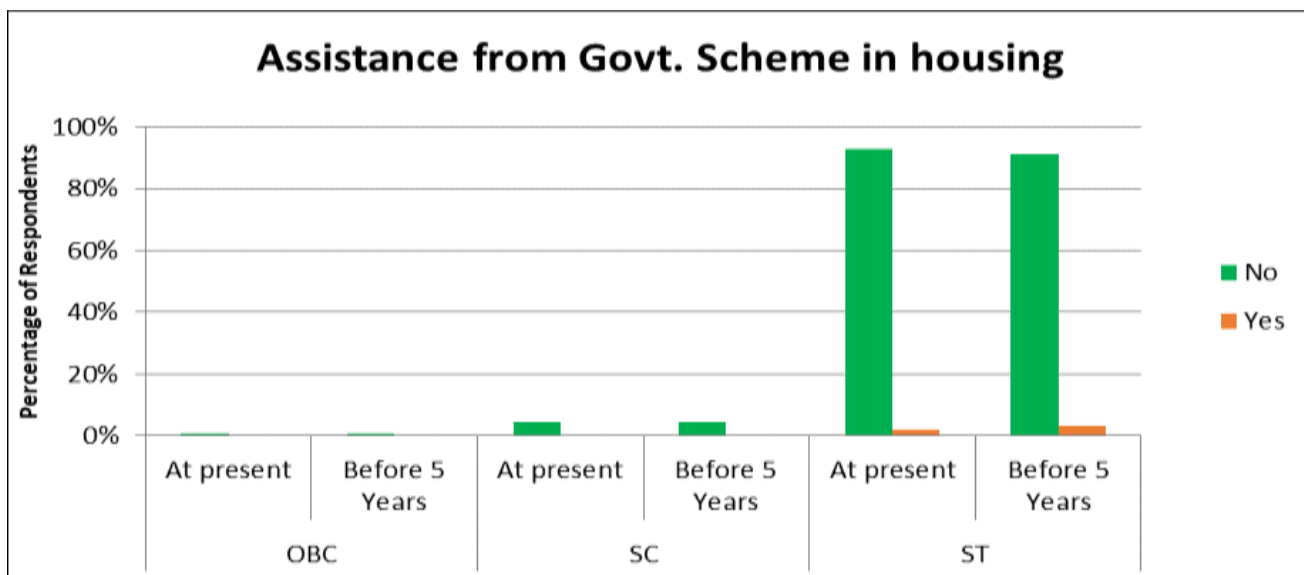


Source: Primary Survey

The table 1.9 figures introduce about the type of Kachha and Pakka houses before five year and at present. The collected data shows that, there are maximum number of forest dweller in the blocks are still residing in the Kachha house. The figure shows that, there has not been any improvement in the Kachha and Pakka house during the five year. The same results also come out from the other traditional forest dwellers in the before and after.

Table 2.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present				
No	0.66%	4.64%	92.72%	98.01%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	1.99%	1.99%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	0.66%	4.64%	91.39%	96.69%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	3.31%	3.31%
				100.00%

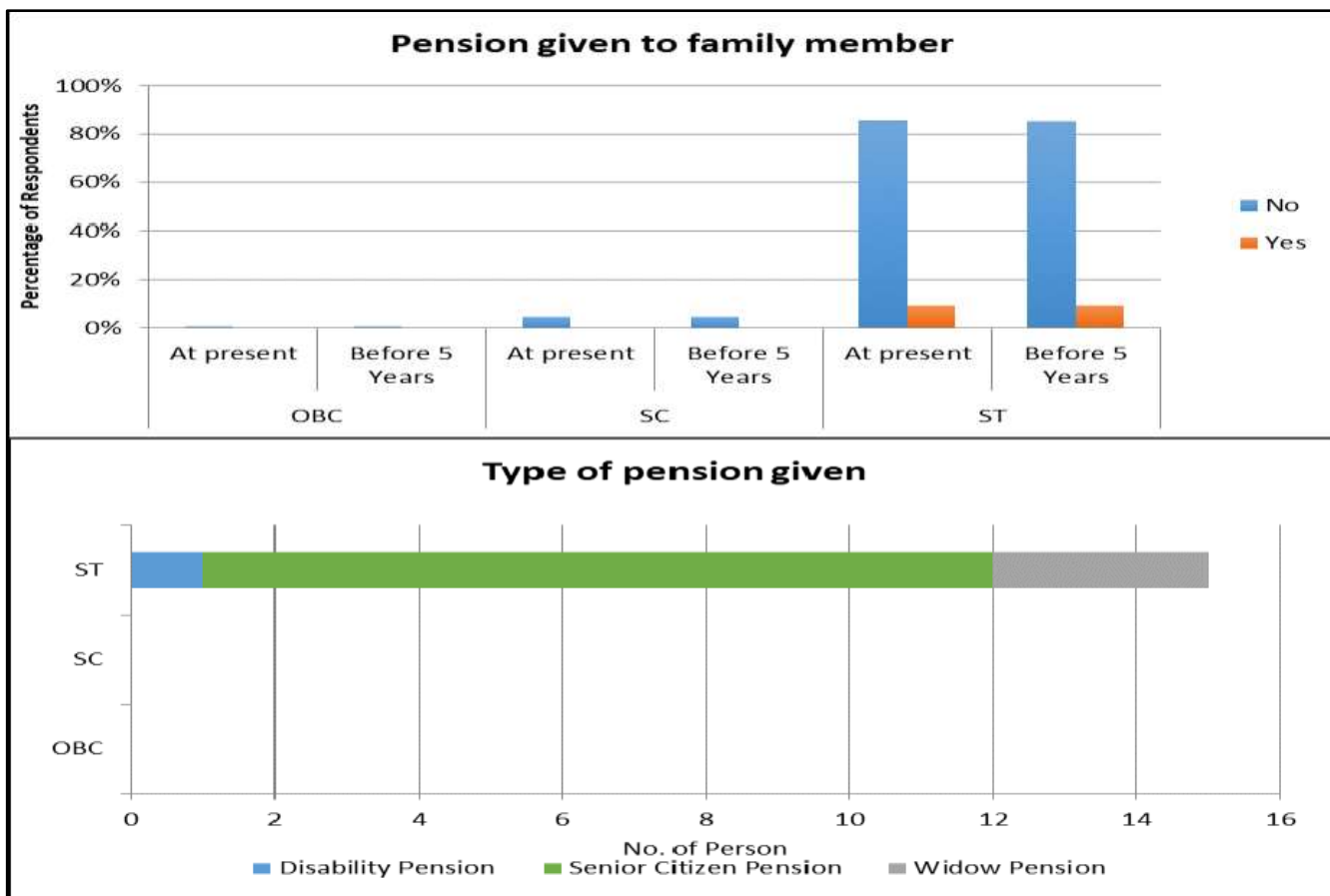


Source: Primary Survey

Table 1.8 figures about the Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing at present and before. It is reported that only 1.99% of the forest dwelling communities (STs) are the beneficiaries under the Govt. housing scheme at present. It clears that, several forest dwellers communities in the region are deprived from the Assistance from the Government in housing schemes. However, the other two social groups are absence from availing the assistance from govt. scheme before and after.

Table 2.10: Pension given to family member

Pension given to family member	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
No	0.66%	4.64%	85.43%	90.73%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	9.27%	9.27%
				100.00%
Before 5 years				
No	0.67%	4.70%	85.23%	90.60%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	9.40%	9.40%
				100.00%
Type of pension given				
Disability Pension	0	0	1	1
Senior Citizen Pension	0	0	11	11
Widow Pension	0	0	3	3
				15



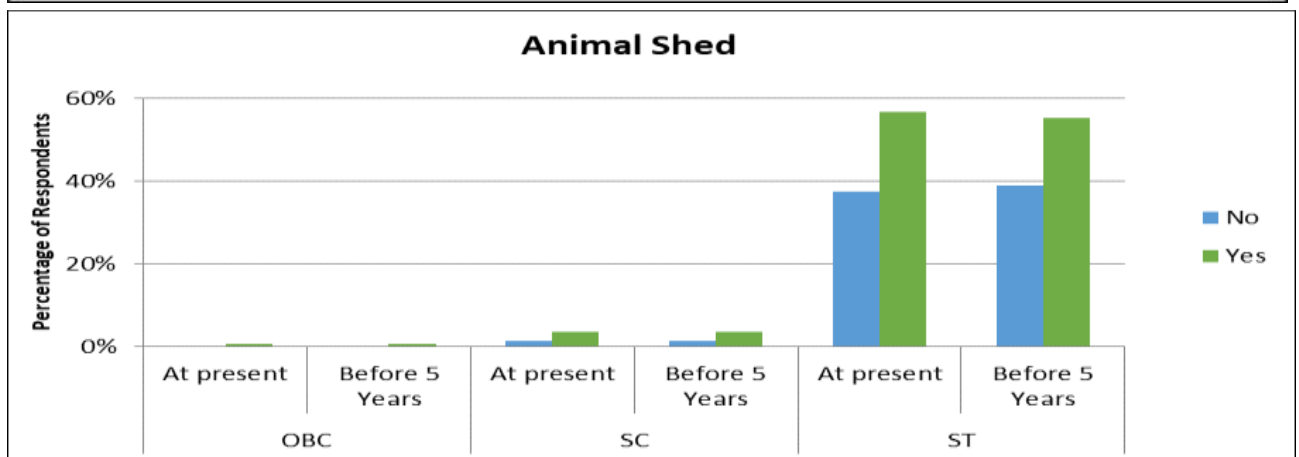
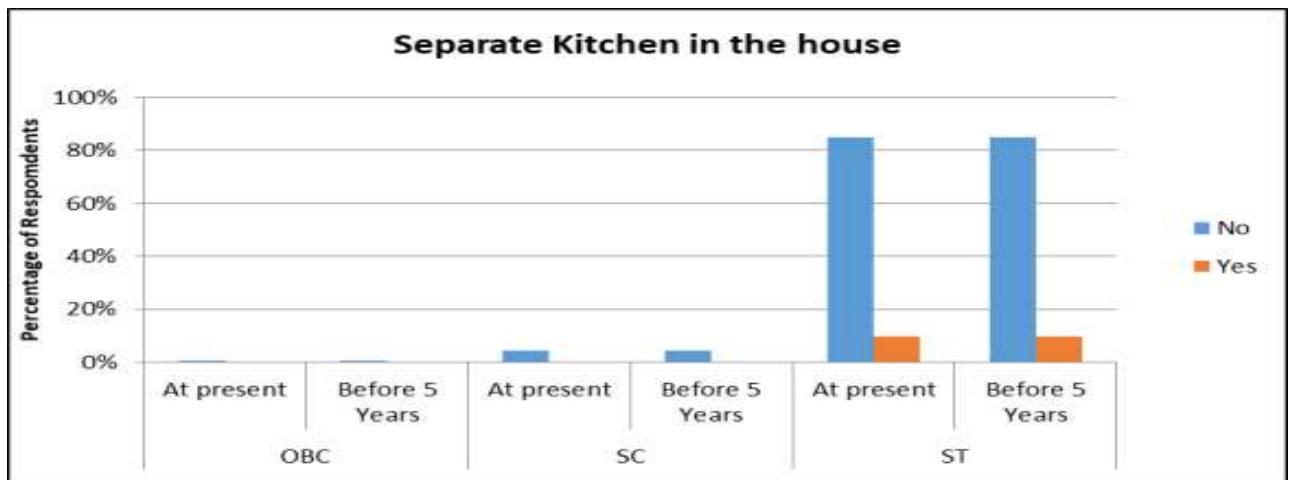
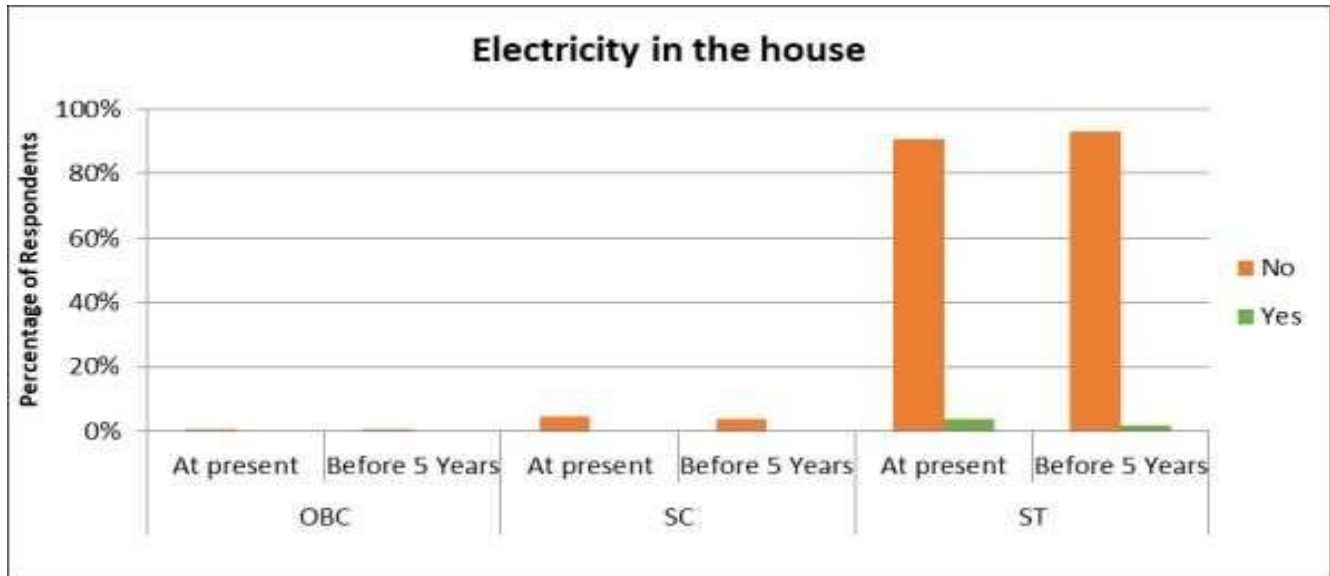
Source: Primary Survey

Table 1.11 figures is all about the Pension given to Family member and the type of pension at present and before in the study area. As per the data, the number of STs pension beneficiaries in these block are very less in number while it is reported that, there are 85.43% STs are not in the pension list at present. It is also found that, in getting Senior Citizen Pension in the area is also very less in comparison to their population in the four blocks at present.

Table 2.11: Basic facility in House

	Social Group			
Electricity in thehouse	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
No	0.67%	4.67%	90.67%	96.00%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
				100.00%
Before 5 years				
No	0.67%	4.00%	93.00%	98.00%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	2.00%
				100.00%
Separate Kitchen in thehouse				
At present				
No	0.71%	4.29%	85.00%	90.00%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%
				100.00%
Before 5 years				
No	0.71%	4.29%	85.00%	90.00%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%
				100.00%

Animal Shed				
At present				
No	0.00%	1.44%	37.41%	38.85%
Yes	0.72%	3.60%	56.83%	61.15%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	0.00%	1.44%	38.85%	40.29%
Yes	0.72%	3.60%	55.40%	59.71%
				100.00%

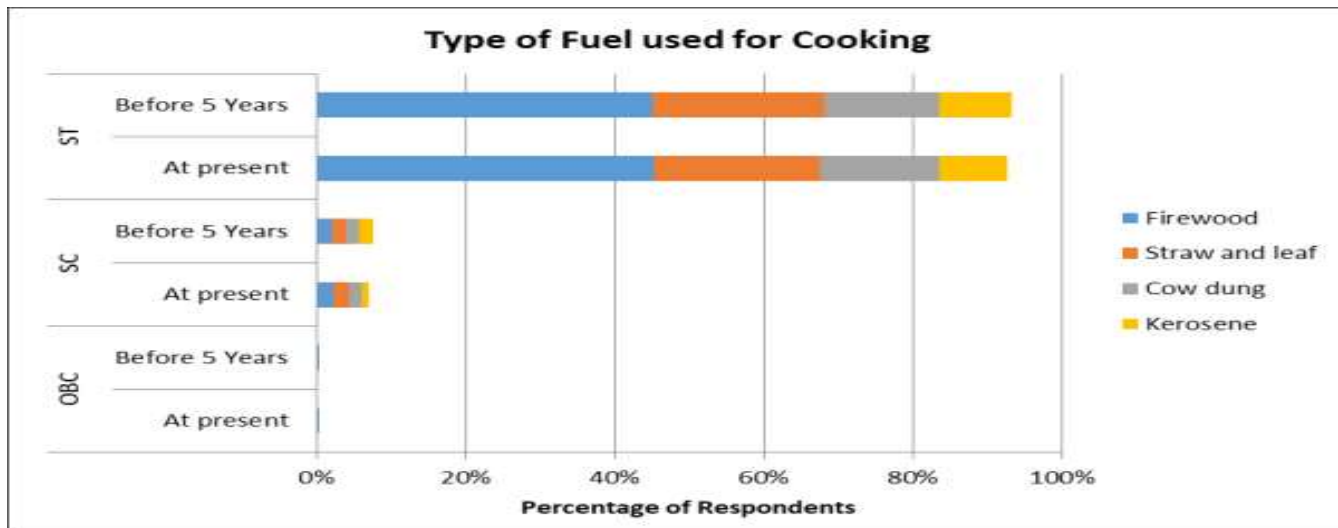


Source: Primary Survey

The table 1.12 figures the three major components regarding Basic Facilities like Electricity, Separate Kitchen and Animal Shed in the house of forest dweller community and other traditional forest dwellers at present and before in the study area of West Singhbhum district, Jharkhand. The electricity connection has not reached out to every tribal household in this tribal village of the district, only 4.00% Scheduled tribe household are electrified at present. Meanwhile, 10.00% of STs Respondents were agreed in terms of separate kitchen in their household. There are no changes in the development of separate kitchen from the last five year. Apart from these, the 37.41% of tribal member do not have animal shed in their houses at present as reported in the data.

Table 2.12: Type of fuel

Type of Fuel used for cooking	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
Firewood	0.33%	2.33%	45.34%	48.00%
Straw and leaf	0.00%	2.00%	22.33%	24.33%
Cow dung	0.00%	1.67%	16.00%	17.67%
Kerosene	0.00%	1.00%	9.00%	10.00%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Firewood	0.33%	2.00%	45.15%	47.50%
Straw and leaf	0.00%	2.00%	23.07%	25.07%
Cow dung	0.00%	1.67%	15.38%	17.05%
Kerosene	0.00%	2.00%	9.70%	10.36%
				100.00%

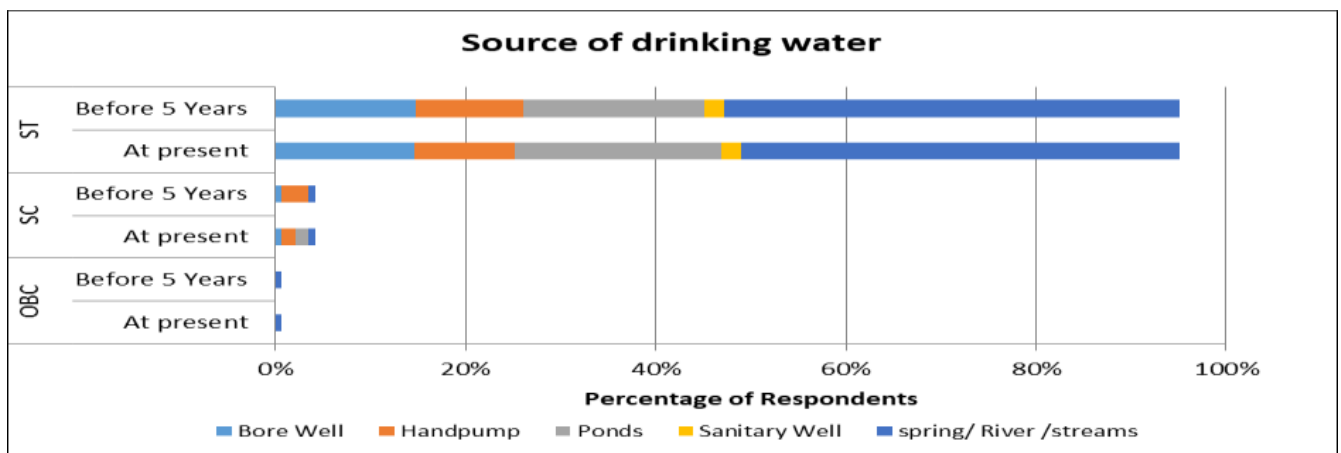


Source: Primary Survey

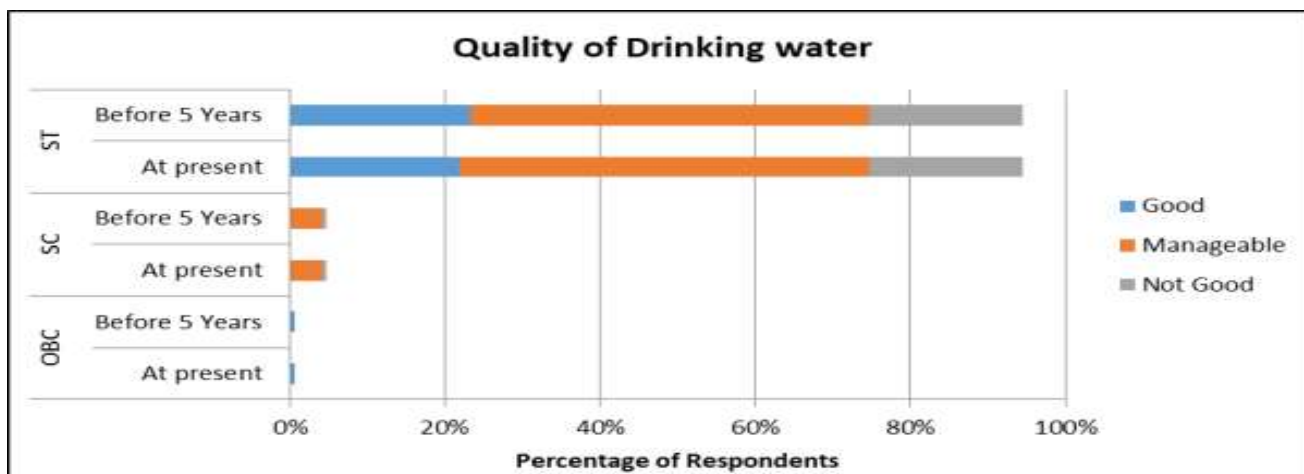
The table 1.13 section represents the fuel types and their uses status in the tribal houses at present and before. There is no such huge gap in using firewood before and after by the STs as per the respondent in the study area. The forest dwellers are unable to refill the cooking gas cylinder due to high price. Therefore, 45.34% of STs are preferring firewood for cooking in the study area. However, 16.00% STs are neither preferred Gas cylinder nor firewood but use cow dung.

Table 2.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present				
Bore Well	0.00%	0.70%	14.69%	15.38%
Handpump	0.00%	1.40%	10.49%	11.89%
Ponds	0.00%	1.40%	21.68%	23.08%
Sanitary Well	0.00%	0.00%	2.10%	2.10%
spring/ River /Streams	0.70%	0.70%	46.15%	47.55%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Bore Well	0.00%	0.70%	14.79%	15.49%
Handpump	0.00%	2.82%	11.27%	14.09%
Ponds	0.00%	0.00%	19.01%	19.01%
Sanitary Well	0.00%	0.00%	2.11%	2.11%
spring/ River /Streams	0.70%	0.70%	47.89%	49.30%
				100.00%
Quality of Drinking water				
At Present				
Good	0.68%	0.00%	21.92%	22.60%
Manageable	0.00%	4.11%	52.74%	56.85%
Not Good	0.00%	0.68%	19.86%	20.55%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Good	0.68%	0.00%	23.29%	23.97%
Manageable	0.00%	4.11%	51.37%	55.48%
Not Good	0.00%	0.68%	19.86%	20.55%
				100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

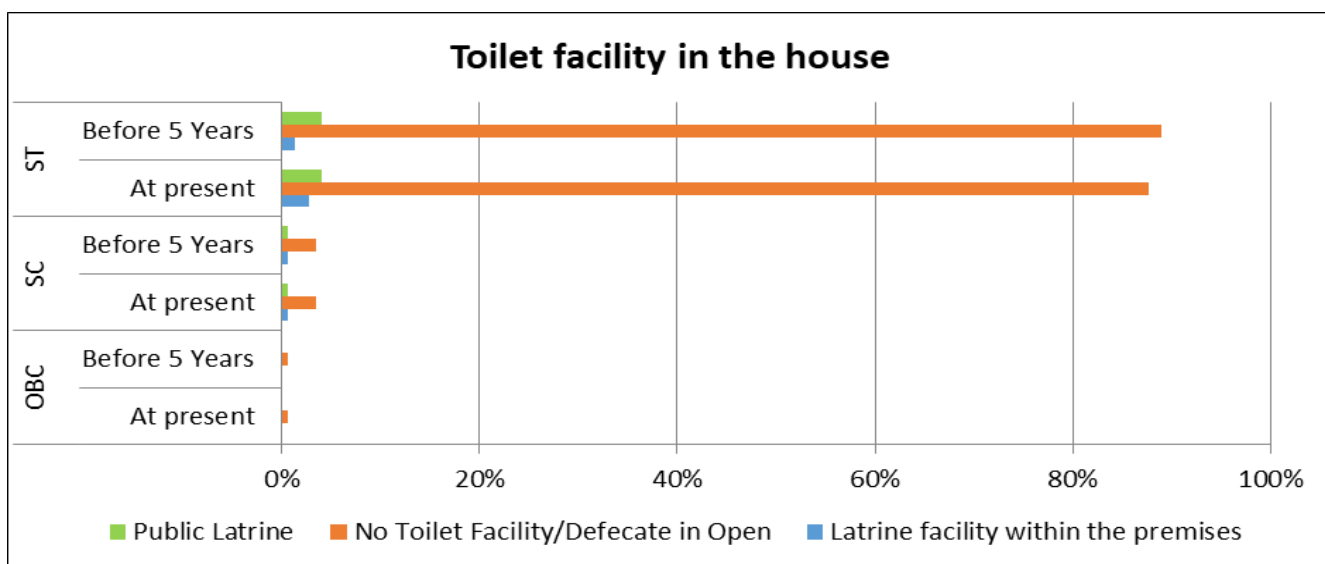


Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table 1.14 figures present the tribal mobility at present and before in using the sources and quality of drinking water. The maximum number of tribal about 21.68% out of 23.08% uses Ponds as their primary source of drinking water at present in the study area. Thus, 14.69% who prefers to use drinking water from the Bore Well, but the numerous numbers of scheduled tribe around 46.15% are still using the drinking water from the river. Hence, the tribal in the study area is compelled to drink bad quality of drinking water because of the hilly terrain area. It is difficult to access the pipe water and null facilities in these blocks.

Table 2.14: Toilet facility

Toilet facility in the house	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
Latrine facility within the premises	0.00%	0.68%	2.74%	3.42%
No Toilet Facility/Defecatein Open	0.68%	3.42%	87.67%	91.78%
Public Latrine	0.00%	0.68%	4.11%	4.79%
				100.00%
Before 5 years				
Latrine facility within the premises	0.00%	0.68%	1.37%	2.05%
No Toilet Facility/Defecatein Open	0.68%	3.42%	89.04%	93.15%
Public Latrine	0.00%	0.68%	4.11%	4.79%
				100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

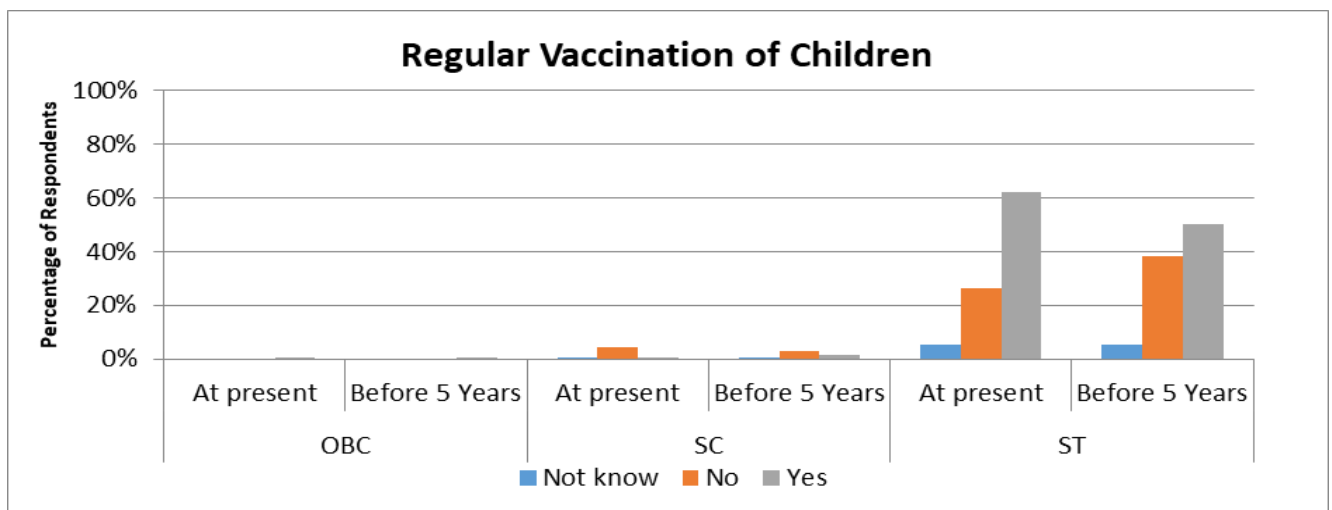
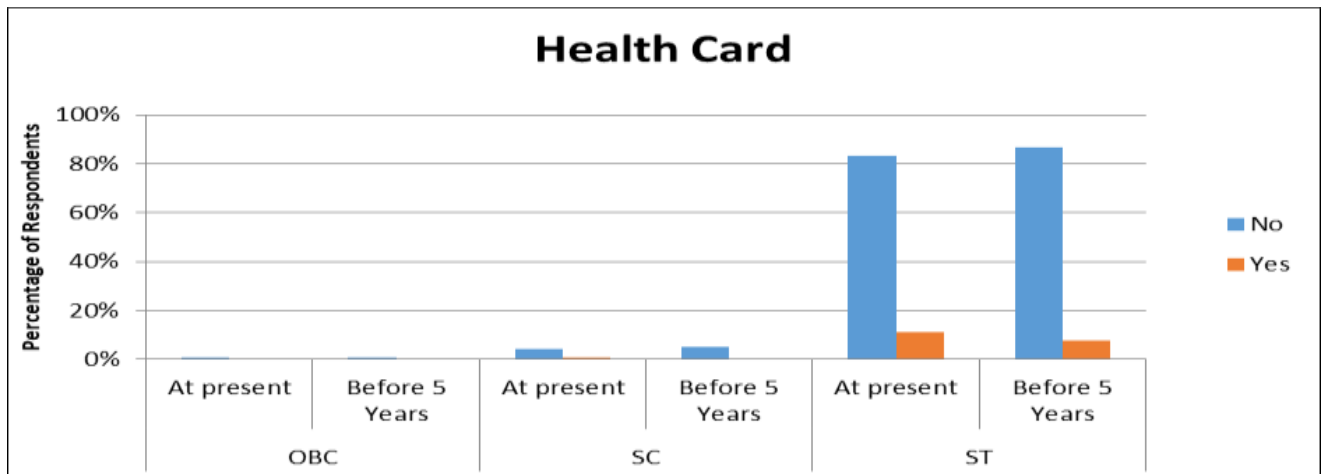
Table 1.14 present the number of Toilet facilities within the STs Premises is reported only 2.74% but the maximum STs doesn't have Toilets in their house premises, despite of the 'Swachh Bharat Mission' a flagship scheme by the Govt. of India, still there is 87.67% No Toilet facilities and open defecation in the study area at present.

Table 2.15: Basic Health Infrastructure

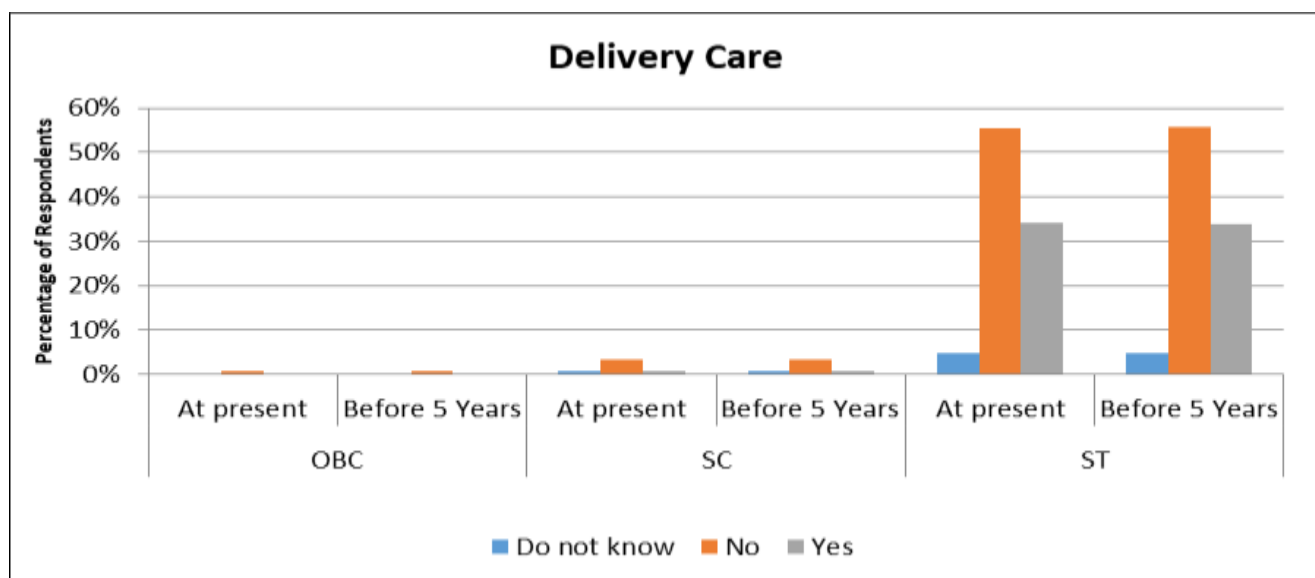
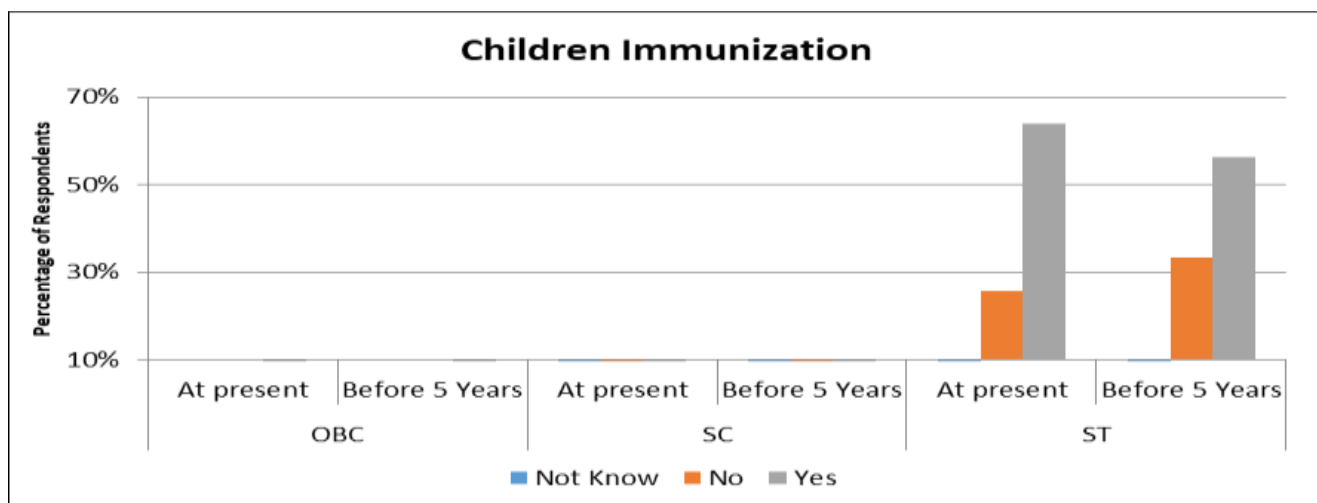
Health Card	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
No	0.70%	4.20%	83.22%	88.12%
Yes	0.00%	0.70%	11.19%	9.09%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	0.70%	4.90%	86.72%	92.30%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	7.69%
				100.00%
Treatment				
At present				
Govt. Hospital	0.68%	2.74%	65.75%	69.18%
Others	0.00%	0.68%	7.54%	8.22%
PHC	0.00%	0.00%	2.74%	2.74%
Pvt. Hospital	0.00%	1.37%	18.49%	19.86%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Govt. Hospital	0.69%	0.69%	44.83%	46.21%
Others	0.00%	3.45%	28.97%	32.42%
PHC	0.00%	0.00%	2.76%	2.76%
Pvt. Hospital	0.00%	0.69%	17.93%	18.62%
				100.00%
Regular Vaccination of Children				
At present				
Not know	0.00%	0.77%	5.38%	6.15%
No	0.00%	4.62%	26.15%	30.00%
Yes	0.77%	0.77%	62.31%	63.85%
				100.00%

Before 5 Years				
Not Know	0.00%	0.78%	5.47%	6.25%
No	0.00%	3.13%	38.28%	41.41%
Yes	0.78%	1.56%	50.00%	52.34%
				100.00%
Child Immunization				
Not Know	0.00%	0.69%	4.86%	5.56%
No	0.00%	2.78%	25.69%	28.47%
Yes	0.69%	1.39%	63.89%	65.97%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Not Know	0.00%	0.69%	4.86%	5.56%
No	0.00%	3.47%	33.33%	36.81%
Yes	0.69%	0.69%	56.25%	57.64%
				100.00%
Availability of Special nutrition programme				
At present				
Not Know	0.00%	0.69%	4.83%	5.52%
No	0.69%	4.14%	50.34%	55.17%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	39.31%	39.31%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Not Know	0.00%	0.69%	4.83%	5.52%
No	0.69%	4.14%	52.41%	57.24%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	37.24%	37.24%
				100.00%
Delivery Care				
At present				
Do not know	0.00%	0.68%	4.79%	5.48%
No	0.68%	3.42%	55.48%	59.59%
Yes	0.00%	0.68%	34.25%	34.93%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Not Know	0.00%	0.69%	4.83%	5.52%
No	0.69%	3.45%	55.86%	60.00%
Yes	0.00%	0.69%	33.79%	34.48%
				100.00%
Family membersuffering from Prolonged illness				
At present				
No	0.68%	4.79%	90.41%	95.89%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	4.11%	4.11%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	0.69%	4.83%	90.34%	95.86%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	4.14%	4.14%
				100.00%
Family membersuffering from Disability				
At present				
No	0.68%	4.79%	89.04%	94.52%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	5.48%	5.48%
				100.00%

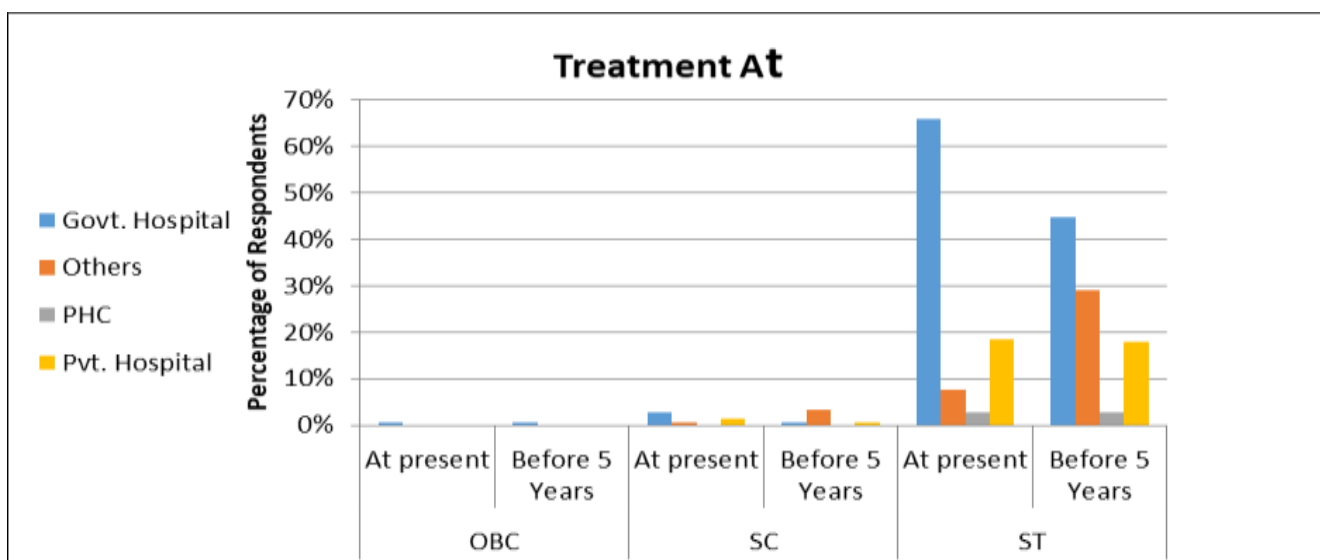
Before 5 Years				
No	0.68%	4.11%	86.99%	91.78%
Yes	0.00%	0.68%	7.53%	8.22%
				100.00%
Treatment from Local Healer				
At present				
No	0.69%	2.76%	45.52%	48.97%
Yes	0.00%	2.07%	48.97%	51.03%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	0.69%	2.76%	37.93%	41.38%
Yes	0.00%	2.07%	56.55%	58.62%
				100.00%



Source: Primary Survey



Source: Primary Survey



The 2.15 table and figures present the data on Health Infrastructure includes Health card, Treatment, Regular vaccination of Children, Children immunization, availability of special Nutrition programme, Delivery care and the family member suffering from the prolonged illness. The large number STs Members are not availed the health card facilities. At present 11.19% have health card. There is only 3.5% has increased in the number of getting Health card over the last five year. Meanwhile, the preferences of treatment in the Govt. Hospital are not that much satisfactory, most of the tribal are moving toward the private hospital due to poor health care facilities in the Govt. hospital in the area. In fact, due to lack of awareness among the forest dwellers, the traditional delivery system is still prevalent in the area.

Table 2.16: Ownership of an Asset

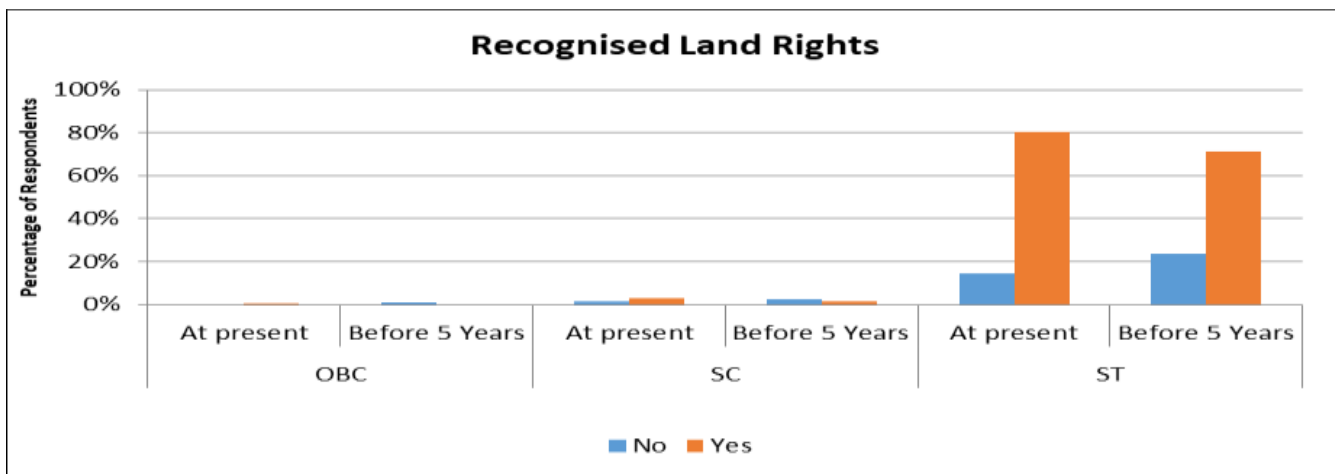
Ownership of Assets	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
Cycle	1	5	103	109
Radio	0	1	6	7
TV	0	1	2	3
Mobile	1	2	61	64
Two Wheeler	0	0	5	5
Other	0	0	1	1
No Asset	0	1	10	11
				200
Before 5 Years				
Cycle	1	1	69	71
Radio	0	2	14	16
TV	0	0	1	1
Mobile	0	0	16	16
Two-Wheeler	0	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0
No Asset	0	5	52	54
				160

Table 1.17 section related to the ownership of assets with the ST, SC and OBC before and after. The technological presence among the tribal youth has significantly improved in the study area. In spite of unavailability of mobile network, it is reported that 37.18% of mobile users were being observed among schedule tribe at present.

Table2.17: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

RecognizedLand Rights	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
No	0.00%	1.45%	14.49%	15.94%
Yes	0.72%	2.90%	80.43%	84.06%
				100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR				
At present				
CFR	0	0	5	5
IFR	1	5	114	120
				125

Recognised Land Rights				
Before 5 Years				
No	0.88%	2.63%	23.68%	27.19%
Yes	0.00%	1.75%	71.05%	72.81%
				100.00%
Given Rights as				
IFR/CFR				
Before 5 Years				
CFR	0	0	1	1
IFR	0	1	75	76
				77

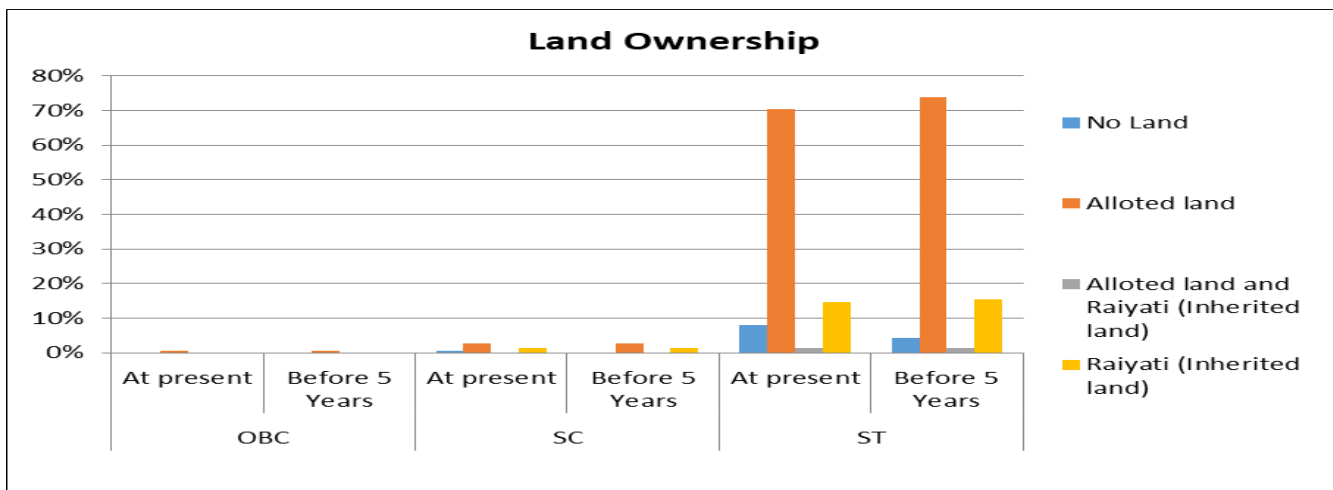


Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table 1.18, the 80.43% STs have been recognized Land Rights under the forest rights act (FRA) as per the respondent in the study area while 14.49% neither entitled nor recognized forest rights land at present. However, the other traditional forest dwellers like OBC are 0.72% and 2.90% SC has reorganization IFR/CFR at present which is same as before. Although, it is reported that, there is only 9.41% of improvement in the land rights which has given to the STs can be measured and five members have received land under CFR in terms of the figures.

Table2.18: Land Ownership

Land Ownership	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
No Land	0.00%	0.67%	8.05%	8.72%
Alloted land	0.67%	2.68%	70.47%	73.83%
Both	0.00%	0.00%	1.34%	1.34%
Raiyati (Inheritedland)	0.00%	1.34%	14.76%	16.11%
				100%
Before 5 Years				
No Land	0.00%	0.00%	4.26%	4.26%
Alloted land	0.71%	2.84%	73.76%	77.30%
Alloted land Raiyati (Inheritedland)	0.00%	0.00%	1.42%	1.42%
Raiyati (Inheritedland)	0.00%	1.42%	15.60%	17.02%
				100.00%



The table and figure 1.19 shown the percentage of Ownership of Land received by the forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers community in terms of Allotted Land, Gifted, Leased, Purchased and Raiyati Land. There is minimum 1.34% of Raiyati and maximum 70.47% Allotted Land ownership are with the Forest Dwellers at present while the OBC has 0.67% allotted land followed by SC 2.68%, thus, 8.05% STs doesn't have any land at present. As per the above data, there is 3.29% of allotted land has decreased due to distribution of land among the family of the tribal households.

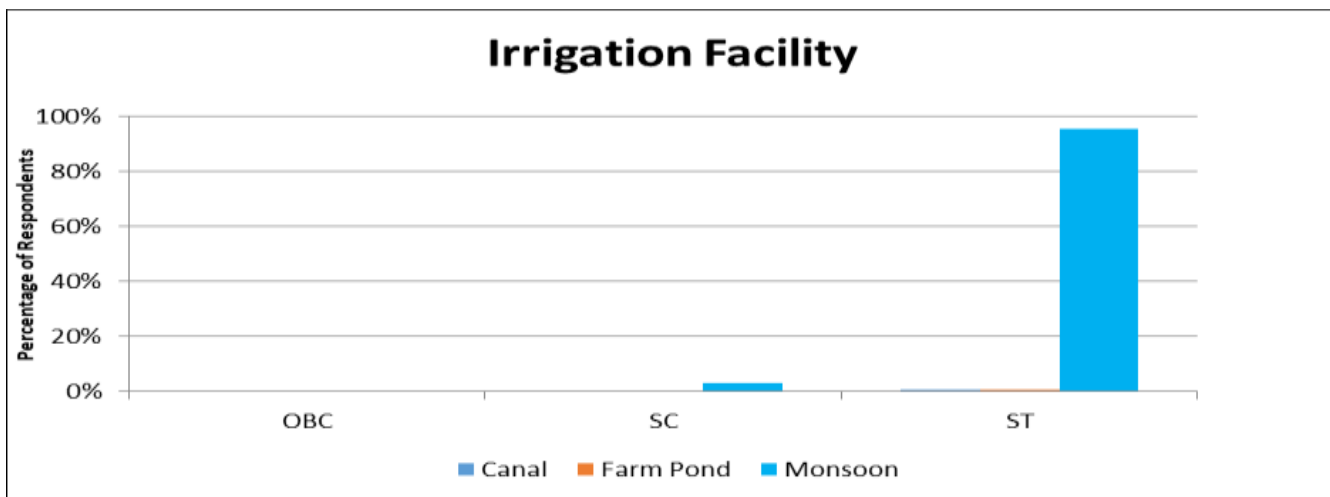
Table2.19: Type of Land

Type of land	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
Irrigated	0.73%	1.46%	77.37%	79.56%
Non-Irrigated	0.00%	2.92%	17.52%	20.44%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Irrigated	0.73%	1.46%	77.37%	79.56%
Non-Irrigated	0.00%	2.92%	17.52%	20.44%
				100.00%

The Table 1.20 shown, the comparison percentage between irrigated and non-irrigated of the land type in the forest areas occupied by the STs and other social groups before and after. It clearly found that, 77.37% of Scheduled tribe dependent on irrigated lands and there are no changes in the irrigated and non-irrigated from the last five year. However, the other social groups like OBCs and SCs having only 0.73% and 1.46% of both lands over the year.

Table 2.20: Irrigation Facility

S.No.	Irrigation Facility	Social Group			
		OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Canal	0.00%	0.00%	0.75%	0.75%
2.	Farm Pond	0.00%	0.00%	0.75%	0.75%
3.	Monsoon	0.00%	3.01%	95.49%	98.50%
					100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

As shown table 1.21 figures about majority number scheduled tribe belonging to the forest dwelling communities in the study area about 95.49% dependent upon rain-fed agricultural lands in the region and 0.75% out of 0.75% Canal for the irrigation in the study area of Wesh Singbhum district, Jharkhand.

Table 2.21: Ownership of Agricultural Instruments

Type of Agricultural Instrument	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
No instrument	0.00%	0.00%	6.12%	6.12%
Pump set	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.68%
Threshers	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.68%
Tractor	0.00%	0.68%	4.08%	4.76%
Wooden Plough	0.68%	4.08%	83.00%	87.76%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No instrument	0.00%	0.00%	6.84%	6.84%
Pump set	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.68%
Tractor	0.00%	0.68%	2.74%	3.42%
Wooden Plough	0.68%	4.11%	84.27%	89.06%
				100.00%

Table 1.22, data shows the changes in the ownership of agricultural instruments at present and before among the STs and other social groups in the study area. It found that, 83.00% of tribal using wooden plough for the irrigation while it was only around 84.27% before. In fact, there is 1% reduced in using the traditional wooden plough. However, 4.08% of STs are preferred tractor for the irrigation in the study area at present.

Table 2.22: Traditional Activities

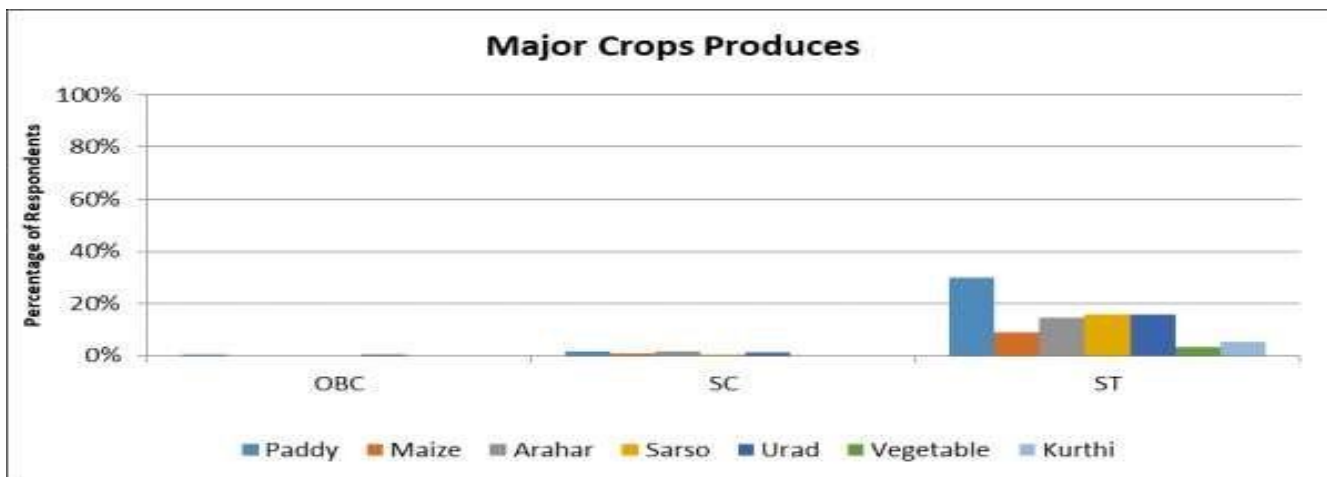
Traditional Activity	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
Yes	0	0	5	5
No	1	6	112	119

Before 5 Years				
No	1	6	110	117
Yes	0	0	3	3

As shown in the table 1.23 about the traditional activities of the forest dweller includes Broomstick making, Palas plate making, and Bidi making. As per the respondent in the respective study area, there are 5 respondents from the scheduled tribe communities are in such traditional professions at present.

Table2.23: Major crop produced

Sl. No.	Type of Crops	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Paddy	0.35%	1.74%	29.86%	31.94%
2.	Maize	0.00%	0.69%	9.03%	9.72%
3.	Arahar	0.00%	1.74%	14.58%	16.32%
4.	Sarso	0.00%	0.35%	15.97%	16.32%
5.	Urad	0.35%	1.39%	15.63%	17.36%
6.	Vegetable	0.00%	0.00%	3.13%	3.13%
7.	Kurthi	0.00%	0.00%	5.21%	5.21%
					100.00%



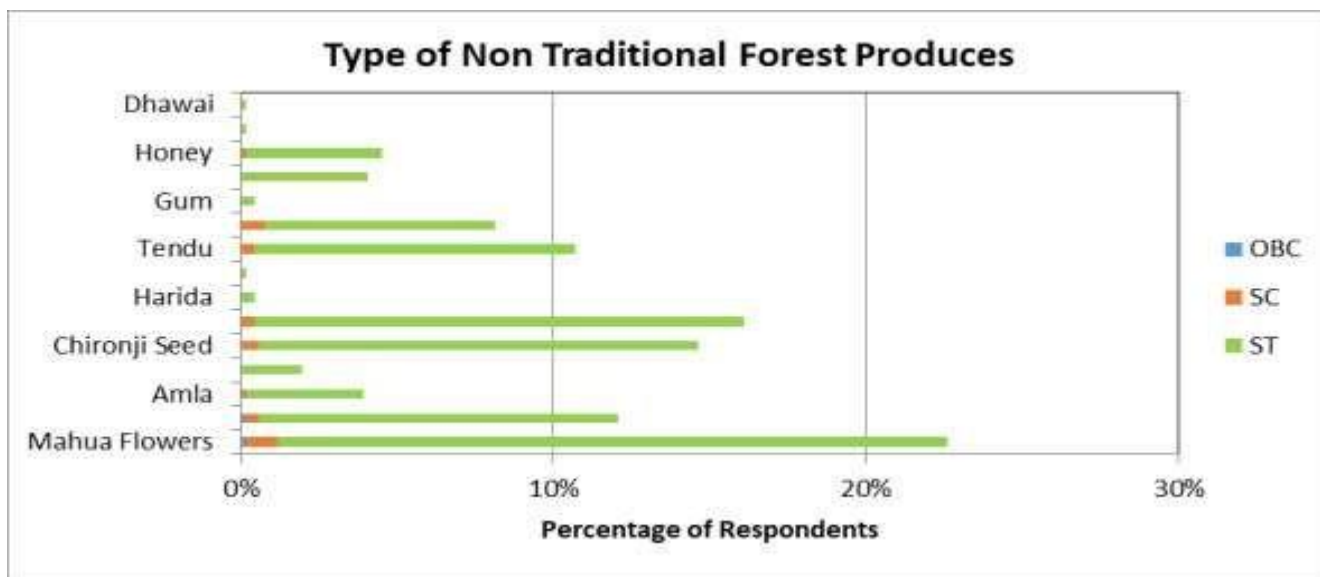
Source: Primary Survey

Table 1.24 and Figure shows in the study district of West Singhbhum, it is reported that the Paddy is the Primary major crops produced by the forest dwelling communities. It was observed that, Sarso is considered as the second largest major crops 15.97% produce by the same tribal communities in the region.

Table 2.24: Types of NTFP

S.No.	Type of NTFP	Social Group			
		OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Mahua Flowers	0.15%	1.05%	21.39%	22.59%
2.	Mahua Seed	0.15%	0.45%	11.45%	12.05%
3.	Amla	0.00%	0.15%	3.77%	3.92%
4.	Ber	0.00%	0.00%	1.96%	1.96%
5.	Chironji Seed	0.00%	0.60%	14.01%	14.61%
6.	Firewood	0.00%	0.45%	15.66%	16.11%

7.	Harida	0.00%	0.00%	0.45%	0.45%
8.	Bahada	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%	0.15%
9.	Tendu	0.00%	0.45%	10.24%	10.69%
10.	Palas	0.00%	0.75%	7.38%	8.13%
11.	Gum	0.00%	0.00%	0.45%	0.45%
12.	Fodder	0.00%	0.00%	4.07%	4.07%
13.	Honey	0.00%	0.15%	4.37%	4.52%
14.	Bel	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%	0.15%
15.	Dhawai	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%	0.15%
					100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table 1.23 and figure about the collection of non-traditional forest produce (NTFP) collected by the forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFD). It could be observed that, most of the forest dwelling communities are mainly dependent in collecting the Mahua flower in a large scale 21.39% in comparison to the other NTFP.

Table 2.25: Utility of FRA

S.No.	Utility of Forest Rights Act	Social Group			
		OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Agriculture (shifting/settled)	0.80%	4.80%	93.60%	99.20%
2.	Post-harvesting	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.80%
					100.00%

Table 1.24 identifies the Utility of FRA land given to the STs in the study area. The maximum tribal groups are mainly settled cultivators under the FRA land while 0.80% of the land belonging to the post-harvesting in the region.

Table: Awareness about FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behaviour in the Village	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
Good	0.00%	2.06%	62.78%	64.84%
Neutral	0.69%	2.75%	29.65%	33.09%
Not Good	0.00%	0.00%	2.07%	2.07%
				100.00%
Know FRA				
No	0.00%	1.44%	20.86%	22.30%
Yes	0.72%	3.60%	73.38%	77.70%
				100.00%
Know JFMC				
No	0.00%	1.44%	20.86%	22.30%
Yes	0.72%	3.60%	73.38%	77.70%
				100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and Ownership of Land				
No	0.88%	3.54%	92.92%	97.35%
Yes	0.00%	0.88%	1.77%	2.65%
				100.00%
Heard about NHRC				
No	0.00%	4.80%	94.40%	99.20%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	0.80%
				100.00%

As shown in table 1.27, the awareness related to the FRA among the scheduled tribe and other (OTFD). As per the sample, 62.78% of STs Respondents in the study area, observed as good regarding the behaviour of the Excise and Revenue Officer in the Village. However, it is reported that 73.38% of scheduled tribe are aware on FRA while minimum 20.86% do not have any knowledge related to the Forest Rights Act and its implication. At the same point of time 20.86% of scheduled tribe have no idea on Joint Forest Management Committee in comparison to the only some 73.38% respondent who knows about its function in the village level. Apart from these, 1.77% of tribal face questions from the officer related to the Ownership of lands, 92.92% thus denied on this. At the last, awareness among STs in the study area found that, 94.40% doesn't know about NHRC neither they have written any grievances, but 0.80% has some ideas.

Latehar

Table-2.1: Demographic Characteristics of Forest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Latehar District, Jharkhand

S.No	Places visited in Latehar			Demographic Characteristics				
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Chandwa	Boda	Chiro	0	1	4	65	70
		Chetar	Latdak	0	0	0	19	19
		Serak	Nakti	0	0	1	11	12

	Total				1	5	95	101
2.	Garu	Baresaan	Baresaan	1	0	0	6	7
			Mangra	1	2	0	16	19
	Total			2	2	0	22	26
				2	3	5	117	127

As shown in table 2.1, about the Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Latehar District, Jharkhand. The sample was collected from the five villages under the two blocks by the IIPA study team in the district. The total numbers of sample size are 127 including Forrest dwelling community and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. In these four blocks the maximum numbers of residents are belonging to the forest dwelling communities as per the data. It's clearly visible that, dominant of STs almost 92.12% out of 100% in these nine villages.

Table 2.2: Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group Demographic Characteristics

S.No	Village	PVTGs in Study Areas	Percentage of Sample Population
1.	Baresaan	Birijiya	7.55%
	Mangra		26.42%
2.	Chiro	Parhaiya	20.75%
	Latdak		24.53%
	Nakti		20.75%
	Grand Total		100.00
	Total Sample=53*		

It is shown in the table 2.2 that, about the demographic characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups like Birijiya and Parhaiya, a total of 53 individuals interacted with IIPA project team. The two villages Baresaan and Mangra of Garu Block, in which Birijiya tribes 34 % out of total sample of PVTGs are founds and on the other 3 villages of Chandwa Block, in which Parhaiya tribes 66 % out of total sample of PVTGs are founds. It will observe from these study areas that the populations of these particularly vulnerable tribal groups have been declining from past years. The reasons for the declining population observe from the study areas that, Poor Health infrastructure, contaminated drinking water, migration for wage earning by working as brick lin worker, driver, ATM security guard and many more, poor connectivity from the villages and depriving of service delivery of basic amenities like lack of teachers in school, very few enrolments in school, no toilet facility in school, problems in vaccination of children and many more.

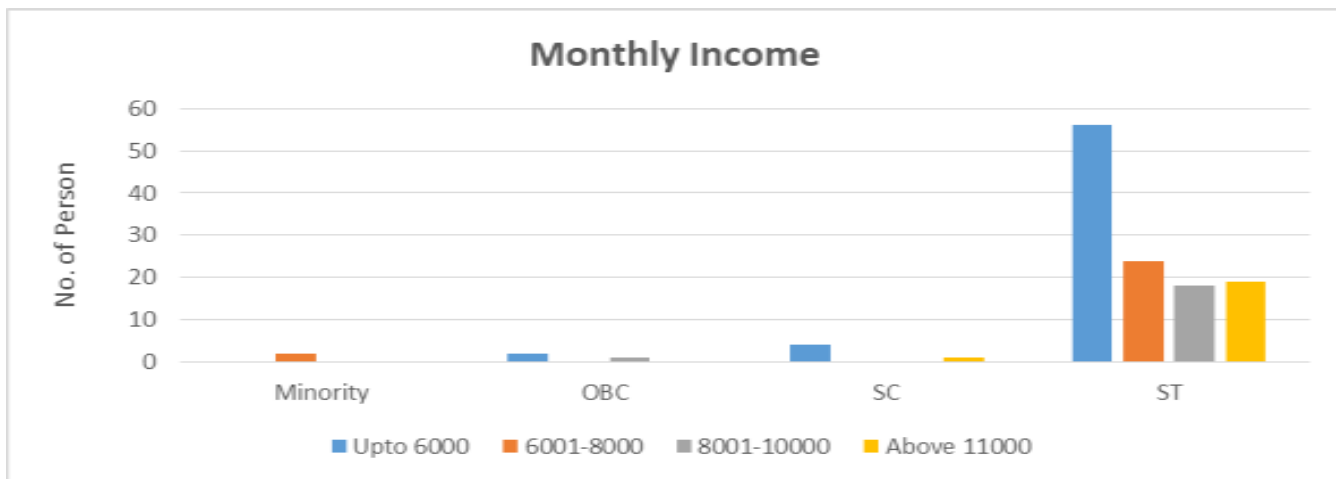
Table 2.3: Location Characteristics of Study Areas

S.No			Location Characteristics						
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	Type of Village	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Garu	Baresaan	Baresaan	Revenue	1	0	0	6	7
			Mangra	Forest	1	2	0	16	19
		Total							26
2.	Chandwa	Chetar	Latdak	Revenue	0	0	0	19	19
		Boda	Chiro	Revenue	0	1	3	64	68
		Serak	Nakti	Forest	0	2	1	11	14
		Total							101
									127

Table 2.3, Table has Location characteristics of study areas about the forest village and revenue village, the number of ST population including another social group in the two block of Latehar district, Jharkhand. It was observed that, STs are numerous numbers in the entire block which is 74 % individuals belonged to revenue villages and 26 % individuals belonged to forest villages. Out those sample population, STs including PVTGs were predominant in the study areas comprised 91.34 % and other traditional forest dwellers comprised like SCs were 3%, OBCs were 2.4% and Minorities were 1.5 %.

Table 2.4: Social Characteristics of Forest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities

S.No	Social Characteristics		Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Gender	Female	2		2	70	74
		Male		3	3	47	53
							127
2.	Marital status	Married	1	3	4	102	110
		Single				2	2
		Widowed	1		1	13	15
							127
3.	Family Type	Joint		1		6	7
		Nuclear	2	2	5	111	120
							127
4.	Religion	Christian			1	18	19
		Hindu		3	2	58	63
		Islam	2				2
		Other				4	4
		Sharna			2	37	39
							127
5.	Education	Graduate				1	1
		High School			1	7	8
		Illiterate	2		3	72	77
		Intermediate				1	1
		Literate but no formal education			1	3	4
		Middle		1		10	11
		Primary		2		23	25
							127
6.	MonthlyIncome	Upto 6000		2	4	56	62
		6001-8000	2			24	26
		8001-10000		1		18	19
		Above 11000			1	19	20
							127



Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table 2.4, the social characteristics including gender, marital status, family type, religion, domicile, education and monthly income, sample had been selected from the forest dwelling community and other traditional forest dwellers in the Latehar district. 70 female and 47 male candidates of STs were being selected where 110 are married, 2 single and 15 were widowed. However, it had been observed that, there is a huge gap between the Nuclear family comprises of 94.5% as compare to the joint family type, it clears that the ‘collective conscience’ that works internally in individual members to cause them to cooperate is declining among the tribal groups. In context of the religion, 95% of tribal groups in theses blocks consider ‘Hindu’ as their primary religion followed by Sharna and Christianity. The educational background of the scheduled tribe in the study area is poor due to lack of other basic facilities and migration from the village for work which need to be addressed. As the figure come out, there are very few who have qualified up to the Graduate level in the forest dwelling communities. In figure, it is observing majority of forest dwellers have monthly income up to 6000 which comprises 49% of total sample, income 6001-8000 were 20.5%.

Table 2.5: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

S.No			Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Economic Activity	Aged Person				1.29%	1.29%
		Animal Husbandry				0.32%	0.32%
		Collection of Forest-Produce	0.64%	0.97%	0.97%	27.18%	29.76%
		House wife			0.97%	17.74%	18.71%
		Settled Cultivator	0.64%	0.97%	0.97%	24.80%	27.38%
		Wage Earning	0.64%	0.64%	0.97%	17.09%	19.34%
		Petty Business				0.64%	0.64%
		Service				0.64%	0.64%
		Shifting Cultivation				0.64%	0.64%
		Student				0.64%	0.64%
		Others				0.64%	0.64%
							100.00%
2.	Status of MGNREGA	Not Registered or not sought work	1.57%	0.00%	0.00%	12.60%	14.17%
		Registered and obtained jobcard	0.00%	2.36%	3.94%	63.78%	70.08%
		Registered but not	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.75%	15.75%

		obtained jobcard					
							100.00%

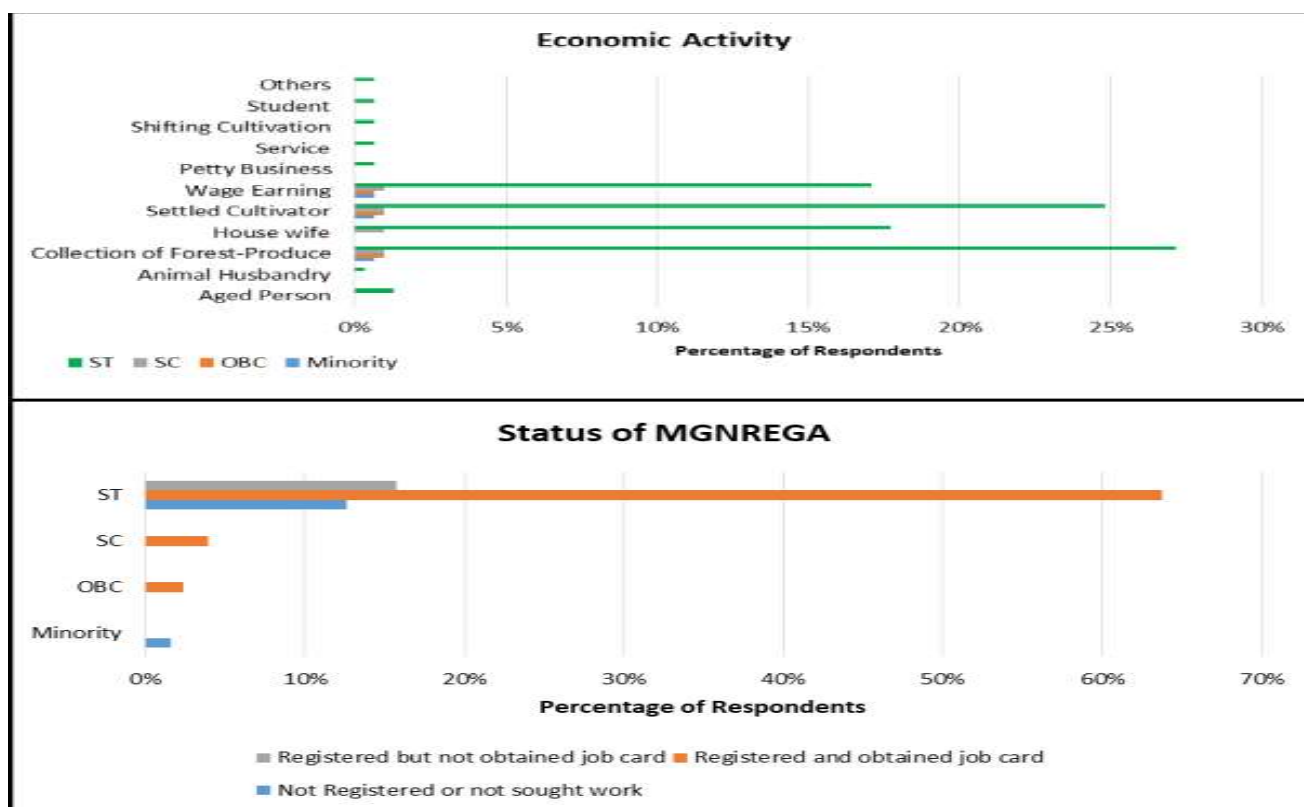
Source: Primary Survey

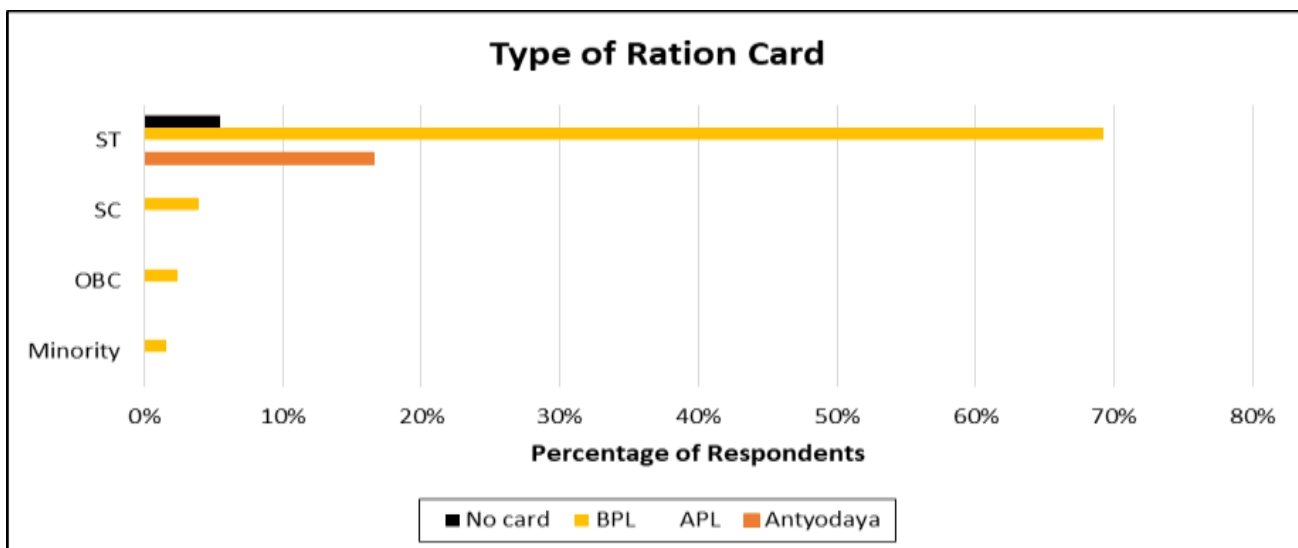
The table and figure 2.5 show the economic activities of the forest dwelling communities of different social group on the basis of their Livestock, NTFP collection and from the cultivating of food crops which may be classified as an aged person, house wife, settle cultivator, student, tenant cultivator and the wage earner. It was reported from respondent that the 24.80% of the schedule tribe are involved as the settled cultivator while the 0.97% OBC, 0.97% SC and 0.64% Minority in total 27.38%. However, 17.09% of STs are moved towards the wage-earning process out of 19.34%. The schedule tribes are also involved in generating major income from the 29.76% collection of forest produce unlike the other forest traditional dwellers.

Apart from the economy activity of the schedule tribe and other social group, the same figure has also given the details regarding the Status of MGNREGA, whether they are not registered or not sought work, Registered and obtained job card and registered but not obtained job card. As per the respondent in the study area it could be observed that about 63.78% of STs have registered and obtained job card under the scheme. Although, 12.60% are still not registered or not sought work, eventually 15.75% of the same community have already been registered but not obtained the job card.

Table 2.6: Type of Ration Card

S.No	Type of Ration Card	Social Groups				
		Minority	OBC	SC	ST	GrandTotal
1.	Antyodaya	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.54%	16.54%
2.	APL	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.79%
3.	BPL	1.57%	2.36%	3.94%	69.29%	77.17%
4.	No card	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.51%	5.51%
						100.00%



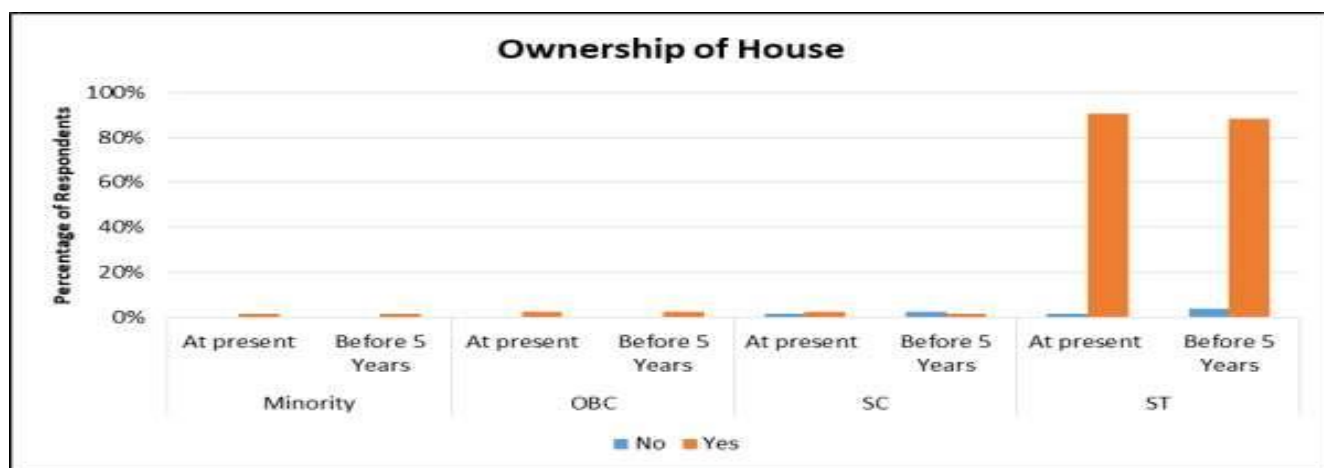


Source: Primary Survey

The 2.6 tables and figure point out the type of ration card like Antodaya, APL and BPL and its number of beneficiaries' percentage among OBC, SC and STs in the study area. There are wide variations in the number of BPL households in different social groups in the four blocks. In comparison to the other two social groups the number of STs Percentage under the BPL and Antyodaya categories is high. Meanwhile, obtaining ration card under BPL by the OBC, SC and Minority is 2.36%, 3.94% and 1.57% respectively. However, 5.51% of SCs had no cards due to separation from their families' following disputes in their family.

Table 2.7: Ownership of House

Ownership of House	Social Group				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
No	0.00%	0.00%	1.57%	1.57%	3.15%
Yes	1.57%	2.36%	2.36%	90.55%	96.85%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
No	0.00%	0.00%	2.36%	3.94%	6.30%
Yes	1.57%	2.36%	1.57%	88.19%	93.70%
					100.00%

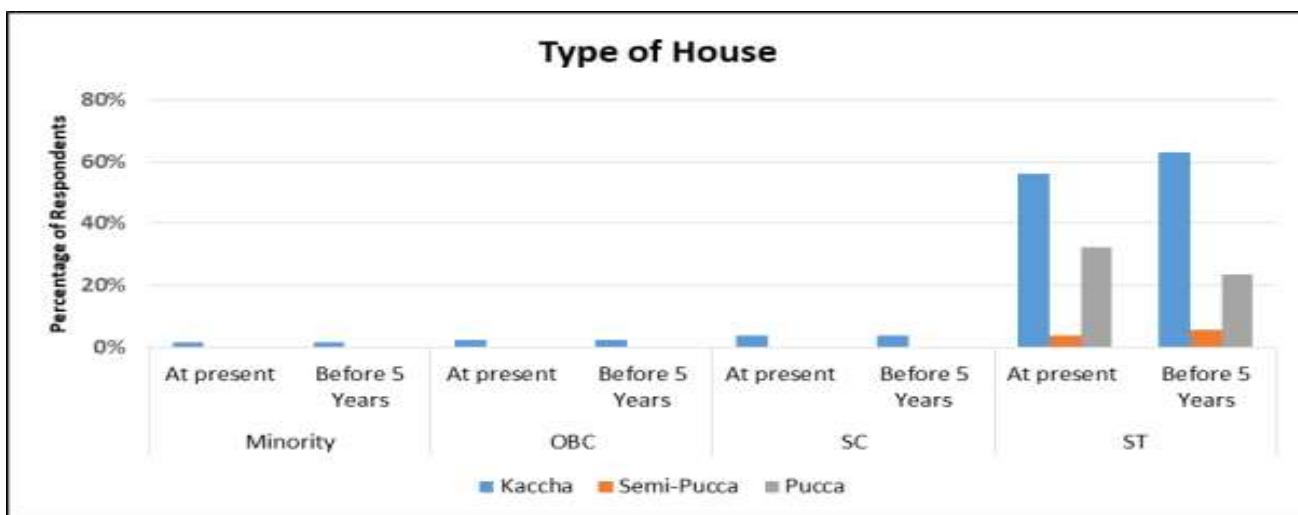


Source: Primary Survey

The following table 2.7 figures represent a comparative analysis about the Ownership of house at present and before five years. The total number of house ownership by the STs Community at present around 90.55% which was 88.19% before five years, relatively it has improved only 2.36% as compare to the earlier and the number non-ownership of house at present is observed about 1.57%, but previously it was 3.94%. However, the present status of house ownership of both OBC and Minority percentage are not that much impressive in general in terms of the forest dweller communities, the number of house ownership among the SCs has slide changes for five years.

Table 2.8: Type of House

S. No	Type of House	Social Groups				
		Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	At present					
2.	Kaccha	1.57%	2.36%	3.94%	55.91%	63.78%
3.	Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	32.28%	32.28%
4.	Semi-Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.94%	3.94%
						100.00%
5.	Before 5 Years					
6.	Kaccha	1.57%	2.36%	3.94%	62.99%	70.87%
7.	Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.62%	23.62%
8.	Semi-Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.51%	5.51%
						100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table and figure 2.8, about the type of Kachha, Semi-Pucca and Pucca houses before five year and at present. The collected data shows that, there are maximum number of forest dweller in the blocks are still residing in the Kachha house. The figure shows that, there has been increase in percentage of the Pucca from Kachha and Semi-Pucca house during the five year. The reason for improvement in this is due to Centre and state govt. assistance for housing. The no increase of results in housing for other traditional forest dwellers came out before and after 5 years duration.

Table 2.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

S.No	Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing	Social Groups				
		Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	At present					

2.	No	1.57%	1.57%	3.94%	52.76%	59.84%
3.	Yes	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	39.37%	40.16%
						100.00%
4.	Before 5Years					
5.	No	1.57%	1.57%	3.94%	62.20%	69.29%
6.	Yes	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	29.92%	30.71%
						100.00%

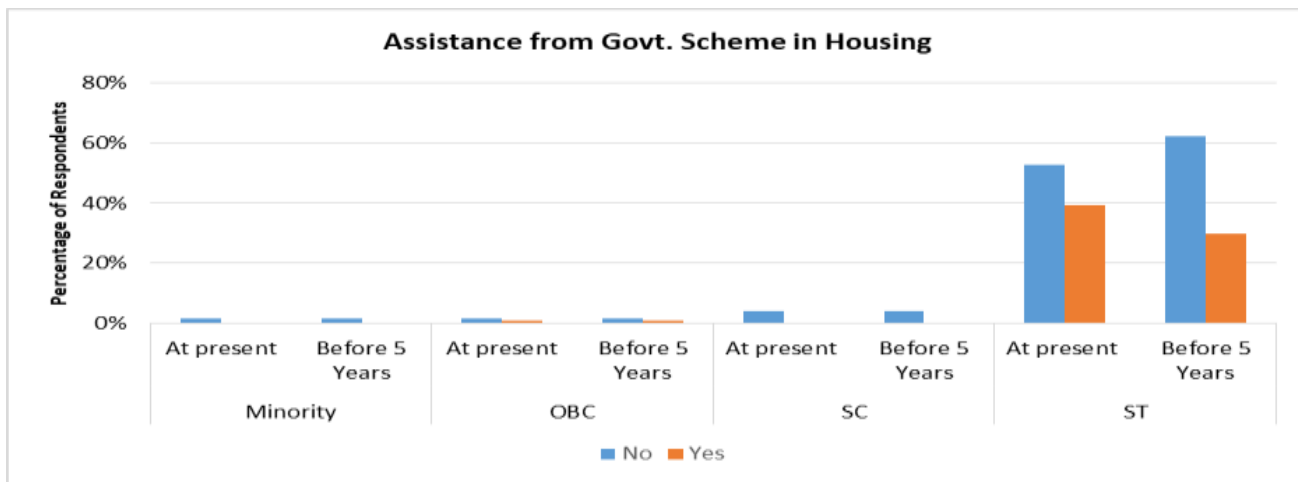


Table 2.9 figures about the Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing at present and before. It is reported that only 39.37% of the forest dwelling communities (STs) are the beneficiaries under the Govt. housing scheme at present. It clears that, several forest dwellers communities in the region are deprived from the Assistance from the Government in housing schemes except 1.57% OBCs getting housing assistance under PM Awas. However, the other two social groups are absence from availing the assistance from govt. scheme before and after.

Table 2.10: Pension given to family member

Pension givento Family Member	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
No	0.79%	1.57%	3.94%	63.78%	70.08%
Yes	0.79%	0.79%	0.00%	28.35%	29.92%
					100.00%
Before 5Years					
No	1.79%	1.79%	4.46%	73.21%	81.25%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.75%	18.75%
					100.00%
Type of pension					
Disability Pension	0	0	0	1	1
Senior Citizen Pension	0	1	0	17	18
Widow Pension	1	0	0	8	9
Birsa Pension	0	0	0	40	40
Grand Total	1	1	0	66	68

Source: Primary Survey

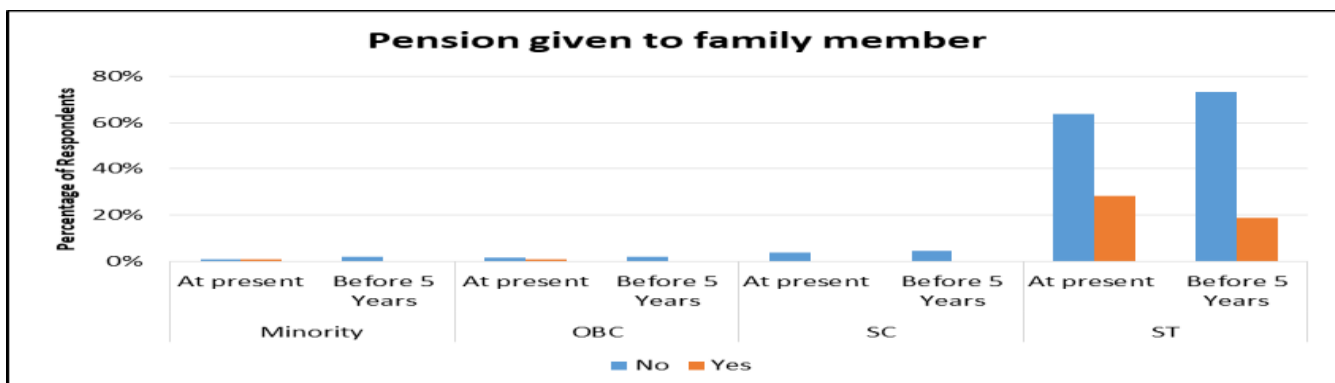
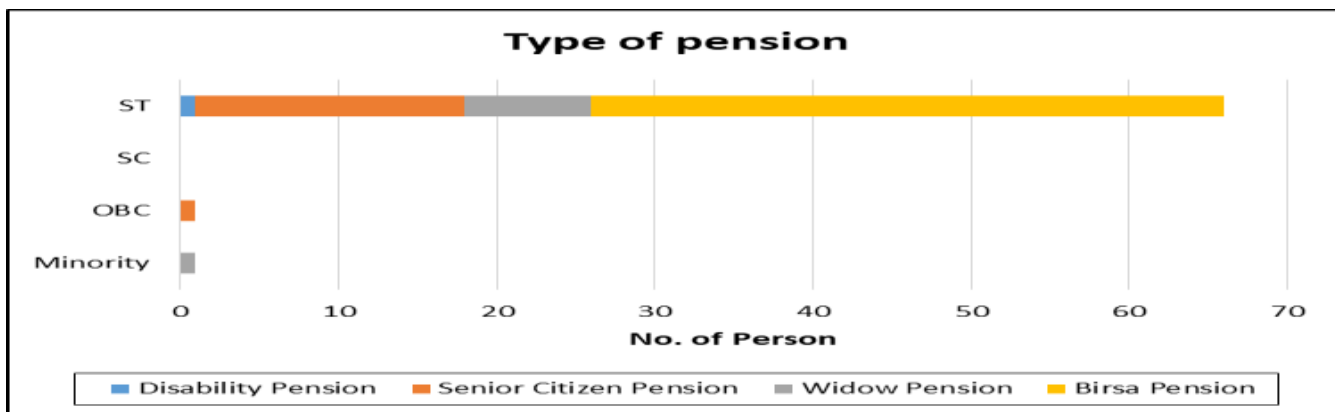
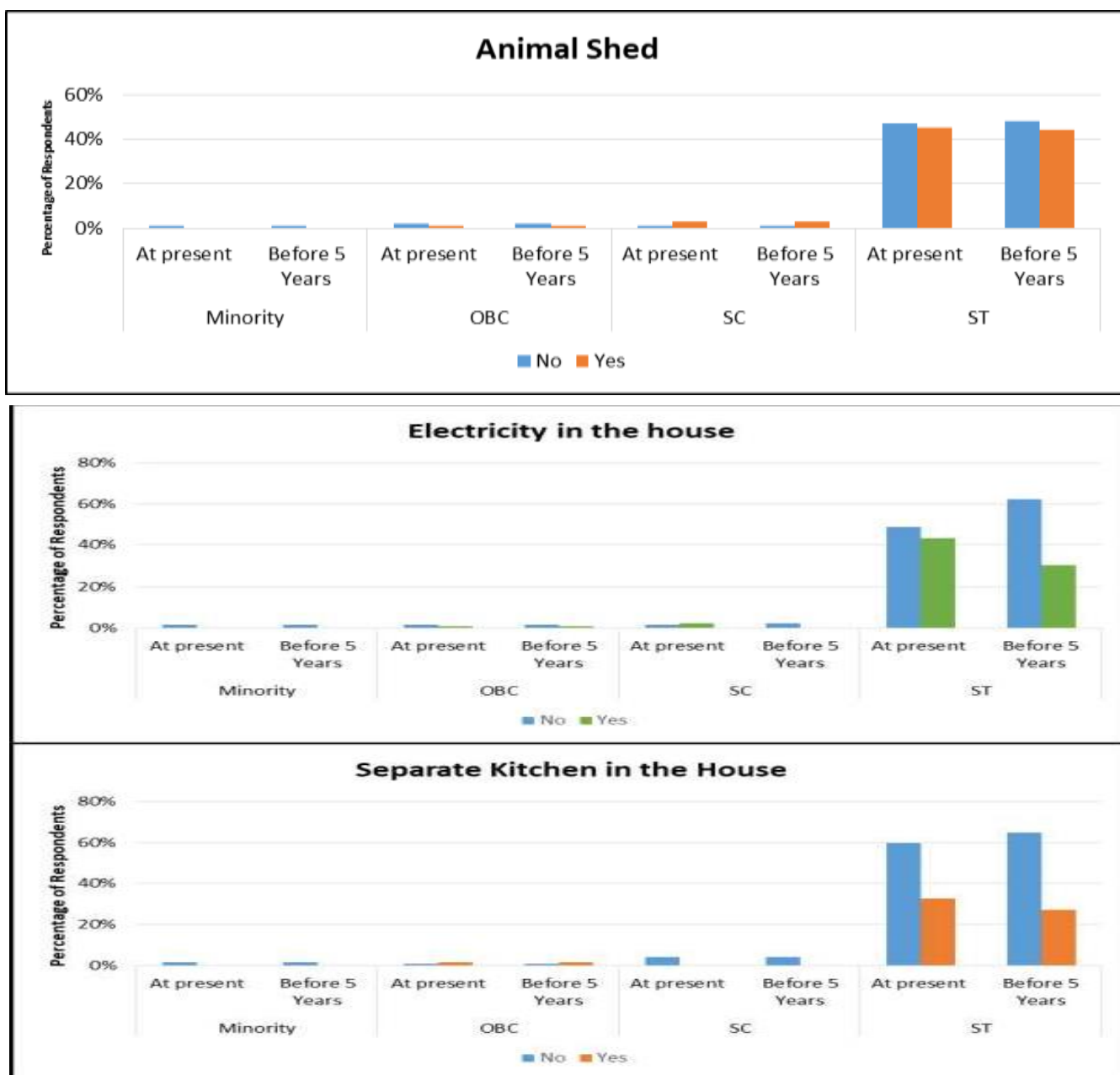


Table 2.11: Basic Facility in House

Electricity in the House	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
No	1.57%	1.57%	1.57%	48.82%	53.54%
Yes	0.00%	0.79%	2.36%	43.31%	46.46%
					100.00%
Before 5Years					
No	1.57%	1.57%	2.36%	62.20%	67.72%
Yes	0.00%	0.79%	1.57%	29.92%	32.28%
					100.00%
Separate Kitchen inthe House					
At present					
No	1.59%	0.79%	3.97%	59.52%	65.87%
Yes	0.00%	1.59%	0.00%	32.54%	34.13%
					100.00%
Before 5Years					
No	1.60%	0.80%	4.00%	64.80%	71.20%
Yes	0.00%	1.60%	0.00%	27.20%	28.80%
					100.00%
Animal Shed					
At present					
No	0.98%	1.96%	0.98%	47.06%	50.98%
Yes	0.00%	0.98%	2.94%	45.10%	49.02%
					100.00%
Before 5Years					
No	1.00%	2.00%	1.00%	48.00%	52.00%
Yes	0.00%	1.00%	3.00%	44.00%	48.00%
					100.00%

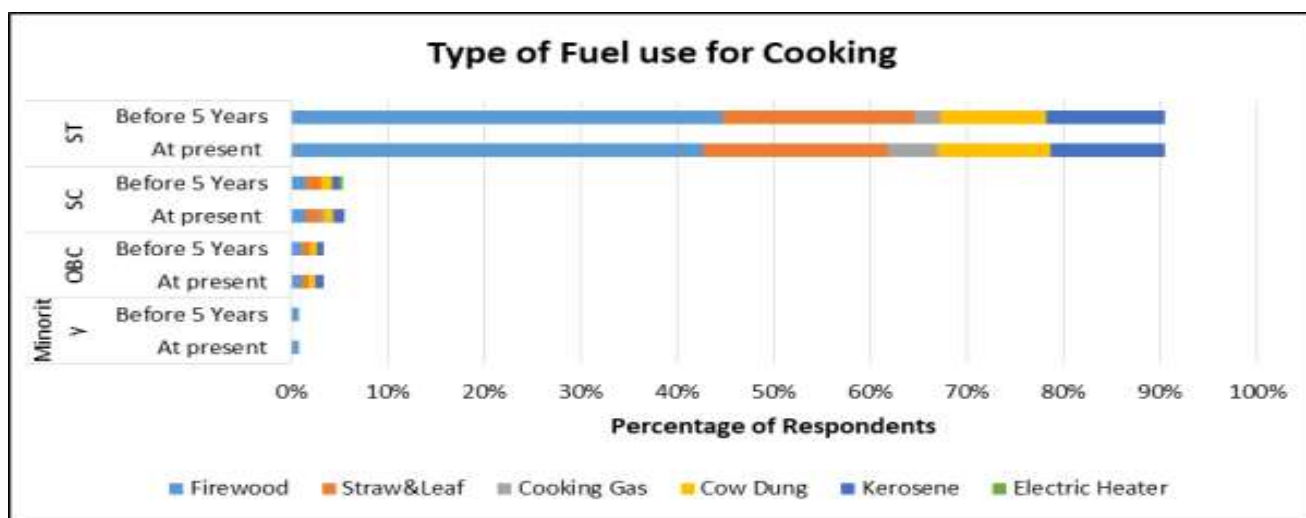


Source: Primary Survey

The table 2.11 and figures shows the three major components regarding Basic Facilities like Electricity, Separate Kitchen and Animal Shed in the house of forest dweller community and other traditional forest dwellers at present and before in the study area of Latehar district, Jharkhand. The electricity connection has not reached out to every tribal household in this tribal village of the district, 46.46% of tribal household are electrified at present. In Mangra village, there was a transformer but there is no electricity present in the village. Meanwhile, 34.14% of Respondents were agreed in terms of separate kitchen in their household. There are 5.33% increases in the development of separate kitchen from the last five year. Apart from these, the 50.98% of tribal member do not have animal shed in their houses at present as reported in the data.

Table2.12: Type of Fuel

Type of Fuel	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Firewood	0.73%	1.10%	1.47%	42.66%	45.96%
Straw&Leaf	0.00%	0.74%	1.47%	19.12%	21.32%
Cooking Gas	0.00%	0.00%	0.37%	5.15%	5.51%
Cow Dung	0.00%	0.74%	1.10%	11.76%	13.60%
Kerosene	0.00%	0.74%	1.10%	11.76%	13.60%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Firewood	0.76%	1.15%	1.53%	44.66%	48.09%
Straw&Leaf	0.00%	0.76%	1.53%	19.85%	22.14%
Cooking Gas	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.67%	2.67%
Cow Dung	0.00%	0.76%	1.15%	11.07%	12.98%
Kerosene	0.00%	0.76%	0.76%	12.21%	13.74%
ElectricHeater	0.00%	0.00%	0.38%		0.38%
					100.00%



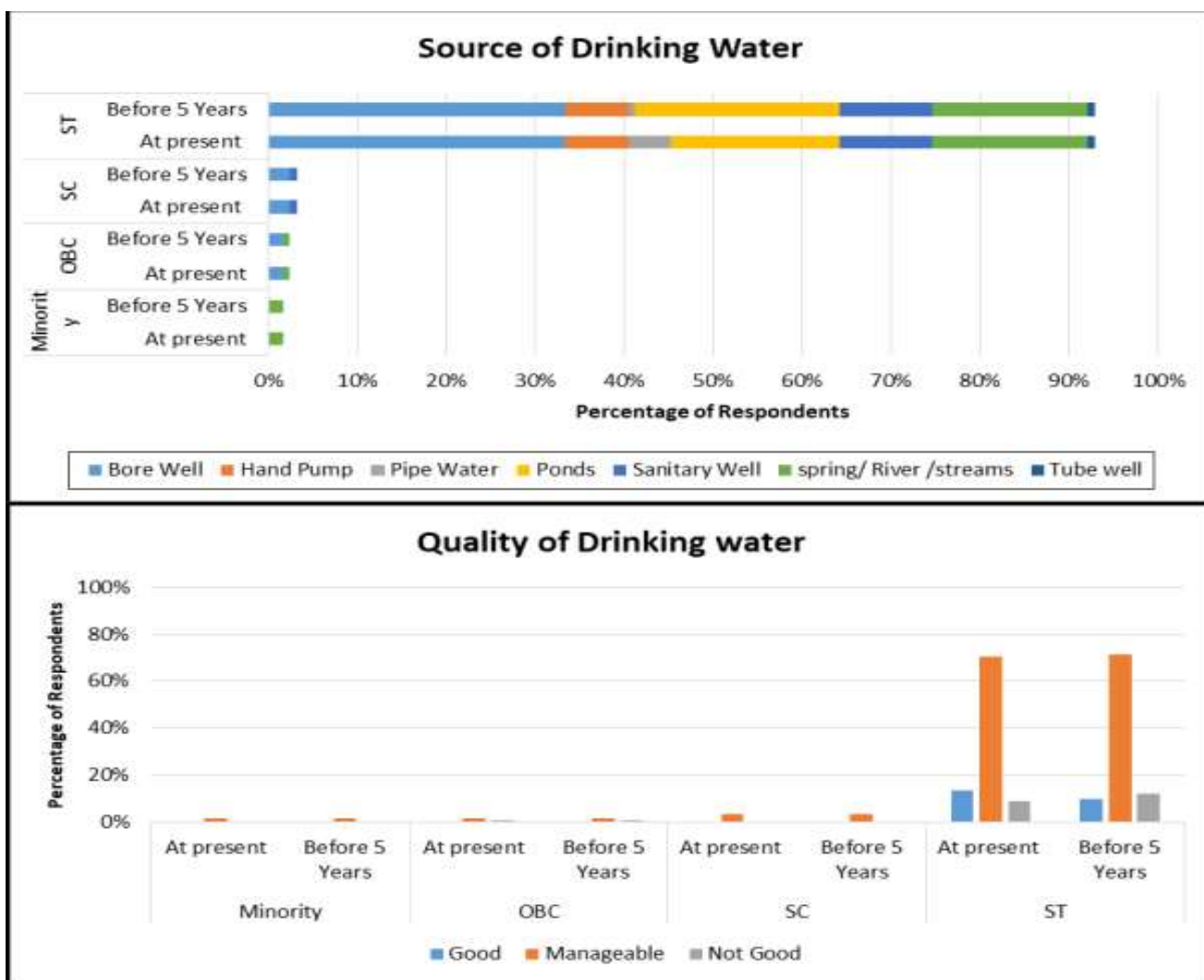
Source: Primary Survey

The table and figure 2.12 section represent the fuel types and there uses status in the tribal houses at present and before. There is no such huge gap in using firewood before and after by the STs as per the respondent in the study area. At present, there are maximum 45.86% of tribal households are cooking in the firewood, 21.32% straw and Leaf and minimum 13.60% are using both gas cylinder and kerosene respectively.

Table 2.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Bore Well	0.00%	1.59%	2.38%	33.33%	37.30%
Hand Pump	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.14%	7.14%
Pipe Water	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%	4.76%
Ponds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.05%	19.05%
Sanitary Well	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	10.32%	11.11%
spring/ River/streams	1.59%	0.79%	0.00%	17.46%	19.84%

Tube well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.79%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Bore Well	0.00%	1.59%	2.38%	33.33%	37.30%
Hand Pump	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.14%	7.14%
Pipe Water	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.79%
Ponds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.02%	23.02%
Sanitary Well	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	10.32%	11.11%
spring/ River/streams	1.59%	0.79%	0.00%	17.46%	19.84%
Tube well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.79%
					100.00%
Quality of Drinking Water					
Good	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.49%	13.49%
Manageable	1.59%	1.59%	3.17%	70.63%	76.98%
Not Good	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	8.73%	9.52%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Good	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.52%	9.52%
Manageable	1.59%	1.59%	3.17%	71.43%	77.78%
Not Good	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	11.90%	12.70%
					100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

Table 2.14: Toilet Facility

Toilet facility in the House	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Latrine facility within the premises	0.00%	1.59%	1.59%	31.75%	34.92%
No Toilet Facility/Defecate in Open	1.59%	0.79%	1.59%	61.11%	65.08%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Latrine facility within the premises	0.00%	1.59%	1.59%	23.81%	26.98%
No Toilet Facility/Defecate in Open	1.59%	0.79%	1.59%	69.05%	73.02%
					100.00%

The table 2.13 figures present the tribal mobility at present and before in using the sources and quality of drinking water. The maximum number of tribal about 33.33% out of 37.30% uses Bore Well as a main source of drinking water at present in the study area. Thus, 19.05% who still to use drinking water from the Ponds and 11.11% choose Sanitary well as per the data sources. However, in context of the quality of drinking water, around 76.98% Respondent ranking their drinking water as manageable (due presence of Iron in water) and only 13.49% refer as a good at present.

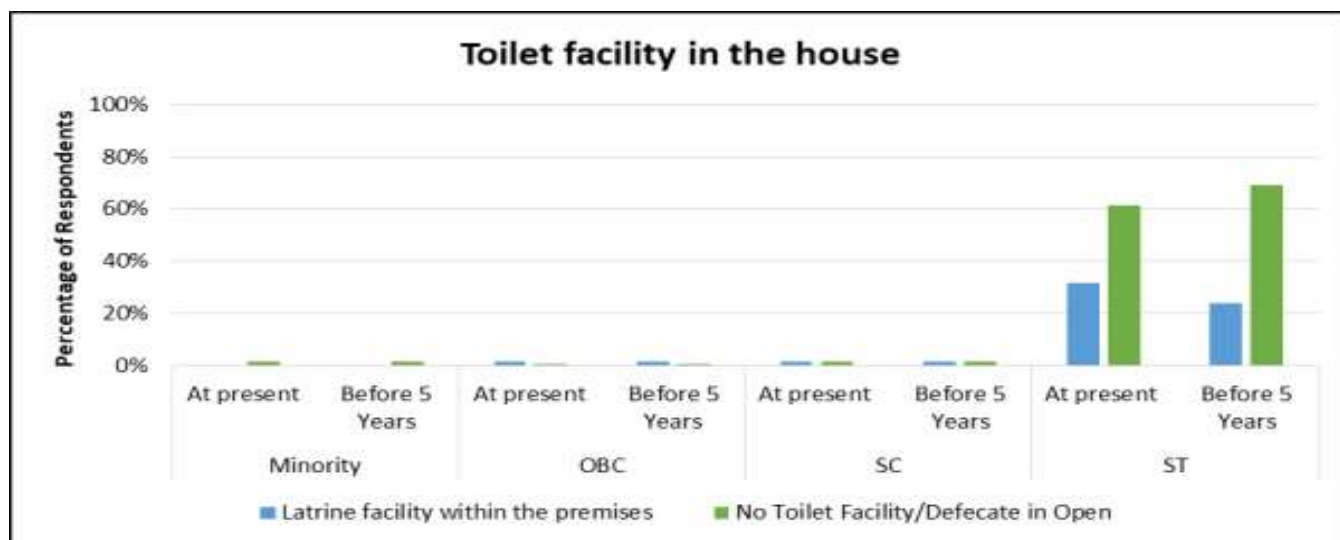


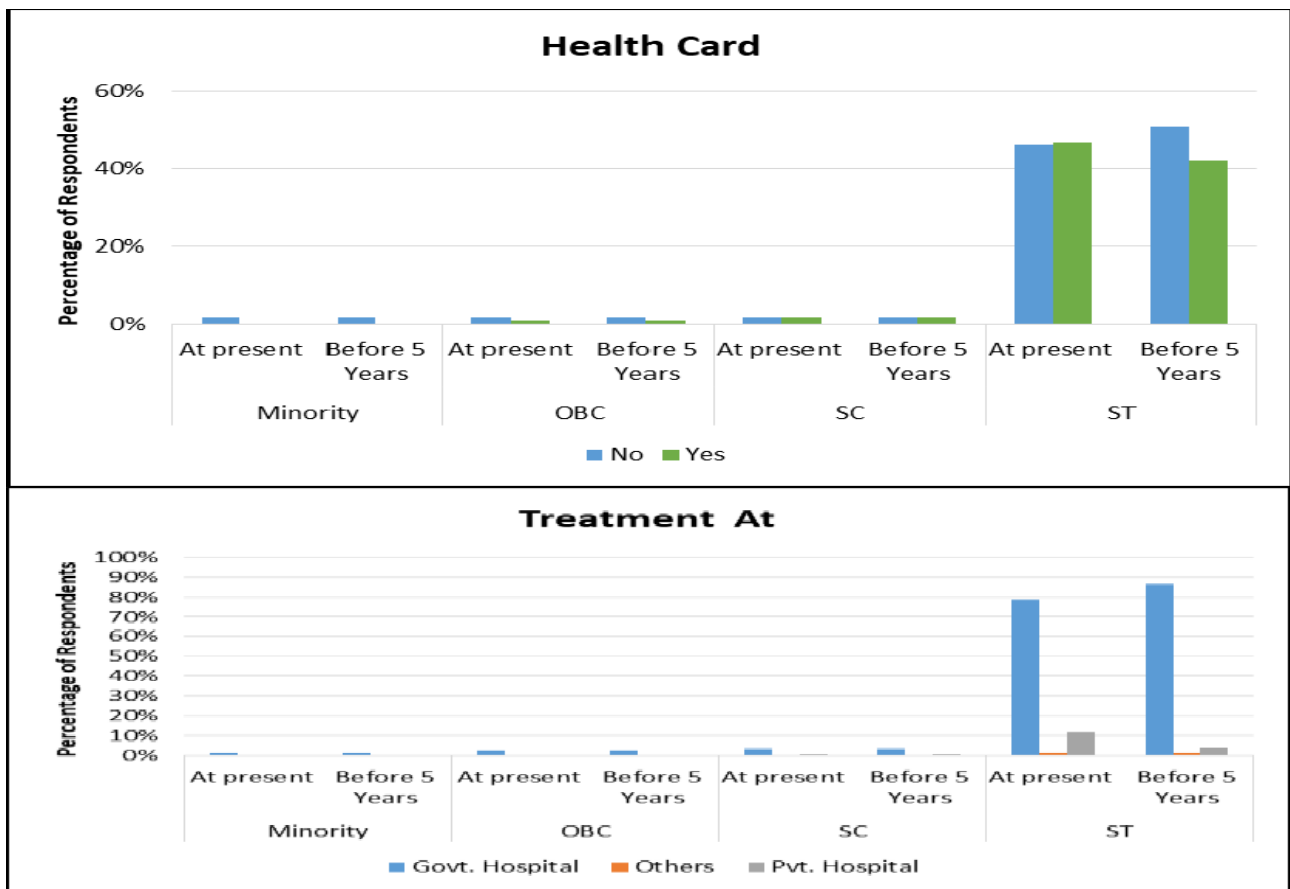
Table and figure 2.14 present the number of Toilet facilities within the STs Premises is reported 34.92% and the maximum individuals use No Toilet facilities and open defecation is about 65.08% at present while it was 73.02% high before five year the reasons have been observed from study areas that lack accessibility to water and toilet facility.

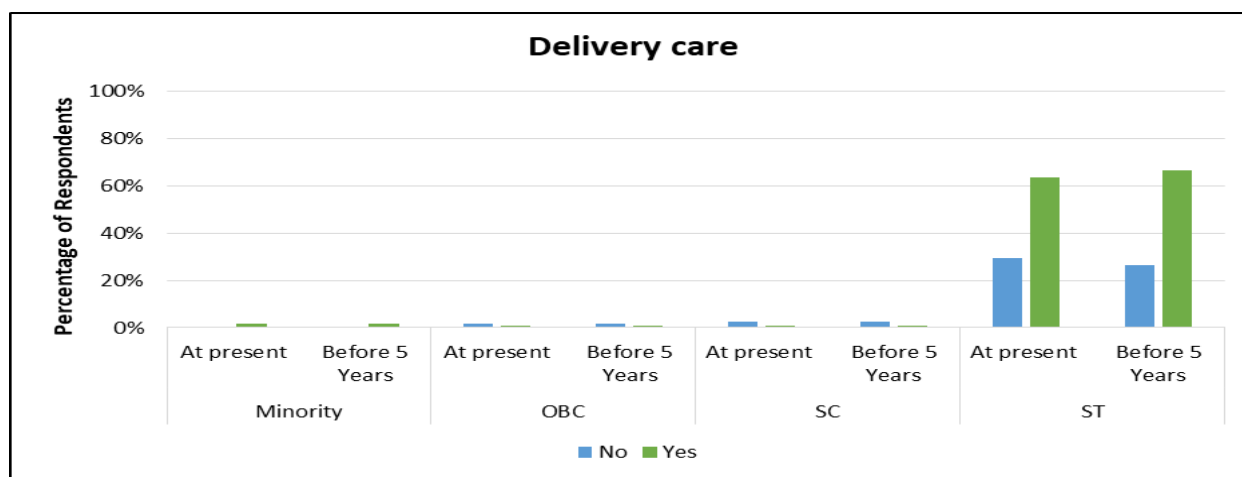
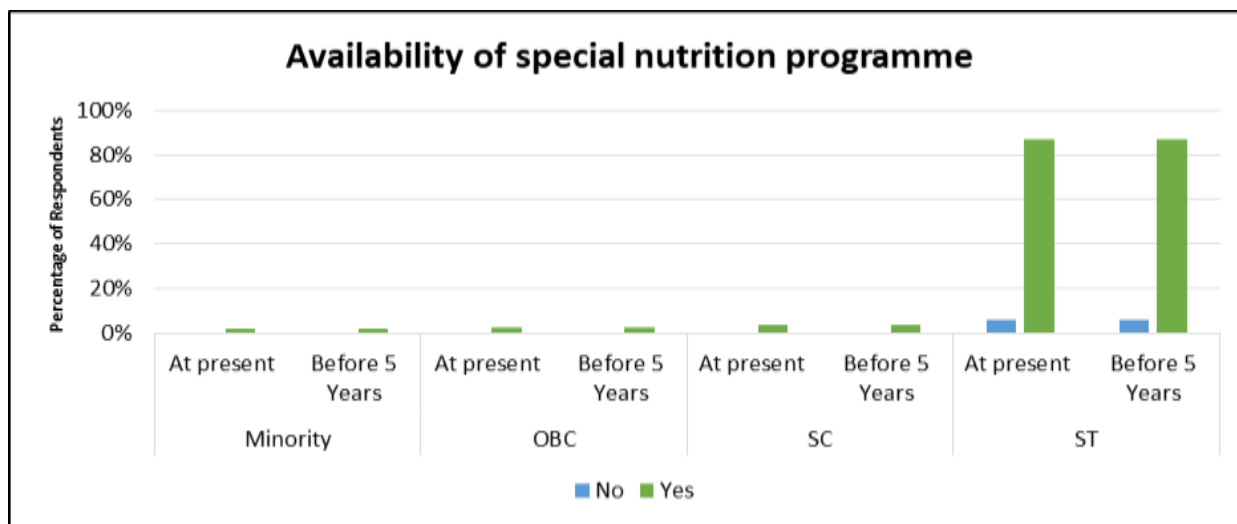
Table 2.15: Health Infrastructure

Health Card	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
No	1.61%	1.61%	1.61%	45.97%	50.81%
Yes	0.00%	0.81%	1.61%	46.77%	49.19%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No	1.61%	1.61%	1.61%	50.81%	55.65%
Yes	0.00%	0.81%	1.61%	41.94%	44.35%
					100.00%

Treatment					
At present					
Govt. Hospital	1.57%	2.36%	3.15%	78.74%	85.83%
Others	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.57%	1.57%
Pvt. Hospital	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	11.81%	12.60%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Govt. Hospital	1.57%	2.36%	3.15%	86.61%	93.70%
Others	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.57%	1.57%
Pvt. Hospital	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	3.94%	4.72%
					100.00%
Regular vaccination of children					
At present					
No	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	0.79%	1.57%
Yes	1.57%	1.57%	3.94%	91.34%	98.43%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	0.79%	1.57%
Yes	1.57%	1.57%	3.94%	91.34%	98.43%
					100.00%
Children Immunization					
At present					
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.31%	3.31%
Yes	1.65%	2.48%	3.31%	89.26%	96.69%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.60%	1.60%
Yes	1.60%	2.40%	3.20%	91.20%	98.40%
					100.00%
Availability of special Nutrition Programme					
At present					
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.74%	5.74%
Yes	1.64%	2.46%	3.28%	86.89%	94.26%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.60%	5.60%
Yes	1.60%	2.40%	3.20%	87.20%	94.40%
					100.00%
Delivery care					
At present					
No	0.00%	1.63%	2.44%	29.27%	33.33%
Yes	1.63%	0.81%	0.81%	63.41%	66.67%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No	0.00%	1.60%	2.40%	26.40%	30.40%
Yes	1.60%	0.80%	0.80%	66.40%	69.60%
					100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness					
At present					

No	1.63%	2.44%	3.25%	91.06%	98.37%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.63%	1.63%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No	1.63%	2.44%	3.25%	91.06%	98.37%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.63%	1.63%
					100.00%
Family member suffering from Disability					
At present					
No	1.61%	2.42%	3.23%	90.32%	97.58%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.42%	2.42%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No	1.63%	2.44%	3.25%	90.24%	97.56%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.44%	2.44%
					100.00%
Treatment from local Healer					
At present					
Yes	1.87%	0.00%	0.00%	31.78%	33.64%
No	0.00%	1.87%	3.74%	60.75%	66.36%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	1.90%	0.00%	0.00%	32.38%	34.29%
No	0.00%	1.90%	3.81%	60.00%	65.71%
					100.00%





Source: Primary Survey

The 2.15 table and figures present the data on Health Infrastructure includes Health card, Treatment, Regular vaccination of Children, Children immunization, availability of special Nutrition programme, Delivery care and the family member suffering from the prolonged illness. As per the Respondent, 45.97% STs Members are not availed the health card facilities at present while 46.77% have health card. Only 4.83% has increased in the number of getting Health card over the last five year. Meanwhile, the preferences of treatment in the Govt. Hospital are 78.74% among STs at present which was 86.61% before five years. However, choosing of private Hospital over Govt. Hospital treatment among Schedule tribe moved up to the 11.81% from the 3.94% at present in the study district of Jharkhand.

Table 2.16: Ownership of an Assets

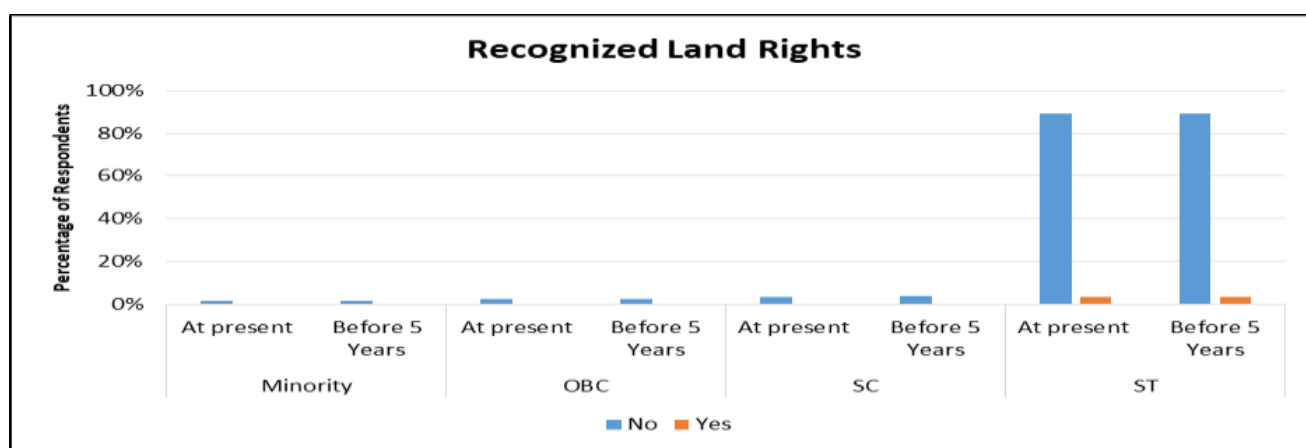
Ownership of Assets	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Cycle	0	3	4	76	83
Mobile	0	2	1	70	73
TV	0	0	0	2	2
Two-wheeler	0	0	0	7	7
Other	0	1	0	2	3
No asset	2	0	0	8	10
Before 5 Years					
Cycle	0	2	1	58	61
Mobile	0	0	1	27	28
TV	0	0	0	2	2

Two wheeler	0	0	0	1	1
Other	0	1	0	0	1
No asset	2	1	3	39	45

Table 2.16 section related to the ownership of assets with the ST, SC and OBC before and after. The technological presence among the tribal youth has significantly improved in the study area. In spite of unavailability of mobile network, it is reported that, maximum number of mobile users were being observed among schedule tribe at present.

Table 2.17: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
No	1.57%	2.36%	3.15%	88.98%	96.06%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	3.15%	3.94%
					100.00%
Total sample=127*					
Given Rightsas IFR/CFR					
IFR	0	0	1	4	5
No Right	2	0	0	37	39
					44
Recognized Land Rights					
Before 5years					
No	1.57%	2.36%	3.94%	88.98%	96.85%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.15%	3.15%
					100.00%
Given Rightsas IFR/CFR					
IFR	0	0	0	4	4
No Rights	2	0	1	36	39
					43

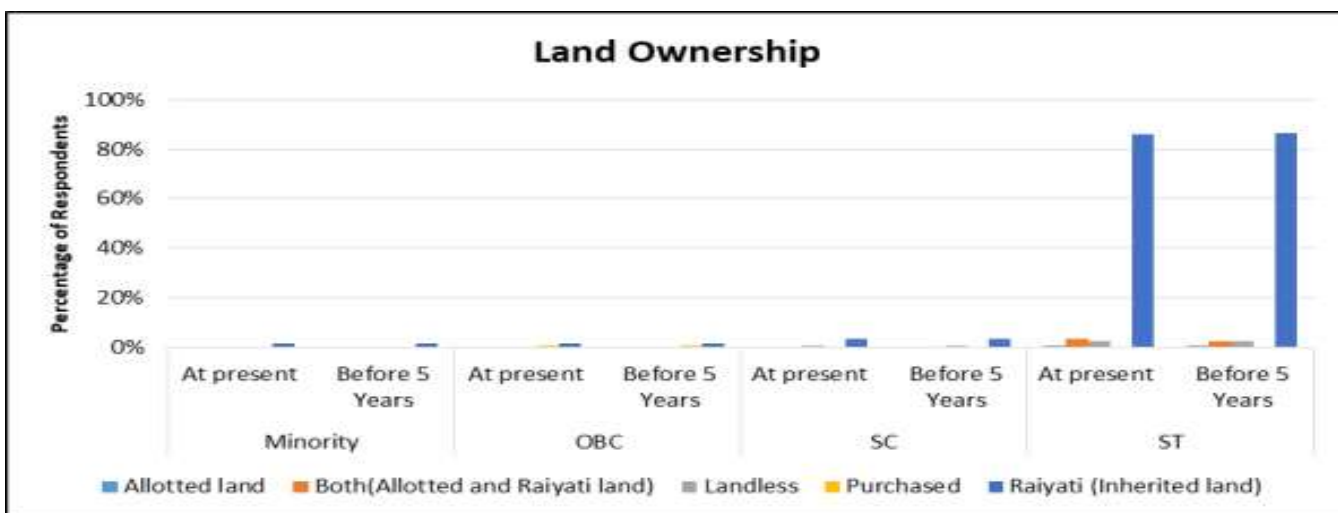


Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table 2.17, the 3.15% STs have been recognized Land Rights under the forest rights act (FRA) as per the respondent in the study area while the 88.98% are neither entitled nor recognized at present. However, the other traditional forest dwellers 1 SCs have recognition IFR at present which was given at present. Although, it is reported that, there is no improvement in the land rights which has given to the STs can be measured in terms of the figures.

Table 2.18: Land Ownership

Land Ownership	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
Allotted land	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.79%
Both(Allottedand Raiyati land)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.15%	3.15%
Landless	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	2.36%	3.15%
Purchased	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%
Raiyati (Inheritedland)	1.57%	1.57%	3.15%	85.83%	92.13%
					100.00%
Before 5Years					
Allotted land	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.79%
Both (Allotted and Raiyati land)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.36%	2.36%
Landless	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	2.36%	3.15%
Purchased	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%
Raiyati (Inheritedland)	1.57%	1.57%	3.15%	86.61%	92.91%
					100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

The table and figure 2.19 clarify the percentage of Ownership of Land received by the forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers community in terms of Allotted Land, Gifted, Leased, Purchased and Raiyati Land. There is maximum 92.13% of both Raiyati and Allotted Land ownership are with the STs Forest Dwellers at present while the SCs has 3.15 % Raiyati land both OBCs and Minority has possessed 1.57% Raiyati land at present. As per the above data, there is no increase in allotted land and Raiyati land during the five years.

Table 2.20: Type of Land

Type of Land	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Irrigated	1.64%	2.46%	3.28%	88.52%	95.90%
Non-Irrigated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.10%	4.10%
					100.00%

Before 5Years					
Irrigated	1.64%	2.46%	3.28%	88.52%	95.90%
Non-Irrigated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.10%	4.10%
					100.00%

The data in Table 2.21 has been arranged to facilitate the comparison percentage between irrigated and non-irrigated of the land type in the forest areas occupied by the STs and other social groups before and after. It is reported that, there is no change in the irrigated and non-irrigated from the last five year.

Table 2.22: Irrigation Facility

S.No	Irrigationfacility	Social Groups				
		Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Monsoon	1.90%	1.90%	3.81%	91.43%	99.05%
2.	Tubewell/Borewell	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	0.95%
						100.00%

As shown table 2.22 figures about 99.05% of STs depend upon rain-fed agricultural lands in the region and 0.95% use Bore-well for the irrigation in the study area of Latehar district, Jharkhand.

Table 2.23: Ownership of agricultural Instrument

Ownership ofAgricultural Instruments	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Tractor				16.67%	16.67%
WoodenPlough	1.51%	2.72%	2.72%	60.48%	67.43%
No instrument			0.75%	15.15%	15.90%
					100.00%
Before 5Years					
WoodenPlough	1.69%	2.54%	3.39%	75.43%	83.05%
No instrument				16.95%	16.95%
					100.00%

Table 2.23, data defines the changes in the ownership of agricultural instruments at present and before among the STs and other social groups in the study area. It can be observed that, 16.67% of tribal using tractor for the Cultivation while it was not present before. In fact, there is decrease in the use of traditional wooden plough to 67.43% from 83.05%.

Table 2.24: Traditional Activities

TraditionalActivity	Social Groups				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
No	1.80%	2.70%	3.60%	85.59%	93.69%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.31%	6.31%
					100.00%
Before 5Years					
No	1.87%	1.87%	3.74%	88.79%	96.26%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.74%	3.74%
					100.00%
Type of TraditionalActivities					
Art and Craft	2	2	3	65	72

Bamboobasketry	0	0	0	6	4
Broomstickmaking	0	0	0	3	1
					77

As shown in the table 2.24 about the traditional activities of the forest dweller includes Broomstick making, Palas plate making, and Bidi making. As per the respondent in the respective study area, the traditional activities among STs are slowly declining due to adaptation of different occupation in the time period.

Table 2.25: Major Crop Produces

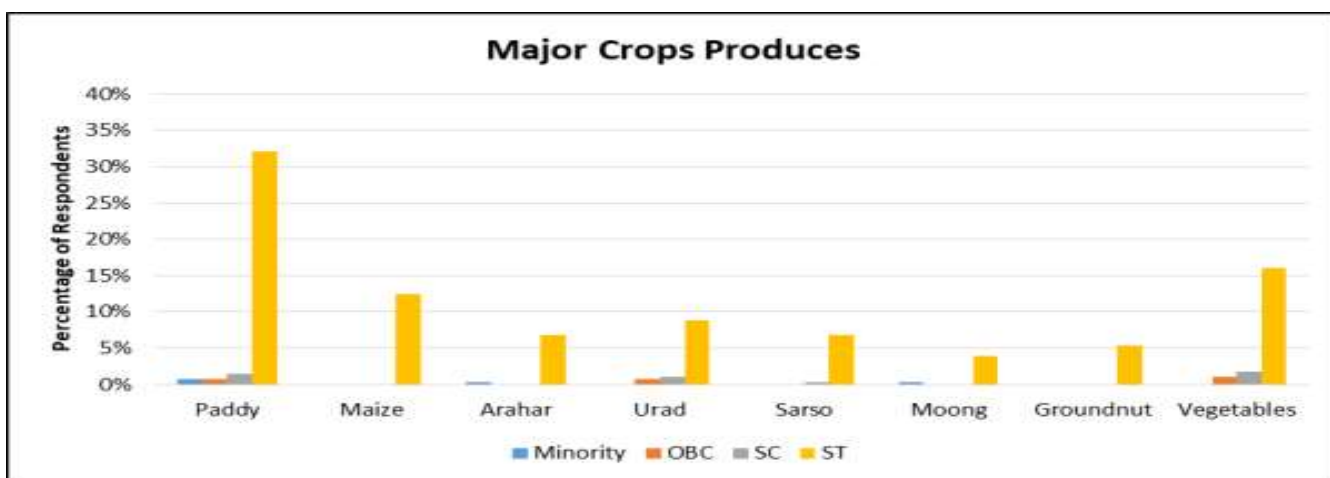
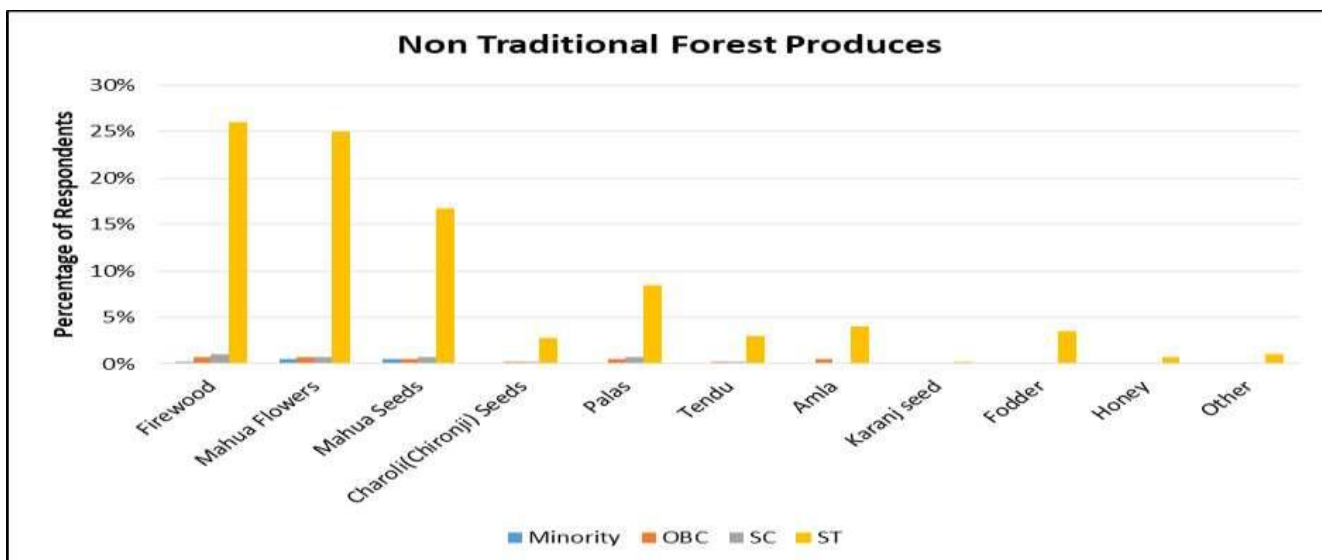
S.No	Major crop Produces	Social Groups				
		Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Paddy	0.71%	0.71%	1.42%	32.02%	34.86%
2.	Maize	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.45%	12.45%
3.	Arahar	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	6.76%	6.76%
4.	Urad	0.00%	0.71%	1.07%	8.89%	10.67%
5.	Sarso	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	6.76%	7.11%
6.	Moong	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	3.91%	3.91%
7.	Groundnut	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.34%	5.34%
8.	Vegetables	0.00%	1.07%	1.78%	16.05%	18.90%
						100.00%

Source: Primary Survey

Table 2.25 and Figure shows Paddy is the Primary major crops produced by the schedule in the two block of the Latehar district, Jharkhand. They also produce vegetable for selling in the local market and self-purpose for their livelihood. The scheduled tribe in these blocks also cultivates Maize and sells it to the local traders for generating income.

Table 2.26: Non-Traditional Forest Produce (ntfp)

S.No	NTTF collected from Forest	Social Groups				
		Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Firewood	0.25%	0.75%	1%	26.00%	28.00%
2.	Mahua Flowers	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	25.00%	27.00%
3.	Mahua Seeds	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	16.75%	18.50%
4.	Charoli(Chironji)Seeds	0.00%	0.25%	0.25%	2.75%	3.25%
5.	Palas	0.00%	0.50%	0.75%	8.50%	9.75%
6.	Tendu	0.00%	0.25%	0.25%	3.00%	3.50%
7.	Amla	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	4.00%	4.50%
8.	Karanj seed	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.25%
9.	Fodder	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.50%	3.50%
10.	Honey	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.75%	0.75%
11.	Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1%	1.00%
						100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table 2.26 and figure about the collection of non-traditional forest produce (NTFP) collected by the forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFD). It could be observed that, most of the forest dwelling communities are mainly dependent in collecting the Firewood for cooking over the long period of time and they collect Mahua flower in a large scale in every year in the month of March in comparison to the other NTFP.

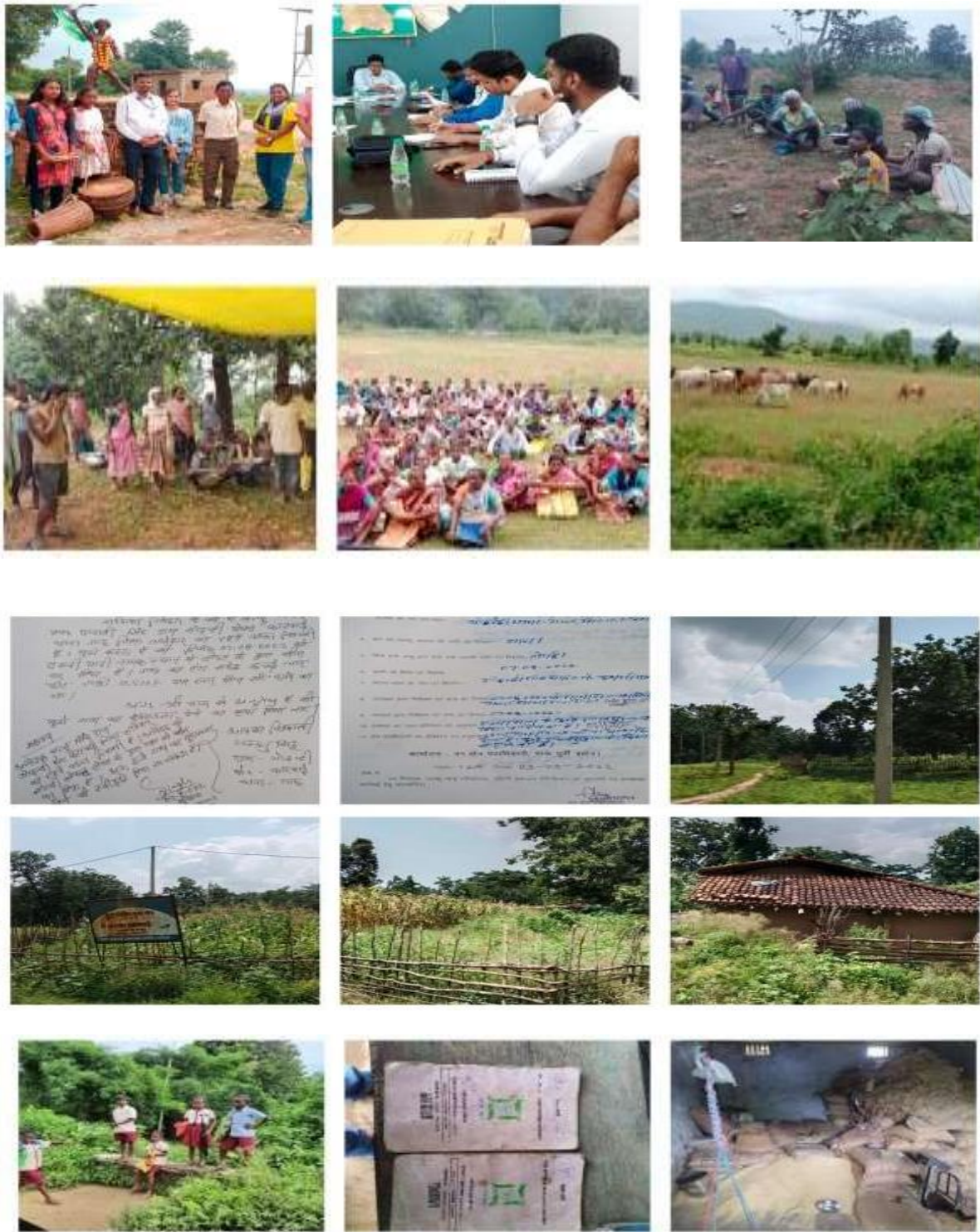
Table 2.27: Awareness related to FRA

Know about FRA	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
No	1.57%	1.57%	2.36%	64.57%	70.08%
Yes	0.00%	0.79%	1.57%	27.56%	29.92%
Grand Total	1.57%	2.36%	3.94%	92.13%	100.00%
Excise and Revenue Officer Behaviour in the Village					
Good	1.57%	1.57%	3.94%	82.69%	89.77%
Neutral	0	0.78%	0	9.45%	10.23%
Bad	0	0	0	0	0
					100.00%

Know JFMC					
No	1.71%	1.71%	2.56%	62.39%	68.38%
Yes	0.00%	0.85%	1.71%	29.06%	31.62%
Grand Total	1.71%	2.56%	4.27%	91.45%	100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land					
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No	1.57%	2.36%	3.94%	92.13%	100.00%
Grand Total	1.57%	2.36%	3.94%	92.13%	100.00%
Know about NHRC					
No	1.57%	2.36%	3.94%	91.34%	99.21%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.79%
Grand Total	1.57%	2.36%	3.94%	92.13%	100.00%

As shown in table 2.27, the awareness related to the FRA among the scheduled tribe and other (OTFD). As per the sample, 82.69% of STs Respondents in the study area, observed as good regarding the behaviour of the Excise and Revenue Officer in the Village. However, it is reported that 27.56% of scheduled tribe are aware on FRA while maximum 64.57% do not have any knowledge related to the Forest Rights Act and its implication. At the same point of time 62.39% of scheduled tribe have no idea on Joint Forest Management Committee in comparison to the only some 29.06% respondent who knows about its function in the village level. Apart from these, tribal doesn't face any questions from the officer related to the Ownership of lands. At the last, awareness among STs in the study area found that, 91.34% doesn't know about NHRC.

Field Photos of West Singhbhum and Latehar Districts



Tribal villagers were assembled with their Land Documents (Patta and Kahatiyan) for the field inspection. The photographs also show the road connectivity to the forest villages and their farm land and grazing ground for livestock's.

Chhattisgarh (Gariaband and Kanker)

With an exception from the hilly states of the north-east, Chhattisgarh has one of the highest shares of Scheduled Tribe (ST) populations within a state. It also accounts for about 10 percent of the STs in India. Scheduled Tribes make up 30.62% of the population. The tribals are an important part of the state population and mainly inhabit the dense forests of Bastar and other districts of south Chhattisgarh.

Number of Individual and Community Forest Right Holders and Areas (in Acre) Distributed under FRA, 2006 in Gariaband Block, District Gariaband

S. No.	District	Block Name	Panchayat Name	Village Name	No. of Individual Forest Right (in acre)		No. of Community Forest Right (in acre)		Remark
					Beneficiary no.	Acreage	Beneficiary no.	Acreage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Gariaband	Gariaband	Kopekasa	Kopekasa	76	160.69	-	-	
2.			Mahuab hata	Mahuab hata	109	117.66	1	1.00	
3.			Piperchedi	Piperchedi	75	131.5	-	-	
4.		Grand total			260	409.85	1	1.00	

Source: Office of the Sub-divisional Officer, Gariaband District

Number of Individual and Community Forest Right Holders and Areas (in Acre) Distributed under FRA, 2006 in Mainpur Block, Gariaband District

S. No.	District	Block Name	Panchayat Name	Village Name	No. of Individual Forest Right (in acre)		No. of Community Forest Right (in acre)		Remark
					Beneficiary no.	Acreage	Beneficiary no.	Acreage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.			Indagao n	Indagao n	254	681.57	1	122.680	
2.			Koyba	Koyba	63	186.60	-	-	
3.	Gariaband	Mainpur	Gona	Shuklab hata	52	206.47	-	-	
		Grand Total			369	1074.64	1	122.680	

Source: Tribal Development Department, Gariaband District

Field Observations from Gariaband Block, Gariaband District

- IIPA project team visited to Kopekasa Gram panchayat comprising of three villages1- Kopekasa
- Chingermal
- Devparsuli
- There are 12 wards in these three villages. Panchayat election was held in 2020. The head of the wards is called as “Panch”.
- There is total 12 Panch, and the Sarpanch is the head in these three villages with a population of around three thousand each. “Panchayat Secretary referred as a’ (Sachiv).
- The Sarpanch of Kopikasa Gram Panchayat is a Female representative belonging to the ‘Bhumika Neti’, a major caste group in the village Bhunjia (PVTG) and Gond, Kumar (obc), Kebat (SC).
- Forest department initiated several welfare measures, construction of community toilet, land leveling benefit to 28 families, digging 50 borewells, building ‘Samajik Bhavan at Kopikasa’ which is three kilometers away from Kopikasa village. The forest department has taken initiative to construct a ‘Gothan’ (Gosal), a pond in Sukridubri, and plantation of ‘Sagwan trees’.
- In this revenue village, housing facilities have been provided to 54 families under PMAY.
- Under Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Bridha, rupees 650 per month is provided as pension to elders above 80 years.
- There is community contribution for social function, festivity etc. among villagers in Kopekasa.

The major distinction between Forest and Revenue village is as stated below:

- Compartment numbers is given on the basis of ‘Loan Pustika’ issued by forest department. Plot/khasra number is specified in the loan book that is issued by revenue department.
- The health Card which is provided to the respondent is limited for specific diseases in the Govt. hospital. It is not entitled to provide major treatment.
- One of the OTFD in Kopekasa had Grid and Solar electricity facilities where people are able to cultivate Kharif and Rabi crops.
- Food grains, especially paddy is sold at the paddy procurement centre (Mandi). Tokens issued for specific dates for selling the paddy at adequate MSP.
- The Mandi is procuring at the rate of twenty-six hundred per quintal in the state.
- Two to three Gram panchayat have population of above five thousand that comprise of ‘Janpad’ (Block). The head of the Zila Panchayat is called Zila panchayat Adhyaksha.

Mahuabhatta Gram Panchayat consist of four villages:

1. Daldali
 2. Kergaon
 3. Piperchedi
 4. Khurd
- All the villages come under the forest area. The social composition of village comprises of 350 families out of which 320 are STs and 18 OBC
 - The female sex ratio is slightly high in Bhunjia family (1302). The female sex ratio per 1000

male stands at 676 against the male sex ratio of 627 in Mahuabhata Gram Panchayat.

- There are 65 BPL families, 235 antodaya families, and two APL families in the Mahuabhata Gram Panchayat. All the villages are electrified with grid electricity.
- Solar street lights have been installed in Mahuabhata village through panchayat fund.
- Stay order was imposed on distribution on new IFR land in the year 2018, which has been revoked. It was reported that villagers were illegally encroaching forest land which lead to stay order on new distribution of land. However, reconsideration of distribution of land is in process.
- There is one Ashram Shala at Mahuabhata for Girl students. There is also a demand for higher secondary school in the study area.
- The main occupation of the villages is settled cultivators. Out of 32 percent reservation for scheduled tribes, 18 percent is for STs in the state and 22 percent of the reservation is given to the PVTGs in the jobs.
- Earlier villagers were cultivating only paddy. However, with the help of state government, they now cultivate Rai, kuddo, kutki, by acquiring ten thousand rupees grant for cultivation.
- Most of the responded in the Kopekasa village have informed that forest department restricts the villagers to use major agricultural instruments like tractors, power tillers etc. for ploughing. The forest department instructed them to use traditional methods of wooden-plough. This will decrease their productivity and incentive for doing agriculture activities.
- Although the claims over forest land for the cultivation vary from person to person but most of the tribal and forest dwellers in the reserve forest area are provided with land over 2 acre each.
- However, Bhunjia PVTGs in Mahuabhata have received on an average 5 acres of land. The average household size of Bhunjia community is up to five. The concept of family planning (Sterilize) is not practiced by the community.
- There is availability of both solar and grid electricity in this village
- Presence of Tribal National Cooperative Development Corporation like Aadim Jati Seva Sahkari Samiti, Piperchedi.
- Presence of NGOs like Prerak, Ekta Parishad and Lok Astha help in providing awareness about different issues like health, education and many more.

Health Card

- Mitadin (ANM) Axillary mid-wife nurse, since the ANM center are available nearby within or outside villages ANM (Mitadin). They call in the toll-free number 102. The ANM accompany the pregnant lady and her family to the Bikas Khand, where they commute through 'Matari' express. In all the villages tribal are availing Health care for their treatment.

Sacred Culture

- Lal bangla is considered as the separate kitchen for bhunjia community, which is meant to be sacred and pure as per the communities believe. They have made certain restriction like, not allowing any footwear near the areas for all, except young children.

Suggestions:

- It is suggested by the village leaders of the Bhunjia committee, that the professional course PGDCA like computer courses would be helpful, however the study team suggests that, the PVTGs youth could be provided with skill development training in the computer courses which will help them to get jobs.
- The PVTG educated youth could be trained in skills like Professional/Technical i.e. computer training/ PGDCA/DCA which will increase the employability.
- Five Bhunjia youth have got job (1-youth has joined as assistant grade-3 job, where four Bhunjia joined as school teacher).

Field Observation from Mainpur Block, Gariabandh District

IIPA Study team visited three panchayats of Mainpur Block namely: Indagaon, Koyba and Gona.

Socio-economic characteristics and issues in the villages falling under Buffer Zone of Udanti Tiger Reserve:

Buffer Zone: Indagaon and Shuklabhata

- Indagaon, falling under Indagaon Gram Panchayat and the Suhklabhata (under Gona Panchayat) come under buffer zone. These two villages coming under Buffer Zone, have good connectivity of RCC (Concrete Road).
- Villagers residing in the buffer zone collect and sell minor forest produce to Laghu Vano Upaj Samiti at minimum support price (MSP).
- Tribal and OTFD residing in the buffer zone have got loan book, part-1 issued by the revenue department and loan book part-2 issued by the forest department. Almost all the beneficiaries have loan book-part-1 & 2 and can avail credit from the formal financial institutions
- There is Primary Health Sub-Centre in the Indagaon village which has female staffs looking into healthcare of villagers. But male members of this village are reluctant to visit in the sub-center because of female staffs.
- Pre-matric tribal girl's hostel is located in Indagaon village
- Forest department has played an instrumental role in setting up primary school and Anganwadi center in the village, and also set up four Solar based borewell for irrigation of the land.
- There are four to five forests based SHGs in Suklabhata, each comprising ten to fifteen members doing weekly saving (10 to 20 rupees). These SHGs take credit of fifty thousand to one lakh from bank for the fisheries.
- Suklabhata villagers' uses drip irrigation system for cultivation of vegetables. Suklabhata village comes under forest village (Ban Gram), in which panchayat elections are contested. There is a Rang Manch (Theatres) given from Panchayat.
- In Indagaon, most of the widows are deprived of the widow pension, as per the widow responded in the village.
- The tribals in this village sell their grain like Makka, Urud dal through the local traders in less price.
- Though they have received Gas Cylinder, tribals prefer firewood for cooking due to easy

availability in the forest. However, it's a major contrast in protecting 'Jal Jangal and Jamin'.

- In this panchayat everybody has toilet facilities, but the majority of tribal have only Indira Awas provided to them much before. Due to uncertainty of the proper documents of tribal, they are deprived of getting an opportunity for availing the PM AWAS.
- Roads of the Indagaon village are kaccha in nature because of no pucca development in forest areas.
- There is a State sponsored scheme 'Nal Jal Yojana' under the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) supplying 24 hours piped water to every Households. But the Water Tank is situated at lower inclination of village, as a consequence, water does not flow at upper level of the Indagaon village. Due to this, HHs do not get water through their taps.
- The PTGs community like Kamar tribes in Indagaon is hired by the forest department for plantation, clearance of weeds, digging for fencing and many more.
- The Kamar tribes of Indagaon village spend their maximum time on labeling of land in winter season, to prepare their land for next production period. It is reported that no tractor is allowed for agricultural activity on their allotted land. Also, small stones are found in agricultural land due to location of village.
- There is demand for solar borewell for irrigation of land in Indagaon.
- Large Area Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) are 35 Km away from this Indagaon village. People have spent most of the time in travelling long distance to avail agricultural resources.
- As reported by forest official in Indagaon, there is a provision in Nistar Pustika for providing Bamboos, Balli and Utensils to villagers.
- Forest department contributed utensils for supporting Indagaon villagers in their daily work.
- There is a demand for all weather roads in the Shuklabhata village linking it to main road.

Socio-economic characteristics and issue in the villages coming under Core Area of Udanti Tiger reserve

Koyba

Road connectivity in the Protected Areas in the Core Zone:

- Construction of pucca road (all other road) in Koyba village is restricted as the village falls under the core area of the Udanti Tiger Reserve.
- Collection and selling of minor forest produce (MFP) is not permitted in the core area of the tiger reserve.
- Tribal villagers are instructed to return before 6 o' clock from the protected area because of the frequent visit of wild animals like buffaloes, tigers, and elephants.
- Villages residing in the core area often come to the buffer zone to sell the minor forest produce including Tendu Patta (Tendu Leaf), and other minor forest produce to the local traders.
- 254 IFR were distributed in this village under FRA 2006.
- 41 claims were still in process as Individual Forest Right.
- Out of total 138 HHs applied, 80 IFR beneficiaries got house under PMAY.
- It is reported that 230 HHs have houses under Indira Awas.

Facilities available in Koyba:

- There is a community toilet in the Koyba
- Availability of Instrument to measure the amount of rainfall in the Koyba

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges in the Surveyed Villages in Gariaband District:

- In Kopekasa, according to the respondent, the compartment number of land is displayed in different location as compared to the one assigned to them by the Forest department
- Also, there are issues regarding authentic demarcation of allotted land to the respondent. As reported by respondent, the patwari said that the plot number might be changed in near future as per the situation.
- Illegal encroachment is taking place in the forest land by guddling process.
- Burn and slash cultivation is prevalent in spite of prohibition at some places in Gariaband district.
- It is reported that for the purpose of major and minor financial work, villagers have been travelling around 40 Km from their village.
- Tractor is not allowed to plough in the core area in Koyba village and also on forest land in Kopekasa.
- The family size is increasing, but the availability of cultivated land in the forest is limited and hence the tribals have started encroaching forest land. As a consequence, the forest cover is also declining at a fast rate due to practice of guddling (by cutting the roots of the trees that leads to its wither).

- Increasing forest fires can be seen in the protected forest areas which is a major concern for the forest department.
- Collection of firewood has also increased by the tribal community in the core area.

Field Observation from Narharpur and Kanker Block, Kanker District

IIPA team visited the following villages coming under Narharpur and Kanker blocks of Kanker district respectively.

Narharpur Block

- Charbhata
- Kamarpara

Kanker Block

- Mandri

Amajhola

Number of Individual and Community Forest Right Holders and Areas (in Acre) Distributed under FRA, 2006 in Kanker District

S. No.	District	Block Name	Name of Panchayat	Name of Village	No. of Individual Forest Right(in acre)		No. of Community Forest Right(in acre)		No. of Community Forest RightResources (inacre)		Remark
					Beneficiary no.	Acreage	Beneficiary no.	Acreage	Beneficiary no	Acreage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Kanker	Narharpur	Maulipara	Kamarpara	13	7.05	6	676.85	-	-	
2.			Dompadar	Charbhata	59	13.20	1	459.38	1	459.38	
3.		Kanker	Mandri	Mandri	4	3.860	1	1154.91	1	1154.91	
4.			Icchhapur	Amajhola	10	3.660	5	75.890	1	1097.99	
5.		Kanker	Municipality Area	Kanker	9	0.095	-	-	-	-	
6.		Bhanupratappur		Bhanupratappur	15	0.286	-	-	-	-	
7.		Antagarh		Antagarh	24	1.419	-	-	-	-	
8.		Grand Total			1347	29.57	13	2367.03	3	2712.28	

Features, Key Bottlenecks and Challenges in study villages of Narharpur Block:

- In Charbhata village, Community Forest rights management committee (CFRMC), has given rights for the use and regeneration of forest resources.
- Joint Forest Management Committee is the respondent authority of administration regarding CFRMC.
- Non-Forest Right Act Land Issues in Charbhata.
- Under the Mukhya Mantri Abadi Patta scheme, proof of homestead land has been provided to the Gond tribes in Charbhata village under Dompadar Gram Panchayat, Tehsil Narharpur.
- The photo of the last chief Minister of the State of Chhattisgarh is appearing.
- Villagers are deprived of getting benefits from government schemes (especially in getting houses under IAY/PMAY).
- There is a special (residential) school for tribal girls i.e. Adarsh Kanya Ashram, Kuralthimi which is 1.5.
- It is reported that distribution of land under FRA gave more land for homestead when compared to irrigated land.
- It was noticed that people of this village cultivate paddy in both rabi and kharif seasons.
- The Kamar tribes in Kamarpara village of gram panchayat Mauli Para, have demanded for Community Forest Rights Act 3(2) land for establishing school building in the village. For this, land has to be demarcated either in the orange zone or in the revenue land.
- Demand for PMAY house is made by the Kamar tribe in the Kamarpara village. It was observed that the villagers having Van Adhikar Patra Pustika are eligible for houses and other benefits from Government schemes.
- Internal Road in the Kamar Para village is kachha and PVTG villagers were demanding pucca roads or all weather roads.
- It has been observed that the boundary of Revenue land and Forest land passes through Kamarpara village. Therefore, any developmental program gets stuck in limbo due to administrative conflict.
- There is demand for all weather bridge for connecting to main road so that tribal children can go for school.
- It is reported that mortality is high in Kamarpara village.

Basic Features, Key Bottlenecks and Challenges in the study villages under Kanker block:

- Pahad Chatan Maad, Grazing land, Residential land (Abadi land), Bhu Swami, Cremation Ground, Road, land under water and others are indicated in the Revenue records, like Khasra which falls under non-forest land, for which approval over claim for individual forest rights is not allowed. However, the tribal villagers are cultivating in the Pahad Chatan and other forest land since time immemorial.
- Villagers in Mandri Gram Panchayat have made claim over the phaad chatan for individual forest rights. But they are denied by the SDLC and DLC on the ground of non-forest land.

- Since pahad chatan is not indicated in the FRA, 2006 Act (only forest land is indicated), villagers should be provided with the individual rights over the chatan land.
- There are many committees formed in Mandri village under Community Forest Rights Management Committee like Thenga committee for forest fire and many more.
- In Amajhola village, iron rich drinking water was found which causes some major concern regarding health and nutrition among villagers and their children.
- Sahbhagi Samaj Sevi Sansthan Charma, Udyogini Kanker and Pradhan Sansthan Charma NGOs worked for dissemination of information, awareness about scheme and skill development among villagers.
- There will be a training given to 27 families for Lac production by Pradhan Sansthan as means of alternative income source for families.
- 80% people from this village earn their income from Poultry and Goatery.
- There is a major concern reported by respondent regarding CFRMC that if rights are provided to villagers, then there may possibility of illegal use of resources for their own purposes, what CFRMC meant was issues like illegal mining.

Best Practices from Kanker District under Forest Right Act, 2006:

Constitution of Community Forest Rights Management Committee (CFRMC) in the FY 2019-20.

- With the active support and cooperation received from Assistant Commissioner, Tribal Devolvement Department, Kanker, community forest resource rights (CFRR) have been provided to the Gram Sabha- Charbhata village with 459 Ha. of land which includes rights to traditional boundaries and community rights.
- The power to protect and conserve the community forest lies with the Gram Sabha.
- The Community Forest Rights Management Community (CFRMC) consists of 10 members (5 Male and 5 Female) with a working President, Secretary and Treasurers. The number of members for the CFRMC is determined by the Gram Sabha and the minimum member of the committee is 5 and maximum 20.
- Gender representation of the committee reveals that at least 50% member of the committee should be female members.
- Group wise representation of the committee shows that at least two third members of the above committee should belong to the schedule tribe.
- Gram Sabha discussed to prepare the claims of community rights over land; the villages with sharing boundary are asked to have a joint meeting. The elder member of the village (Patel, Gaita, Baiga etc) discuss together to identify the traditional points of the respective village like Sandrao, Bagrum, Bhumiya, Taraum Khet etc.
- Bit guard provides GPS machine for mapping the traditional boundaries in which the elderly person of the village helps in identifying the village traditional point with direction.
- Although disputes arise while mapping the village traditional point, it is resolved by the members of all the Gram Sabha Members at the village level.

- Sahmati patra (consent form) is taken by the Gram Sabha of the villages sharing traditional points.

Types of Forest

Revenue forest and forest land is deducted from the Induvial Forest Land (Chhote jhadand Bade jhad of Revenue land) after demarcation through GPS survey. The remaining area is declared as CFRR area.

Application process of for Community Forest Rights Management Committee:

- Under Format 5 A1 of the State Government, Gram Sabha is organized at the village level.
- Under format 5A, the Forest Rights Committee (GDLC) has to inform SDLC and DLC regarding starting the claiming process.
- Information is given to the villages sharing the boundary with the villages (GDLC) under the format 5B.
- Public notice under 5B1 is circulated to the villages.
- All the villages are asked to prepare the Najri Naksha for CFRR and CFR under the format 5C.
- While claiming over the community forest resource rights organized by Gram Sabha, the villages have to produce testimony of the elderly persons of the village (Bujrog ka kathan) under the format 5C 1 for CFR and 5C 2 for CFRR.
- Under Format Kha 5.1, claims over CFR is made
- Under format Ga 5.2, claims over CFRR is made.
- Under Format 5.3, Najri Naksha is prepared.
- Under Format 4, the proposal for applicant is made for CFRR.
- The authorized persons of the Forest and Revenue Department are summoned to verify the claimed land under format 5 E.
- Under Format 5 F, Gram Sabaha informs to SDLC and DLC Committee after the verification made by Forest and Revenue Department.
- Under the Format 5 G, all the villages sharing the traditional points are asked to give consent regarding the free movement of livestock (CFR).
- Public Notice is given under format H for demarcation of the traditional boundaries.
- The entire villages gather at open ground to re- verify and prepare the report based on the GPS survey and a consent form is taken from the villagers sharing the boundary to allow the claim of CFRR under the format 5.I.
- Under format 5K 1, approval is sought by the Gram Sabha and the claim is transferred to SDLC committee for further process.
- SDLC committee rechecks the claims and asks to submit any missing document. President of the SDLC Committee happens to be the (SDM) who further sends the claims to the DLC for final approval.

Process of IFR Claims:

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- Under format 4A, the Forest Rights Committee (GDLC) has to inform SDLC and DLC regarding starting the claiming process over Individual Forest rights.
- Checklist 4.2 is prepared by the Forest Rights Committee (Format K, Poster & Banner, Register, Maps of Revenue and Forest Dept. etc.)
- Public notice under Format B is sent to the villagers for their presence in the meeting to start over the claim of IFR.
- Villagers apply for claim over IF under Format 4.1.
- Verification is made by the FRC committee by President and Secretary under the format 4(E-i).
- Under format 4 (E-ii), claimants are asked to be present in the claim verification process.
- Under Format 4 F, the authorized officers of Forest and Revenue Department are informed regarding land verification.
- Under Format 4 G, FRC informs to SDLC and DLC Committee after the verification made by Forest and Revenue Department.
- Under format 4 G, approval is sought by the Gram Sabha and the claim is transferred to SDLC committee for further process.
- SDLC committee rechecks the claims and asks to submit any missing document. President of the SDLC Committee happens to be the (SDM) who further sends the claims to the DLC for final approval.

Finally, claims over individual forest are given to the claimants. Claims over IFR and CFR are separately dealt before the constitution of CF.

Gariaband

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places visited in Gariaband	Social Group						Grand Total
		Gram Panchayat	Village	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	
1.	Gariaband	Kopekasa	Kopekasa	0	3		9	12
		Mahuabhata	Piperchedi	0	0	0	7	7
			Mahuabhata	0	0	0	29	29
								48
2.	Mainpur	Indagaon	Indagaon	0	1	0	18	19
		Koyba	Koyba	0	5	0	20	25
		Gona	Shuklabhata	0	0	0	9	9
								53
	Grand total				9		92	101

As shown in table 1.1, the Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Communities in Gariabandh district, Chhattisgarh. The study was conducted in the six villages under the Gariaband and Mainpur blocks. The study was mainly took

place in these tribal village of the district where the large number of respondent were being collected from the scheduled tribe population in the study areas. The total sample size was 101 and the STs are 92 and the remaining were the other traditional forest dwellers belonging to OBC.

Table 4.2: State recognised Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group Demographic Characteristics

Village	Pvtg in Study Areas	Percentage of Sample Population
Mahuabhata	Bhunjiya	76.47%
Koyba		2.94%
Piperchedi		20.59%
Grand Total		100 %
Total Sample=34*		

Table 1.2 shows the important aspect of the state recognized particularly vulnerable tribal groups called Bhunjia in the Gariband district, Chhattisgarh. The Bhunjia are the most endanger group consider as a particular vulnerable tribal group in the state of Chhattisgarh. The resident of this community was located near district headquarter. The number of Bhunjia in the Koyba village represents 2.94 percent.

Table 4.3: Location Characteristics of Study Areas

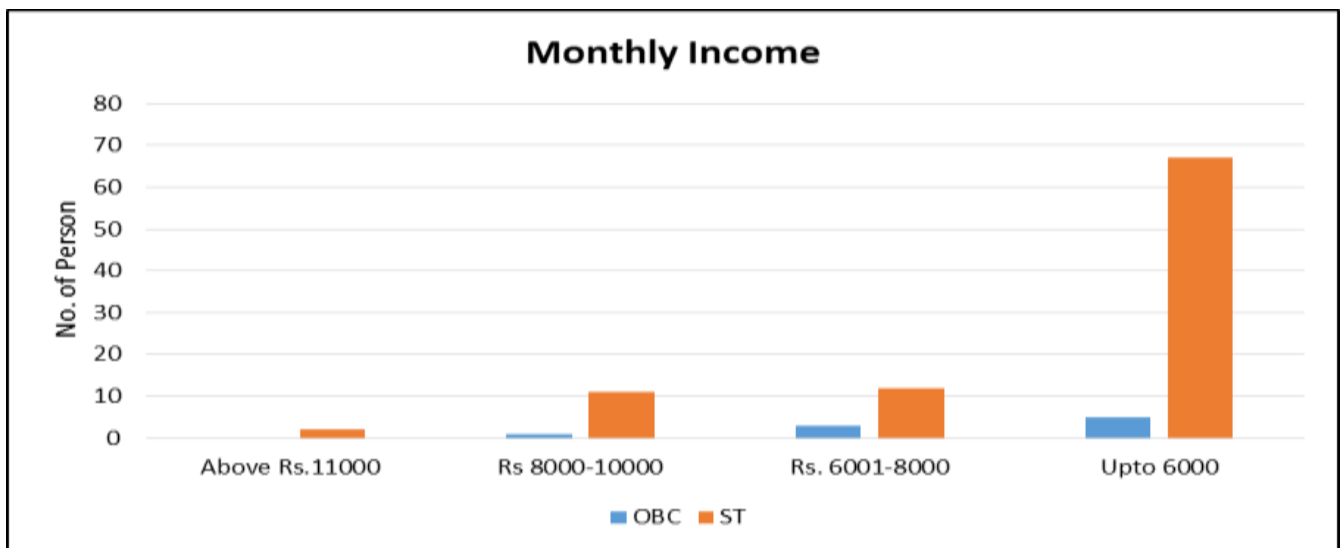
S.No.				Social Groups			
	Gram Panchayat	Village	Type of Village	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Kopekasa	Kopekasa	Forest	3	0	10	13
2.	Mahuabhata	Mahuabhata	Revenue	0	0	28	28
		Piperchedi	Revenue	0	0	7	7
							48
3.	Indagaon	Indagaon	Forest (Buffer Zone)	1	0	19	20
4.	Koyba	Koyba	Forest(Core Zone)	5	0	20	25
5.	Gona	Shuklabhata	Forest	0	0	8	8
							53
							101

As shown in table 1.3, about the location characteristics of study areas in the Gariabandh district, Chhattisgarh. The study was conducted in the Buffer zone, Core zone and the two forest and revenue villages. The indagaon was covered with dense forest near the Sitandi Tiger reserve where the Scheduled tribe communities were mainly dependent on the minor forest produce for their livelihood. Meanwhile, the forest dwelling communities in the Koyba village in the core zone, come under the same Tiger reserved were also being studied to understand their socio, economic profile in the study area.

Table 4.4: Social Characteristics

S.No.	Social Characteristics				
			OBC	ST	Grand Total

1.	Gender	Female	0	10	10
		Male	9	82	91
					101
2.	Marital Status	Married	9	85	94
		Single	0	2	2
		Widowed	0	5	5
					101
3.	Family Type	Joint		11	11
		Nuclear	9	81	90
					101
4.	Domicile	Immigrant		3	3
		Since Birth	9	89	98
					101
5.	Education	High School		2	2
		Illiterate	3	35	38
		Intermediate		1	1
		Literate but No formal education	1	11	12
		Middle	3	17	20
		Primary	2	26	28
					101
6.	Monthly Income	Above Rs.11000		2	2
		Rs 8000-10000	1	11	12
		Rs. 6001-8000	3	12	15
		Upto 6000	5	67	72
					101

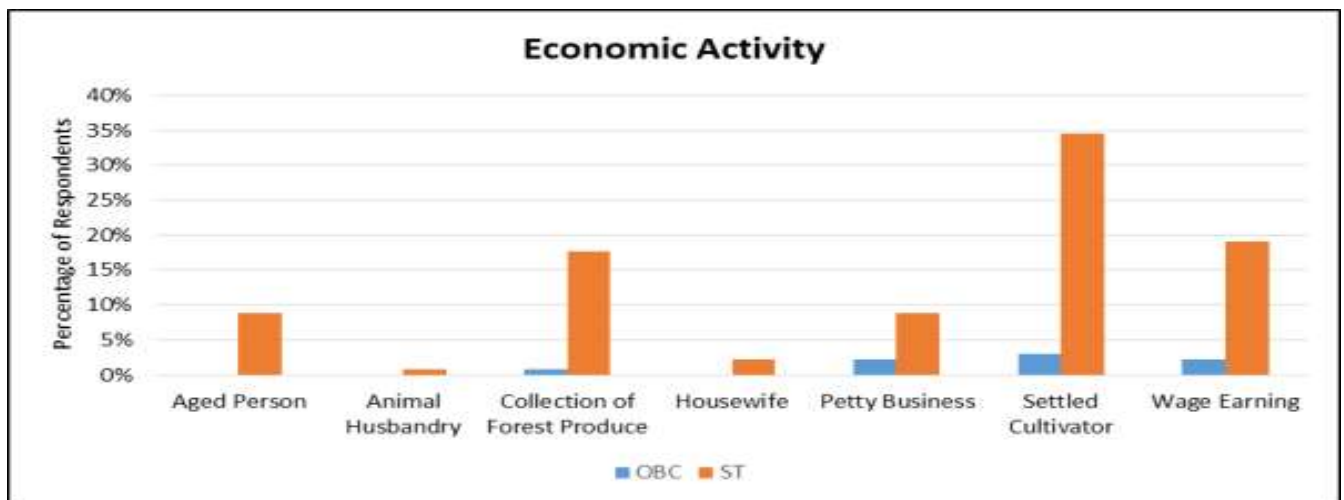


As shown in table and figure 1.4, The social characteristics includes gender, marital status, family type, religion, domicile, education and monthly income sample had been selected from the forest dwelling community and other traditional forest dwellers in the Gariabandh district. It is reported that the monthly income status of an individual of the forest dwelling communities in the two blocks are

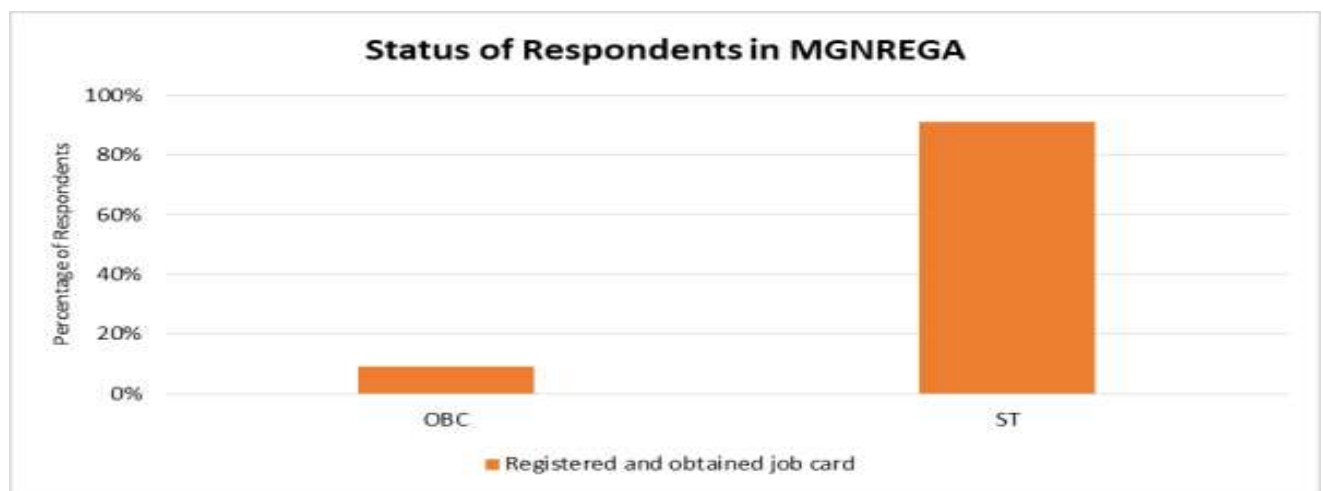
not satisfactory in nature. However, in term of educational qualification there were very less number of tribal children have studied up to the intermediate. The figure also shows that, the numbers of illiterate among the forest dwelling communities are very high in the study area.

Table 4.5: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

S.No.	Economic Activity	OBC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Aged Person	0.00%	8.82%	8.82%
2.	Animal Husbandry	0.00%	0.73%	0.73%
3.	Collection of Forest Produce	0.73%	17.68%	18.41%
4.	Housewife		2.20%	2.20%
5.	Petty Business	2.20%	8.82%	11.02%
6.	Settled Cultivator	2.94%	34.56%	37.50%
7.	Wage Earning	2.20%	19.12%	21.32%
8.				100.00%
9.	Status of Respondents in MGNREGA			
10.	Registered but obtained job card	8.91%	91.09%	100.00%
				100.00%



Source: Primary Survey



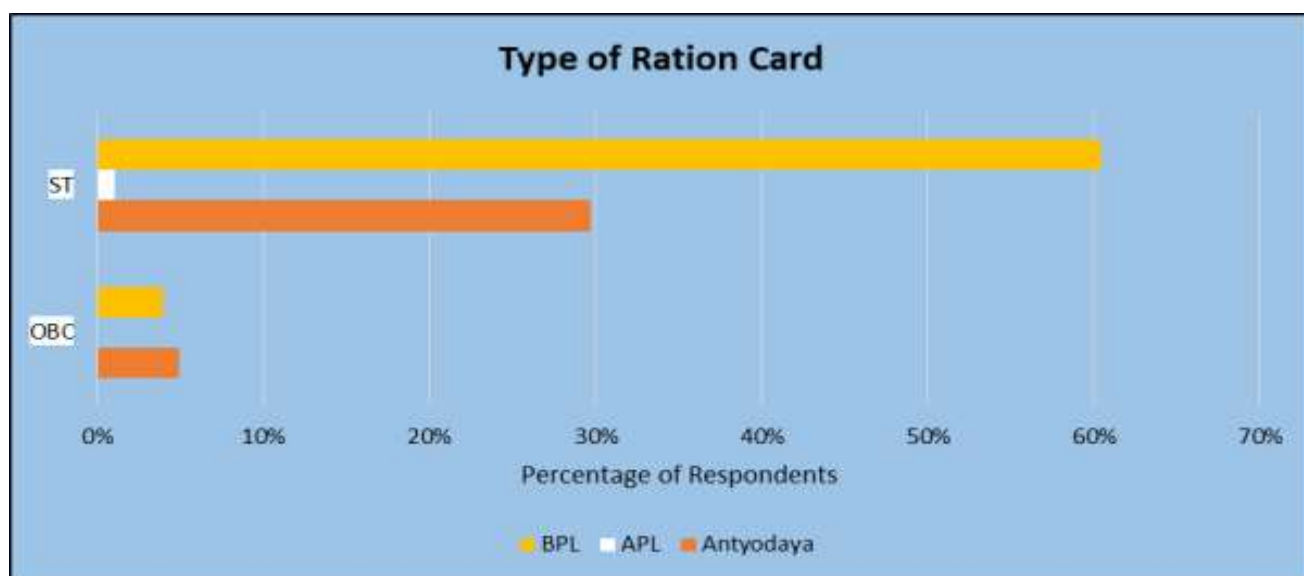
Source: Primary Survey

The table and figure 1.5 shows the economic activity of the forest dwelling communities (STs) and other traditional forest dweller (OBC) on the basis of their Livestock, NTFP collection and from the cultivating of food crops which may be classified as an aged persons, house wife, settle cultivator, student, tenant cultivator and the wage earner. It was reported that the majority number of forest dweller communities in the study areas were belonging in the occupation of the settled cultivator around 34.56% while 2.94% from the OBC community. However, 19.12% of STs are moved towards the wage earning process for meeting their family basic needs. The schedule tribes are also involved in generating some income from the collection of forest produce. There large numbers of scheduled tribe about 17.68% were mainly dependent on the minor forest produce. Although some of them are earned income from the animal husbandry in the study area.

Apart from the economy activity of the schedule tribe and other backward caste, the same figure has also given the details regarding the Status of MGNREGA, Registered and obtained job card. As per the respondent in the study area could be observed that about 91.09% of STs have registered and obtained job card under the scheme.

Table 4.6: Type of Ration Card

S.No.	Type of RationCard	Social Group		Grand Total
		OBC	ST	
1.	Antyodaya	4.95%	29.70%	34.65%
2.	APL	0.00%	0.99%	0.99%
3.	BPL	3.96%	60.40%	64.36%
				100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

The 1.6 tables and figure show the type of ration card like Antodaya, APL and BPL and its number of beneficiaries' percentage among STs and OBC in the study area. It is reported from the above table and figure; the large number of beneficiaries from the STs is coming under BPL category in these blocks. Meanwhile, obtaining ration card under BPL by the OBC is 3.9%. In fact, 29.70% of STs also come under the Antodaya.

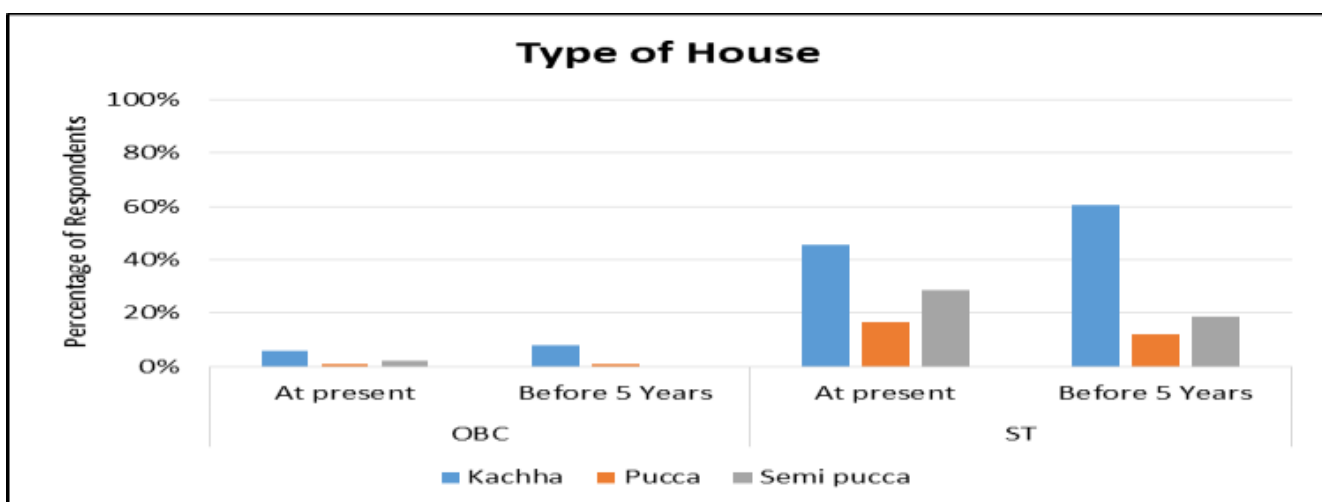
Table4.7: Ownership of House

Ownership of House	Social Group		
At present	OBC	ST	Grand Total
Yes	9	92	101
No	0	0	0
			101
Before 5 years			
Yes	9	92	101
No	0	0	0
			101

The 1.6 tables and figure show the type of ration card like Antodaya, APL and BPL and its number of beneficiaries' percentage among STs and OBC in the study area. It is reported from the above table and figure; the large number of beneficiaries from the STs is coming under BPL category in these blocks. Meanwhile, obtaining ration card under BPL by the OBC is 3.9%. In fact, 29.70% of STs also come under the Antodaya.

Table 4.8: Type of House

Type of House	Social Group		
	OBC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Kachha	5.94%	45.54%	51.49%
Pucca	0.99%	16.83%	17.82%
Semi pucca	1.98%	28.71%	30.69%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Kachha	7.92%	60.40%	68.32%
Pucca	0.99%	11.88%	12.87%
Semi pucca	0.00%	18.81%	18.81%
			100.00%



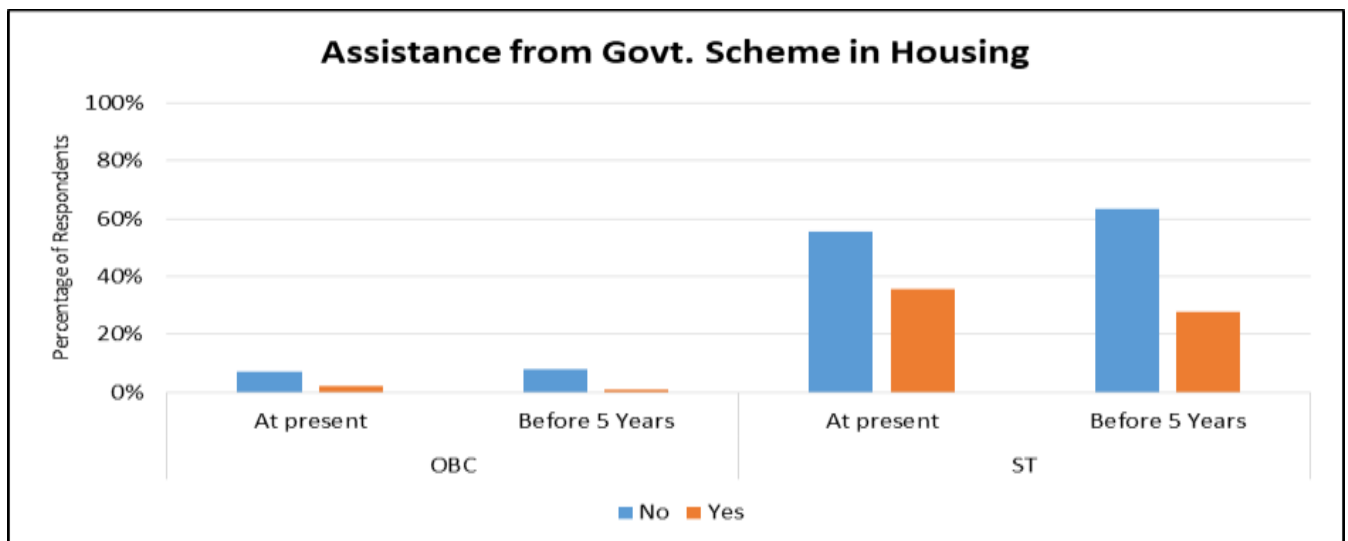
Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table 1.8 figures introduce about the type of Kachha and Pakka houses before five year and at present. It is reported that, most of the forest dweller communities in the study area were residing in the Kachha house at present. The figure shows that, as compare to earlier there is only 15.45%

improvements can be observed. In terms of Pacca house around 5.5% have increase in the last five years at present. After the kachha, Semi pacca is the second largest found in the tribal villages in the study area at present.

Table 4.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing	Social Group		Grand Total
	OBC	ST	
At present			
No	6.93%	55.45%	62.38%
Yes	1.98%	35.64%	37.62%
			100.00%
Type of Housing Assistance			
At present			
Indira awas	0	18	18
PMAY	1	11	12
			30
Before 5 Years			
No	7.92%	63.37%	71.29%
Yes	0.99%	27.72%	28.71%
			100.00%
Type of Housing Assistance			
Indira awas	0	17	17
PMAY	1	5	6
			23



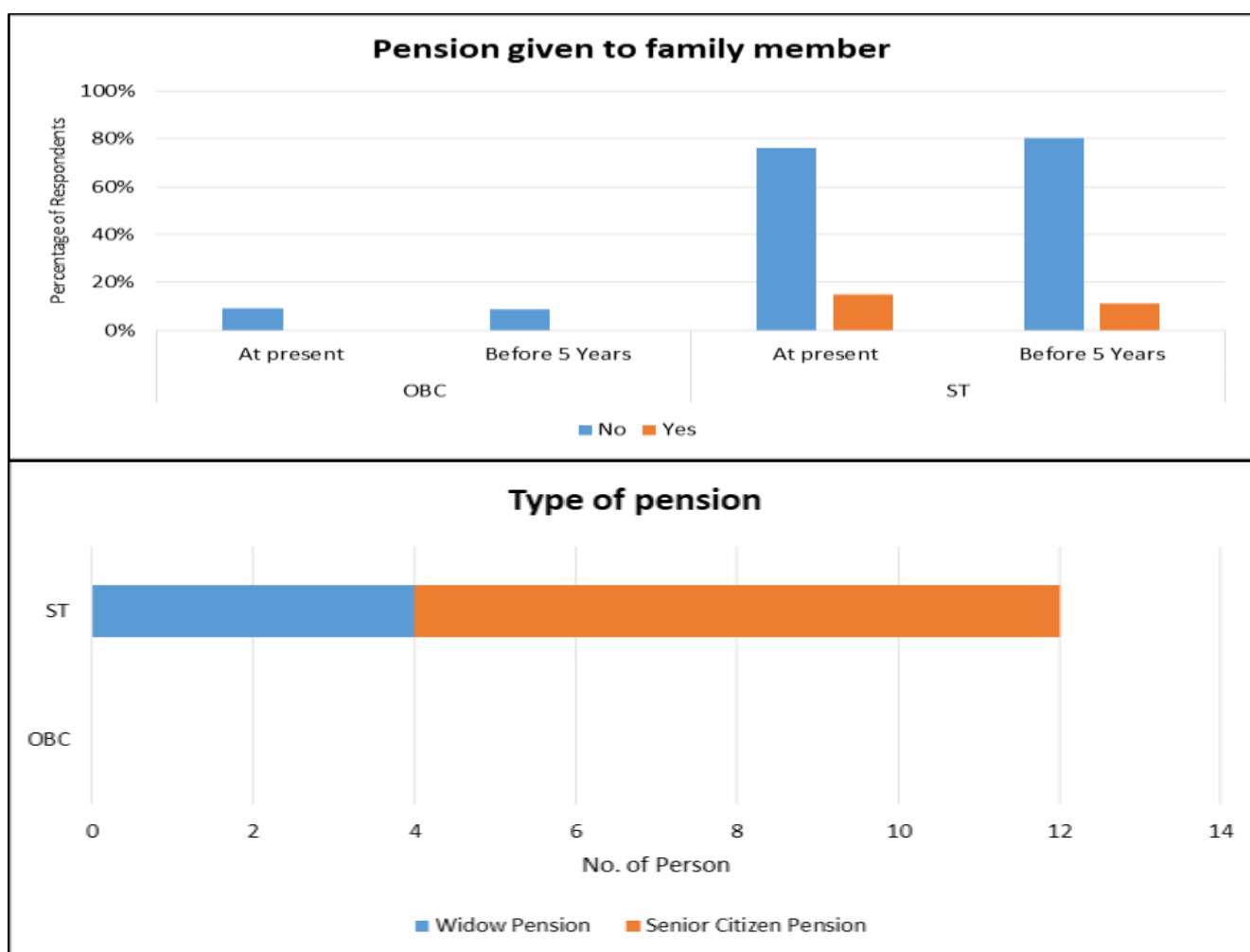
Source: Primary Survey

Table 1.9 figures about the Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing at present and before. It is reported that only 55.45% of the forest dwelling communities (STs) are the beneficiaries under the Govt. housing scheme at present. It clears that, half of the forest dwellers communities in the study

areas have not availed the housing Assistance from the Government in housing schemes at present. However, other backward castes people also from the same village are not in major number in the Govt housing scheme at present.

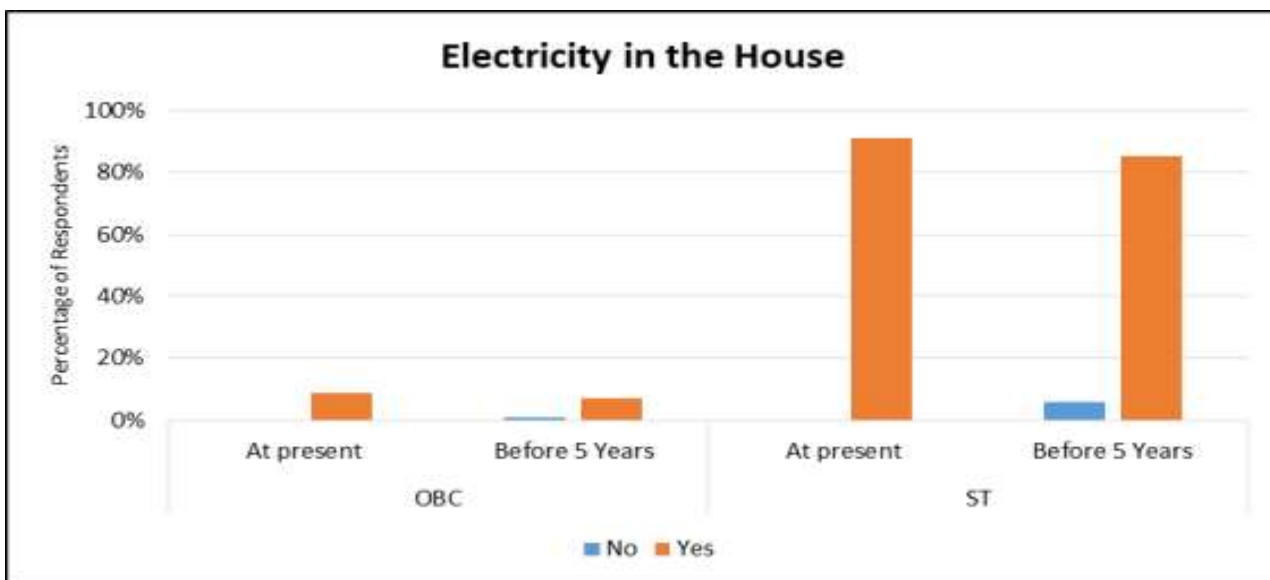
Table 4.10: Pension given to Family Member

Pension given to Family member	Social Group		Grand Total
	OBC	ST	
At present			
No	9.00%	76.00%	85.00%
Yes	0.00%	15.00%	15.00%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
No	8.64%	80.25%	88.89%
Yes	0.00%	11.11%	11.11%
			100.00%
Type of pension			
Widow Pension		4	4
Senior Citizen Pension		8	8
			12



Source: Primary Survey

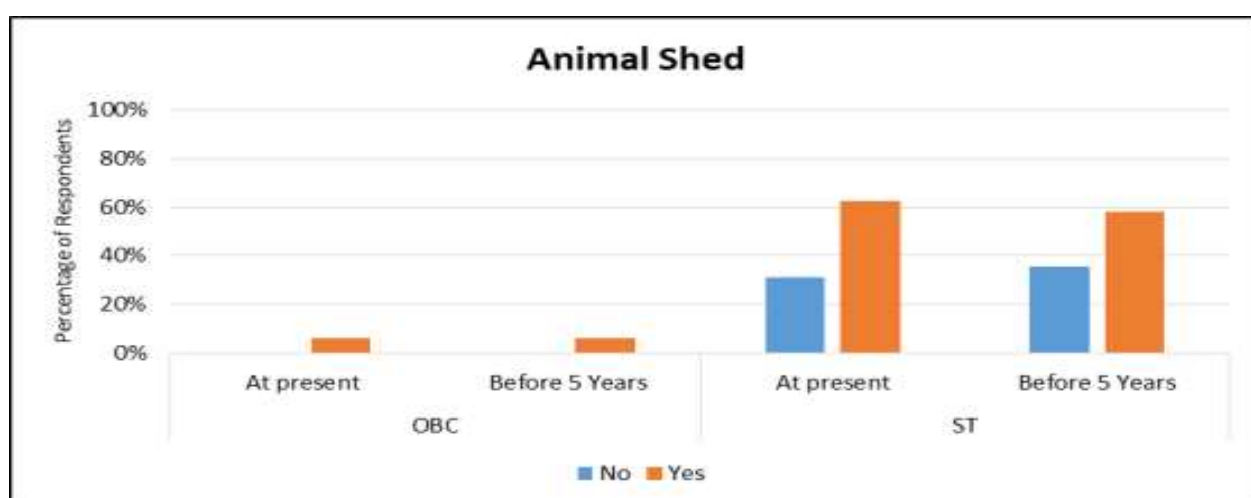
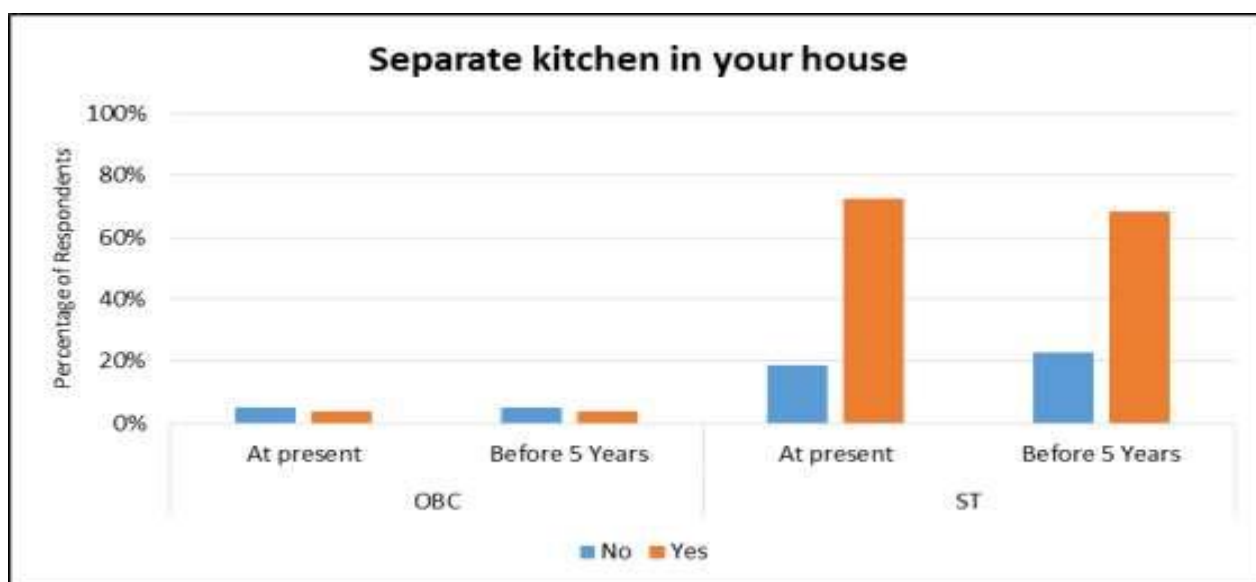
Table 1.10 figures is all about the Pension given to Family member and the type of pension at present and before in the study area. As per the data, the number of STs pension beneficiaries in these blocks are very less in number while it is reported that, there are 76.00% STs are not in the pension list at present. It is also found that, in getting Senior Citizen Pension among STs in the area is also very less



in comparison to their population in the two blocks at present.

Table 4.11: Basic Facility in House

Electricity in theHouse	Social Group		
	OBC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Yes	8.91%	91.09%	100.00%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
No	0.99%	5.93%	6.92%
Yes	6.93%	85.15%	92.08%
			100.00%
Separate kitchen in your house			
At present			
No	4.95%	18.81%	23.76%
Yes	3.96%	72.28%	76.24%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
No	4.95%	22.77%	27.72%
Yes	3.96%	68.32%	72.28%
			100.00%
Animal Shed			
At present			
No	0.00%	31.25%	31.25%
Yes	6.25%	62.50%	68.75%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
No	0.00%	35.48%	35.48%
Yes	6.45%	58.06%	64.52%
			100.00%



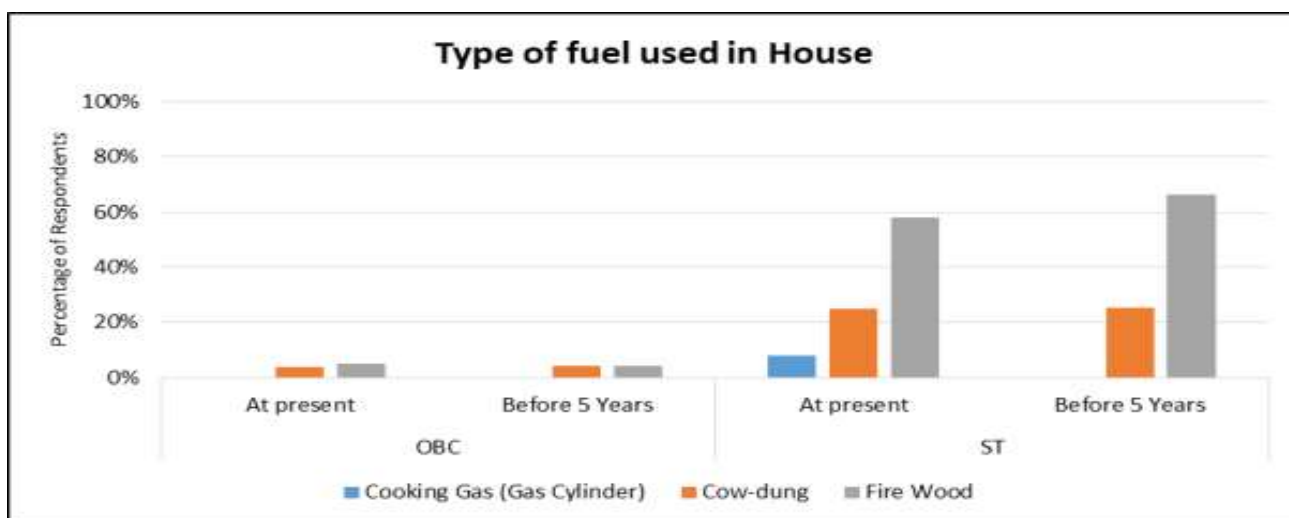
Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table and figures 1.12, the three major components regarding Basic Facilities like Electricity, Separate Kitchen and Animal Shed in the house of forest dweller community and other traditional forest dwellers at present and before in the study area of Gariabandh district, Chhattisgarh. The electrification in the tribal villages in the study areas were more in number about 91.09% at present. Meanwhile, there are some changes have occurred in the development of separate kitchen in the last five year. Apart from these, the 31.25% of tribal member do not have animal shed in their houses at present as reported in the data.

Table 4.12: Type of fuel

Type of fuel used inHouse	OBC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Cooking Gas (GasCylinder)	0.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Cow-dung	4.00%	25.00%	29.00%
Fire Wood	5.00%	58.00%	63.00%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Cow-dung	4.08%	25.51%	29.59%
Fire Wood	4.08%	66.33%	70.41%

			100.00%

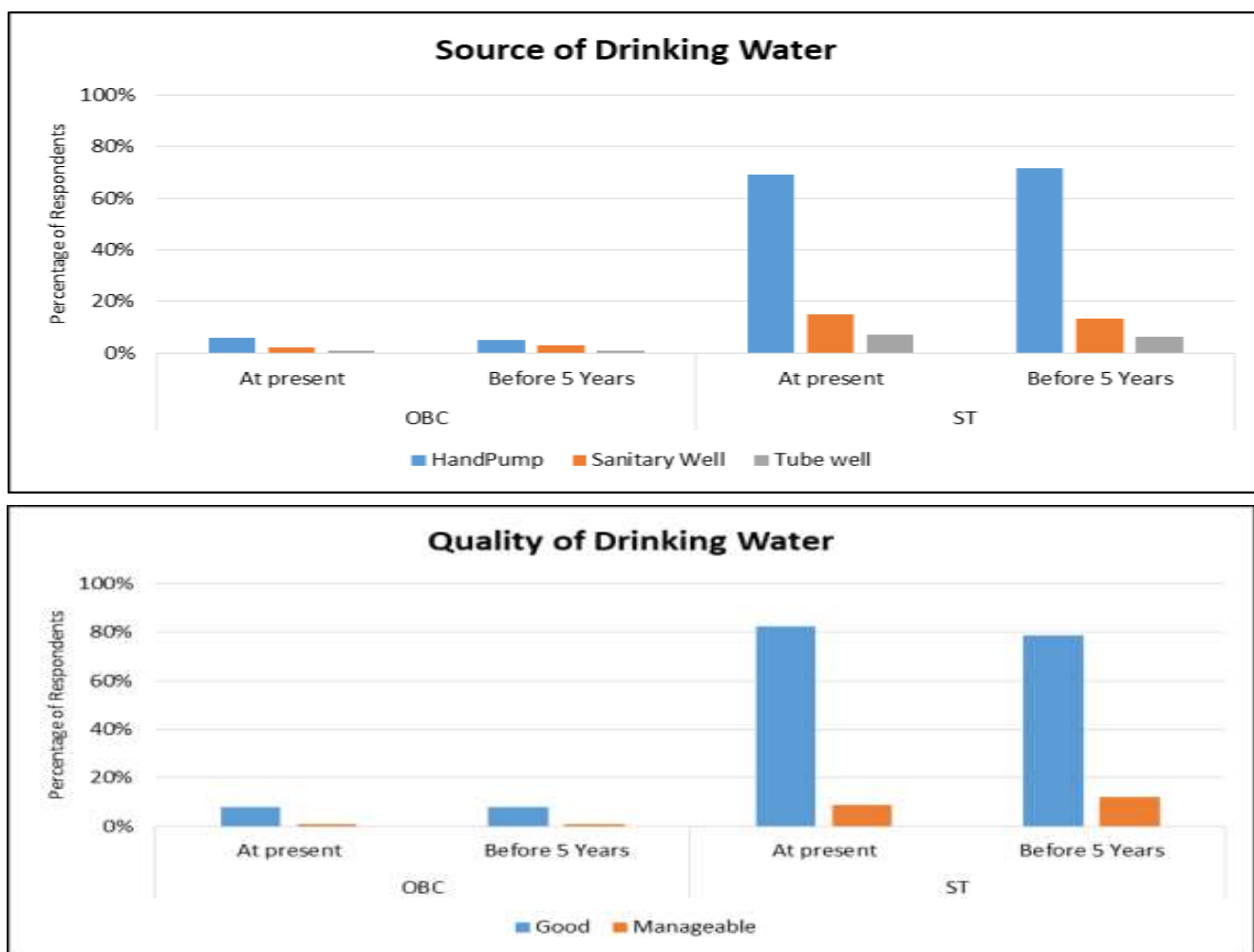


Source: Primary Survey

The table 1.13 section represents the fuel types and their uses status in the tribal houses at present and before. There is no such huge gap in using firewood before and after by the STs as per the respondent in the study area. The forest dwellers are unable to refill the cooking gas cylinder due to high price. Therefore, 58.00% of STs are preferring firewood for cooking in the study area at present. However, 25.00% STs are neither preferred Gas cylinder nor firewood but use cow dung.

Table 4.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Group		Grand Total
	OBC	ST	
At present			
HandPump	5.94%	69.31%	75.25%
Sanitary Well	1.98%	14.85%	16.83%
Tube well	0.99%	6.93%	7.92%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
HandPump	5.10%	71.43%	76.53%
Sanitary Well	3.06%	13.27%	16.33%
Tube well	1.02%	6.12%	7.14%
			100.00%
Quality of Drinking Water			
At present			
Good	7.92%	82.18%	90.10%
Manageable	0.99%	8.91%	9.90%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Good	8.08%	78.79%	86.87%
Manageable	1.01%	12.12%	13.13%
			100.00%

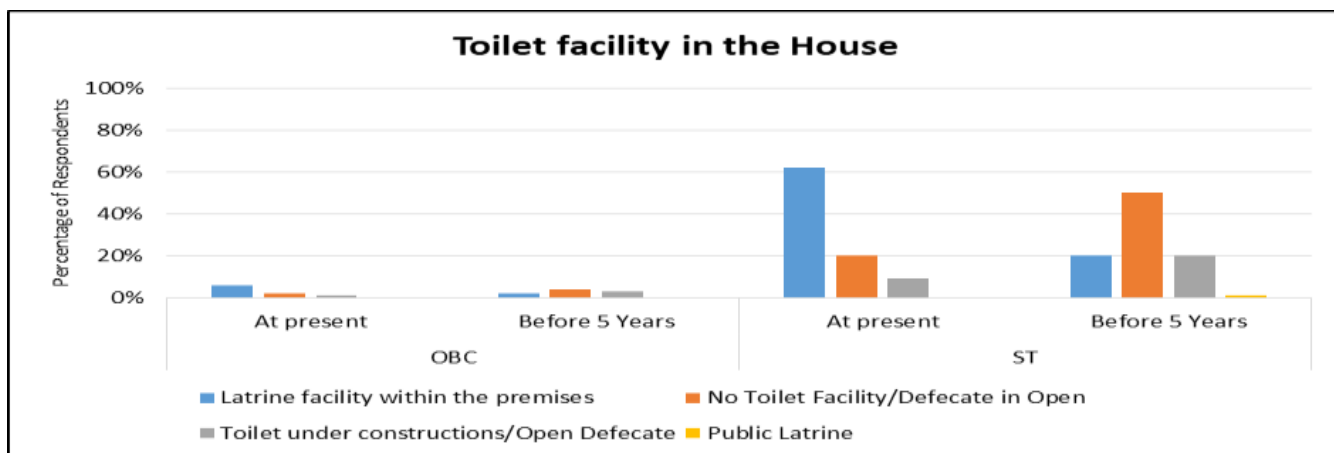


Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table 1.14 figures present the tribal mobility at present and before in using the sources and quality of drinking water. The maximum number of tribal in the study area at present use hand pump as their primary sources of drinking water. Thus, 14.85% who prefers to use drinking water from the sanitary well? However, some of the forest dweller also uses drinking water from the tube well.

Table 4.14: Toilet Facility

Toilet facility in theHouse	Social Group		Grand Total
	OBC	ST	
At Present			
Latrine facility withinthe premises	6.00%	62.00%	68.00%
No Toilet Facility/Defecate inOpen	2.00%	20.00%	22.00%
Toilet under constructions/OpenDefecate	1.00%	9.00%	10.00%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Latrine facility withinthe premises	2.00%	20.00%	22.00%
No Toilet Facility/Defecate inOpen	4.00%	50.00%	54.00%
Public Latrine	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Toilet under constructions/OpenDefecate	3.00%	20.00%	23.00%
			100.00%



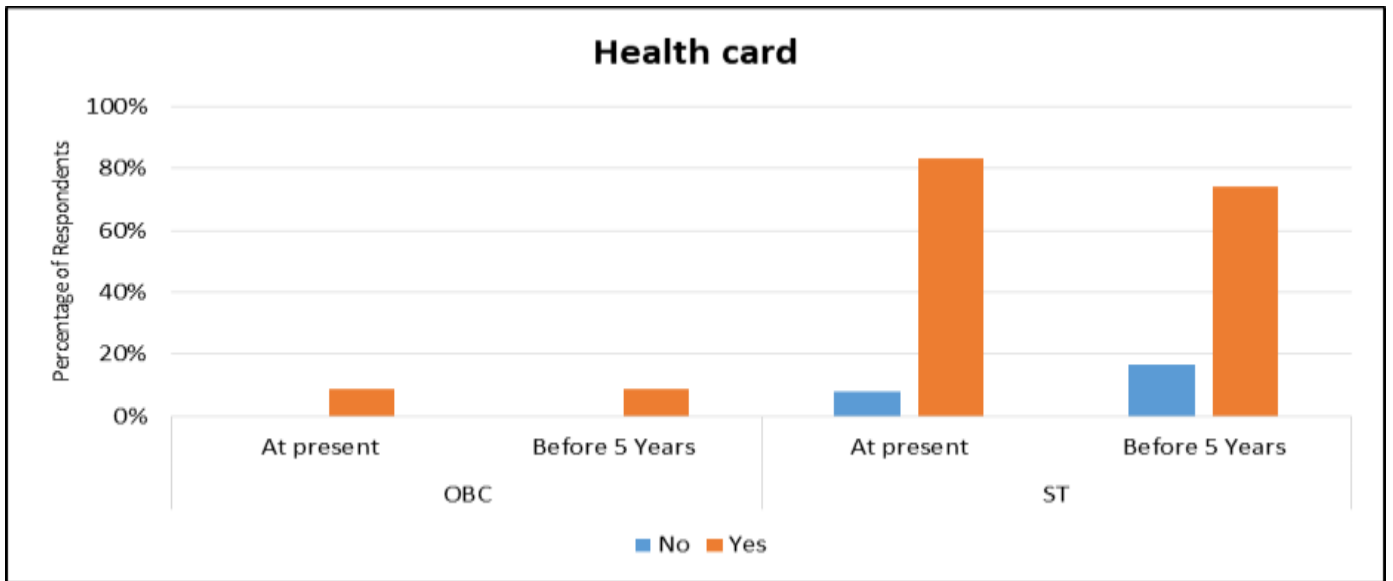
As shown in table and figure 1.15 present the number of Toilet facilities within the STs Premises is reported in a maximum number while some of the less number of scheduled tribe doesn't have Toilets facilities in their house premises at present in the study area. The 'Swach Bharat Mission' a flagship scheme by the Govt. of India has literally achieved the greater role in these tribal blocks in the area.

Table 4.15: Health Infrastructure

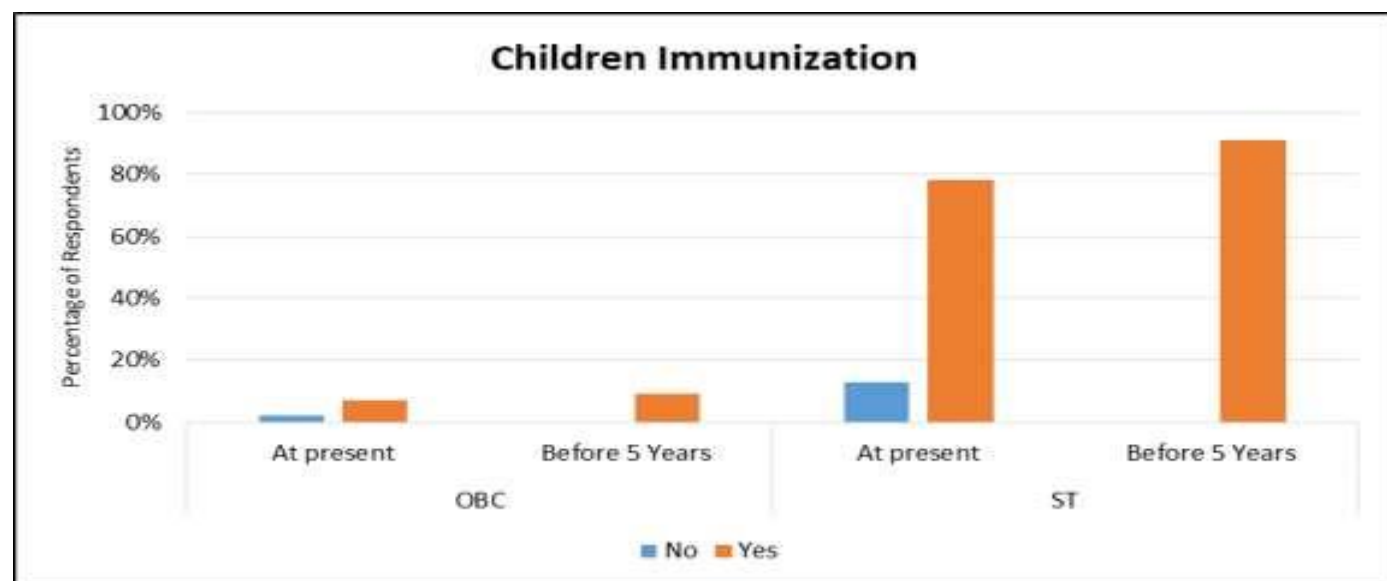
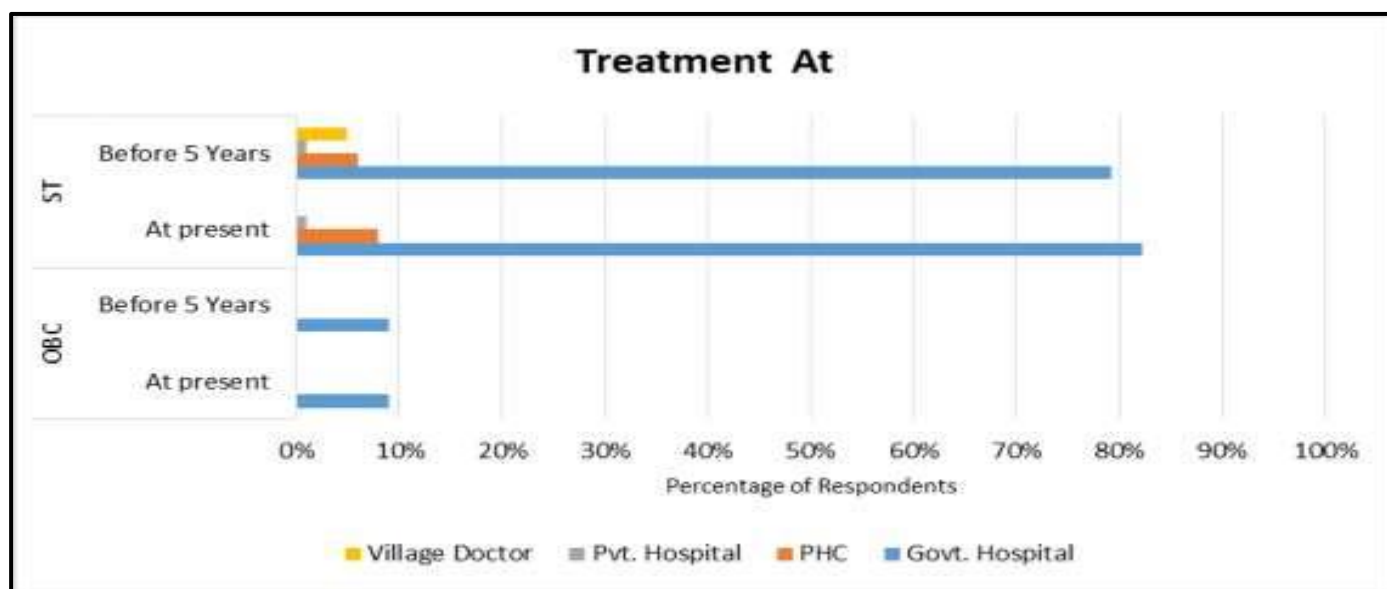
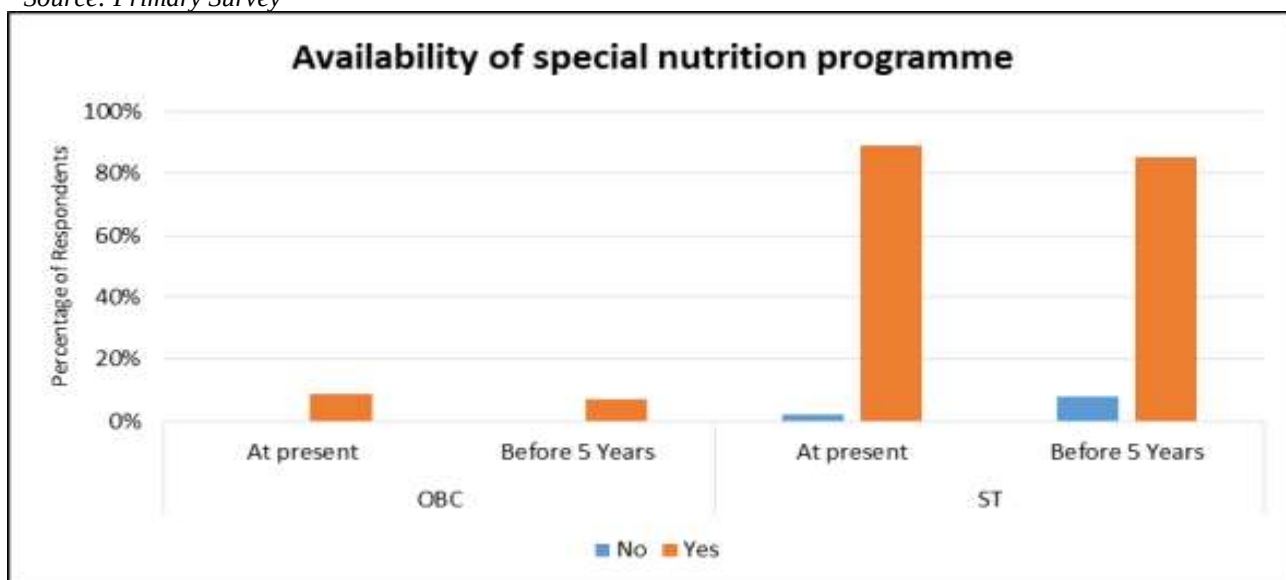
Health card	Social Group		
	OBC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
No	0.00%	7.92%	7.92%
Yes	8.91%	83.17%	92.08%
			100.00%
Before of 5 Years			
No	0.00%	16.83%	16.83%
Yes	8.91%	74.26%	83.17%
			100.00%
Treatment			
At present			
Govt. Hospital	8.91%	82.18%	91.09%
PHC	0.00%	7.92%	7.92%
Pvt. Hospital	0.00%	0.99%	0.99%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Govt. Hospital	8.91%	79.21%	88.12%
PHC	0.00%	5.94%	5.94%
Pvt. Hospital	0.00%	0.99%	0.99%
Village Doctor	0.00%	4.95%	4.95%
			100.00%
Regular vaccinationof children			
At present			
No	1.03%	6.19%	7.22%
Yes	8.25%	84.54%	92.78%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			

No	0.99%	1.98%	2.97%
Yes	7.92%	89.11%	97.03%
			100.00%
Children Immunization			
At present			
No	1.98%	12.87%	14.85%
Yes	6.93%	78.22%	85.15%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Yes	9.00%	91.00%	100.00%
			100.00%
Availability of specialnutrition programme			
At present			
No	0.00%	1.98%	1.98%
Yes	8.91%	89.11%	98.02%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
No		7.92%	7.92%
Yes	6.93%	85.15%	92.08%
			100.00%
Delivery Care			
At present			
No	0.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Yes	9.00%	89.00%	98.00%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
No	0.00%	4.04%	4.04%
Yes	8.08%	87.88%	95.96%
			100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness			
At present			
No	7.92%	88.12%	96.04%
Yes	0.99%	2.97%	3.96%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
No	8.91%	88.12%	97.03%
Yes	0.00%	2.97%	2.97%
			100.00%
Family membersuffering from Disability			
At present			
No	6.93%	86.14%	93.07%
Yes	1.98%	4.95%	6.93%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
No	6.93%	86.14%	93.07%
Yes	1.98%	4.95%	6.93%
			100.00%
Treatment from localhealer			
At present			

No	3.96%	56.44%	60.40%
Yes	4.95%	34.65%	39.60%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
No	3.96%	49.50%	53.47%
Yes	4.95%	41.58%	46.53%
			100.00%



Source: Primary Survey



Source: Primary Survey

The 1.16 table and figures present the data on Health Infrastructure includes Health card, Treatment, Regular vaccination of Children, Children immunization, availability of special Nutrition programme, Delivery care facilities in the study areas were primarily well functional as per respondent. There were 2.97% of scheduled tribe family member suffering from the prolonged illness. The availability of nutritional programme is very much active and the tribal children are getting benefit from this in the study area.

Table 4.16: Ownership of an assets

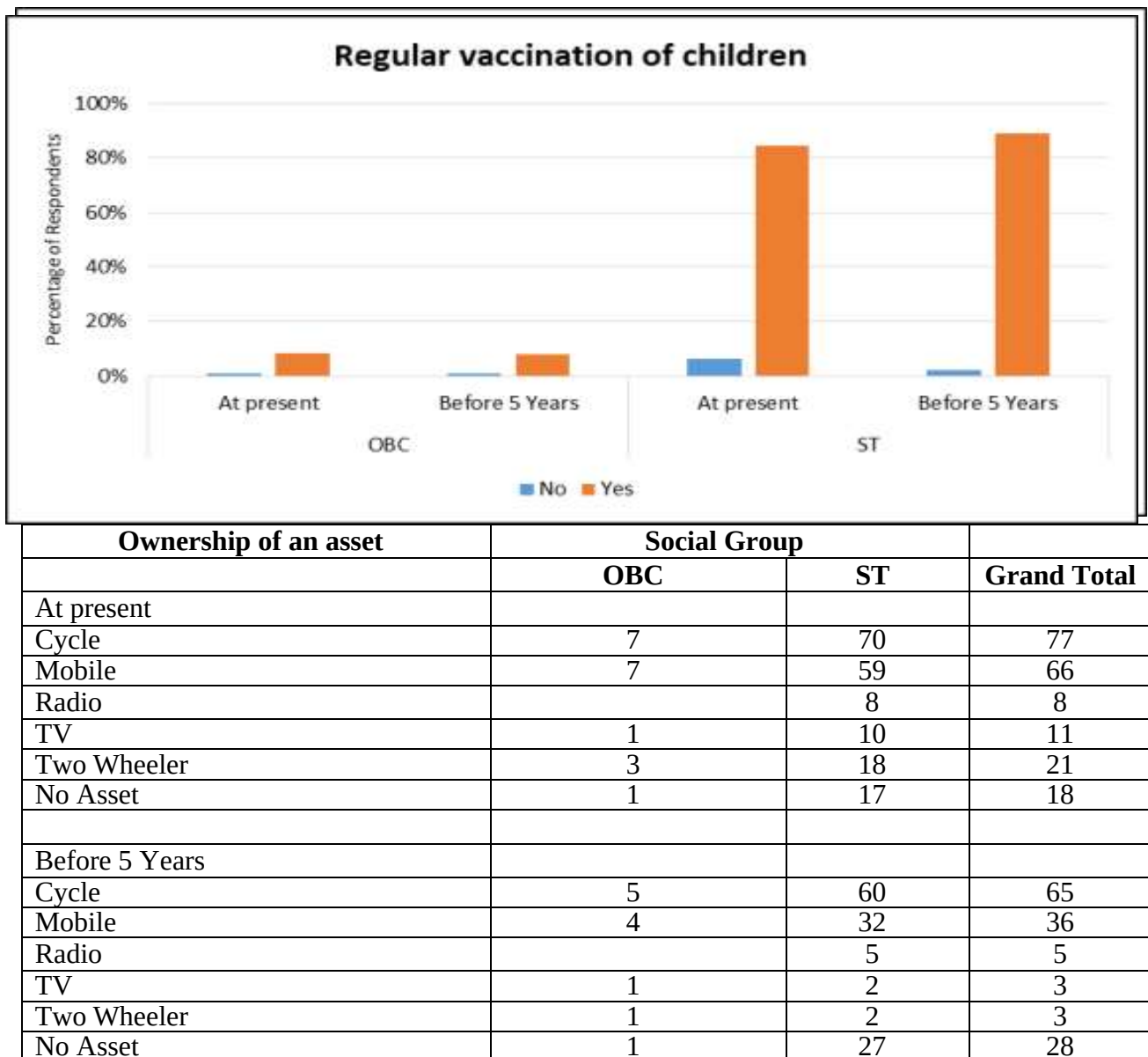
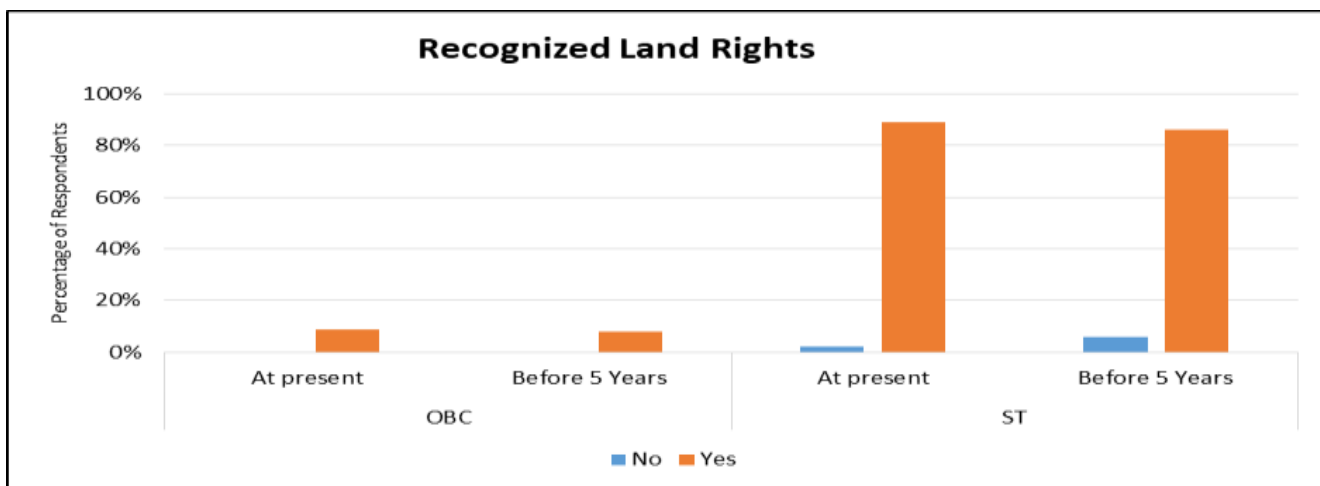


Table 1.17 section related to the ownership of assets with the ST and OBC before and after. The technological presence among the tribal youth has significantly improved in the study area. In spite of unavailability of mobile network, it is reported that large number of mobile users were being observed



among schedule tribe at present.

Table 4.17: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group		Grand Total
	OBC	ST	
At present			
No	0.00%	1.98%	1.98%
Yes	8.91%	89.11%	98.02%
			100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR			
IFR	8	91	99
			99
Recognized Land Rights			
Before 5 Years			
No	0.00%	5.94%	5.94%
Yes	7.92%	86.14%	94.06%
			100%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR			
CFR	0	1	1
IFR	7	82	89
			90

Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table 1.18, the 89.11% STs have been recognized Land Rights under the forest rights act (FRA) as per the respondent in the study area while 1.98% neither entitled nor recognized forest rights land at present. However, the other traditional forest dweller like OBC doesn't have either land. It is reported that most of the STs have got lands under IFR.

Table 4.18: Land Ownership

Ownership of Land	Social Group		Grand Total
	OBC	ST	
At present			
Alloted land	8.91%	84.16%	93.07%
Raiyati (Inherited land)	0.00%	6.93%	6.93%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Alloted land	8.91%	80.20%	89.11%
Raiyati (Inherited land)	0.00%	10.89%	10.89%
			100.00%

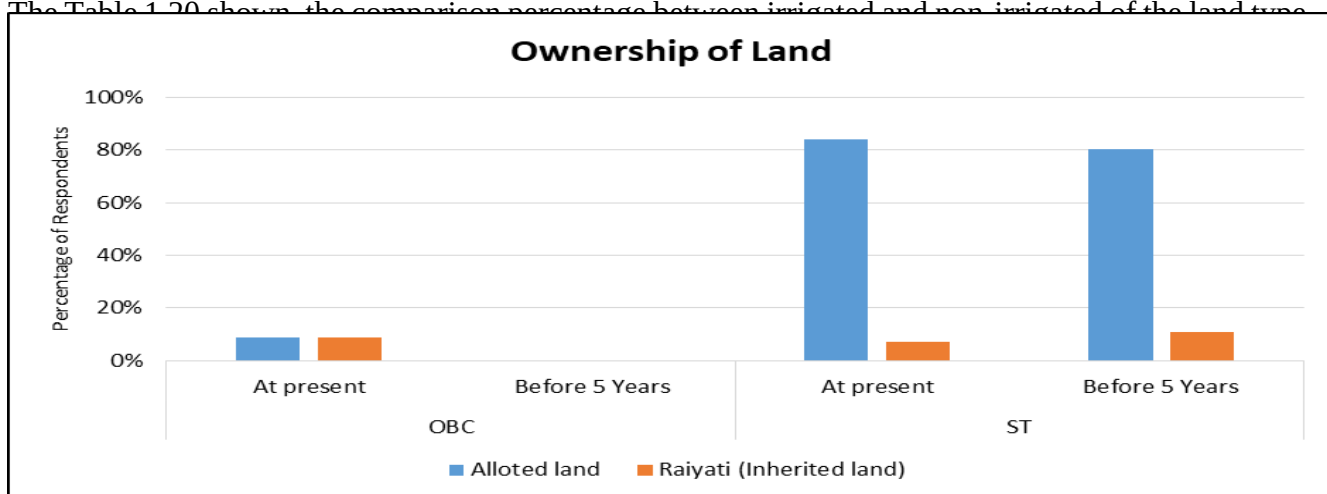
The table and figure 1.19 shown the percentage of Ownership of Land received by the forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers community in terms of Allotted Land and Raiyati Land. There is minimum of Raiyati and maximum 84.16% Allotted Land ownership are with the Forest Dwellers at present while the OBC has 8.91% allotted land at present.

Source: Primary Survey

Table 4.19: Type of Land

Type of Land	Social Group		Grand Total
	OBC	ST	
At present			
Irrigated	6.12%	79.59%	85.71%
Non Irrigated	3.06%	11.22%	14.29%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Irrigated	9.28%	82.47%	91.75%
Non Irrigated	0.00%	8.25%	8.25%
			100.00%

The Table 1.20 shows the comparison percentage between irrigated and non irrigated of the land type

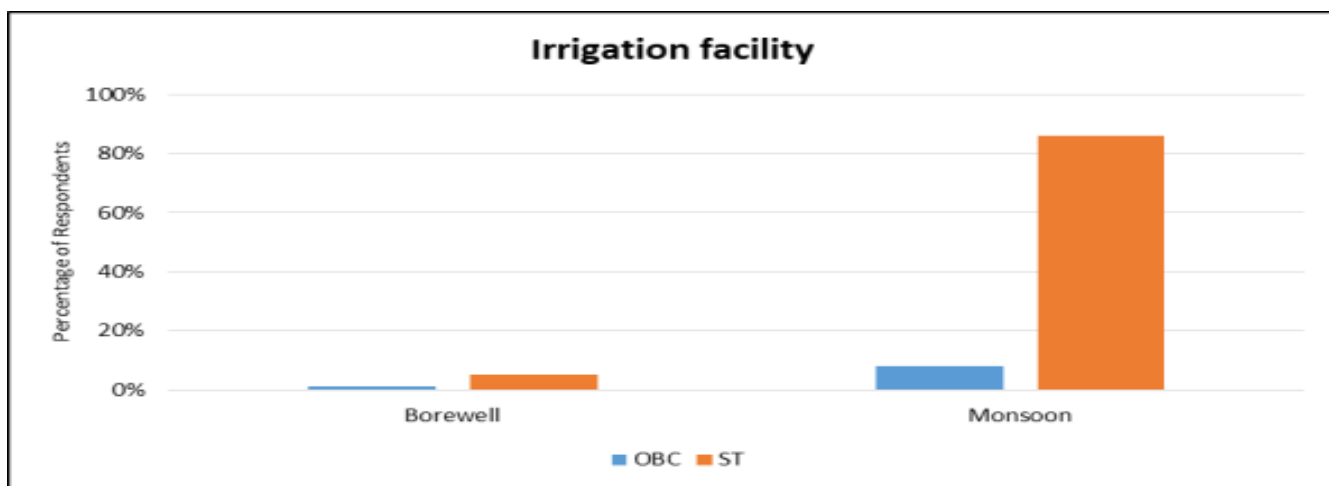


As shown table 1.21 figures about 86.14% of STs depend upon rain-fed agricultural lands in the two blocks. Most of them grow paddy in the monsoon season. Meanwhile, 4.95% scheduled tribal mainly dependent on bore-well in the study area of Gariabandh district, Chhattisgarh.

Table 4.21: Ownership of agricultural Instrument

Agricultural Instruments	Social Group		Grand Total
	OBC	ST	
At present			
No instruments	4.00%	45.33%	49.33%
Tractor	4.00%	14.67%	18.67%
Pump set	1.33%	0.00%	1.33%
Wooden Plough	0.00%	30.67%	30.67%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
No Instrument	4.95%	59.40%	64.35%
Pump set	0.99%	0.00%	0.99%
Tractor	0.00%	1.98%	1.98%
Wooden Plough	2.97%	29.70%	32.67%
			100.00%

Table 1.22, data shows the changes in the ownership of agricultural instruments at present and before among the STs and other social groups in the study area. It found that, 30.67% of tribal using wooden plough for the irrigation while it was only around 29.70% before. In fact, there is 1.3% increase in using the traditional wooden plough. However, 45.33% of STs doesn't have any instrument as per the



respondent.

Table 4.22: Traditional Activities

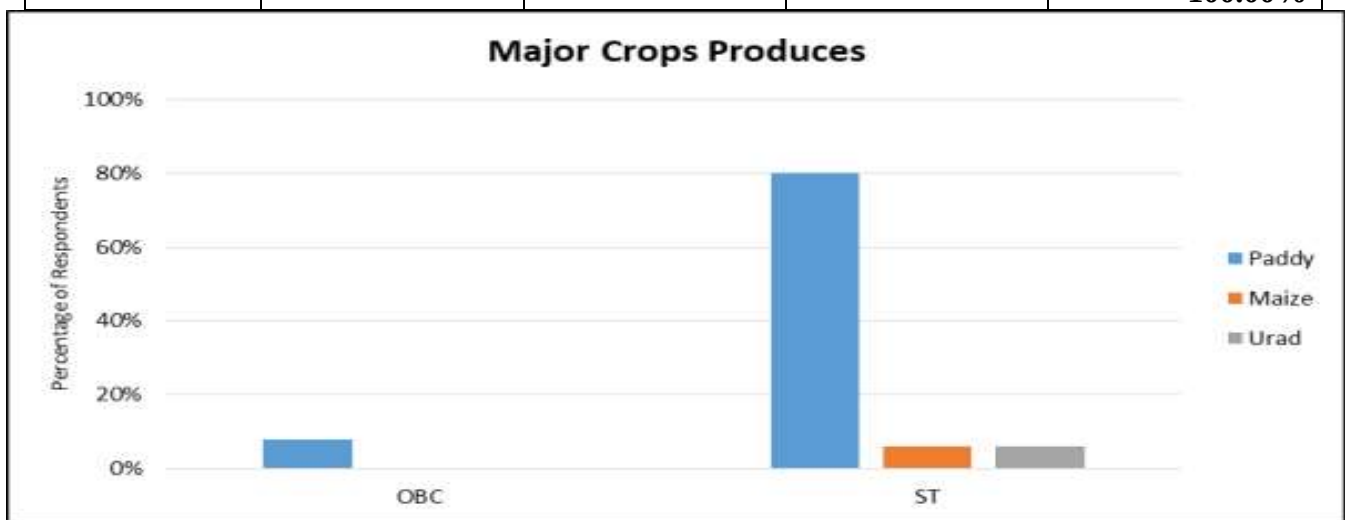
Traditional Activities	Social Group		Grand Total
	OBC	ST	
At present			

No	8	86	94
Yes	1	3	4
			98
Before 5 Years			
No	6	66	72
Yes	1	1	2

As shown in the table 1.23 about the traditional activities of the forest dweller includes Broomstick making, Palas plate making, and Bidi making. As per the respondent in the respective study area, there is less number of scheduled tribe communities are in such traditional professions at present.

Table 4.23: Major crop produces

S.No.	Major Crops	Social Group		
1.		OBC	ST	Grand Total
2.	Paddy	7.84%	80%	87.84%
3.	Maize	0.00%	6.08%	6.08%
4.	Urad	0.00%	6.08%	6.08%
				100.00%



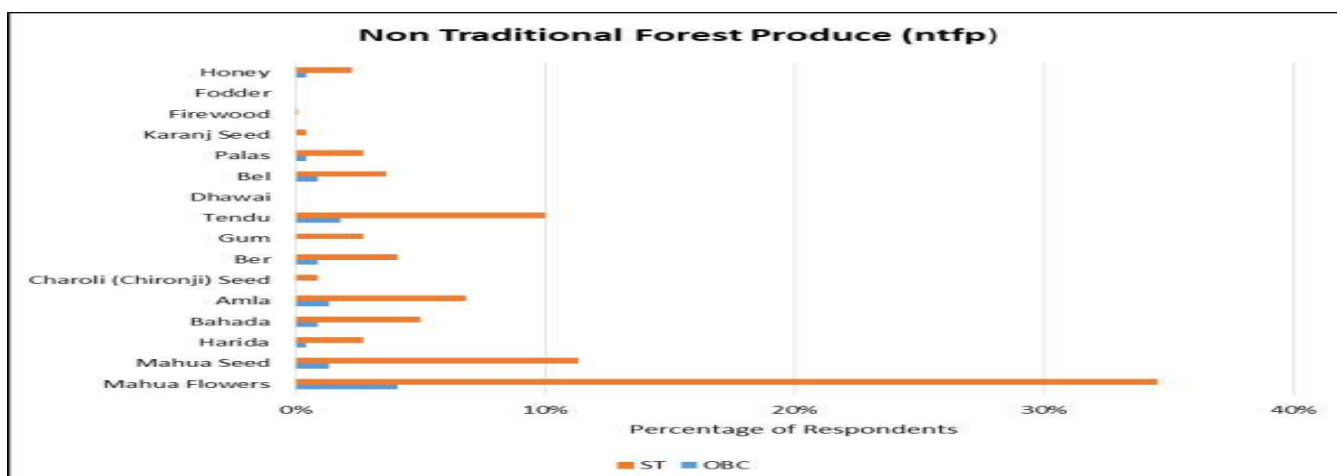
Source: Primary Survey

Table 1.24 and Figure shows Paddy is the Primary major crops produced by the schedule tribe and the Maize is considered as the second largest major crops 6.08% produce by the same tribal communities in the region.

Table 4.24: Non-Traditional Forest Produce (ntfp)

S.No	Non-Traditional Forest Produce (ntfp)	Social Group		
		OBC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Mahua Flowers	4.09%	34.54%	38.63%
2.	Mahua Seed	1.36%	11.36%	12.72%
3.	Harida	0.45%	2.72%	3.17%
4.	Bahada	0.90%	5.00%	5.90%
5.	Amla	1.36%	6.81%	8.17%
6.	Charoli (Chironji) Seed	0.00%	0.90%	0.90%
7.	Ber	0.90%	4.09%	4.99%
8.	Gum	0.00%	2.72%	2.72%
9.	Tendu	1.82%	10.00%	11.82%
10.	Dhawai	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11.	Bel	0.90%	3.63%	4.53%
12.	Palas	0.45%	2.72%	3.17%

13.	Karanj Seed	0.00%	0.45%	0.45%
14.	Firewood	0.00%	0.11%	0.11%
15.	Fodder	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16.	Honey	0.45%	2.27%	2.72%
17.				100.00%



As shown in table 1.25 and figure about the collection of non-traditional forest produce (NTFP) collected by the forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFD). It could be observed that, most of the forest dwelling communities are mainly dependent in collecting the Mahua flower in a large scale 34.54% in comparison to the other NTFP.

Table 4.25: Awareness Related to FRA

Know about FRA	OBC	ST	Grand Total
No	4.26%	51.06%	55.32%
Yes	5.32%	39.36%	44.68%
			100.00%
Excise and Revenue Officer Behaviour in the Village			
Bad	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Good	8.91%	76.24%	85.15%
Neutral	0.00%	14.85%	14.85%
			100.00%
Know JFMC			
No	7.06%	80.00%	87.06%
Yes	2.35%	10.59%	12.94%
			100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land			
No	8.45%	80.28%	88.73%
Yes	2.82%	8.45%	11.27%
			100.00%
Know about NHRC			
No	2.82%	50.70%	53.52%
Yes	5.63%	40.85%	46.48%
			100.00%

As shown in table 1.27, the awareness related to the FRA among the scheduled tribe and other (OTFD). As per the sample, 76.24% of STs Respondents in the study area, observed as good regarding the behaviour of the Excise and Revenue Officer in the Village. However, it is reported that 39.36% of scheduled tribe are aware on FRA while maximum 51.06% do not have any knowledge related to the Forest Rights Act and its implication. At the same point of time 80.00% of scheduled tribe have no idea on Joint Forest Management Committee in comparison to the only some 10.59% respondent who

knows about its function in the village level. Apart from these, 8.45% of tribal face questions from the officer related to the Ownership of lands, 80.28% thus denied on this. At the last, awareness among STs in the study areas found that, 50.70% doesn't know about NHRC neither they have written any grievances, but 40.85% has some ideas.

Kanker

Table 5.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places visited in Kanker			Social Group			
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Narharpur	Dompadar	Charbhata	2	0	10	12
		Maulipara	Kamarpara	0	1	13	14
							26
2.	Kanker	Mandri	Mandri	2	0	17	19
		Ichhapur	Amajhola	0	0	7	7
							26
	Grand total						52

As shown in table 5.1, the Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Communities in Kanker district, Chhattisgarh. The study was conducted in the four villages under the two blocks of the Kanker district. The study was mainly took place in the revenue villages of the district where the large number of respondent were being collected from the scheduled tribe population in the study areas. The other traditional forest dwellers were very less in number the study area.

Table 5.2: Location Characteristics of Study Areas

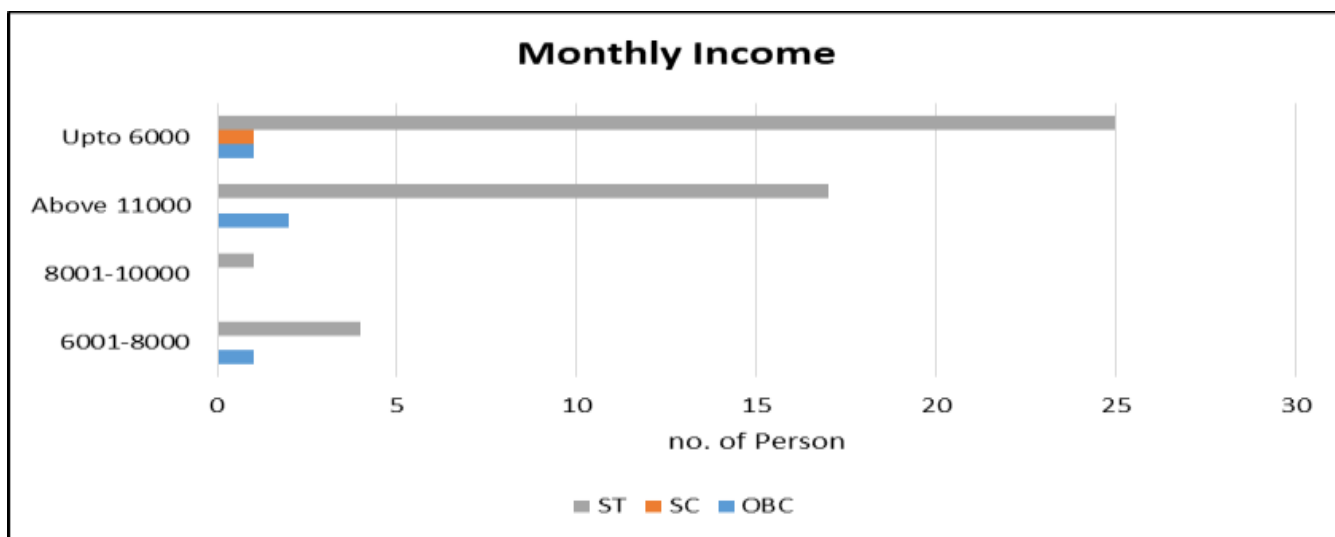
S.No.				Social Group			
	Gram Panchayat	Village	Type of Village	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Dompadar	Charbhata	Revenue	2	0	10	12
2.	Maulipara	Kamarpara	Revenue	0	1	13	14
3.	Mandri	Mandri	Revenue	2	0	17	19
4.	Ichhapur	Amajhola	Revenue	0	0	7	7
	GrandTotal						52

As shown in table 5.2, about the Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Kanker district, Chhattisgarh. The sample was collected from the nine villages under the two blocks namely Narharpur and Kanker by the IIPA study team in the district. The total numbers of sample size were collected from the field about 52 including Forrest dwelling community and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers. The villages under these two blocks are recognized as forest village which was changed into the revenue village by the forest department. The maximum numbers of residents were belonging to the forest dwelling communities as per the data.

Table 5.3: Social Characteristics

S. No	Characteristics		OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Gender	Female	0	0	3	3

		Male	4	1	44	49
						52
2.	Marital Status	Married	4	1	44	49
		Single	0	0	1	1
		Widowed	0	0	2	2
						52
3.	Family Type	Joint	0	1	5	6
		Nuclear	4	0	42	46
						52
	Education	Graduate	0	0	1	1
		High school	0	0	4	4
		Illiterate	2	0	9	11
		Intermediate	0	0	5	5
4.		Literate but no formal education	0	0	7	7
		Middle	1	1	9	11
		PG	0	0	1	1
		Primary	1	0	11	12
						52
5.	Monthly Income	6001-8000	1	0	4	5
		8001-10000	0	0	1	1
		Above 11000	2	0	17	19
		Upto 6000	1	1	25	27
						52



Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table and figure 1., The social characteristics includes gender, marital status, family type, religion, domicile, education and monthly income sample had been selected from the forest dwelling community and other traditional forest dwellers in the Kanker district. It is reported that the most of the respondent from the study area monthly income status per individual is about Rs. 600 of the forest dwelling communities in the two blocks. However, in term of educational qualification there was only one person who is graduated from the college in the tribal communities. Less number of tribal children has studied up to the intermediate. The figure also shows that, the numbers of illiterate among the forest dwelling communities are very high in the study area.

Table 5.4: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

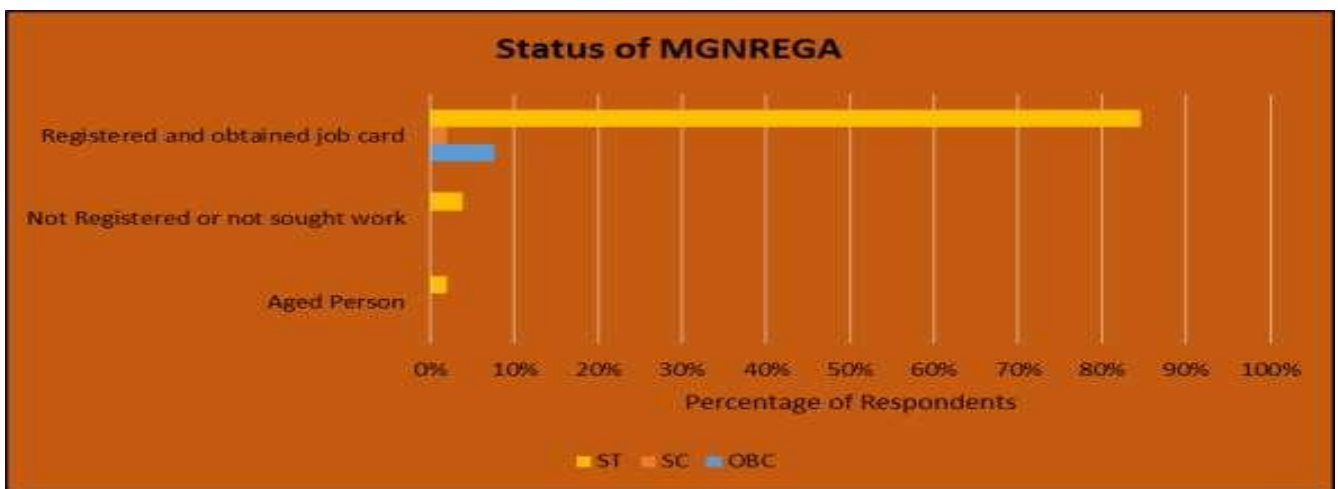
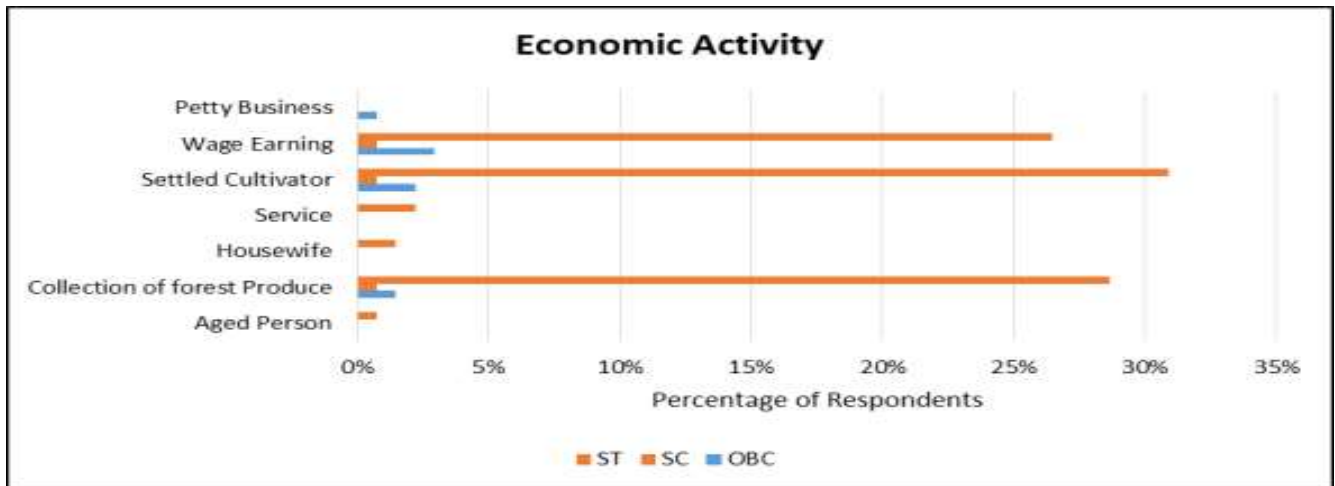
S.No.	EconomicActivity	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Aged Person	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.73%
2.	Collection of forest Produce	1.47%	0.73%	28.68%	30.88%
3.	Housewife	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	1.47%
4.	Service	0.00%	0.00%	2.21%	2.21%
5.	Settled Cultivator	2.21%	0.73%	30.88%	33.82%
6.	Wage Earning	2.94%	0.73%	26.49%	30.16%
7.	Petty Business	0.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%
					100.00%
8.	Status of MGNREGA				
9.	Aged Person	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%
10.	Not Registered or not sought work	0.00%	0.00%	3.85%	3.85%
11.	Registered andobtained job card	7.69%	1.92%	84.62%	94.23%
12.					100.00%

Source: Primary Survey

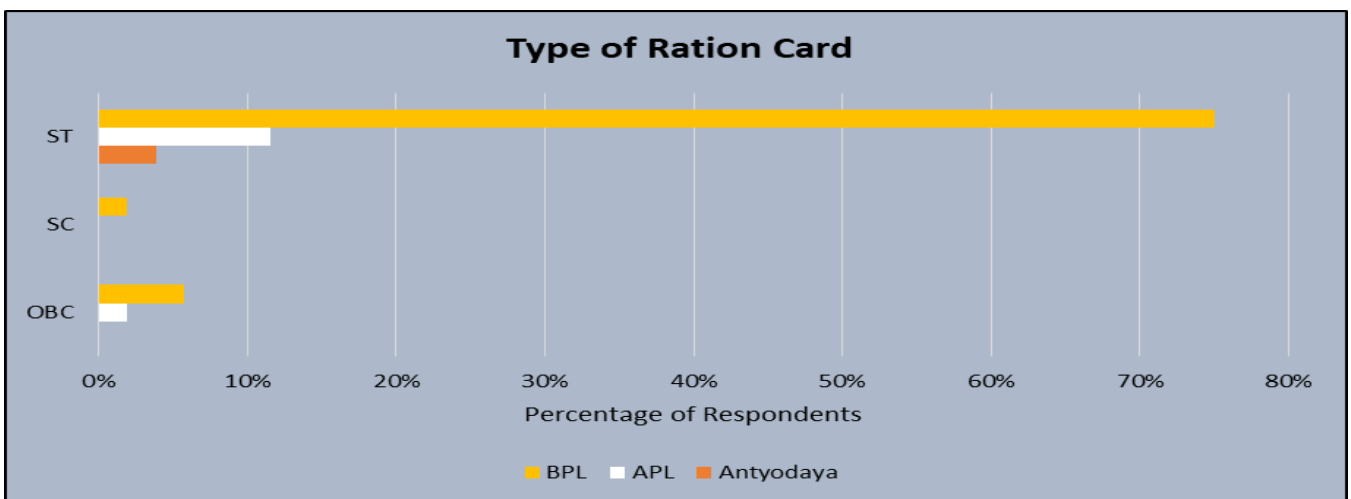
The table and figure 1.4 shows the economic activity of the forest dwelling communities (STs) and other traditional forest dweller (OBC) and (SC) on the basis of their Livestock, NTFP collection and from the cultivating of food crops which may be classified as an aged persons, house wife, settle cultivator, student, tenant cultivator and the wage earner. It was reported that the majority number of forest dweller communities in the study areas were belonging in the occupation of the settled cultivator around 30.88% while 2.21% from the OBC and 0.73% SC communities in the same activities. However, 19.12% of STs are moved towards the wage earning process for meeting their family basic needs. The schedule tribes are also involved in generating some income from the collection of forest produce. There are large numbers of scheduled tribe about 28.68% were mainly dependent on the minor forest produce. Although some of them are engaged in government services in the study area.

Apart from the economy activity of the schedule tribe and other backward caste, the same figure has also given the details regarding the Status of MGNREGA and Aged person Registered and obtained job card. As per the respondent in the study area reported that numerous number of forest dwellers in the areas had engaged as MNREGA workers about 84.62% in which they have registered and obtained job card under the scheme. Meanwhile, the other traditional forest dwellers from both SCs and OBC number of getting work in the scheme is very less in the study area.

Table 5.5: Type of Ration Card



S.No.	Type of Ration Card	Social Group	



		OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Antyodaya	0.00%	0.00%	3.85%	3.85%
2.	APL	1.92%	0.00%	11.54%	13.46%
3.	BPL	5.77%	1.92%	75.00%	82.69%
					100.00%

Source: Primary Survey

The 1.5 tables and figure show the type of ration card like Antodaya, APL and BPL and its number of beneficiaries' percentage among STs, SCs and OBC in the study area. It is reported from the above table and figure; the large number of beneficiaries from the STs is coming under BPL category in these blocks. Meanwhile, obtaining ration card under BPL by the OBC is the second largest around 5.77% and 1.92% are from the SCs communities. In fact, it is found that, some of the forest dwellers communities in the study area also availed the card under APL which is about 11.54% of beneficiaries.

Table 5.6: Ownership of House

Ownership of House	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
Yes	7.69%	1.92%	90.38%	100.00%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Yes	7.69%	1.92%	90.38%	100.00%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				100.00%

Source: Primary Survey

The following table 1.6 figures represent a comparative analysis about the Ownership of house at present and before five years. The total number of house ownership by the STs Community at present around 90.38% which was same before five years, it has remained unchanged in the last five years. Moreover, the other traditional forest dwellers house ownership also has not been changed in the last five years in the study area.

Table 5.7: Type of House

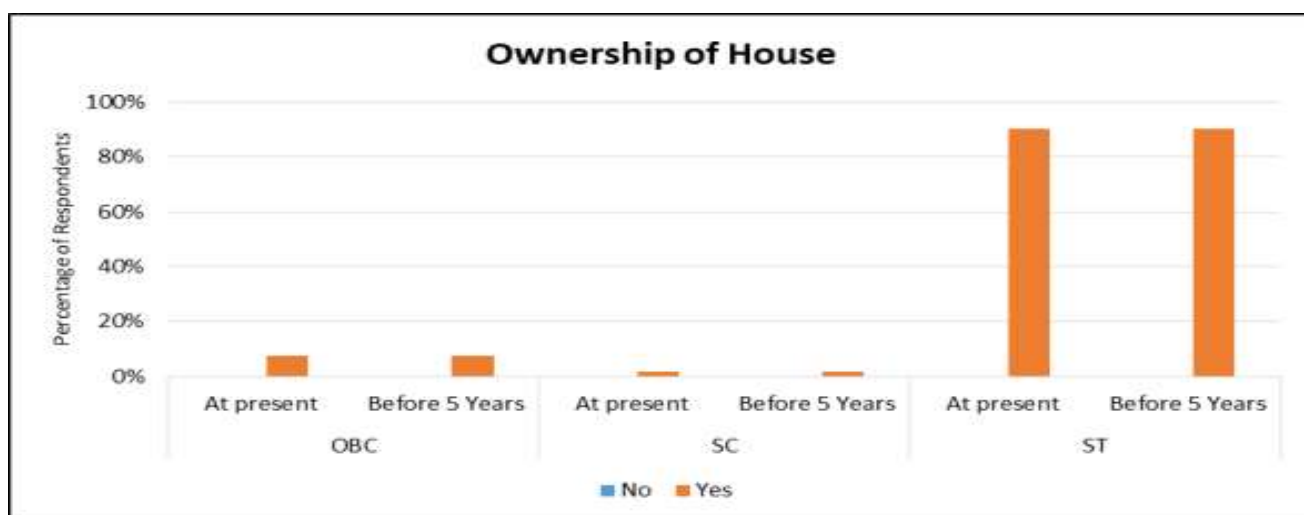
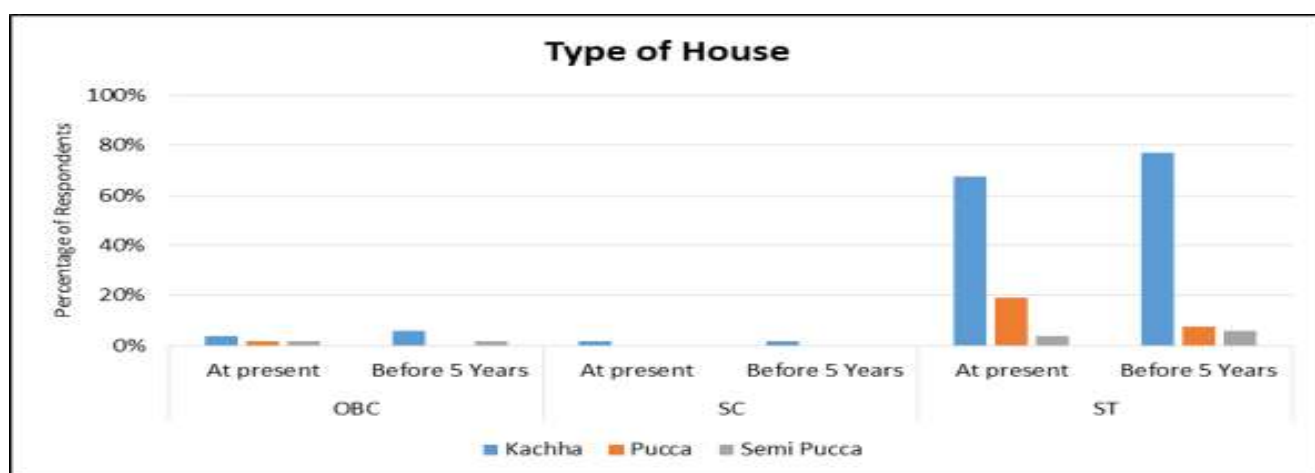
Type of House	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
Kachha	3.85%	1.92%	67.31%	73.08%
Pucca	1.92%	0.00%	19.23%	21.15%
Semi Pucca	1.92%	0.00%	3.85%	5.77%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Kachha	5.77%	1.92%	76.92%	84.62%
Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	7.69%
Semi Pucca	1.92%	0.00%	5.77%	7.69%
				100.00%

Source: Primary Survey

Shown in table 1.7 figures introduce about the type of Kachha and Pakka houses before five year and at present. It is reported that, most of the forest dweller communities in the study area were residing in the Kachha house at present. The figure show that, as compare to earlier there is only 9.61% kachha house has reduced improvements in the following five years. In terms of Pacca house around 11.45% house more have been constructed at present. However, slide number of construction had taken place in the Kachha and Pacca in the other traditional forest dwellers at present.

Table 5.8: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
No	8.16%	2.04%	77.55%	87.76%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	12.24%	12.24%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	9.52%	0.00%	83.33%	92.86%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	7.14%	7.14%
				100.00%



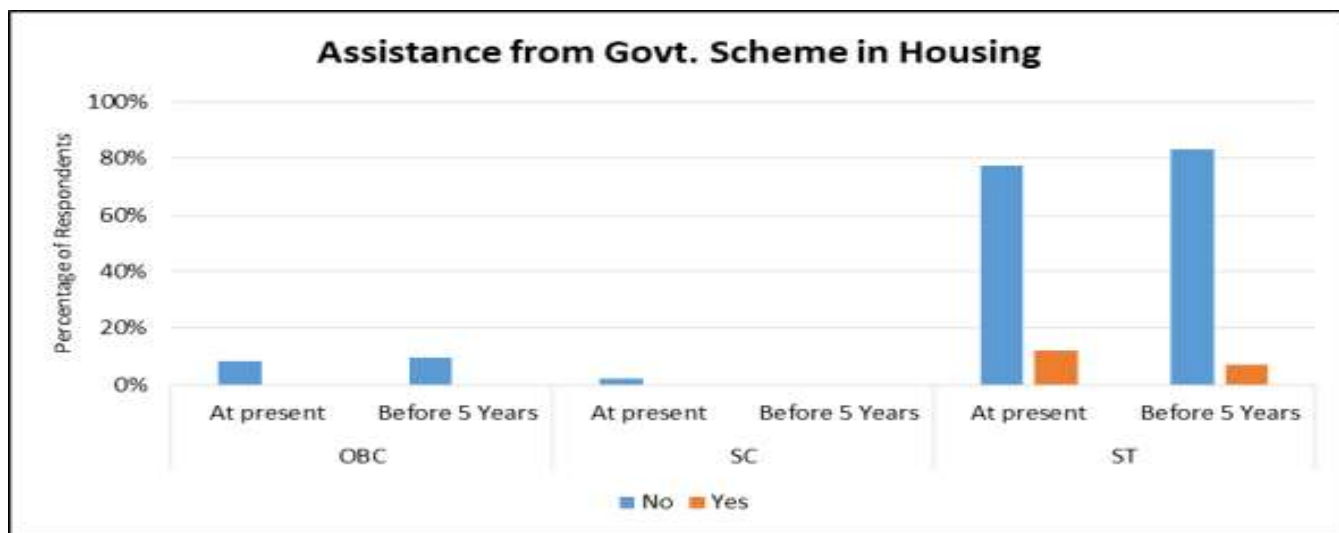


Table 1.8 figures about the Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing at present and before. It is reported that only 12.24% of the forest dwelling communities (STs) are the beneficiaries under the Govt. housing scheme at present. It clears that, half of the forest dwellers communities in the study areas have not availed the housing Assistance from the Government in housing schemes at present. However, other traditional forest dweller doesn't have any assistantship from the Govt. In the study area.

Table 5.9: Pension given to family member

Pension given to family member	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
At present				
No	7.69%	1.92%	51.92%	61.54%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	38.46%	38.46%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	8.16%	0.00%	71.43%	79.59%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	20.41%	20.41%
				100.00%
Type of Pension				
Disability Pension	0	0	5	5
Senior Citizen Pension	0	0	13	13
Widow Pension	0	0	2	2
				20

Source: Primary Survey

Table 1.9 figures is all about the Pension given to Family member and the type of pension at present and before in the study area. As per the data, the number of STs pension beneficiaries in these blocks are very less in number while it is reported that, there are 51.92% STs are not in the pension list at present. It is also found that, in getting Senior Citizen Pension among STs in the area is also very less in comparison to their population in the two blocks at present.

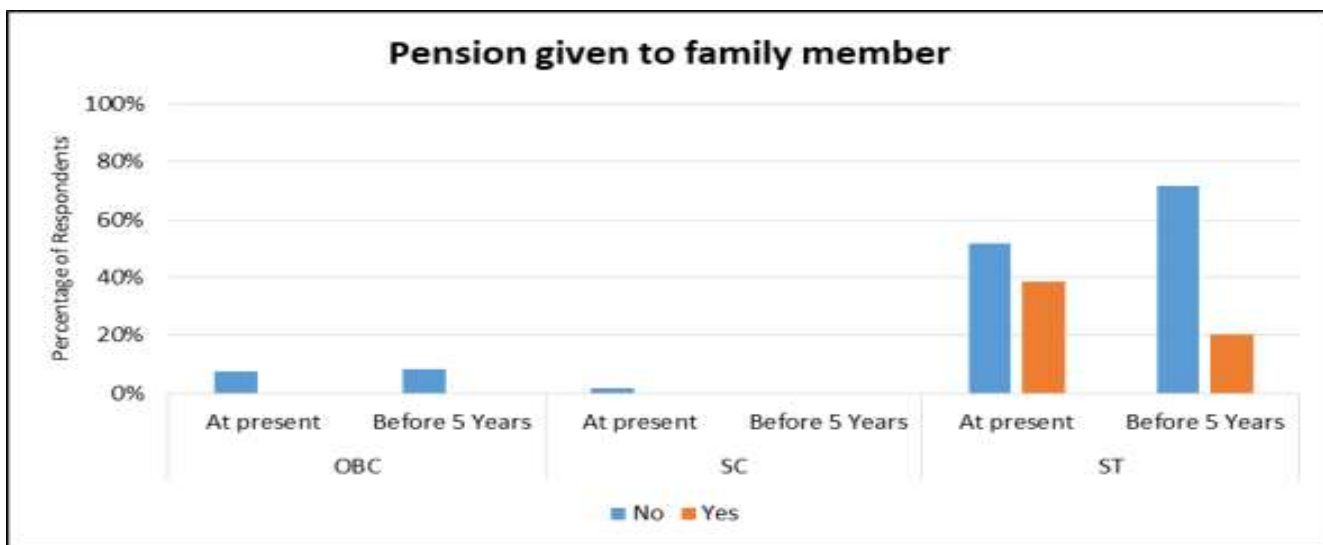
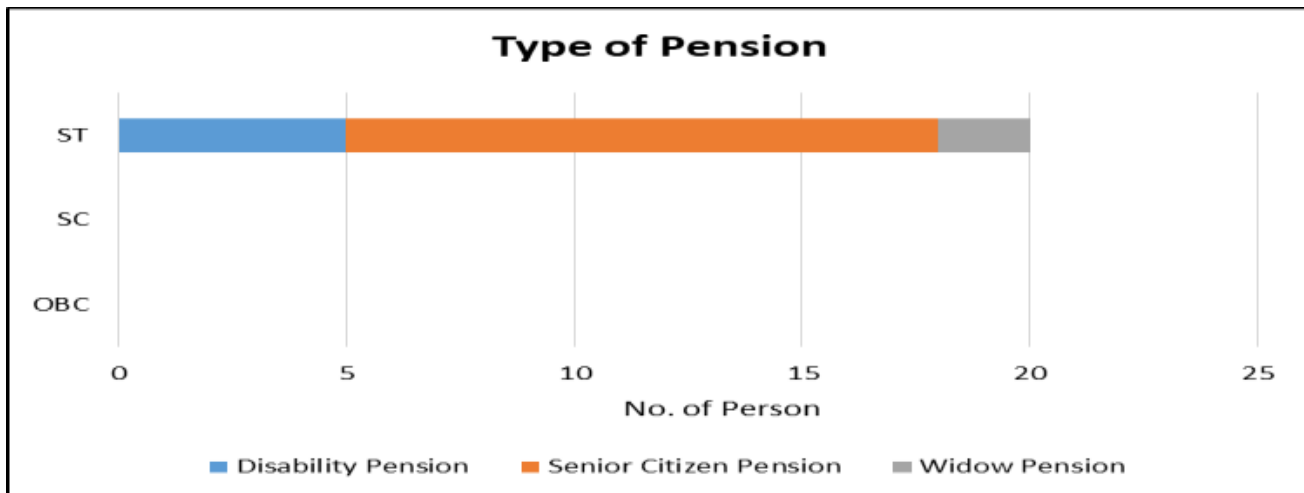
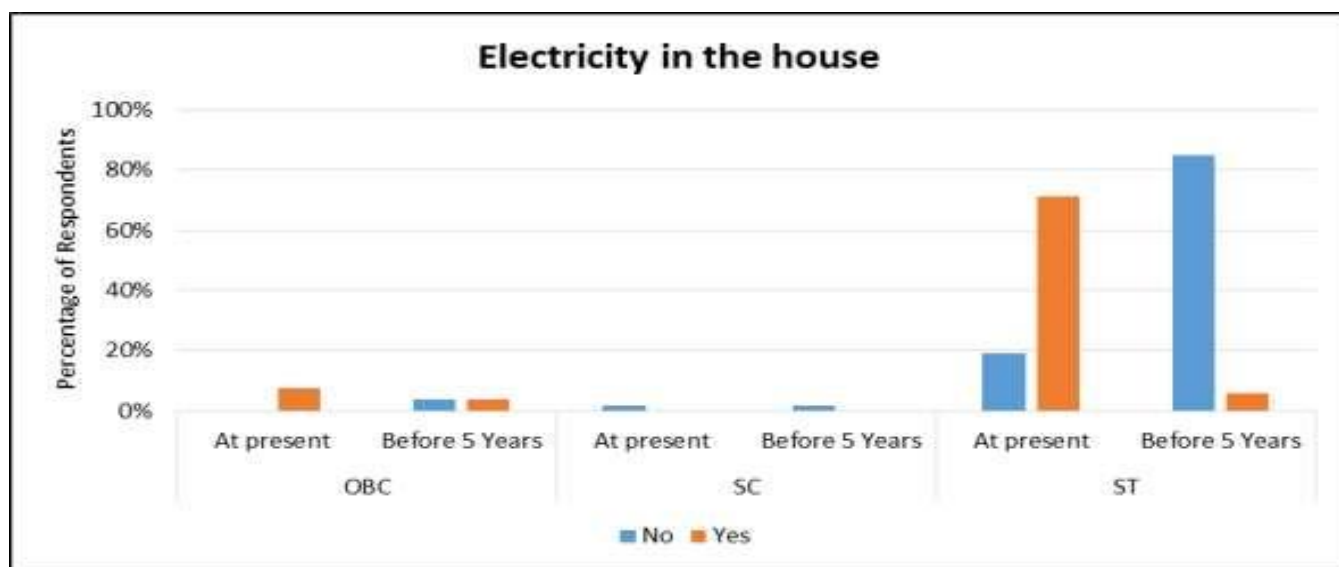


Table 5.10: Basic Facility in House

Electricity inthe House	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
At present				
No	0.00%	1.92%	19.23%	21.15%
Yes	7.69%	0.00%	71.15%	78.85%
				100.00%
Before 5Years				
No	3.85%	1.92%	84.62%	90.38%
Yes	3.85%	0.00%	5.77%	9.62%
				100.00%
Separate Kitchen inthe House				
At present				
No	1.92%	0.00%	9.62%	11.54%
Yes	5.77%	1.92%	80.77%	88.46%
				100.00%
Before 5Years				
No	1.92%	0.00%	9.62%	11.54%
Yes	5.77%	1.92%	80.77%	88.46%

				100.00%

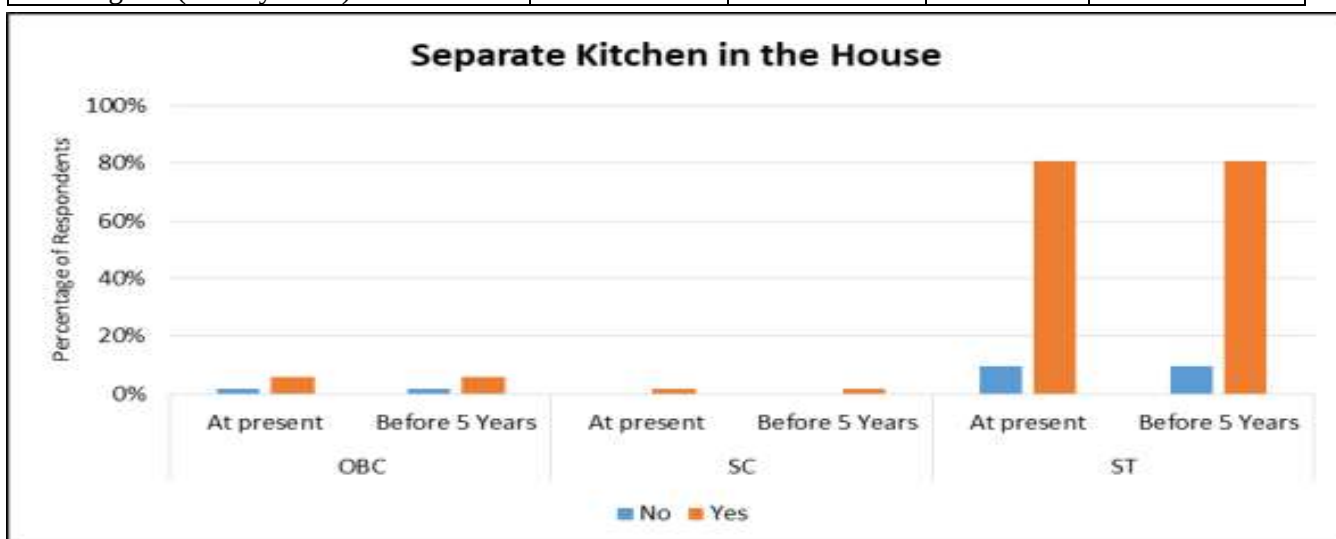


Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table and figures 1.10, the three major components regarding Basic Facilities like Electricity, Separate Kitchen and Animal Shed in the house of forest dweller community and other traditional forest dwellers at present and before in the study area of Kanker district, Chhattisgarh. The electrification in the tribal villages in the study areas were more in number about 71.15% at present. Meanwhile, there are no changes have occurred in the development of separate kitchen in the last five year between the forest dwellers communities and other traditional forest dwellers.

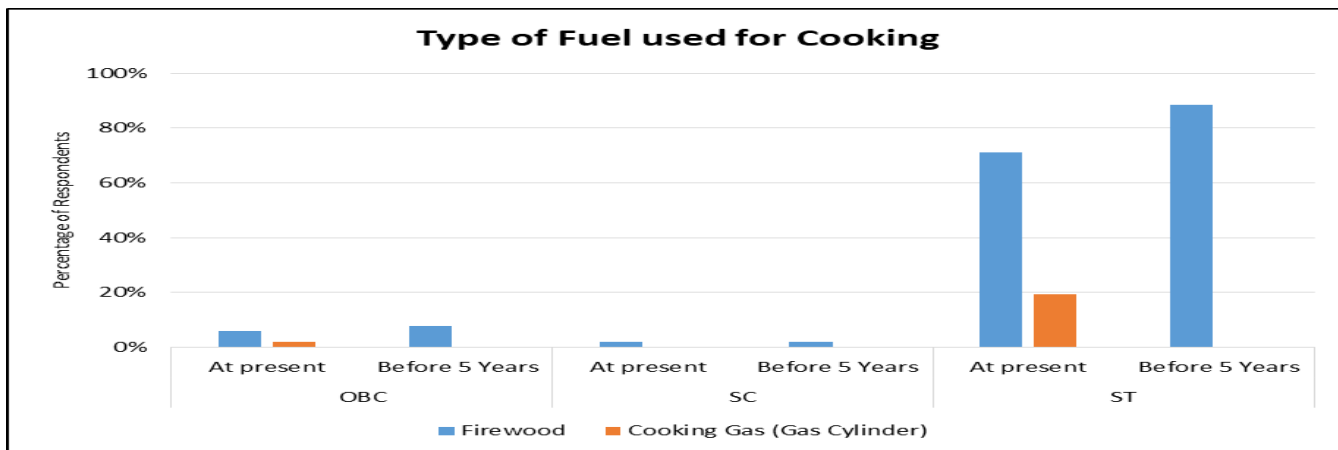
Table 5.11: Type of Fuel

Type of Fuel	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
At present				
Cooking Gas (Gas Cylinder)	1.92%	0.00%	19.23%	21.15%
Firewood	5.77%	1.92%	71.15%	78.85%
				100.00%
Before 5Years				
Cooking Gas(Gas Cylinder)	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%



Firewood	7.69%	1.92%	88.46%	98.08%
				100.00%

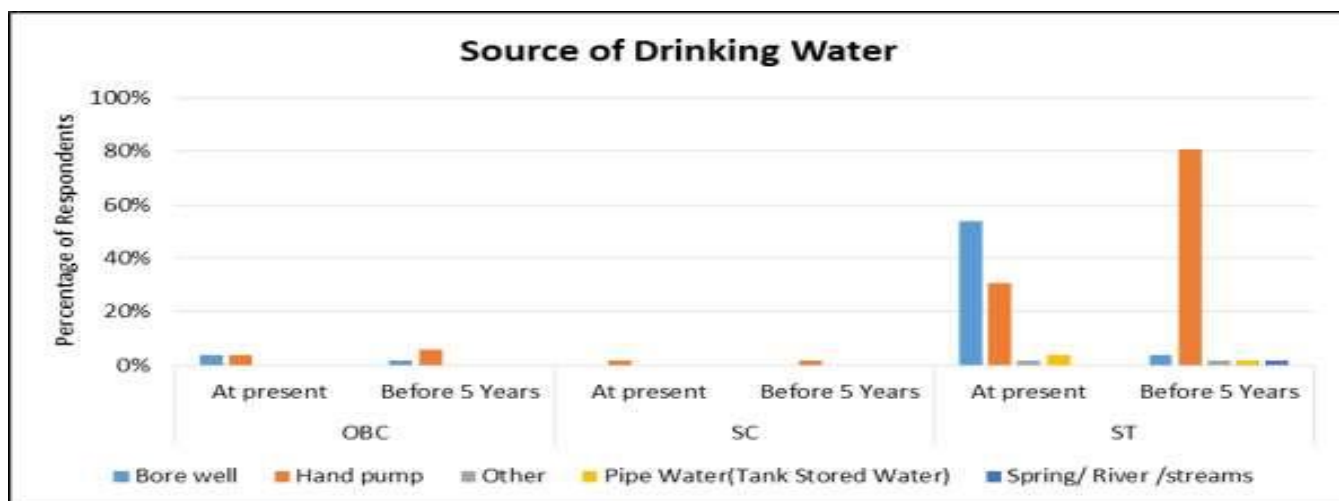
Source: Primary Survey



As shown in table and figure 1.11 section represents the fuel types and there uses status in the tribal houses at present and before. There is no such huge gap in using firewood before and after by the STs as per the respondent in the study area. The forest dwellers are unable to refill the cooking gas cylinder due to high price. Therefore, 71.15% of STs are preferring firewood for cooking in the study area at present. However, it is reported that around 17.31% has reduce of using firewood in the last five years in among the forest dwellers in the study area.

Table 5.12: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

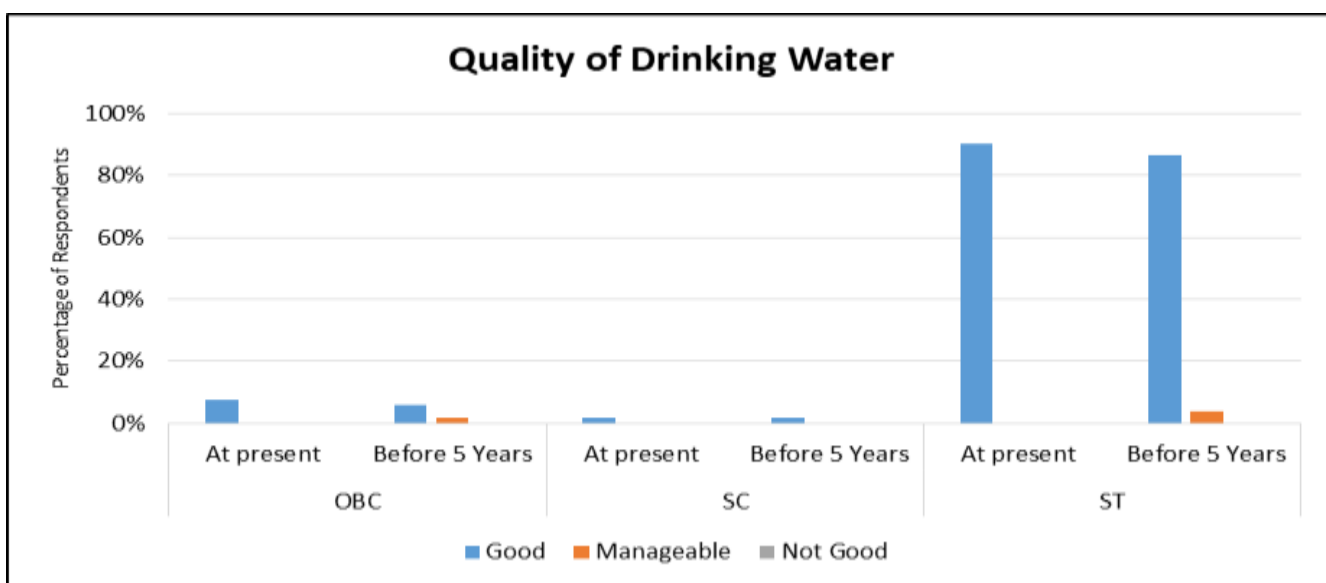
Source of Drinking Water	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
At present				
Bore well	3.85%	0.00%	53.85%	57.69%
Hand pump	3.85%	1.92%	30.77%	36.54%
Other	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%
Pipe Water(Tank Stored Water)	0.00%	0.00%	3.85%	3.85%
				100.00%
Before 5Years				
Bore well	1.92%	0.00%	3.85%	5.77%
Hand pump	5.77%	1.92%	80.77%	88.46%
Other	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%
Pipe Water(Tank Stored Water)	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%
Spring/ River/streams	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%
				100.00%
Quality of DrinkingWater				
At present				
Good	7.69%	1.92%	90.38%	100.00%
Manageable	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Not Good	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Good	5.77%	1.92%	86.54%	94.23%
Manageable	1.92%	0.00%	3.85%	5.77%
Not Good	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

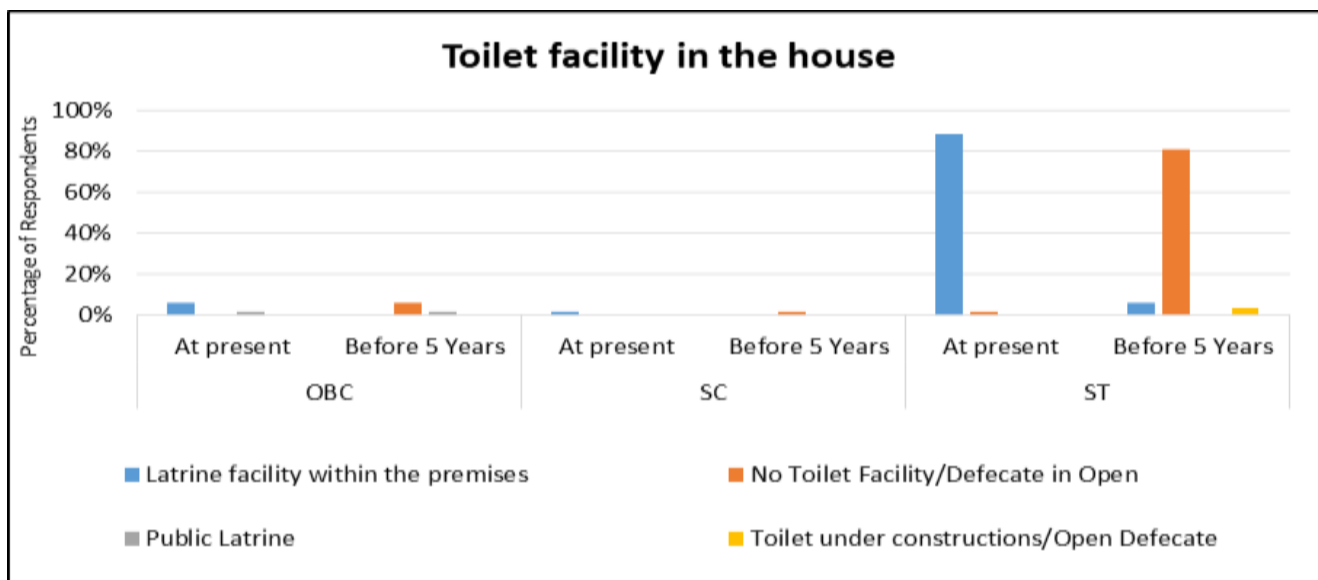
As shown in table 1.12 figures present the tribal mobility at present and before in using the sources and quality of drinking water. The maximum number of tribal communities uses Bore-well as their primary source of drinking water at present in the study area. Thus, 30.77% who prefers to use drinking water from the Hand pump, but the smaller number of scheduled tribes around 1.92% are still using the drinking water from the River. Hence, the tribal in the study area described that they are using a good quality of drinking water.

Table 5.13: Toilet Facility



Toilet facility in the house	Social Group			
	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
Latrine facility within the premises	5.77%	1.92%	88.46%	96.15%

No Toilet Facility/Defecate in Open	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%
Public Latrine	1.92%	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Latrine facility within the premises	0.00%	0.00%	5.77%	5.77%
No Toilet Facility/Defecate in Open	5.77%	1.92%	80.77%	88.46%
Public Latrine	1.92%	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%
Toilet under constructions/Open	0.00%	0.00%	3.85%	3.85%
Defecate				
				100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

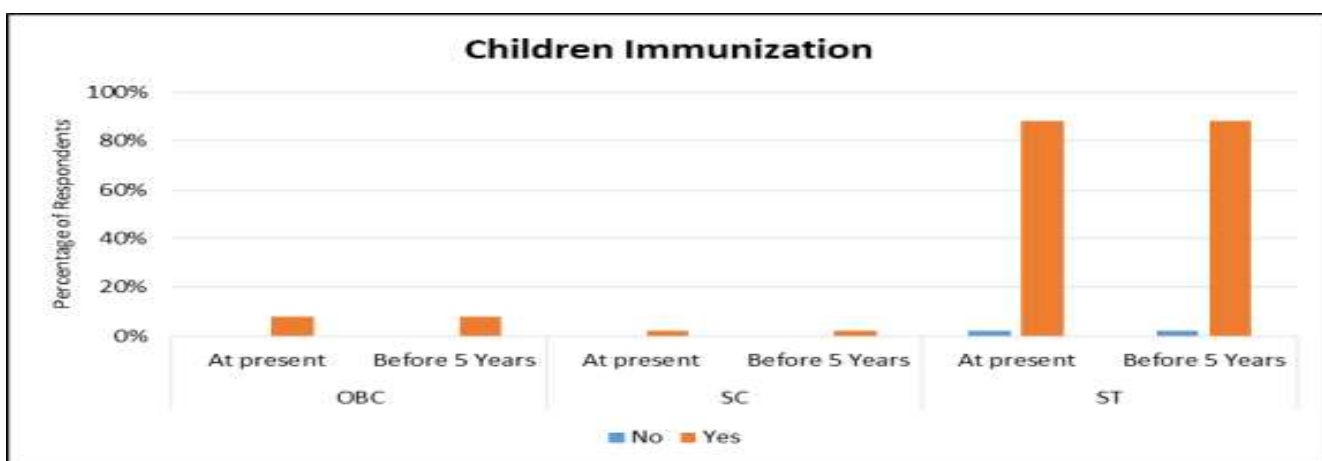
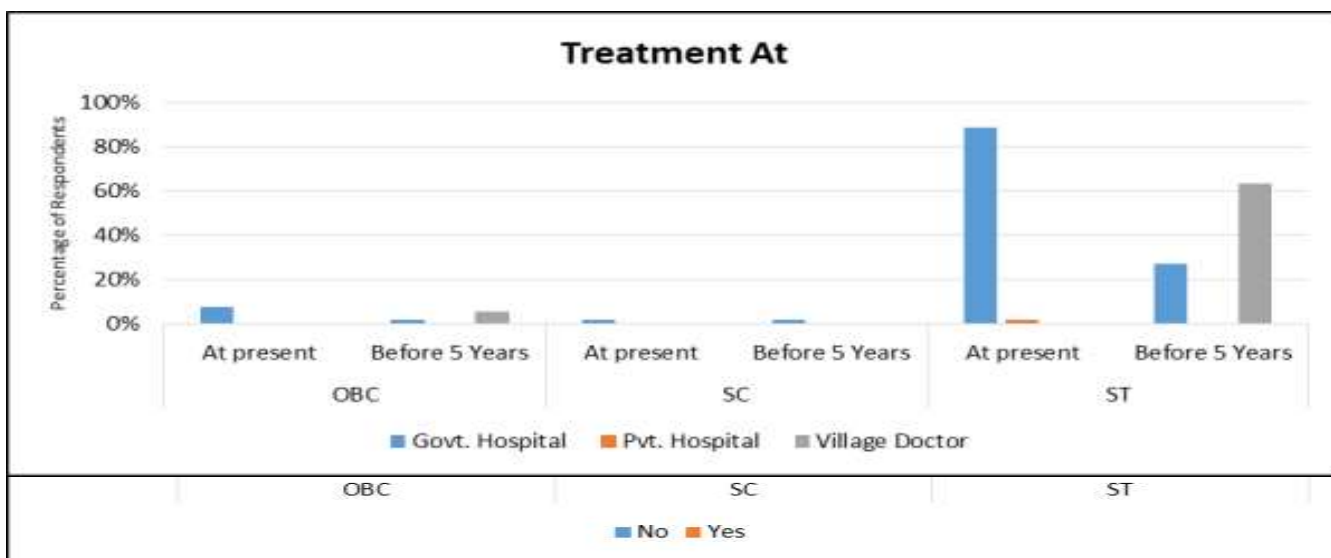
Table 1.13 present the number of Toilet facilities within the STs Premises is reported in a maximum number. However, it is reported in the study that only few STs doesn't have Toilets in their house premises at present in the study area.

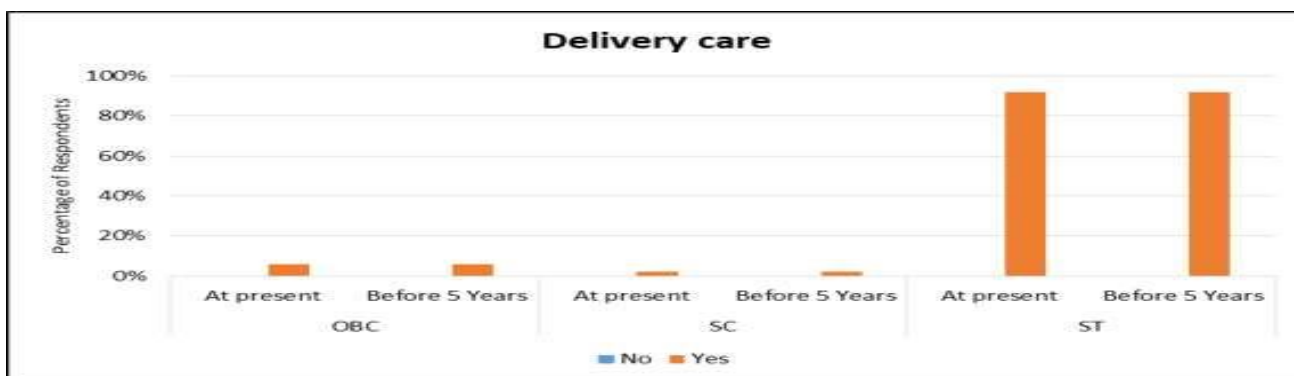
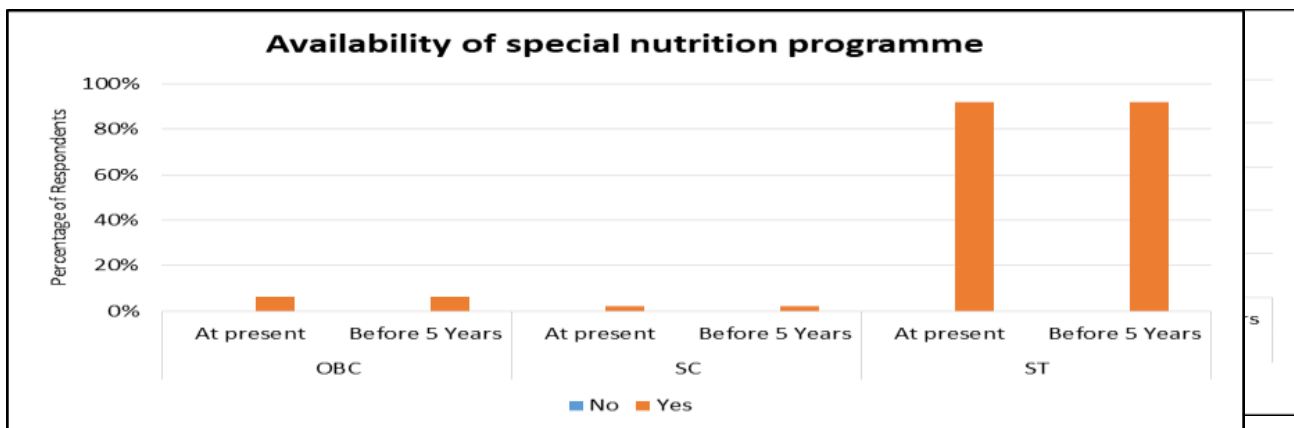
Table 5.14: Health Infrastructure

Health Card	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
At present				
No	0.00%	0.00%	1.96%	1.96%
Yes	7.84%	1.96%	88.24%	98.04%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	1.96%	1.96%	58.82%	62.75%
Yes	5.88%	0.00%	31.37%	37.25%
				100.00%
Treatment				
At present				
Govt. Hospital	7.69%	1.92%	88.46%	98.08%
Pvt. Hospital	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Govt. Hospital	1.92%	1.92%	26.92%	30.77%
Village Doctor	5.77%	0.00%	63.46%	69.23%
				100.00%
Regular vaccination of children				

At present				
Yes	7.70%	0.00%	84.61%	92.31%
No	1.92%	0.00%	5.77%	7.69%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Yes	7.70%	0.00%	84.61%	92.31%
No	1.92%	0.00%	5.77%	7.69%
				100.00%
Children Immunization				
At present				
No	0.00%	0.00%	1.96%	1.96%
Yes	7.84%	1.96%	88.24%	98.04%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	0.00%	0.00%	1.96%	1.96%
Yes	7.84%	1.96%	88.24%	98.04%
				100.00%
Availability of special nutritionprogramme				
At present				
Yes	6.12%	2.04%	91.84%	100.00%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Yes	6.12%	2.04%	91.84%	100.00%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				100.00%
Delivery care				
At present				
Yes	6.00%	2.00%	92.00%	100.00%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Yes	6.00%	2.00%	92.00%	100.00%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness				
At present				
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No	7.69%	1.92%	90.38%	100.00%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No	7.69%	1.92%	90.38%	100.00%
				100.00%
Family membersuffering from Disability				
At present				
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No	7.69%	1.92%	90.38%	100.00%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

No	7.69%	1.92%	90.38%	100.00%
				100.00%
Treatment from local Healer				
At present				
No	7.69%	1.92%	88.46%	98.08%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	7.69%	1.92%	86.54%	96.15%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	3.85%	3.85%
				100.00%





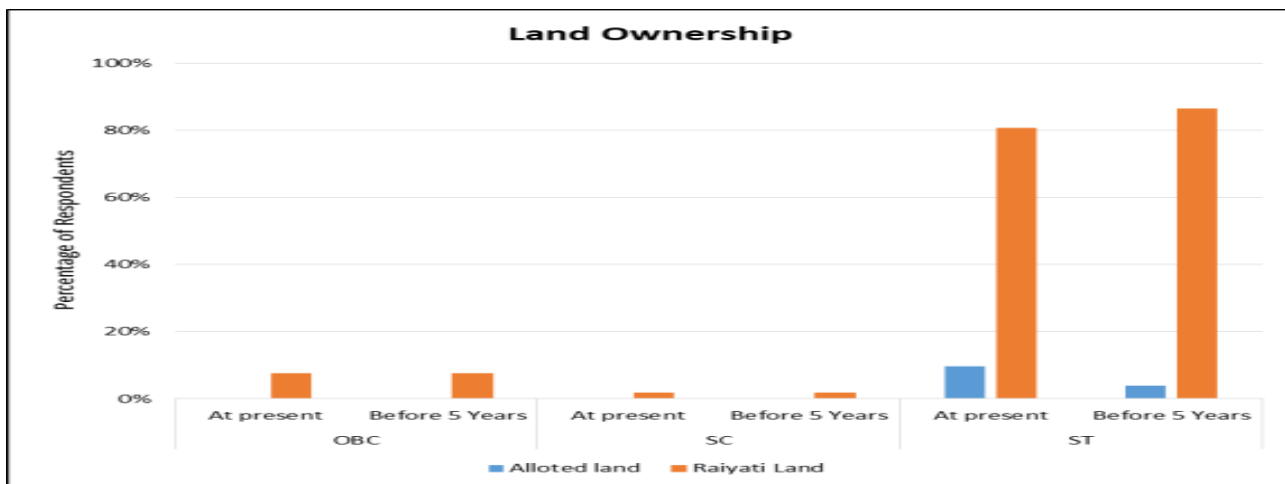
Source: Primary Survey

The 1.14 table and figures present the data on Health Infrastructure includes Health card, Treatment, Regular vaccination of Children, Children immunization, availability of special Nutrition programme, Delivery care and the family member suffering from the prolonged illness. The large number STs Members are availed the Health card facilities at present and public health facilities in the study area also better where the maximum number responded choose to go to the Government hospital. Some of the forest dweller gets treatment from the local healer too.

Table 5.15: Ownership of Assets

Asset Ownership	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
At present				
Cycle	1		14	15
Radio	2	1	39	42
TV	1		5	6
Two Wheeler	6	1	54	61
Other	1		2	3
Before 5 Years				
Cycle	3	1	46	49
Radio	3	1	38	42
TV			3	3
Two Wheeler	1		7	8
Other				

Table 1.15 section related to the ownership of assets with the ST, SC and OBC before and after. The technological presence among the tribal youth has significantly improved in the study area. Using of



two wheeler is increased among schedule tribe at present.

Table 5.16: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Source: Primary Survey

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
At present				
No	7.69%	0.00%	67.31%	75.00%
Yes	0.00%	1.92%	23.08%	25.00%
				100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR				
CFR	0	0	2	2
IFR	1	0	9	10
No Right	0	0	1	1
				13
Before 5 Years				
No	7.69%	0.00%	76.92%	84.62%
Yes	0.00%	1.92%	13.46%	15.38%
				100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR				
CFR	0	0	1	1
IFR	0	1	3	4
No Right	0	0	6	6
				11

As shown in table 1.16, the 23.08% STs have been recognized Land Rights under the forest rights act (FRA) as per the respondent in the study area while majority number about neither 67.31% entitled nor recognized forest rights land at present. However, the other traditional forest dwellers like SC 1.92% has reorganization IFR/CFR at present which is same as before. Although, it is reported that, there is only 9.62% of improvement in the land rights which has given to the STs can be measured and one member has received land under CFR in terms of the figures.

**Table 5.17: Land Ownership**

Land Ownership	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
At present				
Alloted land	0.00%	0.00%	9.62%	9.62%
Raiyati Land	7.69%	1.92%	80.77%	90.38%
				100.00%
Before 5 years				
Alloted land	0.00%	0.00%	3.85%	3.85%
Raiyati Land	7.69%	1.92%	86.54%	96.15%
				100.00%

The table and figure 1.17 shown the percentage of Ownership of Land received by the forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers community in terms of Allotted Land, Gifted, Leased, Purchased and Raiyati Land. There is maximum 80.77% of Raiyati and minimum 9.62% Allotted Land ownership are with the Forest Dwellers at present while the OBC has 7.69% Raiyati land followed by SC 1.92%, thus, both SCs and OBC doesn't have any allotted land at present as per the given data.

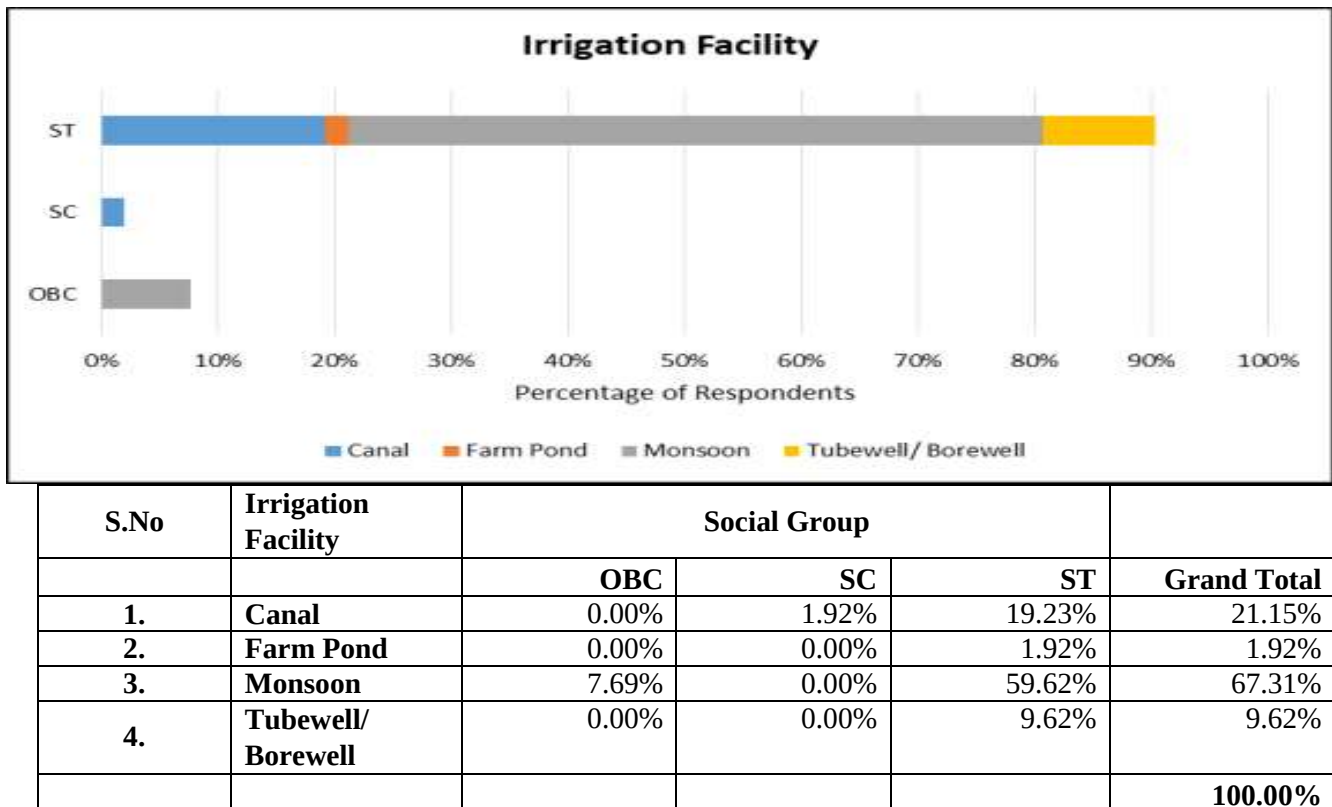
Table 5.18: Type of Land

Type of Land	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
At present				
Irrigated	7.69%	1.92%	90.38%	100.00%
Non Irrigated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
Irrigated	7.69%	1.92%	90.38%	100.00%

Non Irrigated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				100.00%

The Table 1.18 shown, the comparison percentage between irrigated and non-irrigated of the land type in the forest areas occupied by the STs and other social groups before and after. It clearly found that, 90.38% of Scheduled tribe dependent on irrigated lands and there are no changes in the irrigated and non-irrigated from the last five year. However, the other social groups like OBCs and SCs having only 7.69% and 1.92% of both lands over the year.

Table 5.19: Irrigation Facility



Source: Primary Survey

Table 5.20: Ownership of agricultural Instrument

Ownership of agricultural Instrument	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present				
No Instrument	2	0	18	20
Power Tiller	0	0	1	1
Pump set	1	0	8	8
Tractor	0	0	3	3
Wooden Plough	1	1	22	24
Before 5 years				
No Instrument	3	0	16	19
Pump set	0	0	1	1
Tractor	0	0	1	1

Wooden Plough	1	1	29	31

As shown table 1.19 figures about 59.62% of STs depend upon rain-fed agricultural lands in the region and 21.15% Canal for the irrigation in the study area of Kanker district. However, 9.62% scheduled tribes uses Bore- well/Tube- well for irrigation purposes.

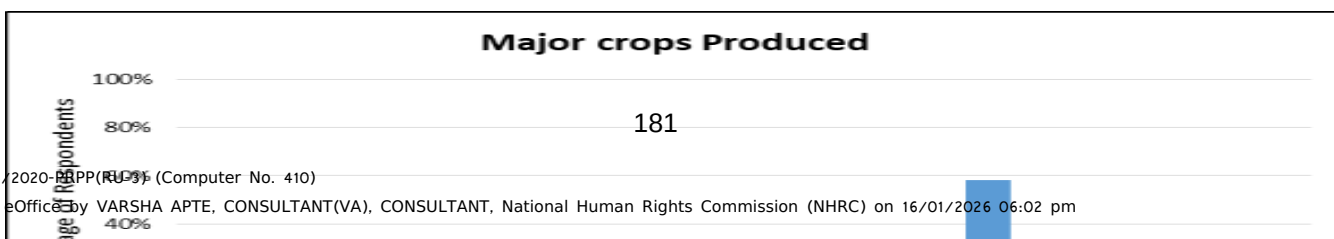
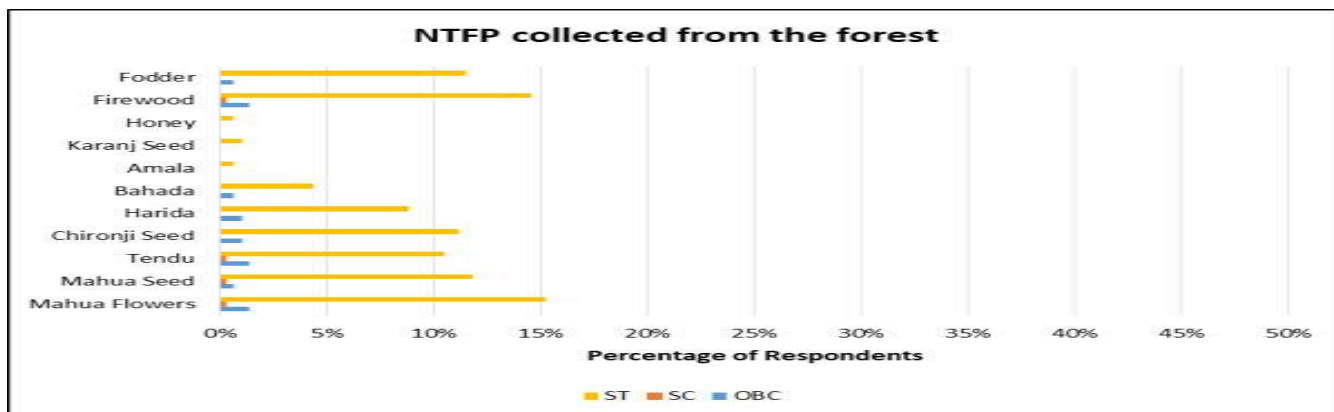
Table 5.21: Traditional Activities

TraditionalActivities	Social Group			Grand Total
	OBC	SC	ST	
At present				
No	1.92%	0.00%	17.30%	19.22%
Yes	5.76%	1.92%	73.07%	80.78%
				100.00%
Before 5 Years				
No	1.92%	0.00%	19.23%	21.15%
Yes	5.77%	1.92%	71.15%	78.85%
				100.00%
Type of TraditionalActivities				
Art and Craft	1	0	0	1
Wood carvingand decorating	1	0	0	1
Bamboo basketry	0	0	5	5
Broomstickmaking	0	0	5	5
				12

As shown in the table 1.23 about the traditional activities of the forest dweller includes Broomstick making and Bamboo Basketry. As per the respondent in the respective study area, there are 5 respondents from the scheduled tribe communities are in such traditional professions at present each.

Table 5.22: Major crop produces

S.No.	Major crops	Social Group			Grand Total
		OBC	SC	ST	
1.	Paddy	4.94%	1.23%	58.02%	64.19%
2.	Hirwa Daal	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	1.23%
3.	Kodo	1.23%	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%
4.	Kurthi	0.00%	0.00%	8.64%	8.64%
5.	Lady Finger	0.00%	0.00%	8.64%	8.64%
6.	Urad	0.00%	0.00%	14.84%	14.84%
7.	Maize	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	1.23%
					100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

Table 1.21 and Figure shows Paddy is the Primary major crops 58.02% produced by the schedule tribe and the urad is considered as the second largest major crops 14.84% produce by the same tribal communities in the region.

Table 5.23: Non-Traditional Forest Produce (ntfp)

S.No.	Type of ntfp	Social Group			Grand Total
		OBC	SC	ST	
1.	Mahua lowers	1.36%	0.34%	15.25%	16.95%
2.	Mahua Seed	0.68%	0.34%	11.86%	12.88%
3.	Tendu	1.36%	0.34%	10.51%	12.21%
4.	Chironji Seed	1.02%	0.00%	11.18%	12.20%
5.	Harida	1.02%	0.00%	8.82%	9.84%
6.	Bahada	0.68%	0.00%	4.41%	5.09%
7.	Amala	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.68%
8.	Karanj Seed	0.00%	0.00%	1.02%	1.02%
9.	Honey	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.68%
10.	Firewood	1.36%	0.34%	14.55%	16.25%
11.	Fodder	0.68%	0.00%	11.52%	12.20%
					100.00%

As shown in table 1.21 and figure about the collection of non-traditional forest produce (NTFP) collected by the forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFD). It could be observed that, most of the forest dwelling communities are mainly dependent in collecting the Mahua flower 16.95 % and Firewood 16.25% in large scale in comparison to the other NTFP.

Table 5.24: Awareness related to FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behaviour in the Village	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
Not Good	1.92%	0.00%	1.92%	3.85%
Good	5.77%	1.92%	86.54%	94.23%
Neutral	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	1.92%
				100.00%
Know JFMC				
No	1.92%	0.00%	1.92%	3.85%
Yes	5.77%	1.92%	88.46%	96.15%
				100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land				
No	5.88%	0.00%	72.55%	78.43%
Yes	0.00%	1.96%	19.61%	21.57%

				100.00%
Know aboutNHRC				
No	5.88%	1.96%	88.24%	96.08%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	3.92%	3.92%
				100.00%

As shown in table 1.22, the awareness related to the FRA among the scheduled tribe and other (OTFD). As per the sample, 86.54% of STs Respondents in the study area, observed as good regarding the behaviour of the Excise and Revenue Officer in the Village. However, 88.46% of scheduled tribes know about Joint Forest Management Committee and same JFMC claimed for Community Forest Resources Right in the Forest Area. Apart from these, 19.61% of tribal face questions from the officer related to the Ownership of lands, 78.43% thus denied on this. At the last, awareness about National Human Right Commission among STs in the study area found that, 96.08%% doesn't know about NHRC neither they have written any grievances, but 3.92% has some ideas.

Field Photos of Gariaband and Kanker District:



Tribal villagers gathered with their land patta for interview, the project team also visited the grazing land and graveyard of the villagers on forest land.

Chandrapur (Maharashtra)

Chandrapur District, in the Nagpur region is a district of Maharashtra with its administrative headquarters located at Chandrapur city. According to 2011 census, the district encompasses a geographical area of 11443 sq km and has a population of 22, 04,307 (persons) including 11, 23,834 (males) and 10, 80,473 (females). The district has a sex ratio of 961 (females for every 1000 males). The major religions in the district are Hindu (80.75%) and Buddhist (13.01%) of the total population respectively. The literacy rate in the district is 80.01% (persons), 86.79% (males) and 72.97% (females). The main spoken languages are Marathi (83.63%), Hindi (8.66%), and Telugu (2.58%). The labour force participation rate is 58.57% for the year 2017-2018. Main source of income in the district is from the agriculture sector and per capita income is Rs. 1, 54,128. Total cropped area is 5,656 in hectares and the forest area is 4050.27 in sq km. The district is considered as the rice bowl of the State. The major crops grown in the district are paddy, cotton, soybean, jowar and pulses in Kharif and wheat, gram, pulses, linseed and chilly in Rabi seasons. Agriculture in the district mostly depends on monsoon. Due to inadequate irrigation facilities, double cropping could not be stabilized. The average yield of the crops is poor due to small land holdings. The average normal annual rainfall is 1142 mm. Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve in the district is one of India's twenty-eight Project Tiger reserves. The 2015 census of tigers found that 120 of Maharashtra's 170 tigers were located in Chandrapur district. The district has the highest tiger population in Maharashtra which leads to several man animal conflicts.

Table 2.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places Visited in District		Demographic characteristics of Forest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Chandrapur District.					
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Total
1.	Gondpipari	Tohogaon	Panchgaon	2	2	2	24	30
2.	Mul	Janala	Fulzhari	8	1	3	5	17
			Janala	0	0	0	3	3
					Grand Total			50

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities has been conducted in two blocks in Chandrapur district in Maharashtra, namely Gondpipari and Mul and a sample of 50 respondents have been interviewed from the study area. Panchgaon village in Tohogaon Gram Panchayat and Fulzhari and Janala village under Janala Gram Panchayat were selected for the impact study. The demographic characteristics of the forest dwelling communities in the study area shows that over three fifth (64%) inhabitants in the village are from Gond tribal communities (STs), followed by Malli (16%), Kunabi (4%) those who belong to other backward classes (OBCs). The other caste profile of the study area includes Kevat and Baldar those who belong to nomadic tribes (NTs) constituting over 6 percent of the study sample.

Table2.3: Type of Tribes in Study Areas

S. No.	Type of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Tribes	Social Groups				
		OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
1.	Kunabi	4.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%
2.	Mali	16.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.00%
3.	Lohar	0.00%	6.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.00%

4.	Gond	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	64.00%	64.00%
5.	Baldar	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%
6.	Kevat	0.00%	0.00%	6.00%	0.00%	6.00%
	Grand Total	20.00%	6.00%	10.00%	64.00%	100.00%

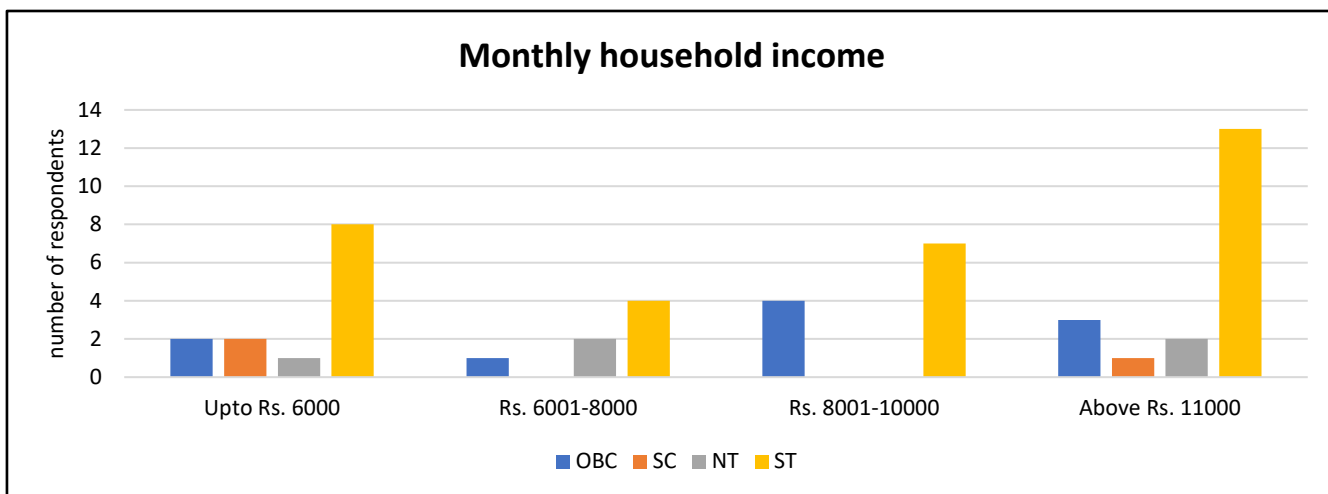
The gender wise distribution of the respondents of the entire study sample reflects that three fifth (60%) respondents interviewed are male and two fifth (40%) of the female. Marital status of the respondents reveals that four fifth (80%) respondents are married. Generally, the Gond tribal communities in the study villages prefers to stay in joint family. Three fifth respondents (60%) in the study area reported that they live in joint family, and remaining two fifth (40%) stay in nuclear family. All the respondents belong to Hindu religion.

Educational background of the respondents reflects that a majority of three-tenth (30%) respondents have education till primary school, followed by one tenth respondents having educational qualification at higher and middle school level.

Income level of the respondents reveals that nearly two fifth (38%) respondents earn above Rs. 11000 per month; whereas, over one fifth (22%) respondents have monthly income between Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. Over one forth (26%) respondents have monthly income up to Rs. 6000. Less than one sixth respondents of the entire study sample have monthly income between Rs. 6000 to 8000. Thus, a majority of 38 per cent respondents have monthly income above Rs. 11000.

S. No.	Characteristics	Social Groups					
			OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
15.	Gender	Female	6	0	2	12	20
		Male	4	3	3	20	30
							50
16.	Marital Status	Married	7	3	5	25	40
		Single	2	0	0	4	6
		Separated	0	0	0	2	2
		Widowed	1	0	0	1	2
							50
17.	Family Type	Nuclear	4	2	3	11	20
		Joint	6	1	2	21	30
							50
18.	Religion	Hinduism	10	3	5	32	50
		Others	0	0	0	0	0
							50
19.	Education	Illiterate	4	1	0	8	13
		Literate but no Formal Education	0	0	0	1	1
		Primary	2	1	2	10	15
		Middle	3	0	0	5	8
		High School	1	1	2	6	10
		Intermediate	0	0	0	2	2
		Graduate	0	0	1	0	1
							50
6.	Monthly Income	Upto Rs. 6000	2	2	1	8	13
		Rs. 6001-	1	0	2	4	7

		8000					
		Rs. 8001-10000	4	0	0	7	11
		Above Rs. 11000	3	1	2	13	19
							50



Most of the Gond tribal and other traditional forest dwellers in the surveyed villages are wage labourers (30.47%). Available data reveals that the Gond tribals in the study are settled cultivators and have knowledge on agricultural practices. Over 21 per cent respondents collect non-timber forest produce in the forest as a source of livelihood. An overwhelming majority of 96 per cent respondents have informed that they have job card and also have worked under MGNREGA.

Table 3.6: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

S. No.		Occupation	Social Group				Grand Total
			OBC	SC	NT	ST	
1.	Economic Activities	Settled Cultivator	5.43%	0.00%	2.17%	11.95%	19.55%
		Tenant Cultivator	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.26%	3.26%
		Housewife	5.43%	0.00%	3.26%	8.7%	17.39%
		Collection of Forest- Produce	2.17%	1.08%	0.00%	18.50%	21.75%
		Animal Husbandry	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.17%	2.17%
		Wage Earning	4.34%	1.08%	3.26%	21.79%	30.47%
		Student	1.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%
		Aged Person	1.08%	2.17%	0.00%	0.00%	3.25%
		Other	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%	0.00%	1.08%
		Grand Total					100.00%
2.	Status of Implementation of MGNREGA	Registered and obtained job card	18.00%	4.00%	10.00%	64.00%	96.00%
		Aged person	2.00%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%
							100.00%

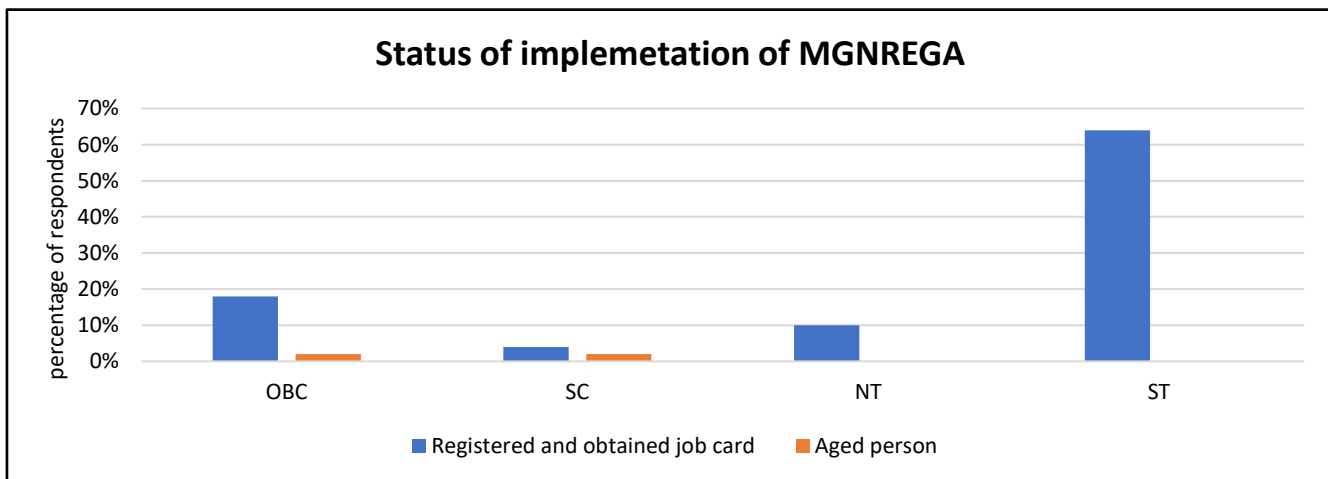
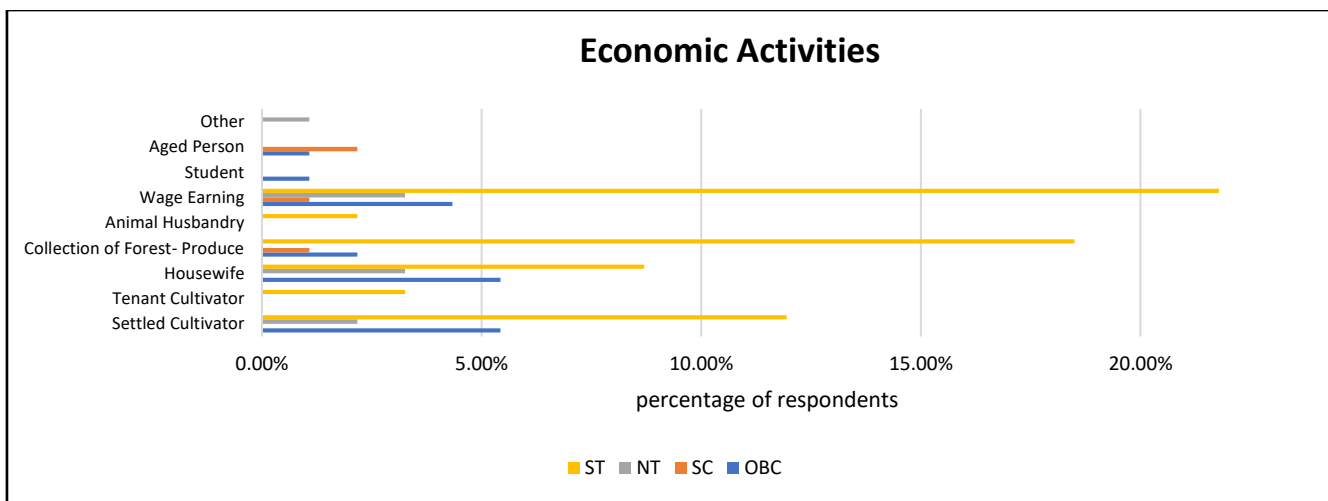
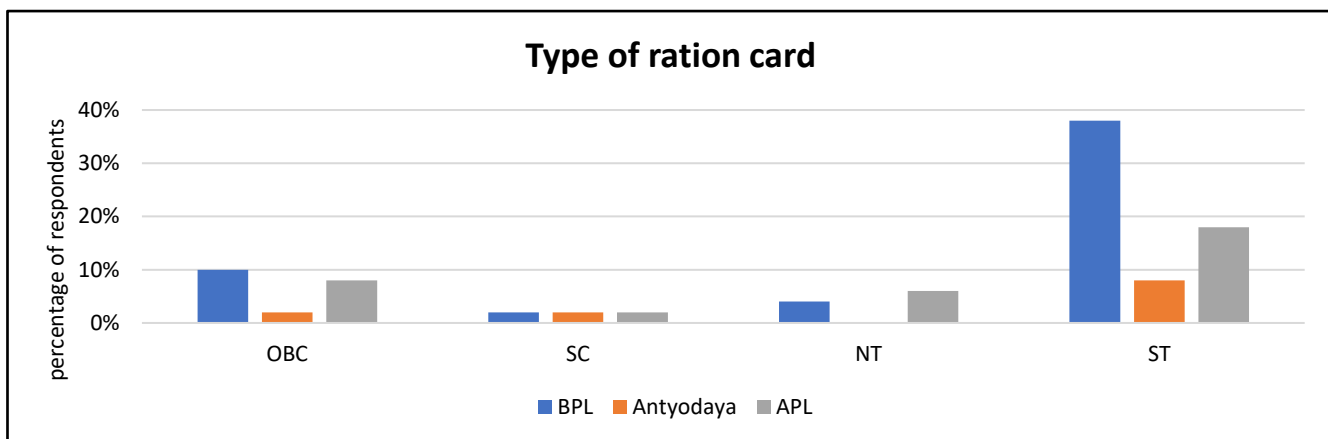


Table 3.7: Type of Ration Card

S.No	Type of Ration Card	Social Groups				Grand Total
		OBC	SC	NT	ST	
1.	BPL	10.00%	2.00%	4.00%	38.00%	54.00%
2.	Antyodaya	2.00%	2.00%	0.00%	8.00%	12.00%
3.	APL	8.00%	2.00%	6.00%	18.00%	34.00%
						100.00%

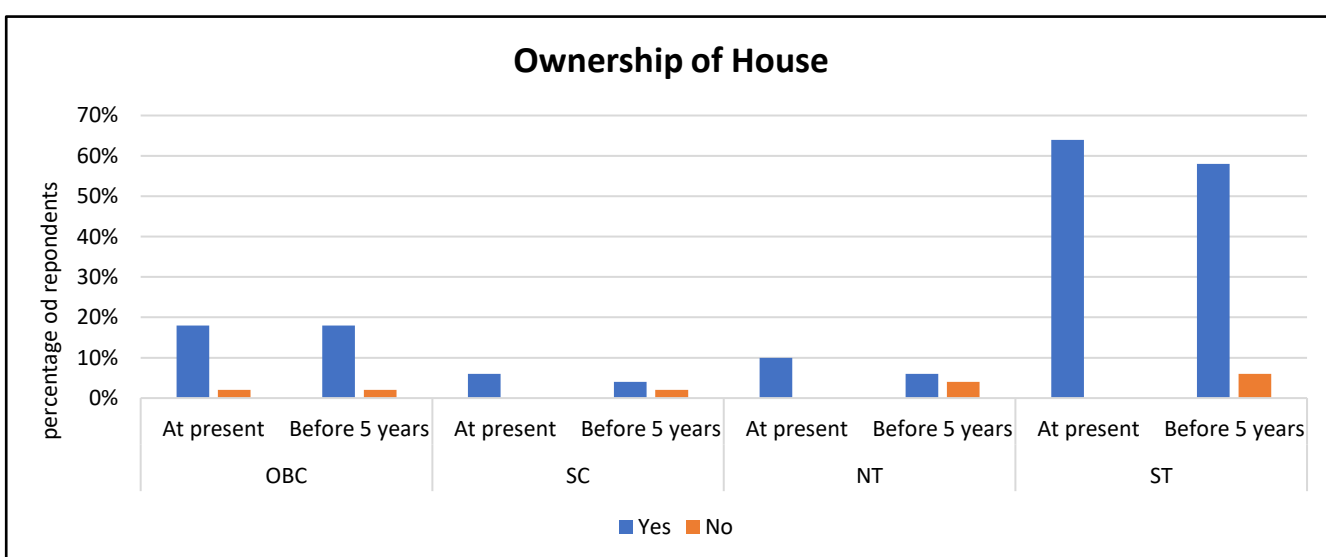
Social group wise possession of ration card among the entire study sample shows that over 50 per cent respondents have BPL card and another 12 per cent respondents have AAY card. However, 34 percent respondents in the study area have APL card.

Table 3.8: Ownership of House



Ownership of House	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Yes	18.00%	6.00%	10.00%	64.00%	98.00%
No	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	18.00%	4.00%	6.00%	58.00%	86.00%
No	2.00%	2.00%	4.00%	6.00%	14.00%
					100.00%

Before and after analysis of the housing characteristics and assets among the surveyed households reflects that there is a sharp increase of 12 percent in the ownership of houses among the surveyed respondents compared to last five years, now an overwhelming majority of 98 percent respondents live in their own houses.



It is evident from field data that 44 percent respondents live in pucca houses in the study area, compared to 30 percent in the last five years. Number of pucca houses owned by the tribal communities have been increased from 26 to 38 percent in the last five years, indicating 12 per cent increase. Credit goes to both the State and Central Government for providing financial assistance to the rural and tribal communities for construction of houses under *Sabari Awas Yojana* and MGNREGS. Four percent respondents belonging to nomadic tribes (*Kevat and Baldar*) live in pucca house at present and only 2 per cent respondents belonging to scheduled castes live in pucca house at present.

Table 1.7: Type of House

Type of House	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
Kaccha	14.00%	2.00%	6.00%	20.00%	42.00%
Semi-Pucca	6.00%	2.00%	0.00%	6.00%	14.00%
Pucca	0.00%	2.00%	4.00%	38.00%	44.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Year					
Kaccha	14.00%	4.00%	8.00%	28.00%	54.00%

Semi-Pucca	4.00%	2.00%	0.00%	10.00%	16.00%
Pucca	2.00%	0.00%	2.00%	26.00%	30.00%
					100.00%

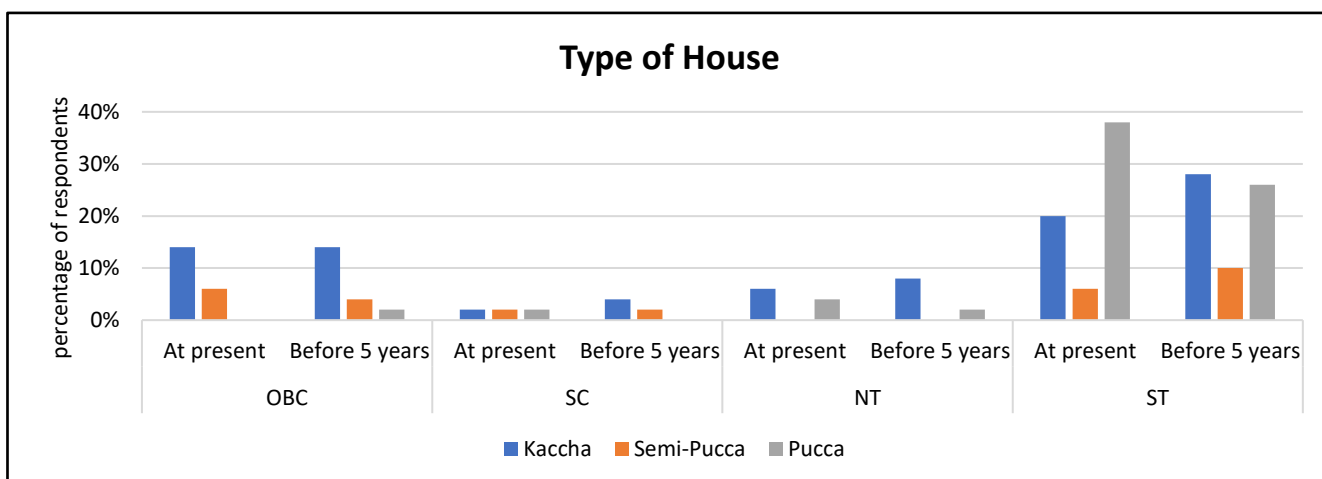
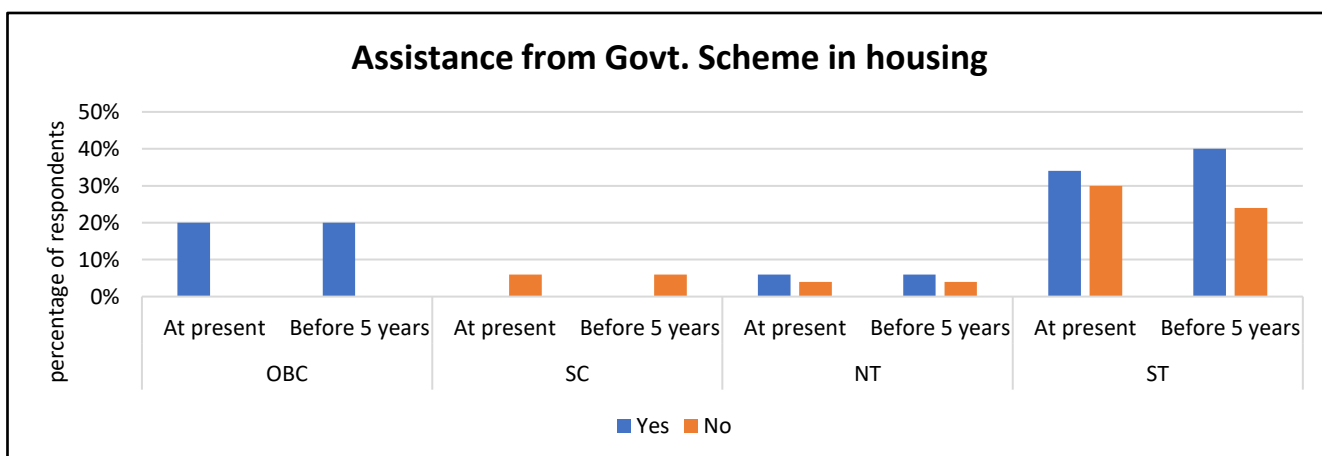


Table 2.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

Assistance from Govt. Scheme in housing	Social Groups				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
Yes	20.00%	0.00%	6.00%	34.00%	60.00%
No	0.00%	6.00%	4.00%	30.00%	40.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	20.00%	0.00%	6.00%	40.00%	66.00%
No	0.00%	6.00%	4.00%	24.00%	34.00%
					100.00%
Type of Housing Assistance given					
Indira Awas Yojana	10	0	3	13	26
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	0	0	0	4	4
					30

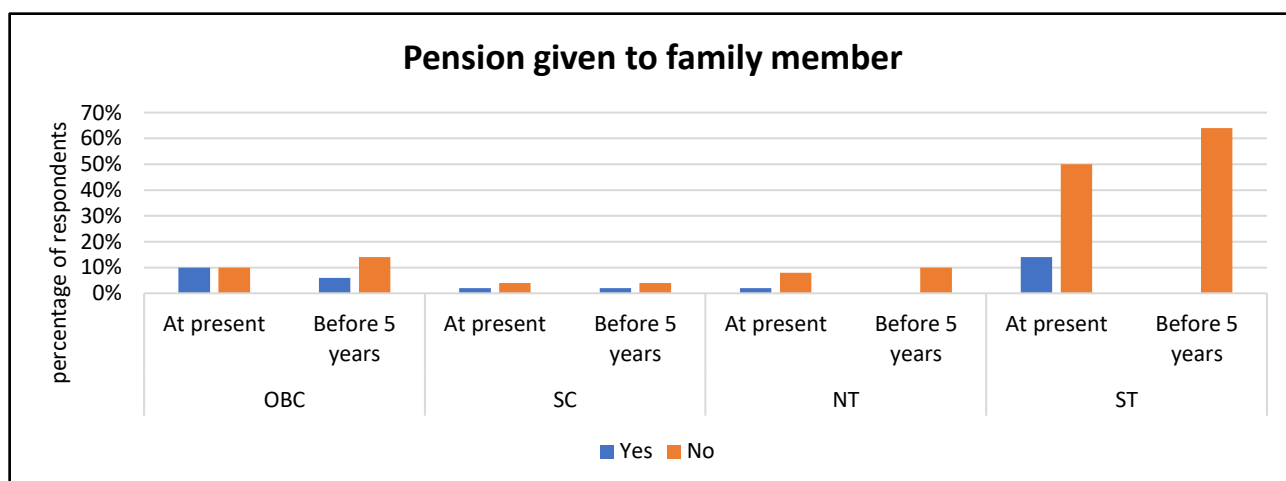
Three fifth (60%) respondents of the entire study sample have reported that they have received financial assistance under Government housing schemes including (IAY and PMAY).



Before and after analysis of data on pensionary benefits availed by respondents in the study area reveals that 28 per cent respondents of the entire study sample at present are getting pension under various schemes compared to 8% in the last five year. The respondents are getting pension under various government schemes including old age, widow and disability pension.

Table 2.10: Pension given to family member

Pension given to family member	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Yes	10.00%	2.00%	2.00%	14.00%	28.00%
No	10.00%	4.00%	8.00%	50.00%	72.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	6.00%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.00%
No	14.00%	4.00%	10.00%	64.00%	92.00%
					100.00%
Type of pension given					
Senior Citizen Pension	1	1	0	1	3
Widow Pension	0	0	0	2	2
Disability Pension	1	0	0	0	1
				Total	6

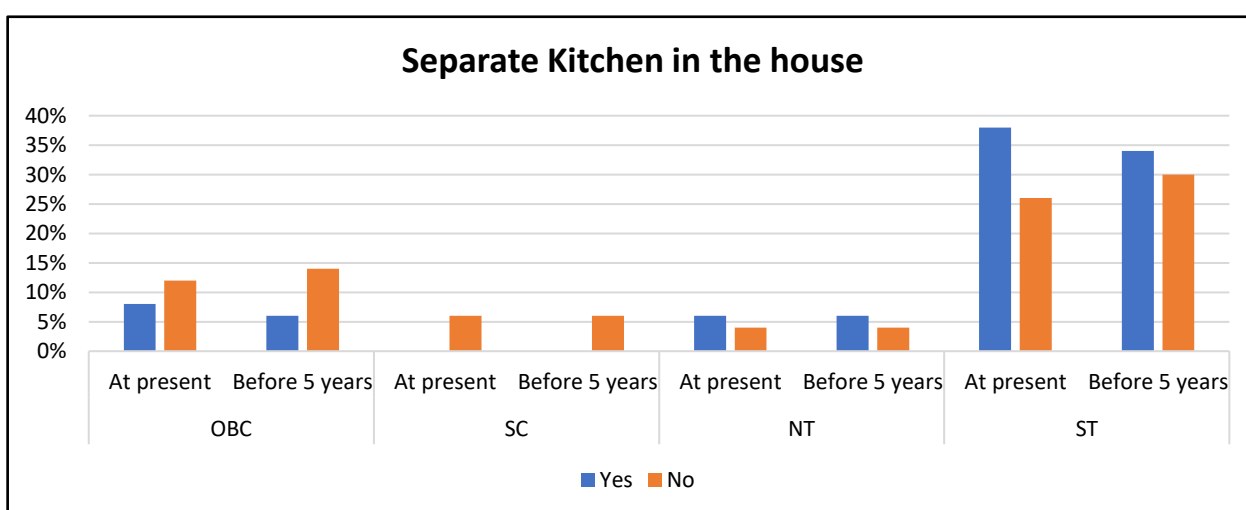
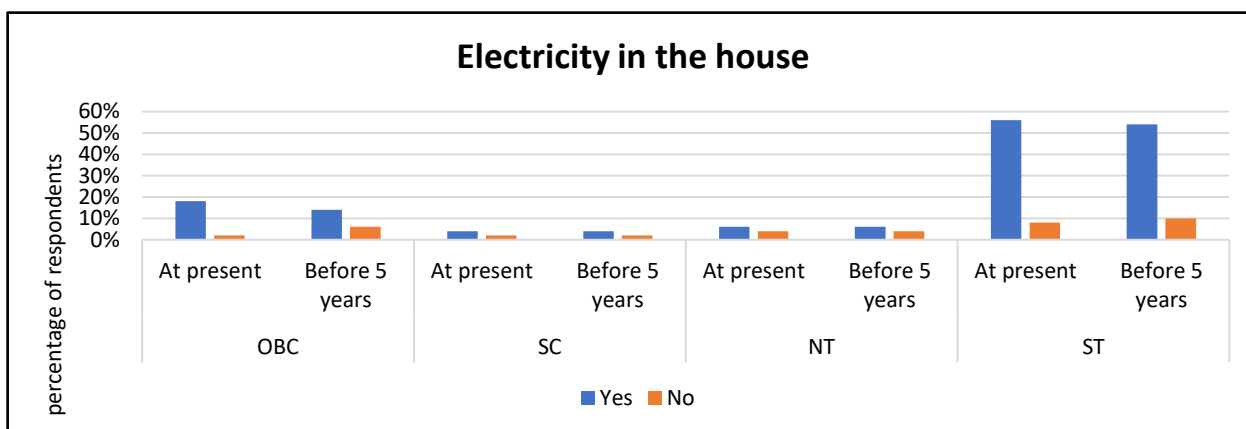


Grid electricity connectivity has increased from 78 per cent to 84 per cent as reported by the respondents in the study area, indicating 6 per cent increase. Over half of the study sample (52%) respondents have informed that they have separate kitchen in the house at present, compared to 46 per cent in the last five years. Three-fifth respondents of the entire study sample informed that they have separate animal shed, compared to 46 per cent in the last five year.

Table 2.11: Basic facility in House

	Social Group				
Electricity in the house	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Yes	18.00%	4.00%	6.00%	56.00%	84.00%
No	2.00%	2.00%	4.00%	8.00%	16.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	14.00%	4.00%	6.00%	54.00%	78.00%
No	6.00%	2.00%	4.00%	10.00%	22.00%

					100.00%
Separate Kitchen in the house					
At present					
Yes	8.00%	0.00%	6.00%	38.00%	52.00%
No	12.00%	6.00%	4.00%	26.00%	48.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	6.00%	0.00%	6.00%	34.00%	46.00%
No	14.00%	6.00%	4.00%	30.00%	54.00%
					100.00%
Animal Shed					
At present					
Yes	4.00%	0.00%	2.00%	54.00%	60.00%
No	16.00%	6.00%	8.00%	10.00%	40.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	44.00%	46.00%
No	20.00%	6.00%	8.00%	20.00%	54.00%
					100.00%

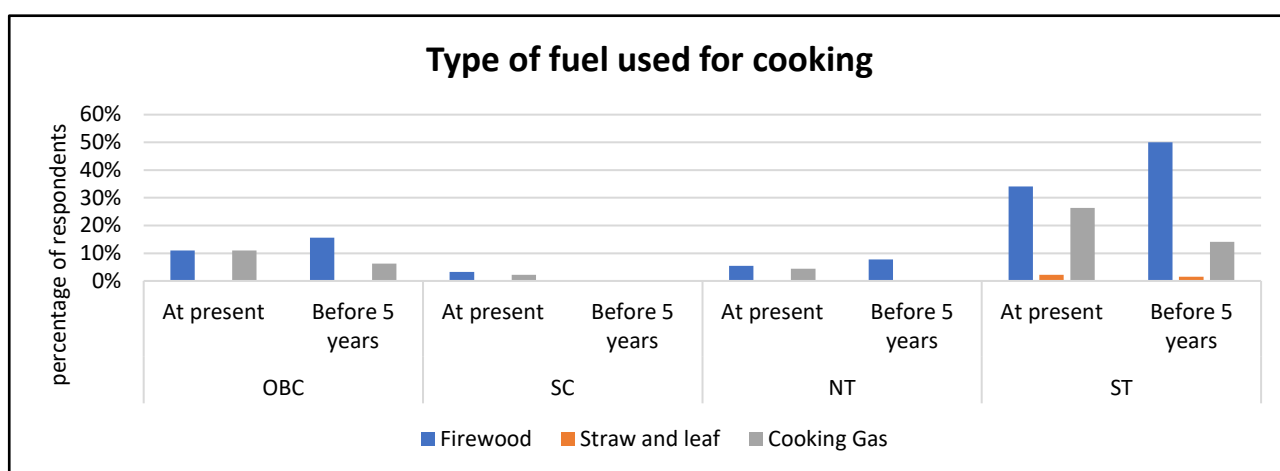


Various types of fuels are used in the kitchen to cook food like, firewood, straw and leaf and cooking gas. The study findings suggests that there is a steady decline (24.3%) in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. On the other hand, available data indicates that the

Gond tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Chandrapur.

Table 2.12: Type of fuel

Type of Fuel used for cooking	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Firewood	11.00%	3.3%	5.5%	34.06%	53.86%
Straw and leaf	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.2%	2.2%
Cooking Gas	11.00%	2.2%	4.4%	26.34%	43.94%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Firewood	15.6%	4.77%	7.8%	50.00%	78.1%
Straw and leaf	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.56%	1.56%
Cooking Gas	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	14.09%	20.34%
					100.00%

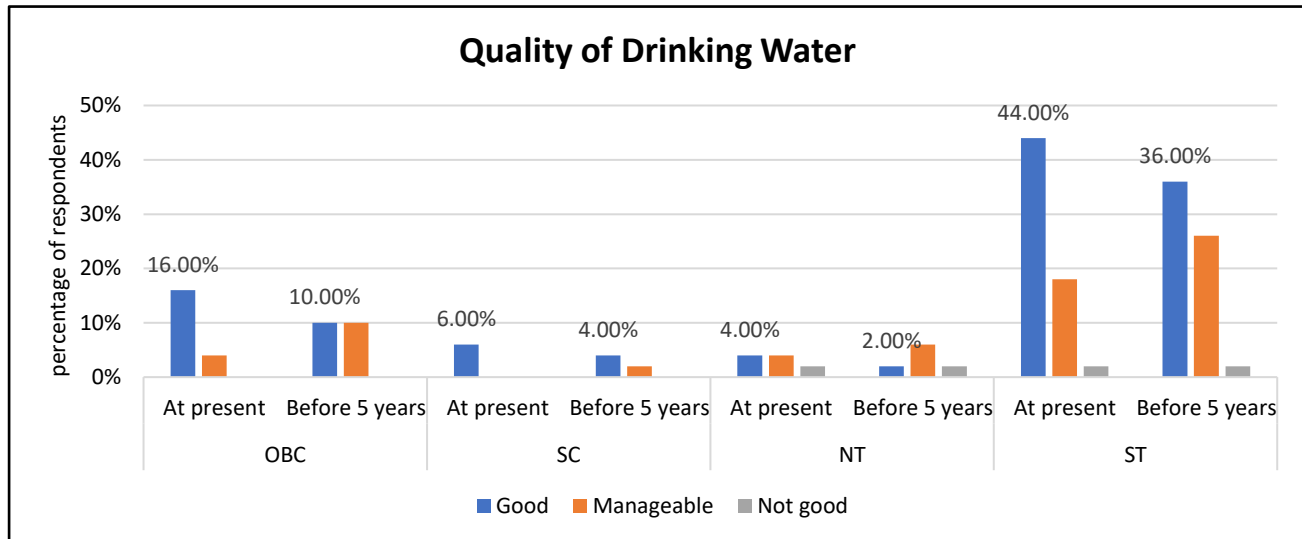
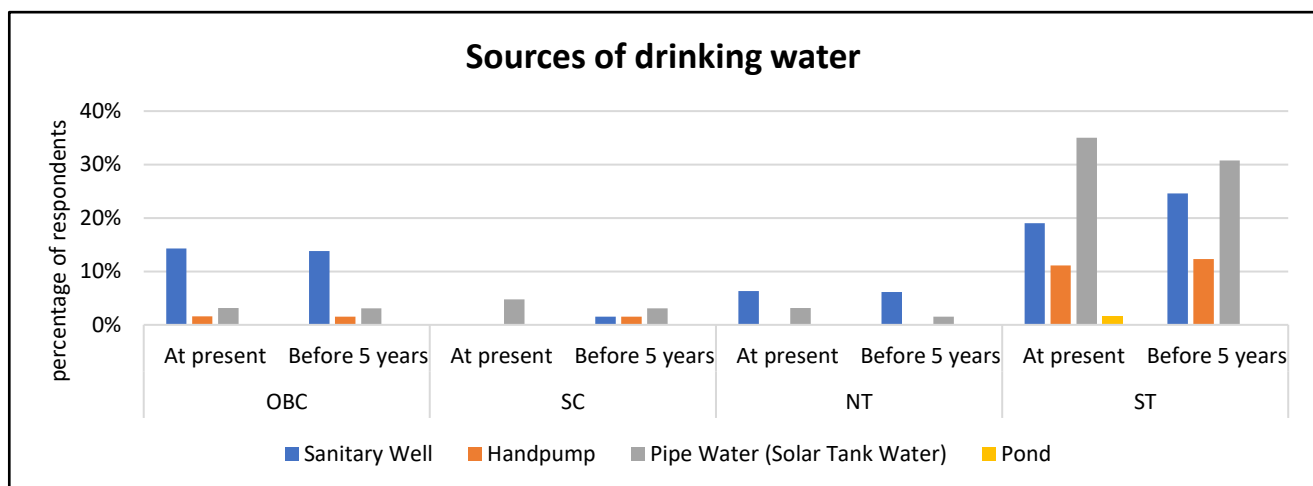


Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, handpump, sanitary well and in some cases use of pond water. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The quality of water at present among majority of the households are good as reported by 44 per cent respondents in the study area, whereas, 36 per cent respondents reported that the water quality is somewhat manageable.

Table 2.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Sanitary Well	14.3%	0.00%	6.35%	19.04%	39.69%
Handpump	1.6%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%	12.71%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	3.17%	4.76%	3.17%	35.00%	46.1%
Pond	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.6%	1.6%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Sanitary Well	13.84%	1.54%	6.15%	24.61%	46.14%

Handpump	1.54%	1.54%	0.00%	12.32%	15.41%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	3.07%	3.07%	1.54%	30.77%	38.45%
					100.00%
Quality of Drinking Water					
At present					
Good	16.00%	6.00%	4.00%	44.00%	70.00%
Manageable	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%	18.00%	26.00%
Not Good	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	2.00%	4.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Good	10.00%	4.00%	2.00%	36.00%	52.00%
Manageable	10.00%	2.00%	6.00%	26.00%	44.00%
Not Good	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	2.00%	4.00%
					100.00%

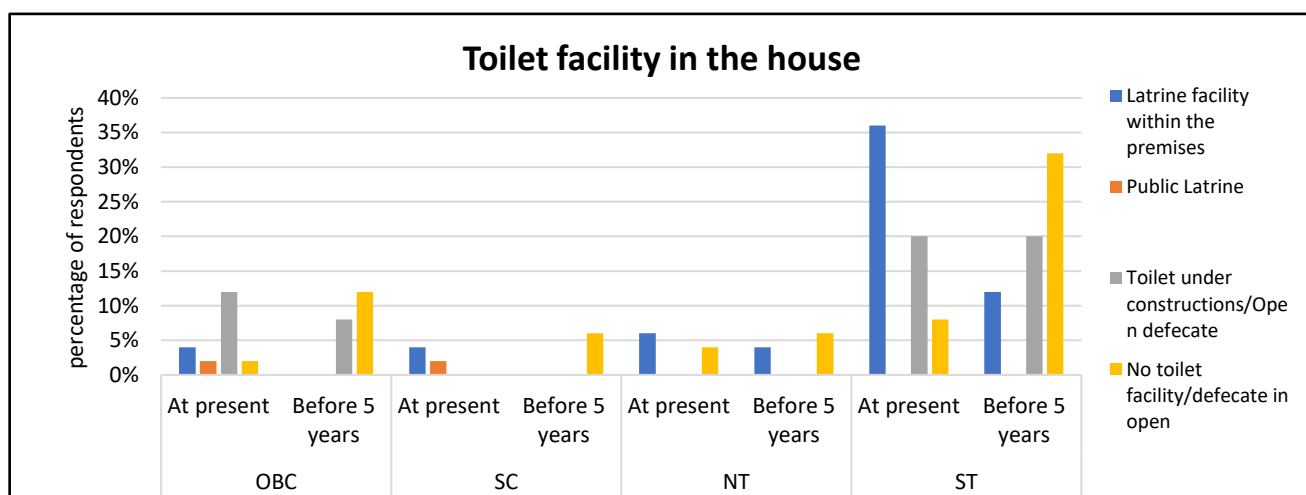


The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioural change programme in the world. The mission has shifted its focus from production outputs (i.e. toilet construction) to behavioural outcomes (open-defecation-free [ODF] India). The SBM's emphasis on behavioural change in rural sanitation at the grassroots level also leads to rigorous verification and sustainability of the benefits accrued to rural communities. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased to 54 per cent at present. At present about 50 per cent surveyed households have access to toilets within their premises

and other 4 per cent have access to public toilet facilities. However, even today about 36 per cent surveyed households of the entire study sample are defecating in open, which has a serious health implication.

Table 5.13: Toilet Facility

Toilet Facility in the House	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Latrine facility within the premises	4.00%	4.00%	6.00%	36.00%	50.00%
Public Toilet	2.00%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%
Toilet under constructions/Open defecate	12.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	22.00%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	2.00%	0.00%	4.00%	8.00%	14.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Latrine facility within the premises	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	12.00%	16.00%
Toilet under constructions/Open defecate	8.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	28.00%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	12.00%	6.00%	6.00%	32.00%	56.00%
					100.00%



‘Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages’ is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-specialty hospitals are at tertiary level. As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas and a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. There are 2,071 Sub-centres, 317 PHCs and 70 CHCs operating in tribal areas of the State. Under, the Ayushman Bharat scheme existing sub-centres and PHCs are being transformed to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). In the State 6,524 sub-centres (SCs), 1,827 PHCs and 460 urban PHCs (UPHCs) are

operationalised as HWCs upto December, 2021. Of these, 420 SC-HWC and 126 PHC-HWC are in tribal areas. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY) is a flagship health insurance scheme of Government of Maharashtra. The scheme provides end to end cashless services for identified diseases through a network of service providers from Government and Private sector.

Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of 72 per cent of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme.

Table 5.14: Health Infrastructure

Health Card	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Yes	16.00%	4.00%	6.00%	46.00%	72.00%
No	4.00%	2.00%	4.00%	18.00%	28.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	12.00%	0.00%	2.00%	20.00%	34.00%
No	8.00%	6.00%	8.00%	44.00%	66.00%
					100.00%
Treatment					
At present					
Govt. hospital	8.00%	6.00%	6.00%	30.00%	50.00%
Pvt. Hospital	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	2.00%
PHC	12.00%	0.00%	4.00%	32.00%	48.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Govt. hospital	8.00%	6.00%	6.00%	30.00%	50.00%
Pvt. Hospital	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	2.00%
PHC	12.00%	0.00%	4.00%	28.00%	44.00%
Village doctor	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
					100.00%
Regular vaccination of children					
At present					
Yes	18.00%	4.00%	10.00%	52.00%	84.00%
No	2.00%	2.00%	0.00%	12.00%	16.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	18.00%	4.00%	10.00%	52.00%	84.00%
No	2.00%	2.00%	0.00%	12.00%	16.00%
					100.00%
Children Immunization					
At present					
Yes	18.00%	4.00%	10.00%	62.00%	90.00%
No	2.00%	2.00%	0.00%	2.00%	6.00%
					100.00%

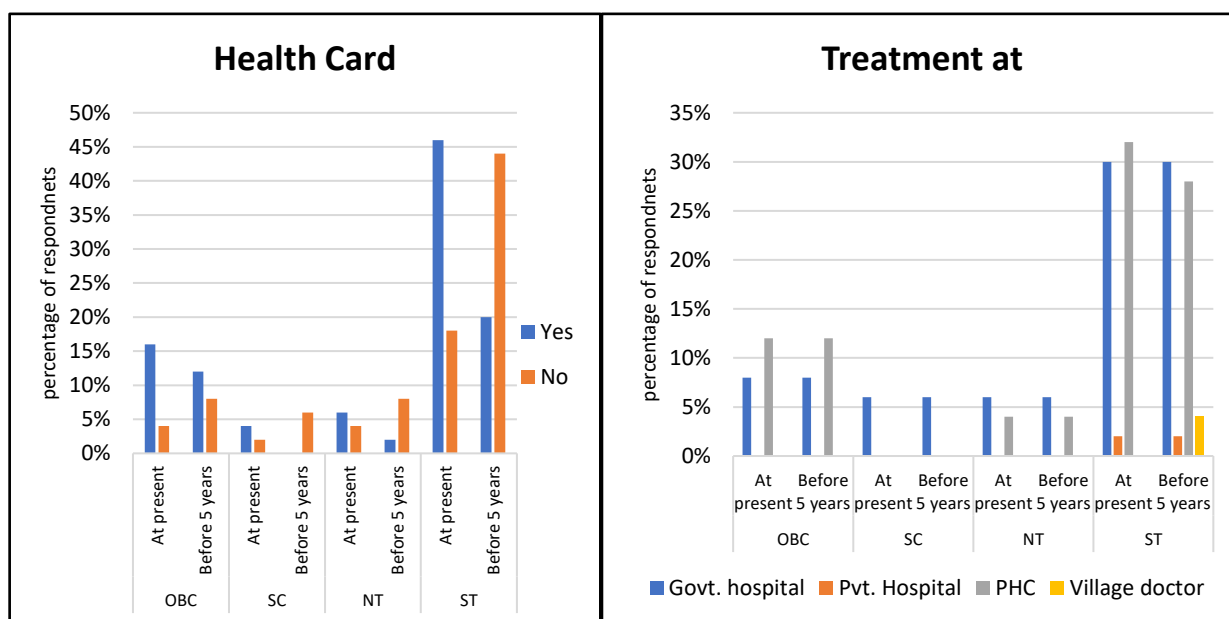
Before 5 Years					
Yes	18.00%	4.00%	10.00%	52.00%	84.00%
No	2.00%	2.00%	0.00%	12.00%	16.00%
					100.00%
Availability of special nutrition programme					
At present					
Yes	14.00%	4.00%	8.00%	46.00%	72.00%
No	6.00%	2.00%	2.00%	18.00%	28.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	10.00%	2.00%	4.00%	30.00%	46.00%
No	10.00%	4.00%	6.00%	34.00%	54.00%
					100.00%
Delivery care					
At present					
Yes	18.00%	4.00%	10.00%	50.00%	82.00%
No	2.00%	2.00%	0.00%	14.00%	18.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	18.00%	2.00%	6.00%	42.00%	68.00%
No	2.00%	4.00%	4.00%	22.00%	32.00%
					100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness					
At present					
Yes	2.00%	0.00%	2.00%	2.00%	6.00%
No	18.00%	6.00%	8.00%	62.00%	94.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	2.00%	0.00%	2.00%	14.00%	18.00%
No	18.00%	6.00%	8.00%	50.00%	82.00%
					100.00%
Family member suffering from Disability					
At present					
Yes	6.00%	0.00%	2.00%	6.00%	14.00%
No	14.00%	6.00%	8.00%	58.00%	86.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	6.00%	0.00%	2.00%	6.00%	14.00%
No	14.00%	6.00%	8.00%	58.00%	86.00%
					100.00%
Treatment from local Healer					
At present					

Yes	6.00%	0.00%	4.00%	14.00%	24.00%
No	14.00%	6.00%	6.00%	50.00%	76.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	14.00%	4.00%	6.00%	26.00%	50.00%
No	6.00%	2.00%	4.00%	38.00%	50.00%
					100.00%

50 per cent of respondents of the entire study sample prefers to go to district government hospitals for treatment of diseases. Whereas, another 48 per cent of the respondents reported that they prefer to go to primary health centres for treatment as the PHCs are situated nearby to their villages. Although the healthcare facilities have developed in the study area, the tribal and forest dwellers are still relying on the local healer for treatment of diseases.

A majority of 84 percent respondents in the study area have reported that their children are provided with regular vaccination in current years. Similarly, 90 per cent respondents have informed that their children are being immunized. Seventy-two per cent respondents of the entire study sample have informed that their women and children have availed benefits under special nutrition programme. Institutional delivery has been increased among the tribal and rural households as reported by 82 per cent households in the current year.

Hardly, 6 percent respondents informed that their family members are suffering from chronic disease. Also, 14 per cent respondents revealed that their family members are suffering from disability.



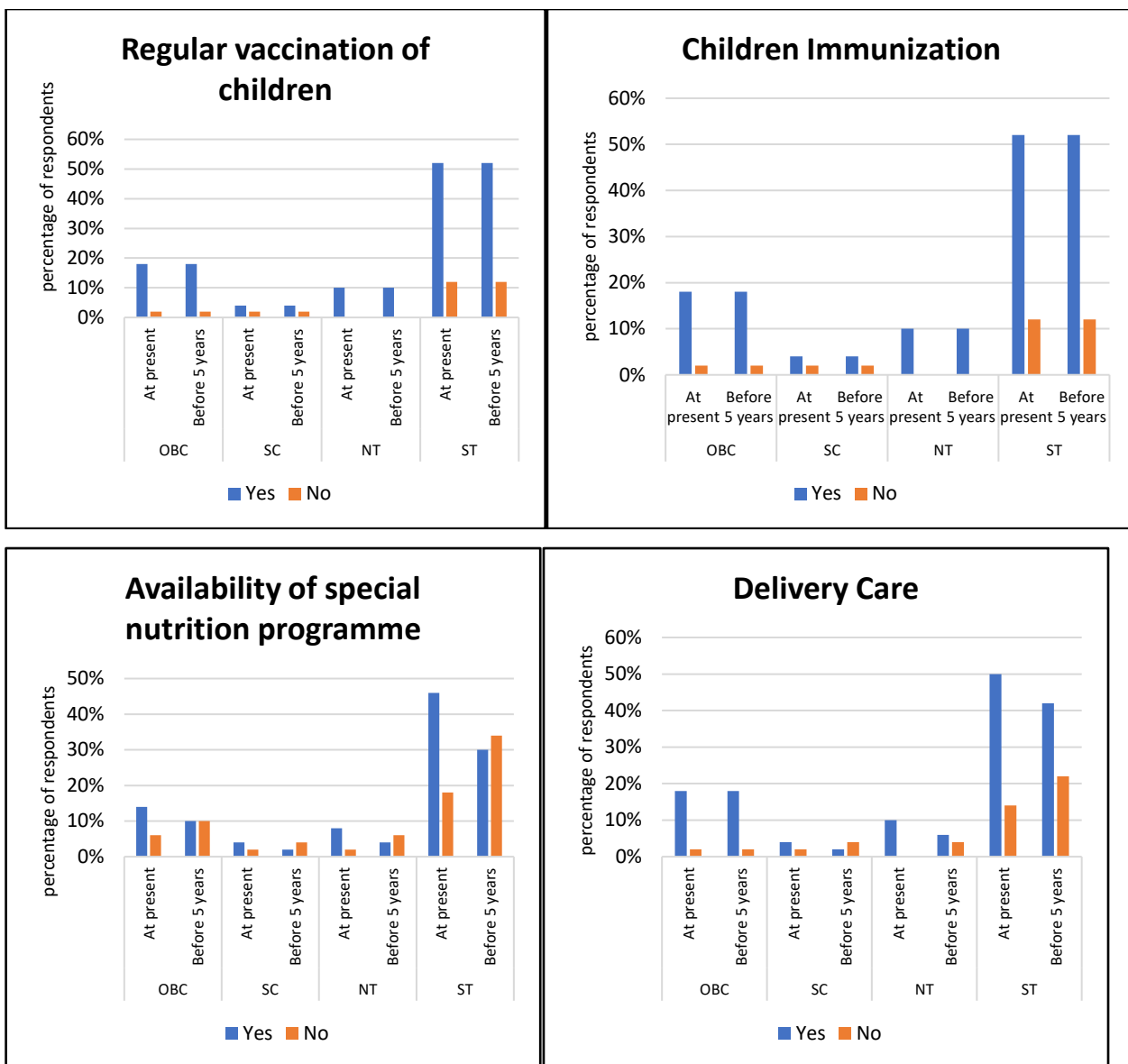


Table 5.15: Consumer Durables and Asset Ownership

Asset Ownership	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Radio	1	0	1	1	3
TV	6	1	1	14	22
Cycle	8	2	4	27	41
Two-Wheeler	3	0	0	8	11
Mobile	9	1	4	28	42
Other	0	0	0	4	4
No Asset	1	1	0	1	3
Before 5 years					
Radio	1	0	0	2	3
TV	5	0	0	10	15
Cycle	8	2	4	29	43
Two-Wheeler	0	0	0	2	2
Mobile	5	0	1	13	19
Other	3	0	0	3	6
No Asset	1	1	0	4	6

Consumer durables and asset ownership among households in the district reveal that 84 per cent household members/respondents possess mobile phone, followed by 82 per cent household members/respondents having cycle. Whereas, 44 per cent households have consumer durables including television and 22 percent member households have two-wheeler. Few households from the study area have informed that they still have radio in their house. Mobiles, Cycle and TV are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. However, 6 per cent of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these consumer durables and assets as such.

Impact of the Forest Rights Act on the Tribal Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in Chandrapur

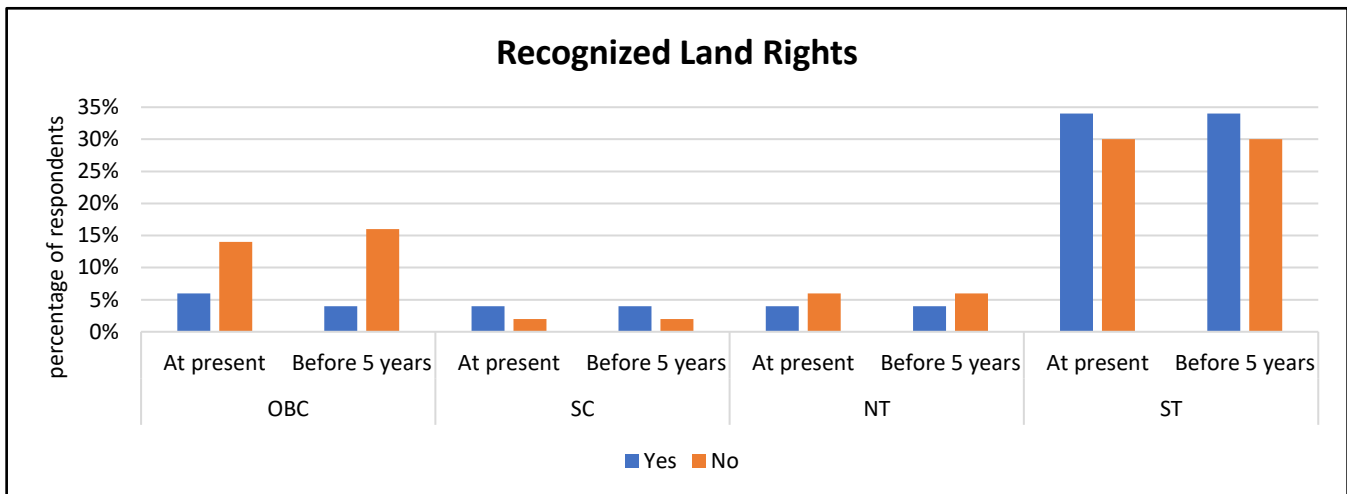
The relationship between tribals and forest is symbiotic by nature. Their co-existence has been considered to be an integral part of their survival and sustainability. The ‘life cycle’ of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centred around *jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 came into force on December 31, 2007. It recognises and secures Community Rights or Rights over Community Forest Resources, in addition to the Individual Rights. The Act also recognises rights of vulnerable tribal groups on forest land and forest resource. The Gram Sabha is the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both. The act also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfil basic infrastructural needs of the community. In conjunction with the LARR Act, 2013, FRA protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement.

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs. The impact study on the recognition of land rights under forest right act among the surveyed households reflects that about 48.00% respondents have been recognized land rights at present. However, majority of over half (52%) are still not been recognized the land rights. The Community Forest resource Rights (CFR) under Section 3(1)(i) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (commonly referred to as the Forest Rights Act) provides for recognition of the right to “protect, regenerate or conserve or manage” the community forest resource. While, IFR stands for Individual Forest Rights. Available data shows that about 46% respondents of the entire study sample have been given rights as IFR/CFR prior to five years. However, nearly three fifth (54%) respondents have not been given rights as such.

Table 5.16: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group				Grand Total
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	
At present					
Yes	6.00%	4.00%	4.00%	34.00%	48.00%
No	14.00%	2.00%	6.00%	30.00%	52.00%
					100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR					
IFR	0	1	2	15	18
CFR	5	2	0	3	10

No Rights	5	0	3	14	22
Before 5 years					
Yes	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	34.00%	46.00%
No	16.00%	2.00%	6.00%	30.00%	54.00%
					100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR					
IFR	0	1	2	14	17
CFR	5	2	0	2	9
No rights	5	0	3	16	24



Warm welcome received from Tribal Communities and OTFDs from Chandrapur and Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra during the FRA Impact Study visit by Team IIPA, New Delhi

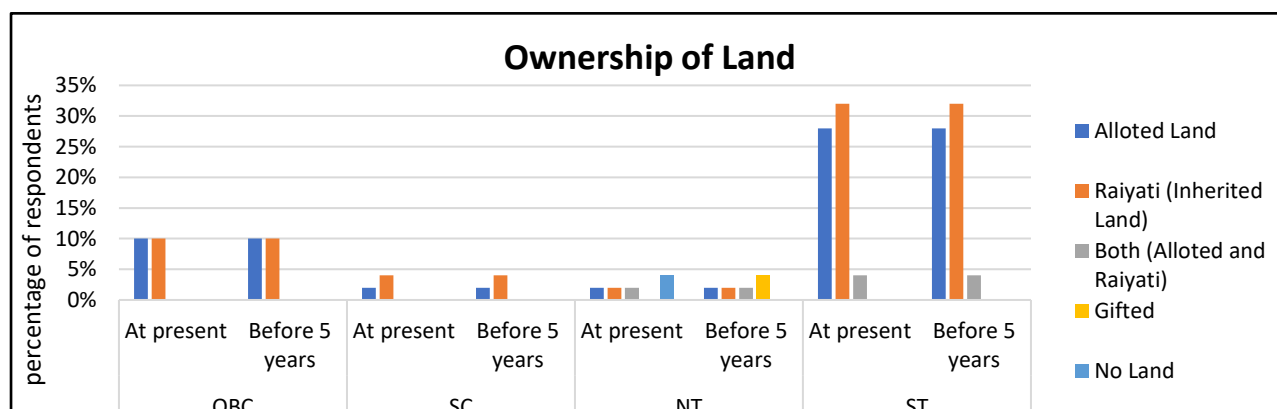




Table 5.17: Land Ownership

Ownership of Land	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Allotted Land	10.00%	2.00%	2.00%	28.00%	42.00%
Raiyati (Inherited Land)	10.00%	4.00%	2.00%	32.00%	48.00%
Both (Allotted and Raiyati)	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	4.00%	6.00%
No Land	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Allotted Land	10.00%	2.00%	2.00%	28.00%	42.00%
Raiyati (Inherited Land)	10.00%	4.00%	2.00%	32.00%	48.00%
Both (Allotted and Raiyati)	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	4.00%	6.00%
Gifted	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%
					100.00%

Land ownership in Chandrapur is both allotted and rayati (inherited) in nature. Nearly fifty per cent (48%) tribal and other traditional forest dwellers of the entire study sample have raiyati land and over two-fifth (42%) respondents have allotted land in the study area. On the other hand, only six percent of people have both raiyati and allotted land. However, 4 per cent respondent households are land less in the study area. Thus, it is evident that majority of respondent households in the study area belong to raiyati and allotted land owners.



Land Type

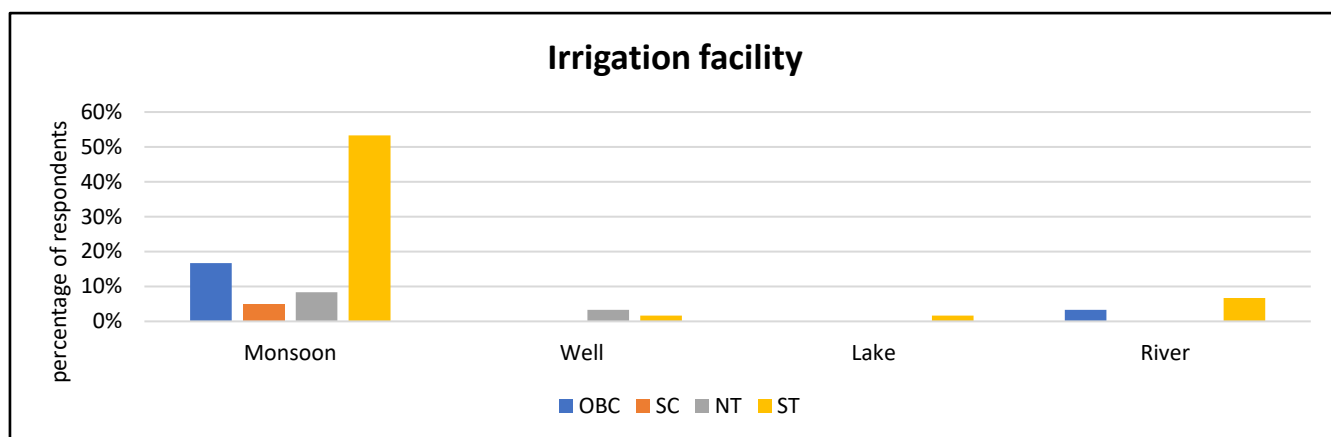
Type of Land	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Irrigated Land	14.00%	6.00%	8.00%	34.00%	62.00%
Non-irrigated Land	6.00%	0.00%	2.00%	30.00%	38.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Irrigated Land	14.00%	6.00%	8.00%	34.00%	62.00%
Non-irrigated Land	6.00%	0.00%	2.00%	30.00%	38.00%
					100.00%

Before and after analysis of data on types of land availed by respondents in the study area reveals that majority of over three fifth (62%) respondents of the entire study sample at present possess irrigated land. Moreover, 38 per cent respondents at present possess non irrigated land.

Irrigation Facility

S. No.	Irrigation Facility	Social Group				Grand Total
		OBC	SC	NT	ST	
7.	Monsoon	16.67%	5.00%	8.33%	53.33%	83.33%
8.	Well	0.00%	0.00%	3.33%	1.67%	5.00%
9.	Lake	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%	1.67%
10.	River	3.33%	0.00%	0.00%	6.67%	10.00%
						100.00%

Available data shows that majority of over four fifth (83.33%) respondents receives irrigation facility through monsoons. Whereas, 10 per cent respondents receives water supply through rivers. Also, 5 per cent of the entire study sample reflects that respondents receives irrigation facility through well,



followed by nearly 2 per cent (1.67%) respondents receives water supply through lake.

Agricultural instruments ownership among households in the district reveals that over one fifth (26%) household members/respondents possess wooden plough, followed by nearly one fifth (18%) household members/respondents having tractor. Whereas 2 per cent households have threshers and another 2% households possess other agricultural instruments. However, nearly four fifth (72%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these agricultural instruments as such.

Table 5.20: Ownership of Agricultural Instrument

Agricultural Instruments	Social Group				Grand Total
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	
At present					
Tractor	2	0	1	6	9
Threshers	0	0	0	1	1
Wooden Plough	5	0	0	8	13
Any Other	1	0	0	0	1
No agricultural Instruments	5	3	4	24	36
Before 5 years					
Tractor	1	0	0	1	2
Threshers	0	0	0	0	0
Wooden Plough	5	0	1	8	14
Any Other	0	0	0	0	0
No agricultural Instruments	5	3	4	24	36

Chandrapur is known to be an old cotton weaving industry. Most of the handicrafts found in and around the area are cotton fabrics which have a wide reputation for excellence and durability. The silk sarees are also famous in this region as these saris are made with ornamental Ruipuli borders and the Chamursi plain saris are not seen much. This is a hereditary occupation of the Burud community in Chandrapur district. Besides baskets the locals manufacture sup (winnowing fans), topalis duradis, rovalis and karandis. Pottery and Rope making add to the list of other handicrafts that hold one's attention. Wood work items are also prepared by some of the crafts men in the district. Empirical results informs that three-tenth (30%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to over one-fourth (28%) of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, wood carving & decorating, painting, bamboo basketry and broomstick making are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district.

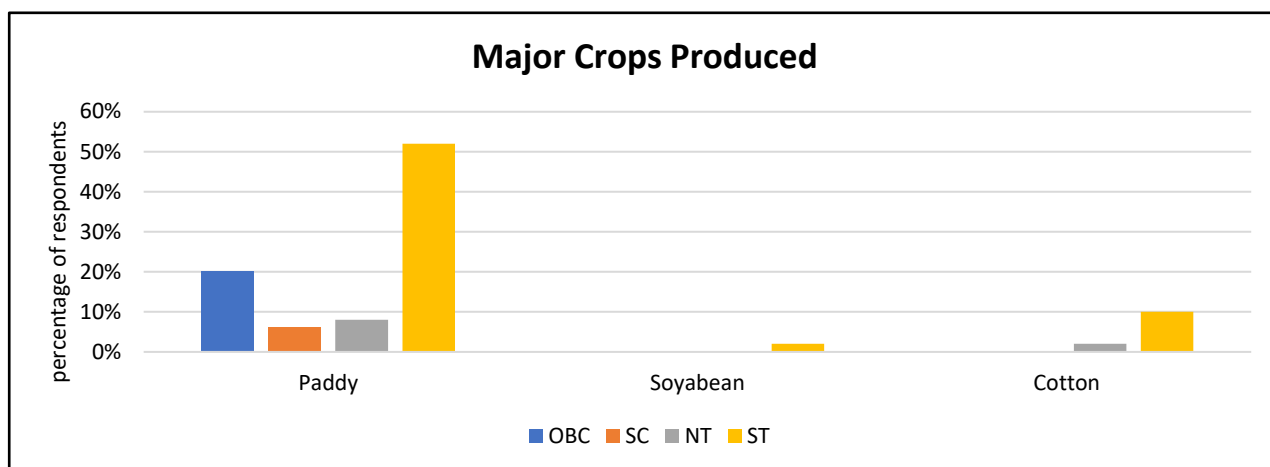
Table 5.21: Traditional Activities

Traditional Activities	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Yes	10.00%	2.00%	2.00%	16.00%	30.00%
No	10.00%	4.00%	8.00%	48.00%	70.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	10.00%	2.00%	2.00%	14.00%	28.00%
No	10.00%	4.00%	8.00%	50.00%	72.00%
					100.00%
Type of Traditional Practices					
Art & Craft	0	0	0	2	6
Wood Carving & Decorating	3	0	1	2	3
Bamboo basketry	3	1	1	5	10
Broomstick Making	3	1	0	5	9

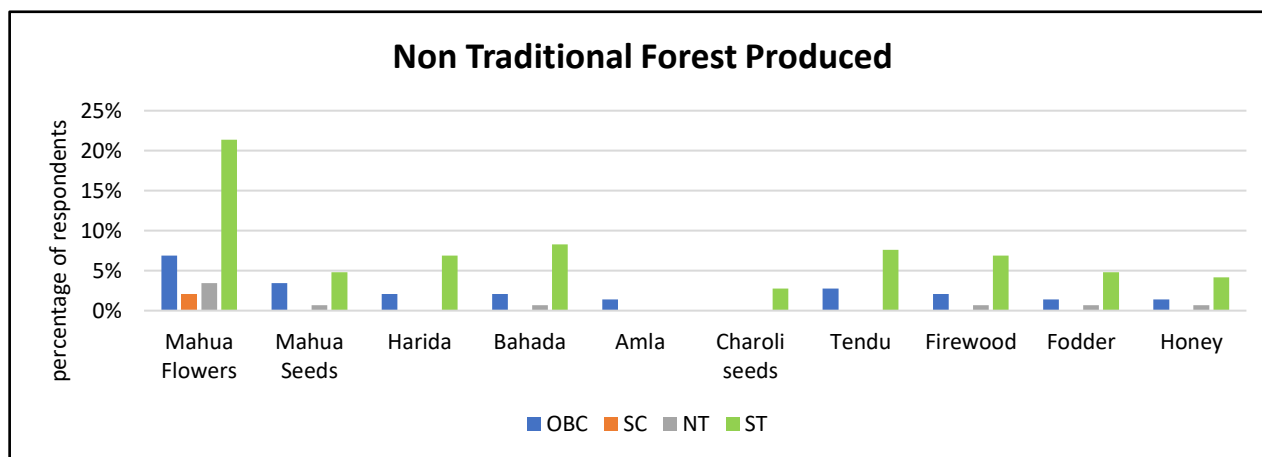
Major Crop Produce

S. No.	Crop Produces	Social Group				
		OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
11.	Paddy	20.00%	6.00%	8.00%	52.00%	76.00%
12.	Soyabean	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	2.00%
13.	Cotton	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	10.00%	12.00%
						100.00%

There are three types of major crop being produced in the Chandrapur district of Maharashtra. Empirical results shows that nearly four fifth (76%) respondents out of the entire study sample are producing paddy, followed by 12 per cent respondents are producing cotton. Whereas, only 2% of respondents are producing soya bean crop.

**Table 5.23: Non-Traditional Forest Produce (NTFP)**

S. No.	Non-Traditional Forest Produce	Social Group				Grand Total
		OBC	SC	NT	ST	
18.	Mahua Flowers	6.9%	2.06%	3.44%	21.38%	33.78%
19.	Mahua Seeds	3.44%	0.00%	0.69%	4.82%	8.95%
20.	Harida	2.06%	0.00%	0.00%	6.9%	8.96%
21.	Bahada	2.06%	0.00%	0.69%	8.3%	11.05%
5.	Amla	1.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%
6.	Charoli seeds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.76%	2.76%
9.	Tendu	2.76%	0.00%	0.00%	7.6%	10.36%
14.	Firewood	2.06%	0.00%	0.69%	6.9%	9.65%
15.	Fodder	1.38%	0.00%	0.69%	4.82%	6.89%
16.	Honey	1.38%	0.00%	0.69%	4.15%	6.22%
						100.00%



The local people depend on the forest particularly for small timber, firewood, bamboos, thatching grass, fodder, fruits and flowers, fibers, etc. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, Harida, Bahada, Amla, Charoli seeds and honey.

Table 5.24: Awareness related to FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behaviour in the Village	Social Group				
	OBC	SC	NT	ST	Grand Total
Not Good	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Good	20.00%	6.00%	10.00%	64.00%	100.00%
					100.00%
Know JFMC					
Yes	20.00%	20.00%	6.00%	10.00%	64.00%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
					100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land					
Yes	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%	8.00%	16.00%
No	16.00%	6.00%	6.00%	56.00%	84.00%
					100.00%
Know about NHRC					
Yes	8.00%	2.00%	2.00%	16.00%	28.00%
No	12.00%	4.00%	8.00%	48.00%	72.00%
					100.00%

The impact study on behaviour of Excise and Revenue Officer in the village is good as reported by an overwhelming majority of 100 per cent respondents in the study area. Over three fifth (64%) of respondents out of the entire study knows about the JFMC and nearly 30 per cent (28%) of respondents are aware of NHRC. Majority of over four fifth (84%) respondents answered No regarding Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land.

Summary

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities in Chandrapur district in Maharashtra reflects that an overwhelming majority of 96 percent respondents have job card and also worked under MGNREGA. Majority of respondents live in their own houses. The available data reveals that majority of respondents have basic facility (like electricity, separate kitchen, animal shed) in their house. There is a steady decline in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. Tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Chandrapur. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission.

The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased. Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme. Mobiles, Cycle and TV are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. Majority of respondent households in the study area belong to raiyati and allotted land owners. Empirical results informs that three-tenth of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to over one-fourth of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, wood carving & decorating, painting, bamboo basketry and broomstick making are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district. Majority of respondents in the study area are producing paddy crop. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, Harida, Bahada, Amla, Charoli seeds and honey.

GADCHIROLI (MAHARASHTRA)

Gadchiroli District, in the Nagpur region is a district of Maharashtra with its administrative headquarters located at Gadchiroli city. According to 2011 census, the district encompasses a geographical area of 14412 sq km and has a population of 10, 72,942 (persons) including 5, 41328 (males) and 5, 31,614 (females). The district has a sex ratio of 982 (females for every 1000 males). The major religions in the district are Hindu (86.44%) and Buddhist (7.71%) of the total population respectively. The literacy rate in the district is 74.36% (persons), 82.31% (males) and 66.27% (females). Main spoken languages are Marathi (56.38%), Gondi (14.21%), and Santali (9.47%). Labour Force Participation Rate is 62.15% for the year 2017-2018. Main source of income in the district is from the agriculture sector and per capita income is Rs. 94,214. The crime rate in the district is 144.93 for the year 2021. Total cropped area is 2,409 in hectares and the forest area is 9902.82 in sq km (2021).

Table 2.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places Visited in District	Gram Panchayat	Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Gadchiroli District.					
			Village	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Total
2.	Armori	Kurandimal	Dongartamashi	0	0	0	3	3
3.	Bhamragad	Hodari	Gopnar	0	0	0	2	2
		Laskar	Lashkar	0	0	0	1	1
		Palli	Jinjgaon	0	0	0	1	1
4.	Chamorshi	Kuthegaon	Thatri	0	0	0	3	3
5.	Dhanora	Lekha	Mendha	0	0	1	7	8
6.	Etapalli	Kudera	Parsalgondi	0	0	0	3	3
7.	Korchi	Aswal hudki	Bodenath	0	0	0	7	7
		Moushikhamb	Bedgaon	0	0	1	9	10
		Allitola	Majumkhadka	0	1	0	2	3
			Allitola	1	0	0	2	3
		Kohka	Kohka	1	0	0	3	4
		Bhimpur	Bhimpur	0	0	0	4	4
		Bori	Gahanegata	0	0	0	1	1
		Hitapadi	Hitapadi	0	0	0	1	1
		Jaamadi	Surwahi	0	0	0	2	2
		Murkuti	Padiyaljob	0	0	0	1	1
		Satputi	Gutekasa	0	1	0	0	1
			Pandharigota	0	0	1	0	1
		Nawargaon	Bharritola	0	0	0	1	1
			Salhe	0	0	0	6	6
		Nandeli	Zendepar	0	0	0	1	1
8.	Mulchera	Chutugutta	Dampur	0	0	0	1	1
			Total	2	2	3	61	68
					Grand Total			68

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities has been conducted in seven blocks in Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra, namely Armori, Bhamragad, Chamorshi, Dhanora, Etapalli, Korchi and Mulchera and a sample of 68 respondents have been

interviewed from the study area. Dongartamashi village in Kurandimal Gram Panchayat , Gopnar village in Hodari Gram Panchayat , Lashkar village in Lashkar Gram Panchayat , Jinjgaon village in Palli Gram Panchayat , Thatri village in Kuthegaon Gram Panchayat , Mendha village in Lekha Gram Panchayat , Parsalgondi village in Kudera Gram Panchayat , Bodenath village in Aswal hudki Gram Panchayat , Bedgaon village in Moushikhamb Gram Panchayat , Majumkhadka and Allitola village in Allitola Gram Panchayat , Kohka village in Kohka Gram Panchayat , Bhimpur village in Bhimpur Gram Panchayat , Gahanegata village in Bori Gram Panchayat , Hitapadi village in Hitapadi Gram Panchayat , Surwahi village in Jaamadi Gram Panchayat , Padiyaljob village in Murkuti Gram Panchayat , Gutekasa and Pandharigota village in Satputi Gram Panchayat , Bharritola and Salhe village in Nawargaon Gram Panchayat , Zendevar village in Nandeli Gram Panchayat and Dampur village under Chutugutta Gram Panchayat were selected for the impact study.

Table2.3: Type of Tribes in Study Areas

S. No.	Type of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Tribes	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Chamar	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	0.00%	1.47%
2.	Gowari	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	4.41%	5.88%
3.	Gond	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	63.25%	63.25%
4.	Mahar	0.00%	0.00%	2.94%	0.00%	2.94%
5.	Lohar	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%
6.	Halba	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	1.47%
7.	Kanwar	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.88%	5.88%
8.	Kallar	0.00%	2.94%	0.00%	0.00%	2.94%
9.	Madia Gond (PVTG)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.70%	14.70%
	Grand Total	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	89.69%	100.00%

The demographic characteristics of the forest dwelling communities in the study area shows that over two fifth (63.25%) inhabitants in the village are from Gond tribal communities (ST's), followed by Madia Gond (14.70%) , Kanwar (5.88%) , Gowari (5.88%), Halba (1.47%). Kallar those who belong to other backward classes (OBCs) constitutes over 2.94% of the study sample. The other caste profile of the study area includes Lohar those who belong to economically weaker sections (EWS) constituting over 1.47% of the study sample. Chamar and Mahar belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) constitutes over 1.47% and 2.94% respectively.

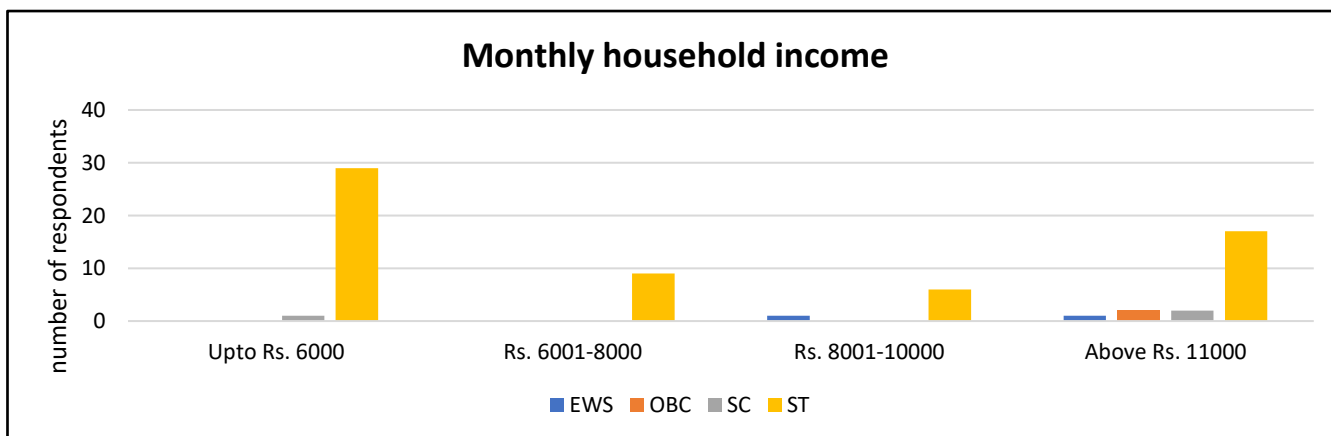
S. No.	Characterstics		EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
20.	Gender	Female	0	0	1	9	10
		Male	2	2	2	52	58
							68
21.	Marital Status	Married	2	2	3	47	54
		Single	0	0	0	13	13
		Widowed	0	0	0	1	1
							68
22.	Family Type	Nuclear	1	0	1	26	28
		Joint	1	2	2	35	40
							68
23.	Religion	Hinduism	2	2	3	52	59
		Gondi	0	0	0	9	9
							68

24.	Education	Illiterate	1	0	0	13	14
		Literate but no Formal Education	0	0	0	1	1
		Primary	0	2	1	14	17
		Middle	0	0	0	6	6
		High School	0	0	2	15	17
		Intermediate	0	0	0	2	2
		Graduate	1	0	0	10	11
							68
6.	Monthly Income	Upto Rs. 6000	0	0	1	29	30
		Rs. 6001-8000	0	0	0	9	9
		Rs. 8001-10000	1	0	0	6	7
		Above Rs. 11000	1	2	2	17	22
							68

The gender wise distribution of the respondents of the entire study sample reflects that over four fifth (85.29%) respondents interviewed are male and, one- fifth (14.70%) of the are female. Marital status of the respondents reveals that nearly about four fifth (79.41%) respondents are married. Generally, the Gond tribal communities in the study villages prefers to stay in joint family. Nearly about three fifth respondents (58.82%) in the study area reported that they live in joint family, and remaining two fifth (41.17%) stay in nuclear family. Over four- fifth (86.76%) respondents belong to Hindu religion and remaining one fifth (13.23%) respondents belong to Gondi religion.

Educational background of the respondents reflects that a less than three-tenth (25%) respondents have education till primary school, followed by one tenth respondents having educational qualification at higher and middle school level.

Income level of the respondents reveals that nearly two fifth (32.35%) respondents earn above Rs. 11000 per month; whereas, less than one fifth (10.29%) respondents have monthly income between Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. Nearly half (44.11%) respondents have monthly income up to Rs. 6000. About

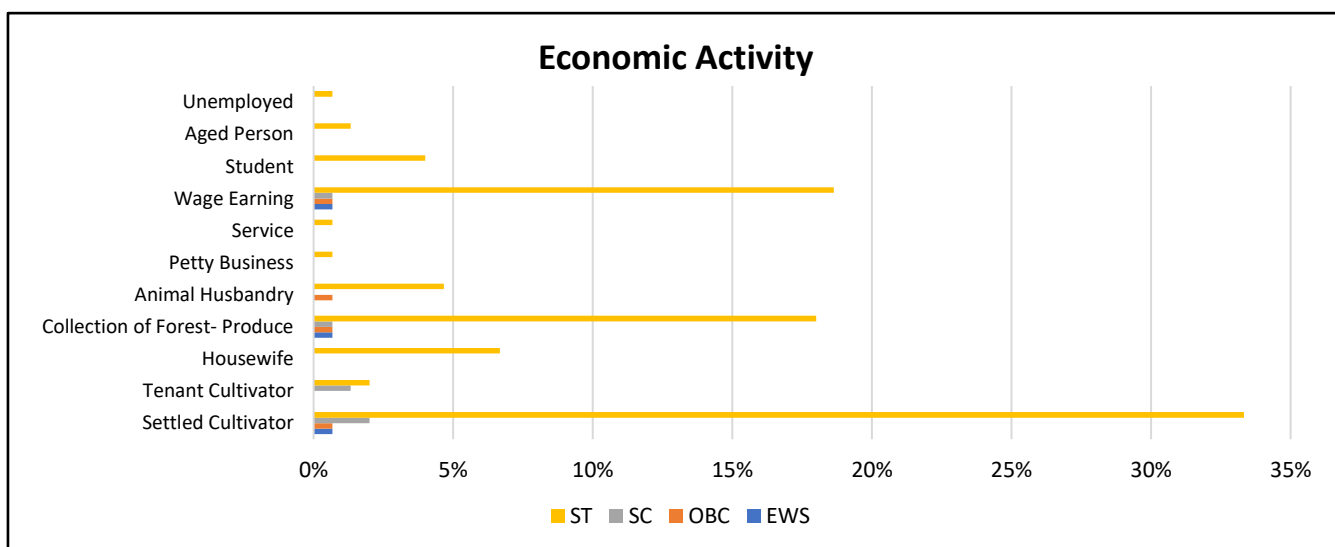


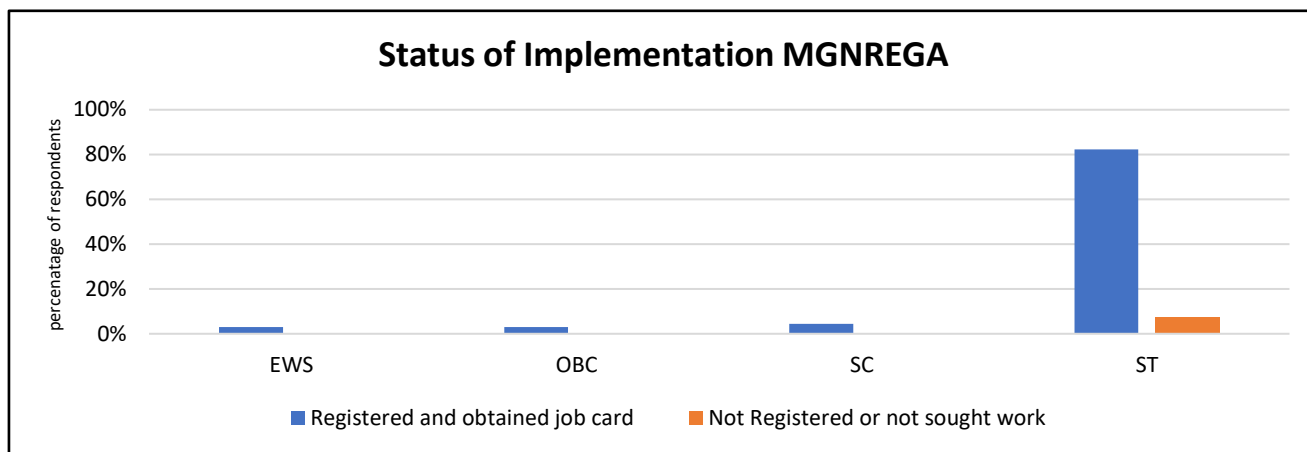
one fifth (13.23%) respondents of the entire study sample have monthly income between Rs. 6000 to 8000. Thus, a majority of 44.11 per cent respondents have monthly income up to Rs. 6000.

Most of the Gond tribal and other traditional forest dwellers in the surveyed villages are settled cultivator (36.67%). Available data reveals that the Gond tribals in the study are wage labourers and have knowledge on agricultural practices. Over 20 per cent respondents collect non-timber forest produce in the forest as a source of livelihood. An overwhelming majority of 92.65 percent respondents have informed that they have job card and also have worked under MGNREGA.

Table 3.6: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

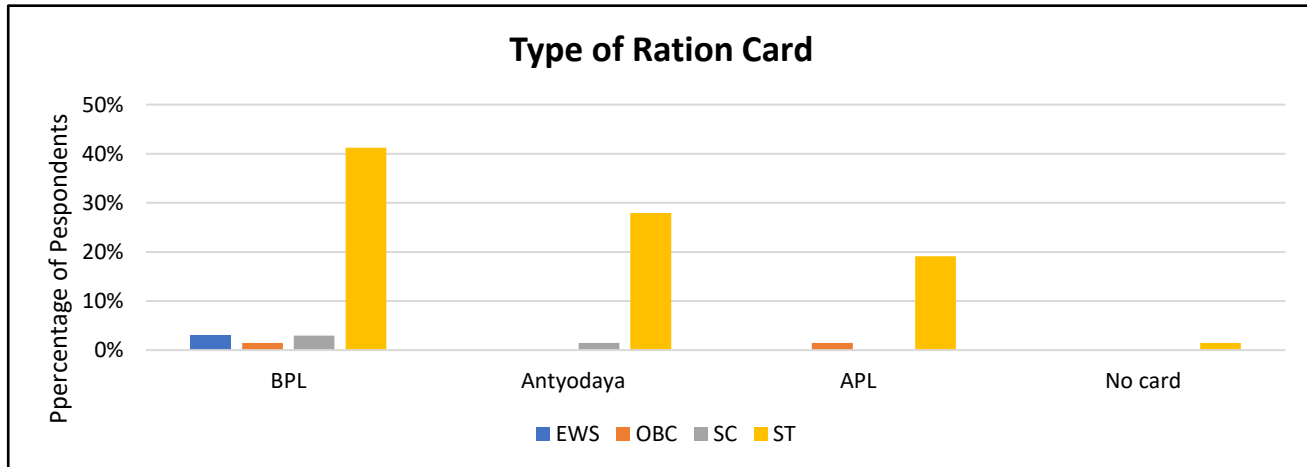
S. No.		Occupation	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Economic Activities	Settled Cultivator	0.67%	0.67%	2.00%	33.33%	36.67%
		Tenant Cultivator	0.00%	0.00%	1.33%	2.00%	3.33%
		Housewife	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.67%	6.67%
		Collection of Forest- Produce	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	18.00%	20.01%
		Animal Husbandry	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	4.67%	5.34%
		Petty Business	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.67%
		Service	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.67%
		Wage Earning	0.67%	0.67%	0.67%	18.63%	20.64%
		Student	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.00%	4.00%
		Aged Person	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.33%	1.33%
		Unemployed	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.67%
		Grand Total	2.01%	2.68%	4.67%	90.64%	100.00%
2.	Status of Implementation MGNREGA	Registered and obtained job card	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	82.36%	92.65%
		Not Registered or not sought work	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.35%	7.35%
							100.00%



**Table 3.7: Type of Ration Card**

S.No	Type of Ration Card	Social Groups				
		EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	BPL	2.94%	1.47%	2.94%	41.19%	48.54%
2.	Antyodaya	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	27.94%	29.41%
3.	APL	0.00%	1.47%	0.00%	19.11%	20.58%
4.	No card	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	1.47%
						100.00%

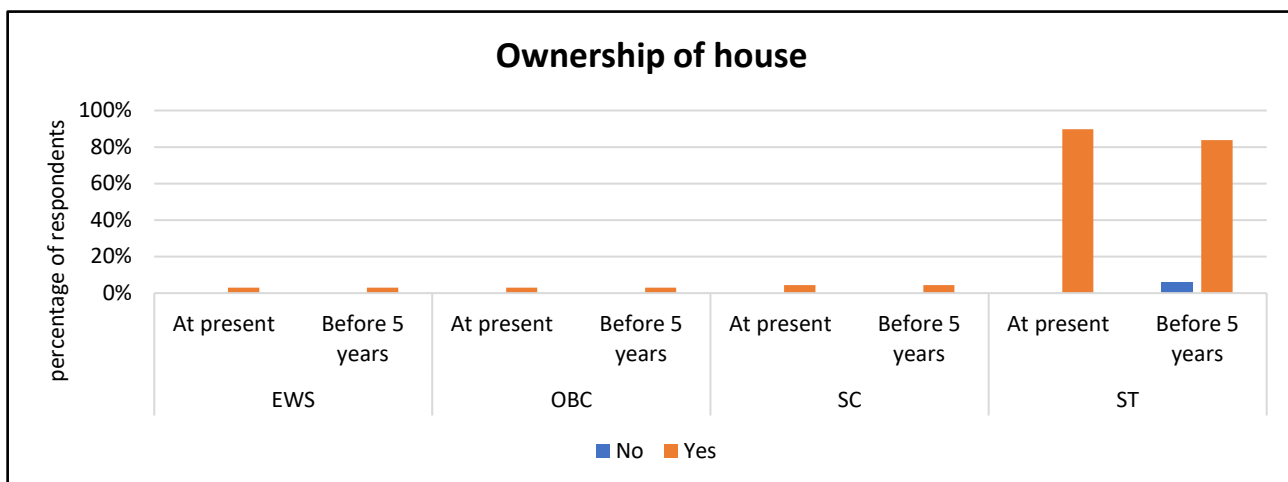
Social group wise possession of ration card among the entire study sample shows that nearly about 50% respondents have BPL card and another 29.41% respondents have AAY card and 20.58% percent respondents in the study area have APL card. However, 1.47% respondents in the study area do not have any card.

**Table 3.8: Ownership of House**

Ownership of House	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	89.71%	100.00%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.88%	5.88%
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.42%	83.82%	94.12%

					100.00%

Before and after analysis of the housing characteristics and assets among the surveyed households reflects that there is an increase of 5.88 percent in the ownership of houses among the surveyed respondents compared to last five years, now an overwhelming majority of 89.71 percent respondents live in their own houses.



It is evident from field data that nearly two fifth (32.35 %) respondents live in pucca houses in the study area, compared to 10.39% in the last five years. Number of pucca houses owned by the tribal communities have been increased from 10.29% to 27.94% in the last five years, indicating nearly two fifth (17.65%) increase. Credit goes to both the State and Central Government for providing financial assistance to the rural and tribal communities for construction of houses under *Sabari Awas Yojana* and MGNREGA. Only 2.94 per cent respondents belonging to scheduled castes live in pucca house at present.

Table 1.7: Type of House

Type of House	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
Kaccha	1.47%	0.00%	1.47%	45.60%	48.54%
Semi-Pucca	1.47%	1.47%	0.00%	16.17%	19.11%
Pucca	0.00%	1.47%	2.94%	27.94%	32.35%
					100.00%
Before 5 Year					
Kaccha	2.94%	1.47%	4.41%	64.72%	73.54%
Semi-Pucca	0.00%	1.47%	0.00%	10.29%	11.76%
Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.29%	10.29%
Homeless	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.41%	4.41%
					100.00%

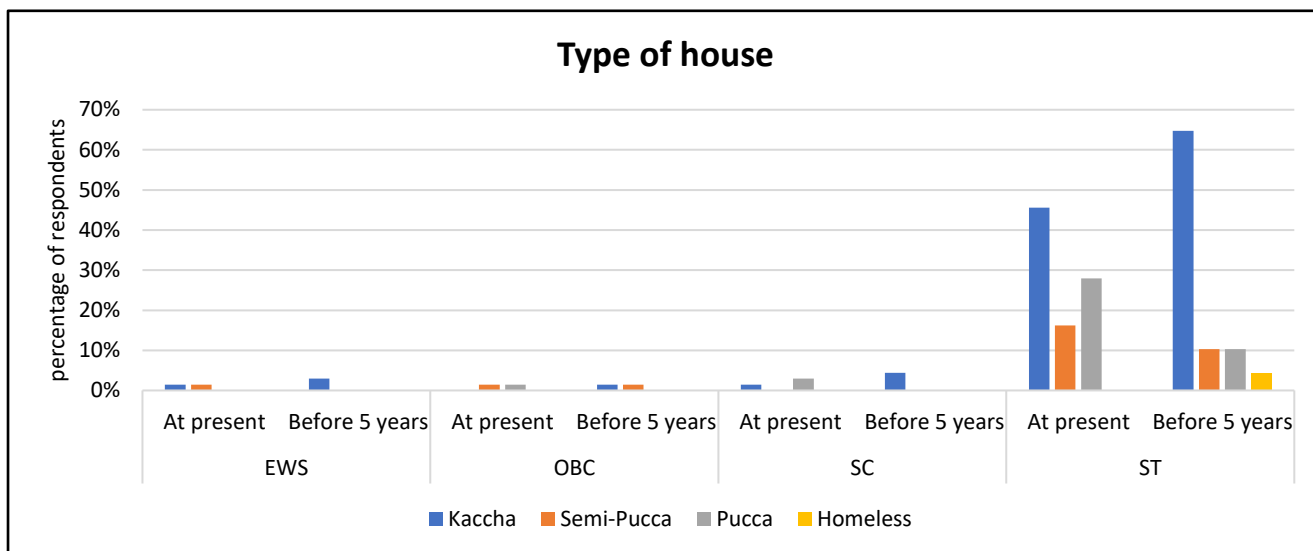
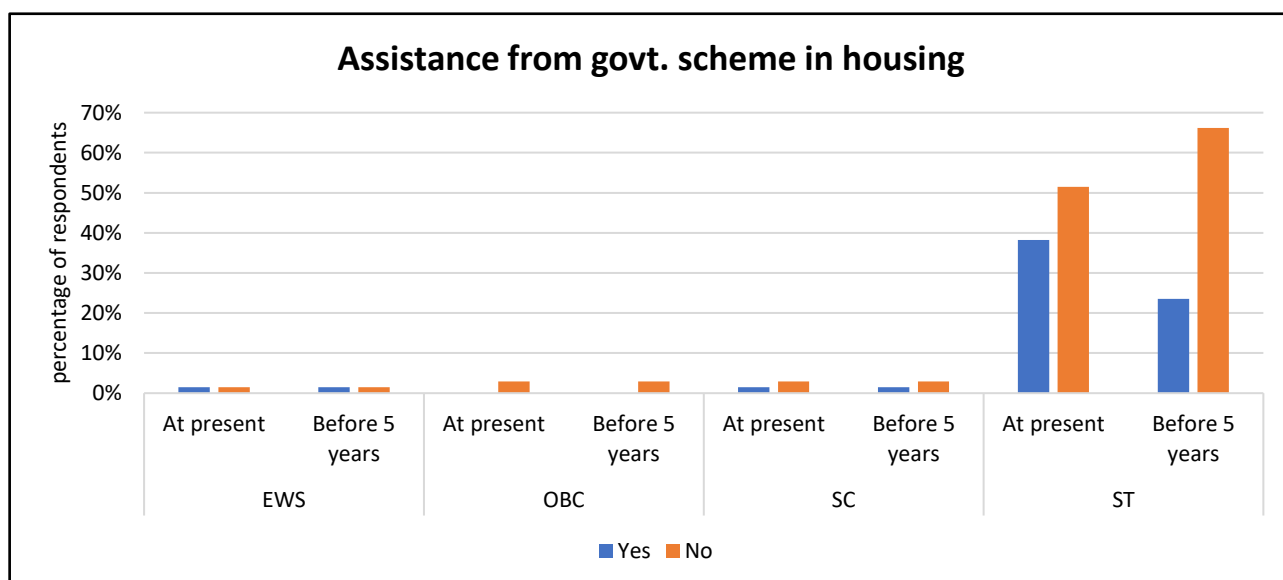


Table 2.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

Assistance from Govt. Scheme in housing	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
Yes	1.47%	0.00%	1.47%	38.24%	41.18%
No	1.47%	2.94%	2.94%	51.47%	58.82%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	1.47%	0.00%	1.47%	23.52%	26.46%
No	1.47%	2.94%	2.94%	66.19%	73.54%
					100.00%
Type of Housing Assistance given					
Indira Awas Yojana	1	0	0	5	6
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	0	0	0	13	13
Shabari Awas Yojana	0	0	0	8	8
					27

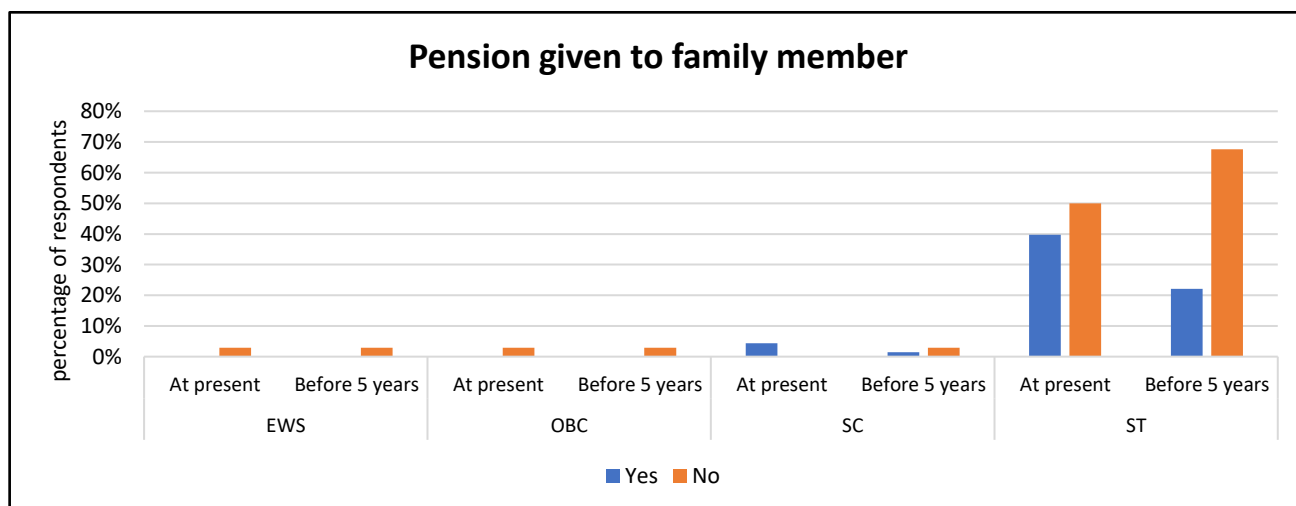
Over two fifth (41.18%) respondents of the entire study sample have reported that they have received financial assistance under Government housing schemes including (IAY, PMAY and SAY).



Before and after analysis of data on pensionary benefits availed by respondents in the study area reveals that 44.12 per cent respondents of the entire study sample at present are getting pension under various schemes compared to 23.53% in the last five year. The respondents are getting pension under various government schemes including senior citizen pension and widow pension.

Table 2.10: Pension given to family member

Pension given to family member	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	4.41%	39.71%	44.12%
No	2.94%	2.94%	0.00%	50.00%	55.88%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	22.06%	23.53%
No	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	67.65%	76.47%
					100.00%
Type of pension given					
Senior Citizen Pension		0	1	5	6
Widow Pension		0	0	7	7
					13

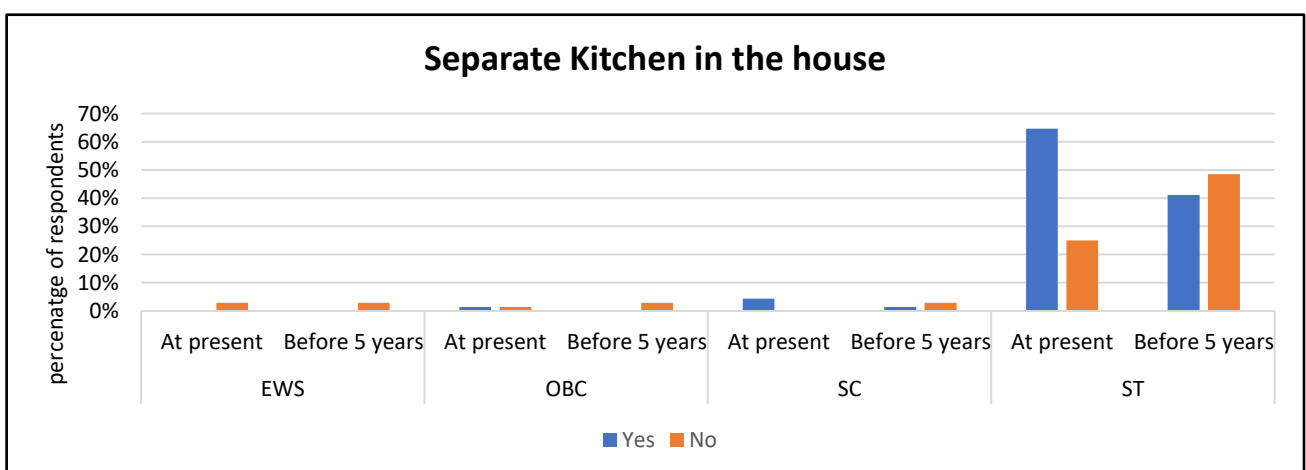
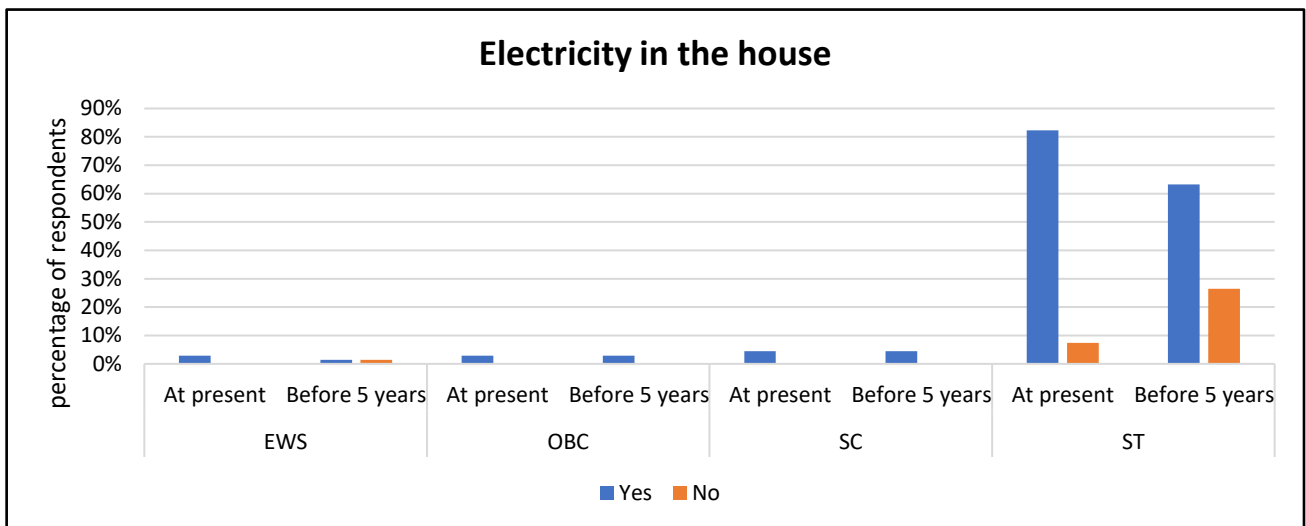


Grid electricity connectivity has increased from 92.65% to 72.05% as reported by the respondents in the study area, indicating a sharp increase of 20.6%. Over three fifth of the study sample (70.59%) respondents have informed that they have separate kitchen in the house at present, compared to 42.64 per cent in the last five years. Over three-fifth respondents of the entire study sample informed that they have separate animal shed, compared to 23.53 per cent in the last five year.

Table 2.11: Basic facility in House

Electricity in the House	Social Group				Grand Total
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	
At present					
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	82.35%	92.65%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.35%	7.35%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	1.47%	2.94%	4.41%	63.23%	72.05%
No	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	26.47%	27.95%

					100.00%
Separate Kitchen in the house					
At present					
Yes	0.00%	1.47%	4.41%	64.71%	70.59%
No	2.94%	1.47%	0.00%	25.00%	29.41%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	41.17%	42.64%
No	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	48.53%	57.36%
					100.00%
Animal Shed					
At present					
Yes	0.00%	2.94%	2.94%	57.35%	63.23%
No	2.94%	0.00%	1.47%	32.35%	36.77%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.53%	23.53%
No	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	66.18%	76.47%
					100.00%

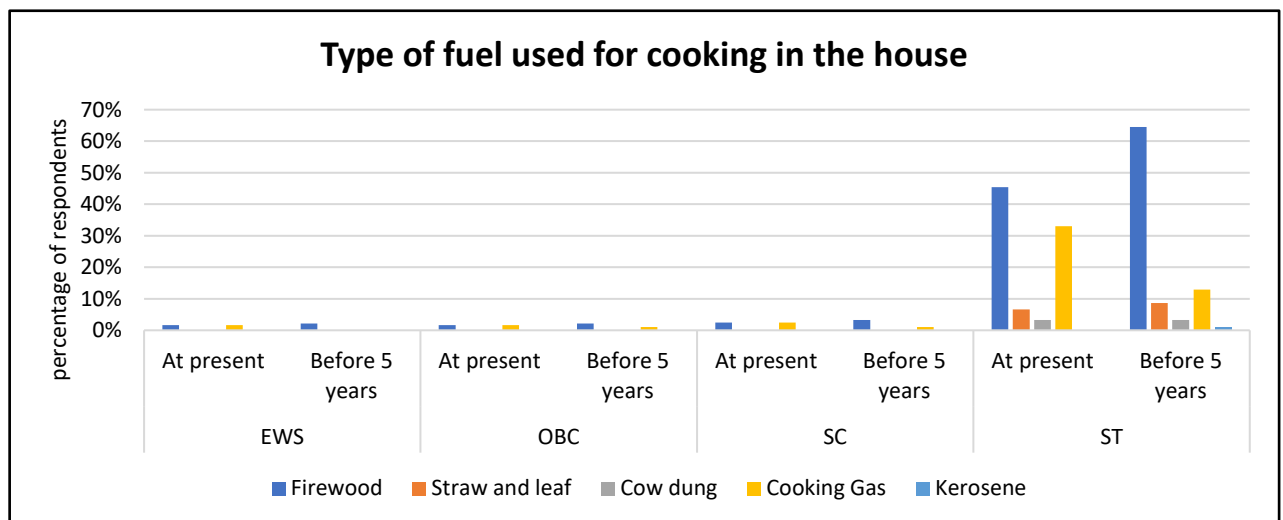


Various types of fuels are used in the kitchen to cook food like, firewood, straw and leaf, cow dung, kerosene and cooking gas. The study findings suggests that there is a steady decline (20.84%) in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to

non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. On the other hand, available data indicates that the Gond tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Gadchiroli.

Table 2.12: Type of fuel

Type of Fuel used for cooking	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Firewood	1.65%	1.65%	2.50%	45.43%	51.23%
Straw and leaf	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.61%	6.61%
Cow dung	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.30%	3.30%
Cooking Gas	1.65%	1.65%	2.50%	33.06%	38.86%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Firewood	2.15%	2.15%	3.22%	64.55%	72.07%
Straw and leaf	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.60%	8.60%
Cow dung	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.22%	3.22%
Cooking Gas	0.00%	1.07%	1.07%	12.9%	15.04%
Kerosene	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.07%	1.07%
					100.00%



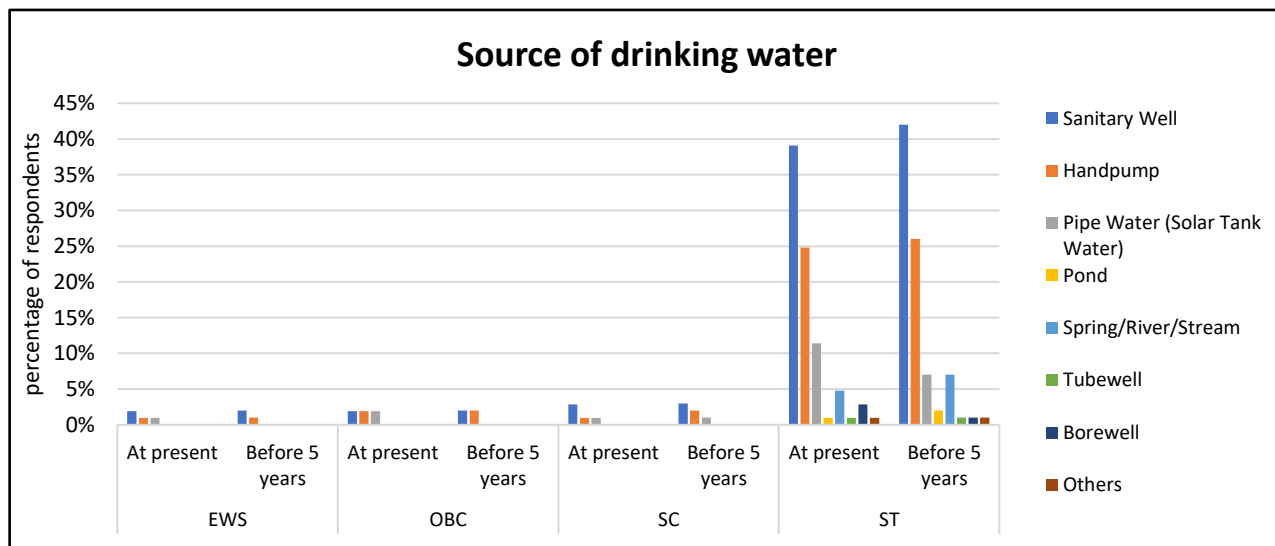
Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being.

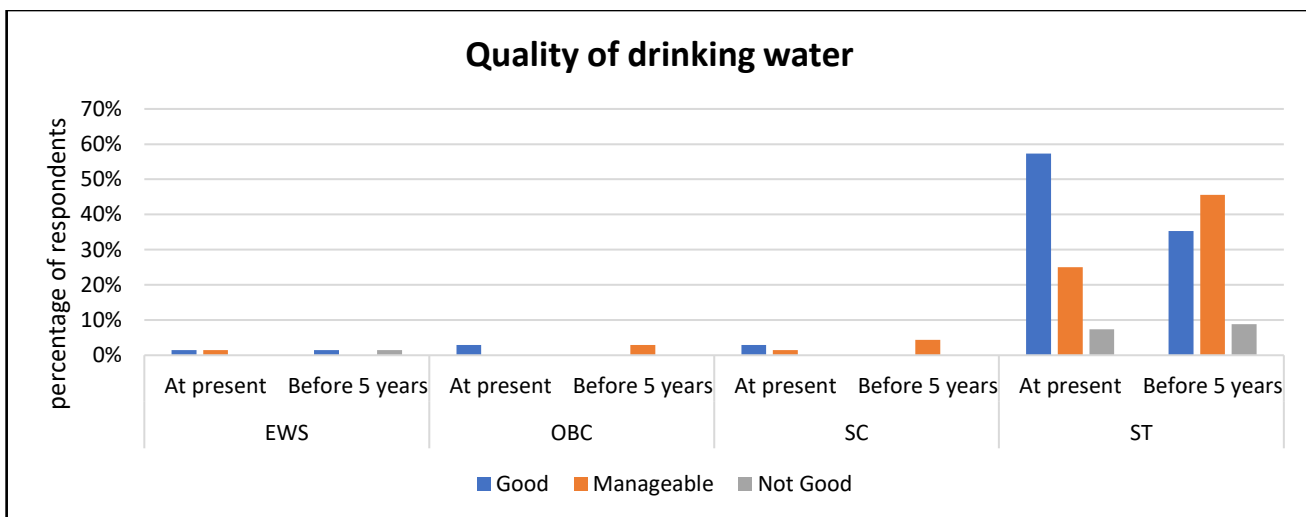
The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, handpump, sanitary well and in some cases use of pond water, tubewell, borewell, etc. can be seen. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The quality of water at present among majority of the households are good as reported by 57.36 per cent respondents in the study area, whereas, 25 per cent respondents reported that the water quality is somewhat manageable.

Table 2.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					

Sanitary Well	1.9%	1.9%	2.85%	39.07%	45.72%
Handpump	0.95%	1.9%	0.95%	24.79%	28.59%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	0.95%	1.9%	0.95%	11.43%	15.23%
Pond	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	0.95%
Spring/River/Stream	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%	4.76%
Tubewell	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	0.95%
Borewell	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.85%	2.85%
Others	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	0.95%
					100.00%
Before 5 ears					
Sanitary Well	2.00%	2.00%	3.00%	42.00%	49.00%
Handpump	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	26.00%	31.00%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	7.00%	8.00%
Pond	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Spring/River/Stream	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Tubewell	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Borewell	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Others	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%
					100.00%
Quality of Drinking Water					
At present					
Good	1.47%	2.94%	2.94%	57.36%	64.71%
Manageable	1.47%	0.00%	1.47%	25.00%	27.94%
Not Good	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.35%	7.35%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Good	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	35.31%	36.78%
Manageable	0.00%	2.94%	4.41%	45.58%	52.93%
Not Good	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	8.82%	10.29%
					100.00%

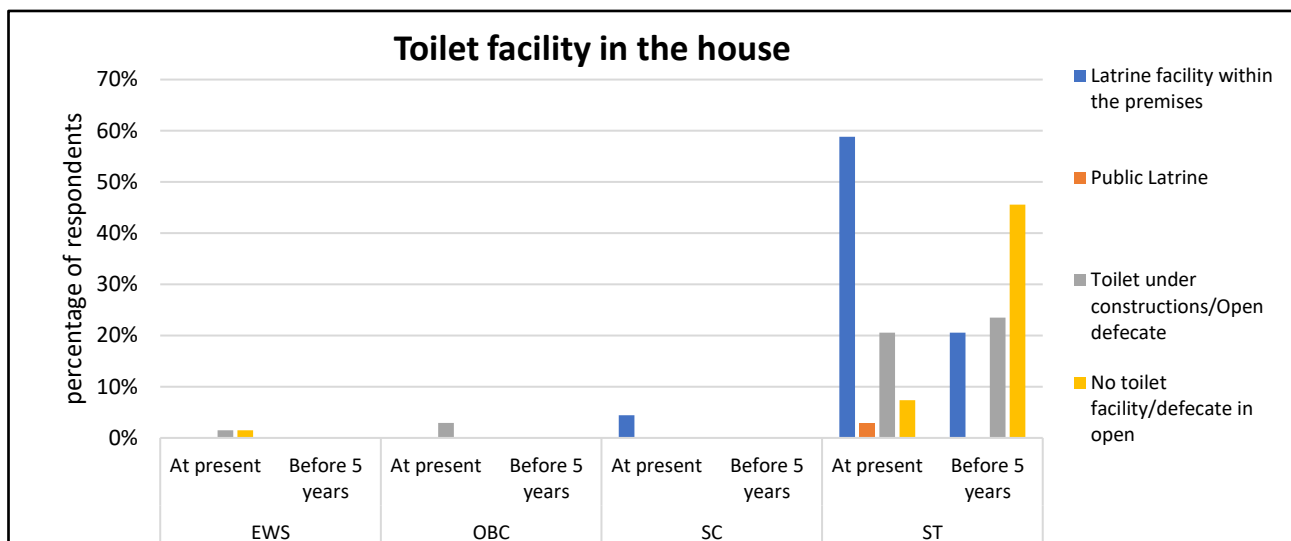




The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioural change programme in the world. The mission has shifted its focus from production outputs (i.e. toilet construction) to behavioural outcomes (open-defecation-free [ODF] India). The SBM's emphasis on behavioural change in rural sanitation at the grassroots level also leads to rigorous verification and sustainability of the benefits accrued to rural communities. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased to 66.19 per cent at present. At present, 63.25% surveyed households have access to toilets within their premises and other 2.94 per cent have access to public toilet facilities. However, even today about two fifth (33.81%) surveyed households of the entire study sample are defecating in open, which has a serious health implication.

Table 5.13: Toilet Facility

Toilet facility in the house	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Latrine facility within the premises	0.00%	0.00%	4.41%	58.84%	63.25%
Public Latrine	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.94%	2.94%
Toilet under constructions/Open defecate	1.47%	2.94%	0.00%	20.58%	24.99%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	7.35%	8.82%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Latrine facility within the premises	0.00%	0.00%	2.94%	20.59%	23.53%
Toilet under constructions/Open defecate	0.00%	2.94%	0.00%	23.53%	26.47%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	2.94%	0.00%	1.47%	45.59%	50.00%
					100.00%



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-specialty hospitals are at tertiary level. As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas and a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. There are 2,071 Sub-centres, 317 PHCs and 70 CHCs operating in tribal areas of the State. Under, the Ayushman Bharat scheme existing sub-centres and PHCs are being transformed to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). In the State 6,524 sub-centres (SCs), 1,827 PHCs and 460 urban PHCs (UPHCs) are operationalised as HWCs upto December, 2021. Of these, 420 SC-HWC and 126 PHC-HWC are in tribal areas. Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY) is a flagship health insurance scheme of Government of Maharashtra. The scheme provides end to end cashless services for identified diseases through a network of service providers from Government and Private sector.

Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of three-fifth (66.17%) of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme.

Table 5.14: Health Infrastructure

Health Card	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	57.35%	66.17%
No	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	32.36%	33.83%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	1.47%	2.94%	1.47%	25.00%	30.88%
No	1.47%	0.00%	2.94%	64.71%	69.12%
					100.00%
Treatment at					
At present					
Govt. hospital	1.47%	0.00%	2.94%	66.18%	70.59%

Pvt. hospital	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	1.47%	2.94%
PHC	1.47%	2.94%	0.00%	14.71%	19.12%
Village doctor	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.88%	5.88%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Govt. hospital	1.47%	0.00%	2.94%	61.77%	66.18%
Pvt. hospital	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	7.35%	8.82%
PHC	1.47%	2.94%	0.00%	16.18%	20.59%
Village doctor	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.41%	4.41%
					100.00%
Regular vaccination of children					
At present					
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	70.59%	80.88%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.12%	19.12%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	69.12%	79.41%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.59%	20.59%
					100.00%
Children Immunization					
At present					
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	77.95%	88.24%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.76%	11.76%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	63.24%	73.53%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	26.47%	26.47%
					100.00%
Availability of special nutrition programme					
At present					
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	77.94%	88.24%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.76%	11.76%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	50.01%	60.30%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	39.70%	39.70%
					100.00%
Delivery care					
At present					
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	83.82%	94.12%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.88%	5.88%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	61.76%	72.06%
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27.94%	27.94%
					100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness					
At present					
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	1.47%	2.94%
No	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	88.23%	97.06%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	2.94%	4.41%
No	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	86.36%	95.19%

					100.00%
Family member suffering from Disability					
At present					
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.29%	10.29%
No	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	79.41%	89.71%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.29%	10.29%
No	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	79.41%	89.71%
					100.00%
Treatment from local Healer					
At present					
Yes	1.47%	0.00%	1.47%	33.82%	36.76%
No	1.47%	2.94%	2.94%	55.89%	63.24%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Yes	1.47%	0.00%	2.94%	53.68%	58.09%
No	1.47%	2.94%	1.47%	36.03%	41.91%
					100.00%

Over three fifth (70.59%) of respondents of the entire study sample prefers to go to district government hospitals for treatment of diseases. Whereas, above one fifth (19.12%) of the respondents reported that they prefer to go to primary health centres for treatment as the PHCs are situated nearby to their villages. Although the healthcare facilities have developed in the study area, the tribal and forest dwellers are still relying on the local healer for treatment of diseases.

A majority of 80.88 percent respondents in the study area have reported that their children are provided with regular vaccination in current years. Similarly, 88.24 per cent respondents have informed that their children are being immunized. Nearly four fifth (88.24%) respondents of the entire study sample have informed that their women and children have availed benefits under special nutrition programme. Institutional delivery has been increased among the tribal and rural households as reported by 94.12 per cent households in the current year.

Hardly, 2.94 percent respondents informed that their family members are suffering from chronic disease. Also, nearly one fifth (10.29%) respondents revealed that their family members are suffering from disability.

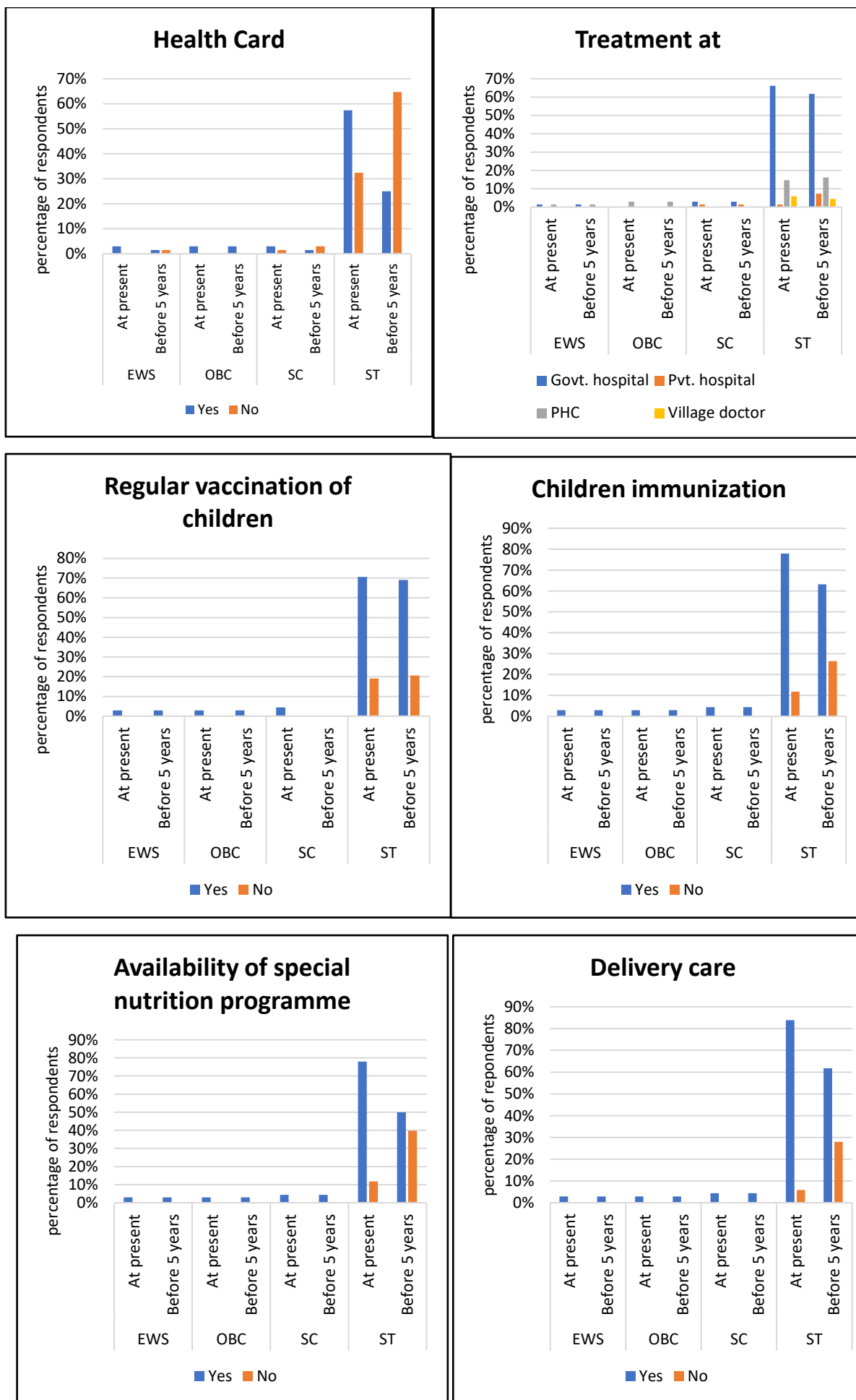


Table 5.15: Ownership of assets

Asset Ownership	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Radio	0	0	0	1	1
TV	2	2	3	31	38
Cycle	2	2	3	41	48
Two Wheeler	2	2	3	37	44
Mobile	2	2	3	59	66
Other	0	0	1	4	5
No Asset	0	0	1	0	1
Before 5 years					
Radio	1	0	0	3	4
TV	2	2	2	16	22
Cycle	2	2	3	47	54
Two Wheeler	0	0	1	5	6
Mobile	1	2	1	19	23
Other	0	0	1	6	7
No Asset	0	0	0	7	7

Consumer durables and asset ownership among households in the district reveal that 97.05 per cent household members/respondents possess mobile phone, followed by nearly three fifth (70.58%) household members/respondents having cycle. Whereas, 64.70 per cent households have two-wheeler and 55.88 percent household have consumer durables including television. Few households from the study area have informed that they still have radio in their house. Mobiles, Cycle and Two wheeler are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. However, 1.47 per cent of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these consumer durables and assets as such.

Impact of the Forest Rights Act on the Tribal Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in Gadchiroli.

The relationship between tribals and forest is symbiotic by nature. Their co-existence has been considered to be an integral part of their survival and sustainability. The ‘life cycle’ of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centred around *jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 came into force on December 31, 2007. It recognises and secures Community Rights or Rights over Community Forest Resources, in addition to the Individual Rights. The Act also recognises rights of vulnerable tribal groups on forest land and forest resource. The Gram Sabha is the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both. The act also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfil basic infrastructural needs of the community. In conjunction with the LARR Act, 2013, FRA

protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement.

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs.

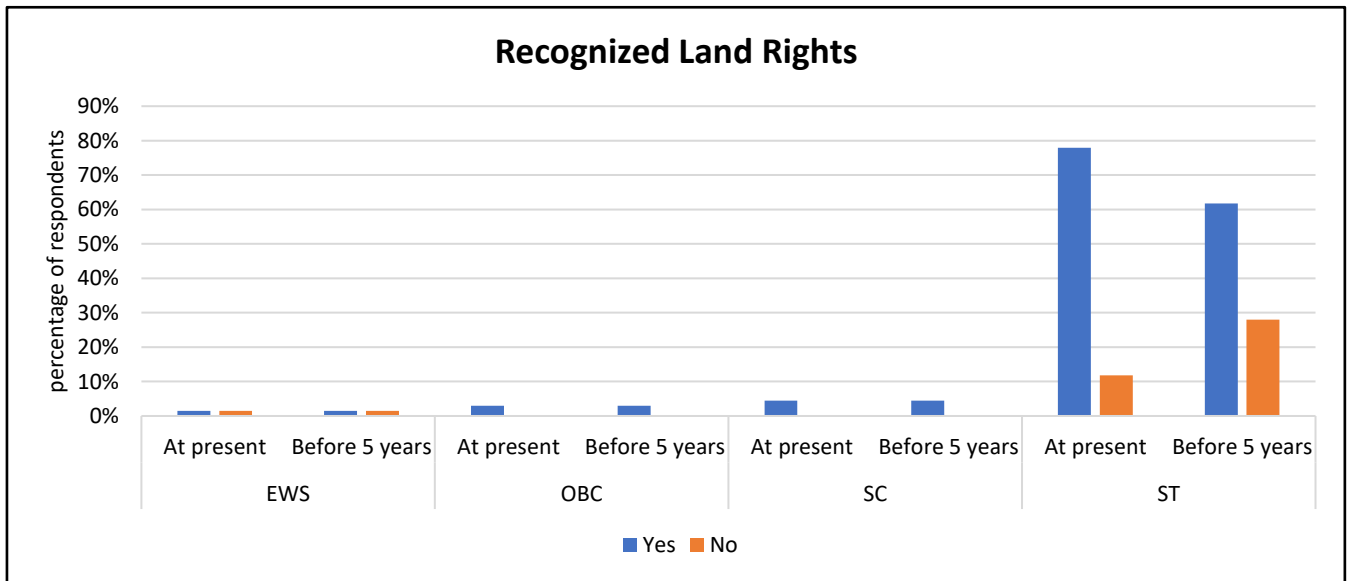
The impact study on the recognition of land rights under forest right act among the surveyed households reflects that an overwhelming majority of about 86.77% respondents have been recognized land rights at present. However, nearly 14 per cent (13.23%) are still not been recognized the land rights.

The Community Forest resource Rights (CFR) under Section 3(1)(i) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (commonly referred to as the Forest Rights Act) provides for recognition of the right to “protect, regenerate or conserve or manage” the community forest resource. While, IFR stands for Individual Forest Rights.

Available data shows that over 70 per cent (70.58%) respondents of the entire study sample have been given rights as IFR/CFR prior to five years. However, nearly 30 per cent (29.42%) respondents have not been given rights as such.

Table 5.16: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Yes	1.47%	2.94%	4.41%	77.95%	86.77%
No	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	11.76%	13.23%
					100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR					
IFR	2	2	2	47	53
CFR	0	0	1	4	5
No rights	0	0	0	10	10
Before 5 years					
Yes	1.47%	2.94%	4.41%	61.76%	70.58%
No	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	27.94%	29.42%
					100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR					
IFR	2	1	2	43	48
CFR	0	0	1	4	5
No rights	0	1	0	14	15



Field Visit to Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra



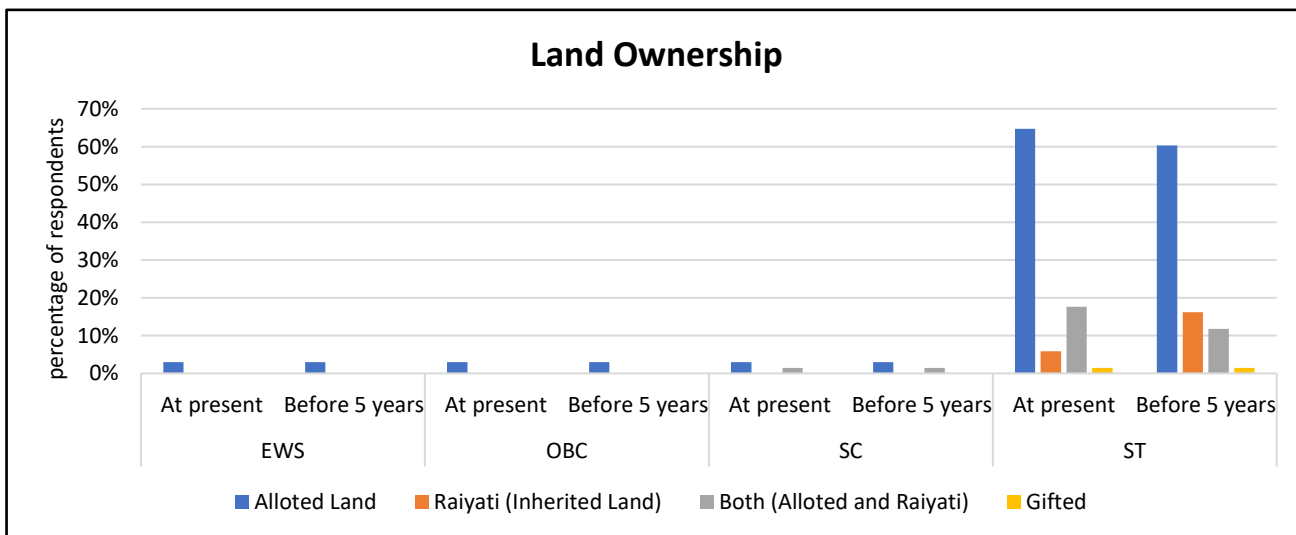
Visit to Van Dhan Vikas Kendra

Warm welcome received from Tribal Communities and OTFDs from Chandrapur and Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra during the FRA Impact Study visit by Team IIPA, New Delhi

Table 5.17: Land Ownership

Ownership of Land	Social Group				Grand Total
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	
At present					
Alloted Land	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	64.71%	73.53%
Raiyati (Inherited Land)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.88%	5.88%
Both (Alloted and Raiyati)	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	17.65%	19.12%
Gifted	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	1.47%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Alloted Land	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	60.30%	69.12%
Raiyati (Inherited Land)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.17%	16.17%
Both (Alloted and Raiyati)	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	11.77%	13.24%
Gifted	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.47%	1.47%
					100.00%

Land ownership in Gadchiroli is both allotted and rayati (inherited) in nature. Nearly six per cent (5.88%) tribal and other traditional forest dwellers of the entire study sample have raiyati land and over three-fifth (73.53%) respondents have allotted land in the study area. On the other hand, nearly one fifth (19.12%) of people have both raiyati and allotted land. However, 1.47 per cent respondent households have gifted land in the study area. Thus, it is evident that majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted and both (allotted and raiyati land) owners.



Land Type

Ownership of Land	Social Group				Grand Total
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	
At present					
Irrigated Land	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	63.24%	73.53%
Non-irrigated Land	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	26.47%	26.47%
					100.00%

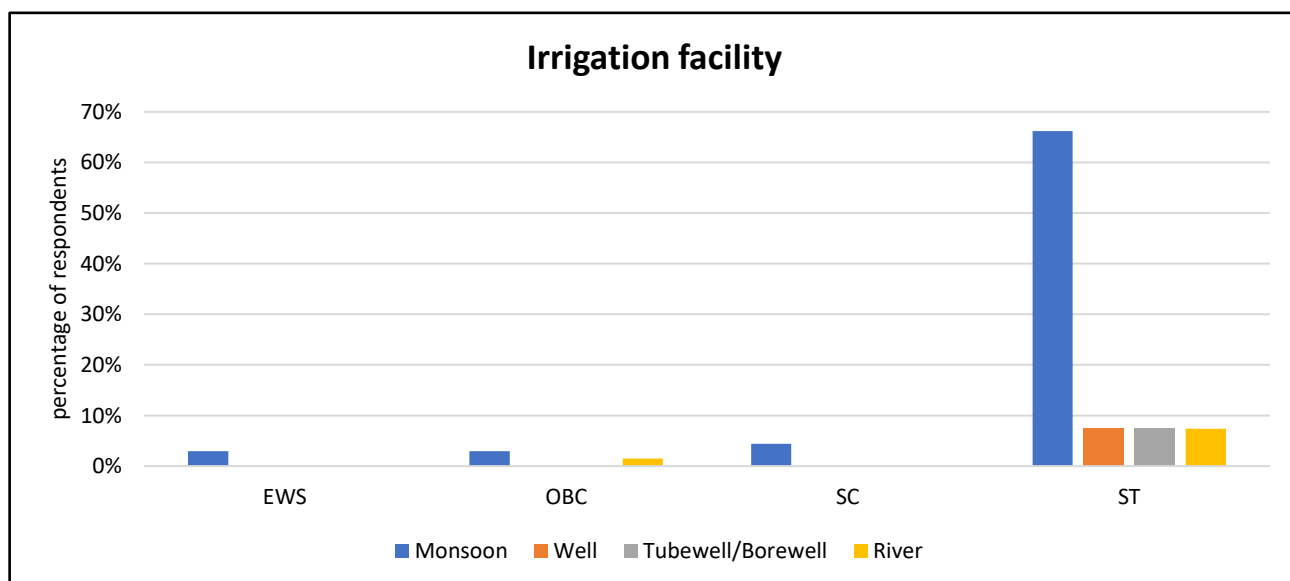
Before 5 years					
Irrigated Land	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	58.82%	69.12%
Non-irrigated Land	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	30.88%	30.88%
					100.00%

Before and after analysis of data on types of land availed by respondents in the study area reveals that majority of over three fifth (73.53%) respondents of the entire study sample at present possess irrigated land compared to nearly 70 per cent (69.12%) in the last five years. Moreover, 26.47 per cent respondents at present possess non irrigated land compared to 30.88 per cent in the last five years.

Irrigation Facility

S. No.	Irrigation Facility	Social Group				Grand Total
		EWS	OBC	SC	ST	
11.	Monsoon	2.94%	2.94%	4.41%	66.19%	76.48%
12.	Well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.35%	7.35%
13.	Tubewell/Borewell	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.35%	7.35%
14.	River	0.00%	1.47%	0.00%	7.35%	8.82%
						100.00%

Available data shows that majority of nearly four fifth (76.48%) respondents receives irrigation facility through monsoons. Whereas, nearly 9 per cent (8.82%) respondents receives water supply through rivers. Also, 7.35 per cent of the entire study sample reflects that respondents receives irrigation facility through well and tube well/bore well.



Agricultural instruments ownership among households in the district reveals that nearly 36 per cent (35.29%) household members/respondents possess wooden plough, followed by over two fifth (25%) household members/respondents having other agricultural instruments. Whereas, nearly 15 per cent (14.70%) households have tractor and nearly 3 per cent (2.94%) households possess pump set. Also, 1.47% households possess threshers. However, over two fifth (32.35%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these agricultural instruments as such.

Table 5.20: Ownership of agricultural Instrument

Agricultural Instruments	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Tractor	1	0	1	8	10
Threshers	0	0	1	0	1
Pump set	0	0	0	2	2
Wooden Plough	1	0	2	21	24
Any Other	1	2	1	13	17
No agricultural Instruments	0	0	0	22	22
Before 5 years					
Tractor	0	0	0	0	0
Threshers	0	0	0	0	0
Pump set	0	0	0	2	2
Wooden Plough	1	0	2	26	29
Any Other	1	2	1	13	17
No agricultural Instruments	0	0	1	23	24

Gadchiroli is known to be a lung of Maharashtra. The tribals in the district have their own culture. They are used to perform worships of their God “Persa Pen” and others. They do dance “Rela” on auspicious occasions and when new crops come. Rela dance is popular dance among the tribals. The other dance is “Dhol” dance. Holi, Dashehara and Deewali are the main festivals of tribals. Empirical results informs that nearly one fifth (19.12%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices. Art & craft, wood carving & decorating, painting, bamboo basketry, food processing and health products are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district.

Table 5.21: Traditional Activities

Traditional Activities	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Yes	1.47%	2.94%	0.00%	14.70%	19.12%
No	1.47%	0.00%	4.41%	75.00%	80.88%
					100.00%
Before 5 years					
Yes	1.47%	2.94%	0.00%	14.70%	19.12%
No	1.47%	0.00%	4.41%	75.00%	80.88%
					100.00%
Type of Traditional Practices					
Art & Craft	1	0	0	5	6

Painting	0	0	0	2	2
Wood Carving & Decorating	0	0	0	3	3
Bamboo basketry	1	0	0	4	5
Food processing	0	0	0	1	1
Health Products	0	0	0	1	1

Major Crop Produce

	Crop Produces	Social Group				
S. No.		EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
	Paddy	4.08%	4.08%	6.12%	75.51%	89.80%
	Kurthi	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.04%	2.04%
	Vegetables	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.08%	4.08%
	Arahar	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.04%	2.04%
5.	Masoor	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.04%	2.04%
						100.00%

There are five types of major crop being produced in the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. Empirical results shows that nearly 90 per cent (89.80%) respondents out of the entire study sample are producing paddy, followed by over 4 per cent (4.08%) respondents are producing vegetables. Whereas, over two per cent (2.04%) of respondents are producing kurthi, arahar and masoor crop.

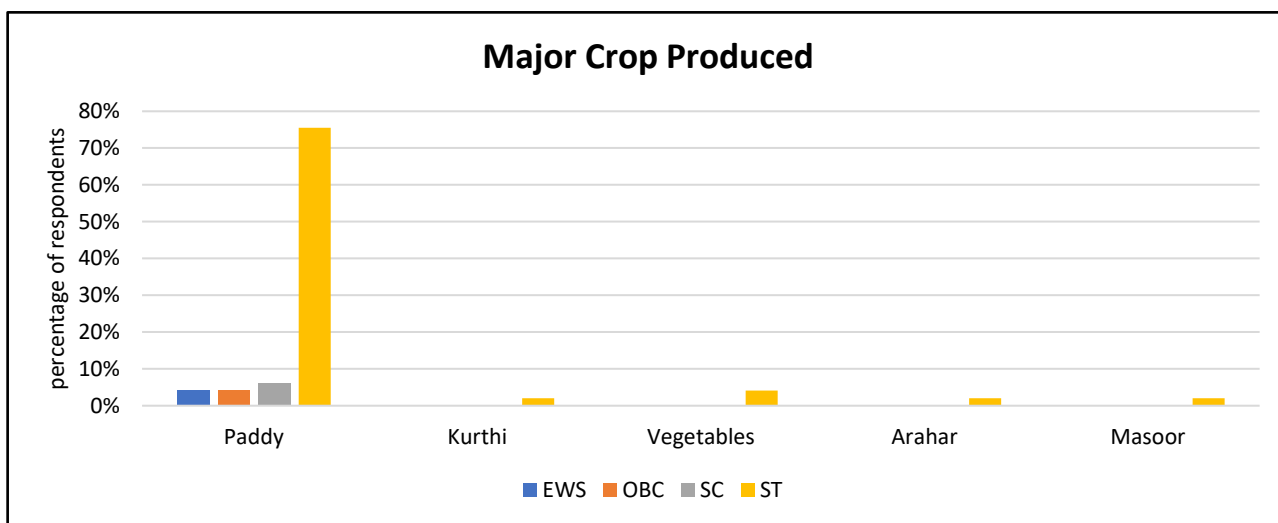
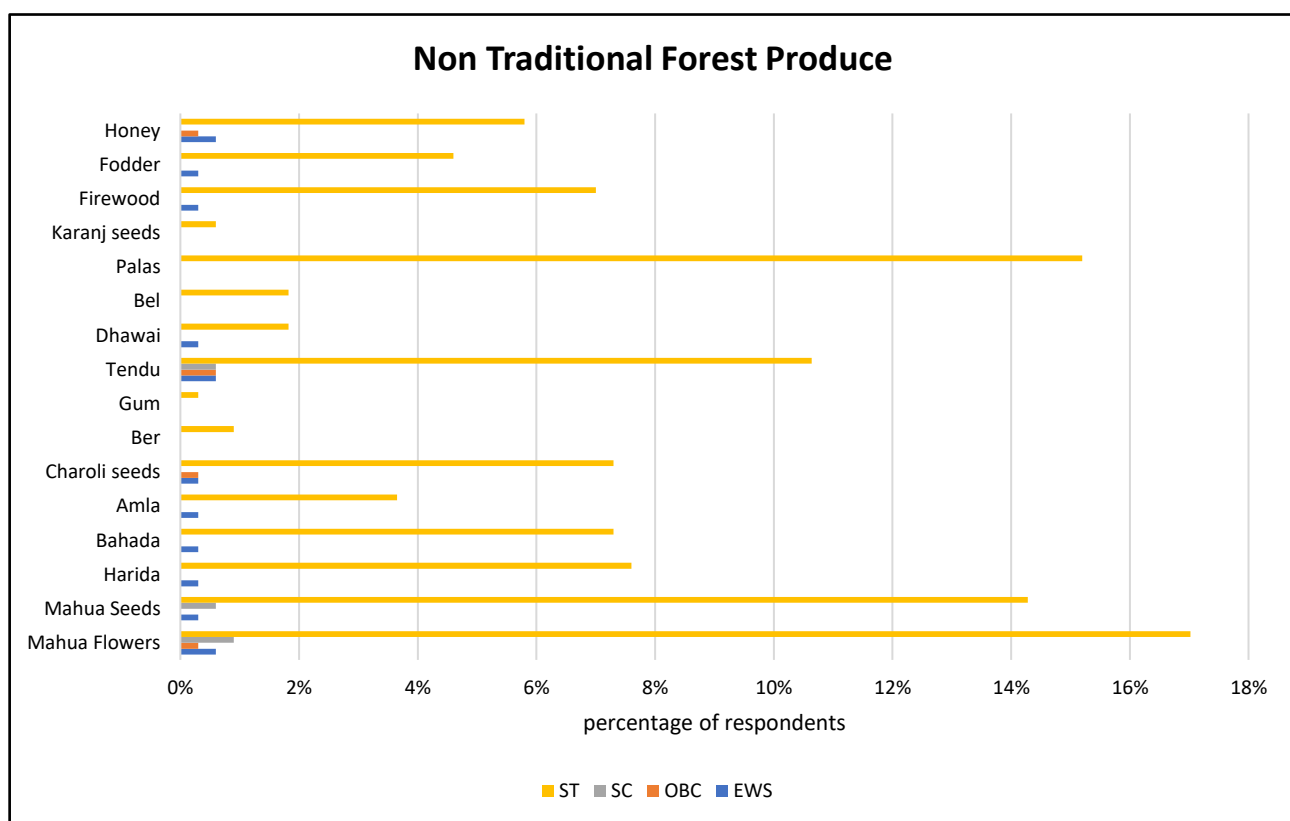


Table 5.23: Non Traditional Forest Produce (NTFP)

	Non Traditional Forest Produce	Social Group				
S. No.		EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
22.	Mahua Flowers	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	17.02%	18.82%
23.	Mahua Seeds	0.3%	0.00%	0.6%	14.28%	15.18%
24.	Harida	0.3%	0.00%	0.00%	7.6%	7.9%
25.	Bahada	0.3%	0.00%	0.00%	7.3%	7.6%

5.	Amla	0.3%	0.00%	0.00%	3.65%	3.68%
6.	Charoli seeds	0.3%	0.3%	0.00%	7.3%	7.9%
7.	Ber	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.9%	0.9%
8.	Gum	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.3%	0.3%
9.	Tendu	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	10.64%	11.9%
10.	Dhawai	0.3%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	1.85%
11.	Bel	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.82%	1.82%
12.	Palas	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	15.20%	15.20%
13.	Karanj seeds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.6%	0.6%
14.	Firewood	0.3%	0.00%	0.00%	7%	1%
15.	Fodder	0.3%	0.00%	0.00%	4.6%	4.9%
16.	Honey	0.6%	0.3%	0.00%	5.8%	6.7%
						100.00%



The local people depend on the forest particularly for small timber, firewood, bamboos, thatching grass, fodder, fruits and flowers, fibers, etc. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, Harida, Bahada, Amla, Charoli seeds, Ber, Gum, Dhawai, Bel, Palas, Karanj seeds and honey.

Table 5.24: Awareness related to FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behaviour in the Village	Social Group				
	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
Not Good	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Good	1.47%	1.47%	1.47%	47.06%	51.47%
Neutral	1.47%	1.47%	2.94%	42.64%	48.53%
					100.00%
Know JFMC					
Yes	0.00%	2.94%	4.41%	45.62%	52.97%
No	2.94%	0.00%	1.47%	44.12%	48.53%
					100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land					
Yes	1.47%	1.47%	2.94%	38.23%	44.12%
No	1.47%	1.47%	1.47%	51.47%	55.88%
					100.00%
Know about NHRC					
Yes	2.94%	1.47%	1.47%	20.6%	26.48%
No	0.00%	1.47%	2.94%	69.11%	73.52%
					100.00%

The impact study on behavior of Excise and Revenue Officer in the village is good as reported by a majority of over 50 per cent (51.47%) respondents in the study area. Over 50 per cent (52.97%) of the respondents out of the entire study knows about the JFMC and nearly 30 per cent (26.48%) of respondents are aware of NHRC. Majority of over 50 per cent (55.88%) respondents answered No regarding Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land.

Summary:

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities in Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra reflects that an overwhelming majority of nearly 93 percent (92.65) respondents have job card and also worked under MGNREGA. Majority of 100 per cent respondents live in their own houses. The available data reveals that majority of respondents have basic facility (like electricity, separate kitchen, animal shed) in their house. There is a steady decline in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. Tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Gadchiroli. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, hand pump, sanitary well and in some cases use of pond water, tube well, bore well, etc. can be seen. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased. Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme. Mobiles, Cycle and Two wheeler are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. Majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted and both (allotted and raiyati land) owners. Empirical results informs that nearly one fifth of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices. Art & craft, wood carving & decorating, painting, bamboo basketry, food processing and health products

are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district. Majority of respondents in the study area are producing paddy crop. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, Harida, Bahada, Amla, Charoli seeds, Ber, Gum, Dhawai, Bel, Palas, Karanj seeds and honey.

KEONJHAR (ODISHA)

Keonjhar district, in the North region is a district of Odisha with its administrative headquarters located at Kendujhar city. According to 2011 census, the district encompasses a geographical area of 8303 sq. km and has a population of 18, 01,733 (persons) including 9, 06,487 (males) and 8, 95,246 (females). The district has a sex ratio of 988 (females for every 1000 males). The major religions in the district are Hindu (97.28%) and Muslim (1.54%) of the total population respectively. The literacy rate in the district is 68.24% (persons), 78.12% (males) and 58.28% (females). Main spoken languages are Odia (78.88%), Ho (8.09%), and Santali (3.77%). Labour Force Participation Rate is 43.09% for the year 2017-2018. Main source of income in the district is from the agriculture sector and per capita income is Rs. 92,211. The crime rate in the district is 214.68 for the year 2021. Total cropped area is 1, 76,811 in hectares and the forest area is 3218.92 in sq. km (2021).

Table 2.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places Visited in District		Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Keonjhar District.		
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	ST	Total
9.	Telkoi	Bimala	Bimala	9	9
		Khuntapada	Gundurijoda	39	40
10.	Banspal	Kanjipani	Kanthadas	3	3
		Singpur	Gajipur	10	10
		Taramkanta	Sagapada	9	9
				Grand Total	71

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities has been conducted in two blocks in Keonjhar district in Odisha, namely Telkoi and Banspal and a sample of 71 respondents have been interviewed from the study area. Bimala village in Bimala Gram Panchayat, Gundurijoda village in Khuntapada Gram Panchayat, Kanthadas village under Kanjipani Gram Panchayat, Gajipur village in Singpur Gram Panchayat and Sagapada village under Taramkanta Gram Panchayat were selected for the impact study. The demographic characteristics of the forest dwelling communities in the study area shows that over ninety per cent (90.14%) inhabitants in the village are from Paudi Bhuyan (PVTG) tribal communities (STs), followed by Gonda (7.04%) and (4%) Chuktia Bhujia (PVTG) of the total study sample.

Table 2.3: Type of Tribes in Study Areas

S. No.	Type of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Tribes	Social Groups	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	Paudi Bhuyan (PVTG)	90.14%	90.14%
2.	Chuktia Bhujia (PVTG)	2.82%	2.82%
3.	Gonda	7.04%	7.04%
	Grand Total		100.00%

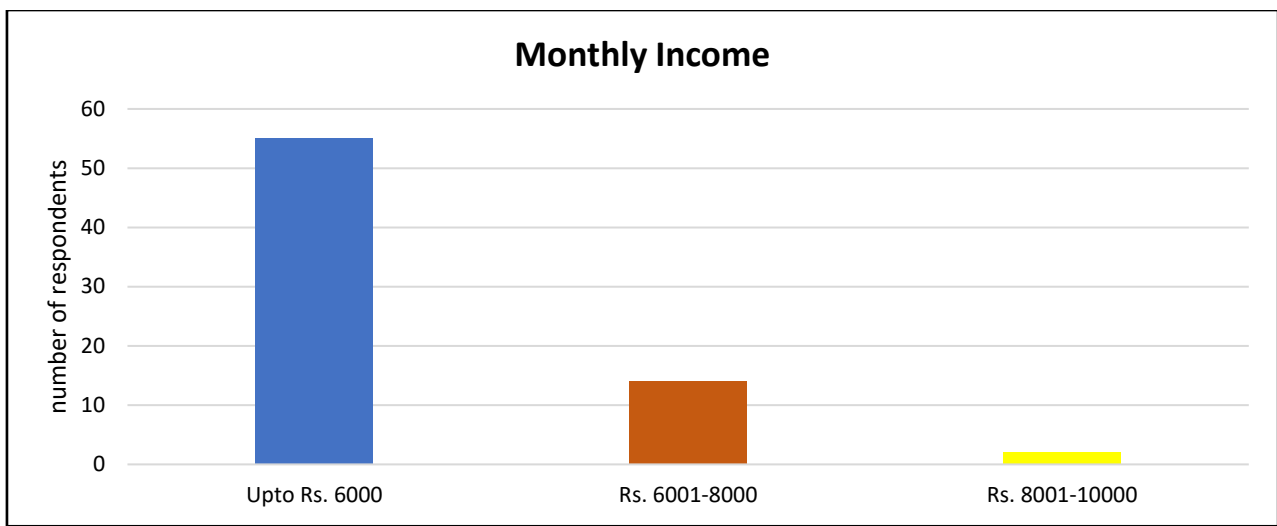
The gender wise distribution of the respondents of the entire study sample reflects that over four fifth

(84.50%) respondents interviewed are male and nearly one fifth (15.49%) of the female. Marital status of the respondents reveals that nearly ninety five per cent (94.36%) respondents are married. Generally, the Paudi Bhuyan (PVTG) tribal communities in the study villages prefers to stay in nuclear family. Over three fifth respondents (76.05%) in the study area reported that they live in nuclear family, and remaining two fifth (23.94%) stay in joint family.

Educational background of the respondents reflects that a majority of nearly half (49.29%) of respondents are illiterate, followed by 35.21 per cent respondents have education till primary school. Income level of the respondents reveals that over three fifth (77.46%) respondents earn up to Rs. 6000 per month; whereas, nearly one fifth (19.71%) respondents have monthly income between Rs. 6000 to 8000. Nearly three per cent (2.81%) respondents have monthly income between Rs. 8000 to 10000. Thus, a majority of 77.46 per cent respondents have monthly income earn up to Rs. 6000.

Table 1.4: Social Characteristics of Forest Dwelling Communities in Study Areas

S. No.	Characteristics	Social Groups		
			ST	Grand Total
1.	Gender	Female	11	11
		Male	60	60
				71
2.	Marital Status	Married	67	67
		Single	3	3
		Widowed	1	1
				71
3.	Family Type	Nuclear	54	54
		Joint	17	17
				71
4.	Domicile Status	Immigrant	0	0
		Since Birth	71	71
				71
5.	Education	Illiterate	35	35
		Literate but no formal education	3	3
		Primary	25	25
		Middle	5	5
		High School	3	3
				71
6.	Monthly Income	Upto Rs. 6000	55	55
		Rs. 6001-8000	14	14
		Rs. 8001-10000	2	2
				71



Most of the Paudi Bhuyan (PVTG) tribal and other traditional forest dwellers in the surveyed villages are settled cultivator (53.66%). Available data reveals that the Paudi Bhuyan tribals in the study are settled cultivators and wage labourers. Over 5 per cent respondents collect non-timber forest produce in the forest as a source of livelihood. An overwhelming majority of 100 percent respondents have informed that they have job card and also have worked under MGNREGA.

Table 3.6: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

S. No.		Occupation	Social Groups	
			ST	Grand Total
1.	Economic Activities	Settled Cultivator	53.66%	53.66%
		Tenant Cultivator	8.13%	8.13%
		Housewife	8.94%	8.94%
		Collection of Forest- Produce	5.7%	5.7%
		Petty Business	1.62%	1.62%
		Wage Earning	18.7%	18.7%
		Aged Person	3.25%	3.25%
		Grand Total		100.00%
2.	Status of Implementation MGNREGA	Registered and obtained job card	100.00%	100.00%
				100.00%

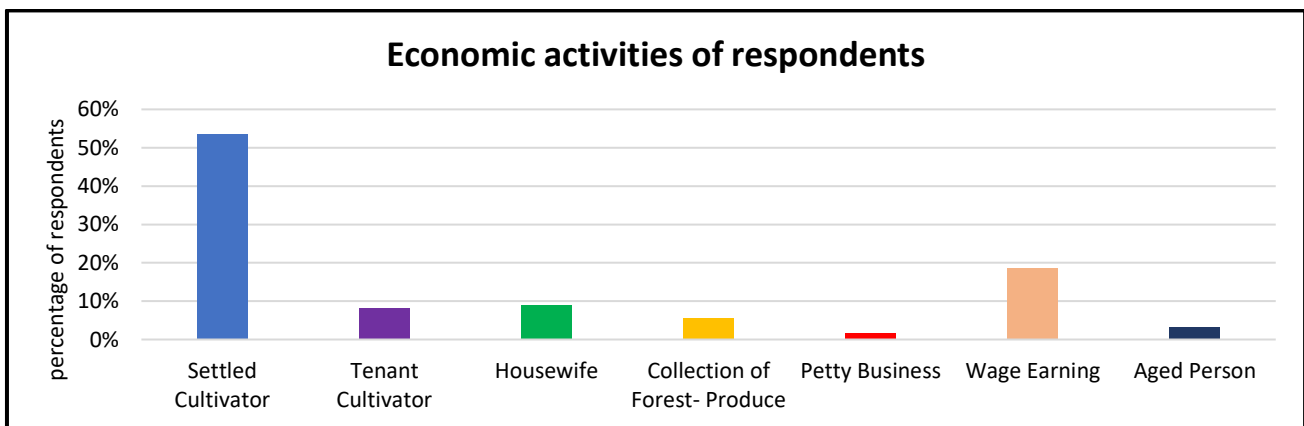
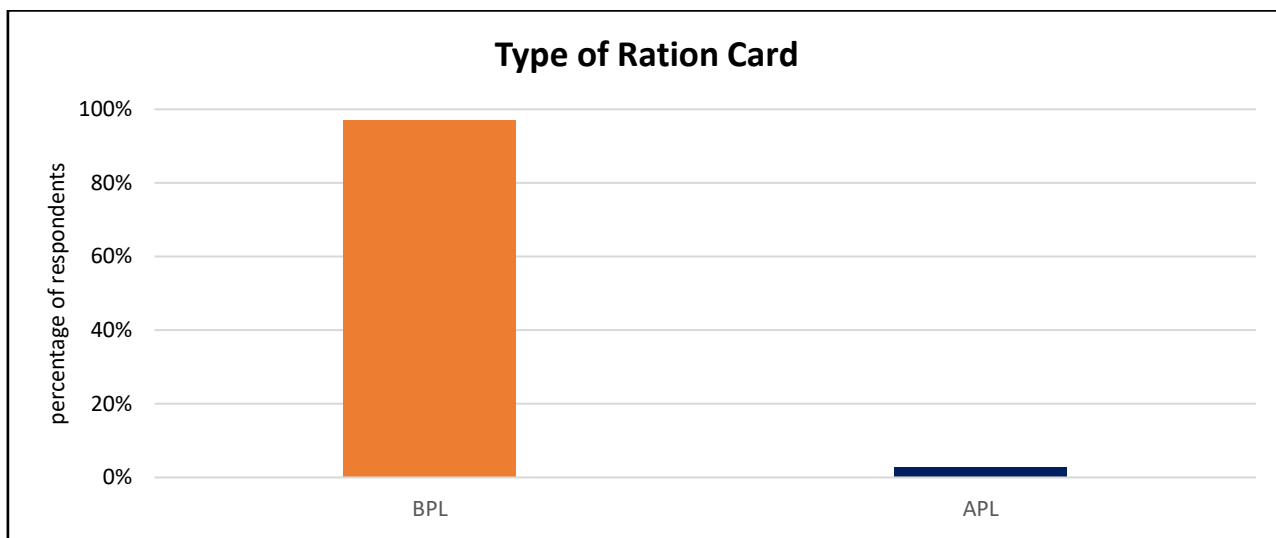


Table 3.7: Type of Ration Card

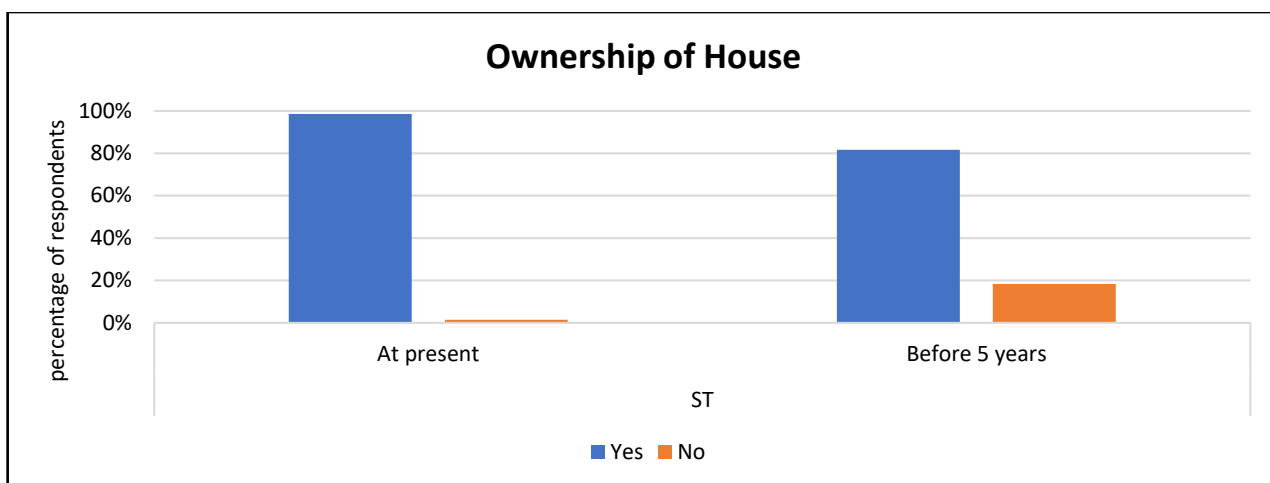
S.No	Type of Ration Card	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	BPL	97.18%	97.18%
2.	APL	2.82%	2.82%
			100.00%

Social group wise possession of ration card among the entire study sample shows that nearly 100 per cent (97.18%) respondents have BPL card. However, nearly 3 per cent (2.82%) respondents in the study area have APL card.

**Table 3.8: Ownership of House**

Ownership of House	Social Groups	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	98.59%	98.59%
No	1.41%	1.41%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	81.7%	92.86%
No	18.3%	7.14%
		100.00%

Before and after analysis of the housing characteristics and assets among the surveyed households reflects that there is an increase of 5.73 percent in the ownership of houses among the surveyed respondents compared to last five years, now an overwhelming majority of over 98 percent respondents live in their own houses.



It is evident from field data that over one fifth (21.13%) respondents live in pucca houses in the study area, compared to 7.04 percent in the last five years. Number of pucca houses owned by the tribal communities has been increased by over 14 per cent in the last five years. Credit goes to both the State and Central Government for providing financial assistance to the rural and tribal communities for construction of houses under *Sabari Awas Yojana* and MGNREGS.

Table 1.7: Type of House

Type of House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At Present		
Kaccha	77.46%	77.46%
Semi-Pucca	1.41%	1.41%
Pucca	21.13%	21.13%
		100.00%
Before 5 Year		
Kaccha	90.14%	90.14%
Semi-Pucca	2.82%	2.82%
Pucca	7.04%	7.04%
		100.00%

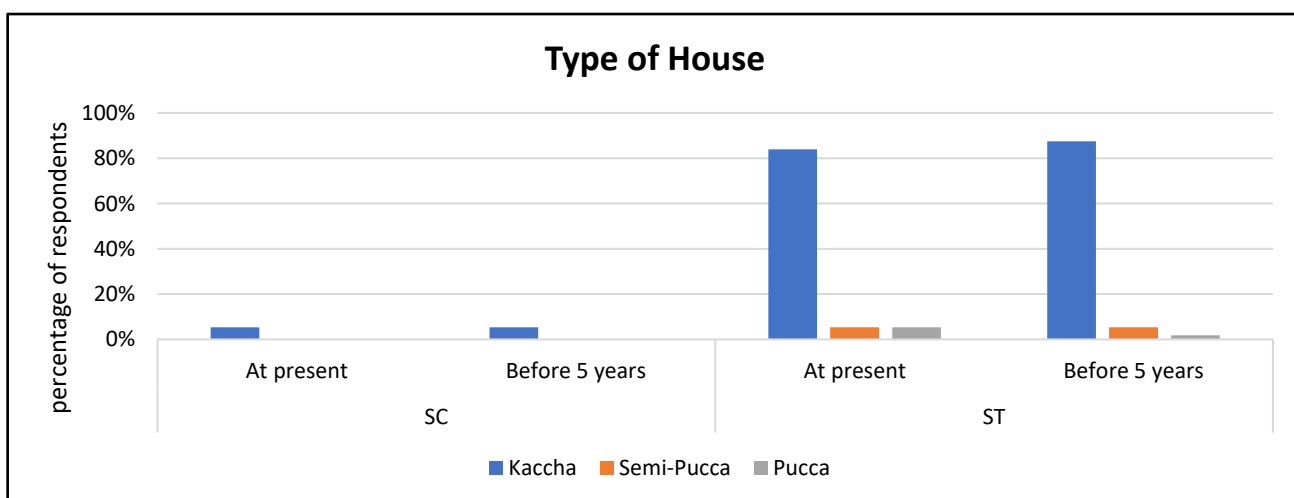
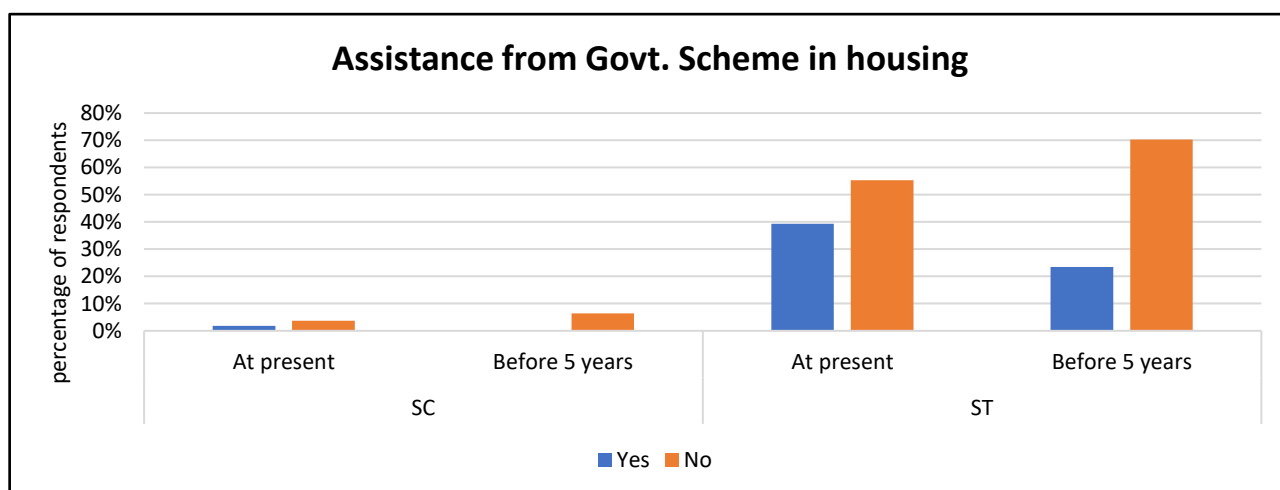


Table 2.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

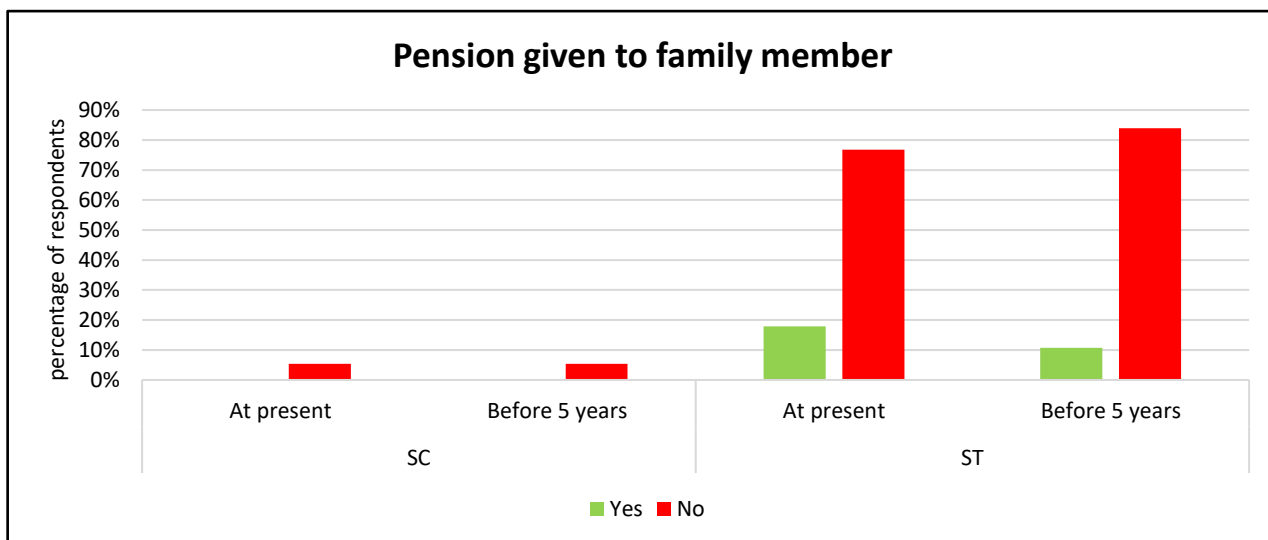
Assistance from Govt. Scheme in housing	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At Present		
Yes	72.73%	72.73%
No	27.27%	27.27%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	25.00%	25.00%
No	75.00%	75.00%
		100.00%
Type of Housing Assistance given		
Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana	9	9
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	15	15
		24

Nearly four fifth (72.73%) respondents of the entire study sample have reported that they have received financial assistance under Government housing schemes including (PMAY and BPGY).

**Table 2.10: Pension given to family member**

Pension given to family member	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	38.78%	38.78%
No	61.22%	61.22%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	25.00%	25.00%
No	75.00%	75.00%
		100.00%
Type of pension given		
Senior Citizen Pension	16	16
Widow Pension	2	2
	Total	18

Before and after analysis of data on pensionary benefits availed by respondents in the study area reveals that nearly two fifth (38.78%) respondents of the entire study sample at present are getting pension under various schemes compared to 25% in the last five year. The respondents are getting pension under various government schemes including old age and widow pension.



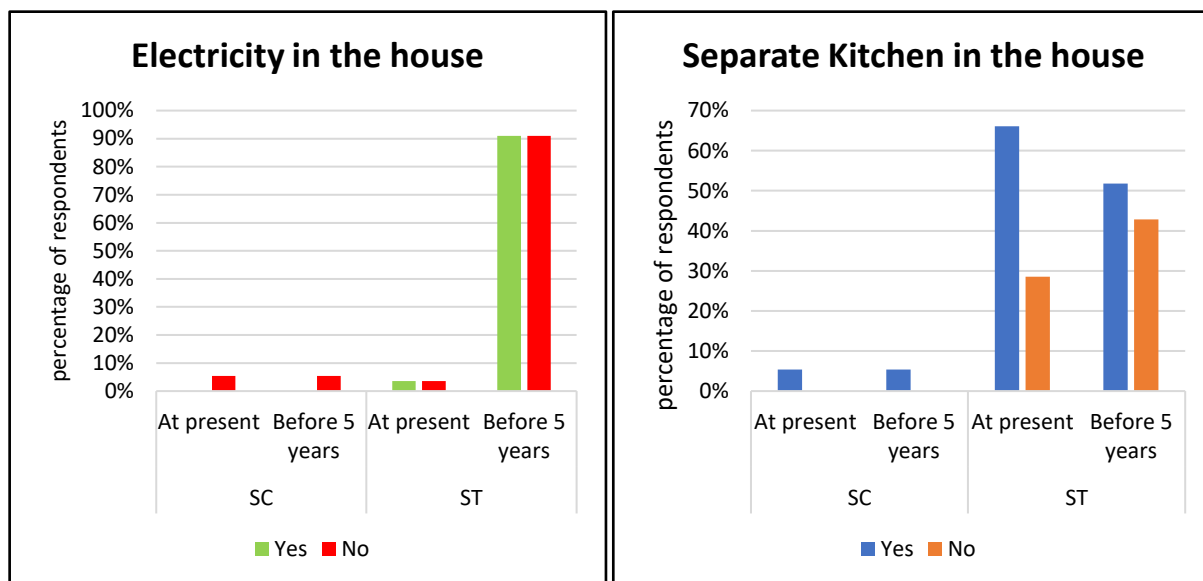
Grid electricity connectivity has increased from 57.75 per cent to nearly 100 per cent (98.59%) as reported by the respondents in the study area, indicating over 40 per cent increase.

Over three fifth of the study sample (73.23%) respondents have informed that they have separate kitchen in the house at present, compared to 66.67 per cent in the last five years. Over three-fifth (73.91%) respondents of the entire study sample informed that they have separate animal shed, compared to 65 per cent in the last five year.

Table 2.11: Basic facility in House

Basic facility in House	Social Group	
Electricity in the house	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	98.59%	98.59%
No	1.41%	1.41%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	57.75%	57.75%
No	42.25%	42.25%
		100.00%
Separate Kitchen in the house		
At present		
Yes	73.23%	73.23%
No	26.77%	26.77%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	66.67%	66.67%
No	33.33%	33.33%
		100.00%
Animal Shed		

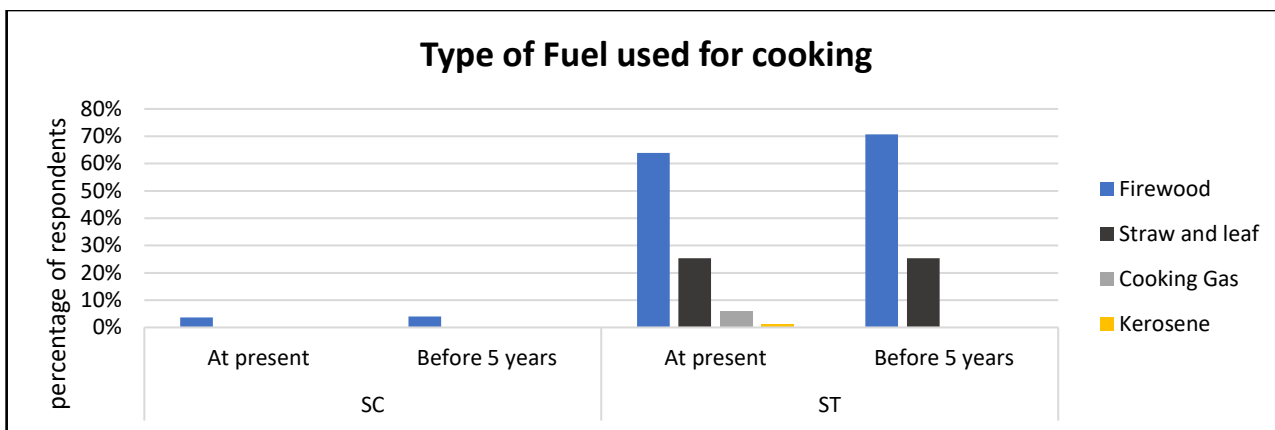
At present		
Yes	73.91%	73.91%
No	26.09%	26.09%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	65.00%	65.00%
No	35.00%	35.00%
		100.00%



Various types of fuels are used in the kitchen to cook food like, firewood, straw and leaf, cow dung, kerosene and cooking gas. The study findings suggests that there is a decline (2.38%) in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. On the other hand, available data indicates that the Paudi Bhuyan (PVTG) tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Keonjhar.

Table 2.12: Type of fuel

Type of Fuel used for cooking	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Firewood	63.97%	63.97%
Straw and leaf	24.32%	24.32%
Cooking Gas	9.01%	9.01%
Cow dung	0.9%	0.9%
Kerosene	1.8%	1.8%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Firewood	66.35%	66.35%
Straw and leaf	24.3%	24.3%
Cooking Gas	3.74%	3.74%
Cow dung	2.81%	2.81%
Gobar Gas	0.93%	0.93%
Kerosene	1.87%	1.87%
		100.00%

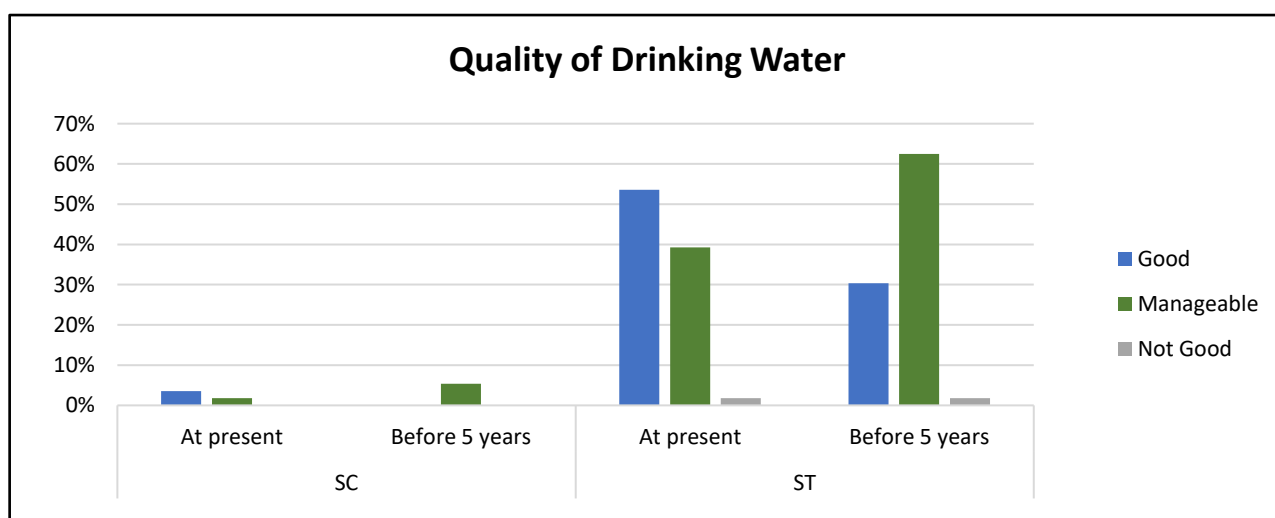
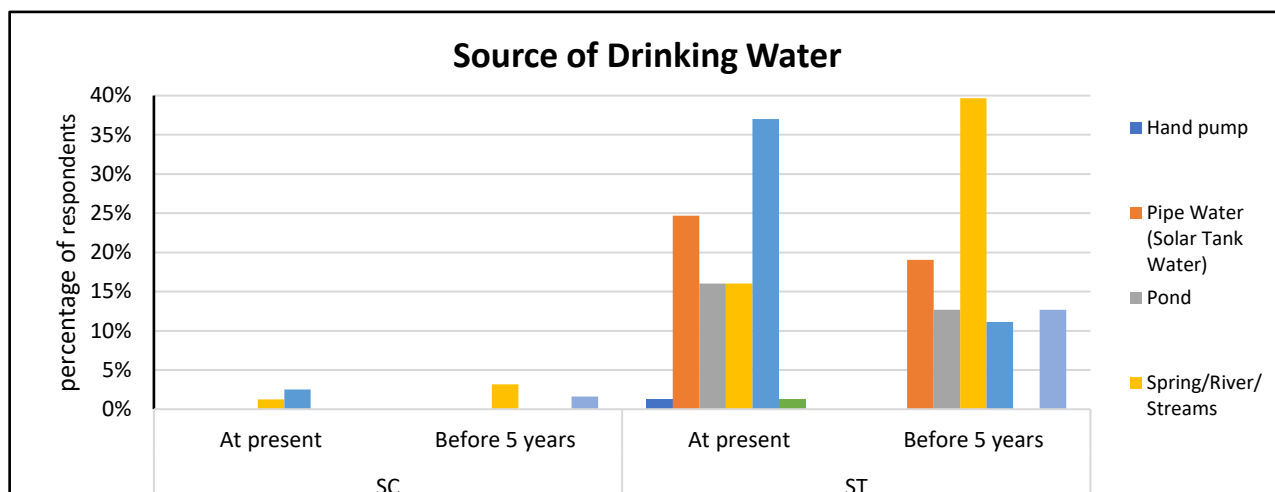


Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, handpump, sanitary well and in some cases use of pond water, tube well, bore well, etc. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The quality of water at present among majority of the households are good as reported by over half (57.14%) respondents in the study area, whereas, 35.21 per cent respondents reported that the water quality is not good.

Table 2.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Sanitary Well	2.35%	2.35%
Hand pump	1.18%	1.18%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	3.53%	3.53%
Pond	7.06%	7.06%
Spring/River/Streams	2.35%	2.35%
Tube well	82.36%	82.36%
Bore well	1.17%	1.17%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Sanitary Well	3.33%	3.33%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	1.11%	1.11%
Pond	10%	10%
Spring/River/Streams	8.89%	8.89%
Tube well	73.34%	73.34%
Borewell	2.22%	2.22%
Others	1.11%	1.11%
		100.00%
Quality of Drinking Water		
At present		
Good	57.14%	57.14%
Manageable	8.45%	8.45%
Not Good	35.21%	35.21%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Good	27.54%	27.54%
Manageable	30.43%	30.43%
Not Good	42.03%	42.03%

		100.00%

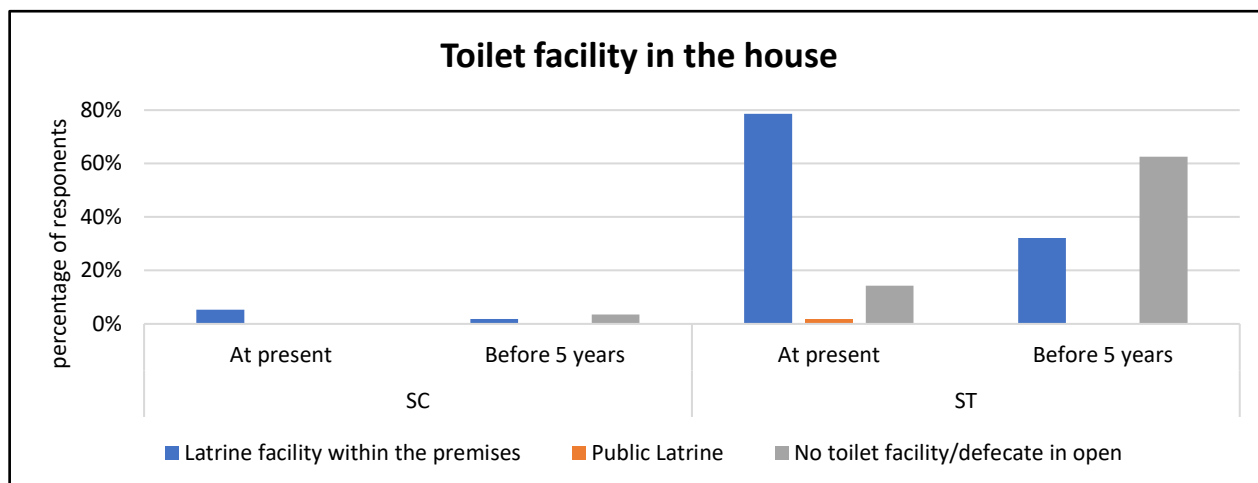


The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioural change programme in the world. The mission has shifted its focus from production outputs (i.e. toilet construction) to behavioural outcomes (open-defecation-free [ODF] India). The SBM's emphasis on behavioural change in rural sanitation at the grassroots level also leads to rigorous verification and sustainability of the benefits accrued to rural communities. At present, only 35.21 per cent surveyed households have access to toilets within their premises. Moreover, even today over three fifth (64.79%) surveyed households of the entire study sample are defecating in open, which has a serious health implication.

Table 5.13: Toilet Facility

Toilet Facility in the House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Latrine facility within the premises	35.21%	35.21%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	64.79%	64.79%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		

Latrine facility within the premises	15.15%	15.15%
Public Latrines	4.55%	4.55%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	80.30%	80.30%
		100.00%



‘Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages’ is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-specialty hospitals are at tertiary level. As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas and a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. There are 2,071 Sub-centres, 317 PHCs and 70 CHCs operating in tribal areas of the State. Under, the Ayushman Bharat scheme existing sub-centres and PHCs are being transformed to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). In the State 6,524 sub-centres (SCs), 1,827 PHCs and 460 urban PHCs (UPHCs) are operationalised as HWCs upto December, 2021. Of these, 420 SC-HWC and 126 PHC-HWC are in tribal areas.

Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of nearly 100 per cent (98.6%) of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme.

Table 5.14: Health Infrastructure

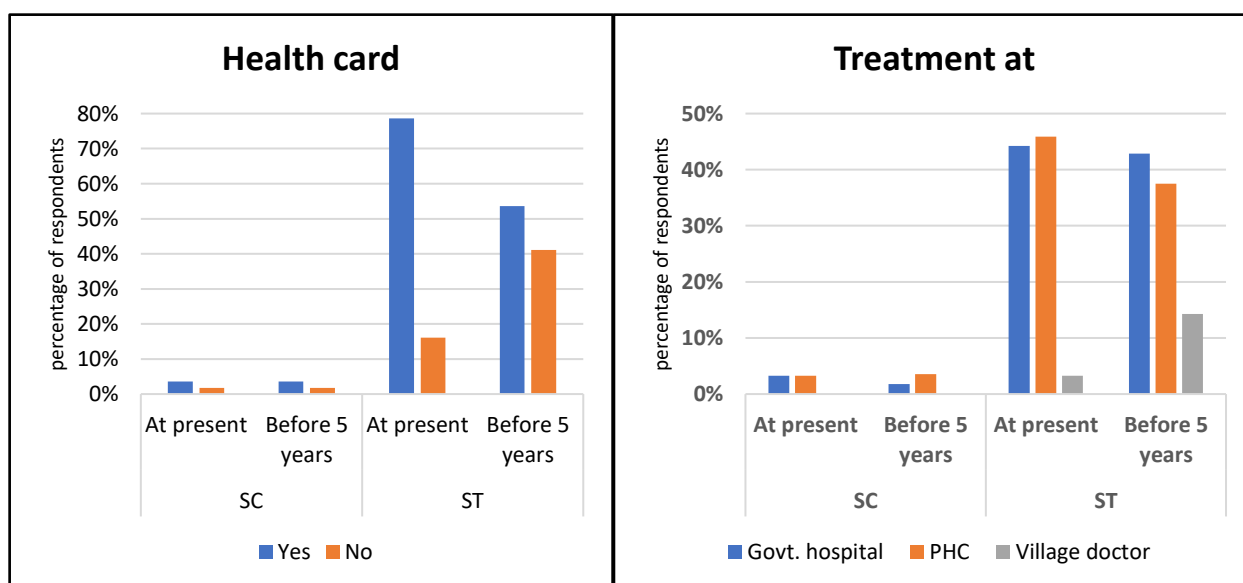
Health Card	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	98.6%	98.6%
No	1.4%	1.4%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	32.08%	32.08%
No	67.92%	67.92%
		100.00%
Treatment at		
At present		
Govt. hospital	58.88%	58.88%

Pvt. hospital	22.43%	22.43%
PHC	14.02%	14.02%
Village doctor	4.67%	4.67%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Govt. hospital	67.74%	67.74%
Pvt. hospital	16.13%	16.13%
PHC	12.9%	12.9%
Village doctor	3.22%	3.22%
		100.00%
Regular vaccination of children		
At present		
Yes	98.53%	98.53%
No	1.47%	1.47%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	81.82%	81.82%
No	18.18%	18.18%
		100.00%
Children Immunization		
At present		
Yes	70.42%	70.42%
No	29.58%	29.58%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	60.56%	60.56%
No	39.44%	39.44%
		100.00%
Availability of special nutrition programme		
At present		
Yes	80.65%	80.65%
No	19.35%	19.35%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	37.04%	37.04%
No	62.96%	62.96%
		100.00%
Delivery care		
At present		
Yes	87.88%	87.88%
No	12.12%	12.12%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	50.00%	50.00%
No	50.00%	50.00%
		100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness		
At present		
Yes	5.88%	5.88%
No	94.12%	94.12%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	5.88%	5.88%
No	94.12%	94.12%
		100.00%
Family member suffering from Disability		

At present		
Yes	4.22%	4.22%
No	95.78%	95.78%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	4.22%	4.22%
No	95.78%	95.78%
		100.00%
Treatment from local Healer		
At present		
Yes	84.62%	84.62%
No	15.38%	15.38%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	57.14%	57.14%
No	42.86%	42.86%
		100.00%

Nearly three fifth (58.88%) of respondents of the entire study sample prefers to go to district government hospitals for treatment of diseases. Whereas, over one fifth (22.43%) of the respondents reported that they prefer to go to private hospitals for treatment. Although the healthcare facilities have developed in the study area, the tribal and forest dwellers are still relying on the local healer for treatment of diseases.

A majority of nearly 100 per cent (98.53%) respondents in the study area have reported that their children are provided with regular vaccination in current years. Similarly, 70.42% respondents have informed that their children are being immunized. Over 80 per cent respondents of the entire study sample have informed that their women and children have availed benefits under special nutrition programme. Institutional delivery has been increased among the tribal and rural households as reported by 87.88 per cent households in the current year. Hardly, 6 percent (5.88%) respondents informed that their family members are suffering from chronic disease. Also, over 4 per cent (4.22%) respondents revealed that their family members are suffering from disability.



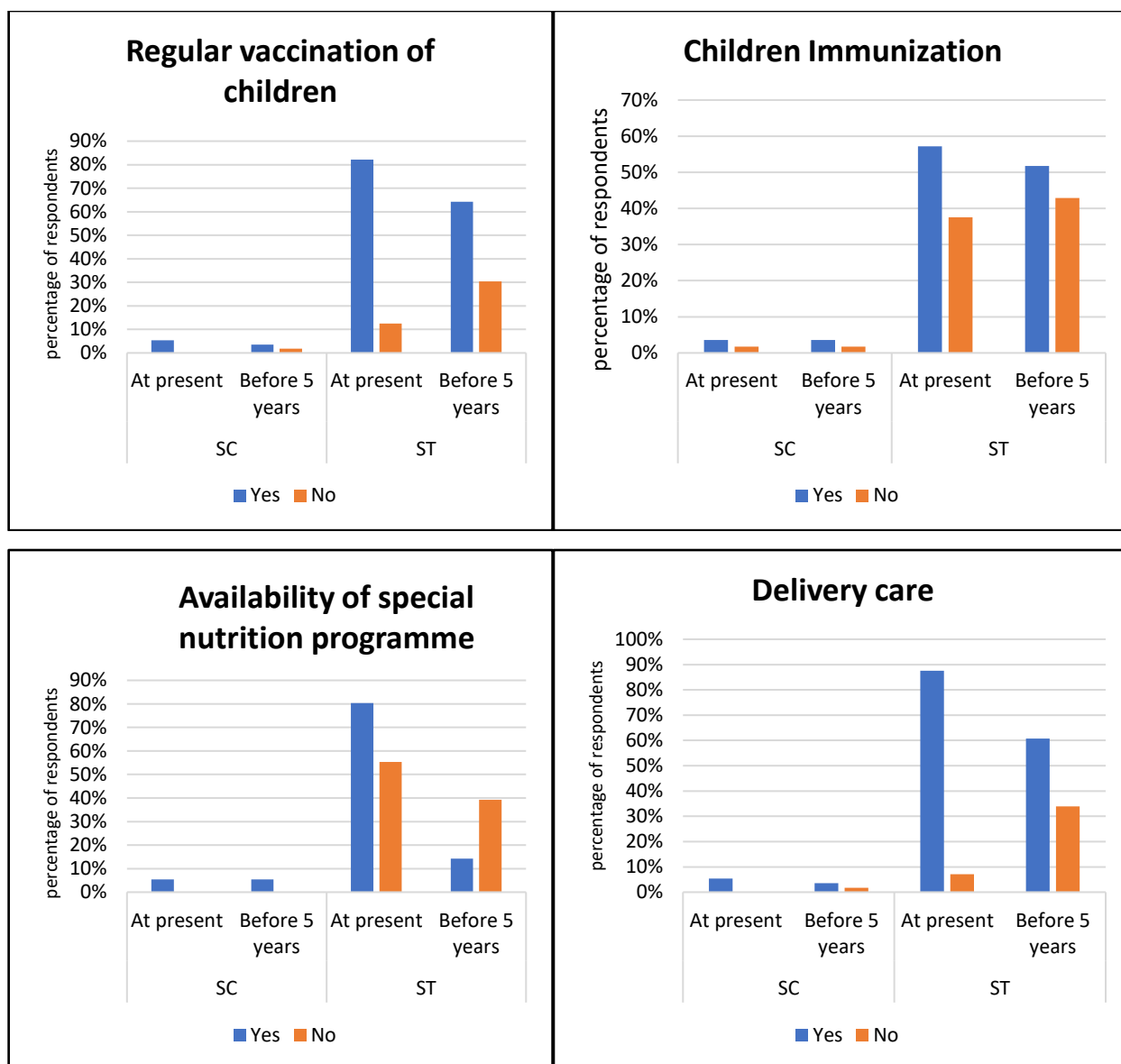


Table 5.15: Ownership of assets

Asset Ownership	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Cycle	14	14
Two Wheeler	2	2
Mobile	63	63
TV	1	1
No asset	7	7
Before 5 years		
Cycle	3	3
Two wheeler	1	1
Mobile	18	18
No Asset	29	29

Consumer durables and asset ownership among households in the district reveal that nearly 90 per cent (88.7%) household members/respondents possess mobile phone, followed by nearly one fifth (19.71%) household members/respondents having cycle. However, nearly one tenth (9.8%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these consumer durables and assets as such.

Mobiles and Cycles are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area.

Impact of the Forest Rights Act on the Tribal Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in Keonjhar

The relationship between tribals and forest is symbiotic by nature. Their co-existence has been considered to be an integral part of their survival and sustainability. The ‘life cycle’ of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centred around *jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 came into force on December 31, 2007. It recognises and secures Community Rights or Rights over Community Forest Resources, in addition to the Individual Rights. The Act also recognises rights of vulnerable tribal groups on forest land and forest resource. The Gram Sabha is the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both. The act also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfil basic infrastructural needs of the community. In conjunction with the LARR Act, 2013, FRA protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement.

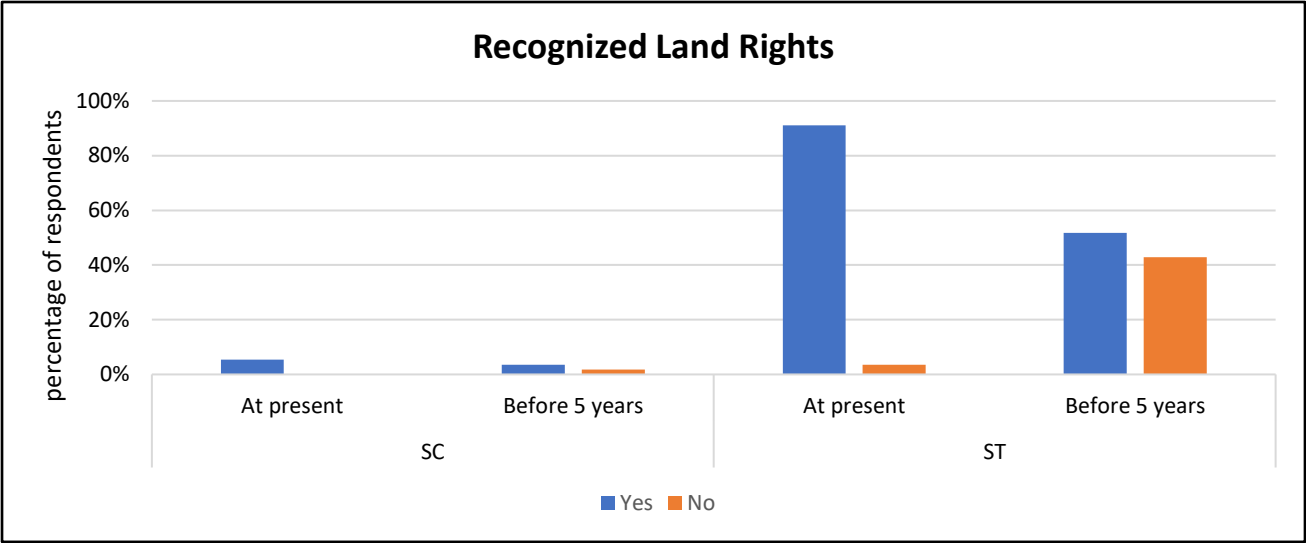
The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs. The impact study on the recognition of land rights under forest right act among the surveyed households reflects that majority of over 90 per cent (90.14%) respondents have been recognized land rights at present. However, nearly 10 per cent (9.86%) are still not been recognized the land rights.

The Community Forest resource Rights (CFR) under Section 3(1)(i) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (commonly referred to as the Forest Rights Act) provides for recognition of the right to “protect, regenerate or conserve or manage” the community forest resource. While, IFR stands for Individual Forest Rights. Available data shows that over half (50.82%) of the respondents of the entire study sample have been given rights as IFR/CFR prior to five years. However, nearly 50 per cent (49.18%) respondents have not been given rights as such.

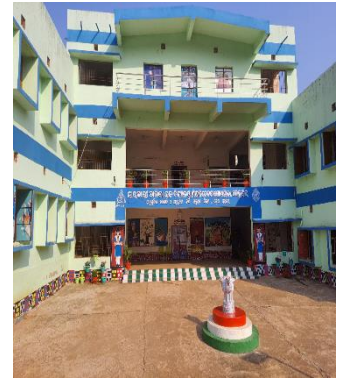
Table 5.16: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	90.14%	90.14%
No	9.86%	9.86%
		100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR		
IFR	65	65
CFR	0	0
Before 5 years		
Yes	50.82%	50.82%
No	49.18%	49.18%
		100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR		

IFR	37	37
CFR	0	0
No rights	4	4



Field Visit to Keonjhar District, Odisha



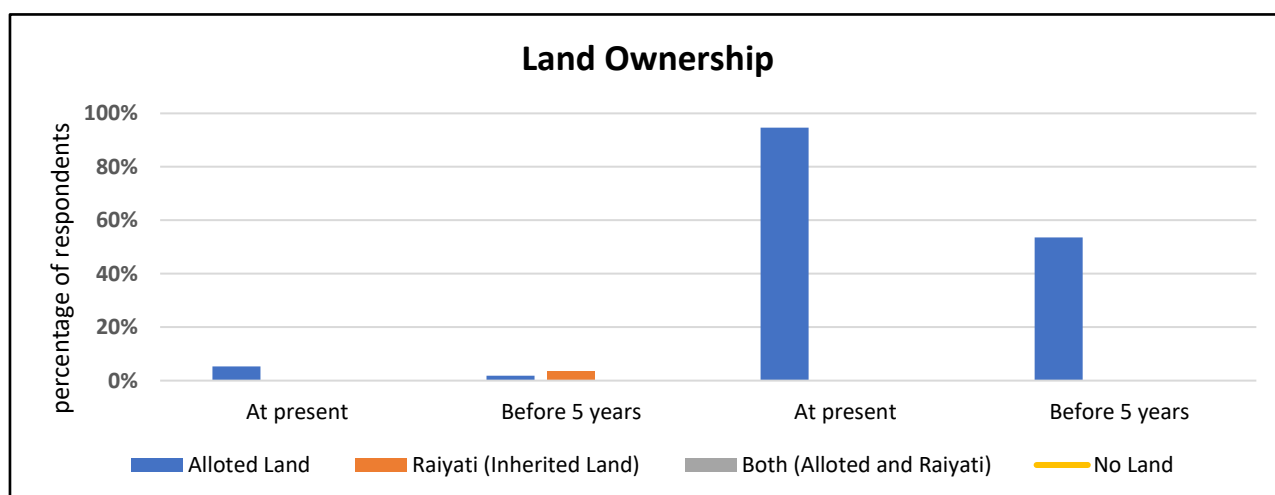
The picture depicts the use of solar street lights in schools and provision of MDM for school children.

The picture depicts the use of solar street lights in schools and provision of MDM for school children.

Table 5.17: Land Ownership

Ownership of Land	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Alloted Land	31.03%	31.03%
Both allotted and raiyati	68.97%	68.97%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Alloted Land	24.49%	24.49%
Raiyati (Inherited Land)	75.51%	75.51%
		100.00%

Land ownership in Keonjhar is both allotted and raiyati (inherited) in nature. Over three fifth (68.97%) tribal and other traditional forest dwellers of the entire study sample have both (allotted and raiyati land) and nearly two-fifth (31.03%) respondents have allotted land in the study area. Thus, it is evident that majority of respondent households in the study area belong to both (allotted and raiyati) land owners.



Land Type

Type of Land	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Irrigated Land	81.36%	81.36%
Non-irrigated Land	18.64%	18.64%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Irrigated Land	82.46%	82.46%
Non-irrigated Land	17.54%	17.54%
		100.00%

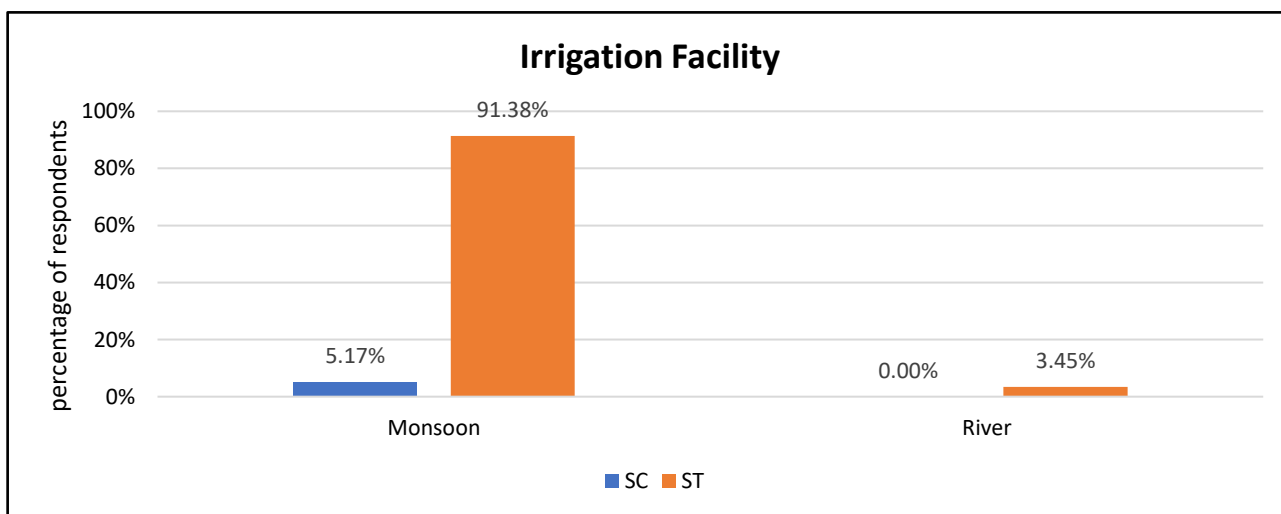
Before and after analysis of data on types of land availed by respondents in the study area reveals that majority of over four fifth (81.36%) respondents of the entire study sample at present possess irrigated

land compared to over 82 per cent (82.46%) in the last five years. Moreover, nearly 18.64 per cent respondents at present possess non irrigated land compared to 17.54 per cent in the last five years.

Irrigation Facility

	Irrigation Facility	Social Group	
S. No.		ST	Grand Total
15.	Monsoon	98.61%	98.61%
16.	Tubewell	1.39%	1.39%
			100.00%

Available data shows that majority of nearly 100 per cent (98.61%) respondents receives irrigation facility through monsoons. Whereas, remaining nearly 2 per cent (1.39%) respondents receives water supply through tube wells.



Agricultural instruments ownership among households in the district reveals that over 90 per cent (90.14%) household members/respondents possess wooden plough, followed by nearly 2 per cent (1.40%) household members/respondents having tractor and power tiller. However, over 7 per cent (7.04%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these agricultural instruments as such.

Table 5.20: Ownership of agricultural Instrument

Agricultural Instruments	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Tractor	1	1
Wooden Plough	64	64
Power Tiller	1	1
No agricultural Instruments	5	5
Before 5 years		
Wooden Plough	61	61
No agricultural Instruments	10	10

Regional inhabitants of Kendujhar are fond of dancing and perform dances in 'Akharas'. Dancing is an

important part of the social culture of this Indian district and the local tribals engage in colourful dances like Ho Dance, Juang dance, Chhau dance and Changu dance. Keonjhar is one of the major mineral producing districts of Odisha. Iron ore, Manganese ore, Chromate, Quartzite, Bauxite, Gold, Pyrophyllite and Lime Stone are the major minerals found in the district. The culture of Keonjhar district is mainly tribal culture of different tribes residing in this district. The district administration recognised important tribal festivals among which are the festivals of Sohrai, Gaumara Parab, Sarhul, Mage Parab, Baa Parab, Hermuutu, Heroh Parab, Karam Parab, Jomnama Parab, Jomsuim, Uda Parab, and Baruni Jatra.

Empirical results informs that nearly 90 per cent (89.71%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to 80.95 per cent of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, jewelry making, wood carving & decorating, food processing, rope making, archery, musical instruments and painting are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district.

Table 5.21: Traditional Activities

Traditional Activities	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	89.71%	89.71%
No	10.29%	10.29%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	80.95%	80.95%
No	19.05%	19.05%
		100.00%
Type of Traditional Practices		
Art & Craft	18	18
Painting	7	7
Jewelry making	1	1
Wood carving & decorating	1	1
Food processing	4	4
Rope making	5	5
Archery	13	13
Musical Instrument	8	8
Traditional Dress	47	47
Dance	50	50

Major Crop Produce

S. No.	Crop Produces	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
18.	Paddy	98.46%	98.46%
19.	Seasonal Vegetables	1.54%	1.54%
			100.00%

There are two types of major crop being produced in the Keonjhar district of Odisha. Empirical results shows that nearly 100 per cent (98.46%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are producing paddy whereas on the other hand, only 1.54% of respondents are producing seasonal vegetables.

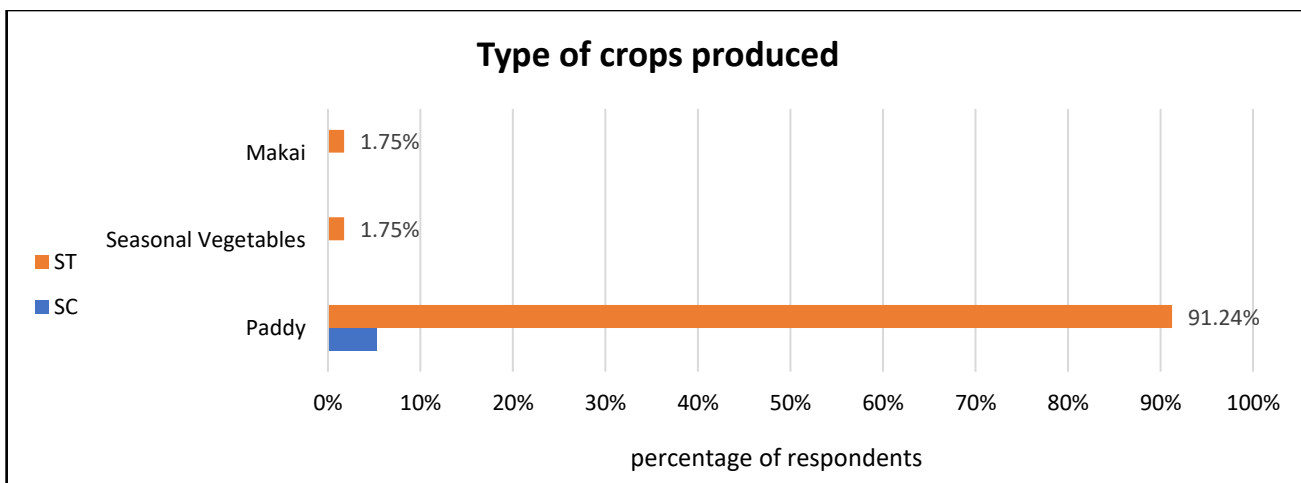


Table 5.23: Non-Traditional Forest Produce (ntfp)

S. No.	Non-Traditional Forest Produce	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
26.	Mahua Flowers	37.36%	37.36%
27.	Mahua Seeds	32.11%	32.11%
28.	Harida	1.58%	1.58%
29.	Bahada	1.05%	1.05%
30.	Tendu	5.8%	5.8%
31.	Dhawai	1.05%	1.05%
32.	Bel	0.52%	0.52%
33.	Palas	0.52%	0.52%
34.	Firewood	8.95%	8.95%
35.	Fodder	6.85%	6.85%
36.	Honey	4.21%	4.21%
			100.00%

The local people depend on the forest particularly for small timber, firewood, bamboos, thatching grass, fodder, fruits and flowers, fibers, etc. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, harida, bahada, tendu, dhawai, bel, palas and honey.

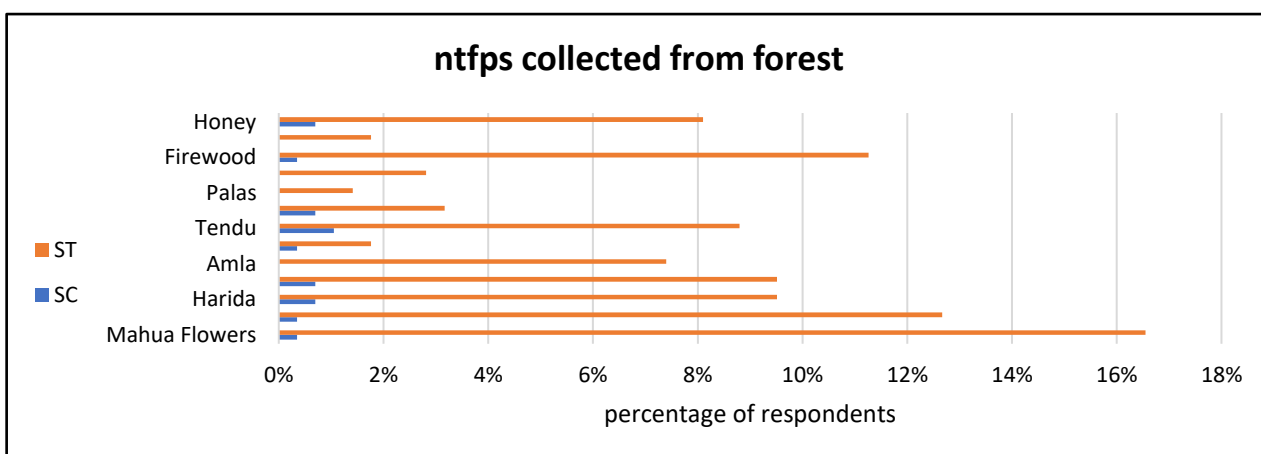


Table 2.25: Utility of FRA

S.No.	Utility of Forest Rights Act	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
6.	Agriculture (shifting/settled)	59.83%	59.83%
7.	Post-harvesting	29.06%	29.06%
8.	Cattle Shed	8.55%	8.55%
9.	Habitation	2.56%	2.56%
			100.00%

The impact study on Utility of Forest Rights Act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities reflects that a majority of nearly three fifth (59.83%) respondents of the entire study sample are engaged in agriculture (shifting/settled), followed by nearly 30 per cent (29.06%) respondents engaged in post harvesting. Nearly 9 per cent (8.55%) respondents are engaged in cattle shed and remaining over 2 per cent respondents occupied habitation.

Table 5.24: Awareness related to FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behaviour in the Village	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
Not Good	0.00%	0.00%
Good	100.00%	100.00%
		100.00%
Know JFMC		
Yes	77.14%	77.14%
No	22.86%	22.86%
		100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land		
Yes	61.02%	61.02%
No	38.98%	38.98%
		100.00%
Know about NHRC		
Yes	9.76%	9.76%
No	90.24%	90.24%
		100.00%

The impact study on behavior of Excise and Revenue Officer in the village is good as reported by an overwhelming majority of 100 per cent respondents in the study area. Nearly four fifth (77.14%) of the respondents out of the entire study knows about the JFMC and hardly 10 per cent (9.76%) of respondents are aware of NHRC. Over three fifth (61.02%) of respondents answered Yes regarding Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land.

Summary:

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities in Keonjhar district in Odisha reflects that an overwhelming majority of 100 percent respondents have job card and also worked under MGNREGA. Majority of respondents live in their own houses. The available data reveals that majority of respondents have basic facility (like electricity, separate kitchen and animal shed) in their house. There is a decline in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the

decline of forest cover. Tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Keonjhar. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, handpump, sanitary well and in some cases use of pond water, tube well, bore well, etc. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased, however even today over three fifth surveyed households of the entire study sample are defecating in open, which has a serious health implication. Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme. Mobiles and Cycle are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. Majority of respondent households in the study area belong to both (alloted and raiyati) land owners. Empirical results informs that nearly 90 per cent (89.71%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to 80.95 per cent of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, jewelry making, wood carving & decorating, food processing, rope making, archery, musical instruments and painting are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district. Majority of respondents in the study area are producing paddy crop. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collects includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, harida, bahada, tendu, dhawai, bel, palas and honey.

MAYURBHANJ (ODISHA)

Mayurbhanj district, in the Central region is a district of Odisha with its administrative headquarters located at Baripada city. According to 2011 census, the district encompasses a geographical area of 10418 sq. km and has a population of 25, 19,738 (persons) including 12, 56,213 (males) and 12, 63,525 (females). The district has a sex ratio of 1006 (females for every 1000 males). The major religions in the district are Hindu (83.86%) and Muslim (1.34%) of the total population respectively. The literacy rate in the district is 63.17% (persons), 73.76% (males) and 52.71% (females). Main spoken languages are Odia (54.33%), Santali (24.81%), and Ho (7.58%). Labour Force Participation Rate is 51.22% for the year 2017-2018. Main source of income in the district is from the agriculture sector and per capita income is Rs. 35,742. The crime rate in the district is 233.12 for the year 2021. Total cropped area is 3, 34,059 in hectares and the forest area is 4099.11 in sq. km (2021).

Table 2.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places Visited in District		Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Mayurbhanj District.			
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	SC	ST	Total
11	Jashipur	Barehipani	Barehipani	1	20	21
			Baisinga	0	1	1
			Barsia	0	1	1
			Haladia	0	2	2
			Lanji Ghosara	0	1	1
			Nuniagoda	0	1	1
			Rautala	1	4	5
			Sanasoki	0	6	6
12	Thakurmunda	Bhaliadal	Asurkhal	0	1	1
			Boula	0	16	16
			Jambani	0	1	1
			Grand Total			56

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities has been conducted in two blocks in Mayurbhanj district in Odisha namely Jashipur and Thakurmunda and a sample of 56 respondents have been interviewed from the study area. Barehipani, Baisinga, Barsia, Haladia, Lanji Ghosara, Nuniagoda, Rautala and Sanasoki village in Barehipani Gram Panchayat and Asurkhal, Boula and Jambani village under Bhaliadal Gram Panchayat were selected for the impact study. The demographic characteristics of the forest dwelling communities in the study area shows that over three fifth (64.28%) inhabitants in the village are from Ho tribal communities (STs), followed by Kolha (32.14%). The other caste profile of the study area includes Lohar and Mochi those who belong to Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituting nearly 2 per cent (1.79%) of the study sample.

Table2.3: Type of Tribes in Study Areas

S. No.	Type of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Tribes	Social Groups		
		SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Kolha	0.00%	32.15%	32.14%
2.	Ho	0.00%	64.29%	64.28%

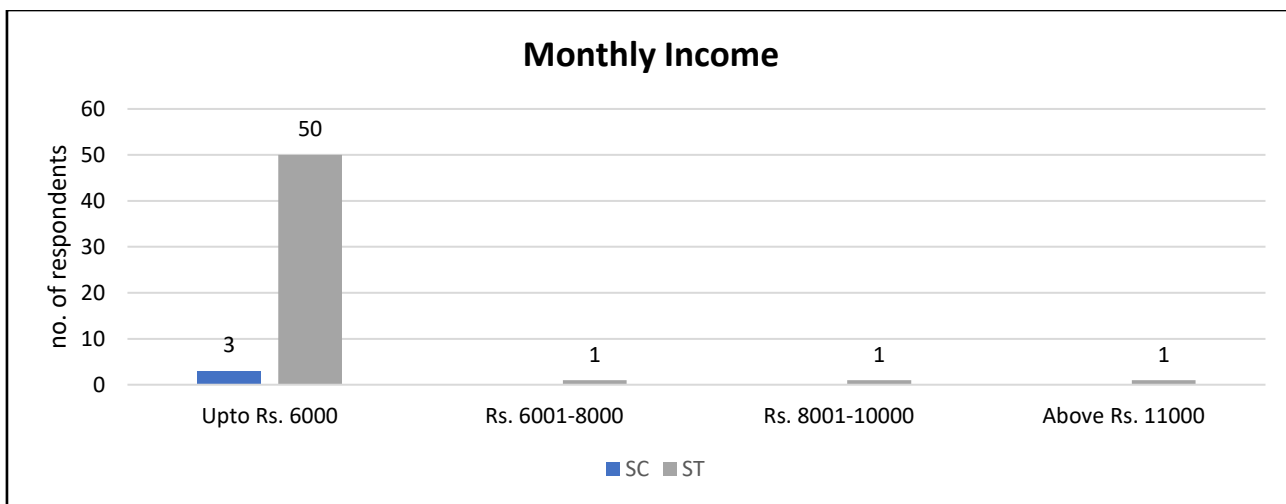
3.	Lohar	1.79%	0.00%	1.79%
4.	Mochi	1.79%	0.00%	1.79%
	Grand Total			100.00%

The gender wise distribution of the respondents of the entire study sample reflects that nearly 100 per cent (98.21%) respondents interviewed are male and nearly 2 per cent (1.7%) of the are female. Marital status of the respondents reveals that over four fifth (94.64%) respondents are married. Generally, the Ho tribal communities in the study villages prefers to stay in nuclear family. Over three fifth respondents (66.07%) in the study area reported that they live in nuclear family, and remaining nearly two fifth (33.92%) stay in joint family.

Educational background of the respondents reflects that a majority of over half (53.57%) respondents are illiterate, followed by over one fifth (21.42%) respondents having education till primary school. Income level of the respondents reveals that nearly 100 per cent (94.64%) respondents earn up to Rs. 6000 per month; whereas, remaining nearly 2 per cent (1.78%) respondents earn above Rs. 6000. Thus, a majority of over 94 per cent respondents have monthly income up to Rs. 6000.

Table 1.4: Social Characteristics of Forest dwelling communities in Study Areas

S. No.	Characterstics	Social Group			
			SC	ST	Grand Total
7.	Gender	Female	0	1	1
		Male	3	52	55
					56
8.	Marital Status	Married	3	50	53
		Single	0	2	2
		Widowed	0	1	1
					56
9.	Family Type	Nuclear	3	34	37
		Joint	0	19	19
					56
10.	Domicile Status	Immigrant	0	0	0
		Since Birth	3	53	56
11.	Education	Illiterate	3	27	30
		Primary	0	12	12
		Middle	0	1	1
		High School	0	8	8
		Intermediate	0	3	3
		Graduate	0	1	1
		Post-Graduate	0	1	1
					56
12.	Monthly Income	Upto Rs. 6000	3	50	53
		Rs. 6001-8000	0	1	1
		Rs. 8001-10000	0	1	1
		Above Rs. 11000	0	1	1
					56



Most of the Ho tribal and other traditional forest dwellers in the surveyed villages are settled cultivators (33.75%). Available data reveals that the Ho tribals in the study are settled cultivators and are wage labourers. Nearly one fifth (13.77%) respondents collect non-timber forest produce in the forest as a source of livelihood. An overwhelming majority of 100 percent respondents have informed that they have job card and also have worked under MGNREGA.

Table 3.6: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

S. No.		Occupation			
			SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Economic Activities	Settled Cultivator	1.25%	32.50%	33.75%
		Tenant Cultivator	0.00%	4.37%	4.37%
		Housewife	0.00%	0.62%	0.62%
		Shifting Cultivation	0.00%	0.62%	0.62%
		Collection of Forest- Produce	0.62%	13.15%	13.77%
		Animal Husbandry	1.25%	7.50%	8.75%
		Petty Business	0.00%	5.00%	5.00%
		Service	0.00%	1.25%	1.25%
		Wage Earning	1.25%	28.75%	30.00%
		Student	0.00%	0.62%	0.62%
		Unemployed	0.00%	1.25%	1.25%
		Grand Total			100.00%
2.	Status of Implementation MGNREGA	Registered and obtained job card	5.36%	94.64%	100.00%
					100.00%

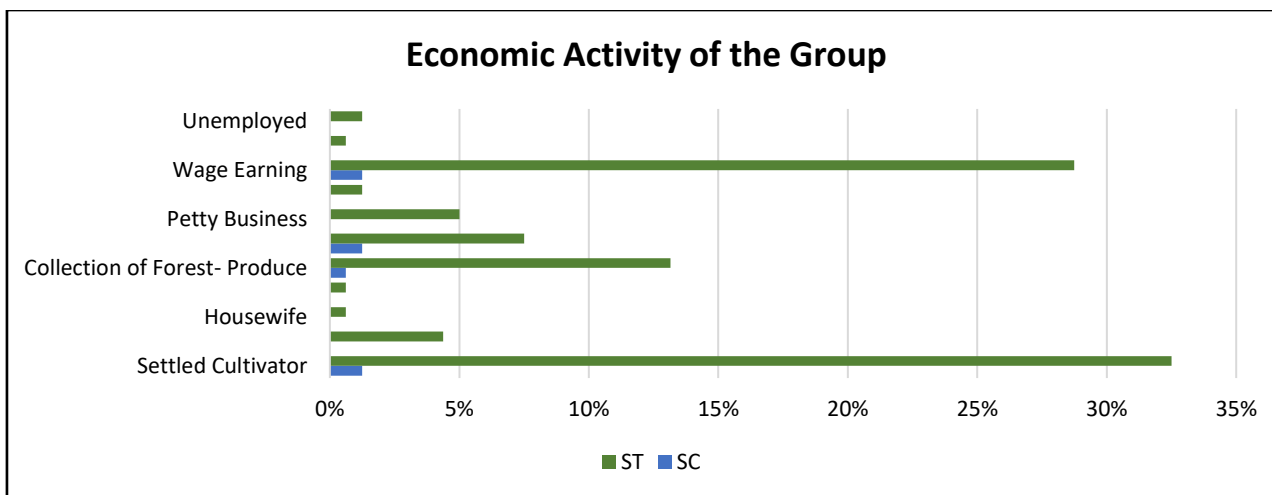


Table 3.7: Type of Ration Card

S.No	Type of Ration Card	Social Group		
		SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	BPL	5.36%	91.07%	96.42%
2.	Antyodaya	0.00%	1.79%	1.79%
3.	No card	0.00%	1.79%	1.79%
				100.00%

Social group wise possession of ration card among the entire study sample shows that nearly 100 per cent (96.42%) respondents have BPL card and another 1.79 per cent respondents have AAY card. However, nearly 2 per cent respondents in the study area do not have any card.

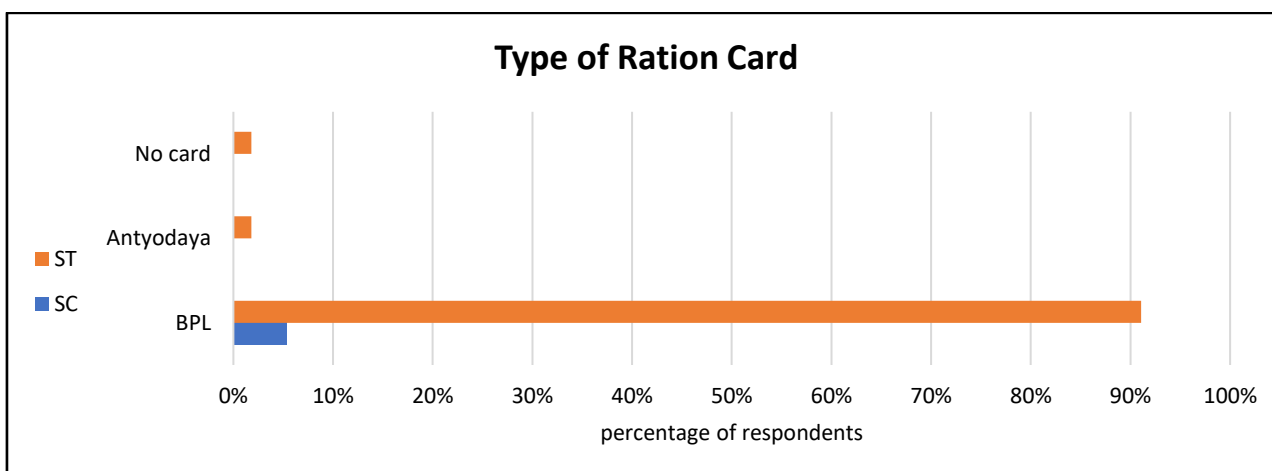
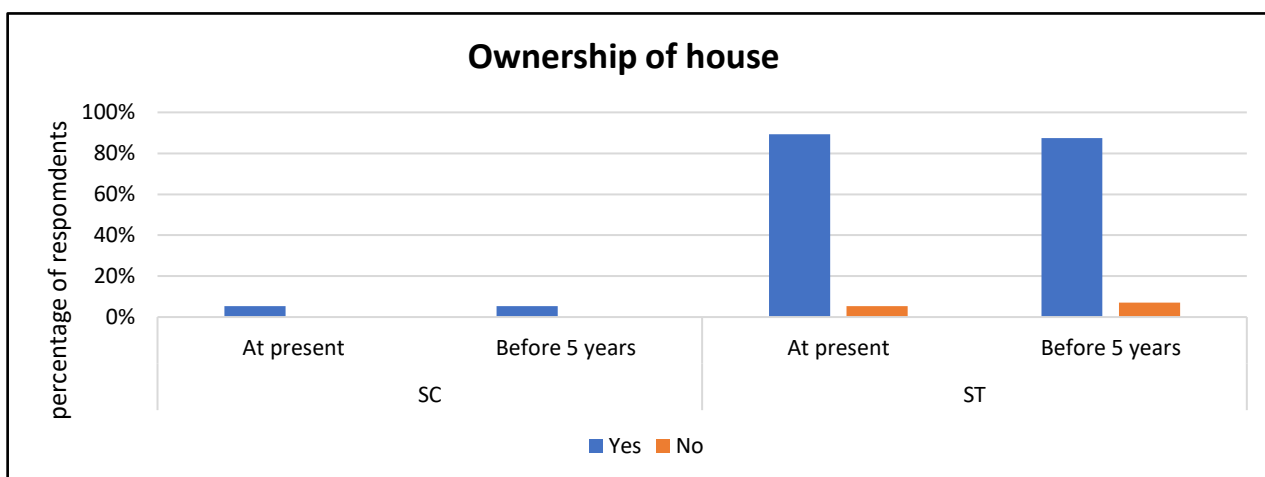


Table 3.8: Ownership of House

Ownership of House	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Yes	5.36%	89.28%	94.64%
No	0.00%	5.36%	5.36%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Yes	5.36%	87.50%	92.86%
No	0.00%	7.14%	7.14%
			100.00%

Before and after analysis of the housing characteristics and assets among the surveyed households reflects that there is an increase of nearly 2 percent (1.78%) in the ownership of houses among the surveyed respondents compared to last five years, now an overwhelming majority of over 94 percent respondents live in their own houses.



It is evident from field data that 5.36 percent respondents live in pucca houses in the study area, compared to 1.78 percent in the last five years. Number of pucca houses owned by the tribal communities have been increased from 1.78 to 5.36 percent in the last five years, indicating over 3 per cent (3.58%) increase. Credit goes to both the State and Central Government for providing financial assistance to the rural and tribal communities for construction of houses under *Sabari Awas Yojana* and MGNREGS.

Table 1.7: Type of House

Type of House	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present			
Kaccha	5.36%	83.92%	89.28%
Semi-Pucca	0.00%	5.36%	5.36%
Pucca	0.00%	5.36%	5.36%
			100.00%
Before 5 Year			
Kaccha	5.36%	87.50%	92.86%
Semi-Pucca	0.00%	5.36%	5.36%
Pucca	0.00%	1.78%	1.78%
			100.00%

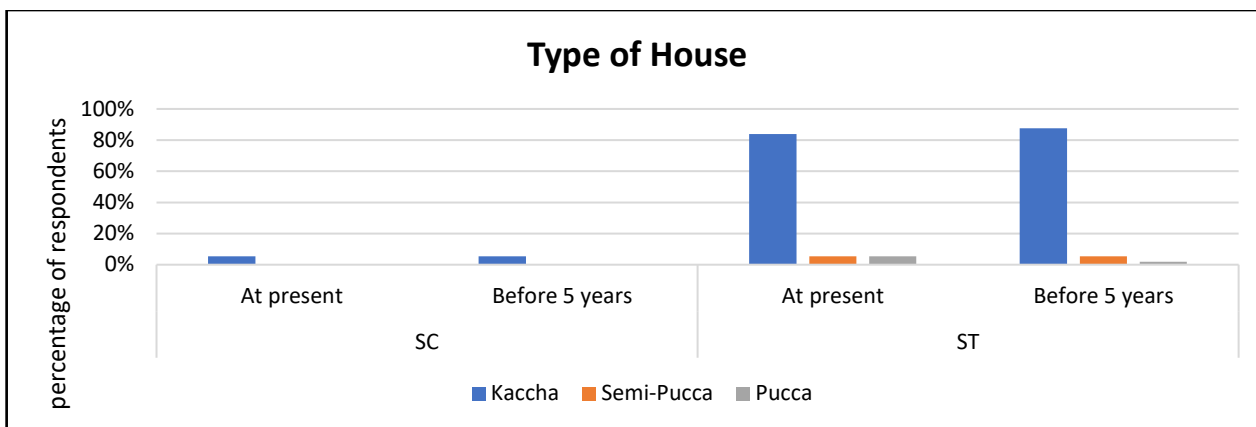
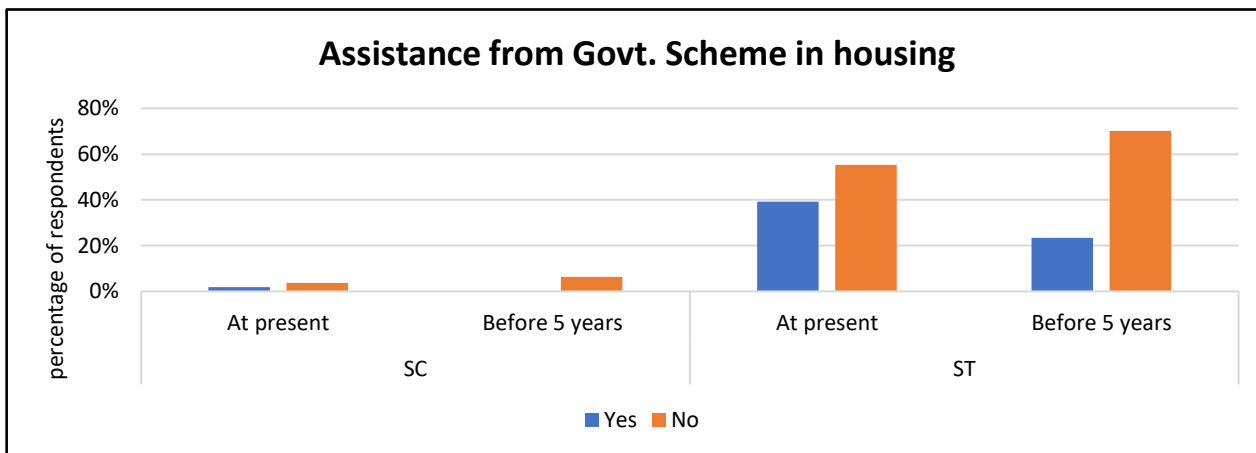


Table 2.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

Assistance from Govt. Scheme in housing	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present			
Yes	1.85%	39.28%	41.13%
No	3.70%	55.35%	59.05%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Yes	0.00%	23.40%	23.40%
No	6.38%	70.21%	76.60%
			100.00%
Type of Housing Assistance given			
Indira Awas Yojana	0	3	3
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	1	14	15
			18

Over two fifth (41.13%) respondents of the entire study sample have reported that they have received financial assistance under Government housing schemes including (IAY and PMAY).

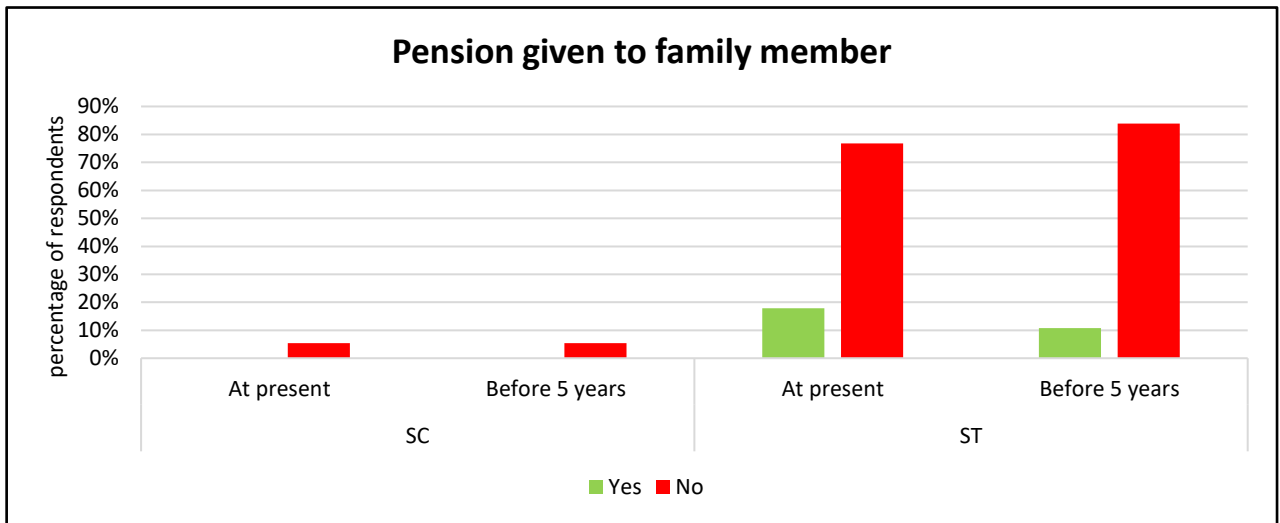


Before and after analysis of data on pensionary benefits availed by respondents in the study area reveals that only 17.86 per cent (nearly one fifth) respondents of the entire study sample at present are getting pension under various schemes compared to 10.71% in the last five year. The respondents are getting pension under various government schemes including old age and widow pension.

Table 2.10: Pension given to Family Member

Pension given to family member	Social Group

	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Yes	0.00%	17.86%	17.86%
No	5.36%	76.8%	82.14%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Yes	0.00%	10.71%	10.71%
No	5.36%	83.93%	89.29%
			100.00%
Type of pension given			
Senior Citizen Pension	0	8	8
Widow Pension	0	2	2
		Total	10

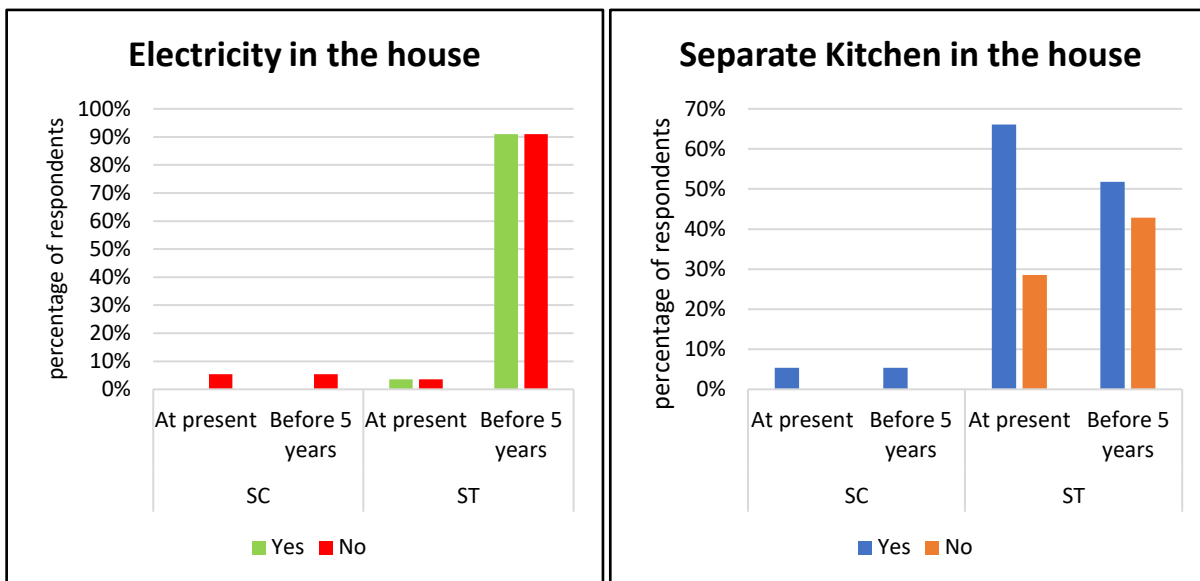


There is no change in grid electricity connectivity as reported by the respondents in the study area i.e. only 3.6% respondents are getting electricity in their houses at present. Over three fifth of the study sample (66.07%) respondents have informed that they have separate kitchen in the house at present, compared to 57.15 per cent in the last five years. Over three fifth (69.64%) respondents of the entire study sample informed that they have separate animal shed, compared to 50 per cent in the last five year.

Table 2.11: Basic facility in House

	Social Group		
Electricity in the house	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Yes	0.00%	3.6%	3.6%
No	5.36%	91.04%	96.4%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Yes	0.00%	3.6%	3.6%
No	5.36%	91.04%	96.4%
			100.00%
Separate Kitchen in the house			
At present			
Yes	5.36%	66.07%	66.07%

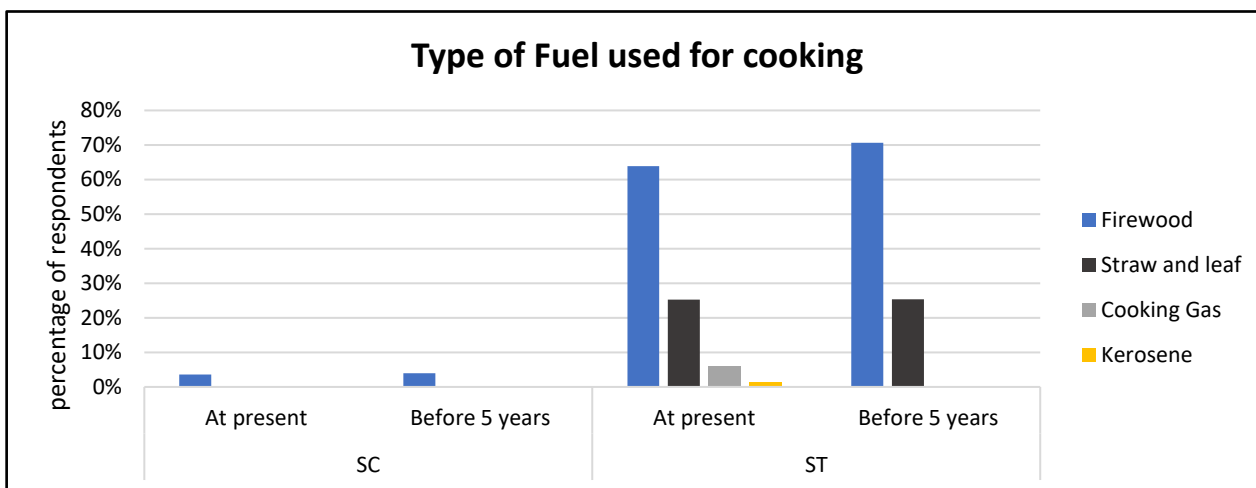
No	0.00%	28.57%	33.93%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Yes	5.36%	51.79%	57.15%
No	0.00%	42.85%	42.85%
			100.00%
Animal Shed			
At present			
Yes	5.36%	64.28%	69.64%
No	0.00%	30.36%	30.36%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Yes	3.56%	46.44%	50.00%
No	1.78%	48.22%	50.00%
			100.00%



Various types of fuels are used in the kitchen to cook food like, firewood, straw and leaf, kerosene and cooking gas. The study findings suggests that there is a decline (7.21%) in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. On the other hand, available data indicates that the Ho tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using straw and leaf for cooking purposes.

Table 2.12: Type of fuel

Type of Fuel used for cooking	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Firewood	3.61%	63.85%	67.46%
Straw and leaf	0.00%	25.30%	25.30%
Cooking Gas	0.00%	6.03%	6.03%
Kerosene	0.00%	1.21%	1.21%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Firewood	4.00%	70.67%	74.67%
Straw and leaf	0.00%	25.33%	25.33%
			100.00%

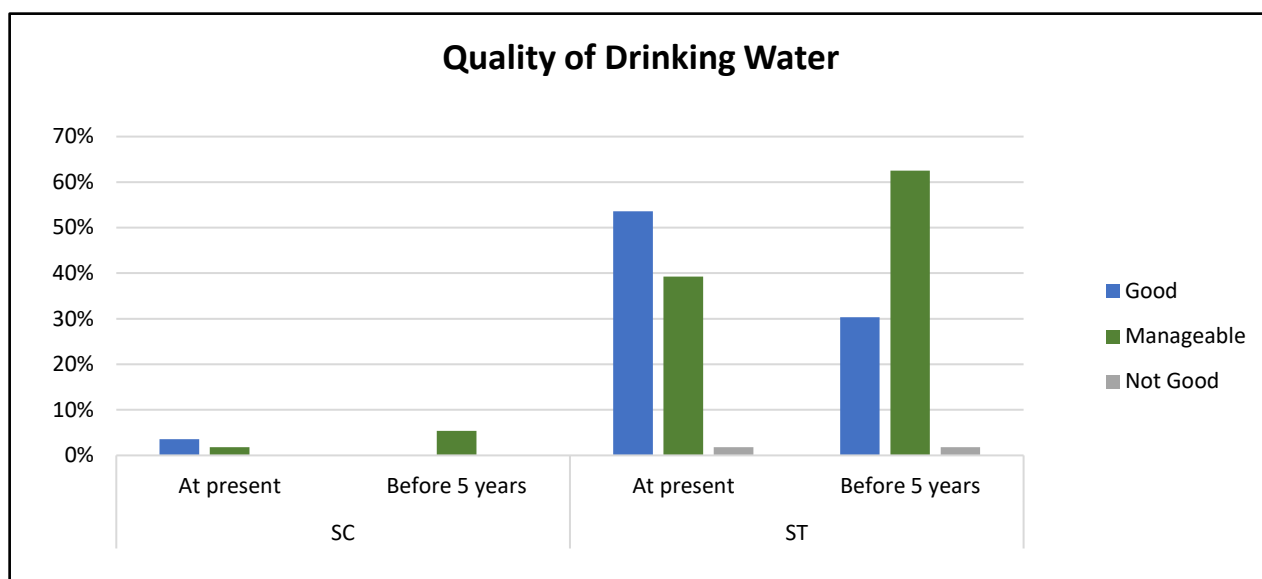


Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, handpump, sanitary well and in some cases use of pond water, tube well, bore well, etc. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The quality of water at present among majority of the households are good as reported by over half (57.16%) respondents in the study area, whereas, over two fifth (41.06%) respondents reported that the water quality is somewhat manageable.

Table 2.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Hand pump	0.00%	1.23%	1.23%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	0.00%	24.7%	24.7%
Pond	0.00%	16.04%	16.04%
Spring/River/Streams	1.23%	16.04%	17.27%
Tube well	2.5%	37.03%	39.53%
Bore well	0.00%	1.23%	1.23%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Sanitary Well	1.6%	12.7%	14.3%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	0.00%	19.04%	19.04%
Pond	0.00%	12.7%	12.7%
Spring/River/Streams	3.17%	39.68%	42.85%
Tube well	0.00%	11.11%	11.11%
			100.00%
Quality of Drinking Water			
At present			
Good	3.57%	53.59%	57.16%
Manageable	1.78%	39.28%	41.06%
Not Good	0.00%	1.78%	1.78%
			100.00%
Before 5Years			
Good	0.00%	30.36%	30.36%
Manageable	5.36%	62.5%	67.86%
Not Good	0.00%	1.78%	1.78%

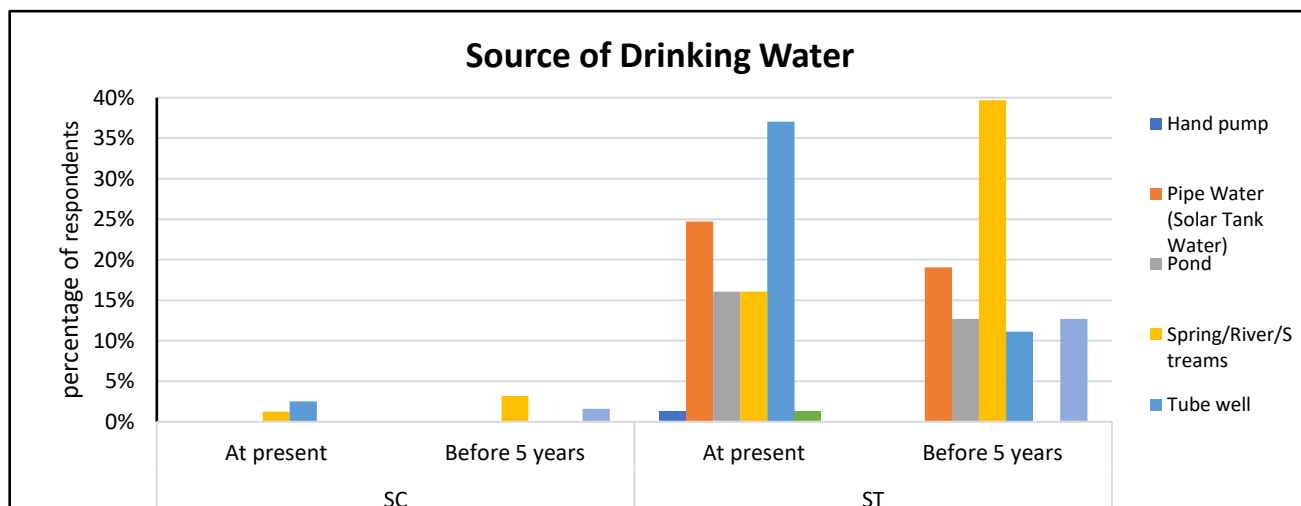
			100.00%



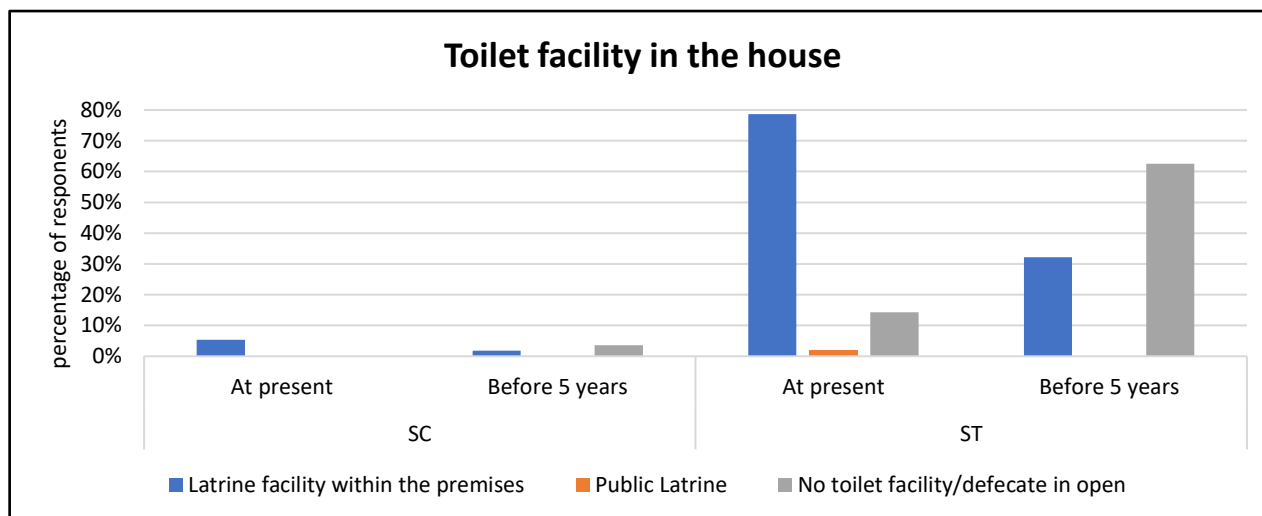
The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioural change programme in the world. The mission has shifted its focus from production outputs (i.e. toilet construction) to behavioural outcomes (open-defecation-free [ODF] India). The SBM's emphasis on behavioural change in rural sanitation at the grassroots level also leads to rigorous verification and sustainability of the benefits accrued to rural communities. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased to over 85 per cent at present. At present about 83.96 per cent surveyed households have access to toilets within their premises and nearly 2 per cent (1.78%) have access to public toilet facilities. However, even today about 14.28 per cent surveyed households of the entire study sample are defecating in open, which has a serious health implication.

Table 5.13: Toilet Facility

Toilet Facility in the House	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Latrine facility within the premises	5.36%	78.6%	83.96%
Public Latrine	0.00%	1.78%	1.78%



No toilet facility/defecate in open	0.00%	14.28%	14.28%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Latrine facility within the premises	1.78%	32.14%	33.92%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	3.57%	62.51%	66.08%
			100.00%



‘Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages’ is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-specialty hospitals are at tertiary level. As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas and a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas.

Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. There are 2,071 Sub-centres, 317 PHCs and 70 CHCs operating in tribal areas of the State. Under, the Ayushman Bharat scheme existing sub-centres and PHCs are being transformed to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). In the State 6,524 sub-centres (SCs), 1,827 PHCs and 460 urban PHCs (UPHCs) are operationalised as HWCs upto December, 2021. Of these, 420 SC-HWC and 126 PHC-HWC are in tribal areas. Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of over 82 per cent of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme.

Table 5.14: Health Infrastructure

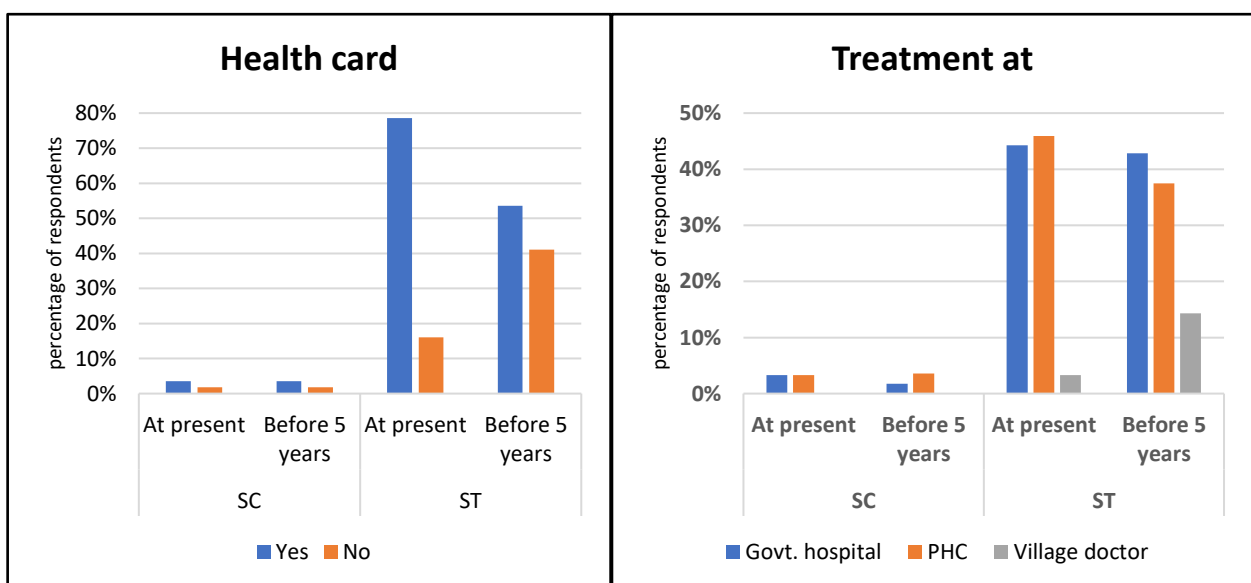
Health Card	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Yes	3.57%	78.6%	82.17%
No	1.78%	16.05%	17.83%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Yes	3.57%	53.57%	57.14%
No	1.78%	41.08%	42.86%
			100.00%

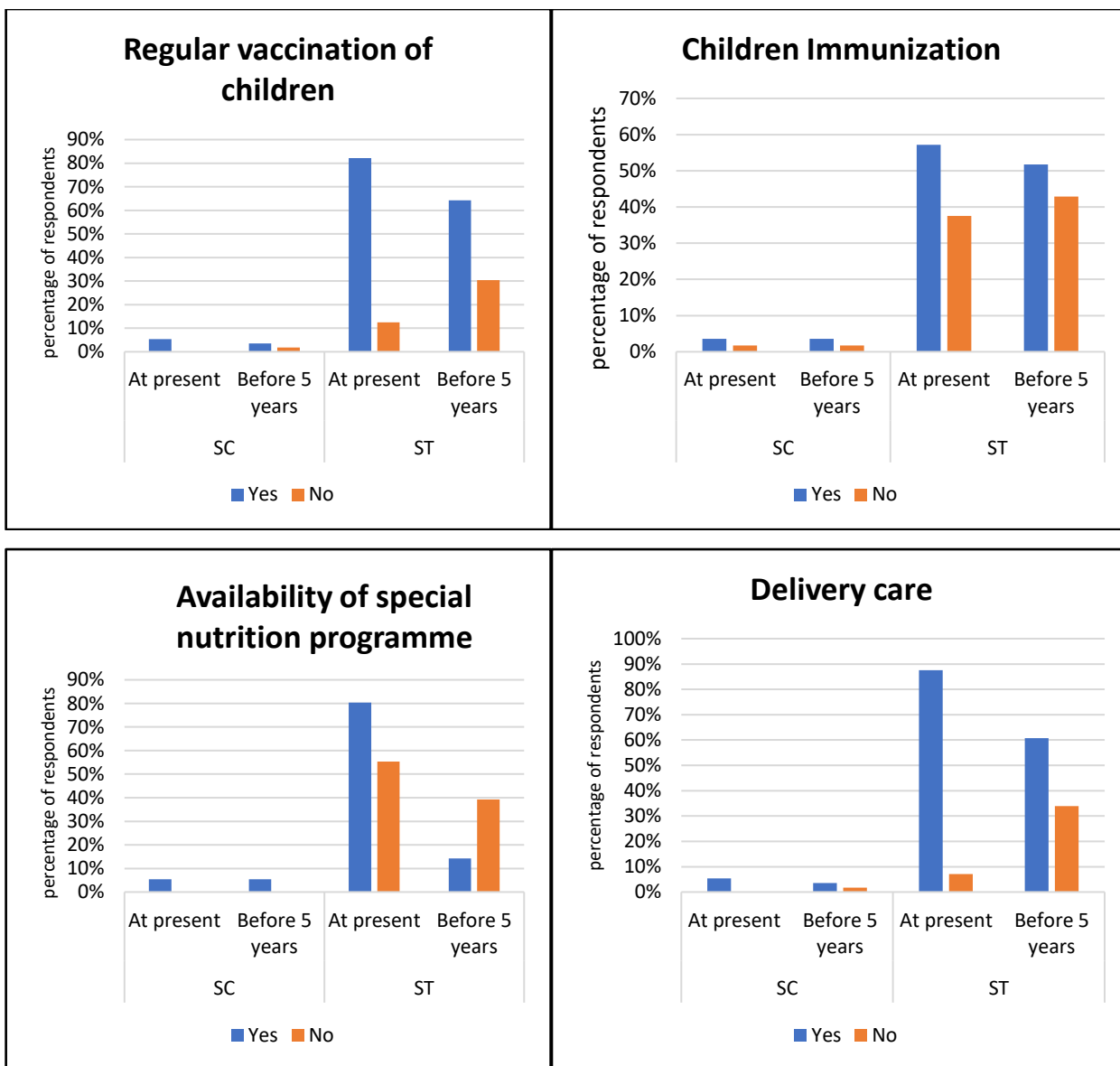
Treatment at			
At present			
Govt. hospital	3.28%	44.26%	47.54%
PHC	3.28%	45.9%	49.18%
Village doctor	0.00%	3.28%	3.28%
Before 5 years			
Govt. hospital	1.78%	42.86%	44.64%
PHC	3.57%	37.5%	41.07%
Village doctor	0.00%	14.28%	14.28%
			100.00%
Regular vaccination of children			
At present			
Yes	5.36%	82.14%	87.5%
No	0.00%	12.5%	12.5%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Yes	3.57%	64.28%	67.85%
No	1.78%	30.37%	32.15%
			100.00%
Children Immunization			
At present			
Yes	3.57%	57.15%	60.72%
No	1.78%	37.5%	39.28%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Yes	3.57%	51.78%	55.35%
No	1.78%	42.87%	44.65%
			100.00%
Availability of special nutrition programme			
At present			
Yes	5.36%	80.36%	85.72%
No	0.00%	14.28%	14.28%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Yes	5.36%	55.36%	60.72%
No	0.00%	39.28%	39.28%
			100.00%
Delivery care			
At present			
Yes	5.36%	87.5%	92.86%
No	0.00%	7.14%	7.14%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Yes	3.57%	60.71%	64.28%
No	1.78%	33.94%	35.72%
			100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness			
At present			
Yes	0.00%	3.57%	3.57%
No	5.36%	91.07%	96.43%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Yes	0.00%	5.36%	5.36%
No	5.36%	89.28%	94.64%
			100.00%

Family member suffering from Disability			
At present			
Yes	0.00%	1.78%	1.78%
No	5.36%	92.86%	98.22%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Yes	0.00%	1.78%	1.78%
No	5.36%	92.86%	98.22%
			100.00%
Treatment from local Healer			
At present			
Yes	1.78%	41.07%	42.85%
No	3.57%	53.58%	57.15%
			100.00%
Before 5 Years			
Yes	1.78%	41.07%	42.85%
No	3.57%	53.58%	57.15%
			100.00%

Nearly half (49.18%) of respondents of the entire study sample prefers to go to primary health centres for treatment as the PHCs are situated nearby to their villages. Whereas, another 47.54 per cent of the respondents reported that they prefer to go to district government hospitals for treatment of diseases. Although the healthcare facilities have developed in the study area, the tribal and forest dwellers are still relying on the local healer for treatment of diseases.

A majority of 87.5 percent respondents in the study area have reported that their children are provided with regular vaccination in current years. Similarly, over three fifth (60.72%) respondents have informed that their children are being immunized. Over four fifth (85.72%) respondents of the entire study sample have informed that their women and children have availed benefits under special nutrition programme. Institutional delivery has been increased among the tribal and rural households as reported by 92.86 per cent households in the current year. Hardly, 4 per cent (3.57%) respondents informed that their family members are suffering from chronic disease. Also, nearly 2 per cent (1.78%) respondents revealed that their family members are suffering from disability.



**Table 5.15: Ownership of assets**

Asset Ownership	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Cycle	1	13	14
Two Wheeler	0	5	5
Mobile	2	30	32
No Asset	0	22	22
Before 5 years			
Cycle	0	5	5
Mobile	0	2	2
No Asset	3	8	11

Consumer durables and asset ownership among households in the district reveal that over half (57.14%) household members/respondents possess mobile phone, followed by nearly two fifth (39.28%) household members/respondents having no assets. Whereas, 25 per cent households have

consumer durables including cycle and 8.92 percent member households have two-wheeler. Mobiles and Cycle are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area.

Impact of the Forest Rights Act on the Tribal Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in Mayurbhanj

The relationship between tribals and forest is symbiotic by nature. Their co-existence has been considered to be an integral part of their survival and sustainability. The ‘life cycle’ of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centred around *jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 came into force on December 31, 2007. It recognises and secures Community Rights or Rights over Community Forest Resources, in addition to the Individual Rights. The Act also recognises rights of vulnerable tribal groups on forest land and forest resource. The Gram Sabha is the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both. The act also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfil basic infrastructural needs of the community. In conjunction with the LARR Act, 2013, FRA protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement.

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs.

The impact study on the recognition of land rights under forest right act among the surveyed households reflects that an overwhelming majority of nearly 100 per cent (96.43%) respondents have been recognized land rights at present. However, nearly 4 per cent (3.57%) are still not been recognized the land rights.

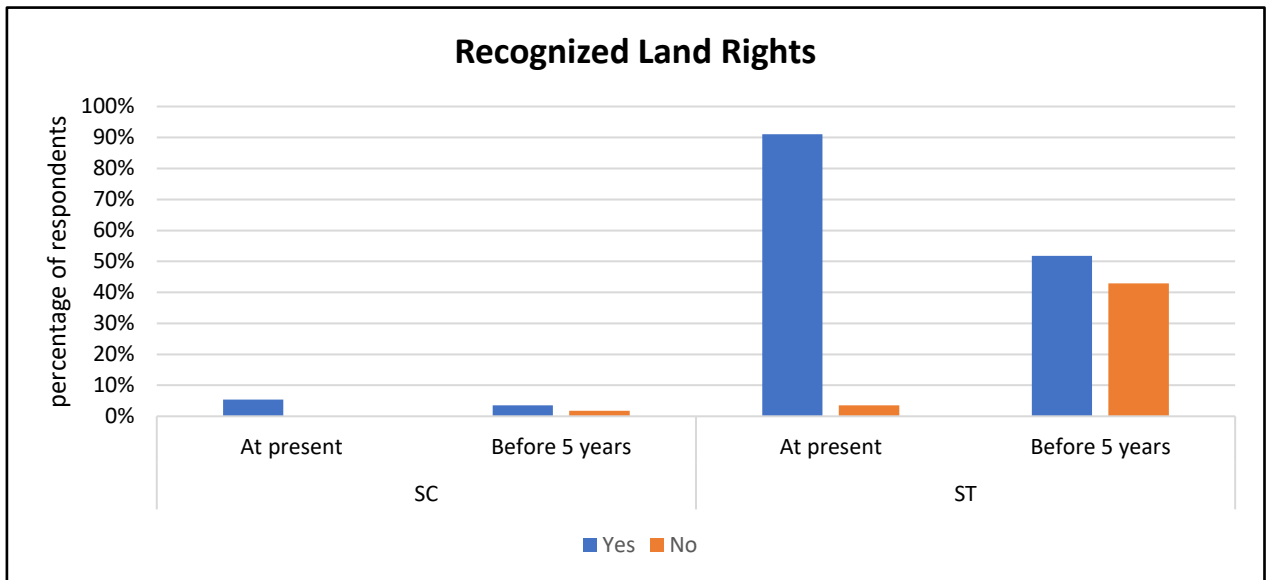
The Community Forest resource Rights (CFR) under Section 3(1)(i) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (commonly referred to as the Forest Rights Act) provides for recognition of the right to “protect, regenerate or conserve or manage” the community forest resource. While, IFR stands for Individual Forest Rights.

Available data shows that about half (55.35%) of the respondents of the entire study sample have been given rights as IFR/CFR prior to five years. However, 44.65 per cent respondents have not been given rights as such.

Table 5.16: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Yes	5.36%	91.07%	96.43%
No	0.00%	3.57%	3.57%
			100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR			
IFR	3	53	56
CFR	0	0	0
Before 5 years			
Yes	3.57%	51.78%	55.35%
No	1.78%	42.87%	44.65%

			100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR			
IFR	1	20	21
CFR	0	0	0
No rights	0	35	35



Field Visit to Mayurbhanj:



The picture depicts the road connectivity, sale and purchase of forest products in the local markets and natural rubber plantation in the tribal villages in Mayurbhanj

FRA Progress Report as on Date. 31.01.2023

Name of Tahasil	IFR Distribution					Convergence								
	Titles received (Phase-I & Phase-II as per Tahasildars)		Total nos. of titles received (Phase-I & Phase-II)	Distribution so far (Phase-I + Phase-II)	Balanced	IAY	Mo Kudia	Mo Pokhari	Land Development (MG NREGA)	Other programme (i.e. sabai, mango and cashew)	Mission Jivika	SBM	National Horticulture/ Vermi Composting	Total Convergence
Thakurmunda	1081	477	1558	1558	0	683	84	42	175	754	0	874	2	2614
Jashipur	1173	1702	2875	2875	0	529	72	120	275	115	0	1014	165	2290
Total	3608	5914	9522	9522	0	2726	255	211	1113	1151	0	3584	182	9222
G.T.	17465	35355	52820	52820	0	20938	1913	968	5788	3876	1075	17976	268	52802

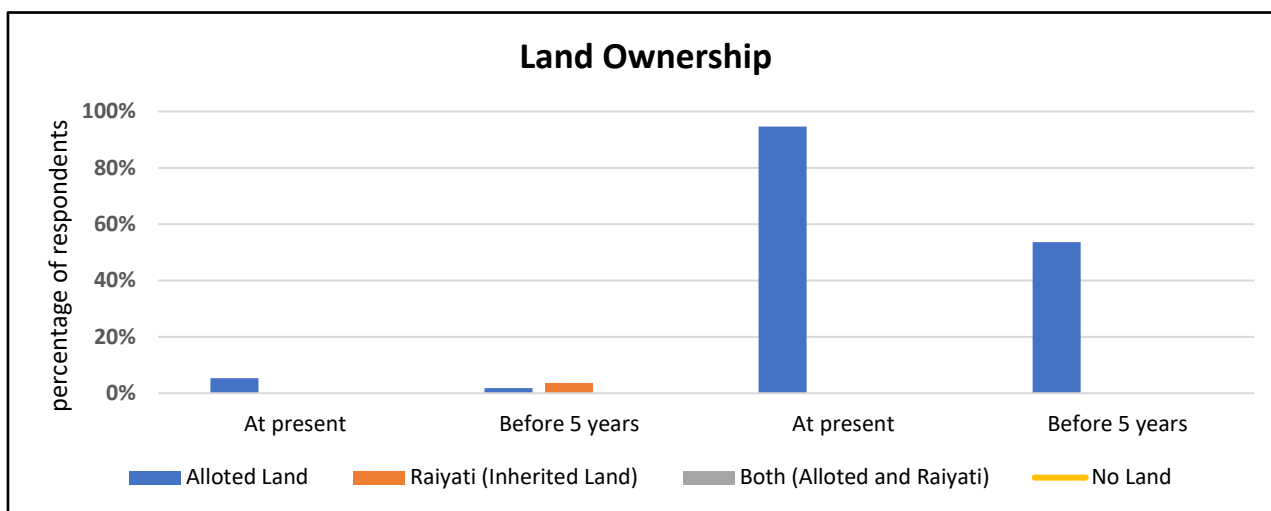
The impact study on IFR Distribution and Convergence of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities has been conducted in two blocks in Mayurbhanj district in Odisha namely Jashipur and Thakurmunda. It is evident from the data that nearly 4 per cent (3.26%) respondents of the entire study sample have reported that they have received financial assistance under Government housing schemes including, IAY in Thakurmunda and nearly 3 per cent (2.52%) in Jashipur. Available data shows that over 3 per cent (3.02%) respondents in Thakurmunda and nearly 5 per cent (4.75%) respondents in Jashipur reported that they have received financial assistance for land development under *Sabari Awas Yojana* and MGNREGS. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area accounts for about 4.86% in Thakurmunda and over 5 per cent (5.64%) in Jashipur. National Horticulture or Vermi Composting accounts for about nearly one per cent (0.7%) in Thakurmunda and over three fifth (61.56%) in Jashipur. As a result, the total convergence accounts for about nearly 5 per cent (4.9%) in Thakurmunda and over four per cent (4.33%) in Jashipur.

Table 5.17: Land Ownership

Ownership of Land	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Alloted Land	5.36%	94.64%	100.00%
Raiyati (Inherited Land)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Both (Alloted and Raiyati)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No Land	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Alloted Land	1.78%	53.57%	55.35%
Raiyati (Inherited Land)	3.57%	0.00%	3.57%
Both (Alloted and Raiyati)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
No Land	0.00%	41.08%	41.08%
			100.00%

Land ownership in Mayurbhanj is both allotted and rayati (inherited) in nature. About 100 per cent tribal and other traditional forest dwellers of the entire study sample have allotted land at present. However, 41.08 per cent respondent households were land less prior to 5 years in the study area. Thus, it is evident that majority of 100% respondent households in the study area belong to allotted land owners.



Land Type

Ownership of Land	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Irrigated Land	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Non-irrigated Land	5.36%	44.64%	50.00%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Irrigated Land	0.00%	46.34%	46.34%
Non-irrigated Land	7.32%	46.34%	53.66%
			100.00%

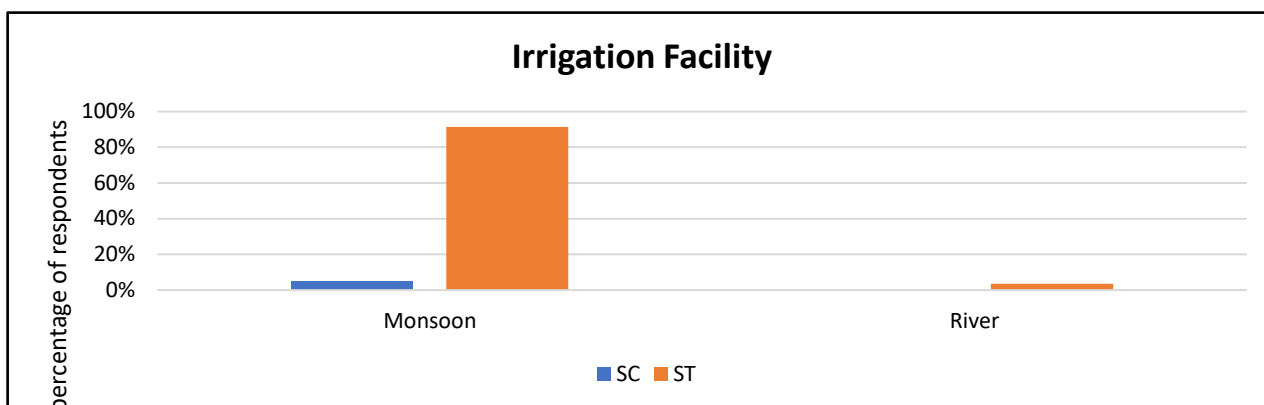
Before and after analysis of data on types of land availed by respondents in the study area reveals that half (50%) of the respondents of the entire study sample at present possess non-irrigated land compared to over 50 per cent (53.66%) in the last five years. Moreover, 50 per cent respondents at present possess irrigated land compared to 46.34 per cent in the last five years.

Irrigation facility:

S. No.	Irrigation Facility	Social Group		
		SC	ST	Grand Total
17.	Monsoon	5.17%	91.38%	96.55%
18.	River	0.00%	3.45%	3.45%

				100.00%

Available data shows that majority of nearly 100 per cent (96.55%) respondents receives irrigation facility through monsoons. Whereas, remaining nearly 4 per cent (3.45%) respondents receives water supply through rivers.



Agricultural instruments ownership among households in the district reveals that over three fifth (73.21%) household members/respondents possess wooden plough, followed by 7 per cent household members/respondents having tractor and power tiller. However, over two fifth (23.21%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these agricultural instruments as such.

Table 5.20: Ownership of Agricultural Instrument

Agricultural Instruments	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Tractor	1	6	7
Wooden Plough	3	38	41
Power Tiller	0	1	7
No agricultural Instruments	0	13	13
Before 5 years			
Wooden Plough	2	36	38
No agricultural Instruments	1	17	18

Culture is deep rooted in the lives of the people of Mayurbhanj District. Makar Parva and Karama Parva are the two well known festivals of Mayurbhanj District which are celebrated with great pomp and show. Mayurbhanj District unfolds an enormous panorama of nature's beauty. In the midst of the surroundings evolved a beautiful yet virile dance form, known as the famous Chhau dance. This dance form has gained worldwide fame and recognition. It is noted for its beauty, vigour and marvel of the art. Jhumar, the popular traditional folk song, is inextricably interlinked with Mayurbhanj District. These songs depict the thought of the populace festivities, marriages other social functions, sorrows and happiness. Handicrafts of Mayurbhanj are available in several materials and forms namely stone carving, stone wares, Dhokra, Brass & Bell Metal wares, Artistic Mats, Wooden painted items, lacquered toys, Terracotta, Sabai-Grass product, Cane & Bamboo products, Musical Instruments, Costume Jewellery, Folk paintings, Tassar Textiles.

Empirical results informs that over two fifth (42.85%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to 46.43 per cent of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, comb making, rope making, archery, musical instruments, traditional dresses, dance and sports are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district.

Table 5.21: Traditional Activities

Traditional Activities	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present			
Yes	1.78%	41.07%	42.85%
No	3.57%	53.58%	57.15%
			100.00%
Before 5 years			
Yes	1.78%	44.65%	46.43%
No	3.57%	50.00%	53.57%
			100.00%
Type of Traditional Practices			
Art & Craft	0	5	5
Comb Making	0	1	1
Rope making	1	4	5
Archery	0	16	16
Musical Instrument	1	22	23
Traditional Dress	0	20	20
Dance	0	23	23
Sports	1	22	23

Major Crop Produce:

S. No.	Crop Produces	Social Group		
		SC	ST	Grand Total
20.	Paddy	5.26%	91.24%	96.50%
21.	Seasonal Vegetables	0.00%	1.75%	1.75%
22.	Makai	0.00%	1.75%	1.75%
				100.00%

There are three types of major crop being produced in the Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. Empirical results shows that nearly 100 per cent (96.50%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are producing paddy, followed by nearly 2 per cent (1.75%) of respondents producing seasonal vegetables and makai crop.

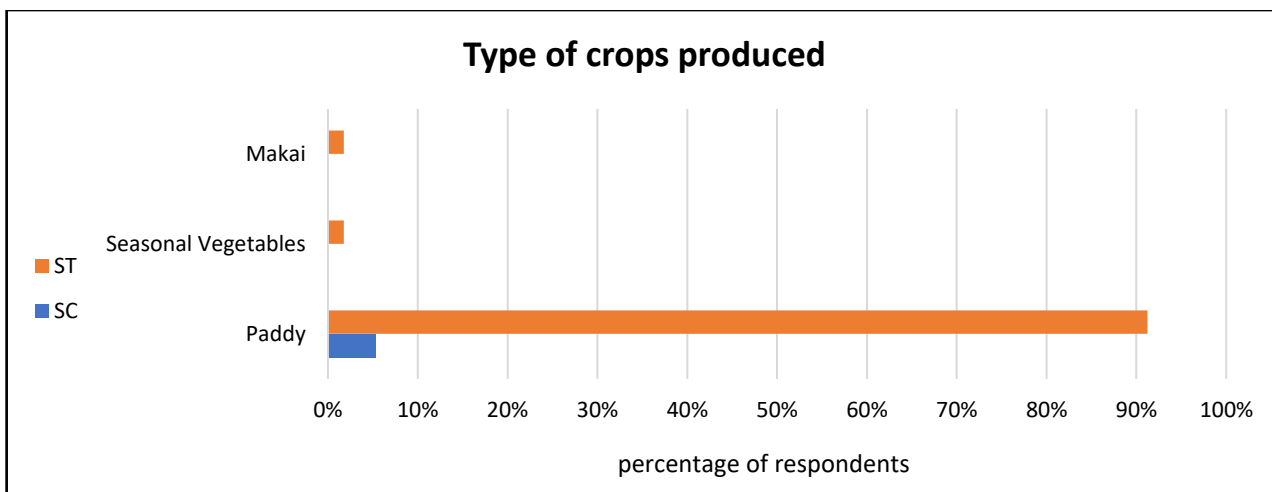


Table 5.23: Non Traditional Forest Produce (NTFP)

S. No.	Non-Traditional Forest Produce	Social Group		
		SC	ST	Grand Total
37.	Mahua Flowers	0.35%	16.55%	16.9%
38.	Mahua Seeds	0.35%	12.67%	13.02%
39.	Harida	0.7%	9.51%	10.21%
40.	Bahada	0.7%	9.51%	10.21%
41.	Amla	0.00%	7.4%	7.4%
42.	Charoli (Chironji) seeds	0.35%	1.76%	2.11%
43.	Tendu	1.05%	8.8%	9.85%
44.	Bel	0.7%	3.17%	3.24%
45.	Palas	0.00%	1.41%	1.41%
46.	Karanj Seeds	0.00%	2.81%	2.81%
47.	Firewood	0.35%	11.26%	11.61%
48.	Fodder	0.00%	1.76%	1.76%
49.	Honey	0.7%	8.1%	8.8%
				100.00%

The local people depend on the forest particularly for small timber, firewood, bamboos, thatching grass, fodder, fruits and flowers, fibers, etc. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, Harida, Bahada, Amla, Charoli seeds, tendu, bel, palas, karanj seeds and honey.

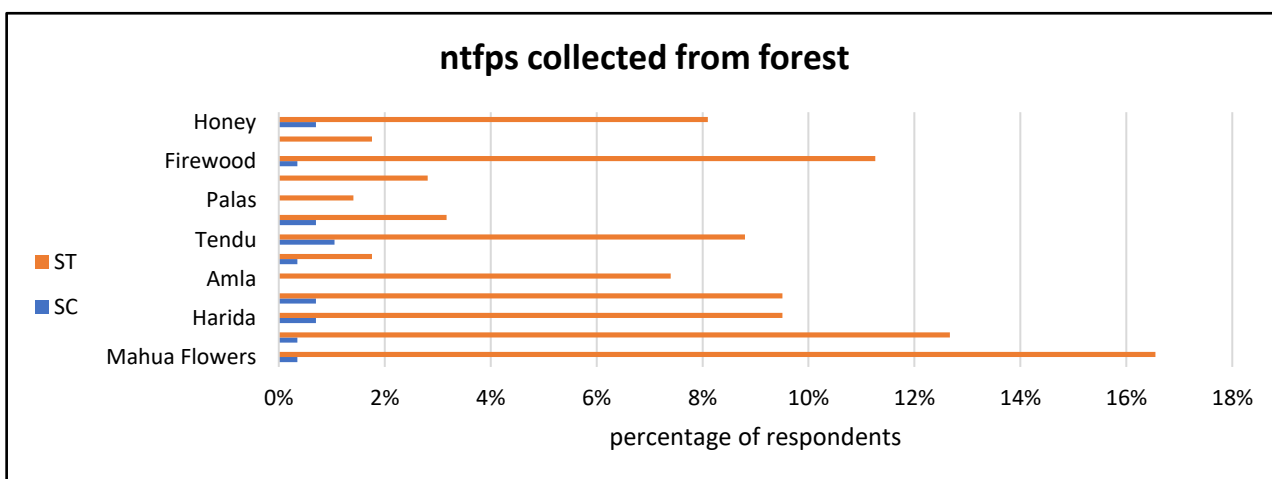


Table 2.25: Utility of FRA

S.No.	Utility of Forest Rights Act	Social Group		
		SC	ST	Grand Total
10.	Agriculture (shifting/settled)	3.45%	64.36%	67.81%
11.	Post-harvesting	1.15%	11.5%	12.65%
12.	Cattle Shed	0.00%	17.24%	17.24%
13.	Habitation	0.00%	2.3%	2.3%
				100.00%

The impact study on Utility of Forest Rights Act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities reflects that a majority of over three fifth (67.81%) respondents of the entire study sample are engaged in agriculture (shifting/settled), followed by nearly one fifth (17.24%) respondents engaged in cattle shed. Nearly 13 per cent (12.65%) respondents are engaged in post harvesting and remaining over 2 per cent respondents occupied habitation.

Table 5.24: Awareness Related to FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behaviour in the Village	Social Group		
	SC	ST	Grand Total
Not Good	0.00%	7.14%	7.14%
Good	5.36%	87.5%	92.86%
			100.00%
Know JFMC			
Yes	5.36%	53.57%	58.93%
No	0.00%	41.07%	41.07%
			100.00%
Officer Questioned Mutation and Ownership of Land			
Yes	1.78%	17.85%	19.63%
No	3.57%	76.8%	80.37%
			100.00%
Know about NHRC			
Yes	0.00%	5.36%	5.36%
No	5.36%	89.28%	94.64%
			100.00%

The impact study on behavior of Excise and Revenue Officer in the village is good as reported by a majority of nearly 93 per cent (92.86%) respondents in the study area. Nearly three fifth (58.93%) of the respondents out of the entire study knows about the JFMC and hardly 6 per cent (5.36%) of respondents are aware of NHRC. Over four fifth (80.37%) of respondents answered No regarding Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land.

Summary

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities in Mayurbhanj district in Odisha reflects that an overwhelming majority of 100 percent respondents have job card and also worked under MGNREGA. Majority of respondents live in their own houses. The available data reveals that majority of respondents have basic facility (like separate kitchen and animal shed) in their house. There is a decline in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. Tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using using straw and leaf for cooking purposes. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, hand pump, sanitary well

and in some cases use of pond water, tube well, bore well, etc. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased. Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme. Mobiles and Cycles are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. Majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted land owners. Empirical results informs that over two fifth (42.85%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to 46.43 per cent of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, comb making, rope making, archery, musical instruments, traditional dresses, dance and sports are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district. Majority of respondents in the study area are producing paddy crop. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: mahua flowers, mahua seeds, Harida, Bahada, Amla, Charoli seeds, tendu, bel, palas, karanj seeds and honey.

DHALAI (TRIPURA)

Dhalai District of Tripura with its administrative headquarters located at Ambassa city. According to 2011 census, the district encompasses a geographical area of 2400 sq km and has a population of 3, 78,230 (persons) including 1, 94,544 (males) and 1, 83,686 (females). The district has a sex ratio of 944 (females for every 1000 males). The major religions in the district are Hindu (81.20%) and Buddhist (10.34%) of the total population respectively. The literacy rate in the district is 85.72% (persons), 91.31% (males) and 79.79% (females). Main spoken languages are Bengali (44.16%), Tripuri (41.57%), and Hindi (3.28%). Labour Force Participation Rate is 40.20% for the year 2017-2018. Main source of income in the district is from the agriculture sector. The crime rate in the district is 85.66 for the year 2021. Total cropped area is 41,168 in hectares and the forest area is 1977.15 in sq km (2021).

Table 2.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places Visited in District		Demographic characteristics of Forrest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Dhalai District.		
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	ST	Total
	Ambassa	Bagmara	Thaiching mog para	6	6
			Bangpuibul Halam Para	9	9
			Dhanbang Reang Para	2	2
			Doung mog para	2	2
			Dumjak Rai para	3	3
			Mong mog para	6	6
			Neitangul para	9	9
			Petuachara	7	7
			Sipai Chandra para	1	1
		Kachimcherra	Kachimcherra	1	1
		Lalchari	Jhumiyar Colony	11	11
			Lalchari	1	1
			Mog para	1	1
				Grand Total	59

Source: Primary Study

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities has been conducted in one block in Dhalai district in Tripura, namely Ambassa and a sample of 59 respondents have been interviewed from the study area. Thaiching mog para, Bangpuibul Halam para, Dhanbang Reang para, Doung mog para, Dumjak Rai para, Mong mog para, Neitangul para, Petuachara and Sipai Chandra para village in Bagmara Gram Panchayat, Kachimcherra village in Kachimcherra Gram Panchayat and Jhumiyar Colony, Lalchari and Mog para village under Lalchari Gram Panchayat were selected for the impact study. The demographic characteristics of the forest dwelling communities in the study area shows that less than half (42.38%) inhabitants in the village are from Malsom (Halam) tribal communities (STs), followed by Mog (37.29%). Reang (15.25%)

those who belong to vulnerable tribal group. The study area includes Debbarma and Marak those who belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) constituting 3.39% and 1.69% respectively of the study sample.

Table2.3: Type of Tribes in Study Areas

S. No.	Type of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Tribes	Social Groups	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	Debbarma	3.39%	3.39%
2.	Malsom (Halam)	42.38%	42.38%
3.	Marak	1.69%	1.69%
4.	Mog	37.29%	37.29%
5.	Reang (particularly vulnerable tribal group)	15.25%	15.25%
	Grand Total		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

The gender wise distribution of the respondents of the entire study sample reflects that over four fifth (83.05%) respondents interviewed are male and one fifth (16.94%) of the respondents are female. Marital status of the respondents reveals that nearly 100 per cent (94.91%) respondents are married. Generally, the Malsom (Halam) tribal communities in the study villages prefer to stay in nuclear family. Four fifth respondents (83.05%) in the study area reported that they live in nuclear family, and remaining one fifth (16.94%) stay in joint family. Nearly two fifth respondents belong to Christianity religion (35.59%), about 33.89% respondents belongs to Hinduism and remaining 30.5% respondents belong to Buddhism.

Educational background of the respondents reflects that a majority of three-tenth (30.50%) respondents are illiterate, followed by one tenth respondents having educational qualification at middle school level.

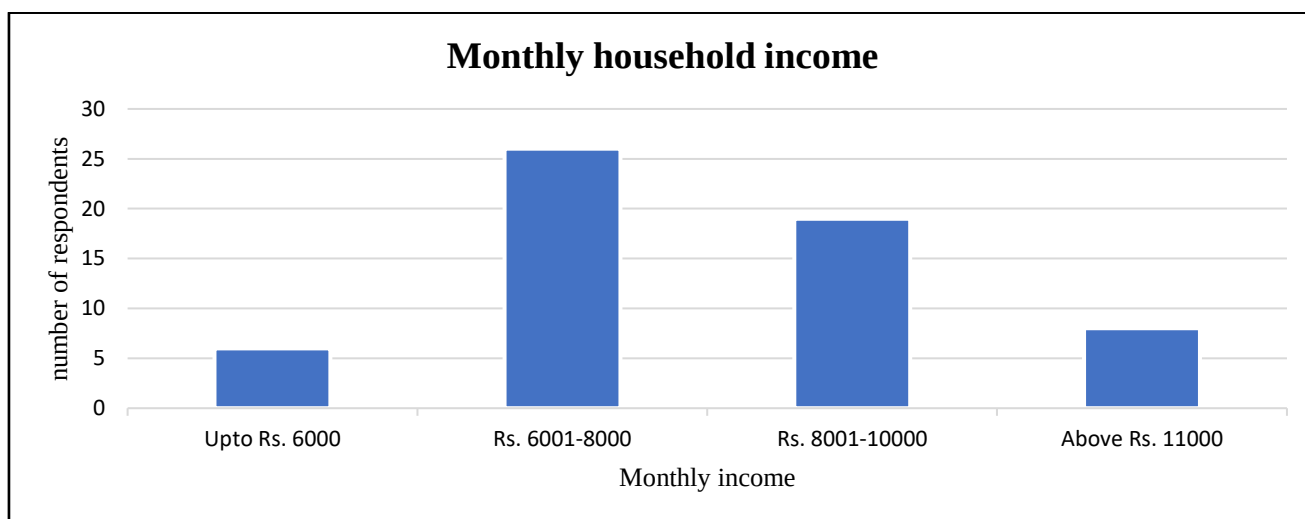
Income level of the respondents reveals that nearly half (44.06%) respondents earn monthly income between Rs. 6000 to 8000 per month; whereas, nearly two fifth (32.20%) respondents have monthly income between Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. Nearly one fifth (13.55%) respondents have monthly income above Rs. 11000. Less than one fifth (10.16%) respondents of the entire study sample have monthly income up to Rs. 6000. Thus, a majority of 44.06 per cent respondents have monthly income between Rs. 6000 to 8000.

Table2.3: Social group wise characteristic

S. No.	Characteristics	Social Groups		
			ST	Grand Total
1.	Gender	Female	10	10
		Male	49	49
2.				59
3.	Marital Status	Married	56	56
		Widowed	3	3
4.				59
5.	Family Type	Nuclear	49	49
		Joint	10	10
6.				59
7.	Religion	Hinduism	20	20

		Christianity	21	21
		Buddhist	18	18
8.				59
9.	Domicile Status	Since Birth	58	58
		Immigrant	1	1
10.				59
11.	Education	Illiterate	18	18
		Literate but no Formal Education	13	13
		Primary	6	6
		Middle	14	14
		High school	5	5
		Graduate	3	3
12.				59
13.	Monthly Income	Upto Rs. 6000	6	6
		Rs. 6001-8000	26	26
		Rs. 8001-10000	19	19
		Above Rs. 11000	8	8
				59

Source: Primary Study



Most of the Malsom (Halam) tribal and other traditional forest dwellers in the surveyed villages are settled cultivators (35.56%). Available data reveals that the Malsom (Halam) tribal's in the study are settled cultivators and are wage labourers. Nearly 30 per cent (28.89%) respondents are wage labourers. An overwhelming majority of nearly 100 per cent (98.31%) respondents have informed that they have job card and also have worked under MGNREGA.

Table 3.6: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

S. No.		Occupation	Social Group	
			ST	Grand Total
1.	Economic Activities	Settled Cultivator	35.56%	35.56%
		Tenant Cultivator	0.74%	0.74%
		Shifting Cultivation	5.92%	5.92%

		Housewife	1.48%	1.48%
		Collection of Forest- Produce	15.56%	15.56%
		Animal Husbandry	0.74%	0.74%
		Petty Business	2.22%	2.22%
		Services	0.74%	0.74%
		Wage Earning	28.89%	28.89%
		Aged Person	5.19%	5.19%
		Unemployed	1.48%	1.48%
		Other	1.48%	1.48%
				100.00%
2.	Status of Implementation MGNREGA	Registered and obtained job card	98.31%	98.31%
		Not registered or not sought for Work	1.69%	1.69%
				100.00%

Source: Primary Study

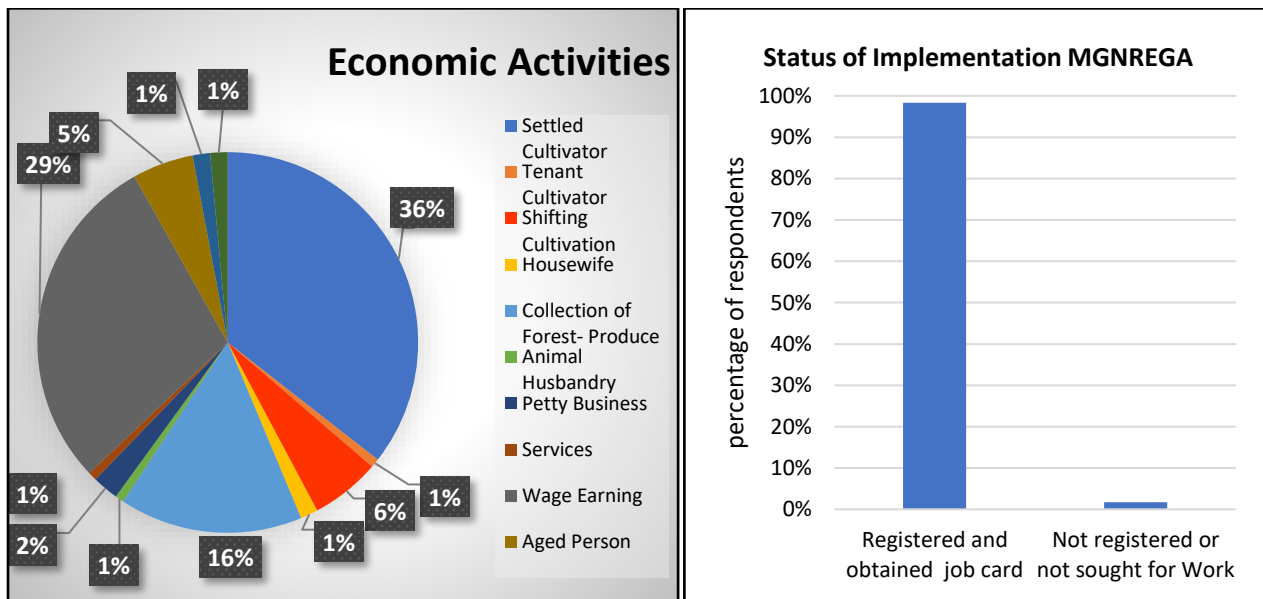


Table 3.7: Type of Ration Card

S.No	Type of Ration Card	Social Groups	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	BPL	47.46%	47.46%
2.	Antyodaya	27.12%	27.12%
3.	APL	25.42%	25.42%
			100.00%

Source: Primary Study

Social group wise possession of ration card among the entire study sample shows that nearly 50 per

cent (47.46%) respondents have BPL card and nearly two fifth (27.12%) respondents have AAY card. However, 25.42 per cent respondents in the study area have APL card.

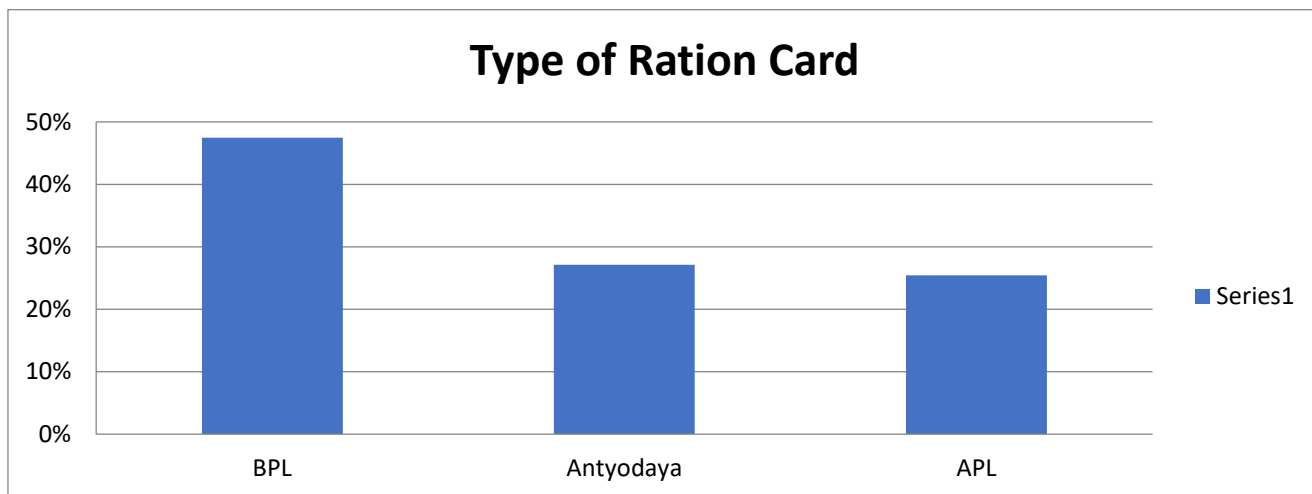


Table 3.8: Ownership of House

Ownership of House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	98.31%	98.31%
No	1.69%	1.69%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	96.55%	96.55%
No	3.45%	3.45%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

Before and after analysis of the housing characteristics and assets among the surveyed households reflects that there is a increase of about 2 per cent (1.76%) in the ownership of houses among the surveyed respondents compared to last five years, now an overwhelming majority of nearly 100 per cent (98.31%) respondents live in their own houses.

Table 1.7: Type of House

Type of House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At Present		
Kaccha	48.28%	48.28%
Semi-Pucca	17.24%	17.24%
Pucca	34.48%	34.48%
		100.00%
Before 5 Year		
Kaccha	77.19%	77.19%
Semi-Pucca	17.54%	17.54%
Pucca	5.26%	5.26%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

It is evident from field data that 34.48 per cent respondents live in pucca houses in the study area, compared to 5.26 per cent in the last five years. Number of pucca houses owned by the tribal communities has been increased from 5.26 % to 34.48% in the last five years, indicating a sharp increase of nearly 30 per cent (29.22%). Credit goes to both the State and Central Government for providing financial assistance to the rural and tribal communities for construction of houses under *Sabari Awas Yojana* and MGNREGA.

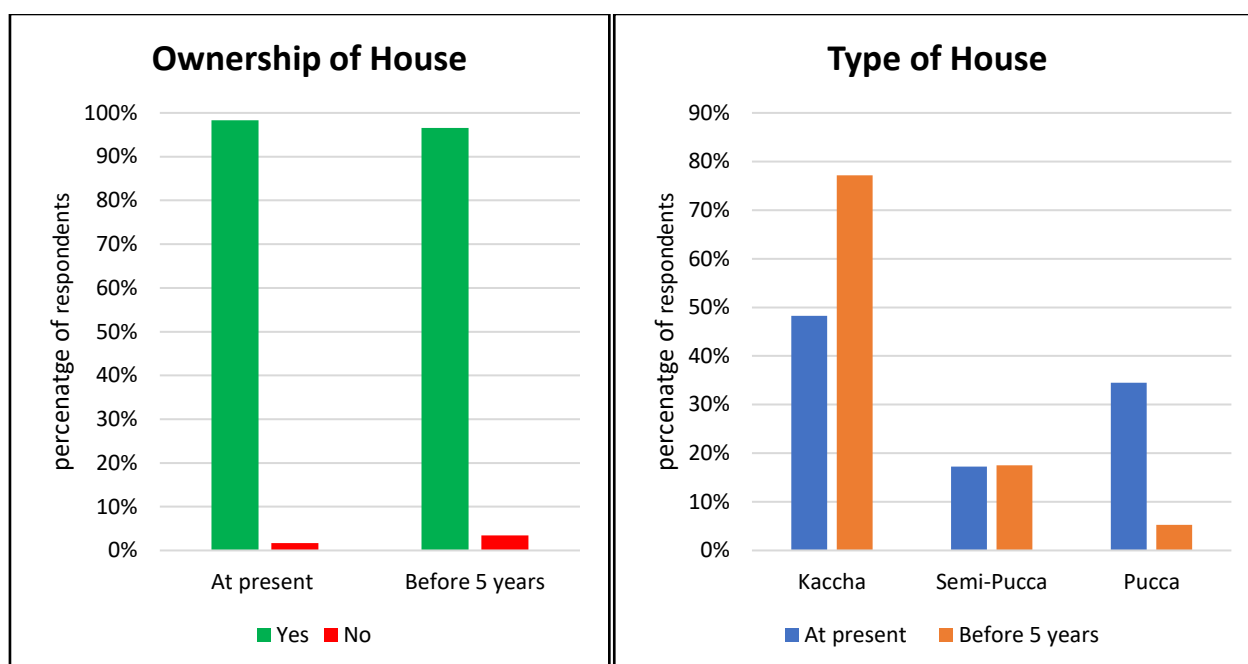
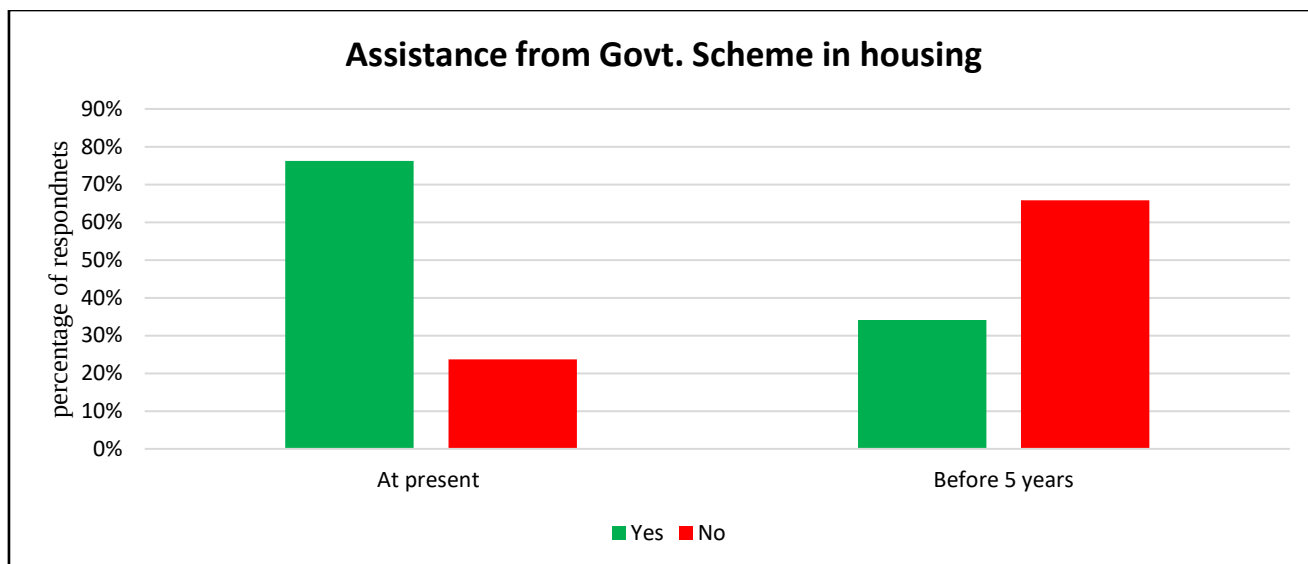


Table 2.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

Assistance from Govt. Scheme in housing	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At Present		
Yes	76.27%	76.27%
No	23.73%	23.73%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	34.15%	34.15%
No	65.85%	65.85%
		100.00%
Type of Housing Assistance given		
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	40	40
		40

Source: Primary Study

Nearly four fifth (76.27%) respondents of the entire study sample have reported that they have received financial assistance under Government housing schemes including (PMAY).

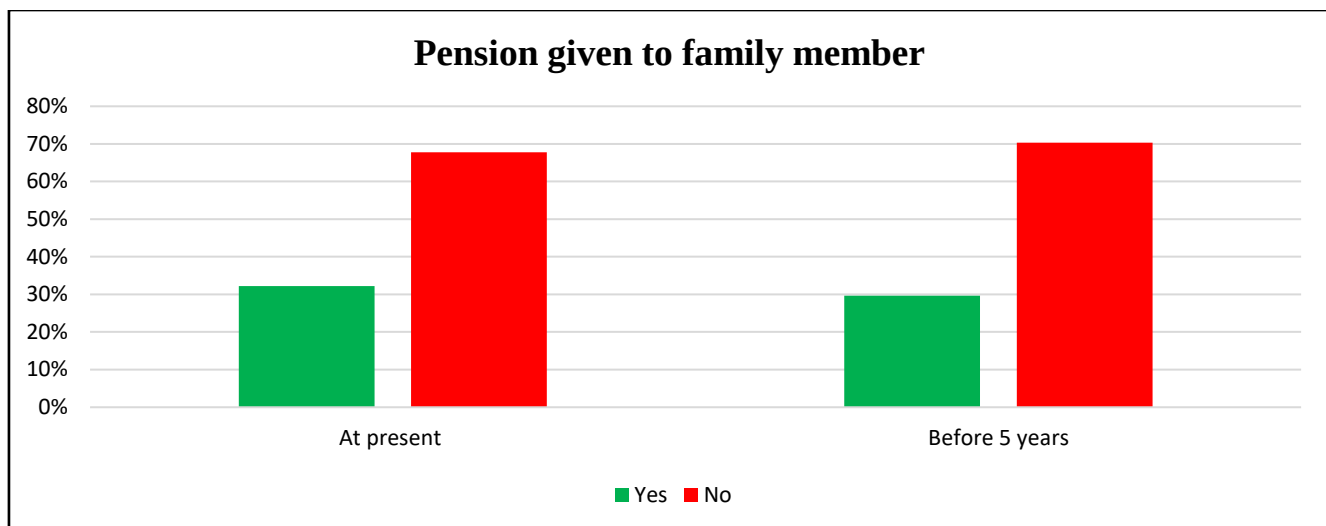


Before and after analysis of data on pensionary benefits availed by respondents in the study area reveals that 32.20 per cent respondents of the entire study sample at present are getting pension under various schemes compared to 29.63% in the last five year. The respondents are getting pension under various government schemes including old age, PVTG pension, and widow and disability pension.

Table 2.10: Pension given to family member

Pension given to family member	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	32.20%	32.20%
No	67.80%	67.80%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	29.63%	29.63%
No	70.37%	70.37%
		100.00%
Type of pension given		
Widow Pension	3	3
Senior Citizen Pension	12	12
Disability pension	1	1
PVTG Pension	1	1
	Total	17

Source: Primary Study



Grid electricity connectivity has increased from 93.22 per cent to 96.61 per cent as reported by the respondents in the study area, indicating less than 4 per cent (3.39%) increase.

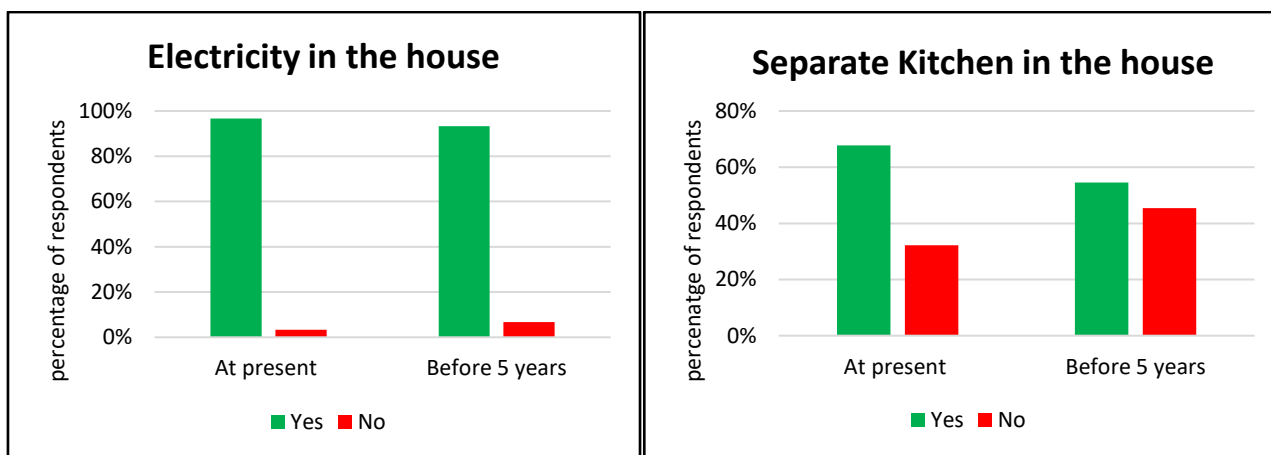
Over half of the study sample (67.80%) respondents have informed that they have separate kitchen in the house at present, compared to 54.55 per cent in the last five years. Nearly 30 per cent (28.57%) respondents of the entire study sample informed that they have separate animal shed, compared to 17.24 per cent in the last five year.

Table 2.11: Basic facility in House

	Social Group	
Electricity in the house	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	96.61%	96.61%
No	3.39%	3.39%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	93.22%	93.22%
No	6.78%	6.78%
		100.00%
Separate Kitchen in the house		
At present		
Yes	67.80%	67.80%
No	32.20%	32.20%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	54.55%	54.55%
No	45.45%	45.45%
		100.00%
Animal Shed		
At present		
Yes	28.57%	28.57%
No	71.43%	71.43%

		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	17.24%	17.24%
No	82.76%	82.76%
		100.00%

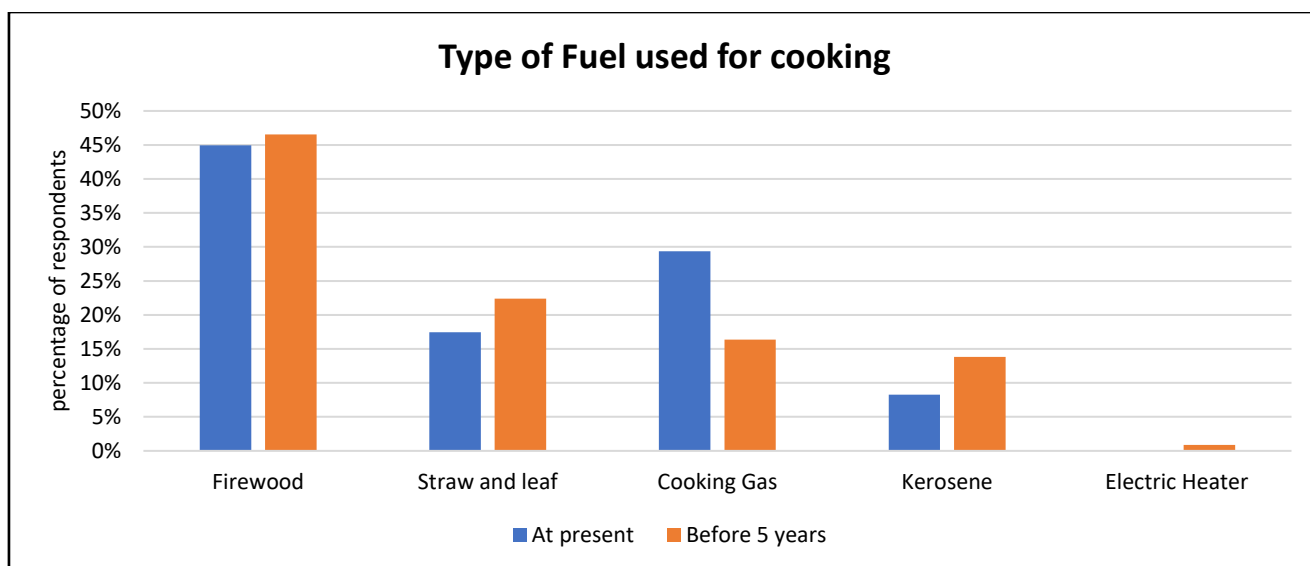
Source: Primary Study



Various types of fuels are used in the kitchen to cook food like, firewood, straw and leaf, kerosene, electric heater and cooking gas. The study findings suggests that there is a decline of nearly 2 per cent (1.6%) in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. On the other hand, available data indicates that the Malsom (Halam) tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase of over 12% in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Dhalai.

Table 2.12: Type of Fuel

Type of Fuel used for cooking	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Firewood	44.95%	44.95%
Straw and leaf	17.43%	17.43%
Cooking Gas	29.36%	29.36%
Kerosene	8.26%	8.26%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Firewood	46.55%	46.55%
Straw and leaf	22.41%	22.41%
Cooking Gas	16.38%	16.38%
Kerosene	13.8%	13.8%
Electric Heater	0.86%	0.86%
		100.00%



Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being.

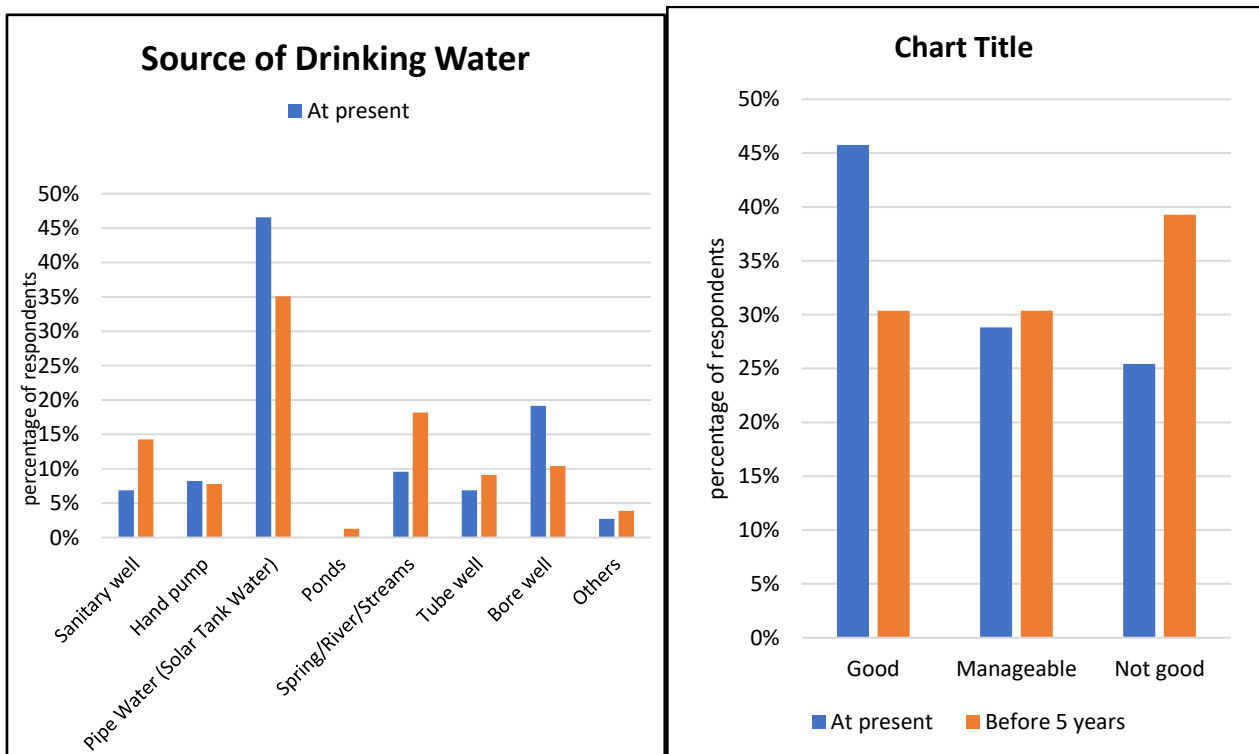
The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, handpump, sanitary well and in some cases use of river water, tube well, bore well, etc. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The quality of water at present among majority of the households are good as reported by 45.76 per cent respondents in the study area, whereas, 28.81 per cent respondents reported that the water quality is somewhat manageable.

Table 2.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Sanitary well	6.85%	6.85%
Hand pump	8.22%	8.22%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	46.57%	46.57%
Spring/River/Streams	9.59%	9.59%
Tube well	6.85%	6.85%
Bore well	19.18%	19.18%
Others	2.74%	2.74%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Sanitary well	14.28%	14.28%
Hand pump	7.8%	7.8%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	35.06%	35.06%
Ponds	1.3%	1.3%
Spring/River/Streams	18.18%	18.18%
Tube well	9.09%	9.09%
Bore well	10.39%	10.39%
Others	3.9%	3.9%

		100.00%
Quality of Drinking Water		
At present		
Good	45.76%	45.76%
Manageable	28.81%	28.81%
Not Good	25.42%	25.42%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Good	30.36%	30.36%
Manageable	30.36%	30.36%
Not Good	39.29%	39.28%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study



The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioural change programme in the world. The mission has shifted its focus from production outputs (i.e. toilet construction) to behavioural outcomes (open-defecation-free [ODF] India). The SBM's emphasis on behavioural change in rural sanitation at the grassroots level also leads to rigorous verification and sustainability of the benefits accrued to rural communities. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased to nearly 100 per cent (96.55%) at present. However, about 3.45 per cent surveyed households of the entire study sample are defecating in open, which has a serious health implication.

Table 5.13: Toilet Facility

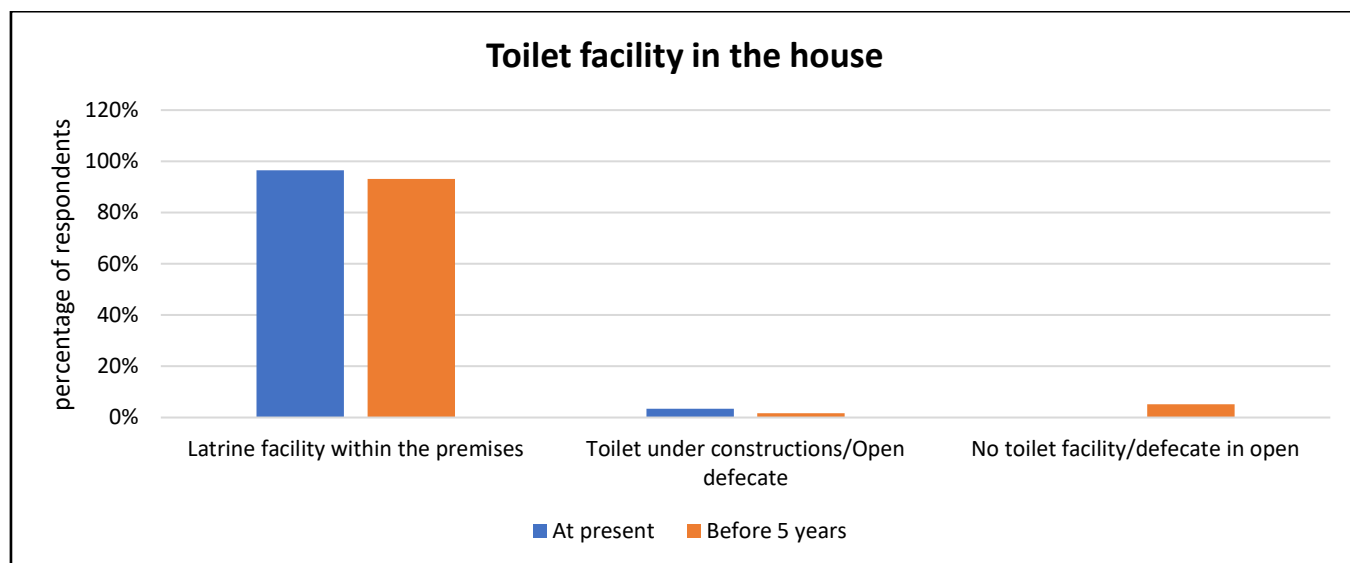
Toilet facility in the house	Social Group

285

293

	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Latrine facility within the premises	96.55%	96.55%
Toilet under constructions/Open defecate	3.45%	3.45%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Latrine facility within the premises	93.10%	93.10%
Toilet under constructions/Open defecate	1.72%	1.72%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	5.17%	5.17%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study



‘Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages’ is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-specialty hospitals are at tertiary level. As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas and a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. There are 2,071 Sub-centres, 317 PHCs and 70 CHCs operating in tribal areas of the State. Under, the Ayushman Bharat scheme existing sub-centres and PHCs are being transformed to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). In the State 6,524 sub-centres (SCs), 1,827 PHCs and 460 urban PHCs (UPHCs) are operationalised as HWCs upto December, 2021. Of these, 420 SC-HWC and 126 PHC-HWC are in tribal areas.

Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of nearly 100 per cent (93.10%) of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme.

Table 5.14: Health Infrastructure

Health Card	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	93.10%	93.10%
No	6.90%	6.90%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	83.64%	83.64%
No	16.36%	16.36%
		100.00%
Treatment at		
At present		
Govt. hospital	48.67%	48.67%
Pvt. hospital	2.65%	2.65%
PHC	39.83%	39.83%
Village Doctor	6.2%	6.2%
Other	2.65%	2.65%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Govt. hospital	50.00%	50.00%
Pvt. hospital	1.82%	1.82%
PHC	38.18%	38.18%
Village doctor	10.00%	10.00%
		100.00%
Regular vaccination of children		
At present		
Yes	83.93%	83.93%
No	16.07%	16.07%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	78.95%	78.95%
No	21.05%	21.05%
		100.00%
Children Immunization		
At present		
Yes	76.36%	76.36%
No	23.64%	23.64%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	69.09%	69.09%
No	30.91%	30.91%
		100.00%
Availability of special nutrition programme		
At present		
Yes	87.72%	87.72%
No	12.28%	12.28%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	85.96%	85.96%

No	14.04%	14.04%
		100.00%
Delivery care		
At present		
Yes	82.46%	82.46%
No	17.54%	17.54%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	73.68%	73.68%
No	26.32%	26.32%
		100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness		
At present		
Yes	17.86%	17.86%
No	82.14%	82.14%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	15.09%	15.09%
No	84.91%	84.91%
		100.00%
Family member suffering from Disability		
At present		
Yes	19.64%	19.64%
No	80.36%	80.36%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	21.43%	21.43%
No	78.57%	78.57%
		100.00%
Treatment from local Healer		
At present		
Yes	29.31%	29.31%
No	70.69%	70.69%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	35.09%	35.09%
No	64.91%	64.91%
		100.00%

Nearly half (48.67%) of respondents of the entire study sample prefers to go to district government hospitals for treatment of diseases. Whereas, another 39.83 per cent of the respondents reported that they prefer to go to primary health centres for treatment as the PHCs are situated nearby to their villages. Although the healthcare facilities have developed in the study area, the tribal and forest dwellers are still relying on the local healer for treatment of diseases.

A majority of 83.93 percent respondents in the study area have reported that their children are provided with regular vaccination in current years. Similarly, over three fifth (76.36%) respondents have informed that their children are being immunized. Nearly 90 per cent (87.72%) respondents of the entire study sample have informed that their women and children have availed benefits under special nutrition programme. Institutional delivery has been increased among the tribal and rural households as reported by 82.46 per cent households in the current year.

Nearly one fifth (17.86%) respondents informed that their family members are suffering from chronic disease. Also, 19.64 per cent respondents revealed that their family members are suffering from disability.

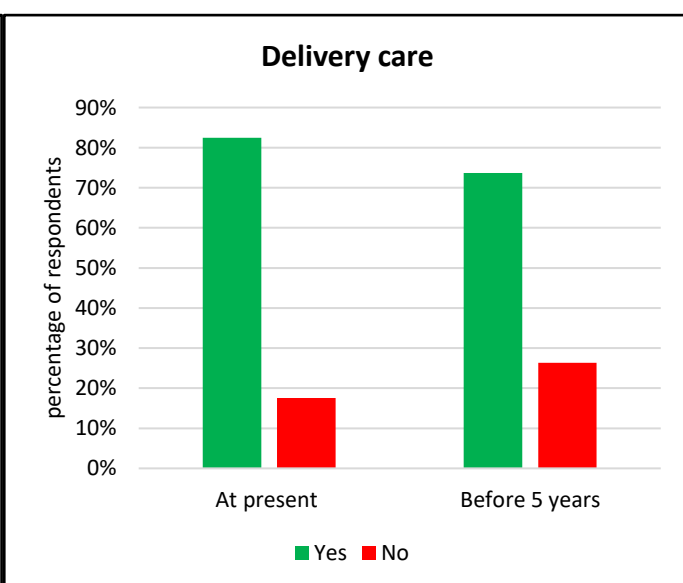
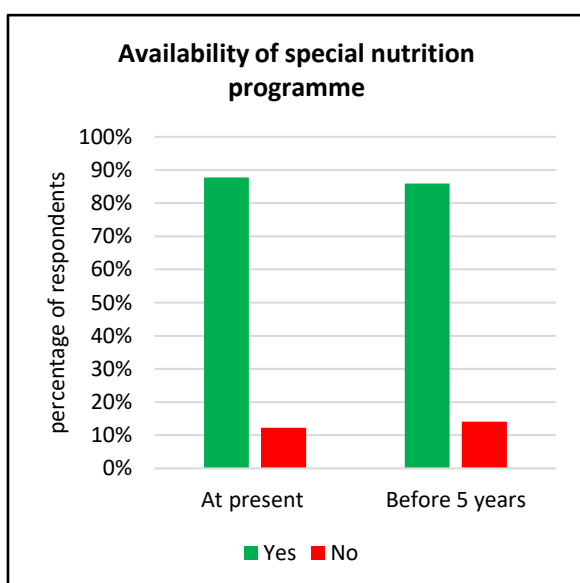
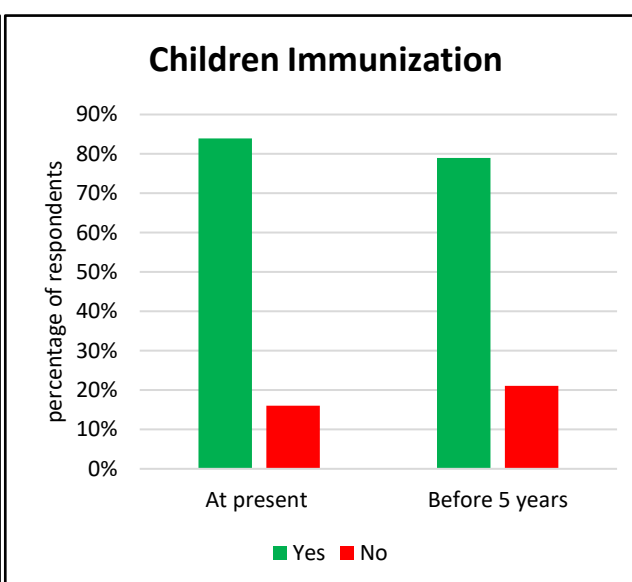
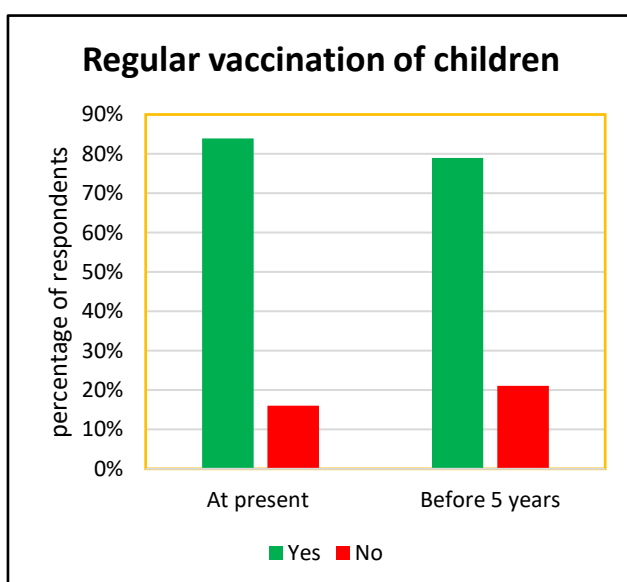
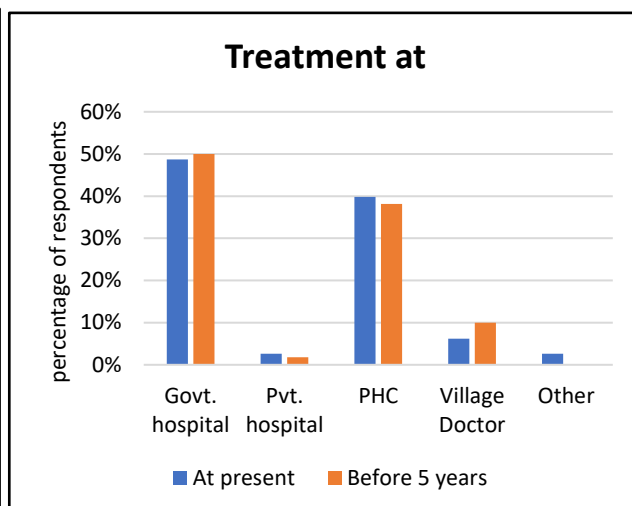
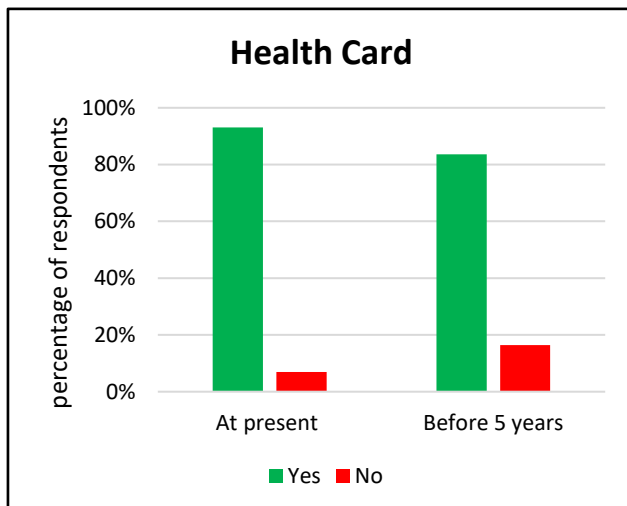


Table 5.15: Ownership of assets

Asset Ownership	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Radio	1	1
TV	30	30
Cycle	21	21
Two Wheeler	17	17
Mobile	43	43
Other	2	2
No Asset	11	11
Before 5 years		
Radio	2	2
TV	25	25
Cycle	18	18
Two Wheeler	17	17
Mobile	27	27
Other	1	1
No Asset	20	20

Consumer durables and asset ownership among households in the district reveal that over three fifth per cent (72.88%) household members/respondents possess mobile phone, followed by 50.84% household members/respondents having consumer durables including TV. Whereas, 35.59 per cent households have cycle and 28.81% member households have two-wheeler. Few households from the study area have informed that they still have radio in their house. Mobiles, TV and Cycles are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. However, nearly about one fifth (18.64%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these consumer durables and assets as such.

Impact of the Forest Rights Act on the Tribal Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in Dhalai

The relationship between tribal's and forest is symbiotic by nature. Their co-existence has been considered to be an integral part of their survival and sustainability. The 'life cycle' of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centered around *Jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 came into force on December 31, 2007. It recognizes and secures Community Rights or Rights over Community Forest Resources, in addition to the Individual Rights. The Act also recognizes rights of vulnerable tribal groups on forest land and forest resource. The Gram Sabha is the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both. The act also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfill basic infrastructural needs of the community. In conjunction with the LARR Act, 2013, FRA

protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement.

I. Individual Claims :				
Sl.	Particulars	ST	OTFD	TOTAL
1	No. of applications received	166818	33,739	200557
2	No. of claims non-recommended	35048	33,737	68785
3	Nos. of claims pending/for re-verification	80	0	80
4	No. of Forest Rights so far vested	131690	2	131692
5	Quantum of land involved (in hectares)	188256.69	0.48	188257.17
6	Patta Pass book distributed to beneficiaries (in nos.)	127957	2	127959
8	Demarcation of land of beneficiaries completed by GPS (in nos.)	124978	2	124980
10	Pillaring of land to beneficiaries Completed (in nos.)	122420	2	122422

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs.

The impact study on the recognition of land rights under forest right act among the surveyed

II. Community Claims :				
Sl.	Particulars	ST	OTFD	TOTAL
1	Applications received(in nos.)	162	2	164
2	Forest Rights so far vested (in nos.)	101	0	101
3	Quantum of land involved (in hectares)	223.552	0	223.552
4	Claims rejected (in nos.)	61	2	63
5	Claims pending/ for reverification. (in nos.)	0	0	0

The Community Forest resource Rights (CFR) under Section 3(1)(i) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (commonly referred to as the Forest Rights Act) provides for recognition of the right to “protect, regenerate or conserve or manage” the community forest resource. While, IFR stands for Individual Forest Rights.

Available data shows that about 94.74% respondents of the entire study sample have been given rights as IFR/CFR prior to five years. However, nearly 6 per cent (5.26%) respondents have not been given rights as such.

Table 5.16: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	93.10%	93.10%
No	6.90%	6.90%
		100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR		
IFR	55	55
No Rights	2	2
Before 5 years		
Yes	94.74%	94.74%
No	5.26%	5.26%
		100.00%

Given Rights as IFR/CFR		
IFR	48	48
No rights	3	3

Source: Primary Study

Table 5.17: Land Ownership

Ownership of Land	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Allotted Land	50.00%	50.00%
Raiyati (Inherited Land)	12.50%	12.50%
Both (Allotted and Raiyati)	37.50%	37.50%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Allotted Land	49.02%	49.02%
Raiyati (Inherited Land)	13.73%	13.73%
Both (Allotted and Raiyati)	37.25%	37.25%
		100.00%

Land ownership in Dhalai is both allotted and raiyati (inherited) in nature. About half (50%) tribal and other traditional forest dwellers of the entire study sample have allotted land and nearly two-fifth (37.50%) respondents have both (allotted as well as raiyati land) in the study area. On the other hand, only 12.50% of people have both raiyati lands. Thus, it is evident that majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted land owners.

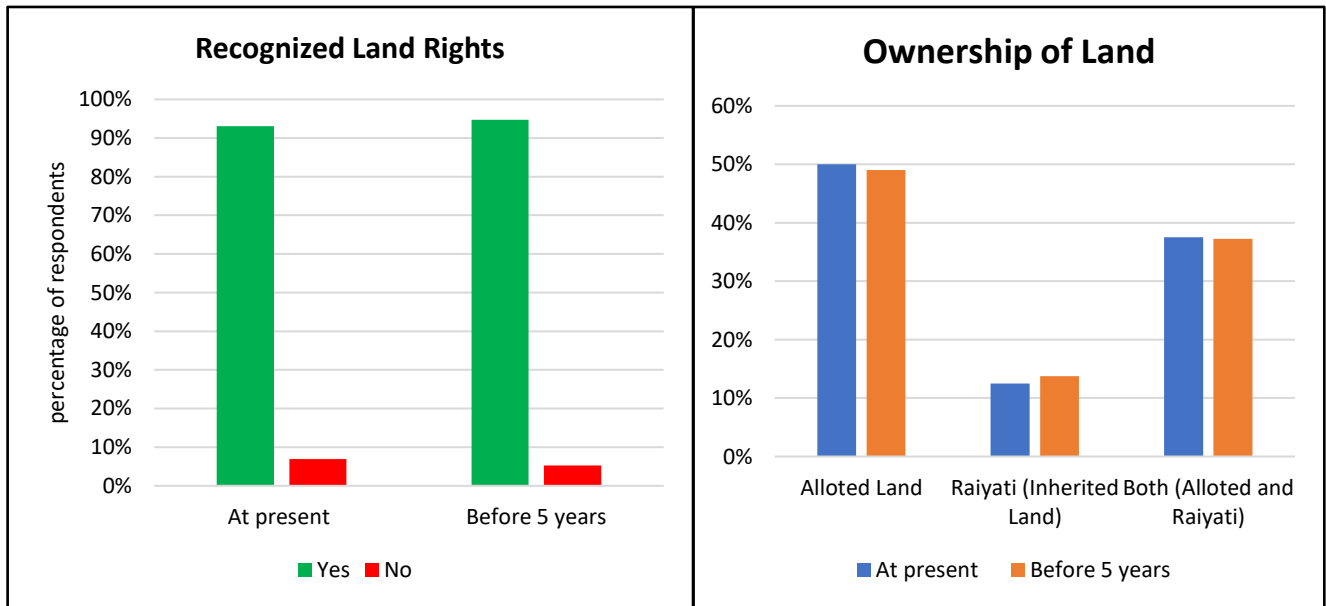


Table 5.17: Land Ownership

Type of Land	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Irrigated Land	42.11%	42.11%
Non-irrigated Land	57.89%	57.89%

		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Irrigated Land	38.60%	38.60%
Non-irrigated Land	61.40%	61.40%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

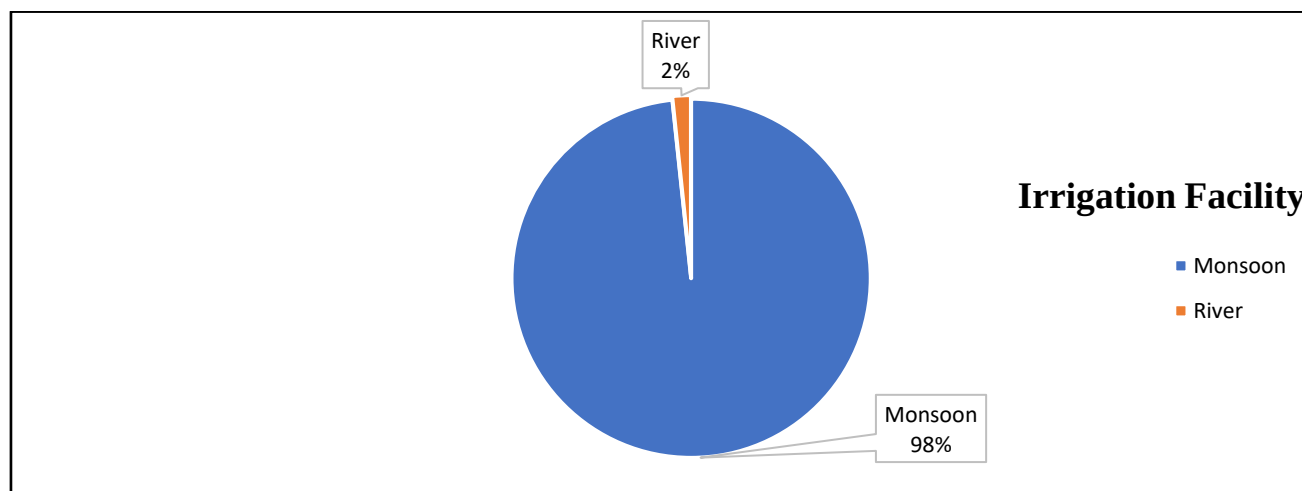
Before and after analysis of data on types of land availed by respondents in the study area reveals that majority of nearly three fifth (57.89%) respondents of the entire study sample at present possess non-irrigated land compared to over sixty per cent (61.40%) in the last five years. Moreover, nearly 42.11 per cent respondents at present possess irrigated land compared to 38.60 per cent in the last five years.

Irrigation Facility:

S. No.	Irrigation Facility	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
19.	Monsoon	98.33%	98.33%
20.	River	1.67%	1.67%
			100.00%

Source: Primary Study

Available data shows that majority of nearly 100 per cent (98.33%) respondents receives irrigation facility through monsoons. Whereas, remaining nearly 2 per cent (1.67%) respondents receives water supply through rivers.



Agricultural instruments ownership among households in the district reveals that nearly one fifth (15.25%) household members/respondents possess wooden plough, followed by nearly 7 per cent (6.77%) household members/respondents having tractor. Whereas, over five per cent (5.08%) households have threshers and 3.38% households possess power tiller. Also, 1.69% households possess other agricultural instruments. However, over four fifth (81.35%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these agricultural instruments as such.

Table 5.20: Ownership of agricultural Instrument

Agricultural Instruments	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Tractor	4	4

Threshers	3	3
Wooden Plough	9	9
Power Tiller	2	2
Any Other	1	1
No agricultural Instruments	48	48
Before 5 years		
Threshers	1	1
Wooden Plough	10	10
Power Tiller	2	2
Any Other	2	2
No agricultural Instruments	49	49

Source: Primary Study

The district has predominantly agrarian economy with several micro and small-scale industrial units. One of the biggest media at Dhalai is "Amar Tripura Media Network". Jhum festival after harvesting season, Hojagiri of the Bru-Reangs, Bihu/Bizu of the Chakmas, Garia Puja are prominent festivals celebrated. Bengali communities mostly reside in the plain region in the west and northwestern regions. Durga Puja, Ker Puja, Biswakarma Puja are their prominent festivals. Dhalai was one of the first districts to implement MGNREGS and Aadhaar enrolment. Micro and small-scale industrial units of latex processing, metal article fabrication, bakery, saw mill etc. exist in the district. Empirical results informs that nearly four fifth (76.79%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to 75.93% of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, wood carving & decorating, dance, rope making, weaving, painting, traditional dress, bamboo basketry and broomstick making are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district.

Table 5.21: Traditional Activities

Traditional Activities	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	76.79%	76.79%
No	23.21%	23.21%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	75.93%	75.93%
No	24.07%	24.07%
		100.00%
Type of Traditional Practices		
Art & Craft	9	9
Weaving	31	31
Wood Carving & Decorating	3	3
Broomstick Making	6	6
Bamboo basketry	14	14
Rope Making	1	1
Traditional Dress	28	28
Dance	2	2

Source: Primary Study

Table: Type of Major crop produced

S. No.	Crop Produces	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
	Paddy	95.16%	95.16%
	Maize	4.84%	4.84%
			100.00%

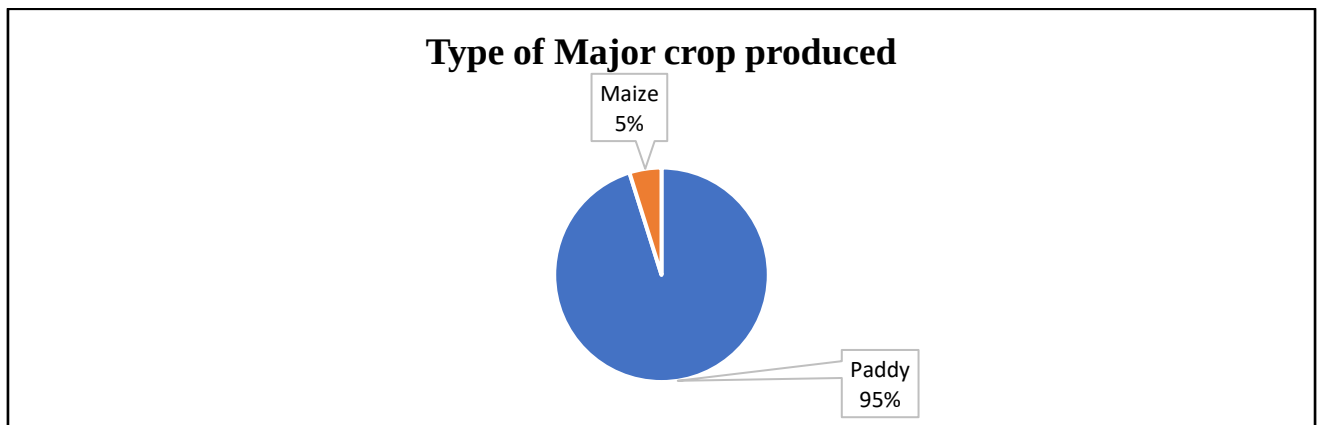
Source: Primary Study

FY	2021-22		2022-23	
IA	Area completed (ha)	Beneficiary (nos.)	Area completed (ha)	Beneficiary (nos.)
Rubber Board	1085.73	1785	3739.96	5975
TFDPC Ltd	284.30	1	492.30	1
TRP&PTG	179.43	223	1059.54	1132
TRPC Ltd	446.06	488	1451.27	911
TTAADC	377.00	493	1301.93	1139
TWD	0	0	355.00	359
Total	2372.52	2990	8400.00	9517
Total Target	30,000	Achievement till date	10772.52 ha area 12507 nos. of beneficiary	

Source: Primary Study

IAs/ District	TTAADC	TRPC	TRP&PTG	TFDPC	Rubber Board
North	170	200	600	400	6000
Unakoti	68	150			
Dhalai	238	250			
Khowai	204	150			
West	238	150			
Sepahijala	170	150			
Gomati	242	320			
South	170	130			
Additional target of TWD	700	700	600		
Sub-Total	2200	2200	1200	400	6000
Total	12000				

Source: Primary Study



There are two types of major crop being produced in the Dhalai district of Tripura. Empirical results

295

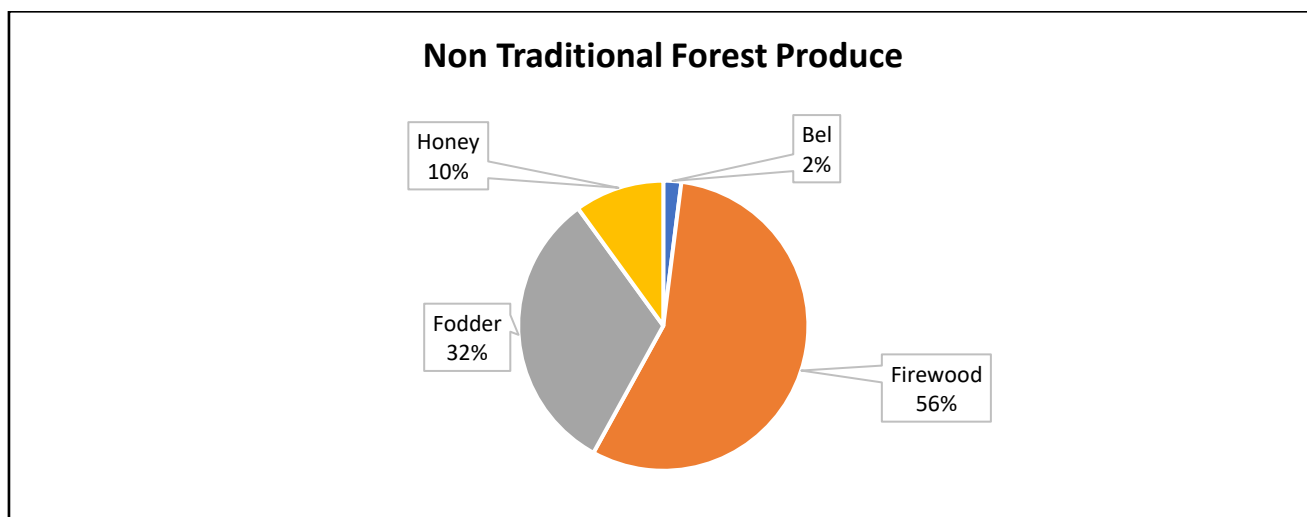
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shows that nearly 100 per cent (95.16%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are producing paddy whereas on the other hand, only 4.84% of respondents are producing maize crop

Table 5.23: Non-Traditional Forest Produce (NTFP)

	Non-Traditional Forest Produce	Social Group	
S. No.		ST	Grand Total
	Bel	2.00%	2.00%
	Firewood	56.00%	56.00%
	Fodder	32.00%	32.00%
	Honey	10.00%	10.00%
			100.00%

Source: Primary Study



The local people depend on the forest particularly for small timber, firewood, bamboos, thatching grass, fodder, fruits and flowers, fibers, etc. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: honey, bel and fodder.

Table 2.25: Utility of FRA

S.No.	Utility of Forest Rights Act	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
14.	Agriculture (shifting/settled)	69.38%	69.38%
15.	Habitation	16.34%	16.34%
16.	Others	14.28%	14.28%
			100.00%

Source: Primary Study

The impact study on Utility of Forest Rights Act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities reflects that a majority of over three fifth (69.38%) respondents of the entire study sample are engaged in agriculture (shifting/settled). Nearly one fifth (16.34%) respondents occupied habitation.

Table 5.24: Awareness related to FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behavior in the Village	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
Good	89.84%	89.84%
Average	6.78%	6.78%
Not Good	3.38%	3.38%
		100.00%
Know JFMC		
Yes	54.00%	54.00%
No	46.00%	46.00%
		100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land		
Yes	58.14%	58.14%
No	41.86%	41.86%
		100.00%
Know about NHRC		
Yes	25.00%	25.00%
No	75.00%	75.00%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

The impact study on behavior of Excise and Revenue Officer in the village is good as reported by a majority of nearly 90 per cent (89.84%) respondents in the study area. Over half (54.00%) of the respondents out of the entire study knows about the JFMC and over one fifth (25.00%) of respondents are aware of NHRC. Nearly three fifth (58.14%) respondents answered Yes regarding Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land.

Summary:

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities in Dhalai district in Tripura reflects that an overwhelming majority of nearly 100 per cent (98.31%) respondents have job card and also worked under MGNREGA. Majority of nearly 100 per cent respondents live in their own houses. The available data reveals that majority of respondents have basic facility (like electricity and separate kitchen) in their house. There is a steady decline in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. Tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Dhalai. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, hand pump, and sanitary well and in some cases use of river water, tube well, bore well, etc. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased. Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card

under Ayushman Bharat scheme. Mobiles, TV and Cycles are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. Majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted land owners. Empirical results informs that nearly four fifth of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to the respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, wood carving & decorating, dance, rope making, weaving, painting, traditional dress, bamboo basketry and broomstick making are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district. Majority of respondents in the study area are producing paddy crop. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: honey, bel and fodder.

GOMATI (TRIPURA)

Gomati District of Tripura with its administrative headquarters located at Udaipur was created in the year 2012. Udaipur is popularly known as the city of lakes and was the capital of Tripura till 1760 A.D. According to 2011 census, the district encompasses a geographical area of 1522.8 sq. km and has a population of 4, 69,912 (persons) including 2, 38,203 (males) and 2, 31,709 (females). The district has a sex ratio of 959 (females for every 1000 males). The major religions in the district are Hindu (82.8 %), Muslim (7.5 %) and Christian (6.6%) of the total population respectively. The literacy rate in the district is 99.40% (persons), 99.08% (males), and 99.32% (females). Main spoken languages are Bengali (63.48%), Tripuri (25.90%). Agriculture is the main occupation. However, only 31.61% of the land in the district is cultivable. An analysis of occupational structure in the District shows that about 12.6% are cultivators, 8-9% is agricultural labourers and 1.61% are dependent on trade and commerce. Paddy is the main food crop grown. Potato, sugarcane, Mesta, jute, mustard, etc. is some other crops grown in the district. Tea, coffee, rubber, jackfruit, banana, mango, pineapple, etc. are the major plantation crops.

Table 2.1: Demographic Characteristics

S.No.	Places Visited in District	Demographic characteristics of Forest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Gomati District.			
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	ST	Total
	Killa	Uttar Baramura	Twibaklai	9	9
			Uttar Baramura	31	31
		Darjeeling Bari	Darjeeling Bari	35	35
				Grand Total	75

Source: Primary Study

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities has been conducted in one block in Gomati district in Tripura, namely Killa and a sample of 75 respondents have been interviewed from the study area. Twibaklai and Uttar Baramura village in Uttar Baramura Gram Panchayat and Darjeeling Bari village under Darjeeling Bari Gram Panchayat were selected for the impact study. The demographic characteristics of the forest dwelling communities in the study area shows that 100 per cent inhabitants in the village are from Malsom (Halam) tribal communities (STs).

Table2.3: Type of Tribes in Study Areas

S. No.	Type of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Tribes	Social Groups	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	Malsom (Halam)	100.00%	100.00%
	Grand Total		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

The gender wise distribution of the respondents of the entire study sample reflects that over four fifth (89.33%) respondents interviewed are male and one fifth (10.66%) of the respondents are female. Marital status of the respondents reveals that over four fifth (93.33%) respondents are married. Generally, the Malsom (Halam) tribal communities in the study villages prefer to stay in nuclear family. Over three fifth respondents (62.66%) in the study area reported that they live in nuclear family, and remaining two fifth (37.33%) stay in joint family. Nearly three fifth (57.33%) respondents

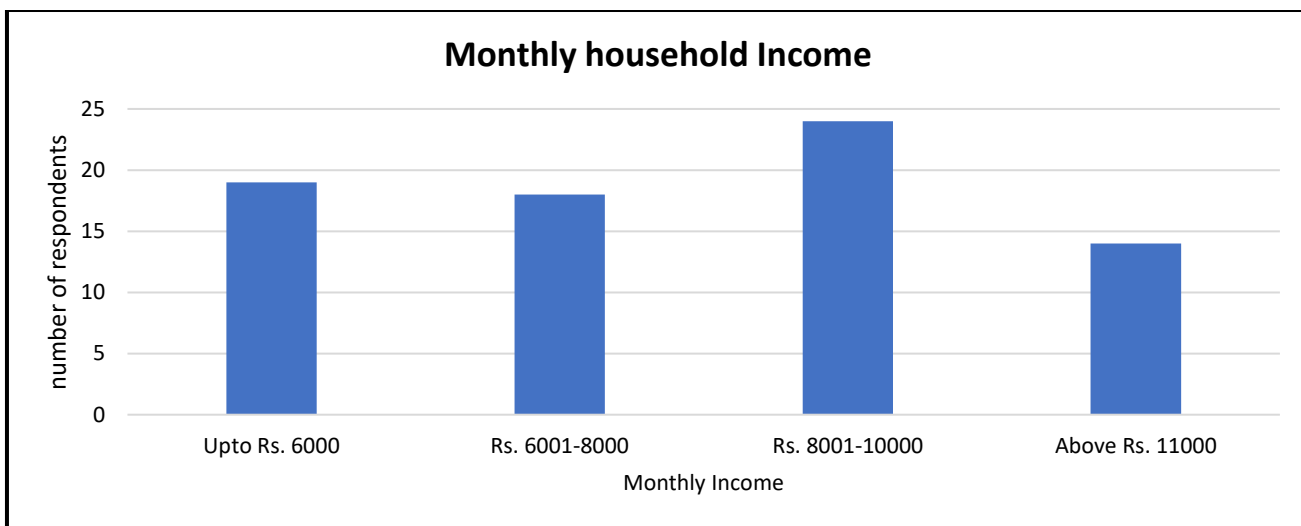
belong to Hindu religion and remaining over two fifth (42.66%) respondents belong to Christianity.

Educational background of the respondents reflects that a majority of over three-fifth (70.66%) respondents are illiterate, followed by one fifth (13.33%) respondents are literate but they are not having any formal education.

Income level of the respondents reveals that nearly two fifth (32%) respondents earn monthly income between Rs.8000 to Rs.10000; whereas, over one fifth (25.33%) respondents have monthly income up to Rs.6000. Over one fifth (24%) respondents have monthly income between Rs.6000 to Rs.8000. Nearly one fifth (18.66%) respondents of the entire study sample have monthly income above Rs.11000. Thus, a majority of 32 per cent respondents have monthly income between Rs.8000 to Rs.10000.

S. No.	Characteristics	Social Groups		
			ST	Grand Total
1	Gender	Female	8	8
		Male	67	67
				75
2	Marital Status	Married	70	70
		Single	1	1
		Widowed	4	4
				75
3	Family Type	Nuclear	47	47
		Joint	28	28
				75
4	Religion	Hinduism	43	43
		Christianity	32	32
				75
5	Domicile Status	Since Birth	73	73
		Immigrant	2	2
				75
6	Education	Illiterate	53	53
		Literate but no Formal Education	10	10
		Primary	5	5
		Middle	6	6
		Intermediate	1	1
				75
7	Monthly Income	Upto Rs. 6000	19	19
		Rs. 6001-8000	18	18
		Rs. 8001-10000	24	24
		Above Rs. 11000	14	14
				75

Source: Primary Study



Most of the Malsom (Halam) tribal and other traditional forest dwellers in the surveyed villages are settled cultivators (40.47%). Available data reveals that the Malsom (Halam) tribal's in the study are settled cultivators and are wage labourers. Nearly one fifth (11.32%) per cent respondents collect non-timber forest produce in the forest as a source of livelihood. An overwhelming majority of 93.33 percent respondents have informed that they have job card and also have worked under MGNREGA.

Table 3.6: Economic Activity of Forest Dwelling Communities

S. No.		Occupation	Social Group	
			ST	Grand Total
1.	Economic Activities	Settled Cultivator	40.47%	40.47%
		Tenant Cultivator	2.97%	2.97%
		Shifting Cultivation	12.5%	12.5%
		Housewife	2.97%	2.97%
		Collection of Forest- Produce	11.32%	11.32%
		Animal Husbandry	0.6%	0.6%
		Petty Business	2.38%	2.38%
		Wage Earning	23.21%	23.21%
		Aged Person	2.38%	2.38%
		Other	1.2%	1.2%
				100.00%
2.	Status of Implementation MGNREGA	Registered and obtained job card	93.33%	93.33%
		Not registered or not sought for Work	4.00%	4.00%
		Aged person	2.67%	2.67%
				100.00%

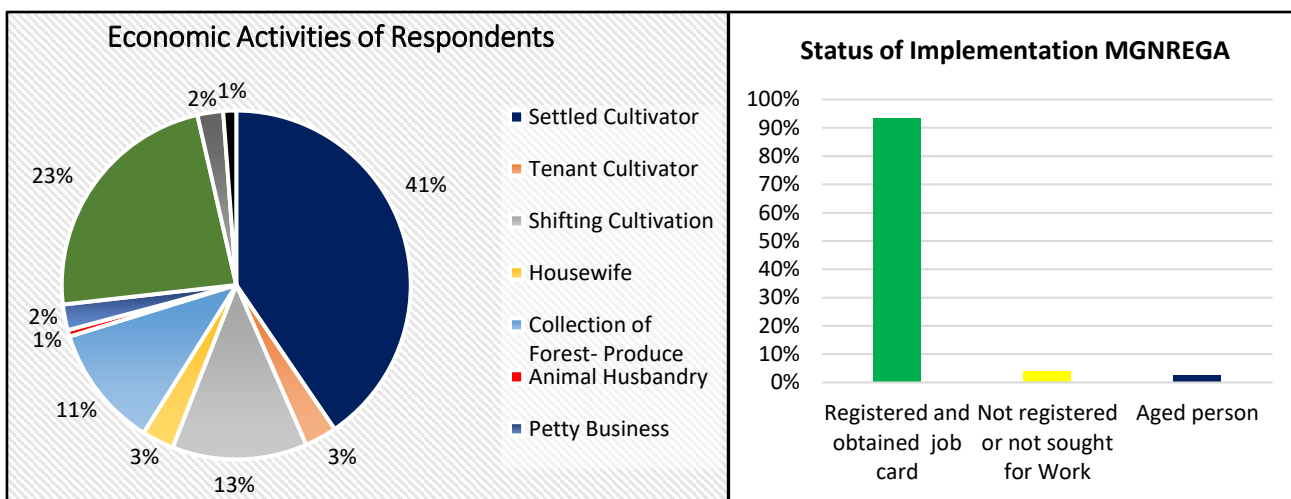


Table 3.7: Type of Ration Card

S.No	Type of Ration Card	Social Groups	
		ST	Grand Total
1.	BPL	58.11%	58.11%
2.	Antyodaya	32.43%	32.43%
3.	APL	9.46%	9.46%
			100.00%

Source: Primary Study

Social group wise possession of ration card among the entire study sample shows that over 50 per cent respondents have BPL card and another 32.43 per cent respondents have AAY card. However, 9.46 percent respondents in the study area have APL card.

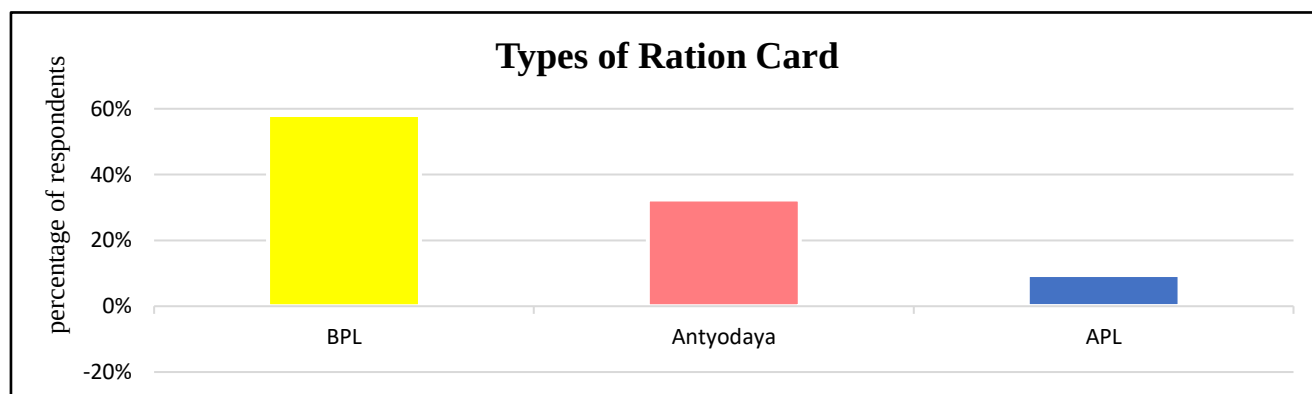


Table 3.8: Ownership of House

Ownership of House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	94.67%	94.67%
No	5.33%	5.33%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	96.00%	96.00%
No	4.00%	4.00%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

Before and after analysis of the housing characteristics and assets among the surveyed households

reflects that there is a decrease of 1.33 percent in the ownership of houses among the surveyed respondents compared to last five years, now a majority of 94.67 percent respondents live in their own houses.

It is evident from field data that 30.67 percent respondents live in pucca houses in the study area, compared to 12.33 percent in the last five years. Number of pucca houses owned by the tribal communities has been increased from 12.33 per cent to 30.67 per cent in the last five years, indicating nearly 20 per cent (18.34%) increase. Credit goes to both the State and Central Government for providing financial assistance to the rural and tribal communities for construction of houses under *Sabari Awas Yojana* and MGNREGS.

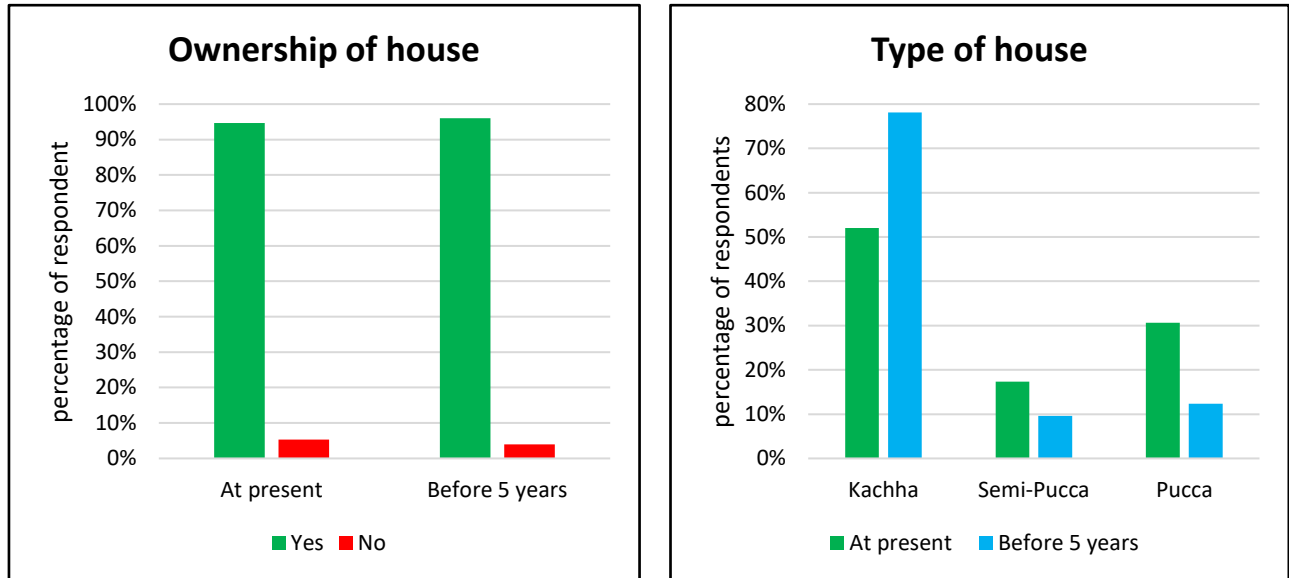


Table 1.7: Type of House

Type of House	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At Present		
Kaccha	52.00%	52.00%
Semi-Pucca	17.33%	17.33%
Pucca	30.67%	30.67%
		100.00%
Before 5 Year		
Kaccha	78.08%	78.08%
Semi-Pucca	9.59%	9.59%
Pucca	12.33%	12.33%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

Table 2.9: Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At Present		
Yes	80.00%	80.00%
No	20.00%	20.00%
		100.00%

Before 5 Years		
Yes	37.93%	37.93%
No	62.07%	62.07%
		100.00%
Type of Housing Assistance given		
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	53	53
		53

Source: Primary Study

Four fifth (80%) respondents of the entire study sample have reported that they have received financial assistance under Government housing schemes including (PMAY).

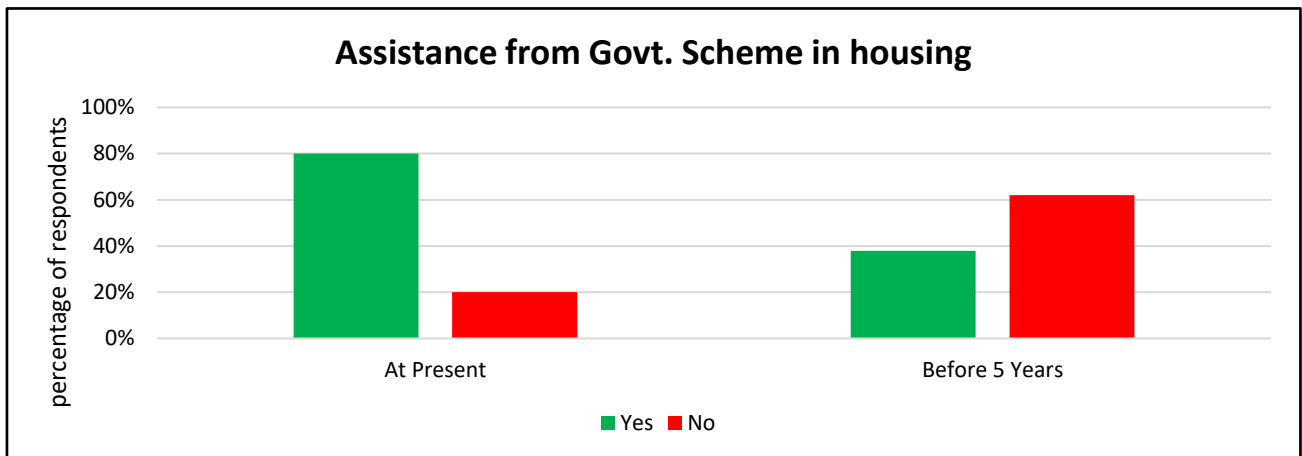
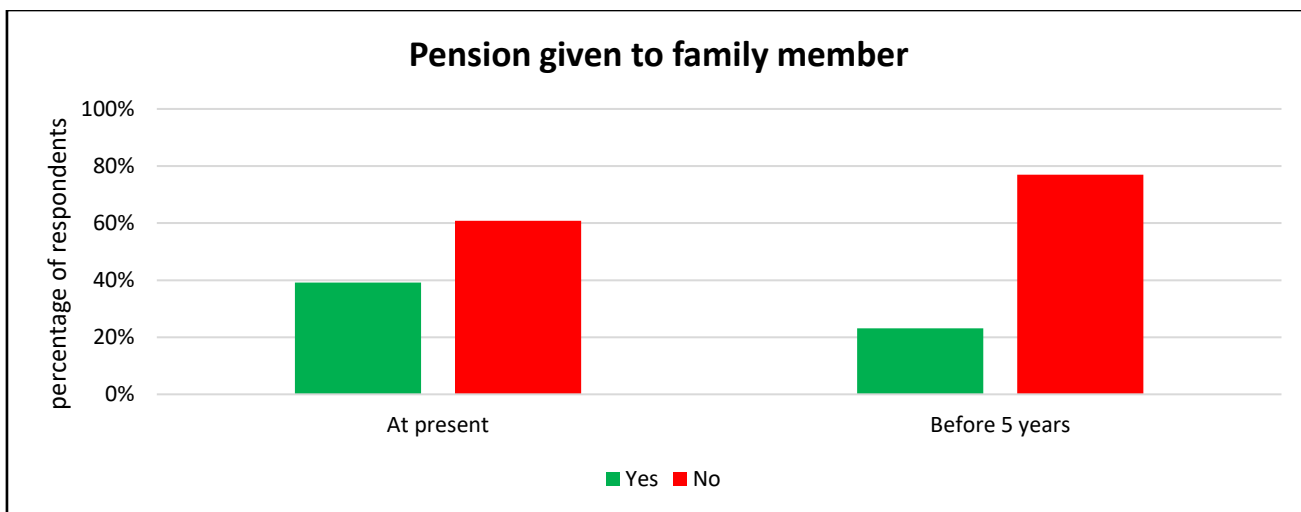


Table 2.10: Pension given to family member

Pension given to family member	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	39.19%	39.19%
No	60.81%	60.81%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	23.08%	23.08%
No	76.92%	76.92%
		100.00%
Type of pension given		
Senior Citizen Pension	24	24
Widow Pension	4	4
	Total	28

Source: Primary Study

Before and after analysis of data on pensionary benefits availed by respondents in the study area reveals that nearly 40 per cent (39.19%) respondents of the entire study sample at present are getting pension under various schemes compared to 23.08% in the last five year. The respondents are getting pension under various government schemes including old age and widow pension.



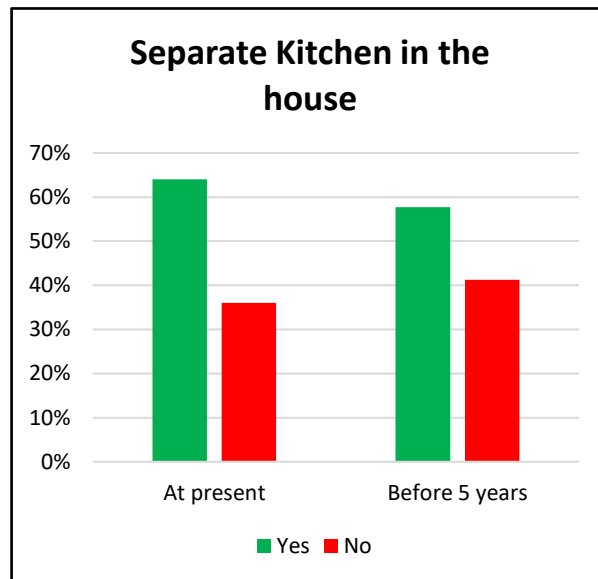
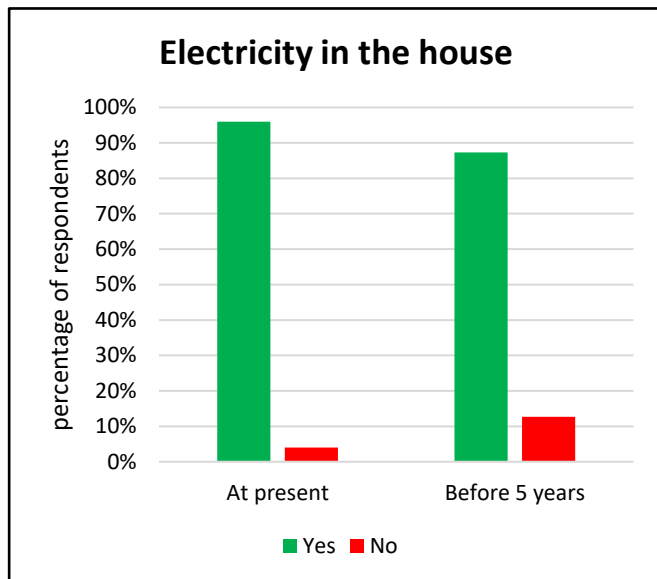
Grid electricity connectivity has increased from 87.32 per cent to 96 per cent as reported by the respondents in the study area, indicating nearly 9 per cent (8.68%) increase.

Over three fifth of the study sample (64%) respondents have informed that they have separate kitchen in the house at present, compared to 57.75 per cent in the last five years. Over one fifth (23.26%) respondents of the entire study sample informed that they have separate animal shed, compared to 17.07 per cent in the last five year.

Table 2.11: Basic facility in House

Electricity in the house	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	96.00%	96.00%
No	4.00%	4.00%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	87.32%	87.32%
No	12.68%	12.68%
		100.00%
Separate Kitchen in the house		
At present		
Yes	64.00%	64.00%
No	36.00%	36.00%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	57.75%	57.75%
No	41.25%	41.25%
		100.00%
Animal Shed		
At present		
Yes	23.26%	23.26%
No	76.74%	76.74%

		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	17.07%	17.07%
No	82.93%	82.93%
		100.00%



Source: Primary Study

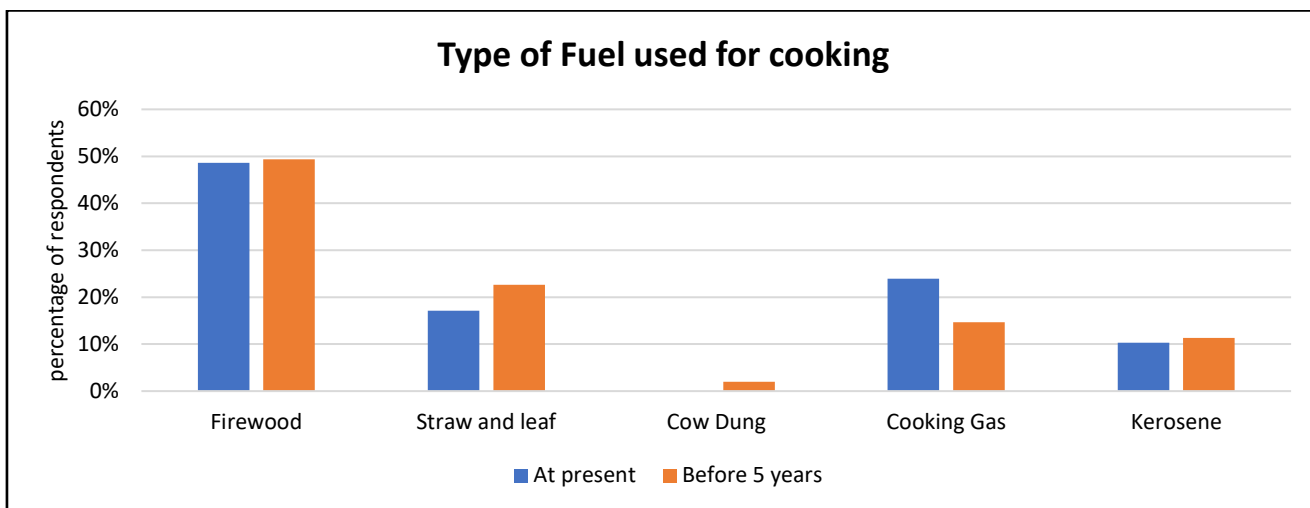
Various types of fuels are used in the kitchen to cook food like, firewood, straw and leaf, kerosene and cooking gas. The study findings suggests that there is a minor decline (0.7%) in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. On the other hand, available data indicates that the Malsom (Halam) tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Gomati.

Table 2.12: Type of Fuel

Type of Fuel used for cooking	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Firewood	48.63%	48.63%
Straw and leaf	17.12%	17.12%
Cooking Gas	23.97%	23.97%
Kerosene	10.28%	10.28%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Firewood	49.33%	49.33%
Straw and leaf	22.67%	22.67%
Cow Dung	2.00%	2.00%
Cooking Gas	14.67%	14.67%
Kerosene	11.33%	11.33%

		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

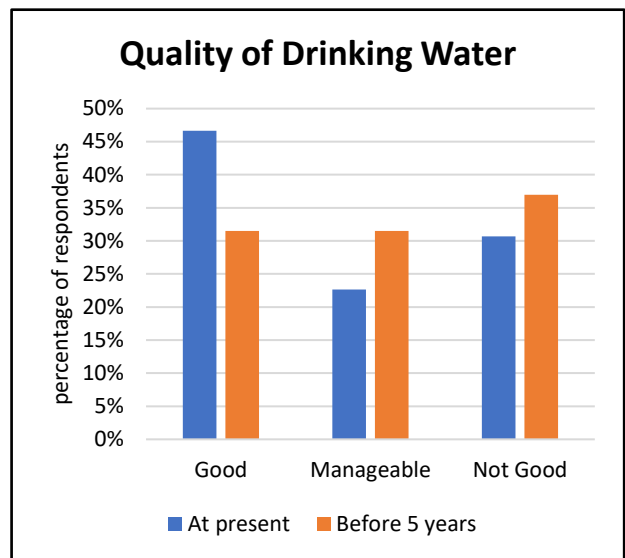
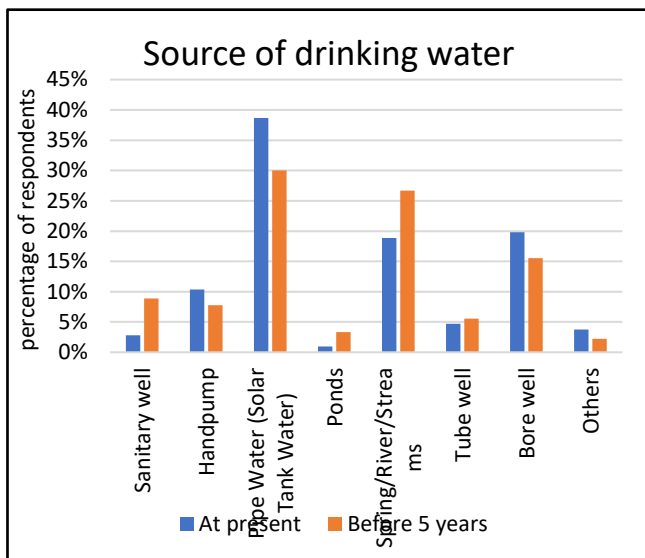


Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being.

The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, hand pump, sanitary well and in some cases use of pond water, tube well, bore well, etc. can be seen. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The quality of water at present among majority of the households are good as reported by 46.67 per cent respondents in the study area, whereas, 30.66 per cent respondents reported that the water quality is not good.

Table 2.13: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Social Group
	Grand Total
At present	
Sanitary well	2.83%
Handpump	10.38%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	38.68%
Ponds	0.94%
Spring/River/Streams	18.87%
Tube well	4.71%
Bore well	19.81%
Others	3.77%
	100.00%
Before 5 Years	
Sanitary well	8.89%
Handpump	7.78%
Pipe Water (Solar Tank Water)	30.00%
Ponds	3.33%
Spring/River/Streams	26.67%
Tube well	5.56%
Bore well	15.56%
Others	2.21%
	100.00%
Quality of Drinking Water	
At present	



Good	46.67%
Manageable	22.67%
Not Good	30.66%
	100.00%
Before 5 Years	
Good	31.51%
Manageable	31.51%
Not Good	36.99%
	100.00%

Source: Primary Study

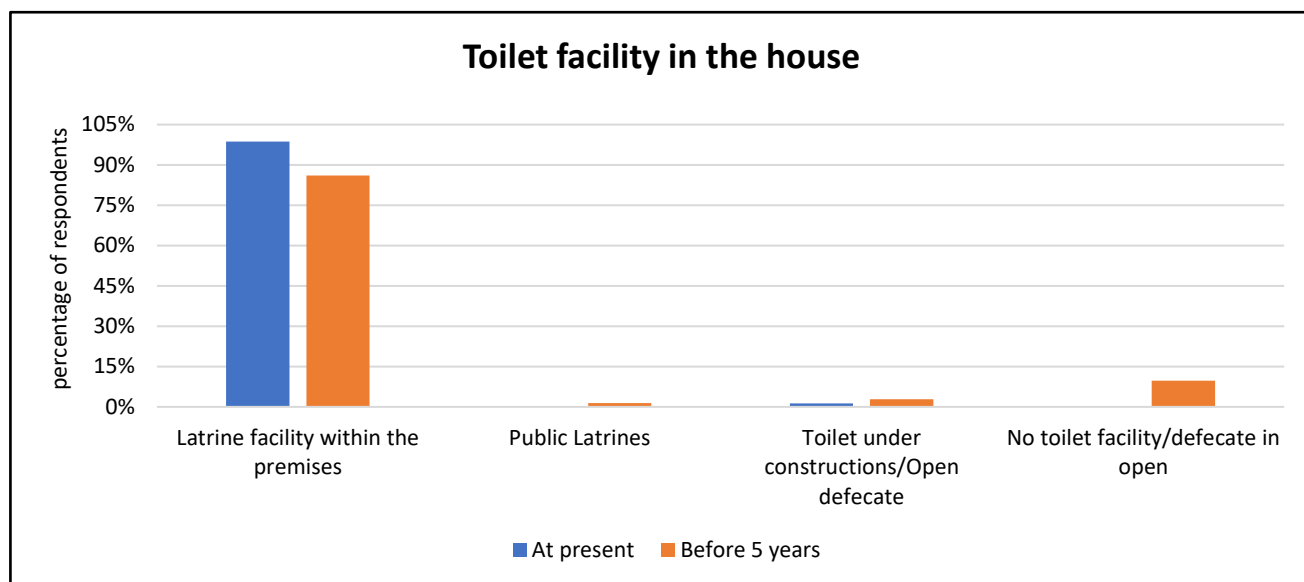
The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioral change programme in the world. The mission has shifted its focus from production outputs (i.e. toilet construction) to behavioral outcomes (open-defecation-free [ODF] India). The SBM's emphasis on behavioral change in rural sanitation at the grassroots level also leads to rigorous verification and sustainability of the benefits accrued to rural communities. The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased to nearly 100 per cent at present. At present about 98.67 per cent surveyed households have access to toilets within their premises? However, even today about 1.33 per cent surveyed households of the entire study sample are defecating in open, which has a serious health implication.

Table 5.13: Toilet Facility

Toilet facility in the house	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Latrine facility within the premises	98.67%	98.67%
Toilet under constructions/Open defecate	1.33%	1.33%
		100.00%

Before 5 Years		
Latrine facility within the premises	86.11%	86.11%
Public Latrines	1.39%	1.39%
Toilet under constructions/Open defecate	2.78%	2.78%
No toilet facility/defecate in open	9.72%	9.72%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study



‘Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages’ is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-specialty hospitals are at tertiary level. As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas and a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. There are 2,071 Sub-centres, 317 PHCs and 70 CHCs operating in tribal areas of the State. Under, the Ayushman Bharat scheme existing sub-centres and PHCs are being transformed to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). In the State 6,524 sub-centres (SCs), 1,827 PHCs and 460 urban PHCs (UPHCs) are operationalised as HWCs upto December, 2021. Of these, 420 SC-HWC and 126 PHC-HWC are in tribal areas.

Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of 92 per cent of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme.

Table 5.14: Health Infrastructure

Health Card	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	92.00%	92.00%

No	8.00%	8.00%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	80.00%	80.00%
No	20.00%	20.00%
		100.00%
Treatment at		
At present		
Govt. hospital	33.88%	33.88%
Pvt. hospital	0.82%	0.82%
PHC	51.25%	51.25%
Village Doctor	9.92%	9.92%
Other	4.13%	4.13%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Govt. hospital	34.75%	34.75%
Pvt. hospital	0.85%	0.85%
PHC	48.30%	48.30%
Village doctor	11.02%	11.02%
Others	5.08%	5.08%
		100.00%
Regular vaccination of children		
At present		
Yes	75.68%	75.68%
No	24.32%	24.32%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	67.12%	67.12%
No	32.88%	32.88%
		100.00%
Children Immunization		
At present		
Yes	64.38%	64.38%
No	35.62%	35.62%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	59.15%	59.15%
No	40.85%	40.85%
		100.00%
Availability of special nutrition programme		
At present		
Yes	91.78%	91.78%
No	8.22%	8.22%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	84.72%	84.72%
No	15.28%	15.28%
		100.00%
Delivery care		
At present		
Yes	87.32%	87.32%
No	12.68%	12.68%

310

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		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	84.06%	84.06%
No	15.94%	15.94%
		100.00%
Family member suffering from Prolonged illness		
At present		
Yes	5.80%	5.97%
No	94.20%	94.03%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	11.94%	11.94%
No	88.06%	88.06%
		100.00%
Family member suffering from Disability		
At present		
Yes	10.00%	10.00%
No	90.00%	90.00%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	10.14%	10.14%
No	89.86%	89.86%
		100.00%
Treatment from local Healer		
At present		
Yes	48.65%	48.65%
No	51.35%	51.35%
		100.00%
Before 5 Years		
Yes	52.78%	52.78%
No	47.22%	47.22%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

Over half (51.25%) of respondents of the entire study sample prefers to go to primary health centres for treatment as the PHCs are situated nearby to their villages. Whereas, another 33.88 per cent of the respondents reported that they prefer to go to district government hospitals for treatment of diseases. Although the healthcare facilities have developed in the study area, the tribal and forest dwellers are still relying on the local healer for treatment of diseases.

A majority of 75.68 percent respondents in the study area have reported that their children are provided with regular vaccination in current years. Similarly, over three fifth (64.38%) respondents have informed that their children are being immunized. Also, 91.78 per cent respondents of the entire study sample have informed that their women and children have availed benefits under special nutrition programme. Institutional delivery has been increased among the tribal and rural households as reported by nearly 90 per cent (87.32%) households in the current year. Hardly, 6 percent (5.97%) respondents informed that their family members are suffering from chronic disease. Also, 10 per cent respondents revealed that their family members are suffering from disability.

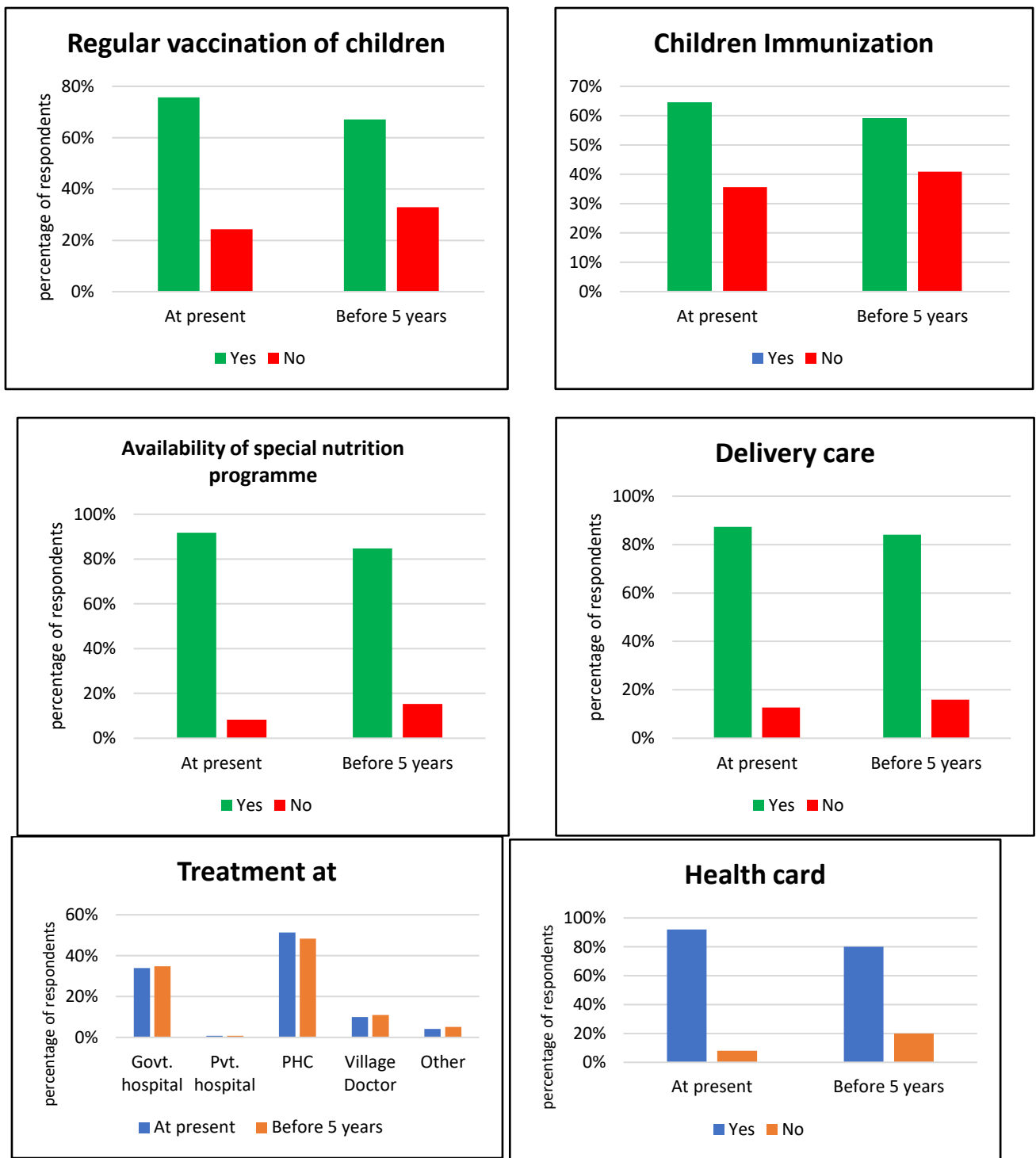


Table 5.15: Ownership of assets

Asset Ownership	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Radio	3	3
TV	32	32
Cycle	30	30
Two Wheeler	13	13
Mobile	47	47
Other	5	5

No Asset	22	22
Before 5 years		
Radio	4	4
TV	18	18
Cycle	30	30
Two Wheeler	8	8
Mobile	27	27
Other	3	3
No Asset	31	31

Source: Primary Study

Consumer durables and asset ownership among households in the district reveal that nearly 50 per cent (47%) household members/respondents possess mobile phone, followed by 32 per cent household members/respondents having consumer durables including television. Whereas, 30 per cent households have cycle and 22 percent member households have no assets. Few households from the study area have informed that they still have radio in their house. Mobiles, Cycle and TV are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. Moreover, 13 per cent of the respondents reported that they possess two wheeler.

Impact of the Forest Rights Act on the Tribal Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in Gomati

The relationship between tribal's and forest is symbiotic by nature. Their co-existence has been considered to be an integral part of their survival and sustainability. The 'life cycle' of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centered around *jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 came into force on December 31, 2007. It recognizes and secures Community Rights or Rights over Community Forest Resources, in addition to the Individual Rights. The Act also recognizes rights of vulnerable tribal groups on forest land and forest resource. The Gram Sabha is the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both. The act also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfill basic infrastructural needs of the community. In conjunction with the LARR Act, 2013, FRA protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement.

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the rights of the forest dwelling tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which these communities were dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs.

The impact study on the recognition of land rights under forest right act among the surveyed households reflects that an overwhelming majority of nearly 100 per cent (97.26%) respondents have been recognized land rights at present. However, nearly 3 per cent (2.74%) are still not been recognized the land rights.

The Community Forest resource Rights (CFR) under Section 3(1)(i) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (commonly referred to as the Forest Rights Act) provides for recognition of the right to "protect, regenerate or conserve or manage" the community forest resource. While, IFR stands for Individual Forest Rights.

Available data shows that over 90 per cent (90.91%) respondents of the entire study sample have been given rights as IFR/CFR prior to five years. However, nearly 10 per cent (9.09%) respondents have not been given rights as such.

Table 5.16: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	97.26%	97.26%
No	2.74%	2.74%
		100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR		
IFR	69	69
No Rights	2	2
Before 5 years		
Yes	90.91%	90.91%
No	9.09%	9.09%
		100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR		
IFR	52	52
No rights	9	9

Source: Primary Study

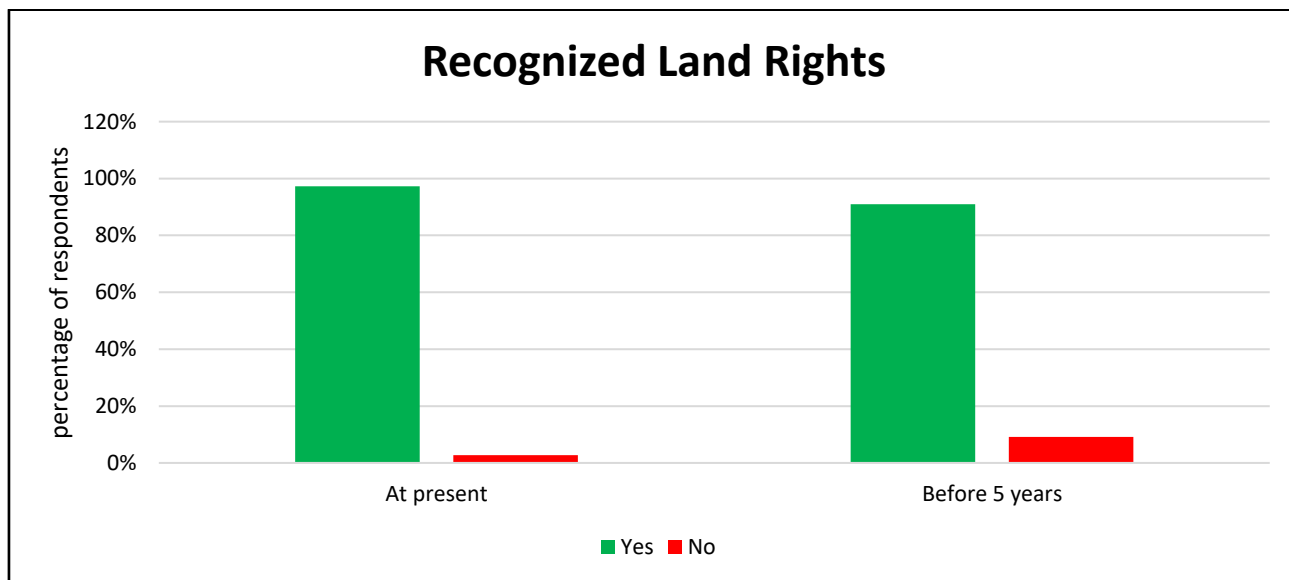
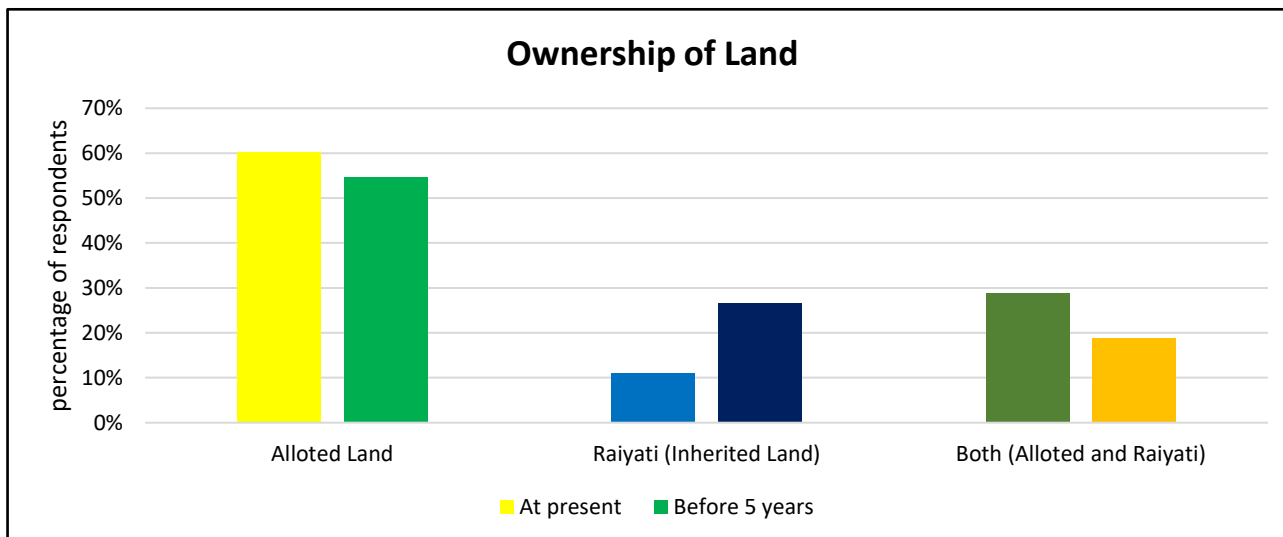


Table 5.17: Land Ownership

Ownership of Land	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Allotted Land	60.27%	60.27%



Raiyati (Inherited Land)	10.96%	10.96%
Both (Alloted and Raiyati)	28.77%	28.77%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Alloted Land	54.69%	54.69%
Raiyati (Inherited Land)	26.56%	26.56%
Both (Alloted and Raiyati)	18.75%	18.75%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

Land ownership in Gomati is both allotted and raiyati (inherited) in nature. Over fifty per cent (60.27%) tribal and other traditional forest dwellers of the entire study sample have allotted land and over one fifth (28.77%) respondents have both (allotted and raiyati land) in the study area. On the other hand, only 10.96 percent of people have raiyati land. Thus, it is evident that majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted land owners.

Table 5.18: Social group and type of land

Type of Land	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Irrigated Land	44.00%	44.00%
Non-irrigated Land	56.00%	56.00%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Irrigated Land	38.81%	38.81%
Non-irrigated Land	61.19%	61.19%
		100.00%

Before and after analysis of data on types of land availed by respondents in the study area reveals that over half (56%) of the respondents of the entire study sample at present possess non-irrigated land

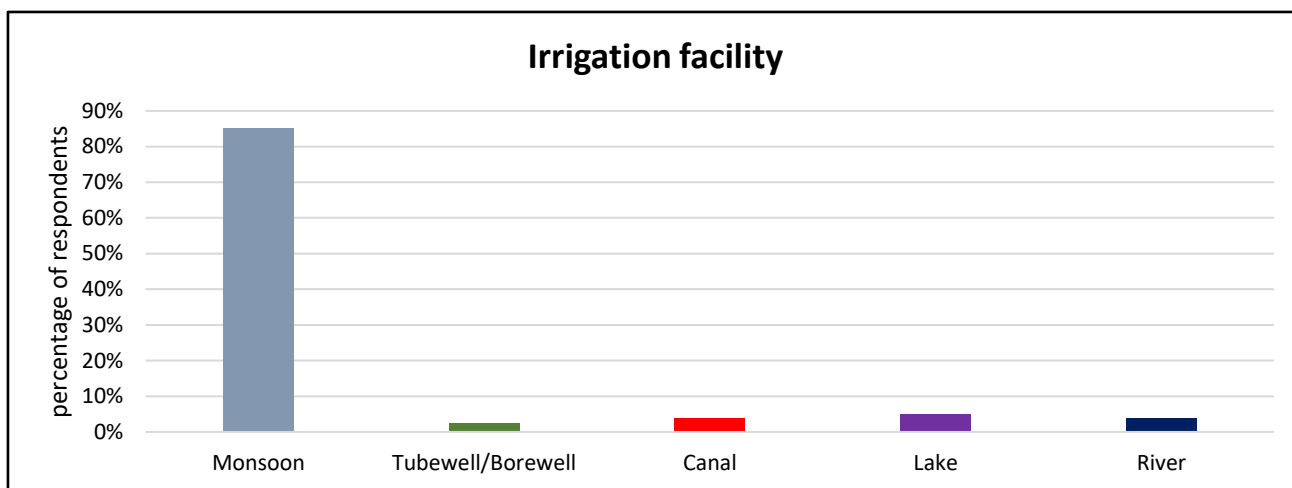
compared to over three fifth (61.19%) in the last five years. Moreover, 44 per cent respondents at present possess irrigated land compared to 38.81 per cent in the last five years.

Table 5.19: Irrigation Facility

S. No.	Irrigation Facility	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
21.	Monsoon	85.18%	85.18%
22.	Tubewell/Borewell	2.51%	2.51%
23.	Canal	3.7%	3.7%
24.	Lake	4.91%	4.91%
25.	River	3.7%	3.7%
			100.00%

Source: Primary Study

Available data shows that majority of over four fifth (85.18%) respondents receives irrigation facility through monsoons. Whereas, nearly 5 per cent (4.91%) respondents receives water supply through lakes. Also, 3.7% of the entire study sample reflects that respondents receives irrigation facility through canals and rivers, followed by over two per cent (2.51%) respondents receives water supply through tube well/bore well.



Agricultural instruments ownership among households in the district reveals that nearly one fifth (14.66%) household members/respondents possess wooden plough, followed by nearly 11 per cent (10.66%) household members/respondents having power tiller. Whereas, another 3 per cent households possess tractors and other agricultural instruments. Also, 2% households possess threshers and pump set. However, nearly four fifth (76%) of the respondents reported that they do not possess any of these agricultural instruments as such.

Table 5.20: Ownership of agricultural Instrument

Agricultural Instruments	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Tractor	3	3
Threshers	2	2
Pump set	2	2
Wooden Plough	11	11

Power Tiller	8	8
Any Other	3	3
No agricultural Instruments	57	57
Before 5 years		
Tractor	2	2
Threshers	1	1
Wooden Plough	13	13
Power Tiller	1	1
Any Other	4	4
No agricultural Instruments	59	59

Source: Primary Study

The district is famous for its Mata Tripura Sundari Temple which is situated about 3 km away from Udaipur at Matabari. The temple is one of the 51 Mahapithasthans of India. The Gomati figures prominently in Tripura's native folklore, culture, religious rites and ritual so much so that Tripura people perform posthumous rites. Rock-carved images of Devi Durga and other deities are present here on the bank of River Gomati. Major arts & crafts in the district are cane & bamboo, weaving on both indigenous and modern handlooms, carpentry for decorative articles and furniture's, clay modelling, pottery, tailoring / embroidery, blacksmith and goldsmith, etc.

Empirical results informs that over three fifth (67.57%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to 73.24 per cent of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, wood carving & decorating, comb making, weaving, food processing, health products, rope making, painting, bamboo basketry and broomstick making, etc. are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district.

Table 5.21: Traditional Activities

Traditional Activities	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
At present		
Yes	67.57%	67.57%
No	32.43%	32.43%
		100.00%
Before 5 years		
Yes	73.24%	73.24%
No	26.76%	26.76%
		100.00%
Type of Traditional Practices		
Art & Craft	18	18
Weaving	42	42
Wood Carving & Decorating	10	10
Comb Making	1	1
Broomstick Making	9	9
Bamboo basketry	18	18
Food Processing	1	1
Health Products	1	1
Rope Making	6	6
Musical Instrument	7	7
Traditional Dress	29	29
Dance	6	6

Sports	3	3

Source: Primary Study

Table: Type of Major crop produced

S. No.	Crop Produces	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
23.	Paddy	66.36%	66.36%
24.	Jowar	6.54%	6.54%
25.	Bajra	5.6%	5.6%
26.	Maize	11.23%	11.23%
27.	Rubber	2.81%	2.81%
28.	Chili	3.74%	3.74%
29.	Betelnut	0.93%	0.93%
30.	Brinjal	0.93%	0.93%
31.	Cucumber	0.93%	0.93%
32.	Pineapple	0.93%	0.93%
			100.00%

Source: Primary Study

There are ten types of major crop being produced in the Gomati district of Tripura. Empirical results shows that over three fifth (66.36%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are producing paddy, followed by 11.23% respondents producing maize crop. Nearly 7 per cent (6.54%) respondents' produces jowar and another 5.6% respondents produce bajra. Whereas, only 3.74% of respondents are producing chili crop followed by over 2 per cent producing rubber crop. Other crops like betelut, brinjal, cucumber, pineapple accounts for nearly one per cent (0.93%).

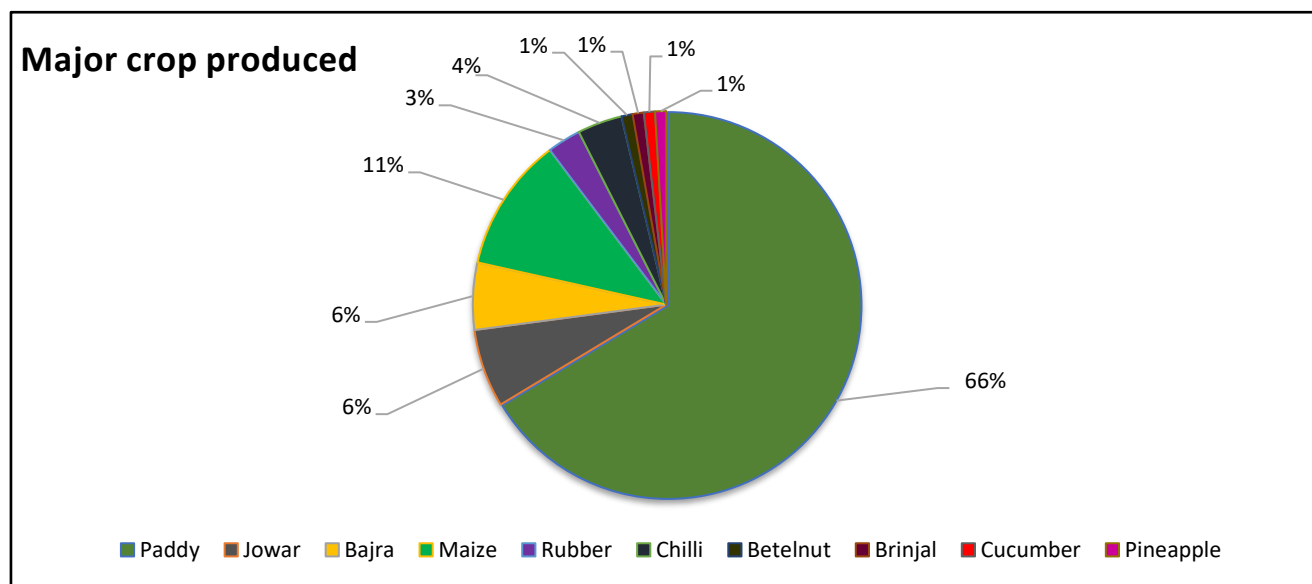
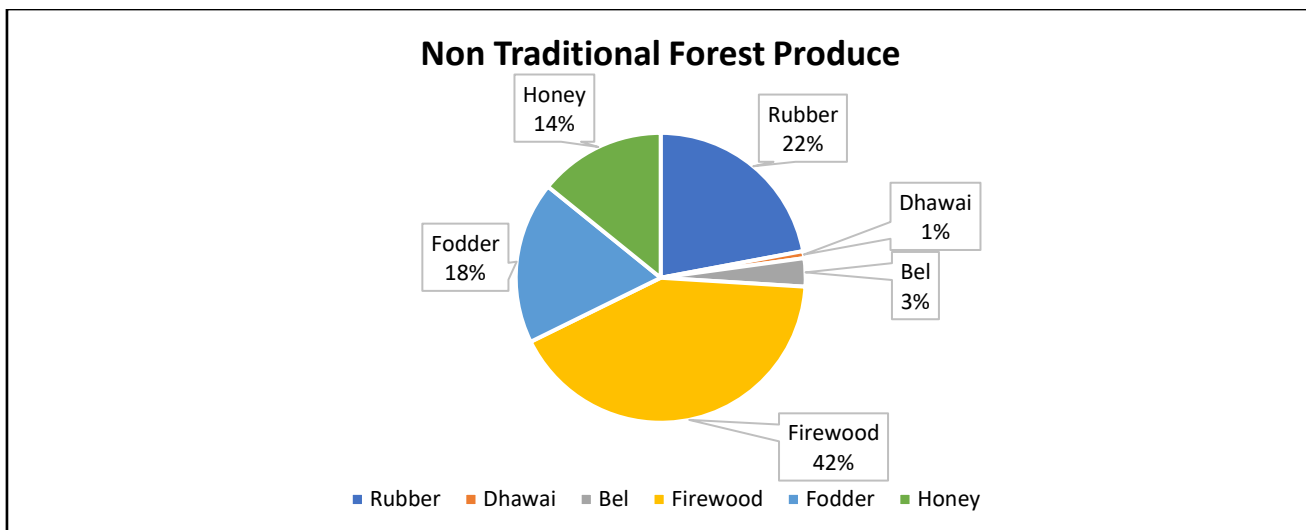


Table 5.23: Non Traditional Forest Produce (ntfp)

S. No.	Non Traditional Forest Produce	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
50.	Rubber	22.05%	22.05%
51.	Dhawai	0.78%	0.78%
52.	Bel	3.15%	3.15%
53.	Firewood	41.74%	41.74%
5.	Fodder	18.11%	18.11%

6.	Honey	14.17%	14.17%
			100.00%

Source: Primary Study



The local people depend on the forest particularly for small timber, firewood, bamboos, thatching grass, fodder, fruits and flowers, fibers, etc. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: rubber, dhawai, bel and honey.

Table 2.25: Utility of FRA

S.No.	Utility of Forest Rights Act	Social Group	
		ST	Grand Total
17.	Agriculture (shifting/settled)	59.23%	59.23%
18.	Post-harvesting	1.94%	1.94%
19.	Habitation	11.65%	11.65%
20.	Others	27.18%	27.18%
			100.00%

Source: Primary Study

The impact study on Utility of Forest Rights Act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities reflects that nearly three fifth (59.23%) respondents of the entire study sample are engaged in agriculture (shifting/settled), followed by over one fifth (27.18%) occupied in other activities. Nearly 12 per cent (11.65%) respondent's occupied habitation and remaining nearly 2 per cent (1.94%) are engaged in post harvesting.

Table 5.24: Awareness related to FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behavior in the Village	Social Group	
	ST	Grand Total
Good	72.00%	72.00%
Average	28.00%	28.00%
		100.00%
Know JFMC		
Yes	50.88%	50.88%
No	49.12%	49.12%

		100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land		
Yes	47.06%	47.06%
No	52.94%	52.94%
		100.00%
Know about NHRC		
Yes	17.14%	17.14%
No	82.86%	82.86%
		100.00%

Source: Primary Study

The impact study on behavior of Excise and Revenue Officer in the village is good as reported by a majority of over 70 per cent (72.00%) respondents in the study area. Over 50 per cent (50.88%) of the respondents out of the entire study knows about the JFMC and nearly one fifth (17.14%) of respondents are aware of NHRC. Majority of over 50 per cent (52.94%) respondents answered No regarding Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of land.

Summary:

The impact study on recognition of forest rights act on the tribal and forest dwelling communities in Gomati district in Tripura reflects that an overwhelming majority of nearly 94 percent (93.33%) respondents have job card and also worked under MGNREGA. Majority of respondents live in their own houses. The available data reveals that majority of respondents have basic facility (like electricity and separate kitchen) in their house. There is a minor decline in the use of firewood among the tribal communities and other forest dwellers for cooking purpose due to non-availability of firewood as a result of the decline of forest cover. Tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers have started using cooking gas (LPG). LPG is an eco-friendly fuel and there has been an increase in LPG utilization among tribal communities in Gomati. Over the years the tribal households in the district are provided with piped drinking water under the Har Ghar Jal Scheme of National Jal Jeevan Mission. The various sources of drinking water in the sample districts include piped water supply, hand pump, sanitary well and in some cases use of pond water, tube well, bore well, etc. can be seen.

The available data reveals that the usage of toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) among the rural and tribal households in the study area has increased. Available data shows that across social groups, a majority of the respondents of the entire study sample at present have health card under Ayushman Bharat scheme. Mobiles, Cycle and TV are the common assets owned by the respondents in the study area. Majority of respondent households in the study area belong to allotted land owners. Empirical results informs that over three fifth (67.57%) of respondents out of the entire study sample are continuing with their traditional practices, compared to 73.24 per cent of respondent families who were engaged in traditional activities prior to five years. Art & craft, wood carving & decorating, comb making, weaving, food processing, health products, rope making, painting, bamboo basketry and broomstick making, etc. are the principal traditional practices carried out by households in the district. Majority of respondents in the study area are producing paddy crop. The non-timber forest products that the tribal villagers collect includes: rubber, dhawai, bel and honey.

Uttar Pradesh (Sonebhadra)

- According to the Census 2011, the total Scheduled Tribes population in Uttar Pradesh is 11.34 lakh. Some of the indigenous tribes are Gond, Kharwar, Baiga, Chero, Panika and others.
- The implementation of Forest Right Act 2006, under this act the land ownership process in Uttar Pradesh is distributed to the tribal beneficiary in scheduled Areas and forest areas.

- The benefits of the land allocation to the forest dwelling community were visible in terms of sustainable growth and development of living condition in the study area. The project evaluation team of IIPA assessed the ground level reality under FRA in Sonebhadra District of Uttar Pradesh States.

Sonebhadra District

- Sonebhadra district is the 2nd largest district in Uttar Pradesh. It is mineral rich district with dense forest and a large number of populations of many tribal communities like Gond, Kharwar, Baiga, and Panika which represent 20.67 % of district total population.
- Out of the total population of Scheduled tribes in district 4/5th of population depends on forest resources for their livelihood and habitation. The Tribes in this district stick to their old customs embedded with traditional form of occupational activities which slow down their assimilation with mainstream population, due to inadequate skills. Agriculture plays a pivotal role for the tribal economy and their livelihood. It should consider as the bedrock for the forest dwelling communities.
- The major occupation of tribal communities in this district is based on farming, that includes cultivation of Wheat, Paddy, Maize, Urad, Ahar, Chili, Tomato and collection of minor forest produces (MFP) like Mahua Flowers, Tendu Leaves, Palash Leaves, Chironji, followed by Firewood, medicinal plants etc.

Achievement under FRA, 2006

- As per the evaluation in the four villages situated in four different blocks in the Sonebhadra district by the study team, it was observed that, 77% of population have availed the IFR Land under FRA 2006 up to the 4 acre and more.
- The villages under these four blocks have the highest number of tribal population belonging to the different sub-categories, like Gond, Kharwar, Panika, and Chero, likewise other forest dwelling communities are in the Visundhary village of Ghorawal Block, Majholi village of Dudhhi Block, Dumrahar village of Bhabhani Block and Siyarian village of Nagwa block.

Visundhary Village

- Visundhary village comes under the Ghorawal block in Sonebhadra district. This is a revenue village situated in the eastern UP which is surrounded by the forest land. This village is dominantly inhabited by Gond tribes and other traditional forest dwelling community including Schedule caste, OBC and General.
- Here are 32 Gond households residing in the village, majority of them have a record land between 2 to 4 Biswa of homestead land. However, they do not have Patta of registered land for cultivation of crops in the forest land.
- There are 3 to 4 bigha of land allotted to the Gond tribe in the revenue of Visundhary village.
- Although, some of the tribal communities of Visundhary village do not have Individual Forest rights (IFR) over the allotted land unlike their inherent land. Each Gond family possesses 10 Biswa of homestead land which is inherited in nature.
- The lands which are distributed to the tribal under Forest Rights Act used for cultivation of Paddy, Makka, Urad, Wheat and many more crops.

- There is a change in cropping pattern of this area due to low rainfall. The tribal community of these areas are now producing Chilli and Tomato as a major crop for their livelihood.
- Under the Community Forest Right, forest department has granted the permission to develop an infrastructure like drinking water facilities (only for piped connection) in the forest land.
- In this village many developments work has be done under the MGNREGA like beautification of Ponds (Amrit Sarovar), Construction of Road, Poultry, Goat, construction of bridges and many more.

Facilities and Institutions available in Visundhary Village

- There are two primary, one upper primary school and industrial training institute in the Visundhary gram panchayat with distance of 1 km from Ghorawal town.
- There is a Jan seva kendra in the panchayat which provides basic facilities such as money transfer services, Aadhar enabled payment system and Aadhar payment service to the villagers which makes it easier for the tribal people to withdraw their money from their bank accounts and also PM Jan Dhan accounts.
- There is a forest right committee (FRC), Ban Adhikar Adhiniyam constituted by the gram sabha in Visundhary panchayat consisting of 14 members, (Six ST, Five SC) from Forest rights committee (Gram Ban adhikar Samiti). The Committee (samiti) constitute by the Gram sabha is having 15 members including a secretary and a president.
- The social composition of the FRC indicates that there are 11 male members and 3 female members in the committee. Further the profile of the FRC reveals that there are 6 members belonging to ST community, and remaining 5 members are from the SC community.
- Out of 32 there are 10 Gonds households that recieved financial assistance of 1.5 lakh rupees.
- Five solar street lights provided under MLA fund are installed in the Jimtihan hamlet of Visundhary village.
- The GPS was introduced in 2005 and it was conducted in the Tribal villages in Visundhary panchayat in Ghorawal block.
- 32 Tribal household have MNREGA job card and most of them have worked in renovation and beautification of Amrit Sarovar Pond which is at a distance of half kilometre from the village.
- Under MGNREGA, land labelling has been done in 2 acres in the forest land.
- There are Deer, Nilgai, and Rabbits in the forest which enter into the agricultural land and destroyed crops.
- There is a community toilet in Visundhary Gram panchayat which is managed by the members of the SHG.
- There are 16 SHG (Samuha Sakhi) that deposit rupees 10 in the SHG account in every month.
- According to the Sarpanch of the village, Chilli production is high in the region of Ghorawal block. They produce chilli and tomato during the monsoon. This is a change in the cropping pattern of the region as means of income generation.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges in Visundhary:

- The allotted forest land neither can be sold nor can be mortgaged (Swamitra) in case of emergency as reported by the respondent in the study area.

- There are no grid electricity connections in the village till date.
- The practice of open defecation is prevalent since no SBM toilets and no hand pumps are available in the tribal village.
- The tribal village falls under the forest areas, therefore, the construction of hand pump and bore well, constructing internal of road, sanitary wells, ponds, and roads are prohibited.
- Children are unable to go to the school during the rainy season due to long distance from their home and unavailability of all-weather road.
- Tribal women have to fetch drinking water from Stream (NALA) which is at a distance of 1 km from the village.
- The Children of the tribal village of Visundhary panchayat walk everyday almost 2 to 3 KM to reach their primary school.
- Gas cylinder has been provided to every tribal household under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjala Yojna. However, the head of the tribal household reported that, they face difficulties in refilling the cylinder. The price of 1150 rupees per cylinder is not convenient as per their monthly income. Therefore, the tribal households have again adopted firewood for preparing food.
- The cowshed is not built in every tribal household due to insufficient money. This is also a reason for man animal conflicts in these areas. They are compelled to shift their cattle in the forest.

Majholi

- Majholi village comes under Dudhhi block in Sonebhadra district. It is a Hilly belt region.
- This village is inhabited by Gond, Panika and Chero tribes and other traditional forest dwelling community including Schedule caste, OBC, General. In this village, around 70% of population is of Scheduled Tribes. In this village about Gond, Chero, Pathari and Baiga have recieved IFR land
- But the claims of Panika, Agariya & OTFDs were still pending.
- Here Land distributed under FRA to Scheduled tribes is upto 1 bigha. 30% of allotted lands in this village are Irrigated lands.
- Out of 45 IFR claims, 11 IFR claims have been accepted. 23 claims were still pending.
- 4 biswa CFR land is given for cremation ground in the village.
- GPS survey was conducted by Forest Department for those, whose Land claims got accepted and are pending.
- Makka, Wheat, Paddy, Til, Arhar Urad, Pulses, Sarso, and White Sesame are major crops produces in this village. They produces cereals majorly.
- In this village Tribal communities collect Mahua flowers, Chironji, Harida, Bahada, Baira minor forest produces as major mundane work in the season.

Facilities and Institutions available in Majholi:

- There is one primary school, one junior high school in the Majholi Gram panchayat with distance of 12 km from Duddhi. There is ANM centre in village which provides mother child care facilities.

- There exist a Jan seva Kendra in the panchayat which provides basic facilities such as money transfer services, Aadhar enables payment system and Aadhar payment service to the villagers. It makes accessible for the tribal people to withdraw their money from the bank account and also Jan dhan account.
- There is Silai (Trailer Machine) training centre with 5 silai machine in a village at panchayat bhawan which is sponsored by Hindalco Gramin Vikas Department for training and skill development purposes for girls and women in the village.
- There is a 15-member forest rights committee in the Gram Panchayat. The social composition of the FRC indicates that there are 11 male members and 4 female members (mandatory) in the committee. Further the profile of the FRC reveals that there are 11 members belonging to ST community, 3 OBC communities, and 1 member from the SC community.

Key bottlenecks and Challenges in Majholi:

- The road connectivity of the village with the town is better. Meanwhile, there are no skill development institutions for boys and girls, where they find difficulty in equipping themselves with technical and professional skills.
- **Dumrahar**
- Dumrahar village comes under Bhabhani block in Sonebhadra district. . This village is mainly inhabited by Gond, Kharwar and Chero (baiga) tribes and other traditional forest dwelling community including Schedule caste, OBC, General.
- This village comprises a total number of 600 households with population around more than 1500 people are residing here. In 2011, 61 people were being given Individual Patta rights; at the same time under community forest right 4 hectare of land has given for grazing of livestock and as cremation ground.
- PMAY have been provided to 20 Baiga families through geo tagging.
- GPS survey has started by the forest department with coordination of the revenue department.
- After interaction with many tribal respondents in the study area, it is observed that the agricultural activity is mixed cropping pattern in general.
- Makka, Wheat, Paddy and Jowar cultivation is in large number in a small plot of land; especially the groundnut and vegetables are some major kharif crops.
- For NTFPs, powder of mahua made for consumption purposes. Along with Mahua, Tendu leaves, Chironji, firewood's are major forest produces collected by tribal villagers.

Facilities and Institutions available in Dumrahar:

- This village is situated nearby NTPC unit in Sonebhadra District. There is a presence of Japan International Cooperation Agency project related activities for poverty alleviation and investment promotion.
- Health institutions are outreached from this village like Primary Health services which is 14 Km, ANM centre is 4 Km. However, the Govt. Hospital is more than 100 Km away from the village vicinity.
- There is an Eklavya Ashram School, Chapki which is around 6 KM from the village but the enrolment of tribal children are very low due high competition in admission process and

preferential treatment by the school authority.

- There was a plantation operated by the forest department in pre monsoon season i.e.in the month of June. The tribals earn Rs. 201/ per day in the process of plantation which is funded by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Plantation that takes place for 3 months every year which continues up to 3 years and the tribal people are being appointed as watchmen to vigil the plantation in the area. 40 to 50 tribal works as day labourer for planting the trees. The tribal people are recruited by the Forest department only.
- According to the Forrester, the tribal of this village used to sell mahua flowers in the local market but they do not sell the alcohol made from mahua.
- The tribal of Dumrahar village pay taxes to the forest department for grazing of their livestock in the forest land. They pay Rs. 7 per Goat and Rs. 1 per cow.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges in Dumrahar:

- The allocation of land under FRA is not uniform in nature and also by size. The land has been distributed in a scattered way to the tribal communities in the village, in which their attention towards the agriculture productivity has become minimise in general. Likewise, the tribal of this village also go through the same situation as their allotted Pattas neither can be sold or nor can be mortgaged (Swamitra).
 - There are Electricity in the village but some of the tribal households are not been registered for the electricity.
 - There is water scarcity which forces tribal to go outside for the toilet, despite of the availability of functional toilet at the house premises.
- People walk everyday around 3 to 4 KM from their homes to fetch drinking water.
- Although PMAY is sanctioned to the villagers, by the time it has not been allocated to most of the tribal household's beneficiary name.
- There is no panchayat secretary as per the respondent of the Dumrahar village.
- Tribal women are not aware about their post and pre- maternity scheme run by the government.
- Traditional delivery system is still prevalent in the area due to lack of awareness among the tribal women. Therefore, these women are unable to get maternity benefit from the Government as they do not register their names in the Government hospitals. Hence, tribal women are not much conscious and careful about their health, menstrual hygiene, and nutritional care.
- According to the people representative of village, there is irregularity in payment of MGNREGA to the beneficiaries. At some points of time, the funding is also not available.
- A must roll has been issued for work under MGNREGA which makes it a lengthy process for the documentation and verification.
- As reported by villagers, there has been an issue of migration among tribal youth for getting better work and living standard. The problem lies here, that, the old parents of the youth do not get any support due to lack of understanding regarding the scheme. The people of Dumrahar village prefer local unregistered doctor (Jholachhap) for their medical check-up because of the

long distance of govt. hospital from this area, which is around 130 KM.

- As per the ground study, it's found that Dumrahar village representative has lack of awareness about govt. related scheme which do not disseminate properly to villagers.
- There has been an issue reported by the people of Dumrahar that, due to merger of banks, passbook related issues and other activity get hampered which also includes delay of their wages.
- The land distributed to communities in the Dumrahar is done in fragmented ways which decreases their productivity along with involvement in agricultural activity on their lands. Here also, allotted pattas neither can be sold nor can be mortgaged(Swamitra).

Siyariyan

- Siyarian village comes under Nagwa block in Sonebhadra district. . This village is mainly inhabited by Kharwar and Agariya tribes along with other traditional forest dwelling community including Schedule caste, OBC, General. There is around 600 inhabited in this village and 80% population of this village depends their livelihoodon forest resources.
- In this village people allocate and mark their Mahua trees, Chironji tree and other trees, and sell the fruits in market to earn their livelihood. They have to take permission from Administrative and forest department to do so.
- For Tendu Patta, a process was instructed by forest department: An area is selected byforest department for plucking of tendu patta in the forest areas and in villages. A manager (meth) is recruited to monitor the plucking of leaves by villagers. After collection is done, the leaves are kept together in a bundle, and delivered to Van Nigam.
- Van Nigam pays their wages according to quantity of bundle given by individuals of villages.
- Tribes are hired for plantation in forest area and they get their wages from the forest department, which is directly credited to their bank account.

Role of Forest Rights Committee (Van Adhikar Samiti)

- They make records of people who were doing Agricultural Activities(Jot Kodh) in forest Land
- Van Adhikar Samiti, Forest Ranger and Lekhpal constitute the block level team(SDLCC) in processing of land allocation under FRA 2006

Facilities and Institutions available in Siyariyan:

- Residential School in Siyariya panchayat of Nagma block
- There is a Check dam for the conservation of water for the future use in case of uncertainty of Monsoon rain.
- A tractor should be provided under the panchayat grants, which might help inagricultural activity.
- LAMPS (Large area multipurpose society) could be setup.
- They sell the fire wood and timber at minimum rate in the local market.

Key Bottlenecks and Issues in Siyariyan:

- There is delay in wage payment to the laborers who work in the MGNREGA.
- The tribals of Siyariya village of Banke panchayat do not get easy access to the

Government health care center due to long distance.

- Hand pump is the only one source of drinking water in the Dumrahar village.
- There are SHG groups but no proper initiative and awareness programs have been taken into the account.

Challenges in the Education Sector

- Primary education up to 8 class, lack of teacher and quality of education in the Banke panchayat of Nagma Block.
- Number of drop out is high among Kharwar children due to inaccessibility of upper primary education.
- Mid-day meal is there but enrolment of children is very low.

Economic Resources of Siyarian Tribals

- MFP -Tendu patta, Mahua Flowers, Jadi Butti, Amla and Chironji
- Tribal's work as construction labourers in the village during the month of November and December.

Issues related to water scarcity:

- Some of the major issues related to the scarcity of quality water resource, creates turbulence in the tribal livelihood throughout the year in the Visundhary, Majholi, Dumrahar and Siyariyan villages.

Reasons of decreasing Natural Resources

- Due to climate change
- Insufficient rain
- Low ground level water

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Practice of Rain-fed agriculture: due low rainfall, the tribal people of Visundhary panchayat have been cultivating the crops which require less water such as Arhar Dal, Makka, and Bajra and till.
- Panchayat development plan (GPDP) has been prepared with help of master trainers for the Visundara Panchayat under the observation of Gram Pradhan for the FY-2020-23.
- In Visundary village, solar light has been provided to the some of the tribal households whose houses are not electrified.
- The Gram Panchayat Pradhan of Visundhary prepared the plan for food processing unit for tomato and chilli and animal husbandry.
- More emphasis should be given for animal husbandry in this area because it comes under the vicinity of the forest land of the Vindhayanchal hill range.
- In addition to this, chilly and tomato is produced in the region for self-consumption and for selling purpose. Processing unit for tomato is initiated under the Visundhary panchayat.
- The use of drinking water from the nala (stream) is not sustainable for the population. It causes diarrhoea, kalra and many more water borne diseases and malnutrition among children. A solar minor tank is needed to provide clean water in these areas. Another issue came into the

picture in Siyaria village. A person had two houses, one at revenue village and the other in the forest village (for encroachment & accessing more land from land rights) under FRA 2006.

- There was a demand from women for joint ownership of patta (allocated) land under FRA in Dumrahar village.

Uttar Pradesh (Sonebhadra)

Table 3.2: Demographic characteristics of Forest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities in Sonebhadra District, Uttar Pradesh.

S.No.	Places Visited in Sonebhadra District		Demographic Characteristics					
	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	GrandTotal
1.	Babhani	Dumrahar	Dumrahar	1			25	26
	Total			1			25	26
2	Duddhi	Majholi	Majholi		3		14	17
	Total				3		14	17
3	Ghorawal	Visundhary	Jamtawa				23	23
			Visundhary				9	9
	Total						32	32
4	Nagwa	Banke	Siyariya			1	29	30
	Total					1	29	30
			GrandTotal	1	3	1	100	105

Source: Primary Study

The table 3.2 shows that, the study had been undertaken in the Sonebhadra district, Uttar Pradesh, the total numbers of sample around 105 were collected among different social group like Minority, OBC, SC and ST from the four blocks by the IIPA study team. Out of 105 sample population, there are 100 ST communities including 1 Minority 3 OBC and 1 SC in the study area.

Table 3.3: Location Characteristics of Study Areas:

S.No.	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	Type of Village	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Nagwa	Banke	Siyariya	Revenue			1	29	30
2.	Babhani	Dumrahar	Dumrahar	Revenue	1			25	26
3.	Duddhi	Majholi	Majholi	Revenue		3		14	17
4.	Ghorawal	Visundhary	Jamtawa	Forest				23	23
			Visundhary	Revenue				9	9

			Total		1	3	1	100	105

Source: Primary Study

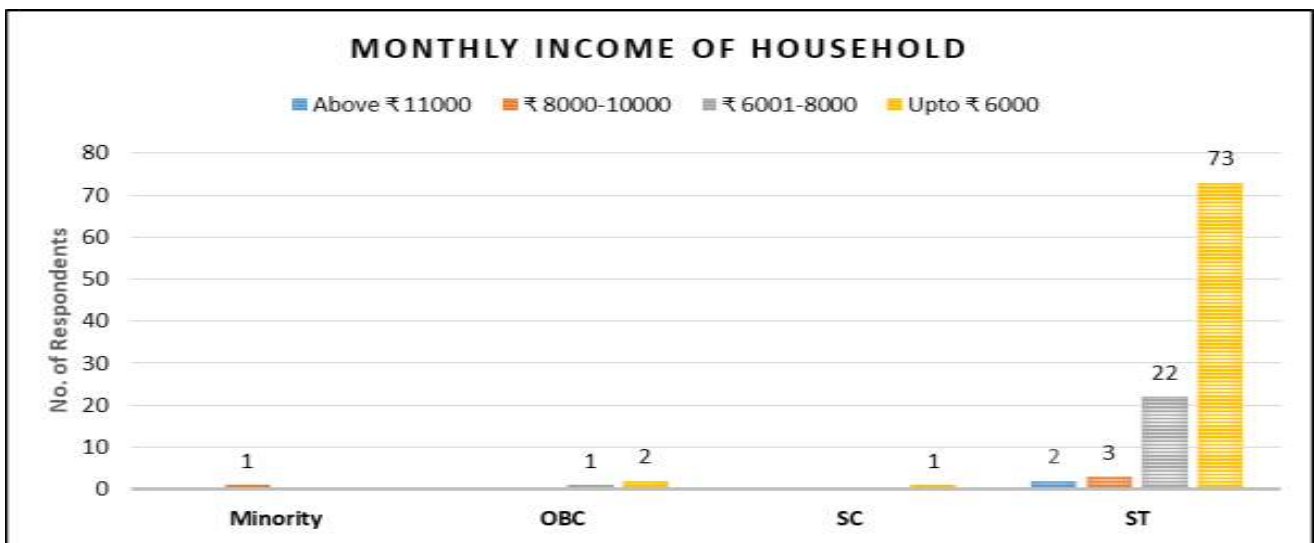
As shown in table 3.3, location characteristic of study area in the type of Revenue and Forest village in the study area, it was found only the STs Communities in the single forest village out of five revenue village. It was also reported that, the STs are preponderant in the entire four blocks of the Sonebhadra district, Uttar Pradesh. However, the other social groups were very less in number in these four blocks.

Table 3.4: Social Characteristics of Forest Dwelling Communities

S.No.	Social Characteristics		Forest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling Communities				
			Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Gender	Female	0	0	0	30	30
		Male	1	3	1	70	75
		Total	1	3	1	100	105
2.	Marital Status	Married	1	3	1	89	94
		Single	0	0	0	3	3
		Widowed	0	0	0	8	8
		Total	1	3	1	100	105
3.	Family Type	Joint	1	0	0	27	28
		Nuclear	0	3	1	73	77
		Total	1	3	1	100	105
4.	Religion	Hindu	0	3	1	70	74
		Islam	1	0	0	1	2
		Other(Sharna, Karma)	0	0	0	29	29
		Total	1	3	1	100	105
5.	Domicile	Immigrant	0	0	0	2	2
		Since Birth	1	3	1	98	103
		Total	1	3	1	100	105
6.	Education	Illiterate	1	1	1	54	57
		Literate but no formal education	0	0	0	7	7
		Primary	0	1	0	10	11
		Middle	0	0	0	15	15
		High School	0	1	0	9	10
		Graduate	0	0	0	4	4
		PG	0	0	0	1	1
		Total	1	3	1	100	105
7.	Monthly Income	Above ₹ 11000	0	0	0	2	2
		₹ 8000-10000	1	0	0	3	4

		₹ 6001-8000	0	1	0	22	23
		Upto ₹ 6000	0	2	1	73	76
		Total	1	3	1	100	105

Source: Primary Study



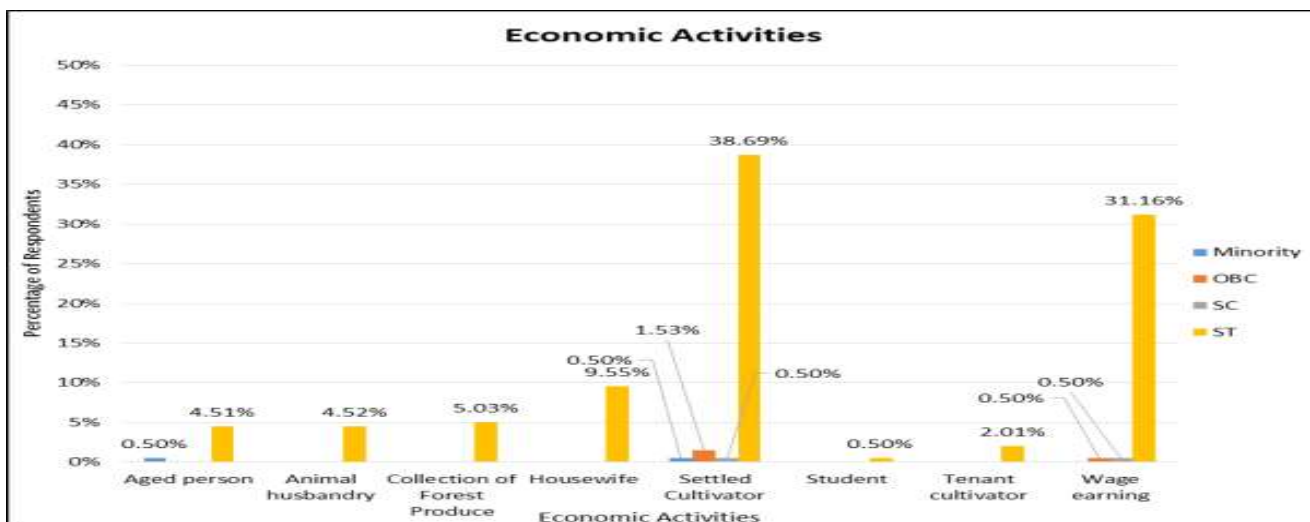
The social characteristics includes gender, marital status, family type, religion, domicile, education and monthly income sample had been selected from the forest dwelling community and other traditional forest dwellers in the study area. 30 female and 70 male candidates of STs were being selected where 89 are married and 3 single and 8 were widowed. However, it can be observed that, the huge gap in the joint family like 27 as compare to the nuclear family type which is around 73 among the schedule tribe population in the region. In context of the religion, 29 members of the tribal groups are belonging to other religion refers to the (Sharna and Karma) and 70 members are Hindu. Meanwhile, the Domicile status of the schedule tribe reported 98% of members are permanent resident since birth and only 2% of immigrant. And the educational backgrounds of the forest dwelling communities are not been improved in general in which 4 is post graduate 10 were in the high school as per the study.

Table 3.5: Economic Activities of Forest Dwelling Communities and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers

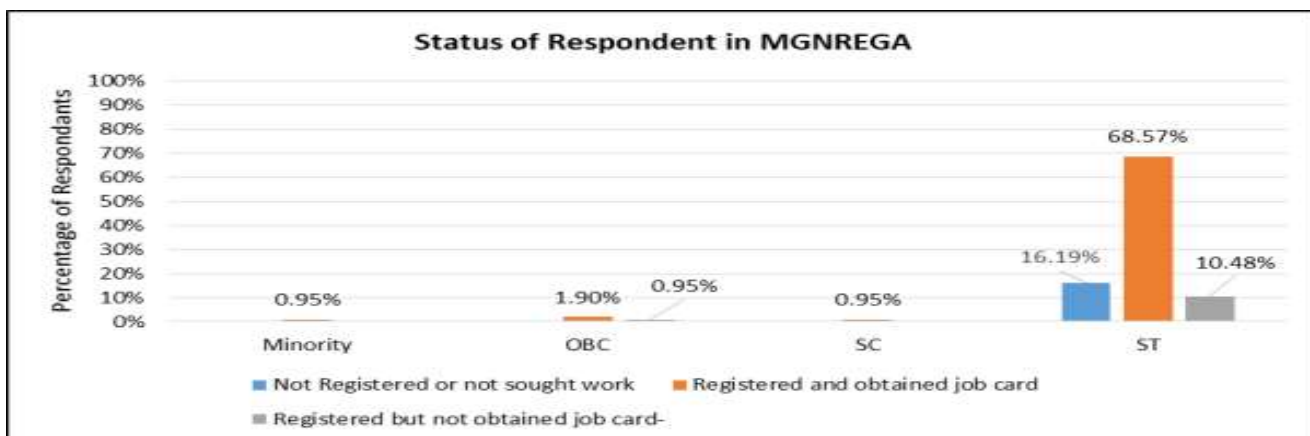
S.No.			Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Economic Activities	Aged person	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	4.51%	5.01%
		Animal husbandry	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.52%	4.52%
		Collection of Forest Produce	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.03%	5.03%
		Housewife	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.55%	9.55%
		Settled Cultivator	0.50%	1.53%	0.50%	38.69%	41.22%
		Student	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.50%
		Tenant cultivator	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.01%	2.01%
		Wage earning	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	31.16%	32.16%
	Total		1.00%	1.53%	1.00%	95.97%	100.00%
2.	Status of Respondent in MGNREGA	Not Registered or not sought work	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.19%	16.19%

		Registered and obtained job card	0.95%	1.90%	0.95%	68.57%	72.38%
		Registered but not obtained jobcard-	0.00%	0.95%	0.00%	10.48%	11.43%
	Total		0.95%	2.85%	0.95%	95.24%	100.00%

Source: Primary Study



Source: Primary Study



Source: Primary Study

The table and figure 1.4 shows the economic activity of the forest dwelling communities of different social group on the basis of their Livestock, NTFP collection and from the cultivating of food crops which may be classified as an aged persons, house wife, settle cultivator, student, tenant cultivator and the wage earner. It was reported that the 38.69% of the schedule tribe are involved as the settle cultivator while the 1.53% among OBC and 0.50% occupied by both Minority and SC from the grand total of 41.22%. However, 31.16% of STs are mainly dependent on wage earning out of 32.16%. The schedule tribe generates 5.03% income from the collection of forest produce unlike the other forest traditional dwellers. And 4.52% income obtains from the animal husbandry.

Apart from the economy activity of the schedule tribe and other social group, the same figure has also given the details regarding the Status of MGNREGA, whether they are not registered or not sought work, Registered and obtained job card and Registered but not obtained job card. As per the respondent in the study area could be observed that about 68.57% of STs have registered and obtained job card under the scheme. Although, 16.19% are still not registered or not sought work, eventually 10.48% of the same community have already been registered and obtain the job card.

Table 1.5: Type of Ration Card

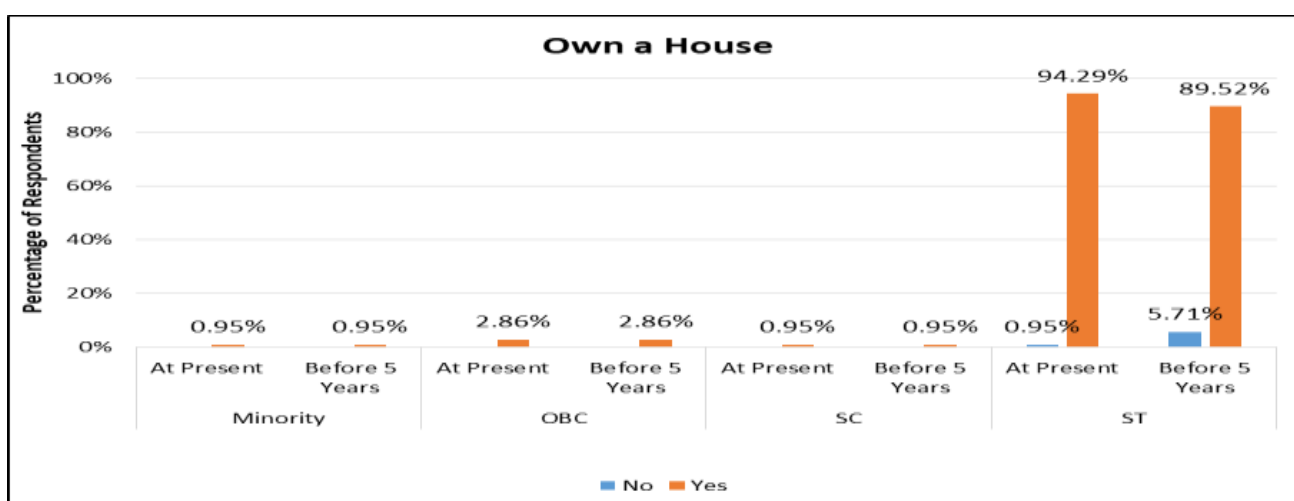
S.No.			Minority	OBC	SC	ST	GrandTotal
1.	Type of	Antyodaya	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%	10.48%	12.38%
2.	Ration	APL	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.90%	1.90%
3.	Card	BPL	0.00%	2.86%	0.00%	82.86%	85.71%
		Total	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	95.24%	100.00%

Source: Primary Study

The 1.5 table figure point out the type of ration card like Antodaya, APL and BPL and its number of beneficiaries percentage among the Minorities, OBC, SC and ST in the study area. As per the collected data finds that, in comparison to the other three social groups the number of STs Percentage under the BPL category is 82.86% and 10.48% in the Antodaya while 1.90% has been listed on APL. Meanwhile, obtaining ration card under BPL and APL by the SCs and minorities is nil but 0.95% member from the both communities are availing ration in the Antodaya. However, the number of OBC beneficiaries under BPL category is around 2.86% respectively but their percentage is nil in both Antyodaya and APL.

Table 1.6: Ownership of House

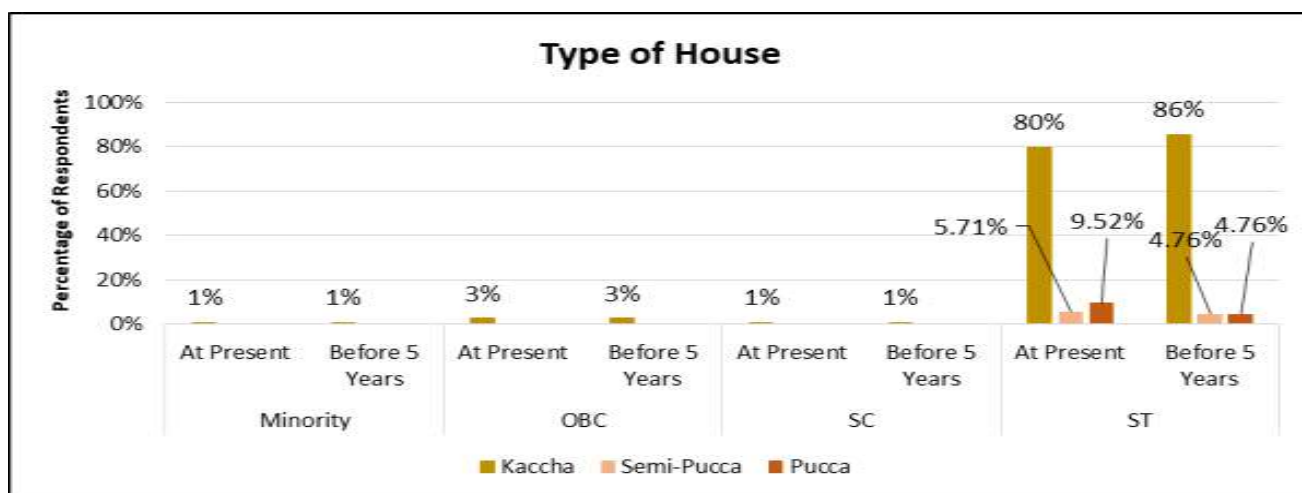
Own a House	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	0.95%
Yes	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	94.29%	99.05%
Total	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	95.24%	100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.71%	5.71%
Yes	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	89.52%	94.29%
Total	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	95.23%	100.00%
Total Sample Size=105*					



The following table 1.6 figures represent a comparative analysis about the Ownership of house at present and before five years. The total number of house ownership by the STs Community at present around 94.29% which was 89.52% before five years, relatively it has gone up to the 5.21% as compare to the earlier and the number non-ownership of house at present is observed about 0.95%, but previously it was 5.71%. However, the present status of house ownership of both Minorities and SCs percentage are same as 0.95% and 2.86% of OBC. As compare to the forest dweller communities, the number of house ownership among the Minorities, OBC and SCs have remained unchanged since five years.

Table 1.7: Type of House

Type of House	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
Kaccha	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	80.00%	84.76%
Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.52%	9.52%
Semi-Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.72%	5.72%
Total	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	95.24%	100.00%
Before 5 Year					
Kaccha	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	85.72%	90.49%
Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%	4.76%
Semi-Pucca	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.76%	4.76%
Total	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	95.24%	100.00%
Total Sample Size=105*					

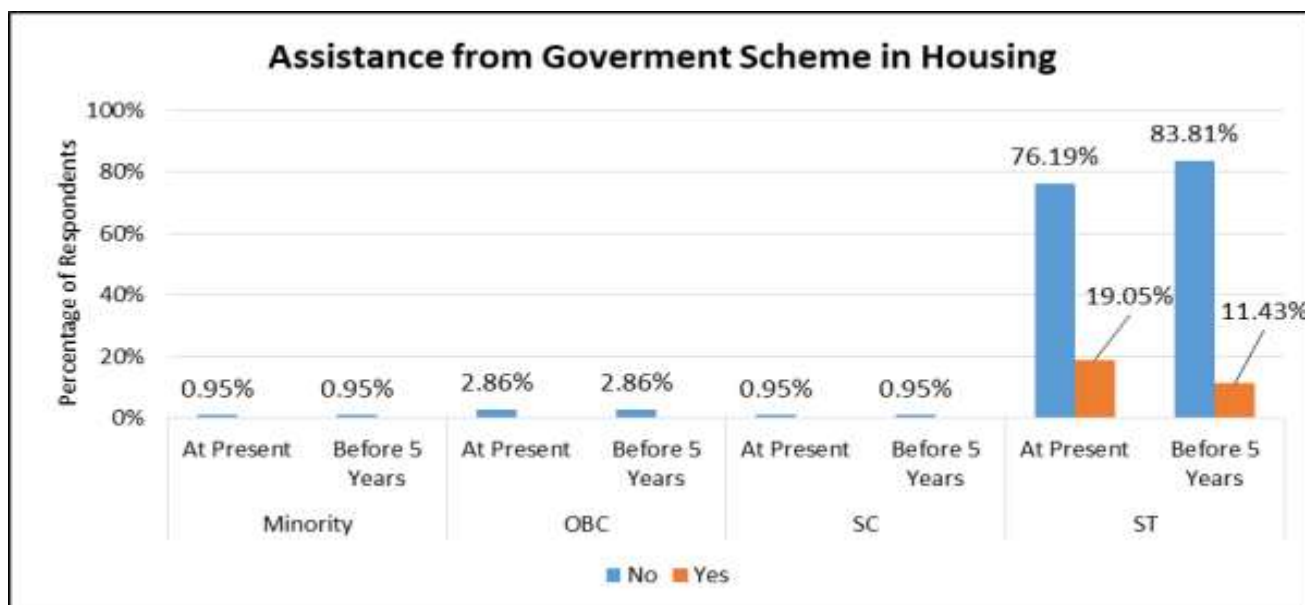


sources: Primary source

The table 1.7 figures introduce about the type of house before five year and at present. The collected data shows that the 80.00% of STs are still living in the Kachha house which was 85.72% before five years, only 5% of Kachha house has reduced yet. Thus, 9.52% tribal community members are residing in a Pacca house at present, as it has improved 5.24% as compare to the earlier, this was 4.76%. Meanwhile, there is no change in the house type of Minority, OBC and SCs before and after.

Table 1.8 Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing

Assistance from govt. Scheme in housing	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
No	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	76.19%	80.95%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.05%	19.05%
Total	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	95.24%	100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	83.81%	88.57%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.43%	11.43%
Total	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	95.24%	100.00%



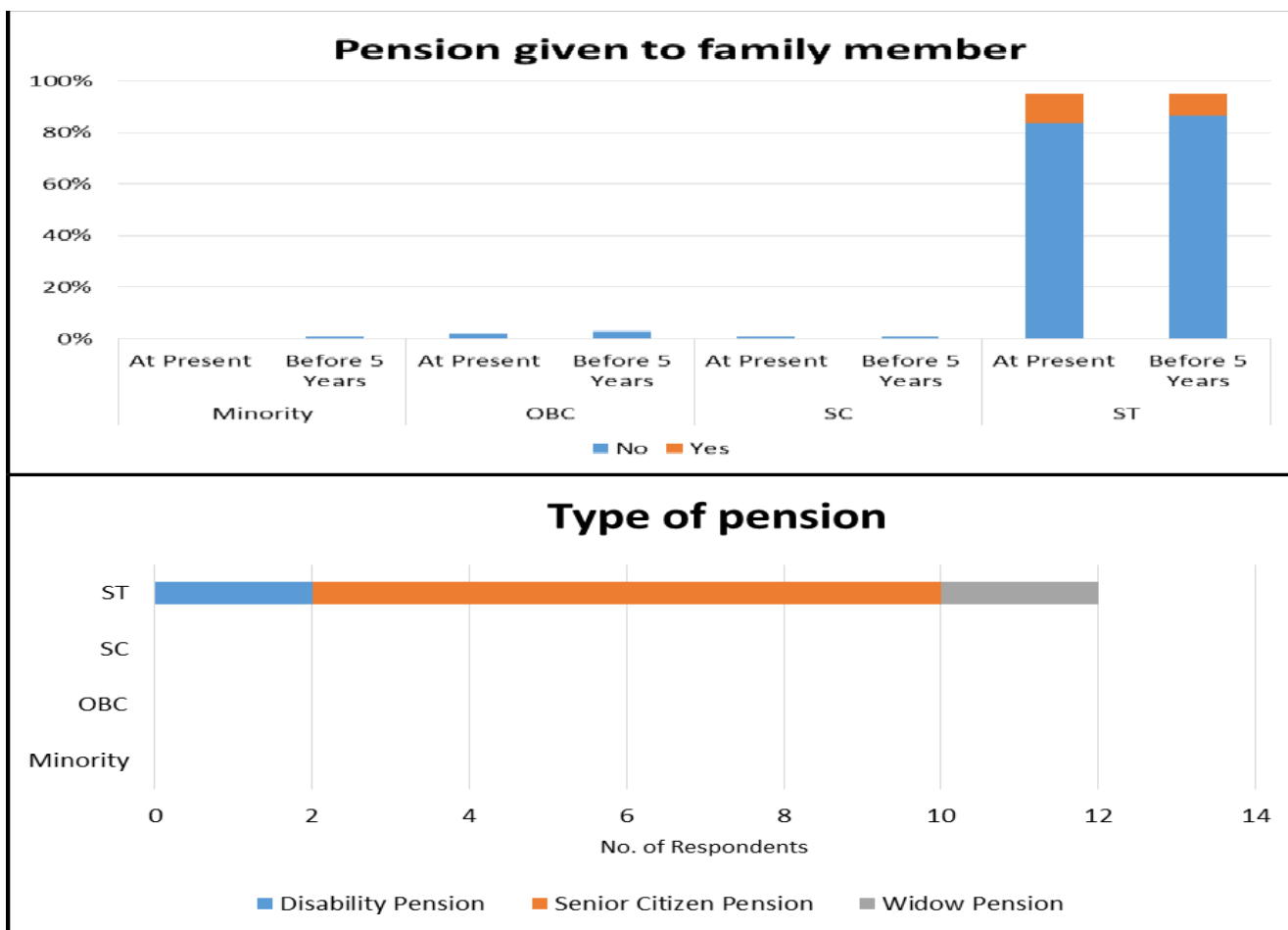
sources: Primary source

Table 1.8 figures about the Assistance from Govt. Scheme in Housing at present and before. It reported that 19.05% of forest dwelling communities (STs) are the beneficiaries under the Govt. housing scheme at present. However, there can be seen only 7.38% of improvement in the assistance from govt. scheme in housing till date while the other three social group are absence from availing the assistance from govt. scheme before and after.

Table 1.9: Pension given to Family member

At present	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
No	0.00%	1.91%	0.95%	83.81%	86.67%
Yes	0.95%	0.95%	0.00%	11.43%	13.33%
Total	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	95.24%	100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	86.67%	91.43%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.57%	8.57%
Total	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	95.24%	100.00%
Type of pension					

Given					
Disability Pension	0	0	0	2	2
Senior Citizen Pension	0	0	0	8	8
Widow Pension	0	0	0	2	2
Total	0	0	0	12	12



Source: Primary Survey

As shown in Table 1.9 figures is all about the Pension given to Family member and the type of pension at present and before in the study area. As per the data, there are 11.43% Respondent from STs are taking pension at present out of 13.33% of grand total, only the 3.14% has increased in the pension beneficiaries in comparison to the earlier while the 83.81% of respondent from the same groups doesn't come under pension beneficiaries list. On the other hand, there is remained unchanged at present and before in response to the other traditional forest dwellers community like Minority, OBC and SCs. However, 2 STs are availing disability pension, 2 are beneficiaries under widow pension and 8 are from the Senior Citizen Pension.

Table 1.10: Basic Facility in House

S.No.	Basic Facility in House		Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.		At present					
		No	0.97%	0.00%	0.97%	39.81%	41.75%
		Yes	0.00%	2.91%	0.00%	55.34%	58.25%
	Electricity in the house	Total	0.97%	2.91%	0.97%	95.15%	100.00%
		Before 5 Years					
		No	1.05%	2.11%	1.05%	61.05%	65.26%
		Yes	0.00%	1.05%	0.00%	33.69%	34.74%
		Total	1.05%	3.16%	1.05%	94.74%	100.00%
2.	Separate Kitchen in the House	At present					
		No	0.96%	0.96%	0.00%	57.69%	59.62%
		Yes	0.00%	1.92%	0.96%	37.50%	40.38%
		Total	0.96%	2.88%	0.96%	95.19%	100.00%
		Before 5 Years					
		No	1.04%	2.08%	0.00%	64.59%	67.71%
		Yes	0.00%	1.04%	1.04%	30.21%	32.29%
		Total	1.04%	3.12%	1.04%	94.80%	100.00%
3.	Animal Shed	At present					
		No	1.09%	3.26%	0.00%	58.70%	63.04%
		Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	36.96%	36.96%
		Total	1.09%	3.26%	0.00%	95.65 %	100.00%
		Before 5 years					
		No	1.23%	1.23%	0.00%	66.67%	69.14%
		Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	30.86%	30.86%
		Total	1.23%	1.23%	0.00%	97.54%	100.00%

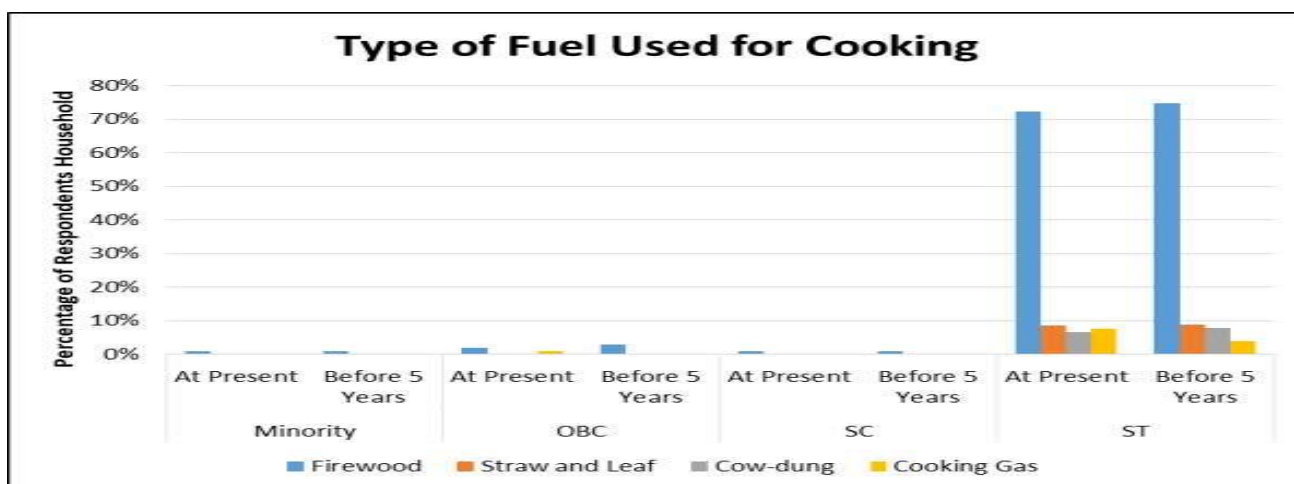


Sources: Primary source

The table 1.10 figures the three major components regarding Basic Facilities like Electricity, Separate Kitchen and Animal Shed in the house of forest dweller community and other traditional forest dwellers at present and before in the study area of Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh. At present there are 55.34% of tribal households have electrified which was 33.69% five year before as per the respondent. Meanwhile, 37.50% of STs Respondents were agreed in terms of separate kitchen in their household. It can be observed that, the percentage of separate kitchen in tribal household move up to the 7.29% as compare to the earlier. Apart from these, the 58.70% of tribal member do not have animal shed in their houses at present as reported in the data.

Table 1.11: Type of Fuel

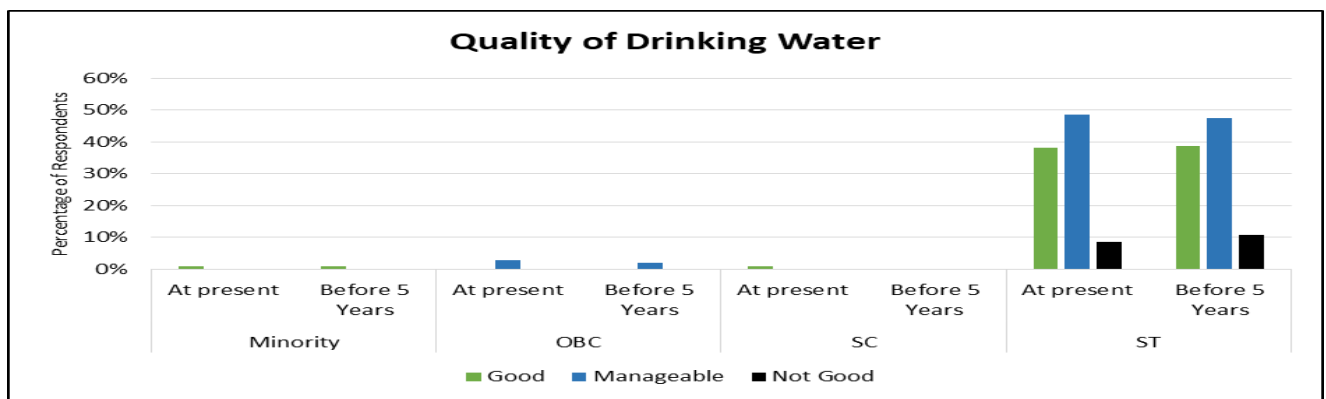
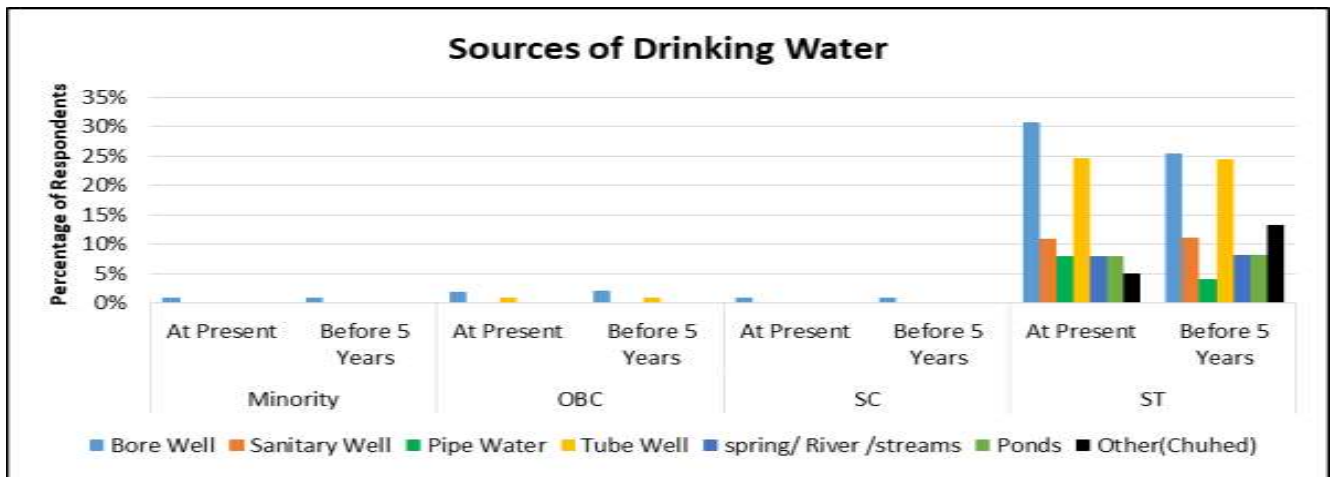
Type of Fuel used inthe House	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
Cooking					
Gas	0.00%	0.95%	0.00%	7.62%	8.57%
Cow-dung	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.67%	6.67%
Firewood	0.95%	1.90%	0.95%	72.38%	76.19%
Straw and					
Leaf	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.58%	8.58%
Total	0.95%	2.85%	0.95%	95.25%	100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Cooking					
Gas	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.88%	3.88%
Cow-dung	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.77%	7.77%
Firewood	0.97%	2.91%	0.97%	74.76%	79.61%
Straw and					
Leaf	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.74%	8.74%
Total	0.97%	2.91%	0.97%	95.15%	100.00%



The table 1.11 section represents the fuel types and there uses status in the tribal houses at present and before. There is no such huge gap in using firewood before and after by the STs as per the respondent in the study area. At present, there are maximum 72.38% of tribal households are cooking in the firewood and minimum 7.62% are using gas cylinder.

Table 1.12: Source and Quality of Drinking Water

S.No.			Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
		At Present					
		Bore Well	0.99%	1.98%	0.99%	30.69%	34.65%
		Other(Chuhed)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.95%	4.95%
		Pipe Water	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.92%	7.92%
		Ponds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.92%	7.92%
		Sanitary Well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.89%	10.89%
1.		spring/ River /streams	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.92%	7.92%
		Tube Well	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	24.75%	25.74%
	Source of	Total	0.99%	2.97%	0.99%	95.05%	100.00%
		Before 5 years					
	Drinking						
		Ponds	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.16%	8.16%
		Sanitary Well	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.22%	11.22%
		spring/ River/streams	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.16%	8.16%
		Tube Well	0.00%	1.02%	0.00%	24.49%	25.51%
		Total	0.99%	2.97%	0.99%	95.05%	100.00%
2.	Quality of Drinking Water	At present					
		Good	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%	38.10%	40.00%
		Manageable	0.00%	2.86%	0.00%	48.57%	51.43%
		Not Good	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.57%	8.57%
		Total	0.99%	2.97%	0.99%	95.05%	100.00%
		Before 5 Years					
		Good	0.99%	0.00%	0.00%	38.61%	39.60%
		Manageable	0.00%	1.98%	0.00%	47.52%	49.50%
		Not Good	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.89%	10.89%
		Total	0.99%	2.97%	0.99%	95.05%	100.00%

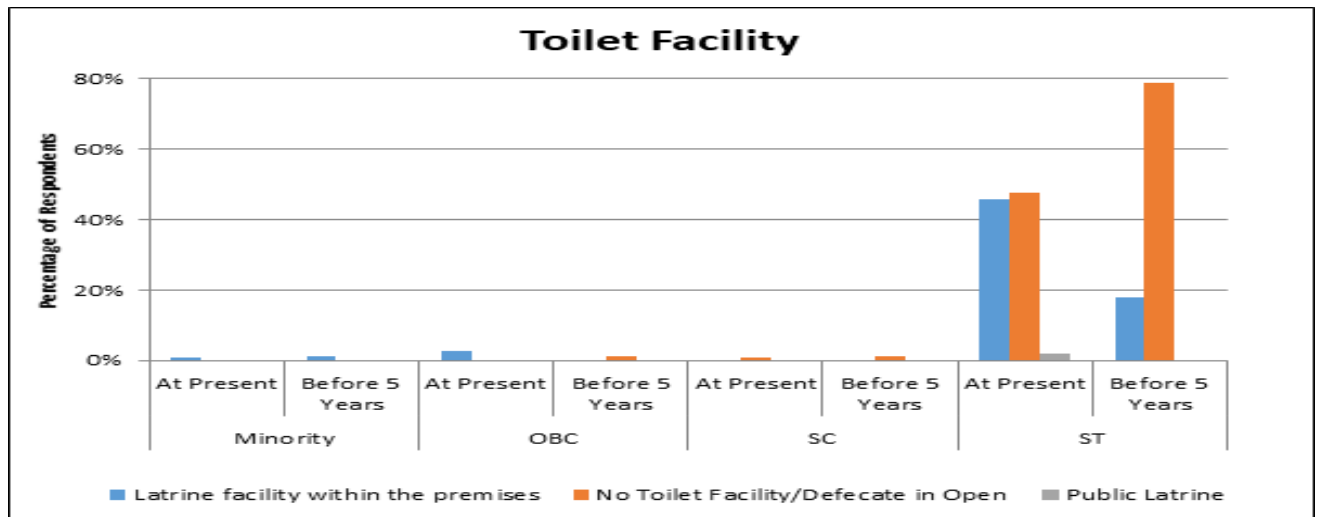


Source: Primary Survey

The table 1.12 figures present the tribal mobility at present and before in using the sources and quality of drinking water. The maximum number of tribal about 30.69% out of 34.65% uses Bore Well as a main source of drinking water at present in the study area. Thus, 24.75% who prefers to use drinking water from the Tube Well and 4.95% choose other options as per the data sources. However, in context of the quality of drinking water, around 48.57% STs Respondent ranking their drinking water as manageable and 38.10% refer as a good at present.

Table 1.13 Toilet Facility within premises

		Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
Toilet Facility	At present					
	Latrine facilitywithin the premises	0.95%	2.86%	0.00%	45.71%	49.52%
	No Toilet Facility/Defecatein Open	0.00%	0.00%	0.95%	47.62%	48.57%
	Public Latrine	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.90%	1.90%
						100.00%
	Before 5 Years					
	Latrine facilitywithin the premises	1.05%	0.00%	0.00%	17.89%	18.95%
	No Toilet Facility/Defecatein Open	0.00%	1.05%	1.05%	78.95%	81.05%
						100.00%



Sources: Primary source

Table 1.13 present the number of Toilet facilities within the STs Premises is reported 45.71% and the maximum No Toilet facilities and open defecation is about 47.62% at present while it was 78.95% high before five year.

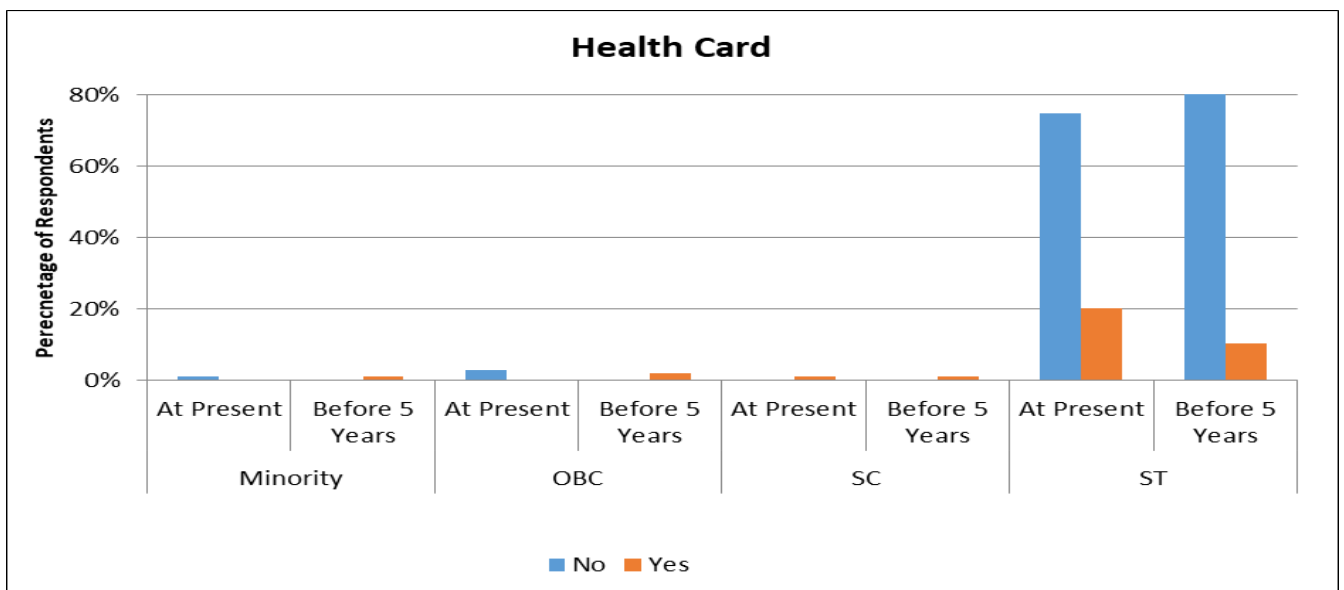
Table 1.14: Health Infrastructure in the Study Areas

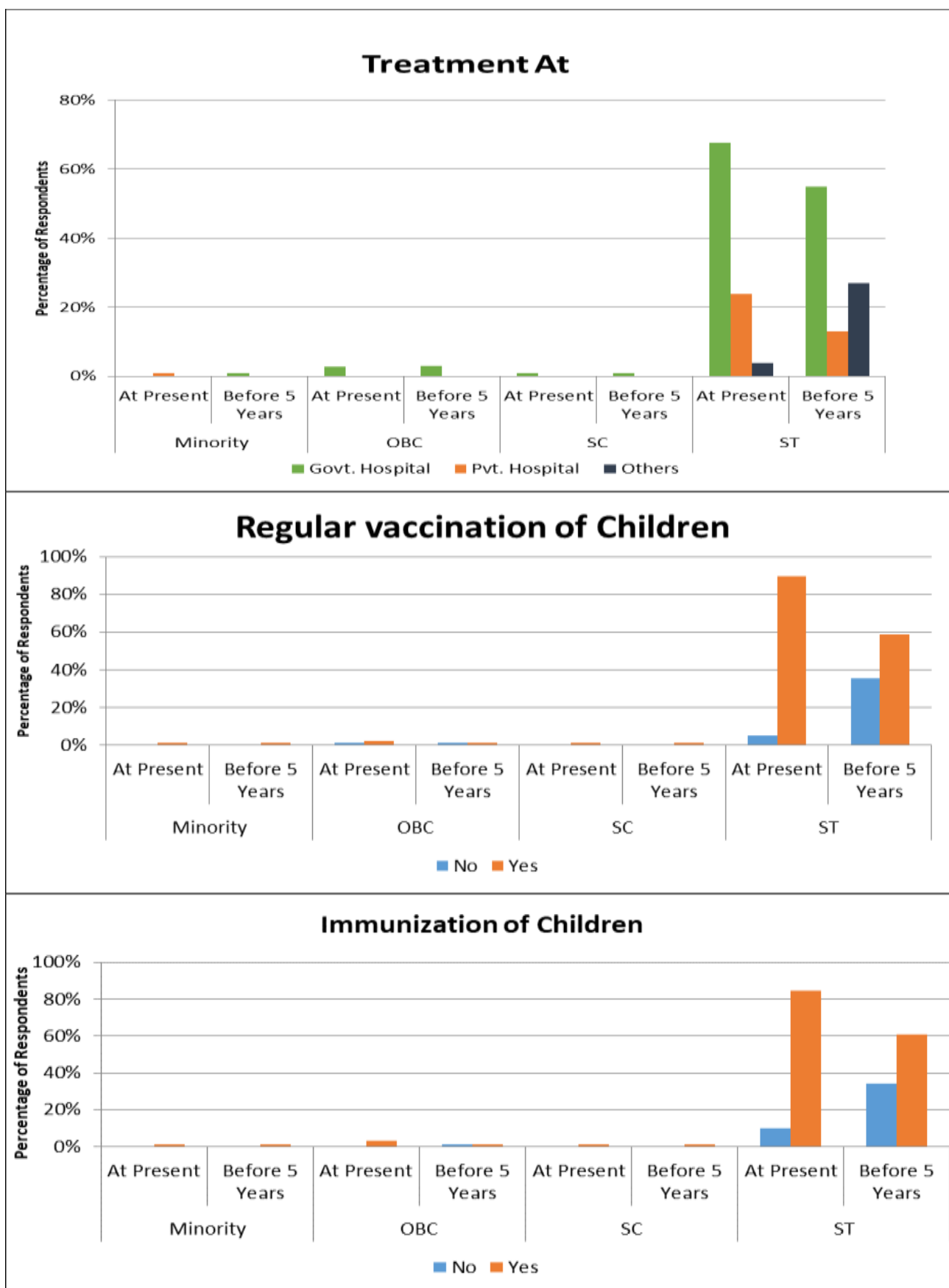
S.No.			Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Health Card	At Present					
		No	0.96%	2.88%	0.00%	75.00%	78.85%
		Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%	20.19%	21.15%
							100.00%
		Before 5 Years					
		No	1.03%	2.06%	1.03%	85.57%	89.69%
		Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.31%	10.31%
							100.00%
2.	Treatment	At Present					
		Govt. Hospital	0.00%	2.86%	0.95%	67.62%	71.43%
		Others	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.81%	3.81%
		Pvt. Hospital	0.95%	0.00%	0.00%	23.81%	24.76%
							100.00%
		Before 5 years					
		Govt. Hospital	1.00%	3.00%	1.00%	55.00%	60.00%
		Others	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27.00%	27.00%
		Pvt. Hospital	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.00%	13.00%
							100.00%
3.	Regular						

	Vaccination of Children	At Present					
		No	0.00%	1.03%	0.00%	5.15%	6.19%
		Yes	1.03%	2.06%	1.03%	89.69%	93.81%
							100.00%

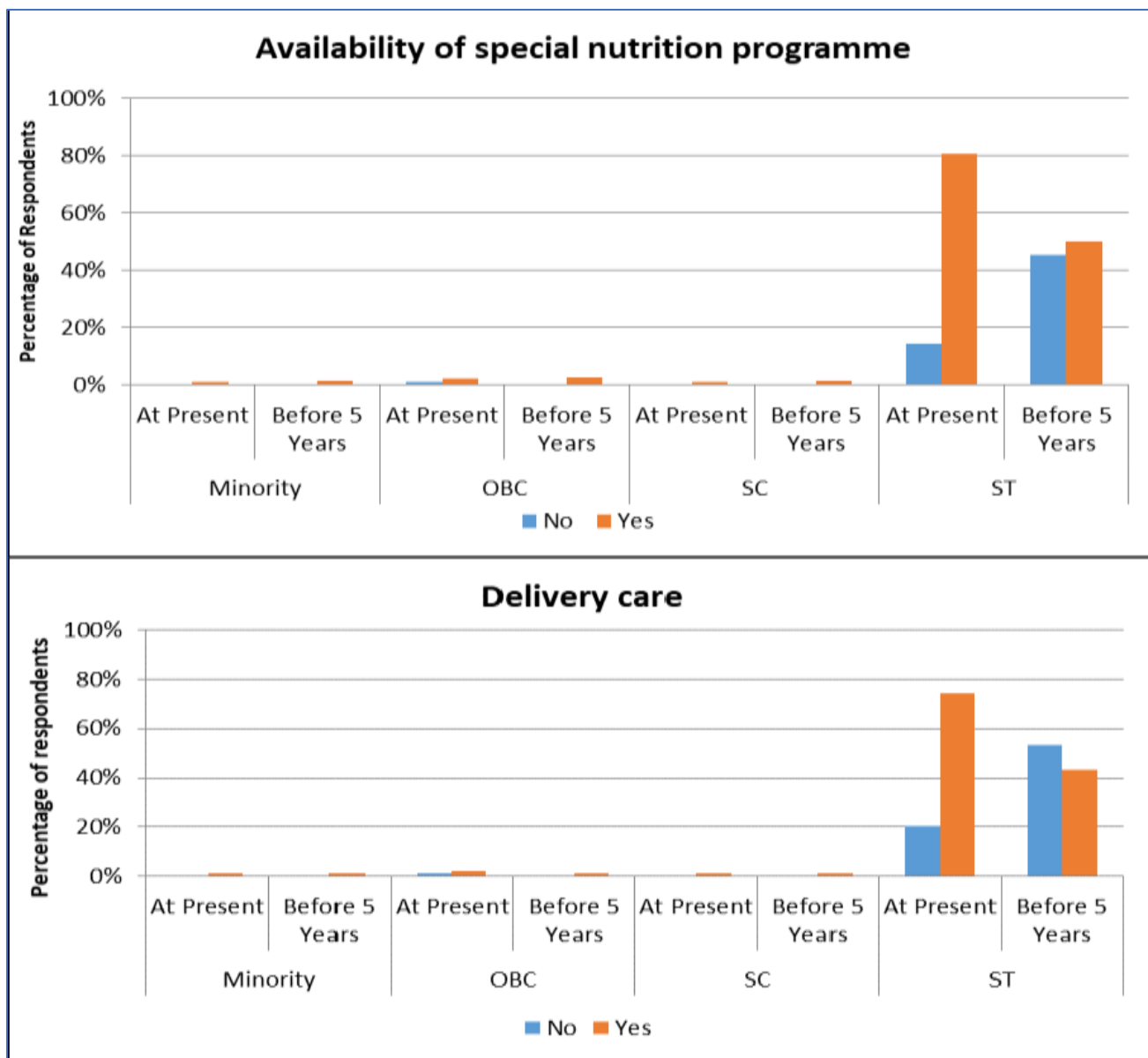
		Before 5 years					
		No	0.00%	1.37%	0.00%	35.62%	36.99%
		Yes	1.37%	1.37%	1.37%	58.90%	63.01%
							100.00%
4.	Children Immunization	At present					
		No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.20%	10.20%
		Yes	1.02%	3.06%	1.02%	84.69%	89.80%
							100.00%
		Before 5years					
		No	0.00%	1.11%	0.00%	34.44%	35.56%
		Yes	1.11%	1.11%	1.11%	61.11%	64.44%
							100.00%
5.	Availability of special Nutrition Programme	At Present					
		No	0.00%	1.02%	0.00%	14.29%	15.31%
		Yes	1.02%	2.04%	1.02%	80.61%	84.69%
							100.00%
		Before 5years					
		No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	45.24%	45.24%
		Yes	1.19%	2.38%	1.19%	50.00%	54.76%
							100.00%
6.	Delivery care	At Present					
		No	0.00%	0.98%	0.00%	20.59%	21.57%
		Yes	0.98%	1.96%	0.98%	74.51%	78.43%
							100.00%
		Before 5years					
		No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	53.49%	53.49%
		Yes	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%	43.02%	46.51%
							100.00%
7.	Health Insurance	At Present					
		No	0.96%	2.88%	0.00%	87.50%	91.35%
		Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%	7.69%	8.65%

							100.00%
		Before 5 years					
		No	0.99%	2.97%	0.00%	89.11%	93.07%
		Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	5.94%	6.93%
							100.00%
8.	Family member suffering from Prolonged illness	At present					
		No	1	3	1	93	98
		Yes	0	0	0	7	7
							105
		Before 5 years					
		No	1	3	1	94	99
		Yes	0	0	0	6	6
							105
9.	Family member suffering from Disability	At Present					
		No	1	3	0	88	92
		Yes	0	0	1	12	13
							105
		Before 5 years					
		No	1	3	0	93	97
		Yes	0	0	1	7	8
							105
10.	Treatment from local healer	At Present					
		No	0.00%	2.33%	1.16%	34.88%	38.37%
		Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	61.63%	61.63%
							100.00%
		Before 5 years					
		No	0.00%	2.53%	1.27%	26.58%	30.38%
		Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	69.62%	69.62%
							100.00%





Source: Primary Survey



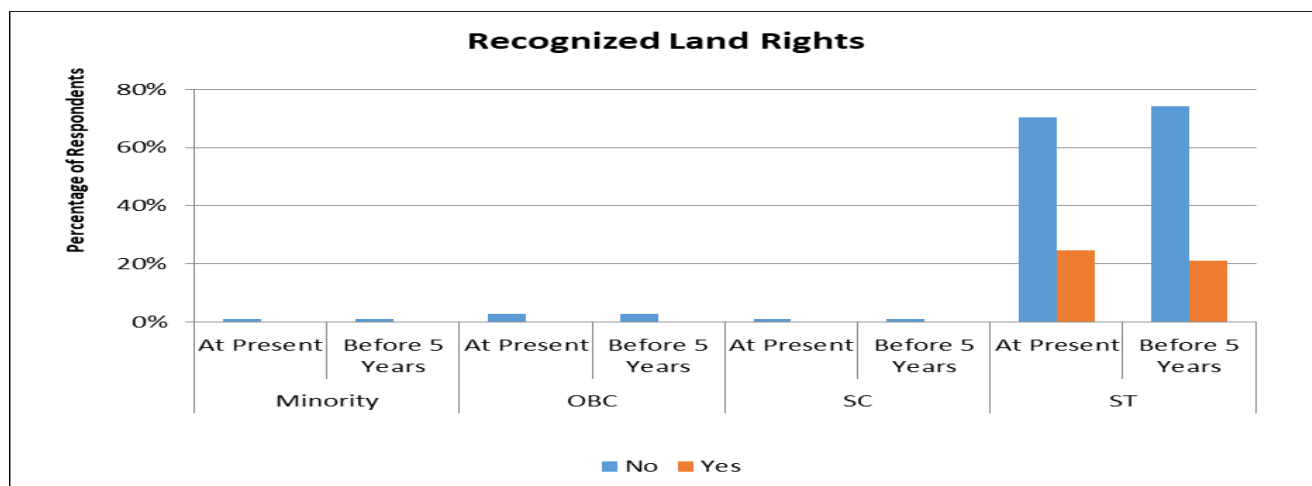
Source: Primary Survey

The 1.14 table and figures present the data on Health Infrastructure includes Health card, Treatment, Regular vaccination of Children, Children immunization, availability of special Nutrition programme, Delivery care and the family member suffering from the prolonged illness. As per the Respondent, 75.00% STs Members are not availed the Health card facilities at present while 20.19% have health card. Only 10.12% has increased in the number of getting Health card over the last five year. Meanwhile, the preferences of treatment in the Govt. Hospital are 67.62% among STs at present which was minimum 55.00% before five years. However, choosing private Hospital over Govt. Hospital treatment among Schedule tribe moved up to the 23.81% from the 13.00% at present.

Table 1.15: Recognition of Land Rights under Forest Right Act

Recognized Land Rights	Social Group				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
No	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	70.48%	75.24%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	24.76%	24.76%
					100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR					
CFR	0	0	0	1	1
IFR	0	0	0	21	21
No Rights	0	2	1	52	55
					77
Recognized Land Rights					
Before 5 years					
No	0.95%	2.86%	0.95%	74.29%	79.05%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.95%	20.95%
					100.00%
Given Rights as IFR/CFR					
IFR	0	0	0	14	14
No Rights	0	1	1	48	50
					64

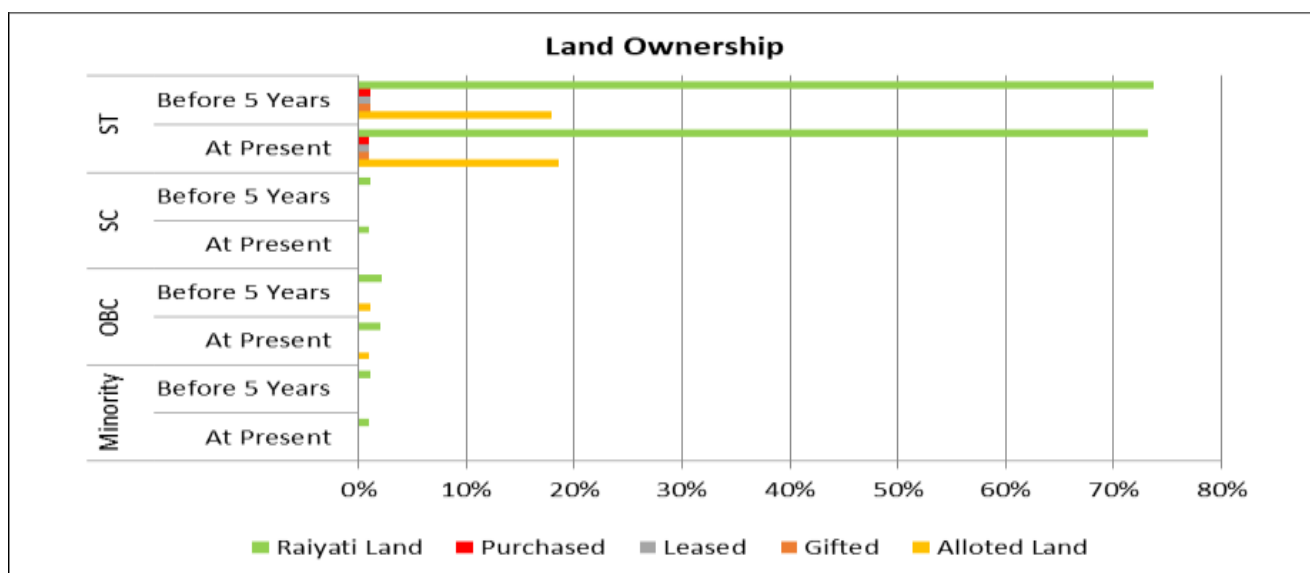
Source: Primary Survey



As shown in table 1.16, the 24.76% STs have been recognized Land Rights under the forest rights act (FRA) as per the respondent in the study area while the 70.48% are neither entitled nor recognized at present. However, the other traditional forest dwellers do not have any reorganization IFR/CFR at present which is same as before. Although, it is reported that, there is only 4.19% of improvement in the land rights which has given to the STs can be measured in terms of the figure.

Table 1.17: Land Ownership

Land Ownership	Social Group				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
Alloted Land	0.00%	1.03%	0.00%	18.56%	19.59%
Gifted	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.03%	1.03%
Leased	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.03%	1.03%
Purchased	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.03%	1.03%
Raiyati Land	1.03%	2.06%	1.03%	73.20%	77.32%
					100.00%
Before 5Years					
Alloted Land	0.00%	1.05%	0.00%	17.89%	18.95%
Gifted	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	1.05%
Leased	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	1.05%
Purchased	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	1.05%
Raiyati Land	1.05%	2.11%	1.05%	73.68%	77.89%
					100.00%



Sources: Primary source

The table 1.17 clarifies the percentage of Ownership of Land received by the forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers community in terms of Alloted Land, Gifted, Leased, Purchased and Raiyati Land. There is maximum 73.20% of Raiyati and 18.56% Alloted Land ownership are with the Forest Dwellers at present while the OBC has 1.03% allotted land followed by 2.06% Raiyati lands, thus, both SCs and Minority do not posses any allotted land except 1.03% of Raiyati land at present. As per the above data, there is 0.67% of allotted land and 0.48 Raiyati land get reduced during the five year. At the same time 0.05% of Raiyati and 0.03% of allotted lands minimised from the OBCs.

Visit at Sonbhadra district (Uttar Pradesh)



The picture depicts facilities and institutions (including schools) available in the forest villages in Sonbhadra district. The foresters graze livestock in the forest land.

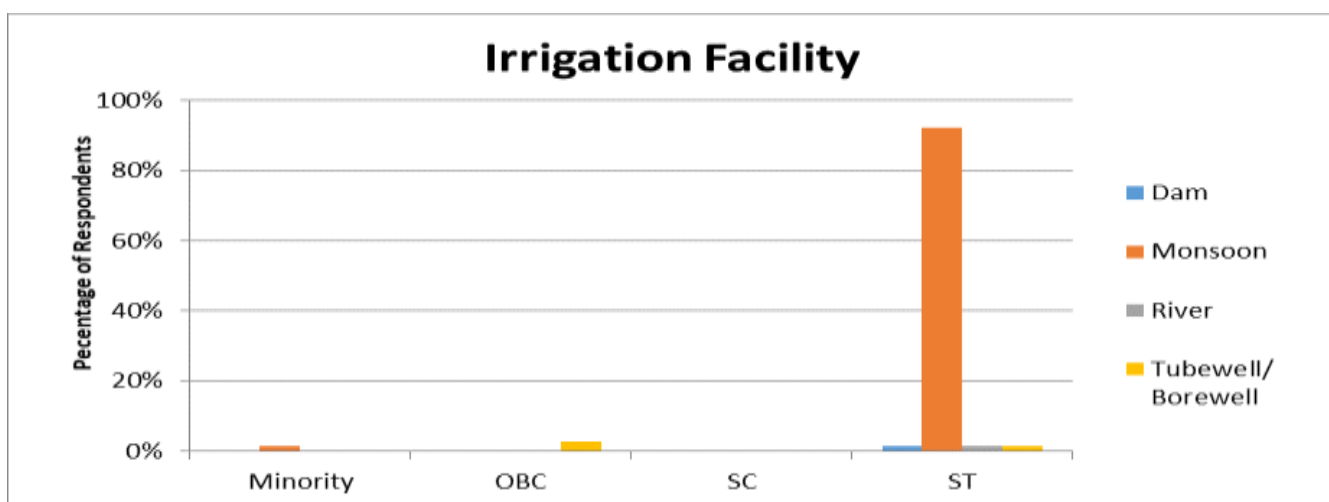
Table 1.18: Type of Land

Type of land	Social Group				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
Irrigated	1.04%	3.13%	0.00%	39.58%	43.75%
Non Irrigated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	56.25%	56.25%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
Irrigated	1.04%	3.13%	0.00%	39.58%	43.75%
Non Irrigated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	56.25%	56.25%
					100.00%

The data in Table 1.18 has been arranged to facilitate the comparison percentage between irrigated and non-irrigated of the land type in the forest areas occupied by the STs and other social groups before and after. It clearly visible that, 39.58% of Scheduled caste dependent on irrigated lands and there is no changes in the irrigated and non-irrigated from the last five year. However, the other social groups like minority and OBCs having only 1.04% and 3.13% of both lands over the year.

Table 1.19: Irrigation Facility

S.No.	Irrigation Facility	Social Group				
		Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Dam	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	1.30%
2.	Monsoon	1.30%	0.00%	0.00%	92.21%	93.51%
3.	River	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	1.30%
4.	Tubewell/Borewell	0.00%	2.60%	0.00%	1.30%	3.90%
						100.00%



Source: Primary Survey

As shown table 1.20 figures about 92.21% of STs depend upon rain-fed agricultural lands in the region and 1.30% out of 3.90% use Bore-well for the irrigation in the study area of Sonebhadra district, Uttar Pradesh.

Table 1.20: Ownership of agricultural Instrument

Ownership of Agricultural Instruments	Social Group				
	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At present					
No Instrument	0.00%	0.95%	0.95%	13.19%	15.09%
Tractor	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.43%	11.43%
Wooden Plough	0.95%	1.90%	0.00%	64.92%	67.77%
Any Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.81%	3.81%
Power Tiller	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.90%	1.90%
					100.00%
Before 5 Years					
No Instruments	0.00%	1.14%	0.00%	21.59%	22.73%
Any Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.27%	2.27%
Tractor	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.68%	5.68%
Wooden Plough	1.14%	1.14%	0.00%	67.05%	69.32%
					100.00%

Table 1.20, data defines the changes in the ownership of agricultural instruments at present and before among the STs and other social groups in the study area. It can be observed that, 11.43% of tribal using tractor for the irrigation while it was only around 5.68% before. In fact there is no change in the traditional wooden plough; it is still 64.92% available among the Scheduled tribes at present.

Table 1.21: Traditional Activities

Traditional Activity	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
At Present					
No	1	3	1	90	95
Yes	0	0	0	5	5
					100*
Before 5 Years					
No	1	3	0	79	83
Yes	0	0	0	7	7
					90*

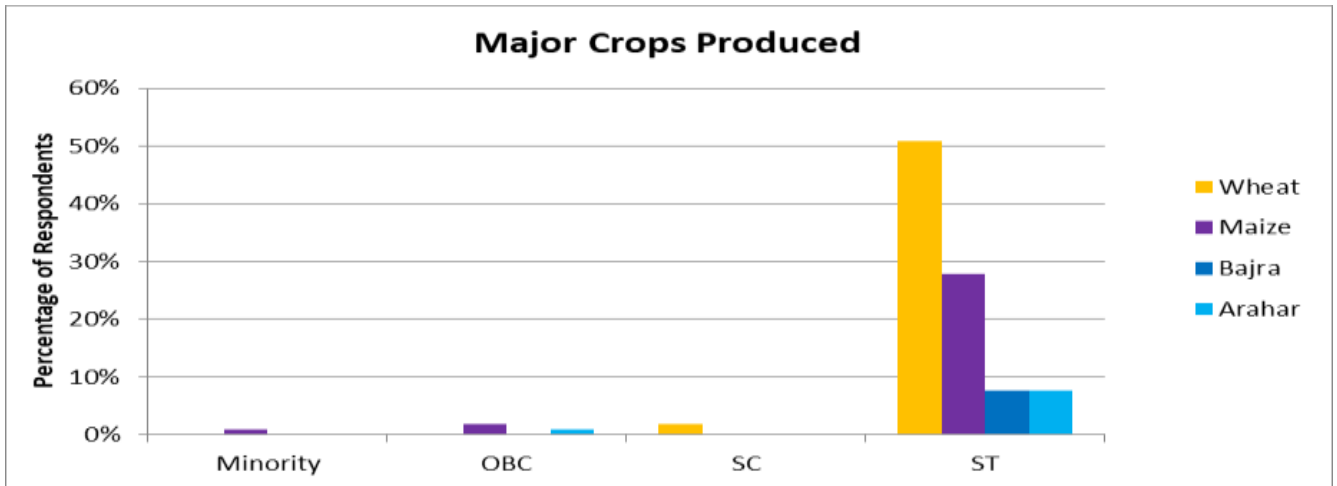
*Traditional Activities include broomstick making, palas plate making, Bidi making etc.			

As shown in the table 1.21 about the traditional activities of the forest dweller includes Broomstick making, Palas plate making, and Bidi making. As per the respondent in the respective study area, there

are 5 respondents from the scheduled tribe communities are in such traditional professions at present.

Table 1.22: Major crop produced

S.No	Major Crops Produced	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Wheat	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	50.96%	52.88%
2.	Maize	0.96%	1.92%	0.00%	27.88%	30.77%
3.	Bajra	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.69%	7.69%
4.	Arahar	0.00%	0.96%	0.00%	7.69%	8.65%
						100.00%

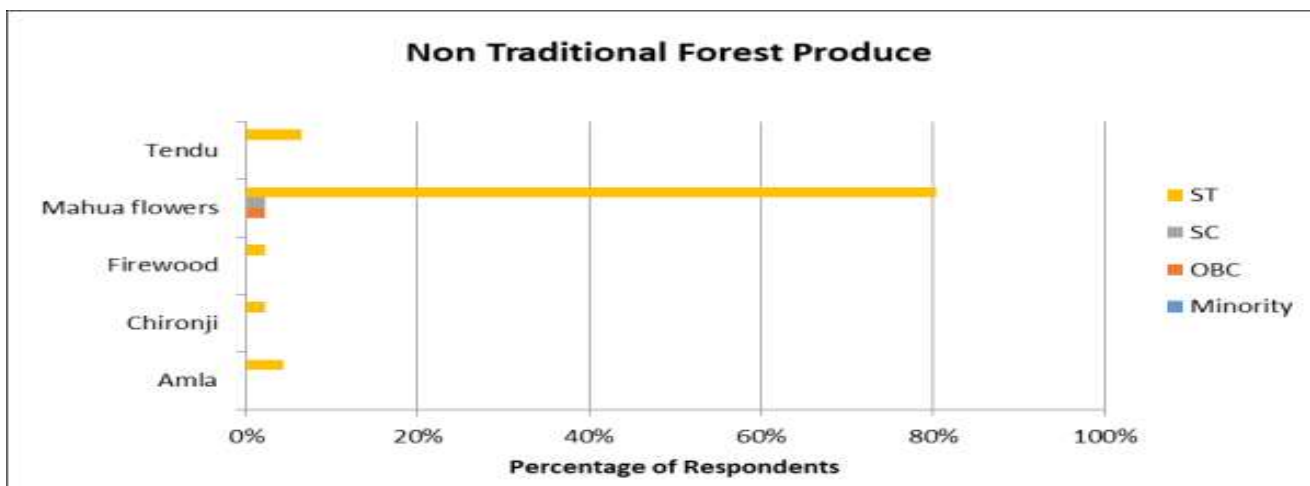


Source: Primary Survey

Table 1.22 and Figure shows 50.96% Wheat as a major crops produced by the schedule tribe and the Maize is considered as the second largest major crops 27.88% produce by the same tribal communities in the region.

Table 1.23: Non Traditional Forest Produce (ntfp)

S.No.	Type of ntfp collected from forest	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
1.	Amla	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	4.35%
2.	Chironji	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.17%	2.17%
3.	Firewood	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.17%	2.17%
4.	Mahuaflowers	0.00%	2.17%	2.17%	80.43%	84.78%
5.	Tendu	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.52%	6.52%
	GrandTotal	0.00%	2.17%	2.17%	95.65%	100.00%



As shown in table 1.23 and figure about the collection of non-traditional forest produce (NTFP) collected by the forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFD). It could be observed that, 80.43% out of 84.78% of forest dwellers collect Mahua flowers while the OBCs and SCs come under 2.17% in the collection of non-traditional forest produce.

Table 1.24: Utility of FRA land

Utility of FRA land given to beneficiary	ST	Grand Total
Agriculture (shifting/settled)	85.71%	85.71%
Cattle-shed	3.57%	3.57%
Habitation	3.57%	3.57%
Others	7.14%	7.14%
		100.00%

Table 1.24 identifies the Utility of FRA land given to the STs in the study area. The maximum 85.71% tribal groups are mainly settled cultivators under the FRA land while the 3.57% of land belonging to the cattle –shed and 7.14% utility lands for the others in the region.

Table 1.25: Awareness related to FRA

Excise and Revenue Officer Behaviour in the Village	Minority	OBC	SC	ST	Grand Total
Know FRA					
No	1.06%	2.13%	1.06%	67.02%	71.28%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	28.72%	28.72%
Grand Total	1.06%	2.13%	1.06%	95.74%	100.00%
Know JFMC					
No	1.08%	2.15%	1.08%	86.02%	90.32%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.68%	9.68%
					100.00%
Officer Questioned mutation and ownership of					

land					
No	1.22%	2.44%	1.22%	89.02%	93.90%
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.10%	6.10%
					100.00%
Know aboutNHRC					
No	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	87.00%	90.00%
Yes	0.00%	2.00%	0.00%	8.00%	10.00%
					100.00%

Source: Primary Survey

As shown in table 1.25, the awareness related to the FRA among the scheduled tribe and other (OTFD). As per the sample, 80.00% of STs Respondents in the study area, observed as good regarding the behaviour of the Excise and Revenue Officer in the Village. However, it is reported that 28.72% of scheduled tribe are aware on FRA while maximum 67.02% do not have any knowledge related to the Forest Rights Act and its implication. At the same point of time 86.02% of scheduled tribe have no idea on Joint Forest Management Committee in comparison to the only some 9.68% respondent who knows about its function in the village level. Apart from the theses, 6.10% of tribal face questions from the officer related to the Ownership of lands, thus 89.02% denied on this. At the last, awareness among STs in the study area found that, 87.00% doesn't know about NHRC neither they have written any grievances, but 8.00% have some ideas.

Seasonal Collection of Non timber Forest Produces in Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh

Name of the Month	Calendar Month	NTFP collection
Chaitra-Baisakh	March-May	Tendu, Mahua Seeds, Chironji
Jeth -Aashar	May-July	Mango, Chironjee, Baheda, Sal, Kand Flower, Amla Pulp, Giloe
Sawan -Bhado	July-September	Neem seeds, Giloe
Aasin -Kartik	September-November	Bamboo
Aghan-Push	November-January	Gudmaar leaves, Van Tulsi
Magh-Phalgun	January-March	Nagarmotha

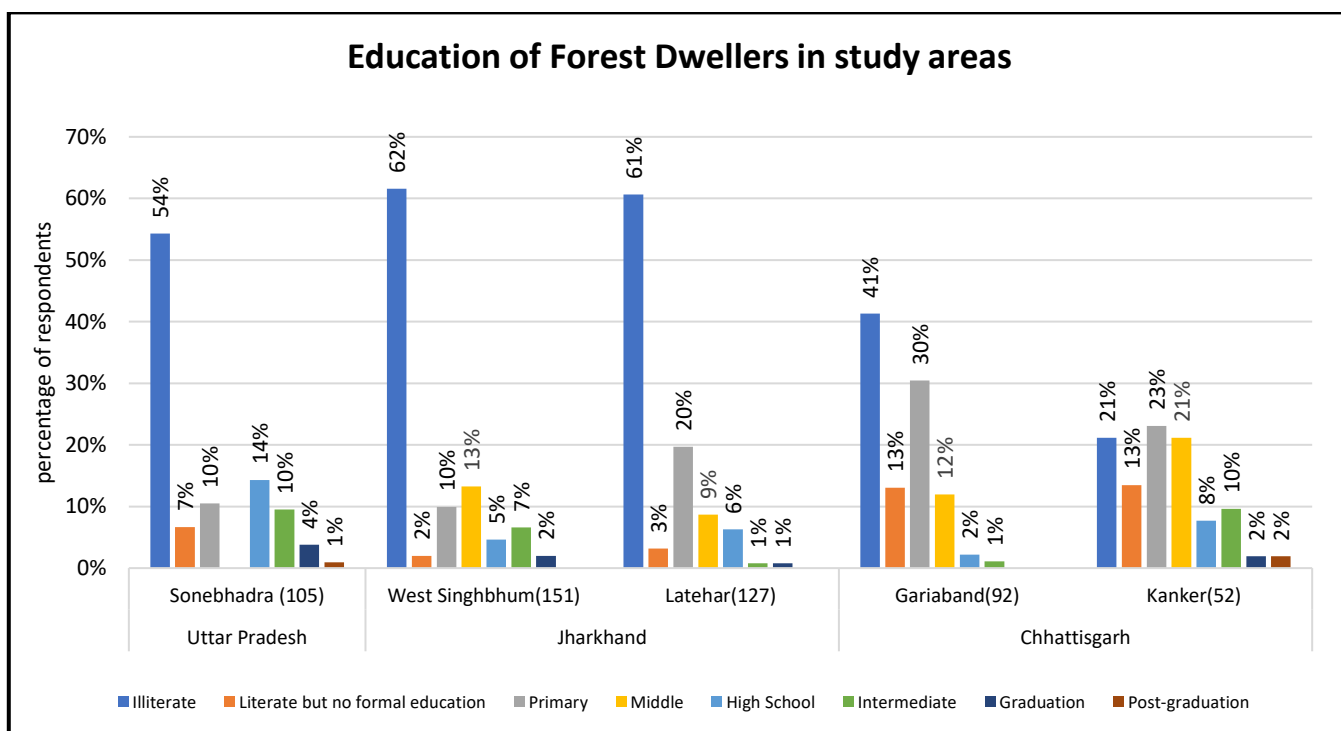
Comparative Analysis of Socio-Economic Impact of Forest Rights Act in the Selected States

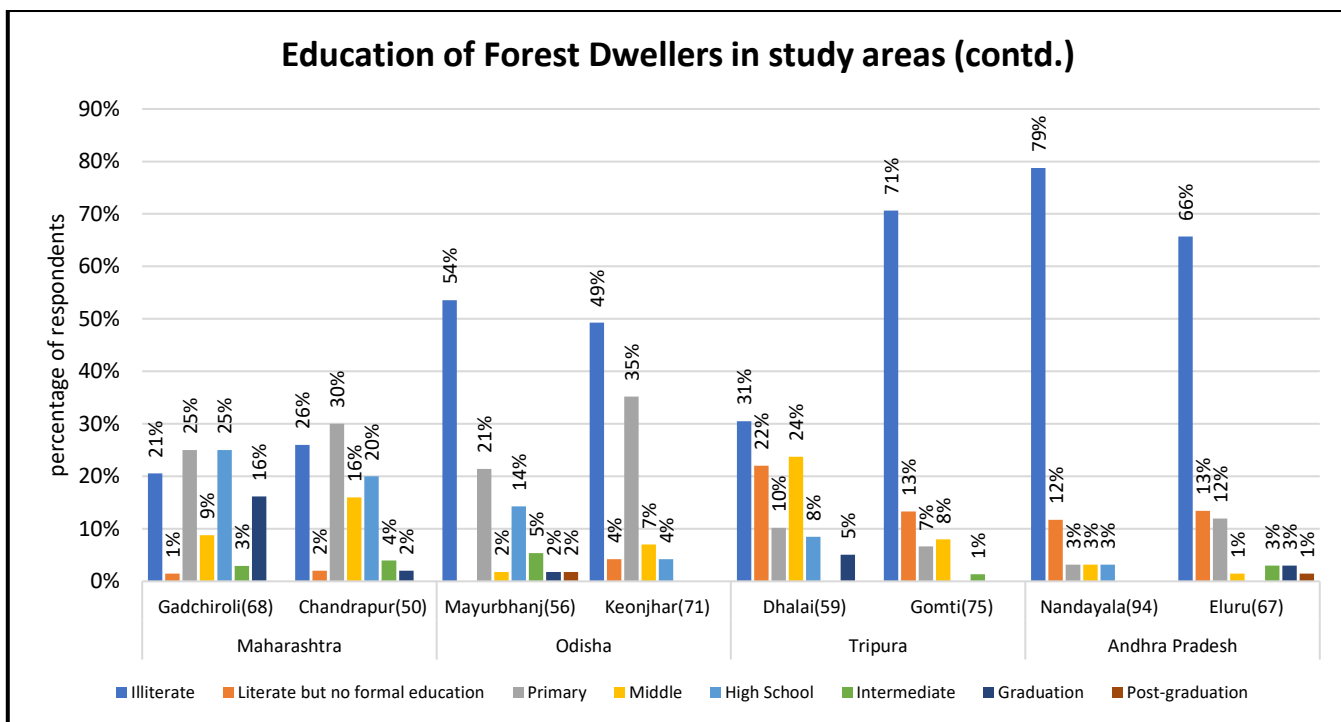
The chapter offers a comparative analysis based on primary data collected from thirteen districts across seven Indian states, focusing on the implementation and outcomes of the Forest Rights Act of 2006. The analysis examines the field findings, highlighting how the Act has been applied and its impact in different regions, providing insights into the effectiveness and challenges of the legislation in various local contexts.

Education

The analysis of educational status among forest dwellers in the study areas reveals varying levels of literacy rates across different districts. The highest literacy rate is found in Kanker (79%) district of Chhattisgarh, followed by Gadchiroli (79%) and Chandrapur (74%) districts of Maharashtra, and Dhalai (69%) district of Tripura. These districts have shown significant improvements in literacy rates among forest dwellers. However, there are districts such as Keonjhar in Odisha and Nandayala in Andhra Pradesh where the literacy levels among forest dwellers are relatively low. This indicates the need for focused efforts to improve education in these areas.

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 has played a vital role in promoting education among forest dwellers, as evidenced by the increase in literacy rates which varies across seven states under study. However, there is still work to be done to ensure that all forest dwellers have access to quality education and opportunities for skill development. Overall, the analysis highlights the importance of education in empowering forest dwellers and improving their socio-economic conditions. Efforts should continue to be made to further enhance literacy rates and provide educational opportunities to forest dwellers in all study areas.

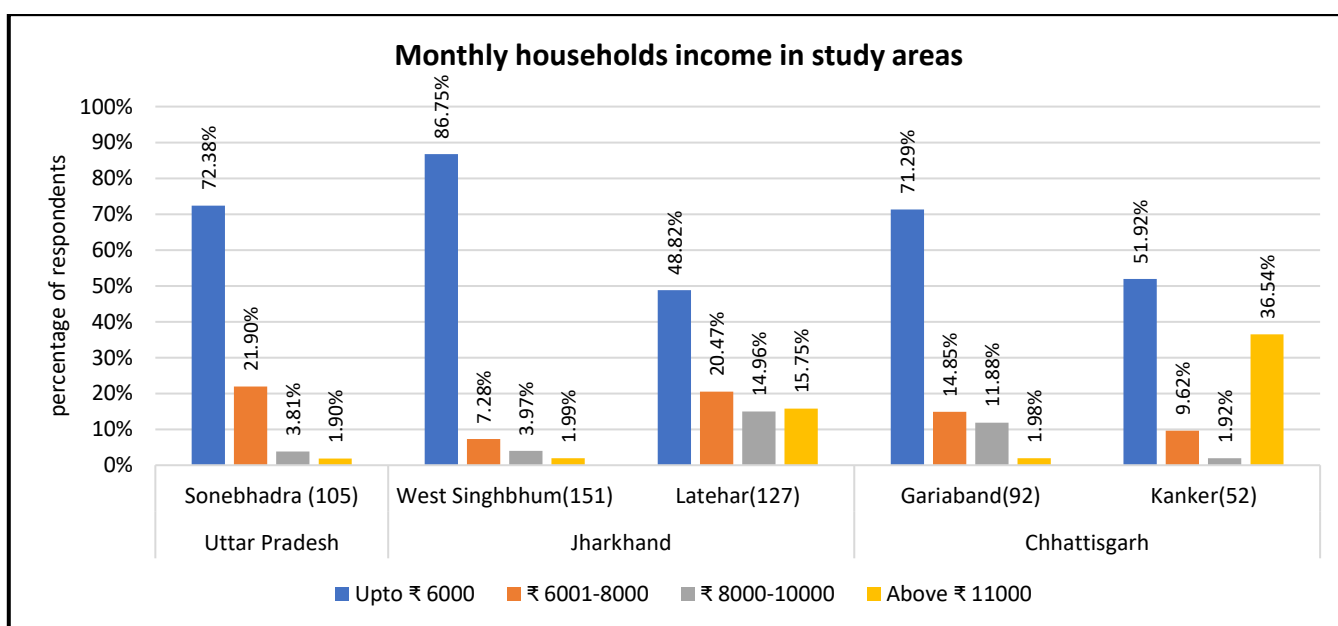


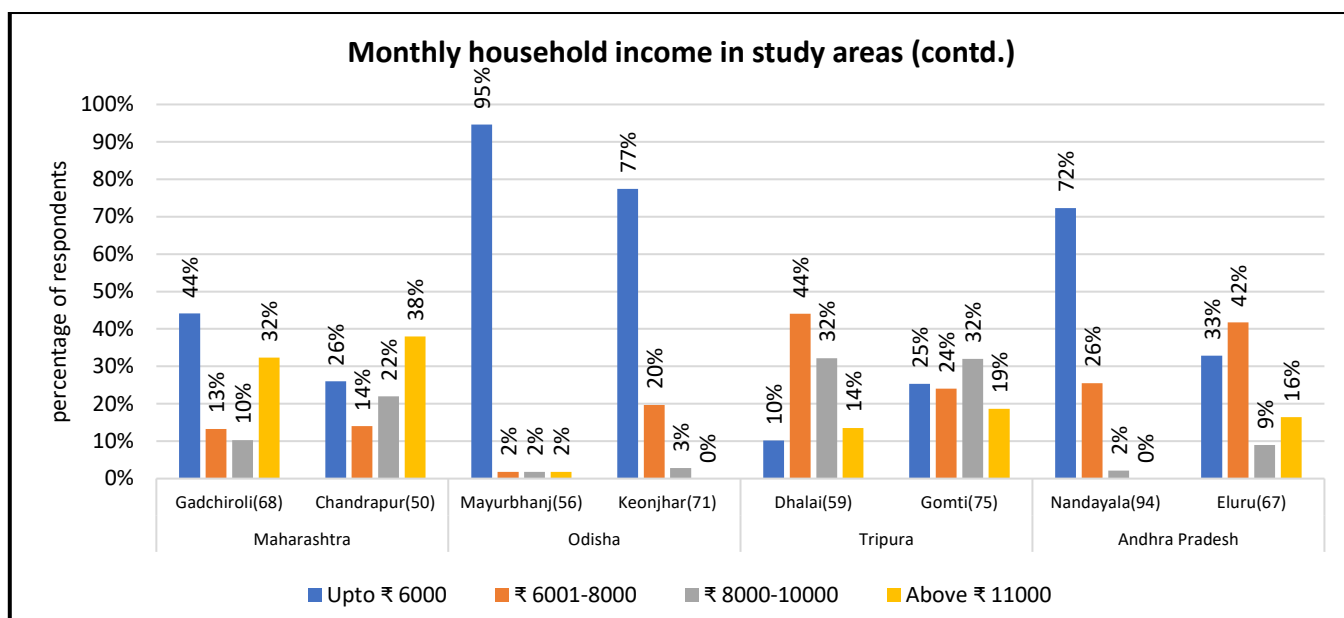


Monthly Household Income:

The Monthly Household income of the Forest dwellers has significantly increase across all the districts. Income level has been increased above ₹11000 per month in several districts namely Chandrapur, a district of Maharashtra is having highest number of households who are earning monthly income above ₹11000 followed by Kanker, district of Chhattisgarh (around 36.25%) and Gadchiroli, district of Maharashtra (around 32%). A rise in the monthly income has shown that the Forest dwellers in these districts are getting access to the forest resources which is the source of income generation for them.

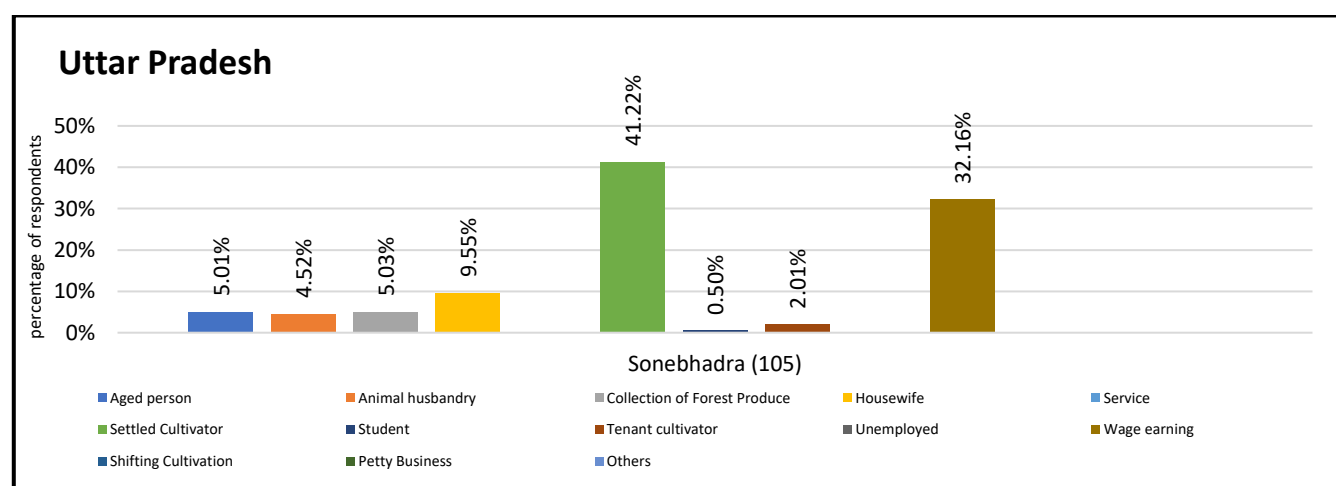
However, there are some districts namely, Keonjhar (district of Odisha) and Nandayala (district of Andhara Pradesh) where the income level of the forest dwellers is less than ₹11000 which shows that the forest dwellers have no or less access of forest resources.



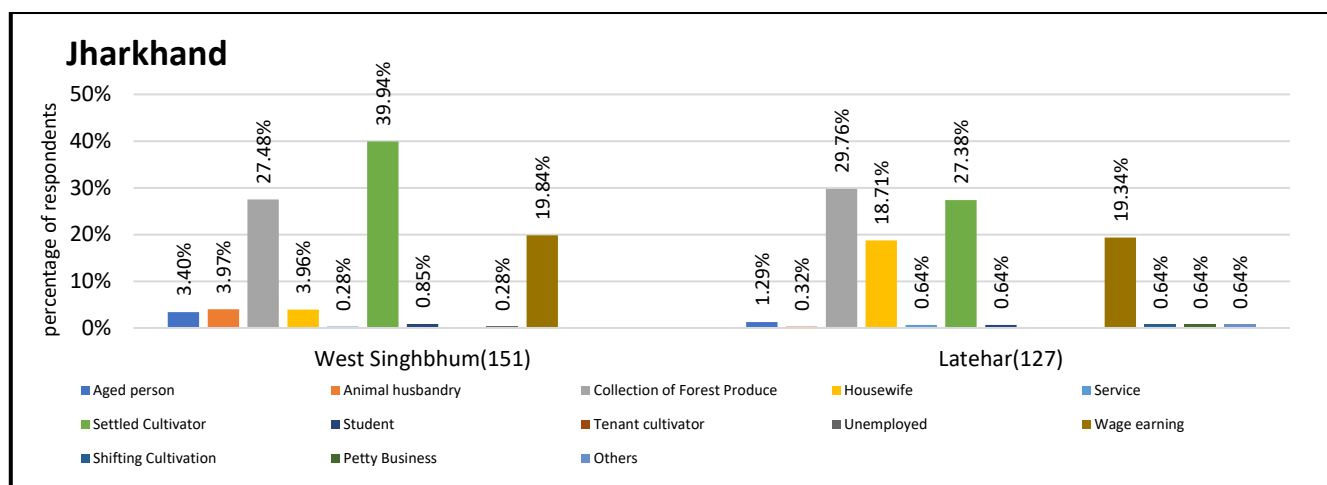


Economic activities of forest dwellers and other traditional forest dwellers in study areas:

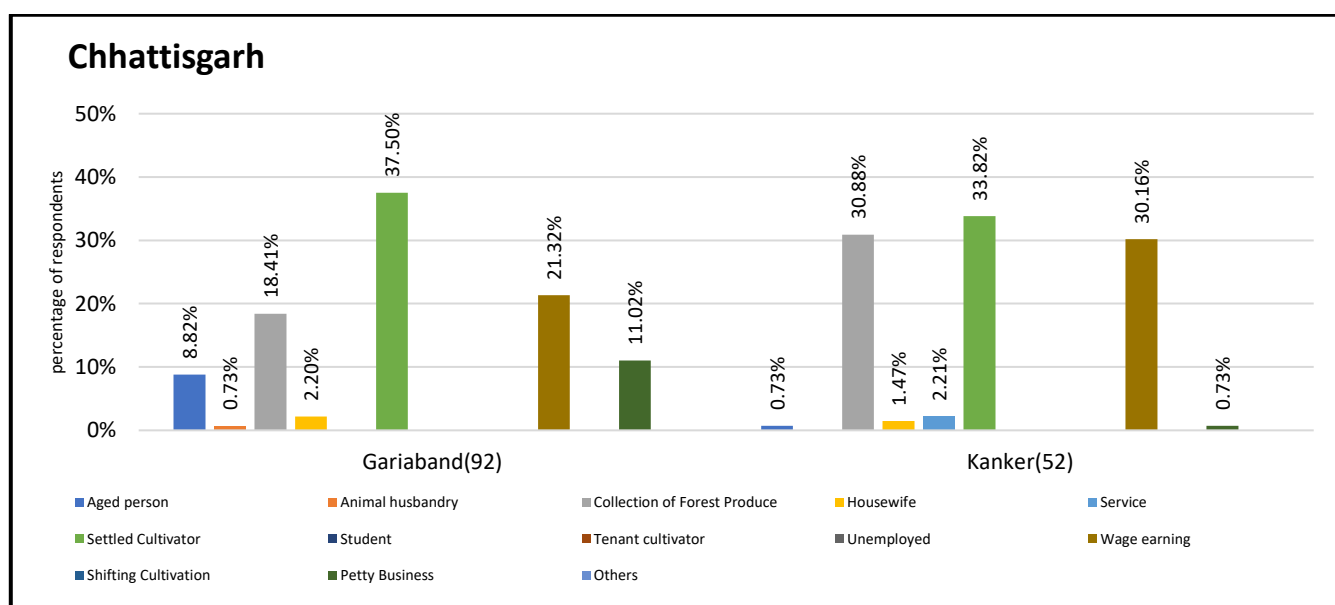
The forest dwellers in the study areas engage in various activities for their livelihoods. Settled cultivation, collection of minor forest produce, and wage earning are the major economic activities observed in different districts.



The major economic activity that has been practising by the forest dwellers in Sonebhadra district of Uttar Pradesh is Settled Cultivation (around 41%) followed by Wage earners (32.16%). The other activities in which the households of Sonebhadra are engaged for earning their livelihood are Collection of forest produce (5.03%) and Animal Husbandry (4.52%). The data has shown that no respondent is Unemployed in the district and is not engage in the activities like Shifting Cultivation, Services, Tenant Cultivator and Pretty Business.

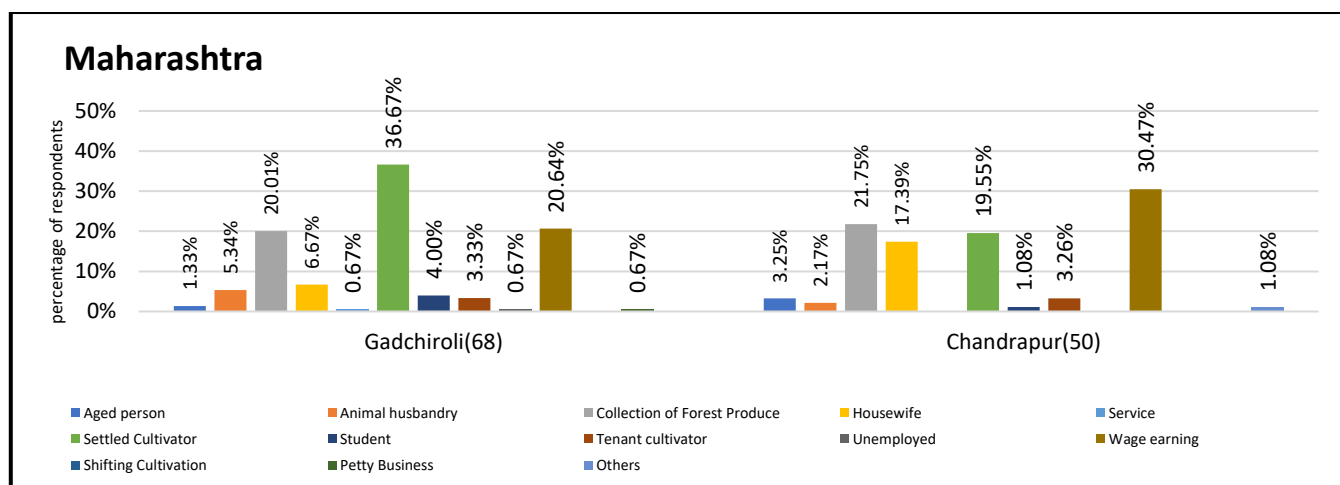


The highly practicing economic activities in West Singhbhum and Latehar are Settled Cultivation and Collection of Forest produce. The Forest dwellers engaged in settled cultivation are comparatively higher in West Singhbhum (39.94%) than in Latehar (27.38%). Meanwhile, the Collection of Forest produce is higher in Latehar (29.76%). The other economic activity in these two districts is Wage earning which is 19.84% in West Singhbhum and 19.34% in Latehar. Forest dwellers in West Singhbhum are also engaged in Animal Husbandry while no data has been found for Animal Husbandry in the Latehar district. Unemployment level is also low in both the districts which shows a positive result of FRA.

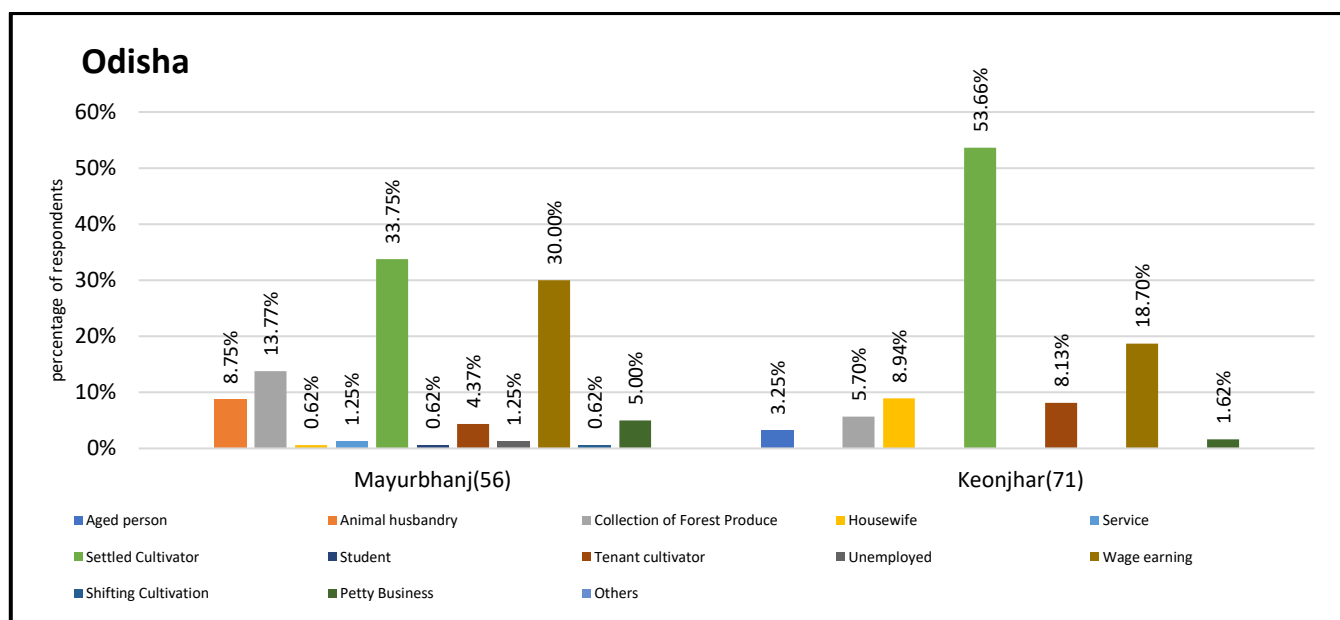


The above analysis underscores that the forest dwellers in the district of Chhattisgarh are majorly engaged in Settled Cultivation, Collection of forest produce and Wage Earners. The data shows that some percentage of the respondents of Gariaband are also engaged in Petty Business (11.02%) and Animal Husbandry (0.73%). However, the respondents from Kanker district are engaged in Services (2.21%) and very less proportion of the respondents carry out Petty Business (0.73%).

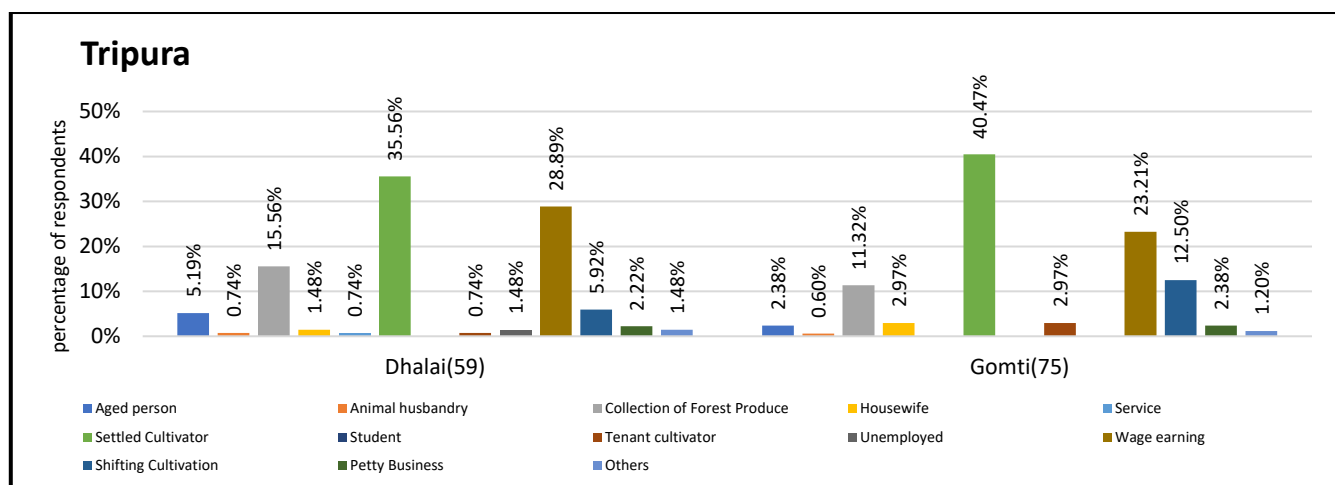
The result has not recorded any data for unemployment, which means that the forest dwellers in Chhattisgarh are engaged in some kind of economic activity and are not unemployed.



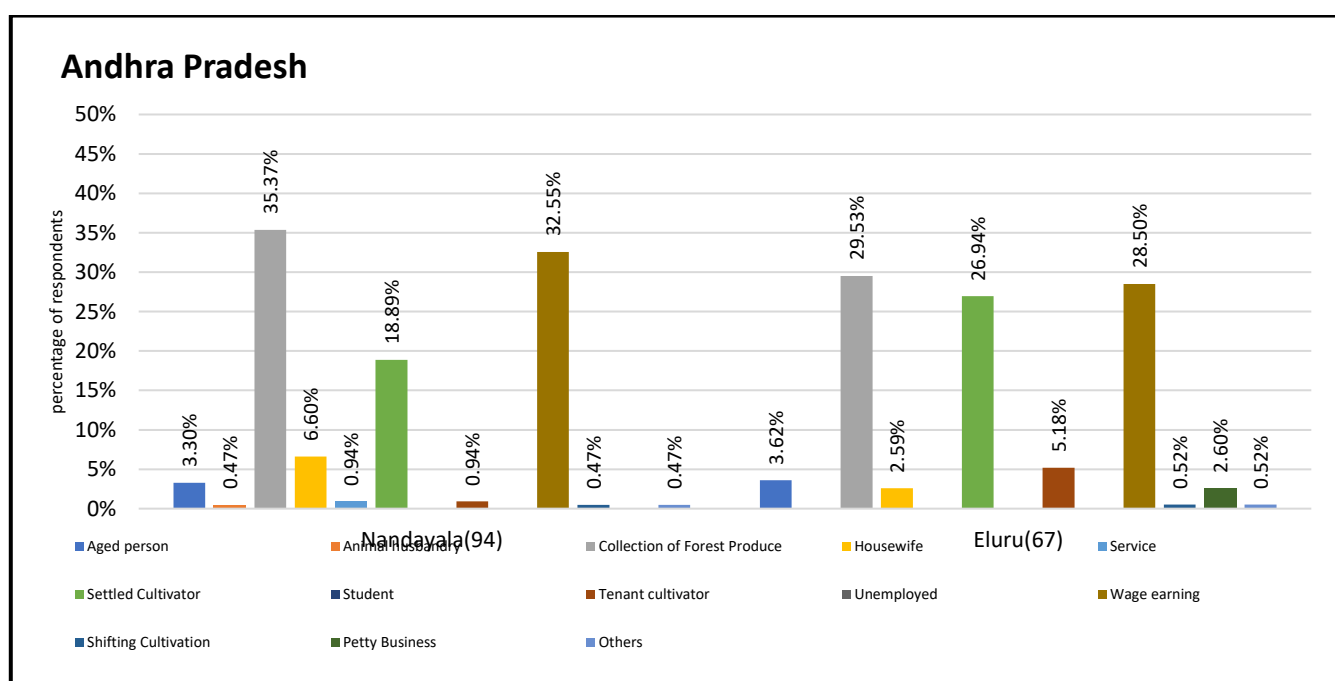
The major performing economic activities in which the forest dwellers of Districts of Maharashtra have been engaged are Shifting Cultivation, Collection of forest produce, and Wage Earners. It can be visible from the data that the Forest dwellers of Gadchiroli and Chandrapur are preferring settled cultivation rather than shifting cultivation. There is some data of unemployment that can be seen in case of Gadchiroli whereas no such data of unemployment is found in Chandrapur.



The economic activities that the Forest dwellers of Odisha engaged in are Settled Cultivation and Wage earners. Forest dwellers of Mayurbhanj majorly engaged themselves in Settled Cultivation (33.75%) rather than Shifting Cultivation (0.62%) which shows a positive result of FRA. However, in case of Keonjhar no exercise of Shifting Cultivation taken place. Forest dwellers in this area majorly engaged in Settled Cultivation (53.66%), Wage earners (18.70%), Tenant Cultivators (8.13%), Collection of Forest produce (5.70%) and pretty Business (1.62%). Mayurbhanj has shown some data on unemployment (1.25%) but no such data is found in case of Keonjhar.



The data from Tripura districts has shown that some proportions of the Forest dwellers are engaged in Shifting Cultivation. The forest dwellers in Dhalai majorly engaged in Settled Cultivation (35.56%) other than that some are engaged in Wage earners (28.89%), Collection of forest produce (15.56%), Shifting Cultivator (5.92%), Services (2.22%) and other activities (1.84%). Forest Dwellers in Gomti district are majorly engaged in Settled Cultivation (40.47%), Wage earners (23.21%), Collection of Forest produce (11.32%), Shifting cultivators (12.50%), Tenant Cultivators and Animal Husbandry (2.97%), Pretty Business (2.38) and other activities (1.20%).

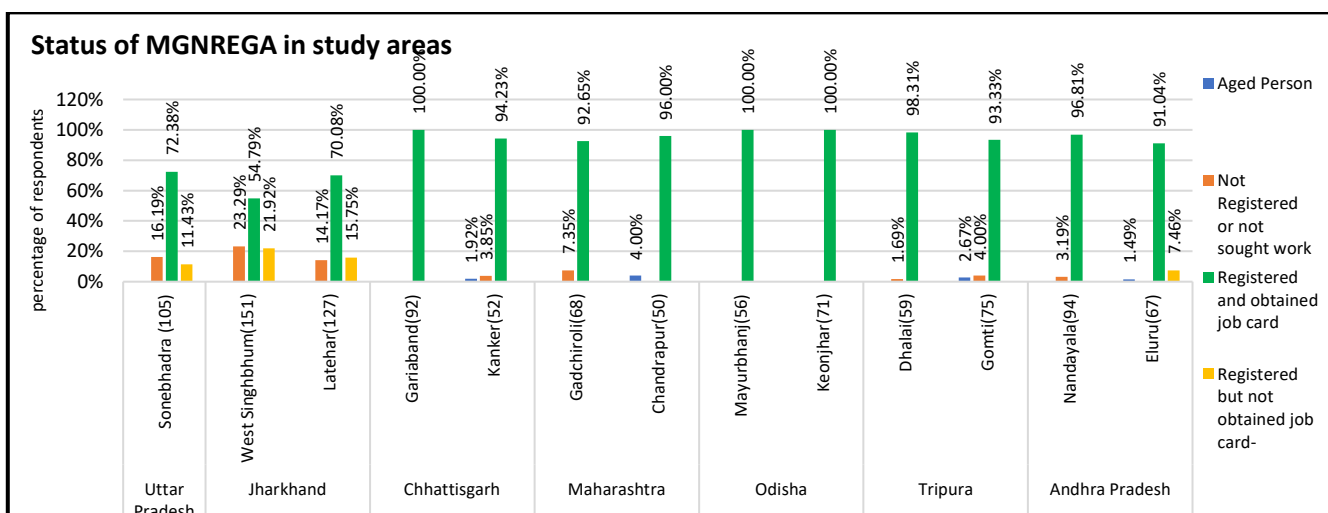


The Forest dwellers in the two districts of Andhra Pradesh are engaged in Collection of Forest produce and Wage earning rather than Settled Cultivation. The data from Nandayala district shows that about 35.37% of total respondents are engaged in the Collection of forest produce and about 32.55% of the respondents are the Wage Earners. There are some other activities namely, settled cultivation (18.85%), Animal Husbandry (0.47%), Tenant Cultivation (0.94%), shifting cultivation (0.47%) and other activities as well. The dwellers in Eluru districts are also prefer Collection of Forest produce (29.53%), Wage earners (28.50%), Settled Cultivation (26.94%), Tenant Cultivation (5.18%), Pretty Business (2.60%), Animal Husbandry (2.59%), Shifting Cultivation and other activities (0.52%). There is no data of unemployment found in either of the two districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Overall, the analysis highlights the diversity of economic activities among forest dwellers in the study areas, with a focus on settled cultivation, collection of forest produce, and wage earning.

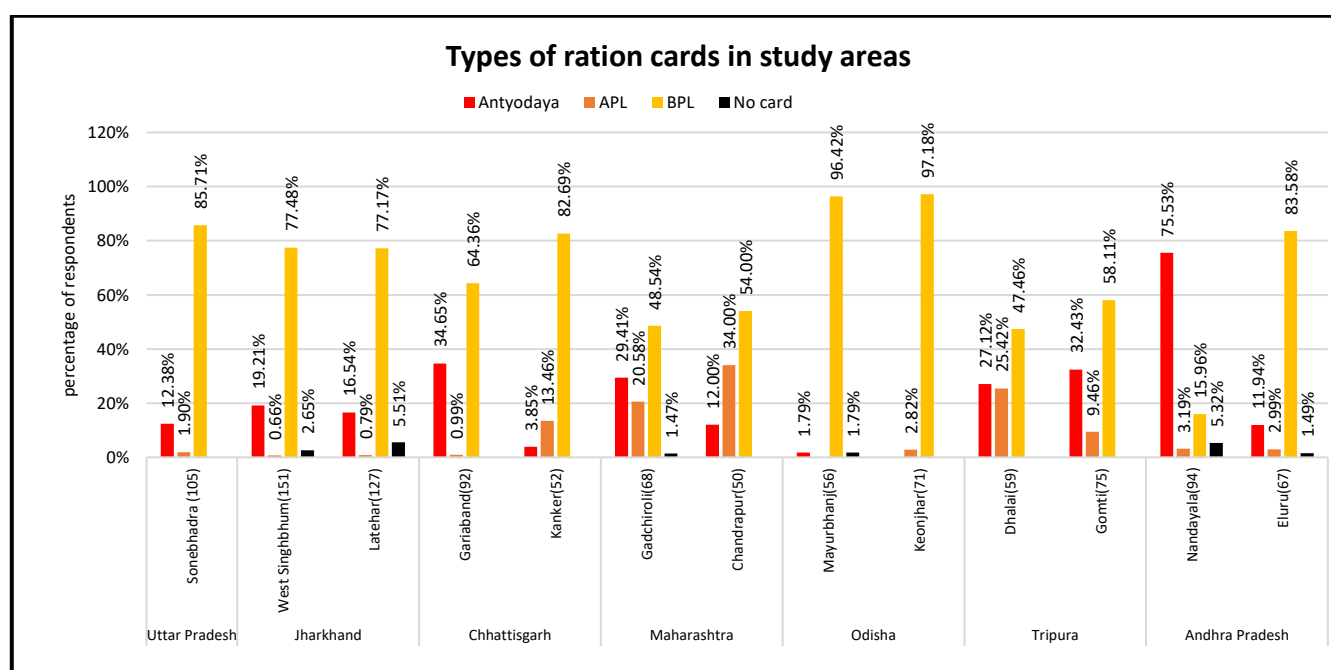
Status of MGNREGA

Regarding the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the data shows that forest dwellers in districts like Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and Gariaband have the highest percentage of fully registered respondents who have obtained the MGNREGA job card. However, districts like Sonebhadra, West Singhbhum, and Latehar have respondents who have not registered or have registered but not obtained the job card yet.



In summary, the monthly household income of forest dwellers has shown improvement in most districts, indicating increased access to forest resources. The MGNREGA implementation varies across districts, with some districts having a higher percentage of fully registered respondents, while others face challenges in registration and obtaining job cards.

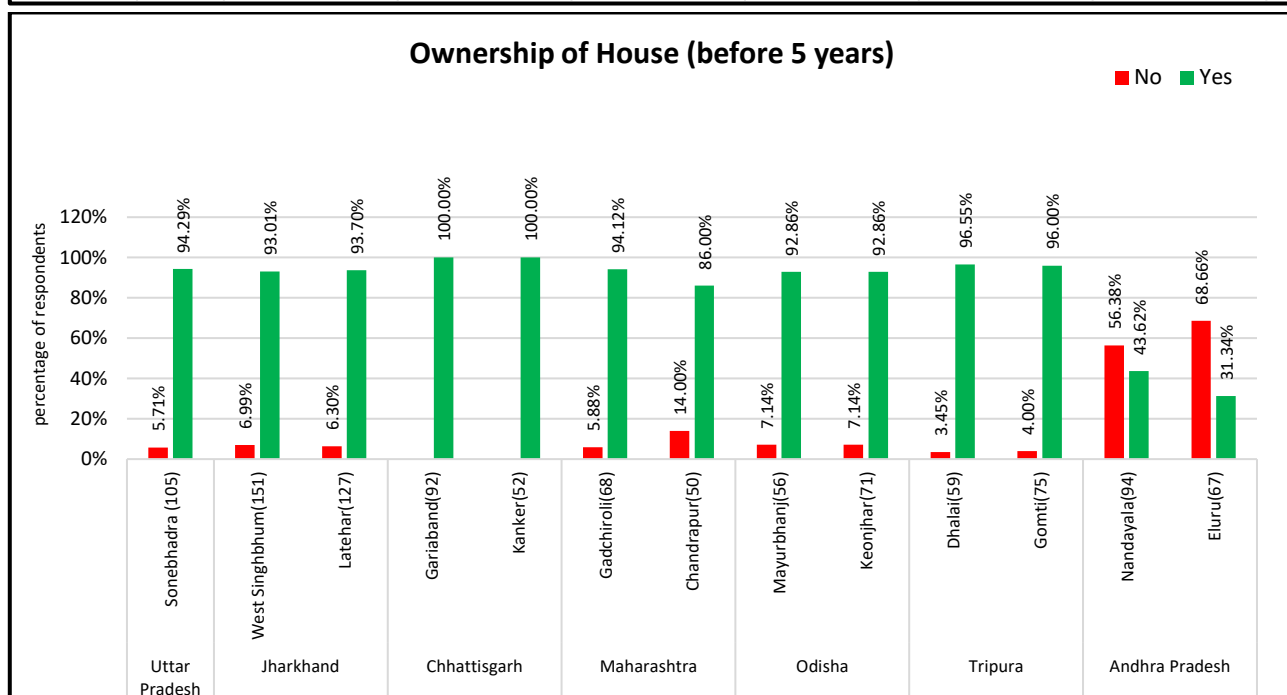
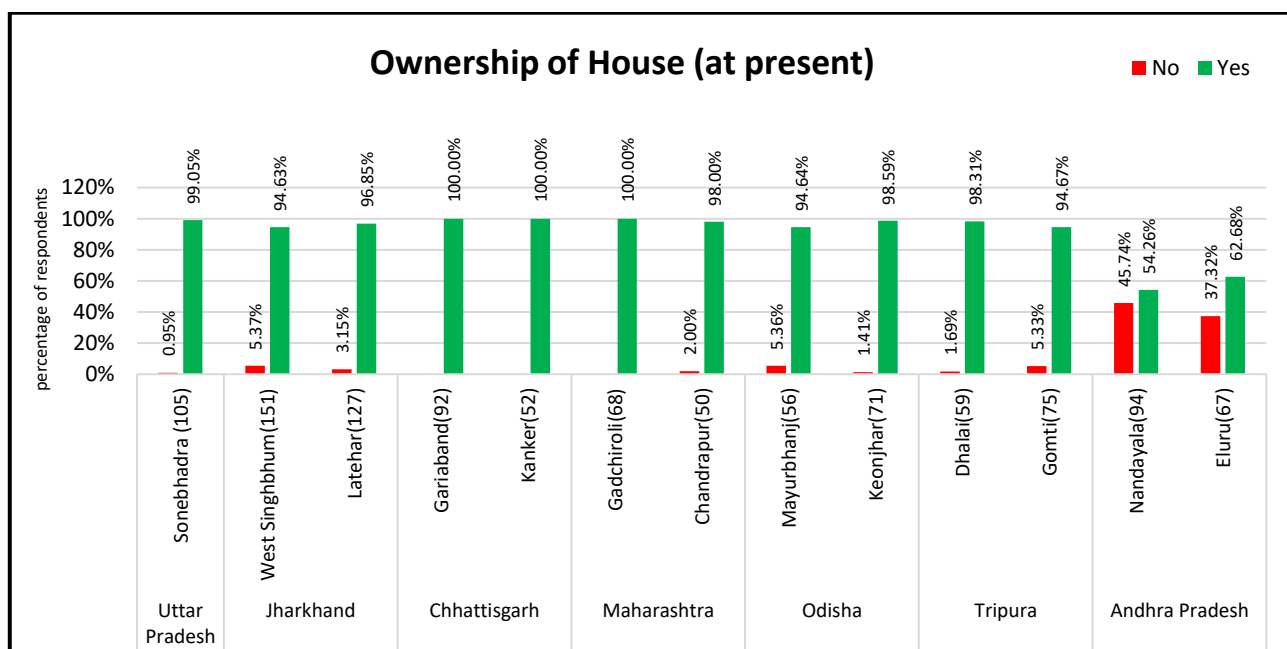
Types of Ration Cards:



The data shows that the maximum number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards have been issued in districts like Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar in Odisha, Sonebhadra in Uttar Pradesh, Eluru in Andhra Pradesh, and Kanker in Chhattisgarh. These cards are provided to households with lower income levels to avail government assistance.

In contrast, the maximum number of Antyodaya cards, which are issued to the poorest of the poor, have been recorded in Nandayala district of Andhra Pradesh. It has been recorded as 75.53% of the total cards issued in the district.

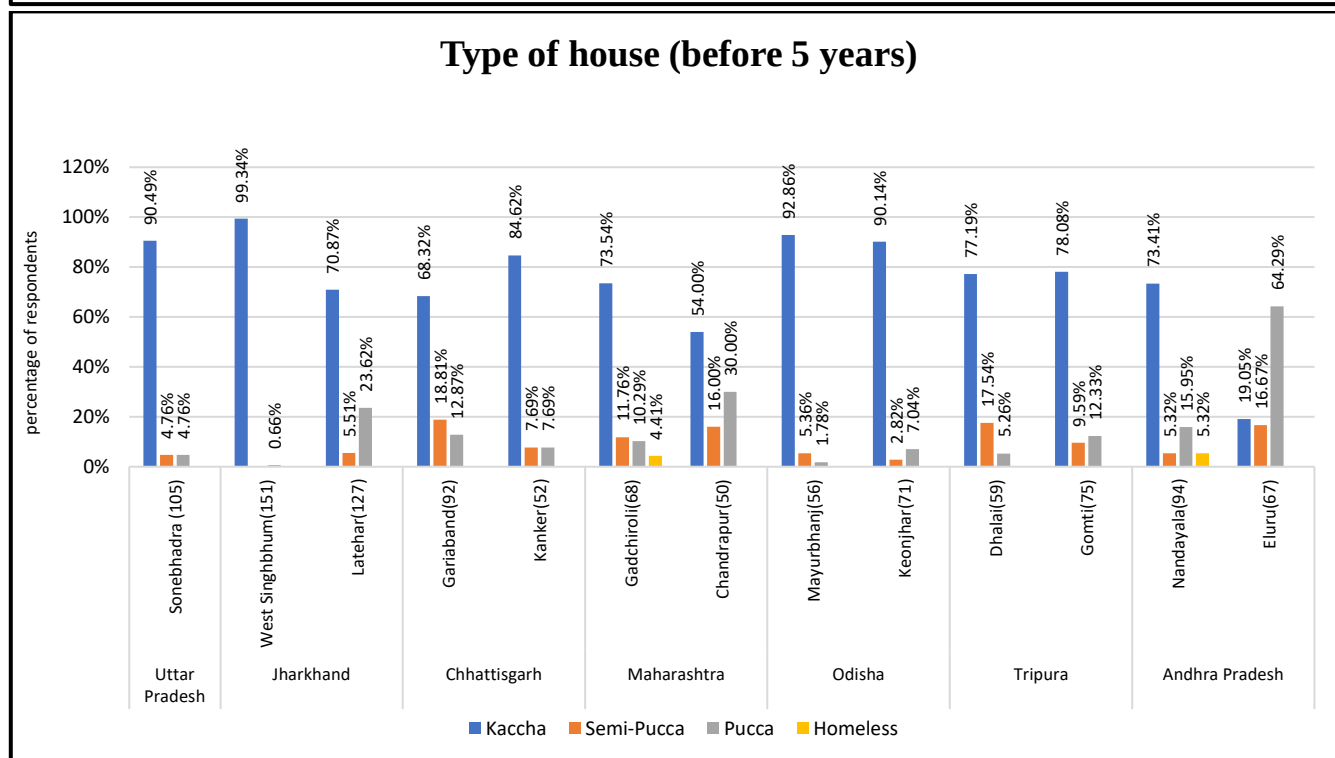
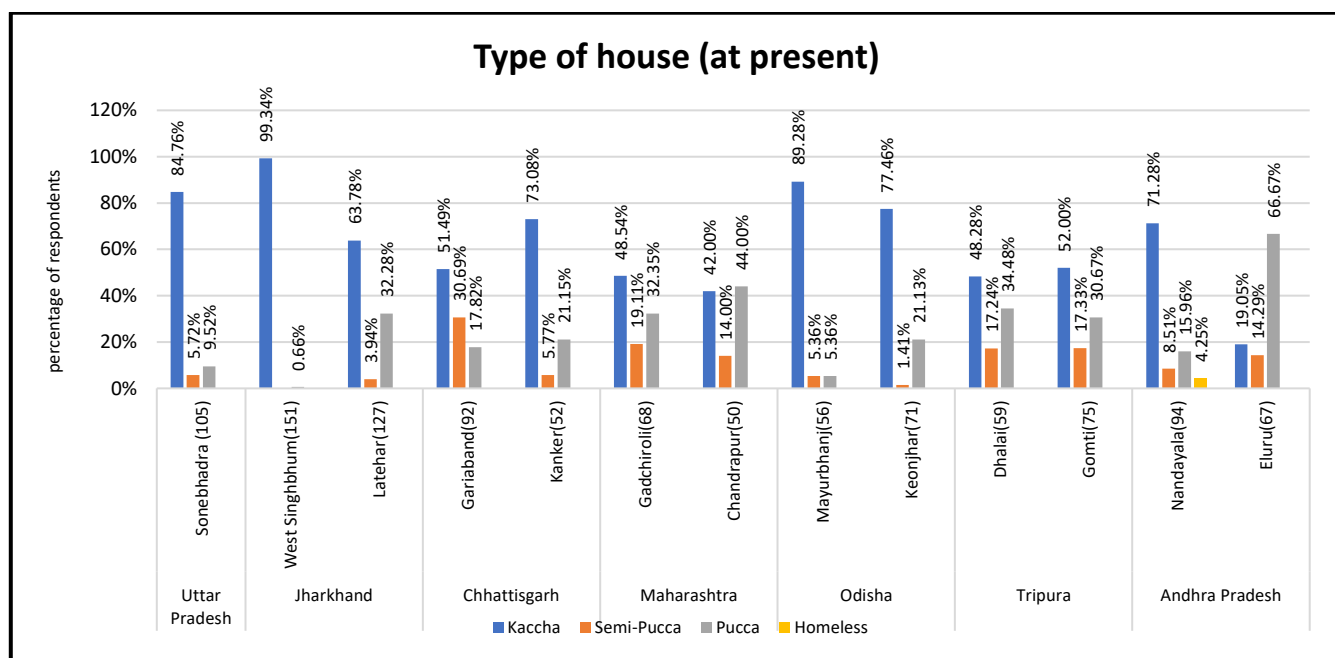
The data also indicates that the number of Above Poverty Line (APL) cards issued to forest dwellers is relatively low compared to BPL and Antyodaya cards. Chandrapur district in Maharashtra has the highest number of APL cards, followed by Dhalai in Tripura and Gadchiroli in Maharashtra.



The analysis of the ownership of houses among forest dwellers in the study areas reveals a positive trend over the past five years. The data shows an increase in the availability of pucca houses in several districts,

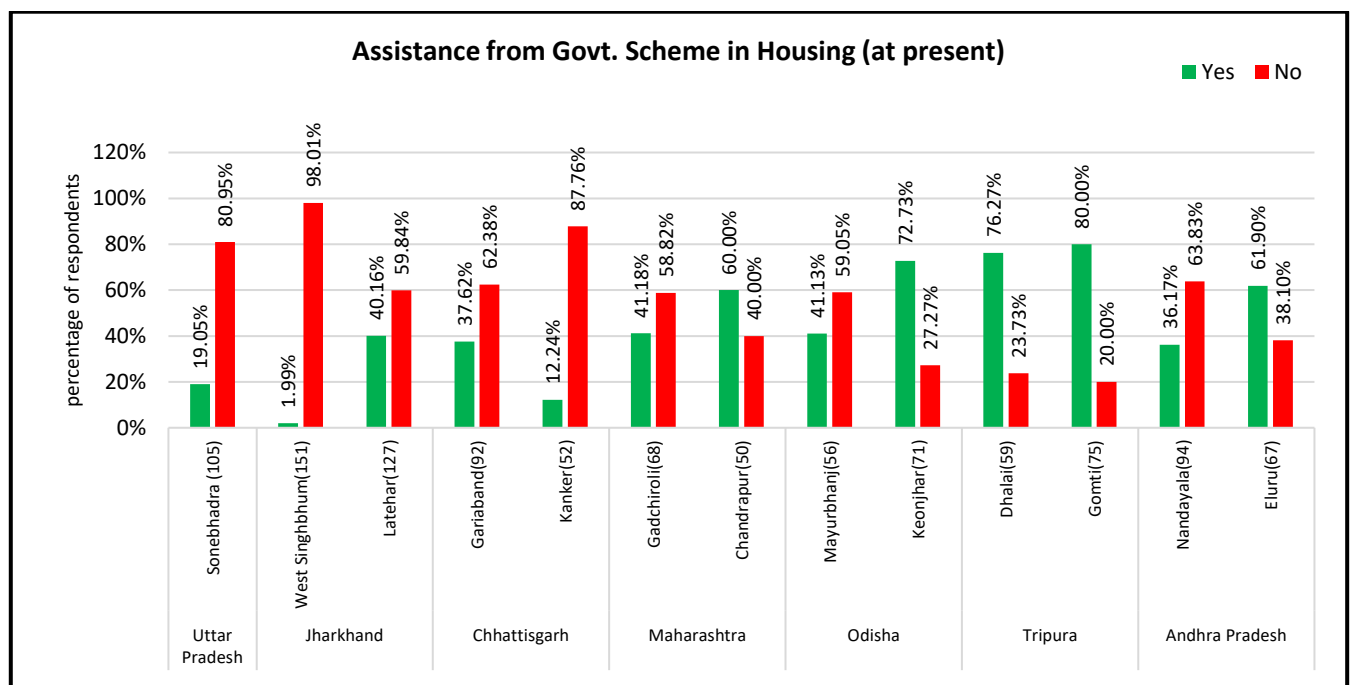
indicating an improvement in the living conditions of forest dwellers. Districts such as Dhalai in Tripura, Gadchiroli in Maharashtra, and Keonjhar in Odisha have witnessed a significant rise in the availability of pucca houses. For example, Dhalai district has seen an increase from 5.26% to 34.48%, Gadchiroli from 10.29% to 32.35%, and Keonjhar from 7.04% to 21.13%.

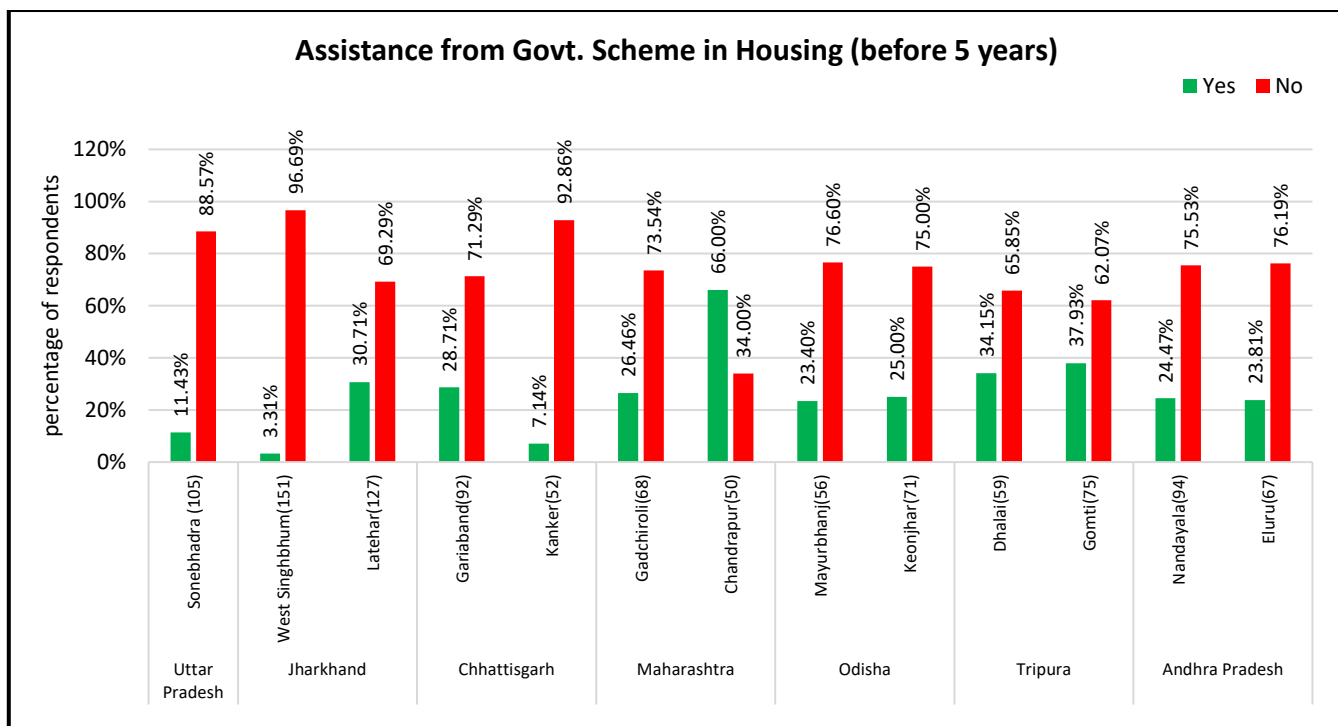
Furthermore, the data indicates a decrease in the number of homeless forest dwellers across all the districts, suggesting that efforts have been made to provide housing assistance and improve the standard of living for these communities. Overall, the analysis highlights the positive impact of policy measures and initiatives taken by the forest administration to increase the ownership of houses among forest dwellers. The rise in the availability of pucca houses signifies an improvement in the living conditions and a step towards better socio-economic outcomes for forest dwellers.



The analysis of the type of houses in the study areas before and after a five-year period reveals significant changes in the availability of different types of houses among forest dwellers. Before the five-year period, the majority of forest dwellers were living in kaccha houses, indicating a lack of proper housing infrastructure. However, according to the present data, there has been a substantial increase in the availability of pucca houses in several districts. Notable districts that have shown a tremendous increase in the availability of pucca houses include Dhalai in Tripura, Gadchiroli in Maharashtra, and Keonjhar in Odisha. For example, Dhalai district has witnessed an increase from 5.26% to 34.48% in the availability of pucca houses, while Gadchiroli has seen a rise from 10.29% to 32.35%, and Keonjhar from 7.04% to 21.13%.

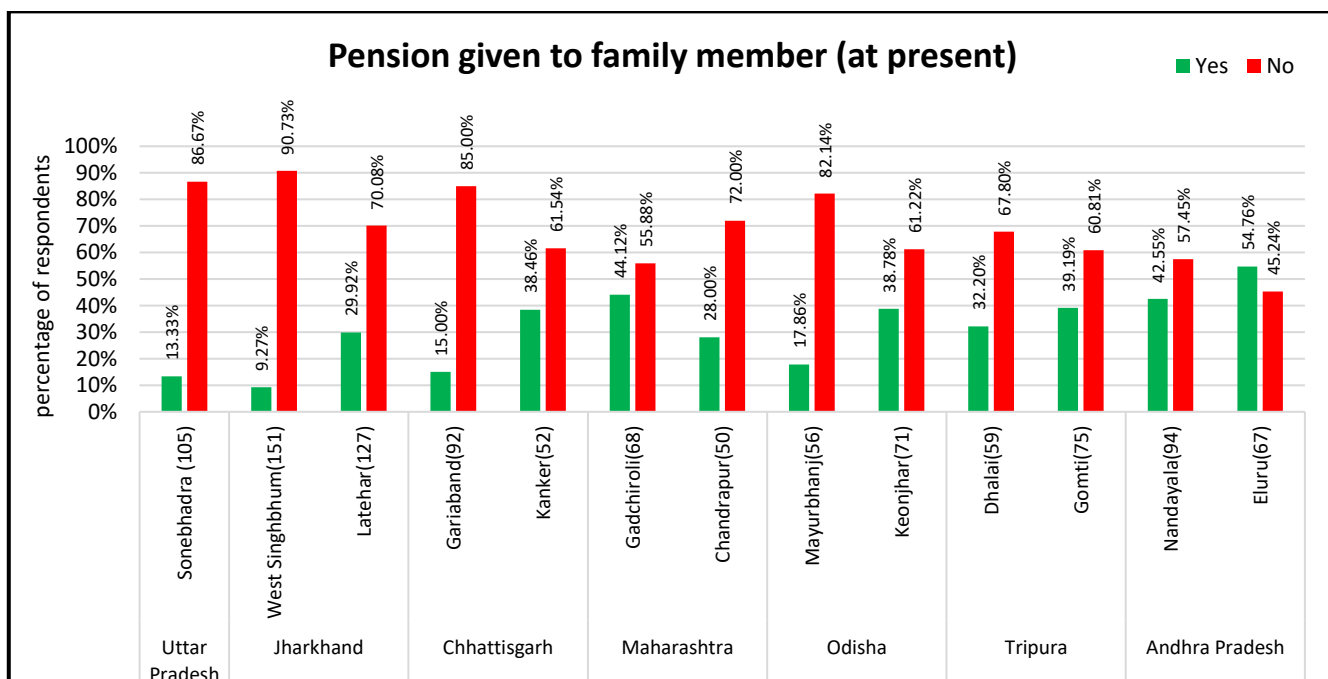
Furthermore, the data indicates a substantial decrease in the number of homeless forest dwellers across all the districts, suggesting that efforts have been made to provide housing assistance and improve the living conditions for these communities. In summary, the analysis highlights the positive impact of policy measures and initiatives taken by the forest administration to increase the availability of pucca houses and reduce homelessness among forest dwellers. The improvement in housing infrastructure signifies progress in the socio-economic conditions and overall well-being of forest dwellers in the study areas.

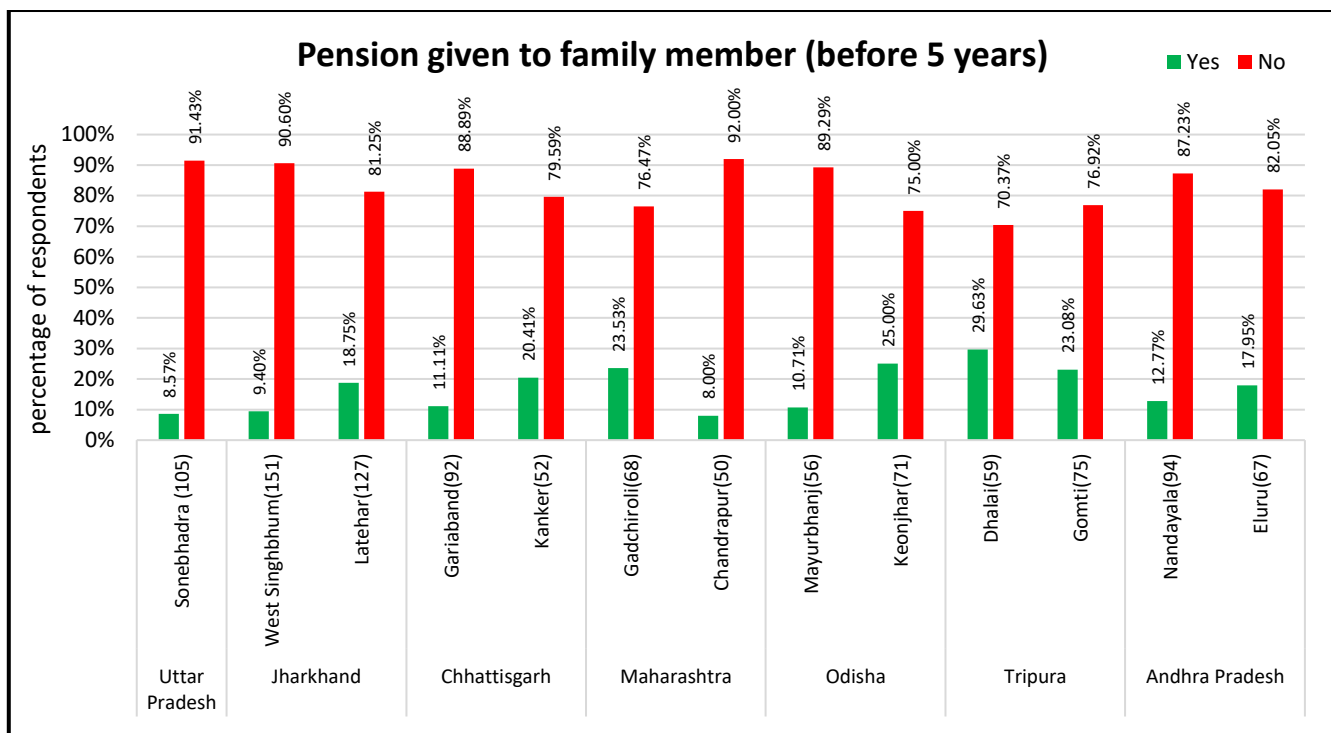




As per the above analysis, the data shows that the Forest dwellers living across all the districts now availing higher assistance from government in Housing scheme in comparison to last five year.

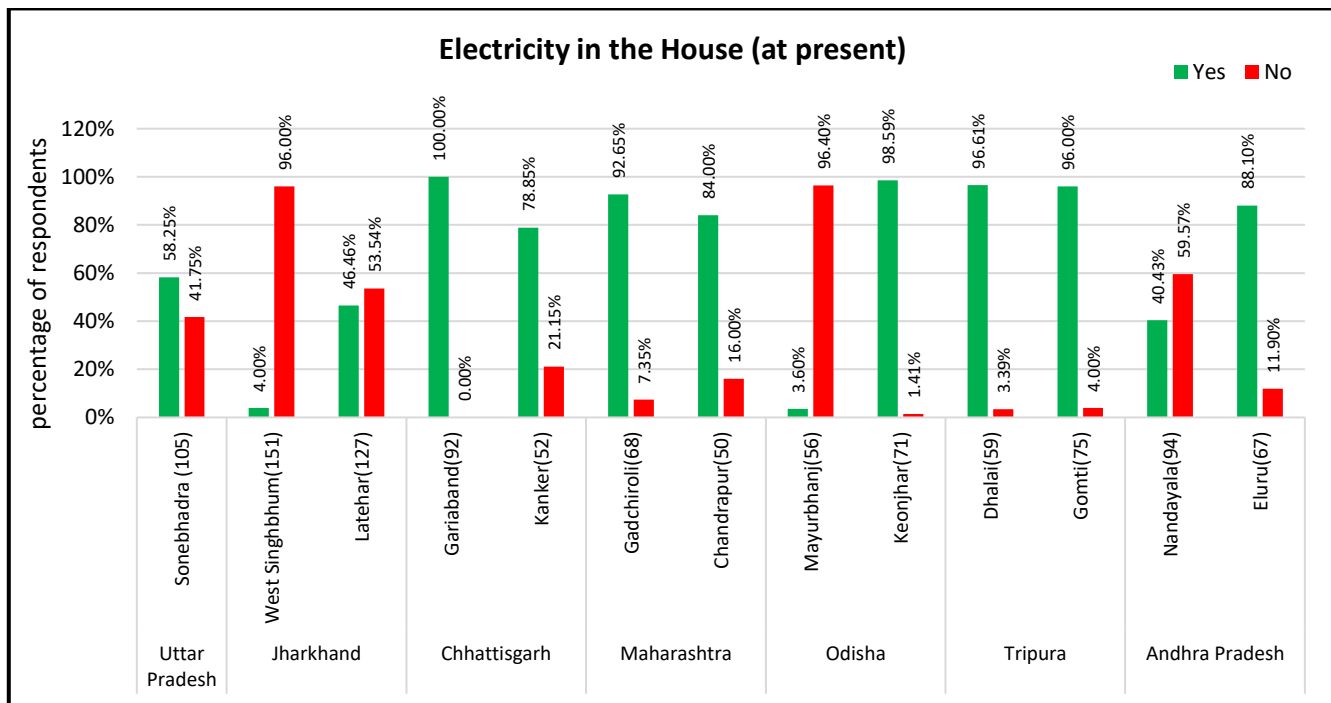
In terms of government assistance in housing schemes, the data shows an increase in the availability of assistance to forest dwellers across all districts compared to the data from five years ago. Districts such as Gomti and Dhalai in Tripura, Keonjhar in Odisha, and Eluru in Andhra Pradesh have recorded higher levels of government assistance in housing schemes. However, some districts, including West Singhbhum in Jharkhand, Sonebhadra in Uttar Pradesh, and Kanker in Chhattisgarh, have shown lower availability of government assistance in housing schemes.

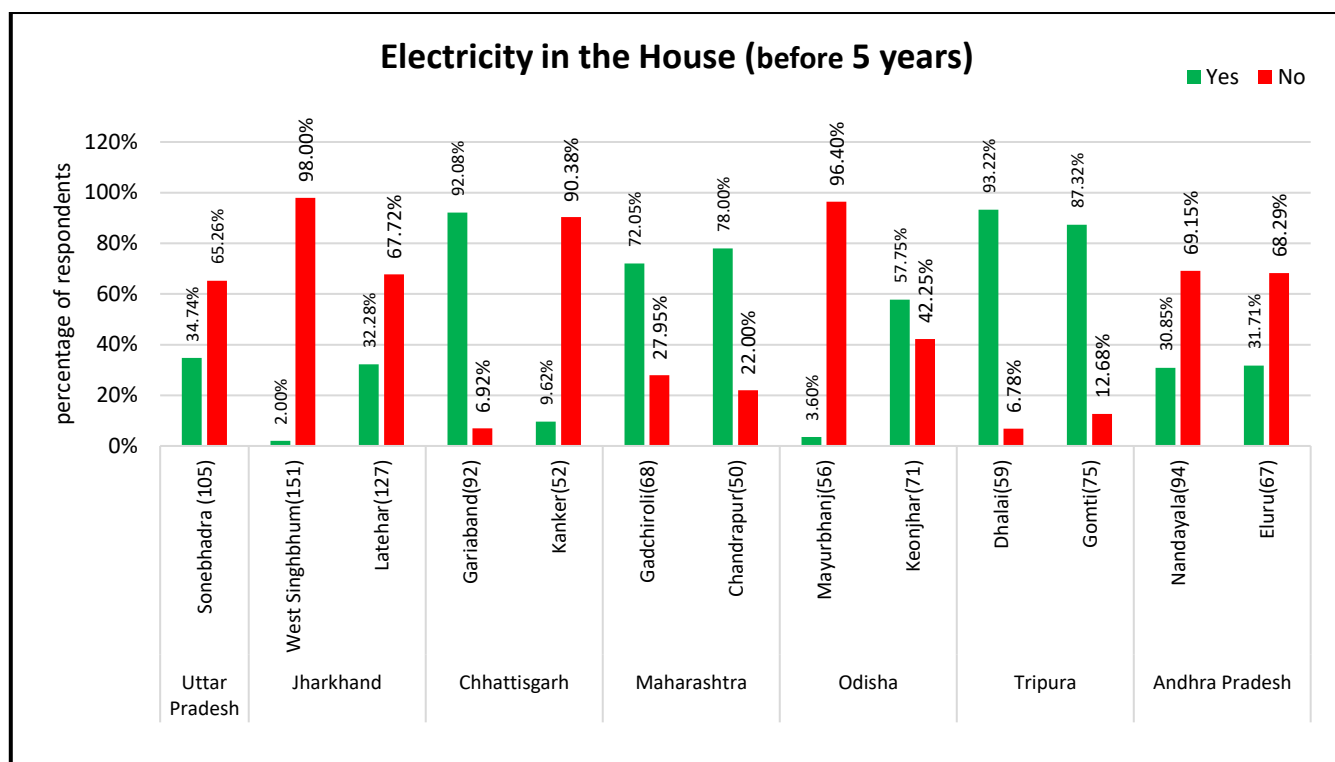




The data has shown that the Forest dwellers across the districts are getting Pension benefits more than what they were getting five years before. There is a positive increase in the availability of pension to the beneficiaries.

There has been a positive increase in the percentage of pension availability to family members in several districts. Eluru in Andhra Pradesh has recorded the highest rise in percentage, from 17.95% to 54.76%. Other districts such as Nandayala in Andhra Pradesh, Keonjhar in Odisha, and Chandrapur in Maharashtra have also shown an increase in the availability of pension benefits.

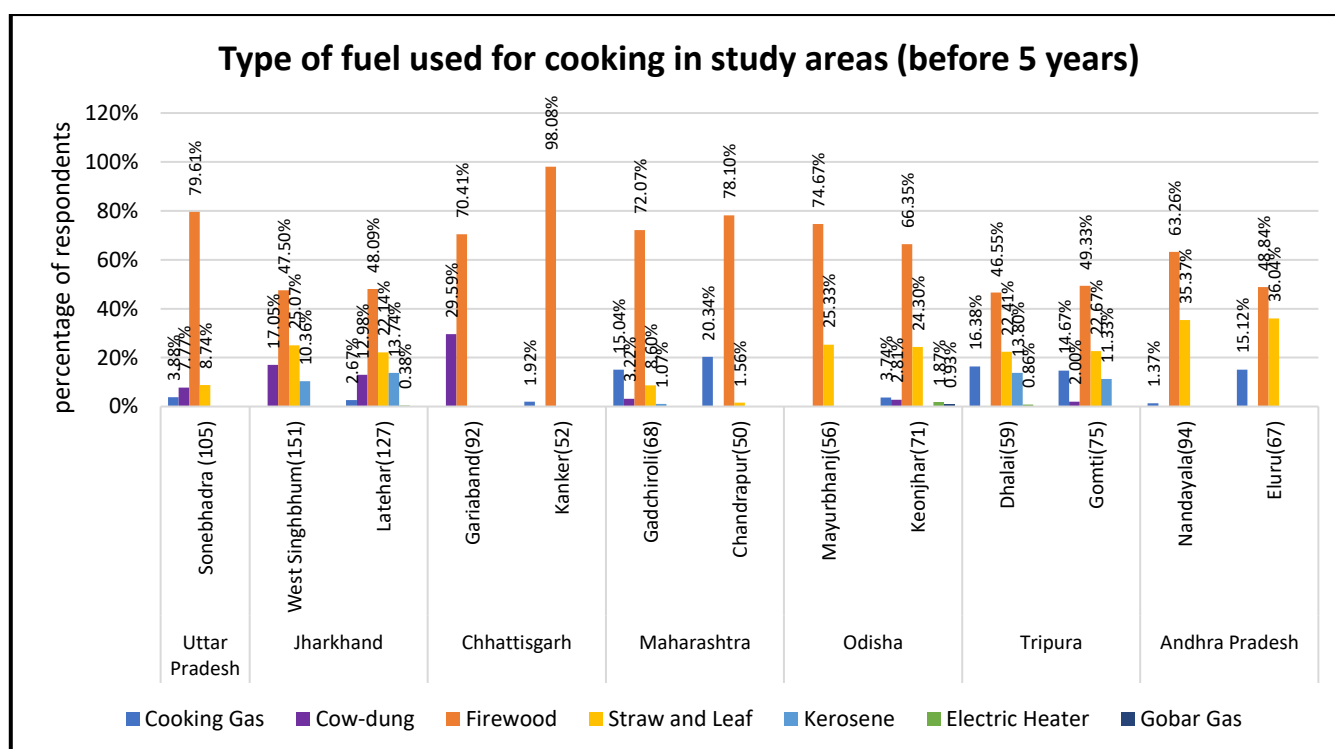
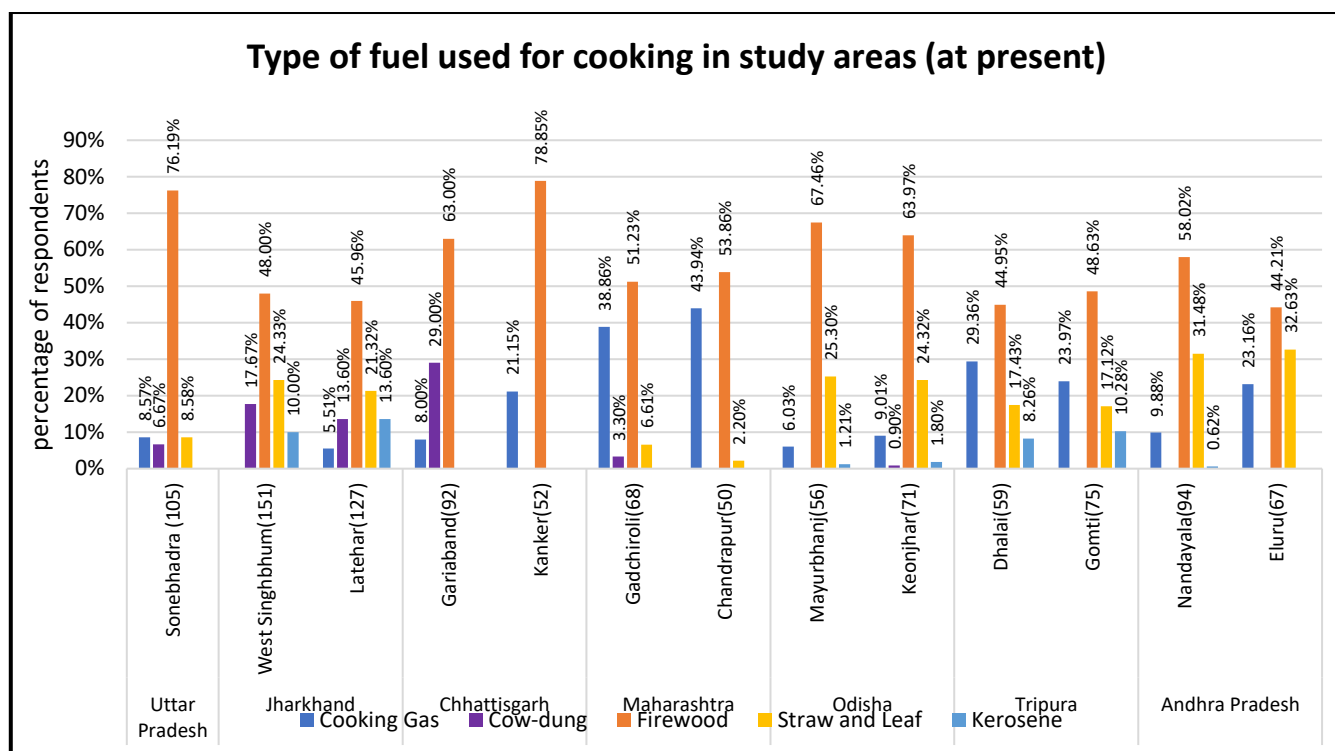




The above data shows that there is a substantial rise in the availability/access of electricity in the house of the forest dwellers across the districts. Before and after analysis of electricity in the houses of forest dwellers reveals a substantial increase in access to electricity across the districts over a five-year period. Prior to the analysis, the data shows that forest dwellers had limited access to electricity in their houses. However, after five years, there has been a significant improvement in the availability of electricity.

Notably, Gariaband district in Chhattisgarh has achieved 100% access to electricity in the houses of forest dwellers. This indicates a remarkable transformation in the availability of electricity in the district. Other districts that have shown significant progress include Kanker in Chhattisgarh, where the access to electricity has increased from 9% to 78% (almost 8 times higher), and Eluru in Andhra Pradesh, where the access has risen from 31% to 88%.

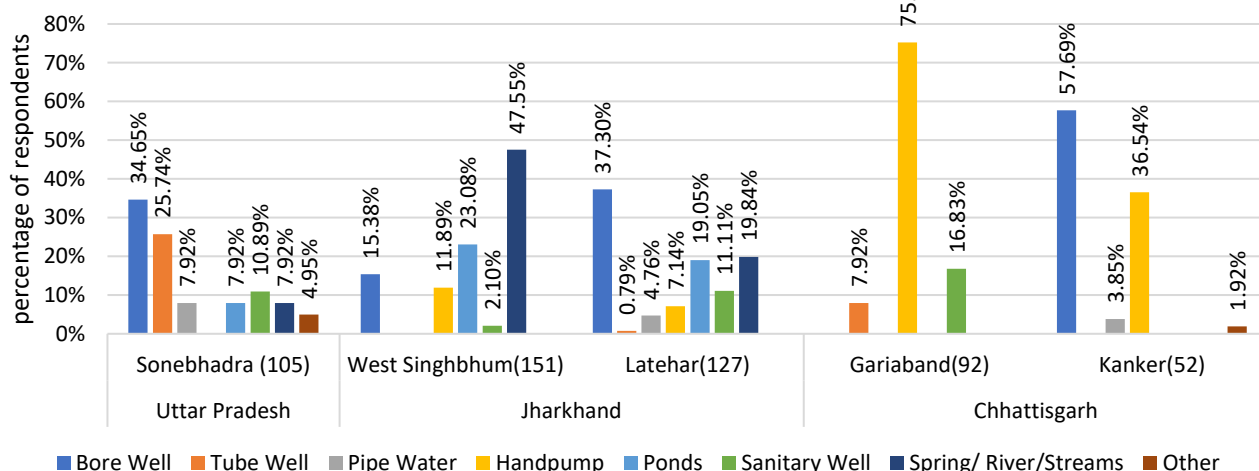
Overall, the analysis highlights the positive impact of initiatives taken by the Forest administration and the government to improve access to electricity for forest dwellers. The increase in electricity availability signifies an improvement in the living conditions and socio-economic well-being of forest dwellers in the study areas.



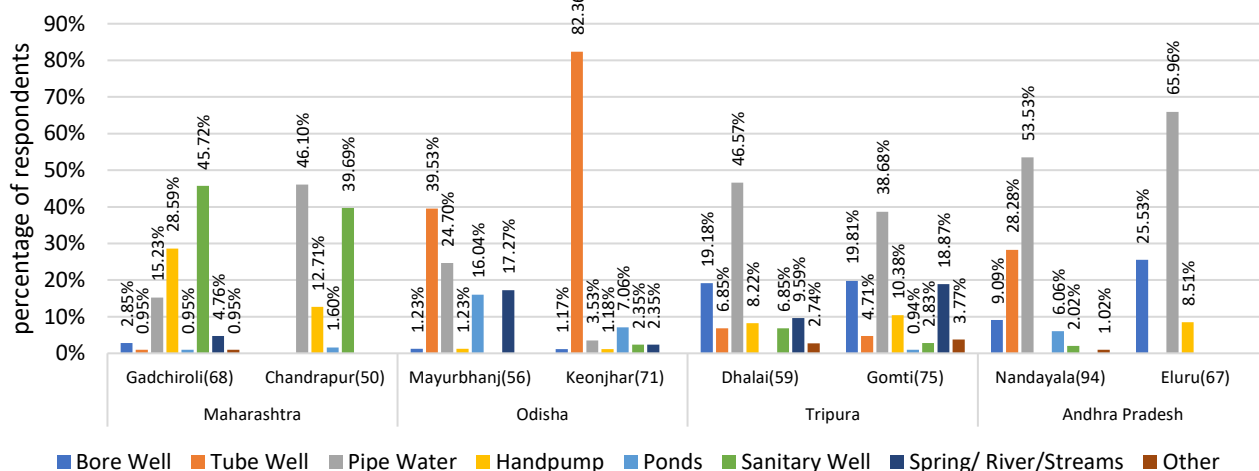
The data reveals that despite having access to cooking gas, there is still a proportionate increase in the use of firewood as a fuel for cooking among forest dwellers. Traditional methods such as cow dung, kerosene, and gobar gas are also used for cooking. However, after the analysis, it is evident that the adoption of cooking gas, specifically LPG, has shown a positive increase among forest dwellers. The findings indicate that LPG adopters save time by collecting firewood less frequently and preparing fewer pieces of dung cake compared to non-adopters. LPG adoption also saves 15 minutes of cooking time per day and provides a more convenient and simpler cooking experience. The decision-making power of women is positively correlated with LPG adoption and refilling LPG cylinders. Overall, the analysis highlights the positive impact of LPG adoption among forest dwellers, leading to a reduction in the use of traditional fuels like firewood, cow dung, kerosene, and gobar gas. This transition to cleaner cooking

fuels not only improves the cooking experience but also has significant social benefits, including improved health and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

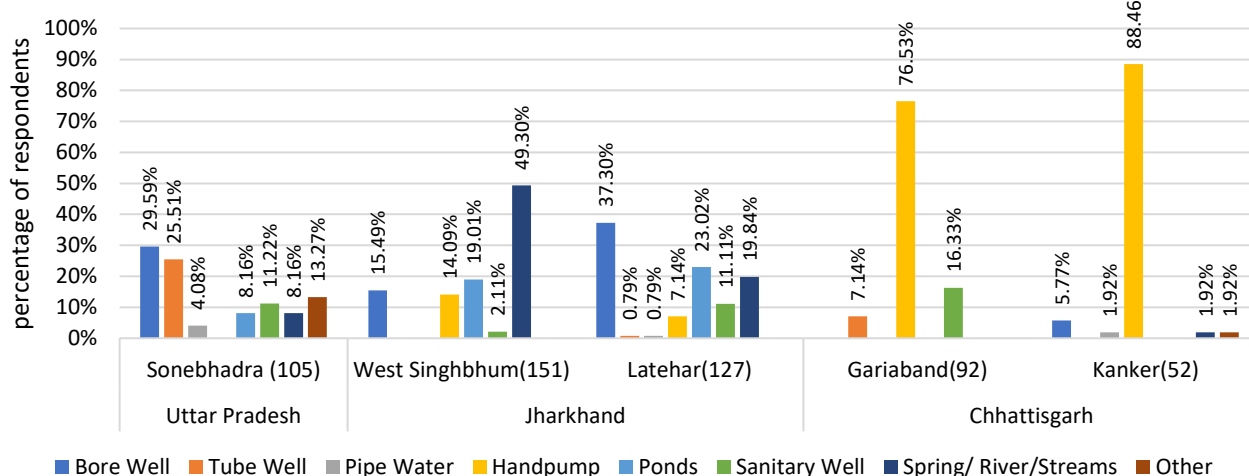
Source of drinking water in study areas(at present)

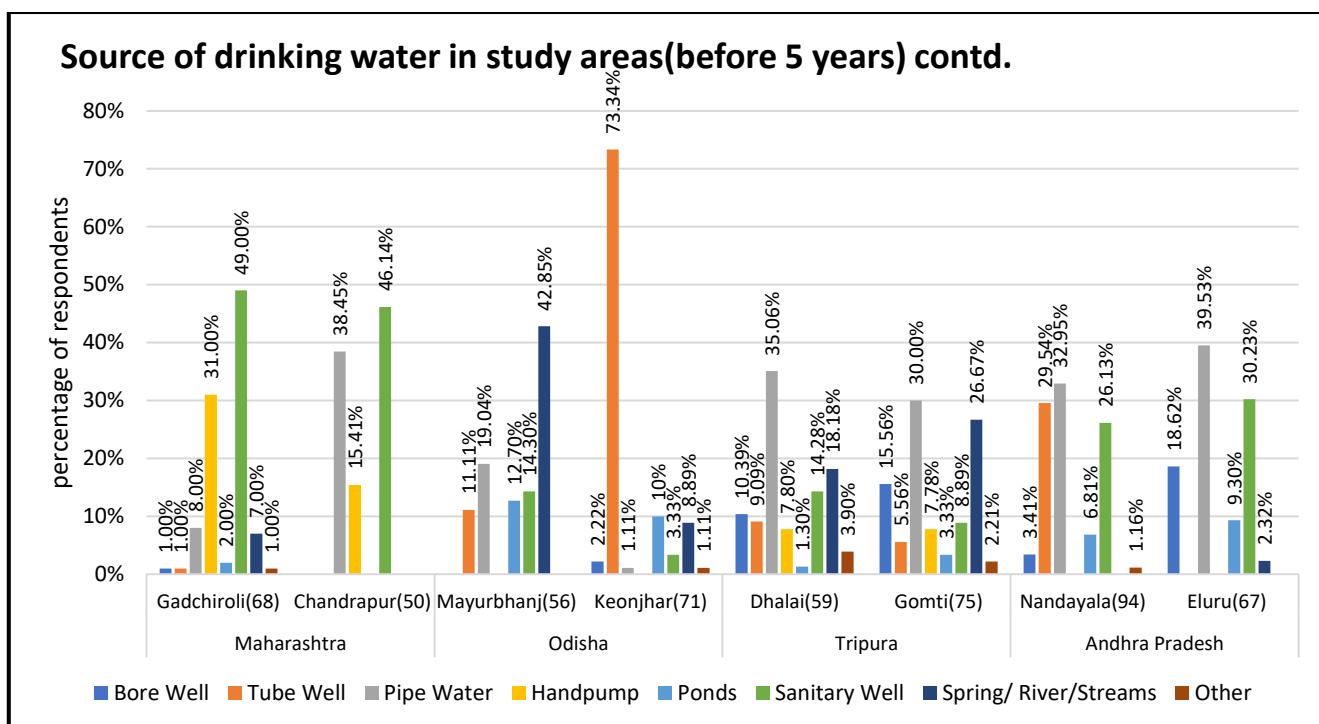


Source of drinking water in study areas(at present) contd.



Source of drinking water in study areas(before 5 years)

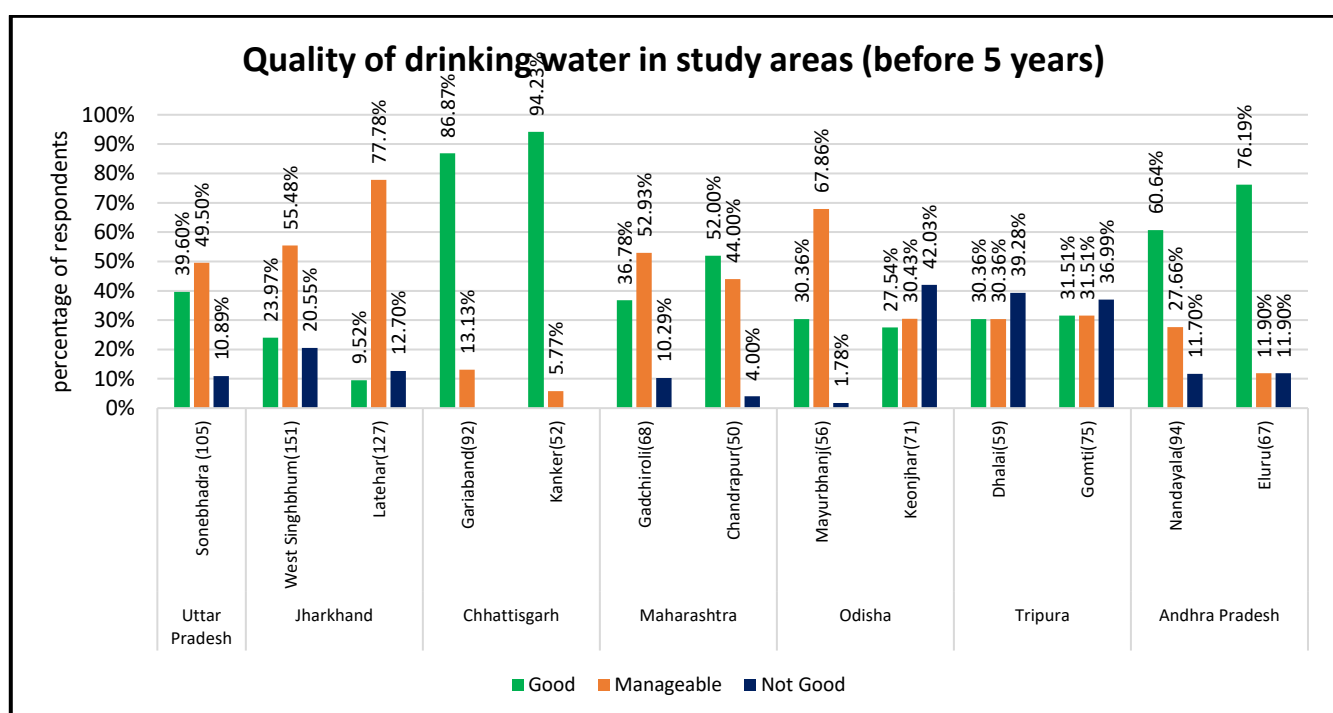
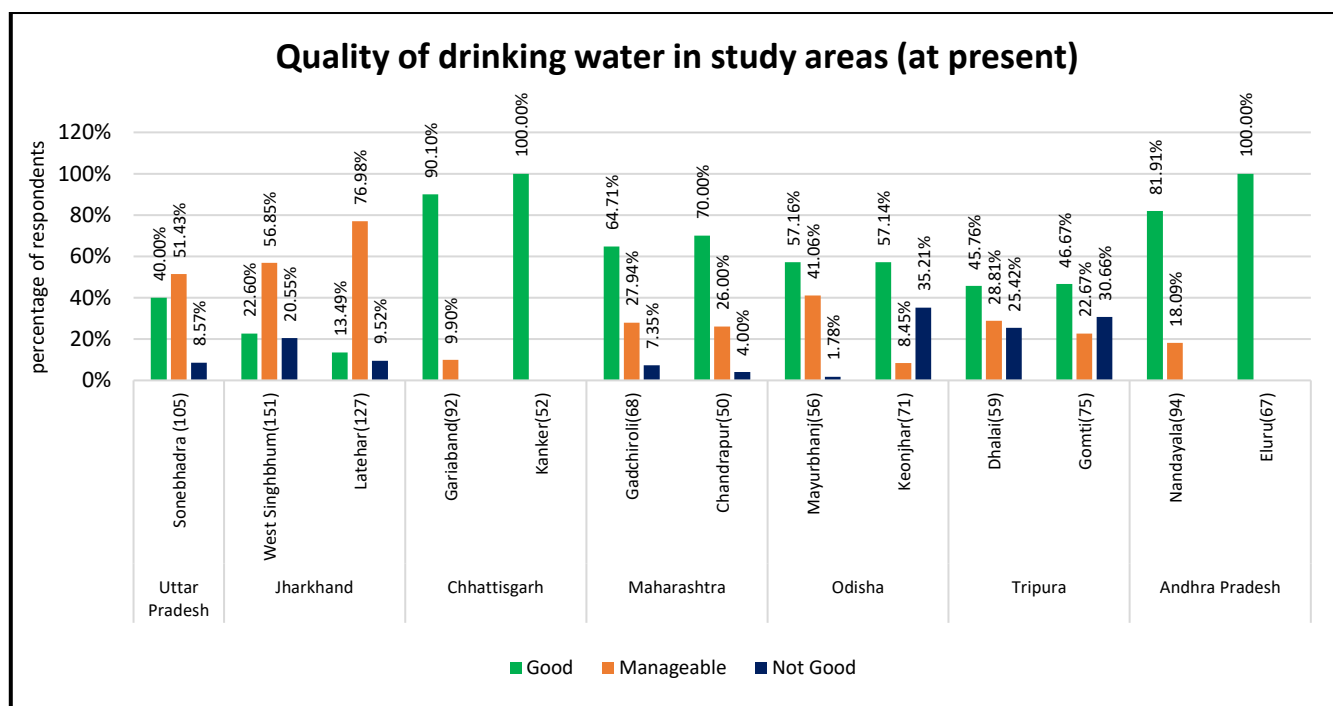




Before the analysis, the data shows that the sources of drinking water varied across the districts for forest dwellers. Bore water was a major source of drinking water in Sonebhadra (U.P) and Latehar (Jharkhand), with approximately one-third of the respondents depending on bore water in these districts. In Chhattisgarh, handpumps were a significant source of drinking water, with three-fourths of the respondents in Gariaband and one-third in Kanker relying on handpumps. In contrast, respondents in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Tripura primarily depended on pipe water for drinking purposes.

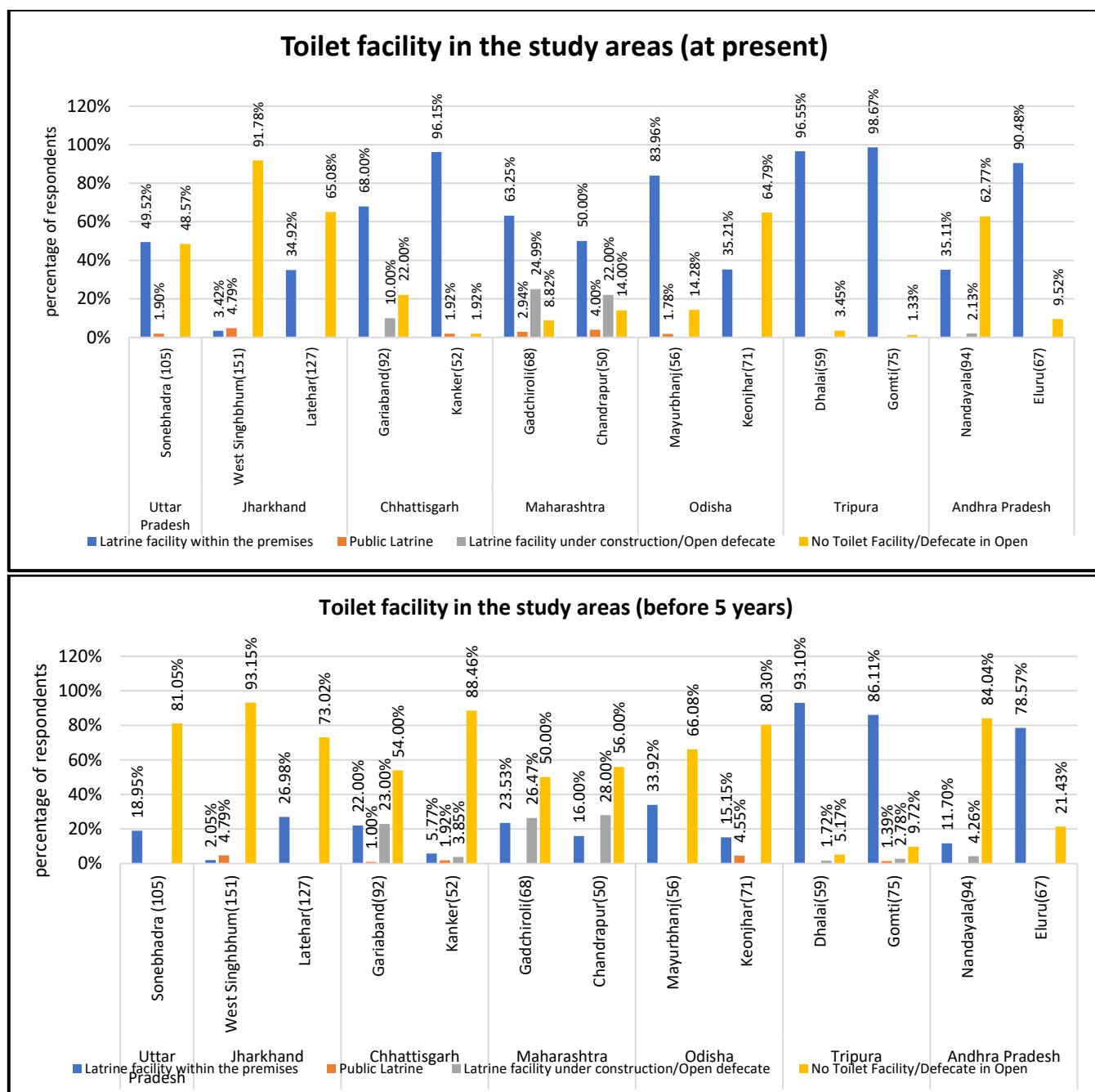
After comparing the present data with the data from the last five years, it is evident that the percentage of pipe water as a source of drinking water has increased in several districts. Eluru and Nandayala (A.P), Gomti and Dhalai (Tripura), and Chandrapur (Maharashtra) have shown an increase in the availability of pipe water, indicating successful implementation of the Har Ghar Jal scheme under the Jal Jeevan Mission. This scheme aims to provide piped water connections to every household in the country, and its implementation has resulted in improved access to fresh water for forest dwellers in these districts.

In summary, the analysis highlights the positive impact of the Har Ghar Jal scheme and other initiatives in improving the sources of drinking water for forest dwellers. The increase in the availability of pipe water signifies progress in providing access to clean and safe drinking water, enhancing the overall well-being of forest dwellers in the study areas.



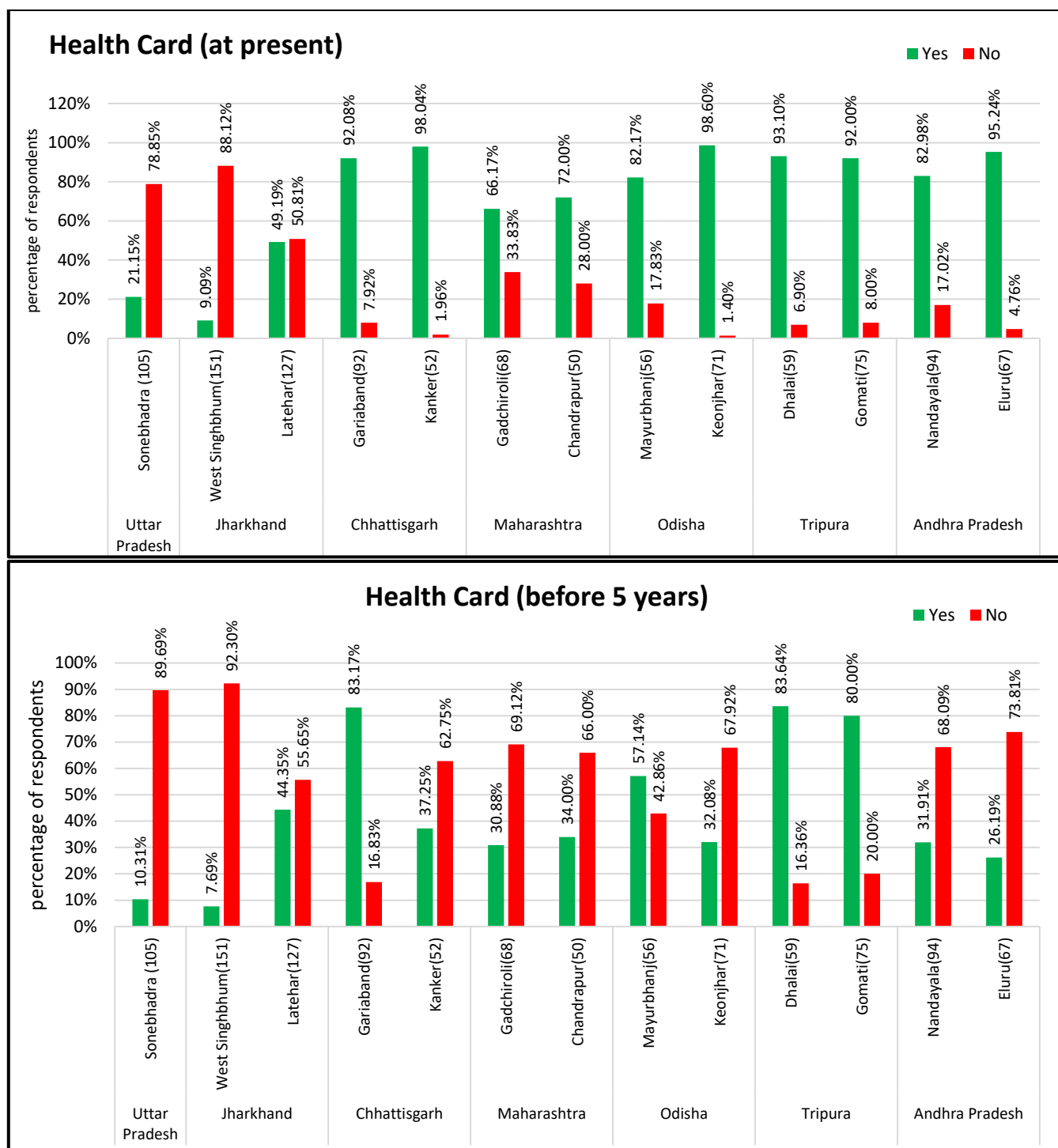
The Quality of the water has become much better within these five years (as per the respondents). In terms of the quality of drinking water, the analysis reveals that the forest dwellers in two districts, namely Kanker (Chhattisgarh) and Eluru (A.P), have achieved 100% good quality drinking water. Other districts such as Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar (Odisha), Nandayala (A.P), and Gariaband (Chhattisgarh) have also shown a positive improvement in the quality of drinking water. This improvement can be attributed to better identification and policy implementation.

Overall, the analysis highlights the positive impact of the Har Ghar Jal scheme and other initiatives in improving the sources and quality of drinking water for forest dwellers. The increase in the availability of pipe water signifies progress in providing access to clean and safe drinking water, enhancing the overall well-being of forest dwellers in the study areas.



The above findings reveals the positive results in the Toilet facility across the districts. Number of Latrine facility has been increased over the period of five years. Before the analysis, the data showed that the availability of toilet facilities varied across the districts for forest dwellers. Some districts, such as West Singhbhum and Latehar in Jharkhand, Sonebhadra in Uttar Pradesh, and Nandayala in Andhra Pradesh, were still facing the problem of open defecation.

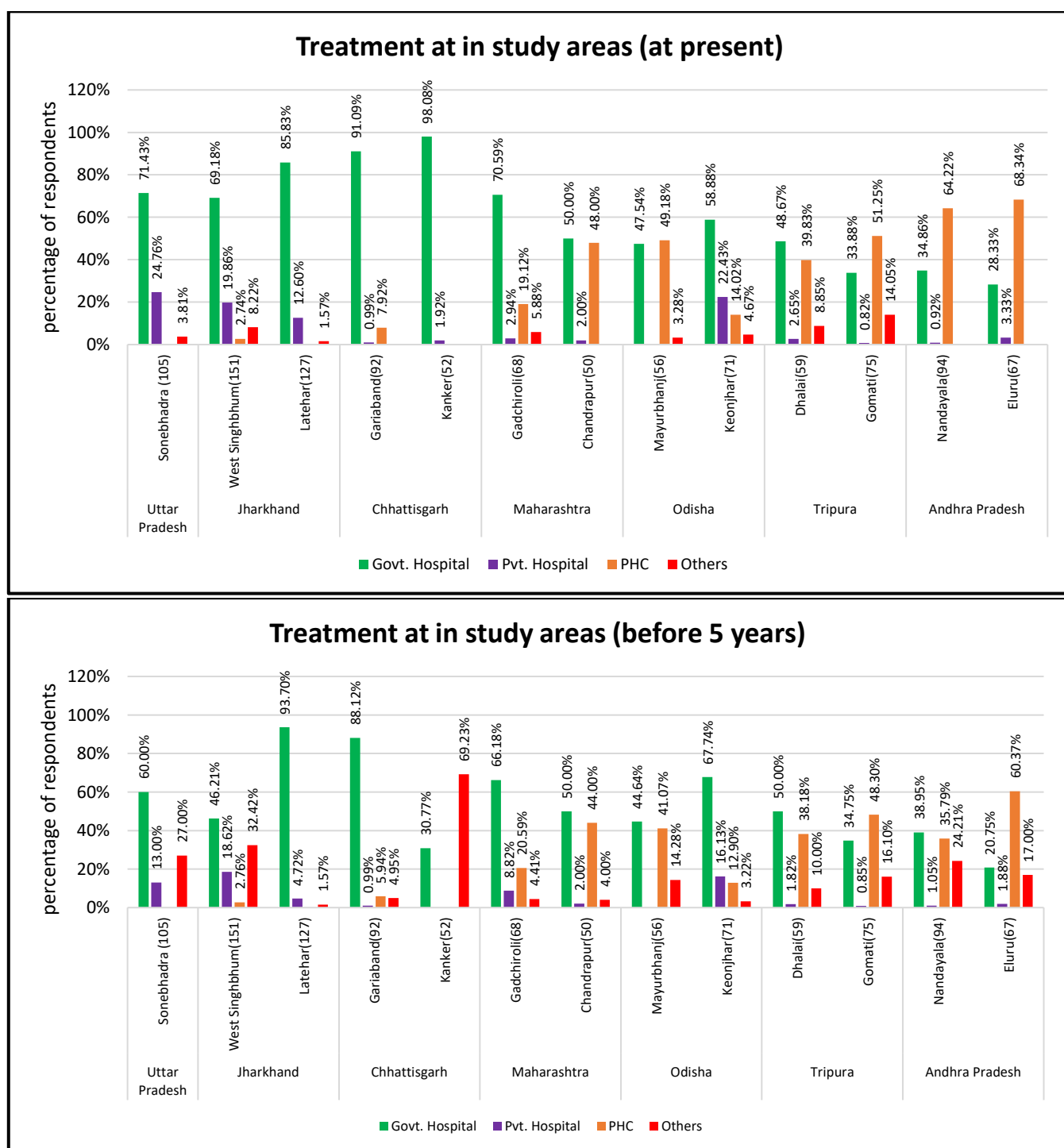
However, after comparing the data from the last five years, it is evident that there has been a positive improvement in the availability of toilet facilities in the study areas. The number of latrine facilities has increased over the five-year period, indicating progress in addressing the issue of open defecation. The analysis highlights the positive impact of policy measures and initiatives taken by the forest administration to improve the availability of toilet facilities among forest dwellers. The increase in the number of latrine facilities signifies progress in promoting proper sanitation practices and improving the overall living conditions and hygiene of forest dwellers in the study areas.



The number of health cards under PMJAY (Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana) scheme has been allotted to the Forest dwellers across the districts. The PMJAY scheme aims to provide healthcare to ten crore families, mostly poor and have lower middle income, through a health insurance scheme covering Rs. 5 lakh per family.

As per the available data, the number of health cards issued under the PMJAY (Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana) scheme varied across the districts for forest dwellers. However, after comparing the data from the last five years, it is evident that the number of health cards allotted to forest dwellers has increased in several districts. Districts such as Eluru and Nandayala in Andhra Pradesh, Chandrapur in Maharashtra, Dhalai and Gomati in Tripura, and Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar in Odisha have shown a rise in the percentage of health cards issued. This indicates the successful implementation of the PMJAY scheme and improved access to healthcare services for forest dwellers in these districts.

In summary, the analysis highlights the positive impact of the PMJAY scheme and the efforts taken by the Forest administration to provide health cards to forest dwellers. The increase in the number of health cards signifies progress in ensuring access to healthcare and improving the overall well-being of forest dwellers in the study areas.



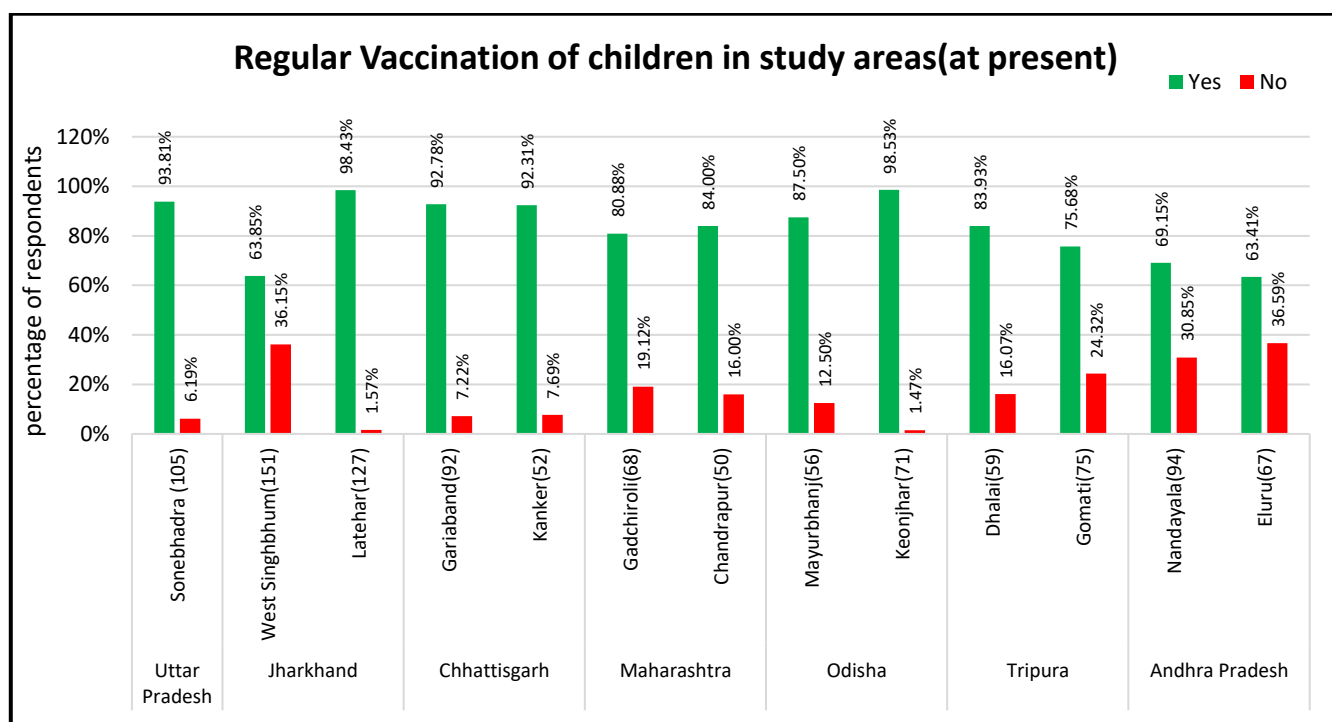
The data showed that the number of treatments in government hospitals varied across the districts for forest dwellers. Some districts, such as Sonebhadra in Uttar Pradesh, West Singhbhum and Latehar in Jharkhand, Gariaband and Kanker in Chhattisgarh, and Gadchiroli in Maharashtra, recorded a higher percentage of treatments in government hospitals compared to private hospitals.

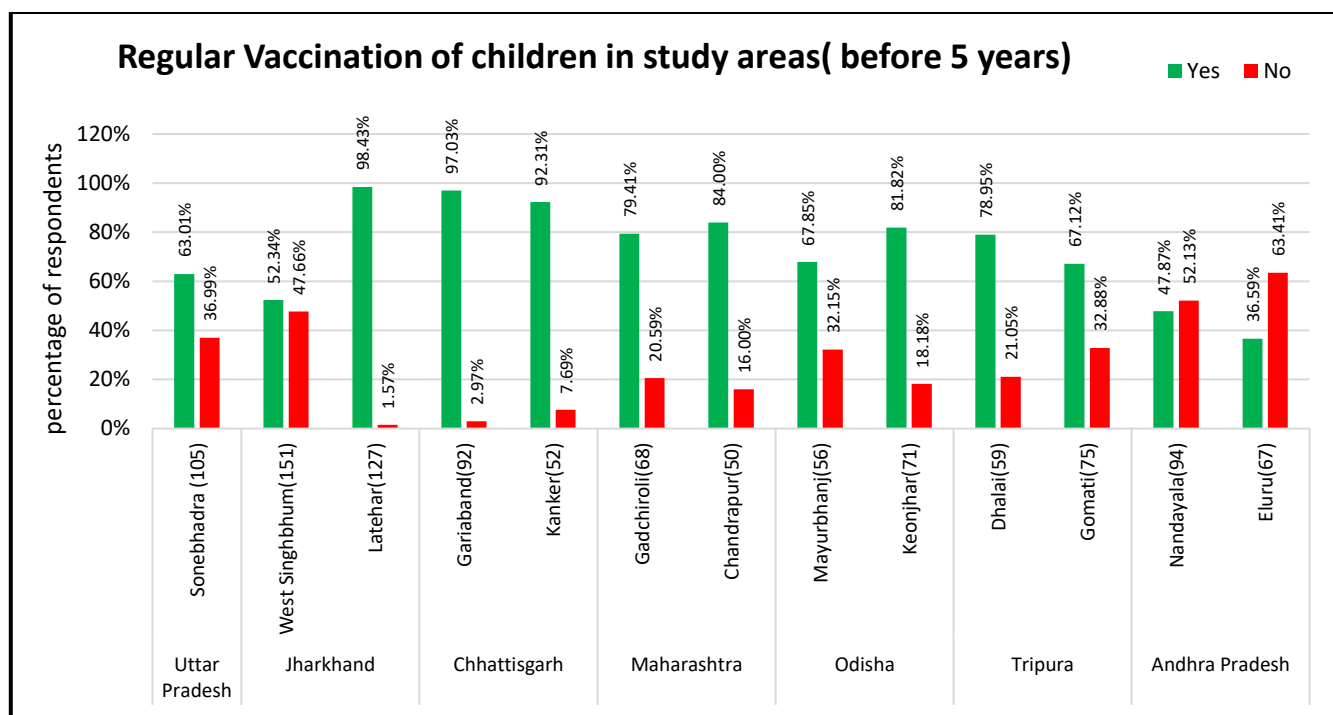
However, after comparing the data from the last five years, it is evident that there has been an increase in the number of treatments in government hospitals in several districts. Sonebhadra, West Singhbhum, Gariaband, Kanker, and Gadchiroli have shown a rise in the percentage of treatments in government

hospitals. This indicates an improvement in the services provided by government hospitals and increased access to healthcare for forest dwellers in these districts.

Furthermore, there has been a substantial rise in the percentage of PHC (Primary Health Care) in several districts namely, Chandrapur (Maharashtra), Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar (Odisha), Dhalai and Gomati (Tripura), Nandayala and Eluru (A.P). PHC is the first contact point between village community and the medical officer. The PHCs were envisaged to provide an integrated curative and preventive health care to the rural and tribal population with emphasis on preventive and promotive aspects of health care. A substantial rise in the number of treatment in PHC shows that the Forest administration has put on several initiatives to improvise the health sector in these areas.

The analysis highlights the positive impact of initiatives taken by the Forest administration to improve healthcare services for forest dwellers. The increase in the number of treatments in government hospitals signifies progress in providing accessible and quality healthcare, enhancing the overall well-being of forest dwellers in the study areas.



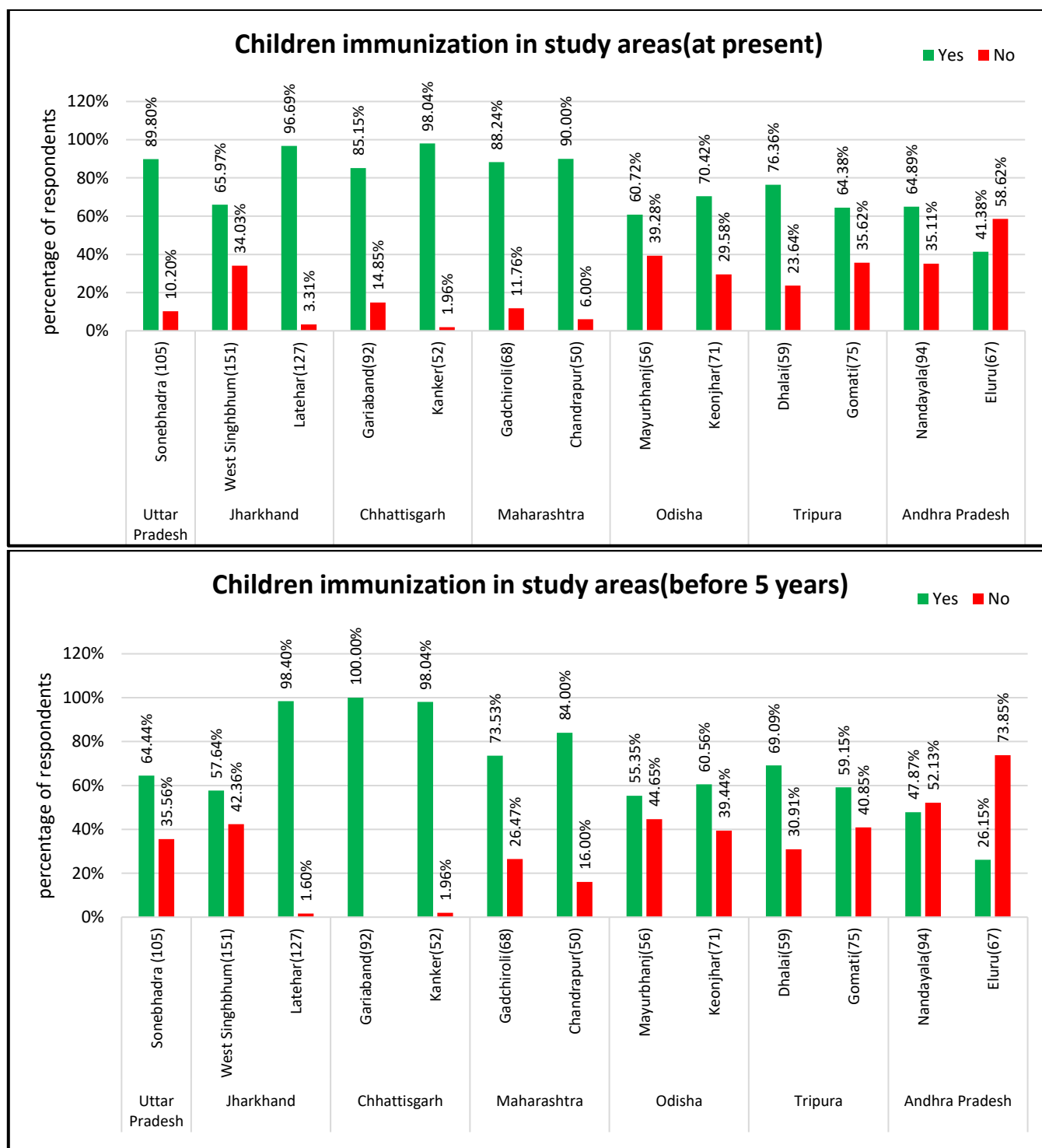


The above analysis underscores that there is a percentage rise in the number of vaccination provided/given to the children of the forest dwellers across all the districts. Vaccines are some of the safest and most effective medicines we have, and they have made many dangerous childhood diseases rare today. The proportion of children receiving the dose of vaccine has increased which further shows that there is an improvement in the healthcare services provided by the government to the Forest dwellers.

Before the analysis, the data showed that the regular vaccination of children varied across the districts for forest dwellers. However, after comparing the data from the last five years, it is evident that there has been a positive change in the regular vaccination of children in several districts.

Districts such as Eluru and Nandayala in Andhra Pradesh, Dhalai and Gomati in Tripura, and Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar in Odisha have shown a positive improvement in the regular immunization of children. This indicates the successful implementation of vaccination programs initiated by the government to enhance the quality of life for children.

In summary, the analysis highlights the positive impact of vaccination programs and initiatives taken by the government to improve the regular immunization of children among forest dwellers. The increase in the proportion of children receiving vaccines signifies an improvement in healthcare services and a step towards ensuring the well-being of children in the study areas.

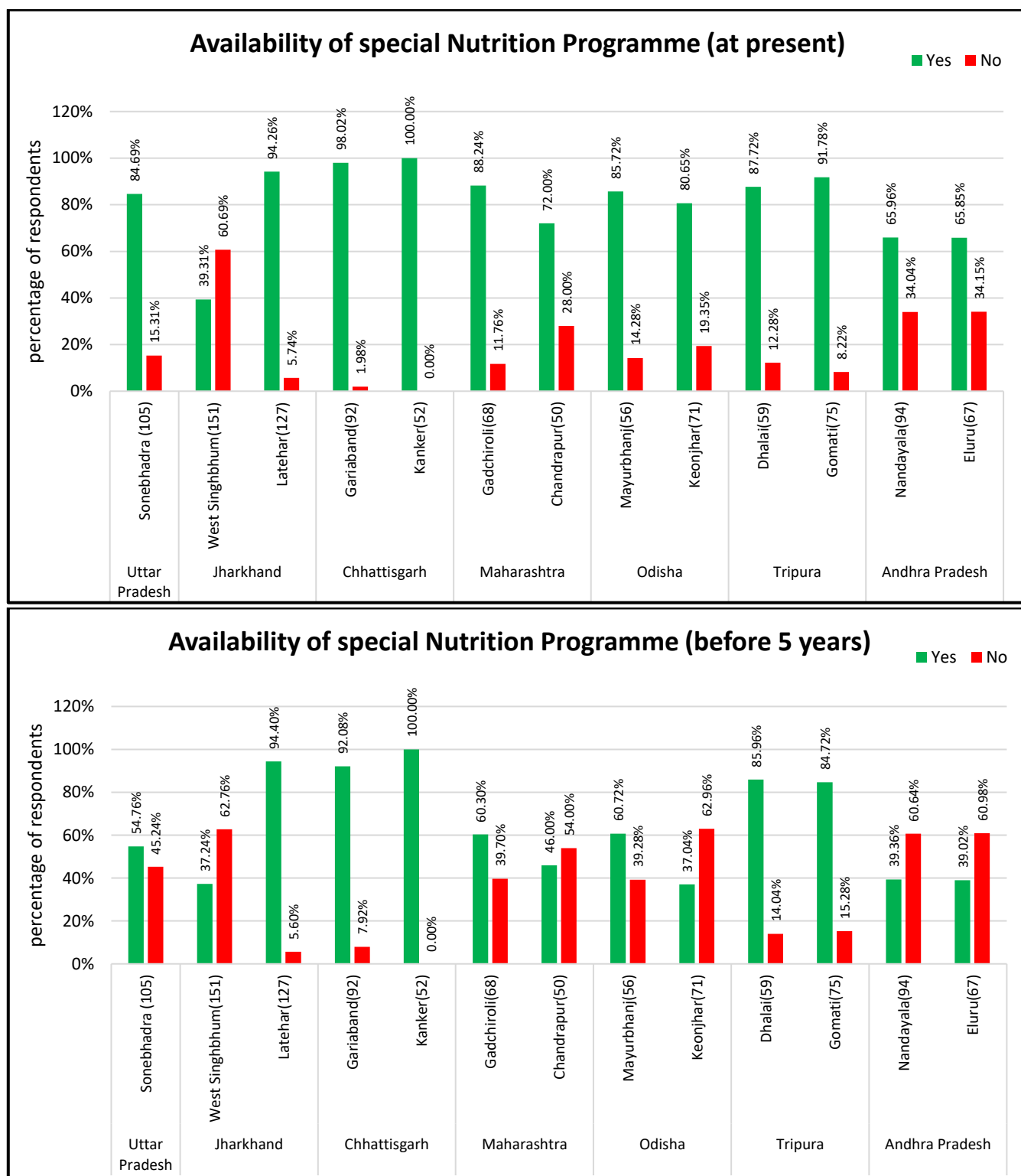


The above analysis shows that Immunity among the children living in these districts has also improved on comparing with the past year data.

The data showed that the immunization rates among children varied across the districts for forest dwellers. However, after comparing the data from the last five years, it is evident that there has been a positive change in the immunization rates of children in several districts. Districts such as Eluru and Nandayala in Andhra Pradesh, Dhalai and Gomati in Tripura, and Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar in Odisha have shown a positive improvement in children's immunization rates. This indicates the successful implementation of vaccination programs initiated by the government to enhance the quality of life for children.

The analysis highlights the positive impact of vaccination programs and initiatives taken by the government to improve the immunization rates of children among forest dwellers. The increase in the

proportion of children receiving vaccines signifies an improvement in healthcare services provided by the government to forest dwellers in the study areas.

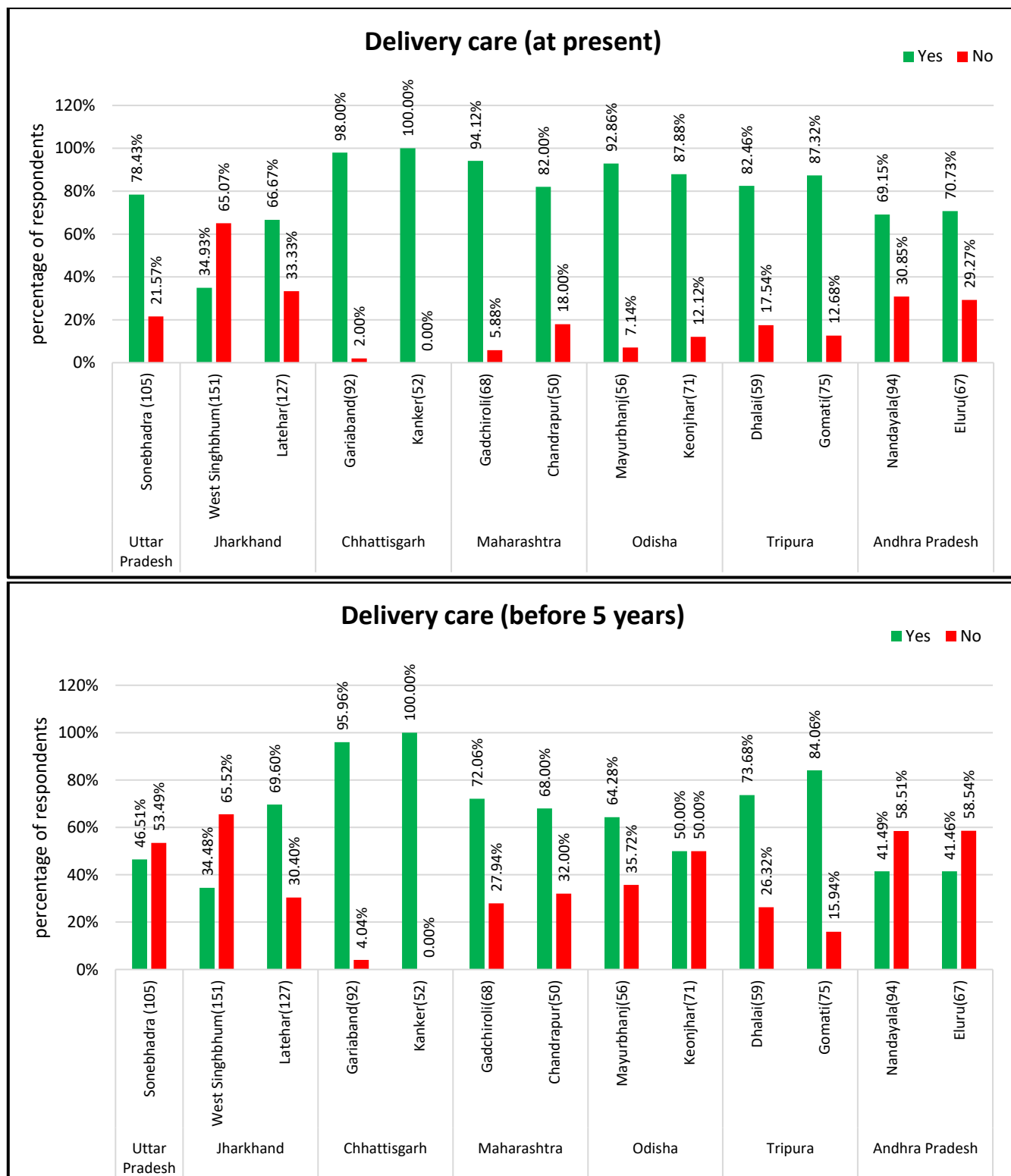


The above analysis reveals that the availability of special nutrition program across the district has shown a positive result. Although the beneficiaries are from the remote areas in the respective states, the district administration has taken steps towards providing healthcare facilities to the forest dwellers. The data from several districts has recorded a higher percentage to avail the facility of nutrition program starts by the Government.

The data showed that the availability of special nutrition programs varied across the districts for forest dwellers. However, after comparing the data from the last five years, it is evident that there has been a

positive change in the availability of special nutrition programs in several districts. The analysis reveals that the district administration and the government have taken steps to provide healthcare facilities to forest dwellers, particularly in remote areas. The data from several districts shows a higher percentage of forest dwellers availing the facility of special nutrition programs initiated by the government.

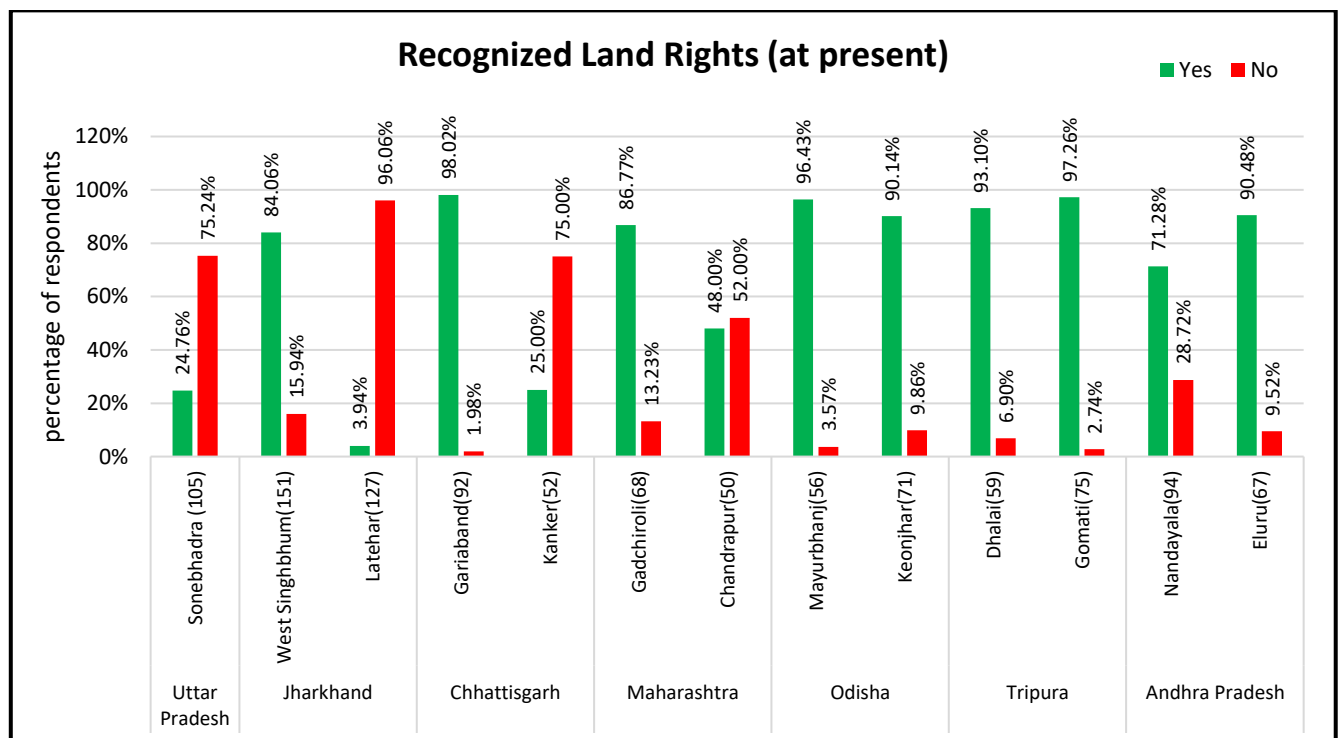
In summary, the analysis highlights the positive impact of initiatives taken by the Forest administration and the government to improve the availability of special nutrition programs for forest dwellers. The increase in access to these programs signifies progress in addressing the nutritional needs and overall well-being of forest dwellers in the study areas.

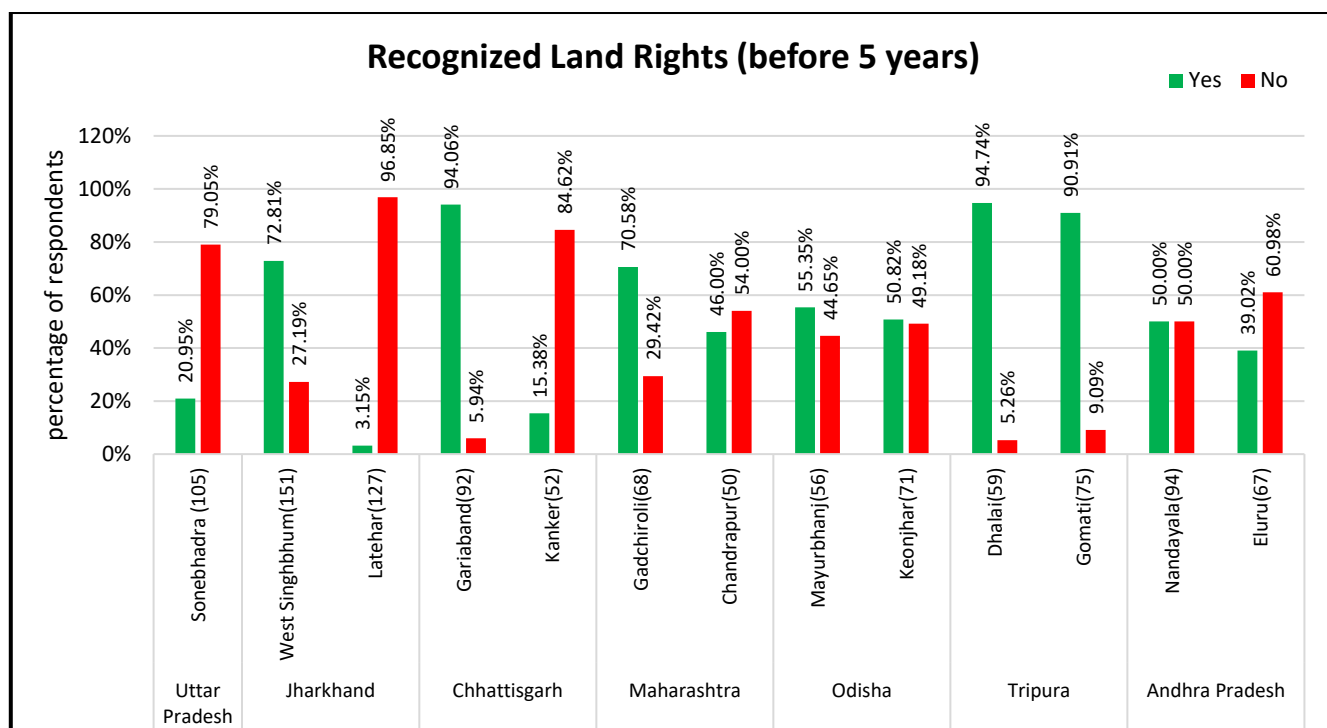


The facility of Delivery care across all the districts has shown a good result within these five years. Districts namely, Eluru and Nandayala (A.P), Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj (Odisha), Gadchiroli and Chandrapur (Maharashtra) have shown a rise in the percentage of delivery care. The present data depicts that the women living in these districts can have a better reach to the health care facilities at the time of pregnancy. Before the analysis, the data showed that the availability of delivery care facilities varied across the districts for forest dwellers. However, after comparing the data from the last five years, it is evident that there has been a positive change in the availability of delivery care facilities in several districts.

Districts such as Eluru and Nandayala in Andhra Pradesh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in Odisha, and Gadchiroli and Chandrapur in Maharashtra have shown a rise in the percentage of delivery care facilities. This indicates the successful implementation of initiatives by the Forest administration and the government to improve access to healthcare facilities for pregnant women in these districts.

In summary, the analysis highlights the positive impact of initiatives taken by the Forest administration and the government to improve access to delivery care facilities for forest dwellers. The increase in availability signifies progress in ensuring better healthcare services for pregnant women and enhancing the overall well-being of forest dwellers in the study areas.

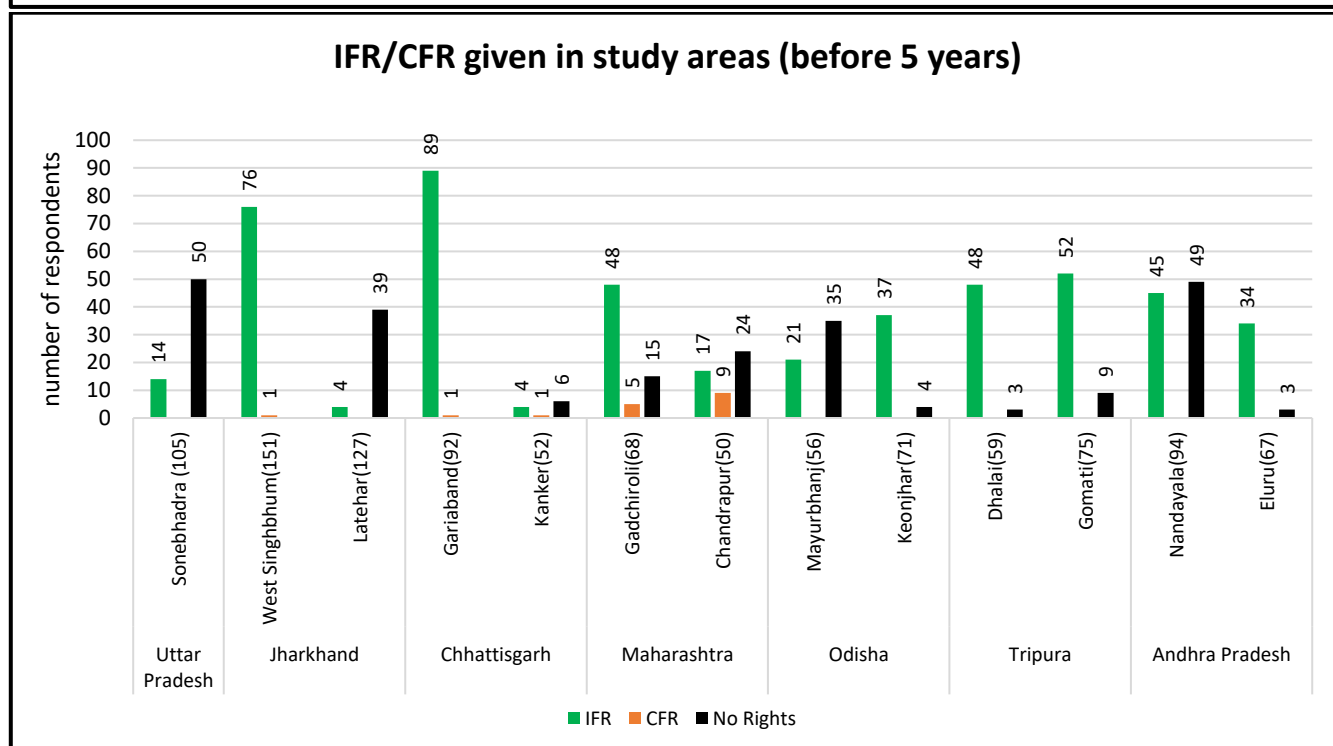
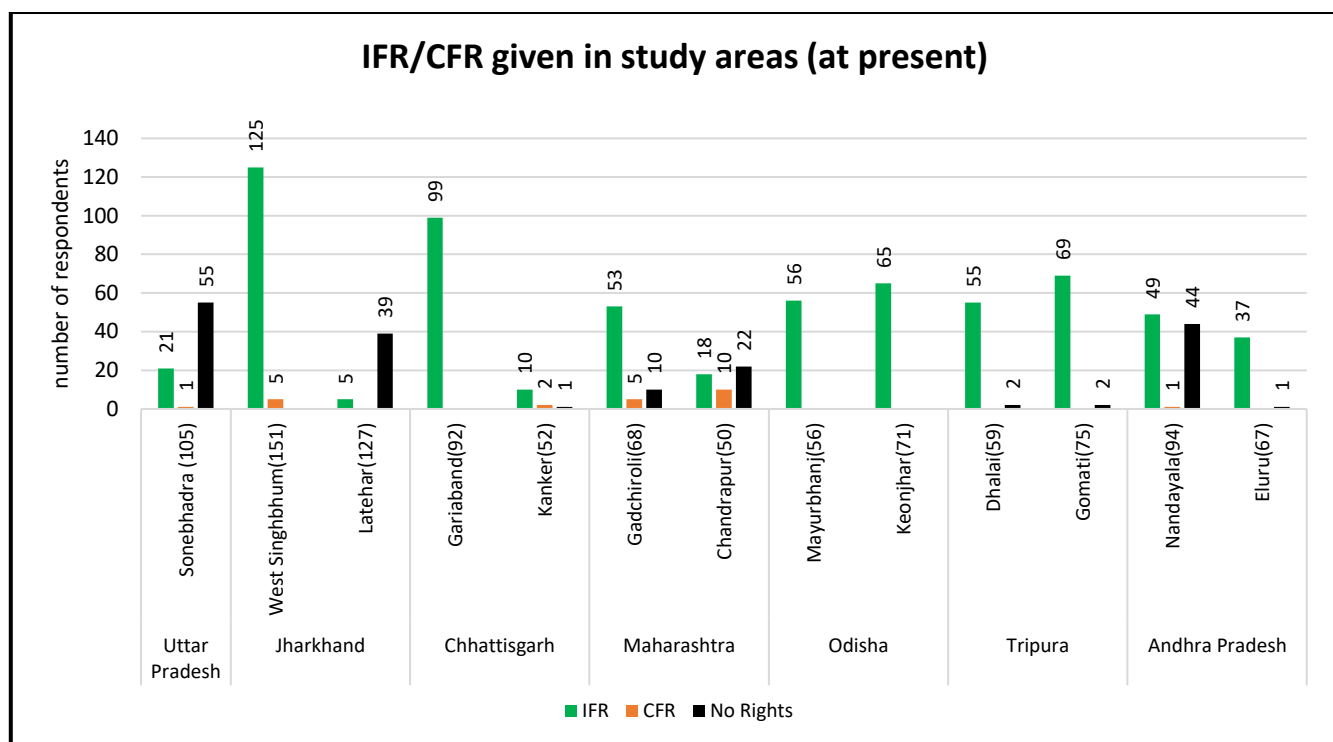




The above analysis underscores the percentage of the Recognised land rights has been increased as compared to the last five year data. In the present scenario the Forest dwellers in districts namely, Gadchiroli (Maharashtra), Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar (Odisha), Dhalai and Gomati (Tripura), Before the analysis, the data showed that the percentage of recognized land rights varied across the districts for forest dwellers. However, after comparing the data from the last five years, it is evident that there has been a significant increase in the percentage of recognized land rights in several districts.

Districts such as Gadchiroli in Maharashtra, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar in Odisha, Dhalai and Gomati in Tripura, and Nandayala and Eluru in Andhra Pradesh have shown a positive improvement in the recognition of property rights for forest dwellers. This indicates the successful implementation of the Forest Rights Act and the efforts made by the government to ensure secure land tenure for forest dwellers.

In summary, the analysis highlights the positive impact of the Forest Rights Act and the initiatives taken by the Forest administration and the government to increase the recognition of land rights for forest dwellers. The increase in recognized land rights signifies progress in protecting the rights of forest dwellers and enhancing their socio-economic well-being in the study areas. Nandayala and Eluru (A.P) are having/enjoying recognised property rights.

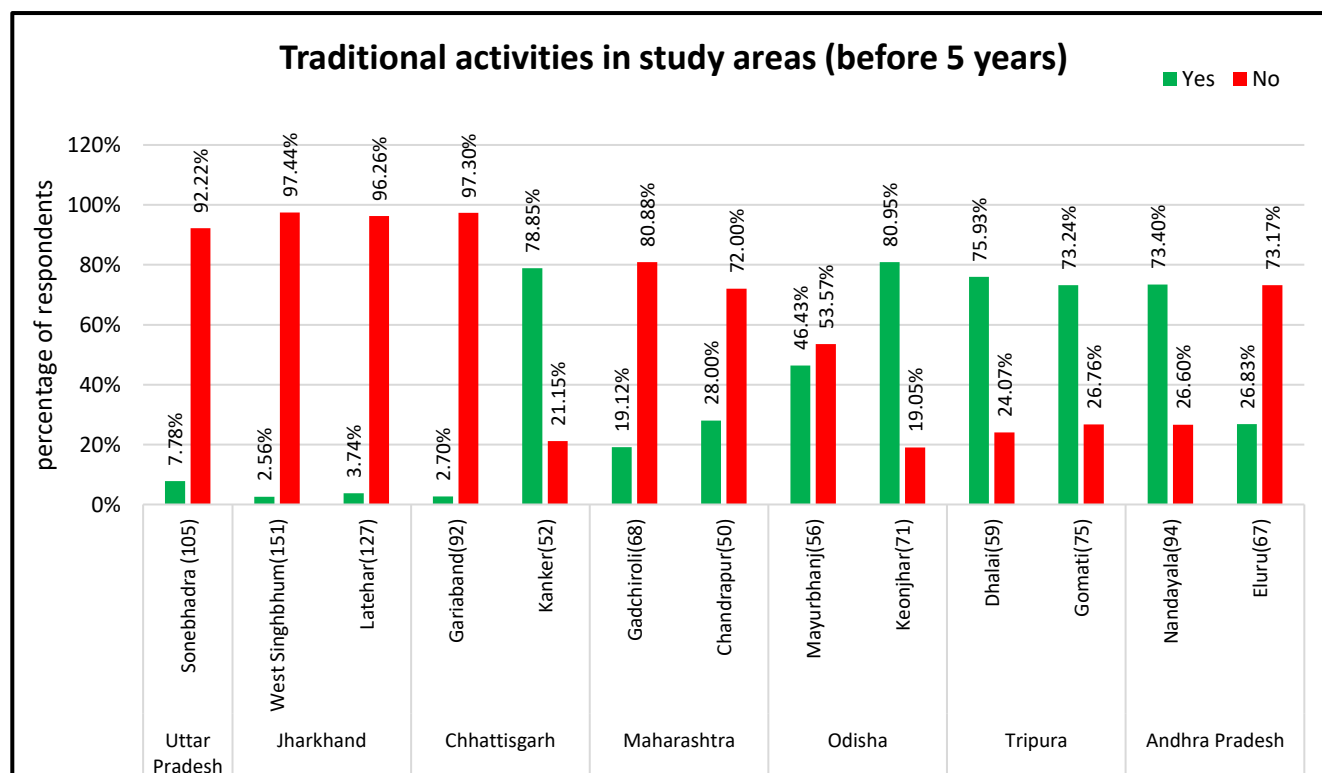
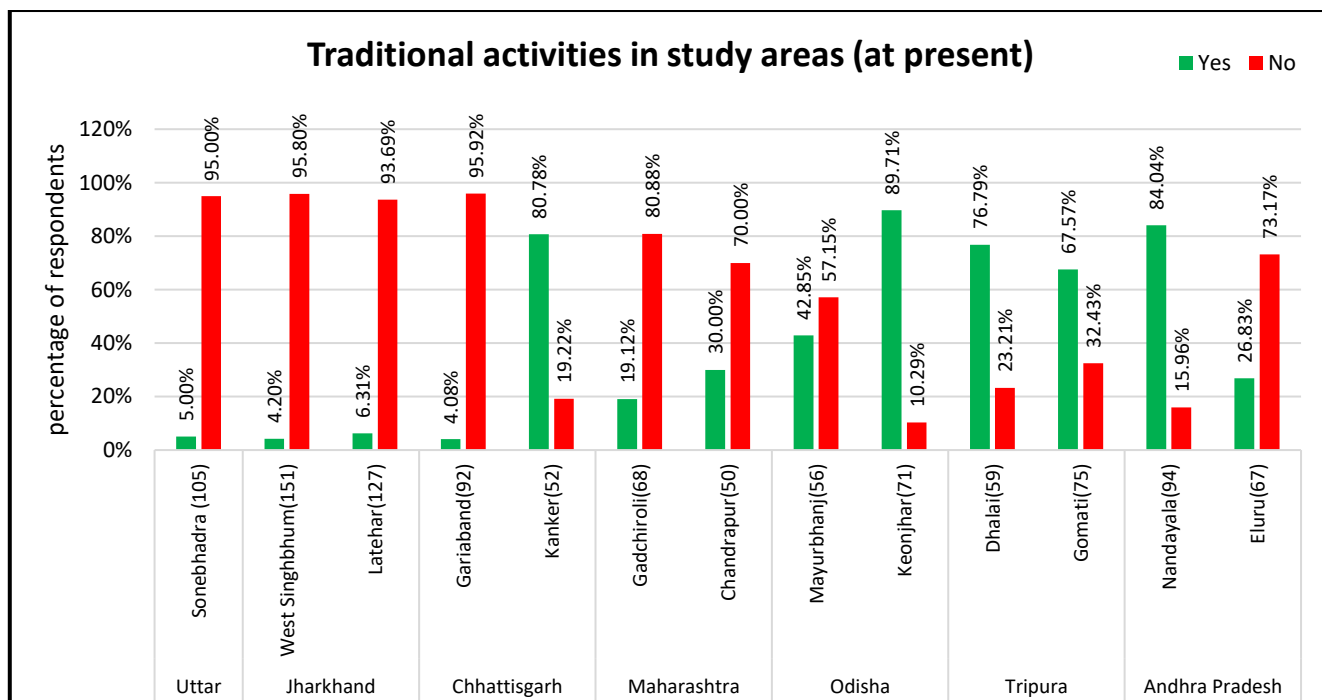


The Forest Rights Act, 2006, for whose implementation the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is responsible, confers both Individual Forest Rights (IFRs) and Community Forest Rights (CFRs). Any person belonging to the Scheduled Tribes can claim IFRs to live in and cultivate up to four hectares provided he/she occupied it and was dependent on it as on 13 December 2005. The rights given to the forest dwellers have increased when compare to the past year data. Districts namely, West Singhbhum (Jharkhand) Gariaband (Chhattisgarh) and Gomati (Tripura) has shown the highest number of IFR that has been given to the dwellers. However, no significant growth in the CFR across the districts.

Before the analysis, the Forest Rights Act (FRA) provided Individual Forest Rights (IFRs) and Community Forest Rights (CFRs) to forest dwellers. IFRs allowed individuals belonging to Scheduled Tribes to claim up to four hectares of land if they occupied and depended on it as of December 13, 2005. The implementation of the FRA has resulted in an increase in the rights given to forest dwellers,

particularly in districts like West Singhbhum (Jharkhand), Gariaband (Chhattisgarh), and Gomati (Tripura), which have shown the highest number of IFRs granted. However, there has been no significant growth in CFRs across the districts.

In summary, the analysis highlights the positive impact of the Forest Rights Act in granting IFRs to forest dwellers in selected states. While there has been progress in recognizing individual land rights, the recognition of community forest rights still requires attention. The implementation of the FRA has played a crucial role in improving the land tenure security and socio-economic well-being of forest dwellers in the study areas.



Before the analysis, the data showed that forest dwellers in certain districts, namely Keonjhar (Odisha), Dhalai and Gomati (Tripura), and Nandayala (Andhra Pradesh), were primarily engaged in traditional activities rather than modern economic activities. This indicated a strong social belonging and connectivity to traditional methods. However, after comparing the data from the last five years, it is evident that there has been no significant change in the engagement of forest dwellers in traditional activities in these districts. They continue to rely on traditional livelihood practices, reflecting their cultural heritage and deep-rooted connection to traditional methods.

In summary, the analysis highlights that forest dwellers in Keonjhar, Dhalai, Gomati, and Nandayala districts have maintained their engagement in traditional activities over the past five years. While there have been positive changes in other socio-economic aspects, such as literacy rates and access to basic amenities, the preference for traditional activities remains unchanged in these districts.

Summary:

The socio-economic impact of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in selected states reveals positive changes in literacy rates, economic activities, healthcare services, land rights, and access to basic amenities for forest dwellers. There has been an improvement in literacy rates, a shift from traditional to modern economic activities, and advancements in healthcare services. Forest dwellers have gained property rights through recognized land rights, and access to basic amenities like electricity and housing has improved. Government assistance programs have provided financial support to forest dwellers, and access to clean drinking water and healthcare has also improved. Despite these positive outcomes, challenges such as low literacy rates and limited access to basic amenities still need to be addressed. Continued efforts are required to uplift the living standards of forest dwellers while protecting their tribal rights.

Chapter 5

Success Stories and case study on Implementation of Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006

This chapter delves into the process of implementation of forest rights act, 2006 across seven states in India, presenting both success stories and case studies that highlight the Act's impact on local communities. By examining the diverse experiences from thirteen districts across seven states, the chapter offers a nuanced understanding of how the FRA has been applied on the ground. The success stories illustrate the positive outcomes where the Act has effectively improved the livelihoods and autonomy of forest dwellers, while the case studies provide critical insights into the challenges and barriers faced during its implementation. This comparative analysis sheds light on the broader implications of the FRA for social justice, environmental conservation, and sustainable development in India.

5.1 Case Study: Gadchiroli, Maharashtra

EKAL: Strengthening Gramsabha through Community Participation

An Initiative of District Administration, Gadchiroli in collaboration with Gondwana University, Gadchiroli as knowledge partner



Background

Project Ekal was launched by Gadchiroli district administration with the aim of strengthening Gram Sabhas by giving them Community Forest Rights (CFR). The Gram Sabhas were being conned by thekedars who were earning maximum profits and were keeping no records of production and selling of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). The project will also generate mass employment and the local tribal people can expect around 10 months of employment in a year. The project aimed at strengthening Gram

Sabhas by giving them community forest rights and encouraging community participation in boosting the minor forest produce sector, is showing good results in Maharashtra's Gadchiroli district. It was started by the district administration to help the tribal population, which constitutes around 38 percent of the total population of the district. From 2010 onwards, Gadchiroli has recognized around 33,000 individual forest rights and 1,438 community forest rights. With a total area of 14,412 sq. km, Gadchiroli distributes 5110 sq. km to CFR. Hence, there is a huge opportunity of employment generation and rejuvenation of forest from the Gram Sabha. This is how the Ekal project came into existence in September 2021, with the main aim of integrating the 1,438 Gram Sabhas in a productive manner so that livelihoods can be generated and uplifted. The project will bring mass employment among the people of the district. The MFP cycle of tendu, mahua and bamboo will keep the people engaged for five to six months, and besides this, they will be engaged in three months of Kharif and NREGA work.

A brief of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006:

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006 was enacted to protect Schedules Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers and balance the protection of the environment with right to life and livelihood. Though the enactment, the forest land within the traditional or customary boundaries of the village or seasonal use of landscape in the case pastoral communities (including reserved forests, protected forests and protected areas such as sanctuaries and national parks) is given to communities that have had traditional access. Under the same Act, the Gram Sabhas (village assembly consisting of all adult members of that village) and in case of states having no panchayats, padas, tolas and other traditional village institutions and elected village committees, have been given functions:

- To determine the nature and extent of forest rights,
- To pass resolutions on the claims of forest rights,
- To constitute, control and monitor a committee for wild life, forest and biodiversity protection. The Significance of the act Forest conservation, management, and governance

Gramsabha with Community Forest Rights

"Gram Sabha" means a village assembly which shall consist of all adult members of a village and in case of states having no Panchayats, Padas, Tolas and other traditional village institutions and elected village committees, with full and unrestricted participation of women.

Functions of the Gram Sabha: The Gram Sabha shall –

- ❖ Initiate the process of determining the nature and extent of forest rights, receive and hear the claims relating thereto;
- ❖ Prepare a list of claimants of forests rights and maintain a register containing such details of claimants and their claims as the Central Government may by order determine;
- ❖ Pass a resolution on claims on forest rights after giving reasonable opportunity to interested persons and authorities concerned and forward the same to the Sub-Divisional Level Committee;
- ❖ Consider resettlement packages under clause (e) of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Act and pass appropriate resolutions; and
- ❖ Constitute Committees for the protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity, from amongst its members, in order to carry out the provisions of Section 5 of the Act

Need of the Project

In Gadchiroli district, a large population is dependent directly upon natural resources and biodiversity for their sustenance and livelihood. This project has a bifold objectives, one is to enable biodiversity conservation and to assist improvement in local livelihood through empowering Gram Sabha by building their capacities of community and institutions mentioned in The Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA, 2006) in the district and second is providing these Gramsabhas with direct support by developing institution and infrastructure.

Out of its total geographical area 68.9% amounts to forest cover. It numerates into 9902.8 Sq. Km. out of 14,412 Sq. Km, the total geographical area of the district. The CFR land distribution amounts to 5110.07 Sq. Km in the district. This abundance of the forest has led into plethora of minor forest produce items. But there is not enough mechanism to capacitate the sector of minor forest produce (MFP). The capacitation includes, not only facilitating the commercialization of MFP commodities but also aspects of capacity building and training (CBT) of Gram Sabha (GS) in developing Forest Conservation and Management Plans and its implementation. The intervention expects to develop professional and technical skill set among Gram Sabhas. This project is planned to intervene in the same subject and suffice its objective.

In relation to the second objective, the emphasis of the district administration is to provide Gramsabhas with a proper market since the existing market for MFP is unstructured. Except a handful of MFP items other do not even receive MSP and some of them do not even have minimum support price. The district aims to set up an administrative block will act as a single window system to all services and support needed by the gramsabha. Altogether, district administration is developing a mechanism to aid the training provided to them through support, issuing transit permit and providing market linkages through a dedicated Centre.

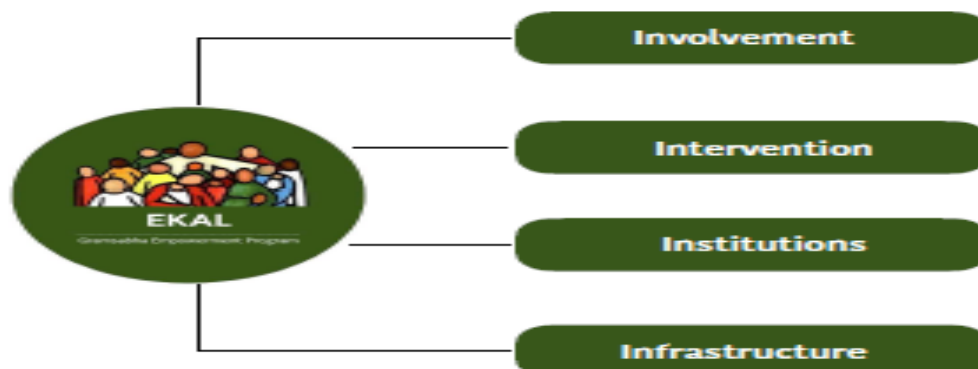
It is not only limited to training or market linkages, Gramsabhas, Forest Department has very scarcely documented records of available MFP and financial transactions. Existing market for minor forest produce is dominated by Middleman/Thekedaars. There are instances of violations of terms and conditions of agreement by thekedaars. Hence, the carefully curated intervention of Ekal is needed.



Project Concept

The concept of the project is based on the quartet of Involvement, Intervention, Institution and Infrastructure. The Gramsabhas with community forest rights are involved in the process of the project through a memorandum of understanding signed between Gramsabha and District Administration.

Instruction is carried out through the Ekal: Gramsabha training module. Institution in the form of single window system to support Gramsabha are developed across the district in the form of Ekal Center and Infrastructure like warehouses are provided to Gramsabhas in order to exercises value addition to their minor forest produce.



Project Objectives:

In the tribal and aspirational district Gadchiroli, through this project, the district administration is focusing on following aspects,

- To facilitate the process of making policies at Gram Sabha level more responsive to linkages between sustainable tribal livelihood and biodiversity conservation
- To enhance the capacity of Gram Sabha, Community and other institutions in development, management and implementation of Forest Conservation and Management Plan
- To develop an institutional and administrative set up to support Gram Sabhas in matters related to minor forest produce i.e. marketing, issuing transit permits and processing's.

Steps of Implementation:

1. Involvement:

The very first step that district administration takes is to “Invoke the Janbhagidaari”. The district administration, by making gramsabhas aware through continuous village level meetings, district and block level meetings and frequent visits, about the project, invites them to join the administration. This collaboration between Administration and Gramsabhas is completely voluntary. The district administration through District Collector and Gramsabha through Community Forest Resource Management Committee, signs a Memorandum of Understanding. This memorandum of understanding includes basic terms of cooperation and makes the activities binding for both the parties. To illustrate, the activities of providing training rests with the district administration and providing necessary information of minor forest produce and other traditional or local mechanisms in relation to the forests. The MoU is meant to set a stage for knowledge sharing and improved cooperation between administration and Gramsabhas.

2. Intervention:

Through Ekal, Gramsabhas voluntarily signing a memorandum of understanding with district administration are provided with 15 days module. The training is divided in two parts, a residential training of seven days and field training of eight days. The training program is conducted through the Gondwana University which is the knowledge partner of the district administration. In order to devise the structure and content for the training a study group was established with local experts across the district working in various domains of forest rights. The study group worked for about three months and conducted 11 meetings. The seven days residential training includes, awareness about laws and acts related to tribal areas, forest management, biodiversity, record keeping and audits. The field training has emphasized on the aspect of implementation of the forest rights acts, biodiversity act and MGNREGA at Gram Sabha level. During the field training, trained representatives constitute committees that were not constituted earlier, make all people of the village aware about the rights. They exercise shivar feri or walk through their forest to assess its status and diversity and in last two days of field training, they go through the records of Gramsabha and see the scope of improvement, add records which earlier were not maintained

3. Institutions:

Ekal centre is an administrative unit of district administration undertaking activities in relation to strengthening Gramsabha and enabling them to take sustainable development, improving their livelihood through forest simultaneously. Warehouses are also proposed with the centre in order to provide storage services to Gramsabhas. Ekal centres is unique step undertaken by district administration Gadchiroli to streamline the process of transaction in relation to minor forest produce and improve transparency in this process. Such Ekal Centres will be established across the district. First two centres are being established at Gadchiroli and Desaijanj and two more at Mendha, Block Dhanora and Aheri are proposed. The centre at Gadchiroli is completed and made functional in November 2022. These centres will be registered as society and District collector will be the chairman since he is the chairman of District Level Committee. Centres are established with aim of providing Gram Sabhas with direct market linkages so as to abolish the middleman culture in Minor Forest Produce Transactions. These centres will charge 10% (5% from Gram Sabhas and 5% from direct purchaser companies or unit) on complete sell in order to cover administrative and maintenance cost of the centres. This mechanism will create a self-sustainable ecosystem, providing more benefits to Gram Sabha while promoting sustainable use of forest resources. The existing MFP list has not included the most abundant item of forest that has the potential to drastically elevate the income with conservation and sustainability as a core: 'Carbon Credits'. If carbon credit is announced as MFP, it will provide income to the Gram Sabhas, directly in their accounts.

4. Infrastructure:

During the process of training, it was understood that Gram Sabhas should be provided with warehouses in order to store the minor forest produce. The enhanced capacity to store minor forest produce items will provide advantage in negotiation to Gram Sabhas in the market. As of today, due to lack of storage facilities Gram Sabha has to sell the produce on available price to the thekedaars. This results in to financial disadvantage to Gram Sabhas. After thorough consideration of this situation, district administration has decided to provide Gram Sabhas with storage facility. As of now, the district administration has approved 53 godowns to 53 Gram Sabhas through MGNREGA and Human Development Program. 01 warehouses is sanctioned for Ekal Centre. This number will increase as the training progress.

Project implementation:

Step	Activity	Details
1	Engaging Gramsabhas	Gramsabhas will sign a MoU with district administration for their participation in the program. This activity is voluntary from the part of Gramsabha.
2	Capacity Building & Training	Gramsabhas will be provided with 15 days training. 7 days include residential training and 8 days of practical training.
3	Registration as MG NREGA Agency	On completion of training, Gramsabhas are registered as NREGA agency. So that they can plan and undertake works like plantation, nursery, water bodies rejuvenation, etc.
4	Development of Forest Conservation & Management Plans	Gramsabhas will develop 10 year conservation and management plan with a biodiversity register with the support from district administration
5	Development of Ekal Centres	This is the most crucial step of the project. Ekal centres will be established at multiple locations in the district. These centres will act as administrative units of district administration to facilitate the activities with Gramsabhas and provide market linkages.
Future	Processing	Selling of raw produce yields less financial benefits. However if processed, large extent of value addition to minor forest produce items. As the mechanism of Ekal centre is settled the next step that administration is aiming to implement is processing of minor forest produce.

Convergence of government schemes & agencies:

The district administration clearly understands that strengthening Gram Sabhas with community forest rights cannot be done by a single department. It ensured that all concerned departments work in sync with the goal of the project. The district level convergence committee ensures such kind of coordination between agencies. The district administration also ensured the convergence of multiple government schemes like Aspirational District Program, MGNREGA etc.

Collaboration at Core:

The district has 1438 Gram Sabhas spread across the district, covering all 12 blocks. Some lie in dense forest cover with minimum accessibility and some are accessible easily. It will take a large mechanism to engage all the Gram Sabhas. Hence district administration has engaged many government and non-government organizations. Gondwana University, Gadchiroli is knowledge partner for this project and many Civil Service Organizations have both invited and collaborated to ensure the outreach and quality of the program.

Considering the demographic and geographic context, the district in collaboration with Gondwana University constituted a study group. This study group included local experts in the respective fields. Tribal individuals working for forest rights act, PESA etc. representatives of Gram Sabha, academic experts from required fields, non-for profit organisation working in the district. The group also on boarded external experts to support technically. This included experts like Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, Dr. Devaji Tofa, and Dr. Satish Gogulwar.

Structure for Implementation:

Capacity Building & Training	
No. of Gramsabhas signed MOU	523
No. of Gramsabhas trained till date	171
No. of Gramsabha representatives trained till date	996
No. of Training of Trainers Conducted till date	2
No. Individuals trained in Training of Trainers	46

MG NREGA	
No. of Gramsabhas registered till date	65
No. Works approved for gramsabhas under NREGA	133
Warehouses Construction	
No. of Warehouses sanctioned	62
Total storage capacity generated	7550 MT
Ekal Centres	
No. of Ekal centres approved	4
No. of Ekal centres under construction	1
No. Functional Ekal centres	1

- **District Level Convergence Committee:** District level convergence committee is constituted as per the GR No. FRA-2021/C.No.187/O-14, Dated 12.09.2022 Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of District Collector ensuring the convergence government schemes and coordination of government agencies to provide benefits to beneficiaries receiving IFR and CFR.
- **Block Level Convergence Committee:** Block Level Convergence Committee is constituted as per the GR No. FRA-2021/C.No.187/O-14, Dated 12.09.2022 Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra under the chairmanship of Project Officer. This committee delineates the nature and timeline of the work of village level committee. These committees hold immense importance for this project since it has to ensure coordination with village level committee to develop and implement the forest conservation and management plan.
- **Project Management Unit:** A dedicated team of three people is constituted under the District Collector to undertake design, management and implementation the project.
- **Collaboration and Engagement with organization:** The district administration has also engaged Gondwana University, State University in the district and non-profit organizations to create an ecosystem for elevating the livelihood of Gramsabhas.

Monitoring & Reporting:

- **Dashboard to monitor the progress:** A dedicated dashboard is created for the monitoring of the project. The dashboard includes the data about three major aspects of the project:
- Details of Gramsabhas engaged with the district administration
- About training of gramsabhas and performance of representatives during the training
- CFR Claims.
- For the purpose of proper implementation of the project the district administration has defined 23 Key Success Indicators. These indicators capture the input and output of the project.

Status of Implementation



Project progress: Benefits of the Project

1. Livelihood Enhancement
2. Forest Conservation
3. Single Window System of Services
4. Structured Market for MFP
5. Empowerment of most decentralized unit of Governance
6. Strengthening of Gramsabhas
7. Development of Forest Management Plan
8. Generating livelihood

5.2 Case study: Mendha Lekha Village



Gond Man and Women attending the Village Meeting at Mendha Lekha

Mendha (Lekha) is an outstanding example of experiment in ‘self-rule’ without undue interference from governmental institutions and without dependence upon outside funding to carry out developmental activities. Mendha had started witnessing the fruition of grass-roots democracy through ordinary people’s initiatives long before Panchayati Raj got a fillip with the 74th amendment in 1996.

The village of Mendha (Lekha) is situated in the tribal Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. The village is inhabited by about 300 Gond tribes. About two decades ago, the village was facing problems of unemployment, drunkenness, corruption by government officials and exploitation by traders and moneylenders.

In the early 1980s, the villagers started movement towards self-rule’. Production, sale and consumption of liquor was banned and equal status for women and revival of traditional village institutions were emphasized. Through protracted struggle against unnecessary governmental interference and assiduous efforts, Mendha (Lekha) has been able to attain self-reliance in terms of primary education, forest protection, etc.

The story goes back to the late 1970s when the Madhya Pradesh Government proposed a major hydroelectric project in Bastar district. The proposed project would have displaced tribals of Bastar district and adjoining areas of Maharashtra. The tribals of these areas came together under the banner of Jungle Bachao, Manav Bachao Andolan (Save Forests, Save Humans Movement).

This movement spread to the Gadchiroli district also. Faced with stiff resistance, the project was finally abandoned. The movement for ‘self-rule’ in Mendha (Lekha) was initiated by Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, a prominent activist of the Jungle Bachao, Manav Bachao Andolan, and Devaji Topa, the then Sarpanch (Village Head).

They realized the importance of information and transparency in their movement towards ‘self-rule’. And, therefore, as a first step, they got hold of all official documents relating to the village. They gave the slogan: Dilli Mumbait Amche Sarkar, Amchya Gawat Amhich Sarkar (Our representatives are the government in Delhi and Bombay and we are the government in our village). Mendha (Lekha) has a gram sabha (village assembly) consisting of all adult members of the village (a male and a female from

each family). All decisions are unanimously taken by the gram sabha. All outside agencies (government officials, independent researchers and NGOs) intending to carry out activities in the village have to seek permission of the gram sabha.

The villagers have also constituted the Van Suraksha Samiti (VSS) or Forest Protection Committee comprising the gram sabha and some forest officials. The VSS frames rules and regulations for the use and protection of forest, punishments for violators and grants permission to outside agencies to carry out their activities in the forest, etc. Mendha (Lekha) is also the first village with standing natural forest to have come under the Joint Forest Management (JFM) in Maharashtra. About 1,800 hectares have been brought under the JFM in Mendha (Lekha). They have also formed a Mahila Mandal (women's council) which mainly deals with saving schemes and improving the status of women in the village. The Mahila Mandal is also responsible for the implementation of liquor prohibition and any other responsibility that the gram sabha may entrust it with. With the help of outside agencies, the villagers have also formed adyayan mandals (study circles) which act as informal forums for free and frank discussions on various issues ranging from immediate village problems to forest and wildlife conservation. These study circles are informal groups which assemble whenever need arises and help the gram sabha and the VSS in the process of informed decision-making.

Thus, Mendha (Lekha) has scored enormous successes on many fronts. Today the villagers have unhindered access to the forests subject to certain regulations and permission of the gram sabha; the Forest Department is allowed to extract only non-timber forest produce (NTFP) and bamboo under the JFM. The villagers draw up their own schemes and seek government help only in their implementation; for example, the villagers decided to dig three community wells for which the government provided grant. The village charges a fee for all outside and commercial activities allowed inside the village by the gram sabha; and the funds raised in this way go into a village bank account.

The village fund is used for carrying out developmental activities in the village and for providing loans to needy people. The village has also built up a well-stocked granary which provides security against hunger. It is interesting to note that the villagers have successfully laid claim to preferential treatment in all daily wage works created by the government agencies in the village and adjoining forest.

They have also been able to start some cottage industry in the village. The village has 15 gobar gas plants. All disputes are amicably settled in the gram sabha and they have succeeded in implementing total prohibition in the village. Women have power of veto on the decisions taken by the gram sabha; this testifies to improvement in the status of women.

“Those who used to bring wood from the forest, the forest officials used to catch them (villagers). After being caught, those people used to take money, liquor, grain and chicken from the villagers. But, after some time under guidance of Mohan Hirabai Hiralal, villagers stopped giving money, liquor, chicken, etc. to forest officials. We protect the bamboo in our forest. We will not give the paper mill to harvest the bamboo and if the bamboo is harvested, we will cut the bamboo and set up a depot in the village, and the forest department and the villagers will sell it together. If the Minister is coming to our village and he will give speech and assurance then, he should not come to our village. Such a letter has been drafted and sent to the Collector with consensus.



Dr. Devaji Tofa (community leader)

5.3 Case Study: Safe Drinking Water with Smiley Faces- A Case on Drudgery Reduction, Keonjhar, Odisha

Bandhanjhari, a village of Akula GP under Telkoi block of Keonjhar district. Bandhanjhari village is situated around 20 km away from Telkoi Block and around 80 km away from Keonjhar district Head Quarter respectively. There are 60 households comprising of 250 populations & most of them belongs to Tribal category depending upon rain-fed agriculture as primary source of Livelihood.

In order to bring the tribal into the mainstream of development process, **Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme Plus (OTELP plus)** funded by Govt. of Odisha is implemented in ITDA-Keonjhar of Keonjhar district. Keeping view of the benefit of tribal beneficiary, Development Initiative Fund (DIF) under OTELP Plus is dedicated for the overall development not only for individual to target rather the community itself to be tagged.

During “Bandhanjhari Village Committee” [Village Development Association (VDA) - A registered body under society act 1860 & act as Pallisabha of the village] meeting, it was come to the notice of the team of OTELP Plus that safe drinking water is a critical issue of the village as because only one Tube well for drinking water purpose wherein all the Households were depending upon. In certain times, community used the water of open well & chua for drinking water purpose which is completely unhygienic & contaminated. For the said purpose, it was decided during the village meeting, a Solar based Drinking Water facility is required for the village in which committee members as well as the team of OTELP Plus agreed & put forth the issue before PA-ITDA, Keonjhar. Finally, PA-ITDA, Keonjhar approved the proposal & sanctioned Rs.2.50 Lakhs in FY 2020-21 to establish a Solar Based Drinking Water in the existing tube well with 25 stand posts in the village wherein labor cost will be borne by the community. In the FY 2021-22, it was established with 25 stand post wherein all Households can fetch drinking water at their door step.

Padmini Naik (Secretary of Bandhanjhari VDC) Says “A dream comes true. Finally, we were privileged with for what we fought for. Now, the entire community can easily get safe & hygienic water at their door step. A big thanks to the team of OTELP Plus for their relentless efforts”.



5.4 Case Study: Solar Based Irrigation Project at Village Sinkulabahal

Introduction-The village Sinkulabahal is about 20 km. from the Block Head quarter Telkoi, The village is having 166 HH out of which 146 HH are ST 8 HH are SC and 20 HH are OBC. The livelihood of all 166 HH of this village depends on Agriculture and Horticulture cultivation in Kharif season .Rabi Crops is not possible to take in this village due to the lack of irrigation water .So all the land falls empty in Rabi season So the village Development Committee proposed to install the Solar Based Irrigation Project in this village and put the project in Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWPB-2022-23) which has also been approved by OTELP Plus ITDA Keonjhar as well as PSU BBSR.

Implementation process-A patch of land of about 10 ac is selected by the villagers at Majhi Sahi for the cultivation and call for a meeting among the beneficiaries /farmers of that patch. Then land demarcation and formation of users group is completed basing on the patch of land to be irrigated. Now this project work is to be running with 6 nos. of beneficiaries and 10 ac of land.



Identification of Spot for Construction of Solar based Overhead Water Tank for Irrigation
All the beneficiaries jointly selected a place where the Bore well will be dug, where the solar cell and water tank will be installed etc. and finalized the place among themselves .After that the UG request the VDA to start the Implementation of the work. Basing on the request of the Users Group, The VDA is requested to the P.A. ITDA OTELP Plus to place fund in the VDA account. After placing of funds. The materials have purchased from the selected vendors, with the recommendation of the Community Procurement Committee (CPC) formed in the village. Then the construction work is running under the close supervision of the Experts of the FNGO and the WDO of the OTELP plus ITDA Keonjhar. After successful installation of the project, the beneficiary of the project, and VDA members share their thanks to OTELP plus ITDA Keonjhar for unbelievable Cooperation.



Solar based Overhead Water Tank constructed at Telkoi, Village



Irrigation through Solar based Irrigation Project

Utilization-It was Rainy season running at the time of installing the Project. So, all the land is cultivated with Rice in traditional manner.

During the Rice Cultivation, the farmers have planned for the Rabi Crops in the Solar based Irrigation command area. They planned to cultivate Patato-5ac. Vegetable Cultivation-5ac. around the project and prepare the land accordingly after paddy crop cutting. After land preparation, they have cultivated the above vegetables in that area as per the plan prepared. Harvesting is not done till now.



Irrigation through Solar based Irrigation Project

5.5 Case Study: Multi- Purpose Community Center

Introduction:

Tangiri is an interior tribal village of Bimala G.P under Telkoi Block in Keonjhar district of Odisha situated in the surrounding of forest area. It is 30 KM distance from Telkoi block having 100 families. Although the farmers are cultivating different crops & vegetables, they are facing difficulty for storage facility and organizing village meeting. This village has the need for multi-purpose community center.



Construction of multi-purpose community centre at Tangiri village under Telkoi village

Challenges:

Tangiri village is an interior tribal village having 100 families under Telkoi block. The farmers are cultivating different crops & vegetables and lemon grass. The farmers are facing difficulty to keep their agricultural products and extracted lemon grass oil. And also sitting place is as a problem to organize village level meetings. So lack of multi-purpose community center is a big challenge for the village.

Need for multi-purpose community centre:



It is the measure problem for the villagers of Tangiri who are facing difficulties for storage agricultural products. The farmers in Tangiri village and also in the neighbour villages are cultivating lemon grass. Lemon grass oil extraction unit was established in the financial year 2021-22 from SCA to TSS fund under ITDA Keonjhar. Production of lemon grass oil is a very good subsidiary income source of the farmers in the villages because of getting good price with better marketing demand. Although oil production is ongoing from processing of lemon grass but storage facility is a problem in the village.

Storage structure is very important to store oil and for value addition of lemon grass oil to get better price in the future. The villagers are also organizing village level

meeting in the open ground due to no sitting place in the village and facing difficulty to organize specially in the rainy and winter season. So, this tribal community had more need for a multi-purpose community center.

Implementation Process:

Tangiri Village Development Association submitted AWPB, 2022-23 for supporting multi-community center under DIF and requested to OTELP Plus project. OTELP Plus project found this measure problem of Tangiri village as an elephant prone forest area and approved for financial support under Development Initiative Fund. After fund requisition from VDA, OTELP Plus released fund of Rs.5, 00,000/- to VDA bank account for construction of multi-purpose community centre. The VDC brought land demarcation from Tahasildar to construct in government land. Due to community interest and more need of storage facility, the village development committee constructed easily the multi-purpose community center in this FY-2022-23. The villagers of Tangiri have the dream for value addition of lemon grass oil in the future for getting more price of oil through using community center. The farmers can also keep vegetables and organize village level meeting in the community center.



Conclusion:

It is concluded that the problem of storage facility and organizing of meetings are not a hindrance. Now the farmers are keeping lemon grass oil in the community center safely and a thought for value addition of oil in the coming years. The villagers are happy upon OTELP Plus program for solution of storage and sitting place.

5.6 Case Study: A Silhouette of Green Sky in Our Irrigation Field at Golagadia

Interdiction: OTELP Plus working since 2019 at Golagadia village of Telkoi Block.

The main Objective is each family strengthen their sustainable livelihood after end of the project. So, we prepared a micro plan and bench mark analysis with villagers and finding their main problems. Always depend upon rain water for farming. So, farming single crop and face problem for maintain their family.

Activity under taken: We feel their problem and request to PAITDA Keonjhar for sanction a solar based Irrigation project as per AWPB plan. After verification they have sanctioned and now complete this project and 22 HH benefit directly.

Challenges Faced: All cluster demand for irrigation project and convince to PAITDA Keonjhar.

OTELP Support:

- A. **Fund:** Rs.6,00,000/-
- B. **Training/Orientation Support:** Orientation to 22 HH leaders for how to maintain this project and collect user fee for feature maintenance.
- C. **Technical support:** Fitter demonstration to use Irrigation project.

Impact created: Direct benefit 22 HH and 15 Ha. Land irrigated

Pre and Post Situation: All family are very co-operative and very active. They proper use of water. Irrigation of land and type given write below: -

S.No	Benefited HH	Area Irrigation in Ha.	Type of Crops
1	11	5 Ha	Mango Plantation
2	11	10 Ha	Cashew Plantation
3	08	3 Ha	Water million
4	03	01 Ha	Potato Farming
5	2	1 Ha	Paddy Farming

PHOTOS:



Solar based Irrigation Project at Golagadia village and Paddy Plantation in Keonjhar

5.7 Case Study: Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 – OLR Act:

Agricultural land cannot be utilized for residential or commercial purpose except on conversion of the same into non-agricultural land. The process of converting agricultural land into the non-agricultural land is known as land conversion. As per the provision contained in Odisha Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1960, agricultural land can be converted for non-agriculture purposes only by taking prior permission from the competent authorities, i.e. Tahasildhar or Sub-collector in the state.

Section 8-A of Odisha Land Reforms Act regulates the process of conversion of agricultural land to non-agriculture land in Odisha. The process of conversion will be completed on payment of a conversion fee. The authorized officer will allow the conversion of the use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes if such conversions are not violating any of the following Government Schemes or Plans:

- Master Plan
- Improvement Scheme
- Development Plan
- Town Planning

Lands Covered Under OLR Act:

As per the provision of this act, the following types of land can be converted for non-agricultural purposes in Odisha:

- **Class I** – Irrigated land with two or more crops
- **Class II** – Irrigated land with not more than one crop
- **Class III** – Land, other than irrigated land such as Paddy, tanks, coconut gardens and orchards (except orchards growing banana)

Prescribed Authority for Land Conversion:

Prescribed Authority for the conversion of agriculture land into non-agriculture purpose in Odisha is in detail here:

S.No	Land Measurement	Authorized Officers
1.	Land Measuring one-fourth of an acre or more	Sub-Collectors is the authorized officer, Tahasildhar will initiate the process and allow conversion with due approval of sub-collector
2.	Land measuring less than one-fourth of an acre	Authorized Officer is Tahasildhar

A gist on the procedural aspect:

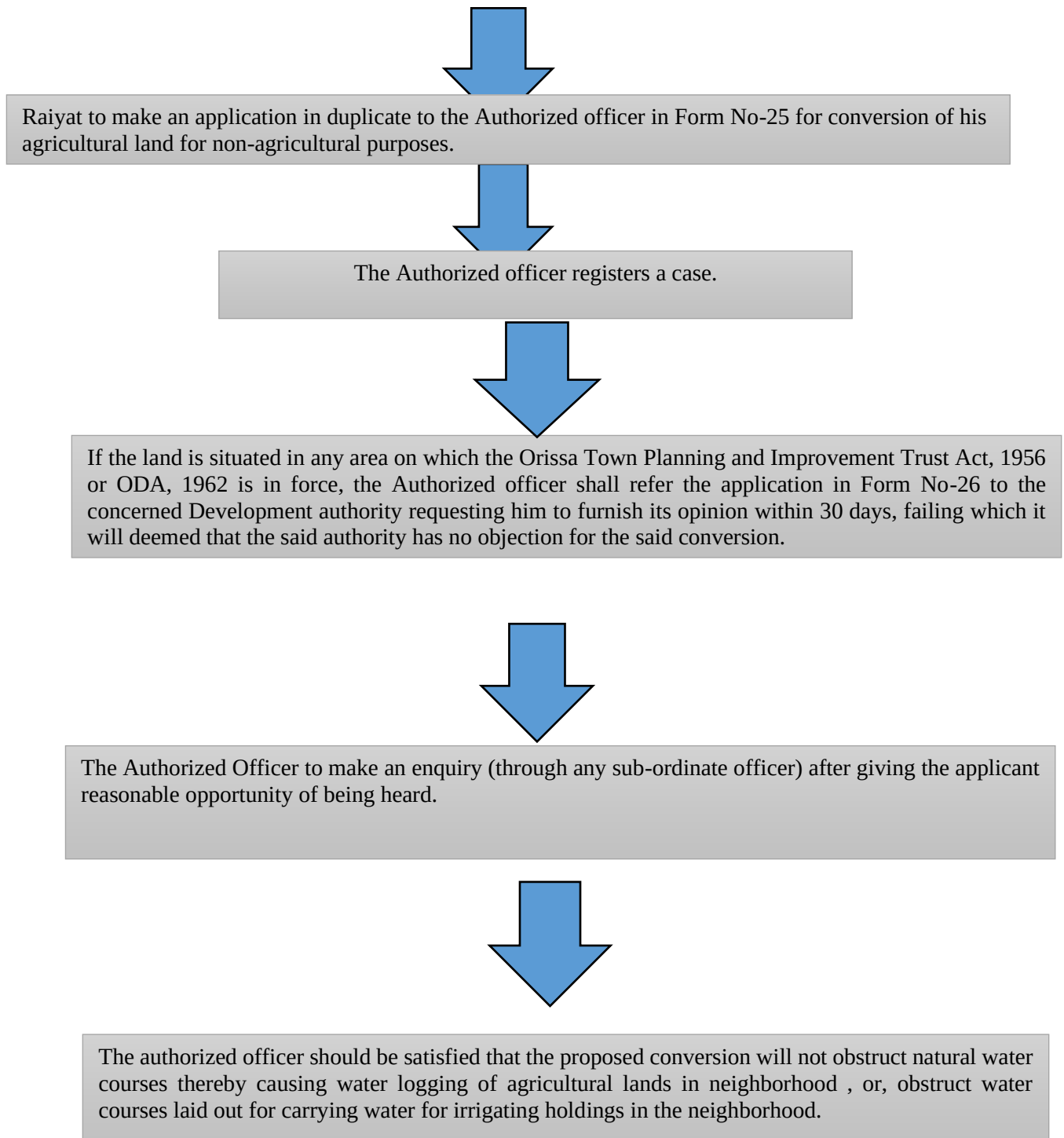
An important component of this Act is the Conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes wherein a raiyat can file application before the Authorized Officer-cum-Tahasildar for conversion of agricultural land for purpose other than agriculture u/s 8(A) of the OLR Act. It is obligatory on the part of the Tahasildar to verify that the proposed conversion shall not obstruct natural water course there by causing water logging of agricultural land in the neighborhood and shall not obstruct water courses laid out for carrying water for irrigating agricultural holdings in the neighborhood. In a case u/s 8(A) of OLR Act. The Tahasildar is required to verify a number of aspects before allowing conversion. The enquiry

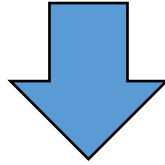
report of the R.I. dealing with various aspects of law forms the vital source of information and accordingly the conversion may or may not be allowed.

Conclusion:

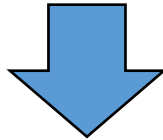
Land being a limited resource should be preserved and used in a view to achieve sustainable development. Generally, when such lands are acquired and used for industrial purposes, a proper balance between land use for agricultural and industrial purposes has to be worked out. The optimization of the conversion of agricultural land to industrial land in rural areas forms the basis for the sustainable development of rural areas. Moreover, the importance of the restructuring of rural areas also plays a significant role in agriculture and development of the nation.

A flowchart depicting the procedure of conversion u/s 8a of OLR, 1960:-





The said proposal for conversion is rejected if found objectionable and is allowed if found satisfactory according to the provisions of law.



Before settling the land the Authorized officer shall assess the quantum of premium to be paid in accordance to the rate prescribed u/s 8-A (3) of OLR Act, 1960.



The authorized officer shall execute lease-deed in form no-27 within a period of 15 days from the date the premium and land revenue are paid in full.

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Policy Implications

The entire life cycle of the indigenous (Adivasi) people is in consonance with nature and culture. The life cycle of the tribal communities, as articulated by the scholars is often centred on *jal, jungle and zamin* (water, forest and land), authentic human labour, participation with nature, production for primary needs, consumption, distributions and saving. There are over 275 million tribal population and other forest dwellers living in the forest and who derive their livelihood from forest resources in India (VNR India, 2020). The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, known as forest rights and/or tribal rights act recognizes the rights of the tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers to forest resources, on which the se communities are dependent for a variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-cultural needs. The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 recognizes the symbiotic relationship of the STs with the forests, reflected in their dependence on the forest as well as in their traditional wisdom regarding conservation of the forests. The Act encompasses Rights of Self-cultivation and Habitation which are usually regarded as Individual rights; and Community Rights such as Grazing, Fishing and access to Water bodies in forests, Habitat Rights for PVTGs, Traditional Seasonal Resource access of Nomadic and Pastoral community, access to biodiversity, community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge, recognition of traditional customary rights and right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource for sustainable use. It also provides rights to allocation of forest land for developmental purposes to fulfil basic infrastructural needs of the community.

In conjunction with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Settlement Act, 2013, FRA protects the tribal population from eviction without rehabilitation and settlement (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India). The Act further enjoins upon the Gram Sabha and rights holders the responsibility of conservation and protection of bio-diversity, wildlife, forests, adjoining catchment areas, water sources and other ecologically sensitive areas as well as to stop any destructive practices affecting these resources or cultural and natural heritage of the tribals. The Gram Sabha is also a highly empowered body under the Act, enabling the tribal population to have a decisive say in the determination of local policies and schemes impacting them. Thus, the Act empowers the forest dwellers to access and use the forest resources in the manner that they were traditionally accustomed, to protect, conserve and manage forests, protect forest dwellers from unlawful evictions and also provides for basic development facilities for the community of forest dwellers to access facilities of education, health, nutrition, infrastructure etc. The three-fold objective of the forest rights act is to: (i) undo the historical injustice occurred to the forest dwelling communities, (ii) ensure land tenure, livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, and (iii) strengthen the conservation regime of the forests by including the responsibilities and authority on Forest Rights holders for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has entrusted the task to conduct a study on ‘Forest Rights Act, 2006: An Assessment of Ground Reality’ to Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. The present study is a pioneering endeavour to understand the impact of the recognition of the individual and community forest rights on the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the selected 7 Indian States (including Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura). The sample comprises of 1300 STs and OTFDs, drawing from the Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas and Tribal Areas in the selected States. A ‘before’ and ‘after’ approach has been applied

to observe the changes in the socio-economic condition of the tribal and forest dwellers in the study area in the last five years. The impact study has examined the process of FRA implementation and its impact in terms of recognition of forest rights and facilitating rights of local communities in the reserved forest and protected areas (including Core and Buffer Zones) in the States under study. The impact study has been carried out through Survey CTO- Real Time software. Survey tools (including Household Questionnaire, Village Questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion, Key Informant Interview) have been prepared to collect data from the field. At least two districts from each State covering 100 respondents (including IFR and CFR households) have been interacted. A household vulnerability index has been prepared taking into account the selected indicators such as: household income, average livestock, land holdings (IFR & CFR), literacy rate and household size.

The study report indicate that provisions made under forest rights act have resulted in enhancing the income level of the beneficiaries (especially among the tribal communities) and as a result improvement in their quality of life; sizable number of women title holders have enabled the tribal women to be empowered; CFR rights have enabled Gram Sabhas in managing and conserving their own forest resources along with sale of Minor Forest Produces leading to increase in income of the beneficiaries.

The study has made several recommendations based on the interaction with the various stakeholders (beneficiaries including tribal and other traditional forest dwellers; the officers of tribal welfare, revenue and forest department) in the surveyed states including: need of capacity building of Gram Sabha members in the context of their empowerment for forest governance; an expeditious implementation of the recognition of forest rights act and vesting of forest rights on both the tribal communities and other traditional forest dwellers whose livelihood is mainly dependent on forest; relaxation in the eligibility criteria of three generation proof required under the act for claiming land rights by the other traditional forest dwellers; and most importantly introduction of a sunset policy to FRA in the larger interest of protection and conservation of forest. The infrastructure in the tribal and forested areas needs to be improved. There must be synergies and better coordination between the Central Ministries especially among Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) to enable expeditious implementation of the Act for recognition and vesting of forest rights.

Major Findings:

The foregoing section provides a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic impact of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in the seven Indian states under study. It covers various aspects such as literacy rates, monthly household income, economic activities, government assistance, and access to basic amenities, healthcare services, and land rights for forest dwellers in both the revenue and forest villages in 13 districts spread across seven states in the country.

The analysis reveals that there has been a significant improvement in literacy rates in certain districts, with Kanker (Chhattisgarh) having the highest literacy rate of approximately 79%. However, some districts still have moderate or low literacy rates, indicating the need for further focus on education. The data also shows a shift from traditional activities to modern economic activities in several districts, indicating socio-economic progress. However, in some districts the forest dwelling communities are still engaged in traditional activities, reflecting a sense of social belonging and connectivity to traditional methods.

Improvements in healthcare services are evident, with positive changes in children's immunization rates and the availability of special nutrition programs. The access to institutional delivery care facilities has also increased, ensuring better healthcare for pregnant women.

Recognized land rights (IFR and CFR) have increased in several districts, providing forest dwellers with property rights. The availability of government assistance to IFR beneficiaries through housing schemes have shown positive results, although some forest dwelling communities in the study area without land records (*patta and khatiyani*) are still facing challenges in availing government facilities from the district welfare department.

Access to basic amenities have improved over a period of time, with a substantial increase in the availability of electricity connection to the tribal and other traditional forest dwelling households and the ownership of houses.

It is observed during field visit in the forested areas that the use of firewood for cooking remains prevalent among the surveyed households, however there is an increase in the use of LPG gas stoves for cooking purpose provided under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

The financial assistance under government schemes including old age, disability, and widow pensions have been provided to the tribal and other traditional forest dwellers in the study area. Observation from the field reflects that the highest percentage of benefits under the pension scheme have reached to the beneficiaries in the study area across seven states, however, the highest coverage to beneficiaries under the scheme goes to Eluru district of Andhra Pradesh with a percentage increase from 17.95% to 54.76%, i.e, 36.81%.

The study findings indicates that there is a positive impact of the FRA act on the enhancement of the socio-economic conditions of forest dwellers across seven states under study. The analysis further reveals improvements in access to clean drinking water, quality of water, and the number of health cards issued under the PMJAY scheme. The number of treatments in government hospitals has increased, indicating improved healthcare services. The economic activities of forest dwellers vary across districts, with settled cultivation, collection of minor forest produce, and wage earning being prominent. Unemployment levels are generally low, indicating positive outcomes of the various scheme including Forest Rights Act (FRA).

Based on the above empirical findings, it could be concluded that the various district welfare programs meant for both the revenue and forest villagers have enhance the socio-economic conditions of the tribal and forest dwellers across seven Indian states under study. While improvements have been witnessed in various areas including housing, supply of safe drinking water, electricity connection through grid and renewable energy sources, access to health care facilities, forest based aanganwadi, setting of a forest dweller cooperative and SHGs there are still challenges to address, such as low literacy rates, traditional economic activities, and access to basic amenities including road connectivity. The findings highlight the need for continued efforts to uplift the living standards of forest dwellers while ensuring the protection of their tribal rights including the other traditional forest dwellers (OTFD) those who are residing both in the reserved forest, protected areas, core areas and wild life sanctuaries.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges:

Low literacy rates: Some districts, such as Nandayala and Eluru in Andhra Pradesh, Gomti in Tripura, and Latehar and West Singhbhum in Jharkhand, still have low literacy rates among forest dwellers. This poses a challenge to their overall socio-economic development.

Traditional economic activities: Forest dwellers in districts like Keonjhar in Odisha, Dhalai and Gomati in Tripura, and Nandayala in Andhra Pradesh continue to engage in traditional activities rather than diversifying their livelihood to modern economic activities. This hinder their economic progress and limit their opportunities.

Open defecation: Some districts, including West Singhbhum and Latehar in Jharkhand, Sonebhadra in Uttar Pradesh, and Nandayala in Andhra Pradesh, still face the problem of open defecation. This indicates a lack of proper sanitation facilities and the need for improved infrastructure.

Limited access to forest resources: In certain districts, forest dwellers residing in the core areas including national tiger reserve and wildlife sanctuaries have limited access to entry and collection of minor forest produce. This calls for better management and utilization of forest resources to benefit the local communities.

Policy Implications:

Education and skill development: Efforts should be made to improve literacy rates among forest dwellers through targeted education programs. Skill development initiatives including vocational training can also help them acquire new skills and transition to modern economic activities.

Promoting alternative livelihoods: Forest dwellers engaged in traditional activities should be provided with opportunities to explore alternative livelihood options. This can be done through training programs, access to credit, and support for entrepreneurship.

Sanitation infrastructure: The problem of open defecation needs to be addressed by providing proper sanitation facilities in districts where it is prevalent. This includes the construction and usage of toilets and promoting awareness about hygiene practices.

Sustainable forest management: Ensuring equitable access to minor forest produce and promoting sustainable forest management practices can benefit forest dwellers. This can be achieved through community-based forest management models and the involvement of local communities in decision-making processes.

Strengthening healthcare services: While improvements have been observed in extending healthcare services to the tribal and forest dwellers in the revenue villagers, there is a need to further strengthen primary healthcare facilities, especially in forest villages in aspirational districts having lower access to healthcare. This includes increasing the number of healthcare centres, improving infrastructure, and ensuring the availability of essential medicines.

Enhancing government assistance: Government assistance in housing schemes should be made more accessible and widespread. Efforts should be made to reach out to forest dwellers in districts where the availability of government assistance is limited.

Promoting clean cooking solutions: Despite an increase in the availability of cooking gas, the use of firewood for cooking is still prevalent in some areas. Promoting clean cooking solutions, such as LPG adoption, can improve the health and well-being of forest dwellers while reducing environmental impact.

Strengthening land rights: While there has been an increase in recognized land rights, efforts should be made to ensure that all forest dwellers have secure land tenure. This includes streamlining the process of land rights recognition and providing legal support to forest dwellers in asserting their rights.

Overall, addressing these challenges and implementing the suggested measures can further improve the socio-economic conditions of forest dwellers and ensure their sustainable development.

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