

**Community Forest Rights and its Impact on Livelihood and
Conservation**

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in
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By

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**Under the Guidance of
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The Candidate has successfully carried out the study assigned to him during dissertation and his approach to study has been scientific and analytical. This dissertation is partial fulfillment of the course requirements for the award of Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management.

I wish him all success in all his future endeavors.

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During the aforementioned tenure of his internship here, Mr. Somesh Gupta remained involved in his work with determination and sincerity. We found him active and competent in executing all assigned tasks. He is professionally sound, hard-working, devoted and motivated intern.

Moreover, Mr. Somesh Gupta conduct during his stay with us is exemplary. During his internship period, he has been found sincere, reliable, trustworthy, sociable, pleasant, and open to challenges. He has a genial temperament and can efficiently work in and lead a team.

We wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

Sincerely,

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Signature

Somesh Gupta

COMMUNITY FOREST RIGHTS AND BEYOND

A QUEST FOR KNOWLEDGE HOPE OPPORTUNITY AND JUSTICE



There is everything in foothills of Melghat you say

Yet nothing for us

There are roads here

Yet not a bus comes to my village

There are huge water tank

Yet we have to drink water from streams and rivers

There are hospitals you say that are fully fledged

Yet my people die for lack of medicine and care

There is rich forest and natural resource everywhere

Yet we are impoverished

There is employment guarantee throughout the year

Yet we migrate for we would not survive in the villages

There are schools everywhere

Yet we are far away from education.....

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SOMESH GUPTA

ABBREVIATIONS

CCT	: Continuous Contour Trenches
CFM	: Community Forest Management
DCT	: Discontinuous Contour Trenches
FD	: Forest Department
FDP	: Forest-Dependent People
FPC	: Forest Protection Committee
FRA	: Forest Rights Act
GPS	: Ground Positioning System
GS	: Gram Sabha
Ha	: Hectare
JFM	: Joint Forest Management
LBS	: Loose bolder structure
MFP	: Minor Forest Produce
MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NTFP	: Non-Timber Forest Produce
OTFD	: Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
PESA	: Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
PF	: Protected Forest
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTG	: Primitive Tribal Group
RF	: Reserved Forest
REDD+	: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SFW	: Stone Fencing Work
ST	: Scheduled Tribe

GLOSSARY

Glossary of Forest related and Local Terms

Forest :	An area characterized by predominance of woody vegetation growing more or less closely together; whether 'closed' or 'open' in canopy, and whether fully intact ecologically or modified, fragmented or planted by humankind. Technically, forest usually defined as ecosystems with a minimum of 10 percent tree canopy cover.
Gram Sabha :	Lowest unit of Panchayat
Nistar :	The concessions granted for removal from forest coupes on payment at stipulated rates, specified forest produce for bonafide domestic use, but not for barter or sale. The Nistar rates are fixed by the FD for the special forest produce in consultation with the District Collector
Tendu :	<i>Abnus</i> (leaves used for rolling local cigars (<i>beedi</i>))
Afforestation :	The establishment of a tree crop in an area where it has always been or for very long been absent
Deforestation :	Clearing an area of forest for another long-term use. Technically, a semi-permanent depletion of tree crown cover to less than 10 percent
Degradation :	Forest degradation is a reduction in the biomass, productivity of forest and alterations in ecological functions such as habitat, climate regulation, and soil and water protection.
Reserved Forest :	Any forest land or waste land or any other land, not being land for the time being comprised in any holding or in any village <i>abadi</i> (population), which is the property of government, or over which the government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest produce of which the government is entitled, and which is notified in the government gazette as 'reserve forest' under a relevant section of the Indian forest Act.
Protected Forest :	Any forest land, waste-land, or any other land, which is not included in a reserved forest, but which is the property of the government, or over which the government has proprietary rights.
NTFP:	NTFP are medicinal plants, resins, mushrooms, rattans, wildlife, and other non-wood goods obtained from forests.
Biodiversity :	A biological diversity, which includes diversity of species, genes and ecosystems, and the evolutionary and functional processes which link them.

Source: (WCFSD, 1999: P. 168-175)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study offer an outlook on "Community forest Right and its impact on livelihood and conservation": A Comparative Study of just prior and after the getting rights which causes the major changes in forest as well as adjoining community in the villages. The study has been occupied in Upathkheda, Payvihir, Nayakheda and Khatijapur villages situated *at foothills of Melghat in Amravati District*. The wisdom behind selection of these four villages are that they were received their rights under Forest Right Act and made different rule and regulation for forest conservation under the guidance of local NGO. This creates a ray of hope not only for the villagers but also for the researcher that how were they proceed to conserve their forest area and trying to adopt and find out the different conservative methods of custard apple which generates major source of livelihood to the villagers.

After more than a year of high-pitched campaigning by rival lobbies of forest conservationists and tribal rights activists, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest-Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 came into force on December 31, 2007. The Act aims to provide a framework which recognizes and vests forest rights in forest-dwelling tribes, and to foster a new forest conservation regime which actively seeks the participation of forest-dwelling communities in conservation efforts. Tribal's of India have been residing in forest land for generations, cultivating and collecting forest produce. However, their traditional rights have hitherto not been adequately recognized and recorded. The Act thus marks a radical departure from existing forest legislations. The Act has been lauded and reviled in almost equal measure. Tribal rights activists perceive it as an instrument for correcting historical injustices.

Regular cutting of woods and overgrazing in the forest area were found some constraints which lead to emergence of this Act. Further, this study pin-point on the impact assessment with regarding to livelihood, livestock, MGNREGA, Basic services (water and Education) and local governance within the Upathkheda, Payvihir, Nayakheda and Khatijapur villages.

Regarding Livelihood it was noted that major perspective which changed the thinking of tribal's and other community from labor work to MGNREGA due to availability of employment within the village and cash transfer of money. However the cattle proportions have been decreased after the rights due to restriction on fodder and grazing in the forest area. To fulfill this major difference the forest department is trying to provide buffalo at subsidized rate of 20,000 Rs. to the community lives in the village. This is ray of hope to the community which will lead to increased in milk production and ultimately as source of livelihood. This is a major tool to collect rain water and protect soil erosion in the forest area with community efforts. For this various works have been done like i.e. CCT/WAT/L.B.S and various pits for plantation but there are various constraints which hinders the community for regularity in MGNREGA like i.e. delay in payment, no facility at work site, very high temperature, hard work than others etc.

The basic facilities like water and education within the village which are going to be better now-a-days after the initiation by the Gram Panchayat. Though most of households were taking water from the water tank but the supply of water is only in the early morning, one time a day. Education facilities was found to be behind the expectation level due to absence of upper primary and higher education in the village hence most of children's were liable to go either nearby village or left out after the completion of primary education.

It was observed that most of people have changed their mind set-up on Local governance, Level of awareness about their rights and forest conservation among the different societies are increasing day by day due to forward initiative of Gram Panchayat. Construction work states higher proportion among different works done by Gram Panchayat in the village.

Different case studies presented here demonstrates the changing scenario of forest and adjoining community with plenty of efforts including local NGO, forest department and community mobilization itself. Community efforts leads to birth of increased water table, reduction of soil erosion with the formation of CCT/WAT and L.B.S work in the forest area under MGNREGA. Different rule and regulation made by particular Gram Sabha hinder the forest degradation by adjoining community which was engaged in cutting and selling of fuel wood since last twenty year from the forest at the rate of 10-20Rs. /Gutta. This proportionally impact on social and ecological environment within the community. Community efforts with the help of forest department under the guidance of local NGO creates income generation activities from the forest to the community with special concentration on custard apple.

Conservation and management of forest by the local community provides unhindered opportunities for the poor to utilize the traditional knowledge in sustainable management of forest with the help of the forest department, NGO and the Government. Linking the two, (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) REDD+, and alternative livelihood improvement activities will ultimately reduce pressure on forests producing an increase in forest cover in future.

It was evident from the study that communities are benefited through conservation of forest ecosystem, in turn improving their livelihood and simultaneously increasing the forest cover of the Amarvati area. However benefit sharing mechanism needs to be framed properly, in order to overcome the livelihood issues in REDD+ and to conserve the degrading forest cover.



ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER 1: ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

1.1: BACKGROUND

KHOJ is a voluntary organization working in Melghat region of Amravati district since 1996. Khoj began as a group of young professionals having a quest for ensuring justice and equality to those who had been denied these for reasons of caste, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexuality and to those who were trapped in the development models and policies adopted by the state.

KHOJ started its work with a vision to develop a collective voice and leadership of youths from the Melghat region as well as adjoining block of Achalpur empowering them with proper knowledge, skills and opportunities for development. Currently it is involved in social and economic development of people from Melghat and safeguarding their rights. KHOJ is the nodal agency coordinating the CBMP under NRHM work in Amravati district. In Amravati district, this programme is carried out in 5 blocks - Chikhaldara, Dharni, Achalpur, Chandur Bazar and Anjangaon with support of 2 other partner organizations.

Efforts:

In the last decade Khoj has moved from being just village focused to working on more regional issues confronting Melghat like-

- 1) Land restoration to tribal people whose land was grabbed by affluent communities.
- 2) Demanding transparent and participatory processes in the rehabilitation of villages from the Melghat sanctuary area.
- 3) Facilitating awareness and people's participation in the environment impact assessment of the proposed kharia-Gutighat dam under the upper Tapi project stage2
- 4) Filed PIL for protection of rights of people cultivating land which is disputed forest land
- 5) Developing a dialogue between people and government officials
- 6) Developed youth support and guidance programme for Melghat that allowed sharing of information, knowledge and skills, provided orientation and exposure to various initiatives of youth development. Career development, counseling and personality development programmes was conducted for the youths.
- 7) Demanding effective and timely implementation of the earlier Employment Guarantee Scheme and now the MREGA in Melghat so that proper plans to meet with the people's demand are made and employment made available to people. The effort is also to promote those kinds of work that built community assets as well as protects the soil and water.
- 8) Ensuring that there are enough opportunities for children seeking education in ashram schools and other institutions

- 9) Have facilitated programme for the youth of Melghat and adjoining areas, which included components of personality development, communication skills and family life Education in an efforts to develop their personality and their relationship with peer and family
- 10) Lobbying for people centered developmental policy and programmes
- 11) Representing the problems of Melghat at various governmental and non- governmental forums locally and nationally
- 12) Provided legal guidance and support to people in distress. We have conducted various legal literacy programmes with the people on issue like Employment Guarantee Act, Right to Information, Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area Act(PESA)
- 13) Khoj has worked as a resource centre providing information to many academicians and researchers as well as to the local organizations and media with its documentation and rich collection of books from various fields.
- 14) Engaged with the National Rural Health Mission programmes, in community based monitoring (CBM) of health services. As a part of a state level collective initiative led by Sathi-Cehat, Khoj works as the district nodal agency facilitating work in 5 blocks of Amravati district forming CBM Committees at village, block and district level as well as conducting public hearing to understand issues of people in accessing the health services
- 15) Khoj initiated bridge school for children who dropped out of school but desired to get back to schooling. This 100 day school helped in recreating children's interest back to learning processes and back to school.
- 16) Have initiated a programme to empower adolescent girls with information on health, nutrition and life skills in chikhaldara block with cover 1000 girls
- 17) Khoj also supports and mobilizes resources to support many young people from Melghat and adjoining areas in pursuing their studies. Many of them are now at the verge of completing their professional courses from Art, to development, education, law and Pharmacy
- 18) In an efforts to create an effective team, several capacity building programmes for the team members have been undertaken and are also proposed for the future
- 19) Khoj provides a learning environment to youths who want to spend their time either volunteering or even studying at Khoj
- 20) Khoj has been undertaking programmes like public hearing on various issues of health, MREGA to highlight the issues confronted by the people and in trying to bring in more accountability and transparency
- 21) Our organizational development processes last year has led to strengthening our vision and Mission as outlined below-

1.2: VISION: Gram Sabhas and communities lead their development processes collectively.

1.3: MISSION: Enable and empower the communities of Melghat and adjoining regions so that they can demand their own rights (in the field of education, health and livelihood through a increased focus on youth and women's development) using approaches of constructive development and struggle based search for justice.¹



STUDY AREA PROFILE



CHAPTER 2 STUDY AREA PROFILE

2.1: INTRODUCTION

Amravati district is a district of Maharashtra state in central India. Amravati is the administrative headquarters of the district. The district is situated between 20°32' and 21°46' north latitudes and 76°37' and 78°27' east longitudes. The district occupies an area of 12,235 km². The district is bounded by Betul District of Madhya Pradesh state to the north, and by the Maharashtra districts of Nagpur to the northeast, Wardha to the east, Yavatmal to the south, Washim to the southwest, and Akola and Buldhana districts to the west.²

The district is divided into 14 Talukas and six sub-divisions as per details given below.

Sub-Divisions	Talukas within the sub-division
Amravati	Amravati, Bhatukali and Nandgaon Khandeshwar
Daryapur	Daryapur and Anjangaon
Achalpur	Achalpur and Chandur Bazar
Morshi	Morshi and Warud
Dharni	Dharni and Chikhaldara
Chandur (Rly)	Chandur (Rly), Tiosa and Dhamangaon

2.2: CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

Amravati faces extreme variations in temperature with very hot summers (between 32° C to 45° C) and very cold winters. Amravati district receives rainfall from south westerly monsoons mainly in the months of June, July, August and September. July and August are the months during which the maximum rainfall as well as maximum continuous rainfall.³

2.3: DEMOGRAPHY AND BASIC SERVICES PROFILE

Table 1: Demography of the villages at the foothills of Melghat

Village	Total H.H	S.C (%)	S.T (%)	Others (%)
Upathkheda	213	04(1.9)	137(64.31)	72(33.8)
Payvihir	95	17(17.89)	77(81.05)	01(1.05)
Khatijapur	60	22(36.67)	22(36.67)	16(26.67)
Nayakheda	86	14(16.27)	49(56.97)	23(26.74)

(Source: Gram Panchayat Record)

Table 1 shows the total household number in the respective village followed by per cent distribution among the different caste in which S.T cast (Korku) states higher proportion compare to S.C (Balai's).and others. Most of tribal's belongs to S.T caste and were found totally depended on the forest area.

Table 2: Different category of households and toilet facility

Village	Household No.			Toilet facility provided			Toilet facility not provided		
	APL	BPL	Total	APL	BPL	Total	APL	BPL	Total
Upathkheda	97(45.5)	116(54.5)	213	33(23.2)	109(76.7)	142	64(90.1)	07(9.8)	71
Payvihir	29(29)	71(71)	100	04(20)	16(80)	20	25(31.2)	55(68.7)	80
Khatijapur	10(17.5)	47(82.5)	57	04(9.3)	39(90.7)	43	06(42.8)	08(57.1)	14
Nayakheda	30(31.5)	65(68.4)	95	02(11.1)	16(88.8)	18	28(36.4)	49(63.6)	77
Total	166(35.7)	299(64.3)	465	43(19.3)	180(80.7)	223	123(50.8)	119(49.1)	242

(Source: Gram Panchayat Record)

From the above table it is clearly revealed that there was different category of households like i.e APL, BPL etc. in the village but among them nearly three fourth (64 per cent) of households were found to be in BPL category. To promote sanitation facility among the tribal's government are trying to construct the toilet with the grant of 10,000 Per Toilet/H.H. Approximately four out of five (80 per cent) BPL families gained toilet facility under CLTs campaign under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan which is 60 per cent higher than the APL families.

Table 3: Water facility with in the villages

Village	Hand Pump	Well	Water tank scheme	No. of Water tank
Upathkheda	03	-	01	47
Payvihir	03	-	01	42
Khatijapur	02	02	01	37
Nayakheda	02	01	01	-

(Source: Gram Panchayat Record)

Majority of population were found to be depended on the Handpump (*hubs*) in the selected villages due to lack of river. Pond found in the village were utilized either for the clothing or fishery purpose while as most of well were dried in the villages. After the coming of Forest Right Act, the role of Gram Panchayat have been increased and provide

water tank facility to the villagers but still the expenditure of water tank maintenance endured by villagers.

Table 4: Education pattern of four villages

Village	School Name	Teacher No.	Classes	Total Students		
				Boys	Girls	Total
Upathkheda	Zila Parishad Higher primary School	05(45.4)	1-7	83(51.6)	78(48.4)	161
Payvihir	Zila Parishad primary School	02(18.2)	1-4	16(53.3)	14(46.7)	30
Khatijapur	Zila Parishad primary School	02(18.2)	1-4	09(36)	16(64)	25
Nayakheda	Zila Parishad primary School	02(18.2)	1-4	19(63.3)	11(36.7)	30
Total		11		127(51.6)	119(48.4)	246

(Source: Gram Panchayat Record)

Most of villages were having only with primary education; hence children's were liable to go to adjoining villages for the further study or left out after the primary education. It is due to lack of financial assistance, transportation problem and lack of interest towards the education. Interestingly girls enrollment were found higher as 64 per cent in Khatijapur village while least (37 Per Cent) at Nayakheda village.

2.4: AGRICULTURE AND CROP

The culture of the ground is carried on somewhat more carefully here than in Amravati, in consequence perhaps of the greater value of land. The principal crops grown are jovar, colton and tur. On a large extent of the land bordering on the hilly country to the north, cotton and jovar are the only crops grown, the soil being too shallow to retain sufficient moisture for rabi cultivation. The main agriculture crops in the district along with the market area are given in the table below.

Table 5: Major crops and plantation

Types	Names	Area (Ha)	Market (District, State, Export)
Major Crops (Irrigated)	Wheat	12980	District
	Gram	9480	District/State
Major Crops (Non-Irrigated)	Cotton	368230	State/Export
	Jawar	129640	District/State
	Toor	83680	District/State
	Moong	35350	District/State
	Groundnut	10470	District/State

	Sesamun	4750	District/State
	Soyabean	92180	District/State
	Gram	26765	District/State
	Sunflower	19120	District/State
Major Cash Crops	Cotton	368230	State/Export
	Orange	57650	State/Export
	Groundnut	10430	District/State
	Soyabean	92180	District/State
	Chilli	3113	District/State
	Banana	224	District/State
Major Plantations	Orange	57650	State/Export
	Banana	424	District/State

(Source: <http://amravati.nic.in/>)

2.5: MAJOR VEGETATION AND THEIR USE IN FOREST AREA

Most of community situated around the forest area is Tribal's which have great knowledge about the different species of vegetation found in dense forest area but due to lack of awareness and accessibility they were utilizing only for the fuel wood and grazing purpose since last twenty year. But Now-a-days with the efforts of local NGO and government intervention they are trying to get their uses as well as their conservation, harvesting and marketing channels. Palas tree can be seen everywhere in the forest area which is utilized for making the Holi colors followed by fodder for the buffalo. Tendu Patta, Bamboo, Honey, Lakh are some minor forest products found in the forest area. Tendu patta and Sitaful are major source of livelihood to the villagers which have generated a ray of hope after getting rights. Jungle Tulsi is the main barrier which inhibits the growth of grass in the forest area.

Table 6: Major vegetation and their use

S.NO	Name of tree	Major Use
1	Palas	Leaves used as source of fodder while flowers for making of colors.
2	Neem	The bark is used for malaria, stomach and intestinal ulcers
3	Tendu	For making of Beedi
4	Bhera	Wood used for making of plow
5	Sitaful	Used as fruit
6	Dudhari	To convert milk into curd easily
7	Bor	Used as fruit
8	Khair	Used for gum
9	Babul	Control of diabetes, Blood pressure control
10	Bosai	Flower used for vegetable purpose
11	Mugana	Fodder for goats
12	Dhaman	For forest border fencing
13	Dhavalala	For Home roof preparation
14	Chilati	Forest border fencing
15	Val	String preparation
16	Ambla	Richest source of Vitamin C and is a diuretic, aperients, Laxative and

17	Charudi	hair dye Charoli seeds are especially used in making sevaiyan during the Muslim Eid festival.
18	Mahua	For Making of Alcohol
19	Jamun	Used as fruit

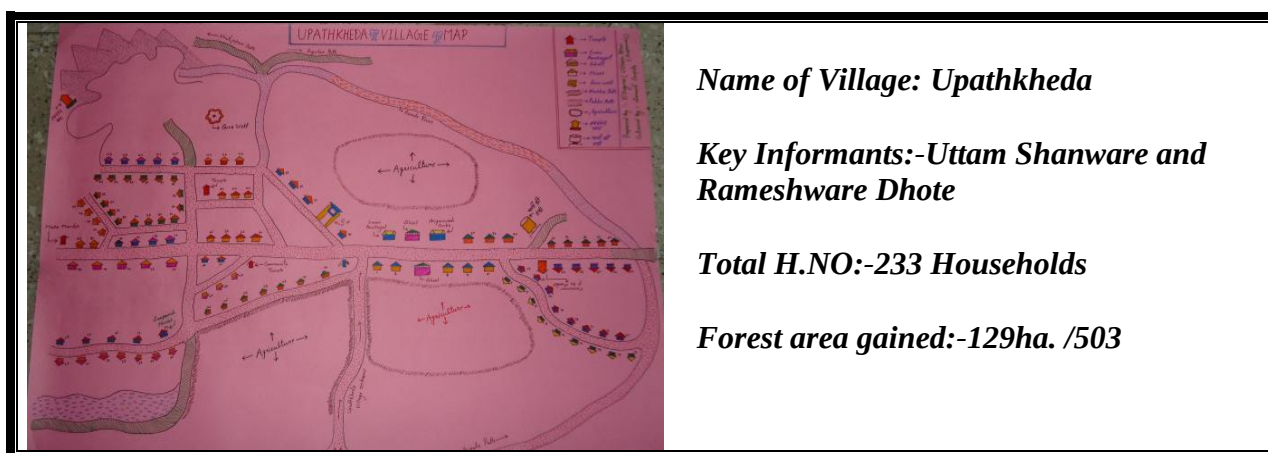
(Source: Self assessment)

2.6: CHANGING SCENARIO OF FOREST AND ADJOINING COMMUNITY WITH THEIR FUTURE STEPS⁴

The khoj team is doing their best endeavor to aware the people situated around the forest area with the support of UNDP. In between with the ongoing training programs of Khoj, Researcher trying to adopt their future steps followed by the changing scenario of forest and adjoining community with the perception of peoples participated in the training program in between or after the completion of program. Training programs were held in the four villages of Upathkheda Panchayat during the dissertation period which is described as follows

Upathkheda Village

Figure: 1 Social and Forestry Map of Upathkheda Gram Panchayat (PRA)



The following works have been completed and is going on...

- Cutting of tree and animal grazing in the reserved area are prohibited. Branches left out just after the thinning of tree is utilized as fodder for the animal.
- Gram sabha meeting is going to be started time to time for forest conservation.
- Measurement of pits, CCT, WAT etc. works have been started and is going on ahead.
- Custard apple (Sitafal), Bamboo, Sang, Ching, Ambala, Ritha, Kaddu and Badam trees have planted in 10 hact. Forest.
- Thinning of Sangwan tree and water holding space (Ukhari) around the tree have been done without payment.

- Production and marketing of Custard apple (Sitafal) have been done with the caring of tree.
- Paint has been done around the Stem of big trees to protect them from insect.
- Various pits have digged for the plantation purpose in the 25hactare.
- For the fish production seeds were omitted in the khatijapur pond.
- Fine charges have been decided by the gram sabha to the animal grazing in the reserved area of forest.
- Forest department are trying to provide L.P.G at the rate of Rs.2300 and animals with the grant of Rs.20, 000 for one buffalo.
- Thirty five households have been constructed under Indra Awas Yojana(IAY) with the grant of Rs.68,000 per household.
- The gram sabha have decided fine as Rs.100 and 300 for goats and buffalo respectively for the grazing purpose in the village.
- Vaccination of most of animal has been done in the village.
- Meeting has been conducted to improve the milk production in the village.

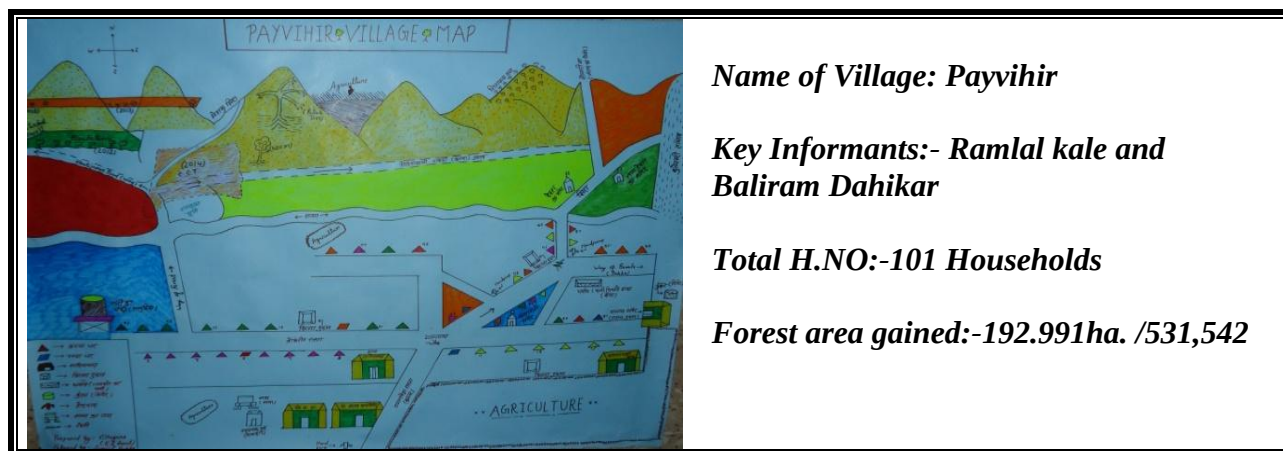
Perception of villagers for the future steps to conserve the biodiversity.....

- There is need of L.P.G and Biogas in spite of firewood to improve health and protect environment.
- Financial support should be given for purchasing of animal as early as possible and animal shed should be constructed in the village.
- Training should be provided about caring of poultry, goats to improve other livelihood sources.
- Depth of TCM pit should be changed from 1meter to 1/1/2 meter to stop the animal movement in the forest.
- Boundary of pond should be constructed with the cement.
- There should be a way to enter in the forest and check dams to protect soil erosion.
- Individual farms should be protected with the wire layering.
- There is a need of common library in the village to read out the newspaper and books for the children and youth population and expansion of education above from the seven classes to reduce the drop out cases.
- Training facility should be provided to the girls who left out their education about sewing in the village.
- There should be facility of cash allowance to the youth population who have completed higher study but still are far away from the job.
- Skill should be developed within the community to made bucket from the bamboo with the help of Local NGO and government department.
- Electricity should be proper in the village.
- Road should be constructed as cemented.

- Plantation should be done more and more and bore well facility should be nearby the worksite in the forest for drinking purpose.

Payvihir Village

Figure: 2 Social and Forestry Map of Payvihir Village (PRA)



The following works have been completed and is going on...

- Initially two thousand plants have planted successfully without payment in 10 hectare forest.
- Fifty thousand plants have planted in June 2013 in 20 hectare forest.
- C.C.T and D.C.T works have been completed in 30 hectare forest each.
- Now –a –days C.C.T work is going on in 25 hectare while as WAT work have been completed successfully in 25 hectare forest.
- To protect the soil erosion 40-50 L.B.S (loose bolder structure) have been constructed in 2012.
- T.C.M work have completed in 3100 meters length in 2012-13.
- The dam work is started in one hectare forest.

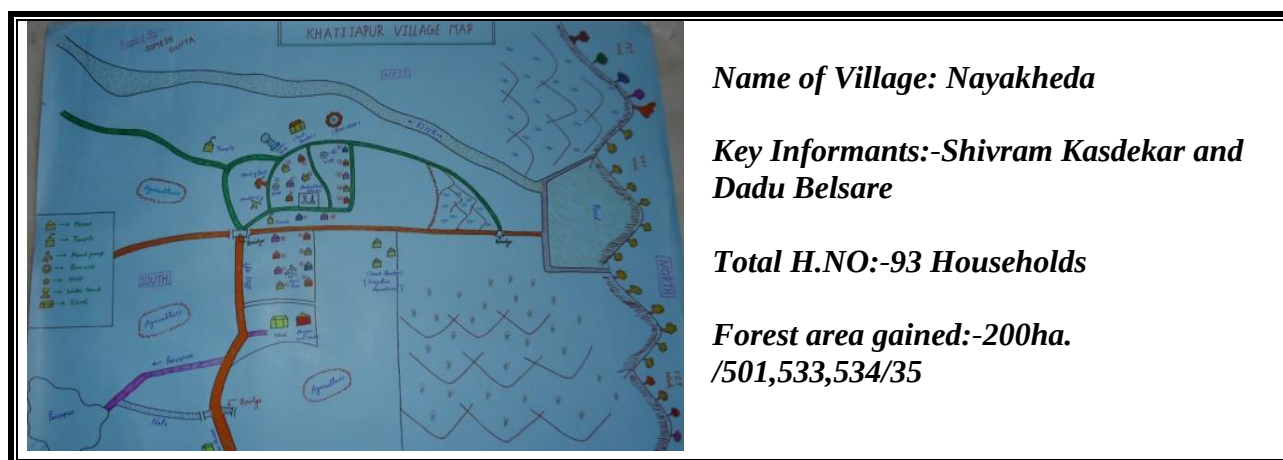
Perception of villagers for the future steps to conserve the biodiversity.....

- Biogas connection facility should be to every household after the set-up of model in the village.
- There is a need of at least one plant in front of each household in the village.
- A dispensary should be in the village to cure the primary treatment.
- There should be proper transportation facility with the construction of roads.
- There should be drinking water facility at work site in the forest.

- There is a need of different types of fodder and cattle feed to increase the milk production.
- Milk collection centre should be established in the village with the help of NGO/Govt. to terminate the role of middle man in the village.

Nayakheda Village

Figure: 3 Social and Forestry Map of Nayakheda Village (PRA)



The following works have been completed and is going on...

- Approximately 5000 pits have digged for the plantation purpose without payment by the villagers.
- Hunting, cutting of tree and animal grazing in the reserved area are prohibited.
- Lac insects have been thrown on 800palas (approx.) trees to produce the shellac.
- 75,000 sangwan trees have been planted successfully.
- Community library is ready with construction in the village.
- Fine has been decided to the people liable for the cutting of trees and their **kuladhi and darari** have been deposited in the gram sabha.
- Branches have been left out just after the thinning of tree is utilized as firewood for cooking purpose.
- Natural regeneration works have done in 25hactre forest.
- Production and marketing of Custard apple (sitafal) have been done.
- Fine has been decided for the cutting of **sambhalu** tree.
- There have been seen the presence of sabher, harin, neelgaya, sayel, saran. Peacock, kolha, aswal in the forest.
- Four households have constructed out of seven under Indra Awas Yojana(IAY) with the grant of Rs.68,000 per household.
- Three animals shed for buffaloes have completed out of twelve under MGNREGA with the grant of Rs.35, 000 per shed.

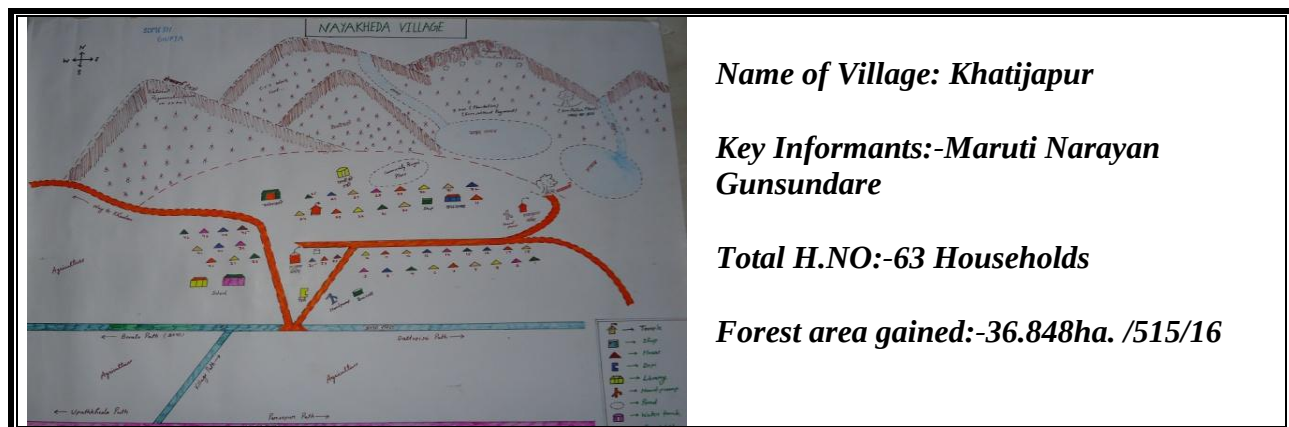
- Ten toilet have constructed out of fourty two under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan(NBA) with the sanction of 10,000 per toilet.
- Seventeen buffaloes have purchased from forest department at 50%concession and seven is remaining being purchased.
- During 2003, ten households were constructed by the world vision with the grant of Rs.70, 000 per households.
- Community biogas has been sanctioned in the village to short out the firewood and electricity problem in the village.
- Solar lights have provided to the every household by the forest department without any payment.
- Non milch animal (150) have been sold by the villagers.
- One hectare land has received by the gram sabha.

Perception of villagers for the future steps to conserve the biodiversity.....

- A Register should be kept in the gram sabha; all of work performed for the development purpose should be entered in this register.
- A dust bin, animal water shed, community poultry shed and community warehouse should be available in the village.
- Bore well facility should be in the forest not only for drinking purpose but also for water supply in the plant.
- There is a need of 50,000 more pits and plantation in the forest.
- Biogas connection facility should be to every household after the set-up of model in the village.
- Training should be conduct every month about the caring and vaccination of animals.
- There should be a community park, anganwadi centre, water reservoir tank in the village.

Khatijapur Village

Figure: 4 Social and Forestry Map of Khatijapur Village (PRA)



The following works have been completed and is going on...

- CCT, WAT works have been completed. Baseline and grade line have constructed in the forest for the counting of trees.
- Unusual trees have been cut down within one hectare in the forest.
- Plantation has been done with the doing of various pits.
- Road have been constructed in front of the temple in the village.

Perception of villagers for the future steps to conserve the biodiversity.....

- There should be a construction around the Dr.Bhim Rao Ambedkar murti in the village.
- Proper way should be available in the farms.
- Animal shed, exercise centre, toilet facility, community library and bhawan for gram samiti meeting should be available in the village.
- A nursery should be opened in the village.
- Atta chakki machine should be available in the village.
- Construction and repairing of houses should be under the Indira Gandhi Yojana in the village.

2.7: MGNREGA AT WORK SITE⁵

Positive Points

- Under the MGNREGA people were getting wages according to type and their work per day. This type of phenomena shows the historical justice with the Tribal's.
- Most of people were trying to move towards the MGNREGA work due to availability of work within the village and this ultimately reduced the Migration compare with last two years.
- Community efforts lead to appearance of vegetation followed by wild animals due to conservation and plantation in the forest area.
- Water table has increased due to different conservation method like i.e. CCT, WAT and Loose Bolder Structure (L.B.S) in the forest area.

Figure: 5 MGNREGA at work site in the forest area



Negative points

- Non-availability of facilities like i.e. First Aid, drinking water, Shade in the forest area makes people intervallic for their work under MGNREGA.
- Wages has not been received since last three month or more due to many problems like i.e. institutional level problem, delay in Postal, Policy Related Problem, insufficient Staff/Poor MIS or delay in filling of muster roll by Gram Rojar Sevek.
- The work under MGNREGA is harder compare to others which ultimately impact the health of people especially for women.
- People are liable to go with their Tikas, Phawda, Gamala at work site and spend 60 Rs. Per tikas/8days for the sharpening of that.

2.8: SWOT ANALYSIS OF ADJOINING FOREST COMMUNITY⁶

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strength-

- Tribal people have limited needs and they do not believe in storing.
- Traditionally there had been a mutual sharing of needs and resources within the community.
- Hardworking community that moves together in search of livelihood.
- Women work harder than men in the community.
- People have knowledge about forest and biodiversity.

Weakness-

- People not aware of their individual and collective needs.
- Lack of oneness in the younger generation.

- Exploitation due to lack of education.
- Their low level of education and participation in the decision making processes.
- They get exploited for small returns in difficult times they are not aware about of the scientific names

Opportunities-

- Beginning with the programmes for individual benefits moving towards community based conservation issues.
- Working with the elders in the community to create the collective plan of the community and develop the engagement with the younger group.
- Educating the community so that they are able to fight exploitation and ensure that they get proper remuneration for their work
- Once the livelihood needs are addressed issues of under nutrition and education will gain focus.
- Women have the capacity and potential to conserve forest
- Proper information about use through field visits, developing the system for processing forest produce.

Threat-

- Exploitation of the natural resources by the external traders.
- Self centeredness likely to be a challenge to the community processes.
- If the community does not come together for their own development, the probability of them continuing to be labourers for generation in future is higher.
- Environment in the community does not promote women's participation in the decision making processes.
- Lack of proper knowledge about more dignified livelihood.



FOREST RIGHT AND METHODOLOGY



CHAPTER 3 FOREST RIGHT AND METHODOLOGY

3.1: BACKGROUND

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, popularly known as the Forests Rights Act (FRA), was enacted in 2007 through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) to correct the 'historic injustice done to forest-dwelling communities'. The act (interchangeably used for FRA henceforth in the text) gives individual property rights to the tribals and other forest dwellers on the forest lands under their occupation for cultivation and dwelling rights to manage them, and the total ownership rights on Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) / Minor Forest Produce (MFP), alongside community rights. The significance of this act is that all these rights would also be applicable in protected areas (sanctuaries and national parks).⁷

Community forest right related to community forest resources, minor forest produces, grazing grounds, water bodies etc. recognized under the provision of the Forest Right Act 2006 can be exercised within the frame of sustainable use. Therefore proper guidelines for sustainable use of community forest; extraction, processing, market and trade of minor forest produce etc. may be provided under a separate working circle. Details of existing rights are to be provided so as to assess their sustainability, reasoning for their continuity and enhancement of productivity.⁸

Forests are the world's air conditioning system-

The lungs of the planet-

And we are on verge of switching it off.

- 1) For the purpose of this act, the following rights, which secure individual or community tenure or both, shall be the Forest Rights of Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers on all forest lands, namely:-
 - 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 transhumant) 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-agriculture 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 land to titles;
 - h) Right of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation, unsurveyed villages and other villages in forest, 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's under any traditional or customary law of the concerned tribes of any state;
 - k) Rights of access to biodiversity and community rights 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 case where the Scheduled Tribes and 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.
- 2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Central Government shall provide for diversion of forest land for the following facilities managed by the Government which involve felling of trees not exceeding seventy-five trees per hectare, namely:-
- a) School;
 - b) Dispensary or hospital;
 - c) Anganwadis;
 - d) Fair price shops;
 - e) Electric and telecommunication lines;
 - f) Tanks and other minor water bodies;
 - g) Drinking water supply and water pipelines;
 - h) Water or rain water harvesting structure;

- i) Minor irrigation canals;
- j) Non-conventional source of energy;
- k) Skill up gradation or vocational training centres’;
- l) Roads; and
- m) Community centres⁹

Who is Tribal’s in India?

Tribals, who are a continuously neglected lot, are the forest-dependent people in India. According to the Anthropologists (Jha, 1998), the tribes are classified into seven types based on their: (1) geographical location; (2) language; (3) race; (4) level of integration; (5) economy; (6) culture; and (7) education. Since this study on FRA is more relevant to the livelihoods of the tribals, it would be appropriate to understand the following eight typologies proposed by Vidyarthi (1977) on economic consideration: (1) the forest hunting tribe; (2) the hill cultivators; (3) the plain agriculturists; (4) the simple artisans; (5) the pastoralists and cattle herders; (6) the folk artists; (7) the agricultural and non-agricultural type (tribes working in manufacturing industries); and (8) the skilled white collar job workers and traders type.

The framers of the Indian Constitution identified tribals for special treatment through constitutional preference. For this purpose, Article 366(25) of the Indian Constitution defined 'Scheduled Tribes' as "such tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342". The tribal’s are declared as such by the president through public notification. Though Article 342 does not contain any criterion for specification of any community as a Scheduled Tribe, the often-used criteria are geographical isolation, backwardness, distinctive culture, language, and religion, as well as shyness of contact. There are over 700 tribes recognized by the Constitution of India (MoTA, 2006-07).

Those among the tribes who are identified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) are thus recognized by the Government of India in 1975: "They are distinguished by nomadic nature, smaller numerical strength, inaccessible living areas, high infant and maternal mortality, extreme poverty, and complete dependence on forest for their livelihoods. All these characteristics make them fall below any Human Development Index (HDI)". In order to protect and safeguard them, special provisions are made through the tribal development authority, in addition to financial allocations by the GoI. There are 75 recognized PTGs in 17 of the Indian states and union territories. Following the revised national tribal policy, the terminology of 'particularly vulnerable tribal groups' is now being used for the PTGs (The Indian Express, 2006). Coincidentally, Indian tribals are also the largest tribal population in the world.

Source: As Referred.

3.2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A number of studies have been conducted for forest right act 2006, examining the impact of that on the area occupied under the forest and local governance. To a large extent these studies have been undertaken as a part of the monitoring/evolution exercises; there are however, a number of independent case studies, trying to capture the changing scenario of forest. In what follows it was tried to highlight some of the important findings from the existing studies focusing on changing scenario of forest as well as local governance after the getting of forest right.

Anand G. Phatak; *"Community movement towards forest conservation"* Vol. 15 (2) April-June 2004. This study seeks to examine the changing scenario of forest area around Baripada village, Dhule in the Maharashtra state with the community efforts as well as major participation of gram sabha to protect forest by different rule and regulation.

Michael Kleine; *"Measuring and Assessing forest Degradation"* working paper 157, December 2009. This study highlights an indirect approach for assessing forest degradation, identification of forest rehabilitation objectives and targets and also illustrates lessons learnt for future forest rehabilitation in dry land forests, particularly with regard to degradation assessment, rehabilitation objectives and investments to bring about social changes required for sustaining the benefits of forest rehabilitation.

Upadhyay P.; *"Biodiversity conservation within two villages i.e Payvihir and Nayakheda"* by the local NGO (Khoj) Page no-5-8. This study demonstrated the impact of Forest Right Act as well as movement of youth towards the forest conservation under the guidance of Khoj and forest department. Emergence of MGNREGA in the village provides employment to the poor tribal's which ultimately reduces the migration. Community biogas program creates a ray of hope to the villagers.

The Gazette of India extraordinary Part-II, Section 1 (2007)-An Act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forest for regeneration but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

3.3: AIM

To understand the impact of Forest Right Act on occupied area under forest as well as local governance and to provide an assessment based on the collected information about the same.

3.4: OBJECTIVES

1. Present an informed regional perspective, drawing on empirical studies, of the need to consider conservation, livelihoods and rights in forest regulatory frameworks and their implementation.
2. Identify lessons for the design and implementation of facilitation approaches intended to build alternative livelihoods for the villagers that enable forest-fringe communities to withdraw from illegal forest activities.
3. Identify lessons to increase the accessibility and effectiveness of forest certification for small forest enterprises in the study area.
4. To study the impact to the community on forest rights with respect to livelihood, livestock, MGNREGA, basic services (Health& Education) and local governance

3.5: SCOPE

The study was confined to the District of Amravati with special concentration on the four villages (Upathkheda, Payvihir, Nayakheda and Khatijapur) of Upathkheda Panchayat situated adjoining to the forest area.

3.6: RATIONALE

- The need for this empirical study has been felt to understand and experience the rural exposure of tribal communities and their dependency on the forest area to determine the present status, different constraints behind deforestation, resource gaps and correlate all the theoretical knowledge with the field exposure.
- The study area has been occupied with most of tribal's which were totally depended on the forest area for their livelihood since last twenty year, as all forest area turned into barren and dry due to regular cutting of woods, overgrazing in this situation and hence there were no livelihood options in front of villagers and they moved for different types of labour work outside the village. Seeing such type of condition government took an action and passed Forest Right Act 2006 which came under force in 2012 in these villages with the help of forest department and local NGO. After that there were major changes not only in the forest area (flora and fauna) but also in the villages in terms of source of livelihood, livestock composition, MGNREGA, Access and Quality of Basic Services (Health and Water/ Education) and local governance hence researcher try to understand the changing scenario of forest area and village after the getting of rights with the help of villagers.

- Upathkheda, Payvihir, Nayakheda and Khatijapur are four villages selected for this study. The wisdom behind selection of these four villages are that they were received their rights under Forest Right Act and made different rule and regulation for forest conservation under the guidance of local NGO. This creates a ray of hope not only for the villagers but also for the researcher that how were they proceed to conserve their forest area and trying to adopt and find out the different conservative methods of custard apple which generates major source of livelihood to the villagers.

3.7: METHODOLOGY

3.7.1: Data Collection

Primary Data Collection

Systematic Multi-Stage Random sampling was used. Primary data was collected by the ***direct interview or canvasser method***. For this a ***structured (closed) schedule (Multi-household)*** was used for the purpose of the survey (see Annexure for schedule). The schedule includes questions on livelihood, livestock, MGNREGA, Access and Quality of Basic Services (Health and Water, Education) local Governance etc.

In the first stage the list of villages was collected. In the second stage the villages adjoining to the forest area was enlisted. In third stage by random sampling methods 4 villages was selected. In the last stage, a sample size of 125 households was sampled. Both Quantitative and Qualitative research were carried out. Quantitative research was done through structured schedule. Qualitative research was carried out through In-Depth Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Case Studies, Field mapping (PRA), Field observation and participation in various meetings and training programs, etc.

Secondary Data Collection

The secondary data was collected to know the villages' scenario. Secondary data were collected through records of Upathkheda Gram Panchayat, Library of Khoj, article papers, site (www.zpamravati.nic.in) and net surfing etc.

Apart from the above, some experts (Mahadeo Gillurkar/Rameshwar Dhote/Ramlal Kale and Baliram Dahikar) were also consulted to get their opinion about changing scenario of forest area around tribal's communities in Amravati District of Maharashtra State.

3.7.2: Study Area

To complete the study in four sampled villages i.e Upathkheda, Payvihi, Nayakheda and Khatijapur were selected from one Gram Panchayat of Achalpur Tehsil of Amravati District in Maharashtra State.

3.7.3: Sample Size

For collecting data following samples sizes were used for the study purpose.

For Survey: 125 household (25% households from each selected four villages)

For case studies: One inspiration story and three case studies based on inputs from Key informants and villagers of respective villages.

For In-depth Interviews: Resource person and some experts of villages about forest area.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD): Four FGD, One from each selected village have been carried out with the participation of youth and poor tribal's.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA): Four PRA, One from each selected village have been carried out with the participation of old age people, MGNREGA worker and the key informants.

3.7.4: Sampling Method

Systematic Multi-stage Random Sampling was used for schedule survey.

Step: 1 First of all a list of talukas followed by villages gained forest right in Amravati district were taken from khoj documents with the help of working team. There were found only sixty villages under three talukas in Amravati district which have received forest rights.

Step: 2 Four villages gained Forest Rights under the Achalpur taluka have been selected for the study purpose. The wisdom behind for selection was regular follow up of Forest Rights, Different rule and regulation of Gram Sabha, Major participation of youth population, and Initiative for community bio gas plant with total cost of 75lakhs for two villages, awareness about biodiversity conservation etc which were found better than others.

Step: 3 After this a list of household number of each selected village were taken from the Upathkheda Gram Panchayat with the help of Rameshwar Dhote and secretary.

Step: 4 Then 25 per cent household with the total sum of 125 household were selected from each village i.e Upathkheda (59), Payvihir (26), Nayakheda (24) and Khatijapur (16).

Step: 5 Finally survey has been started with the taking of household interval according to total household number in particular village with the help of key informants and efforts were made to collect different information regarding livelihood, livestock, MGNREGA, water and health, education pattern and local governance.

3.7.5: Data Analysis

Both Qualitative and Quantitative methods were used to analyze data. The primary data collected through schedule, analyzed by both Qualitative and Quantitative method. Statistical tools like tables, averages, percentages, bar, column and line charts, etc. were used to analyze the data collected on various things.

3.8: LIMITATION/ASSUMPTIONS

- As the schedule was a comprehensive one, covering areas of livelihood, livestock, MGNREGA, water and health, education pattern and local governance etc. not all aspects of livelihood and conservation of forest area.
- Youth populations were trying to adopt the employment under MGNREGA instead of further education.
- People were not aware about Forest Rights, Conservation methods of forest area for sustainability of their life.
- Forest area provided by forest department has been assumed to be adequate for each village but due to delay in payment and less wages than the labour under MGNREGA, lack of awareness few villagers were going to get employment and conservation of forest area.



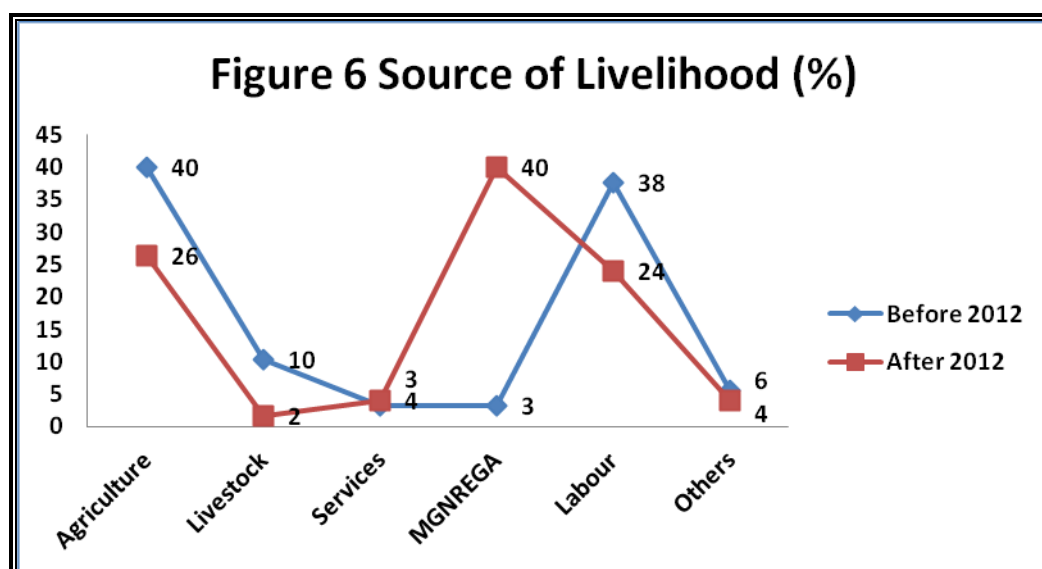
FINDINGS

CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS

4.1: FINDINGS

- The major findings of the study were as follows:

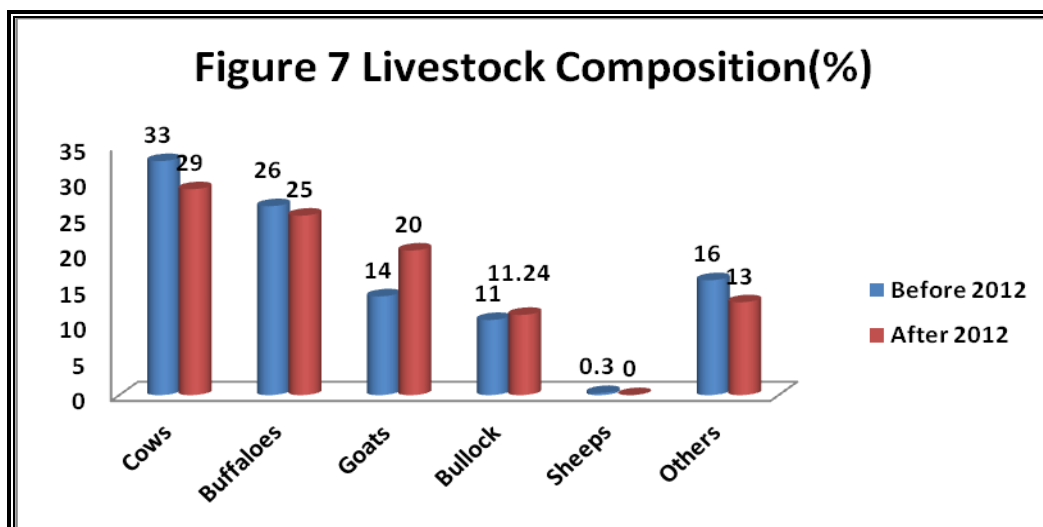
4.1.1 Major source of livelihood



(Source: Questionnaire)

Figure 6 shows the different source of livelihood just after and before getting forest right. Above figure depicted that prior to rights most families were engaged in agriculture and labour work as 40% and 38% respectively but when forest area turned into barren and dry around 38 per cent of the people moved towards MGNREGA for livelihood options. However latter on only 15 per cent families were found regular in MGNREGA work while rests of families were intervallic due to delay in payment, liable to purchase and maintenance of Phavda and Tikas, less wages compare to labour, hard work, no facilities at work site etc.

4.1.2 Livestock and livelihood



(Source: By Survey Method)

From Figure 7 it is clearly depicted that livestock composition have been decreased from 33 to 29 per cent that is up to (5% milch animal). On further probing it was found that it is due to less availability of fodder and grass in the forest area, no veterinary facilities etc. However respondent realized that selling of goats can bring cash for them while bullock are used for ploughing of farm and also given at rent to other farmers for farm activities. Cows and Buffaloes are usually kept by the villagers to generate income by selling of milk to the middle man.

Forest department are trying to fill up this 5 per cent gap by providing buffaloes with the grant of 20,000 Rs/buffalo and till March 2014 twenty six buffaloes have been granted to two village's i.e Payvihir (09) and Nayakheda (17).

4.1.3 MGNREGA and livelihood

Table 7: Different types of work under MGNREGA

Different types of work under MGNREGA(Percentage)						
	Plantation	Digging CCT/WAT	Thinning of tree	Construction work	Water supply in the tree	Drinking water supply
Before 2012	0	50	0	25	25	0
After 2012	12	72	0	0	12	4
% change	+12%	+22%	0	-25%	-13%	+4%

(Source: Field data collection)

Table 7 revealed that most of household were having their job card but it was found that only two fifth (40 per cent) household were engaged in MGNREGA work out of which almost 72 % (36) household were performing C.C.T/WAT work in the forest area to collect rain water and protect soil erosion. It is interesting that community movement foster the plantation and C.C.T/WAT work as 12 per cent and 22 per cent increment respectively just after the getting forest rights. There is only 4 per cent household who were engaging supply of drinking water at the work site, and most of them women who are liable to supply water from 1-2 km in the forest area.



Figure: 8 Different Types of work under MGNREGA

Table 8: Different constraint/factors creates delay in payment in MGNREGA

Factors creates delay in payment in MGNREGA(Percentage)					
	Delay in postal	Delay in filling of muster roll by Gram Rojar Sevek	Institutional level problem	Policy related problem	Insufficient Staff/Poor MIS
Before 2012	66.66	33.33	0	0	0
After 2012	18.51	33.33	14.81	7.4	25.92
% change	+48.15	0	-14.81	-7.4	-25.92

(Source: Field data collection)

Table 8 shows different factors which leads to delay in payment under MGNREGA. Almost three fourth (67 per cent) household responds due to delay in postal prior to forest right which has been decreased to 48 per cent after getting rights due to direct cash transfer through bank while as 15 per cent household responds says it is due to institutional level problem, 7 per cent says policy related problem while 26 per cent responds said it is due to insufficient staff/poor MIS.

Table 9: Impacts of MGNREGA on the life

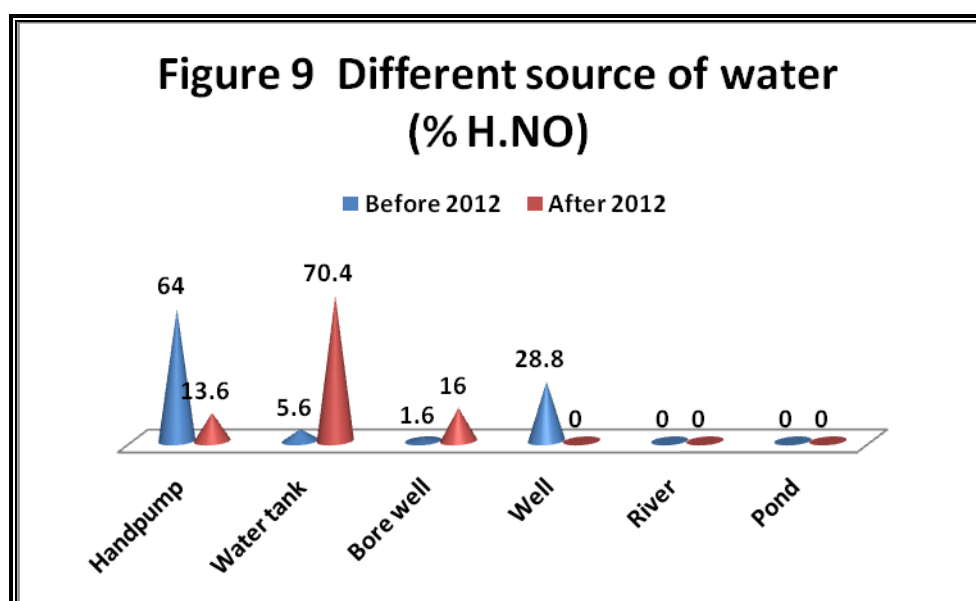
Impacts of MGNREGA on the life(Percentage)								
	Reduce migration	Poverty alleviation	Restriction on child labour	Self-reliant	Health improvement	Education improvement	Living standard improvement	Others
Before 2012	75	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
After 2012	36	38	0	18	0	2	6	0
% change	-39	+13	0	+18	0	+2	+6	0

(Source: Field data collection)

Table 9 revealed the impact of MGNREGA on the life in which 38 per cent (19) household responds that poverty alleviation are due to emergence of MGNREGA work and after getting forest rights by the villagers which led to 13 per cent decrease in the list of BPL families. Similarly 18 per cent, 2 per cent and 6 per cent household responds as self reliant, education and living standard improvement respectively after getting forest rights and due to availability of work within the village.

4.1.4 Access and Quality of Basic Services

4.1.4.1 Water and Health



(Source: Questionnaire)

Figure 9 shows the major source of water in the villages, from the figure it is easily depicted that nearly two third (64 per cent) household were depended on the hand pump (*Hubsee*) for water prior to rights but due to decreased in water table and poor maintenance the hand pumps become disbandment and after getting forest rights, water tank have been constructed by gram panchayat in most of villages and today 70 per cent households are getting water from the water tank in the village itself.

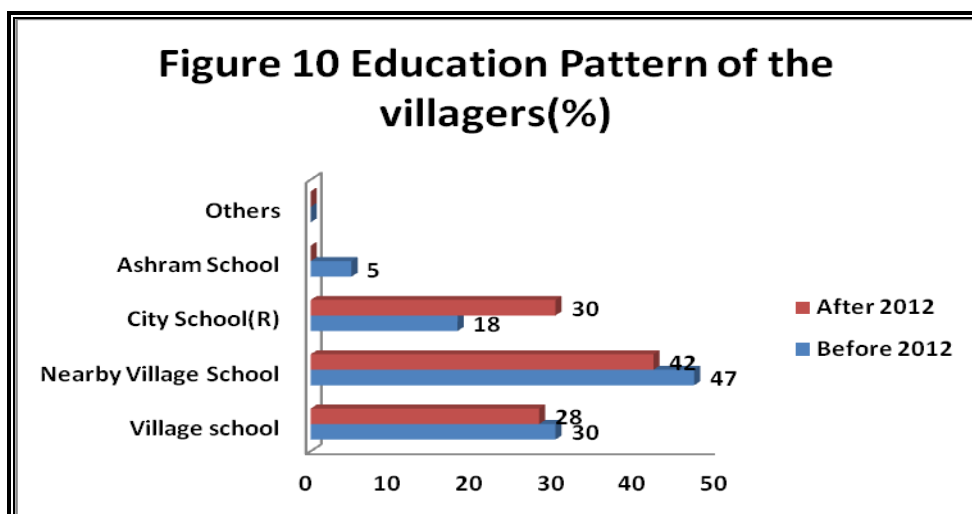
Table 10: Impact of livelihood on Health

Impact of livelihood on Health(% H.NO)					
	Level of awareness	Decision making power of women	Financial support	Accessibility	Others
Before 2012(Decrease)	31.2	7.2	40	21.6	0
After 2012(Increase)	32.8	2.4	40.8	24	0
% change	1.6%(Increase)	4.8%(Decrease)	0.8%(Increase)	2.4%(Increase)	0

(Source: Field data collection)

Table 10 suggest the impact of livelihood on health, it is clearly depicted that there is 2 per cent increment in level of awareness, 1 per cent increment in financial support, 2 per cent increment in accessibility on health after getting forest rights.

4.1.4.2 Education Pattern

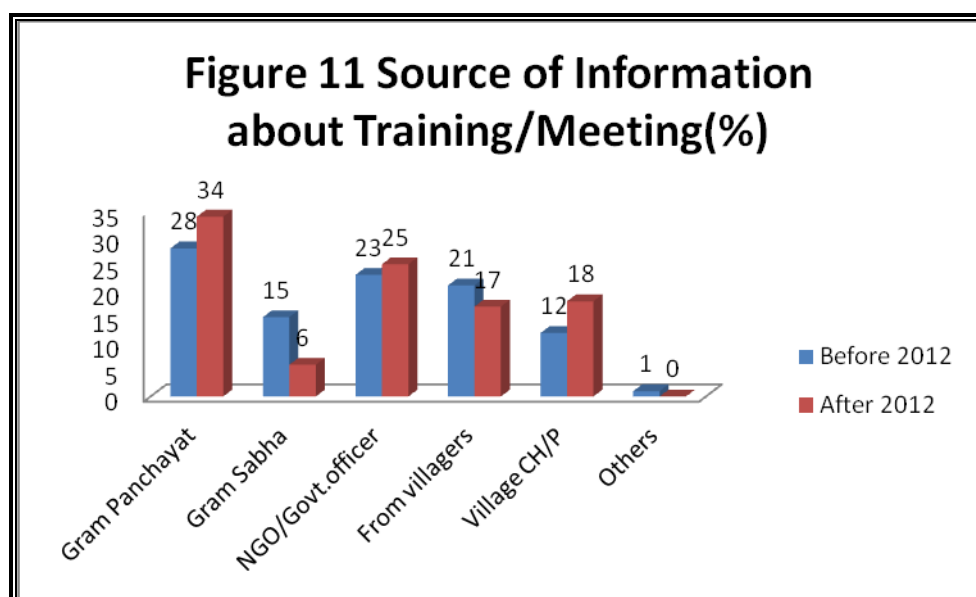


(Source: Questionnaire)

Figure 10 shows the education pattern of the villagers, from the figure it is easily depicted that prior to rights, 47 per cent household children's were liable to go in nearby village for study due to lack of further educational facilities within the village and as a result most of children's leaves their education. Other reasons of drop out were lack of financial support, awareness and moved towards employment or get married. After the forest right and intervention of KHOJ people became aware about their rights and future and trying to send their children's for further study in cities and surprisingly it was found that today 30 per cent children's are taking education in nearby city.

4.1.5 Local Governance

4.1.5.1 Different source of information about Training Program



(Source: Questionnaire)

Figure 11 shows the different source of information about training/meeting in the villages, from the figure it is easily depicted that 28 per cent household's got information from the gram panchayat prior to rights but it has been increased by 6 per cent after the rights due to increased level of awareness and other social factors. One fourth (25 per cent) household's are getting information with the efforts of NGO and forest department which are 2 per cent more than the prior.

4.1.5.2 Villagers and their Perception towards gram panchayat

Table 11: Perception towards gram panchayat

Perception towards gram panchayat				
	More corruption and poor work	Not significant improvement	Improvement in work performance	Can't say anything
Before 2012	37	34	13	16
After 2012	12	23	54	11
% change	+25	+11	+41	+5

(Source: Field data collection)

Table 11 revealed the perception of villagers towards gram panchayat. It is surprise to note that there were only 12 per cent household complained on the corruption and poor work of gram panchayat while more than half (54 per cent) households responds towards improvement in work performance of GP which are two out of five (41 per cent) more than the prior. On further analyzing it was found that reason behind the success were the initiatives of the gram panchayat by providing facility of water tank, ongoing construction of roads, construction of school building, sewage, anganwadi centre and gram sabha chamber, ongoing construction of houses and toilets in the villages, increased level of awareness, accessibility towards government department etc .

4.1.5.3 Development approach through Gram Panchayat

Table 12: Different types of work performed by Gram Panchayat

Work performed by Gram Panchayat						
	School building	Drinking water supply	Health and sanitation	Construction work	Anganwadi related work	No work
Before 2012	21	23	1	11	2	42
After 2012	26	28	5	21	4	16
% change	+5	+5	+4	+10	+2	+26

(Source: Field data collection)

Table 12 shows different types of work performed by Gram Panchayat, most of household responds that after getting forest right, 21 per cent more construction work (Road, Sewage) which is 10 per cent more than the prior. Similarly 26 per cent, 28 per cent, 5 per cent and 4 per cent household respondent says that gram Panchayat has worked in constructing school building, drinking water supply (water tank), health and sanitation(toilet) and anganwadi related work respectively which are 5 ,5 , 4 and 2 per cent more than the prior (before getting forest right) respectively.



KEY LEARNING'S AND OBSERVATION

CHAPTER 5 KEY LEARNING'S AND OBSERVATION

5.1: FROM ORGANIZATION

1. During two months tenure of internship in Khoj researcher has learnt the ethics and culture of the Amravati area.
2. Working with the grass root facilitators of Khoj, researcher learn about the decentralized planning and team building, , how to conduct meeting and prepare villagers for participation prior to meeting, how they listen the problem of villagers and trying to resolve, how they work, how they make a good rapport with a villagers.
3. Due to the participation in various meeting and training programs researcher learn, how to communicate with the villagers and tackle different types of problem and conflict within the village.
4. From the various students which were living in the Khoj researcher learn, how to live and studying without expectation of any facilities in the life.
5. Researcher learn about one “J” Jangal(Forests) out of five”J’s”-Jal(water), Jangal(Forests), Jan(people), Janwar(Animals) and Jameen(soil) which are important for any rural development programme.

5.2: FROM COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN FOREST CONSERVATION

1. After the forest visit which helped to learn how villager especially youth population were contributing their efforts for conservation and plantation of forest area.
2. Researcher learns that how we can do the counting of vegetation in forest area with the knowledge of baseline and grade line work.
3. Researcher learn about different measurement units of soil and water conservation like i.e. C.C.T/WAT, L.B.S work in the forest area with the efforts of community movement.
4. Researcher learn that how women's were liable to brings drinking water from long distance in the forest area under MGNREGA and was contributing their efforts with the men for digging of pit without any facility at work site.
5. Youth population of Payvihir village was found more aware towards forest conservation and for this they were contributing their efforts without payment.
6. Villages observed World Forestry Day (Jagrati Van Divas) in the village to protect forest area with the participation of children's and forest department and on this occasion at least one

plant have planted in front of each household which is indirectly message to us to save flora and fauna in the nature.

7. Researcher learns that how people were moved towards different labour work outside the village even while work is also available within the village under MGNREGA.

8. By seeing the issue of fuel wood, people identified community bio gas as the best alternative source suited for their needs and based on their resources.

9. Researcher learns that how forest department were trying to provide livestock especially buffalo with the grant of 20,000/buffalo to increase the milk production for their sustainable livelihood.

10. Researcher learns that there are different types of vegetation and medicinal plants in the forest area but due to lack of awareness and financial support they are still far away from these.

11. Researcher learn that how villagers were cheated by the middle man for price of milk in the villages.

12. High temperature, presence of wild pig, lack of water are some factors which contributes to destroy of more than half of newly planted tree in the forests area.

5.3: GENERAL LEARNING

1. During the home stay researcher learn that how they were survive around forest area in different condition and were faced many problems like i.e. natural calamities, transportation problem, marketing problems, health and education problem.

2. Researcher was bit apprehensive before visiting the village about the availability of basic necessities like food, house, toilets etc but after visiting the villages were found much better than my expectations.

3. Before starting the survey researcher learns to build a reputation among the farmers, what will be the methods and procedures to build a good reputation with them, why they believes in you? Because in the area of rural development the first and initial thing is the Reputation building with the households, after that anyone share the problems, needs, and possible solution to each other and it's a initial stage to reach in the Heart of a villager.

4. Initially it took some time to explore the serenity of the village and get adjusted with a different lifestyle. Initially villagers were considering me as a part of officials who would stay for a day and then move on. Few villagers consider me personnel from Khoj to understand the village and access the village situation. But it proved them all wrong and they were surprised to

know that researcher would be going to stay in village for more than a day just to understand the village, people's lifestyle and changing scenario of forest area after getting rights.

5. During the survey, bright colors of the villages has been observed by equality among peoples, women status in the house and harmony among the villagers.

6. Still there is sufficient scope of livelihood due to forest areas, researcher would like to say that only providing fund will not help the villagers but what the villagers actually need is information and knowledge about the forest produce and their marketing for their sustainable development.

7. Researcher noted how the policy makers sitting in the various posts in different areas of nation formulate policies that affect the lives of millions around the world without even having the knowledge of the grass root problems.

8. The dissertation helped me to have an unforgettable experience of exploring various aspects of village life. It gives an opportunity to understand various phases of livelihood.

9. It helped to understand that things are very different on the other side so we should consider and then take action against and make the policies which really benefit for the beneficiaries.

10. The people in the villages were very cordial, helping, and co-operative. Fact of this had seen during the visit of forest area in payvihir village that how youth populations of village were helping each other for digging of pit for the water availability.

11. To conclude in the end, it gave me immense satisfaction for my efforts during the field segment as it provided me enough understanding of the rural India.



CASE STUDIES



CHAPTER 6 CASE STUDIES



*CASE STUDIES
ON
CHANGING SCENRIO OF FOREST AND ADJOINING
COMMUNITY, AMRAVATI DISTRICT*



*Planning Today.....
Greening Tomorrow*



6.1: WAKE UP-INSPIRATION STORY

WAKE UP

Inspiration Story- Baliram Dahikar

- Baliram Dahikar overcame great setbacks and obstacles on his journey. Take a look at the synopsis of his life and see whether you would have had the courage to continue on.



1984- Born June 05 in Payvihir

2004- Done two diploma on Poultry and animal husbandry for six month period each.

2005- Engaged in labour work with the paid wages of 4000-5000/month.

2006- Done sales marketing of detergent in IDL.

2007- Worked in poultry farm as well as training(4000/month).

2008- Worked in animal husbandry as well as training(4000/month).

2009-10- Teaching in Bajjar village, Amravati district for upto seven class with paid wages of 3000 to 4000/month.

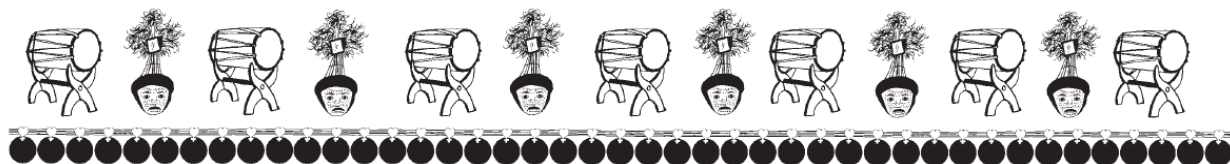
2011- Marry with Sushila Dahikar(26yr) who is graduate in B.A and started Working as social worker within the village.

2012- Born a baby named as Arpita Dahikar(02yr)

2012-till today- Working in the Khoj with the paid salary of 6000/month.

*Obstacles may come and go they just come to test you how strong you are.
Be confident and brave in life you will win.*

6.2: CASE STUDY-PAYVIHIR VILLAGE



Payvihir village, Amravati

Background

Payvihir is a small Village of Achalpur Taluka at the foothills of Melghat, in Amravati District of Maharashtra State. The word Payvihir means “Bring the water in the well beneath”. It includes 110 families, in which almost 85% are S.T (Korku) and rest S.C (Balai’s). Most of them work as labourers as only 37 families have land. The village has rights over 192 ha of forest land with compartment no. 531 and 542, of this 132 ha is marked as no grazing zone and remaining 60 ha forest land is allowed for grazing purpose to the cattles. There is rich vegetation composed of species such as Kher, Dhudari, Bherva, Samula, Palas, Pangara, Ain, Kumbha, Moha or Mahua, Neem or Kadulimb, Karwand and others. Wild animals found here are wild boar, Jungle Cat, Mongoose, Rabbit, Deer, Fox, Sambar, Nilgai and others.

Community walks towards forest conservation

Towards the end of the 1990s there were only sixty household in the village which were totally depends only on the forest and their livelihood were going by selling of wood in nearby market Pathrode with the getting of 10-15 Rs/gatta. With the passing of time fuel wood became disappear and forest was turning into a barren and dry. By seeing this situation villagers started to go in cotton industry for their livelihood in the early 2000. At this time there was no intervention of forest department towards the conservation.

The Village was divided into various small groups on the basic of caste. There was no unity among the youth population. This began to worry the villagers and in this situation Ramlal Kale, a youth in the village which was doing job in the khoj, took initiative towards this situation and made a group of 7-8 people. The prime motive of

this youth group was to make unity in the village. They have made their first target towards the Ganapati program which organized into different groups in the village, for this they have informed to the police to organize at the centre of village. This was major turning point of community mobilization for forest conservation. Before starting the next Ganapati program, the youth group has started to aware the old age person of different groups in the village. At the same time they heard about the Forest Right Act 2006, this was a ray of light in the eyes of youth group to make more energetic.

Youth group felt the need of others and at the same time a local NGO (Khoj) and forest department came forward to support them. Mohan Jha, who was a chief conservative of forest came in 2011 in the village and gave initially a task of regeneration and protection in 10 ha forest land to check their work performance. After one year there was a major change in the forest and the second

task of custard apple management was given with delighted to the villagers.

A local informal forest committee renewed by gram sabha to protect the forest in 2011 and since then they have started to maintain the register on biodiversity conservation, Gram sabha meeting and various program in the village. There were twenty two members in the committee with the participation of

women as 50% and one candidate from forest department as forest secretary. In 2012 three candidates in the alternate of 12days were appoint for forest conservation through MGNREGA. To fulfill the needs of people for fuel wood a proposal about Community Bio Gas Programme was sanctioned in the month of May 2013 with total cost of 75lakhs for two plants.

Community forest at work

Table:-13 Different types of work done under MGNREGA (1)

Years	Community efforts	Quantity
2012	Loose Bolder Structure	40-50
	TCM	Within 3100 meter
2013	Plantation(Shramdaan)	2000 plants within 10ha.
	Plantation(MGNREGA)	50,000 Plants within 20ha.
	D.C.T work	30ha.
	C.C.T work	30ha.
	WAT(Clear)&C.C.T work(Running)	25ha.

Rules and Regulations

The rules and regulations were announced by Gram Sabha for forest conservation. The rules included:

- 1 Any person found removing any plant or animal material without permission would be penalized as per rule and regulation.
- 2 If any animal seen in the reserved forest area then fine would be Rs. 500/animal.
- 3 Only the inhabitants of the village were eligible for cutting of tree whenever they need from Jan to March for household purpose by paying Rs.40/gatta.
4. Nobody from within or outside the village would be allowed to enter the forest with a bullock cart for any reason if anyone has been found then would be charged as Rs. 5000/bullock cart.

Impacts of community effort

Social

- 1 For the foundation of Pavilion in the marriage party, collective action in the village has now increased appreciably.

2 Today they have known about their rights and importance of forest conservation and for this recently Jagrati Van Divas as word forest day was held with the help of forest department.

3 The lover's accepted by their families after some time that have fallen in love and left out their home and on this occasion they distributed futanne.

4 The participation of women as well as children's have increased in various program and meeting.

Ecological

1 Cutting of plant wood and animal grazing have completely stopped in the forest.

2 Protection and conservation efforts like i.e. L.B.S have helped reduce water run-off and soil erosion.

3 The number of thefts from the forest like i.e. soil/wood/grass has substantially reduced.



Theft of sand from the forest in Morning

Framework 1

Community action fosters the 'we' spirit in the village

Ramlal Kale and his colleague's recall an interesting incident. During mid 2013 a man had seen during the filling of his bullock cart with sand/ratti from the forest in the early morning by Baliram Dhaikar, a youth of village and caught to the man and came in the gram sabha with his bullock cart. Fine has been decided by the gram sabha as Rs.5000 after the measurement of quantity of ratti in his cart. The man was not agree to pay fine and gone back to his village(Pathrode).He made various contact with the political parties, BJP leaders and came back in the payvihir gram sabha.Various questions had thrown by the political leaders but gram sabha was not agree to change his rule and regulation. At last they had made contact with the forest department but they were also unable to help them. After long discussion the man came back second time in the village and gave Rs.5000 as fine to the gram sabha. The interesting about this incident was the fact that the gram sabha did not shy away from confronting the *political leaders*, which usually behaved like a king. This would set a precedent to the others because of their own unity in the village.

Changed scenario of Custard Apple from 2011 to 2012

2011-This was the first time when forest department gave all management work of custard apple to the villagers but they were unknown about harvesting, packaging, selling and market prices. For this Gram sabha meeting has conducted and all the responsibility have been given to the villagers in spite of wholesaler which were agree to take all forest area at the rate of Rs.1500 for one season. Again they had made contact with different wholesaler and people which had sold their custard apple already and finally villagers decided to sold their custard apple to the wholesaler at the rate of Rs.200/caret. At this situation they did the **business of Rs. 40,000 with the Rs. 16000 as net profit** in the season of September-October.

2012-This was the second season of custard apple for which they have decided to take initiative since the flowering stage towards caring and protecting from animal grazing. A team had made for such type of work. A group of youth has been assigned for the getting of information from nearby market

Akola about different prices of custard apple. Different people were trained



Harvesting and Packaging of Custard Apple

for different work about harvesting; packaging and marketing. Carets were taken at rent for packaging purpose initially. Next day in the market, price of custard apple were received behind the expectation as 175/caret due to mistake in packaging. By seeing this they had replaced caret to the corrugated box and finally prices were received beyond the expectation as 896/caret. In this year they did the **business of Rs. 2, 75,000 with the Rs. 75,000 as net profit** in the season of September-October.

Framework 2

Community movement towards the outsiders

This is a second interesting case of goats of nearby village Pathrode, 8-9km ahead from the Payvihir village. In 2013, 40-50 goats of pathrode village were entered in the forest area of payvihir village which have been seen by some youth of village and informed to the gram sabha. Gram sabha had decided Rs.4500 as fine for the entering and grazing in the forest area but outsiders were not agree to pay this amount and reached at the door of collector, shivsena president and many others. But they were unable to help them in front of result of gram sabha. Finally they had paid fine to the gram sabha.

This case study is based on inputs from Ramlal Kale and various villagers and documentation done by Somesh Gupta, student of IIHMR University, Jaipur during April 2014 under the guidance of Mrs.Purnima Upadhyay from Khoj. For more recent information contact Somesh Gupta at somesh.gupta88@gmail.com

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Forest area scenario during rainy season



6.3: CHANGING SCENARIO OF FOREST WITH COMMUNITY EFFORTS

Case study on Changing Scenario Of

Forest with community efforts

Nayakheda (Jambhala), Amravati District

Background

Nayakheda is a Village adjoining Payvihiir of Achalpur Taluka in Amravati District of Maharashtra State. The village is surrounded from forest by three directions along with agriculture land in south direction. It includes around 85 household with a majority of tribal's (Korku) along with Gawli's and Balai's working collectively towards its Community Forest Conservation and Management since June 2012. Within the community almost 65% household work as farmers, 31% as Labourers, 2% as shopkeeper and only 3% families engaged in others. The village has rights over 631.24 ha, of which 200 ha with the compartment no.501, 533,534,535 gained under Community Forest Right and rest of 431.24 ha provided by Joint Forest Management. There is rich vegetation composed of species such as Palas, Seli, Papdi, Custard Apple, Sagwan, Bheda, Amaltas and others. Wild

animals found here are Sloth Bear, Wild boar, Rabbit, Deer, Fox, Sambar, Nilgai, Devgai, Peacock, Mongoose and others.



Forest area of village during rainy season

Assessment of Forest Degradation

Forest degradation can be assessed by three level of situation which is following as....

Level 1: Socio-Economic Status of Villagers

Degradation of vegetation along with unavailability of fodder to foster the livestock population creates insufficient livelihood options. Agriculture land was turning into dry and barren due to lack of sufficient water and more distance from their resident. Nuclear families are also other constraints which distributed agriculture land into small patches. In this situation migration of

people in search of employment creates socio-economic pressures in other areas. These were some factors which describes their actual problem.

Level 2: Loss of vital goods and Services from Natural Resources

Before the intervention of Khoj, tribal people were depended on the forest simultaneously on agriculture and livestock dairying, but due to excessive cutting of tree and over grazing severe degradation of forests which was important source of foster. Assessment of the Khoj and visit of me suggested that the forest would support to tribal peoples and for their children for their sustainable livelihood during the period of drought and stress with the help of not only by forest department and NGO but also by major contribution of community efforts. This assessment foster the socio-economic situation of the tribal households as described at Level 1.

Level 3: Status of forest degradation

The situations of forest just prior to Forest Right Act 2006 were characterized by less no. of wild animal, loss of important vegetation and medicinal plants. This was caused by unregulated exploitation for fuel wood and others. In addition, Excessive over-grazing had caused extensive loss of grass cover in the forests. However, absence of important medicinal plants, decreased water table, increased temperature in the atmosphere and though of villagers describing the level of forest degradation.



Exploitation for fuel wood and Overgrazing leads to the deforestation

Changing scenario at a glance

During the 1990's there were only fifty households in the village in which 80% people were engaged in the selling of wood in nearby market Achalpur, Parsapur at the rate of 25-30Rs/Gatta and only 20% worked as laborers. Beside the village community there were fifteen others villages like i.e. Achalpur, Devgav, Badgav, Parsapur, Upathkheda, Bilkedha, Majarkapedi and others which were also depended on the same forest area for their livelihood. During this period forest area was under the forest department but still there was no prohibition. With the passing of time most of vegetation along with wild animals were going as disappear. There was a competition among the villagers of different caste for cutting of wood instead of worries. Till the

1995 almost all the forest turned into barren and dry and at this time people were looks like dry pot.

With the declaration of Forest Right Act 2006, A Local NGO, Khoj started their movement towards the village forest which turned into barren and dry during June 2011. Forest department also started helping them with the declaration of various scheme. This was a major turning point which provided a ray of light in the eyes of villagers.

Table:-14 Comparative study of forest just prior and after the rights

S.No	Name	Before 2012	After 2012	Major Reason
1	Forest <i>Vegetation</i> <i>Wild Animal</i> <i>Birds</i> <i>Climbers</i> <i>Grass</i> <i>Medicinal Plants</i> <i>Soil Erosion</i> <i>Water table</i>	Decrease Disappear Disappear Decrease Nothing Less Increase Decrease	Increase Arrive Appear Increase Profuse More Decrease Increase	No cutting & new plantation Food availability&No disturbance Fearless atmosphere No cutting No grazing No grazing Due to L.B.S/C.C.T/WAT work Due to L.B.S/C.C.T/WAT work
2	Livestock <i>Livestock population</i> <i>Promotion of milch livestock by FD</i> <i>Livelihood options</i>	Plenty Decrease Less	Insufficient Increase More	Less fodder and low income from non milch animal For strong economic condition Good Implementation of MGNREGA
3	Local Governance <i>Level of awareness</i> <i>Role of gram sabha</i> <i>Development activities (Road/toilet/HD/Anganwadi)</i> <i>Perception towards Govt.</i>	Nothing Nothing Less Negative	Increased Increased More Positive	Through local NGO/Khoj Fulfillment of needs of people Due to awareness of gram sabha and advocacy by local NGO/Khoj Promotion of various schemes

Rule and Regulation of Gram sabha

- Gram Sabha have decided fine for animal grazing as Rs.300, 200 and 100 for Goats, Buffaloes and Cow respectively.
- Five hundred would be charged for cutting of plants from the forest.

- Hunting is prohibited in the forest and Rs.1000 would be charged for guilty.
- There is freedom to take wood of Nirgundi from the forest whenever they required for household purpose by paying the 50 Rs. within time period.

Birth of community movement for forest conservation and Regeneration

Table:-15 Different Types of work done Under MGNREGA (2)

Activities	During 2012 (Quantity)	During 2013 (Quantity)
Lac work on Palas tree without payment	800	 Water supply through Bisleri
Sagwan plantation (MGNREGA)	75,000	
Preparation of Nursery plants and sell	15,000 and sells @Rs 15/plant	
Attachment of Bisleri bottle for water supply with plant	2000 plants	
Natural Regeneration work for <1meter length plant (Okhari/thinning)	35ha.	
Animal water shed in forest	02	 Check dam made by villagers
Loose bolder structure/stone fencing work		
C.C.T Work		
New plantation(MGNREGA)		
TCM work		

Impact of Community Movement

Social

1 People are coming ahead to participate in community work like i.e. water and sanitation and plantation work in the village.

2 The villagers have decided to give one day in a week for development activities as Shramdaan by each villager.

3 The wood utilized for the foundation of Pavilion in the marriage party will be utilized for next marriage party within the village to see the scarcity of wood in the forest.

4 Level of awareness have increased about the importance of medicinal plants within the community and some of them are going to collect the Amaltas, Mahua etc.

5 Most of people have seen independent on the forest for fuel wood and trying to adopt different measures for cooking.

6 They have known the importance of environment and for this they have made dust bin (04) to maintain sanitation within the village by wood of Nirgundi tree.

Ecological

1 Cutting of plant wood and animal grazing have completely stopped in the forest.

2 Protection and conservation efforts like i.e. L.B.S have helped reduce water run-off and soil erosion.

3 The number of thefts from the forest like i.e. soil/wood/grass has substantially reduced.

Framework 1



Essence of victory by community movement....

An interesting case of theft recalls the victory of Nayakheda villagers on Majarkapedi village during the visit of village. Some people had seen by the Ganaji Kade and Ramaji Kade during early morning 7.00am in the forest by doing the theft of Sagwan, Baheda and various tree woods in two bullock carts. They were caught by villagers with their axe and gram sabha meeting were organized for them. They have done their efforts to free from fine but find behind expectation and finally they have charged as Rs.5500 fine without any Negotiation.

Issue and challenges in forest conservation and regeneration

- Due to scarcity of water and increase temperature in the atmosphere only 50% plants remains alive.
- There are only four guards for forest protection regularly in spite of whole community participation.
- Most of bamboo plants have engulfed and going ahead by wild pig in the forest due to their sweet root.

- There is absence of tower for monitoring of important vegetation and medicinal plants in the forest. So forest conservators are liable to tramp in wide area of forest.
- Forest conservators are unable to communicate with each other's due to lack of wireless phone facility in the forest.
- During the rainy season when forest looks exuberant and very danger, people looks like fear to go in the forest due to lack of protection coverage.

This case study is based on inputs from Ghanagi Kale, Rambou Bilsera, Khushal Gayan and various villagers and documentation done by Somesh Gupta, student of IIHMR University, Jaipur during April 2014 under the guidance of Mrs.Purnima Upadhyay from Khoj. For more recent information contact Somesh Gupta at somesh.gupta88@gmail.com

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Loose Boulder Structure prepared by villagers



6.4: COMMUNITY MOVEMENT FOR FOREST CONSERVATION AND LIVELIHOOD

Case study

On

Community Movement for Forest conservation and Livelihood

Introduction

Khatijapur is a small village at the foothills of Melghat, adjoining Payvahir of Achalpur Taluka in Amravati District of Maharashtra State. The village has rights over 36.848ha with the compartment no. 515 and 516 gained under Forest Right Act 2006. It includes around 63 household with a majority of tribal's (Korku) along with S.C(Boddh), O.B.C(Patel)and Muslim's working collectively towards the Community Forest Conservation and Management since June 2011. Almost 40% household have their own agriculture land with the total area of 100acre approximately. Major crops grown here are cotton and wheat simultaneously Pulses, Chilli, Soyabean and Ornage. Water tank is main source of water supply in the village. Today Palas and Custard apple may be seen only in the forest area due to more exploitation.

Historical Background

In the early 1990s'only twenty five household lived around the forest with a majority of O.B.C (Patel), S.T (Korku) and S.C (Boddh) as 40%, 28%, 32% respectively. The village was surrounded by the forest with the area of almost 550ha forest land. There were rich vegetation composed of species such as Palas, Seli, Rimuni, Tadbud, Peepal, Kher, Neem, Bad, Dhawda and many others in the forest. Due to rich vegetation most of community depended only on the forest for their livelihood by selling the fuel wood in nearby market as Achalpur, Paratwada at the rate of 15-20/gatta but with the passing of time most of forest area turned into barren due to more exploitation. At the same time all the forest area were sold by the forest department to the businessmen for the marketing of custard apple due to absence of Forest Right Act 2006 and advocacy among the community.

“Community is not here merely to make a living.

They are here to foster the deforestation to enrich the forest again”.

After the declaration of Forest Right Act 2006, A Local NGO (Khoj) started their movement towards such village which needs more awareness for the conservation of forest. Various discussion and meeting had

started in the village during the night about Forest Rights with the participation of Shivram kasdekar, a worker of Khoj along with training programme organized by Khoj. With the creation of awareness, Self Help

Group's were constituted in the village. During the 2009-10, a claim of community forest right started and continued till the six month through various discussions, written work, mapping in the village. During the same period excursion of village forest area have done to understand the present situation with the help of villagers. Forest department also provided their cooperation to the villagers and proposed to add in Joint Forest Management (JFM) program. And finally recognition have provided to the village about Community Forest Right on 8 June 2012 with the help of Khoj. This

movement created a ray of light in the villager's eyes and today there is a major change in the local governance.



Various pits made by villagers in the forest

Business model of custard apple

During the 2012 when all the responsibility had given to the villagers about forest then the villagers were not more aware about the marketing of custard apple so that they gave all responsibility of it to the businessman of Paratwada at the rate of Rs.20, 000 for one season but before that they have spend Rs.150/day/person with total sum of Rs.3000 on labour work for maintenance of custard apple. Finally they have earned Rs.17, 000 as Net Profit during one season.

In the next season (2013) same responsibility have been given to the same businessman at the rate of Rs.21,000 for one season but during this period the trader left out their responsibility in mid due to defects(over mature) in the fruits. During this season the gram sabha have spend Rs.3850 twice just before and after the quit of businessman. Due to unavailability of resources and knowledge they have called to businessman again just after the quit and they came back with the taking of their responsibility. Finally they have earned Rs. 13,300 as Net Profit during one season with the loss of Rs.3850.

Table:-16 Marketing of custard apple through community efforts

<i>Year</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Net Profit</i>	<i>Earning of Gram Sabha</i>
2012	20,000	3000	17,000	17,000
2013	21,000	2*3850=7700	13,300	11,300(Rs.2000 spend on stationary/food/Zerox/transportation)

Rule and regulation of gram sabha

- Gram sabha have decided fine for animal grazing as Rs.800, 500 and 200 for Buffaloes, Cow, and Goats respectively.
- One thousand would be charged for theft of sand from the forest.
- Two hundred would be charged for cutting of plants from the forest.
- Hunting is strictly prohibited in the forest by gram Sabha.

Framework 1

Evolution of good benchmark by community movement

This is an interesting case of Tokvarda village 1km ahead from the village during February 2014. Ten to fifteen animals composed of buffaloes; cow and goats were seen by the youth population of village during afternoon 2.00pm in the forest. Animals were doing the grazing in the forest. All the animals were caught by villagers and came in the village in front of gram sabha. Finally they have charged as Rs.1300 fine without any Negotiation.

Community movement towards forest conservation



2003-04 & 12

- Plantation and L.B.S work during 2003-04 but not successful.
- WAT work in 500 meter during 2012



During 2013

- C.C.T work in 25ha.
- WAT work in 1.5 ha.



During 2014

- Baseline and gradeline work in 5ha.
- Counting of plantation in 5ha. with five compartment like i.e A,B,C,D,E

Main issue and challenges

- Sometimes villagers confronted with the outsiders during the protection in the forest that creates conflict between two adjacent villages.
- Due to globalization, the villager confronted many times with changing climates in the nature that creates extra economic pressure on them.

- There are many reptiles in the forest like i.e Python, Cobra, Dhaman, Viper etc. for that people looks like fear during the rainy season.
- There is lack of water supply in the forest both for plants and the workers under MGNREGA.
- The rights over the pond have finished recently which may be utilized for the fish production.
- Total area of forest land provided by the forest department is less than the others villages.

This case study is based on inputs from Maruti Narayan Gunsundare, Mahadev Gunsundare and various villagers and documentation done by Somesh Gupta, student of IIHMR University, Jaipur during April 2014 under the guidance of Mrs. Purnima Upadhyay from Khoj. For more recent information contact Somesh Gupta at somesh.gupta88@gmail.com

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Baseline and Grade line work by villagers





CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION



CHAPTER 7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1: CONCLUSION

This comparative study of community forest right indicates towards the different factors like i.e. livelihood, livestock, MGNREGA, basic services (water and education) and local governance with respect to forest area and adjoining community.

Livelihood-This is major perspective which changed the thinking of tribal's and other community from labor work to MGNREGA due to availability of employment within the village and cash transfer of money.

Livestock and livelihood-The cattle proportion have been decreased after the rights due to restriction on fodder and grazing in the forest area. To fulfill this major difference the forest department are trying to provide buffalo at subsidized rate of 20,000Rs.to the community lives in the village. This is ray of hope to the community which will lead to increased in milk production and ultimately as source of livelihood.

MGNREGA and livelihood-This is a major tool to collect rain water and protect soil erosion in the forest area with community efforts. For this various works have been done like i.e. CCT/WAT/L.B.S and various pits for plantation but there are various constraints which hinders the community for regularity in MGNREGA like i.e. delay in payment, no facility at work site, very high temperature, hard work than others etc.

Water and education facility-These are the basic facilities within the village which are going to be better now-a-days with the taking of initiative by the Gram Panchayat. Most of households were taking water from the water tank but only in the early morning one time a day while education was find out behind the expectation due to absence of upper primary and higher education in the village so that most of children's were liable to go either nearby village or left out after the completion of primary education.

Local governance-This is the last and backbone of this study towards which most of people have changed their mind set-up. Level of awareness about their rights and forest conservation among the different societies are going to be increased day by day due to forward initiative of Gram Panchayat. Construction work states higher proportion among different works done by Gram Panchayat in the village.

Different case studies presented here demonstrates the changing scenario of forest and adjoining community with plenty of efforts including local NGO, forest department and community mobilization itself. Community efforts leads to birth of increased water table, reduction of soil erosion with the formation of CCT/WAT and L.B.S work in the forest area under MGNREGA. Different rule and regulation made by particular Gram Sabha hinder the forest degradation by adjoining community which was engaged in cutting and selling of fuel wood since last twenty year from the forest at the rate of 10-20Rs. /Gutta. This proportionally impact on social and ecological environment within the community. Community efforts with the help of forest

department under the guidance of local NGO creates income generation activities from the forest to the community with special concentration on custard apple.

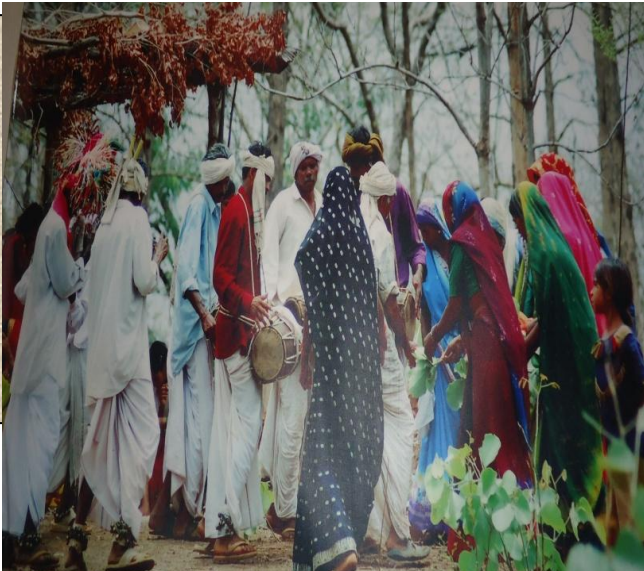
7.2: RECOMMENDATION

Though it was hard to suggest any recommendation with the limited study of two months in the field however for academic purpose, following essential points are recommended:

1. Community bio gas model should be established as soon as possible within the village with the help of government or other supports to solve the fuel wood problem.
2. More number of milch animals should be provided at subsidized rate by forest department to increase livestock population as source of livelihood.
3. Providing extension services to household like cattle feed, veterinary medical facilities, A.I services and training to farmers etc.
4. Payment should be on time and proportionally to the labour under MGNREGA to reduce the migration.
5. Plant should be planted under MGNREGA according to needs and survival condition of that forest area.
6. Training should be provided to the women to develop fishery in the pond and the right should be given to women as it could provide the sustainable livelihood.
7. Protection coverage should be provided to the person who does look likes fear during rainy season in the forest area by the forest department.
8. There should be expansion of education facilities within the village to reduce drop out cases especially in case of girls.
9. Water facility should be available in the forest area not only for the worker doing work under MGNREGA but also for the newly planted tree.
10. There should be connectivity with every village to the main road to shot-out the transportation problem.
11. There should be knowledge based training about conservation; harvesting and marketing of Custard apple, Mahua, Amaltas, Ambla, Sagargoti and various forest produce which may generate as source of livelihood to the tribal's.
12. Children's participation should get in every program regarding with forest development and further their education should be based on flora and fauna to develop new forest model.



ENDNOTES



CHAPTER 8 ENDNOTES

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2. From Google search engine http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amravati_district.
3. From Google search engine <http://amravati.nic.in/>.
4. Self assessment have made with the discussion of villagers during the field visit.
5. Discussion with villagers including women at work site under MGNREGA.
6. Informal meeting with the Khoj staff and Resource Person during the Night stay within the different villages.
7. Bandi Madhusudan” Implementation of Forest Rights Act: Undoing the Historical Injustices?” Working Paper No. 117/RULNR Working Paper No. 18/August, 2012.
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9. The Gazette of India extraordinary Part-II, Section 1 (2007)
10. Dr. Anand G. Phatak;”Community movement towards forest conservation”2004.
11. Michael Kleine;” Measuring and Assessing forest Degradation”2009.
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The Destination –

Ensure that each family has sustainable livelihood

Ensure that people not only regenerate their forests but participate in the long term protection, management and sustainable use of its entire natural resources through community engagement.

ANNEXURE

Minutes of village Meetings

Minutes of village Meetings

Biodiversity Conservation



Prepared By: - Somesh Gupta

A DISCUSSION ON TENDU PATTA

05/03/14

At

Yashwant bhawan, Gaurkheda kumbhi

The discussion has been started with the Mrs.Purnima Upadhyaya with all of participants came from different villages around Amravati district. Main issue that's were discussed in the meeting are as followings:-

- President, vice-president and secretary that were elected some time back from the group of gram sabha (09) will be same as per permission of all participants.
- Tender for the tendu patta will be released in newspaper or all of query will be displayed at the web-site.
- Gram sabha will be responsible for all process of tendu patta and payment will be released via check so that transparency will be among the villagers.(Money have been given by the tribal development corporation in last year for the payment of workers).
- For getting of tender the participants were motivated to collect more and more tendu with protection of area occupied with tendu patta because in last year no tender has been received.(the reason behind was that most of traders wants to purchase approximately 150packets(one packets=70patta) and one standard bags=1000pack*70).
- As per discussion, it has been decided that if the tender will not be received this year then the work will be given to the forest department and others livelihood options like i.e dairy development, fishery production, cultivation of medicinal plants will be developed for sustainability of people and conservation of forest.
- The instructions have been given to the participants that they should disseminate all of issue discussed in the meeting with the members of respective gram Sabha.
- Fishery production should be developed with doing help of women and all the finance spend in input and getting after the selling should be mention properly.
- Every person would be liable to protect the forest area as their responsibility that has been provided for collection of minor forest product and grazing purpose.
- There was a common issue of most of all villagers regarding with muster roll payment which has not been received since last eight months due to poor MIS system (Not mentioning the name of respective village during the entering in computer, such type of problem creates delay in payment.)

President –Shri Ram Dahikar (Payvahir)

Vice-president –Mangira Tandalya (Payvahir)

Secretary-Uttam Shanware (Upathkheda)

TABLE: 1 NAME OF VILLAGES AND TALUKAS

Taluka/Block	Villages
Achalpur	Payvahir
	Upathkheda
Chikhaldara	Bhandri
	Nawalgao
	Bodhu
	Lawada van
Dharni	Borikheda
	Ghota
	Ranamalur



TABLE: 2 NAME OF PARTICIPANTS (VILLAGERS) IN THE DISCUSSION

S.N	NAME OF VILLAGERS(Participants)	VILLAGE NAME	CELL NO.
1	Anil bhusum	Nawalgao	9372240031
2	Suresh bethekar	Nawalgao	9373480586
3	Balakram bethekar	Ghota	9326484160
4	Nandlal dhande	Ghota	-----
5	Ramkishan bhilavekar	Ranamalur	9130456909
6	Ashok babulal sheshkar	Ranamalur	8379913700/9372756022
7	Uttam shanvare	Upathkheda	9823667660
8	Maruti dhandekar	Upathkheda	----
9	Pramod therekar	Khoj	9421743242
10	Shewanti kasdekar	Lawada van	-----

THREE DAYS TRAINING ON BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

08/03/14

At

Yashwant bhawan, Gaurkheda kumbhi(One day)

Upathkheda Village (Remaining Two days)

Aim-To protect the biodiversity for the sustainability of life.

What does mean of biodiversity?

A:-all the things which has been found in the nature that may be animals,agriculture,medicinal plants,water,land comes under the biodiversity.

Discussion of first day:-

- One committee should be constitute from each village to be responsible for the conservation of biodiversity.
- Agriculture production are going down day by day due to the effect of globalization so today it's a necessary thing that we should involve in such type of meeting to get how can we conserve it.
- Rule and regulation should be made by the gram sabha itself to protect the forest from animal grazing and wood stolen.
- Women should get involve themselves to protect the fish in the pond and being forward to stop the larceny of fish by others.
- Every gram sabha should display their muter roll just after the completion of work to create the transparency among them.
- Main reason behind migration is to get more wages and payment on time which has not been seen in the MGNREGA.

Discussion of Second and Third days:-

There is a need to develop plan for next coming days....

- How can we develop the agriculture?
- What should be doing for the development of anganwadi centre and school for upcoming 10yr?

- Medicinal plants should be developed in the forest not only for us but also for the future generation.
- Gram sabha should decide time period whenever people will go for the cutting of wood, caught of fish from the pond to create the sustainability of natural resources.



As per the speech of Shivram kasdekar from Nayakheda village...

- There has been seen many animal like i.e deer, sabher and many birds after the initiative towards the forest conservation.
- Road and Water tank construction has been started this year.
- Fund has been sanction for the construction of animal shed (04) in the village.
- Anganwadi centre has been started in the village.
- There should be a dust bin and collection centre in the village.
- By seeing the issue of fuel wood for kitchen, Community Bio Gas has been sanction in the **Payvihir and Nayakheda** (Jambhala) villages with the cost of approximately 40 Lac.per villages.

A FORMAL MEETING ON TENDU PATTI

15/03/14

At

Van Bhawan, Nagpur (Maharashtra)

An informal meeting has been conducting at the residential office of Mr. Dilip Gode at Nagpur with the various members of different gram sabha along with Mrs.Purnima Upadhyaya (Khoj).the discussion has been started with the tender of tendu patta sale for this year. All the participants have been asked that what should be the price of their tendu patta according which tender will be advertised and uploading on the forest department site.Mr. Dilip Gode said that we are unable to upload the tender on forest department site with the receiving of letter from election commission so we need to get permission from the election commission.

- A budget should be prepared by each gram sabha to estimate the selling cost of tendu patta per standard bags.
- In payvihir and upathkheda,tendu patta were collected as 40 and 60 standard bags respectively in 2013 and have taken the estimation of 50 and 75 standard bags respectively in 2014.
- Today we need to penetrate the market from production to marketing to develop boundary around the trader to make self-Reliance.



- The profit left out just after the selling of forest product should be deposit in gram sabha in spite of distribution to the respective person. This will create the independency of gram sabha for the fund whenever they will require in the future. Funding from NABARD will creates independency in the future.
- The person (Household) who is unable to purchase the L.P.G gas due to financial problem, such type of person will be able to utilize the biogas not only for cooking purpose but also for electricity because it does not require any money.
- The next discussion has been carried out in the van bhawan with the forest secretary (Praveen Pardesi) along with various manufacturer of beedi at Nagpur.
- Most of material (Tendu Patta) has been left out as unsold in previous year because most of manufacturer wants the quality material.
- Manufacturer of beedi (Gadchiroli district) should get their presence at the collection site to meet quality of product as they wants.
- Satisfactory answer has not been seen with the manufacturer that they will purchase the small quantity of tendu patta(i.e 500 std bags) that has been left out in the previous year.
- All the payment will be as mobile cash by the bank to the beneficiaries except institutional cost.
- We will provide the training to the person goes for collection of tendu patta to maintain the quality and one person should be appoint by the manufacturer at collection site to monitor all of process. This will create the transparency among them.
- Now-a-days main reason behind the decreasing the rate of tendu patta is that everyone is going to take cigarette in spite of beedi according to forest officer.

World Forestry Day (Jagrati Van Divas)

21st March 2014, Payvihir village

This was the first time in payvihir village that people have taken initiative towards such type of program to understand the the values, significance and contributions of the forests to balance the life cycle on the earth. Beside the villagers there were various officers of forest department specially R.F.O including with Khoj employee.

- The main aim behind celebration of this program was to increase the people attraction towards the forest conservation and regeneration by seeing the environment pollution, decreasing water level, less availability of fuel wood to make forest equilibrium.
- Children participation has been taken in this program with their teacher so that they can get what is the actual forest and how can contribute their role in the forest conservation.
- As per the speech of Ramlal, youth of the village, various livelihood options are available today with the support of forest department so today most of villagers did not like to go for the work just before the two or three days of any festival like i.e Holi.(currently).
- This was the major turning point of village that they have celebrated their holi festival with the waste of wood from the forest.
- The speech of R.F.O (Padgawankar) was an eye opener to me when he has started that people would be liable to go with oxygen bottle as

bisleri bottle in the future by seeing the deforestation.



- There is an availability of various useful plants in the forest like i.e Kadu Neem, Palas which can be used to cure various diseases for human beings.
- There would be an availability of biogas connection to every household in the village who cannot afford the expenditure of L.P.G.
- With the community efforts for forest conservation there might be chance of other livelihood option with the attraction of foreigner in the village and this extra income will be deposited in the gram sabha for development purpose.

One hundred and five plants were planted in front of every household with the help of forest department and villagers' including women and children's specially, in which sixty five plants were came from forest department and remaining(40) were from agriculture department. The list of different types of plants has shown below in the table.

Forest Department(65)		Agriculture Department(40)	
Hirda	04	Sweet Badam	11
Tamarind	10	Pannas	07
Kadu Neem	17	Gulmohar	07
Jamun	17	Nimbu	05
Mango	10	Custard apple	05
Amla	03	Tamarind	05
Padus	04	-----	-----

- **Compost Preparation**-On the same day after the completion of program, slurry have made for compost preparation with the mix up of *garbage, koyla and white chuna* under the guidance of vijay gugguskar (Khoj) and infused into a pit nearby a tree. Compost will be ready within six to seven days and may be utilized for own farm purpose as well as for marketing purpose with the getting price of 15 to 20 Rs. Per 200gm.



- **Pesticide preparation**-A plan have been made to prepare organic pesticide in the upcoming days with the help of *cow urine (3Letre), Leaves of Neem (3Kg), Garlic (100gm), Chilli (100gm)*, for this grinding will be done first of all instead of urine then grinded material will be transferred into cow urine and boiled into a copper pot until half of its quantity and mixup 50ml karosin after the cooling, within 15min pesticide will be ready for use in the farm and can be transferred into a 15Letre cane for spray.

Training program on Biodiversity Conservation

03-04/04/14 at Semadoha (Tal-Chikaldhra)

Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd, Nagpur

- The training program organized for four villages but the villagers were gathered only from three villages. Most of people were seen as old persons and youth population with only two women participation with total sum of thirty seven peoples in the training program.

<i>Name of villages</i>	<i>Rights Over Forest Area</i>	<i>Compartment No.</i>
Nawalgab	388.73ha	290
Ghana	375ha	307/308
Bhuteda	166.6ha	342
Bodhu	102.5ha	346

- During the initially phase peoples were asked about their rights but fewer peoples had knowledge about forest right but not properly.
- Proper instructions have been given to the participants of respective gram sabha to made rule and regulation of their own about forest conservation.
- There would be support from different department of forest as well as their own efforts and khoj.
- Proper instructions have been given to make their own documentation regarding with different activities of forest conservation and development activities in the village.
- Main purpose behind to organize this meeting was to aware about their forest area boundary so that people would liable to protect their own property.



- This fight does not means to generate something from forest to the self this is about the expansion of next generation life with the contribution of every person.
- There is a need to create different groups by the community gram sabha to take responsibility of different works like i.e. livelihood related, marketing related, water and sanitation related etc.

- We should come forward/ stood with a dream for forest conservation to create a ray of hope not only for existing but also for next generation.
- There should be rules and regulation for the prohibition of cutting, grazing and fire as three important things for forest conservation.
- Tribal's have knowledge more than the foreign scientist about the forest so there is a need to search out the scare of medicinal plants in the forest to make patent on that.

Table:3 Total expenditure of one training program for advocacy about biodiversity conservation

S.No.	Activity	Unit	Unit no	Unit Size	Unit Cost	Total amount
1. Food						
1.1	Tea					
	First day	No.	46	2 Times	5	460
	Second day	No.	37	2 Times	5	370
1.2	Biscuits					
	First day	No.	46	2 Times	2	184
	Second day	No.	37	2 Times	2	148
1.3	Breakfast(Only second day)	No.	37	1 Time	20	740
1.4	Lunch					
	First day	No.	46	1 Time	60	2760
	Second day	No.	37	1 Time	60	2220
1.5	Dinner(Only first day)	No.	35	1 Time	60	2100
	Sub-total					8982
2. Accommodation						
2.1	Training Hall	No.	01	2 Days	500	1000
2.2	Complex Hall	No.	01	1 Night	700	700
2.3	Dormetree	No.	02	1 Night	3200	6400
	Sub-total					8100
3. Transportation						
3.1	Butida to Semadoha	Km	01	35km	45.71	1600*2=3200
3.2	Nawalgab to Semadoha	Km	01	22km	13.61	300*2=600
3.3	Ghana to Semadoha	Km	04	28km	4.91	550*2=1100
3.4	Gaurkheda to Semadoha	Km	01	45km	15.55	700*2=1400
3.5	Gaurkheda to Semadoha	Km	01	45km	15.55	700*2=1400

	Sub-total					7700
4. Stationary						
4.1	Sanctuary Paper	No.	08	-	4	32
4.2	Marker	No.	08	-	20	160
	Sub-total					192
	Total(A)					24974
5.Others Needed						
5.1 Stationary						
5.1.1	Zerox	No.	01	01 Time	200	200
5.1.2	Pen	No.	60	01 Time	5	300
5.1.3	Notepad	No.	60	01 Time	10	600
5.1.4	Tap	No.	01	01 Time	10	10
5.1.5	Banner(front)	No.	01	01 Time	200	200
5.1.6	Resource Material	No.	12	01 Time	120	1440
5.1.7	Resource Kit	No.	60	01 Time	60	3600
	Sub-Total					6350
5.2 Human Resource						
5.2.1	Resource person(Trainer)	Day	01	2 Days	1000	2000+600(T)= 2600
5.2.2	Photographer	Day	01	2 Days	1000	2000
	Sub-Total					4600
5.3 Projector						
5.3.1	Projector	No.	01	2 Days	1000	2000
	Sub-Total					2000
5.4 Diesel expenditure						
5.4.1	Diesel	Lt.	5lt.	2 Days	52	520
	Sub-Total					520
	Total(B)					13470
	Total(A+B)					38444

(Source: Self assessment)

Schedule used for survey interviews

A. General information				
Name of interviewer				
Respondent name				
Name of village				
District		Block		
Age of respondent		Date of interview		
B.Livelihood from Different Sources and Its Impact on Life				
Questions	Options	Numerical Codes	Before 2012	After 2012
1. What is your main source of livelihood?	Agriculture	1		
	Livestock	2		
	Services	3		
	MGNREGA	4		
	Manual Labour	5		
	Others	6		
2. Livestock and livelihood				
2.1 Do you have any cattle?	Yes	1		
	No	0		
2.2 Which types of cattle do you have?	Cow	1		
	Buffalo	2		
	Goat	3		
	Bull	4		
	Sheep	5		
	Others	6		
2.3 How many cattle do you have?	Cows	-----		
	Buffaloes	-----		
	Goats	-----		
	Bulls	-----		
	Sheep	-----		
	Other	-----		
2.4 How many are milch animals from above respectively?	Cows	-----		
	Buffaloes	-----		
2.5 Do you have any financial support to purchase the animals?	Yes	1		
	No	0		
2.6 If yes, where are you getting this benefit?	Forest Department	1		
	Animal husbandry	2		
	NGO	3		
	NABARD	4		
	Others	5		
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2.7 Do you sell milk in the market?	Yes	1		
	No	0		
2.8 If yes, How much milk are you selling daily approximately?	1-5 Lt	1		
	6-10 Lt	2		
	11-15 Lt	3		
	>16 Lt	4		
2.9 How much are you earning from the sale of milk per month?	500-1000 Rs	1		
	1000-1500 Rs	2		
	1500-2000 Rs	3		
	>2000 Rs	4		
2.10 Where are you investing money that has been earned?	Agriculture	1		
	Education for children	2		
	Health	3		
	Livestock	4		
	Household consumption	5		
3. MGNREGA and livelihood				
3.1 Do you have Job card?	Yes	1		
	No	0		
3.2 If Yes, when you got it?	2006-07	1		
	2007-08	2		
	2008-09	3		
	2009-10	4		
	2010-11	5		
	2011-12	6		
	2012-13	7		
3.3 Which work have you received under MGNREGA?	Plantation	1		
	Digging(CCT)/WAT/DCT/TCM	2		
	Thinning of three	3		
	Construction work	4		
	Water supply in the tree	5		
	Drinking water supply	6		
	LBS/GBS	7		
	Others	8		
3.4 What types of facilities are available under this programme at work site?	Crèche	1		
	Drinking water	2		
	Shades	3		
	first-aid	4		
	Others	5		

3.5 Are you getting payment on time (within 15days)?	Yes	1		
	No	0		
3.6 If yes, where are you investing this money?	Education for children	1		
	Health	2		
	Livestock	3		
	Household consumption	4		
	Others	5		
3.7 If no, what are different constraint/factors creates delay in payment?	Delay in postal	1		
	Delay in filling of muster roll by gram rojar sevek	2		
	Institutional level problem	3		
	Policy related problem	4		
	Insufficient Staff/Poor MIS	5		
	Others	6		
3.8 What are the impacts of MGNREGA on your life?	Reduce migration	1		
	Poverty alleviation	2		
	Restriction on child labour	3		
	Self-reliant	4		
	Health improvement	5		
	Education improvement	6		
	Living standard improvement	7		
	Others	8		
4. Access and Quality of Basic Services				
4.1 Health and Water				
4.1.1 What is the main source of water in your village?	River	1		
	Pond	2		
	Hand-pump	3		
	Water tank	4		
	Bore well	5		
	Well(Vihir)	6		
	Others	7		
4.1.2 Have you affected by any disease?	Yes	1		
	No	0		
4.1.3 If yes, from which	Diarrhoea	1		

disease have you affected?	Discolored Teeth	2				
	Stomach Pain	3				
	Paralysis	4				
	Other disease	5				
4.1.4 How do you rate quality of water?	Portable and safe	1				
	Fair quality	2				
	Moderately safe	3				
	Poor Quality	4				
4.1.5 Where do you go for the treatment?	Bhopa/RMP	1				
	Sub-Centre	2				
	PHC	3				
	Dist.Hospital	4				
	Self Medicated	5				
	Medical Shop	6				
	Others	7				
4.1.6 How does livelihood affect your health?			Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
	Level of awareness	1				
	Decision making power of women	2				
	Financial support	3				
	Accessibility	4				
	Others	5				
4.2 Education						
4.2.1 Do you have any children?	Yes	1				
	No	0				
4.2.2 If yes, where are they getting education?	Village school	1				
	Nearby Village School	2				
	City School(R)	3				
	Ashram School	4				
	Others	5				
4.2.3 How far have they walked for education in case of outside the village?	Less than 1km	1				
	1-2km	2				
	2-5km	3				
	More than 5km	4				
4.2.4 Do your children getting quality of education?	Yes	1				
	No	0				
4.2.5 If yes, what is the positive impact of that in your opinion?	Increased living standard	1				
	Better health services	2				
	Increased livelihood options	3				
	Self-Reliance	4				

	Others	5		
5. Local Governance				
5.1 Do you have any idea about different activities/training/meeting in your village?	Yes	1		
	No	0		
5.2 If yes, where are you getting this information?	Gram Panchayat	1		
	Gram sabha	2		
	NGO/Govt. officers	3		
	From villagers	4		
	Village choudhary/president	5		
	Others	6		
5.3 What is your perception towards gram panchayat?	More corruption and poor work	1		
	Not significant improvement	2		
	Improvement in work performance	3		
	Can't say anything	4		
5.4 Which works have been performed by gram panchayat in last year?	School building	1		
	Drinking water supply	2		
	Health and sanitation	3		
	Construction work	4		
	Anganwadi related work	5		
	No work	6		
5.5 How much support do you receive from NGO?	Complete	1		
	Moderately	2		
	Nothing	3		
5.6 What was training/meeting you received most recently?	Work-related skill training by NGO	1		
	Non-work-related general skill training by NGO	2		
	Gram sabha Meeting	3		
	Other training	4		

