

Summer Training

at

Exploration and Analysis of sustainable livelihood Opportunities in FRA Lands
(IFR and CFR) in Village Rawas Block-Narharpur, District Kanker
Chhattisgarh

A Report

by

Anubhav Shori

MBA 2020-22 Rural Management



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

Certificate

It is to Certify that MR. Anubhav Shori, Student of a school of Development Studies, IIHMR, University, Jaipur, Rajasthan has successfully completed the summer training at the PRADAN, Narharpur, Kanker, Chhattisgarh.

This is a Bonafede Record of the work carried out by him under my supervision and Guidance during the summer Training from May 10 to July 9 2021.

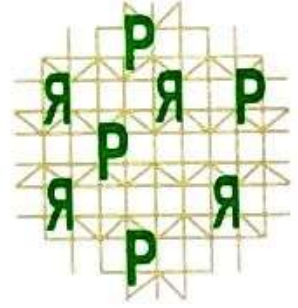
Date -09/07/2021

Place- Narharpur, Kanker, Chhattisgarh

Signature of Guide (Organization)

PRADAN

Narharpur, Kanker



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Acknowledgement

The satisfaction of completion of any successful task is incomplete without mentioning the name of people who made it encouragement crowed our efforts with success. First, I have a pleasure to submitting the Summer Internship report, and I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all those who have helped me to complete this summer internship report. The MBA Rural Management curriculum gives me a unique opportunity to be associated with one of the organizations named PRADAN i.e., Professional Assistance for Development Action State.

I am extremely grateful to Prof. Hemant Kumar Mishra & Prof. Rahul Ghai Dean, School of Development Studies (SDS) and all faculty of SDS for giving me an opportunity, constant encouragement, support & guidance to my project , for providing me all the facilities required to completing this internship report. I would like to pay my sincere thanks to the support staffs and team members of PRADAN, Narharpur block of Kanker district of Chhattisgarh. My heartily thankfulness to all those who have directly or indirectly given the biggest support and motivation to complete this project.

Signature

(Anubhav Shori)

MBA-RM 0074

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Acronyms/Abbreviations:

FRA	Forest Right Act
IFR	Individual Forest Right
CFR	Community Forest Right
CRR	Community Resource Right
FRC	Forest Right Committee
FMC	Forest Management Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
SRS	Simple Random sample process
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
CSO	Social Benefit Organization

Chapter 1

Observation Learning

Introduction

About Organization

PRADAN was created in 1983 by two young professionals Deep Joshi and Vijay Mahajan who were convinced that even the stubborn endemic poverty of rural India can be solved.

In the year 2014, PRADAN began to work with the local Government in Narharpur block of Kanker district of Chhattisgarh state over 109 villages, and over the years PRADAN has played the major role in developing programs such as National rural livelihood mission, organizing Self-Help Group (SHG), promotion of food security through crop selection and access to modern market, irrigation, forest right act and strengthen to grassroots governance by social mobilization.

Belief

PRADAN believes that all peoples no matter how poor they may, drive the change can change their lives. It believed that peoples with education and empathy must engage with the poorest. PRADAN is working in a poorest region in India to help most vulnerable communities organize collectively that help people specially women earn decent living and support their family also help to communities to access the government program, PRADAN focus primarily on women because that people considered to be most disadvantages in society are capable of driving the change they need therefore PRADAN recruit well educated young professionals to work alongside peoples in the poorest villages, PRADAN working approaches is based on team work every theme have separate anchor.

PRADAN'S Strategy –

- **Social Mobilization-** To reaching out the poorest communities, building human capabilities, building self-reliant collective as change agents.
- **Food security-** Ensuring reduce hunger and availability of food around a year.
- **Livelihood** – Building model of alternative livelihood to community in new skill set.
- **Market Linkages-** Linking a market with financial institution and to the government.
- **Governance** -Making the community aware of its right empowering them to have a say in the way thing are run.
- **Forest right act 2006** – To ensure to recognize resource and managerial rights over the forest lands.

Donners -

- Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited.
- Axis Bank Foundation.
- Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt. Ltd.
- DSP Merrill Lynch.
- E. I. DuPont India Private Limited (Corteva)
- Infibeam Avenues Ltd.
- InterGlobe Aviation Limited.
- Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited.

General findings on learning –

With the discussion and review of secondary literature from the organisation, we could learn the different issues related to lives of community. Details of such are given herewith.

» Forest Right Act 2006 (Schedule Tribe and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights))

The Forest Right act (FRA) 2006 recognize the right of the forest dwelling tribal communities and the other traditionally forest dwellers to forest resources on which these communities were dependent for the variety of needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio-culture needs.

» Community Resource Right

Community forest resource means customary common forest land within the traditional and customary boundaries of the villages or seasonal use of landscape in case of pastoral communities including reserved forest and protected forest and protected area such a sanctuaries and National parks which the community had traditionally access.

» Individual Forest Rights (IFR)

The Act encompasses Rights of Self-cultivation and Habitation which are usually regarded as Individual rights, and Community Rights as Grazing, Fishing and access to Water bodies in forests.

Objective Of FRA-

- To undo the historical injustice occurred to the forest dwelling communities.
- To ensure land tenure, livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers
- To strengthen the conservation regime of the forests by including the responsibilities and authority on Forest Rights holders for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance

Intervention By PRADAN -

PRADAN has started working on forest right act 2006 over 109 villages in entire block Narharpur district Kanker forest right act recognize and vest forest right to schedule tribe and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in forest for regeneration who rights could not be recorded, The law provides for a framework for recording of the forest right so the vested and the nature of the evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land, The provision under the forest right act the right to community forest resource established the authority of gram sabha to protect ,regenerate ,conserve and manage any community forest resources which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for the traditionally use.

On the context of the Block Narharpur district Kanker CG ,entire area is covered by dense natural forest where various tribals groups are living like – Gond and Halba living together few OTFD groups as well their major subsistence are farming, gathering NTFPs, livestock, Most of families totally dependent on forest and forest resources as per Record 65% of revenue has comes by forest and NTFP which are very important part of livelihood for each and every family, tribals have been sustainably using forest land since thousands of years but most of families haven't got entitlements over own forest lands despite implementing forest right act 2006 also nothing have been doing with rights over community forest resources which empower the holders of forest right the gram sabha and village level institution to protect the wildlife forest and biodiversity specially focusing on catchment area, water resource and ecological sensitive area, (community resource means customary forest land within the traditional and customary boundaries of the villages or seasonal use of landscape in the case of pastoral communities)

Conclusive Learning –

Conclusive learning is express by following points –

- In last 14 years, Forest right act 2006 has been introduced dependency of 8% population of tribal and other traditional forest dwellers on the 23 percent of the Indian forest. They have been conservating and regenerate all the resources within accessing as much as necessary ideology often have most of the forest dwellers depend on forest resource for their livelihood and life subsistence even they practicing cultivation over forest land even entire practices depend over the forest like -Fishing, gathering NTFPs, Sustainable Management, seasonal foods, and Medicinal herbs.
- The act basically tried to address the sustainable livelihood opportunities which benefited the community as well as individuals through four major provisions i.e., **Resource Right over the forest, Community Forest right (CFR), Development right** and **Individual right**. As per the records revealed, very few proportions of forest dwellers have been recognized its benefits in the context of Narharpur block of Kanker district, Chhattisgarh. This concludes that the villagers were unable to getting benefits which is define in the act.
- Lack of recognition of the rights, forest dwellers were incapable to access and manage the forest resources properly i.e., opportunity of entrepreneur has been reduced for minor forest produce.
- Due to Lacking effective implementation of CFR and CRR, local peoples were unable to get the MFP based on small scale industries.

Few things which have been affecting to implements IFR and CFR under FRA 2006-

- Lacking Proper information delivering over communities.
- Poor Institutional approaches for implementation.
- Deactivating Grassroot committees (FRC).

- Lack of determination on awareness program by Nodal department.

Therefore, villagers were could not be getting benefits through this law still many CFR and IFR cases has pending on different platforms.

Suggestion for Improvement–

For the better implementation of CFR and IFR, under the forest right act 2006 following suggestions may be followed -

- Support to the communities and Gram Sabha inside PRADAN Field that communities could be start filling process to recognize their own rights over forest lands.
- Delivery Technical support to the community's capacity building through different modes, conduct training programmes for CBOs and FRC members.
- Need to be a part of different tribal groups during implementing process of CFR and IFR.
- Strengthen Grass root level institutional committees so that committees ensure to implementing the necessary steps like mapping traditional boundary by GPS machine, Area verification and pass regulation in gram Sabha.
- Conduct block level awareness campaign on forest conservation, wildlife protection importance of biodiversity and access and traditionally manage forest by local groups.
- Need to be Strengthen and mobilize peoples for to conserve and manage their natural resource and regenerate MFP and establish NTFP based livelihood opportunities like – Small scale industries, Van Dhan yojana centre etc.

Chapter 2

Project Report

Introduction

Tribal and Forest dwellers are spread 8.6 percentage of India Total population According to census of 2011, 94 million Tribal population is living in Rural Remote areas, by the latest trend growth 112 million population of Tribal where 50% of tribal population are living in forest and derive their life and livelihood, It has been estimated that nearly 40 to 60 per cent annual earnings of tribals, especially tribal women, is from the collection and sale of minor forest produce (GOI, TRIFED, 2019). Additionally, They depends on single crop cultivation with poor productivity and earning low incomes, Their income from forest could be more if their forest right and resource right become legally and practically secure, but their forest rights and livelihoods have been quite a concern for several centuries despite the Tribal friendly laws including many schemes such as Forest right act, Van Dhan Yojana Although the importance of forest resources in household incomes of tribals varies from region to region, depending on factors such as peoples' secure access to such resources, resource productivity and prices," women's employment in forest-based enterprises in India was estimated to be 571.5 million days, in a year, of which 90 per cent was in small scale enterprises, using NTFPs (Khare, 1990)" on the context of Chhattisgarh FRA and IFR lead a development of Tribal and other traditionally Forest dwellers and it develop a responsibility relationship between government and Peoples also both of the laws secure and achieve their SDGs Goals of Livelihood ,Climate, Elimination of Hunger and Land right The improve and productivity of NTFPs could be reduce the poverty of tribals and other forest dwellers, The incidence of poverty among tribal households in rural Chhattisgarh (52.6 per cent) Often secure forest resource enhance and improve social capital and capacities of the community

Process of CFR and CRR-

The village has started CFR claiming process in the year 2018 with forest right committee of Rawas which inculcate the Gram sabha (Village level constitutional body). They had conduct two meetings in the village with the presence of neighbors villages, i.e.,nAamapani ,Nishanharra, Jindkhadak belongs to Narharpur block. The committee had started to mobilize the peoples about Forest right act 2006 and Resource Rights over their village forest. Villagers had followed every procedure for determination, claim-making, and verification of claim by gram sabha and forest committee in which process gram sabha initiate the process of determination of community forest resource rights involving the village elders, resource user groups and woman of the village which include the customary boundary of the village, The gram sabha of Rawas passed the resolution on the discussion held for the determination of the community forest resources in which process participated the 50 % of voters including at 1/3 of women's members.

After that, they started preparation of community forest resource map in which process villagers has prepared the community forest resource map with recognizable landmark with the involvement of resource user group elders and women's members of the gramsabha Rawas in which process villagers has done collect information regarding such as nistar, Traditional Grazing grounds area of the collection of MFP, fishing grounds ,irrigation system source of water for human and livestock uses, medicinal plants collectors territories of herbal practitioner and before the finalizing the community forest resource right gram sabha had intimates and involves the neighboring gram sabha and forest right act committees for joint meeting to verify their traditional lands marks and resources areas after that they started process of verification of community forest resources claim and evidence in presence of forest and revenue officials after that gram sabha finally approve the claim on 20/10/2020 and forwarding it to sub-divisional level committee for their conservational and approval

This Gram Sabha has got Forest Resource Right Entitlement on august 9 2020 over 1638.93 Hec area under the Forest Right act 3,1(i) Gram sabha has rights over 18 different compartments in forest area, including five individual forest rights of Village formers which total area is about 8.20 hectare.

Objective(s)

The objective of the project was to

- » explore sustainable livelihood opportunities in FRA Lands (IFR and CFR) in Rawas Village of Narharpur block of Kanker district of the Chhattisgarh state.

to meet out the above key objective, following specific objectives were drawn:

- To finding out the availability of NTFPs among forest and analyzing the supply chain of the forest produce.
- To conduct assessment how many families were depended over IFR, forest land.
- To identify the mechanism to promote MFP for better income generation.

Methodology

Research Design

The study is basically of cross sectional and explorative research design where both primary data and secondary data collected to understand the act and its implication. The study was basically qualitative in nature and was executed on Rawas village of Naharpur Block of Kanker district.

Sample method and Sample size

Purposive sampling was used to select 20 households and all the respondents belongs to only one village. The respondents were basically Tribal farmer, women, and other Traditional Forest dwellers.

Study tools

A semi-structured tool was prepared and pres-tested in a nearby village. Two separate questionnaires were developed and administered in the study area to get the information on forest right act. Among the two schedule the first one was A village-level questionnaire which contained mainly information about the key institutions of History of Forest. Issues such as accessibility to forest, linkage with livelihood, natural resources, availability of NTFPs, Functioning of Gram Sabha were discussed. The other tool was a household-level questionnaire which gather information on socio-economic information from the households who got IFR based on the forest land, Employment types, types of plot they holds, uses of

forest, how much NTFPs consume and sell how much earning from individual forest lands, knowledge on Van Dhan yojana etc .

The survey method was used for the collection of primary data by interviewing the local Farmer, Forest dwellers, Women's (CBO) FRC members and FMC village heads or Sarpanch, youth.

District Profile

Kanker District is located in the southern region of the state of Chhattisgarh. The total area of the district is 5,285 square kilometres. The population is about 748941 persons spread across 7 tehsils in Kanker district. The names of the blocks are Kanker, Charama, Narharpur, Bhanupratapur, Antagarh, Durgukondal and Koyalibeda. The total number of villages is 1004. Out of which 995 were revenue village and 9 villages are forest villages. Farming, Livestock, NTFPs and Labour work are reported to be the livelihood option.

Village profile and Demographic - Rawas village is a located Northern part of the district block is Narharpur and District Kanker There are four villages in this Gram panchayat, Population of this village is 450 Number of households is 142 where 326 Tribal and 94 of Other Traditional Forest Dwellers The major subsistence of the village is Farming, Livestock, collecting NTFPs.

Different Lands in Village -

1. 849.35 hec forest of Rawas has obtained half of area of total land.
2. Pastural Land 61 Hec
3. Necropolis (Samshan) 1.88 Hec
4. Gothan 0.56 Hec
5. Revenue Land Include Agriculture Land 726.49 Hec

Revenue Land – In India Revenue land define as agriculture land it may not use for industrial uses or residential uses.

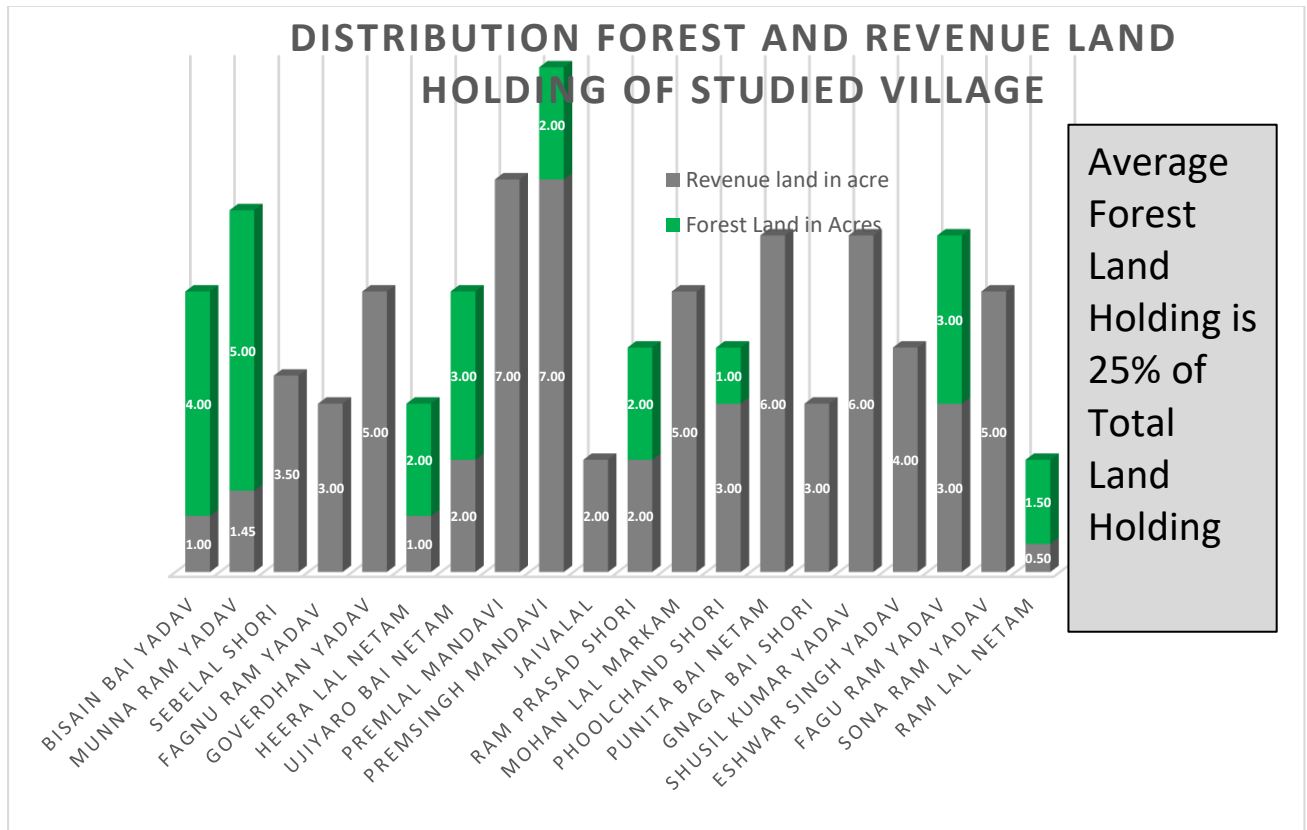
Forest Land - land covered with forest or reserved for the growth of forests is called Forest Land.

Mode of Data Collection

Primary Data has been completed by two questionnaire which mostly based on Qualitative data like **personal profile, total lands including Forest lands, income generation** from Forest lands and through collecting NTFPs, uses and sell out price, dependency of the HHS over village. Besides, 3 Focus group discussions were also made it the villagers to explore and understand the issuer in more comprehensive manner. **Secondary data were also considered and** collected from the Forest department, NGO Annual reports, and Online literature.

Data compilation – All the information collected were entered in excel with different codes and univariate analysis were conducted. The findings are analysed and interpreted with the help of graphs, pie charts as per the need.

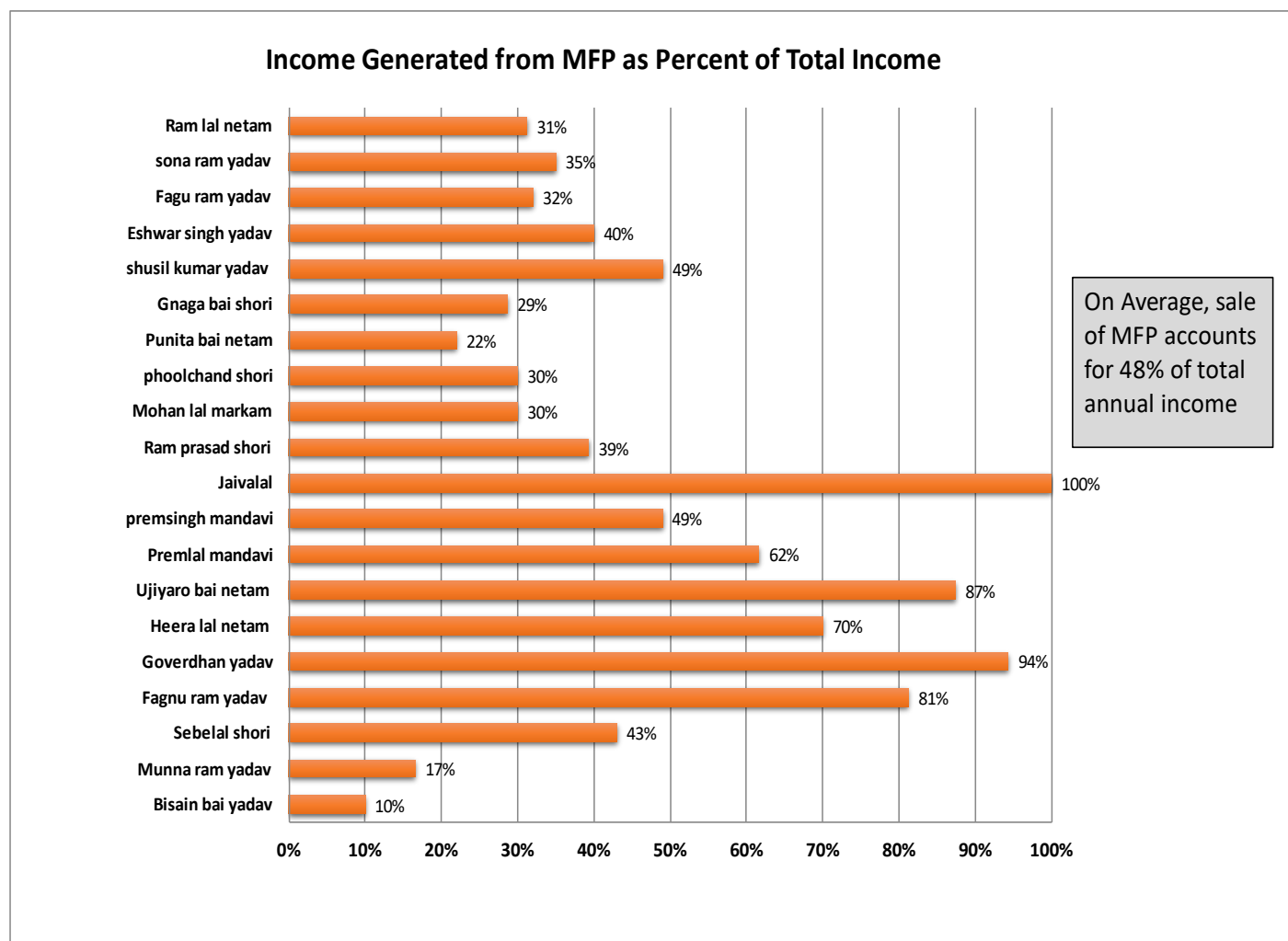
Key Findings



Revenue Land and Forest Land Holding -

The data from the graph shows the distribution of 20 households which is based on primary source expresses the total land holding, Revenue land and forest land in the village Rawas. It revealed that average Forest land holding is 25 % of a total land holding means Forest land is one of the Sources for Cultivation as well as production of MFP.

Fig. Income Generated from MFP from Total Income

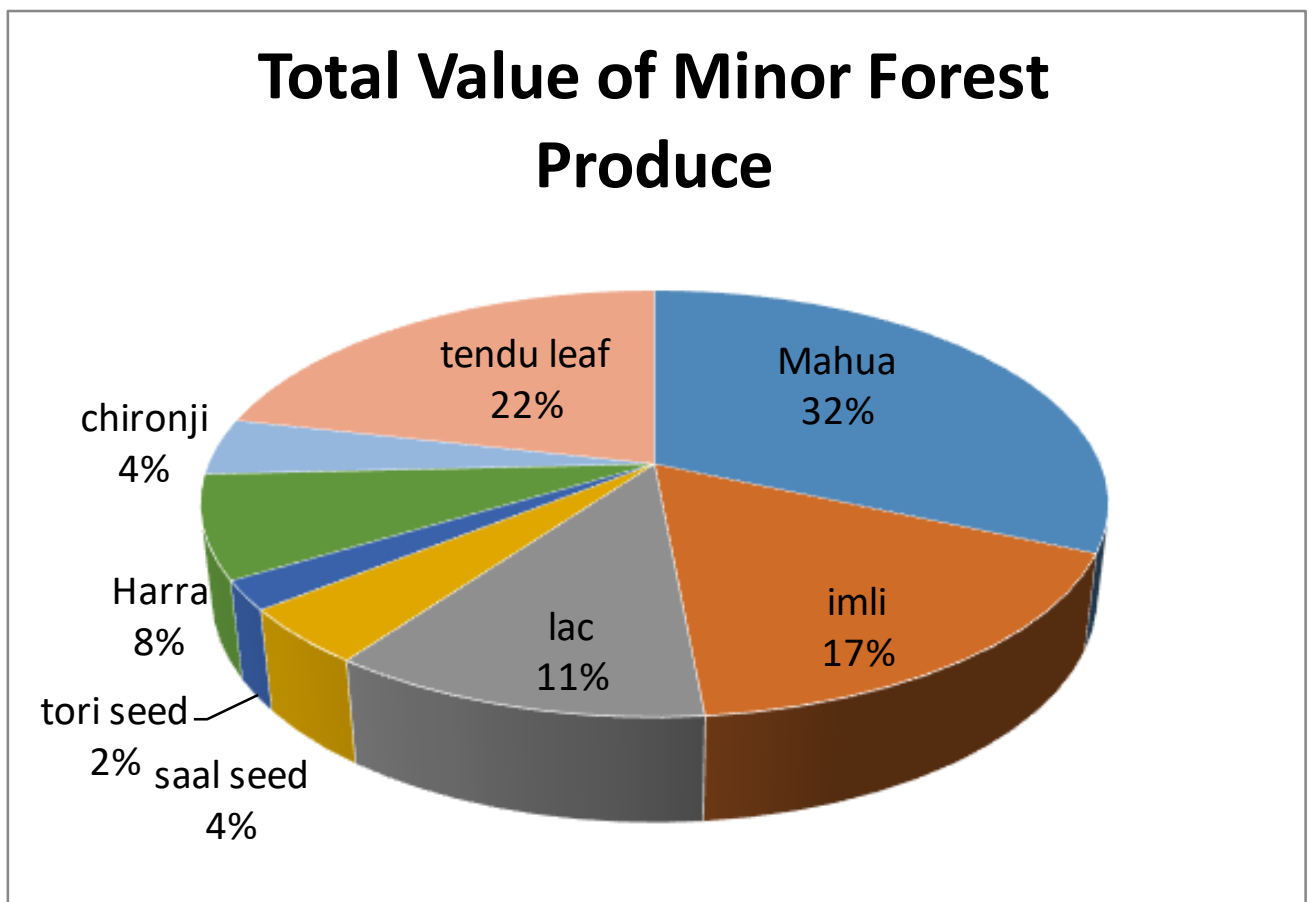


(Data from primary source)

This bar chart of 20 Households is explaining Income generated from MFP as a percentage of total income. this data it shows us the importance of MFP in each family on average sale of MFP accounts for 48% of total annual income. MFP is a major part of each family in terms of livelihood.

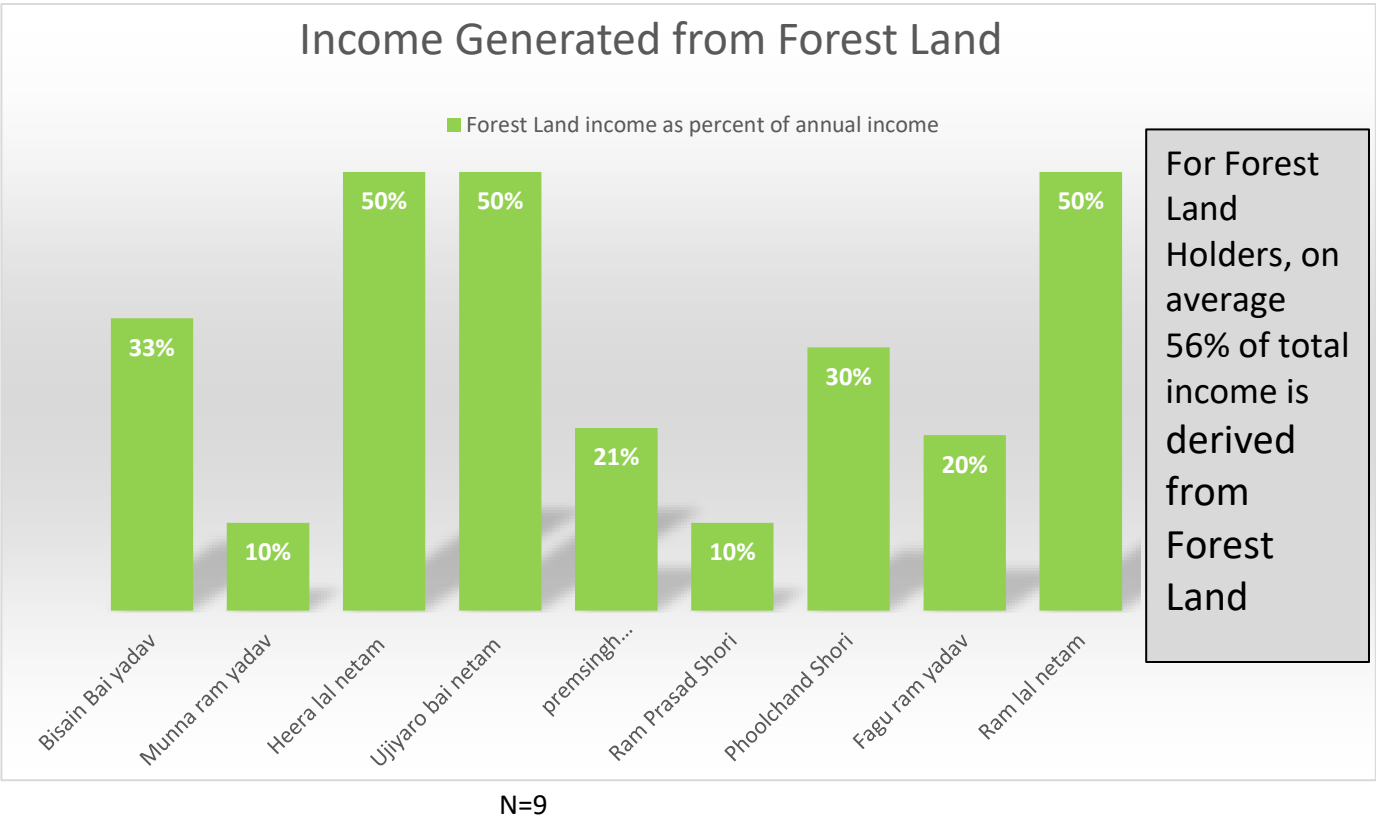
Fig Total value of Minor Forest Produce-

This chart is showing the Total value of Minor Forest Produce in one Household we consider 8 types of MFPs which are Mahua, Emli, Chironji, Harra, Tori seed, Saal seed, Lakh, and tendu leaf during the baseline survey in which chart mahua and tendu leaf is a major part of the MFPs for every household.



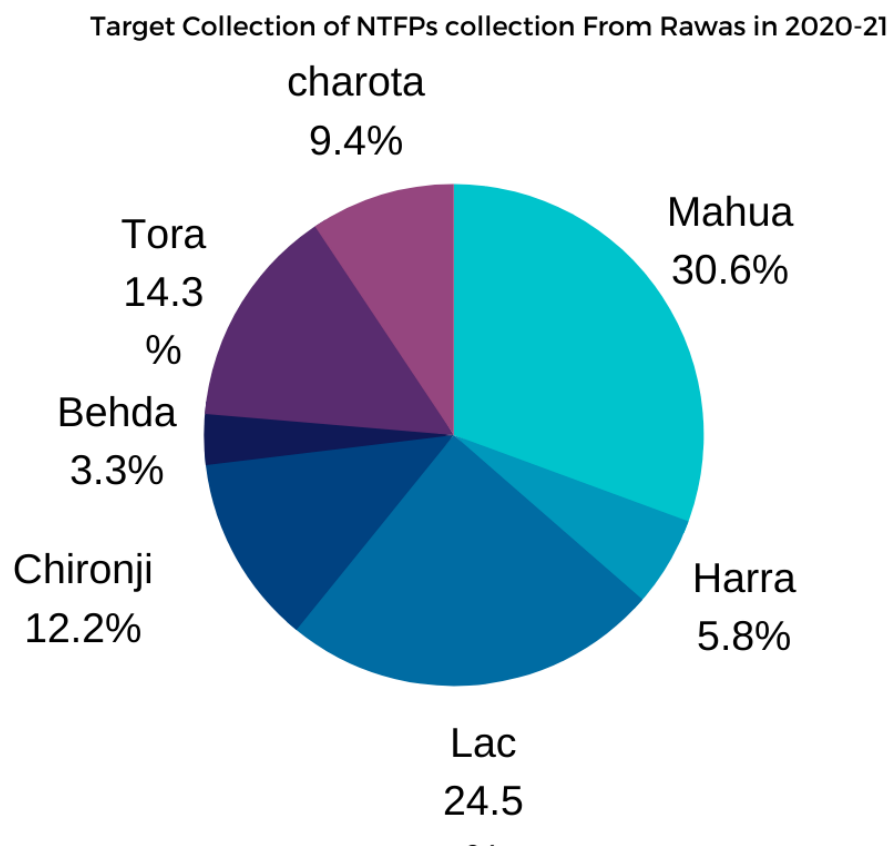
(Data source from baseline survey)

Fig of Income Generated From Forest Land -



Above Chart is define Income generated from forest land where nine of Farmer are cultivating and the for forest land holders on average 56% of total income is derived from forest land which is a mojour part of subsistance and Livlihood who have never get IFR enttilement till now.

Fig -expected target of collection NTFP in Rawas 2020-21 By forest Department



As per secondary source of data of forest department has targeted to be collect NTFPs From Rawas is Mahua 30%, Lac 24%, chironji 12%, behda 3.3%, tora 14%, charota 9.4 % which mentioned percentages based on entire village.

Some Major Points during Focus Group Discussion – During the focus group, discussion Participated 13 members in which 9 men and 4 women, 4 men are 60+ old and 4 members were about 25 villagers explain about their forest and forest-based Livelihood, characteristics of Forest products express own dependency over NTFPs and Individual Forest right that major source of Income generation including discussion over thematical strategy over forest conservation there are some following Name of NTFPs which available among forest- mahua , kosum, aamla, bamboo, behda, kusuk lakh, tori, sarai lasa, Tori, bhelva ,sarai seed bargul, mushrooms, and leafy vegetables.

Interviewed With Brijlal Yadav (Traditionally Herbal Medicinal Practioner)-

Brijlal Yadav age 45 M living in Rawas who is the only Herbal medicinal practitioner in this entire area he has stated his practice when he was 15 years old and he has been visiting among forest for 45 years and collecting Herbs and NTFPs from the forest his observation that many of herbs have been disappearing from the forest including wild animals and seasonal foods, fruits,roots, and mushrooms there are some names of herbs which are disappearing nowadays- Rashna jadi, Hathhi kanda, Sua kanda, bhuikurwa if all those regenerate again in the forest then it would help out for better Health treatments.

Conclusion –

This is the descriptive, qualitative, and Quantitative study of the Exploration and Analysis of sustainable livelihood in FRA Lands (IFR and CFR) in Village Rawas Block-Narharpur is indicate the in keeping with the philosophy of Decentralized Governance people's involvement in decision-making process and consequent empowerment is crucial in such efforts. Village dynamics and social processes must be understood properly. Sociological insight, perception and knowledge are, therefore, instrumental, and essential for formulation, designing and implementing any effective approach to FMC which will lead to an integrated development of the rural poor, Sustainable Forest management is key to the sustainable rural livelihood. There must be a harmonious balance between conservation of forests and development of communities through livelihood security, in terms of NTFPs and Individual Forest cultivation land. it is important to empower people to take decisions on management of forest. There must be a legal sanctity to FMC / forest protection committee. It is imperative to have a memorandum of understanding signed between people and Government. In forestry, unlike agriculture, gestation period is long. Only NTFP based activities would provide livelihood options.

The study analyses the role of remoteness, availability of forest resources, and caste in determining livelihood option/ choices generally and forest resources use specifically and raise questions about the conventional interpretation of Forest dependence by low-income households, The study area is very poor, with almost half of households living below the Indian poverty line. The study supports the common understanding that poor rural people depend on diversified livelihood strategies- divarication was associated with higher case, forest products and trade and that forest products are an important contribution to subsistence income and provide substantial case income for some households and village.

Recommendation-

- Rawas is a Most Forest land area must be focuses on sustainable Management and enrichment biodiversity, it should be increase density of forest so that NTFPs will increase.
- Need to be setup small scale Industries so that villagers could Transform NTFPs by Processing like lakh processing unit.
- Community should be auctioning their tendu leaf and other Forest resource directly to the market and other entrepreneur.
- Should be Set up Van Dhan yojana centre so that peoples can get benefits of this scheme.
- It should be Consultation with community and state and non-state actors before any kind of activities among forest management plan made with a context on sustainable uses.
- Need to be Establish collection centres and Cooperative federation for Trading and development and it should be linked with village.
- Need to be stablsh procurement centre and Handicraft / Handloom development Training centres.

References –

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2. recognition-of-community-rights-under-forest-rights-act-in-madhya-pradesh-and-chhattisgarh-challenges-and-way-forward%20(1).pdf
3. Recognition and Mapping of community Forest Resource Right published by Vasundhara Orrisa.
4. Forest Right act UNDP booklet.
5. <https://www.pradan.net/>

Annexure –

1. Copy of Entitlement of CRR of Rawas, Narharpur

0021

“उपाबंध-4”

सामुदायिक वन संसाधनों के लिए हक

{ नियम 8(i) देखिए }

1. ग्राम/ग्राम सभा : ग्रामसभा रावस

2. ग्राम पंचायत : रावस

3. तहसील/तालुका : नरहरपुर

4. जिला : उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर

5. अनुसूचित जनजाति/अन्य परंपरागत वन निवासी : दोनो वर्ग

6. सीमाओं का वर्णन, जिसके अंतर्गत प्रमुख सीमा चिन्ह तक और खसरा/कमाले में से एक

स्विडिजन्स सीमा भी है :

स्विडिजन्स सीमा -

पूर्व :- (1) कारी राव,

उत्तर पूर्व :- (1) बिकाट राव,

उत्तर :- (1) फुलपाट,

(2) फुल मावली,

उत्तर पश्चिम :- (1) पटक राव,

पश्चिम :- (1) मावली माता,

(2) फांसी भाटा,

दक्षिण पश्चिम :- (1) सरई पानी,

दक्षिण :- (1) जियवारिन,

(2) खानगी भाटा,

दक्षिण पूर्व :- (1) पड़ाव डिपरा,

प्रमुख सीमा चिन्ह (सीमा से लगे हुये गांव) :- उत्तर में- छिदछड़क, दक्षिण में- नालाबर, पूर्व में- बेजन्दुरी,

पश्चिम में- निशानहरा,

कम्पार्टमेंट संख्या - RF/133 - 313.264, RF/134 - 204.060, RF/135 - 135.840, RF/136 - 69.600,

OA/44 - 12.624, OA/442 - 19.276, OA/441 - 12.624, OA/443 - 7.157, OA/438 - 32.750,

OA/449 - 14.710, OA/436 - 27.527 हेक्टेयर में

उक्त क्षेत्र के भीतर इस ग्रामसभा को सामुदायिक वन संसाधनों की संरक्षण, पुनर्स्थापित करने, संरक्षित करने तथा प्रबंध करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है और यह रावस, ग्रामसभा, सामुदायिक वन संसाधन का इस अधिनियम की “धारा 3(1)(ख)” के अनुसार संघर्ष उपयोग के लिए पारंपरिक रूप से संरक्षा और संरक्षण करते रहे हैं।

हम, अधोहस्ताक्षरी इसके द्वारा, सरकार के लिए और उसकी ओर से ऊपर उल्लिखित ग्रामसभा रावस, के हक में यथावर्णित सामुदायिक वन संसाधन जो कि, ऊपर दर्शित स्विडिजन्स सीमा तथा प्रमुख सीमा चिन्ह के भीतर 1638.930 हेक्टेयर में फैला हुआ है, को पुष्टि करने के लिए अपने-अपने हस्ताक्षर करते हैं।

वन सहायक अधिकारी,
कोकरा वन प्रखंड,
जिला उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर

कलेक्टर
जिला उत्तर बस्तर कांकेर

9 AUG 2020

Entitlement of Village Rawas over 1638.93 Hec

List of Baseline Survey Questionnaire-

Questionnaires of FRA, Access, and Uses Forest Resources

Village – Rawas Narharpur

RESPONDED, DEMOGRAPHIC AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.Name.....

2. Age

3. Sex

Male

Female

4. What is the highest level of education which you have completed?.....

5. Employment type

Public sector

Farmer

Hired Employee

Seasonal Jobs

Unemployment

Student

6. How many adults (18 years old and over) and children live in your household?

Adults

Children's

7. How long have you been living in this area (specify)?.....

8. Do you have a land plot?.....

9. What kind of land plot is it and what is its size?

FRA(IFR)

Leased land

Owner

Occupied

9A. Have you captured any forest area? if yes

How much area in acer

Have you applied for IFR

status

10. If IFR What is the use of Land and Generate income per year?

Cultivate

Non cultivate

Other

10. . Considering all sources, what is the income of your family?

Monthly

Annually

11. What do you use the forest for?

Use type	Substance	Commercial	both
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Collect dry wood

Collect NTFP

Grazing Live stock

Collect seasonal
food

Collect herbs

12. How important are forest resources for your livelihood?

Not important

Important

Partially important

Very Important

13. Do you know about MSP of NTFPs?.....yes/no

14. How much amount of NTFPs sell and consumption in a one season? And price per KG

Names of NTFPs	Sell in kg	Amount	Consumption	Weight in kg
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Mahua

Imli

Lakh

Saal seed

Tori seed

Harra

Chironji

15. How much NTFPs support in your an Annual Income?

30-40%

40-50%

50-60%

60-70%

70-80%

80-90%

90-100%

16. Do you know about Forest resource Right under FRA?

Yes

No

17. Do you know Van Dhan scheme?

Yes

No

18 In which platform you have sell you NTFP?

Open Market

Government Center

