

**ROLE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE IN THE LIVELIHOOD
OF GOND: A TRIBAL COMMUNITY OF NORTH BASTAR
KANKER, CHHATTISGARH**

Dissertation Submitted to



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

for the partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

Master of Business Administration (MBA)

In

Rural Management

by
Garima Kashyap

Under the Supervision and Guidance of

Dr. Goutam Sadhu

2021

DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that this dissertation **Role of minor forest produce in the livelihood of Gond: a tribal community of North Bastar Kanker, Chhattisgarh** is the bonafide record of my original research work. I declare that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished work of others has been duly acknowledged in the text.

Garima Kashyap

INTERNSHIP CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Garima Kashyap in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Rural Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur has successfully completed her internship at PRADAN Chhattisgarh during March 22,2021 to June 19,2021.

Place: Raipur

Date:

Preceptor/Head of the

Organization

PRADAN, Raipur

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that dissertation titled is a record of the research work undertaken by Garima Kashyap in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Rural Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur under my guidance and supervision and her approach to the research study has been sincere, scientific, and analytical.

Dr. Goutam Sadhu

Faculty Guide

IIHMR University, Jaipur

Date

Professor Rahul Ghai

School Dean

IIHMR University, Jaipur

Date

ABSTRACT

Background- Minor forest produce takes as a most important part of rural livelihood in India. Especially in the tribal dominated forest regions like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha. We can say that forest and Gond tribe are traditionally and culturally connected to each other. Tribal people worship the trees, animals and water bodies, which lives in the forest, as they recognized that their gods and forefathers' spirits exist in the forest. They nevermore want to diminish it. Forest Right Act 2006, this act was enacted in 2006 with a view to remove the historical injustice caused to the scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers in the forest for their ancestral land and forest rights and residence documents which have not been recorded in the forest for centuries.

Methodology- The present study focus attention on the role of minor forest produce in the livelihood of Gond: a tribal community of North Bastar Kanker, Chhattisgarh, India. For this study descriptive cum analytical research designed has been used. Study was carried out on a sample of Gond Tribe belonging to different socio-economic status, 50 tribal populations were selected by purposive sampling method.

Result- A total of 50 responses has been collected for the study. Current sample size of Gond tribe of Kasawahi village, it has been found that one third of the population are aware about IFR and two third of the population are not aware. It was observed that male of the village is much aware of IFR claim as compare to female. Second important component is Community Forest Right,

only 43.8% male respondents are aware about CFR whereas 56.3% female are aware about CFR. through this study it was observed that people of kasawahi community were not aware that they have received CFR claimed and the percentage is 52%. Only 11.8% respondents getting advantages of Van Dhan Scheme, one fourth respondents agreed that some govt. and private institutions provide information regarding selling and buying of MFPs. People are also aware that there is a need of protection and management of MFPs.

Conclusion-

This analysis provides information about IFR, CFR and role of FRA in terms of promote forest-based livelihood, which plays an important role among the tribal population. Results shows that lack of awareness about FRA 2006. Differences on CFR claimed knowledge among villagers was also found. People are more concerned regarding IFR as compare to CFR. women

participation is high as a SHG members and as MFP collector but in the decision making and the participation in claim making process is less. There is an urgency to protect forest and rare species as an important means of livelihood. There is a necessity to intervene through Private and Government institutions, these institutions can play a major role to create awareness and implement FRA rule in proper way. People have no idea that what they will plan after receiving claim in these tribal areas. State have started various Govt. schemes which is directly or indirectly related to the forest and forest products, but these schemes are also not implemented in proper way and less awareness was also found.

Keywords- Forest Right Act, Minor forest produce, Forest based livelihood, Individual forest right, Community Forest Right.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is not possible to prepare a project report without the assistance and encouragement of the people. On the very outside of this report, I would like to extend my sincere and heartfelt obligation towards all the personages who have helped me to complete this report. Without their active guidance, help, cooperation and encouragement it was not entirely possible.

I must be thankful to all the respondents for their kind cooperation during data collection.

I am extremely thankful and pay my gratitude to my guide Dr. Goutam Sadhu for his valuable guidance and support on completion of this report in its presently. Thank you for being always there and for being patient with my mistakes.

I extend my gratitude to IIHMR University and BRLF for giving me this opportunity.

I express my deepest gratitude towards all the faculties of SDS for their appreciation, inspiration and encouragement.

I also acknowledge with a deep sense of reverence, my gratitude towards my parents and member of my family, who has always supported me morally as well as economically.

I am also expressing my thanks to Mr. Mukesh Thakur and my friends who directly or in directly helped me to complete this research project.

At the end I am also thankful to those who knowingly and unknowingly helped to complete my work.

GARIMA KASHYAP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration	2
Abstract	5-6

Acknowledgement	7
Table of Contents	8-9
List of Figure	10
List of Tables	11
List of Abbreviations	12
1. CHAPTER ONE	13
1.1 Introduction	14-21
1.2 What is Minor Forest Produce?	
1.3 Who owns Minor Forest Produce?	
1.4 Gond Tribes	
1.5 Conceptual Framework	
2. CHAPTER TWO	22
2.1 Literature Review	23-36
2.2 Research Gap	
2.3 Research Question	
2.4 Research Objective	
2.5 Rationale of the study	
2.6 Problem faced during study	
2.7 Forest Right	
2.8 Individual Forest Right and Community Forest Right	
2.9 Indira van Mitan Scheme and Van Dhan Yojana	
2.10 PRADAN	
CHAPTER THREE	37
3.1 Methodology	38-40
3.2 Community Profile	
3.3 Research Design	
3.4 Size and Nature of Sample	

3.5 Source of Data	
3.6 Method of Data Collection	
3.7 Selection of the Sample	
3.8 Construction of the survey schedule	
3.9 Plan of Analysis	
CHAPTER FOUR	41
4.1 Result and discussion	42-62
CHAPTER FIVE	63
5.1 Recommendations	64-65

List of Table

S. No.	Details	Page No.
Table 1.1	Minimum support Price of MFPs in C.G.	16-18
Table 2.1	Per capita estimation of MFPs	34

List of Figure

Figure No.	Details	Page No.
Figure 1.1	Map of CG	15
Figure 1.2	Conceptual framework	20
Figure 2.1	Status of forest right title	31
Figure 2.2	Institutional arrangement of forest right implementation	32
Figure 2.3	CFR implementation steps	36
Figure 3.1	Map of Kasawahi village	38
Figure 4.1	Age and Gender cross tabulation	42
Figure 4.2	Caste and gender crosstabulation	43
Figure 4.3	Family type	44
Figure 4.4	Occupation	45
Figure 4.5	Qualification	46
Figure 4.6	Annual income	47
Figure 4.7	Registered under group	48
Figure 4.8	IFR Awareness	49
Figure 4.9	CFR Awareness	50
Figure 4.10	IFR right holder	51
Figure 4.11	Awareness of CFR claim	52
Figure 4.12	People participated in claim making	53
Figure 4.13	MFPs Collectors	54
Figure 4.14	Sell option	55
Figure 4.15	MFP collector group	56
Figure 4.16	Responses on govt. support	57
Figure 4.17	Member registered under IVM	58
Table 4.18	Name of MFPs usually collected by villagers	59

Abbreviation

CFR	Community Forest Right
CFRMP	Community Forest Right Management Plan
CFRR	Community Forest Resource Right
CR	Community Right
DLC	District Level Committee
FRA	Forest Right Act
FRCs	Forest Right Committee
GS	Gram Sabha
IFR	Individual Forest Right
MFP	Minor Forest Produced
MOTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Minimum Support Price
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NTFP	Non-Timbre Forest Produce
OTFDs	Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
PDS	Public Distribution System
PESA	Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas
PMVDVK	Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana
PRADAN	Professional Assistance for Development Action
PVTGs	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
SDLC	Sub-division Level committee
VMS	Van Mitan Samiti

CHAPTER- ONE

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Minor forest produce takes as a most important part of rural livelihood in India. Especially in the tribal dominated forest regions. We can say that forest and Gond tribe are traditionally and culturally connected to each other. Tribal people worship the trees, animals and water bodies, which lives in the forest, as they recognized that their gods and forefathers' spirits reside in the forest. They nevermore want to diminish it. According to the census data Chhattisgarh state has 19744 villages. Where 59,772km² area recorded as forest and 44.21% is its geographical area. Although, state has rich resources but in poverty context this state is always ahead. One of the main reasons for poverty is that earlier the tribe did not have the right to forest. Due to which the means of their living was limited. The forest on which they lived with their generation; whose resources were a valuable means of their life was taken away from them.

FRA 2006⁹, this act was enacted in 2006 with a view to remove the historical injustice caused to the scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers in the forest for their ancestral land and forest rights and residence documents which have not been recorded in the forest for centuries. Ironically, even after the implementation of the maximum rule, the state has not been able to implement it properly and due to lack of information, IFR claims have been rejected on large scales. Also, CFRs have not received adequate number of communities.

Chhattisgarh state came into existence in the year 2000 as a 26 State of India, covering an area of 1, 35,191 sq. km. the state includes 27 districts after 10 February 2020 number of district has increased to 28 districts, The Bastar plateau, northern hills, and central plain can be divided into three agro-climatic zones. The state is richly blessed with beautiful natural resources like minerals, forests and water bodies. The climate of the Chhattisgarh is tropical generally it is hot and humid and state receives an average rainfall ranging from 1200 to 1500 mm. there are four main catchments areas in the state river systems, i.e., Mahanadi, Godavari, Narmada and Ganga. Chhattisgarh state has total population of 28.57million, of which 30.62 per cent population belongs to the scheduled tribes and 12.82 per cent to the scheduled castes. The state sex ratio is 991. In kanker district there are mainly three tribal communities are there which are Gond, Halba and Dhurwa. Total tribal population of Chhattisgarh is 2,55,45,198 as per the census 2011 and total 30% scheduled tribe are residing in the state. In context of Chhattisgarh tribal community, women play a major role in every household they mostly collect NTFPs for livelihood security.

Uttar BastarKanker consists of seven blocks named Charama, Bhanupratappur, Kanker, Narharpur, Antagarh,Durgukondal and Pakhanjur. Before the block division Kanker district was known as old Bastar district. the capital of Chhattisgarh 140 kms away. According to data of census 2011 district has 1070 villages (985 revenue and 85 is forest villages). Total population of the district is 748,941 with 160,482 household. Charama block has 97 villages included 22,975 household and 96,755 total population.

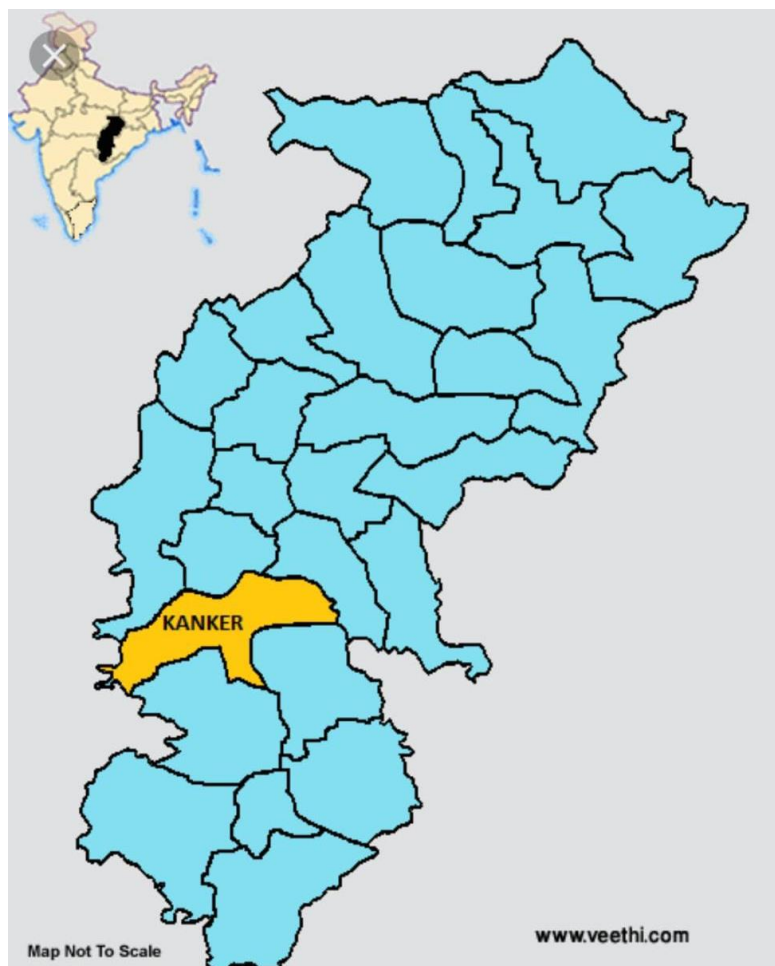


Figure: 1.1 Map of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Bastar Kanker District

What is minor forest produce?

Generally, Products from the forest are categorized into two classes: Main Forest Products and Minor Forest Products. Pulpwood, Sandalwood, and Social Forestry, which includes Fuel and Timber, are the main forest products. The Minor Forest Products also known as soap nut, tamarind, gallnut, Tendu Patta, Cane, tree moss, curry leaf and now Bamboo are among the non-timber forest products. Minor forest produce has valuable social and economic importance in tribal communities. Because, they not only provide necessary food, medicines and other consumption items but also cash income which is important for their livelihood.

In tribal area agriculture is the primary occupation, but due to crop failure, most of families altered their occupation to survive. Some of them depended on sales of NTFPs and timber in nearby areas. under the forest rights, the minor forest produces which has been stored within the village limits or traditionally gives the people right to use and dispose of it. In 2013-14 MoTA has started a scheme of minimum support price and development of value chain for MFP. This scheme ensures proper price of MFP. This year 2021 state government has increased the 10% rate on 4 MFPs.

Table:1.1 Minimum support price of Minor forest produces in Chhattisgarh 2021

S. No.	Name of MFP	MSP (Rs. Per Kg.)
1	Sal seed (Shorearobusta)	20
2	Harra (Terminaliachebula)	15
3	Tamarind with seed (tamarindusindica)	36
4	Chironjee pods with seeds (Buchananialanzan)	126
5	Mahua seed (Madhucalongifolia)	29
6	Kalmegh (Andrograpjispaniculata)	35
7	Nagarmotha (Cyperus rotundas)	30
8	Bael pulp (aeglemarmelos)	30

9	Honey	225
10	Hill broom grass (<i>Thysanolaena maxima</i>)	50
11	Mahua flower dry (<i>madhucalongifolia</i>)	30
12	Jamun dried seed (<i>Syzygiumcumini</i>)	42
13	Kaunch seed (<i>Mucunpruiens</i>)	21
14	Dhawai flower dry (<i>Woodfordia floribunda</i>)	37
15	Karanj seeds (<i>Pongamiapinnata</i>)	22
16	Baibidding (<i>Embeliaribes</i>)	94
17	Aonla dried (Deseeded) (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>)	52
18	Tamarind flower (Deseeded) (<i>Tamarindusindica</i>)	63
19	Baheda (<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>)	17
20	Puwad seed (<i>cassia tora</i>)	16
21	Giloe (<i>Tinosporacordifolia</i>)	40
22	Bhelwa (<i>semecarpusanacrdium</i>)	9
23	Gum Karaya (Kullu) (<i>sterculia urenus</i>)	125/114
24	Van Tulasi (<i>ocimumtenuifloruma</i>)	16
25	Van jeera	70
26	Tarmarind seed	11
27	BahedaKacharia	20
28	HarraKacharia	25/23

29	Neem seed (Azadirachta indica)	27
30	Kusum seed	23
31	Ritha fruit dried	14
32	Shikakai dried	50
33	Satawar Root Dried	107
34	Cashew nut	90
35	Maalkangni seed	100
36	Mahul leaf	15
37	Palash flower	10
38	White musli dried	650
39	Indra jau	150
40	PatalKumhada	30
41	Kutaj	11
42	Ashwgandha	325
43	Aambla	28
44	Sawai grass	14
45	Kantajhadu	23
46	Tikhur	25
47	Bihan lac- kusumi	300/275
48	Bihan lac- rangini	220/200
59	Bael	10
50	jamun	23

Who owns minor forest produce?

We are much aware about that Indian Government has given the proprietorship or ownership to the society, Non-Timber forest products Via national legislation The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act of 2006, also known as the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, is a statute that acknowledges the rights of who live around forests for the purpose of gathering, the technique, selling, as well as marketing. This helps a lot the people who depends on forest to improve their socio-economic condition. It has some negative expect for that many of tribal people suffered they have been evicted from their land and also, they were not even considered eligible for the compensation.

The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) gives states the authority to extend their panchayat sand provide the power to the Gram Sabhas for regulation and limitation for the sale or consumption of liquor, right holding of minor forest produce, the ability to avoid land alienation and reestablish alienated land, Power to handle village level markets, monitor money lending to STs, and the obligation to conduct executive functions such as approving Village Panchayat plans, identifying beneficiaries for existing schemes, and issuing certificates for funds use. FRA has a provision on IFR and for villages CFR on track of land.

According to this they have rights to manage in ways they deem fit. Any type of land transfer for the purpose of non-forest require the prior consent of Gram Sabha. Community forest resource right empowers the GS to regulate access to forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and biodiversity. It is sarcastic that India has only 60 per cent of forest area and around 250 million people depend on forests and forest-based livelihood system. In general, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand, and Maharashtra account for 75 percent of minor forest produce.

Gond Tribes

The Gond tribes of India stand out among India's tribal groups because of their environment and historical significance. The majority of Gonds today live in Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh. The Muria, Hill Marias, and Bisonhorn Marias are three famous Gond communities who live in the former princely state of Bastar. They all speak Gondi dialects. The term Gond is derived from Telegu word “kond” which means Hill. Chhattisgarh is one of India's tribal states, with tribes clustered in the states northern and southern regions. Agriculture,

forestry, cottage industries, hunting, and fishing are the main sources of revenue for the state's tribal population. These are their means of survival. Some of them also practice shifting cultivation apart from collecting forest produces for their livelihood. Gond tribe start collecting food from different sources apart from forest, started practicing agriculture, started worshipping different gods and started celebrating different festivals we can say that these all are impacts of modern world. Bastar comes under the 5th schedule area and tribal of bastar have special constitutional and legal provisions for safeguarding their rights. But they continue to remain the most displaced, most vulnerable and most impoverished.

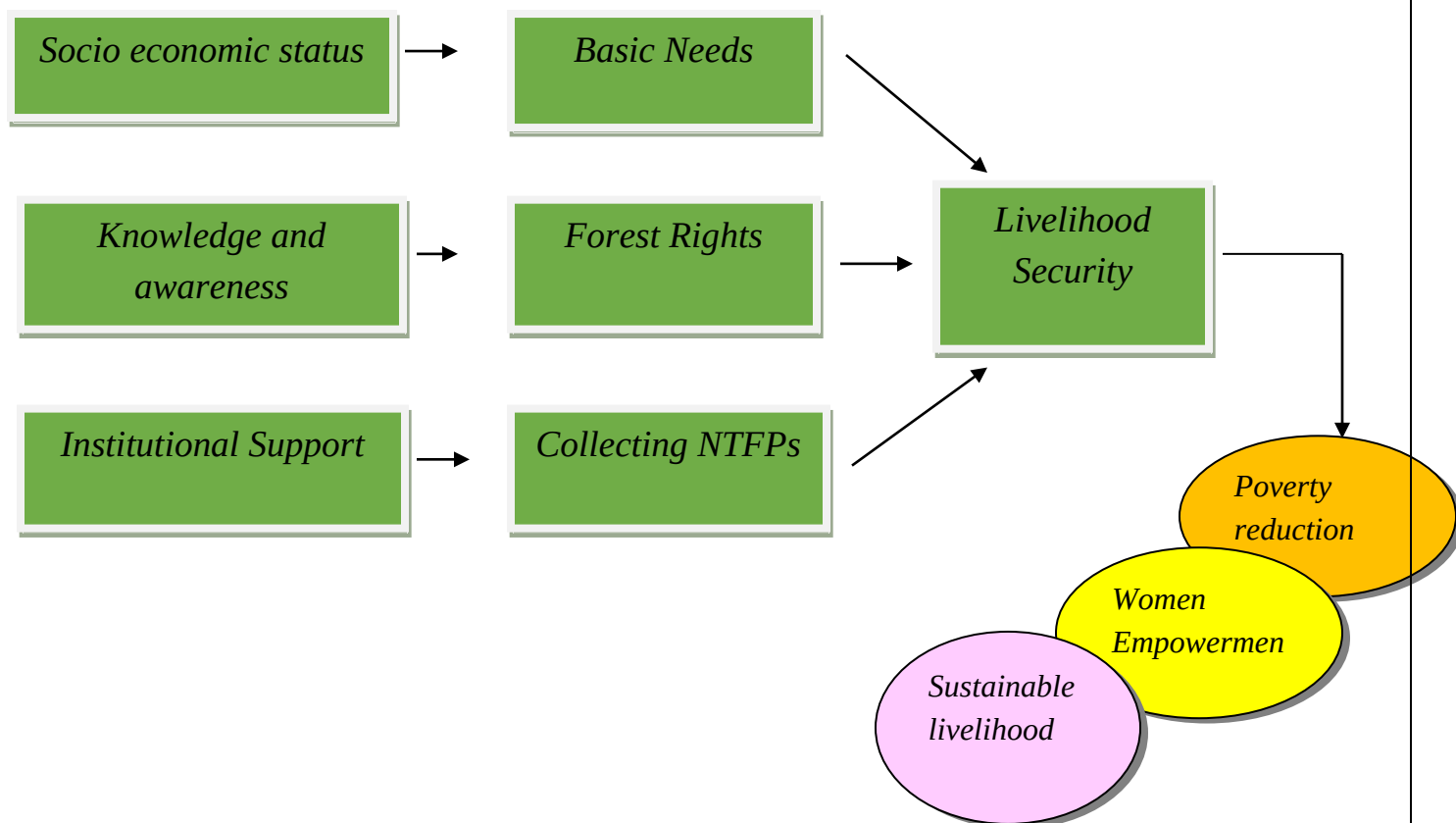


Figure:1.2 Conceptual Framework

Most of literature talks about the importance of minor forest produce and how it affects the life of tribal people. Collecting a NTFP is a type of income generating activity. But there is need to understand its value and its market related activities. It will help to enhance their socio-economic status through that they can fulfill their basic needs and it will provide them livelihood security. I also found that some awareness is lacking regarding their rights. Forest right act has given community or the individual rights regarding their land and forest. If once people understand their role and responsibilities, they can start processing unit community wise. They can add values in the produce and can sell products in the market. There are some government and private institutions are available who support to community and tribal people. Though this framework I pointed out some key issues, if we take this into our consideration it will help to policy makers to prepare some positive solution for the forest dwellers.

CHAPTER- TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature Review

Srabni Sanyal et al¹, Livelihood sources of Gond Tribes, this paper is talk about that India have large number of tribal populations of the world with 8.6 % (2011). Gonds are a common tribal group that can be found in large numbers throughout the world, with most of them residing in the states of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Jharkhand. Chhattisgarh, also known as a tribal state, has a significant population of tribes (30.6 percent in 2011). The Gond tribes are mostly concentrated in seven districts in the southern part of the Bastar region. The study focuses on Mangalnaar, a village in the district of Bijapur. In the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, the Gond tribes are known as Maria and Muriya. The Gonds make up the bulk of the village's population, followed by the Yadav. Some Gond families have converted to Christianity in this village. This research is focused on personal observations, interviews, and data collection about the Gond community's livelihood sources, as well as how much they receive and gain from them. The majority of them rely on traditional sources of income, such as the forest and forest-based goods.

Biljana macura et al², Local community attitudes toward forests outside protected areas in India, the effectiveness of long-term sustainable management of natural resource sources is dependent on the cooperation of the surrounding community. Assessing the attitudes of the citizens in the immediate vicinity and considering their needs must become a top priority for management. In India, community needs and priorities in forest management have been addressed over the last 20 years through a number of collaborative forest management projects with a variety of stakeholder's. Various cooperative forest management projects have yielded various levels of success. The FRA 2006 was recently passed in order to better recognize and vest forest rights in forest-dwelling communities. Given the fact that this significant policy change through first-class coverage growth is still in the works, little is understood about how it would impact People's views of forests. In this paper, we look at the ties between (i) knowledge of the Forest Right Act, (ii) the public's views of the State Forest Service, and (iii) involvement in land conservation organizations among Forest dwellers who are mainly tribal in the Kodagu district (Karnataka). We gathered data from There are 247 people living in the village. in three separate Private coffee plantations, Reserved Forest, and National Park are the three forms of land tenure and management regimes using a standardized questionnaire. Multivariate study findings

analysis demonstrates that people are more susceptible to accept Reserved Forests if they have more knowledge of positive attitudes against the State Forest Department and the Forest Rights Act Participation in There is a negative association between formal forest management groups and with attitudes toward Reserved Forests in our sample, implying that Model of Cooperative Forest Management isn't always helpful in the transition from coercion to consent. Raising local people's awareness of their rights and improving their relationships formal forest stewards continue to exist top priorities for India's control of the forest to become more sustainable.

Ganesh Raj Acharya et al³, according to the author of this paper, non-timber forest products are an important source that has helped to boost the livelihoods of rural people. The current pattern Rolpa district has several NTFPs shows a high degree of possibility, in one of the district's VDCs, a single Malagiri tree produces a gross profit of 15, 000 NRs. The research assists in getting an understanding of the situation.

The study leads to the understanding that the quality of life can be enhanced by supporting NTFPs as a safety net resource. The Rolpa district's main NTFP trade and marketing outlet clusters. NTFP species were mostly traded in the Sulichaur and Holeri regions in this country. Ritha, Malagiri, Timur, and All are three charactersfour important local flora and fauna with high demand in market.

People are aware of its advantages, and as a result, they have begun to cultivate a few species on their farms. Owing to a lack of expertise and technical ability in the production and marketing of standard crops, district residents have been forced to resort to conventional NTFP farming methods, which are not producing the best results. In order to fully realize the potential of NTFPs in the district, it is necessary to consider modernizing raw material processing, extending the transportation network, and creating an undertaking facility for the producers. Such an initiative could be a game-changer in terms of reducing poverty and improving quality of life in the area.

In order to fully realize the potential of NTFPs in the district, it is necessary to consider modernizing raw material processing, extending the transportation network, and creating an undertaking facility for the producers. Such an initiative could be a game-changer in terms of reducing poverty and improving quality of life in the area.

T. Sudhakar Johnson et al⁷ Non-timber forest products as a source of livelihood option for forest dwellers, this paper tries to give any idea about the NTFPs (Non timber forest products) and its significant role in benefiting people as well as industries. It is a well-established fact that most

tribal and villagers who live in forest regions depend on NTFPs as the Source of their livelihood. And, about the various stakeholders which is present there in the society like government and non-government organization their response to solving or eradicate the problem the poverty and providing them better opportunities of their livelihood development.

A.K. Pandey et al⁴, non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for sustained livelihood showed that NTFPs provide a crucial the root of income for tens of millions living in forested areas across the globe. In India, NTFPs are connected to the socio-economic, financial, and cultural lives communities who depend on the forest living in a variety of environmental and climatic conditions at various times throughout the world NTFPs are estimated to be used by 275 million poor rural Indians at least a percentage of their livelihood and cash profits. In times of adversity, the NTFPs also act as a critical source of income. In addition, the extraction of NTFP has multiplier effects. in the financial sector, as it generates jobs and revenue in downstream manufacturing and trading activities. Depletion of NTFP resources due to indiscriminate exploitation, deforestation, and habitat destruction are all problems that need to be tackled. destruction, on the other hand, is a major problem that could have an impact on the NTFP primarily dependent economy. The goal of this research is to describe the scope, reliance, and economic NTFPs' Value for Forest-Dependent Communities as well as to propose for their tactics long-term growth and development use. The problems and solutions for managing NTFPs that will contribute to sustainable resource production and provide prospects for a living for the poorest members societal problems have been debated.

Kundan Kumar et al⁵, conducted study in the year 2017, in this study they concentrated on some specific topics of FRA. FRA recognizes 14 types of foregoing rights of forest dwellers on all categories of forest land, including protected areas. The most considerable rights include, Individual forest rights which provides Individual right for cultivation and home steads in forest lands, Community forest rights to the tribal was the second one. this right provides forest dwellers use and access to forest land and resources. These right permits the tribal to graze their domestic animal, rights over minor forest products, waterbodies and fishing. rights to access biodiversity, intellectual property and their traditional knowledge also comes under this. the third one, CFRR (community forest resource right) allow the forest dwellers how to use the right to

manage and governed forest within the traditional boundaries of the villages. The fourth one is the empowerment of right-holders and/or gram sabhas for conservation and protection of forests, wildlife, biodiversity, and their natural and cultural heritage. According to the data which came out of the study indicates that the target of FRA has not been achieved satisfactorily. Most of the states have not been recognizing CFR rights till the date. When we see the data it shows that Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are the states with high potential for CFR rights recognition. Among these potential states, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have made no progress at all. As far as the potential states are concerned Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are the highest and the third highest potential states. In these states little advancement on CFR recognition took place. Comparing to CFR Chhattisgarh comes in a better position in IFR recognition. Various reports and feedback say that there are problems still to be solved regarding FRA recognitions. During the process of FRA recognition there are problems and challenges such as Non- acceptance of valid claims, illegal rejection of claims, mistakes in titling process etc. these are some cases in improper way for claim identification and decisions usually takes by local govt. officials rather than by the Gram Sabha. There are states as Karnataka, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan where number of IFR is high and CFR is low.

Madhusudan et al⁶, visited Chhattisgarh and Gujarat and prepare his field observation report. During his visit in these states he critically examines the implementation process of the Forest Rights Act. Mainly he tried to know the democratic aspects of decision-making process and transparency issues of the Act which accrued at ground level during the implementation process under different situations. They also tried to get the level of understanding and the awareness among the beneficiaries, local people depend on forest who put forward their claim. During their study process they came to know that the tribal department, the Forest Department, Gram Panchayat and even Some NGOs heard about FRA through local newspapers. Most of the people who applied for the claim said that panchayat secretary told about FRA to them. informed the villagers about the FRA. In Chhattisgarh people belong to five villages out of nine where the team visited came to know about FRA when the district magistrate gave direction to the panchayat secretary and other responsible persons to constitute FRCs. As a result, panchayat secretary stated to take initiative to hold the gram sabha meetings in participation with Gram

panchayat members, local forest department staff and other office bearers of GP. It is further Noted that in six GP villages of Chhattisgarh state, some NGOs played an important role to make aware the local people about FRA. all these GPs comes under the north and central Chhattisgarh where the presence of certain NGO have been seen. In Southern area of Chhattisgarh, they took into the notice that most of the existing NGOs were not trained to work on forest related issues. As far as the awareness level of respondents on FRA is Concerned the people who belong to the poor families and reside in interior and forest areas seems to be very low. In these areas there were no government agencies or NGOs were active to create awareness on FRA. The study reveals that the communities are in acute need of understanding the importance of community claims of forest land. community claim has also an importance for their livelihood needs.

Arnab Bose et al⁹, status of forest right act in Chhattisgarh, according to the study it discloses that Chhattisgarh government received a big number of Individual Forest Right (IFR) claims, which is more than 8.58 lakh. Number of claims accepted by the state government are 4.01 lakh whereas the number of rejected claims is 4.61 lakh. Chhattisgarh government rejected more than 52% of FRA claims. Most of the claims rejected by the government are filed by most needy and authentic applicants i.e. Tribal and other traditional forest dwellers. State government rejected all these claims since the FRA 2006 law come into the force. Chhattisgarh led by Indian national congress has promised in their election manifesto in the year 2018 that the government will ensure for the effective implementation for the forest right act. But after coming to the power govt. being faced lot of challenges from different levels i.e., state level governance system, national level policy issues and cases pending against the forest right act 2006 etc. Mr. Arnab and Jeet Singh put stress on major challenges and initiative at national and state level to make this act more effective in the state. Lack of human and financial resources facing by state tribal welfare department is one of the other major issue. Forest officials who have been deputed in the tribal department often hinder implementation of FRA. Lack of proper knowledge and willingness among the forest officials may be the other reason to create the hindrance in the FRA implementation process. A big number of forest officials are not in favor of distributing the forest land to the forest dwellers. They have an understanding that in case of distributing the forest land to the forest dwellers they will start to destroy the forest. This understanding may cause to the violation of provisions. In every part of the country forest department and most of

its officials are not in favor of FRA implementation. There are many examples of not cooperating by the department in the claim and recognition process, verification proceedings etc. raising illegal objection to the claims, imposing joint forest management on areas claimed as CFRs, express their inability to sign titles approved by DLCs and go forward with eviction process where claims have been filed but still not taken under process. Giving importance on IFR rather than CFR. do not take seriousness on the habitat right of PVTGs by the administrative machinery.

Richa Baghel et al⁸, Pos- harvest value addition, The Intention of this paper is to know contribution of NTFPs with a main focus on *Madhuca Longifolia* (Mahua or Butternut tree), for the livelihood of tribal communities of Chhattisgarh state whos main livelihood source depending on the forest based resources. The paper discloses the current status of the negatively skewed contribution of Mahua to the livelihood income of the tribal population. The reasons of unequal distribution of Mahua are examined closely. Recommendations for comprehensive search made to find out the possibility of value addition and collective marketing. Also advised storage of mahua flowers and fruits, the need of post-harvest processing of the produce. this will help to increase the value of the product comes out at the end. The study was pointed out that the SHGs can play a vital role in encouraging collective urban marketing strategies is suggested in this report. The study concluded with a feasible model for the harvesting by the mass storage and innovative post-harvest value addition for Mahua. It is also realized that there is a need of an urgent scientific survey and data collection on the livelihood contributions among the tribal populations in Chhattisgarh State, with special focus on Mahua. Research conducted on this topic highlighted the direction for root out the livelihood insecurity among such communities. This solution would encircle technology transfer through skilling, bringing multiple communities in the region to produce value addition products in enough volume to allow for branding and marketing, and providing a sustainable livelihood income in the whole year. Detail studies in the NTFP contribution to the livelihoods of the tribal communities in Chhattisgarh has been suggested in the conclusion of review literature. Economic status of the tribal populations is in a very miserable condition. On the other hand they are facing a lot of challenges due to the losing of forestland to unforeseen seasonal agriculture because of climate changes, which need to give sustainable sources of revenue become high priority.

Research Gap

Most of studies have looked at that NTFPs are a major source of livelihood of tribal communities as well as they talk about the forest right and its importance. However, there has not been a lot of attention given to the Individual forest right or Community forest right and its importance in rural areas.

Research Question

Is Gond tribes (a tribal community of Chhattisgarh) are aware that they have been claim their rights through Community forest right and Individual forest, right?

General Objective: To examine awareness level among Gond tribe considering FRA 2006, in context of Chhattisgarh.

Specific Objective:

1. To collect the actual status of CFR and IFR title from forest dwellers of selected communities.
2. To examine the Gond tribe women awareness regarding Forest rights among selected communities.
3. To identify the efforts if any, made by any authorities and institutions to regulate, collection or promote cultivation of MFPs of the area.

Rational of the Study-In India we have many rules and regulations to ensure better life for everyone. If we talk about the tribal group our mind visualizes the things like Forest, land and their unique culture. Uttar Bastar Kanker comes under the 5th schedule area people of Bastar have special provision under the PESA 1996, despite tribal are facing some challenges and these brings them into the category of vulnerable. Likewise, scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (recognition of forest rights) Act,2006 is also a safeguard of a great injustice which has been done either during the colonial period or in independent India. However, after 15 years of its enforcement nothing has changed. Even their lives have not changed much. Not one state has initiated to officially register the title holders in the state land records. Without this they

remain officially non-existent. According to District data from Tribal department, on Individual forest right or community forest right district have received 381 claims on community right. Out of which only 281 title (on 1,36,250 hector land) have been provided till December 2020. In context of IFR, approximately 34,369 claims have been received and till 2021, 27,831 rights have been provided and out of these 6,538 claims have been rejected due to different- different reason. To know the actual reason of this. It was decided to study on the role of minor forest produce, IFR, CFR related awareness, and efforts of different govt. and non govt schemes and programs on NTFPs, which is one of the burning issues in India.

Problem Faced during study-

1. Due to the COVID-19 situation proper meeting with people was not taken place
2. Extra work burden also affected my study
3. Field visit is must for data collection but due to COVID restriction it disrupts my schedule
4. For the collection of secondary data, I have visited government offices several times
5. The villagers were not allowing the outsiders/people from another village to enter their village
6. Lack of awareness and knowledge among the people in villages regarding IFR, CFR and CRR

Forest Right- In this Act people claim rights on forest. Schedule tribe and other traditional forest dwellers who residing in forest can claim for it. According to this act, it allows to provide forest right to people for their individual and community rights. Who so ever residing in forest they want to claim their rights for agriculture, shelter, and livelihood being an individual right holder and as a community they can use forest land and also, they can collect NTFPs within the community or under the traditional boundary. Apart from that they can claim CR in this provision community can claim for grazing land, for fishery, fodder etc. they can also claim for disputed land, they have a right of restoration, protection and management of forest resources. Rights of access on biodiversity and traditional diversity related knowledge. But they don't have rights on hunting of wild animal.

According to this act it provides resettlement facilities, It clearly mention that if people have evicted before 13 December 2005 or we can say that if any cases where schedule tribe or other

traditional forest dwellers who had been evicted for any reason they have optional land for resettlement. If they are eligible, they can claim. Forest conservation act 1980, talk about land diversification in this act it has been mentioned that government can do land diversion for any services including school, hospital, Aanganwadi, PDS, pipeline for water, canal, skill training center, community center, roads etc. and for these purpose they can cut 75 trees in a hector.

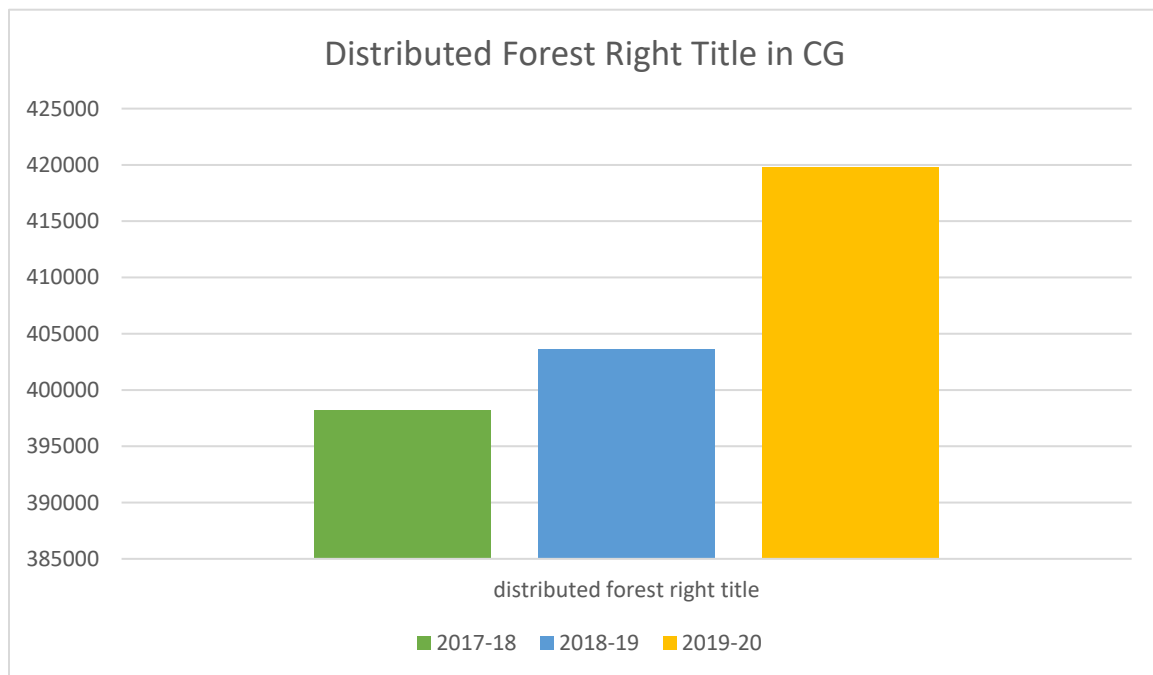


Figure:2.1 Status of Forest Right Title

Responsibilities of forest right holders –

Protection of Wildlife, forest and biodiversity

It must be ensured that water bodies and other ecological sensitive area is sufficiently protected

The decision taken by the gram Sabha should be followed to control access to community forest resources and to curb the activities that harm forest, wildlife and biodiversity.

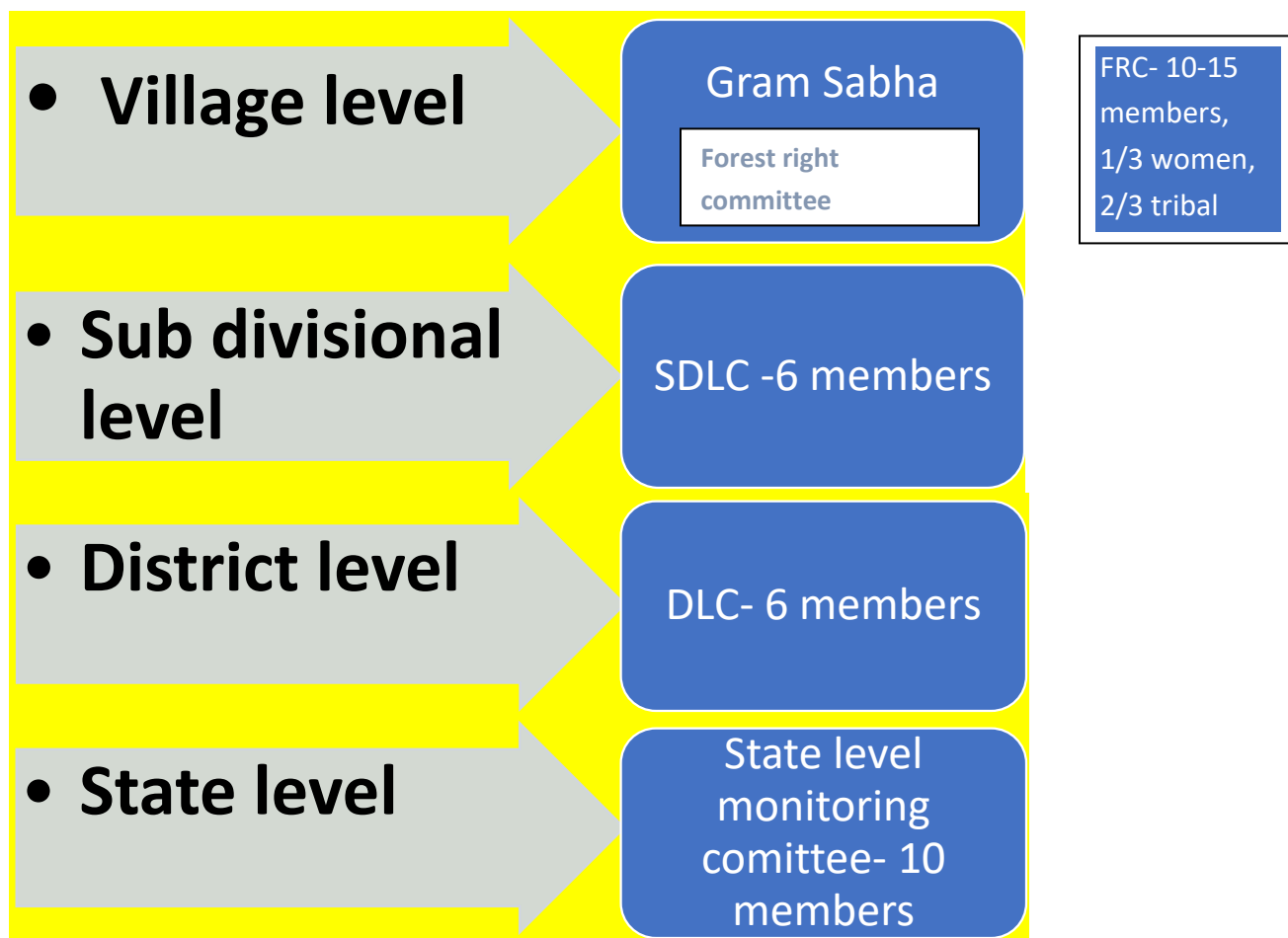


Figure 2.2 Institutional Arrangement of forest Right implementation

IFR-Chhattisgarh is one of the states where large number of tribal and other traditional forest dwellers depends on forest and NTFPs for their livelihood. If we see the data of Ministry of Tribal Affairs state has received 8,58,682 Individual claims till 31.03.2019 out of which state accepted 4,01,251 claims and rejected 4,57,431¹¹. Which are a huge number. Among 20 states of India, Chhattisgarh has received highest number⁹ of claims. In this context 2018 was a year when state government promised that their government will ensure effective implementation of Forest Right Act 2006, it would not be wrong to say this is a reason that now Chhattisgarh government is paying much attention on FRA's implementation. To expedite this process government,

circulate to all district administration to review rejected claims on IFR. Tribal welfare department is active in this whole process and have uploaded all details on their website for transparency and easy access for mass.

North Bastar Kanker is a Tribal area and here also Tribal department is an accountable for claim process. According to data of Kanker, district has received 34,369 IFR claim and provided 27831 IFR claims latest by till 2021. Whereas 6,538 claims have been rejected. Since my study area is charama block, so far total 1790 number of claims have been received in this block till 2015. Kasawahi village have claimed IFR of 49 right holders.

CFR-District administration of Kanker found that people more concentrate on IFR claims rather than CFR, and that is probably because this process takes longer time, as well as permission from adjacent village is also necessary. Boundary disputes have been seen in many cases of Community forest right. Sometime gram Sabha filed CFR claims, but these claims are in pending at SDLC or DLC without any response. Lack of awareness regarding FRA among rural masses also is one of the reasons. Under the act of Forest right section 3 (1) (B), provide community right for release process such as playground, road, cemetery etc. under section 3 (1) (C) provide ownership right, use and disposal rights for minor forest produce like, lac, tendu leaf, mahua flower, tamarind etc. under section 3(1) (D) provide rights to pastoral communities on fishing and other reservoir products, use and entitlement to pasture. Chhattisgarh states has received 31,558 CFR claims in 2019¹¹.

Chhattisgarh is in the second position of Community forest right distribution amongst 20 states of India. During a talk with the head clerk of the Tribal department Kanker, it was found that so far 5,823 CFR claims have been provided by March 2021. Out of that, 381 villages had claimed for CFRR till 2020 and out of which 281 claims have been given to them. The total claimed land for CFRR is 1,36,250 hectares.

INDIRA VAN MITAN Scheme-Chhattisgarh is one of the poorest states along with being naturally wealth. Lack of understanding or no opportunity has become a cause of berries. Thousands of Youth from this state go out of state every year in search of work. Migration is a major problem that has not received much attention until now. As in the year 2019, the whole world started battling the COVID-19 epidemic, the government also started worrying about migration. This is a new scheme of Chhattisgarh State government launched in 9 of August 2020 (international Tribal day) with the aim to make forest dwellers self-reliant. objective of this

scheme is to restore the forest-based livelihood for rural poor, income enhancement of rural poor, employment opportunity for youth, restoration of natural resources, to provide forest ownership for rural. Target is to cover 1000 villages in first phase of selected district. in this scheme major elements are that to constitute VMS (Van Mitan Samuh) and provide ownership or user right to VMS, establishment of processing unit, market linkage, youth participation etc.

NTFP Produce	Quantity (in KGs)	Selling price (Rs/kg)	Income (Rs)
Mahua flower	100	30	3000
Saal seed	200	20	4000
Harra	25	15	375
Behada	10	17	170
Charota seed	20	14	280
Tamarind with seed	200	31	6200
Chironji	25	109	2725
Tendu leaf	10	400	4000
Total			20750

Estimated per family income from NTFP collection- 21000 rupees per year

Table: 2.1 Income and Collection of NTFP (Per capita estimation)

Van Dhan Yojana- On April 14th, 2018 Honorable Prime Minister of India has announced Van Dhan Yojana in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh. PMVDVK primarily, is a component of the value chain of the ministry of Tribal Affairs, government of India, for providing enhanced livelihood and income generation to the tribal and for marketing through MFP. Van Dhan, an initiative targeting livelihood generation for tribal by exploiting forest wealth. Combining the traditional knowledge and skill sets of tribal with modern technology and targeting tribal knowledge into a behavioral economic activity.

PRADAN- “Tribal society has been the biggest protector of nature and natural resources” with this thought Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN) Chhattisgarh has taken unique step to helping forest dwellers. Together with OMIDYAR Network, PRADAN has started a project called “Introducing technology-based solutions to expedite FRA

implementation, protect property rights and promote sustainable livelihood”. For this project Chhattisgarh govt. and PRADAN signed a MOU with aim to implement Forest Right Act 2006, in expedite way on Chhattisgarh state. This project starts from 1st of January 2021 and will end to 31 December 2024. Goal of this project is to ensure secure land right and enhance local livelihoods of the forest dwellers by accessing Forest Right Act (FRA,2006) in using technology-based solutions. This project has four major objectives as following-

- To facilitate a collective led process in 4000 villages of Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- To make available eligible CFR (CF & CFRR) and IFR title to the forest dwellers
- To carry out the land mapping and demarcation of CFRR & IFR lands by using technological solutions in partnership with CADASTA Foundation
- To develop forest-based livelihood models through implementation of sustainable Community Forest Resource Management Plan (CFRMP)
- To nurture partnership with Govt, other donors and collaborative work with NGO partners to support this work

This project help to 4000 villages, 17 Districts, nearly 80 plus blocks, 2, 40,000 families of three states, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha. This project has also been designed keeping in mind the after-claim process. Many states and organizations only focused on claim making process but after claim people have no idea what they do with title and in some areas, we found that people starting to harm and over exploitation of forest and land. This is because of lack of awareness. OMIDYAR and PRADAN designed this project nicely and it include claim process, after claim process they constitute 4 (1) (E) committee we also called it Forest Management committee this committee work towards manage forest and forest resources. CFRR management plan include protection plan, restoration plan, livelihood promotion and strengthening gram Sabha. Convergence with various department and schemes are also a strategy to achieve target successfully.

Uniqueness of this project is-

- Enhanced property ownership of the individual and community with awareness and following proper process
- Involvement of women in different process such as joint holder in IFR, member in FRC
- Standard claim making process accepted by govt
- Technology for effectiveness and efficiency
- Establishing a livelihood model
- Convergence and partnership



Figure 2.3 Implementation steps of CFR

CHAPTER- THREE

METHDOLOGY

Research Methodology

Area/community profile

Kasawahi is situated in Charama block and located in Uttar Bastar Kanker district of Chhattisgarh. It is one of 97 villages in Charama block. The total population of Kasawahi is 925 (according to census 2011) in which male population is 452 and female population is 473¹⁰. Total number of households is 190 and Average sex ratio of Kasawahi is 1046. As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Kasawahi is 77.1%. Thus, Kasawahi village has higher literacy rate compared to 60.9% of Uttar Bastar Kanker district. The male literacy rate is 89.34% and the female literacy rate is 65.72% in Kasawahi village. Total number of Schedule Tribe are 576 (male 280 and female 296) Out of which 279 are cultivators and 02 people are engaged as an agriculture laborer. According to the secondary data Kasawahi village have received 48 individual forest right. Village has also titled Community forest right on 493.473 hectare.



Figure 3.1 Map of Kasawahi Village

Several important right based and social problems either peak or emerge during these years. “Minor forest produce is a most important component of tribal lives especially of Gond tribe of Uttar Bastar. People should too aware about their rights on land and forest and manage these all resources for sustainable livelihood. In this view the present study entitled “Role of minor forest produce in the livelihood of Gond: a tribal community of North Bastar Kanker, Chhattisgarh” was undertaken.

The study was conducted on Role of minor forest produce in the livelihood of Gond tribe and the study procedure as follows-

1. Construction of interview schedule for the collection of information
2. Selection of sample
3. Examine the Gond tribe women awareness regarding Forest rights
4. identify the efforts if any, made by any authorities and institutions to regulate, collection or promote cultivation of MFPs of the area
5. statistical analysis of the data

The study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, sample selection was done, and their socio demographic variables were identified viz, education, family income type of family etc. followed by determination of Forest right (IFR, CFR, CR, CFRR) and knowledge.

The present research is a social research. The aim of social research concedes with type of research whether it is descriptive research. Objective of this study is to investigate Role of minor forest produce in the livelihood of Gond tribe and socio-economic condition among Tribal groups.

This study did not cover the entire population of Kasawahi village. Only the Gond tribe women and man have been selected as the respondent for the study.

Research Design-

For this study descriptive cum analytical research designed has been used. An enormous amount of social research is concerned with description of communities is known as descriptive design and analytic method the concepts and techniques used analyzing data and interpreting.

Size and Nature of Sample-

The study was carried out on a sample of Gond Tribe belonging to different socio-economic status 50 tribal populations were selected by purposive sampling method.

Data type/ Source of Data-In the proposed study, Primary data have been collected from the field through the selected respondents while, Secondary data has been derived from different texts, books, govt data, journals and social media etc.

Methods of data collection- A structural interview schedule has been designed and used an instrument for collecting data. Mainly close ended question has been included in the interview schedule to get precise and accurate information.

Selection of the Sample- A sample is generally defined as the smaller and representative part of the large whole, and the way it is selected is known as sample technique. There are various sampling techniques, which have been used by different researchers from time to time. Purposive sampling involves seeking out individuals that meet certain criteria. For the present study purposive sampling method is used.

Construction of the Survey Schedule-The total survey schedule was divided into the following section-

- 1) schedule- I: general information Performa and socio-economic condition
- 2) Schedule- II: examine the IFR CFR status of the community and to assess knowledge regarding forest right and the efforts made by any authorities to regulate or collect MFPs in selected village.

Plan of Analysis- Quantitative data will analyze through using descriptive statistics, SPSS and

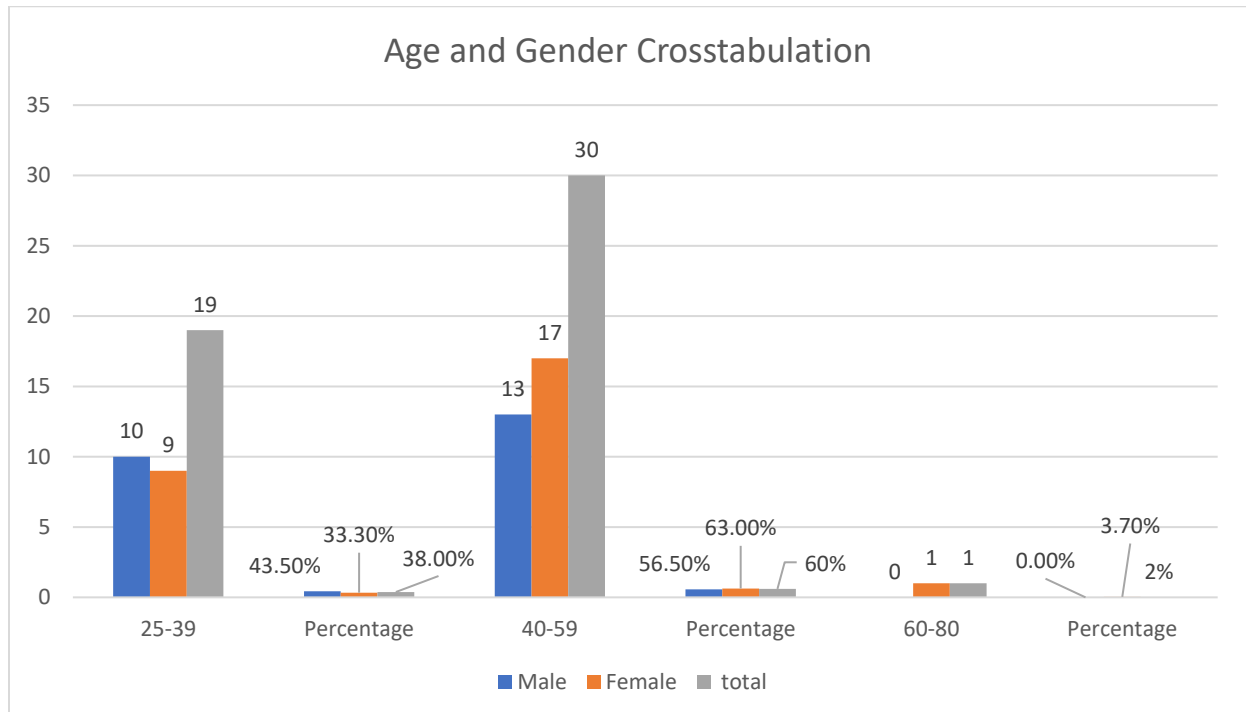
CHAPTER: FOUR

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT-

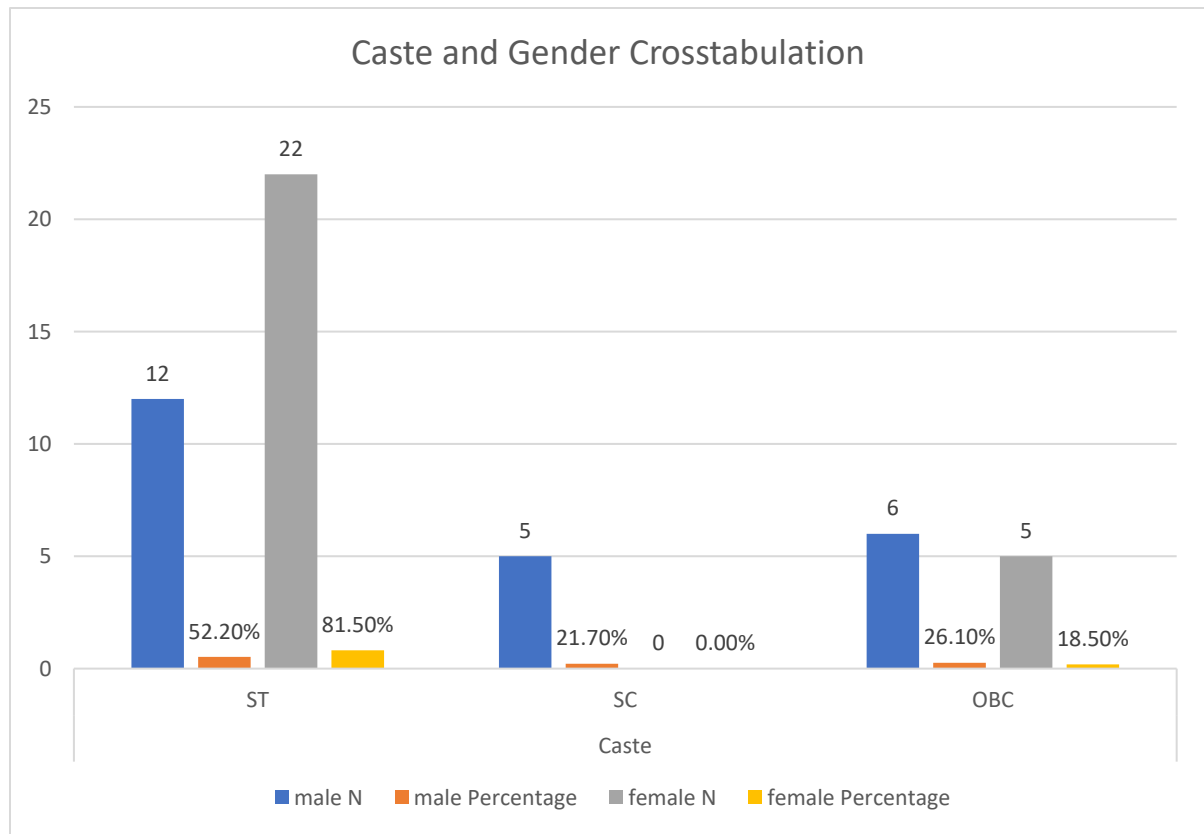
This chapter includes study results and presented all data in organized way with Table and charts. It includes demographic profile of the respondents and their knowledge about IFR, CFR. also focused on to examine the MFPs role in tribal life of Kasawahi village in Uttar Bastar Kanker.

Figure: 4.1 Age and Gender



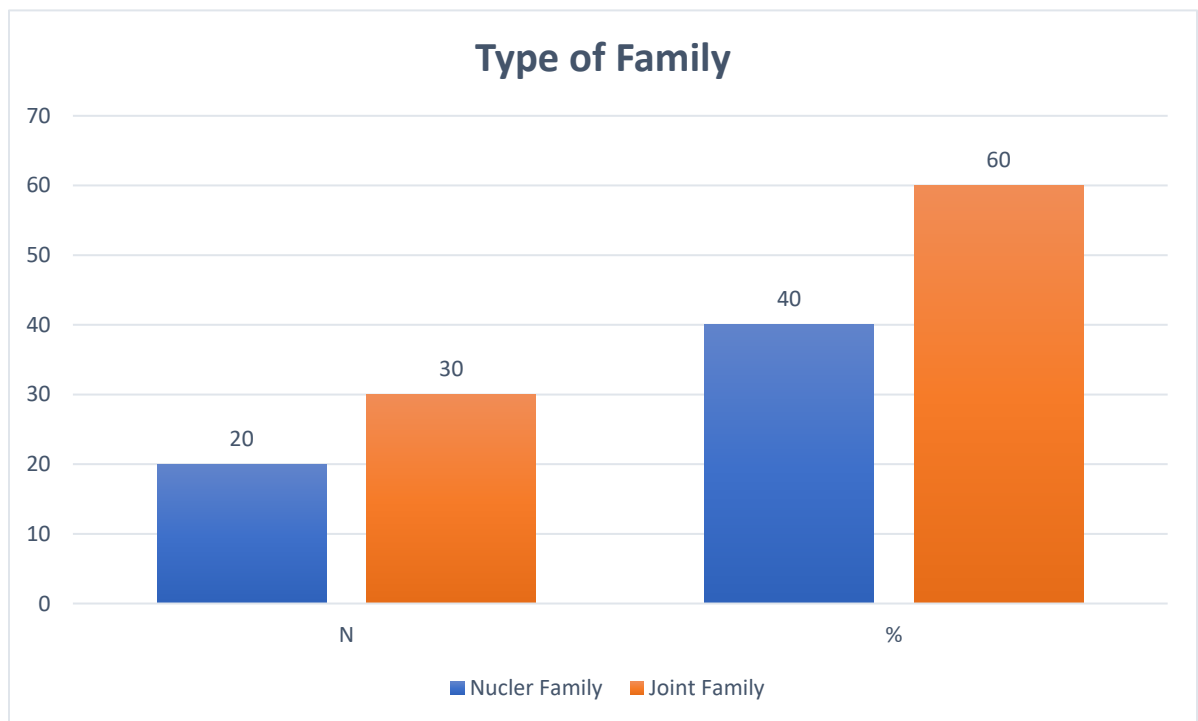
In the figure 4.1 illustrates that total respondents (n=50) are categorized into three groups, Young adults (25-39), Middle age adults (40-59), and Old adults (60-80). It was found that 43.5% Male belongs to Young adults. 63% Female respondents belongs to middle age adults, and 3.7% female belongs to old adults.

Figure: 4.2 Caste



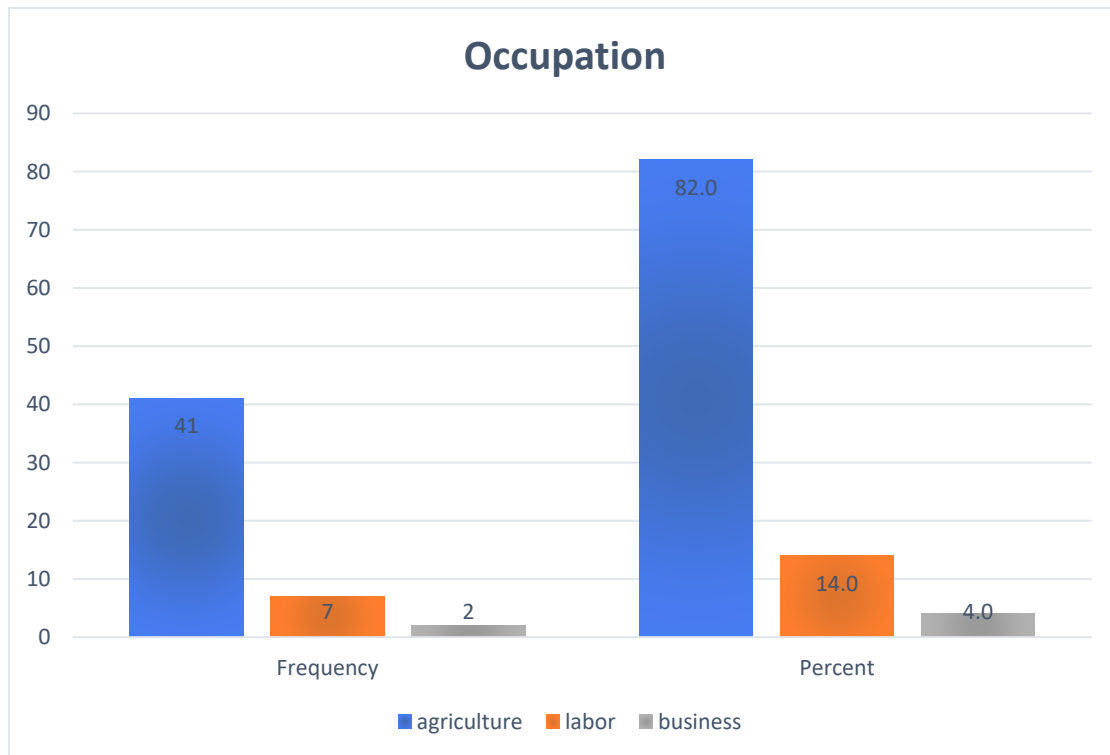
This diagram on the figure 4.2 illustrates that the majority (81.50%) of the female respondents belongs to the ST category. While (52.20%) male respondents belongs from ST category. In addition, only (21.70%) male respondents belongs from SC and (0.00%) female respondents belongs from SC category. Likewise, out of total male population (26.10%) male respondents belongs from OBC category while only (18.50%) female belongs from OBC. Village has highest population of ST, followed by OBC and SC.

Figure: 4.3 Living status



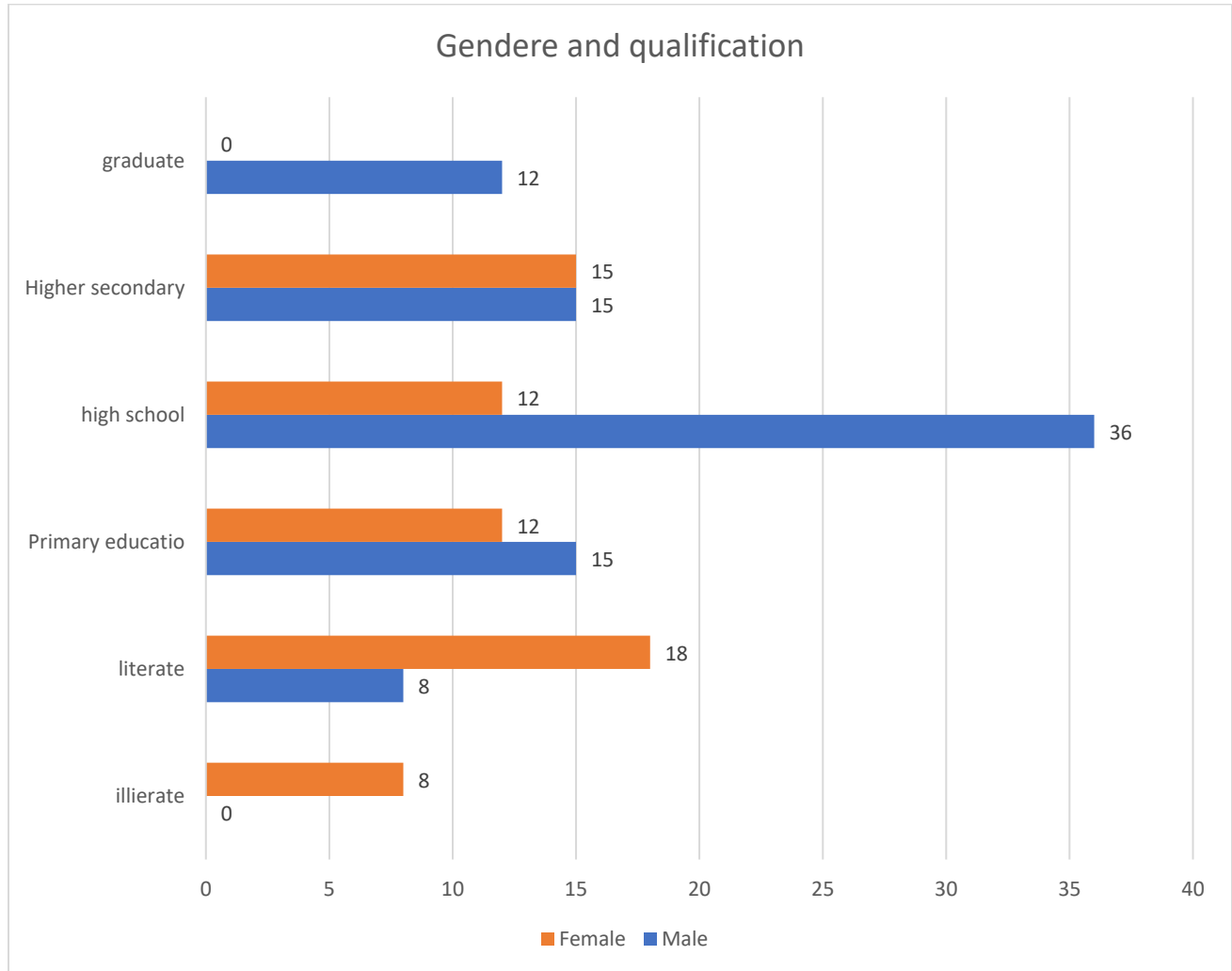
In the figure 4.3, presents that three fifth (60%) of respondents said that they have a joint family and two fifth (40%) of the respondents said that they are living in the nuclear family.

Figure 4.4 Occupation of the respondent



This Bar diagram demonstrate that among the total respondents (n=50), 82% respondents said that their family's occupation depends on Agriculture as a primary occupation. while 14% respondents said their family depends on labor work. Moreover, only 4% family runs small business.

Figure 4.5 Gender and Qualification



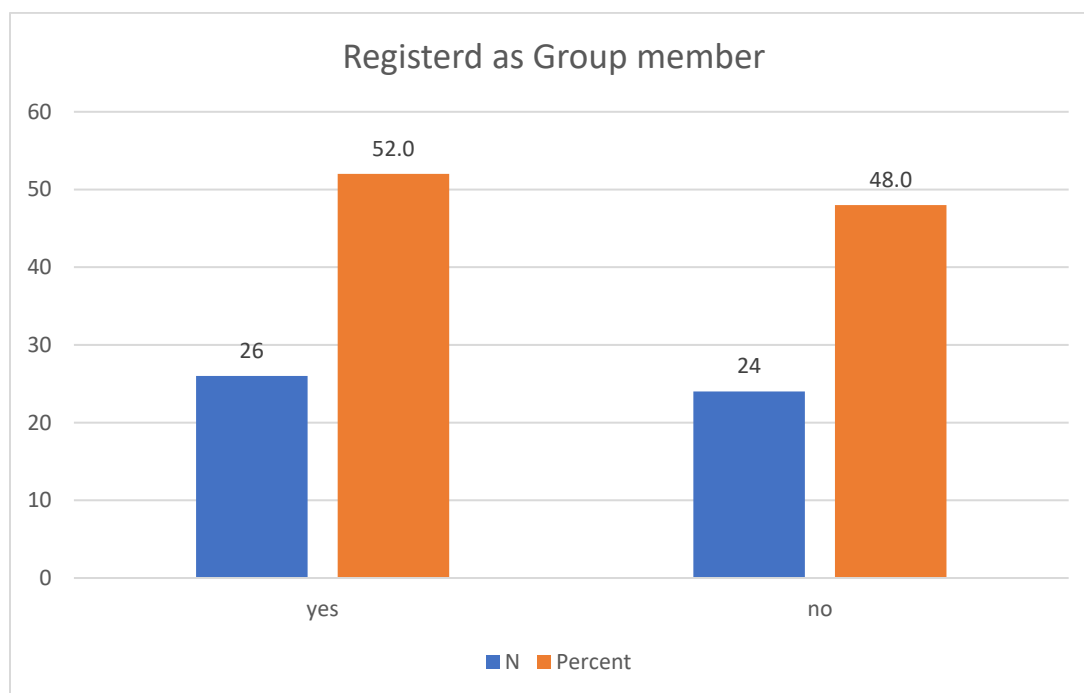
Above graph describe that qualification of respondents where female literacy rate is low as compare to male literacy rate. Only 12 male respondents completed their graduation, where 36 respondents completed their high schooling. No male respondents are illiterate in this community. While 18 female respondents are literate in this community. This figure also illustrates the relationship between gender and qualification. Significance test was done and **p value less than 0.05** was obtained which shows association between gender and qualification is statistically significant. There is an association between gender and qualification.

Figure 4.6 Annual income through Agriculture and MFP



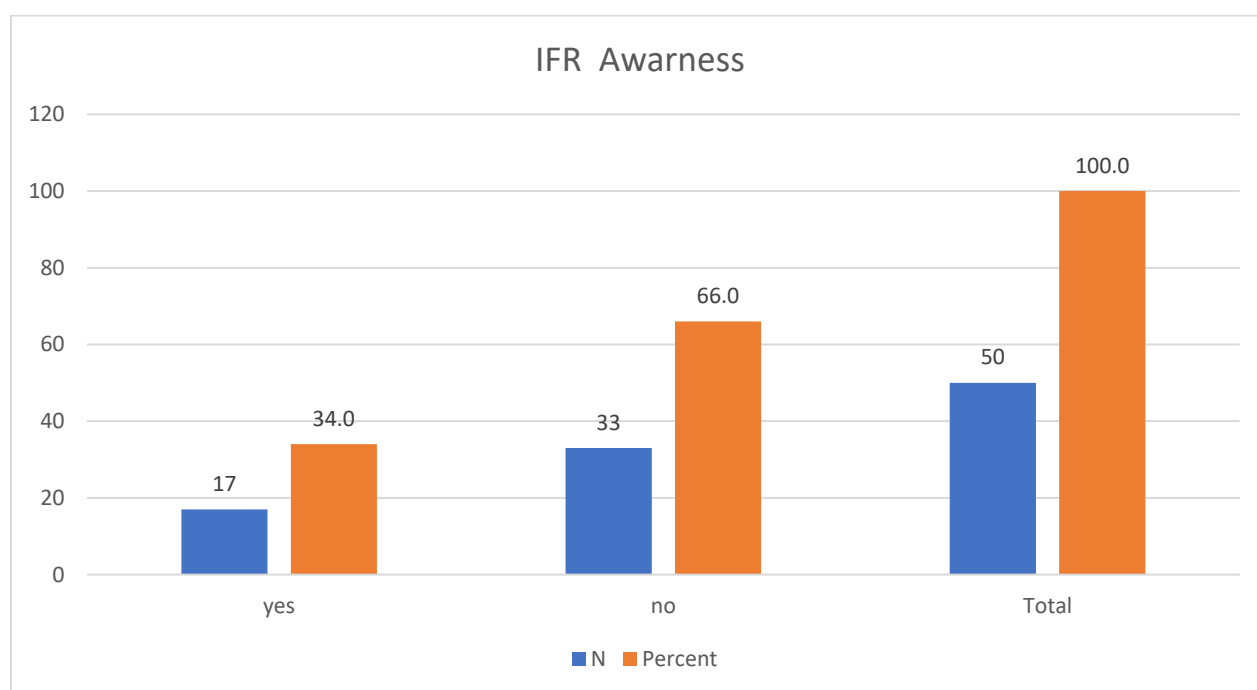
It has been found that Annual Income through Agriculture is higher than MFPs Annual Income. graph depicts that most of (80%) family's annual income from agriculture is between 10,000-50,000. While (62%) family's annual income from MFP is less than 1000.

Figure 4.7 Respondents Registered as Group Member



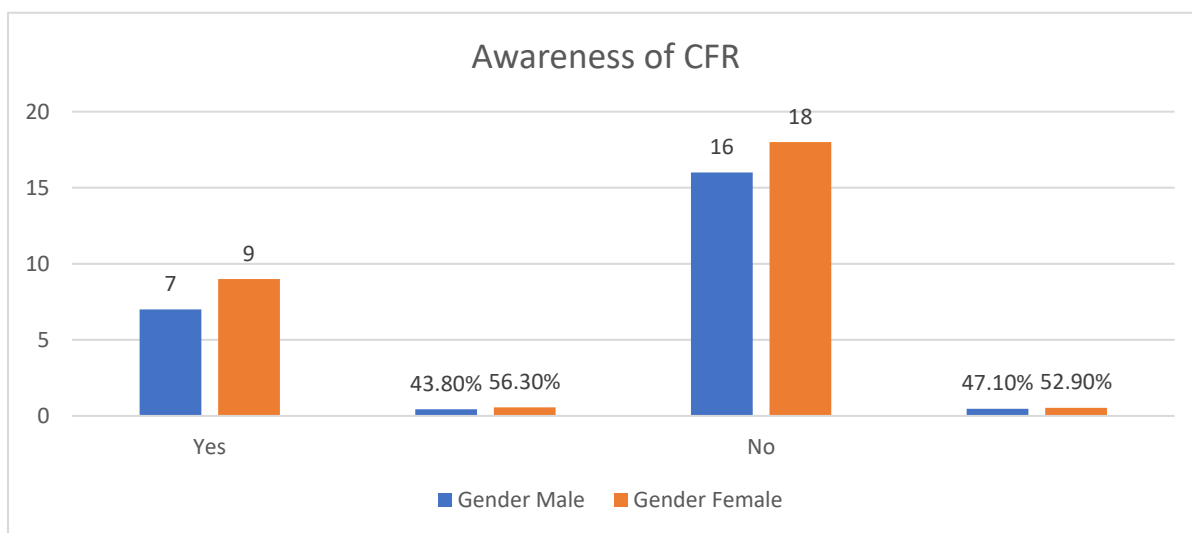
More than half of the respondents are registered their self as a group member. While 24 respondents agreed that they are not registered in any group. It was observed that most of females are registered under SHGs. Similarly, male respondents registered under FRC.

Figure: 4.8 Awareness of IFR



It has been observed during this study that one third (34%) of the population are aware about IFR and two third (66%) of the population are not aware. Male respondents of the village are much aware of IFR claim as compare to female.

Figure: 4.9 Awareness of CFR



Above graph depicts the awareness status of CFR among the total respondents. In terms of female respondents' majority 56% are very much aware and 52% of the respondents were not aware. Among the male respondents only 43% were aware and 47% respondent were not aware about Community Forest Right.

Figure: 4.10 IFR Right Holder

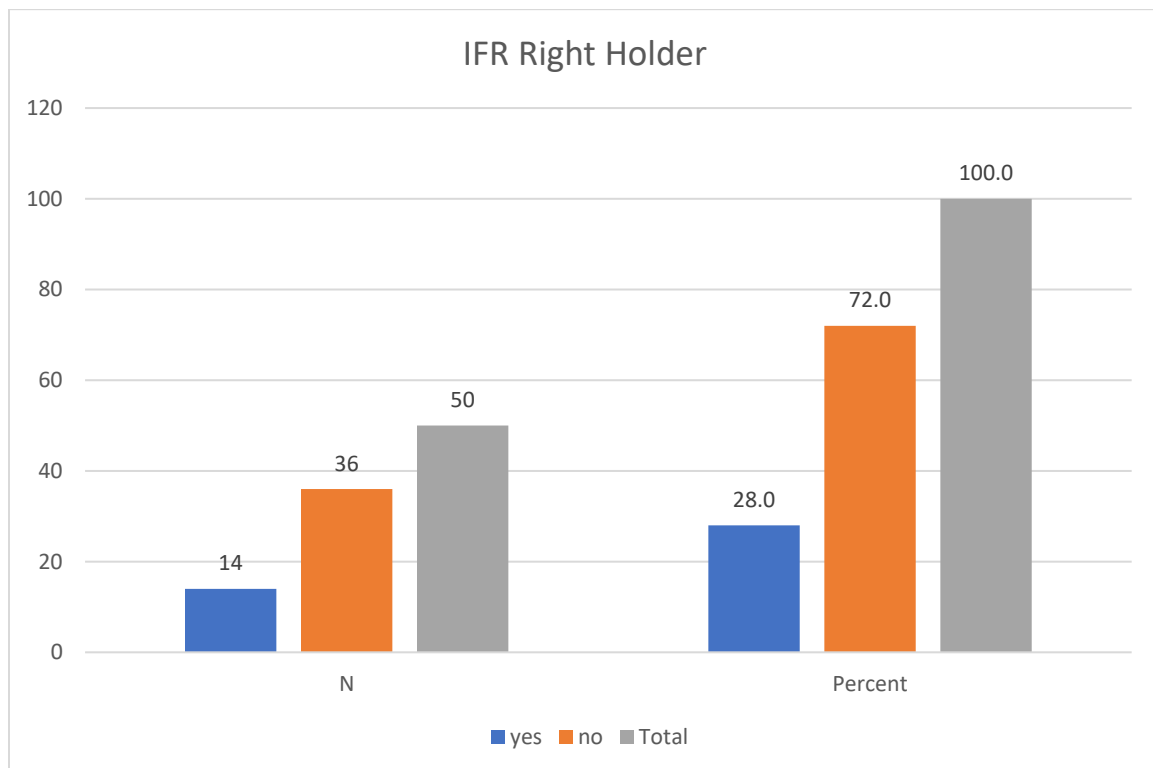
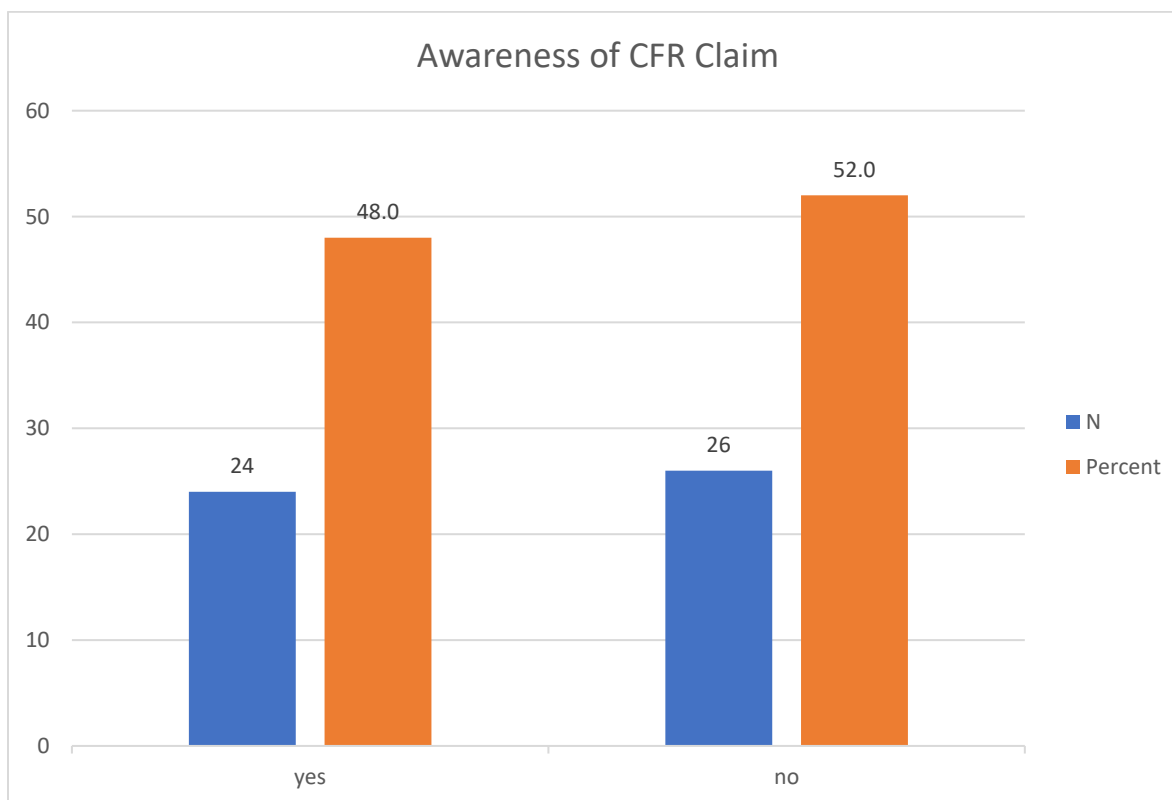


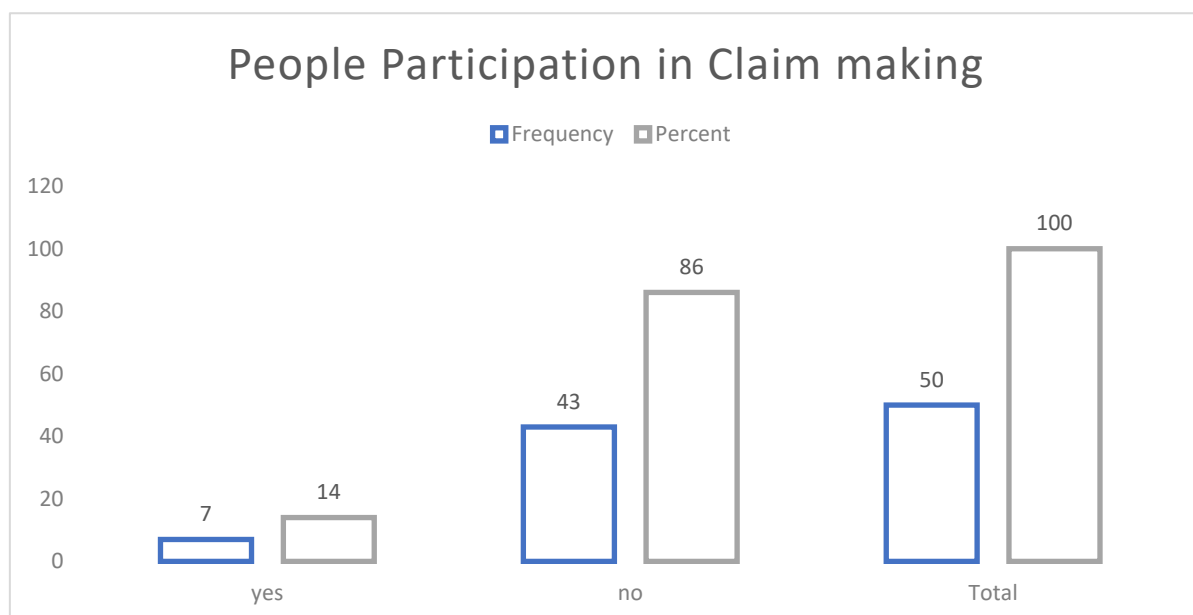
Figure 4.10 shows that more than one fourth (25%) respondents are agreed that they are right holder. While less than three fourth (75%) respondents said that they are not IFR right holder. Most of Villagers have not received their IFR title.

Figure 4.11 Awareness of CFR claim



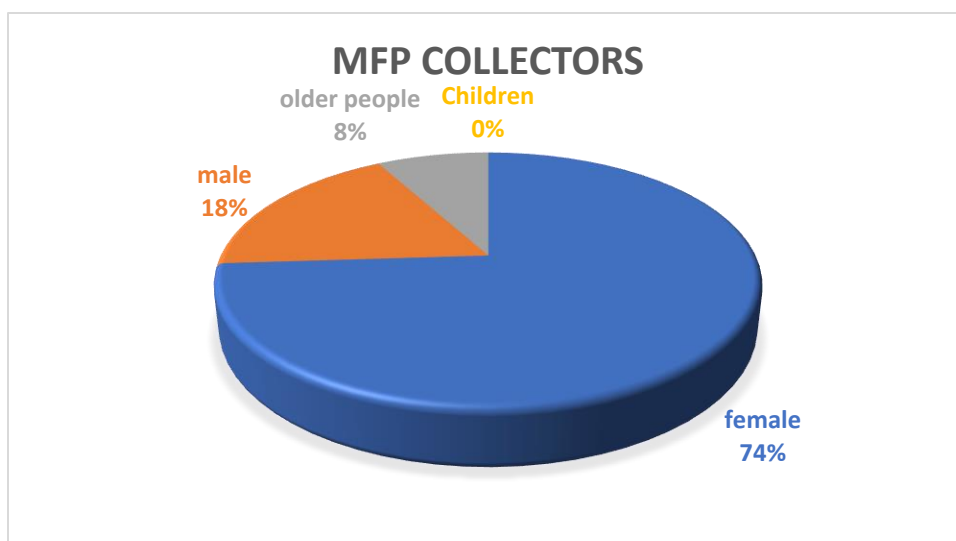
The given figure 4.11 presents that less than half (48%) respondents are agreed that they have claimed CFR, but more than half (52%) people respond that they have not claim CFR. it was observed that people are not aware that they have received Community Forest Right title.

Figure 4.12 People participated in Claim making process



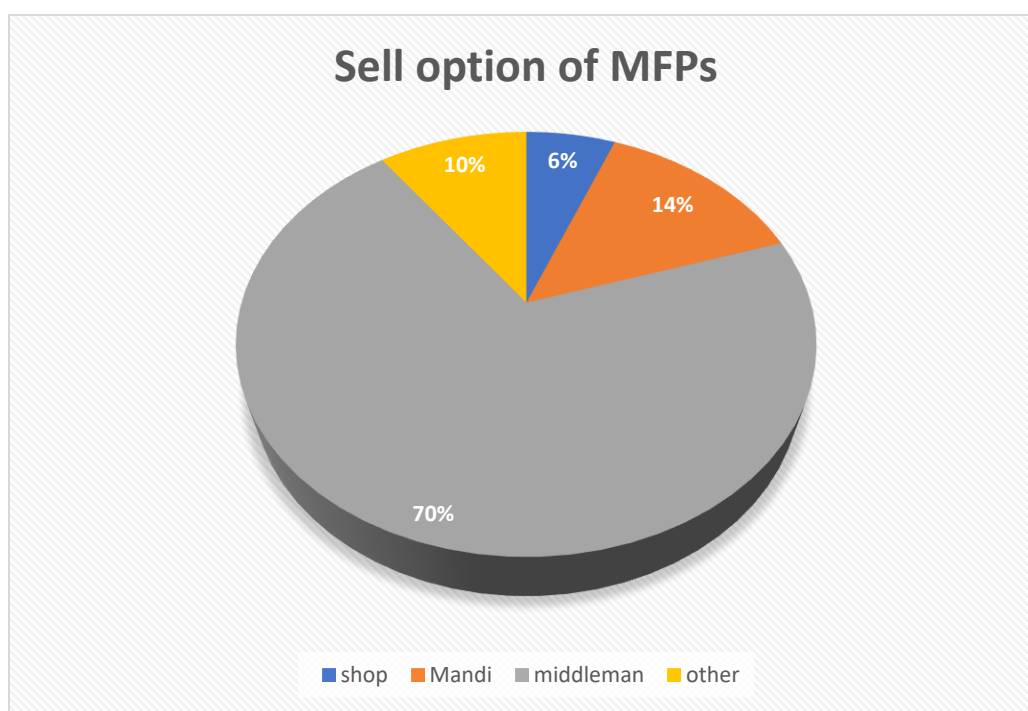
In community forest right claim making process only 14% respondents were participated but most of 86% respondents are agreed that they were not participated in the whole claim making process.

Figure 4.13 Distributed MFP Collectors in percentage



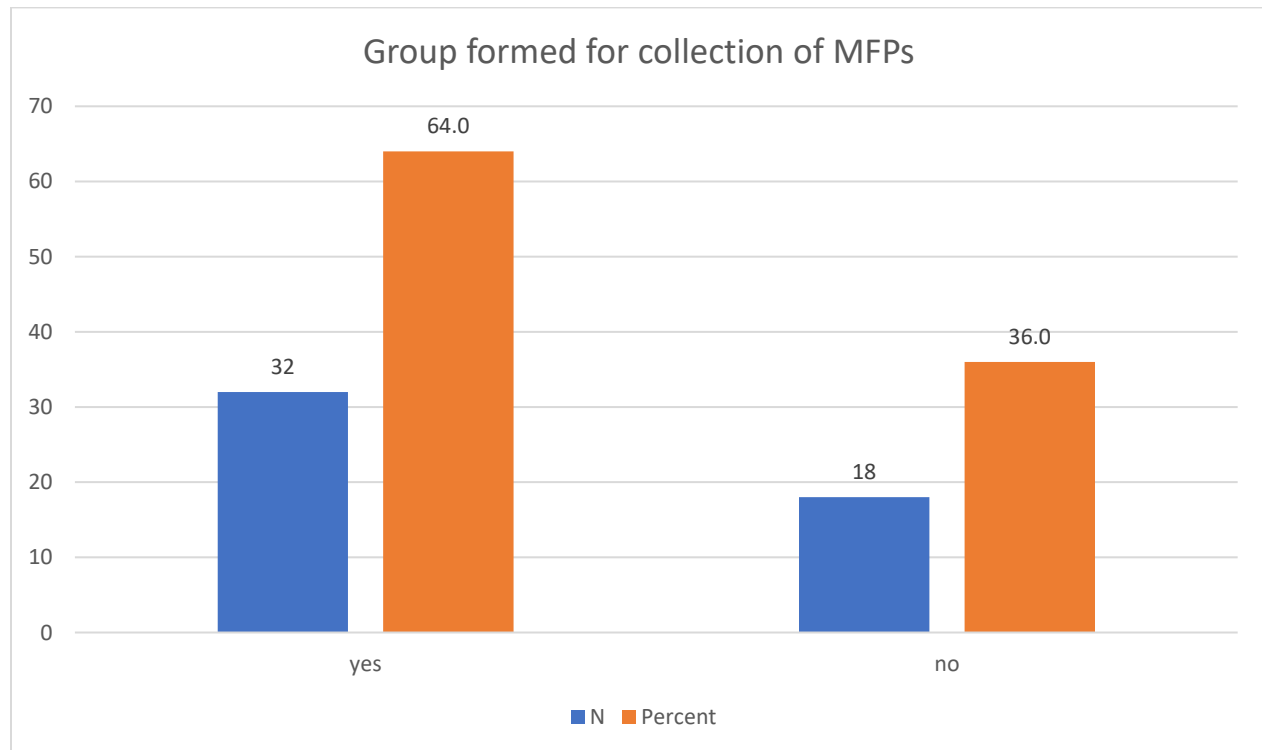
The evidence from this pie chart depicts that among male, female, children and older people, 74% female usually collect MFPs from forest and sometime 18% male also collect MFP. If we see the data, only 8% older population also collects Minor Forest Produces from forest.

Figure: 4.14 Sell option distributed in percent



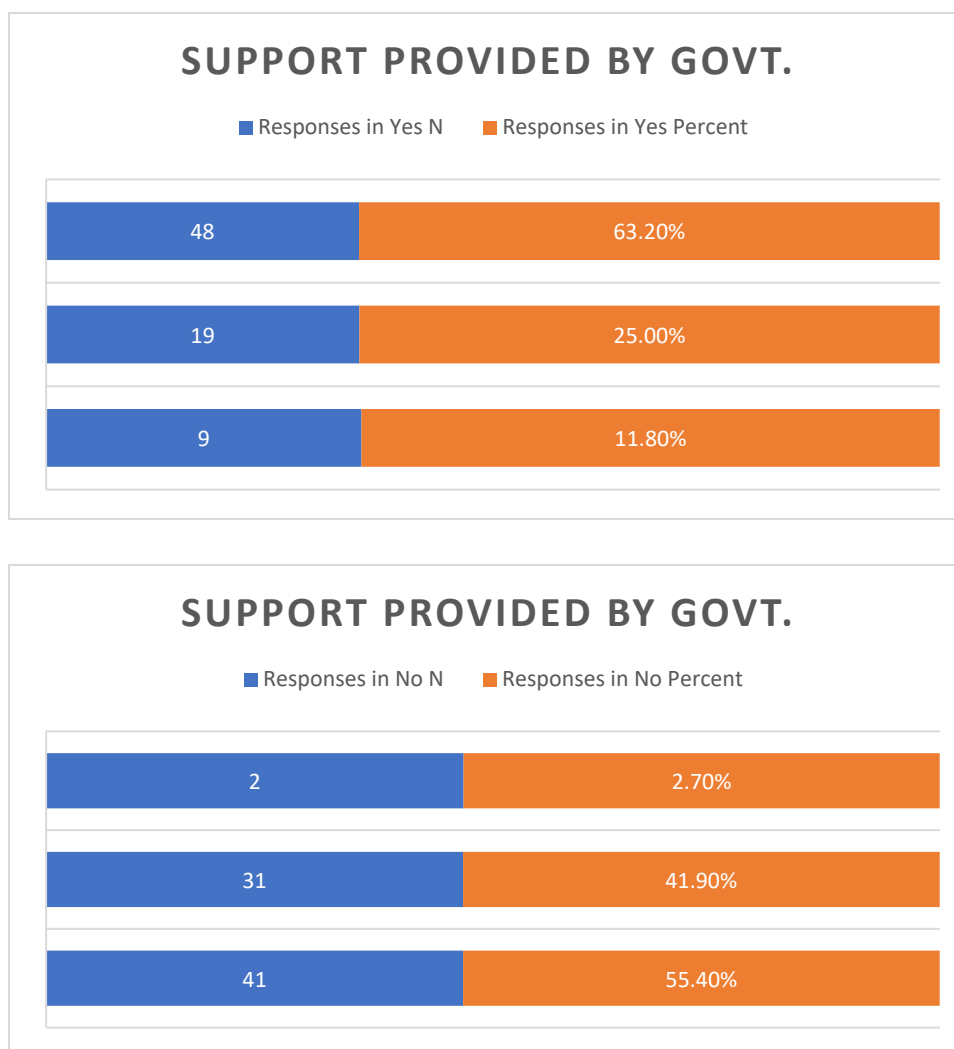
The data presented in this pie chart shows that seven-tenths (70%) of respondents said that they sell their MFPs to middleman and seven-fiftieth (14%) respondents said they sell in mandis. While one tenth (10%) people respond that they sell minor forest produce in other sources like MFP collection group. very few 6% people sell in the shop.

Figure 4.15 Responses regarding MFPs collector group



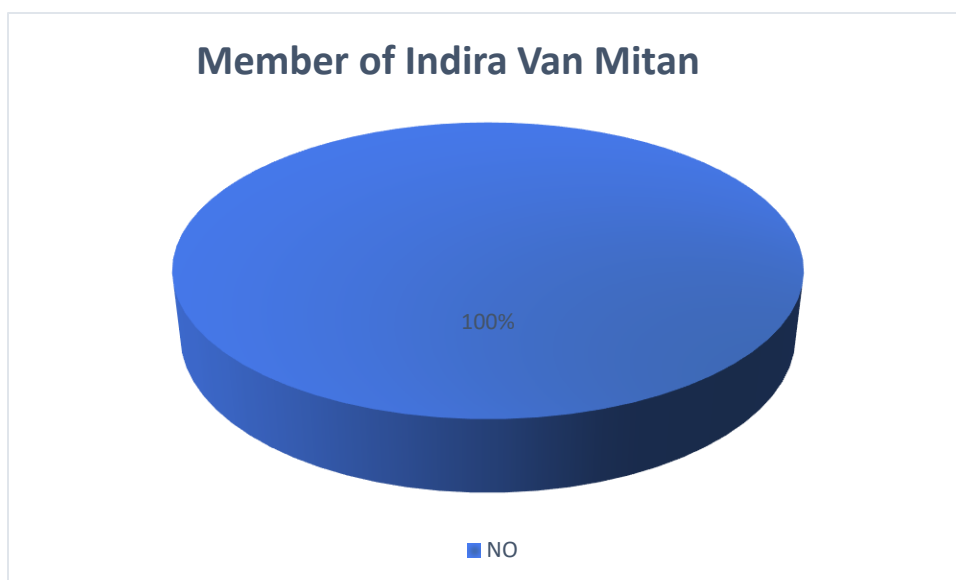
This table depicts number of people aware about the group who collect MFPs. Based on the details given in the figure 64% respondents are aware and another side 36% people are not aware about this group. That is why most people sell their MFPs to the middleman.

Figure 4.16 Responses on Govt. Support



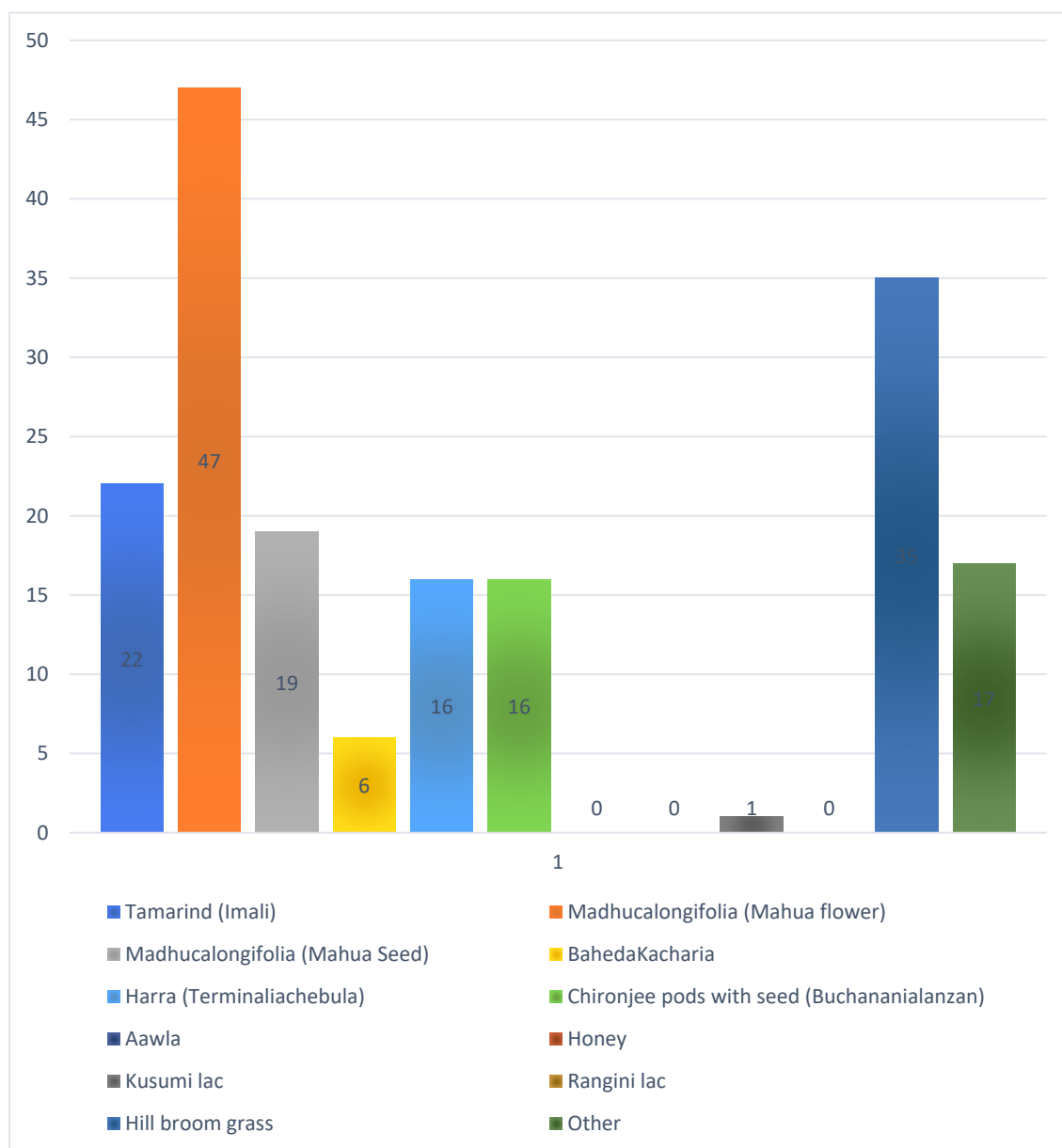
Each figure shows that only one ninth (11.80%) respondents agreed that they are getting advantage of Van Dhan Scheme. While one fourth (25%) people said that they have received information regarding buying and selling of MFPs through government departments. Majority (63%) people want to manage and protect forest and minor forest produce. Similarly, more than half (55.40%) people said that they still not getting advantage of Van Dhan scheme, moreover (41.90%) people not aware about govt. dept. supports and only (2%) respondents do not favor to save and protect MFPs.

Figure 4.17 Member Registered under IVM



The above pie chart depicts that 100% population of the village did not registered as a member of Indira Van Mitan Group. It is found that most people are not aware about this scheme.

Figure 4.18 Name of MFPs usually collected by villagers



Among these MFPs Madhucalongifolia (Mahua Flower) is a common MFP which generally collected by 47 respondents. Apart from this Hill broom grass is also preferable MFP of Kasawahi's 35 respondent. Third major forest produce is Tamarind which is collected by 22 respondents. Through 19 responded we found that mahua seed is also important MFP. Harra, Chironjee and lac these are collected in small quantities. We also come to know from this study that production of Honey and Awla is low in the village.

DISCUSSION

Forest right act came into force in 2006 and surely its result would have been positive in these 14 years. But the lack of information among the people and the lack of complete knowledge of various institutions about its process is also one of the reasons that till now we have not got its positive result.

For this study respondent were categorized into three groups first group is for Young adults (25-39), second group is for middle age adults (40-59), and third group is for old adults (60-80). Through cross tabulation analysis It was found that (n= 50) out of total respondents 60% respondents were in middle age group, and percentage of female is 63% which is very high in this group. While, 38% respondent found in young group and only 2% respondents in old adult group with 3.7%. Percentage of community's female belongs to ST category is 81.5% which is highest amongst all category. Whereas 52.2% male respondents belong to ST category and only 21.7% from SC category. Village has highest population of ST, followed by OBC and SC.

It is an important component to examine female literacy rate of the village, study found that female literacy is low as compare to male literacy. 12 male respondents completed their graduation, also 0% male are illiterate in this community. To examine the association between the gender and qualification have tested significance level. study found that **p value is less than 0.05** it means association between gender and qualification is statistically significant. There is an association between gender and qualification.

Srabni Sanyal et al¹ (2020), clearly mention that most tribal people rely on traditional sources of income, such as the forest and forest-based goods. In this percent study it is found that the relationship between Gond tribe and minor forest produce is unique. From this study, we came to know that every family collects minor forest produce and even though they do not sell it, they do use it individually. Most of respondents (n=47) collect MFPs as a secondary source of Income. Study also found that 63% people agreed that it's an alarming situation where minor forest produce is in the state of extinction. There is an urgent need to protect and manage MFPs.

Another study Biljana macura et al², Local community attitudes toward forests outside protected areas in India (2011), recommend that Raising local people's awareness of their rights and

improving their relationships formal forest stewards continue to exist top priorities for India's control of the forest to become more sustainable. However, in this study it was observed that 2/3 of the population was not aware about their individual forest right. It was also seen that only 28% population are a right holder. In the continuation with this, study founds that government support is very less in the remote areas only ¼ people agreed that they have received information regarding buying and selling of MFPs also about the FRA 2006 through government departments like forest, tribal welfare dept. And some non govt organizations were also included.

According to this study 63/100 people want to manage and protect forest and minor forest produce. But due to lack of knowledge and awareness it's hard to implement. Ganesh Raj Acharya et al³, authors of this paper focused on, non-timber forest products they recognized that these NTFPs plays important source that has helped to boost the livelihoods of rural people. Pattern of Rolpa district has several NTFPs shows a high degree of possibility, in one of the district's VDCs, a single Malagiri tree produces a gross profit of 15, 000 NRs. In order to fully realize the potential of NTFPs in the district, it is necessary to consider modernizing raw material processing, extending the transportation network, and creating an undertaking facility for the producers. Such an initiative could be a game-changer in terms of reducing poverty and improving quality of life in the area. this study showed that 74% womens participation of MFP collection. But due to lack of awareness regarding collection and sell the MFPs. People sell their produce to middleman which is 70%, also they don't know that within a village they have MFP collectors known as "Mahila Samuh" constituted through Van Dhan Yojana. These types of gap create a hurdle of their profit-making steps.

Madhusudan et al⁶, visited Chhattisgarh and Gujarat and prepare his field observation report. The study reveals that the communities are in acute need of understanding the importance of community claims of forest land. community claim has also an importance for their livelihood but in this study, it was observed that less than ½ (48%) respondents are agreed that they have claimed CFR, but more than ½ (52%) people respond that they have not claim CFR. most people are not aware that they have received Community Forest Right title even only few people participated in claim making process of CFR which is (14%) only. Rest of respondent (86%) which is very high, was not participated in this process.

Moreover, Arnab Bose et al⁹, status of forest right act in Chhattisgarh, according to the study it discloses that Chhattisgarh government received a big number of Individual Forest Right (IFR) claims, which is more than 8.58 lakh. Number of claims accepted by the state government are 4.01 lakh whereas the number of rejected claims is 4.61 lakh. Chhattisgarh government rejected more than 52% of FRA claims. In this study based on secondary data it was found that Kanker district has received 34,369 IFR claim and provided 27831 IFR claims latest by till 2021. Whereas 6,538 claims have been rejected. Since my study area is charama block, so far total 1790 number of claims have been received in this block till 2015. According to the government data Kasawahi village have claimed IFR of 49 right holders.

Present study found that community's Annual Income through Agriculture is higher than MFPs Annual Income. Data depicts that most of family's annual income from agriculture is between 10,000-50,000. While annual income from MFP is less than 1000. Richa Baghel et al⁸, Post-harvest value addition, advised storage of mahua flowers and fruits, the need of post-harvest processing of the produce. this will help to increase the value of the product comes out at the end. The study was pointed out that the SHGs can play a vital role in encouraging collective urban marketing strategies is suggested in this report. But in the present study details given in the table 64% respondents are aware and another side 36% people are not aware about this group. That is why 7/10 (70%) of respondents sell their MFPs to middleman and 7/50 (14%) people sell in mandis and 1/10 (10%) people sell in other sources like MSP collection group. Value chain can be a great step for their forest-based livelihood. With this vision state government started IVM scheme but 100% population of village did not register as a member of Indira Van Mitran Group. Even they don't aware about this scheme.

Overall observation throughout the research is that act has enforced, and institutions are aware but in ground level it's hard to implement due lack of knowledge and training. People believe to receiving title but after that they have not plan for management and sustainable livelihood. Female illiteracy is very high, but women are very active in their SHGs. 96.2% female of the community registered themselves as a group member in Self Help Group. In this area many organizations are working but still govt. and private Institutions are working slow. There is a need of proper plan and management.

CHAPTER- FIVE

RECOMMONDATION

Conclusion

To examine the role of minor forest, produce there was many studies has been conducted. This study is about Role of minor forest produce in the livelihood of Gond tribe of Uttar Bastar Kanker. It has been concluded that awareness of IFR among male is high and among female it was low. Most of female respondents have no idea about IFR. Another side CFR awareness is high among female respondent at least they know and heard about CFR. This analysis provides information about IFR, CFR and role of FRA in terms of promote forest-based livelihood, which plays an important role among the tribal population. Result shows lack of awareness about Act. Differences on knowledge among villagers was also found. People are more concerned regarding IFR as compare to CFR. it is evident from this study women participation is high in MFPs collection process.

This study also focusses to examine participation of tribal women where study found that more than half women respondents are registered as a group member of SHGs and some kind of income generating or saving group and among total 50 respondents half of the respondents are not registered in any group. Result shows that in the process of NTFP collection high number of females usually collect MFPs from forest as compare to male population. women participation in claim making process of CFR is low but awareness is high among female. In Community Forest Right claim making process majority of respondent was not participated.

This study has been observed that efforts made by authorities and institutions to regulate, collection or promote cultivation of MFPs of the village, is found that very less number of people are taking advantage of Van Dhan Yojana and among them one fourth people agreed that forest dept. and other institution provide information regarding buying and selling of MFPs. Data shows negative result it means intervention of various institution is less. This is also a reason that people sell their MFP to middleman no to the MFP collector group, constituted under Van Dhan Scheme.

Many of respondents worried about decreasing of minor forest produce and they really want to save and protect this produce. Lack of Training and awareness is also a factor which affect productivity. Government institution and private institutions are not active in rural areas, people need support and assistance. If people's participation is more on these subjects, then one day India will beat poverty.

Recommendation

1. Concept seeding should be done regarding IFR, CFR and CRR and difference between these three must be clear
2. Need to train FRCs, CFRMCs, Sarpanch, and Secretary of every community
3. Strengthening government departments and institutions
4. Convergence with different programs and schemes can be a strategy to enhance livelihood of tribal
5. Van Dhan Yojana needs to implement in expedite way in all communities
6. Tree Title (Vriksha Patta) will be a great step towards protection, restoration and management of forest
7. Forest Right Act 2006 should be implemented very fast
8. Various Non-Government organizations can play a major role to protect the culture of tribal
9. Need to establish processing units in forest rich areas
10. Forest department, Tribal welfare department and CSOs these three departments need to work together
11. Every step of the process of claim making and post management plan should be done in a systematic manner
12. Awareness is needed regarding MSP of minor forest produce
13. Provide proper training to the MFP collector groups in terms of selling, buying, procurement, and marketing.
14. Need to train SDLCs, DLCs members regarding FRA 2006 implementation.
15. Transparency should be maintaining in each level

Reference-

1. Sanyal, S. (2020). Livelihood sources of Gond Tribes: A study of village Mangalnaar, Bhairamgarh block, Chhattisgarh. *National Geographical Journal of India*, 66(2), 174-185.
2. Macura, B., Zorondo-Rodríguez, F., Grau-Satorras, M., Demps, K., Laval, M., Garcia, C. A., & Reyes-García, V. (2011). Local community attitudes toward forests outside protected areas in India. Impact of legal awareness, trust, and participation. *Ecology and society*, 16(3).
3. Acharya, G. R., Koirala, P. N., Neupane, L., & Devkota, S. C. (2009). Livelihood option from minor forest produce: context of non-timber forest product and poverty reduction in mid hills of Nepal. *Journal of Wetlands Ecology*, 57-66.
4. Pandey, A. K., Tripathi, Y. C., & Kumar, A. (2016). Non timber forest products (NTFPs) for sustained livelihood: Challenges and strategies. *Research Journal of Forestry*, 10(1), 1-7.
5. Kumar, K., Singh, N. M., & Rao, Y. G. (2017). Promise and performance of the Forest Rights Act. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 52(25-26).
6. Bandi, M. (2015). Forest Rights Act: Land Distribution and Livelihoods of Forest Dependent People. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 59-66.
7. Johnson, T. S., Agarwal, R. K., & Agarwal, A. (2013). Non-timber forest products as a source of livelihood option for forest dwellers: role of society, herbal industries and government agencies. *Current Science*, 104(4), 440-443.
8. Baghel, R., Acharya, J., & Rao, B. P. Pos- harvest value addition.
9. Arnab bose, jeet singh (2016). Status of forest right act in chhattisgarh.
10. District census handbook, Uttar bastar Kanker, Chhattisgarh 2011
11. Chhattisgarh. monthly update on status of FRA,2006. Ministry of tribal department March 2019.
12. Deschepper, R. Cultural Diversity and Community-Based Natural Resource Management. Assessing the awareness of cultural diversit...
13. Bansal, A. K. (2020). Conservation of Non wood Forest Resources for Sustainable Livelihoods.

14. Tripathi, P. (2016). Tribes and forest: a critical appraisal of the tribal forest right in India. *Research Journal of Social Science and Management*, 6(6), 1-8.
15. Sarap, K., Sarangi, T. K., & Naik, J. (2013). Implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006 in Odisha: process, constraints and outcome. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 61-67.
16. Yogi, R. K., Singh, A. K., Kumar, N., & Sharma, K. K. (2018). ASSESSING MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS (NWFPS): A PRIORITY BASED POLICY INTERVENTION IN INDIA.

Interview schedule

Part -1

1. Name:
2. Age:
3. Sex: 1. Female 2. Male 3. Other
4. Caste: 1 ST 2. SC 3. OBC 4. General 5. Other
5. Type of Family: 1. Nuclear Family 2. Joint Family 3. Other
6. Number of Family Members: 1. 1-2 2. 3-4 3. 5-6 4. Above 6
7. Occupation: 1. Agriculture 2. Labor 3. Govt. services 4. Private job 5. Private business
8. Educational qualification: 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Primary 4. Secondary 5. Higher secondary 6. Graduation 7. Post-graduation
9. Yearly income: Through agriculture 1. 10- 50 thousand 2. 60-1 lakhs 3. 2-4 lakhs 4. More than 5 lakhs
10. Annual Income: through collecting Minor forest produce 1. Less than 1thousand 2. 1- 2 thousand 3. 6-10 thousand 4. More than 10 thousand

Part -2

11. Are you a member of any group in your village? 1. Yes 2. No
12. If yes, which group? Name of the group.....?
13. Have you the information about Individual forest Right (IFR)? 1. Yes 2. No
14. Do you know about CFR (Community Forest Right)? 1. Yes 2. No
15. Have you got Individual forest, right? 1. Yes 2. No
16. Have you got Community forest, right? 1. Yes 2. No
17. If yes, did you have a part of claim process? 1. Yes 2. No
18. In your family who are doing the collection of Minor forest produce. 1. Women 2. Men 3. Children 4. Older people
19. Where do you sell the forest produce? 1. Shop 2. Mandi (agriculture cooperative society) 3. Middleman 4. Other
20. Is there any Samiti in your village which has engaged in collecting the minor forest produce? 1. Yes 2. No
21. Any organization/ NGO or Govt. department has given to you the information about collection, selling and buying of the minor forest produce? 1. Yes 2. No
22. Is your family getting advantage of “Van Dhan Yojana”? 1. Yes 2. No
23. Is there any one of your family has a member of “Indra Van Mitani”? 1. Yes 2. No

24. Do you think that income from minor forest produce is an additional income for the family? Is there any need of an attempt of management and preservation of these resources? 1. Yes 2. No

25. Name of the forest produce which you collect usually-

Minor forest produce	Yes	No
Tamarind		
Mahua		
Tora		
Behada		
Harra		
Char		
Amla		
Honey		
Kosmi lac		
Rangini lac		
Phul jhadu		
Kanta Jhadu		
Other		