

Dissertation presentation

Role of Tribal women in Community Resource Rights (CFR)

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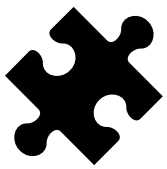
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Introduction

- State of Chhattisgarh is home to 7.8 million tribal people, Tribes and other forest-dwelling communities have strong and organic interdependencies, and their way of life is inextricably linked to the forest environment, with their livelihoods reliant on the usage of forest resources. Their religious, social, cultural, and economic practices demonstrate their community assets are a result of a symbiotic interaction with forests
- The scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dweller act, 2006 is a landmark legislation that sought to protect the rights of forest dweller over land for cultivation and habitation, community forest resources and habitats, and the governance and management of forests (4), and customary right over NTFPs.
- ecological balance and, as a result, strengthening the forest conservation regime while safeguarding the livelihood and food security of forest dwellers. Which it talks about the Post claim management plan to ensure food security and livelihood.
- Despite that Chhattisgarh government received highest number of individual Forest Rights (IFR) claims, which accounts to more than 8.58 lakh. Out of which state government accepted 4.01 lakh claims and rejected more than 4.61 lakh claims. More than 52% of forest right claims filed by tribal and other traditional forest dwellers were rejected.



Research Gaps

- Priority is given to Individual rights rather than Community resource right (CFR).
- claim for community infrastructure basic amenities.
- Lack of post claim Community Forest Rights Management Plan.
- lack of active participation of who does play significant role in customary practices, usufruct by Tribal Women.



Research Question

- What is the role of tribal women play during or process of CFR claim or does their voice acknowledge by the Gram Sabha, as outcomes really beneficial to them or there are significant changes?



Research Objectives

- To explore the process of IFR and CFR and role of the stakeholders involved from the initiation to final agreement.
- To examine the tribal women perspective and representativeness towards CFR.

Research Methodology



Study area: Gondbinapal and khodokhagaon village of Antagarh and Parrekodo village Durgukondal Block, Kanker, Chhattisgarh.

Material and Methods

- Sample size: 51 Tribal women
- Duration of Study: Three months
- Sampling: Random sampling
- Primary Data: Personal interview with Tribal women, Gaita, Patel and elder men in village
- Secondary- Journals/Articles, Census 2011

Demographic profile of sample

Caste of Respondents	Frequency	Percent
ST	42	82.4
SC	9	17.6
Total	51	100.0
Education of Respondents		
Illiterate	22	43.1
1 to 5 th Std	5	9.8
6 to 10 th Std	12	23.5
12 th	8	15.7
Above 12 th	4	7.8
Total	51	100.0
Marital Status		
Yes	44	86.3
No	7	13.7
Total	51	100.0
Individual Forest Rights		
yes	25	49.0
No	25	49.0
Total	50	98.0
Missing	1	2.0
Total	51	100.0

IFR relationship with owner	Frequency	Percent
No reply	26	51.0
Daughter in law	4	7.8
Father	4	7.8
Father-in-law	3	5.9
Husband	6	11.8
Own	8	15.7
Total	51	100.0
Source of Income		
Agriculture	40	78.4
Business	1	2.0
Labour	1	2.0
Agriculture & Business	6	11.8
Other	3	5.9
Total	51	100.0
Uses of Forest Resources		
Own use	5	9.8
Own and selling	46	90.2
Total	51	100.0
Type of House		
Kutchra House	42	82.4
Pakka House	5	9.8
Half Pakka House	4	7.8
Total	51	100.0

Results and findings

Table 2-Role of Tribal women in Community Resource Rights with respect to Uses of Forest resources by them.

Uses of Forest Resources	Participation at CFR Process?				Total
	Attended only in Gram Sabha for full fill the Quorum	Participated in whole CFR process	No Idea	Not Participate d	
Own use	1(20.0%)	0(0.0%)	4(80.0%)	0(0.0%)	5(100.0%)
Own use and selling to earn income.	24(52.2%)	3(6.5%)	16(34.8%)	3(6.5%)	46(100.0%)
Total	25(49.0%)	3(5.9%)	20(39.2%)	3(5.9%)	51(100.0%)

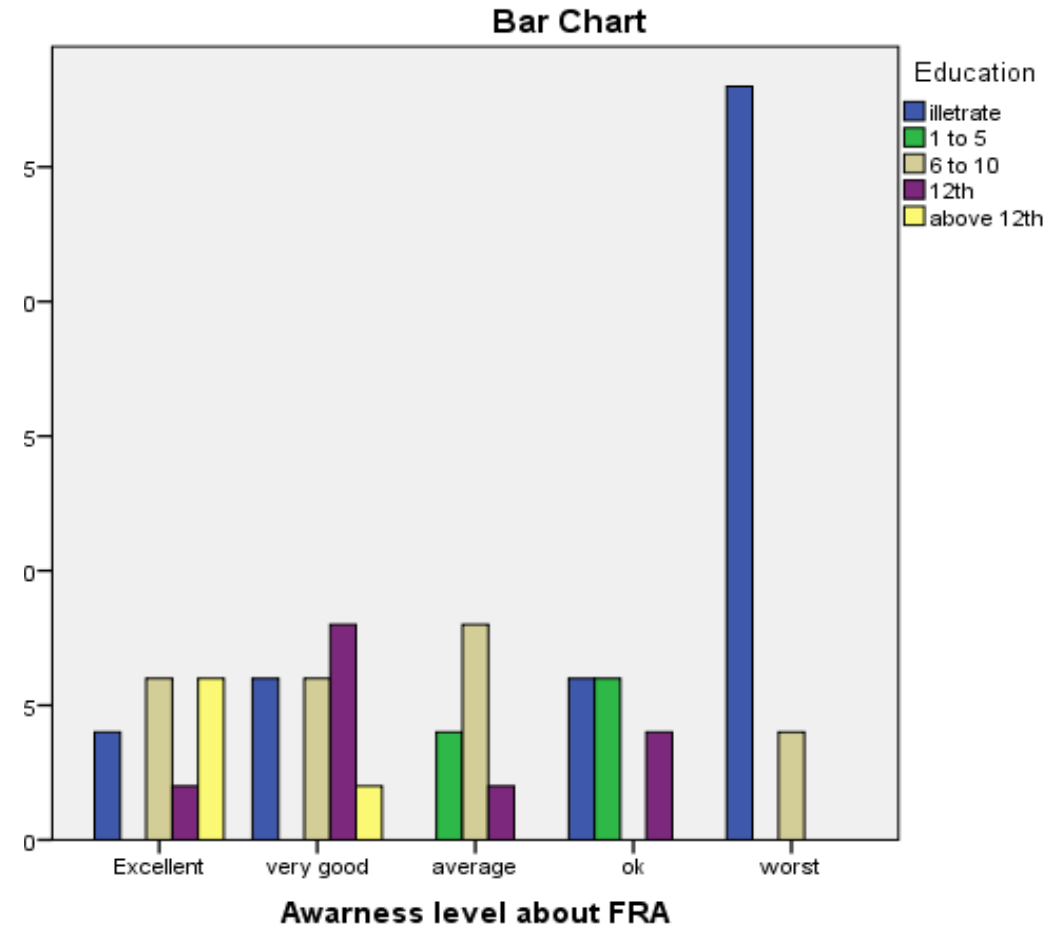
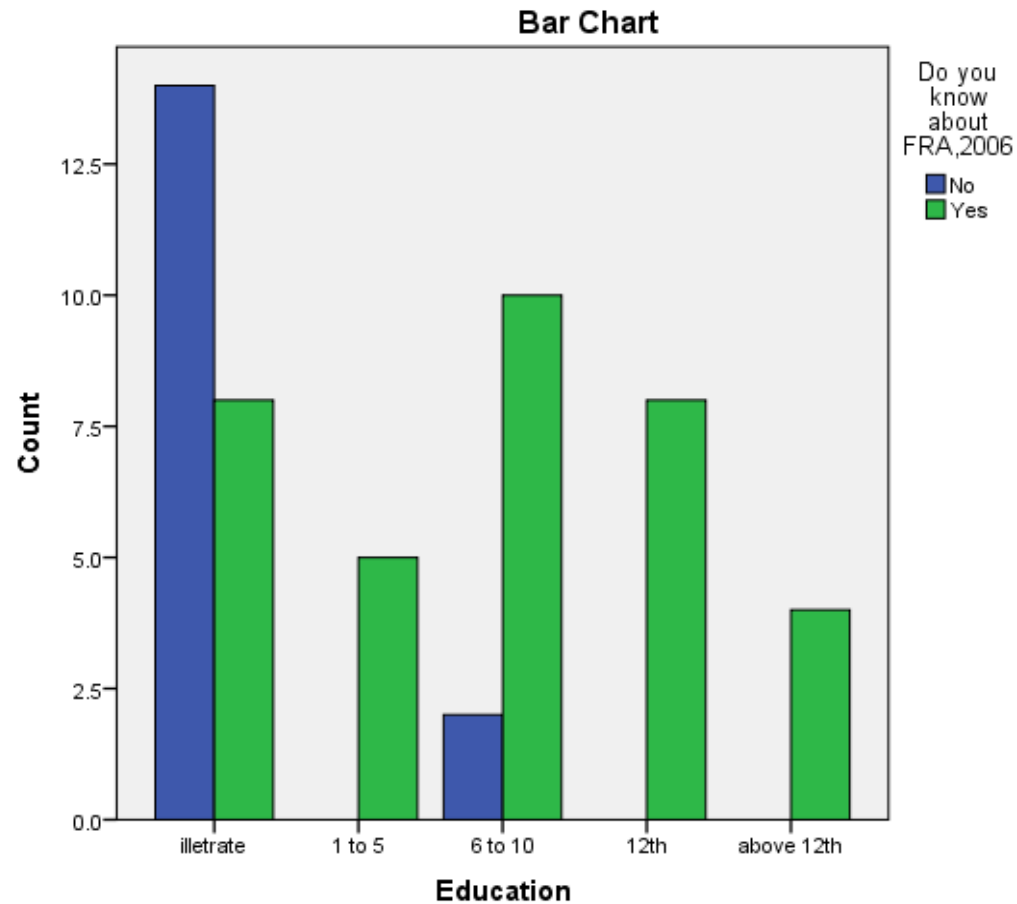
Only 5.9% respondents actively participated in participation, and 49% said they only attended as they are member of Gram Sabha to full fill quorum, 39.2% has no idea that their villages has already claimed for CFR and CFRR and rest 5.9% they know that they have claimed but their participation is null.

Distribution of role of participation during in Community Resource Rights respect to education

	Participation at CFR Process?				Total
	Attended only in Gram Sabha for full fill the quorum	Participated in whole CFR process	No Idea	Not Participate d	
Education illiterate	7(31.8%)	0(0.0%)	15(68.2%)	0(0.0%)	22(100.0%)
1 to 5 th Standard	2(40.0%)	0(0.0%)	2(40.0%)	1(20.0%)	5(100.0%)
6 to 10 th Standard	7(58.3%)	2(16.7%)	2(16.7%)	1(8.3%)	12(100.0%)
12 th Standard	6(75.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(12.5%)	1(12.5%)	8(100.0%)
Above 12 th	3(75.0%)	1(25.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	4(100.0%)
Total	25(49.0%)	3(5.9%)	20(39.2%)	3(5.9%)	51(100.0%)

From 6th to above 12th standard only 3 out of 29 respondents has actively participated in full process of CFRR and CFR. Their no active participation in whole process of CFR or RR claims and among illiterate women 68.2% has no Idea it shows their unconsciousness about the act, unwillingness about land rights.

Finding out whether there is association between level of awareness about FRA with respect to education.



These charts show that the illiterate women are less known about the act and when the education level increases, they have more knowledge about the act.

Distribution of level of awareness about FRA with respect to education.

Do you know about CFR or CFRR?	Education					Chi-square	P-value
	illiterate	1 to 5 th Std	6 to 10 th Std	12th	Above 12th		
Excellent	2(22.2%)	0(0.0%)	3(33.3%)	1(11.1%)	3(33.3%)	46.729	.000
Very good	3(27.3%)	0(0.0%)	3(27.3%)	4(36.4%)	1(9.1%)		
Average	0(0.0%)	2(28.6%)	4(57.1%)	1(14.3%)	0(0.0%)		
Ok	3(37.5%)	3(37.5%)	0(0.0%)	2(25.0%)	0(0.0%)		
Worst	14(87.5)	0(0.0%)	2(12.5%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)		
Total	22(43.1)	5(9.8%)	12(23.5%)	8(15.7%)	4(7.8%)		



df=16, P=0.000
mathematically
correcting the
statement,
P<0.001



Alpha level or P-
value= .05 so,
0.001 is less than
.05



Which means we are rejecting the null hypothesis or accepting alternate hypothesis which says that there is an association between Education and awareness level of FRA. This is derived from chi-square value (46.729) which is higher than $p > 26.30$. Hence, we can say that those who are studied as higher their knowledge/awareness level also increases.

Finding out weather their association between Member of FRA with respect to their participation role in the claim process of FRA

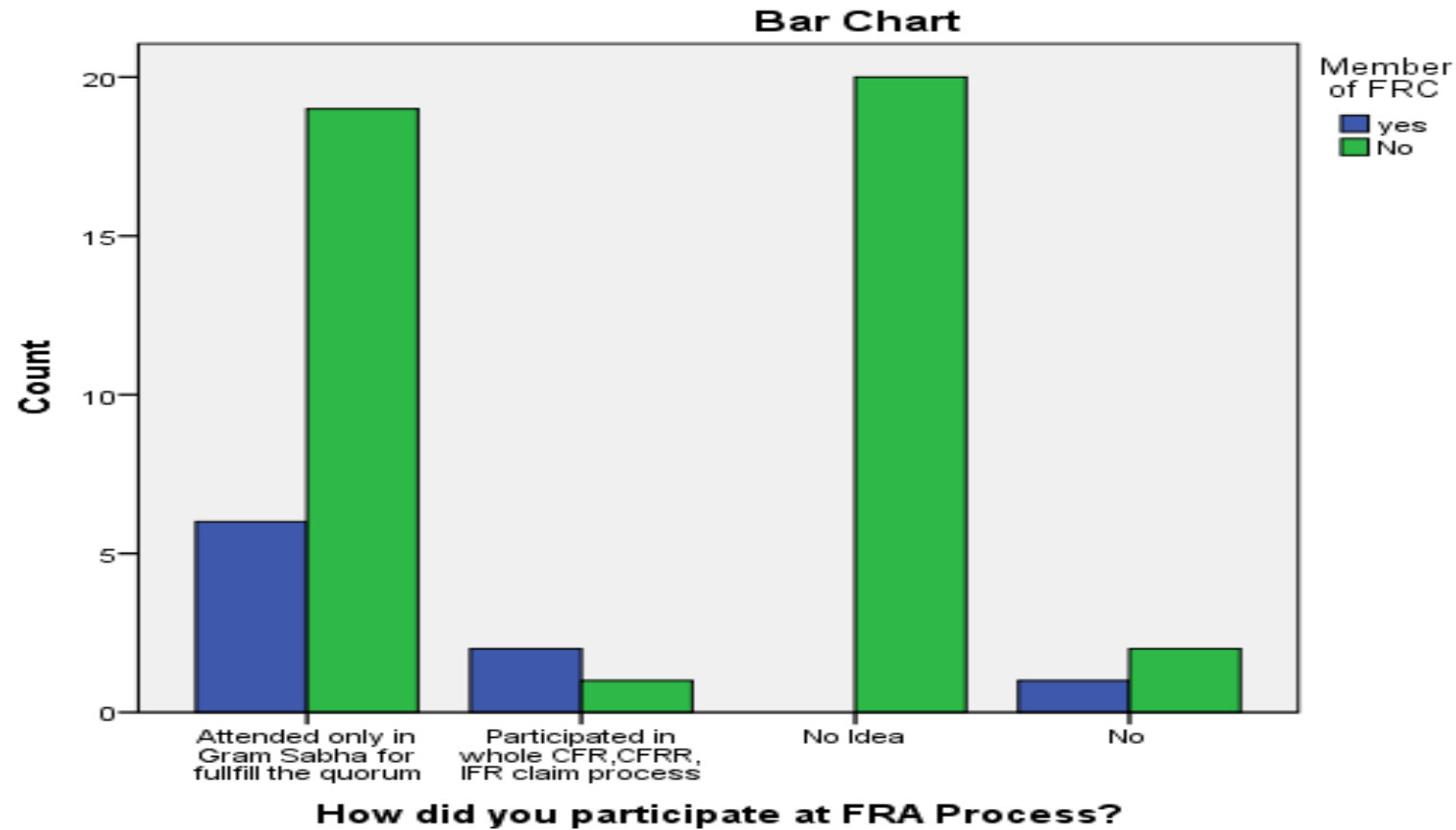


Figure: shows even they are member of FRC their participation more is on attending GS for the sake of quorum that is more than 50% and or even they do not know that they have claimed land rights or not.

Distribution of Member of FRA with respect to their participation role in the claim process of FRA.

How did you participate at CFR Process?	Do you a member of FRA?		Chi-square	P-Value
	Yes	No		
Attended only in Gram Sabha for fulfil the quorum	6(66.7%)	19(45.2%)	10.448	0.015
Participated in whole CFR, IFR claim process	2(22.2%)	1(2.4%)		
No Idea	0	20(47.6%)		
No	1(11.1%)	2(4.8%)		
Total	9(100.0%)	42(100.0%)		

df=3

P=0.015 which is higher than .05

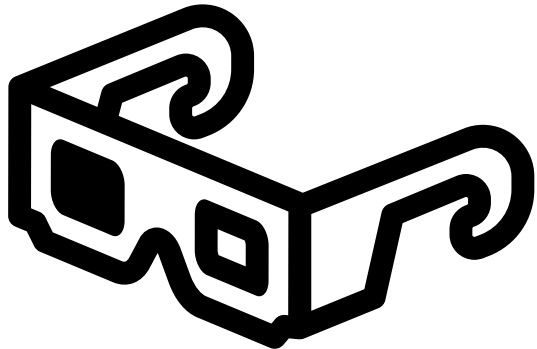
Which means we are rejecting the alternate hypothesis which says that there is difference between these two variables. This is derived from chi-square value (10.448) which is lesser than $p < 7.81$ Hence we can conclude that there is no relationship among the member of FRC and participation role in process of forest right claims. In other word only 1.5% probability is there that a difference is seen among the Member of FRC and their Participation role in FRA claims. Hence both variables are independent.

Discussion

- Illiteracy -they only present to full-fill the quorum and provide their presence without any direct communication with these women and because of this they cannot raise their voice and suppressed by dominants people. (Table) we can understand that when standard of the education increases, they understand, participates more, most importantly they advocate other fellow tribal women to participate collectively.
- Even women are well literate their participation in whole process is considerably low when we talk about full participation means other than just presence in Gram Sabha.
- Gaita', 'Patel' or 'Siyan' they are the grandsons whose ancestors has discovered the villages, have possess some power and respect at village and they play a significance role in GS meeting.
- Manipulation by government officials- departments like forest, revenue departments they manipulate and ignores women representative.

Recommendation

- Gender lens – equally make them their importance, responsibility to each other.



- Involvement of youngster.



References

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A close-up photograph of a human hand gently holding a small, green plant with several leaves. The hand is positioned over a dark, calm body of water. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a natural outdoor setting. The entire image is framed within a circular border.

Dear human! If you
don't destroy me

I will give you shelter,
food, water & oxygen

Thankyou