

Study on role of Minor Forest Produce in promotion and protection of tribal livelihood with reference to Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana in Pali, Chhattisgarh

Dissertation submitted to



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

For the partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of
Master of Business Administration (MBA)

In

Rural Management

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Under the Supervision and Guidance of

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2021

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ABBREVIATIONS

GOI	Government of India
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change
ISFR	India State of Forest Report
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committees
FSI	Forest Survey of India
PMVDY	Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana
VDF	Very Dense Forest
OF	Open Forest
RFA	Recorded Forest Area
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
CGMFPPED	Chhattisgarh Minor Forest Produce Federation
MDF	Moderately Dense Forest
FRA	Forest Rights Act
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
TRIFED	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India
MSP	Minimum Support Price
INR	Indian National Rupee
GST	Goods and Services Tax
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
SHG	Self Help Groups
VO	Village Organizations
MRP	Master Resource Person
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
CRP	Common Resource Person
CM	Community Mobilizers
CC	Community Cadres

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to **Prof. Rahul Ghai, Dean**, School of Development Studies, The IIHMR University, Jaipur for providing me with an organization, I wished to work on the domain. I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to my thesis advisor **Prof. Hemant Mishra** of the School of Development Studies, IIHMR University, Jaipur. The door to office of him has been always open and welcomed whenever I felt that I stuck in a problem and had a question about my paper.

I would like specially to mention my gratitude towards **Mr. Deep Narayan Banerjee, Director, CARM DAKSH Chhattisgarh**, who was always involved in the validation for conducting survey for the project. Their constant support and passionate participation and input is the result of this research project, and without their support the survey could not have been possible to be successfully conducted.

Finally, I must express my very deepfelt gratitude to my parents and my sister for providing me with regular encouragement throughout the days of study and through process of thesis writing and researching and helping in developing my assessment tool. They have been always a supportive factor throughout my professional ups and downs during this paper writing.

I am grateful for all the concerns that everyone who were directly or indirectly the part of this study, have showed on me.

Thankyou

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to strategize a comprehensive design and tries to establish a link between Government interventions and tribal rural areas for better markets for safeguarding their livelihoods in the form of their habitat, culture, and heritage. The intent is to unite the various typologies of forest gatherers scattered throughout the Chhattisgarh state to build a network of market through vocational training cherishing their habitat and market them for better livelihoods. Different tribe communities have their own culture and art forms. For decades, many livelihood practises like these have been passing into oblivion for want of interest, support, and knowledge. Many interventions have been introduced and launched but have not been able to reach the beneficiaries properly and this is from both the ends. This paper revolves in the periphery of the socio-economic condition of tribes residing in Pali block at Korba district in Chhattisgarh state. A well running government scheme and intervention needs regular awareness in the community. The Minor Forest Produce is a subject of gathering and selling in the market and therefore it needs to be replicated in a proper way. The expected results in the form of better life through Government intervention like Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana, has been discussed in the study in detail.

CHAPTER 1

1. INTRODUCTION

Chhattisgarh that celebrates the “youngest state”, is a carved-out state since 2000 has been famously known for its “tribes” that is surrounded by a space of 1,35,192 sq km, which covers 4.11% of the absolute geological space of the country. Chhattisgarh is limited by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Orissa. The state is pinpointed at East Deccan physiographic zone and thus it is partitioned into three agro-climatic zones, viz. the Chhattisgarh fields, the Northern Hills of Chhattisgarh and the Bastar level. There are out and out 18 regions in Chhattisgarh state, in which 11 are ancestral areas. As indicated by the enumeration report of 2011, the state has a populace of 25.55 million which records to almost 2.11% in India's populace, of which metropolitan, rustic, and ancestral populace in the state includes 23.24%, 76.76% and 30.62% separately. Chhattisgarh having been renowned for mono-edited state for "rice" is the primary harvest that is developed in 3/fifth of the absolute region, during the Kharif season. It is tracked down that over 80% of the populace relies upon horticulture for their occupation rehearses. The head fooding of ancestral local area are chiefly rice (*Oryza Sativa*), rice by items, corn (*Zea Mays*) grains, wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), (*Sorghum bicolor*), kodo millet (*Paspalum Scrobiculatum*), and finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*), however this has been subbed by the animals raising because of the vulnerability of appropriate reaping in light of the restricted water system office which at last makes rancher powerless against dry spell. This move towards domesticated animals raising can likewise be seen because of the mono-trimming society and consequently this tranche of populace stay jobless during eight months of the year. What's more, because of this the animal's populace in Chhattisgarh has significantly expanded by 4.34%. Chhattisgarh synonymically known as "home grown express", "the ascent bowl of India" and "ancestral ruled" state is among top five woods creating states and have contributed 44.21% all out timberland region to the complete topographical space of the state. Chhattisgarh covers a whole of 55,621¹ square Kilometres in terms of total forest cover with respect to total geographical area. This state is by and large considered as a tribal subjugated state with an explanation of the heterogenous blend of different social, cultural, political, and economic issues, being the reason of evolvement of this state. The life and economy of tribes in Chhattisgarh, are intimately connected with forests and hence a majority of tribal population live actually inside the forest and make a living out of the forest produce collected by them. The Government of India has focused on the economy upliftment of the tribes along with activities of conservation, sustainable utilization, processing, and marketing of Minor Forest Produce.

¹ India State of Forest Report 2013, Forest Survey of India

1.1 OBJECTIVE

The intent of this study is to understand and comparatively analyse the profit earned by the Tribal community with reference to Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana in Pali block of Korba district of Chhattisgarh state, and to explore and understand the emphasis on socio-economic status and rights of Indian Tribal community.

1.2 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF FOREST

Champion and Seth (1968) has arranged the woodlands in express that has a place with two gatherings i.e., Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest and Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest and they are again separated into 12 Forest sorts. Critically, understanding the order of timberlands in the state to notice the sort of items individuals get from these woodlands. There are two fundamental types of backwoods, that are found in the state, Sal (*Shorea robusta*) and Teak (*Tectona grandis*) while, other significant species found are Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Saja (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Dhvadhha (*Anogeisuss latifolia*), Mahua (*Madhuca Indica*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), and bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) and so on. The state has been a plentiful centre of minerals and normal assets, and these are all around found in the woodland regions. It is distinguished that around half of the towns are arranged inside five kilometres range of the woodlands. The occupants of these backwoods are all around ancestral. Non-ancestral and in reverse individuals who rely essentially upon the woods for job rehearses and different requirements. Consequently, it uncovers that there is a colossal pressing factor of human life on timberlands, in this state. In a closely resembling, Government of India, Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change solidify the assuagement on the term called "participatory woods the board" through the National Forest Policy, 1998, and afterward by returning to the rules in 1990 on Joint Forest Management (JFM). After a few advancement of JFM, the Ministry of Environment and Forest gave set of rules in February 2000, which included widespread speech and lawful back up to the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) in entire nation and stretched out JFM so as to concentrate great woods regions with the emphasis on administration of Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs). Joint Forest Management in its most recent report uncovers that there are 7,887 JFMCs covering a space of 3,13,000 hectares and almost covering 11,17,000 families (counting General, Scheduled position and Scheduled Tribes). Realize that the Recorded Forest region (RFA) shrouded in the state is 59,77,200 sq. km out of which Reserved Forest checks 25,786 sq. km and Protected Forest checks 24,034 sq. km and a close of 9,952 sq. km is checked under the Unclassed Forest. IRS Resourcesat-2 LISS-III, a satellite based distant detecting has been utilized in the woodland cover evaluation, whose translation report uncovers an information of the period November 2017 to January 2018 as the Forest cover in the state is 55,610 sq. km which is 41.4% of the State's topographical region. As far as backwoods shelter thickness, the state has 7,067.72 sq km gone under Very Dense Forest (VDF), 32,197.56 sq km under Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and 16,345.29 sq.km under Open Forest (OF).

Backwoods Cover in the state has seen an increment by 63.57 sq.km when contrasted with the past appraisal done in ISFR 2017.

1.3 STATE BIODIVERSITY (FLORA AND FAUNA)

Renowned with the bit "The Herbal State", Chhattisgarh is set up in the Deccan biotopographical region, which is a rich wellspring of extraordinary organic variety. As expressed, that timberlands found in Chhattisgarh state has two significant sorts, i.e., Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest and the Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest and is supplied with around 22 fluctuated woods sub-types. There are two fundamental types of timberlands, that are found in the state, Sal and Teak while, many significant species like Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Saja (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Dhvadh (*Anogeisuss latifolia*), Mahua (*Madhuca Indica*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*), and Karra (*Cleistanthus collinus*). Whenever concerned biogeographically, the state is pinpointed at Deccan bioregion including paradigmatic fauna of focal India and in this way the state is a glad asylum to uncommon and imperiled species and creatures like tiger, panther, gaur, sambhar, chital, nilgai, wild hog, wild bison, and slope myna. Out of the species variety, the state is likewise presented with the nonexclusive randomness. The state has declared a degree of recorded backwoods region (RFA) 59,772 sq.km. which is 44.21% of its topographical region. The saved, secured, and unclassed timberlands are 43.14% and 40.21% and 16.65% of the recorded woodland region in the state, separately.

Reserved Forests	25782.167 sq.km.
Protected Forests	24036.100 sq.km.
Un demarcated Forests	9954.122 sq.km.
TOTAL FORESTS²	59772.389 sq.km.

Table 1 Recorded Forest Area split-up

Under this breakup of forest area, there are types of forests that is needed to understand to get the idea of livelihoods through forests produce. The forest cover of the state reveals a data assessment concluded by Forest Survey of India in 2017 the extent of Very dense forest (VDF) is 7,064 sq.km., Moderate dense forest (MDF) 32,215 sq.km. and Open Forest (OF) 16,268 sq.km. The legal definition of forest cover in the state covers 55,547 sq.km. which accounts for 41.09% of the geographical area of the state³. These figures are expected to understand the mixture of forest types in the state. The distribution of forest types has been glanced as forest covers. Sal covers 24244.728 sq.km. which is 40.56% of forest cover, Teak covers 5633.131 sq.km. which is 9.42% and mixed type covers 6484.380 sq.km. which is 50.02% of forest cover. Hence, it is well understood the total type of forest that is mostly covered in the state is under the circumference of the recorded forest area and are exhibited by figures obtained by the forest department of the state. The significance of these data is treated in livelihood generation for past years, and it is realized the importance of forest as a

² Forest Department, Government of Chhattisgarh

³ ENVIS RP on forestry and forest related livelihoods, MoEF&CC, Government of India

major source of livelihood which is truly based on the Non-Timber Forest Products, as an environmental necessity, as an aesthetic need, a source of recreation and a home of importance heritage of wildlife, and contributions of non-timber are now realised.

1.5 AT A GLANCE- KORBA DISTRICT (Pali Block)

Korba is situated at the conflux of the two streams that are Hasdeo and Ahiran waterways and is the area central command town (civil company). Korba is arranged partially on the fields and in the north-east, incompletely on the level of mountain ranges. The north of Korba is the level of Chotanagpur. Broadly known as the "Force capital of Chhattisgarh", Korba is additionally a focal point of creation of "Kosa", a lightweight material texture that makes it a top choice for making assortments of pieces of clothing. The locale goes under the Bilaspur division. Officially, the area is isolated into 5 Tehsils or squares, Katghora, Poundiuproda, Pali, Korba and Kartala. It has 5 Statutory towns and 2 Census towns and there are 792 towns with complete woodland space of 4187.375 sq.km. The authoritative forces and the top of the region has been just about as selected as the Collector, who holds huge jobs and obligations like power over neighbourhood overseeing, execution of Government plans and different exercises, concerning panchayats, registration political race and help gauges on schedule of crises like floods, pandemic, and starvation and so forth Korba locale is situated at northern portion of Chhattisgarh state, and it positions ninth state as far as populace where the decadal development pace of region is 19.3% and populace of Scheduled Tribes comprises 40.9% of the complete populace. The extent of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the area is 40.9% in Census 2011, against 41.50% in Census 2001. There has been a diminishing of 0.6% point in the extent of ST populace during the decade 2001-2011. In terms of populace, Pali block notices the all-out populace of ST to be 1,93,232, out of which absolute ST populace in country regions is 1,04,244 which shows 53.95% of ST populace to add up to populace. Absolute education rate is presently 72.4%. Hardibazar of Pali block has the largest population with 5,713 people, whereas Dadar of Poundiuproda block of same district counts as the smallest village in the district. Proliferated and extended within an area 989.30 sq.km., the total number of households Pali constitutes is 44,324 in rural area comprising of both institutional household and houseless population. With 91 Gram Panchayats and 138 revenue villages the ST population in Pali block reads 1,04,244 altogether which reflects as the second most tribe dominated area after Poundiuproda which has the highest count of the ST population which counts to be 1,37,703. To understand the livelihood of the densely populated block of Korba district it is very important to have a kin view of the working participation of the community. The District Census Handbook of Korba⁴ reveals that there are 94,248 workers comprising of women and men which shows 57.05% and 42.95% of men and women involved as the workers. The figure of cultivators in the block counts to 13,486 while the agricultural labourers figure counts to 16,659. Village directory of District Census Handbook of Korba⁵ reveals the accessibility and availability of vocational training centres/schools/ITI and 11 non-formal training centres.

⁴ District Census Handbook Korba, Part-12B, Village and Town Wise Primary Census Abstract (PCA), Chhattisgarh

⁵ District Census Handbook Korba, Part-12A, Village and Town Directory, Chhattisgarh

1.6 PRADHAN MANTRI VAN DHAN YOJANA AND TRIBES- AN ENDEAVOR FOR BETTER LIVELIHOODS

Minor Forest Produce has been characterized wherever with various definitions, yet FRA explain MFP as the "non-lumber woodland results of plant beginning and incorporates bamboo, brushwood, stumps, sticks, tusser, cover, nectar, waxes, lac, tendu/Kendu leaves, restorative plants and spices, tuber and the Minor Forest Produce has been characterized wherever with various definitions, yet FRA elucidate MFP as the "non-lumber backwoods results of plant beginning and incorporates bamboo, brushwood, stumps, sticks, tusser, case, nectar, waxes, lac, tendu/Kendu leaves, therapeutic plants and spices, tuber and the same kind of other species. These are put in the way that the tribals have the right to procure and entitled to get profit through selling of these products. The newly launched scheme with an aim to promote and protect livelihood scopes, increase tribal incomes through value addition of tribal products and to build independent entrepreneurs out of the forest produce or non-forest produce through artistry and other ways, the Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana, inaugurated on 14th April 2018 by Prime Minister of India. This aims to build Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras in different states and their blocks. Parallel to this scheme, Korba district has been successful in procuring 6 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras. These Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras are located at almost every block of Korba district. The system of these centres has tie-ups with different government bodies/authorities, naming them as nodal agency and implementing agencies for benefitting the livelihood scopes of the indigenous community. The way of life of each native local area is novel and is related with the usage of specific sort of work. These people group are constantly discovered gathering assets from the backwoods without hurting or making any harm the nature, as these timberlands furnishes them with food and work security. Since, their closeness to nature has known no limit, they are reliant upon the items from the backwoods which has been likewise named as woods items. A significant wellspring of jobs for ancestral individuals are non-wood timberlands items, for the most part named as "Minor Forest Produce" (MFP) implies all non-lumber woodland produce of plant beginning, numerous types of food. The Minor Forest Produce has critical monetary and social incentive for the backwoods tenants and individuals infer their wellspring of business from the assortment and advertising of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) assume a vital part in getting jobs of the ancestral local area in the province of Chhattisgarh. The Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce Federation Limited (CGMFP Federation) has assumed responsibility for different drives for creation, preparing, assortment, and showcasing of non-nationalized NTFPs in order to give extra employment openings and vocations to the woodland items finders. Chhattisgarh assembly has revealed unmistakable NTFPs, for instance, Tendu leaves (*diosyros melanoxylon*), Harra (*terminalia chebula*), Gum (*khair*, *dhwara*, *kullu* and *babool*), Tamarind, Chironji, Mahua seed (*madhulika indica*) and Lac being nationalized and arrangement the CGMFP Federation for objective to engage trade and improvement of these Minor Forest Produces considering a real worry for MFP specialists, by and large for tribal's. Crude or ancestral of the closer timberland region are the significant populace bunch which is engaged with assortment of NTFPs. With a definite eye to arranging and execution of Acts

and Policies are a cycle that requires legitimate observing and assessment. In the continuation of the issues being mirrored, the Government of India, in 2018, presented Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana with a mean to make business of clans manageable. Almost 236 Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra are set up and has conceded assembly with 7 distinct Ministries, in which "Ancestral Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited" (TRIFED) is the carrying out organization and is an all-in-one resource community for the Tribal items under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. TRIFED, heads the execution of the Van Dhan program in 27 states and 307 locale with accessibility of Minor Forest Produce and huge woods staying ancestral populace. This intends to have assortment and offer of Minor Forest Produce and adds to 40-60% of ancestral yearly profit and further "esteem option" to help in significantly increasing or quadrupling the pay of the clans. This program holds an intention to resolve the considerable issues that the tribals face like ownership of land/house without any rights, limitations in the assortment of minor backwoods produce, abuse of brokers, dislodging from public parks and wild safe-havens, absence of improvement in woods towns and so on The Van-Dhan plot is supposed to be a part of "The Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value chain for MFP". The framework is lengthened and works with various associations that are named as nodal offices and executing offices in various states. TRIFED, is the executing organization at the public level for Van-Dhan yojana. A very much arranged said conspire that means to plan ancestral business visionaries through financial turn of events and diverse preparing strategies. There are inside and out 6 Van-Dhan Vikas Centers in Korba locale. These Van-Dhan Vikas Centers/Kendra are ancestral local area possessed focuses which associated with the Nodal Agency and Implementing offices that store minor woods items and their worth added forms. The Van-Dhan Centers in Korba area have been shaped in similar configuration in various squares and caught a few recipients as well. The way of life of each native local area is one of a kind and is related with the usage of specific sort of work. These people group are constantly discovered gathering assets from the woodlands without hurting or making any harm the nature, as these backwoods gives them food and vocation security. Since, their nearness to nature has known no limit, they are reliant upon the items from the woodlands which has been additionally named as timberland items. A significant wellspring of livelihoods for ancestral individuals are non-wood woodlands items, for the most part named as "Minor Forest Produce" (MFP) implies all non-lumber timberland produce of plant beginning, numerous types of food. The Minor Forest Produce has critical financial and social incentive for the woodland tenants and individuals determine their wellspring of job from the assortment and showcasing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) assume a vital part in getting jobs of the ancestral local area in the province of Chhattisgarh. The Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce Federation Limited (CGMFP Federation) has assumed responsibility for different drives for creation, handling, assortment, and showcasing of non-nationalized NTFPs in order to give extra employment openings and vocations to the timberland items finders. Chhattisgarh council has announced particular NTFPs, for instance, Tendu leaves (*diosyros melanoxylon*), Harra (*terminalia chebula*), Gum (khair, dhwara, kullu and babool), Tamarind, Chironji, Mahua seed (*madhulika indica*) and Lac being nationalized and arrangement the CGMFP Federation for objective to enable trade and advancement of these Minor Forest Produces considering a real

worry for MFP specialists, by and large for tribal's. Crude or ancestral of the closer woodland region are the significant populace bunch which is associated with assortment of NTFPs. With a nitty gritty eye to arranging and execution of Acts and Policies are a cycle that requires legitimate checking and assessment. In the continuation of the issues being mirrored, the Government of India, in 2018, presented Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana with a plan to make occupation of clans maintainable. Almost 236 Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra are set up and has conceded union with 7 distinct Ministries, in which "Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited" (TRIFED) is the carrying out office and is an all-inclusive resource place for the Tribal items under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. TRIFED, heads the execution of the Van Dhan program in 27 states and 307 locale with accessibility of Minor Forest Produce and huge woods staying ancestral populace. This means to have assortment and offer of Minor Forest Produce and adds to 40-60% of ancestral yearly profit and further "esteem option" to help in significantly increasing or quadrupling the pay of the clans. This program holds an intention to resolve the considerable issues that the tribals face like ownership of land/house without any rights, limitations in the assortment of minor backwoods produce, misuse of go between, dislodging from public parks and wild safe-havens, absence of improvement in timberland towns and so forth The Van-Dhan conspire is supposed to be a part of "The Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value chain for MFP". The framework is prolonged and works with various associations that are named as nodal organizations and carrying out offices in various states. TRIFED, is the carrying out office at the public level for Van-Dhan yojana. An all-around arranged said conspire that intends to plan ancestral businesspeople through financial turn of events and diverse preparing strategies. There are out and out 6 Van-Dhan Vikas Centres in Korba region. These Van-Dhan Vikas Centres/Kendra are ancestral local area possessed focuses which associated with the Nodal Agency and Implementing offices that store minor timberland items and their worth added variants. The Van-Dhan Centres in Korba district have been shaped in similar organization in various squares and caught a few recipients as well. The way of life of each native local area is remarkable and is related with the use of specific sort of work. These people group are constantly discovered gathering assets from the timberlands without hurting or making any harm the nature, as these woods furnishes them with food and occupation security. Since, their vicinity to nature has known no limit, they are subject to the items from the woods which has been additionally named as woodland items. A significant wellspring of occupations for ancestral individuals are non-wood woodlands items, by and large named as "Minor Forest Produce" (MFP) implies all non-lumber timberland produce of plant beginning, numerous types of food. The Minor Forest Produce has huge financial and social incentive for the woodland inhabitants and individuals determine their wellspring of vocation from the assortment and advertising of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) assume a critical part in getting vocations of the ancestral local area in the territory of Chhattisgarh. The Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce Federation Limited (CGMFP Federation) has assumed responsibility for different drives for creation, handling, assortment, and showcasing of non-nationalized NTFPs in order to give extra employment openings and vocations to the backwoods items finders. Chhattisgarh law making body has detailed unmistakable NTFPs, for instance, Tendu leaves (*diosyros melanoxylon*), Harra

(terminalia chebula), Gum (khair,dhwara, kullu and babool), Tamarind, Chironji, Mahua seed (madhulika indica) and Lac being nationalized and arrangement the CGMFP Federation for objective to empower them.

DISTRICT	VAN-DHAN VIKAS KENDRA	BENEFICIARIES	Implementing Agency	Minor Forest Products
Korba	Sendripali	300	Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Co-op. Fed.Ltd	Kusum, Lac, Chargudhli, Mahua (Flower and seed), Myrobalan
Korba	Lemaru	300	Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Co-op. Fed.Ltd	Tamarind, Mahua (Flower and seed), Sal leaves and seeds, Honey,Myrobalan
Korba	Ajgarbahar	300	Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Co-op. Fed.Ltd	Mahua Flower, char seed, Mahua leaves, Sal seeds, Charota seeds
Korba	Korkama	300	Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Co-op. Fed.Ltd	Mahua flower, Char seed, Kusumi Lac and seed
Korba	Farashkhet	300	Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Co-op. Fed.Ltd	Mahua flower and seed, Charota seed, Kusumi lac
Korba	Kartala	300	Chhattisgarh State Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Co-op. Fed.Ltd	Chargudhli, Kusumi lac, Mahua flower, Sal seed

Table 2 Van-Dhan Centres in Korba district⁶

During the ancient times forests were treated as a sacred resource in India. However, back in couple of hundred years, forests have been looked merely as a source of commercial timber and the entire forestry has been geared only for the end use. It is now realized the importance of forest as a major source of livelihood which is truly based on the NTFPs, as an environmental necessity, as an aesthetic need, source of recreation and a home of important heritage of wildlife. All these useful contributions of forests, other than just timber, are being realized now, through Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana.

⁶ Van-Dhan Yojana, TRIFED India, PMVDY (Chhattisgarh)

The meaning of the NTFPs in vocation age is in effect progressively acknowledged through better comprehension of their worth to the economy also to the climate. The arising pattern of market inclination for normal items and the expanding accentuation on the effective and manageable utilization of regular assets have additionally helped acquire this appreciation.

1.7 Categories and uses of NTFPs to engender Livelihood.

The NTFPs are thusly shown into various classifications, that relies upon the reason for use (for instance, as food, fuel, medication, family utensils and homestead carry out), the piece of plants collected (leaf, stem, organic product, and roots) and level of utilization (self-supporting and business). NTFPs give a green government backed retirement to a tremendous level of individuals as food supplements, conventional prescriptions, fuel and grub, minimal expense building materials and wellspring of business and pay age. Sometimes, the incomes acquired from NTFPs are the lone wellspring of money pay, which expands the reliance of individuals on economically intriguing NTFPs assets.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	COLLECTION PERIOD
Bamboo	All year around
Non-Edible Products	-
Mahua	April-June
Kusum	June-July
Sal	April-June
Tans and Dyes	
Myrobalans	January-March
Lac	-
Lac	October-January
Lac products	April-July
Tendu leaves	April-June
Edible Products	-
Tamarind	
Others	
Charota seeds	
Chargudhli	

Chhattisgarh Minor Forest Produce Federation (CGMFPFED) is the specialist of State Government, and the public authority has arranged some significant woods produce as "Determined Minor Forest Produce" and has been put as the one for which the exchange restraining infrastructure lies with the state government. The assortment and offer of Specified Minor Forest Produce is finished by C.G.M.F.P. Alliance, as it gathers the produce by welcoming National level e-Tenders and conveying e-Auctions. The state syndication has been made to guarantee installment of reasonable cost to the rustic finders of timberland produce. Tendu leaves (*Diospros melanoxylon roxp*) and Gums {Considered as Category 1-Karaya Gum} (*Sterculia urens*) Gum and Category 2-Dhawda (*Anogeisus latifolia*), Babool (*Acacia indica*) and Khair (*Acacia catechu*) Gum, are a portion of the Specified Minor Forest Produces in the state. Chhattisgarh Tendu Leaves are put under the guidelines of exchange under Chhattisgarh Vanopaj Vyapar Adhiniyam, 1969 and the principles order for gums are put under the exchange of Gums (Category 1 and 2). Tendu leaves are most conspicuously

delivered in Chhattisgarh state. Because of the best nature of Tendu leaves production, this state has a boon of being called as the pioneer State of India. The Tendu leaves are used as “Beedi” (rural form of cigarette) wrappers. The “Beedi” barons have made possible production of Tendu leaves which is approximately 16.44 lacs standard bags annually, which contributes to nearly 20% of the total Tendu leaves production of the country. One standard bag of Tendu leaves in Chhattisgarh comprises of 1000 bundles of 50 leaves each. The collection season in the state starts from third week of April to second week of June and the collection season starts earlier in southern part of the state compared to the northern part of the state. The state government took a major policy decision in 2004 so that the green fresh leaves are sold to the purchaser in advance, but it did not change the process of collection and its payment. The policy decision made changes except the collection of leaves and the payment of the collection wages to the pluckers that will be done by the Primary Co-operative Society only. The Primary Co-operative Societies play prominent role in the collection and trade practises of Tendu leaves, ever since the trade policy has been brought, it has been recorded as good results. The state is divided into 31 District Unions and District union is cleaved into 916 Primary Co-operative Societies which are split-up into collection centres. These co-operative societies are basic units of Minor Forest Produce trade. The system is set up in such a way that these primary units are sold in advance through e-tenders and e-auctions by MFP Federation, Raipur and the funds for different activities are made available to the District Unions by the state level M.F.P. Federation and the District Unions provide funds to the Primary Co-operative Societies. The collected leaves by the gatherers are purchased by the Phad Munshi (Manager of collection centre) of Primary Co-operative society at every collection centre (called phad/fuds) and these activities are conducted under the observation of one employee of Forest or other Government Department works as Phad Abhirakshak (in-charge of collection centre) at each collection centre. Such families who are involved in collection of minor forest products are provided a collector’s card, and the daily collection of the gatherer is entered in the card by Phad Munshi and accordingly the payment of collection charges of leaves is made preferably by transferring the amount in gatherer’s bank account or by cheque and the entry of the payment is made in the card. The payment of the collection wages of the gatherers is completed by the Primary Co-operatives Society only. The processing, transportation, and storage of leaves in the unsold units are done by Primary Co-operative Societies and the District Union. The collection rate for Tendu leaves is 4000/- INR per Standard bag for the year 2020 (as one standard bag contains of 1000 bundles, each bundle containing 50 leaves). As per the Government directives the Society will pay the collection charges per standard fixed by the Government to the collectors for the Tendu leaves brought from Government lands and Forest lands and purchase price per standard bag fixed by the Government to the private growers at different collection centres (Phads). The green leaves will be handed over to the purchaser appointed for the society on the collection centres only. The treatment, transport and godowning etc. of delivered tendu leaves will be done by the purchaser at his own expenses. Collection of Tendu leaves have been allotted by different Primary Co-operative Societies and collection centres. The below listed table is a tabular information of Primary Co-operative Societies, the table is made with an aim to get an understanding of location of Co-operative societies as well as Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras together.

Society no.	District Union	Name of Society
687	Korba	Sendripali
705	Korba	Pasarkhet
718	Korba	Ajgarbahar
721	Korba	Lemru

Table 3 showing the allocation of Primary Co-operative Societies

This table is taken from the list of Primary Co-operative Societies, and it is observed that the same Societies are also identified as the Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra (Table 2), under the Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana. As soon as the Goods and Services Tax (GST) imposed in India, the state Government of Chhattisgarh imposed different tax/cess on purchase of Minor Forest Produce. The purchasers of Minor Forest Products are supposed to pay different cess/tax on these products.

TAX/CESS TYPE	TENDU LEAVES	OTHER SPECIFIED MFPs
G.S.T value	18%	2.5%
Forest Development cess	3%	3%
Income Tax	5%	2.5%

Table 4 Types of Tax imposition⁷

The Tendu leaf, because of its utilization as "Beedi" gets a decent cost on the lookout. Notwithstanding, subsequent to going into another tax assessment framework, the GST, a unified duty was forced on tendu leaf and the GST on the leaf is set at 18%. The 18% GST is made in such manner that it involves 9% Central-GST and 9% State-GST. While GST sections of other MFPs ranges between 5-18%.

Gums of Category 1 and 2 are additionally held under the section of Specified Minor Forest Products. Class 1 comprises of the Kullu (*Sterculia urens*) and are principally evaluated as Grade1, Grade2 and Grade3 Gums based on their shading, quality and worth on the lookout, Gums from Dhawda (*Anogeisus latifolia*), Babool and Khair are Category 3 Gums. The yearly creation of Gums fluctuates much from one year to another. The assortment of Kullu gum is disallowed in the whole state besides in Bastar Revenue Division. The "Non-Specified Minor Forest Produces" are the subsequent division made by CGMFPFED asserting that the state does not have any monopolistic control. Nonetheless, state fosters these assets through empowering the strategy. The Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum help cost and Development of Value Chain for MFP is a plan begun by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India, in 2013-14 with a target of guaranteeing the appropriate cost to the MFP finders against the MFP they gather. This implementation has been possible with the collaborative support of TRIFED and the State Government. The Non-Specified MFPs are witnessed to be under the scheme of MSP, so that the tribals involved in the collection of products get fair price.

⁷ Tax structure of MFPs, CGMFPFED

S.No.	MFP NAME	MSP as Government of India (Rs. Per Kg)	Incentive wages given by State Government along with MSP collection rate	MSP + Incentive (Bonus) wages (Rs. Per kg)
1.	Sal seed	20.00	-	20.00
2.	Harra	15.00	-	15.00
3.	Tamarind	36.00	-	36.00
4.	Chiraunji	126.00	-	126.00
5.	Kusumi lac	275.00	25.00	300.00
6.	Mahua seed	29.00	-	29.00
7.	Mahua dry flower	30.00	-	30.00
8.	Aonla dried	52.00	-	52.00
9.	Tamarind flower	63.00	-	63.00
10.	Baheda kacharia	20.00	-	20.00
11.	Harra kacharia	23.00	2.00	25.00

Table 5 Non-Specified MFPs covered under MSP.

These schemes and interventions are introduced in the society with an aim to uplift the socio-economic status of tribal gatherers of Minor Forest Produce. The economic status has somewhat tried to flourish their lives, but still a lot has to be covered. It is acknowledged through the conversation that people still sell gathered MFPs to the mediators at the price given by the mediators, and this puts the gatherers in an unknown zone bereft of actual price brackets originated for the welfare of them that ultimately produces obstacles in getting the entitlements. “Indigenous people” is a collective term referring to the native people who have been prospered in the lap of nature, and hence their life continues to be natural and unsophisticated. They are notable for having close ties with the land they inhabit but each person (or tribe) has their own uniqueness. Forest tribes in Chhattisgarh have their own tradition, folklore, and culture heritage. The life and economy of tribes in Chhattisgarh, are intimately connected with forests and hence a majority of tribal population lives actually inside the forest and make a living out of the forest produce collected by them. Many of them are still dependent on the middlemen, who misuse their energy and livelihood practises. It is seen that the tribal community is still in trap of these middlemen. The State Government has focused on the economy upliftment of the tribes along with activities of conservation, sustainable utilization, processing, and marketing of Minor Forest Produce, and hence acknowledging the importance of Minor Forest Produce in the state the Government has now declared “*Herbal State*”, also to scientifically manage the state forests.

The facts and figures are a veritable point to understand the ground realities of the interventions that have actually established as provisions and how much these have been gainful in nature to the tribal community. These facts and figures are put forward to understand the comparative gap from what has happened to what needs to be focussed for the development and upliftment of tribes in India.

CHAPTER 2

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Since independence Government of India and several State Governments have been engaged with making drives for the financial turn of events if the ancestral jobs. Various projects and approaches are anticipated for supporting their jobs. The advancement strategy for tribals has changed its procedure persistently looking for manageability. The social researchers have laid accentuation on the significance of social texture of the ancestral world to speed up this cycle (Upadhyay, 2000). (Tripathi 2016) discusses the ignorance and battle of native individuals for self-rule and personality, since the frontier time frame, a persistent battle for acknowledgment of their way of life and nature. These were the hours of provincial period when the ancestral local area had no real option except to give up the woodlands delight against the strong forces. The paper draws consideration of strategy creators towards the ousting of millions of clans from their normal environment because of deforestation and debasement. The paper likewise attracts consideration of policymakers to not to fail to remember the significance of clans and their privileges. The financial states of individuals having a place with the Scheduled Tribes have been the ten worry of Indian political and social developments in pre-free India. The idea of supportable improvement has procured the focal topic of any ancestral turn of events. The idea of supportable advancement arose during the 1980s. It's anything but a change in outlook in creating thinking and keeps on overwhelming the improvement talk at a few levels from nearby to worldwide. The best clarification to feasible improvement was given by the World Commission for Environment and Development (The Brutland Commission) in its 1987 report, "Our normal future", as, 'the capacity to address the issues' (Mitra, 2005). The idea of business is quickly acquiring acknowledgment as an important method for understanding the variables that impact individuals' lives and prosperity. It is contained limits, resources, and exercises needed for method for living. A vocation will be supportable when it can adapt to and recuperate from pressure and stuns and keep up with or upgrade its abilities and resources, both now and later on, while not sabotaging the normal asset base (Carney, 1998). Disregarding this load of improvement drives the ancestral in our nation are as yet undermined by extreme destitution (Mishra, 2007). An extensive literature review was conducted to explore the above-mentioned issue conducted by different researcher in recent past. In one of the above researchers conducted by S.S Maniyar College, Jalgaon reveals that there is a huge gap between what policies are made and implemented in our country. Indian policies are designed but are not implemented in effective manner. This article believes that if the policies are made to be executed effectively on the ground and if the policies are meant to react as boon, then lot of effort would be required in the monitoring and evaluation path in such a way that strengthening of forest dwellers rights are well conserved, are transparent and more accountable (Pahuja,2020). Various changes have been occurring as to the land use, access, control and 12 use of their asset and these progressions in term have generally influenced the reasonable jobs of individuals with no practical substitution (Siva Prasad and Eswarappa, 2005). Also, (Gautam) uncovers that despite the fact that the mediations are intended to suit the interest, a lot more advances must be taken to

foster the exchange Minor Forest Produces for economical and helpful help to vocations and timberland tenants.

CHAPTER 3

3. METHODOLOGY

The current examination depends on an escalated field work directed in Donganala panchayat of Pali block of Korba district, Chhattisgarh, throughout the long stretches of April 2021 to June 2021. The circumstance for concentrating onto this task was created in March 2021 and was recounted as pilot concentrate back then. Based on the pilot study directed, Donganala panchayat of Pali block of Korba area was chosen for conclusive examination. We utilized the technique for Purposive testing while at the same time choosing that region.

3.1 STUDY AREA

Donganala panchayat of Pali block of Korba district in Chhattisgarh state was selected for the diverse study as Korba district is an administrative district of Chhattisgarh state in central India. The city of “Korba” is the district headquarter. According to 2011 census record the population of Korba district is 1,206,640 and the population density is 180 persons/km.sq. (470 persons/sq.mile). Korba is known to be the force capital of the recently framed state Chhattisgarh. The area goes under Bilaspur division and is occupied mostly by tribals including the ensured clan Korwas (Pahadi Korwa). Korba is blossomed with rich green woodland cover, where a sizeable number of ancestral populace is found. The Adivasis in the woodland regions leave couple with the climate and have held their particular social qualities and conventional observances.

Geography/topology

Latitude: 22°01' to 23°01'

Longitude: 82°07' to 83°07'

Korba district surrounds itself with northern portion of Chhattisgarh state by areas like Korea, Sarguja, Bilaspur, Janjgir, Surajpur and Raigarh. The head quarter of Korba area and the capital city Raipur distance 200 km in the middle. The climatic state of Korba uncovers a ton about the financial status of individuals. Korba locale falls under the sweltering temperature environment zone and thus the region encounters exceptionally blistering and dry summer. Summer season-April to June and Rainy season because of the south-west storm from mid-June-till end of September. The normal precipitation in the region is 1112.08 mm. the principal waterway which is coursing through Korba locale is the Hasdeo stream begin from Sonhat slopes in Korea area. The complete length of this stream is 233 km. its feeders are Gaje, Ahiran, Jatashankar, Chornai and Tan. Woodlands assume a significant part in the social and monetary construction of Korba. The region is wealthy in backwoods abundance.

Korba area has two woodland division Korba and Katghora. The region has thick deciduous blended kind of backwoods that are Sagaon and Sal trees. There is plentiful store of woodland produce. Because of huge woods region the area has great number of tigers, peacocks, langours. The absolute woodland region in the locale that is covered is 346334.818 hectare. A wide number of woods species are found in this space like tendu leaf, mahua, amla, harra, bahera, palash, lac, gond and timberland drugs are found in bounty in the backwoods.

Economy of the Korba region is basically founded on agribusiness. Paddy is the primary kharif yield and wheat, and Rabi crops incorporate gram, tiwara, linseed, als and so forth Maize, kodo-kutki, tuvar, urad, kulthi, groundnut, ramtil and soyabean are additionally planted in great amount in the locale. Agribusiness and water system are the other way around significant for great development. In any case, the locale is fairly in reverse in the field of water system. The wellspring of water system, particularly the lapping of waterway and wells are being utilized and are energized widely. Comprehend the fundamental control of individuals in the area. Individuals of this locale are fundamentally discovered engaged with exercises like agribusiness and dairy cattle raising. As per reports of (Livestock Statistics of Department) of Animal Husbandry, the area has 208154 dairy cattle, 73300 wild oxen, 71561 goat and 2252 pigs. Other animals are 409 sheeps, 483 pony and others and government assistance of domesticated animals.

3.1 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Examining is a cycle of choosing a subset of people from inside a populace to assess attributes of the entire populace. The inclusion of whole populace costs is excessively high, so analysts scarcely review the whole populace. Inspecting has the three diverse yet principal benefits, which are lower cost, quicker information assortment, homogeneity, and exactness of the nature of the information. It is the way toward choosing units like individuals, associations from a populace of interest so that by examining the example we may reasonably sum up our outcomes back to the populace from which they were picked.

3.2 SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

For any policy formulation, research study is required, and data are an important asset for these studies. In order to identify the results data play important role. Data collection depends on the questionnaire quality, researcher's skill of communicating with the respondents and the presence of the mind. Hence, this study is a collective result of primary and secondary source data.

3.2.1 COLLECTION OF PRIMARY DATA

INTERVIEW: The interview process provides us with a face-to-face opportunity to set ourselves to gather information about the respondents. In research, the interview is a “*dialogue*” which involves an interviewer and an interviewee. The interviewer is one who is abided to manage the questions to be asked to the respondent, whereas the interviewee is the respondent who gives answer to the curious questions of the interviewer.

The villagers were informed and asked about the interview process, as a mark of their permission. The questions were designed in a way that did not intended to offend anyone. The interview included male and female of different households. The interview was an apparatus to understand the depth of knowledge about Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana and the discernment of their livelihood and cognizance to their rights and entitlement through this scheme.

3.2.2 COLLECTION OF SECONDARY DATA

For studying about livelihoods and Government scheme, a lot of reports were studied, these included published reports, journals, facts and figures, government portals, district census handbooks (both part A and B), other census reports. Some reports were also unpublished.

CHAPTER 4

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With no particular definition, but the way of living life in the most stupefying and beautiful manner, at once, the distinguished tribal community are a subject of study for more than a decade. The history of India's Adivasis dates to the pre-Aryan era. At certain point of time tribes were primarily seen as a group of people who have a common ancestor. Since the 17-18th century during the European colonization, there emerged a very particular sense in which the whole idea of "tribe" began to evolve, and that idea came to be known as the "idea of primitiveness" and therefore "primitiveness" became one of the most important feature in understanding "tribes". Tribal studies have been conventionally spearheaded by anthropologists over 100 years. If we look at the anthropological writings of tribes, we come to understand that the tribes were very small groups of people with their own language, their own culture, their own territory, their own government. Therefore, whoever has these kinds of feature, will be termed as "tribes". If we really take this as the way of defining tribe, then we really do not know as how this group of people can be differentiated from other kinds of groups or communities because basically these are the definitional features of the societies. It is in the context where we find that sociologists or anthropologists began to define the whole concept of tribe and we find it here that the tribes were being seen as a group of people who represent a particular stage at human society, or they present a social formation. In the Indian context, this was primarily seen as in the context of caste, while we look at the Indian society, we find that it was a caste society and therefore the aspects of inequality, the aspects of social differentiation, the aspects of division of labour, aspects of religion were chordified. These were some of the features which were characterizing features of a caste society. It is against this differentiating system, that we find by and large the tribes have been posited. Therefore, tribes were kind of people who live egalitarian life, who are homogenous (in terms of social characteristics), there is hardly any social differentiation and is primarily based on kinship. Therefore, we find that the aspects of hierarchy and exploitations and inequality is absent in tribal society. So, it is a way in which sociologists and anthropologists have conceptualized tribes, is some different in the sense in which it came to be identified as in politico and administrative structure of the Indian society.

It is now well understood that the origination of society dates back to the origination of human development, and "*tribes*" are the primordial communities of ages and the reason of this peculiar study on tribes is because of their habitat in the perseverance of the forest. Along with, it brings out the classification to understand their socio-economic position in the society. Tradition and customs continuity have become possible because of optimum utilization of natural resources by the tribal people. Despite force of the tradition and perpetuating isolation, changes have occurred amongst the tribes of India, though change has always been challenging and uneven for them. Tribes of India hold the oldest civilizations of the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. The Indian society has two distinct varieties of civilized people entangled in pseudo culture, artificial quiddity, and

mechanization while, Indian tribes who live in forests near to nature, whose associate is acute poverty with illiteracy, backwardness and faith in rustic magic are icing on the cake. The market of economics has well raised and nurtured the era of globalization. Where the world is restricted to some specific sectors for globalization, the developing countries like India look for upliftment of creative and cultural economy. Creative economy and cultural economy are considered as an important and growing part of the global economy.

With the gradual passage of time and variation in technologies, reach to livelihoods is somewhat made easy for the rural communities. Especially, the policies made for the welfare of the rural and rural tribal communities, can be seen on the grounds, yet a lot has to be done. Government of India are the originators of interventions and policies for the livelihood welfare for these communities. Into these a lot of employment generation schemes and activities were launched in the past years and it attracted a good number of response from the community level. These schemes were however, introduced with the aim of poverty-alleviation and not with that match, the way tribal people liked existing. This also resulted in emergence of a new word called “*migration*” wherein these people were forced to move out of their terrain in search of new kind of livelihood. To reach a widespread livelihood protection for tribals, Forest Rights Act, Land Acquisition Act and different development projects under these acts were introduced with the aim to discontinue the displacement of tribals from their own land or their own forest land.

The core focus of this study is to understand the traditional activities, especially in relation with forest produce collection, their processing, selling, marketing, procurement etc, with response to the tribal community, who are the guards of the nature. This study deeply tries to understand about the depth of knowledge these community has in relation with their rights and entitlements, all in a circumambient of Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana.

4.1 OVERVIEW

The samples taken from the Donganala panchayat consists of people from different age-groups, aiming all belonging from tribal community. Donganala is at a distance of 15 km from Pali sub-district headquarter. The variables taken, such as age-groups, gender and family size are a frame to understand the segment of people involved in type of work. Gender is symbolic for the division of work (who does what). These activities are conducted by which member of the household, what kind of work is done by whom, who survives through the work and who is the breadwinner for the family. The family size depicts the number of members in the household to have a clear understanding of who all are involved in working, what is the family income of the household, the living conditions of the family and the average size of the village.

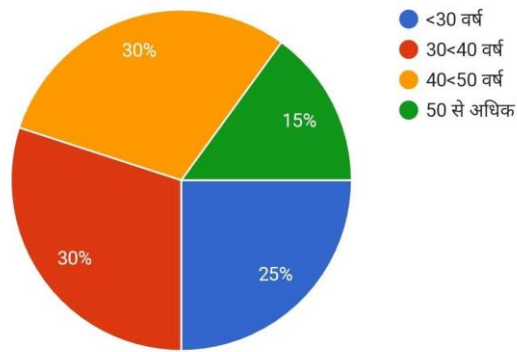


Figure 1 Age-group of respondents

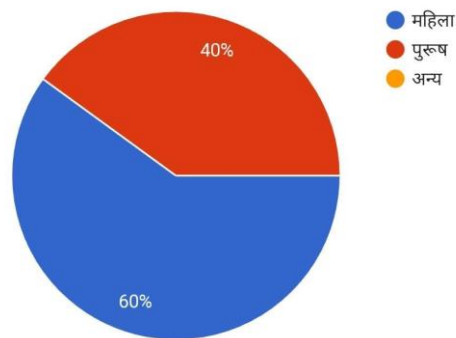


Figure 2 Gender bracket of respondents

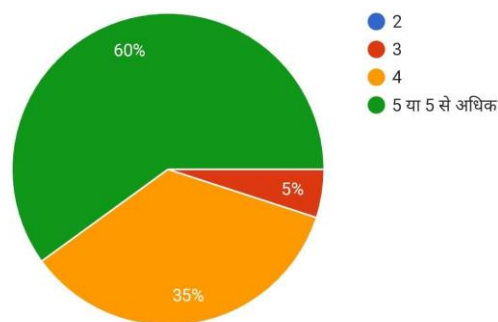


Figure 3 Family size of HHs

4.2 DEPTH OF AWARENESS REGARDING GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

If we discuss about the depth of knowledge or the depth of awareness the community has, about any government intervention be it Central scheme or State scheme, the result would be in favour of positivity. A near of 45% of the total sample lack this knowledge of any information regarding Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana. Different State schemes such as Jan-Dhan, Narwa-Garuwa-Ghurwa-Badi Yojana, Govardhan Yojana, these rate nearly 35% of unawareness amongst the interviewed community. The study of awareness is necessary in

order to understand the involvement of work for their livelihoods and their understanding of entitlements. This basic table of understanding also reflects a glimpse on how much the community has awakened in order to identify their rights and entitlements.

Category	PMVDY	State Scheme
Awareness	55%	65%
Unawareness	45%	35%

Table 6 explanation of depth of awareness for different Government interventions

4.3 ECONOMIC STATUS AND SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

The tribal community is mostly involved in collection of forest products. This is one of the most important factor to understand that the women in these community were identified as SHG member, as a result on asking the question whether they are a part of SHG or not, 35% of the response collected were the member of SHGs and rest 65% were found not being member of SHG. The people in the community are involved in informal economy and they collect money after selling of forest products. The collection of forest products is under responsibility of women in the household which accounts a response of 60% whereas 40% of the response indicate involvement of every member of the household.

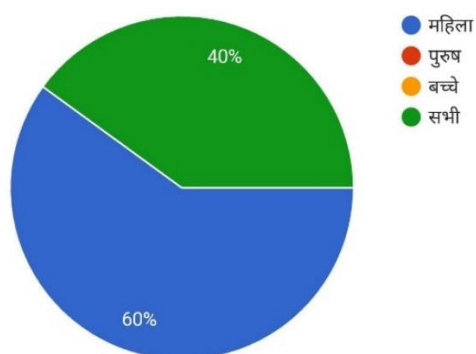
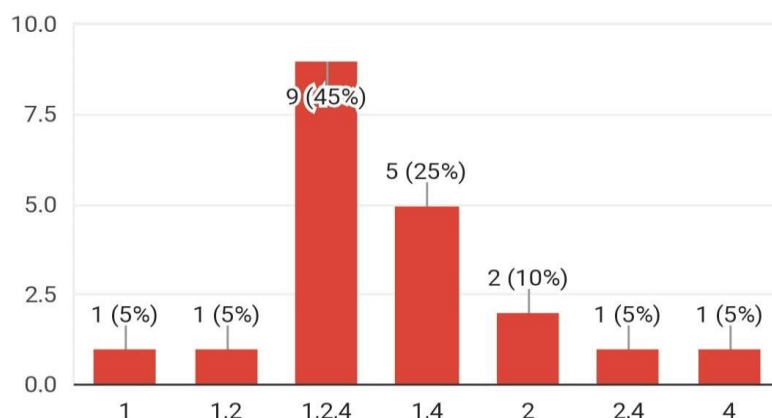


Figure 4 chart showing involvement of HH members in collection and taking up to centres.

The economic status of the household can be more well understood by having a keen attention on the collection of type of forest products that contains food products such as (honey, mushrooms, ziziphus mauritiana, Indian gooseberry, terminalia chebula, terminalia bellirica, schleicheria oleosa, madhuca longifolia-leaf, madhuca longifolia-seeds), non-edible products such as straw and hay, bamboo, gums etc, and leaves and their by-products such as (tendu/kendu leaves, sakhuwa leaves and their products) and lac and others. These different

categories of forest produce holds dependence of livelihood from the community level.



Different categories were given different options such as edible products were given number one, non-edible products were given number two, hay and straw were marked as number three, bamboo and gum products were named as four and lac products were marked as five. These bars reflected in the bar graph explains the number percentage of usage of different forest products corresponding to the number of response collected. The highest Forest produce collection done are edible products along with hay, straw and tendu/kendu leaves and byproducts, 45% of the people from the sample are engaged in collection of above given products. Similarly, next in descending order second highest options selected were edible products and tendu/kendu leaves and its byproducts which gave response sample to 25% and 10% people were engaged in collection of straw and hay and rest of the options were given 5% each.

From the sample, the information also emerged as of the timeline scheduled post collection of Forest Products. On asking the question if the people collected the forest products for three months and other products after three months such as lac collection is done between October to January, Tendu leaves collection is ususally done from April to June and so on. For this 80% people declined that they are involved in collection of any other products after three months of period whereas 20% of the respondents confirmed that they were involved in collection of other products as soon as they are done with collection of their major forest products. This figure can help to understand and make a mark that there could be an employment gap post three months of product collection and this gap lacks certainty of food too. On conversating with the respondents observation made was there was a sceptical or distrust in the answers related to kind of employment they could have after collection. They could involve in seasonal agriculture or some other kind of work which does not really meet their needs. Relying on the collection of forest products is not the only assurance for livelihood sprinting. On asking the respondents whether they are able to rake in bucks for their sustenance for whole year, 100% response were in favour of “no”, which reflects that collection and selling of all these forest products are not the only way they can earn money and rely on it for whole year, but they look for more employment opportunities which can

help them run their households on daily basis post 3 months collection and selling of forest products. The respondents practised some other kinds of work to run their livelihoods, these work included non-traditional activities such as seasonal agriculture, labour work, fishery, crafts such as Dokra art, ball and metal crafts, small business, MGNREGA etc. The community practises work which comes under informal economy and a 100% response was collected on asking whether they were involved in any other kind of activity which is another source of their income generation. It is to understand that even the traditional practitioner of livelihood are engaged in both the activities, i.e. collection and selling of forest products and other work. Among these work 15% of the respondents have specific off-time drudgery that they make and sell through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) that includes making of bowls and plates made up of leaves, painting, crafting etc.

4.4 ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

The community reflected that the rate of participation of women in the work is higher than that of any other member of the household. In the chart 60% women are found to be responsible for captivating the training provided by the Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra, whereas 30% reveals involvement of all the members of the family in the training sessions held by Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra from the households and 10% respondents do not believe on the point of any member seeking training from their households.

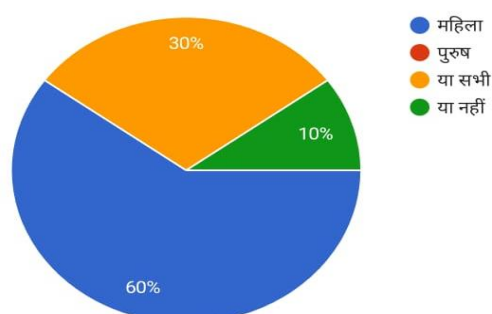


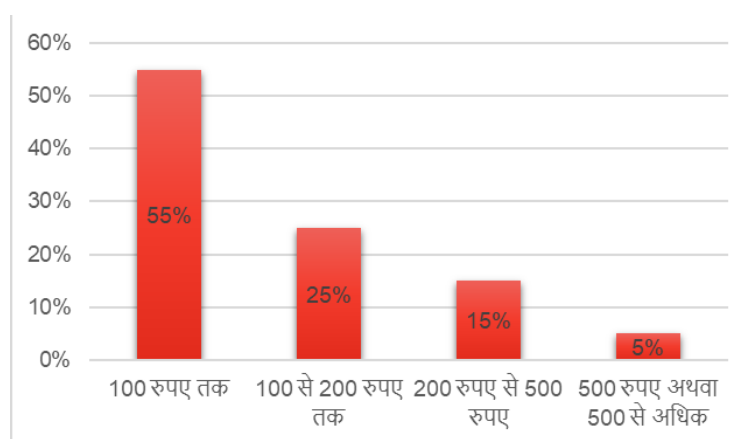
Figure 5 Involvement of family members in training from Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras

Arranging livelihood sources are another level of difficulty presented by the community. The respondent revealed in the form of 60% of the response that while collection of forest products they face difficulties related with the middlemen in a way that they still act as the profit earner in between the market and the tribal community. The respondents revealed that most of the time they are made to sell the collected forest products through these middlemen. It reveals that despite the establishment of Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras, there are no regular visit of people associated with the Yojana who come and aware people about the entitlements they hold, and this causes a gap which ultimately benefits the middlemen. 40% response reveals that officers and staffs from Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras have visited once in a while for identification of people as forest products gatherers and have encouraged them for this task. Whereas 60% of the response confirms that they are bereft of this process and 35% response reveals the regular meeting held by these officers and staffs from Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras,

whereas 65% respondents say that they have not been to any meeting or have not received any information on any meeting related with the Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra. Similarly, 35% of the response reveals that they have received training from Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra for collection and selling of forest products, whereas 65% response did not have any training sessions. Of these only 20% of the respondents have been able to get benefit of training that too viable to get training of value addition and 80% are still not benefitting from the training session as they did not receive any training either of value addition for converting their raw materials into processed and ready to sale products (from collected forest products). This also reveals that 25% of the respondents are feasible to sell and make the best of collected forest products through Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra.

4.5 INCOME GENERATION AND LIVELIHOOD TIMELINE

It is well understood that the forest dwellers are traditional livelihood practitioners who only rely on forest and their spin-offs. But now due to the rapid globalization, relying on only one source of livelihood would not be enough especially when the speed of convergence is slow and there remains barriers between the tribal community and the government and the market. Many of the people have now also become the part of non-traditional activities. However, the revenue collected by selling the raw forest products varies each day. On an average the respondents collect 200 Rs. to 500 Rs. by selling the raw forest products for which the response accounts to 55%. Secondly, the revenue collected by respondents even comes under the bracket of 100 Rs. to 200 Rs. which accounts response to 25%. In an analogous, 15% response reveal that sometime the earning solely reaches to Rs. 100 which is minimum for the day expenditure and that leads to approach for non-traditional activity. Only 5% response abducted the bracket earning of 500 Rs. and more.



Source 1 Author's calculation

The graph reveals the average income of the respondents collected after procuring and selling of raw materials of forest products every day. This average income also sets relationship with the number of months respondents are engaged in working with the forest products. The respondents reveal that they engage in work in different bracket of months. The respondents reveal that their timeline of livelihood activity differs from less than 3 months to 12 months

in a year. Respondents share their response that 30% of them get work in a bracket of less than or equal to 3 months, whereas 35% respondents get work in bracket of 4-5 months and 35% respondents get work in bracket of 6-12 months. It explains that there is uncertainty in regular source of income generation.

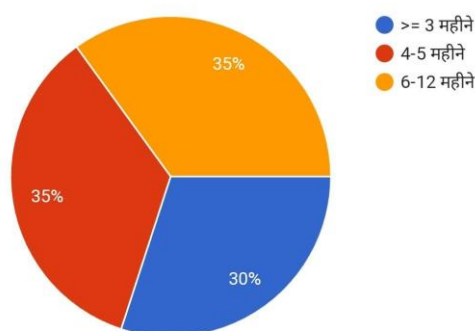


Figure 6 Respondent's engagement in livelihood activity through collection and selling of Forest Products in a year

In a year of 12 months, people in the community are engaged in procurement and selling of different forest products which yield in different months, for example, collection of Mahua (*Madhuca latifolia*) is done between April to June and selling is done afterwards. Similarly, other forest products have different collection months and selling is done afterwards, however the selling process do not capture whole year.

4.6 RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

Pali block have been one of the focus area of industrialization and that is the reason of forest depletion in the area. This industrialization has somehow increased the interference in forest areas too and that has impelled the tribal community and their habitat to search for new opportunities and alternatives for livelihoods. However, the process is slow and if given attention on time, the expatriation of habitat of tribal community can be replaced with limitless opportunities for generating livelihood income sources. But the term rights and entitlement are subject of unawareness between the community. Very few people are centric in understanding their entitlements that too because of their growing rim. 90% response covered reveal that the community sell their raw materials in the market which is bought by the people, and they later sell those products at high prices which leads to profit. Meaning that once sold raw materials are later sold at higher prices by others. 15% of the respondents know and understand the concept of “value addition” whereas 85% do not understand the term. Interestingly, 60% of the respondents are aware of the fact that the products made by their hands have significant market at nation as well as at international level. Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana has been launched with an aim of uplifting tribal community through covering the forest products. Into this 8 major forest products have been covered of all other products, these are lac, gum, mahua, tamarind, harra, bahera, Indian gooseberry (amla) and kusum. These major 8 products are bought at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from the gatherers and then are sold at higher prices so that the profit margin is raised and can be hand over to the gatherers of these forest products. Only 45% of the respondents have this

information that their income can be increased with this process, rest 55% which is a huge rate is still unaware of the process. One important thing that is captured throughout the survey was whether they are in a better social status compared to before after launch of PMVDY.

Category	Awareness	Unawareness
Positive change in social status	20%	80%
Attitude of self-dependence in differently abled people	25%	75%
Increase of rim leading to awareness towards rights and entitlements	20%	80%
Increment in income generation source, life standards, livelihood practises	25%	75%

Table 7 Rights and Entitlements Source 2 Author's calculation

This table is an important alert table which signifies that the reach to community is at a slow pace. This figure is helpful in understanding that the lack of awareness and constant motivation can always push them into poverty cycle. Taking all the variables together which count as rights and entitlements include change in social status, attitude of self-dependence in differently abled people, increase of rim leading to awareness towards rights and entitlements and increment in income generation source, life standards, livelihood practises etc.

CHAPTER 5

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The tribes of India lag the general population this drags them into low socio-economic exposure, illiteracy, low health systems and so on. The intolerant destitution has diversified the tribal communities to accept the lethargic system and hence they developed livelihood practises to come up with their needs. In the continuation, the Government has unfolded many interventions and convergence with different Ministry Department, however the target is blurred to reach. Industrialization, globalization has made interference in the natural habitat of the tribal community, and it has resulted as positive and negative transitions in their life. For some it has emerged as a boon while some feel secluded. Many of them have trust that they have been able to increase their social status while many are still looking for proper helping hand. The data has been able to unveil that there is a gap of proper communication, awareness, regular visits, and dialogues from both the ends. Any intervention is made successful only when the associated members intent to aware the households. It is to understand that the community must be treated like an infant, so attentively that they remember the faces of the one who make them sit and make them learn which will increase their living standard. It is clear that the Government scheme “Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana” is well running in the area but has not been able to benefit as much as expected. If Self-Help Groups and Village Organizations are made responsible for tribal affairs, it would be able to cover the major issues faced by the community. Tribal community should be active in participating in VOs and women in SHGs. There should be enriching participation of organizations nearby, so to say, nearby NGOs can be given responsibility for preparing Master Resource Persons (MRPs), Common Resource Persons (CRPs), Community Mobilizers (CM) through which awareness is done on regular basis. This activity can be more fruitful if there is a monthly meeting done in the VO and the collection and selling process of forest products are provided in their information. Every detail that should be with the forest product gatherers, should be provided to them from procurement to storage and storage to selling of products. Bookkeeping should be one of the habit must be developed by the community, if not possible, the CM would be able to keep records of profit, transaction, and loss in that matter. SHGs can play a vital role in training the community interested in forest product gathering and selling. Also, art and culture can be promoted through SHGs as tribal culture is more appreciable and is in more exercise if it is well preserved. Income intensification of the households should be kept as priority, and training for value addition in their products processing should be given space. Middlemen are still a barrier for the tribal community. If any sales take place, no person gets any information. Hence there should be a digital orientation or communication between the Community Cadres (CCs) should be clear and transparent so that they are able to trace the products, they have sold. The monetary exchange or loans should be speedy, following the guidelines.

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ANNEXURE

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Annexure 1: Basic Information of Household

These questions have been framed in order to understand the different cognizance of the tribal households about the theme Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana (PMVDY).

A. PROFILE

1. What is the age of the respondent?
2. What is the sex of the respondent?
3. What is the family size?

B. SCHEMATIC AWARENESS

1. Are they aware of the Government Scheme Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana?
2. Are they aware about State Government schemes?
3. Are they a member of different groups? (SHGs)

C. TASK ENGAGEMENT

1. Which member from the household is involved in gathering and take away the forest products from Jungle to Centres? (Female, Male, children, all)
2. Which member from the household is involved in training at Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra? (Female, Male, all, none)

D. INCOME GENERATION SOURCES

1. Name of the Forest Products (edibles, non-edibles, bamboo/gums, leaves and its by-products, lac, and others)
2. Do you have some other income generation sources? (Agriculture, labour, fisheries, craft-Dokra art, small entrepreneurship, MGNREGA) {Y/N}
3. Do you produce or sell handmade bowls and plates made up of leaves, art, crafts in Self-Help Groups? (Y/N)
4. Do you sell or produce forest products in Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras? (Y/N)
5. Do you also collect other products post collection of one forest product for three months, for example, Lac- October to January etc. (Y/N)
6. Do you feel that there is enough prolongation for your survival post selling these forest products? (Y/N)
7. How much do you earn on an average after selling of forest products? (100 Rs., 100-200 Rs., 200-500 Rs., 500 Rs and more)
8. For how many months you get work? (≥ 3 months, 4-5 months, 6-12 months)

E. RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENT AWARENESS

1. Share your perspectives, has your income or livelihood increased due to the establishment of Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra under PMVDY? (Y/N)
2. Post joining this scheme, you are coming in contact of many people, your circle is expanding, have you become aware of it or understand your rights? (Y/N)
3. Physically handicapped/handicapped who are associated with this Vikas Kendras have developed a trust of self-reliance in them? (Y/N)
4. Has your social status changed after joining Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra, do you feel you have got some good recognition in the society? (Y/N)
5. Do you know that under this scheme eight forest products such as lac, gum, mahua, tamarind, hare, bahera, amla and safflower are bought in minimum support and sold in big markets at higher prices so that your income will increase? (knowing/not knowing)
6. Do you know about value-addition? (Y/N)
7. Do you know that there is a demand for your handmade products not only in the local market but also in country and abroad? (Y/N)
8. Do you know that after buying your raw material others sell it at a higher price, which gives them more income, if you know do you fix the prices of your raw materials on the basis of that? (Y/N)
9. Do you face any kind of problem during the collection of forest produce like exploitation of middlemen, banning the forest by them or fear of Mafia? (Y/N)

F. TRAINING AND MEETING

1. Ever the officers or the other staffs from Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra have come to identify you as forest products collector? Or has encouraged this work amongst you? (Y/N)
2. Have you ever had or held a meeting with the officials of Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra? (Y/N)
3. Have you ever had any kind of training from the Van-Dhan Vikas Kendra? (Y/N)