

DISSERTATION PRESENTATION

SUBMITTED TO



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

On

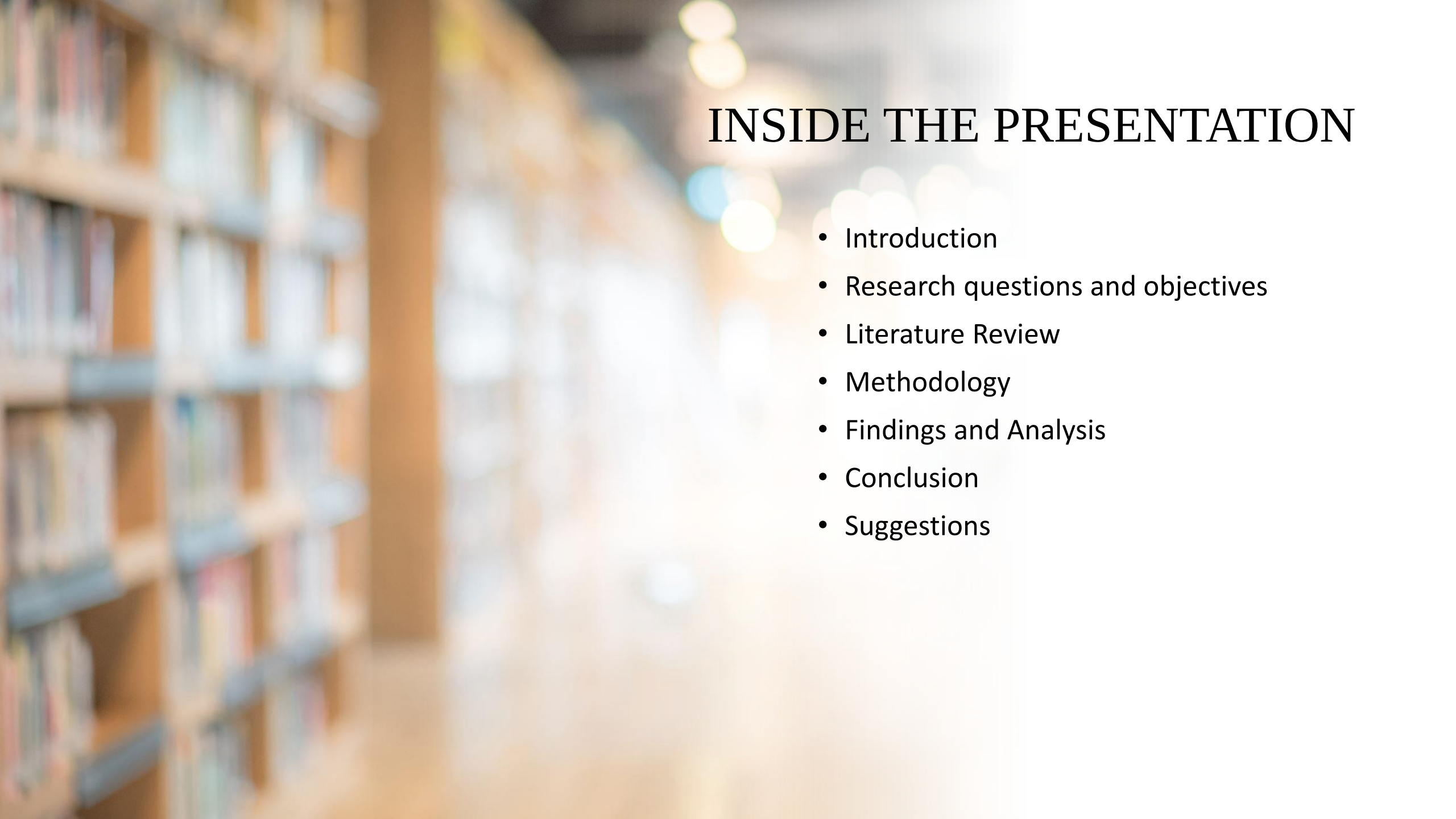
Study on role of Minor Forest Produce in promotion and protection of tribal livelihood with reference to Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana in Pali, Chhattisgarh

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Introduction

- Chhattisgarh - “Herbal state”, “the rice bowl of India” and “tribal dominated” state
- Top **five forests developing states** and have contributed **44.21% total forest area** to the total geographical area of the state.
- Chhattisgarh that celebrates the “youngest state”, is a carved-out state since 2000 is surrounded by 4.11% of the total geographical area of the country.
- There are altogether 18 districts in Chhattisgarh state, in which 11 are tribal districts.
- Three agro-climatic zones, viz. the Chhattisgarh plains, the Northern Hills of Chhattisgarh and the Bastar plateau.
- Recorded Forest area (RFA) covered in the state is 59,77,200 sq. km out of which Reserved Forest counts 25,786 sq. km and Protected Forest counts 24,034 sq. km and a near of 9,952 sq. km is counted under the Unclassed Forest.

About Korba District

There has been a decrease of 0.6% point in the proportion of ST population during the decade 2001-2011.

In terms of population, Pali block observes 53.95% of ST population to total population.

The District Census Handbook of Korba reveals 57.05% and 42.95% of men and women involved as the workers.

What is Minor Forest Produce & What it contributes to life of Tribes

- An important source of livelihoods for tribal people are non-wood forest products, generally termed 'Minor Forest Produce (MFP)' means all non-timber forest produce of plant origin and will include bamboo, canes, fodder, leaves, gums, waxes, dyes, resins and many forms of food including nuts, wild fruits, Honey, Lac, Tusser etc.
- Minor Forest Produce (MFP) starts with the word “Minor” but is a major source of livelihood for tribals who belong to the poorest of the poor section of society.
- Tribals determine 20-40% of their yearly income from Minor Forest Produce on which they spend a significant part of their time.
- It is significant for them for food, cover medications and case pay next to giving basic means during the lean seasons, especially for crude ancestral gatherings, for example, tracker finders, and the landless.
- This action has a solid linkage to Women monetary strengthening as a large portion of the Minor Forest Produces are gathered and utilized/sold by ladies. Minor Forest Produce area can possibly make around 10 million workdays every year in the country.

Features of Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojna

- **Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana** has been launched with an aim of uplifting tribal community. The 8 major forest products have been covered 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.
- The idea is to set-up ancestral local area claimed MFP-driven multi-reason Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (the Kendra) in overwhelmingly tribal areas. Each Kendra would go about as normal office habitats for acquirement cum esteem expansion to locally accessible MFPs and ability-based workmanship.
- A typical Van Dhan Vikas Kendra shall constitute of 10 tribal Van Dhan Vikas Self Help Groups (SHG), each comprising of up to 30 MFP gatherers or tribal handicraft artisans i.e., about 300 beneficiaries per Kendra (subject to variability as per local conditions).

Research Question(s)

1. What is the modern situation of Indian tribes in the State of Chhattisgarh?
2. What major changes are witnessed from Van Dhan Kendra of PMVDY?
2. How much are the new schemes and acts effective in reducing poverty of the Indian Tribes?

Objectives of the Study

1. To understand and comparatively analyse the profit earned by the Tribal community with reference to Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana in Pali district of Chhattisgarh state, and
2. To explore and understand the emphasis on socio-economic status and rights of Indian Tribal community.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- ❑ **Study 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)**.
- ❑ **Article on Tribes and Forest: A critical appraisal of the tribal forest right in India, India, Delhi**, talks about the unawareness and struggle of indigenous people for autonomy and identity, since the colonial period, a continuous struggle for recognition of their culture and nature. These were the times of colonial era when the tribal community had **no choice but to surrender the forests enjoyment against the mighty powers**. The paper draws attention of policy makers towards the eviction of millions of tribes from their natural habitat due to deforestation and degradation. The paper also draws attention of policymakers to not to forget the importance of tribes and their rights. (Tripathy, 2016)
- ❑ **Article on Livelihood Promotion through Non-Timber Forest Produce: A Case of Chhattisgarh state:** reveals that even though the interventions are designed to suit the demand, many more steps must be taken to develop the trade in Minor Forest Produces for sustainable and beneficial support to livelihoods and forest dwellers. (Gautam, 2015)

❑ One of the reports from **Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India in March 2020** says that different programs such as Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana, *Mera Van-Mera Dhan-Mera Udyam*, 200 days report needs **convergence of 7 different Ministries under Government of India**.

❑ 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**).

❑ **Asha Sasidharan**, in her report writes, Culture has been observed being deteriorated with the progressive globalization and has impeded the natural habitat of Tribals in many ways. Tribals participation must be ensured in policy framing and generating livelihood options.

METHODOLOGY

- Research Design: Cross sectional-Explorative study design with purposive sampling
- Study area: Donganala Village, Pali block of Korba district, Chhattisgarh
- Duration: 3 Months
- Data collection: Online Semi structured questionnaire
Secondary data has been referred from journals, textbooks, videos etc.
 - ✓ A comparative study was conducted so to understand the current scenario of the Government intervention PMVDY in Pali block.
 - ✓ Developed structured online questionnaires for conducting survey to get real-time response from the community.
 - ✓ Questionnaires were floated by Google Forms and Hardcopies to the respondents.
 - ✓ The collected responses are later put in the frame of pie-charts and graphs for providing compact and better understanding.
- Sample Size – 20 nos spread across the block
- **Analysis** – Uni variate and Bivariate i.e., frequency on google forms

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Respondents Profile

- The samples taken from the Donganala panchayat and all belonging to tribal community.
- Maximum percentage of respondents fall in the age group of less than 30 years.
- The proportion of female was reported to be 60 percent and
- Most of the HHs have a family size of more than 5 or more than 5 members

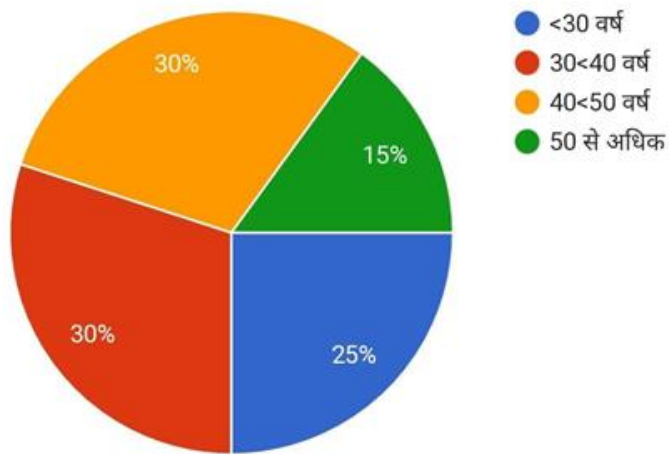


Figure 1 Age-group of respondents

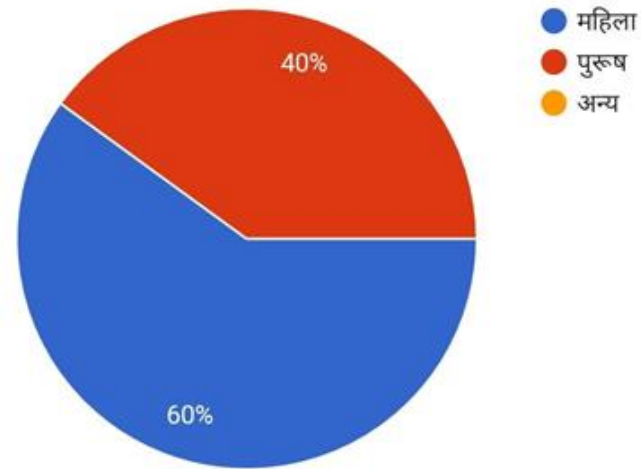


Figure 2 Gender bracket of respondents

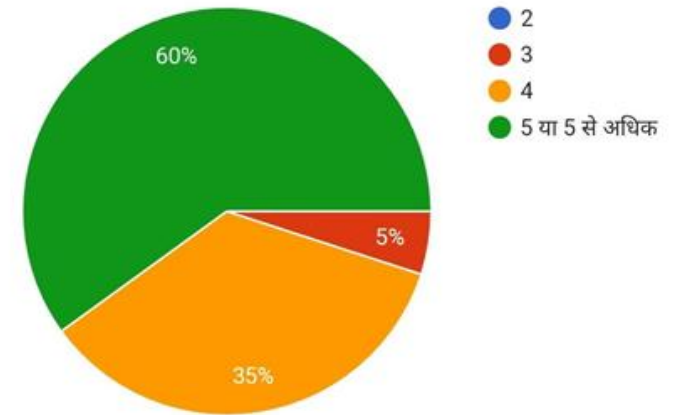


Figure 3 Family size of HHs

Issue 1: Distribution of awareness regarding government intervention in the studied area

- The study of awareness is necessary in order to understand the involvement of work for their livelihoods and their understanding of entitlements.
- A near of 45% of the total sample lack 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.

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

Issue 2: **Profile of Household members involved in livelihood practises**

- The tribal community is mostly involved in collection of forest products.
- 35% of the response collected were the member of SHGs.
- The people in the community are involved in the 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.

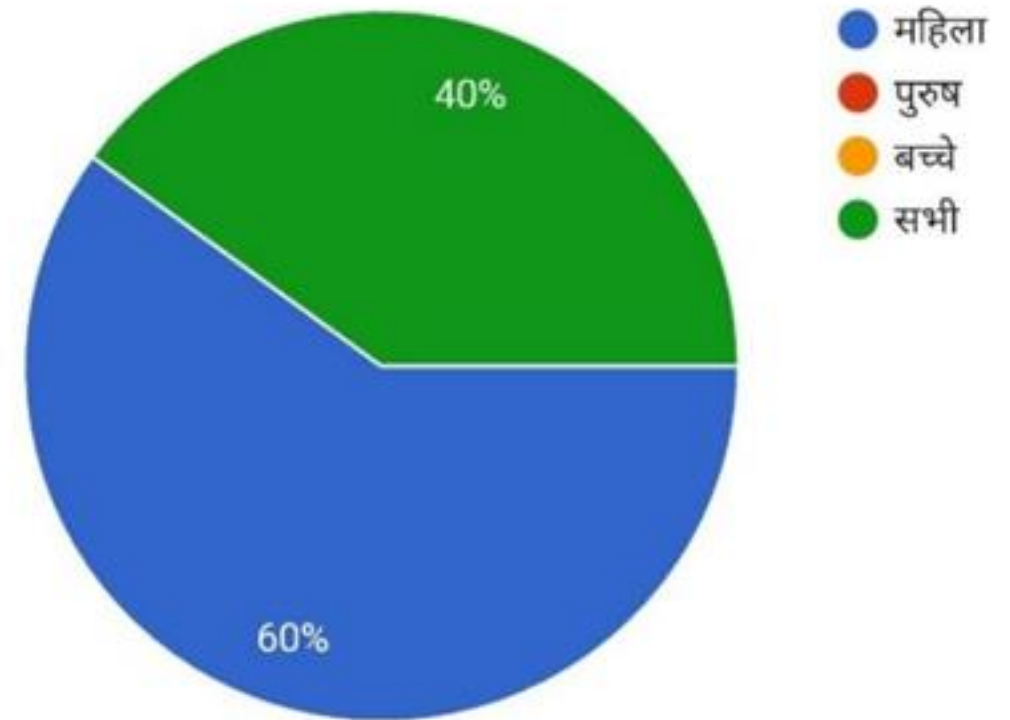
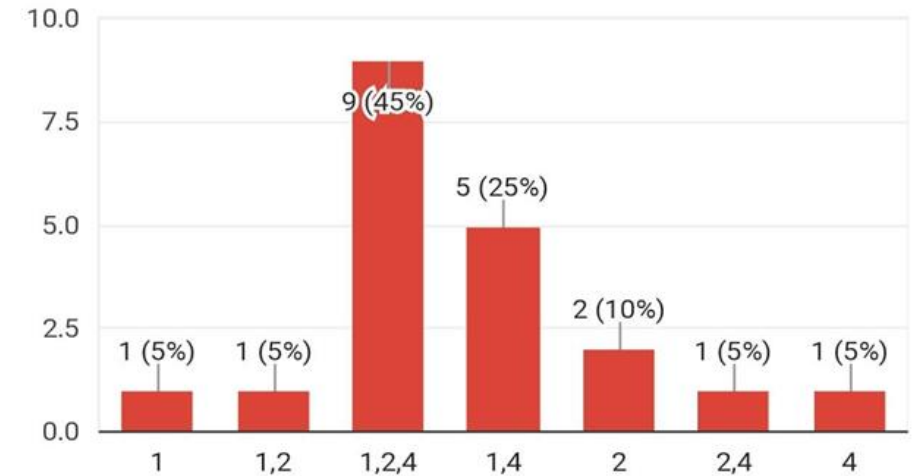


Figure 4 chart showing involvement of HH members in collection and taking up to centres.

Issue 3: Source of livelihood

- The economic status of the household is dependent on the collection of type of forest products that contains **food products**, **non-edible products**, **leaves** and **their by-products**.
- 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 bar graph reflected that highest percentage i.e., 45 percent, Forest produce collection done are **edible products** along with hay, **straw and tendu/kendu leaves** and it's byproducts,
- Followed to this, second highest i.e., 25 percent collects edible products and tendu/kendu leaves and its byproducts.
- This means majority of the sample were dependent on edible products and tendu / kendu leaves.



Issue 4: Activity participation of family members in Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras

- 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
- 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. Discussion also reported 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.

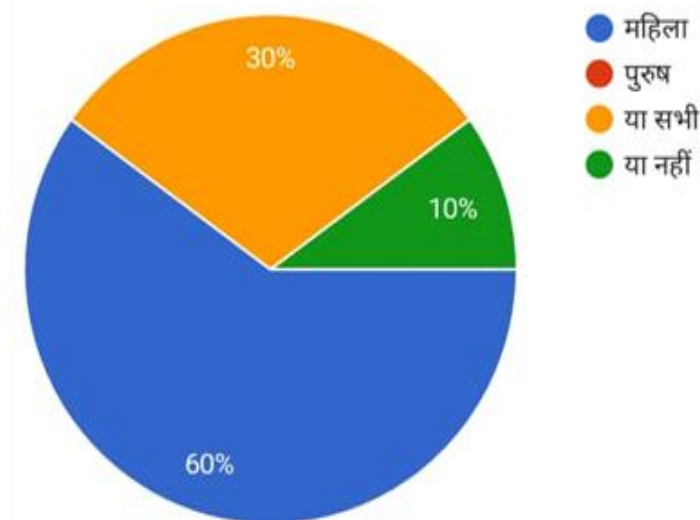
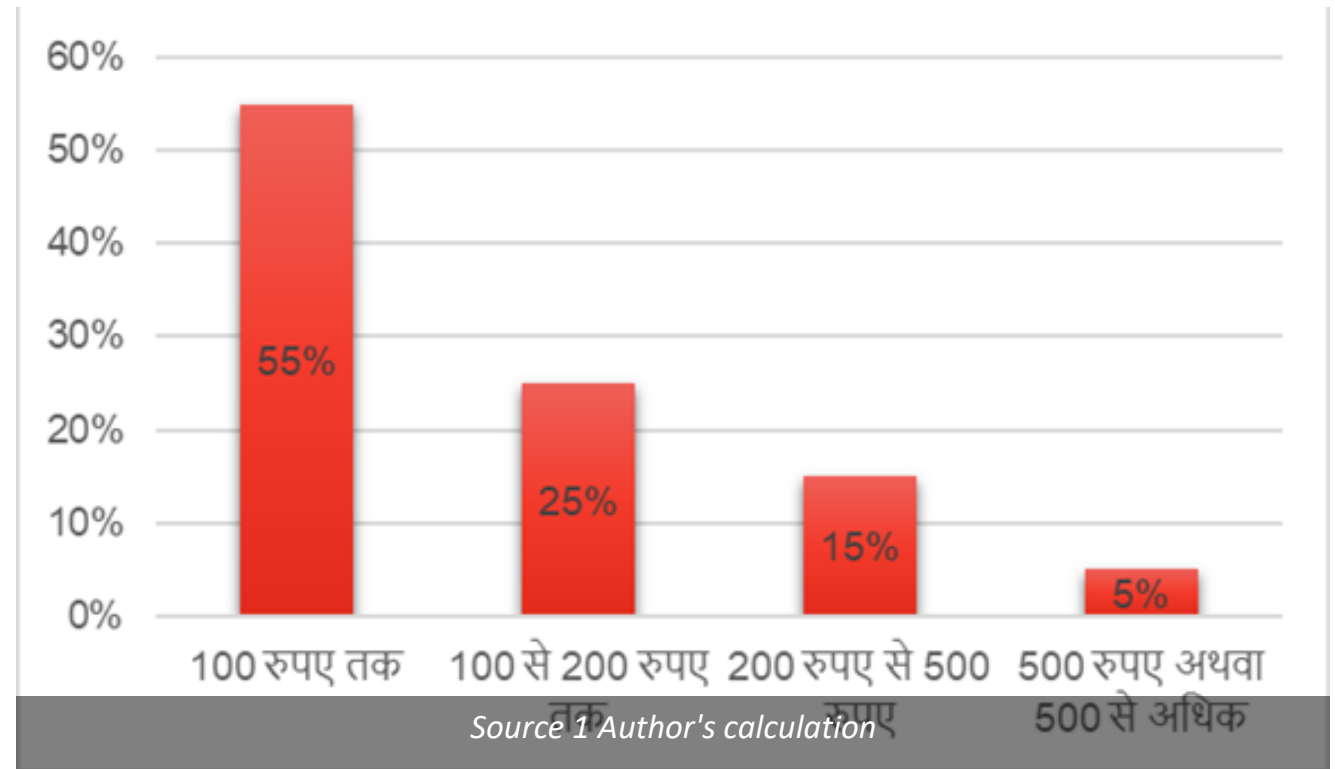


Figure 5 Involvement of family members in training from Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras

Issue 5: Income generation

- 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.
- As per estimation, on an average of 55% respondents collect 200 Rs. to 500 Rs. by selling the raw forest products
- Second, 25% respondents comes under the bracket of income of 100 Rs. to 200 Rs.
- The figure indicates that the minimum amount of per day income is not sufficient to meet the demand of 4-5 member-family.



Issue 6: Livelihood timeline

- 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.
- 35% respondents get work in bracket of 4-5 months.
- 35% respondents get work in bracket of 6-12 months.
- It means there is uncertainty in ensuring regular source of income generation for the tribals.

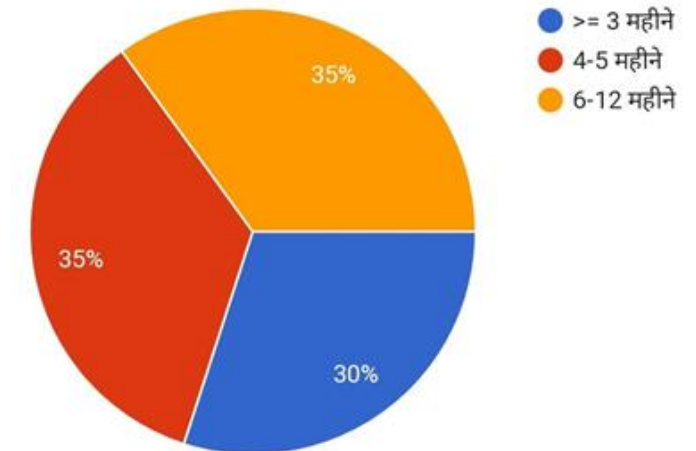


Figure 6 Respondent's engagement in livelihood activity through collection and selling of Forest Products in a year

Issue 7: Apprehension towards possible income generation ways

- 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. **Still then maximum of them were gathering other edible forest products.**
- With reference to 8 major forest products naming, lac, gum, mahua, tamarind, harra, bahera, Indian gooseberry (amla) and kusum, only 45% of the respondents have this information that their income can be increased with this process, rest 55% which is a huge proportion, still unaware of the process of PMVDY.

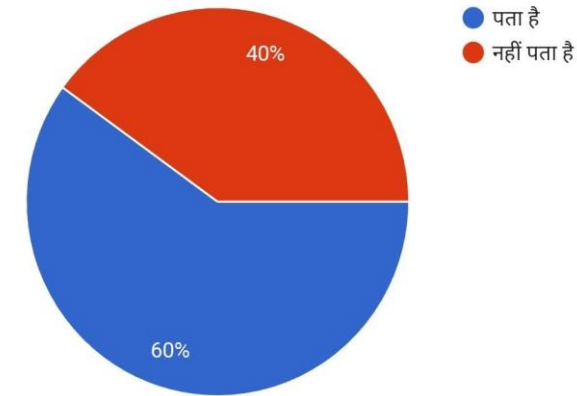


Figure 7 showing the awareness of their products having national as well as international identity.

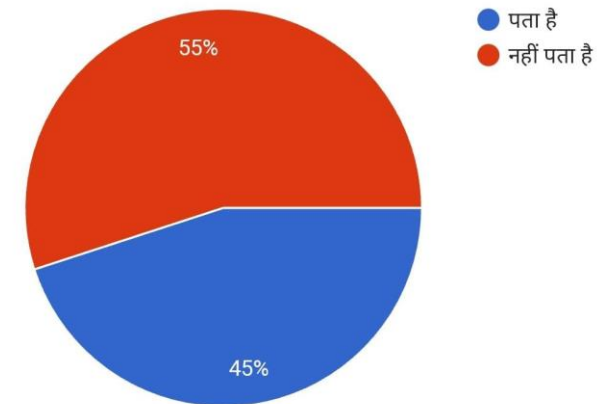


Figure 8 showing awareness in income increment through 8 major Forest Products

Issue 8: Trainings and Meetings at Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras



35% respondents reveal in their answer that they have received training by the officials of Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Kendras, whereas a big proportion of the sample, i.e., 65% reveal that no official has ever visited to them for any meeting or training.



40% of the respondents reveal through their answer that since the beginning of the Yojana, they have been motivated and encouraged on a regular basis to join and get training and attend meeting under Pradhan Mantri Van-Dhan Yojana for sustainable livelihood practises through procurement and selling of Forest Products, whereas, 60% of the respondents deny, saying they have never been in contact with any official/staff from PMVDY-Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras.

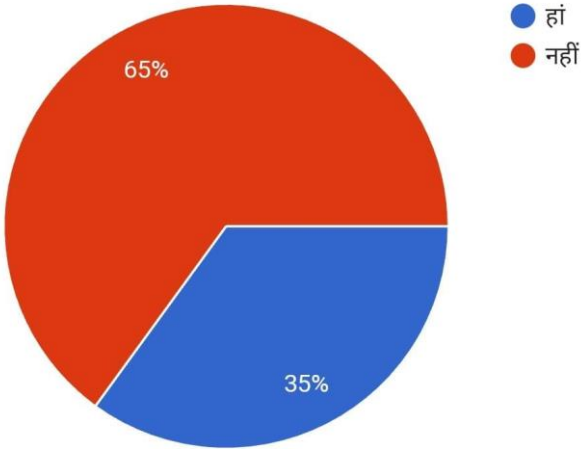


Figure showing the response % in terms of any meeting held with the officials of Van-Dhan Vikas Kendras.

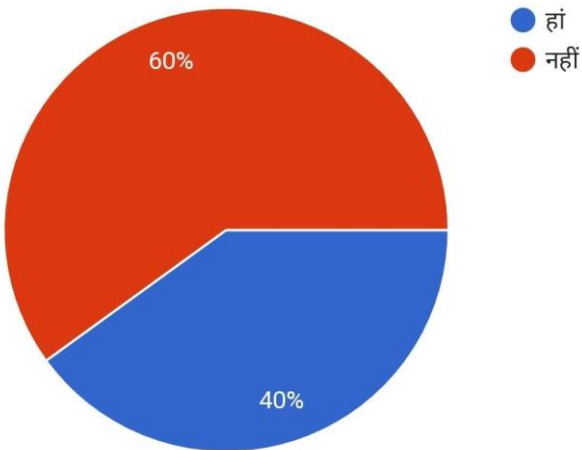


Figure showing the response % in terms of recognizance as MFP procurer by any official or staff from VDVks or have ever encouraged the community for this work.

Issue 9: Rights and entitlements

- Category 1, 20% respondents believe that they have been able to demark the destitution mark from themselves, whereas 80% respondents still feel that they have not gained satisfactory level of work, and hence they do not feel any positive change in social status.
- Category 2, 25% respondents believe that they have gained self-dependence attitude (in differently abled) post coming in contact of PMVDY, whereas 75% are still unaware.
- Category 3, 20% respondents from the survey, they believe that their rim in acknowledging their rights and entitlements have increased after coming in contact with PMVDY associated people and joining different meetings and trainings, whereas 80% do not feel so.
- Category 4, reveals that 25% respondents believe that they have witnessed increase in income generation and its sources and their life standards have been increased due to different livelihood practises, whereas 75% do not.

Table 7 Rights and Entitlements

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%

Conclusion

- The tribes of India lag the general population this drags them into low socio-economic exposure, illiteracy, low health systems and so on.
-
- The income generation aim is still lagging behind, as average size of the household is 5 or more than 5 and the income family earns through selling of forest products is 200-500 Rs. on an average, without seeking support of PMVDY.
 - 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. 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. However, role of every members need to be defined with proper review and supportive supervision. There is a requirement need to establish supply chain of the products timely which is not considered under the study.
 - Role of Middlemen should be replaced by some cluster based organisation who have knowledge of Supply-chain management.

Suggestions

- 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.



Thank you