

**Study Report on
Impact of FRA in the Life and Livelihood of Women Headed
Households Including Widows:
State Initiative, Success Story, Issues & Way Forward**



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Bhubaneswar
ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha
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Livelihood of Women Headed
Households Including Widows:**
State Initiative, Success Story, Issues and Way
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Foreword

Forests serve the key resource base for the forest dwelling communities as it caters the everyday needs of collection of food and other requirements for sustaining households. Women are the primary link between the community and the forests and their role as users as well as knowledge bearers of the forest is highly significant. FRA being one of the most progressive legislations addresses the historical injustice committed to the forest dependent communities by restoring their land and forest rights. This Act has created a legal space for recognizing the rights of women over forest land realising their livelihood security as well as their role in forest governance. It has enabling provisions for participation of women in the institutions and decision-making bodies set up under the law.

In this context, an important aspect which needs deliberation is how the FRA title improves access and control of women to forest resources and empowers them economically. Field experience reveals that women do not get adequate price for their NTFP in spite of various governmental provisions. The Government institutions that focus especially on marketing NTFP products are inadequate in the facilitation process from the ground level. As forests are a source of food and livelihood for communities, food security is a key issue raised by women in instances where the communities have been deprived or alienated from their forests.

Keeping the concern in view, the present study ***“Impact of FRA in the Life and Livelihood of Women Headed Households including Widows: State Initiative, Success Story, Issues and Way Forward”*** tries to understand the extent to which the FRA has been able to impact the life and livelihood of women headed household especially in the context of recognition and assertion of women’s rights to forest resources, livelihood security and participation in forest governance and decision making.

The study results, therefore, would help government to find the ways to ensure better practices resulting in better livelihood options and to ensure a better life for single women, who are more marginalised.

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

ADM	: Additional District Magistrate
ADWO	: Additional District Welfare Officer
ANR	: Assisted Natural Regeneration
ASHA	: Accredited Social Health Activist
ASPIRE	: A Society for Promotion of Inclusive and Relevant Education
AWW	: Anganwadi Worker
BGPP	: Balarampur Gramya Parichalana Parisad
BRGF	: Backward Regions Grant Fund
CAMPA	: Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority
CD	: Community Development
CFM	: Community Forest Management
CFR	: Community Forest Rights
CFR-LA	: Community Forest Rights-Learning and Advocacy
CFRMC	: Community Forest Rights Management Committee
CIRTD	: Centre for Integrated Rural & Tribal Development
CR	: Community Rights
CSD	: Campaign for Survival and Dignity
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
CYSD	: Centre for Youth and Social Development
DDP	: Desert Development Programme
DEO	: Data Entry Operator
DLC	: District Level Committee
DM	: Disaster Management
DPAP	: Drought Prone Area Programme
DWO	: District Welfare Officer
FADP	: Focus Area Development Programme
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
FPC	: Forest Protection Committee

FRA	:	Forest Rights Act
FRC	:	Forest Rights Committee
FRC No.	:	Forest Rights Case Number
GA	:	General Administration
GIM	:	Green India Mission
GoI	:	Government of India
GoO	:	Government of Odisha
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GPEO	:	Gram Panchayat Executive Officer
GS	:	Gram Sabha
HH	:	Household
I.A.S	:	Indian Administrative Service
IACSIT	:	International Association of Computer Science and Information Technology
IAY	:	Indira Awas Yojana
ICAR	:	International Committee for Animal Recording
IDCO	:	Infrastructure Development Corporation of Odisha
IFR	:	Individual Forest Rights
IPEDR	:	International Conference on Social Science and Humanity
ITDA	:	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies
IWDP	:	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme
IWMP	:	Integrated Water Management Programme
JFM	:	Joint Forest Management
JICA	:	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
JT	:	Joint Title
KIIs	:	Key Informant Interviews
Km	:	Kilometer
Km ²	:	Square Kilometer
LRBL	:	Legally Released Bonded Labour
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goal
MGNREGA	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoE&F	:	Ministry of Environment & Forests

MoTA	: Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MP	: Member of Parliament
MPR	: Monthly Progress Report
MR&DM	: Ministry of Revenue and Disaster Management
MS	: Manual Scavenger
NAC	: Notified Area Council
NBM	: National Bambo Mission
NFC	: National Finance Commission
NFSA	: National Food Security Act
NGO	: Non-Government Organisation
NH	: National Highway
NHM	: National Horticulture Mission
NIRMAN	: Name of an NGO (Nirman)
NRLM	: National Rural Livelihood Mission
NTFP	: Non-Timber Forest Product
OGLS	: Odisha Government Land Settlement
OPLE Act	Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act
OTELP	: Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Proramme
OTFD	: Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
PA-ITDAs	: Project Administrator- Integrated Tribal Development Agencies
PMGSY	: Pradhan Mantri Gramya Sadak Yojana
PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institution
PVTG	: Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
RCDC	: Regional Centre for Development Corporation
RIs	: Revenue Inspectors
RKVY	: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RoR	: Record of Rights
RTI	: Right to Information
SC	: Schedule Caste
SCSTRTI	: Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Research and Training Institute
SDLC	: Sub-Divisional Level Committee
SECC	: Socio Economic Caste Census

SFC	:	State Finance Commission
SGSY	:	Swarna Jayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana
SLMC	:	State Level Monitoring Committee
SSD	:	Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes Development Department
ST	:	Schedule Tribe
TSP	:	Tribal Sub-Plan
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
WEO	:	Welfare Extension Officer
WGWLO	:	Working Group on Women and Land Ownership
WHH	:	Women Headed Household

Glossary

Head of the Household: Usually head is the oldest person in the family and he or she undertakes economic responsibilities of family:

Women Headed Household: Female head who is the oldest person in the family and undertakes economic responsibilities of family.

First group, Households that do not have an adult man primarily and female because of the husband's death have been widowed and take the responsibilities of the house.

Second group, households that the man primarily for these reasons is absent: migrated in search of work or imprisoned. In these families, the female are forced to prepare livelihood of themselves and sometimes their children.

Third group, the families that the man is in the family, but because of being unemployed, disablement, addiction, etc. has no option for providing the livelihood of the family and essentially the female undertake the responsibility of their life and sometimes their children.

Single Women: The girls who remain unmarried and live alone/women separated after marriage and stay alone and undertake the responsibility of the family.

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Executive Summery

Introduction:

In the context of tribal and forest dwelling communities, women have been the primary link between the community and the forests. Forests serve the key resource base for them to manage the everyday needs of collection of food, fuel wood, fodder, herbs, uncultivated food and other needs for sustaining households. Several studies highlight their role as users as well as knowledge bearers of the forest, yet few recognize their capacities to sustain and nurture forests. In the present context, an important aspect which needs deliberation is how the FRA title improves access and control of women to forest resources and empowers them economically. Field experience reveals that women who collectively negotiate with market are not getting adequate price for their produce. The Government institutions that focus especially on marketing NTFP products are inadequate in facilitating the process from the ground level. As forests are a source of food and livelihood for communities, food security is a key issue raised by women in instances where the communities have been threatened or alienated from their forests. Women would become more economically, socially, and politically marginalized if their traditional rights to the forest are reduced.

Rationale:

In spite of the provisions in FRA, patriarchal dominance, institutional structures and delayed approach of state functionaries impede implementation of the gender provisions of the Forests Rights Act on several counts. It is assumed that the provision of joint titles itself ensures women's rights whereas there are no specific guideline, notifications or independent assessment to understand the status of women in FRA. No gender-segregated data exists that can show the status of recognition of rights of women, especially so in case of single women, women headed households. Several studies and evidences from the field reveal the gendered nature of impediments to attainment of access and protection of rights of women despite provisions of FRA.

As per data available through government sources reveal only 11,469¹ exclusive women title holders in the state. But the fact is that the actual women headed families including widows, separated, destitute, single women etc. are far too high. The major issue for women that has come up recently is non-availability of proper segregated data. There is no uniformity in database management across the state. Different districts follow different formats to maintain their FRA database. Information clearly showing number of widows, single women, separated, destitute etc. is nowhere available. In the absence of such information it is difficult to trace number of women headed households covered under FRA and related convergence programmes carried out for them.

Though a number of studies have been undertaken to assess status of implementation, performance of the Act, actual use of FRA land, convergence of schemes and programs with FRA, CFR governance plan, Conversion of forest village in to revenue village scheme by different research organizations, there are less numbers of studies that have attempted to examine impact of FRA in the life and livelihood of women headed families.

In this regard, there is a need to assess the present status of women headed beneficiary households to whom titles have been conferred exclusively. It is relevant to conduct a study to examine, access to land, use of land, changes in income generation pattern, convergence of different schemes to make use of the land and above all the new challenges faced by such title holders.

Key Objective of the study:

To understand the extent to which the FRA has been able to impact the life and livelihood of women headed households especially in the context of recognition and assertion of women's rights to forest resources, livelihood security and participation in forest governance and decision making.

¹Source: SC&ST development department response to assembly questions on Women data,2017

Methodology of the Study

Selection of Study Districts: Districts were selected keeping in view different indicators like tribal population, forest cover, FRA tile distribution, convergence status and number of Women headed households covered under different schemes. To have best representation following these indicators Koraput, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh were selected from among the TSP areas. While Koraput, Rayagada and Mayurbhanj districts are regarded as best performing districts as far as title distribution and convergence of schemes are concerned, Sundargarh was selected as one of the districts where IFR titles are distributed with exact area as claimed, another important reason for selection of this district was to understand FRA implementation in mining belt. From among the Non-TSP districts, Jajpur and Dhenkanal were selected to have a comparative analysis of TSP and Non-TSP areas. Both the districts have tribal pockets and good number of IFR title holders. Besides, one partial TSP area i.e Balasore was also selected as controlled site. Following purposive sampling method blocks, Gram Panchayats and villages were selected in each study district. In the absence of gender segregated data on women headed households under FRA scheme, PA/ITDAs, DWOs, WEOs and NGOs were consulted prior to selection of blocks, Gram Panchayats and villages of a district.

Sample Household selection

Through purposive sampling method 50 IFR title holders from each district from which 35 exclusively women headed and rest joint title and single men title holders were covered. Village meetings and focus group discussions were held in each select village where household as well as village information was gathered.

Sampling:	Purposive sampling
Sample size:	363
Households covered under study:	363
Villages covered under study:	40
Gram Panchayats covered under study:	25
Blocks covered under study	11
Districts covered under study:	07

Chapterisation of the Report

The study report is divided into nine chapters. The **First Chapter** covers introduction, background, FRA implementation status, gender aspects of FRA, objectives, methodology, research questions, limitations of the study. The **Second Chapter** covers literature review of studies undertaken at state and national levels. The **Third Chapter** deals with key provisions of FRA. In this chapter government orders and circulars are discussed in detail. The **Fourth Chapter** reflects socio-economic profile of Odisha and study districts. It also covers profile of sample households. The **Fifth Chapter** discusses about FRA implementation status of women title holders in the study area. The **Sixth Chapter** focuses on the socio-economic empowerment of the women title holders after FRA implementation. The **Seventh Chapter** reflects Role of CSOs in facilitation of FRA with special emphasis on women title holders. The **Eighth Chapter** narrates experiences from field which can be replicated in other areas. The concluding **Ninth Chapter** reflects Issues, Challenges & Recommendations based on the study findings.

Limitations of the Study

In the absence of gender segregated data in the state, selection of block, Gram Panchayat and village was dependent on available information at field level. So the number of blocks, Gram Panchayats and villages differed as per availability of data on women title holders. In districts like Koraput, Sundargarh, Balasore and Jajpur only one block was selected taking into consideration availability of more number of women title holders in that block.

Similarly, the number of sample household differed from village to village depending on the available number of women title holders. There is lack of information in block and district level about government programmes and schemes allotted to single women and women headed households. In most of the cases team also found that SECC data are taken into account while implementing different government schemes but in case of convergence under FRA there is no information (other than housing schemes) whether SECC data have been followed or not.

Further, the FRA cell is not active and functional across because of which gathering information was highly difficult and team had to go to individuals, staff and govt. officers and CSOs to collect information.

Key Findings:

WHH-68% (248), Joint Title Holder- 27% (99), Single Male- 5% (16), (Total=363 HH)

- 47% (116) WHH were landless before FRA
- The FRA recognised lands therefore elevate these 47% WHH title holders up the category of land owners along with giving them food security throughout the year.
- Industrial districts like Jajpur (76%) and Sundargarh (65%) have more number of landless (among the study HH) who became land owners after FRA title.

Land Utilisation before FRA title

- ❖ Habitation 32% (117)
- ❖ Cultivation 53.72% (195)
- ❖ Cultivation & Habitation-10% (35)
- ❖ Unused-4% (16)
- *2% increase in land use for habitation purpose after FRA*

Land Utilisation after FRA title

- ❖ Habitation - 34% (121)
- ❖ Cultivation 53.99% (196)
- ❖ Cultivation & Habitation-8% (30)
- ❖ Unused-4% (16)

WHH-Land Utilisation (before and After)

Utilisation Before FRA

- ❖ 35% (88) Habitation
- ❖ 49% (121) cultivation
- ❖ 9% (23) cultivation & habitation
- ❖ 6% (16) unused

Land Utilisation After FRA

- ❖ 38 % (95) Habitation
- ❖ 49% (121) cultivation
- ❖ 6% (16) cultivation&habitation
- ❖ 6 % (16) unused

- *Aftermath of FRA implementation, over a period of about 9 years, among the women headed households there is 3% (7) increase in land use for habitation purpose.*

Demarcation

- Total Sample HH-82.9
- WHH Sample-77% (192)

RoR correction

- Total Sample HH-4.68
- WHH Sample-4% (11)

Benefitted Under Convergence Schemes

- Total Sample-40.77% covered under housing schemes, MGNREGA 30%, 4% plantation
- WHH Sample- 41% (103) under housing schemes, 29% (71) MGNREGA and 5% (13) plantation

Impact of FRA in the life and livelihood of Women Headed Households

Indicators	Key Findings
Participation	Findings
Women Participation in Claim Making Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 19% - (47) do not know about the claim making process➤ 81%- (201) Applied through different Stake Holders➤ Active Participation of women is found to be lacking
Awareness on FRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 40% (99) Women Title Holders aware about purpose of application collection.
Decision Making	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Top-down approach, no Gram Sabha based convergence plan.➤ Women Title Holders least involved.➤ In Mayurbhanj and Koraput one of the major problems raised by women title holders is water scarcity without which land cannot be used productively. In these districts, even though the women title holders have voiced this problem time and again, no government schemes have been effective at their disposal.
Access to Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 47% (116) landless Women became FRA land title holders.➤ 53% (132) Women Marginal farmers got additional land under FRA.➤ Nowhere in the study area sale or mortgage (alienation) of FRA land is seen.

Indicators	Key Findings
Participation	Findings
Use of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No change in land use for cultivation purpose after FRA implementation. ➤ 3% (7) increase in land use in Habitation purpose after RFA implementation.
Access to NTFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 58% (144)- WHHs Collect NTFP for own use ➤ 42% (104) - WHHs Collect NTFP for Commercial Purpose (along with own consumption). ➤ Collection of NTFP has been hassle free after enactment of FRA.
Life and Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Women Title holders after converged under Housing schemes (41%, 103 nos.) have a secured place to stay, to store food grains and to keep livestock. ➤ Land Development under MGNREGA (29%, 71 nos.) and different plantation schemes (5%, 13 nos.) has benefitted them economically. ➤ Convergence has contributed towards a more dignified life. ➤ <u>District Trend</u>- Title holders mostly converged under Housing, NHM, NBM, Land Development under MGNREGA ➤ <u>Study Area Trend</u>- Women Title holders mostly converged under Housing schemes 103 (41%), Land Development under MGNREGA 71 (29%) and different plantation schemes, 13 (5%).
Rules Compliance Provisions of Act/Rules	Official- Quorum followed but women participation is passive.
Guidelines Adherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No Palli Sabha based convergence plan, passive or no participation of women title holders, Housing, land development under MGNREGA, Plantations schemes

Indicators	Key Findings
Participation	Findings
	<p>are mostly carried out in a targeted approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Women title holders not able to avail 150 days' work under MGNREGA. ➤ Women title holders hardly work 40/45 days in a year (as per FGD). Irregular payment and tedious nature of work are some of the reasons of not taking up the work on a regular basis.

Learning and Experiences from Field (Good Practices)

- Case study -1: IFR and Group Farming: An initiative by women of Sundergarh reveals that majority of the women, in rural and tribal areas, are the skilled producers of food crops including millets and vegetables. Such innate skill could be utilized for gainful employment, better through the Collectives/ Cooperatives.
- Case study-2: Kaptapally women forest protection committee and their Initiative of FRA information Centre; Nayagarh exemplified the participation and decision making are part of empowerment of women which is reflected in better forest management skills and institution building.
- CFM groups led by women can protect and conserve forest and can secure their food and livelihood. (Case study-3: We won't allow anyone to cut our trees: Say the Women of Balarampur village, Dhenkanal) provides evidence on the issue.
- The Case study- 4: Individual Forest Rights helped in Securing Food and Livelihood Says Nilima from Rayagada has enlightened that the post FRA tenurial security can bring about changes in the life of old and single women.
- Food security and tenurial security makes the family bonding strong. The Case study no.-4 justifies this statement.
- The Case study-5: "How FRA changed life of a single woman, Koraput" reflects that CFR is important for Gram Sabha at the same time IFR is giving a dignified life and source of income to single women.

Issues & Challenges:

- **No Gender segregated database:** Database segregating gender is not available in nodal offices of the study districts. Some of the study districts have generated database on women title holders (Koraput, Rayagada and Balasore) but complete information covering all the blocks is nowhere available.
- **No information available about convergence programs allotted to single women or widows:** Absence of a proper database limiting the opportunity for single women/women title holders. In district level it is found that an overall database is managed in terms of convergence program but there is no proper database maintained for single women or women headed households. These households therefore feel ignored /neglected and are sometime left out from the list of beneficiaries
- **OTFD women facing more problems:** As 75 years of evidence for OTFD became a major issue but in case of single women (OTFD) the condition even seems more vulnerable. They are already striving hard with life for survival and denial of their rights due to 3 generation evidence leading to distress.
- **Non-demarcation of the land and less land received than claimed:** In most of the cases it is noticed that there is no demarcation of land. Especially in case of single women they have received less area than they claimed and RoR correction yet to be completed.
- **No intimation about rejection of title:** Where IFR titles are rejected, for example, in Sundergarh the OTFD IFR titles are recognized by DLC and later on rejected. Claimants had not been intimated about rejection of their titles. Women claimants especially have no clue about the rejection of their claims.
- **Manual correction in the final IFR title by forest department:** In Balasore especially it is observed that Forest Department officials made corrections manually in final IFR titles after distribution. It is a hand written correction of the amount (figure) of area recognized to the women headed households.
- **Lack of human resources in ITDAs is also a factor hindering FRA implementation:** As a nodal agency ITDAs, especially at District Headquarters, need to play most active role in implementation of FRA but due

to lack of human resource and heavy workload they are unable to priorities FRA work which leads to inadequate implementation of FRA programmes.

- **Irregular in holding District level committee meeting:** As per FRA it is mandatory that district level committee should seat and discuss about claims and recognition of rights but here again it is found that in most of the districts DLC meeting is irregular.
- **Monoculture plantation over IFR land:** It is found that out of 7 selected districts in 5 districts Forest Department carried out plantation program over recognized IFR land without the consent of the right holders. Land which they were using for agriculture purpose they lost it after commercial plantation like Teak, eucalyptus etc. is undertaken.
- **No Uniformity in Format of Titles distributed:** It is noticed during field visit that different districts follow different Title Formats for IFR and CFR. In some of the titles boundary of the land is mentioned, in some other map is attached; there are very few titles where GPS readings are mentioned. There is no uniformity maintained while distributing the titles under FRA.

Recommendation and Way forward:

- **Need to maintain Gender segregated data in ITDA level:** It's now 11 years of FRA implementation but all these years there was no gender segregated data available in ITDAs. Only a few districts in Odisha have gathered this very specific information and there is a lot to do and a long way to go. Based on this study it is a suggestion that there is a need to focus specifically in maintaining this database from filing of claims to recognition of title. There is also need to maintain a database of convergence programmes with special focus to single women which will help understand their socio-economic status aftermath of FRA.
- **Comprehensive guideline from ST SC Development Department:** There is a need for issue of comprehensive guideline from ST SC Development Department to give priority to the women claimants in recognizing titles as well as converging them with different schemes.

- **Promotion of Group farming:** There is a need to encourage group farming through different programmes as women are doing it wonderfully in some of the districts like Sundergarh and Koraput. Line departments are planting trees by merging IFR lands of group of right holders where team found an interesting community based practice led by women in some of the districts. Women are discussing it in Gram Sabha and making a proper resolution after which they are using their own IFR lands for group farming which help them to be independent.
- **Need to promote fruit bearing plants and vegetable, millets more than teak and eucalyptus:** Women are losing their livelihood opportunity due to commercial plantation over IFR land through various afforestation programs like; CAMPA, ANR, GIM etc. Most of the plantation over IFR land is done through CAMPA fund. It is noticed that Gram Sabha members and women are willing to plant fruit bearing trees, instead of monoculture plantation.
- **Need to follow Convergence Guidelines:** Guideline issued by STSC Development Department in the year 2016 is not followed. Palli Sabha based convergence process facilitated only in hand counts. It is still a top-down approach. The plan prepared by the Gram Sabha need to be submitted at the Gram Panchayat level and subsequently need to be integrated in the District Planning Process. It is observed during study that in all these processes the women representatives are not part of decision making. Active participation of women and decision making would make convergence programme more effective and need based.
- **Need to Strengthen ITDAs:** At present the maintained database at ITDAs does not contain gender segregated data on FRA. Neither the ITDAs have detailed individual beneficiary information on FRA convergence of schemes. There is no uniformity seen in database management in **ITDAs & DSWOs** in all seven districts. Therefore, the ITDA offices should be upgraded and well equipped with proper designated staffs to maintain FRA database. The Project Administrator of ITDA should be made member of all development related bodies to ensure proper coordination of convergence activities. Gender

segregated database is a prerequisite in order to give priority to the women headed households in different schemes and in planning process.

- **Need to track Rejection Details:** There is a need to keep track of the rejection details at FRC level as the claimants especially the illiterate women claimants have no idea about the status of their application in case they are left out. It is observed from the field that some of the deserving women claimants have been left out without any intimation regarding rejection of their application.
- **Demarcation of Land before recognition of Title.** It is observed from the field that title has been recognized without demarcating the area. Allotted patch of land has not been verified before recognising title. For example in Koraput the recognised forest land belongs to un-surveyed Jungle Block category and the title holders are in possession of the land without knowing the exact area. This seems more like a land distribution programme and may lead to future conflict.
- **Focus need to be on Correction of Record of Rights:** Correction of Record of Rights need to be taken up on a priority basis and the titles received under FRA need to be incorporated in the RoR. From among the study villages, it is only in one village in Rayagada, where RoR correction has been done, in rest areas it is yet to take off. It is important to take Single women name in RoR as well as in Joint titling name of women need to be equally registered as male counterpart and not as dependent.
- **Designated Staff for Demarcation of IFR Land:** Lack of human resources in district and block level hindering the process of IFR land recognition. In many cases it is shared by RI and AMIN that they are overloaded with the work. State govt. need to give effort to strengthen the human resource in ground level.
- **Active Involvement of WEOs:** In the second phase of application collection it is observed that, WEOs are not involved in the rights recognition process. Being a frontline official her/his role is important in facilitation of the work as well as maintaining proper database of FRA right holders and convergence of

schemes. Tahasil officials who are presently involved in the process are less conversant with different convergence programmes as compared to WEOs.

- **Implementation of the Act on Priority:** It is noticed that FRA implementation is not a priority program for the district administration. Claims are pending year after year and even in some areas approved titles are not distributed. So there is a need to promote the implementation of FRA as a historic act for the forest dwellers.
- **Need a guideline on ratification in approved title:** It is noticed in some of the districts after distribution of IFR title Forest Dept. officials made corrections in IFR title manually without any official notification. Therefore there is a need to issue an order or circular that no government officer whether Forest or Revenue have any rights to make correction after DLC approves the titles.
- **Awareness among Govt. officials about protective legislation for tribals:** Though there are good examples and positive stories we found on ground which is mentioned in this report but at the same time there are so many challenges on ground where different govt. officers need to be aware. Issues like consent of Gram Sabha, rejection of claims, recognizing too small area as compared to actual claim, non-convergence of schemes and importantly demarcation of land are to be taken seriously by the administration in order to avoid any future complication. In Prevention of Atrocities act, amended in 2016, the role of govt. officials is important. It is mentioned in section 3(1)(g) PoA that in case of any external interference by any government department or outsiders in right holders land, Gram Sabha members can file atrocity case against any individual. Also, under FRA section (7) and (8) Gram Sabha can file petition to SLMC and to respective authorities.

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Chapter – I Introduction

Introduction:

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, (FRA-2006) is a landmark legislation in the history of forest governance in India. An estimated 275 million² people depend on forest in India (World Bank, 2006) and poverty in forest areas linked to insecurity of land and deprivation of access rights to the forest resources. As a progressive legislation the FRA Act encompasses livelihood and food security aspects of the forest dwelling tribal communities and bonafide “Other Traditional Forest Dwellers”. By recognizing and vesting individual and community rights, this legislation provisions to ensure justice to the forest dependent community which was earlier denied during colonial and post independent India. The foundation of this Act is the recognition and assertion of tenurial security, livelihood security and ecological security of the forest dwelling communities. The Act and the Rules (rules framed in 2008 and further amended in 2012) made under FRA therefore gives details of institutional arrangements to protect, conserve, regenerate and manage community forest resources.

Implementation of FRA in Odisha

The recorded forest area of the state is 58,136 Km² which is 37.34% of the total geographical area. The reserved forests constitute 45.29%, protected forests 26.70% and unclassed forest constitute 28.01%³ (*State of Forest, 2011*). As per Census 2011, there are 51,349 villages of which 47529 are inhabited and 3820 uninhabited in Odisha. State of Forest Report, 1999 stated that in Odisha, there are 29,000 villages located in close vicinity of forest. The GoO also has estimated that out of 64.2 lakh rural households, there are 17.9 lakhs ST households (27.95 %).

Table 1.1: Estimated Scheduled Tribes Household in Odisha

Total HHs	Rural HH	ST HHs	Others (including SC HHs)
77,380,65	6420514	17,95,075	59,42,990

Source: Department of ST and SC Development, GoO

² RRI Potential Study report.

³ SCSTRTI study report 2015

The projected ST households to be benefitted under Forest Rights Act are 7.35 lakhs as shown in Table 1.2 below. Besides STs, there are large numbers of Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in the State depending on the forest for their subsistence needs to be covered under FRA.

Table1.2: Projected Number of Households to be Benefitted under FRA

Name of the District	Total GA (acres)	No of villages	Total Forest Area (in acres)	%of Forest Area to GA	Total Rural HH	Total ST HH	Projected HHs of STs
Balasore	3806	2691	108260.1	11.71	362365	41739	4888
Bhadrak	2505	1248	31257.85	5.05	220048	5020	254
Cuttack	3932	1857	207697.36	21.4	352874	16662	3566
Jagatsinghpur	1668	1230	38364.04	9.31	207895	1627	151
Jajpur	2899	1575	187682.95	26.21	328179	25302	6632
Kendrapada	2644	1619	67845.96	10.39	278214	1920	199
Khurda	2813	1355	167631.49	24.33	202360	14089	3428
Mayurbhanj	10418	3758	1108600.22	43.09	443016	261116	112515
Nayagarh	3890	1516	541105.37	56.74	174926	12356	7011
Puri	3479	1613	47950.11	6.44	255809	1670	108
Central Zone	38054	18462	2506395.45	26.83	2463321	381501	138752
Angul	6375	1632	679351.27	43.21	195527	28985	12524
Bargarh	5837	1207	300384.11	20.83	280361	65243	13590
Bolangir	6575	1753	398865.48	24.57	306102	79909	19634
Deogarh	2940	774	385374.34	53.07	53981	19693	10451
Dhenkanal	4452	1232	437943.35	40.17	206753	30605	12294
Jharsuguda	2081	352	126123.14	24.59	69018	29131	7163
Keonjhar	8303	2045	830213.93	40.54	287318	134654	54589
Sambalpur	6657	1262	921314.94	56.08	148284	67780	38011
Subarnapur	2337	825	104174.72	18.05	109649	14181	2560
Sundargarh	9712	1668	1371225.44	57.16	263783	173616	99239
North Zone	55269	12750	5554970.72	40.74	1920776	643797	270055
Boudh	3098	1190	318588.01	41.63	81225	11808	4916
Gajapati	4325	1528	613498.6	57.43	101797	54775	31457
Ganjam	8206	2831	796244.02	39.28	564710	25543	10033
Kalahandi	7920	2068	641567.68	32.88	304484	94591	31102
Kandhmal	8021	2415	1410777.55	71.21	136890	72271	51464
Koraput	8807	1890	481449.93	22.26	241724	139561	31066
Malkangiri	5791	933	830878.36	58.09	102000	66059	38374
Nuapada	3852	658	470455.96	49.52	123352	44884	22227
Nabrangpur	5291	867	608294.31	47.61	214990	124453	59252
Rayagada	7073	2469	788937.76	45.2	165245	103099	46601
South Zone	62384	16849	6960692.18	45.3	2036417	737044	326491
ODISHA	38459629	48071	15022058.35	39.16	6420514	1762342	735298

Source: Department of ST and SC Development, Govt. of Odisha

Implementation Status (Individual & Community Forest Rights)

As per Monthly Progress Report (MPR) 30th November, 2018 (government record) the table 1.3 below, **422655** titles for individual forest rights (IFR)⁴ over an area of around **626928.74** acres of forestland have been distributed for ST and OTFD state-wide as on 30th November, 2018. **612559** claims for individual **13736** community forest rights received by the Forest Rights Committee **506105** claims were approved by Gram Sabha and sent to SDLC level. SDLC approved **438761** individual and **7504** community claims and forwarded to DLC. Out of which **443235** claims have been approved by District Level Committee (435055-Individual, 8180-community). **422655** Individual Forest Rights Titles have been distributed area **626928.74**. Similarly, **6467** titles for Community Forest Resources Right have been distributed over an area of **342572.19** acres.

Table 1.3: Status of implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 Odisha

Individual & Community claims as on 30-11-2018			
No. of Forest Rights Committees constituted by Gram Sabha			48459
Claims	ST+ OTFD		
	Individual	Community	Total
Claims filed at Gram Sabha Level	612559	13736	626295
Claims Recommended by Gram Sabha to SDLC	506105	8377	514482
Claims Recommended by SDLC to DLC	438761	7504	446265
Claims approved by DLC for Titles	435055	8180	443235
Titles Distributed	422655	6467	429122
Extent of Forest land for which Titles distributed (in acres)	626928.74	342572.19	969500.93
Claims Rejected	145526	999	146525
Source: FRA Status Report November, 2018 Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India			

Status of Convergence Initiatives taken up by the State

The forest dwelling tribals and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, whose rights have been recognized under FRA, have traditionally remained a deprived lot. The inherent poor agricultural productive potential of the forest lands they occupied coupled with the fear of eviction, these occupants made very little or zero investment to improve the productivity of the area. Further, being inside the forest area, they remain geographically disadvantageous too. In spite of the efforts

⁴ SC&ST development department, Odisha

including that of Tribal Development Department and Rural Development Departments who had the chief mandate to develop such areas and the Forest Department in whose area of jurisdiction they were located, very little has been achieved to end their sufferings. This has resulted in their poor economic condition. In this regard, convergence of programmes of various departments contributing to productivity enhancement of such areas became inevitable.

Government of Odisha has proactively taken up the convergence of various programmes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Mo Kudia, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Bamboo Mission (NBM), Odisha Tribal Employment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP), Focus Area Development Programmes (FADP) and the like for the livelihood and National Food Security (NFS) of the poor especially ST and SC population of the State. As per November, 2018 a total of 422655 individual rights titles distributed. Out of 422655 IFR right holders as many as 2.26 lakh FRA right holders have been covered under different convergence programmes. Around 1.47 lakh right holders have received housing under IAY (1.43 lakh) and Mo Kudia (3737)⁵ schemes as on October-2018.

Gender Aspects of FRA

In the context of tribal and forest dwelling communities, women have been the primary link between the community and the forests. Forests serve the key resource base for them to manage the everyday needs of collection of food, fuel wood, fodder, herbs, uncultivated food and other needs for sustaining households. Several studies highlight their role as users as well as knowledge bearers of the forest, yet few recognize their capacities to sustain and nurture forests. In the present context, an important aspect which needs deliberation is how the FRA title improves access and control of women to forest resources and empowers them economically. Field experience reveals that women who collectively negotiate with market are not getting adequate price for their product. The Government institutions that focus

⁵ Convergence data by SC&ST development department, Odisha

especially on marketing NTFP products are inadequate in facilitation the process from the ground level. As forests are a source of food and livelihood for communities, food security is a key issue raised by women in instances where the communities have been deprived or alienated from their forests. Women would become more economically, socially, and politically marginalized if their traditional rights to the forest diminished.

The Forest Rights Act seeks to address the historical injustice committed to the forest dependent communities by restoring their land and forest rights. This Act has created a legal space for recognizing the rights of women over forest land. It has enabling provisions for participation of women in the institutions and decision-making bodies set up under the law. Following are some of the empowering provisions mentioned under FRA: Section 4(4) states that IFRs must be in the joint name of both spouses in the case of a married applicant and in the name of the single person heading a household whether woman or man. The Act also requires a one third minimum representation of women in the Gram Sabha and Forest Rights Committee (FRC), Sub Divisional Level Committee (SDLC), District Level Committee (DLC) and State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC).

PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS UNDER FRA
S.2(g) + Rule 4(2): Gram Sabha defined as a village assembly of all adult members of the village, with full and unrestricted participation of women. Quorum requires at least one-third participation of women. Rule 3(1): At least one-third members of Forest Rights Committee (FRC) to be women.
S.3: Vests CFR, IFR and Common Resource (CR) rights in forest-dwelling communities, whether individually or collectively. S.4(4): Forest rights to be registered jointly in the name of both spouses in case of married persons. In case a woman is the single head of household, rights to be registered in her name.
S.5: Gram Sabhas and right holders are empowered with the authority to govern, manage and conserve forests.
S.6 (8) + Rule 5(c) & Rule 7(c): At least one woman member in the Sub-Divisional Level Committee (SDLC) and in the District Level Committee (DLC).

In last 11 years of FRA implementation there is a complete vacuum in gathering gender segregated data. In fact there is no focus in state and district level to generate awareness on women rights. When it was questioned in assembly in the year 2017 in a very short span of time all districts, ITDAs/DWOs have collected the information and shared it with state to respond to assembly question. It is important here to mention that this data is not completely accurate and efforts on ground still going on. The ST and SC Development Department have taken initiative to engage government officials to collect the information in a better way. However in absence of gender data this below mentioned data is taken as a reference.

Table 1.4: Women and FRA Data by ST and SC Development Department

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Claims filed/ received	Total titles recognised/ distributed	Titles recognised/ distributed in the name of women beneficiaries	Titles recognised/ distributed to single women, if any	Titles distributed to women & single women (Col. E+F)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Angul	8360	2727	235	21	256
2	Balasore	4670	2414	1664	0	1664
3	Bargarh	3314	1097	141	0	141
4	Bhadrak	202	175	6	5	11
5	Bolangir	8799	2395	20	0	20
6	Boudh	3499	1877	99	99	198
7	Cuttack	5868	1560	178	0	178
8	Deogarh	13817	7036	533	3	536
9	Dhenkanal	12600	6995	543	48	591
10	Gajapati	51636	34471	729	0	729
11	Ganjam	12957	5751	5539	213	5752
12	Jagatsinghpur	49	47	9	3	12
13	Jajpur	9170	4243	251	43	294
14	Jharsuguda	9204	2599	251	32	283
15	Kalahandi	11758	10614	677	9	686
16	Kandhamal	60346	57818	1668	0	1668
17	Kendrapara	4045	305	97	0	97
18	Keonjhar	72838	56501	4996	0	4996
19	Khurda	3629	985	129	0	129
20	Koraput	35564	28191	583	340	923
21	Malkangiri	39341	32689	27416	1520	28936
22	Mayurbhanj	69023	49008	9213	6	9219
23	Nawarangpur	39212	39212	7842	7842	15684

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Claims filed/ received	Total titles recognised/ distributed	Titles recognised/ distributed in the name of women beneficiaries	Titles recognised/ distributed to single women, if any	Titles distributed to women & single women (Col. E+F)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
24	Nayagarh	4302	3868	0	0	0
25	Nuapara	23257	6438	449	0	449
26	Puri	1169	0	0	0	0
27	Rayagada	25325	22257	6677	1236	7913
28	Sambalpur	33166	13530	1578	26	1604
29	Subarnapur	1561	379	23	13	36
30	Sundargarh	40311	19325	735	10	745
Total		604325	412097	70622	11475	82093

Source: ST&SC development department response to assembly questions on Women data, 2017

Rationale:

Patriarchal dominance, institutional structures and approach of state functionaries impede implementation of the gender provisions of the Act on several counts. It is assumed that the provision of joint titles itself ensures women's rights whereas there are no specific guideline, notifications or independent assessment to understand the status of women in FRA. No gender-segregated data exists that can show the status of recognition of rights of women, especially so in case of single women, women headed households. Several studies and evidences from the field reveal the gendered nature of impediments to attainment of access and protection of rights of women despite provisions of FRA.

As per data availed through government sources there are only 11469⁶ exclusive women title holders in the state. But the fact is that the actual women headed families including widows, destitute, single women etc are far too high. The major issue for women that has come up recently is non-availability of proper segregated data. There is no uniformity in database management across the state. Different districts follow different formats to maintain their FRA database. Information clearly showing number of widows, single women, separated, destitute etc is nowhere available. In the absence of such information it is difficult to trace number of WHHs covered under FRA and related convergence programmes carried out for them.

⁶ SC&ST Development Department respond to assembly questions on Women data

Though a number of studies have been undertaken to assess status of implementation, performance of the Act, actual use of FRA land, convergence of schemes and programs with FRA, CFR governance plan, Conversion of forest village in to revenue village scheme by different research organizations, there are less numbers of Studies that have attempted to examine impact of FRA in the life and livelihood of women headed families.

In this regard, there is a need to assess the present status of women headed beneficiary households to whom titles have been conferred exclusively. It is relevant to conduct a study to examine, access to land, use of land, changes in income generation pattern, convergence of different schemes to make use of the land and above all the new challenges faced by such title holders.

Objectives of the study:

1. To understand the extent to which the FRA has been able to impact the life and livelihood of women headed household especially in the context of recognition and assertion of women's rights to forest resources, livelihood security and participation in forest governance and decision making.
2. To examine various welfare and beneficiary oriented schemes, development programmes intended towards livelihood enhancement with special reference to women headed households.
3. To assess the role of women in FRA land allotment, their role in CFR governance and effective utilization through different schemes
4. To assess the impact of schemes and programs under FRA on livelihood of women headed families
5. To find out Impediments to factors responsible for not achieving success
6. To assess the state initiatives, current status and challenges to right recognition for women under FRA and identify areas of policy advocacy.
7. To document best practices, relevant issues, emerging challenges towards the goal and objective of FRA

Operational Methodology of the Study

Selection of Study Districts: Districts were selected keeping in view different indicators like tribal population, forest cover, FRA tile distribution, convergence status and number of Women headed households covered under different schemes. To have best representation following these indicators Koraput, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh were selected from among the TSP areas. While Koraput, Rayagada and Mayurbhanj districts are regarded as best performing districts as far as title distribution and convergence of schemes are concerned, Sundargarh was selected as one of the districts where IFR titles are distributed with exact area as claimed, another important reason for selection of this district was to understand FRA implementation in mining belt. From among the non-TSP districts, Jajpur and Dhenkanal were selected to have a comparative analysis of TSP Non-TSP areas. Both the districts have tribal pockets and good number of IFR title holders. Besides, one partial TSP area i.e Balasore was also selected as controlled site. Following purposive sampling method blocks, Gram Panchayats and villages were selected in each study district. In the absence of gender segregated data on women headed households under FRA scheme, PA/ITDAs, DWOs, WEOs and NGOs were consulted prior to selection of blocks, Gram Panchayats and villages of a district. The following were the criteria for selection of study samples.

- Scheduled V Districts (TSP Area)
- Non TSP Districts
- Coverage under Convergence Programmes (highest coverage)
- Coverage under Women Headed families.

Block, Gram Panchayat and Village selection

In each study district following purposive sampling method blocks, Gram Panchayats and villages were selected. In the absence of segregated data on women headed households under FRA scheme, PA-ITDAs, DWOs, WEOs and local NGOs were consulted prior to selection of blocks, Gram Panchayats and villages. Secondary information was collected from respective ITDA and DWO offices and

after detailed discussion with WEOs, ITDA officials and local NGOs, villages having more number of FRA women title holders were selected.

Sample Household selection

Through purposive sampling method Fifty IFR title holders from each district from which 35 exclusively women headed and rest joint title and single men title holders were covered. Village meetings and focus group discussions were held in each select village to collect village and household information.

Sampling:	Purposive sampling
Sample size:	363
Households covered understudy:	363
Villages covered under study:	40
Gram Panchayats covered under study:	25
Blocks covered under study	11
Districts covered under study:	07

Process of Data Collection

Village meeting

Interaction with district and block level officials

Focus Group Discussion

Structured Household schedule

Structured Village information Schedule

KII Schedule

FGD Schedule

Collection and Analysis of Primary Data Collection of primary data was carried out through field visits conducted in selected districts. Following steps were followed for collection of information from primary sources:-

- Discussion with State and District, Block and Gram Panchayat level Government Officials of different line departments
- Discussion with Civil Society Organizations.

- Field Visit: (Selected Districts/Blocks/ Gram Panchayats and villages)
- Case Studies of success stories

Tools and Methods of Data Collection:

Appropriate tools were designed and pre-tested for data collection before setting out for fieldwork. Keeping in view the composition of the population, Village Schedule, Household Schedule, observation techniques, FGDs and KII and check list/guidelines were used as the main tools of data collection.

- Structured Survey format were prepared for GP, Block, ITDA and District level information
- Structured household survey formats developed to cover women and Joint title holders
- Structured Village survey formats prepared to cover village information
- FDG Schedule
- KII schedules for GP, Block and District level Stakeholders
- Focus Group Discussions were organized for village elders ,FRC members, Women Groups and FRA women title holders

No. of FGDs and KIIs conducted

Sl. No	Name of the district	No. of FGDs conducted	No. of KIIs/Personal Interview conducted (Name of the Stakeholders)
1	Balasore	No of FGDs-7	No of KIIs-6 Name of the KIIs- ADM and PA-ITDA in-charge Nilagiri, DWO, ADWO, WEO-Nilgiri, DEO-FRA cell
2	Dhenekanal	No of FDGs-5	No of KIIs-7 Name of KIIs- District Collector, DWO, ADWO, WEO-Kankadahada and Kamaskhyanagar, DEO-FRA cell and Adivasi Kranti Sangathan
3	Jajpur	No of FGDs-6	No of KIIs-4 Name of the KIIs- ADWO, WEO-Sukinda, DEO-FRA cell, Coordinator-ASPIRE (NGO)
4	Koraput	No of FGDs-3	No of KIIs-9 Name of the KIIs-

Sl. No	Name of the district	No. of FGDs conducted	No. of KIIs/Personal Interview conducted (Name of the Stakeholders)
			PA-ITDA, DWO, ADWO, WEO-Laxmipur and Nandpur, CYSD Field Co-ordinator, GPEO, PEO-Panchada, DEO-FRA cell-ITDA Forest Range Officer - Koraput
5	Mayurbhanj	No of FGDs-7	No of KIIs-6 Name of KIIs- Sub-collector, Amin -Sub-Collector office, Baripada, SO-PAITDA, RI-Baripada, WEO-Udala, Khunta and Moroda, SO & RI-Morada
6	Rayagada	No of FGDs-4	No of KIIs-9 Name of the KIIs- PA-ITDA, DEO FRA Cell- ITDA, DWO, ADWO, SO-ITDA, Tahsildar & RI - Rayagada, Landesa District Co-ordinator, NIRMAN- Kalyansingpur Block Co-ordinator
7	Sundargarh	No of FGDs-8	No of KIIs-4 Name of the KIIs- District Collector, PA-ITDA, DWO, Secretary-CIRTD, Athakosia Adivasi Sangathan
Total-7		Total FGDs-40	

Research Questions

- Questions assessing knowledge among the target group and stakeholders about different schemes and Programs
- Questions assessing Women headed households' participation in resource management.
- Questions assessing Women headed households' role in Decision making in convergence process.
- Questions assessing impact on livelihood of the women headed households after IFR title and convergence

Collection and Analysis of Secondary Data:

Desk Review:

- i. Sanction Orders and Government letters

- ii. Guidelines from MoTA on Convergence
- iii. Published Reports of Government and Non Government Agencies
- iv. Annual Reports of Line Departments
- v. Plan documents of Line Departments

Study Output:

- The study findings would help government to assess effectiveness of government interventions for implementation of Forest Rights Act.
- Gaps identified in the study would help government to find the ways to ensure better practices resulting in better livelihood options and to ensure a better life for single women who are more marginalised.
- Success story would help replicate their programme in other areas.
- This study will also help government to come out with a comprehensive guideline on Women rights & livelihood security under FRA.

Limitations of the Study

In the absence of gender segregated data in the state, selection of block, Gram Panchayat and village was dependent on available information at field level. So the number of blocks, Gram Panchayats and villages differed as per availability of data on women title holders. In districts like Koraput, Sundargarh, Balasore and Jajpur only one block was selected taking into consideration availability of more number of women title holders in those blocks.

Similarly the number of sample household differed from village to village depending on the available number of women title holders. There is lack of information in block and district level about government programmes and schemes allotted to single women and women headed households. In most of the cases team also found that SECC data are taken into account while implementing different government schemes but in case of convergence under FRA there is no information (other than housing schemes) whether SECC data are followed or not.

Another lacuna is FRA cell is not active and functional across because of which gathering information was highly difficult and team had to go to individuals, staff and govt. officers and CSOs to collect information.

Table 1.5: Universe of the Study

District	Block	GP	Village	Total HHS	Total WHHH	Total FRA Tittle Holder	Total Women Tittle Holders	Sample			
								Women	Single Male	Joint	Total
Balasore	Nilagiri	Arabandh	Arabandha	376	25	76	9	2	1	0	3
			Ghusurikila	120	40	14	7	5	0	3	8
		Bhaunriabada	Bhaunriabad	749	40	89	7	6	0	0	6
			Hatimunda	472	30	66	2	11	3	0	14
		Garadihi	Kunchabania	161	12	27	6	5	1	1	7
		K.C.Pur	Betakata	529	32	168	17	9	1	1	11
		Sajanagarh	Tenda	363	22	64	7	8	0	3	11
		District Total		2770	201	504	55	46	6	8	60
Dhenkanal	Kamakshya nagar	Baunspal	Baunspal	397	25	51	11	9	0	0	9
		Mahulpal	Bijadihi	249	29	50	19	15	0	0	15
	Kankadahada	Balikuma	Tarinipasi	99	15	114	6	4	0	2	6
		Maruabil	Pitaldhua	116	22	68	17	0	1	14	15
			Sarion	153	27	98	7	4	0	0	4
		District Total		1014	118	381	60	32	1	16	49
Jaipur	Sukinda	Chingudipal	Deogan	67	9	63	11	11	0	0	11
			Kankadajodi	45	14	40	8	8	0	3	11
		Kansa	Balipada	90	18	54	5	5	0	1	6
			Kansa	186	30	144	3	3	0	0	3
			Talangi	135	15	142	12	12	1	4	17
			Tikarpada	48	2	52	2	2	0	0	2
		District Total		571	88	495	41	41	1	8	50
Koraput	Laxmipur	Panchda	Jhodikenda	126	22	98	16	10	1	3	14
		Toyaput	Podasankuli	72	27	99	27	19	0	3	22
			Uskabhatta	84	12	87	12	12	1	1	14
		District Total		282	61	284	55	41	2	7	50
Mayurbhanj	Khuunta	Dengam	Baniabasa	167	18	47	18	5	0	0	5
		Dhanghera	Khudapatuli	179	11	65	11	4	1	0	5
	Morada	Chikitamatia	Chikitamatia	75	18	49	15	11	0	6	17
	Udala	Badakhamana	Anantpur	183	69	45	7	3	0	0	3

District	Block	GP	Village	Total HHS	Total WHHH	Total FRA Title Holder	Total Women Title Holders	Sample				
								Women	Single Male	Joint	Total	
			Badakhamana	481	109	55	4	2	0	0	2	
			Manikapur	258	90	15	14	6	0	4	10	
		Bahubandh	Bahubandh	259	78	107	10	2	0	6	8	
			District Total	1602	393	383	79	33	1	16	50	
Rayagada	Kalyansingpur	Budaguda	Chamarjodi	47	13	28	10	8	3	12	23	
			Podachuanpadar	28	8	25	9	8	1		9	
	Rayagada	Badaalubadi	Ermunda	63	13	50	16	13	1	5	19	
			Sanakasupudu	43	2	38	6	2	0	0	2	
			District Total	181	36	141	41	31	5	17	53	
Sundargarh	Balisankara	Beheradihi	Gidipahad	196	32	121	23	5	0	4	9	
			Birkaldihi	Khamarimunda	124	14	121	6	3	0	1	4
				Sahebdera	144	21	84	21	2	0	2	4
		Dhubendand	Nalapada	47	9	43	9	2	0	5	7	
			Rapatjor	152	18	94	10	2	0	5	7	
		Kinjirkela	Kupatanagar	297	25	19	6	5	0	2	7	
		Kusumura	Kusumura	736	175	82	5	2	0	7	9	
			Raidihi	197	34	79	14	3	0	1	4	
7	11	25	40	1893	328	643	94	24	0	27	51	
Total				8313	1225	2831	425	248	16	99	363	
Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19												

The study universe includes 7 districts, 11 blocks, 25 Gram Panachayats and 40 villages. The total number of households in the villages are 8313, out of which 1225 are women headed households. Similarly, total number of FRA title holders are 2831 and among them 425 are women title holders. The sample of the study is 363 out of which 248 are women title holders, 16 are single male title holders and the rest 99 are joint title holders.

Chapter – II

Review of Literature

After going through various reports, articles, and papers written in the light of present study context it was found that women's' rights under FRA has been mostly analysed in a generalised manner. Though it's not completely ignored in researchers' writings but giving women their legal rights under the Act is continuously being neglected. However government guidelines on convergence, reports on FRA implementation status, research papers on concept and status of 'female headed households' were very much essential for the present report. With a view to have a better understanding of the women's issues relating to FRA implementation, selected government reports, research papers, studies undertaken at state, national and international level from 2008 to till date were reviewed thoroughly. Given below is the review of the literature that helped in preparing the present report.

Ministry of Rural Development GoI, Report of the Task Force on Convergence, September 2008, describes about National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and opportunities for Sustainable Development through Inter-sectoral convergence. The report explains the modalities of convergence of different schemes and programmes with NREGA, how NREGA can act as an entry point for any convergence initiative. The report highlights that the convergence process should begin with NREGA (kachcha) works and plans the three following stages to create durable assets, sustainable livelihood options and aid in natural resource regeneration. In other words NREGA work should become a subset of all those schemes/programme which have a (kachcha) component of work that can be taken up under the NREGA permissible work. The Task Force report explains the steps and institutional mechanism for convergence and has also recommended few specific areas of intervention for convergence programmes.

Ministry of Rural Development GoI, 2009, Joint Convergence Guidelines on National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and Integrated Water Management Programme (IWMP) - The Ministry of Rural Development has developed and disseminated Guidelines for Convergence of NREGS with different schemes and specific programmes viz. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, National Afforestation Programme and other schemes of the Ministry of Forest & Environment, Schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources, PMGSY (Department of Rural Development), SGSY (Department of Rural Development), Watershed Development Programmes (Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development). For this, 115 pilot districts in 22 states have been identified by MoE&F and ICAR.

Forest tenure reform: exclusion of tribal women's rights in semi-arid Rajasthan, India International Forestry Review Vol. 13(2), 2011, Purabi Bose

This paper examines the politics of individual and collective access to forestland and the political representation of Bhil tribal women in the semi-arid Banswara district, Rajasthan, India. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with 54 informants, and two focus group discussions. A rights-based access approach was used to analyse outcomes of forest tenure reform on tribal women's access to forestland, and inclusion in, and/or exclusion from, collective decision making about forestland management.

2011 International Conference on Social Science and Humanity IPEDR vol.5 (2011) © (2011) IACSIT Press, Singapore, Hossein Nazoktabar and Abbas Namdar Aliabadi,

This paper explains concept and Status of the female-headed households. According to the paper, the expression "head of the family" is a descriptive term and the head of family is someone who has notable power comparing to other members of family. Usually head is the oldest person in the family and he or she undertakes economic responsibilities of family. In one classification, the female-headed Households have been divided to some main groups: First group, families that do not have a man primarily and female because of the husband's death or divorce have been widowed

or the girls who have not marry and live alone and undertake the responsibility of the family. Second group, families that the man primarily for these reasons is absent: emigration, being lost sight, hidden or prisoner, being soldier, etc. In these families, the female are forced to prepare livelihood of themselves and sometimes their children. Third group, the families that the man is in the family, but because of being unemployed, disablement, addiction, being soldier, etc. has no rule for providing the livelihood of the family and essentially the female undertake the responsibility of their life and sometimes their children. So, this study tries to get a better cognition and explanation for dimensions of the life in the female-headed Households, by optimal selection of related and appropriate theories.

Study on “Actual use of FRA recognized land at individual and community level”, carried out by RCDC in **2013** is an outcome of series of case studies, information collected through RTI, other sources like govt. convergence guideline & literatures, discussion with village communities, community federation, campaign group and CSOs, and its detailed analysis. The study attempts to assess the status of FRA claimed lands after recognition of rights. The general understanding is that FRA has been considered an ameliorative step towards undoing the historical injustice done to the forest dwellers in terms of non recognition of their rights over the forest land and resources they have been enjoying for livelihoods over the years. The historical injustice relates to such lands that are under community possession or have been under possession of the resident households in the village by approval of the community through customary rights or otherwise. Through the stages of implementation of the FRA in Odisha there has been some remarkable development in terms of granting of rights over individual claims and community claims. Despite the fact that there is non-uniform awareness across the districts and blocks in the State, some good examples have been there about recognition of rights and the subsequent linkage of the FRA lands with other development programs.

National Research Study on Implementation of FRA Act in Neighbouring States of Odiha-2013: This report tries to cover implementation issues of the FRA Act in Odisha and its neighbouring states. This report has a comparative picture of Odisha

and neighbouring states like Andhra Pradesh and Chattisgarh. It has helped in giving insight in to the implementation of the Act with special reference to women participation. This report contains selected case studies from Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Some of the good practices covered in the report has helped in preparing the case studies in a better way.

Land Utilization, convergence of Schemes by FRA ST beneficiaries in Selected Districts of North and South Odisha, SCSTRTI, Government of Odisha-2015:

This report tries to assess the status and process of implementation of convergence programmes under the Forest Rights Act in Odisha, its key learnings, issues and challenges. This report has helped in understanding different convergence schemes and its actual field implementation. Convergence trend in different districts gives a clear picture of implementation of different schemes in the state. The proposed convergence module is of great importance as it tries to give a solution to the loopholes found in the field implementation. Also the tools used for data collection (Schedules and formats) are of great use to the present report.

Citizens' Report 2015: Community Forest Rights under the Forest Rights Act is published by Kalpavriksha and Vasundhara in collaboration with Oxfam India. This report is an outcome of the Community Forest Rights-Learning and Advocacy (CFR-la) process, initiated in 2011. The report deals with information and experiences related to the Community Forest Rights (CFR) provisions of the Forest Rights Act from different States of India. The report highlights on policy level issues as well as implementation bottlenecks related to FRA at various States and also covers positive case studies shared by different organizations and individuals working at the local, regional, national and international level on understanding and facilitating Community Forest Rights.

Promise and Performance of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, Odisha FRA 10th anniversary report on 2016-By Community forest rights learning and advocacy supported by Rights and Resource Initiative and Oxfam India: This report makes a preliminary assessment of the potential forest area over which rights

can be recognized in Odisha under FRA. The estimate offers a baseline for informing implementation, planning and setting targets for rights recognition under the FRA. It also allows the government policy makers and forest dependent communities to assess the extent to which the law has been implemented.

Status of Implementation of FRA Act-2006, SCSTRTI, Government of Odisha-2017: This report focuses on overall implementation of the FRA Act in Odisha, its implementation bottlenecks and recommendations to rectify those issues. This report helps to gather over all information on FRA implementation status in the state and government initiatives. The special chapter on 'proactive initiatives taken by the state' gives a thorough understanding of the process adopted by the government machinery where title holders including women get maximum benefit.

Studies Undertaken by National Forums

Several reports, research papers etc. have surfaced in the national process called CFR-la (Community forest rights learning and advocacy) in the past few years (**initiated in 2011**) that have highlighted the denial of land and community forest resource rights, denial of participation and voice in the decision making processes. Despite the enabling provisions contained in the FRA, they point to the predominant cultural practices among tribal and OTFD communities that tend to perpetuate these discriminations and allow for the persistence of patriarchies. There is an increasing realization among the organizations working on FRA that more needs to be done to strengthen the processes of FRA implementation by focusing on gender concerns for the attainment of forest and human wellbeing. Several groups and organizations working on FRA and CFR rights (within CFR-la process and beyond) have initiated processes and initiatives to leverage the rights of women to the forests and resources thereof, as well as enhancing participation of women in the decision making around ensuing socio-political structures and rights assertion process under FRA, with the understanding that gender equality and equity are imperative for the attainment of the provisions of this Act.

In national level post FRA though there are no such specific study conducted on women and FRA but recently in **WGWLO** (Working Group for Women and Land Ownership) a **network of women** in Gujrat conducted a study. In their study they have tried to address the issues that women are facing due to;

- a. No Segregated data available in state.
- b. No awareness about women's right under FRA.
- C. Name of women not mentioned in RoR.

In CFR-la process also there is a Gender Sub-Group which constituted by reaching out to people's groups, organizations and individuals working from a position of gender inclusion and/or with gender focus. The Gender Sub-Group has emerged from this understanding, to undertake the task of strengthening gender perspectives within implementation processes of the Forest Rights Act 2006.

Chapter-III

State Initiatives on FRA, Odisha

Ever since the enactment of FRA, the Government of Odisha has come out with various guidelines, provisions so as to address the implementation issues from time to time. In this regard, the ST SC Development Department, Government of Odisha has created proactive and supportive structures for effective implementation of FRA.

Enabling government orders and circulars

The state government has issued number of orders, circulars, guidelines and Frequently Asked Questions relating to various aspects of FRA implementation. Some of the most important circulars and orders issued are placed below.

Status of implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in the State of Odisha (Individual & Community claims) as on 30-09-2018- <http://stscodisha.gov.in/pdf/FRAMPR300918.pdf> The dept has started sharing details of individual forest rights title holders in the website. <http://stscodisha.gov.in/DistrictwiseList.asp>

Reconstitution of SLMC on 18th August 2018 with induction of new members from TAC- <http://stscodisha.gov.in/pdf/15969 SSD 18818.pdf>

Demarcation of land, recording of rights and pending claims- The ST Development dept has written a letter on 23rd August 2018 to the district collectors expressing concern over slow progress in demarcation of land, recording of rights and disposal of pending claims. The collectors have been asked to take action to expedite the process. The STSC Development Department had issued letters earlier raising concerns over the progress in review of rejected claims, demarcation of land and preparation of RoRs and disposal of pending claims (Letter of 4th August 2017 <http://stscodisha.gov.in/pdf/14010 SSD.pdf>). Also see

<http://stscodisha.gov.in/pdf/No10535SSD5617DemarcationCorrectionRoRMapsDisposalsoumotoappealpetitions.pdf>. The State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) has also raised these issues in its last meeting held on 07.03.2017 (<http://stscodisha.gov.in/pdf/No5641SSD16317Proceedings9thSLMCmeeting7317.pdf>).

Review of FRA implementation by Minister, Revenue and DM, on 24/07/2017-

Key issues discussed in the review meeting are review of rejected claims, demarcation of land and disposal of pending claims.
<http://stscodisha.gov.in/pdf/No15179SSD23817MoM24717.pdf>

Women right holders under FRA- The STSC Development Dept. has issued letter asking for information on women right holders in the districts. At present there is no recording of information on rights of women although FRA has made specific provisions for ensuring equal rights of women (including single women, widow) over land and community forest resources. The ongoing implementation process- claim making, verification, preparation of titles and record of rights, rejection of claims, appeal- lack of focus on rights of women.

http://fra.org.in/ASP_OrderCiculars_UploadFile/%7B27e15465-d1ae-48d8-a1cb-51f068cf47f1%7D_Letter%20from%20ST%20department%20for%20Submission%20of%20information%20on%20women%20right%20holders%20under%20FRA_5th%20Aug%202017.pdf

Women right holders under FRA, Letter No.19982/STSCD-FRA-MEET-0002/2014/SSD, Bhubaneswar on dated 25th October, 2018

Subject: Submission of the list of Women beneficiaries benefited under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Ref: This Department's letter no. 7342/SSD dated 03.04.2018

Odisha State Food Commission has written letter to the STSC Development Dept. raising FRA implementation issues such as pendency of claims (stressing on CFR claims), demarcation of land, preparation of record of rights etc.

Awareness generation and Capacity Building:

After enactment of FRA, Odisha is first such state to create awareness about the Act. The Schedule Caste Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Odisha, took pro-active role in conducting training and capacity building programs in different districts of the state. Since 2014, the institute has started organising ‘Off Campus’ trainings in Tribal dominated districts of Odisha. Resource persons from SCSTRTI impart training to Gramsabha/FRC members, PRIs, PVTGs and SHG members of different districts. Around 20-25 ‘Off Campus’ trainings (40-45 days) are organised in a year having 80-90 participants of which 50% are women. These trainings are mostly conducted for 2/3 days and in District, Block and Micro Project head quarters every year.

Table 3.1: Govt. Circulars, Notifications, Resolution No. and its Source

Year	Circular/ Notification/ Resolution No./ Source	Subject	Category
25.11.2009	No. 37518/II-WE-29/06(Pt.)	Mo Pokhari through NREGS Fund (in Oriya language)	Convergence with NREGA
02.12.2009	D.O. No. 43137/ Dated 2nd December, 2009, from Shri Ashok K. Tripathy, I.A.S, Principal Secretary to Government, ST&ST Dev. Dept.,	“Squad Approach” for 100 percent coverage of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG) under the FRA, 2006 as desired by C.M.	Squad Approach
05.12.2009	No. 38708 /PR II- NREGS-43/09, Panchayati Raj Department/GoO	Land Development, Horticulture Plantation and Farm Pond in the Land of Beneficiaries under Forest Rights Act under NREGS -	Convergence with FRA

Year	Circular/ Notification/ Resolution No./ Source	Subject	Category
		regarding.	
4.1.2010	No.3 68/CSR &D.M.	Settlement of the non-forest land under OGLS & OPLE Act	Convergence with Settlement of the Non-Forest Land
5.1.2010	D.O.No.71/MR&DM	Providing Homestead land to Homestead less people under the Basundhara under the OGLS Act OPLE Act	Convergence with housing schemes
5.4.2010	D.O. No. - 13012, ST & SC Development Dept.	Adoption of 'Micro Planning Approach' for processing of Claims under ST & OTFD's Act, 2006	Micro Planning Approach
16.8.2011	No. TD-II-(FRA)-06/11(Pt.) 27687/CS(SSD), Chief Secy. GoO	Cent percent coverage of Forest Rights Act beneficiaries under different Government Schemes	convergence with FRA
1.12.2011	No. 22839 VI-NREGS-30/09 (Pt.), Panchayati Raj Department/GoO	Convergence through MGNREGA	Convergence
12.4.2016	No.7057/SSD Bhubaneshwar, STSCD-FRA- POLICY-0001-2015	Guidelines for the Implementation of Convergence programmes for forest right holders under Forest Rights Act 2006. It emphasises on formation of District level Convergence Committee.	Convergence Guidelines and Formation of District Level Convergence Committee
13.01.2017	No. 868 / SSD	This Notification illustrates the Percentage of achievement through convergence programme against the titles issued under Forest Rights Act as on 30.11.2016 and emphasis to speed up the process and aims to reach	Convergence

Year	Circular/ Notification/ Resolution No./ Source	Subject	Category
		upto 100% coverage of beneficiaries through convergence with different schemes of the Govt. for their socio-economic development.	
<i>Source: SSD Department Govt. of Odisha</i>			

Chapter-IV

Socio-economic Background: Odisha and Study Districts

Socio-economic background: Odisha and Study Districts

Odisha is located between 17N and 22.3 latitudes and between 81.3 to 87.5 E longitudes and represents a State situated on the coast of Bay of Bengal, which is surrounded by Andhra Pradesh in the south. Bay of Bengal in the east, Chhattisgarh state in the west, West Bengal and Bihar states in the north. Odisha has a landmass of 1, 55,707 sq. Km. with population of 4.19 crore as per 2011 census. The density of population is 270 per sq. Km. In Odisha, literacy rate shows 72.87 per cent of which male literacy is 81.59 percent and female literacy is 64.01 percent. Sex ratio in Odisha is better as compared to India.

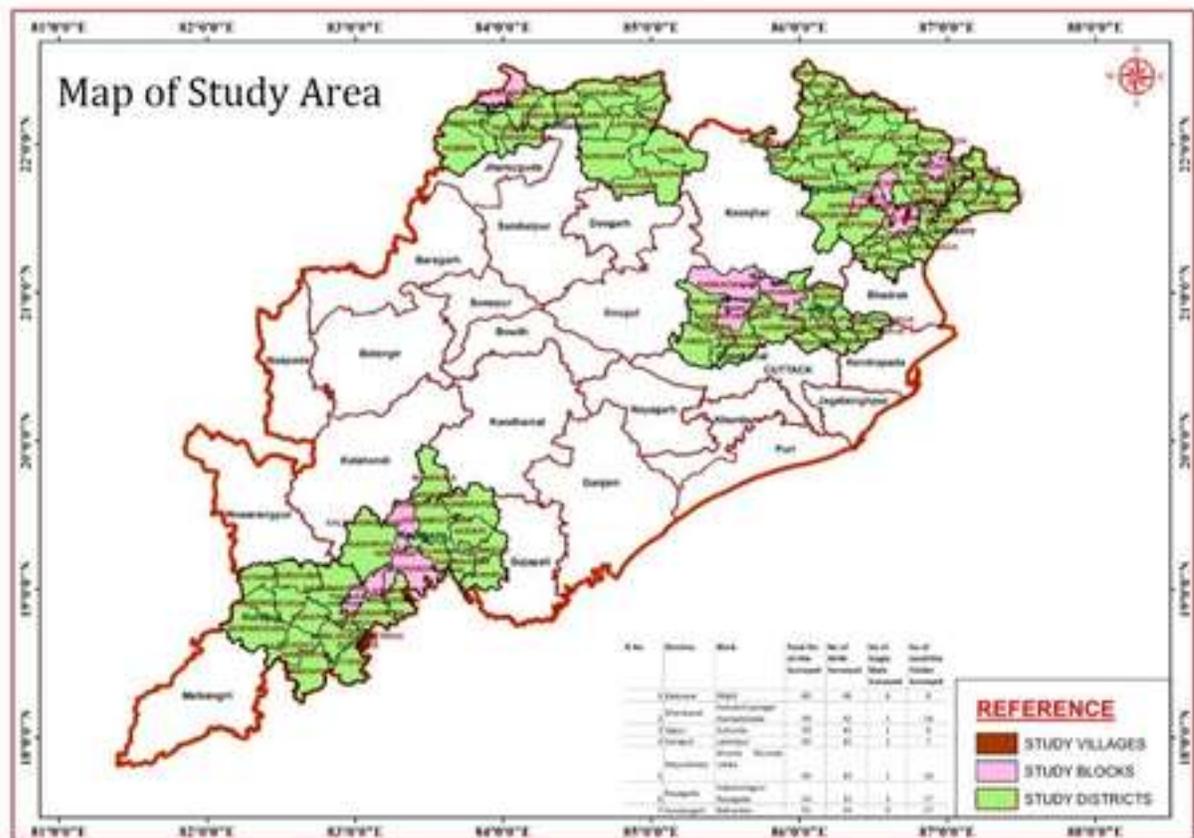


Table 4.1: Demographic Profile of Country and Odisha State

	India	Odisha
Population	1,21,08,54,977	4,19,74,218
Decadal population growth rate (2001-2011)	17.70%	14.05%
Population density (persons per Km ²)	382	270
Sex-Ratio	940	979
Sex-Ratio-ST population	990	1029
Sex-Ratio-SC population	945	987
Urbanization level (ratio of urban to total population)	31.20%	16.70%
Literacy rate-Total population	74.04	72.87
Literacy rate of Male Persons	82.14	81.59
Literacy rate of Female Persons	65.46	64.01
ST Population	10,45,45,716	95,90,756
Percentage ST population	8.6%	22.8%
ST Male Population	5,25,47,215	47,27,732
ST Female Population	5,19,98,501	48,63,024
ST Child (0-6) Population	16.01%	15.86%
Literacy rate-ST population	58.95%	52.24%
SC Population	20,13,78,372	71,88,463
Percentage SC population	16.6%	17.1%
SC Male Population	10,35,35,314	36,17,808
SC Female Population	9,78,43,058	35,70,655
SC Child (0-6) Population	14.50%	13.26%
Literacy rate-SC population	66.07%	69.02%
<i>Source: Census of India 2011 Data (http://www.census2011.co.in/)</i>		

Status of SECC 2011**Table 4.2 : Status of SECC 2011 Country and Odisha State**

	India	Odisha
Total Households in the Country (Rural + Urban)	244921406	9942101
Total Rural Households	179787454	8677615
Average Household size	4.93%	4.21%
Male Population	459450568	18641003
Female population	426987078	17870262
Transgender	75008	4316
Women headed Households	23162626 (12.88%)	1074243 (12.38%)
No. of Literates Population	569896709 (64.27)	23769983 (65.09)
Automatically included (based on fulfilling any of the 5 parameters of inclusion- (i). Households without shelter. (ii). Destitute, living on alms. (iii). Manual scavenger families. (iv). Primitive tribal groups. (V). Legally released bonded labour.	15.95 Lakh (0.89%)	NA
Households considered for deprivation	10.74 Crore	NA

	India	Odisha
Households not reporting deprivation	2.01 Crore	NA
Households with any one of the 7 deprivation	8.73 Crore	NA
Households with one or less room, kuccha walls and kuccha roof	2.38 Crore (13.28%)	NA
Number of PVTGs	1021175 (0.57%)	73997 (0.85%)
Number of Legally Released Bonded Labour	165401 (0.09%)	8309 (0.10%)
Number of Manual Scavenger	168066 (0.09%)	886 (0.01%)
Number of Total PVTG + LRBL + MS HHs	1354642 (0.75%)	83192 (0.96%)
No adult member in household between age 18-59 years	65.33 Lakh (3.64%)	NA
Female headed household with no adult male member between 16 and 59	69.43 Lakh (3.86%)	NA
Households with differently able member with no other able bodied adult member	7.20 Lakh (0.40%)	NA
SC Households	33164085 (18.45%)	1564447 (18.03%)
ST Households	19737399 (10.98%)	2073079 (23.89%)
Number of Others Households	123161662 (68.50%)	4969360 (57.27%)
House less Rural Households	157475 (0.09%)	5597 (0.06%)
Households with no literate adult above age 25 years	4.22 Crore (23.52%)	NA
Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual labour	5.40 Crore (30.04%)	NA
Total Rural Households	17.97 Crore	8677615
Cultivation	54122794 (30.10%)	2021003 (23.29%)
Land status of Rural HH		
Total Land	1058786044	16929622.88
Number of Households Own any Land/ Number of Households with Land	78355329 (0.4358)	3966595 (45.71%)
Number of Households Own any Land/ Number of Households with No Land	101422599 (56.41%)	4710571 (54.28%)

Source: <https://secc.gov.in> Note: Brackets indicate percentage of the total

(Deprivation is based on the condition of housing, landlessness, absence of an able-bodied adult member, any adult male member or a literate adult.)

Total Excluded Households (based on fulfilling any of the 14 parameters of exclusion (motorized 2/3/4 wheeler/fishing boat
Households with only one room, kuccha walls and kuccha roof
No adult male member in household between age 18 and 59
Female headed household with no adult male member between 16 to 59 and
Households with differently able member with no other able bodied adult member,
SC/ST Households
Households with no literate adult above age 25
Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual labour)

Socio-economic Status of Tribals in Odisha

According to the Statistical Report -2013 compiled by the Indian government, a large percentage of tribals who live close to the forest, constitute the most disadvantaged section of the society based on per capita income, literacy rate, health status and lack of basic amenities. Their living condition is so bad that 95.4 of the total tribal population depend on wood, fodder, and refuge of the crops etc., in Odisha for cooking purposes which is extremely bad for their health. Similarly, the tribes drink water either from well or hand pump and the percentage of people using tap water is very low in Odisha as in many other parts of India.

As per the Odisha Economic Survey 2013-14, Odisha is the second poorest⁷ state in India, the poverty ratio being 33%. But in terms of multi-dimensional indices, the ratio would be much higher. If one takes the situation of tribal areas into account, even the average ratio would further increase. In contrast, at the all-India level, the ratio is 22%. The poverty ratio has remained unchanged or has not made much progress is quite obvious as seen from the number of applications submitted for food security ration cards. Out of 1.4 crores of families living in Odisha, 3.96 crores people of 99 lakh families have shown interest to submit applications for getting ration cards under the new rule of Food Security Act, 2013. Of course, all of them

⁷ Economic Survey Report 2013-14 ,Odisha

may not be under poverty ratio and may have applied just to corner the subsidized rice and wheat to feed their cattle. But most of them need subsidized food grains. Similarly, the survey of Socio-economic Census -2011 was conducted in 641 Districts of India. The survey was conducted to assess the situation of the people living in the rural areas. But the picture is poor particularly in case of Odisha. On three fronts, namely, percentage of people living below poverty ratio, deprivation and insanitary conditions, Odisha tops the list.

All the international assessments about Odisha's progress regarding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are of the opinion that Odisha has failed in achieving the goals. Even some small-scale micro survey also reflected the same phenomenon. In almost all the indices except two or three indicators of a couple of MDGs goals like child sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years, area under forest cover and access to improved drinking water, Odisha not only is worse in achieving MDG targets but also in relation to India's targets. Some goals have been achieved but many remain unfulfilled. In case of Odisha, the tribals have not gained much though other social classes have gained marginally. Similar results are also visible in socio-economic census figures.

Profile of the Study Districts

The present study covers seven districts of Odisha comprising 4 Full TSP (namely Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh, Rayagada) two Non-TSP i.e. Dhenkanal, Jajpur and Balasore as one partially TSP district. This chapter presents profile of the study area with specific focus on socio-economic status of the study area.

Table 4.3: Demographic profile of select districts

District	Total HHs	Population (2011)	Growth	Sex Ratio	Literacy	Area (km²)	Density (km²)
Balasore	479109	2320529	14.62%	957	79.79	3706	609
Dhenkanal	586253	1192811	11.80%	947	78.76	4597	268
Jajpur	533001	1827192	12.49%	973	80.13	2885	630
Koraput	407851	1379647	16.86%	1032	49.21	8534	156
Mayurbhanj	279364	2519738	13.33%	1006	63.17	10418	241
Rayagada	226144	967911	16.46%	1051	49.76	7585	136

District	Total HHs	Population (2011)	Growth	Sex Ratio	Literacy	Area (km ²)	Density (km ²)
Sundergarh	337677	2093437	14.35%	973	73.34	9942	214
Odisha	41974218	9637820	14.05%	979	72.87	1, 55,707	270
<i>Source: Census-2011</i>							

Balasore District

Balasore is one of the coastal Districts of Odisha. It lies on the northern most part of the state. Balasore as a separate District was created in October 1828 originally it was in Bengal presidency.

Balasore District covers an area of 3634 sq Kms having total population of 23,17,419 as per 2011 census. The District is surrounded by Medinipur District of West Bengal in its northern side, Bay of Bengal in its east, Bhadrak District in its south and Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar Districts lies on its western side. The District is located at 20.48 to 21.59 North Latitude and 86.16 to 87.29 East Longitude. The district has a total population of 2320529, sex ratio 957 and literacy rate is found to be 79.8% as per 2011 census data. Out of total population, SC constitutes 20.62% and ST 11.87.

This district consists of two subdivisions namely Balasore and Nilagiri. There are 12 Tahasils for 12 Blocks of the district. Balasore is the main town of the district and is also its centre of economic growth. The primary occupation of people in the district is cultivation. This district is mainly known for cultivation of paddy.

Table 4.4: IFR & CFR Status Balesore District

IFR Claims	Claim	Area in Acre
FRC Committees	2691	
Received at FRC Level	4812	
FRC sent to GS Level	4812	-
GS sent to SDLC Level	3002	1665.49
SDLC sent to DLC Level	3002	1665.49
Claims at DLC Level	3002	1665.49
Total Title Distributed	2604	1103.28
Distributed to ST	2604	1103.28
Avg. Size of Land		0.42
Demarcation made	2604	
ROR corrected	1060	

IFR Claims	Claim	Area in Acre				
Uploaded in Website	1210					
IFR Claim Rejected						
GS Level	1080	1457	Not in possession			
		135	Double entry			
		218	Other caste			
IFR Claims Remanded						
SDLC Level						
DLC Level						
CFR Claims	Form-B	Form-C	Total	B-Area	C-Area	Total Area
No of claims Received	82	82	164			
No of claims Rejected	78	78	156			
No of claims Settled	0	0	0			
No of claims Distributed	0	0	0			
No of claims Pending	4	4	4			
Settled under Section 3(2)	0			0		
Source: MPR February, 2019 FRA Cell, DWO Office, Balasore						

Dhenkanal District

Centrally located on the Geo-Political map of Odisha, Dhenkanal District is surrounded by beautiful wild lives and forests. The District is situated on the Cuttack-Sambalpur road (NH-55) and on the Cuttack-Sambalpur or Baranga-Sambalpur railway line. Dhenkanal District covers an area of 4950 Sq Km. It has a vast area covered with dense forests and a long range of hills. This is the reason of calling the District as 'Home of Elephants and tigers of the country'. The District lies between 85 degree 58' E to 86 degree to 2' E longitude and between 20 degree 29' N to 21 degree 11' N latitude. Dhenkanal District has a moderate climate. As per the agriculture is concerned, the District produces a substantial agricultural yield like paddy, ground nut, cashew nut, potato, mango, jackfruit, sugarcane and some vegetables as its primary agricultural products.

Table 4.5: IFR & CFR Status Dhenkanal District

IFR Claims	Claim	Area in acre
FRC Committees	1011	
Received at FRC Level	12600	--
FRC sent to GS Level	12600	17472.64
GS sent to SDLC Level	9078	17536.08
SDLC sent to DLC Level	7907	10645.74
Claims at DLC Level	7879	10417.96

IFR Claims	Claim		Area in acre			
Total Title Distributed	7209		9926.78			
Distributed to ST	7209		9926.78			
Avg. Size of Land			1.38			
Demarcation made	7128					
ROR corrected	1594					
Uploaded in Website	6879					
IFR Claim Rejected						
GS Level	333	512	Land claimed is not forest land			
SDLC Level	1171	719	Encroachment of forest land after (13.12.2005)			
		273	Lack of sufficient evidence			
IFR Claims Remanded						
SDLC Level						
DLC Level						
CFR Claims	Form-B	Form-C	Total	B-Area	C-Area	Total Area
No of claims Received	25		25			
No of claims Rejected						
No of claims Settled						
No of claims Distributed						
No of claims Pending	25		25			
Settled under Section 3(2)	0		0			
Source: MPR February, 2019 FRA Cell, DWO Office, Dhenkanal						

Jajapur District

The Jajpur District located in between 20 degree 30' to 21 degree 10' North Latitude and 85 degree 40' to 86 degree 44' East Longitude. The District covering an area of 2887.69 sq km is moderately populated having total population of 18,26,275 as per 2011 census. As per the administration is concerned the Jajpur District has got one sub division namely Jajpur. There are 10 Tahsils, 10 Blocks, 311 G.Ps, 1781 Villages and 18 Police stations functioning in the District. The climate of Jajpur District is normal as per Indian standards.

Table 4.6: IFR & CFR Status Jajpur district

IFR Claims	Claim	Area in acre
FRC Committees	1571	
Received at FRC Level	10464	
FRC sent to GS Level	10464	-
GS sent to SDLC Level	5189	1799.9
SDLC sent to DLC Level	5179	1782.5
Claims at DLC Level	5165	1754.5

IFR Claims	Claim			Area in acre		
Total Title Distributed	5165			1754.5		
Distributed to ST	5165			1754.5		
Avg. Size of Land	--			0.34		
Demarcation made	4238					
ROR corrected	781					
Uploaded in Website	3108					
IFR Claim Rejected						
GS Level	4320	4320	Other caste			
SDLCL Level	10	10	Other caste			
IFR Claims Remanded						
DLC Level	14					
CFR Claims	Form-B	Form-C	Total	B-Area	C-Area	Total Area
No of claims Received	25		25			
No of claims Rejected						
No of claims Settled						
No of claims Distributed						
No of claims Pending	25		25			
Settled under Section 3(2)						
Source: MPR February, 2019 FRA Cell, DWO Office, Jajpur						

Koraput Profile

Koraput district lies in the southern part of Odisha and is located at 17.4 degree to 20.7 degree North latitude and 81.24 degree to 84.2 degree east longitude. The district is bounded by Rayagada and Nabarangpur districts in the north, Bastar district of Chhattisgarh in the west, Malkangiri district in the south and Andhra Pradesh in the east. The district has an area of 8807 sq kms. It comprises two sub-divisions, 14 tahasils, 14 blocks, 226 Gram Panchayats, seven towns and 2,042 villages. The district has a total population of 1379647, sex ratio 1032 and literacy rate is found to be 49.2% as per 2011 census data. Out of total population, SC constitutes 14.24% and ST 50.56%.

Table 4.7: IFR & CFR Status Koraput District

IFR Claims	Claim	Area in acre
FRC Committees	1890	
Received at FRC Level	35595	
FRC sent to GS Level	33590	
GS sent to SDLCL Level	31196	47393.35
SDLCL sent to DLC Level	29694	46909.7
Claims at DLC Level	29192	46551.18

IFR Claims	Claim	Area in acre				
Total Title Distributed	29092	46461.68				
Distributed to ST	29092	46461.68				
Avg. Size of Land	1.6					
Demarcation made	11611					
ROR corrected	5227					
Uploaded in Website	NA					
IFR Claim Rejected						
FRC Level	2005					
GS Level	2394	516				
SDLC Level	452	2330				
Land claimed is not forest land Lack of sufficient evidence						
IFR Claims Remanded						
SDLC Level	1050					
DLC Level	502					
CFR Claims	Form-B	Form-C	Total	B-Area	C-Area	Total Area
No of claims Received	475	158	633			
No of claims Rejected	6	0	6			
No of claims Settled	178	18	196	6309.37	2653.14	8962.51
No of claims Distributed	65		65	3780.87		3780.87
No of claims Pending	297	140	437			
Settled under Section 3(2)	4			16.11		
Source: MPR February, 2019 FRA Cell, ITDA Office, Koraput						

Mayurbhanj

Mayurbhanj is a land locked district with a total geographical area of 10418 Sq.km. and is situated in the Northern boundary of the state with district headquarters at Baripada. The district is bounded in the North-East by Medinipur district of West Bengal, Singhbhum district of Jharkhand in the North-west, Balesore district in the South-East and by Kendujhar in the South-West. More than 39 % of total geographical area (4049 Sq. Km.) is covered with forest and hills. The district comprises of 4 numbers of Sub-divisions with 26 nos of blocks with 404 Gram Panchayats and 3966 villages.

Table 4.8: IFR & CFR Status Mayurbhanj district

IFR Claims	Claim	Area in acre
FRC Committees	4795	
Received at FRC Level	69023	
FRC sent to GS Level	67241	
GS sent to SDLC Level	61019	42694.61

IFR Claims	Claim			Area in acre		
SDLC sent to DLC Level	52318			34830.76		
Claims at DLC Level	52318			34830.76		
Total Title Distributed	50865			34575.59		
Avg. Size of Land to All				0.68		
Distributed to ST	49584			33768.46		
Avg. Size of Land to ST	0.68					
Distributed to PVTG	1281			807.13		
Avg. Size of Land to PVTG	0.63					
Demarcation made	44668					
ROR corrected	44050					
Uploaded in Website						
IFR Claim Rejected						
FRC Level	0					
GS Level	5227					
SDLC Level	3572					
IFR Claims Remanded						
SDLC Level	1050					
DLC Level	502					
CFR Claims	Form-B	Form-C	Total	B-Area	C-Area	Total Area
No of claims Received	856	856	1712			
No of claims Rejected						
No of claims Settled	717	717	1434			251233.41
No of claims Distributed		266	266		133322.18	133322.18
No of claims Pending	139	139	278			
Settled under Section 3(2)	79			33.69		
Source: MPR February, 2019 FRA Cell, ITDA Office, Baripada, Mayurbhanj						

Rayagada

Rayagada district occupies the southern part of the state bordering the state of Andhra Pradesh. It has 171 Gram Panchayats in 2,667 villages of which 200 are uninhabited and 2467 are inhabited. The main tribes of Rayagada are the Kandhas, Dongoria Khonds, Souras and Parajs. The Dongria Khond belong to the PVTG.

Table 4.9: IFR & CFR Status Rayagada

IFR Claims	Claim	Area in acre
FRC Committees	2545	
Received at FRC Level	25325	
FRC sent to GS Level	25325	41360.1
GS sent to SDLC Level	25325	41360.1
SDLC sent to DLC Level	25325	41360.1
Claims at DLC Level	25325	41360.1

IFR Claims	Claim			Area in acre		
Total Title Distributed	22602			36247.18		
Avg. Size of Land to All				1.60		
Distributed to ST	19894			31833.48		
Avg. Size of Land to ST				1.60		
Distributed to PVTG	2697			4395.00		
Avg. Size of Land to PVTG				1.63		
Distributed to OTFD	11			18.70		
Avg. Size of Land to OTFD				1.70		
Demarcation made						
ROR corrected						
Uploaded in Website	22500					
IFR Claim Rejected						
FRC Level						
GS Level						
SDLC Level						
IFR Claims Remanded						
SDLC Level						
DLC Level						
CFR Claims	Form-B	Form-C	Total	B-Area	C-Area	Total Area
No of claims Received	141	85	226			
No of claims Rejected						
No of claims Settled	141	85	226			
No of claims Distributed	117	61	178			
No of claims Pending	24	24	48			
Settled under Section 3(2)	23			NA		
Source: MPR February, 2019 FRA Cell, ITDA Office, Rayagada						

Sundargarh

Sundargarh District was constituted on the 1st January, 1948, out of the two ex-States of Gangpur and Bonai, which merged with Odisha on that day. True to its name, this beautiful District of Sundargarh with about 43 per cent of its total area under forest cover and numerous colourful tribes dotting its landscape and with abundant mining potential is bounded by Ranchi District of Jharkhand on the North, Raigarh District of Chhatisgarh on the west and North West, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur and Angul Districts of Odisha on the South and South East and Singhbhum District of Jharkhand and Keonjhar District of Odisha on the east.

Sundargarh is recognized as an industrial district in the map of Odisha. Steel Plant, Fertilizer Plant, Cement factory, Ferro Vanadium Plant, Machine building factory,

Glass and china clay factory and Spinning mills are some of the major industries of this District. Sundargarh occupies a prominent position in the mineral map of Odisha and is rich in iron ore, limestone, manganese, dolomite, and fire clay.

Table 4.10: IFR & CFR Status Sundargarh

IFR Claims		Claim	Area in acre			
FRC Committees		1668				
Received at FRC Level		40311				
FRC sent to GS Level		40311				
GS sent to SDLC Level		29229	53804.48			
SDLC sent to DLC Level		24688	31869.73			
Claims at DLC Level		23488	30963.9			
Total Title Distributed		19367	25547.5			
Avg. Size of Land to All			1.32			
Distributed to ST		18904	25124.24			
Avg. Size of Land to ST			1.33			
Distributed to PVTG		436	423.26			
Avg. Size of Land to PVTG			0.91			
Demarcation made		10267				
ROR corrected						
Uploaded in Website						
IFR Claim Rejected						
Rejected GS Level		10740	Livelihood not established by OTFD for 3 generation. Physically not in possession of the IFR Land by the claimant. Tehsildars are directed to take special drive for booking of encroachment case.			
Rejected SDLC Level		5165				
Rejected DLC Level		959				
IFR Claims Remanded						
GS Level		342				
SDLC Level		903				
DLC Level		241				
CFR Claims	Form-B	Form-C	Total	B-Area	C-Area	Total Area
No of claims Received	237	237	474			
No of claims Rejected	6	14	20			
No of claims Settled	84	84	168	9663.6		9663.6
No of claims Distributed						
No of claims Pending	85	75	160			
Settled under Section 3(2)	0			0		
Source: MPR February, 2019 FRA Cell, ITDA Office, Sundargarh						

Profile of Sample Households

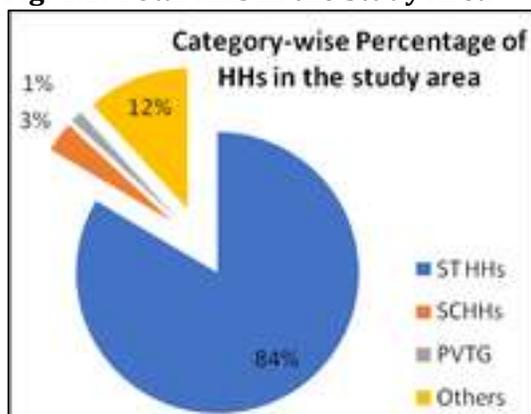
4.1. Caste wise HHs in Study Villages

Table 4.11: Total Households

Districts	No. of Blocks	No. of GPs	No of Villages	Total HHs	ST HHs	SC HHs	PVTG HHs	Other HHs
Balasore	1	5	7	2770	2637	30	0	103
Dhenkanal	2	4	5	1014	527	84	0	403
Jajpur	1	2	6	571	513	0	34	24
Koraput	1	2	3	282	277	1	0	4
Mayurbhanj	3	5	7	1602	1418	33	75	76
Rayagada	2	2	4	181	168	13	0	0
Sundargarh	1	5	8	1893	1402	125	0	366
Total	11	25	40	8313 (100.00)	6942 (83.50)	286 (3.40)	109 (1.30)	976 (11.70)

Source: Field survey 2018-19, Note: the brackets indicates percentage of the total

Fig. 4.1: Total HHs in the Study Area



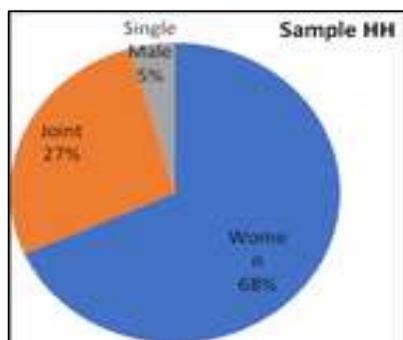
Total 40 villages covering 25 Gram Panchayats, 11 blocks from 7 districts were undertaken for survey purpose of the study. A total 8313 Households in study villages of which 6942 are STs (83.5%), 286 SCs (3.4%), 109(1.3%) PVTGs and rest 976 (11.7%) are of other category. There are 2831 FRA title

holders, which is 34% of the total household (8313) and 40.7% of the ST households (6942) in the surveyed villages. These FRA title holders include 425 women title holders which is about 15% of the total title holders. The title holders in the study villages include joint titles where title is recorded both in the name of husband and wife, Women title holders like widows, single women, divorce or separated, women headed households where male members are absent for long, women headed households who lead the house even though male members are around and single male who live alone in a family.

Table 4.12: Category wise Sample Households

Districts	Total HH In the village	Total FRA Title Holders	No of Women Title Holder	Total Sample FRA title holders	No. of Title holders covered in each Category		
					WHH	Joint	Single Male
Balasore	2770	504	55	60	46	8	6
Dhenkanal	1014	381	60	49	32	16	1
Jajpur	571	495	41	50	41	8	1
Koraput	282	284	55	50	41	2	2
Mayurbhanj	1602	383	79	50	33	16	1
Rayagada	181	141	41	53	31	17	5
Sundargarh	1893	643	94	51	24	27	0
Total	8313	2831 (34.05)	425 (15.01)	363 (12.82)	248 (68.31)	99 (27.27)	16 (4.40)

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Fig. 4.2: Sample HHs

The sample covers of 248 women title holders (68.3%) of the total samples, 99 joint (27.2%) and 16 single male title holders (5%). The sample has the representation of tribes like Bathudi, Kandha, Santhal, Munda, Gond and PVTGs like Lodha, Hill Khadia and Juanga. Bathudi tribe represent Balasore and Mayurbhanj, Kandhas represent Koraput and Rayagada. Juang represent Jajpur and Lodha, Khadia and Santhal represent Mayurbhanj, Munda and Gond represent Sundergarh and Kolha and Matia represent Dhenkanal districts.

Sample Women Headed Households

Survey of women headed households include widows either alone or with their children, single unmarried women who stay alone, women separated after marriage, WHHs where male members have migrated for long and finally the households where the women are the head of the family even though male members are around. The surveyed household includes highest number of widows who got title. It is about 79% (195). In single women category 8% title holders (20), in separated category

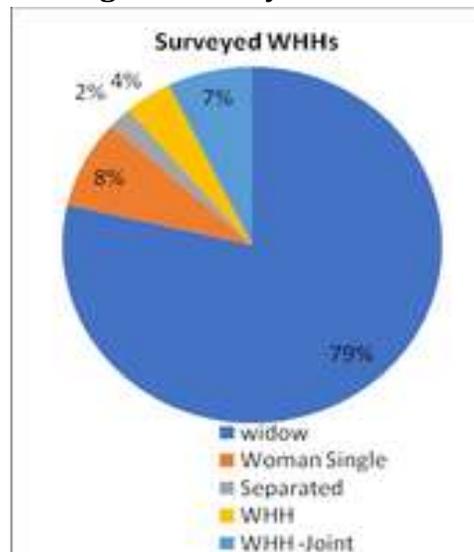
2% (5), in women headed category, 4% (10) and in joint title having women head category 7% (18) households are surveyed.

Table 4.13: No. of Surveyed WHHs

Districts	Total WHHs	widow	Single Women	Separated	WHH	WHH - Joint
Balasore	46	40	3	3	0	0
Dhenkanal	32	23	0	1		8
Jajpur	41	25	2	1	8	5
Koraput	41	40	1	0	0	0
Mayurbhanj	33	24	2	0	2	5
Rayagada	31	28	3	0	0	0
Sundargarh	24	15	9	0	0	0
Total	248	195	20	5	10	18
Percentage	100.0	78.63	8.06	2.02	4.03	7.26

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Fig.4.3: Surveyed WHHs



Age-wise Breakup of the Sample Women Headed Households

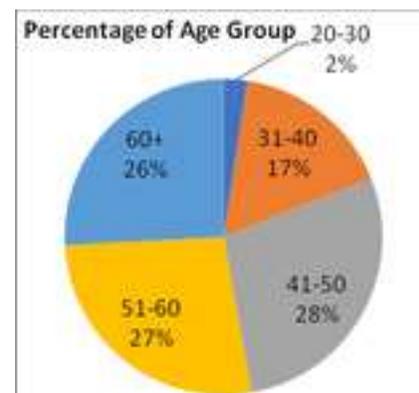
As per study, the highest number of women title holders i.e. 28% (70) belong to the age group of 41-50. Next to that, 27% (67) WHHs belong to the age group of 51-60 and in the age group of 31-40, 16% (41) title holders are surveyed. It is also found that high percentages i.e. 26% (64) of title holders are more than 60 years of age. Lowest numbers of women title holders belong to the age group of 20-30 it is only 2% (6).

Table 4.14 Age-wise Breakup of the Sample Women Headed Households

Districts	Total WHH	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+
Balasore	46	1	5	15	11	14
Dhenkanal	32	0	5	8	14	5
Jajpur	41	5	6	8	9	13
Koraput	41	0	6	10	12	13
Mayurbhanj	33	0	3	8	11	11
Rayagada	31	0	6	10	8	7
Sundargarh	24	0	10	11	2	1
Total	248	6	41	70	67	64
Percentage	100	2.42	16.53	28.23	27.02	25.81

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Fig.4.4: Percentage of Age Group WH



Demography

Total population of the study households is 1305 of which 636 are male and 669 are female. The average family size in Jajpur, Koraput and Mayurbhanj is 3 where as in Balasore, Rayagada and Sundargarh it is 4 and in Dhenkanal it is 5.

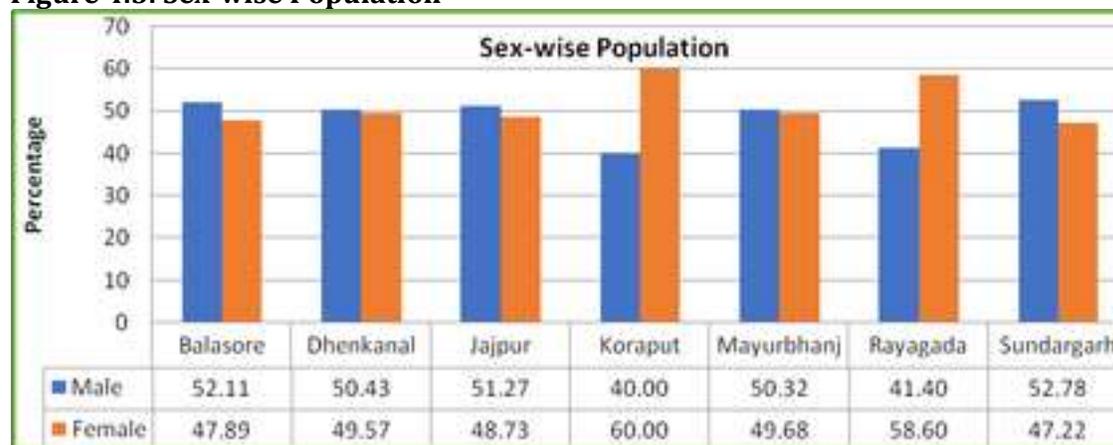
As per study in Rayagada and Koraput percentage of female Population is more than male population. In rest other study districts male population is higher than female. But the overall percentage of female population in study area is 2 percent higher than the male population.

Table 4.15: Total HH, sex wise population & Average size of Family in study HHs

District	Total Survey HH	Population			Average size of family
		Male	Female	Total	
Balasore %	60	111 52.11	102 47.89	213	4
Dhenkanal %	49	117 50.43	115 49.57	232	5
Jajpur %	50	81 51.27	77 48.73	158	3
Koraput %	50	58 40.00	87 60.00	145	3
Mayurbhanj %	50	78 50.32	77 49.68	155	3
Rayagada %	53	77 41.40	109 58.60	186	4
Sundargarh %	51	114 52.78	102 47.22	216	4
Total	363	636 48.74	669 51.26	1305	4

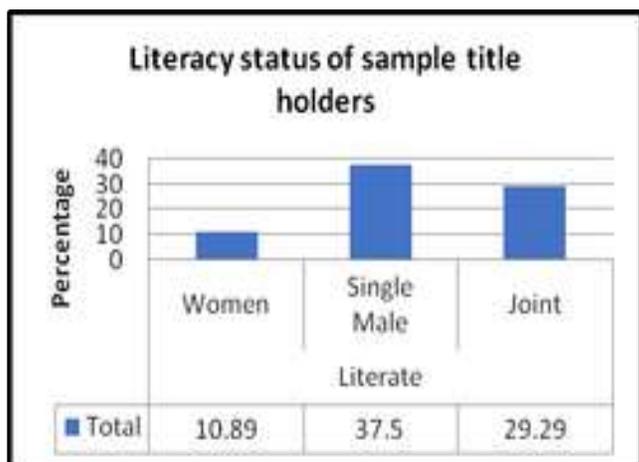
Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Figure 4.5: Sex-wise Population



Education

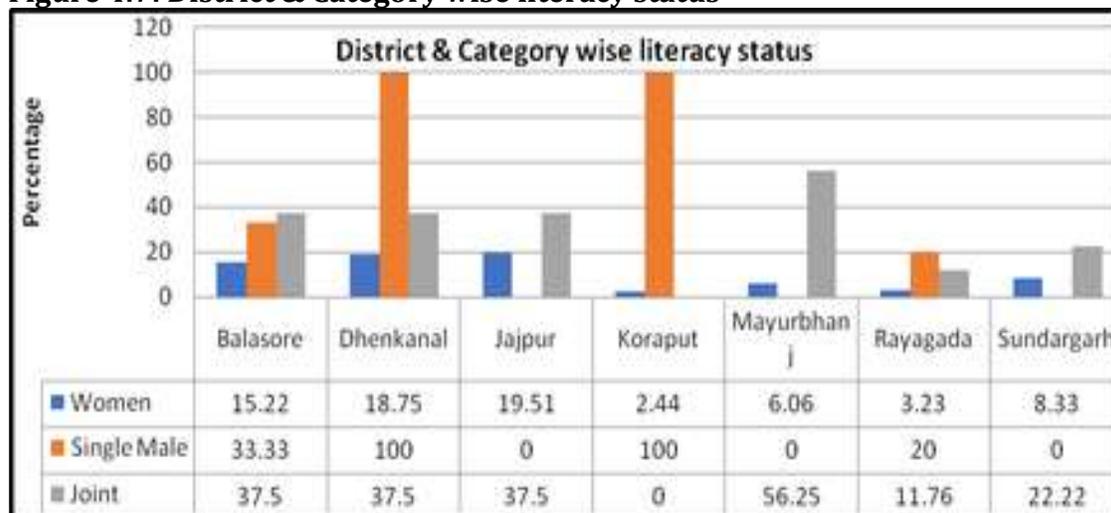
Fig. 4.6: Literacy status



Education is the driver of change in any society. Empowerment of any community is impossible without education. Hence the study tries to find out education level of the title holders. Study reveals around 11% of the women title holders from the sample as literate. In case of joint

title holders where the male head was interviewed, the literacy rate is slightly high. Around 30% of this category is literate and in single male category 38% are literate. The poor literacy status of the study households is very much indicative of their awareness level and involvement in various government schemes and programmes including FRA.

Figure 4.7: District & Category wise literacy status



Source: Field Study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Figure 4.7 reflects district wise comparative status of literacy of the sample households. In Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Rayagada districts, the literacy rate of the women title holders is quite low as compared to other districts. The male title holders are better than their women counterpart in all the districts.

Land: Land is one of the key sources of livelihood of the study households in all the select districts. The table (4.16) reflects the land status of the study households. As shown in table, about 47% (116) of the women title holders who were earlier landless were recognised FRA land and the rest 53% (132) have some amount of land along with FRA title. The FRA recognised lands therefore elevate these 47% title holders up the category of land owners along with giving them food security throughout the year. Similarly in joint title category, 40% (40) and in single male category around 19% (3) landless persons became land owners after FRA title.

Table 4.16: Land status of the study HHs

Districts	No. of Surveyed HH			WHHH		Single Male		Joint	
	WHHH	Single Male	Joint	own Patta Land	Only FRA	own Patta Land	Only FRA	own Patta Land	Only FRA
Balasore	46	6	8	40	6	4	2	5	3
%	76.67	10.00	13.33	86.96	13.04	66.67	33.33	62.50	37.50
Dhenkanal	32	1	16	17	15	1	0	11	5
%	65.31	2.04	32.65	53.13	46.88	100.0	0.00	68.75	31.25
Jajpur	41	1	8	6	35	1	0	5	3
%	82.00	2.00	16.00	14.63	85.37	100.0	0.00	62.50	37.50
Koraput	41	2	7	28	13	2	0	5	2
%	82.00	4.00	14.00	68.29	31.71	100.0	0.00	71.43	28.57
Mayurbhanj	33	1	16	19	14	1	0	11	5
%	66.00	2.00	32.00	57.58	42.42	100.0	0.00	68.75	31.25
Rayagada	31	5	17	15	16	4	1	11	6
%	58.49	9.43	32.08	48.39	51.61	80.00	20.00	64.71	35.29
Sundargarh	24	0	27	7	17	0	0	11	16
%	47.06	0.00	52.94	29.17	70.83	0.00	0.00	40.74	59.26
Total	248	16	99	132	116	13	3	59	40
%				53.23	46.77	81.25	18.75	59.60	40.40

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Fig. 4.8: Land status of the Study HHs

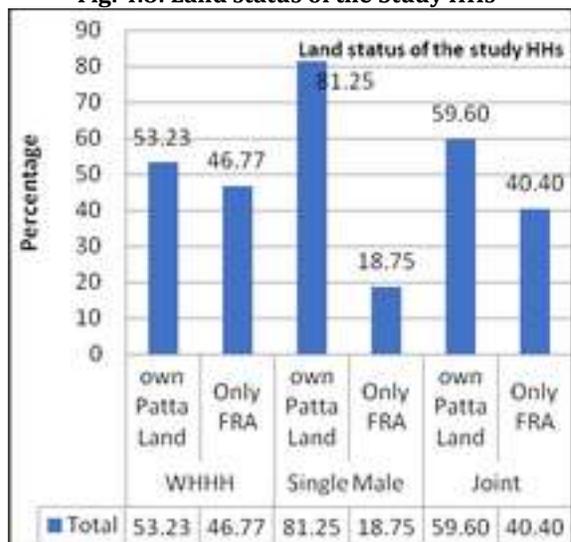
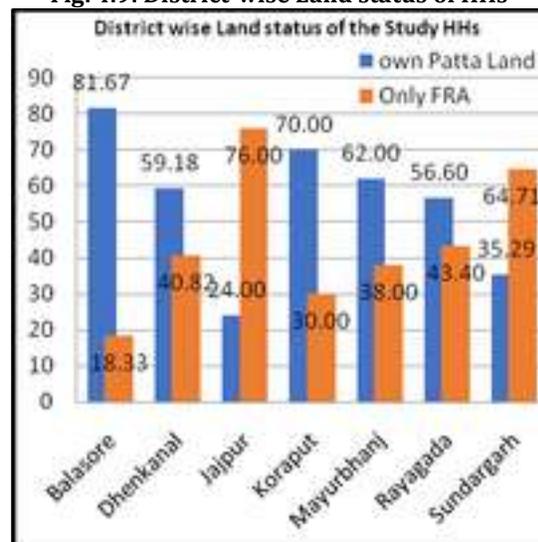


Fig. 4.9: District-wise Land status of HHs



Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Similarly, as per the study, in Balasore 81% (49), in Dhenkanal 59% (39), in Jajpur 24% (12), in Koraput 70% (35), in Rayagada 56% (30), in Mayurbhanj 62% (31) and Sundargarh 35% (18) study HHs have some amount of own land along with FRA recognised land. It is important to note that industrial districts like Jajpur and Sundargarh have more number of landless who became land owners after FRA title.

Occupation:

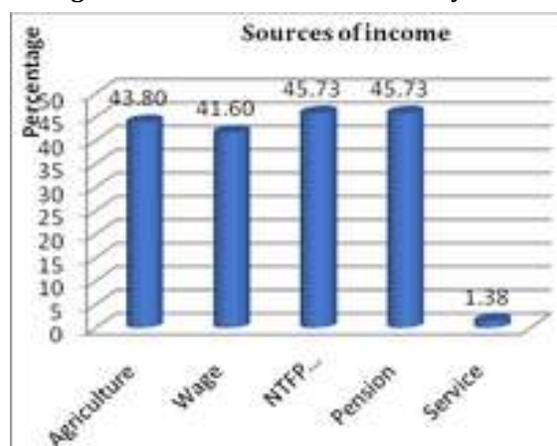
Occupational structure is a prime indicator of economic development. It reflects the nature and status of employment as well as the standard of living of the persons. As per study the main sources of livelihood for the study HHs as shown in graph are agriculture, wage earning, NTFP collection, government pension and services like AWW and ASHA Karmee. As shown in Figure the sources of income of the HHs are agriculture 44% (159), wage earning 42% (151), NTFP 46% (166), pension schemes 46% (166) and service 1.38% (5). However, the households remain engaged in more than one occupation for their livelihood. In Sundargarh, Jajpur and Dhenkanal the highest earning comes from NTFP collection, in Koraput and Rayagada the HHs are mostly dependent on agriculture, in Balasore and Mayurbhanj the earning is from wage labour (*see appendix-4.2*). It is observed that government pension is a regular source of income for the HHs in all the districts. In addition to the pension amount, title holders are also entitled to get food provisions under NFSA.

Table 4.17: Sources of Income of the study HHs

District	HHs	Agriculture	Wage	NTFP Collection	Pension	Service
Balasore	60	9	28	21	32	2
Dhenkanal	49	31	40	41	19	0
Jajpur	50	10	5	21	21	2
Koraput	50	39	18	5	31	0
Mayurbhanj	50	9	23	15	25	0
Rayagada	53	33	14	20	27	1
Sundargarh	51	28	23	43	11	0
Total	363	159	151	166	166	5
Percentage	100	43.80	41.59	45.73	45.73	1.38

Source: Field Survey 2018-19

Fig. 4.10: Sources of Income of Study HHs



Income of the Title Holders:

Income of the households reflects both social and economic prosperity. The present study made an effort to collect reliable information on income of the title holders in the study villages. The households live in a subsistence level of economy and spent their earnings mostly on consumption purpose. In order to gather this information, different sources of income and number of days of earning are taken into account. Earning in terms of wage in hand is calculated here to be reflected as income.

Table 4.18: Average Annual Income of the Sample Title holders

Districts	No. of Surveyed HHs			Average Income (Rs)		
	WHHH	Single Male	Joint	WHHH	Single Male	Joint
Balasore	46	6	8	16683	20200	10570
Dhenkanal	32	1	16	12526	10500	34818
Jajpur	41	1	8	9910	10000	12000
Koraput	41	2	7	10016	20000	14600
Mayurbhanj	33	1	16	9368	8000	16600
Rayagada	31	5	17	10479	12800	16200
Sundargarh	24	0	27	15000	--	18500
Total	248	16	99	11997	11643	17613

Source: Field Study SCSTRTI, 2018-19

As per study, the average annual income (in terms of money) of the sample women title holders is only Rs.11997/-, Rs.11643/- for single male and Rs.17613/- approximately for joint title holder. Though these families live in a subsistence economy, some of the sources like sale of NTFP, wage earning and sale of surplus agricultural produce give them their earning throughout the year.

Key Findings

Community wise HHs in sample village

- Total No. of HHs- 8313, ST-84% (6942), SC- 3% (286), PVTG-1% (109), Others-12% (976)

Category-wise sample HHs

- WHH-68% (248), Joint Title Holder- 27% (99), Single Male- 5% (16)

Sample WHHs

- Widows- 79% (195), Single Woman- 8% (20), Separated- 2% (5), WHH category- 4% (10), WHH category in Joint title - 7% (18)

Age-wise Breakup of WHHs

- In the age group of 20-30 years= 2% (6), 31-40 years= 17% (41), 41-50 years= 28% (70), 51-60 years= 27% (67) and More than 60 years= 26% (64)

Demography

- Total Survey HH- 363
- Total Population-1305, Male - 49% and Female - 51%
- Avg. Family size- 4
- Female population is 2% more than male population in the study area.

Education

- Literate(Women Title Holder) -10.89% (27)
- Literate (Joint Title Holder)- 29.29% (29)
- Literate (Single male) - 37.5% (6)

Land

- 53% (132) of WHH have own land along with FRA
- 47%(116) WHH have only FRA land (land less before FRA)
- 81% (13) Single Male- have own land
- 19% (3) Single Male have only FRA land (land less before FRA)
- 60% (59) Joint Title Holders- have own land
- 40% (40) Joint Title Holder – have only FRA land (land less before FRA)

Occupation

- Agriculture – 43.80% (159)
- NTFP – 46% (166)
- Wage Earning- 42% (151)
- Pension- 45.73% (166)
- Service- 1.38% (5)

Income of the Title Holders

- WHH-Rs.11997/-
- Single Male-Rs.11643/-
- Joint Title holder-Rs.17613/-

Chapter –V

FRA Implementation Status of Women Title Holders

FRA was enacted to establish democratic community-based forest governance and secure forest-dwelling communities' traditional and customary rights. FRA vests rights over Community Forest Resources (CFR), NTFP, and empowers Gram Sabhas to govern, manage and conserve these resources. The Act expressly recognizes women as equal right holders in their own respect, to own, use, access and govern forest resources, whether individually or collectively. For the first time, women's full and effective participation in a decision-making body has been made mandatory by law. In last ten years the absence of gender segregated data led to unintended consequences. However Odisha state STSC Development Department has taken a very proactive role in gathering gender segregated data.

This chapter tries to assess the implementation status of the Women Title Holders in the study area in comparison to joint and single male title holders.

5.1.1. IFR area of study villages

As per official records, of the total 8313 households in the study villages, 2831 households were recognised FRA title and the total amount of land is 3125.98 acres. Therefore the average land size recognised is 1.1 acre.

Table 5.1: IFR area of study villages

Districts	No. of Villages	Total HHs	Total IFR Title	Total IFR Area (in Acre)	Avg. IFR area
Balasore	7	2770	504	196.93	0.39
Dhenkanal	5	1014	381	575.95	1.51
Jajpur	6	571	495	142.29	0.29
Koraput	3	282	284	252.04	0.89
Mayurbhanj	7	1602	383	121.49	0.32
Rayagada	4	181	141	128.31	0.91
Sundargarh	8	1893	643	1708.97	2.66
Total	40	8313	2831	3125.98	1.1

Source: FRA Cell in Study districts, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

5.1.2. Average IFR Land Recognised to Sample households

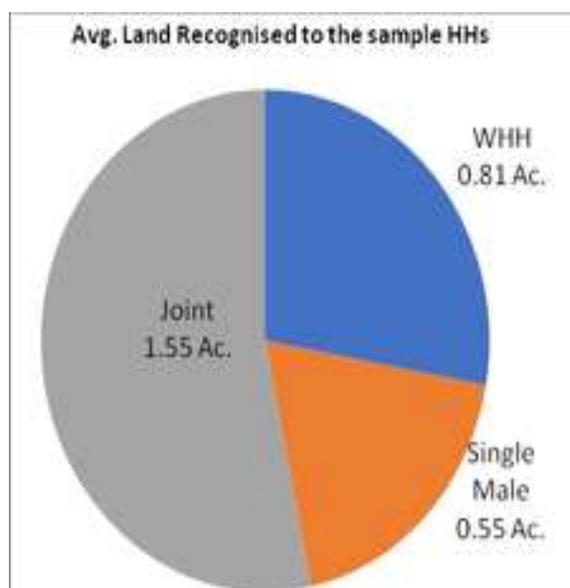
A similar trend is noticed in case of sample households as a total of 363.23 acres of land has been recognised to 363 sample households. In Balasore, Jajpur, Mayurbhanj, Rayagada and Koraput it is less than one acre whereas in Sundargarh and Dhenkanal it is more than one acre. It is observed that more land has been recognised for agriculture purpose in comparison to homestead category.

Table 5.2: Avg. IFR Land Recognised to Sample households

Districts	Surveyed HHs			Land Recognised (in Acre)								
	WHH	Single Male	Joint	WHHH		Single Male		Joint		Total		
				Total Area	Avg. Area	Total Area	Avg. Area	Total Area	Avg. Area	Survey HH	Area	Avg. Area
Balasore	46	6	8	16.18	0.35	2.53	0.42	5.6	0.7	60	24.31	0.41
Dhenkanal	32	1	16	37.9	1.18	1.79	1.79	47.51	2.97	49	87.20	1.78
Jajpur	41	1	8	9.39	0.23	0.07	0.07	0.89	0.11	50	10.35	0.21
Koraput	41	2	7	38.1	0.93	1.6	0.8	6	0.86	50	45.70	0.91
Mayurbhanj	33	1	16	7.11	0.22	0.24	0.24	5.26	0.33	50	12.61	0.25
Rayagada	31	5	17	28.34	0.91	2.59	0.52	17.5	1.03	53	48.43	0.91
Sundargarh	24	0	27	63.98	2.67	0	0	70.65	2.68	51	134.63	2.64
Total	248	16	99	201	0.81	8.82	0.55	153.41	1.55	363	363.23	1.00

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Fig. 5.1: Avg. IFR Land Recognised to Sample HHs



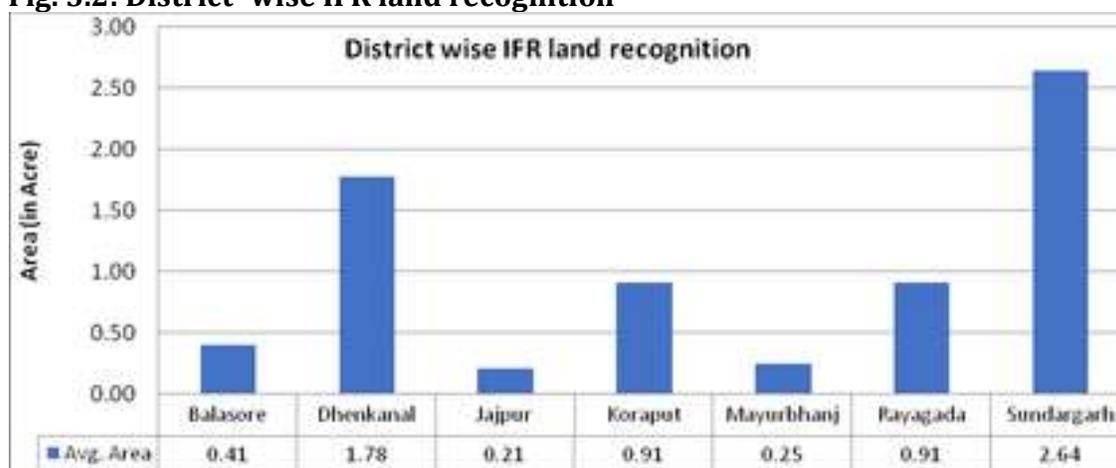
Field survey reveals average area recognised to women title holders in the study villages is 0.81 acre. In case of joint title holders and single male title holders it is 1.55 and 0.55 acre respectively. Families having joint title are usually men headed families and as per study the recognised land to these families are more in comparison to women headed families. Single male HHs in the study villages have been

recognised the lowest amount of land (0.55).

5.1.3. District- wise IFR land recognition

The figure 5.2 reflects area of land recognised in Sundargarh and Dhenkanal is more than the other 5 study districts. In these two districts, title holders use land for agricultural purpose. In Sundargarh, the title holders reported that the amount claimed is the same as the amount recognised. Mayurbhanj, Jajpur and Balasore are the districts where least amount of land has been recognised which is used for homestead purpose. In Rayagada and Koraput the land recognised is utilized for cultivation purpose.

Fig. 5.2: District- wise IFR land recognition



5.2. Land use by IFR Title holders

5.2.1. Utilization of land before FRA:

As per the present study, utilisation of FRA land was mostly done for habitation and cultivation purpose. The highest land utilisation is seen for cultivation purpose which is 54%. In districts like Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Jajpur, the recognised land is found to be used for habitation purpose (32%). where as in Koraput, Rayagada, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal it is used for cultivation purpose. It was found that 10% title holders use the land for both habitation and cultivation purpose and the rest 4% keep it unused.

Of the total 248 women title holders, 36% (88) of the Women title holders have used the land for habitation purpose, 49% (121) for cultivation and 9% (23) percent for

both habitation and cultivation purpose. It was also found that 6% (16) of land though occupied remains unutilised in Dhenkanal district (see Appendix 5.1 & 5.2).

Fig.5.3: Utilization of land before FRA

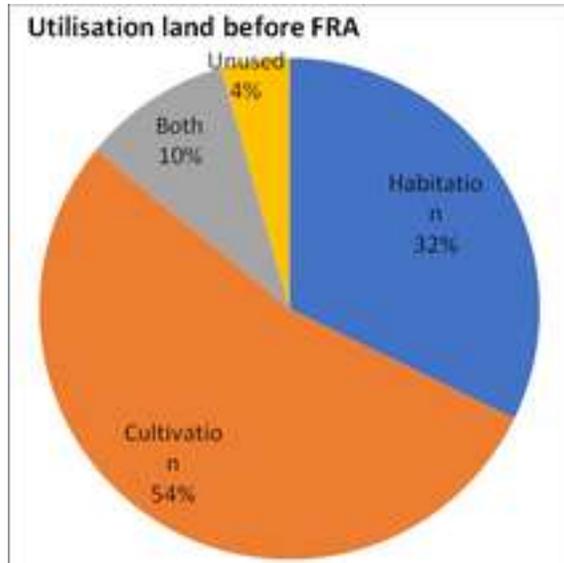


Fig.5.4: Utilization of land after FRA

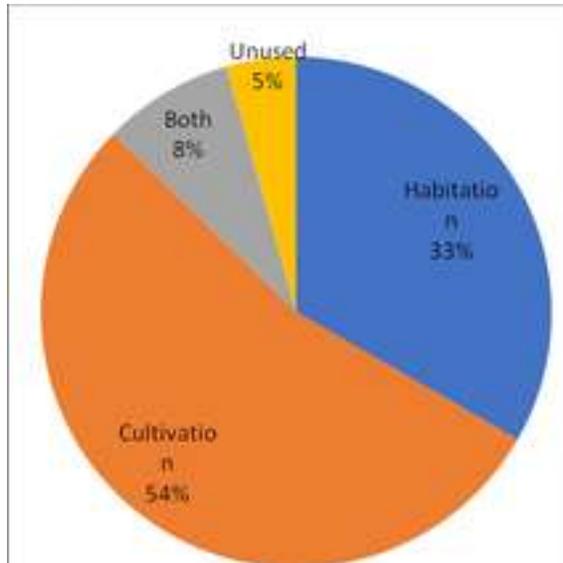


Fig.5.5 : WHHs Utilization of land before FRA

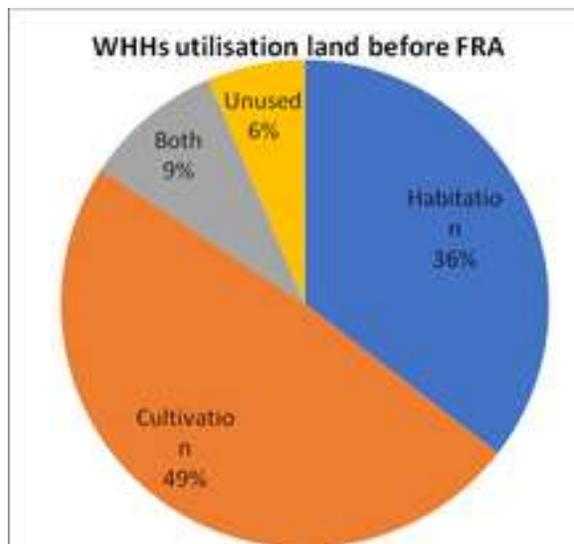
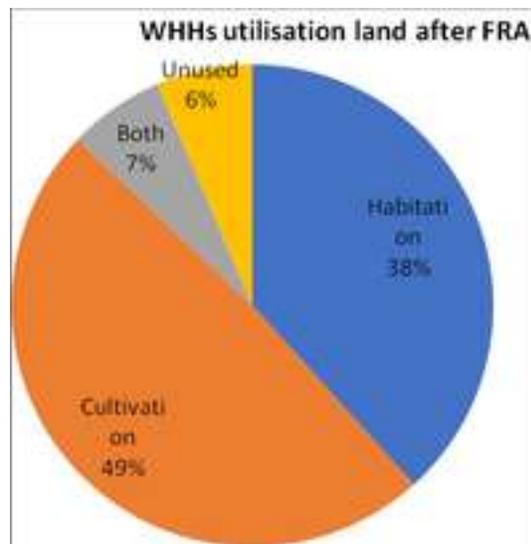


Fig.5.6 Utilization of land after FRA



5.2.2. Utilization of land after FRA:

The overall land utilisation after recognition of FRA title is seen slightly increasing for habitation purpose which was earlier used for both habitation and cultivation

purpose. The use of land for habitation, cultivation, both habitation and cultivation and unutilised category are 34%, 54%, 8% and 4% respectively.

Similarly, the land utilisation status of the women title holders for habitation purpose after FRA title is 38% (95), for cultivation purpose 49% (121), for both habitation and cultivation 6% (16) and the remaining 6% (16), remains unutilised like before.

For women title holders it has increased by 3% and for joint title holders by 1%. For single male category land use remained the same. One of the reasons for such change in land use may be due to growing number of families in study area and efforts from government is more towards convergence of rural housing (IAY, Mo Kudia and PMAY).

5.3: Demarcation and RoR correction

As per the study, demarcation of the recognised land is completed in 5 out of 7 districts. Balasore, Jajpur, Rayagada, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh are the districts where demarcation of land has been completed at least in study area. In Dhenkanal and Koraput this process is yet to be completed. Around 83% title holders' land has been demarcated and only in 5% cases RoR has been corrected. However, manual correction of the recognised area has been done in some titles in Balasore.

So far as the demarcation of land of the women title holders is concerned, in Koraput cent percent land needs to be demarcated & in Dhenkanal 53% title holders' land is yet to be demarcated. Land recognised in Koraput comes under jungle block category or un-surveyed land for which demarcation process has not been started. In Rayagada 5 percent of the HHs have got their RoR corrected. In other study areas RoR correction process is yet to start.

Table 5.3: Demarcation and RoR correction

Districts	No. of Surveyed HHs			Demarcation			RoR Corrected		
	WHHH	Single Male	Joint	WHHH	Single Male	Joint	WHHH	Single Male	Joint
Balasore	46	6	8	46	6	8	0	0	0
%				100	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00

Districts	No. of Surveyed HHs			Demarcation			RoR Corrected		
	WHHH	Single Male	Joint	WHHH	Single Male	Joint	WHHH	Single Male	Joint
Dhenkanal %	32	1	16	17 53.13	1 100	16 100	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Jajpur %	41	1	8	41 100	1 100	8 100	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Koraput %	41	2	7	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Mayurbhanj %	33	1	16	33 100	1 100	16 100	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Rayagada %	31	5	17	31 100	5 100	17 100	11 35.48	1 20.00	5 29.41
Sundargarh %	24	0	27	24 100	0 0	27 100	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	248	16	99	192 77.42	14 87.50	92 92.93	11 4.44	1 6.25	5

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Fig.5.7: Demarcation and RoR correction

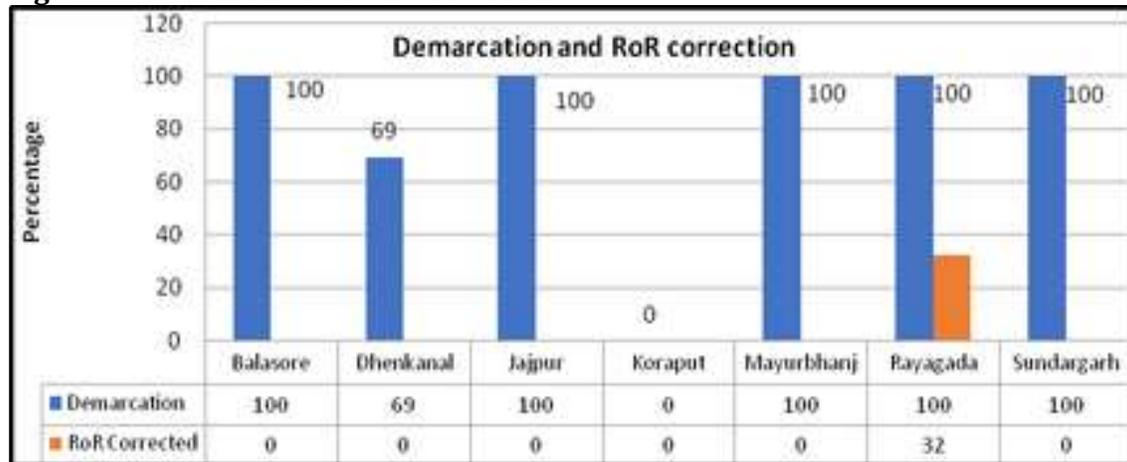


Fig.5.8: Demarcation and RoR correction

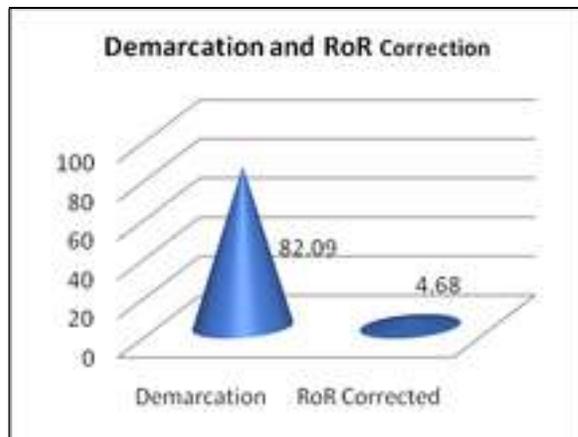
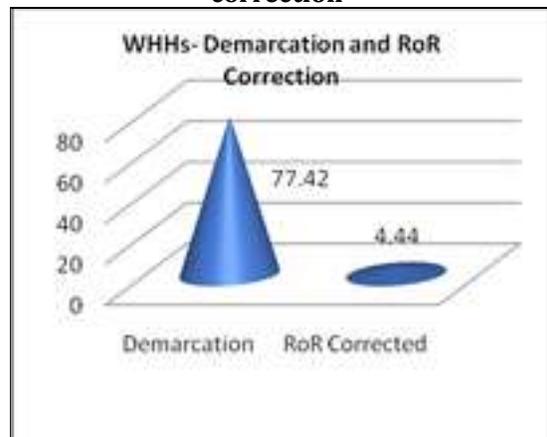


Fig.5.9: WHHs Demarcation & RoR correction



5.4. Convergence of Different Schemes

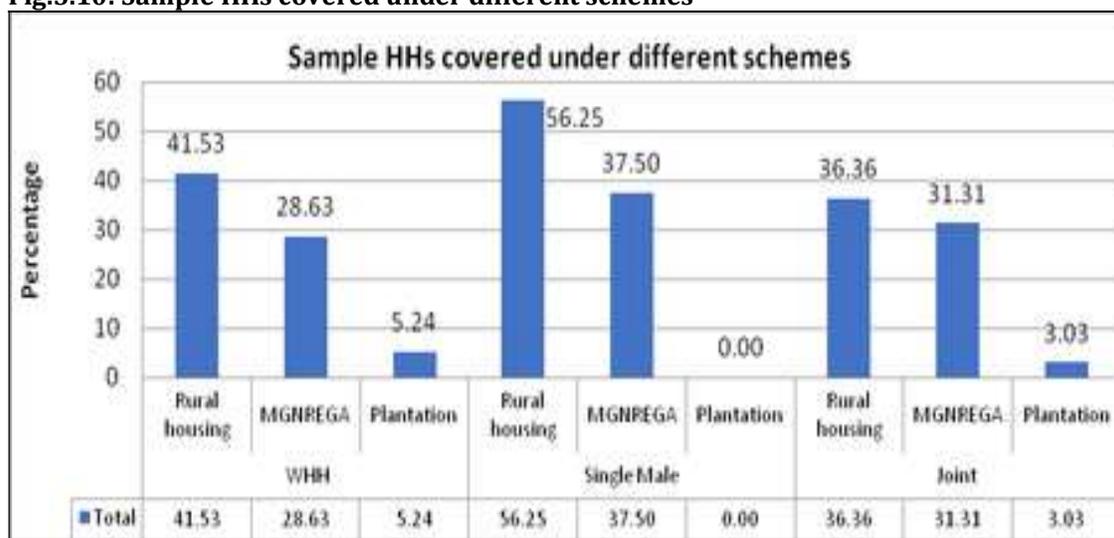
As per FRA under Rule 16 it is important to converge the FRA right holders in different schemes. In Rule 16 it is mentioned that after getting FRA titles various line departments need to provide support to the right holders to enhance the productivity of those lands as per their need.

Table 5.4: Sample HHs converged under different Govt. Schemes

Districts	No. of HH Surveyed			Schemes								
				WHHH			Single Male			Joint		
	WHHH	Single male	Joint	Rural Housing	MGNREGA	Plantation	Rural Housing	MGNREGA	Plantation	Rural Housing	MGNREGA	Plantation
Balasore %	46	6	8	15 32.61	1 2.17	0 0.00	4 66.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 37.50	0 0.00	0 0.00
Dhenkanal %	32	1	16	6 18.75	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 100.0	0 0.00	12 75.00	13 81.25	0 0.00
Jajpur %	41	1	8	3 7.32	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Koraput %	41	2	7	34 82.93	32 78.05	13 31.71	1 50.00	1 50.00	0 0.00	7 100.0	7 100.0	3 42.86
Mayurbhanj %	33	1	16	13 39.39	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 18.75	0 0.00	0 0.00
Rayagada %	31	5	17	22 70.97	17 54.84	0 0.00	3 60.00	4 80.00	0 0.00	11 64.71	11 64.71	0 0.00
Sundargarh %	24	0	27	10 41.67	21 87.50	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	248	16	99	103 41.53	71 28.63	13 5.24	9 56.25	6 37.50	0 0.00	36 36.36	31 31.31	3 3.03

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Fig.5.10: Sample HHs covered under different schemes



In our study area out of the 363 HHs surveyed, area recognised under FRA is 363.23 acres. Highest number of sample households have been covered under rural housing schemes followed by land development under MGNREGA and lastly under different plantation schemes. All the title holders especially Women in all the districts have



been primarily covered under rural housing schemes. Around 41%⁸ (103) women title holders are covered under housing schemes, 29% (71) under MGNREGA and 5% (13) with different plantation schemes. Some of the women claimants have used their FRA land for plantation purpose with their own effort. In Koraput such exemplary work has

been noticed in one of the study village called Podasankhuli (*Refer case study No. 5*). In Balasore with the help of ITDA, women title holders have used part of their house for goat shed which gives them their livelihood. In Sundargarh it is noticed that mostly women are dependent on NTFP collection and about convergence of government programs focus is given to rural housing and plantation. Cashew plantation with help of Horticulture department is taken up by some of the women title holders in this district.

In all the select districts title holders are mostly covered under rural housing schemes. To make a comparison between the women title holder with their male counterpart, it is the joint title holders who are able to take advantage of government schemes such as dug well, farm pond etc as they are able to keep track with government functionaries and PRI members and are aware about various schemes and programmes. The women title holders on the other hand being the main bread earner of the family are poor in managing time, information and labour.

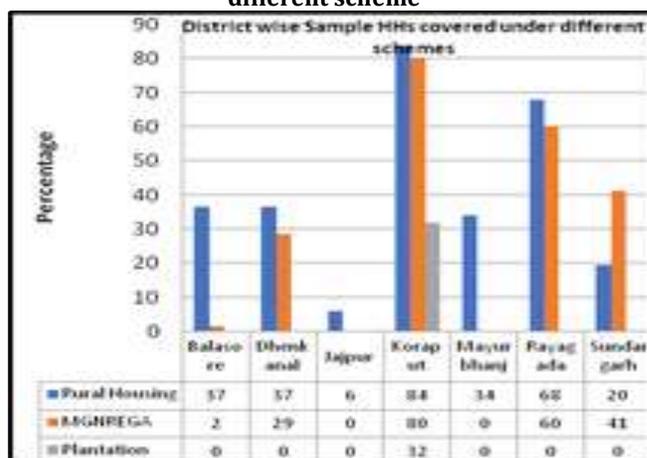
⁸ Source: Primary data from field.

Table 5.5: Sample HHs converged under different Govt. Schemes

Districts	Total	Rural Housing	MGNREGA	Plantation	Not covered
Balasore	60	22	1	0	37
%		36.67	1.66	0	61.67
Dhenkanal	49	18	14	0	17
%		36.74	28.57	0	34.69
Jajpur	50	3	0	0	47
%		6	0	0	94
Koraput	50	42	40	16	--
%		84	80	32	--
Mayurbhanj	50	17	0	0	33
%		34	0	0	66
Rayagada	53	36	32	0	--
%		67.92	60.38	0	--
Sundargarh	51	10	21	0	20
%		19.61	41.18	0	39.21
Total	363	148	108	16	91
		40.77	29.75	4.41	25.07

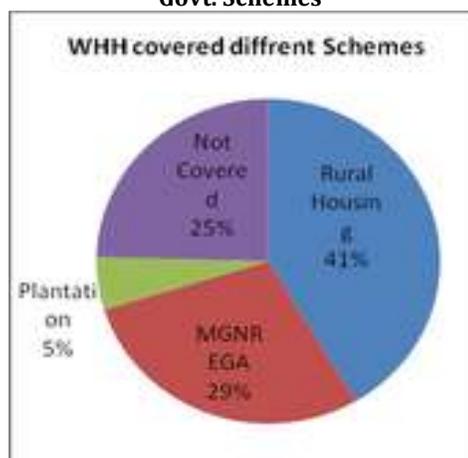
Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Fig.5.11: District wise Sample HHs covered under different scheme



Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Fig.5.12: WHHs HHs converged under Govt. Schemes



5.5. Role of Women in IFR and CFR Governance:

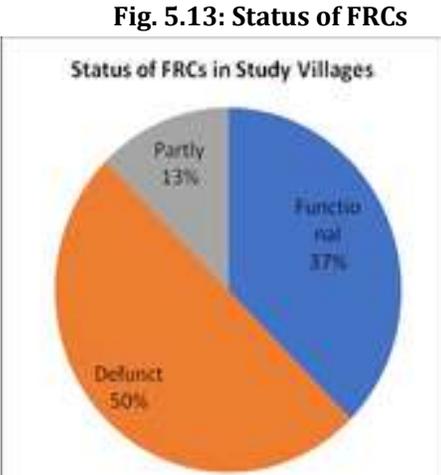
Independently, women have organized forest protection groups across the country as a means of resource governance and regulating access to forests. For instance, women have been running and managing a community-based forest protection group on their own initiative in Nayagarh, Odisha, for the past 40 years. Diversion for forests for development projects, and the accompanying conflict and centralization of decision-making on resource governance, constrict the space for the successful operation of these groups.

In this part of the report, emphasis has been given to understand the role of women in FRC/CFR management committee. It is found that in Rayagada and Sundargarh women are active in CFRMC where as in other districts CFRMC does not exist. In these two districts, the FRC members have been nominated to CFRMCs.

Study revealed FRCs are mostly defunct in study districts. As per the FGDs conducted in study villages, women are hardly aware about their membership status in the committee. The women title holders who are mostly illiterate find it very difficult to remember their membership as there are more than one committees in a village of which most are defunct.

Districts	Surveyed village	Functional	Defunct	Partly
Balasore	7	5	1	1
Dhenkanal	5	2	1	2
Jajpur	6	0	6	0
Koraput	3	0	3	0
Mayurbhanj	7	0	6	1
Rayagada	4	0	3	1
Sundargarh	8	8	0	0
Total	40	15	20	5
Percentage	100.00	37.50	50.00	12.50

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19



5.6. CFR Governance:

Several thousands of villages in Odisha are involved in active protection and management of forests. Most started protecting on their own initiative as their response to forest degradation problem. Odisha⁹ has been struggling with the process of formalising these initiatives and bringing them to the 'Joint Forest Management (JFM)' fold. The forest protecting villages find state promoted JFM arrangement unacceptable and feel that this does not put the management powers and decision-making in the hands of local communities. This has resulted in tension between formal JFM system and locally evolved CFM arrangements. It also shares

⁹ Source: From Prof. Neera M. Singh paper in June 2000

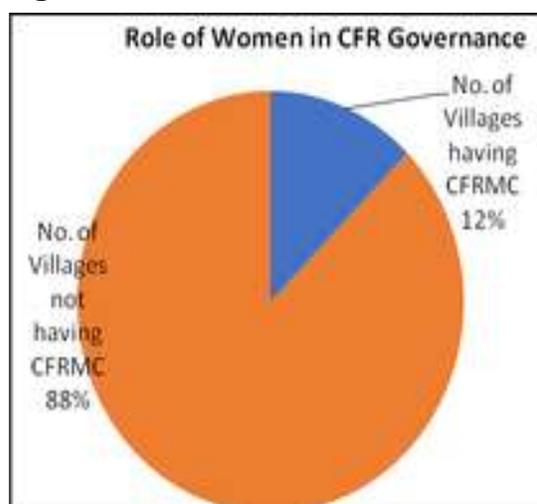
the discussion and the debate amongst NGOs and the civil society in Orissa, on the nature and contours of community-based rights-regime. CFM in Odissa according to latest available estimates around 10000-12000 villages are involved in protection and management of forests. While, some of the villages have been protecting forests for as long as 60-70 years, majority started protecting forests in late 1970s or early 1980s. Forest protection came as a collective response to the problems of rapid degradation of forests and scarcity of forest produces. In the initial years, protection entailed restricting access of outsiders to the forests as well as cutting down on own use and consumption. All extractions from forests were restricted, in the initial years, leading to considerable hardships to direct forest dependent sections, esp. Head-loaders. Villagers evolved rules to restrict access, regulate use and impose penalties on offenders; and experimented with various forms of institutions and institutional arrangements. Protection system(s) comprised of one or a combination of arrangements such as merely keeping an eye, 'thengapalli' i.e. voluntary patrolling on rotation basis or paid watchmen. Various forms of village institutions consists of Forest Protection Committee (an Executive Committee selected/ elected by the Village General body) or Council of Elders, Youth Clubs or in some cases, Mahila Samities (Singh, 1993). Various cases of CFM have been documented and these demonstrate capacities at village level to adapt and evolve new rules and institutional arrangements, resolve conflicts and successfully manage forests. (Dhani Panch Mause Jungle Surakhya Samiti, Gadabanikilo Case, Vasundhara, 2000 and 1996).

Table 5.7: Women in CFR Governance in Study Villages

District	CFR Committees		Name of the Village	Total Members in CFRMC	No. Of Women members in CFRMC
	Yes	No			
Balasore	0	7	--	0	0
Dhenkanal	0	5	--	0	0
Jajpur	0	6	--	0	0
Koraput	0	3	--	0	0
Mayurbhanj	0	7	--	0	0
Rayagada	2	2	Podchuanpadar	15	5
			Chamarjodi	15	5
Sundergarh	3	5	Kusumura	20	10
			Sahebdera	25	15
			Gidipahad	15	6
Total	5 (12%)	35 (88%)		90	41

Source: Field study, Bhubaneswar, SCSTRTI-2018-19

Fig.5.14: Women in CFR Governance



In Balesore district community members have received only IFR, in case of CFR they have claimed total 9 CFR as of now but yet to receive a single CFR title. It is noticed that in Balasore district Nilagiri block which is the only ITDA area community members have not formed CFRMC. In Mayurbhanj (Udala, Khuta, Morada) are the blocks where CFR is claimed but not recognised and CFRMC is not formed.

Similarly in Koraput and Dhenkanal district effort to constitute CFRMC seems very low and Gram Sabha is waiting for recognition of CFR.

However, only in Rayagada and Sundergarh it is noticed that community members claimed CFR and soon after constituted CFRMC committees. There are villages in Sundergarh and Rayagada where CFRMC members are taking lead in developmental activities (construction of school and community hall, actively contributing to Millet Mission activities etc) for their villages, importantly women are also getting equal membership. But the lacunae that is noticed, nowhere in the study districts and blocks CFRMC committees are active in decision making. Table 5.7 and figure 5.14 reflects women participation in CFR in study villages.

Key Findings

Average Land Area (Sample HH)

- Avg. IFR area-1 acre
- WHH-0.81 acre, Single Male HH-0.55 acre and Joint HH-1.55 acre

Utilisation Before FRA title

- ❖ Habitation- 32% (117)
- ❖ Cultivation- 53.72% (195)
- ❖ Both- 10% (35)
- ❖ and Unused- 4% (16)

Utilisation After FRA title

- ❖ Habitation- 34% (121)
- ❖ Cultivation- 53.99% (196)
- ❖ Both- 8% (30)
- ❖ Unused- 4% (16)

WHH-Land Utilisatin (Before and After)

Utilisation Before FRA

- ❖ 35% (88) Habitation
- ❖ 49% (121) Cultivation
- ❖ 9% (23) cultivation and habitation
- ❖ 6 % (16) unused

Land Utilisation After FRA

- ❖ 38% (95) Habitation
- ❖ 49% (121)cultivation
- ❖ 6% (16) habitation and cultivation
- ❖ 6% (16) unused

- *Aftermath of FRA, over a period of about 9 years, among the women headed households there is 3% (7) increase in land use for habitation purpose.*

Demarcation

- WHH-77% (192), Joint Title Holder-93% (92) and Single Male-87% (14)

RoR correction

- WHH-4% (11), Single Male-6% (1) and Joint Title Holder-5% (5)

Convergence of Schemes

- WHH- 41% (103) under housing schemes, 28% (71) MGNREGA and 5% (13) plantation
- Single Male - 56% (9) under housing schemes, 38% (6) MGNREGA
- Joint Title Holder- 36% (36) under housing schemes, 31% (31) MGNREGA and 3% (3) plantation

Chapter VI

FRA and Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women Title Holders

6.1. Women Participation

Forest Rights Act provides opportunity for women's participation in decision making that may greatly enhance their opportunity to share information and knowledge and voice their priorities which can help in effective forest management. Women tend to be very effective in managing forests which is environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable as they primarily depend on need based extraction of forest resources. Therefore, active women participation at every stage is important to formulate and implement the conservation and management plans of community forest resources.

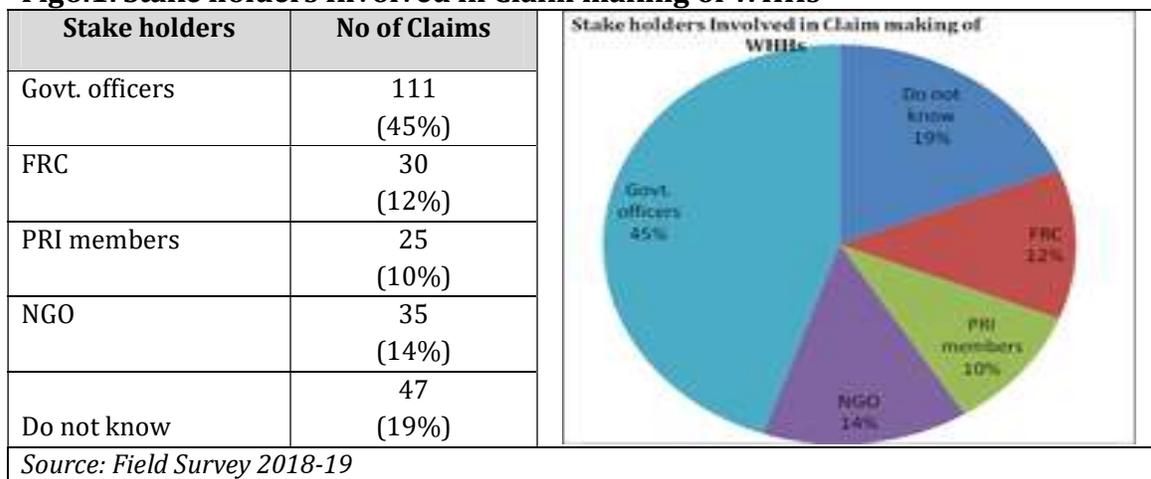
Section 3 of the Act ensures women's active participation in the Process of Determination of Forest Rights including Claim Making and Verification of (IFR/CR/CFR). It is also mentioned under the Amended Rule 3(1) of the Act that 1/3rd of the women should be present in order to have a mandate and legally validate the Gram Sabha and other process of implementation of FRA. Apart from that as mentioned specifically in the Amended Rules, 2012 Section 6- sub section (k), the SDLC who is the nodal authority has to do awareness building on the Forest Rights Act. The executive body or the FRC after undergoing the awareness has to disseminate the knowledge to the entire Gram Sabha, wherein, focusing the role of FRC/Gram Sabha, ensuring women's active participation in the Process of determination of Forest Rights including claim Making and verification (IFR/CR/CFR), Habitat Rights, Governance, Management and convergence.

6.1.1. Claim making process & women's role:

As per the provision of the Act women participation is mandatory, but in practice, active participation of women is found to be lacking. It is observed that, documents of the claimants are submitted to the Gram Sabha through different stakeholders in different districts. In districts like Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Jajpur WEOs took the lead role in facilitation of the process. In Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Koraput and

Rayagada, it is the Civil Society Organisations who volunteered to facilitate the claim making in collaboration with district administration. Gram Sabha, FRC and the PRI members of the villages have initiated the discussion in GS meeting and played a key role in decision making and submitted the applications in all the villages. It is evident from the discussion that active participation of women is lacking everywhere. The women claimants had either applied through civil society organisations or PRI members or through the field level government officials. In some cases due to lack of awareness about the FRA, some of the claimants including widows and single women are seen excluded from the list of applicants. In Districts like Jajpur, of the total 41 women headed households, 11 titles have been recognised in the name of son who live with his widow mother and 8 such cases were found where the title has been recognised in the name of the male head those who have migrated from their village for long time. Though the family is run by a woman after migration of her husband but it is noticed that the title is in the name of her husband.

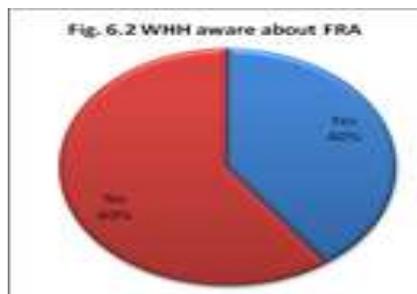
Fig6.1: Stake holders Involved in Claim making of WHHs



6.1.2. Awareness on FRA:

The Table 6.1 and Figure 6.2, reflects the percentage of the sample households knew about FRA title during the time of application collection. As shown in chart only 40 percent of the women claimants knew as to why they are applying for. In comparison to the women claimants, the male counterpart is more aware about the

process. It is important to mention here that the women title holders have no idea about the date of application, amount of land claimed and area claimed by them. In Jajpur, study households reveal that the amount of land occupied and applied is



more than the recognised amount. Some of the title holders are in possession of the land till now, but are recognised lesser amount. In this district, IFR land has been recognised for homestead purpose which is very close to mining lease area. So the title holders are very much apprehensive about their

land status. In all the study districts it is difficult to know the amount of land applied by the claimants. There is no documentary evidence available at the FRC level to know the details like date of application, date of rejection and amount of land claimed.

Table 6.1: Awareness on FRA in Sample HHs

Districts	No. of Surveyed HHs			Knowledge about FRA		
	WHHH	Single Male	Joint	WHH	Single Male	Joint
Balasore	46	6	8	24	3	8
%				52.17	50	100
Dhenkanal	32	1	16	8	1	16
%				25	100	100
Jajpur	41	1	8	4	1	2
%				9.76	100	25
Koraput	41	2	7	12	2	4
%				29.27	100	57.14
Mayurbhanj	33	1	16	11	1	9
%				33.33	100	56.25
Rayagada	31	5	17	19	3	15
%				61.29	60	88.24
Sundargarh	24	0	27	22	0	25
%				91.67	0	92.59
Total	248	16	99	100	11	79
				40.32	68.75	79.80

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

6.1.3. Decision Making

Women depend on forests in multiple ways like traditional patterns of cultivation, food production, foraging for wild fruits, vegetables, tubers and medicines, saving seeds and breeds, collecting fuel wood, forest produce and materials to build homes, worshipping their ancestors and gods, cattle grazing etc. Despite being major forest

users women's role is poorly recognized and when it comes to decision making they are pushed to the background.

In the study villages, different line departments implement various programmes for e.g. plantation is primarily being taken up in the IFR land either through Horticulture or Forest Department, without consultation of the Gram Sabha or without any need assessment of the title holders especially women. Horticultural plantations done in small patches of IFR land has no immediate benefits to the individual rather it affects the subsistence cultivation of the right holder. Further there is also uncertainty regarding the economic returns from the horticulture plants in future as it depends upon the survival rate of the plants. Similarly plantation of commercial species like teak, eucalyptus plantation is taken up by the Forest Department even without the consent of the Right holders.

In Mayurbhanj and Koraput one of the major problems raised by women title holders is water scarcity. According to them, land used for vegetable cultivation and kitchen garden purpose cannot be improved without irrigation facility. In these districts, even though the women title holders voiced this problem time and again, no government schemes have been effective at their disposal.

Moreover, FRA title holders in the study districts are entitled to avail the benefit of receiving 150 days wage labour under MGNREGA. But delay in payment is one of the major issues as shared by the villagers and officials during field visit due to which the people do not continue with the work. As per the FGD in the villages, fund shortage is the main reason for the delay in payment. This is acting as a major hindrance in the land development and other convergence activities under MGNREGA. Women title holders in the study villages prefer to be engaged as agricultural labours even though they have 150 days work entitlement. Timely payments, less tedious work are some of the reasons for which they prefer to be engaged as agricultural labours. To sum up government programmes and schemes is still a top down approach so far as decision making of the women title holders is concerned.

6.2. Access to land

Women of forest dwelling communities have direct dependence on land and forests as it is always linked with the food security aspect of the community. Factors which prevent women's access to, use of and control over land and other productive resources like forest often include ineffective implementation of the law at national and local levels, as well as discriminatory practices at the institutional and community level.

In the study villages, out of the 248 surveyed women title holders, 53% (132) found to have some amount of land previously where as the rest 47% (116) land less women got the title under FRA. FRA rights elevated them to the category of land owners. Moreover, this patch of land gives them their food security, social security and above all a sense of pride and happiness.

Table 6.2: District wise land ownership status of the WHHs

Districts	No. of Surveyed WHHs	Own Patta Land	FRA Land
Balasore	46	40	6
%	76.67	86.96	13.04
Dhenkanal	32	17	15
%	65.31	53.13	46.88
Jajpur	41	6	35
%	82.00	14.63	85.37
Koraput	41	28	13
%	82.00	68.29	31.71
Mayurbanj	33	19	14
%	66.00	57.58	42.42
Rayagada	31	15	16
%	58.49	48.39	51.61
Sundargarh	24	7	17
%	47.06	29.17	70.83
Total	248	132	116
%		53.23	46.77

Fig. : Land Ownership Status of WHHs

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

6.2.2. Land use

Present study found that after FRA use of land for habitation purpose increased by 3% in case of the Women title holders. Use of land for cultivation purpose remains the same. As there is no major change in the land utilisation pattern, it is clear that the women title holders are in possession of the land and are able to utilise it for

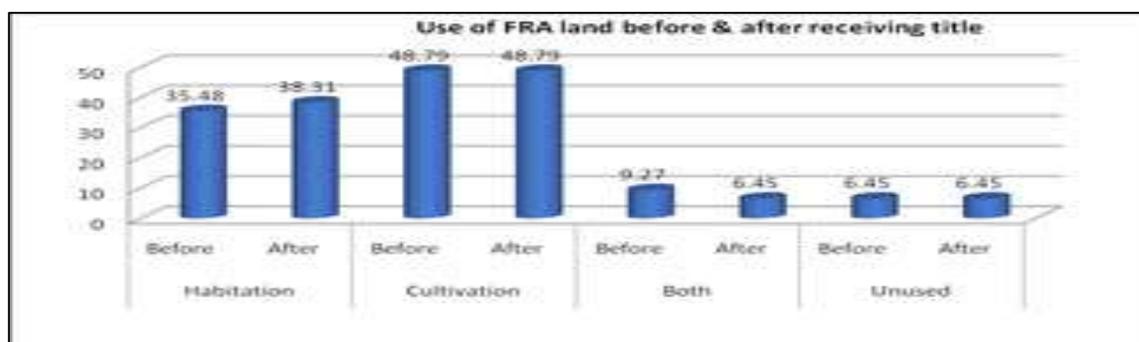
livelihood purpose. It is also an encouraging trend that nowhere in the study area sale or mortgage (alienation) of FRA land is seen.

Table 6.3: Use of FRA land before and after receiving title

Districts	WHHs	Utilization of land							
		Before receiving FRA				After receiving FRA			
		Habitation	Cultivation	Both	Unused	Habitation	Cultivation	Both	Unused
Balasore	46	34	8	4	0	34	8	4	0
%		73.91	17.39	8.70	0.00	73.91	17.39	8.70	0.00
Dhenkanal	32	3	13	0	16	3	12	1	16
%		9.38	40.63	0.00	50.00	9.38	37.50	3.13	50.00
Jajpur	41	28	4	9	0	33	5	3	0
%		68.29	9.76	21.95	0.00	80.49	12.20	7.32	0
Koraput	41	0	41	0	0	0	41	0	0
%		0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00	0	100	0	0
Mayurbhanj	33	23	7	3	0	25	7	1	0
%		69.70	21.21	9.09	0.00	75.76	21.21	3.03	0
Rayagada	31	0	31	0	0	0	31	0	0
%		0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0
Sundargarh	24	0	17	7	0	0	17	7	0
%		0.00	70.83	29.17	0.00	0	70.83	29.17	0
Total	248	88	121	23	16	95	121	16	16
		35.48	48.79	9.27	6.45	38.31	48.79	6.45	6.45

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Fig.6.4: Use of FRA land before & after receiving title



Access to Forest Resources

As FRA provides ownership rights over NTFP in many districts of Odisha women groups have formed MFP collective groups. Through MFP collective groups they are selling the NTFPs under Minimum support price. In Deogarh and Kuchinda block of Sambalpur district of Odisha there are more than 100 MFP collectives doing exemplary work and generating income through NTFPs. In our study area in

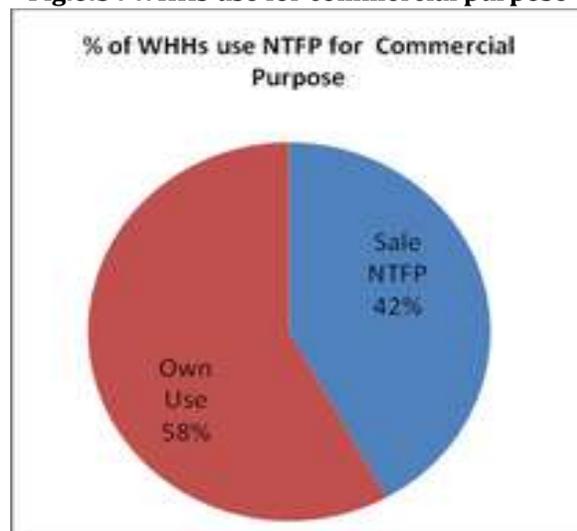
Sundargarh (Kinjrikela G.P, Talsara G.P and Balisankara G.P in Balisankara block) women have formed MFP Collectives and these groups are facilitating MFP trade from which women get a fair amount of income. As per FGD, women were earlier getting Rs.63per Kg. in Char seed but under MSP it became Rs.100 per Kg. Sometimes they are getting Rs 120per Kg from outside traders. For Tamarind also the price has gone up from Rs.17 to Rs.22 after MSP. The third NTFP which women collect with hard work is Sal seed and the price has gone up from Rs.4 to Rs.6per Kg after MSP. Presently outside traders purchase it for Rs.12. The table below shows the use of NTFP for commercial purpose in the study districts. The biggest benefits that Gram Sabha received after enactment of FRA is access and control over NTFPs. Earlier community had to take permission from forest department for using NTFPs both for self consumption and commercial purpose. Women being the primary gatherer were suffering mostly due to restriction from forest department. After the enactment of FRA they feel empowered as the FRA right holders have ownership and usufruct right. Even though they were primary gatherer but they never played any role in decision making or generating income through NTFPs and availing benefits under MSP scheme. But under FRA Rule 4(1)(e) women membership is mandatory. The study also found that in study area wherever women are playing active role there is change in their income and livelihood.

Table 6.4: WHHs use NTFP for commercial purpose

Districts	Surveyed WHH	Sale NTFP
Balasore	46	20
%		43.48
Dhenkanal	32	25
%		78.13
Jajpur	41	14
%		34.15
Koraput	41	5
%		12.20
Mayurbhanj	33	12
%		36.36
Rayagada	31	7
%		22.58
Sundargarh	24	21
%		87.50
Total	248	104
%		41.94

Source: Field Survey 2018-19

Fig.6.5 : WHHs use for commercial purpose



6.3. Life and Livelihood Enhancement

Rule 16 of Forest Rights Amended Rules-2012 mandates for convergence of all government schemes with FRA for all right holders both individual and community. Guidelines are also issued from time to time relating to livelihood enhancement of the title holders. Presently a number of programmes are being implemented by different departments of the Government having a direct bearing on people's livelihood. In this regard, most of the convergence schemes are related to land development under MGNREGA, horticulture, digging of farm ponds, house construction under different housing schemes and various other government programs under the National Bamboo Mission, National Horticulture Mission, etc. with the objective of enhancing the livelihoods of the right holders.

Study reveals 41 percent (103) women title holders in the study area are converged under rural housing scheme. Assistance given under this scheme has helped the title holders a great deal in having a secured place to stay, to store their food grains and have space for their



livestock. Likewise 29 % (71) women title holders are covered under land development under MGNREGA and 5% are covered under different plantation schemes. (Case study-5 "How FRA changed life of a single woman, Koraput", Case study-4,"Individual Forest Rights helped in Securing Food and Livelihood Says Nilima from Rayagada", Case study.-1: "IFR and Group Farming: An initiative by women of Sundergarh")

6.3.1 Convergence trend

As per district convergence data, schemes like Rural Housing, Mo Pokhori, NHM, NBM, and land development under MGNREGA are taken up for convergence activity mostly. In the study area, from the fig. 6.7, it is clearly noticed that the right holders are primarily converged under Rural Housing schemes. Plantation and land development under MGNREGA are the other two activities taken up in the study

areas. Unlike the district trend, schemes like Mo Pokhari and National Bamboo Mission could hardly be seen in the land of women title holders in the study villages.

Fig.6.6 Sample District Overall convergence Schemes

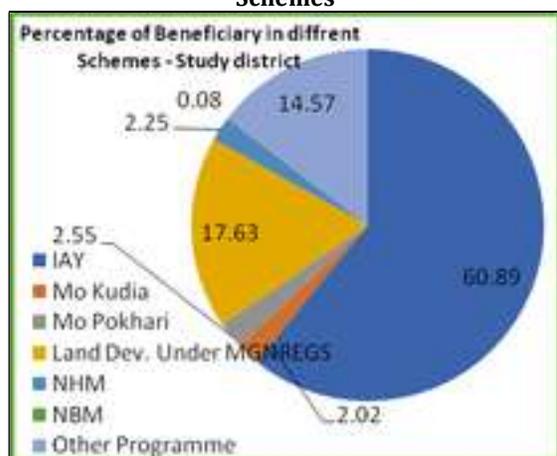
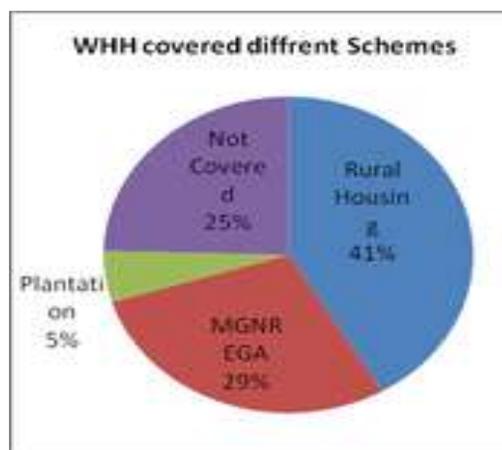


Fig.6.7: WHHs Converged under different Schemes



6.4. Rule Compliance

Table 6.5: Act/Rule, Provision & Observation from Field

Act/Rule	Provision	Observation from Field
Under Section 4 (4) of the Act a right conferred by Sub-Section (1)	Land shall be heritable but not alienable or transferable and shall be registered jointly in the names of both the spouses in case of married persons and in the name of the single head in the case of a household headed by a single person.	Rule followed
Rule 5 (c)	Requires that at least one of the three PRI members nominated to the SDLC shall be a woman.	Quorum maintained
Rule 7 (c)	Requires that out of the three members of the district panchayat to be nominated to the DLC by the district panchayat, at least one shall be a woman	Quorum maintained
Section 2(g)	Provides for the full and unrestricted participation of women in Gram Sabhas.	Passive Participation
Rule 4 (2)	provides that "The quorum of the Gram Sabha meeting shall be not less than one-half of all members of such Gram Sabha: Provided that at least one-third of the members present shall be women	Quorum maintained But Passive participation
under Amended Rule 3(1)	Gram Sabha shall elect members of Forest Rights Committee, consisting of not less than 10, but not exceeding 15 persons, of which at least 2/3rd members shall be Scheduled Tribes and at least 1/3rd of such members shall be women	Passive Participation

Act/Rule	Provision	Observation from Field
	1/3rd of the women should be present in order to have a mandated Gram sabha. So as to legally validate the Gram sabha and other process of implementation of FRA, the SDLC/DLC should also focus on awareness building of the implementing authorities regarding the participation of women in all of the processes and the Gram Sabha as well.	
Section 3	Ensuring women's active participation in the Process of Determination of Forest Rights including Claim Making and Verification (IFR/CR/CFR), Habitat Rights, Governance, Management and Convergence	Passive Participation

Table 6.6: Guideline, Objective & Observation from Field

Guideline	Objective	Observation from Field
1. Land Development, horticulture plantation and Farm pond in the land of beneficiaries under FRA under NREGS (5.12.2009) (PR Department, Govt. of Odisha)	This circular issued in 2009 in odisha to help the Individual right holders to increase the productivity of their land through these convergence programs and schemes .	Mostly top-down approach and women title holders barely decide the schemes. Farm pond and other irrigation facility is rarely found in WHH's IFR land a.29% WHHs covered under MGNREGA b.5%WHHs covered under different plantation schemes
2.Cent percent coverage of Forest Rights Act beneficiaries under different Government Schemes (16.08.2011) Chief Secy, Govt. of Odisha	Then again on 2011 STCS Development Dept. Odisha issued another circular for 100% coverage of FRA right holders under different schemes	PA-ITDA and DWOs implemented this circular but mostly focused on housing schemes. 41% WHHs covered under housing schemes.
3.Land Development of FRA beneficiaries under MGNREGA (1.12.11) PR Dept., Govt. of Odisha	After getting the IFR land the first important requirement of the right holders is the utilisation of the land and land productivity	IFR holders mostly covered under Land development program through MGNREGA b.29% WHHs covered under MGNREGA
4.Guidelines and Operational Manual of the Scheme" mechanism for marketing of minor forest produce(MFP) through minimum support price (MSP) and development of value chain for MFP, (15.1.14)	Minor forest produce is primary source of collection and livelihood for forest dwelling communities hence right price is a right of MFP collectors.	This guideline is only implemented in Odisha and CG and it helped women collectives especially. In Sundaragarh, Koraput and Rayagada, with help of CSOs, women collectives are successfully marketing their produce.

Guideline	Objective	Observation from Field
MOTA, Govt of India		
Guidelines for effective implementation of convergence programs for forest rights holders under FRA, (12.4.16)	Absence of convergence mechanism led to distress in many and a comprehensive guideline was required. In the year 2016 SCST Development department came out with a comprehensive guideline on convergence in both IFR and CFR area	This guideline is implemented only in Sundergarh and it will gradually take shape in other districts.
	Generally community members are getting 100 days of work under MGNREGA .But for FRA right holders Ministry of Rural development issued guidelines for extra 50 days work.	Women title holders hardly work 40/45 days in a year. (as per FGD) Irregular payment and tedious nature of work are some of the reasons of not taking up the work on a regular basis. Also reported that 'job card' is misused and work being done by using machine.

Key Findings

Women Participation in Claim Making Process

- 19% - (47) do not know about the claim making process
- 81%- (201) Applied through different Stake Holders

Awareness on FRA

- 40% (99) aware about purpose of application collection

Decision Making

- Top - down approach, no Gram Sabha based convergence plan

Access to Land

- 47% (116) landless became FRA land title holders
- 53% (132) Marginal farmers got additional land under FRA
- Nowhere in the study area sale or mortgage (alienation) of FRA land is seen

Use of Land

- No change in land use in cultivation purpose after FRA implementation
- 3% (7) increase in land use in Habitation purpose after RFA implementation.

Access to NTFP

- 58% (144)- WHHs Collect NTFP for own use

- 42% (104) - WHHs Collect NTFP Commercial Purpose (along with own use).

Life and Livelihood

- **District Trend**- Title holders mostly converged under Housing, NHM, NBM, Land Development under MGNREGA
- **Study Area Trend**- Women Title holders mostly converged under Housing schemes 103 (41%), Land Development under MGNREGA 71 (29%) and different plantation schemes, 13 (5%).

Rule Compliance

- **Provisions of Act/Rule**- Official Quorum followed but passive participation
- **Guideline Adherence**- No Palli Sabha based convergence plan, passive or no participation of women title holders, Housing, land development under MGNREGA, Plantations schemes are mostly carried out in a targeted approach.
- Women title holders not able to avail 150 days work under MGNREGA.

CHAPTER-VII

Role of CSOs in Facilitation of FRA and Women:

Civil society organizations have played a very crucial role in Odisha in capacitating of FRC, CFRMC and Gram Sabha members. In last 11 years of enactment of FRA approximately 1000 training programs have been conducted in various parts of Odisha on FRA. Some very prominent CSOs in Odisha like Vasundhara, RCDC, FES and NIRMAAN carried out more than 1000 trainings across .These trainings are basically organized in G.P, District and State level. Importantly the trainings in G.P and District level were organized in collaboration with district administration and PA-ITDAs. In Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Gajapati, Deogarh, Kuchinda, Sambalpur.

Vasundhara has organized many training programs in collaboration with District administration, Similarly in Raygada NIRMAAN and LANDESA played a vital role in generating awareness about FRA among forest dwellers. In western part of Odisha like Bolangir, Kalahandi, FES and RCDC have provided support to district administration to create awareness among community members.

Civil Society involvement for Technical support:

Civil Society groups across Odisha have played a key role in supporting implementation of FRA through constant engagement with the government authorities at different levels and various other actors. State government has encouraged the engagement of civil society organizations at state and local level for technical support in awareness, training and facilitation of claims. The training programs have been organized with the active involvement of civil society organizations, and as a result the program contents have been updated constantly at different phases.

Most of the initiatives made by the state government have emerged from continued and sustained engagement by the network of civil society organizations with the state government and implementing agencies. CSOs initiatives have strengthened women's voice and have enabled greater participation of women in the process for recognition of rights. There are many civil society organizations and peoples network in Odisha have initiated many important initiatives. For example in Kandhamal along with district administration CSOs have initiated a flagship program called "SAMBHAVANA" to create awareness in village level specially about women's rights under FRA. In this flagship program PA-ITDA supported the process and involved in creating awareness. There were also many small and big meeting organized by CSOs in collaboration with ITDA, Kandhamal. (As part of this initiative meetings were organized to generate awareness about women's rights and exclusive consultation with women groups. This initiative by the district administration though last for short term but after that Grass-root Sangathan and women groups have formed cooperatives and engaged in livelihoods and minimum support price by forming primary procurement agencies. While CSOs and peoples network like CSD, Odisha Jungle Manch and Odisha Nari Samaj, Adivasi Kranti Sangathan, Nagavali Upatyaka Vikash Manch are continuously giving effort to strengthen women's voice and established women's rights at the same time community led groups and women led forest protection committees have done exemplary work by setting up FRA information centers in their village and all relevant important records they are keeping in the FRA information centre.

In the southern part of Odisha through many different CSOs for example civil society also played an important role in facilitating FRA process especially in Raygada and Koraput district of Odisha. Along with district administration CSOs supported the women in formulating producer group under Odisha millet mission. They have helped the women groups and NTFP collector to constitute a group and promoting millet and pulses cultivation over FRA land. There are many single women and widows who are involved in this initiative and this helping them towards build a strong collectives and helping them to secure their food and livelihood.

The forest rights movement in Odisha has seen wide participation by organizations of tribals and other traditional forest dwellers, federations of forest protecting groups (Odisha Jungle Manch), women organizations (women led forest protection committees and minor forest produce cooperatives), other civil society organizations and research organizations. Hence there are rich and diverse experiences and learning on use of FRA and the bundle of rights. The state government, the ST Development Dept, the TRI and district administrations have adopted and replicated many local initiatives and have come up with institutional support structures at the state and district level.

In Odisha, Vasundhara has carried out extensive research and documentation of land settlement and forest governance history such as survey and settlements, notification of forests and forest settlement process, reference of rights and concessions in working plans, nistar rights recorded in the earlier record of rights (Princely states and ex-zamindaris), maps (revenue cadastral maps, forest maps, toposheets etc). Relevant information and reports from the studies have been compiled and shared with local organizations, govt officials and in the website <http://fra.org.in/>. The website has a 'Resource and Reference' link with a section on 'Evidence' which contains information about Rights and Concessions, Survey and Settlements, Forest working plans etc. The information has been widely accessed and used as evidence for supporting forest rights claims.

There are examples of local communities and forest protecting federations asserting community forest resource rights in many districts. Local communities have effectively used the GPS technology in mapping of community forest resources in the districts of Mayurbhanj and Kandhamal where the district administrations have extended support to the CFR mapping process and issued titles with GPS maps¹⁰. Federations of forest protecting groups (Jungle Manch) have facilitated CFR claims covering forest areas traditionally managed by local communities in the districts of

¹⁰ http://fra.org.in/document/Photo%20documente_English.pdf ,
http://fra.org.in/document/Recognition%20of%20CFR%20under%20FRA_Similipal%20Process%20document_web.pdf

Nayagarh, Mayurbhanj, Balesore, Kalahandi, Boudh. The CFR claims include larger forest landscapes commonly managed and shared by multiple villages (e.g. collective CFR claims in Nayagarh in the clusters of Dasamauja, Panchamauja).

Particularly vulnerable tribal groups have claimed habitat rights with the help of support organizations¹¹. The claims are important as there are very few examples of habitat rights claims in the country. Habitat rights have been claimed by *Juangs* in Keonjhar, *Kutia Kandhas* in Kandhmal, and *Hill Khadias, Mankirdias* and *Lodhas* in Mayurbhanj, *Bondas* in Malkangiri. The Mayurbhanj DLC has taken proactive steps to facilitate habitat rights claims by holding a series of consultations with community members and traditional leaders of the Hill Khadias, Mankirdias, Lodhas and has even approved claims of Mankirdias. Similarly, the DLCs of Keonjhar and Kandhmal have initiated habitat rights claim processes. These initiatives serve as learning experiences for replication among other PVTGs. There are however cases where claims over habitat rights have been ignored as in the case of Paudi Bhuyans' rights over Khandadhar (proposed for diversion and mining) and Dongria Kondh's rights over Niyamgiri. Moreover, the Forest Department has raised objection to the approval of habitat rights of Mankirdias, as part of their habitat fall inside the core area of the Simlipal Tiger Reserve.

Community claims and assertion for ownership rights over minor forest produces have been observed in many parts of the state particularly in areas having bamboo forests and tendu leaves. There are examples of community assertion in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Nabrangpur. In Kalahandi the local federation (Jungle Manch) and groups have organized Gram Sabhas to assert rights over Bamboo and Tendu leaves. The forest department has been objecting to the Gram Sabhas' authority to issue transit permit. The Gram Sabhas have challenged the forest department's action and have started exercising MFP rights¹².

¹¹ http://fra.org.in/document/Habitat%20Rights%20Brochure_Dec.pdf

¹² <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/odisha-kalahandi-villagers-to-showdown-with-forest-department/article22925028.ece>, <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/100-gram-sabhas-in-odisha-s-kalahandi-district-to-assert-rights-on-bamboo-kendu-59821>

Women groups have been actively engaged with forest rights claims and management of forests in many districts. Women led forest protecting groups Nayagarh have set up FRA information centres keeping record of all claim related documents as well as copy of FRA and amended PoA¹³, women are also actively involved claim making and mapping of CFR areas, taken control over cashew plantations and opposed leases granted to traders¹⁴. Cooperatives formed by tribal women in the districts of Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Kandhamal have successfully exercised MFP rights.

Local communities and Gram Sabhas have used governance rights and authorities to establish local self governance (by constituting CFR management committees and preparing conservation plans¹⁵) and to challenge pre-existing administrative structures conflicting with the CFR rights such as the Joint Forest Management, Working Plan operations etc. Many villages have opposed plantation programs (under CAMPA, JICA) in community land claimed under FRA. In Bolangir community members dissolved JFM committees (Vana Surakshya Samiti - VSS) by using section (5) of FRA. In Kandhamal communities have asserted their rights to oppose CAMPA plantation by using both FRA and PoA. Gram Sabhas in Kandhamal have prepared convergence plans (Rule 16- Post Claim support and handholding to holders of forest rights) with direct participation of forest rights holders, CFR management committee members and women members. In a major transformation the livelihoods programs and schemes have been claimed and sanctioned as legal rights which significantly departs from traditional beneficiary-oriented government interventions top-down, imposed and not participatory. The district administration has set up a district level convergence committee to support execution of the convergence proposals recommended by the Gram Sabhas. Based on the Kandhamal

<http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2017/oct/26/all-women-forest-rights-information-centre-opens-in-nayagarh-district-1683310.html>
<http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2017/sep/27/nayagarh-women-show-the-way-in-saving-forest-1663342.html>, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2017/oct/26/all-women-forest-rights-information-centre-opens-in-nayagarh-district-in-odisha-1683310.html>,
<http://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/women-in-kaptapally-village-take-charge-to-fast-track-community-forest-rights-58932>, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/when-people-turn-forest-managers/articleshow/63458983.cms>, <http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/04/watch-what-happens-when-tribal-women-manage-indias-forests/>
<http://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/21-villages-inside-simlipal-tiger-reserve-granted-community-forest-rights-53296>

initiative, the ST SC Development Department has released a comprehensive guideline¹⁶ for facilitation of Gram Sabha based convergence plans for IFRs and CFRs. Following this, a number of districts have set up district level convergence committees.

¹⁶ http://fra.org.in/ASP_OrderCiculars_UploadFile/%7B585a8daf-34c9-46ee-8792-151e9537d44b%7D_Guidelines_Effective_Implementation_comvergence_Programs_FR_Holders_FRA.pdf

CHAPTER-VIII

Learning and Experiences from Field

Forest Rights Act has created a new discourse and empowered forest dwellers. This act is historic act in India's history. Case study documented in this report to share with our readers that FRA changes lives and livelihood. We found during our field visit that there are many positive changes occurred in woman's life especially in single women lives due to FRA. Below mentioned is the detailed documentation of 5 case studies. We hope this will help key stakeholders to replicate and execute the similar initiatives across.

Case Study -1: IFR and Group Farming: An initiative by women of Sundergarh

Like many tribal communities, the Oram, Munda and Khadia tribes, in this case, have a traditional system of cooperative work called Pancha. Literally Pancha means that a team of 5 persons do some work for mutual benefit. Generally, the male representatives of 5/6/7 households work together for leveling, terracing the sloppy land and making small water harvesting structure for irrigating the



land. It was discussed among the women folk that if men do land development work through Pancha, why not the women get together and cultivate some nutrition-rich food crops like millets, pulses and vegetables in which they have the traditional skill. The condition is that instead of working in each other's field they should work in a common land or land taken on lease basis. The second condition is that the poorest women in the community/village should be the members and get equal share. The concept was well accepted by the women in different villages/communities. Till now, 38 Women's Collective Farming units have started working and some of them like "Oliva Women Farmers Collective" have got impressive results.

The Process

Kalyani Minz (29 years) and 7 other women of Oram tribal community took an initiative of Collective Farming at the village Budajharan in Sundargarh District in the State of Odisha in South-Eastern part of India. Majority of these women belong to small and marginal



farmers group, holding 0.4 to 2.6 Hectares of arable land located on the undulated terrain in the forest area. It is worth mentioning that, this group of women, like many other smaller groups, are the members of a larger People's Organization called "Athakoshia Adivasi Ekta Manch (Athakoshia Tribal People's Front)" that struggled a lot to get rights on forest land. As a result, these women could get forest land rights as per the Forest Rights Act.

This group of women made up their mind to grow millets, pulses and vegetables collectively. They formed the group and named it as "Oliva Women Farmers Collective." They identified 0.8 Hectares of arable land taken on lease basis. The group took a loan of Rs. 7000/- from the village level Farmers Club.



They planned and started to grow vegetables in a mixed cropping pattern, such as planting different types of crops in different rows. For example, in the first row, they planted Brinjal as the main crop and in the second row, leguminous crops like beans and cow-peas, which provide nitrogen to other inter crops. In this fashion, they had grown 12 types of crops such as brinjal, chilly, onion, tomato, cow-pea, watermelon, beans, bitter-gourd, ladies finger, sunflower, pumpkin and leafy-vegetable.

Being oriented by the activists of CIRTD & Action Aid these women have been preparing and using Bacteria-Culture called Jiwamrit, Ghan Jiwamrit (made of cow-dung, urine, molasses, lentil-powder, live-soil) and Organic Pesticide (fermented cow-dung, urine, five types of bitter-leaves) for growth of vegetations and control of pests, respectively.

Input Cost

1. Ploughing, making rows, canals & Mulching:	Rs.1,500/-
2. Seedling of Onion:	Rs.3,000/-
3. Seedlings of Brinjal, Tomato & Chilly:	Rs. 500/-
4. Seeds of 8 types of vegetables:	Rs.2,100/-
5. Jiwamruit& Organic Pesticide:	Rs.500/-
6. Irrigation, Soil-working & Weeding:	Rs. 2,500/-
Total	Rs. 10,100/-

Output

1. Brinjal (sold after consumption at HH level):	Rs.3,200/-
2. Tomato (sold after consumption at HH level):	Rs.4,600/-
3. Chilly (sold after consumption at HH level):	Rs.2,800/-
4. Beans (sold after consumption at HH level):	Rs.2,100/-
5. Leafy veggies (sold after consumption at HH level):	Rs.1,500/-
Sale Proceed Rs.14,200/-	

- Onion of 10 quintals that may fetch Rs. 15000/- at the time of harvest. But it was decided to sell the same 3/4 months after the harvest to get better price, say Rs.30,000/- or more.
- 6 types of vegetables such as watermelon, pumpkin, etc. could not be harvested due to un-time rains that might have been caused by climate change factors however they got 6 other types of vegetables such as brinjal, tomato, onion, etc.
- They consumed sufficient vegetables at their household level.
- They sold the surplus vegetables of worth Rs 14,200/-.

- They repaid the loan of Rs. 7000/- with interest at 12% p.a.
- Less input cost is incurred as less person-day utilised in the group to watch & ward of the crops and marketing of the products.

Insights & Learning

- Majority of the women, in rural and tribal areas, are the skilled producers of food crops including millets and vegetables. Such innate skill could be utilized for gainful employment, better through the Collectives / Cooperatives.
- While working in the group, the women talk about their life stories of sorrows and happiness. Sorrow unites more than jubilation. Such process of sharing experiences and fellow-feeling brings them closer to each other and bind them together to struggle for a greater cause. In this case, the women raised their voice to get recognition as farmers.
- Each of the members of women's collective has certain special skill. In group efforts, such varied skills could be complementary to each other to get better results.
- Woman use agricultural produce, at first, for fulfillment of food and nutritional intakes of the family, then they spend their hard- earned income for purchasing of productive assets.
- Woman must have been the first grower of food crops in the world. But the irony is that she has no land rights and not been recognized as farmer. Therefore, our major strategic thrust should be to struggle for land rights of the women, who grow food crops and to ensure their access to commons, credit and training on improved methods of sustainable practices that could be helpful for livelihood security as well as dignity.

Source: CIRTD-Sundargarh, Vilage –Budajharan, GP-Birkalidih, Block-Balisankara

Case Study-2: Kaptapally Women Forest Protection Committee and their Initiative of FRA Information Centre; Nayagarh

The women of Kaptapally village in Nuagaon block, of Nayagarh district launched/inaugurated the second Forest Rights Information Centre. The Centre serves as an important resource hub for the long struggle of this forest dwelling community to gain recognition of rights over their customary forests under the Forest Rights Act. It will be run by the same women who have spearheaded innovative community forest management practices in the area, conserving and protecting a large area of 'very dense forest'.



The community forest management group in Ranpur block has a long 40 years



history of democratic forest protection and management. In the 1980s, witnessing grave degradation of their forests under Joint Forest Management, several villages in the area wrestled back control from the Forest Department to set up Community Forest Management. They harnessed their intimate

traditional knowledge of the forest and plant species to increase the forest cover, bring streams back to life, and rebuild the natural habitat of elephants. The women particularly, stand guard over the forests at night, with a stick in hand, against timber thieves. For them, recognition of their forest rights would be not only their reward for conserving the forest, but also an insurance plan for the forest against degradation. They had claimed their rights in 2015 but are yet to gain formal recognition. Similarly, there are 24



villages in Ranpur block where same protection process is going on for last 40 years. They have claimed CFR (community forest resource rights) since last two and a half years and still striving to get recognition.

At the inauguration of the Information Centre, women of Kaptapally village and women of neighbouring 20 villages have invited the Collector of Nayagarh Shri Arindam Dakua, MP Smt. Pratyusha Rajeswari Singh, Zilla Parishad members, Sarpanch and Samiti-Sabhya. The Ranpur women used this opportunity to remind him of his duty to approve their claims under the Forest Rights Act. Empowered by 30 years of community forest management, the women are confident about the democratic powers of the Gram Sabha to even resort to self-declaration under the Forest Rights Act if the forest bureaucracy does not cooperate. And now they have their own repository of Gram Sabha resolutions, claim forms, books on FRA and Rules and other resources to support them in their struggle. In this Occasion the District Collector has given assurance to the community “CFR rights will be recognized in next month” and “All recognized IFR title will be demarcated”.

Listening to the women group Smt. Pratyusha (MP) also conveyed her support to these women groups in their future initiatives and to look after their issues and offered 2 lakhs rupees from MP fund for development of the FRA centre.

Source: Vasundhra with inputs from Kaptapalli Women Forest Protection Committee

Insights & Learning

- Participation and decision making are part of empowerment of women which is reflected in better forest management skills and institution building.
- Running of FRA Information Center at own efforts of Women will help generate awareness among women in other areas for better implementation of FRA related to women issues.
- Women are the knowledge bearer of the forest resources and given the opportunity can become very good example for others.

Case Study-3: We won't allow anyone to cut our trees: Say the Women of Balarampur village, Dhenkanal;



Note: Women from Balarampur village hug trees in Jhinkargadi forest

Profile of the Village

Balarampur is a Village in Odapada Tehsil in Dhenkanal District of Odisha State, India. It is located 12 km towards west from District headquarters Dhenkanal. 10 Km from Odapada. 67 Km from State capital Bhubaneswar. The Household population of the village is approximately around Other Caste- 400, SC-200 and ST-70. The total Household is around 670 and Population is around 3200. The female population in the village is around 47.4% and female literacy rate is 33.2%. In this forest – Mahula, Mahulatola, Khali, Bahada, Amla, Firewood, Kendu, Sala seeds are the NTFP collected by the villagers.

A Brief History of the Village

Till 2014, it was business as usual for Balarampur villagers, two men from two families would patrol the 600 acres of Jhinkargadi forest each day, and inform fellow villagers if they came across any smugglers or poachers. Everybody was involved in the traditional rotational forest patrolling routine.

Then, a few years ago, the government began to look for large tracts of 'encumbrance free' land to create a land bank for industrial projects. The forest patch protected by the Balarampur villagers came in to the sights of the state-run

Odisha industrial infrastructure Development Corporation, the nodal agency for facilitating land for industries. The Dhenkanal district administration started the process of changing the land's classification. The villagers raised objections, fearing for the forest they have nurtured over decades. The administration paid little heed to their objections, saying that since Balarampur village possessed more than the minimum requirement of 50% of common land, any surplus land could be diverted to other purposes.

A Brief Balarampur Incident

On 7th November, 2018, it was announced that 30-40 numbers of projects will be set up at Balarampur. Then the inauguration board was laid within 10 minutes in the presence of 200 numbers of police force. On the date 8th November, 2018 the govt. declared the date for cutting trees.

(Balarampur and its neighbor 12 No. of villages namely (i) Kandabindha, (ii) Kashiadihi, (iii) Ganjara, (iv) Bampa, (v) Sariapada, (vi) Maidarapur (vii) Tamanda (viii) Jagannathpur (ix) Brajanathpur (x) Brhmniapal (xi) Dalik (xii) Patala are involved in this moment. Anchalika Vikas Surakshya Manchha (AVSM) is in this above mentioned (13) villager's society.)

On 16th November, 2018 at 3.30AM cutting of trees started with help of 10 electronic cutting machines and 500 plus police force. The Villagers of 13 villages protested on 17th November, 2018 since 7.00 am amidst 500 plus police protection force. 14 villagers were arrested along with Sameer Sahu the member of village committee.

Strong Resistance from People:

"This is a criminal act if the government perpetrates it," said Sushanta Kumar Dhala Secretary, Balarampur Gramya Parichalana Parisad (BGPP). "There are very few dense forests left in India which are not in the direct control of the forest department. The government plans to raze everything to the ground, ignoring the tears and sweat that have gone in to



converting a bushy patch into luxuriant forest.” When the pleas of villagers to drop the proposal for land knocked on the doors of the Odisha High Court 2017 year, the court sought a status report from the administration.

Chintamani Sethi, a village elder person, recalls a time when rampant tree felling left many forest lands denuded in the region. At that time, in 1972, Balarampur villagers resolved to protect and regenerate this forest patch, which fell within the village jurisdiction. Stringent bylaws were framed and villagers readily agreed to abide by them.

Villagers Prohibited cutting:

Not a single branch was allowed to be cut without the permission of village committee. A small patch was identified by the villagers to meet their firewood needs. In an emergency, such as when wood was required for a funeral pyre or for construction of a house, the committee would allow a single, suitable tree to be cut. After 40 years of such diligent protection, says Secretary of the Balarampur village, the patch has not only become Dense Sal forest, it has also turned in to a Corridor for Wild Elephants.

What was made these women of Balarampur so desperate that they have invoked the famous Chipko movement of the 70s when people embraced the trees to prevent them from being cut?

For three generations now, and spanning 40 years, Geetarani Dalai, has been unfailingly sending one male member from her family to patrol the nearby Jhinkargadi forest to ensure that its trees shrubs are untouched. Year after year, her father-in-law, husband and son, who are part of the forest soldiers of Balarampur, a nondescript village in the central Odisha district of Dhenkanal, spend many days in the forest to keep the timber mafias at bay. Now, the very existence of Jhinkargadi forest, so lovingly nurtured by its villagers, is under threat. So she has taken matters in to her own hands.



Puna Khuntia, another woman in her 70s, does not have any males in her family to send to the forest.



Her husband, now dead, used to work in a coal mine. She plays her part by paying wages to the men who guard the forest. “The forest is important to the villagers; it is a critical resource”, she says.

The forest is our life, says Chaturi (one of the women leading the movement) as she clasps a sal (Shorearobusta) tree, along with other women from her village. They are there to protect it from a workforce that has

come to cut it down to clear land for a beer factory. Chaturi and the other women have created a band that is always on the ready, and troops in to the forest instantaneously whenever there is any tree felling bid. We have saved the forest for decades. No force can take



it away from us now, not even the government, says Puna.

Women the Forerunners of this Movement:

“Forest land is being diverted for non-forest use without prior approval of the Centre. It violates the provisions of section-2 of the Forest (conservation) Act 1980,” says Sankar Pani, the legal counsel for the villagers at the national Green Tribunal.

But Chaturi is clear. “Whatever may be the outcome of the legal battle, we, the women of Balarampur, are determined not to let anybody touch our trees. We cannot stay mute spectators when our trees are plundered in front of us,” she says. No officer from Dhenkanal district administration was available to comment on the issue. We won’t allow anyone to cut our trees say the women of Balarampur village. Trees are like our children, our life.

On the day of 18th November, 2018, Government of Odisha ordered to stop the cutting trees and stop brewery factory.

On the day of 18th November, 2018 by Chief Minister's order to stop cutting trees and stop brewery factory, IDCO issued a letter following state wide protest.



Source: Sushanta Kumar Dhala Secretary, Balarampur Gramya Parichalana Parisad (BGPP) & Sameer Sahu the member of village committee.

Insights and Learning:

- The initiatives taken by women is popularly known as 2nd 'Chpiko Movement in India which is replicated in Odisha'.
- Community Forest Management areas in Odisha have maximum forest cover. In Dhenkanal these community members are OTFDs and last so many years they are protecting forests by their own without being paid.
- CFM groups led by women can protect and conserve forest and can secure their food and livelihood.
- Empowered women can resist opposition, if it is related to food and livelihood security of their families.

Case Study- 4: Individual Forest Rights helped in Securing Food and Livelihood Says Nilima from Rayagada;

Nilima Pidisika is a 62 years old widow. She lives in poduchuan village of Budhaguda Gram Panchayat of Kalyansinghpur Block of Rayagada district. She got 3.25 acres of forest land under FRA. She has one son who died at the age of 25 and 3 daughters who are married. Nilima herself

took all responsibility of family and arranged her daughters marriage. In her land her son-in-law also cultivates in sharing basis. Her son-in-law cultivates Cotton, Maize,

Mandia, Kandula, Jhudunga, Kangu, and Kasla. He also share the profit with his mother in-law. She also participated in other non-



agricultural activities like selling of firewood, Collection of NTFP products like Mahua, Kendu leaf, Siali leaf. She always used to exchange her products with vendors for household need.

Before getting title she had land but there is no official right over her land. During that time she faced many problems while cultivating & collecting of NTFPs. She had

to pay to forest department whenever she collected anything from forest. The officers also forcibly took away her harvested crops. Forest officers don't allow her to do any activities without permission. With the help of Civil society Poduchuan Gram Sabha members have claimed Individual Forest Right and Community Forest



Right in 2012. It's a village with 27 HHs and not a single HHs claimed IFR .The process of FRA initiated in the year 2012 and during that Nilima also claimed and she got 3.25 acres of land (FRC No – 19467/2014).

Soon after different government departments with the help of CSOs converged IFR holders with different programs and schemes like IAY, Land development etc. Nilima also received IAY. While constructing the house to reduce the cost and to save money she did the maximum work by herself. She also started cultivating in her recognized land and earning out of that. Her testimony says how Individual Forest Rights helped a single woman to survive with dignity.

She shared "I am freely working, collecting my NTFP's without any-ones restriction and I am now the owner of my land and no one is troubling like earlier".

Source: NIRMAN, Rayagada and Nilima Pidisika

Insights and Learning

- Post FRA tenurial security can bring about changes in the life of single women.
- Single women right over forest land under FRA created a discourse and generated hope for their life and livelihood. A small piece of land and its importance in a single women life is huge and FRA contributed towards it.
- Women farmers are capable of preserving indigenous variety of food grains while keeping intact the cultural values relating to the same.
- Food security and tenurial security makes the family bonding strong.

Case Study-5: How FRA changed life of a single woman, Koraput

Podasankhunli is village coming under Toyaput GP of Laxmipur block of Koraput district. Rami Hikaka who stays in this village is a single women (Widow), received IFR in 2009 over 1 acre of land. Rami claimed her right over 2 acres but when she received title it was over 1 acre of land only. As a widow her life was tough and she was alone striving for her survival. She went back to her parental village after her husband's death. But, IFR (Individual Forest Rights) under FRA helped her a lot to start something for generating income. She returned back to Podasankhuli. After she received her IFR title over 1 acre of land she started doing Cashew plantation in that patch of land.



It is now her primary source of livelihood. From that 1 acre of land she is getting



more than 20000 of rupees in one year. Along with this she is also engaged in small live stock rearing for her livelihood. While talking to Rami Hikaka she said for a landless, for a divorcee, for a woman who is separated and for a widow this Individual forest rights title is a hope and strength to survive. Though we live in communitarian feeling along with our CFR a small piece of IFR brought changes in our life during crisis.

Source: Rami Hikaka with inputs from Golekh, CYS D

Insights and Learning

- CFR is important for Gram Sabha at the same time IFR giving a dignified life and source of income to single women.
- Earning Rs.20000 in a year is an example for others to follow.
- Good practices like this can be replicated in other areas.

CHAPTER- IX

Issues & Challenges and Recommendation and Way Forward

Issues & Challenges:

- **No Gender segregated database:** Database segregating gender is not available in nodal offices of the study districts. Some of the study districts have generated database on women title holders (Koraput, Rayagada and Balasore) but complete information covering all the blocks is no where available.
- **No information available about convergence programs allotted to single women or widows:** Absence of a proper database limiting the opportunity for single women/women title holders. In district level it is found that an overall database is managed in terms of convergence program but there is no proper database maintained for single women or women headed households. These households therefore feel ignored /neglected and are sometimes left out from the list of beneficiaries.
- **OTFD women facing more problems:** As 75 years of evidence for OTFD became a major issue but in case of single women (OTFD) the condition even seems more vulnerable. They are already striving hard with life for survival and denial of their rights due to 3 generation evidence leading to distress.
- **Non-demarcation of the land and less land received than claimed:** In most of the cases it is noticed that there is no demarcation of land. Especially in case of single women they have received less area than they claimed and RoR correction yet to be completed.
- **No intimation about rejection of title:** Where IFR titles are rejected, for example, in Sundergarh the OTFD IFR titles are recognized by DLC and later on rejected. Claimants had not been intimated about rejection of their titles. Women claimants especially have no clue about the rejection of their claims.
- **Manual correction in the final IFR title by forest department:** In Balasore especially it is observed that Forest Department officials made corrections

manually in final IFR titles after distribution. It is a hand written correction of the amount (figure) of area recognized to the headed households.



- **Lack of human resources in ITDAs is also a factor hindering FRA implementation:** As a nodal agency ITDAs, especially at District Headquarters, need to play most active role in implementation of FRA but due to lack of human resource and heavy workload they are unable to priorities FRA work which leads to inadequate implementation of FRA programmes.
- **Irregular in holding District level committee meeting:** As per FRA it is mandatory that district level committee should seat and discuss about claims and recognition of rights but here again it is found that in most of the districts DLC meeting is irregular.
- **Monoculture plantation over IFR land:** It is found that out of 7 selected districts in 5 districts Forest Department carried out plantation program over recognized IFR land without the consent of the right holders. Land which they were using for agriculture purpose they lost it after commercial plantation like Teak, eucalyptus etc. is undertaken.
- **No Uniformity in Format of Titles distributed:** It is noticed during field visit that different districts follow different Title Formats for IFR and CFR. In some of the titles boundary of the land is mentioned, in some other map is attached; there are very few titles where GPS readings are mentioned. There is no uniformity maintained while distributing the titles under FRA.

Recommendation and Way forward:

- **Need to maintain Gender segregated data in ITDA level:** It's now 11 years of FRA implementation but all these years there was no gender segregated

data available in ITDAs. Only a few districts in Odisha have gathered this very specific information and there is a lot to do and a long way to go. Based on this study it is a suggestion that there is a need to focus specifically in maintaining this database from filing of claims to recognition of title. There is also need to maintain a database of convergence programmes with special focus to single women which will help understand their socio-economic status aftermath of FRA.

- **Comprehensive guideline from ST SC Development Department:** There is a need for issue of comprehensive guideline from ST SC Development Department to give priority to the women claimants in recognizing titles as well as converging them with different schemes.
- **Promotion of Group farming:** There is a need to encourage group farming through different programmes as women are doing it wonderfully in some of the districts like Sundergarh and Koraput. Line departments are planting trees by merging IFR lands of group of right holders where team found an interesting community based practice led by women in some of the districts. Women are discussing it in Gram Sabha and making a proper resolution after which they are using their own IFR lands for group farming which help them to be independent.
- **Need to promote fruit bearing plants and vegetable, millets more than teak and eucalyptus:** Women are losing their livelihood opportunity due to commercial plantation over IFR land through various afforestation programs like; CAMPA, ANR, GIM etc. Most of the plantation over IFR land is done through CAMPA fund. It is noticed that Gram Sabha members and women are willing to plant fruit bearing trees, instead of monoculture plantation.
- **Need to follow Convergence Guidelines:** Guideline issued by STSC Development Department in the year 2016 is not followed. Palli Sabha based convergence process facilitated only in hand counts. It is still a top-down approach. The plan prepared by the Gram Sabha need to be submitted at the Gram Panchayat level and subsequently need to be integrated in the District Planning Process. It is observed during study that in all these processes the women representatives are not part of decision making. Active participation

of women and decision making would make convergence programme more effective and need based.

- **Need to Strengthen ITDAs:** At present the maintained database at ITDAs does not contain gender segregated data on FRA. Neither the ITDAs have detailed individual beneficiary information on FRA convergence of schemes. There is no uniformity seen in database management in **ITDAs & DSWOs** in all seven districts. Therefore, the ITDA offices should be upgraded and well equipped with proper designated staffs to maintain FRA database. The Project Administrator of ITDA should be made member of all development related bodies to ensure proper coordination of convergence activities. Gender segregated database is a prerequisite in order to give priority to the women headed households in different schemes and in planning process.
- **Need to track Rejection Details:** There is a need to keep track of the rejection details at FRC level as the claimants especially the illiterate women claimants have no idea about the status of their application in case they are left out. It is observed from the field that some of the deserving women claimants have been left out without any intimation regarding rejection of their application.
- **Demarcation of Land before recognition of Title.** It is observed from the field that title has been recognized without demarcating the area. Allotted patch of land has not been verified before recognising title. For example in Koraput the recognised forest land belongs to un-surveyed Jungle Block category and the title holders are in possession of the land without knowing the exact area. This seems more like a land distribution programme and may lead to future conflict.
- **Focus need to be on Correction of Record of Rights:** Correction of Record of Rights need to be taken up on a priority basis and the titles received under FRA need to be incorporated in the RoR. From among the study villages, it is only in one village in Rayagada, where RoR correction has been done, in rest areas it is yet to take off. It is important to take Single women name in RoR as well as in Joint titling name of women need to be equally registered as male counterpart and not as dependent.

- **Designated Staff for Demarcation of IFR Land:** Lack of human resources in district and block level hindering the process of IFR land recognition. In many cases it is shared by RI and AMIN that they are overloaded with the work. State govt. need to give effort to strengthen the human resource in ground level.
- **Active Involvement of WEOs:** In the second phase of application collection it is observed that, WEOs are not involved in the rights recognition process. Being a frontline official her/his role is important in facilitation of the work as well as maintaining proper database of FRA right holders and convergence of schemes. Tahasil officials who are presently involved in the process are less conversant with different convergence programmes as compared to WEOs.
- **Implementation of the Act on Priority:** It is noticed that FRA implementation is not a priority program for the district administration. Claims are pending year after year and even in some areas approved titles are not distributed. So there is a need to promote the implementation of FRA as a historic act for the forest dwellers.
- **Need a guideline on ratification in approved title:** It is noticed in some of the districts after distribution of IFR title Forest Dept. officials made corrections in IFR title manually without any official notification. Therefore there is a need to issue an order or circular that no government officer whether Forest or Revenue have any rights to make correction after DLC approves the titles.
- **Awareness among Govt. officials about protective legislation for tribals:** Though there are good examples and positive stories we found on ground which is mentioned in this report but at the same time there are so many challenges on ground where different govt. officers need to be aware. Issues like consent of Gram Sabha, rejection of claims, recognizing too small area as compared to actual claim, non-convergence of schemes and importantly demarcation of land are to be taken seriously by the administration in order to avoid any future complication. In Prevention of Atrocities act, amended in 2016, the role of govt. officials is important. It is mentioned in section 3(1)(g) PoA that in case of any external interference by any government department

or outsiders in right holders land, Gram Sabha members can file atrocity case against any individual. Also, under FRA section (7) and (8) Gram Sabha can file petition to SLMC and to respective authorities.

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Appendix

Appendix 4.1: Literacy status of sample Title holders

Districts	No. of Surveyed HH			Education					
				Women		Single Male		Joint	
	WFFF	Single Male	Joint	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate
Balasore	46	6	8	39	7	4	2	5	3
%	76.67	10.00	13.33	84.78	15.22	66.67	33.33	62.50	37.50
Dhenkanal	32	1	16	26	6	0	1	10	6
%	65.31	2.04	32.65	81.25	18.75	0.00	100.0	62.50	37.50
Jajpur	41	1	8	33	8	1	0	5	3
%	82.00	2.00	16.00	80.49	19.51	100.0	0.00	62.50	37.50
Koraput	41	2	7	40	1	0	2	7	0
%	82.00	4.00	14.00	97.56	2.44	0.00	100.0	100.0	0.00
Mayurbhanj	33	1	16	31	2	1	0	7	9
%	66.00	2.00	32.00	93.94	6.06	100.0	0.00	43.75	56.25
Rayagada	31	5	17	30	1	4	1	15	2
%	58.49	9.43	32.08	96.77	3.23	80.00	20.00	88.24	11.76
Sundargarh	24	0	27	22	2	0	0	21	6
%	47.06	0.00	52.94	91.67	8.33	0.00	0.00	77.78	22.22
Total	248	16	99	221	27	10	6	70	29
%	68.32	4.41	27.27	89.11	10.89	62.50	37.50	70.71	29.29

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Appendix 4.2: Sources of Income of the sample Title holders in the study area

Districts	Income Sources																	
	WHH	Single Male	Joint	WHHH					Single Male					Joint				
				Agriculture	Wage	NTFP Collection	Pension	Service	Agriculture	Wage	NTFP Collection	Pension	Service	Agriculture	Wage	NTFP Collection	Pension	Service
Balasore %	46	6	8	5 10.87	20 43.48	20 43.48	31 67.39	2 4.35	2 33.33	3 50.00	0 0.00	1 16.67	0 0.00	2 25.00	5 62.50	1 12.50	0 0.00	0 0.00
Dhenkanal %	32	1	16	14 43.75	24 75.00	25 78.13	19 59.38	0 0.00	1 100.0	0 0.00	1 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	16 100.0	16 100.0	15 93.75	0 0.00	0 0.00
Jajpur %	41	1	8	2 4.88	4 9.76	14 34.15	21 51.22	2 4.88	0 0.00	1 100.0	1 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	8 100.0	0 0.00	6 75.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Koraput %	41	2	7	35 85.37	13 31.71	5 12.20	29 70.73	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	4 57.14	3 42.86	0 0.00	2 28.57	0 0.00
Mayurbhanj %	33	1	16	3 9.09	12 36.36	12 36.36	23 69.70	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 100.0	0 0.00	1 100.0	0 0.00	6 37.50	10 62.50	3 18.75	1 6.25	0 0.00
Rayagada %	31	5	17	18 58.06	9 29.03	7 22.58	25 80.65	0 0.00	5 100.0	0 0.00	3 60.00	1 20.00	0 0.00	10 58.82	5 29.41	10 58.82	1 5.88	1 5.88
Sundargarh %	24	0	27	17 70.83	7 29.17	21 87.50	11 45.83	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	11 40.74	16 59.26	22 81.48	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	248	16	99	94 37.90	89 35.89	104 41.94	159 64.11	4 1.61	8 50.00	7 43.75	5 31.25	3 18.75	0 0.00	57 57.58	55 55.56	57 57.58	4 4.04	1 1.01

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Note: One person can have more than one source of income

*Service column in this table indicates Anganwadi worker and ASHA Karmi

Appendix 4.3: Sample HHs covered under different schemes

Districts	HH Surveyed			SCHEMES														
				WHHH					Single Male					Joint				
	WHHH	Single male	Joint	Rural housing	NFS	Pension	MGNREGA	Plantation	Rural housing	NFS	Pension	MGNREGA	Plantation	Rural housing	NFS	Pension	MGNREGA	Plantation
Balasore				15	37	31	1	0	4	5	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0
%	46	6	8	32.61	80.43	67.39	2.17	0.00	66.67	83.33	16.67	0.00	0.00	37.50	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dhenkanal	32	1	16	6	25	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	4	0	13	0
%				18.75	78.13	59.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	75.00	25.00	0.00	81.25	0.00
Jajpur	41	1	8	3	36	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
%				7.32	87.80	51.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Koraput	41	2	7	34	39	29	32	13	1	2	0	1	0	7	7	2	7	3
%				82.93	95.12	70.73	78.05	31.71	50.00	100.0	0.00	50.00	0.00	100.0	100.0	28.57	100.0	42.86
Mayurbhanj	33	1	16	13	28	23	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	16	1	0	0
%				39.39	84.85	69.70	0.00	0.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.00	0.00	18.75	100.0	6.25	0.00	0.00
Rayagada	31	5	17	22	18	25	17	0	3	5	1	4	0	11	17	1	11	0
%				70.97	58.06	80.65	54.84	0.00	60.00	100.0	20.00	80.00	0.00	64.71	100.0	5.88	64.71	0.00
Sundargarh	24	0	27	10	21	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%				41.67	87.50	45.83	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	248	16	99	103	204	159	71	13	9	14	3	6	0	36	57	4	31	3
				41.53	82.26	64.11	28.63	5.24	56.25	87.50	18.75	37.50	0.00	36.36	57.58	4.04	31.31	3.03

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Appendix 5.1: Utilization of land before receiving Title

Districts	No. of Surveyed HHs			Utilization of land Before receiving FRA											
				WHH				Single Male				Joint			
	WHH	Single Male	Joint	Habitation	Cultivation	Both	Unused	Habitation	Cultivation	Both	Unused	Habitation	Cultivation	Both	Unused
Balasore %	46	6	8	34 73.91	8 17.39	4 8.70	0 0.00	4 66.67	1 16.67	1 16.67	0 0.00	2 25.00	3 37.50	3 37.50	0 0.00
Dhenkanal %	32	1	16	3 9.38	13 40.63	0 0.00	16 50.00	0 0.00	1 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	16 100	0 0.00	0 0.00
Jajpur %	41	1	8	28 68.29	4 9.76	9 21.95	0 0.00	1 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	7 87.50	1 12.50	0 0.00	0 0.00
Koraput %	41	2	7	0 0.00	41 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	7 100	0 0.00	0 0.00
Mayurbhanj %	33	1	16	23 69.70	7 21.21	3 9.09	0 0.00	1 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	14 87.50	2 12.50	0 0.00	0 0.00
Rayagada %	31	5	17	0 0.00	31 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	5 100.0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	17 100	0 0.00	0 0.00
Sundargarh %	24	0	27	0 0.00	17 70.83	7 29.17	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	19 70.37	8 29.63	0 0.00
Total	248	16	99	88 35.48	121 48.79	23 9.27	16 6.45	6 37.50	9 56.25	1 6.25	0 0.00	23 23.23	65 65.66	11 11.11	0 0.00

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Appendix 5.2: Utilization of land after receiving Title

District	No. of Surveyed HHs			Utilization of land after receiving FRA											
				WHH				Single Male				Joint			
	WHHH	Single Male	Joint	Habitatation	Cultivation	Both	Unused	Habitatation	Cultivation	Both	Unused	Habitatation	Cultivation	Both	Unused
Balasore %	46	6	8	34 73.91	8 17.39	4 8.70	0 0.00	4 66.67	1 16.67	1 16.67	0 0	2 25.00	3 37.50	3 37.50	0 0
Dhenkanal %	32	1	16	3 9.38	12 37.50	1 3.13	16 50.00	0 0.00	1 100	0 0	0 0	0 0	16 100	0 0	0 0
Jajpur %	41	1	8	33 80.49	5 12.20	3 7.32	0 0	1 100	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 87.50	1 12.50	0 0	0 0
Koraput %	41	2	7	0 0	41 100	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 100	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 100	0 0	0 0
Mayurbhanj %	33	1	16	25 75.76	7 21.21	1 3.03	0 0	1 100	0 0	0 0	0 0	11 68.75	3 18.75	2 12.50	0 0
Rayagada %	31	5	17	0 0.00	31 100	0 0.00	0 0	0 0	5 100	0 0	0 0	0 0	17 100	0 0	0 0
Sundargarh %	24	0	27	0 0	17 70.83	7 29.17	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	19 70.37	8 29.63	0 0
Total	248	16	99	95 38.31	121 48.79	16 6.45	16 6.45	6 37.50	9 56.25	1 6.25	0 0	20 20.20	66 66.67	13 13.13	0 0

Source: Field study SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar 2018-19

Appendix 5.3: Status of IFR titles distributed in the Village & Reserve Forest

No of IFR titles distributed in the Village Forest (VF) & Reserve Forest (RF) and its area in acres									
District	Village Forest		Reserve Forest		Total		ROR Corrected		
	IFR	Area	IFR	Area	IFR	Area	VF	RF	Total
Balasore	1979	927.27	625	176.01	2604	1103.28	1060	0	1060
	76.00	84.05	24.00	15.95			53.56	0.00	
Dhenkanal	3301	6967.25	3908	2959.5	7209	9926.78	1594	0	0
	45.79	70.19	54.21	29.81			48.29	0.00	0.00
Jajpur	4939	1511.47	226	243.04	5165	1754.51	781	0	781
	95.62	86.15	4.38	13.85			15.81	0.00	15.12
Koraput	9805	12850.85	19287	33611	29092	46461.7	3653	1574	5227
	33.70	27.66	66.30	72.34			37.26	8.16	17.97
Mayurbhanj	49632	33503.01	1233	1072.6	50865	34575.6	NA	NA	NA
	97.58	96.90	2.42	3.10			--	--	--
Rayagada	20225	33671.24	2377	2575.2	22602	36247.2	NA	NA	NA
	89.48	92.89	10.52	7.10			--	--	--
Sundargarh	15178	17118.74	4189	8428.8	19367	25547.5	0	0	0
	78.37	67.01	21.63	32.99			0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	105059	106549.8	31845	49066	1E+05	155617	--	--	--
	76.74	68.47	23.26	31.53			--	--	--

Source: Latest MPR February, 2019 District Social Welfare Office & ITDA office

Appendix 5.4: Status of IFR Claims Approved, distributed, Demarcated, RoR Corrected

No of IFR Claims Approved at Different Level, distributed title with Areas in Acres, Demarcated, ROR Corrected and Uploaded in the web														
District	Balasore		Dhenkanal		Jajpur		Koraput		Mayurbhanj		Rayagada		Sundargarh	
No of FRC Committees	2691		1011		1571		1890		4795		2545		1668	
IFR Claims	Claim	Area	Claim	Area	Claim	Area	Claim	Area	Claim	Area	Claim	Area	Claim	Area
Received at FRC Level	4812	--	12600	--	10464	--	35595	--	69023	--	25325	--	40311	--
FRC sent to GS Level	4812	--	12600	17472.64	10464	---	33590	--	67241	--	25325	41360.1	40311	--
GS sent to SDLC Level	3002	1665.5	9078	17536.08	5189	1799.9	31196	47393.35	61019	42694.61	25325	41360.1	29229	53804.48
SDLC sent to DLC Level	3002	1665.5	7907	10645.74	5179	1782.5	29694	46909.7	52318	34830.76	25325	41360.1	24688	31869.73
Claims at DLC Level	3002	1665.5	7879	10417.96	5165	175 4.5	29192	46551.18	52318	34830.76	25325	41360.1	23488	30963.9
Total Title Distributed	2604	1103.3	7209	9926.78	5165	1754.5	29092	46461.68	50865	34575.59	22602	36247.18	19367	25547.5
Avg. Land Distributed	0.42			1.38		0.34		1.60		0.68		1.60		1.32
Distributed to PVTG & %	0	0	0	0	NA		0	0	1281 2.52	807.13	2697 11.93	4395	463 2.39	423.26
Avg. Land Distributed	--		--		--		--		0.63		1.63		0.91	
Distributed to OTFD	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	11 (0.05)	18.7	0	0
Avg. Land Distributed	--		--		--		--		--		1.70		--	
Demarcation made	2604		7128		4238		11611		46668				10267	
ROR corrected	1060		1594		781		5227		44050				0	
Uploaded in Website	1210		6879		3108		NA		NA		22500		NA	
Note- Mayurbhanj; LDA, Morada 617 FRA title and area 465.19 Acres similaerly Hill Khadia & Mankadia Dev. Agency Jashipur 182 No's of FRA title Note: Sundargarh, Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency (PBDA), Khuntagaon PVTG claimants -957 & 463 claimants got their IFR Title Source: MPR February, 2019 District Social Welfare Office & ITDA Offices														

Appendix 5.5: IFR Remanded & Rejected Reasons

No of IFR Claims Remanded & Rejection and their Reasons at different committee level					
District	Different Committees	Remanded	Rejected		Cause for Rejection
Balasore	FRC Level	--	-	-	-
	GS Level	--	1810	1457	Not in possession
				135	Double entry
				218	Other caste
	SDLC Level	--	0		
DLC Level	--	0			
Dhenkanal	FRC Level	--	0	-	-
	GS Level	--	333	512	Land claimed is not forest land
				719	Encroachment of forest land after (13.12.2005)
	SDLC Level	--	1171	273	Lack of sufficient evidence
	DLC Level	--	0		
Jajpur	FRC Level	--	-	-	-
	GS Level	--	4320	4320	Other caste
	SDLC Level	--	10	10	Other caste
	DLC Level	14	--	--	
Koraput	FRC Level	--	--	--	
	GS Level	--	--	--	Land claimed is not forest land
	SDLC Level	1050	452	2330	Lack of sufficient evidence
	DLC Level	502	--	--	
Mayurbhanj	FRC Level	--	--	--	
	GS Level	995	5227	--	
	SDLC Level	2107	3572	--	
	DLC Level	--	--	--	
Rayagada	FRC Level	--	--	--	
	GS Level	--	--	--	
	SDLC Level	--	--	--	
	DLC Level	--	--	--	
Sundargarh	FRC Level	--	--	--	Livelihood not established for OTFDs 3 generation. Physically not in possession of the IFR Land. Tehsildars are directed to take special drive for booking of encroachment case.
	GS Level	342	10740		
	SDLC Level	903	5165		
	DLC Level	241	959		

Source: Monthly Progress Report (MPR), Data District Welfare Office & ITDA Offices

Note: Sundargarh, only 2 claimants appealed at the level of DLC- further enquiry. 555 OTFD claims rejected

Appendix 5.6: Status of CR & CFR

District No of CFR Claims		Balasore	Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Koraput	Mayurbhanj	Rayagada	Sundargarh	Total
Received	Form B	82	188	25	475	856	141	237	2004
	Form C	82	45	0	158	856	85	237	1463
	Total	164	233	25	633	1712	226	474	3467
Rejected	Form B	78	0	0	6	0	0	6	90
	Form C	78	0	0	0	0	0	14	92
	Total	156	0	0	6	0	0	20	182
Settled	Form B	0	79	0	178	717	141	84	1199
	B- Area		117.19		6309.4			9663.6	
	Form C	0	0	0	18	717	85	0	904
	C- Area				2653.1				
	Total	0	79	0	196	1434	226	168	2103
	Total Area				8962.5	251233.41		9663.6	
Distributed	Form B	0	79	0	65	266	117		527
			117.19		3780.9				
	Form C	0	0	0	0	226	61		327
					0	133322.18			
	Total	0	79	0	65	226	178	0	854
				3780.9	133322.18				
Pending	Form B	4	109	25	297	139	24	85	683
	Form C	4	45	0	140	139	24	75	427
	Total	8	154	25	437	278	48	160	1110
Settled Section	No of claims	0	79	0	4	79	23		185
	Area in Acre	0	117.29	0	16.11	33.69	0		167.09
<p>Note: Balasore , 156 No's - Return to FRC for rectification Note: Dhenkanal, 79 No's covers 117.29 Acres VF-44 area 68.17Acres & RF 35 No's 49.12 Acres, Note: Raygada, out of 141CR settled and their area (3789.20Ac), 117 No's CR covering 3789.20 Acre and 85 No's of CFR settled area 5652.14 acres, 61 No's of CFR covering 5652.14 acre are distributed to ST community. Note: Mayurbhanj; Distributed form-C (CFR) 266 titles covering area 133322.18 acres Mayurbhanj: Settled 1434 no's area 251233.41 both CR & CFR 717 No's and area C (For 232 CFR & CR Area- 124168.09, Area for 485 No's. of CFR will be intimated after customary boundary measured by using GPS) Note: Sundargarh, 84 No's of cases settled and area covers 9663.6 Acres Sundargarh Rejected Causes: (i) Resolution of GS not submitted, (ii) Claims for other purpose specified in rule 3 of Act- 2006 (iii) More than a hector has been recommended in case of diversion Source: Latest MPR District Welfare Office & ITDA Offices</p>									

Appendix 6.1: Convergence programmes of the study district

FRA Title holders covered under different Govt. Schemes under Convergences									
District	No of IFR titles Distributed	IAY	Mo Kudia	Mo Pokhari	Land Dev. Under MGNREGS	NHM	NBM	Other Programme	Total
Balasore	2604	626	305	0	0	0	0	360	1291
		48.49	23.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.89	49.58
Dhenkanal	7209	2344	9	75	286	37	0	46	2797
		83.80	0.32	2.68	10.23	1.32	0.00	1.64	38.80
Jajpur	5165	341	32	15	443	5	0	0	836
		40.79	3.83	1.79	52.99	0.60	0.00	0.00	16.19
Koraput	29092	14391	75	437	5581	1007	44	2170	23705
		60.71	0.32	1.84	23.54	4.25	0.19	9.15	81.48
Mayurbhanj	50865	4196	523	377	1203	0	0	2560	8859
		47.36	5.90	4.26	13.58	0.00	0.00	28.90	17.42
Rayagada	22602	9986	193	313	2273	239	1	3292	16297
		61.28	1.18	1.92	13.95	1.47	0.01	20.20	72.10
Sundargarh	19367	4115	59	293	638	45	1	188	5339
		77.07	1.11	5.49	11.95	0.84	0.02	3.52	27.57
Total	136904	35999	1196	1510	10424	1333	46	8616	59124
		60.89	2.02	2.55	17.63	2.25	0.08	14.57	43.19

Note: Balasore, LAC-25, Honey-25, Poultry-310
Note: Rayagada, 3292 other Schemes covers (172- IGS, 2240- OAP/NOAP/WP/Dugwell/MSP, WADI- 611 and 269-Bee keeping)
Note: Sundargarh, other programmes 188 No's backyard Poultry
Source: Latest MPR, (February, 2019) District Welfare Office & ITDA Office

Annexure-I

SCHEDULE-1 VILLAGE FORMAT

1. Name of the District:
2. Name of the Block:
3. Name of the GP:
4. Forest Area:
5. Name of the Village:
6. Location of the Village (Forest Fringe, Hill Slope, Hill Top):
7. Geographic Profile of the Village:

Habitation and Settlement (put tick mark in appropriate column)

No of Hamlets	Inside Forest	Outside Forest-

8. Housing Pattern (in numbers)

Types	Polythin	Thatched/ Chappar	Tile roof/ Asbestos	Concrete	HH under		
					PMAY	IAY	Mo Kudia
Total HH							
WHHH							

9. Category & Gender wise village population:

SC		ST		PVTG		OTFD		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

10. Category wise No. of HHs & geographical area

No of HHs:					Geographical Area	Private Land	Govt. Land		CFR
SC	ST	PVTG	OTFD	Others			Forest	Revenue	

11. No of Applications Received 2008 onwards, total area claimed

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
IFR											
Area											
WHHH											
Area											
CFR											
Area											

12. No. of Applications Rejected 2008 onwards

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
No of IFR Applications Rejected											
Women HHHs Application Rejected											

13. No. of Forest Rights Title Received in 2009 & total Area

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total IFR Title										
IFR Area										
W HHHs										
Women Area										
CFR Title										
CFR Area										

14. No. of women representation in FRC (Forest Right Committee):

15. No. of women representation in CFRMC (CFR Management Committee):

16. No of title Holders under different govt. scheme/Programmes:

17. No of Women title holder under different schemes /Programmes:

18. Year of FRC Constitution:

19. Reconstitution of FRC:

20. Status of FRC-Functional/Defunct: (Why)

21. Existing forest protection and management committee:

(CFRMC/JFM/EDC/VSS/Community Initiated/Other Specify)

22. Area under Protection (CFR):

23. Women led? (Yes/No):

24. Main occupation Source: Male Female.....

(Agriculture/ Wage earning/ Business/ Forest Product collection/ Service)

25. Secondary Occupation Source: Male Female

26. Rate of daily wage (Local Rate) in Rs: Male Female.....

27. Major crops grown: Kharif Season: Rabi Season:

28. Communication to Village

Internal Road - Pucca Road: Km Katcha Road: Km

External Road - Pucca Road: Km Katcha Road:..... Km

29. Village infrastructures

Sr. No.		No of HH	WHHH
A	No. of electrified HHs		
B	NFSA, 2013 benefited HHs		
C	MGNREGA Job Card Holder		
D	Major fuel used for cooking		
E	No. of Powertiller		
F	No. of Cattle per HH		
G	Improved Seeds use		
H	Chemical Fertiliser use		
I	Pesticides use		

30. Access & Distance

Sr. No.		No. of Unit	Avg. Distance	Access (M/F/both)
A	GP Hqrs			
B	Block HQ			
C	District HQ			
D	ITDA HQ			
E	AWC			
F	Primary School			
G	Secondary School			
H	High School			
I	College			
J	ANM Centre/ Hospital			
K	Source of drinking water			
L	Input Sale Centre (Mandi/Hatta)			
M	LAMP CS			
N	Forest office			
O	Ration Distribution Centre			

31. Important Features of the village

Features	North	South	East	West
Sacred Groove				
Village Forest				
Arable land				
Shrines and Deities				
Water sources				
Burial Ground				
Grazing land				
Community Hall.				

Schedule - 2

Format for Focus Group Discussion

1. Name of the Village: GP:
Block: District:
2. FGD Conducted Place:
3. Year of FRC Construction: a). Reconstitution of FRC:
4. Status of FRC (functional/defunct with elaboration):
5. No of IFR Claimed and Received in the (Year wise):
6. No of claims rejected at Gram Sabha level and why:
7. No of claims filed and Received by Single Women:
8. No of single women's claims rejected and Why:
9. No of appeals made by women claimants and grievance Redressed:
10. Any plan available for management of CFR:
11. Participation of WHHH in the management planning
 - a. No. of Women in CFRMC committee (4(1)(e))
 - b. No. of Women are in leadership position : (President/Secy/Treasurer/Member)
 - c. No. of women collectives (MFP/SHG/PPA):
12. Govt. Schemes availed to manage community resources: (Yes/No)
13. Status of Kendu Leaf, Bamboo, NTFP (conservation, value addition, income) Process to be recorded
14. Role of WHHH in the process
15. Sharing of benefit by WHHH and others

16. Role of Women HHHs in claim making of Habitat Right
17. Knowledge about various schemes (WHHHs)
18. Any discussion with WHH before initiation of new schemes
19. Role of FRC /Gram Sabha in selecting WHHH
20. Any management plan for CFR area
21. Process adopted for such management (driven by CSOs/GS/Govt. official)
22. Involvement of WHHH in such process
23. What are the issues relating to WHHH
24. Suggested solutions to such problems

Signature of the Participants with Date & Contact No.

Schedule -3
Key Informant Interview – GP Level
(Sarpanch/PEO/FRC member)

1. Name of the Key Person & Designation:
2. Contact No.:
3. No of villages in your GP:Villages
4. No of FRA title holders (IFR): No's
5. No of CFR title Received: No's
6. No of Women HHH received FRA title (IFR):.....No's
7. Does the Panchayat have its own project Plan? (Yes/No)
 - a. If yes, specify Plan details:
8. Funds receives under different schemes and its utilization (FY 2012-13 onwards)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
No. of IFR right holders covered under different schemes							
No. of WHHH covered under schemes							
Name of the Schemes							
Fund in INR							

9. Criteria for selection of village for different interventions
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
10. Do the Panchayats go to the line departments for convergence or vice versa
11. Criteria for selection WHHH for different schemes
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

12. His/her opinion on livelihood support to WHH through FRA

Annexure-IV

**Schedule -4
Key Informant Interview-Block Level
(Tahsildar / BDO / WEO / Range Officer / ADWO / Agriculture Officer)**

1. Name of the Key Person & Designation:
2. Contact No.:
3. No of G.Ps and villages in the Block:_____ No's GP _____ No's Village
4. No of FRA title holders (IFR): _____ Area: _____
5. No of CFR title Received: _____
6. No of Women HHH received FRA title (IFR): _____ Area: _____
7. Funds receives under different schemes and its utilization (FY2012-13 onwards FRA related)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
No. of IFR title holders covered under different schemes							
No. of WHHH covered under schemes							
Name of the Schemes							
Fund							

8. Criteria for selection of village for different interventions
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
9. Mechanism for convergence of different departments(process to be recorded)
10. Criteria for selection WHHH for different schemes
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
11. Opinion on livelihood support to WHH through FRA

Annexure-V

Schedule - 5 Key Informant Interview (KII) - District Level (Collector/ADM/PA ITDA /DFO/DWO/DLC/SDLC Member/DRDA Official)

1. Name of the Key Person & Designation
2. Contact No:
3. No of FRA title holders (IFR): Area:
4. No of CFR title Received: Area:
5. No of Women HHH received FRA title (IFR): Area:

6. Funds received under different schemes and its utilization (FY2012-13 onwards under FRA)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
No. of IFR right holders covered under different schemes							
No. of WHHH covered under schemes							
Name of the Schemes							
Fund							

7. Criteria for selection of village for different interventions
8. Mechanism for convergence of different departments (process to be recorded)
9. Criteria for selection WHHH for different schemes
 - a.
 - b.
10. Opinion on livelihood support to WHH through FRA
11. Benefit Received by WHHH Through different Schemes (Skill dev. cash, kind)

Annexure-VI

Household Schedule - 6 Household Information

1. IFR Title No.:
2. Name of the Respondent: _____ Contact No.: _____
3. Category (Widow/Separated / Single Women/Single Men/ Joint):
4. Name of the District: _____ Block: _____
5. Name of the GP: _____ Village: _____
6. Name of the Community: ST/PVTG/OTFD _____ Tribe (Sub-Caste): _____
7. In which type of forest his/her house located:
8. Since when Residing in the village:
9. Do you know about Forest Rights Act, 2006? (Yes/No)
 - a. If yes, from where?
10. When did you file your claim: Year: _____ Month: _____ Date: _____
11. Where did you get the application form?
12. To who have you submitted application form?
13. What documents did you submit? 1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____
14. Did you submit your claim more than once? (Yes/No)
 - a. If yes, why?
15. Was it surveyed / verified before allotment? (Yes/No)
 - a. If yes, mention the Year: _____
16. Area of IFR land title claimed in Acre/dcml.: _____ Acre _____ Dcml.
17. Area of IFR land title received in Acre/dcml.: _____ Acre _____ Dcml.
18. If your application was approved by the DLC, was the land allotted to you the same area as what you claimed for?(Yes/No)
19. If no, the reasons for non allotment of same land:
20. If you received less than what you claimed, did you file a revision application for the same? (Yes/No)
21. If you have gone for appeal, has there been any action on this appeal?(Yes/No)
 - a. Have you ever taken a loan, (Yes/No)

- b. If yes, for what purpose?
22. Have you mortgaged it? (Yes/No)
- a. If Yes, for what purpose?
23. Was your claim rejected at any level? (Yes/No)
- a. If yes what were the reasons?
24. Have you appealed against rejection? (Yes/No)
- a. If Yes, Result of appeal:
25. Name of the FRA Title Holder-
26. Total family members details: (1st start with HHH)

Name	Age	Sex	Relation with HHH	Education	Primary Occupation	Secondary Occupation	Income	Dependent (Yes/No)

27. Details of land usage

Type of Land/Kisam (upland/slope/stony) Cultivation/habitation	Land use before receiving the FRA title	Land use for Cropping / types of crops grown		
		Millet, Pulses, Vegetables	Plantation (types of trees)	Any other

28. Seasonal use of lad and area

Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec

29. Present Land Status (after receiving title under FRA)

Area of land Applied for/Year	Area of land Received Year	Existing land Utilization	
		Type	Area
		Millet	
		Pulses	
		Vegetables	
		Plantation	

Area of land Applied for/Year	Area of land Received Year	Existing land Utilization	
		Any other intervention after rights recognized	

30. Land utilization Under different Govt. Schemes

Type of Intervention	Schemes	Department	Year of Intervention	Area covered	Status of intervention

31. Benefit received (cash and kind) under different Schemes

Scheme	Fully received	Partly received	Pending since	Not received	Total amount to be received

32. Net benefit after utilizing land

Year of getting Title	Year of utilization of land	Direct Benefit	Indirect Benefit	Annual gain

33. Annual Income & Expenditure Details

Sr.No	Income	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
1	Agriculture/Cultivation		Food	
2	Fishery		Clothing	
3	Animal Husbandry		Education	
4	Business		Health	
5	NTFP Collection		House repair	
6	Service (Govt. /Pvt.)		Agricultural Exp.	
7	Industry		Loan Repayment	
8	Technical Worker		Social Religious Fun	
9	Daily wages		Purchase of HH Assets	
10	Others (Specify)		Others (Specify)	

34. Do you sale surplus NTFP? (Yes/No)

a. If yes, to whom produces are sold? (Market, Middle Man, Local Shop Keeper, Forest Dept, Cooperative Society, Federation)

35. Scale of NTFP after FRA

NTFP	Before FRA NTFP supplementation (per Kg)	NTFP Production after FRA per Kg/Acre.

36. Has govt. introduced MSP on NTFP?
37. What is the gain/profit?
38. How do you know about the scheme?
39. How have you been selected for the intervention?
40. Did you apply for the intervention? (Yes/No)
41. Are you satisfied with the intervention? (Yes/No)
42. Are you entitled to get (NFSA, 2013) Card/ Old-age Pension/Widow Pension/ PwD

Gender Perspective of FRA

1. In whose name Application is claimed: (Husband & Wife both/Husband alone/Wife alone)
2. In the context of Single HHH: (Single woman/Single man)

Title Received

1. Have you got your forest land transferred in the RoR land record? (Yes/No)
 - a. If yes, then whose name has been entered in the RoR land record?
2. Have you received a Receipt (Pauti) for this? (Yes/No)
 - b. If yes, on whose name? (Husband and Wife both/Husband alone/Wife alone)
3. In the context of Single HHH: (Single woman/Single man)
4. Do you have physical possession over the received land? (Yes/No)
5. If no, Why?

Signature of the Respondents with Date

**GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

No. 16123 /SSD dated 08th August, 2017.
SISCD-FRA-MEET-0002-2014

From,
Sri Raj Kishore Das,
Asst. Director (H. qrs.)

To,
All Nodal Officers on FRA,
(9 PA-ITDAs and 21 DWOs)

Sub.: Submission of information on women right holders under the Forest Rights Act.

Madam/Sir,

I am directed to state that the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Amended Rules, 2012 have legal provisions for securing women's rights over land and community forest resources as well as for their representation and participation in the process of determination of rights at various levels. Specific Provisions relating to rights of women under the Forest Rights Act and Rules are provided under Section 2 (g), Section 4 (4), Rule 3 (1) and Rule 4 (2) and gist of those are indicated below for easy reference & initiation of needful action on the matter. Thus, it has become imperative to collect and consolidate the data & information on women claimants/ right holders and whether their right to joint titles with their spouses under FRA is being implemented.

I would therefore request you to furnish disaggregated information on women FRA claimants and right holders in the attached Format by 21.08.2017, so that a database could be maintained for monitoring the status of claims and to take up necessary interventions through the DLCs and to ensure support for facilitation of claims and recognition of rights of women as well as to facilitate linkage of women forest rights holders with various programs and schemes of the Govt.

This may please be accorded Priority.

Yours faithfully,


Asst. Director (H. qrs.)

Gist of the provisions on Women under FRA

- Section 4 (4) of FRA stipulates that "A Right conferred under FRA shall be registered jointly in the name of both the spouses in case of married persons and in the name of single head in the case of a household headed by a single person. This ensures that rights over forest land of single women, including those heading households, are also recognized.
- In case of community rights and community forest resource rights, as these rights are to be recognized in the name of the Gram Sabha, all adult women members of the Gram Sabha automatically get equal rights. Section 2(g) of the act provides for the *Full and unrestricted participation of women* in Gram Sabhas.
- Rule 4 (2) provides that "The quorum of the Gram Sabha meeting shall not be less than one-half of all members of such Gram-Sabha: Provided that at least one-third of the members present shall be women.
- Rule 3(1) requires that the Gram Sabha shall elect members of Forest Rights Committee (FRC) consisting of not less than 10, but not exceeding 15 persons, of which at least 2/3rd members shall be Scheduled Tribes and at least 1/3rd of such members shall be women .

Format for submission of information on women claimants/right holders under FRA

Sl. No	Name of the women claimants under FRA	Category to which she belongs (W/ D/ S) Pl. see N0 below.	Name of the village	Name of the GP	Name of the Block	Extent of forest land claimed	Extent of forest land vested	Other assistances provided	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

NB: W- Widow/D- Deceased/S-Single. (It is assumed that single women claimants/title holders are the heads of their respective households).

**GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

No. 19982 / SSD, Bhubaneswar Dated 25th October, 2018.
STSCD-FRA-MEET-0002-2014

From Sri Raghmani Gomango, OAS (SAG)
Additional Secretary to Govt.

To All Nodal Officers on FRA (21 DWOs & 9 PA, ITDAs)

Sub:- Submission of the list of Women beneficiaries benefited under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Ref: This Department's letter no. 7342/SSD dated 03.04.2018.

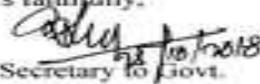
Sir/ Madam,

I am directed to state that the information on Women beneficiaries benefited with Individual Forest Rights (IFR) Titles under the STs and OTFDs (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is urgently required by this Department.

I would therefore, request you to look into the matter and ensure submission of the said information in the prescribed Excel format, which is attached as **Annexure-A** through Email-id:- stscfra@gmail.com and rajkdhsr@gmail.com by 05.11.2018 positively.

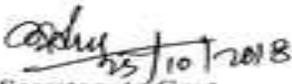
This may please be accorded **Top Priority**.

Yours faithfully,


Additional Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 19983 SSD, Dt. 25-10-2018.

Copy forwarded to all Collectors for information and necessary action.


Additional Secretary to Govt.

Annexure-'A'

Format for submission of information on Women beneficiaries benefited with Individual Forest Rights(IFR) under Forest Rights Act,2006

Name of the Dist:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Block/ Tahasil	Name of the GP	Name of the Village	Name of the Claimant (Women)	Father/ Guardian Name	Category (Widow/ Single Unmarried/ Divorce)	Community (ST/OTFD)	Date on which claim made	Date of distribution of titles	Area Vested (In Acre)	Name of the scheme under which assisted through Convergence and amount sanctioned	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
2												
3												

Individual Forest Rights (IFR) Title - Balesore District

DL/RLS/IND/45/09

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers
(Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2007
Government of India
Ministry of Tribal Affairs

ANNEXURE-II
[See Rule 8(h)]

TITLE FOR FOREST LAND UNDER OCCUPATION

(This Forest Right Title is provisional subject to final decision of Hon'ble high court)

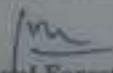
1. Name(s) of holder (s) of Forest Rights (including spouse): Sela Majhi
2. Name of the Husband/Wife: Ramesh Majhi
3. Name of the Father/Mother: Daman Majhi
4. Name of dependents :
5. Address: At:Chaudamania, Po-K.C.Pur,P.S-Berhampur,Dist-Balasore
6. Village/Gram Sabita: Betakata
7. Gram Panchayat: Berhampur
8. Tehsil/Taluka: Nilgiri
9. District: Balasore



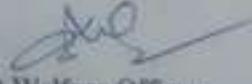

10. Whether Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dweller: ST (Santala)
11. Area: A0 30dec (Village Forest under Habitation)
12. Description of boundaries by prominent Landmarks including Khasra/ compartmentNo:-Khata-352, PlotNo-908/5
 North - V.F, South-V.F,
 E- 908/4 W-V.F

This title is heritable, but not alienable or transferable under sub section (4) of section 4 of the Act.

We, the undersigned, hereby, for and on behalf of the Government of Odisha affix our signatures to confirm the above Forest Right.


 Divisional Forest Officer,
Balasore, WL Division,


 Collector, Balasore


 District Welfare Officer,
Balasore

Individual Forest Rights (IFR) Title – Jajpur District

ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି ଓ ଜଣା ଉପାଦାନିତ ଜନଜାତି ସମ୍ପର୍କ
 ଯେତେବେଳେ ଅଧିକାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଶିଳ୍ପନ ୨୦୧୬
 ଗଠନ କରାଯାଇଛି
 ତେବେ ଏହାକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଉ

ବିବିଧ ମାମଲା ନମ୍ବର- ୩୭୨୭/୨୦୧୮

ପରିଶିଷ୍ଟ - ୨

(ନିୟମ ୮ (ଏଚ୍) ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକା)

ଅଧିକାରରେ ଥିବା ଜମି ପାଇଁ ଶିରୋନାମା

- ୧. ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଧିକାରଧାରୀଙ୍କ (ମାଜକ) ନାମ : ଘନାଟନ ଗଜପାଲ, ପା- ପୁନା ଗଜପାଲ
(ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ / ସାକ ସହିତ)
- ୨. ପିତା / ମାତାଙ୍କ ନାମ : ପୁରୁଷା ଗଜପାଲ
- ୩. ନିର୍ଭରକାରୀଙ୍କ ନାମ : ଗୁରୁଚରଣ, ଘନ, ଅର୍ଜୁନ
- ୪. ଠିକଣା : ପା- କକଡ଼ାଯୋଡ଼ି, ଥାନା- ଗାନ୍ଧିଆପାଣି
- ୫. ଗ୍ରାମ / ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭା : କକଡ଼ାଯୋଡ଼ି
- ୬. ଗ୍ରାମ ପଂଚାୟତ : ବିଲୁଟିପାଲ
- ୭. ଚଉପିଲ୍ / ଚାକ୍ରୁର : ସୁଜିତା
- ୮. ଗିଲ୍ଲା : ଯାକପୁର
- ୯. ଜନଜାତି ବା ଅନ୍ୟ ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ବାସିନ୍ଦା : ଜନଜାତି (ମୁଣ୍ଡା)
- ୧୦. କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ :
- ୧୧. ଦୁଇଟି ଜମି ଚିତ୍ର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଚୈତ୍ରପାଲ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା : ମୌଜା - କକଡ଼ାଯୋଡ଼ି, ଥାନା - ଗାନ୍ଧିଆପାଣି
 ଉପତଳା / କମ୍ପାଉଣ୍ଡ ନମ୍ବର ସହିତ

ଖାତା ନଂ	ଋତରା	ରକରା	ଜିପମ	ଆଇଜିପମ
୧	୫୮	୦.୧୭	ଖଜୁରପାଲ	ପରଗଣା

ଅଧିକାରଧାରୀ ଧାରା ୪ର ଉପଧାରା (୪) ଅନୁସାରେ ଏହି ଶିରୋନାମା ବ୍ୟବହାର କିଛି ପ୍ରକାରରେ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ ବା ବଦଳିଯୋଗ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ ।

ଆମେ ନିମ୍ନ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷରକାରୀଙ୍କ, ଏହା ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରକାରକ ପାଇଁ ଏବଂ ତରଫରୁ (ରାଜ୍ୟର ନାମ) ଓଡ଼ିଶା, ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଧିକାରକୁ ଅନୁମୋଦନ କରି ଆମମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର କରୁଅଛୁ ।


ବିଭାଗୀୟ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ଉପକ୍ରମ ସଂରକ୍ଷକ
 Divisional Forest Officer
 Cuttack Forest Division
 Cuttack


ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ / ଉପକ୍ରମ ସଂରକ୍ଷକ
COLLECTOR
 - JAJPUR


ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଜନକାଳି-ମଙ୍ଗଳ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 DISTRICT WELFARE OFFICER
 JAJPUR

Individual Forest Rights (IFR) Title – Koraput District

(ବିଭାଗୀୟ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର) ଶିଳ୍ପ, ୧୯୯୩
 ଶାସନ ପାଠ୍ୟ
 ଉପର ଉପାଦାନ ନିୟମାବଳୀ

ପରିସଂଖ୍ୟା - ୨
 (ନିୟମ ୮ (ଏଡ଼) ଦ୍ୱାରା)
 ଅଧିକାରରେ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାଇଁ ଶିଳ୍ପାବଳୀ

- ୧. ବନ୍ଦର ପ୍ରାଧିକାରୀଙ୍କର (ନାମ) ନାମ (ପୁରା / ସାଧ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ): ମୁଁ ମୁଁ କୁଳିଆ, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ କୁଳିଆ,
- ୨. ପିତା / ମାତାଙ୍କ ନାମ: କୁଳିଆ
- ୩. ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀ ନାମ: ମାଟି ମାଟି କୁଳିଆ (୧୫-୩୩ କୁଳିଆ)
- ୪. ଠିକଣା: ଚୋଟା, ଶାନ୍ତିପୁର
- ୫. ଗ୍ରାମ/ଗ୍ରାମ ନାମ: ଚୋଟା, ଶାନ୍ତିପୁର
- ୬. ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ନାମ: ଚୋଟାପୁର
- ୭. ଚଳଣି / ପାତ୍ର: କୁଳିଆ
- ୮. ବିଭାଗ: ଚୋଟାପୁର
- ୯. ଚଳଣି ବା ଅନ୍ୟ ପାତ୍ରଙ୍କର ନାମ: କୁଳିଆ
- ୧୦. କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ: ୦୧.୦୦ (କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ) J.B.
- ୧୧. ପ୍ରାଥମିକ କର୍ମ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଶିଳ୍ପାବଳୀ କର୍ମ ନାମ: କୁଳିଆ } ଶାନ୍ତିପୁର
 ଉପାଦାନ / ବ୍ୟାପକତା ନାମ: କୁଳିଆ }
 ନାମ: ମାଟି କୁଳିଆ

ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କର ଧାରା ୪ର ଅନୁଯାୟୀ (୪) ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଏହି ଶିଳ୍ପାବଳୀ ବ୍ୟବହାର କିମ୍ବା ନିର୍ବାହନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇପାରେ।

ଆମେ ନିମ୍ନ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷରକାରୀଙ୍କ, ଏଡ଼ିଆର ବ୍ୟବହାର ପାଇଁ ଏକ ଚଳଣି (ନାମ)
 ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଚଳଣି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଅନୁମୋଦନ କରି ଆମ ନାମରେ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷର କରାଯାଉ।

**ଏହି ଶିଳ୍ପାବଳୀ ଉପରେ ଚଳଣି
 ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇପାରେ ଏବଂ ଏହା
 W.P.(C) ୪୯୩୩/୦୦୮ ର
 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇପାରେ।**

ଶିଳ୍ପାବଳୀ କର୍ମ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ଉପାଦାନ କର୍ମ
 KORAPUT

ଶିଳ୍ପାବଳୀ କର୍ମ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 Dist. Welfare Officer
 Koraput

ଶିଳ୍ପାବଳୀ କର୍ମ ଅଧିକାରୀ
COLLECTOR
 KORAPUT

Individual Forest Rights (IFR) Title - Rayagada District

FRC No.: 19467 / 2014

ପରିଶିଷ୍ଟ - ୨
(ନିୟମ ୮ (୩୭) ପ୍ରକାଶ୍ୟ)

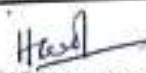
ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି ଓ ଅନ୍ୟ ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ
(ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧିକାର ନିୟମ, ୨୦୦୨)
ଭାରତ ସରକାର
ଜନଜାତି ସମ୍ପର୍କ ମହାଶାଳା

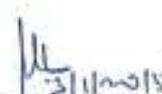
ଅଧିକାରରେ ଥିବା ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଜମି ପାଇଁ ଶିରୋନାମା

୦୧. ବଙ୍ଗଳା ଅଧିକାର ଧାରଣ (ନାମ) ନାମ : ପିକିସିକା ନିକ୍ରିମା
 ୦୨. ପିତା / ପୁଅଙ୍କ ନାମ : ପିକିସିକା ଦୋହା
 ୦୩. ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳତା ନାମ (ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ / ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ) :
 ୦୪. ଠିକଣା : ଘୋଡ଼ାକୁପିଆ
 ୦୫. ଗ୍ରାମ/ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ : ଘୋଡ଼ାକୁପିଆ ୦୬. ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ : କୁନ୍ଦାପୁରୀ
 ୦୭. ଚତୁର୍ଥକ / ଗଢ଼ଣ : କଳାହାଣ୍ଡିପୁରୀ ଗ. ପିଲ୍ଲୁ : ଭାନ୍ସୁଜନା
 ୦୮. ଜନଜାତି ବା ଅନ୍ୟ ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ବଙ୍ଗଳା ବାସିନ୍ଦା : ଜନଜାତି (କେନ୍ଦ୍ର)
 ୧୦. କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ : ୩୦.୨୫
 ୧୧. ଦୁଇଜଣ ବା ତିନି ବା ତୁରା ଶୈଳୀର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଉପରା/ ବ୍ୟବହାର ନମ୍ବର ପଦ୍ଧତି

ପୁ.:	ପ.:	ଉ.:	ପ.:
ନୌଗା	ଖାତା ନଂ.	ପୃଷ୍ଠା ନଂ.	ଶିପନ
ଘୋଡ଼ାକୁପିଆ	୩	୩/୧୨ ୩/୧୮ ୩/୩୨ ୩/୩୫ ୩/୫୮	୩୮
			ଶୈଳୀ
			୩୦.୨୫

୧. ଅଧିକାରର ଧାରଣ ୪ ବର୍ଷର (୪) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ଏହି ଶିରୋନାମା ବ୍ୟବସାୟ କିମ୍ବା ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ନୁହେଁ ବା ବଦଳିଯାଇ ନୁହେଁ ।
 ୨. ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଧାରଣ, ଏହାପାଇଁ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଧାରଣ ଏବଂ ଚଳାଚଳ ରକ୍ଷାକାର ବଙ୍ଗଳା ଅଧିକାରକୁ ଅନୁମୋଦନ କରି ଅନୁମୋଦନ ପ୍ରକାର କରୁଅଛୁ ।
 ୩. ଏହି ଶିରୋନାମା (Title) ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଅଧିକାରୀ (Provisional)
 ୪. ନାମାବଳୀର ଉଚ୍ଚ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କିମ୍ବା ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ନିୟମ, ୪୧୯୩/୦୮ର ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ଭାବରେ ଧାରଣ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରେ ।
 ୫. ଏହି କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା କୌଣସି ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ପାଇଁ ନାହିଁ ।


 Divisional Forest Officer
 Rayagada Division
 ଭୟାଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲା


 COLLECTOR, RAYAGADA
 ଭୟାଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲା


 District Forest Officer
 Rayagada



**Correction of Record of Rights (RoR) Front Page
Individual Forest Rights (IFR) Title - Rayagada District**

Schedule I - Form No. 39-A (Revised)



ମୌଜା ଝରୁଳଗଣ୍ଡା ଚଢ଼ବିଲ ହାଲୁକା
 ଗାମା ହାଲୁକା ଚଢ଼ବିଲ ନମ୍ବର
 ଗାମା ନମ୍ବର ୨୩ ଟିକା ହାଲୁକା

ଉପସାଧକ ନାମ }
 ଓ } **ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ନଂ-୧**
 ଉପସାଧକ ବା କର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କ ନମ୍ବର }

1 । ଉଚ୍ଚିଆମର ପ୍ରମାଣ ନମ୍ବର } 105

2 । ପୁରାଣ ନାମ, ପିତାଙ୍କ ନାମ, ବାଟି ଓ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ }
 ଟିକା: ପୁରାଣା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଛିମାସୁଆରୀ
 ଛିମାସୁଆରୀ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ: ଛିମାସୁଆରୀ
 ନା: କନ୍ଦି ଜା: ମାନହୁସୁମାଟି

3 । ବୃତ୍ତ } **ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଉପସାଧକ ଓ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଉପସାଧକଙ୍କ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥିତି (ବନର ଅଧିକାର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ) ଆକ୍ଟ ୨୦୦୬ ମୁତାବକ ବିଧାନାସନୀୟ ନୀତି**

4 । ବେସ	ପ୍ରକାର	ପରିମା	ବେସ	ନିଷ୍ପାଦନ ବେସ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବେସ ଯଦି ବିଛି ଆସ	ମୋଟ	5 । ପ୍ରମାଣନକାର ଉପସାଧକ ବିବରଣୀ
4 । ବେସ	କ	୦.୦୦		୦.୦୦		

6 । ବିଶେଷ ଅନୁବନ୍ଧ, ଯଦି ବିଛି ଆସ } **ଏହି ନକ୍ସା ଅଧିକାର ସୁରୁଖାନ୍ତନିକ ଉପ ବିଷୁ ବ୍ୟାପକ ବିଷୁ ପ୍ରାମାଣିକ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ନାହିଁ**

BLANK SPACE FOR STAMPING

**Correction of Record of Rights (RoR) Back Page
Individual Forest Rights (IFR) Title - Rayagada District**

ପୁରାଣ ନମ୍ବର	ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ	ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ନାମ	କ୍ଷେତ୍ର				ମୋଟ
			ଫୁଟ	ଫିଟ	ଫରାସ	ଫେରାସ	
7	8	9	10		11		12
270/444 44	ପାଣ୍ଡାପାଳି				0	30	BF from C.No. 45 vide F.R.C No. 4566/2009
					0	30	

[Signature]
Amin, Rayagada

[Signature]
ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ
ମା.ସ.ସ.
3/3

Binding Space

Individual Forest Rights (IFR) Title Front Page – Sundargarh District



ପରିଶିଷ୍ଟ-1

(ନିୟମ 8(ଏଚ) ଦ୍ୱାରେ)

ଅଧିକାରରେ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବଙ୍ଗଳା ଚଳି ପାଇଁ ଶିରୋମଳା

1. ବଙ୍ଗଳା ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ (ମାଲକ) ନାମ(ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନ / ପୁଅ କି ବନ୍ଧିତ) : ପୁରୀର ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ବିହାରୀ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ
 2. ପିତା / ମାତାଙ୍କର ନାମ : ବିନୟ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ/ରମେଶ୍ୱରୀ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ
 3. ନିର୍ବାହକଙ୍କ ମାଲକ ନାମ

କ୍ରମିକ ନଂ	ନାମ	ବୟସ	ସ୍ୱର୍ଗତ	ଲିଙ୍ଗ
1	ରାମେଶ୍ୱରୀ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ	28		ପୁ
2	ଶାନ୍ତି ଗାନ୍ଧୀ	26		ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ
3	ପିତୁରାମ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ	25		ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ
4	ମୁକ୍ତି ଗାନ୍ଧୀ	22		ପୁ
5	ମୁକେଶ୍ୱରୀ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ	21		ପୁ
6	ରବି ଗାନ୍ଧୀ	18		ପୁ

4. ପିତା : ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନ-ବିନୟ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ, ପ୍ରୋଫ-ବରଦା, ଆନା-ବରଦା, ଦୁରଗବର
 5. ପୁତ୍ର : ବିନୟ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ
 6. ପୁତ୍ରୀ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ : ମେଘବରଦା
 7. ବନ୍ଧୁକ : ଗାନ୍ଧୀପାଲି
 8. ଶିକ୍ଷା : ସୁବରଦା
 9. ଅନୁସୂଚୀତ ବର୍ଗରାଜି/ ଅନ୍ୟ ପାରିଶ୍ରାମିକ ବଙ୍ଗଳାଚାଳିତ : ଅନୁସୂଚୀତ ବର୍ଗରାଜି (ବୋମ)

Individual Forest Rights (IFR) Title Back Page – Sundargarh District

୧୨୨୨୩

(0. ଉପରା ଖେତ୍ରଫଳ (ଏକକ ଆକାରରେ): 2.570

11. ସୁଦୃଢ଼ ଜମି ଦିଆଯାଇ ପାରେ ନାହିଁ ବୋଲି ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଛି ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ କୌଣସି ଅଧିକାର ନାହିଁ

କୋଣ	କୋଣ ନଂ	ପୂର୍ବ ପୂର୍ବ / ଉତ୍ତର-ଦକ୍ଷିଣ	ଖେତ୍ରଫଳ (ଏକକ ଆକାରରେ)	କୋଣର ଦୂରତା	କୋଣର ଦିଗ	କୋଣର ଦିଗ	ମାପ
କୋଣ	କୋଣ		1.000	ଉ : 22°09'32.8"	କୋଣ		
				ଦ :			
				ପୂ : 83°53'15.5"			
				ପ :			
କୋଣ	କୋଣ		0.520	ଉ : 22°09'39.9"	କୋଣ		
				ଦ :			
				ପୂ : 83°53'27.1"			
				ପ :			
କୋଣ	କୋଣ		1.050	ଉ : 22°09'26.1"	କୋଣ		
				ଦ :			
				ପୂ : 83°53'28.5"			
				ପ :			

ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା 40 ମିଟର (4) ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଏହି ଖେତ୍ରଫଳର ଉପରେ କୌଣସି ଅଧିକାର ନାହିଁ ବୋଲି ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଛି ।

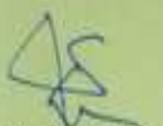
ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ନାହିଁ ବୋଲି ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଛି ଏବଂ ଏହା ଉପରେ କୌଣସି ଅଧିକାର ନାହିଁ ବୋଲି ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଛି ।



ବନଖଣ୍ଡ ଅଧିକାରୀ
ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼
Divisional Forest Officer
Sundargarh Forest Division



ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଶାସକ, ଆଇ.ଟି.ଡି.ଏ
Project Administrator
I.T.D.A., Sundargarh



କିଛିନାମ ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼
COLLECTOR
SUNDARGARH

Photo Gallery



FGD at Bhaunriabad Gram Panchayat, Nilgiri, Balasore



HH survey at Tenda village, Sajanagarh GP, Nilgiri, Balasore



Meeting with WEO & SO Nilgiri ITDA - Balasore



HH survey Garadihi GP- Nilgiri-Balasore



Interaction with Geetarani Dalei & Sameer Sahu, Balarampur Village- Dhenkanal



Field visit Jhinkargadi forest Balarampur Village- Dhenkanal



Interaction with Blind Women Title holder at Deogaon-Chingudipal- Sukinda - Jajpur



Interaction with a unmarried single woman title holder at Tikarpada-Kansha-Sukinda - Jajpur



Interaction with ADWO- Jajpur



FGD at Podasankudi, Laxmipur-Koraput with WEO Laxmipur



HH survey at Podasankudi, Laxmipur-Koraput with WEO Laxmipur



HH survey at Panchada GP-Laxmipur-Koraput



Interaction with PA-ITDA, Koraput



Interaction with RI Panchada Circle-Laxmipur-Koraput



Interaction with PEO Panchada – Laxmipur - Koraput



Interaction with DWO - Koraput



Interaction with ADWO - Koraput



HH survey Kadakhaman GP- Udala- Mayurbhanj with WEO Udala



*Interaction with Sarapanch Bahubandh GP- Udala-
Mayurbhanj*



*WEO Khunta & Sarapanch with Khudapatuli
Village - Dhanghera GP- Khunta - Mayurbhanj*



*Interaction with Landesa Co-ordinator & Tehsildar
Rayagada*



*Interaction with Nirman Co-ordinator,
Kalayansinghpur- Rayagada*



*Interaction with a minor FRA title holder at Podachuan
Padar – Budaguda-K.Singhpur- Rayagada*



*Interaction with women title holders at
Podachuan Padar – Budaguda-K.Singhpur-
Rayagada*



IFR Right holder in Dhenkanal



Woman title holder received Convergence Programme (Dugwell) over her IFR land at Balisankara-Sundargarh ditrict



Women right holders preparing Bamboo handicrafts from Balisankara-Sundargarh ditrict.



Woman title holder received Convergence Programme (Mo Pokhari) over her IFR land at Balisankara-Sundargarh ditrict.



A Lodha woman showing her IFR title at Tiansi Village, Morada Block, Mayurbhanj Distri



Woman title holder showing her IFR title at Podasankudi Village, Laxmipur, Koraput