

STATUS *of* ADIVASI LIVELIHOODS 2022

MADHYA PRADESH *and* CHHATTISGARH



*Uncovering insights and driving change through a
comprehensive analysis of household surveys in tribal-dominant districts
of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh*





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संदेश

मैं बहुत प्रसन्न हूँ कि "ग्राम" संस्था में अधिकारी समुदायों के अधीनस्थ में सर्वोच्च जनसंघीय अर्थव्यवस्था विद्यमान हुई, जहाँ से देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्यमान है। भारत प्रदेश और उत्तराखण्ड जनसंघीय समुदाय हैं और बहुत निरंतरता विभिन्न समुदायों के अधीनस्थों के साथ बहुत बली सहज है। संस्था में हमें हमें के लगभग 6,000 अधिकारी के अधीनस्थ के अर्थव्यवस्था का एक विशेष अवधि विद्यमान है। इस विशेष में जनसंघीय समुदायों के विभिन्न समुदायों जैसे कि विद्यमान, बुद्धि, सर्वोच्च जनसंघीय, एक संघर्ष पर विद्यमान, अधीनस्थ-व्यवस्था के अर्थव्यवस्था का विभिन्न समुदायों का अवधि ही है।

मैं "ग्राम" संस्था के इस अवधि की सहायता करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि हमें का उपस्थिति हमें हमें अधिकारी समुदाय के अवधि हेतु आशा विद्यमान है। जनसंघीय समुदाय की उपस्थिति हेतु ही हमें है कि हमें अवधि है।

संस्था द्वारा अधिकारी समुदाय अवधि की विद्यमान में विद्यमान हेतु ही सर्वोच्च सहायता है।

(अजुन मुन्डा)

श्री विद्यमान
दिनांक- 10 जनवरी, 2023

FOREWORD



I am delighted to present the 2022 report on the "Status of Adivasi Livelihoods," covering Scheduled Tribes and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Throughout history, these communities have endured displacement and dispossession due to mineral resource extraction, dam construction, industrial setups, and wildlife sanctuaries. Coupled with marginal land holdings, rugged terrains, limited irrigation, and depleting forest resources, these factors have significantly impacted the lives of Adivasis, often forcing them to seek menial jobs in urban areas. Consequently, the Adivasis, especially those in the central Indian region, have become one of the most marginalized sections in our country.

Over the years, the government of India has been earnestly working towards the development of Adivasis. The current union government, in particular, is deeply committed to improving the living conditions of Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) communities. Significant budget allocations have been made to the Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST), with a substantial increase in funds dedicated to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Additionally, there is a renewed focus on uplifting the living conditions of PVTGs, with a dedicated fund of ₹15,000 crore allocated for their socio-economic development over the next three years.

In line with these efforts, the state governments of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have also taken proactive steps by

allocating considerable funds for tribal development and employment schemes.

PRADAN, having worked extensively in the Central Indian belt for four decades, has been dedicated to improving the livelihoods of marginalized communities, with around 60% of our outreach being the scheduled tribe communities. Many other Civil Society Organizations are also diligently contributing to the well-being of Adivasis, emphasizing livelihoods and other essential areas.

In this journey, we recognized the need to collectively build knowledge on the current status of Adivasi livelihoods, the challenges they face, and the opportunities for meaningful engagement. As of now, there exists a dearth of such information, which prompted us to initiate the process in 2021 to publish periodic reports on the Status of Adivasi Livelihoods (SAL).

In the inaugural year, we focused on Jharkhand and Odisha. This year, we are covering Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The report aims to create a robust database enabling comparisons between scheduled tribe communities and others living in close proximity, while also generating evidence for government agencies, NGOs, and practitioners to enhance the quality of their work.

Throughout this process, we have conducted consultation meetings with civil society organizations and government officials in both states, incorporating their valuable inputs in finalizing the report. Additionally, we have collaborated with the Anamaya tribal health collective of the Piramal foundation for the dissemination of this report.

I am optimistic that this report will significantly contribute to the knowledge pool, empowering stakeholders to make informed decisions and accelerate the efficiency and impact of ongoing efforts towards inclusive and self-determined development of tribal peoples in India.

Saroj Mahapatra
Executive Director
PRADAN
Delhi, August 2023





PRADAN released its first inaugural report on the Status of Adivasi Livelihood (SAL) in 2022, focusing on the livelihood status of the Adivasi for the states of Jharkhand and Odisha. The report's objective was to comprehend the impact of PRADAN's and various other agencies' initiatives on the livelihoods of these regions. Notably, the report provides a comprehensive analysis by contextualizing and investigating various factors, including the broader regional context, district specifics, sources of livelihood, ecological settings, physical infrastructure (such as road conditions and communication means), social infrastructure (pertaining to health and education), individual and communal assets, and cultural dynamics. It sheds light on distinct outcomes across populations, regions, and states.

STATUS OF ADIVASI LIVELIHOODS (SAL) 2022

I am delighted to learn that PRADAN has taken this initiative a step further and has now come up with a similar report for the states of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The report is based on the study of 6019 households spread over 55 blocks in 22 districts of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh and the findings are interesting and revealing. Importantly, the report maintains consistency with the contextual parameters outlined in the earlier report for Jharkhand and Odisha, ensuring a framework for evaluating Adivasi livelihoods across different states in the future.

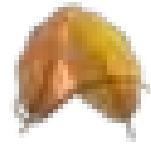
There is hardly any doubt over the value of such reports not only for the PRADAN but also for the larger population such as students, researchers, policymakers, and government functionaries. The value of such reports would be even greater if such studies are carried out at periodic yearly intervals. Undoubtedly, this endeavour will significantly contribute to the assessment and comprehension of the enduring and sustainable impact of the intervention.

Virginus Xaxa

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On behalf of PRADAN, we acknowledge all those who contributed in different ways to come up with this report.

The study group: This is the core group that designed the study methodology and tools, coordinated data collection, analysed the data and drafted the report. Members of this group also conducted interviews with the Adivasi intellectuals and leaders. The Study Group members are Amit Kumar (PRADAN), Amit Kumar Singh (PRADAN), Dibyendu Chaudhuri (PRADAN), Kiran Limaye (Consultant), Nalini Kant Gaudo (PRADAN), Parijat Ghosh (PRADAN), Ramneek Panesar (PRADAN), Sudarshan Thakur (PRADAN)

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198 enumerators and supervisors collected the household data and village-level data





Report and web page designing: A team from PRADAN comprising Dibyendu Chaudhuri, Parijat Ghosh, Souparno Chatterjee, and Sudhir Sahni designed the hard copy and webpage layout of the report.

Internal review: The report was reviewed by a team comprising Diva Rasmi Chaudhury, Kuntal Mukherjee, Manoj Kumar, Sameer Kumar, Sanket Ranjan Joshi, Satish Patnaik, Sonubal I.V, Sumendera Punia.

Advisory team: Dr. Virginius Xaxa, Manas Satpathy, Dr. Sanjiv Phansalkar, Saroj Mahapatra, Tamali Kundu.

Dissemination partner: Anamaya, the Tribal Health Collaborative. Many more people than we can count were instrumental in helping us put together this report. Their support was absolutely crucial, and without their valuable contributions, we wouldn't have been able to finish the study and compile this report. We want to express our sincere gratitude to each and every one of them.





STATUS OF ADIVASI LIVELIHOODS 2022 AT A GLANCE



A **METHODOLOGY**

The study covers the following six aspects for assessing the State of livelihoods of Scheduled Tribes/Tribes/Adivasis:

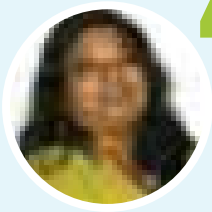
- Cultural ethos in which livelihoods are practised
- The resource base within which livelihoods are practised
- External interventions in terms of infrastructure and resource development
- Attributes of households themselves
- The specific activities practised in livelihoods
- Livelihood outcomes



A household survey across 22 districts and 55 blocks with 6,019 households in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh; of these 4,745 are Adivasi, 393 are PVTG, and the rest 881 were non-Adivasi households. Focus group discussions in 50 villages to obtain the observations and views of Adivasi communities. 28 leading Adivasi and Non-Adivasi persons closely associated with and knowledgeable about the Adivasi question were interviewed in-depth. The survey was conducted from May 2022 to July 2022 in Madhya Pradesh and from May 2022 to August 2022 in Chhattisgarh. Unless mentioned otherwise, the tables in this report are based on the primary survey.



B CULTURAL ETHOS



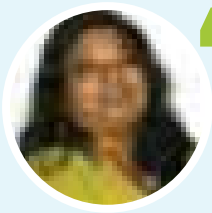
“ Cultural practices, ideologies, and aspirations are changing, and to me, this is the process of evolution. Things are not the same as they were 40 years ago; interaction with the outer world and cross-cultural learning have led to this. However, we cannot stop our interaction with the outer world to stop this change; that will be detrimental to our own survival.

-Alice Lakra

“ There are differences between the Baiga and other tribal groups. For example, there are four major forms of Baiga dance: Baiga prabhumi, Baiga Karma, and Baiga phaag aur Ghodi Pethaai. Whereas the Gond dance forms are Saila, Reena, and Danda. They also have karma, which is different from Baiga karma. Baiga tattoos and those of Gonds are also visually different.



-Arjun Singh Dhurve



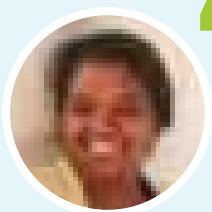
“ Although adivasis are not part of the caste system, it is not completely free from hierarchies. Within adivasi communities, there are certain hierarchies and differences in rituals and practices.

-Alice Lakra

“ If Adivasis change their values, worldview, and lifestyle, they will not be called Adivasis anymore. The traditional systems and processes are pillars of Adivasi society, and we do not want to dilute them; otherwise, we shall be forced to either move towards Hinduism or Christianity.



-Manak Darpatti



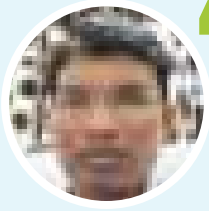
“ Our ancestors worked hard to make the agricultural lands and handed them over to us. But the younger ones who are migrating to earn money are getting alienated from their land. Gradually, someone else will take control over their land, and the next generation will be left with no land in their possession. It will be helpful if the government creates more income-generating options in the village itself using the existing land and other resources. This is the only way to protect Adivasi values and culture.

-Mamta Kujur

“ I think one thing that Adivasis should learn from non-Adivasis is to be a little more business-minded. Adivasis are not good entrepreneurs; they are happy with whatever little they have.

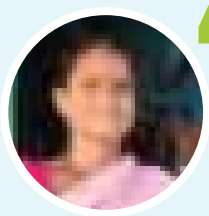
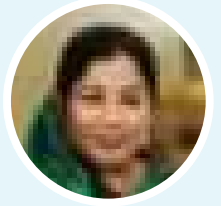


-Godavari Maravi



“ The Adivasi samaj is divided into a totem system, and in most cases, these totems are different species of local flora and fauna. The people from a particular totem protect their totem, and if there are 500 totems in an area, 500 species will be protected. So, protecting natural diversity is ingrained in their system.
-Ashwini Kange

“ Adivasis do not accumulate wealth. They work to meet their needs. They work hard. Adivasis have a high level of self-esteem; they never beg.
-Sampatiya Uikey

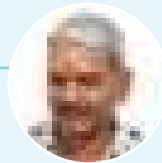


“ Adivasis do not think or care about the future; they only think about today's food. On the other hand, non-advansi think and care about the future, and according to that, they do their business. Children from non-advansi communities start their work or business from childhood, but our children do not do that. We should also learn to do the same so that we can also prepare for tomorrow.
-Anusuya Maravi

C GOVT AND NON-GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS



“ To implement CFR effectively, there is a need to strengthen the system so that the Adivasi community can manage the forest resources. Also, awareness of PESA needs to reach each individual in the village.
-Lata Netam

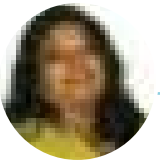
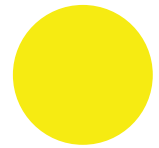


“ The responsibility of implementing the FRA was given to the tribal department, and most of the staff who are responsible do not have any clear understanding of the context or the act. If the act is to be implemented in its true spirit, those who are responsible for implementing it need to be well-intended and properly equipped.
-Balwant Rahangdale



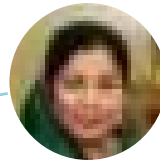
“ The government is working for the upliftment of Adivasis and PVTGs through various schemes and projects. However, in many cases, this is leading to the loss of their traditional knowledge and practices. For example, through the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, old mud houses are being replaced with concrete structures. But with that, their knowledge about how to make houses suitable for their needs and weatherise also getting redundant. The knowledge of growing and processing the grass and, long leaves that were being used for making those traditional houses is getting lost. It will be helpful if traditional knowledge is taken into consideration while drafting these schemes. In this example, improving the houses using their traditional materials and methods will also cost less than the concrete houses.
-Etwari Baiga





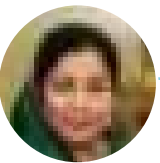
“Adivasi communities have their own customs, and that has been recognized through the PESA. The Act very categorically says about respecting and acknowledging the customary laws. This act can be a strength for the Adivasi communities and can differentiate them from the rest of mainstream society.

-Alice Lakra



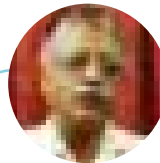
“SHGs have helped women improve their economic situation through saving, taking loans, and doing business.

-Sampatiya Uikey



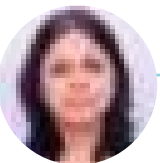
“PM Awas Yojana has also been very beneficial to Adivasi women. Many times earlier, men used to abandon their wives to marry other women. Abandoned women had to leave their in-laws houses. Now, houses built under PM Awas are in the name of women. This has helped women, as they can't be ousted from their houses.

-Sampatiya Uikey



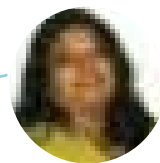
“Before designing anything for the people, we need to understand their cultural heritage. It is very important because our perspectives and ideas may not match their needs and priorities. And because of this mismatch, many schemes and projects are not reaching the intended goal. It is not essential that the community accept anything given to them, and program planners and policymakers need to take note of this.

-Dr. Saibal Jana



“FRA made a good beginning, although more needs to be done. Improving forest-based livelihoods is one area where both the government and CSOs need to work so that they get more value for the forest produce. Access to the market is still an issue, and value addition may help in linking with the market.

-Pallavi Jain Govil



“In Chhattisgarh, the government has recognized that language is a very important ingredient in the development of any community. Therefore, the government included the local dialect and language as one of the mediums for primary education. For example, in Bastar, children are being taught in the Halbi or Gondi language.

-Alice Lakra





ROAD CONNECTIVITY

Villages linked to block headquarters
by all-weather roads

Madhya Pradesh

ADIVASI	78%
Roads in good condition	62%
NON-ADIVASI	79%
Roads in good condition	54%
PVTG	80%
Roads in good condition	64%

Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI	80%
Roads in good condition	78%
NON-ADIVASI	100%
Roads in good condition	88%
PVTG	82%
Roads in good condition	64%

SAL 2021 shows

Villages linked to block headquarters
by all-weather roads

Odisha

ADIVASI	72%
Roads in good condition	47%

Jharkhand

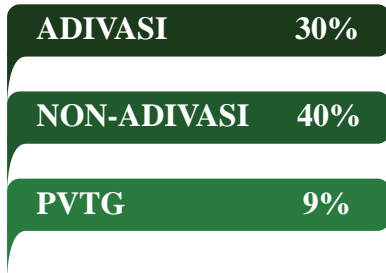
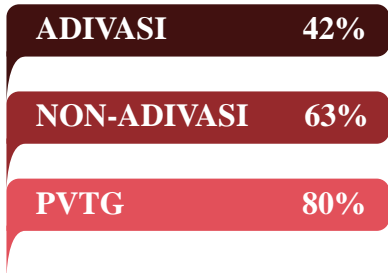
ADIVASI	74%
Roads in good condition	58%

National average is **68%** as per the survey by Mission Antyodaya, Government of India, in the year 2020¹.

¹<https://missionantyodaya.nic.in/ma2020/preloginStateFacilityReports2020.html>



PUBLIC TRANSPORT



are linked to block headquarters by public transport.

SAL 2021 shows



The national average, according to the survey by Mission Antyodaya, Government of India, **in the year 2020 is 69.11%.**

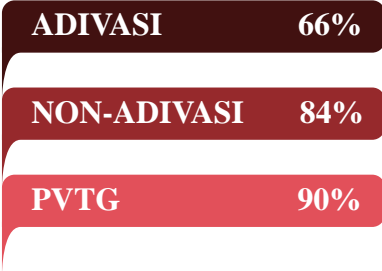






MOBILE NETWORK

Madhya Pradesh



Chhattisgarh



SAL 2021 shows

Odisha

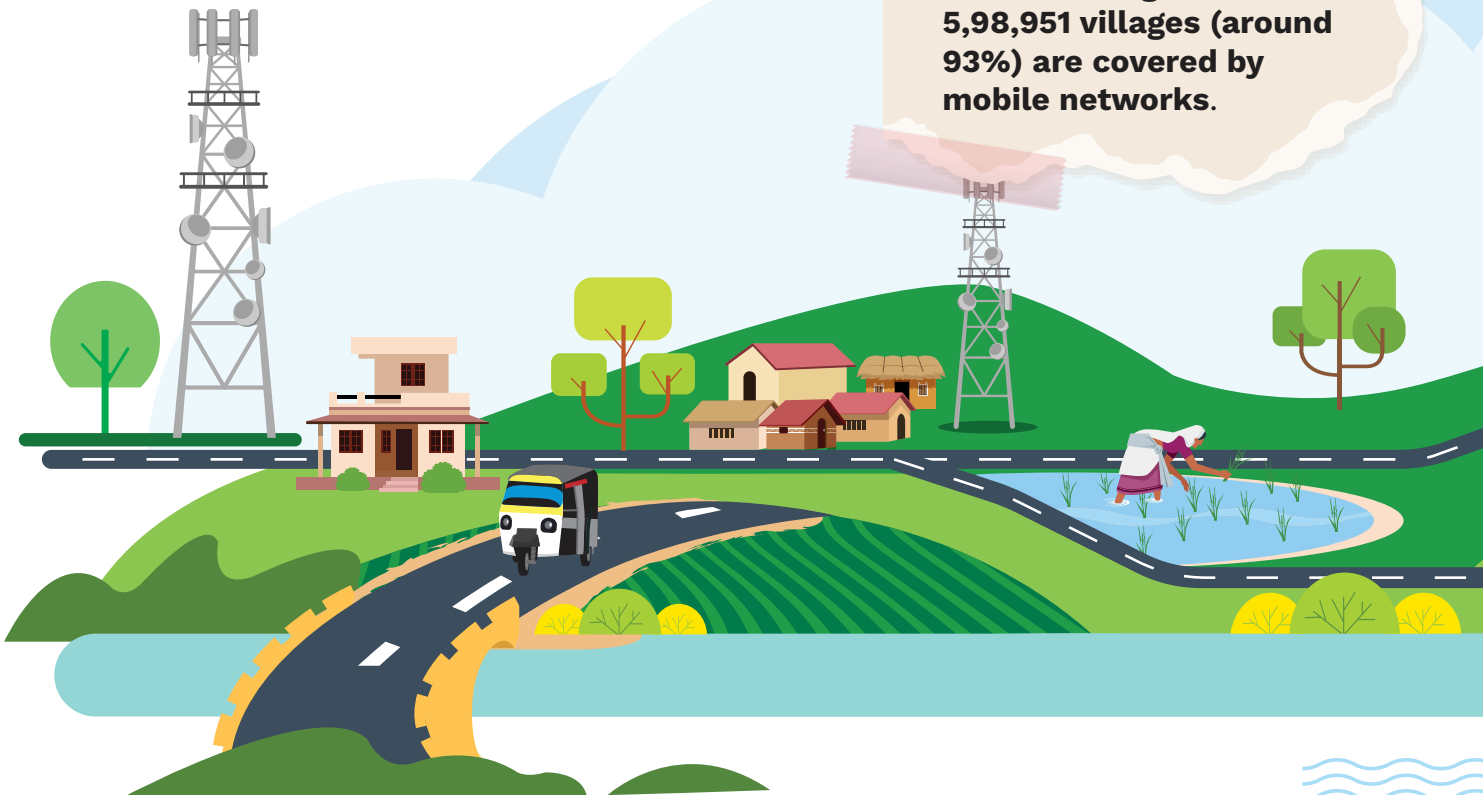


Jharkhand



are covered by at least one mobile network.

According to a Times of India report on 31st December 2022, Telecom Service Providers' data showed that as of March 2022, **out of 6,44,131 villages in India, 5,98,951 villages (around 93%) are covered by mobile networks.**



SMARTPHONE OWNERSHIP



Madhya Pradesh

ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

18% 7%

NON-ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

45% 27%

PVTG HOUSEHOLD

15% 4%



Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

20% 11%

NON-ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

42% 29%

PVTG HOUSEHOLD

7% 3%

SAL 2021 shows



Odisha

ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

6% 5%

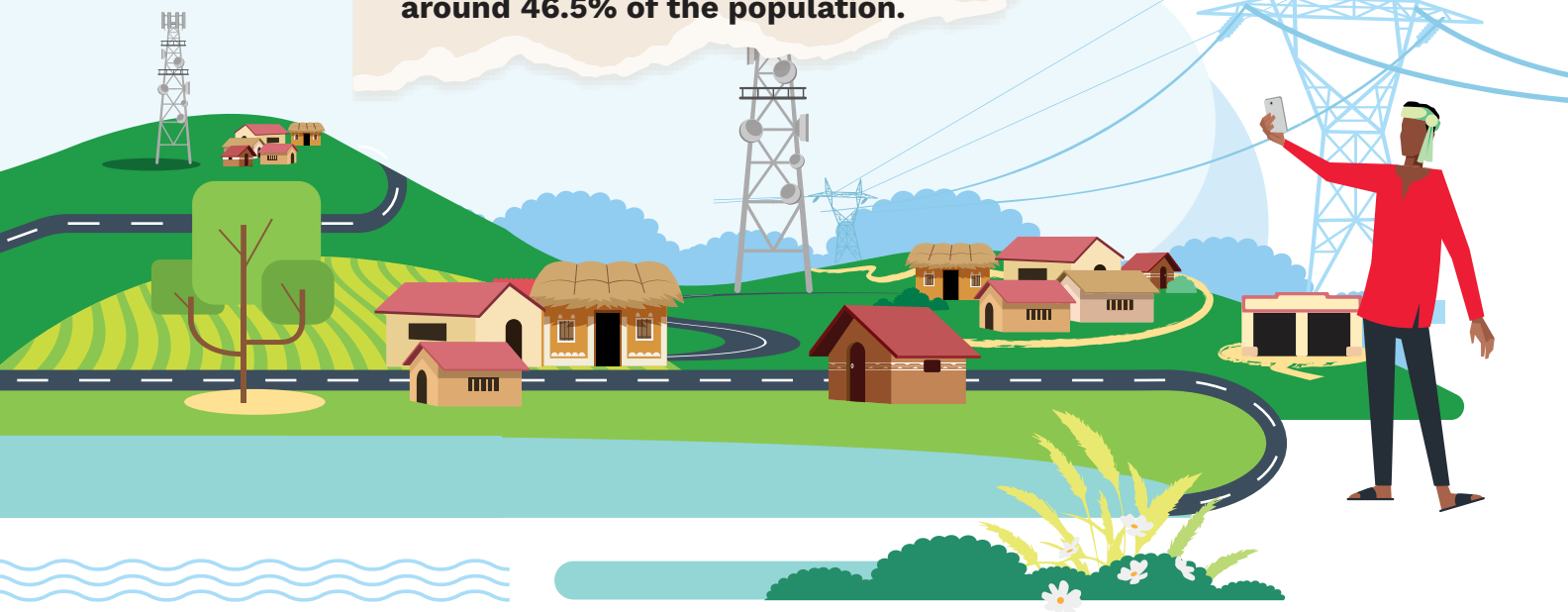


Jharkhand

ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

21% 9%

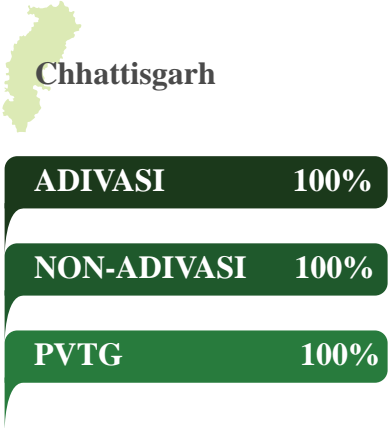
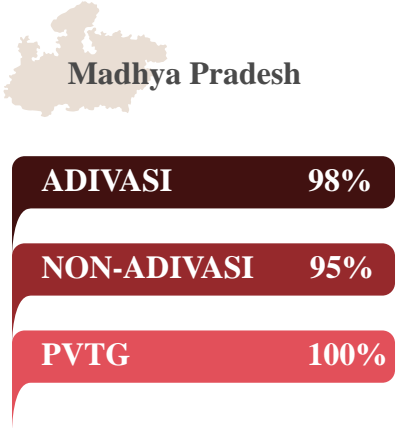
According to Newzoo's Global Mobile Market Report², in India, there are **659 million smartphone users** which is **around 46.5% of the population.**



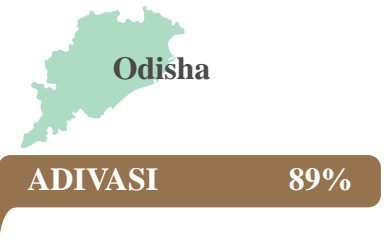
²<https://newzoo.com/resources/rankings/top-countries-by-smartphone-penetration-and-users>



Villages have ANGANWADI



SAL 2021 shows

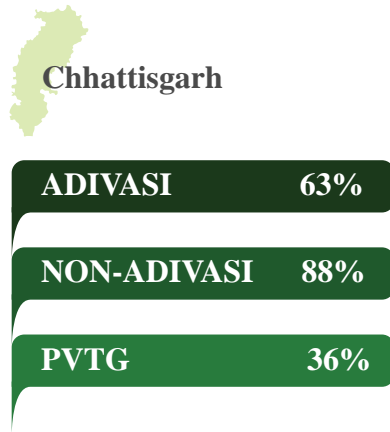
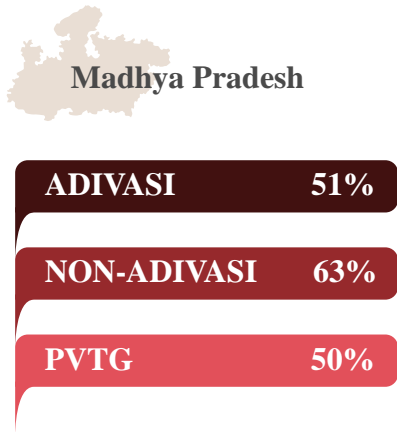


have an Anganwadi centre.

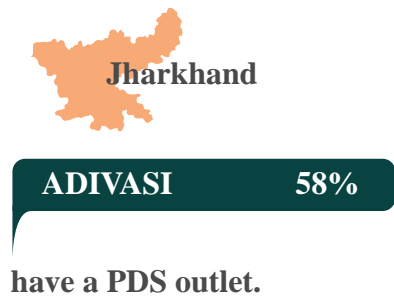
The survey by Mission Antyodaya, Government of India, in the year 2020 reports that **79% of villages in India have Anganwadi.**



PDS



SAL 2021 shows



The survey by Mission Antyodaya in the year **2020** shows that **48.27% villages in India** have a PDS outlet.



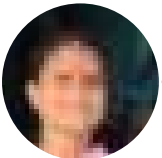


D HOUSEHOLD ATTRIBUTE



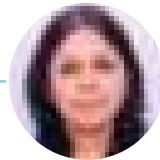
“ The government has reasonably done well in establishing primary and residential schools with hostel facilities in Adivasi areas to ensure a good education. It can be seen that the results of Adivasi schools are as good or even better than those of other public schools. So in terms of giving Adivasis access to a good education, we (the government) have done a reasonably good job, except in some pockets where the dropout rate is still very high.

-Pallavi Jain Govil



“ Non-Adivasis does discriminate against us. Because our lifestyle and clothes are different, we are easily identifiable. If we go to a bank and stand in a queue waiting for our turn, sometimes non-Adivasis will say, "Hato zara tum and bade log aage chale jaenge. Those who have more property have a high place in society.

-Anusuya Maravi



“ The relationship with the market is changing slowly in Adivasi areas as compared to other areas. However, modern education for children will be the game changer. When they come out of an educational institution with the confidence of having a good CBSE diploma or a college diploma, they will be able to negotiate with the market better.

-Pallavi Jain Govil



“ Schools need to teach about Gramsabha, PESA, and traditional knowledge on agriculture, forest, nature, artistry, etc. to help the next generation learn about their roots, intergenerational knowledge, and rights.

-Gangaram Paikra



LITERACY



Madhya Pradesh

PVTG households	83%
Adivasi households	75%

are headed by a person who is not educated beyond the primary stage, and a bulk of them have no school education. These proportions in

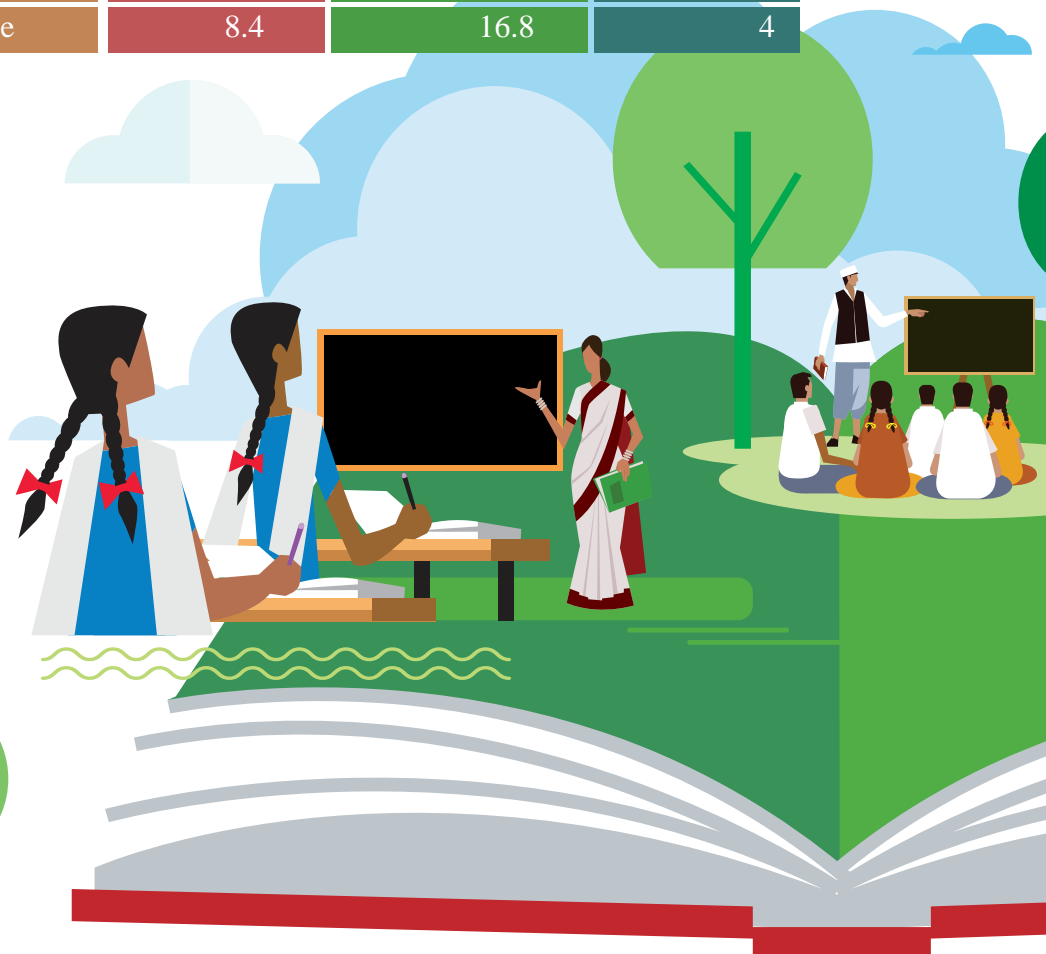


Chhattisgarh

PVTG households	87%
Adivasi households	66%

Education attainment of household head in Madhya Pradesh

Education level (% of total)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
No school education	58.3	31.3	69
Less than primary	8.8	4.9	4
Primary	9.3	18.6	9.5
Less than matriculation and more than primary	15.2	28.4	13.5
Matriculation and above	8.4	16.8	4



Education attainment of household head in Chhattisgarh

Education level (% of total)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
No school education	49	38.2	65.6
Less than primary	6.8	9.5	12
Primary	11.5	12.2	12
Less than matriculation and more than primary	20.3	24.9	8.3
Matriculation and above	12.4	15.2	2.1

SAL 2021 shows



Jharkhand

Heads of households of over

Adivasi households	82%
Non-Adivasi households	72%

educated less than matriculation



Odisha

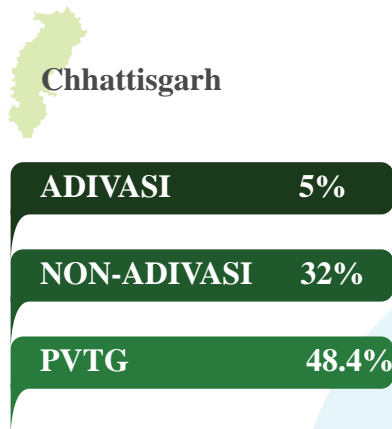
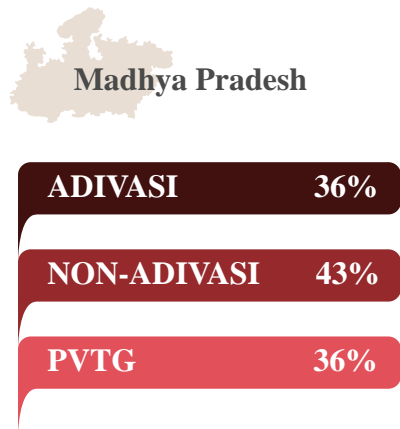
Heads of households of over

Adivasi households	87%
Non-Adivasi households	82%
PVTG households	90%

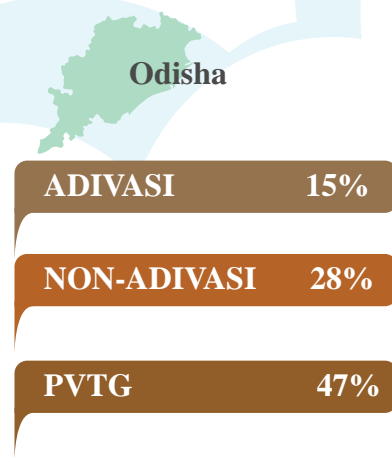
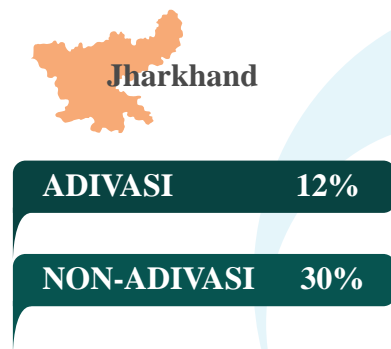
educated less than matriculation

National average: According to the NSS 75th round report on Household Social Consumption on Education in India (Jul 2017 – Jun 2018) **the literacy rate was about 77.7%, with 84.7% for males and 70.3% for females.** The same report shows the **literacy rate in rural areas to be 73.5%, compared to 87.7% in urban areas**

LANDHOLDING



SAL 2021 shows



households are landless.

National Average: NSS report No 587 -77/33.1/1 shows **8.2% of rural households are landless.**



Madhya Pradesh

Landholding class	Adivasi		Non-Adivasi		PVTG	
	Male headed HH	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Female headed HH
Landless	36.1	40.6	42.8	42.5	36.4	25.8
Marginal	38.3	39.5	32.4	34.8	36.3	54.5
Small	12.9	10.8	12.7	10.6	12.4	7.6
Small-medium	11.4	8.1	9.1	4.5	10.9	10.6
Medium	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.5
Large	0.4	0.5	1.1	6.1	0.5	0.0

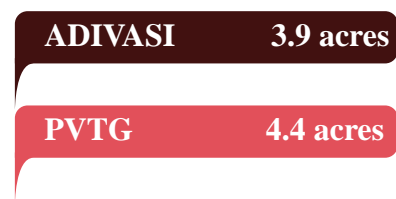




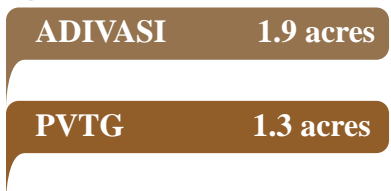
Chhattisgarh

Landholding class	Adivasi		Non-Adivasi		PVTG	
	Male headed HH	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Female headed HH
Landless	15.2	23.0	32.1	49.6	48.4	57.8
Marginal	51.8	53.3	48.3	40.9	34.4	24.4
Small	18.8	13.5	12.7	8.7	8.3	11.1
Small-medium	12.4	9.0	6.5	0.9	6.8	4.4
Medium	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	2.1	2.2
Large	0.5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0

The average landholding of



SAL 2021 shows



National Average: NSS report No 587 -77/33.1/1 shows that the average area owned per agricultural household is **0.876 ha.**







IRRIGATION

Percentage of households reporting access to all-season irrigation in **Madhya Pradesh**

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Own land	17.5%	28.0%	30.2%
Leased in land	20.2%	28.6%	36.8%
Shared in land	21.9%	16.7%	46.2%

Percentage of households reporting access to all-season irrigation in **Chhattisgarh**

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Own land	12.4%	17.2%	2.0%
Leased in land	6.0%	26.7%	0.0%
Shared in land	10.1%	12.5%	0.0%





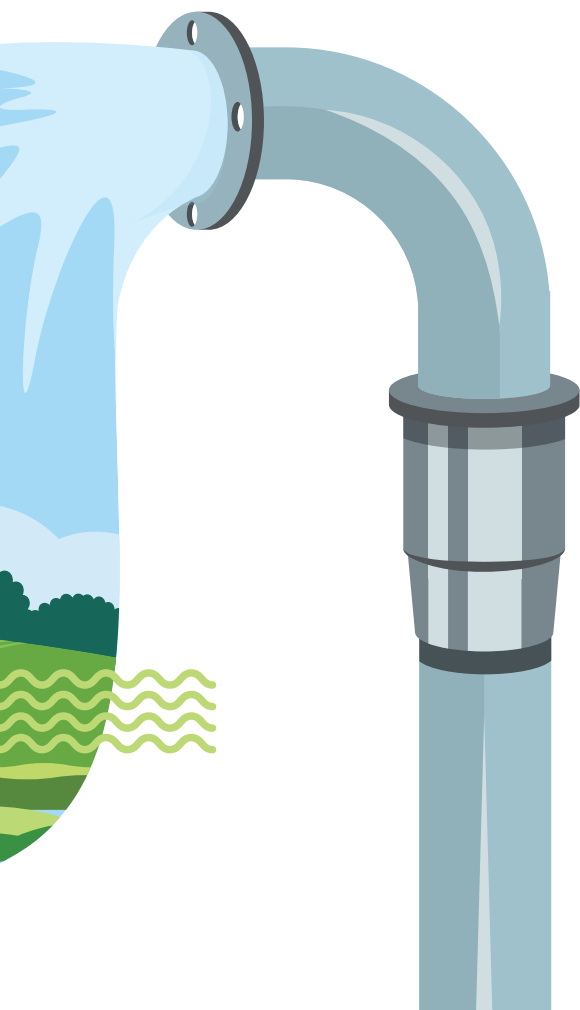
Percentage of households reporting access to all-season irrigation in **Jharkhand**

Adivasi households	18.5%
Non-Adivasi households	16.4%



Percentage of households reporting access to all-season irrigation in **Odisha**

Adivasi households	7.4%
Non-Adivasi households	12.4%
PVTG households	42.9%



Jharkhand

ADIVASI	18.5%
NON-ADIVASI	16.4%



Odisha

ADIVASI	7.4%
NON-ADIVASI	12.4%
PVTG	42.9%

have irrigation facilities for all seasons.





ACCESS TO FOREST

Madhya Pradesh

Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI 62%

ADIVASI 90%

PVTG 98%

PVTG 98%

reported dependency on forests for livelihoods



Forest distance (Madhya Pradesh)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average distance from forest for households dependent on them for livelihood (km)	2.0	3.2	1.8
Households depending on forest for livelihood (%)	62	40	98
Average distance from forest for households not dependent on forest for livelihood (km)	6.8	9.2	0.2
Households not dependent on forest for livelihood (%)	38	60	2

Forest distance (Chhattisgarh)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average distance from forest for households dependent on them for livelihood (km)	1.8	2.1	0.3
Households depending on forest for livelihood (%)	90	64	98
Average distance from forest for households not dependent on forest for livelihood (km)	2.6	9.4	0.3
Households not dependent on forest for livelihood (%)	10	36	2



Jharkhand

ADIVASI

53%



Odisha

ADIVASI

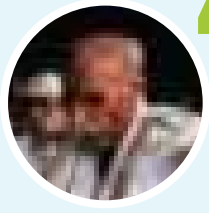
75%

reported dependency on forests for livelihoods





E LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES



“ Earlier, we used to cultivate crops like millets, pegin peas, etc. that needed less water. From the forest, we used to get greens, roots, fruits, and edible flowers. Gradually, people from outside started to reach out and tell us to change our seeds and farming practices with modern seeds and fertilizers. We started to follow their advice.

-Sersingh Achla



When we start to look at forests as a means of income only, other values get diluted. As per market demand, we chop off the whole tree without thinking about next year. This way, a lot of species, such as chara, chironji, bamboo, harra, etc., are fast disappearing.

-Arjun Singh Dhurve



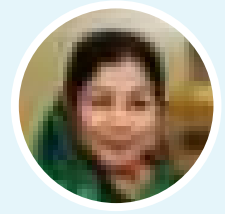
“ Baigas used to collect around 43 types of greens, more than 15 types of roots, and more than 20 types of fruits in different seasons from the forest. These are used to ensure their nutrient requirements in different seasons.

-Balwant Rahangdale



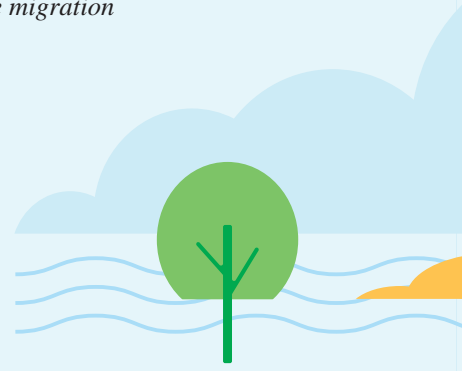
Earlier, people used to get varieties of food from the forest, which were very nutritious and helped to prevent diseases. For example, an earlier diabetes patient was not found among Adivasis. We used to eat kodo, kutki, and makka. These were grown without any chemical input. Gradually, rice and wheat have been introduced, and those are not healthy for Adivasis. Adivasis also started doing chemical agriculture for better production of rice and wheat. This affected their land negatively.

-Sampatiya Uikey



“ It is important to create livelihood opportunities in the villages to reduce migration and make the adivasi youth interested in their culture and agriculture.

- Lata Usendi





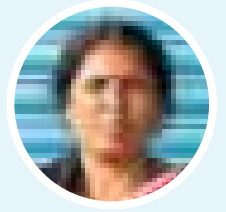
In the case of Chhattisgarh, if you see who is there in active politics, there will be Gond or Oraon of Kanwar. Similarly, Oraons are also in government jobs. You can hardly find any Pandu, Majhi, or Majhwar opting for these jobs. They will mostly be dependent on agriculture or wages. Baiga and Pahari Korwa will be more dependent on forests than some other tribes.

-Gangaram Paikra



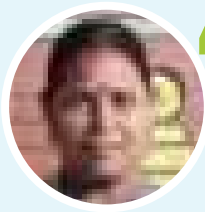
People are migrating less these days. They can find wage work under MGNREGA in the village itself for 100 days.

-Godavari Maravi



It is good that some of us are recognized by the urban elite, but I think that the government should also focus on how the skill is picked up by more and more village youth.

-Bhuri Bai





Percentage contribution of different sources in total income, Madhya Pradesh region-wise

Income source	ADIVASI				NON-ADIVASI				PVTG			
	B	G	O	T	B	G	O	T	B	G	O	T
Farming	60	33	26	44	62	57	44	53	-	16	53	36
Animal husbandry	-3	-4	-3	-3	-1	-4	-4	-3	-	-1	-2	-2
Forest produce	0	4	4	2	0	2	1	1	-	6	7	6
Wage	28	35	57	37	27	22	45	32	-	43	29	35
Non-farming enterprises	2	1	3	2	5	6	3	4	-	0	0	0
Remittance	6	8	6	7	2	5	4	4	-	4	9	7
Salary and pensions	7	23	8	12	5	12	8	9	-	31	4	17

B= Bhil region, G= Gond region, O=Other ITDP blocks, T= Madhya Pradesh Total



Percentage contribution of different sources in total income, Chhattisgarh region-wise

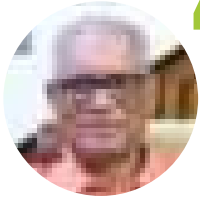
Income source	ADIVASI				NON-ADIVASI				PVTG			
	S	C	N	T	S	C	N	T	S	C	N	T
Farming	56	37	59	51	46	34	57	45	41	27	24	33
Animal husbandry	-2	-8	-3	-4	-1	-3	-2	-2	1	0	-1	0
Forest produce	6	13	4	8	6	1	1	3	4	15	30	14
Wage	24	53	25	34	32	63	29	41	6	44	39	26
Non-farming enterprises	1	0	2	1	1	-1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Remittance	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Salary and pensions	14	3	11	9	14	5	13	11	48	13	8	28

S=South Chhattisgarh, C= Central Chhattisgarh, N= North Chhattisgarh, T= Chhattisgarh Total





F LIVELIHOOD OUTCOMES



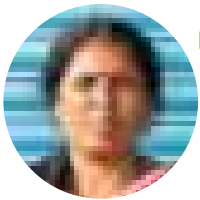
“ The market has changed a lot. Earlier, the market was limited to local; there was no road network and no web network. Whatever was produced, there used to be hardly any surplus, and most of that was consumed locally. The sense of need was also less. Now that we are connected with the world, the forest and agriculture products from Bastar are sold on the international market. The aspirations of the younger generation are also shaped by the market in many ways. Things like chips and maggi are available in every local market.

-Arvind Netam



During the COVID-19 period, the scope of marketing was reduced. The order for items and articles has also reduced, and the possibility of putting up stalls at melas and exhibitions has also reduced.

-Vijay Dhurve



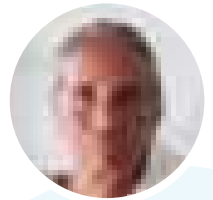
“ Children do not prefer eating Kodo Kutki anymore. In PDS, also, paddy is distributed. It takes less time and effort to make rice, so it is easy for women to cook. You can find rice mills everywhere, but there is no mechanized facility available to process kodo-kutki.

-Godavari Maravi



In most of the Adivasi villages, people have access to Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). As the ICDS provides midday meals, the children are able to get nutritious cooked meals.

-Indravati Mandavi



AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

STATE WISE

Average annual income:



Madhya Pradesh

ADIVASI Rs. 73,900

NON-ADIVASI Rs. 84,033

PVTG Rs. 68,726



Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI Rs. 53,610

NON-ADIVASI Rs. 53,766

PVTG Rs. 43,012





REGION WISE

Bhil region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	99,211	1,45,289	
Per capita income	24,571	36,875	
Number of households	820	45	0

Gond region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	66,724	69,755	79,564
Per capita income	15,077	13,800	20,732
Number of households	758	156	81

Other ITDP blocks Annual Average Household Income INR, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	52,597	80,084	61,411
Per capita income	12,596	20,034	13,043
Number of households	719	134	120

South region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	54,961	60,092	1,06,223
Per capita income	12,137	13,944	17,366
Number of households	742	172	35



Central region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	57,072	52,980	45,468
Per capita income	14,177	14,668	14,198
Number of households	708	159	57

North region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	49,599	48,033	19,488
Per capita income	13,063	12,071	6,969
Number of households	861	168	100

SAL 2021 shows the annual report



Jharkhand

ADIVASI

Rs75,378



Odisha

ADIVASI

61,263

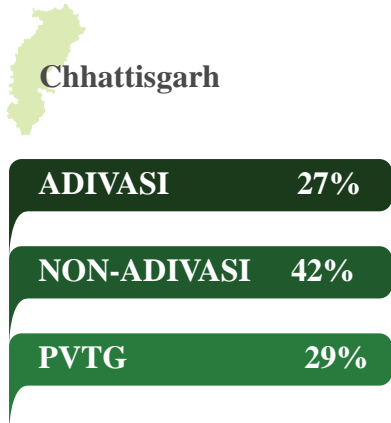
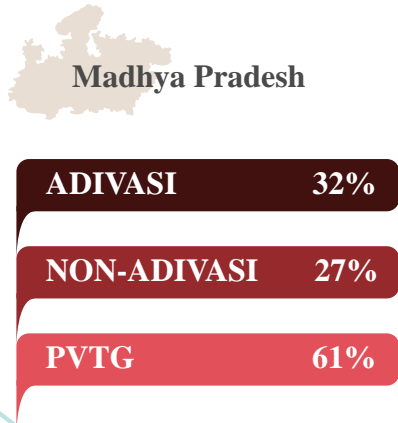
NSS report No 587 -77/33.1/1 shows that the average annual income of **Agricultural households during the year 2018-19 was Rs. 122,61**



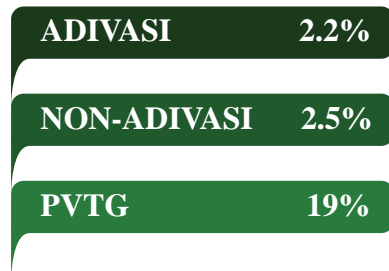
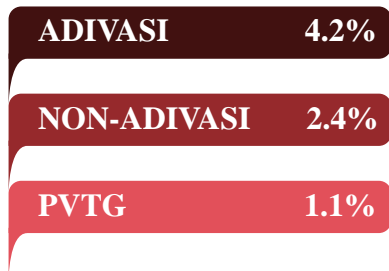


FOOD SECURITY

Households reported being severely food insecure



Households reported having poor dietary diversity



SAL 2021 shows
Households in Odisha are severely food insecure



According to UN-India, there are nearly 195 million **undernourished people** in India, which is around **16% of its population**.





INTRODUCTION

This report, Status of Adivasi Livelihoods 2022 (SAL 2022), aims to be the second in a series of periodic reports on this subject. SAL 2021 covered Jharkhand and Odisha, while SAL 2022 covered Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The report records the current state of the livelihoods of Adivasi people, considering the backdrop of formal State efforts on one hand and the woes of displacement and dispossession on the other.



THIS REPORT AIMS TO:

- Create a robust database that enables comparison between people belonging to scheduled tribes and other people living in close proximity to them.
- Provide data to assess the impact of diverse measures being undertaken for the welfare and development of tribal communities.
- Provide facts to the administration and policymakers charged with the responsibility of bringing the fruits of development to the Adivasi people.
- Generate evidence for NGOs and other practitioners to meaningfully engage in improving the quality of their work.
- Inform the citizens of the country about the situation in which Adivasi people live, the struggles they face, and their place in the nation's economic progress.





SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA

About 8.6% of people belonging to 705 ethnic groups in India are included in the category of Scheduled Tribes (STs) and live in different parts of the country.

"Groups and communities identified and enumerated as tribes during British rule came to be reclassified as Scheduled Tribes after the Constitution was adopted in 1950. The Constitution, as per Article 342, provided for the listing of these groups in the Schedule so that certain administrative and political concessions could be extended to them." Report of the High-level Committee on Socio-Economic, Health, and Educational Status of Tribal Communities of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, May 2014.

This population is diverse in terms of ethnicity, culture, and socio-economic situation. It ranges from some of the last uncontacted indigenous communities in the world, such as the Sentinelese of the Andamans, to some of the largest ethnic groups, such as the Gonds and Santhals of central India. However, despite these diversities, STs have not been able to acquire influence and power in much of India.

In India, the terms tribe, Adivasi, and Scheduled Tribe are generally used interchangeably, although they do not mean the same thing. The inclusion of a group of people in the list of Scheduled Tribes is initiated by the





state government, and the President of India, who is authorized to decide about the inclusion, more often than not, accedes. Therefore, the list of Scheduled Tribes may vary from one state to another depending on many socio-political factors. For example, Santhals in West Bengal and Jharkhand are designated as Scheduled Tribes, whereas Santhals in the Tea Estates of Assam are not. There are other similar examples. The ST people in the central Indian belt prefer to call themselves Adivasis. Most of them have stated that they want to be referred to as Adivasi, as they are dependent on natural resources and have a historical right to the land where they currently reside.

In this report, we have used the terms ST, tribe, and Adivasi interchangeably. While they are very much "Adivasi," we will use the term PVTG (particularly vulnerable tribal group) for the communities designated as such and provide separate information about them whenever available. A category called Primitive tribal groups (PTG) was created in 1973 by the Dhebar Commission for tribal groups that can be identified by: (i) their use of a pre-agricultural level of technology; (ii) a low level of literacy; (iii) economic backwardness; and (iv) a declining or stagnant population. In 2013, the name of that category was changed to PVTG. They are groups who are more likely to be artisans or practice shifting cultivation, unlike the major tribal groups that practice settled agriculture. About 29 lakh people from 75 ethnic groups, forming about 3% of the population in the Scheduled Tribes category, have been identified in the country as PVTGs.

The Adivasis live in the most resource-rich areas, where mineral deposits, as well as forests, are located. Furthermore, the Central Indian tribal communities live in the catchment

areas of most major rivers. The land on which they have built their houses has been a source of attraction for industrialists and the state. Though STs constitute 8.6% of the total population, since Independence, they have accounted for over 55% of displaced people who have been dispossessed of their land for the extraction of minerals, the construction of large dams, or the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries.

The Indian Constitution has created provisions, and the Indian State has formulated laws and policies to protect the rights of such communities. Some examples of legislative provisions that enable Adivasi rights either directly or indirectly are the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) of 1996, the right to fair compensation and transparency in the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act (LARR), 2013, the Scheduled Tribes and Forest Dwellers Rights Act (FRA) of 2006, and Articles 244 and 275 of the Indian Constitution.

Since independence, government and non-government organizations have been working towards the well-being of Adivasis. Yet, development has eluded them. Various reasons account for this, with continuous dispossession and displacement being one of them. At the same time, mainstream development policies and programs have been imposed from above without considering the distinct economic, social, and cultural features of the Adivasis on one hand and their settlement pattern on the other.





During the British occupation, the geographical areas of present-day Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, and Meghalaya, certain parts of Assam and Manipur, areas lying under the jurisdiction of Godavari Agency in Madras Presidency, the Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana region, Bastar, and parts of the then Gondwana (tribal-inhabited parts of Odisha), etc., inhabited by tribal people, were "exempted or partially excluded" (vide Government of India Act, 1935) from the ambit of the Government of India Act, 1935.

"DEVELOPMENT" AND THE ADIVASI PEOPLE

The Constitution of India borrowed from this Act both the spirit of the need and the responsibility of the state in protecting and nurturing the Adivasi people and the geographic demarcation of their areas. Article 244 of the Constitution and Schedules V and VI thereof lay down the said Constitutional provisions. The Article enjoins the Governor of every State to undertake functions for the wellbeing of the tribes as per the recommendations of the constitutionally mandated Tribal Advisory Council of the State. Article 275 (1) of the Constitution ordains a portion of the Consolidated Fund of India as a grant to States with Scheduled Tribe areas to facilitate the States in the implementation of their plans and programmes for the protection and nurture of the tribes as decided by the Governor in consultation with the Tribal Advisory Council.

The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) came into existence in 1974–75 as a strategy for the development of areas with an Adivasi concentration. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), now known as the Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST), besides the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 41 Ministries and Departments are allocating funds in the range of 4.3 to 17.5 percent of their total scheme allocation every year for tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. DAPST fund allocation has increased about five and a half times since 2013–14, from Rs. 21,525.36 crore (Actual Expenditure) in 2013–14 to Rs. 1,17,943.73 crore in 2023–24 (budget expenditure). Even the budget allocation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been substantially increased from Rs. 4295.94 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 12461.88 crore in 2023–24, i.e., an increase of around 190.01 % and a whopping increase of Rs 5,160.88 crore from last year. Moreover, there is now a renewed focus on improving the living conditions of the PVTGs. A fund of Rs 15,000 crore for the next three years, beginning in 2023–24, has been allocated for the socioeconomic development of the group.

The state government of Madhya Pradesh has also allocated Rs 36,950 crore for tribal development. In addition to this, the finance minister of the state announced ₹252 crore for a scheme that will look to provide employment to Nomadic tribes. The state government of Chhattisgarh has also allocated Rs 21,682 crore from the state budget for tribal development.



MADHYA PRADESH AND CHHATTISGARH

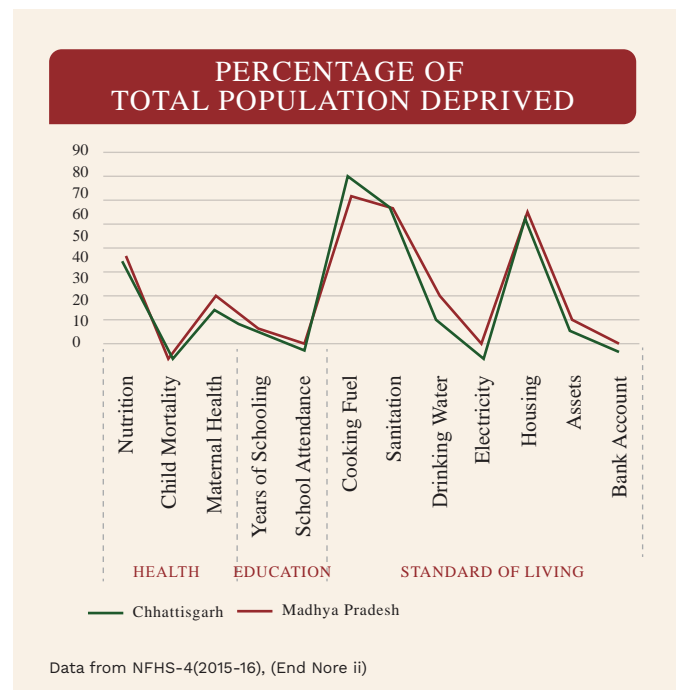
Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are two landlocked states in Central India. Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2000 under the Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2000. Chhattisgarh, with 33 districts, is the ninth-largest state in India, with a total area of 135192 sq. km. and a population density of 189 per sq. km. While Madhya Pradesh, with 52 districts, is the second-largest state with an area of 308252 sq km and a population density of 236 per sq km.

There are 46 recognized Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh, three of which have been identified as 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)'. In Chhattisgarh, there are 42 tribal groups, including five PVTGs. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population percentage in Chhattisgarh is 30.62%, while in Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of the ST population is 21.09%.

As per the 2011 Census [i], the total population of Chhattisgarh was 25.54 million, while the population of Madhya Pradesh stands at 72.62 million. The decadal growth rates of population from 2001 to 2011 for Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have been 22.61 and 20.35 percent, respectively.

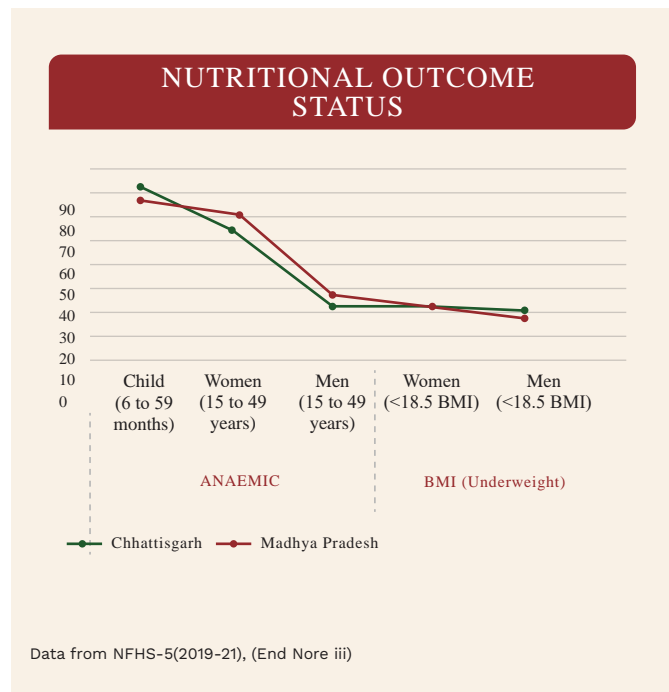
Chhattisgarhi is widely spoken in Chhattisgarh, followed by Hindi, while other tribal languages like Gondi are also spoken. In Madhya Pradesh, Hindi is the official language, with a small percentage of Urdu speakers. Many regional dialects like Bagheli, Bundeli, Nimari, Malwa, etc. are also spoken. MP has a small fraction of Gondi speakers. The sex ratio of 991 in Chhattisgarh is better as compared to Madhya Pradesh's 931 and India's 943.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report, based on the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 (2015-16), reveals a poor performance by Madhya Pradesh, with an MPI score of 0.134, compared to Chhattisgarh's score of 0.173. According to the MPI exercise, 29.91% of Chhattisgarh's population is classified as poor, with a deprivation intensity of 44.64%. In contrast, the figures for Madhya Pradesh are 36.65% and 47.25%, respectively. However, the MPI calculation, which considers indicators of health, education, and standard of living, does not provide community-specific segregated information.





As per the Census 2011, the total literacy rate of Chhattisgarh is 70.28%, with a male literacy rate of 80.27% and a female literacy rate of 60.24%. While Madhya Pradesh has a lower rate of literacy at 69.32%, male literacy is 78.73% and female literacy is 59.24%. NFHS-5 (2019–20) [i] shows that women with 10 or more years of schooling in rural areas are 32.1% and 21.7% in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, respectively. For men, these percentages are 38.1% and 35%, respectively. NFHS-5 further shows that 20.8% of women in Chhattisgarh and 20.1% of women in Madhya Pradesh use the Internet. While the corresponding figures for men in these states are 50.4% and 49.3%, respectively.



In the assessment year 2015–19, it has been found that the average life expectancy in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh is 65.3 and 67, respectively, compared to India's average of 69.7. According to the Sample Registration System (SRS) report by the Registrar General of India (RGI) (2016–18), Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have high maternal mortality rates (MMR) of 150 and 173, respectively, compared to India's 113. Similarly, the NFHS-5 reports that Chhattisgarh has a high infant mortality rate (IMR) of 44.3 and a high under-five mortality rate (U5MR) of 50.4. For Madhya Pradesh, the IMR and U5MR are 41.3 and 49.2, respectively. Nutritional outcomes depicted in Figure 2 illustrate the vulnerable status of the population in these two states. Unfortunately, the SRS and

NFHS reports do not provide Adivasi-specific data on their health status. One research study conducted in Chhattisgarh highlights the shortage of qualified health workers. The Adivasis in Chhattisgarh suffer from high rates of undernourishment, anaemia, sickle cell hemoglobinopathy, beta thalassemia trait, and G6 PD enzyme deficiency. The frequent occurrence of malaria is also a significant public health issue. Similarly, another research study reveals that the overall density of health service providers in Madhya Pradesh is low, with qualified doctors being more concentrated in urban areas. Adivasi settlements, primarily located in rural and forest fringe areas, have limited access to medical facilities.

As of March 31, 2017, the length of the National Highways in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh was 3232 km and 7854 km, respectively. Correspondingly, the length of the State Highways in these two states is 4438 km and 11389 km [i]. Therefore, the density of national and state highways in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh is 5.67 km and 6.24 km per 100 sq. km, respectively, against India's average of 10.26 km [ii]. The low density of roads indicates poor connectivity; however, it does not talk about the connectivity to the Adivasi settlements.

Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are among the states with a high proportion of the Adivasi population, whose livelihood largely depends on agriculture, livestock rearing, and the collection of forest produce. However, the economies of both these states show that the contribution of the secondary and tertiary sectors greatly exceeds that of the primary sector. In Chhattisgarh (2012–13), the share of industries in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is 40.3%, while that of the agriculture sector is 18.7% [iii]. In 2011–12, Madhya Pradesh also showed a gradual shift from the primary sector, with the contribution from the service sector in the GSDP being the highest at 46.96% and agriculture below 20% [iv]. Despite this 52% of ST households in Chhattisgarh and 31.9% of ST households in Madhya Pradesh reported agriculture as the only source of their income (SECC [v], 2011). While 42.6% of ST households in Chhattisgarh and 63.6% of ST households in Madhya Pradesh reported manual casual labour as the main source of their income, 4.2% of ST households in Chhattisgarh and 2.3% of ST households in Madhya Pradesh reported having a household member in a government job. ST households with a household member in a private job in these



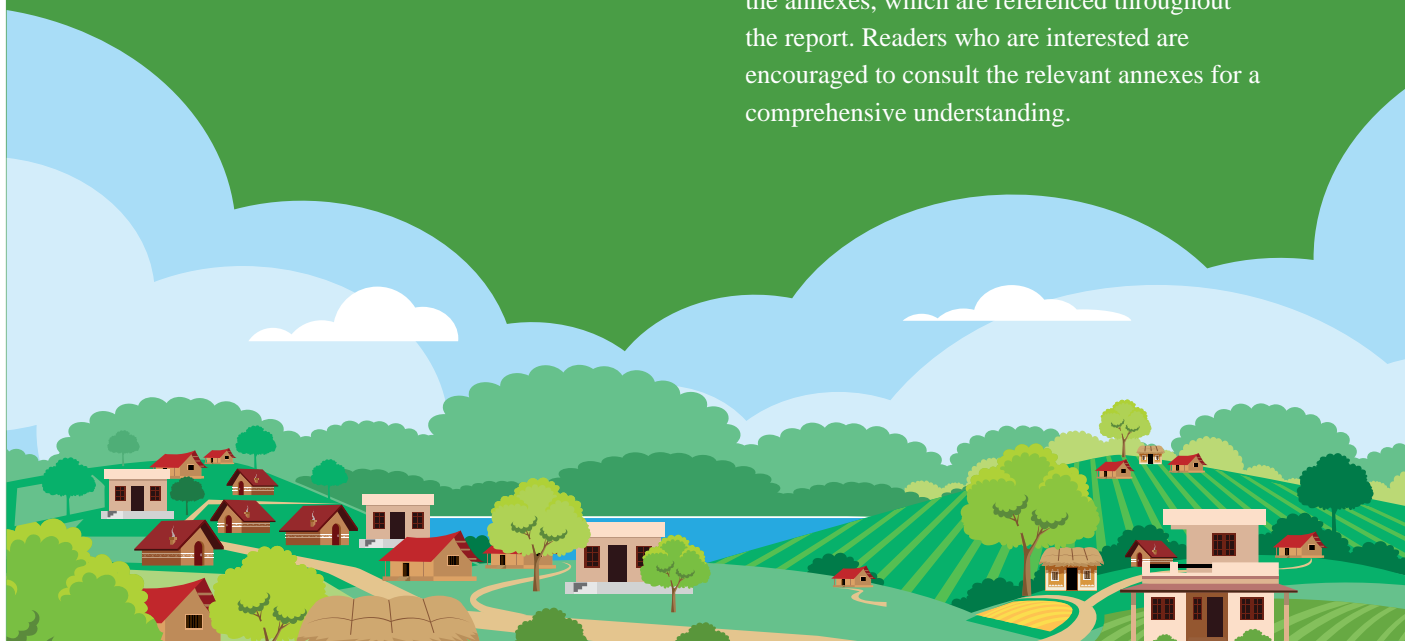
states are merely 0.2% and 0.5% respectively. Therefore, agriculture still contributes hugely to Adivasi households. The total number of ST households owning irrigated land is just 4.56% in Chhattisgarh and 15% in Madhya Pradesh (SECC, 2011). Only 0.62% of ST households in Chhattisgarh and 1.02% of ST households in Madhya Pradesh own mechanised agricultural equipment. Even access to government provisions like the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is abysmally low, with the percentage of ST households with a KCC limit of Rs 50,000 and above being just 1.27% in Chhattisgarh and 1.9% in

Madhya Pradesh. 75% of rural households in India reported that the highest-earning member earned less than Rs. 5000 per month (SECC, 2011). This proportion rises to 93.3% in ST households of Chhattisgarh and 92.7% in ST households of Madhya Pradesh. The low income is evident, as the availability of modern amenities in Adivasi households is also comparatively low. For instance, only about 6% of ST households in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh own a motorbike, and the households owning refrigerators are less than 2%.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report presents data on various parameters related to the livelihoods of Adivasi and PVTG households. The following section describes the methodology and sampling procedure used in the research. Section 9 provides an analysis of the associations between "anchor variables" and outcomes. The final section includes the study's conclusions and future directions.

Please note that the study has collected a substantial amount of data. The main report includes only key points and tables. Additional details of the data and analysis can be found in the annexes, which are referenced throughout the report. Readers who are interested are encouraged to consult the relevant annexes for a comprehensive understanding.





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#01

**METHODOLOGY
OF THE STUDY**





1.1

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

In this report, six aspects have been studied to assess the state of the livelihoods of Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis. These aspects include:

- a) Cultural ethos in which livelihoods are practised
- b) The resource base within which livelihoods are practised
- c) External interventions in terms of infrastructure and resource development
- d) Attributes of households themselves
- e) The specific activities practised in livelihoods
- f) Livelihood outcomes

Information regarding some of these factors was gathered from households, some from the village community, and some from individuals with a broader perspective. The rationale for the chosen methodology is explained in the discussion of this section.

Throughout the report, secondary data and relevant literature have been utilized in certain chapters to provide context or facilitate comparisons. References to literature are provided at the end of the respective chapter.

a) Cultural ethos and life goals

The cultural ethos of a community influences its thinking in relation to life goals and interaction with resources. Aspirations and life goals guide the activities and efforts undertaken by individual households and the community as a whole. These aspirations are shaped by the cultural ethos that develops over generations and manifests itself in child-rearing and socialization practices. Such practices, in turn, influence the mindset of individuals as they grow older.

b) The resource base

Land, water, trees, forests, and animals constitute the resource base that determines how rural communities practice their livelihoods. Chhattisgarh falls entirely within Agroclimatic Zone VII, classified as the Eastern Plateau and Hills. Madhya Pradesh, the second-largest state in India in terms of area, falls under three Agroclimatic zones: Eastern Plateau and Hills (Zone VII), Central Plateau and Hills (Zone VIII), and Western Plateau and Hills (Zone IX). The annual rainfall in the eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh ranges between 1100 and 1500 mm, while in the western tribal districts of

Madhya Pradesh, it falls between 800 and 900 mm. Resource bases both shape and are shaped by livelihood decisions and outcomes. The sampling strategy and analysis of data have been done keeping in mind the regional variation (described later in this chapter).

c) Reshaping of resources through external interventions

External interventions have reshaped the resource base of Adivasis. Some interventions had a negative influence on their resources and lives. These external influences relate to the extractive use of forests or the creation of large structures either for the extraction of minerals or for impounding water for industrial consumption. The Forest Act of 1882 usurped the right to the forest and forest lands from the Adivasis and placed it with the State. This made the Adivasi people unwanted interveners in their lands, giving them only meagre nistar rights. The construction activities needed for mining structures, the huge mining wastes, and, in the case of dams, the submergence upstream, led to the destruction of many Adivasi settlements. Through the years, Adivasis have suffered from very large-scale displacement and dispossession of their lands.¹ 'Development initiatives' in Adivasi-inhabited areas bring them into conflict with a value system that is alien to them. Displacement-induced demographic change usually works to the disadvantage of Adivasis.

Some external interventions relate to Adivasis' access to healthcare systems, schools, railways, roads and electronic (and more recently digital) connectivity. While access to healthcare may have contributed to increased life expectancy among Adivasis, rail, road and electronic connectivity open up possibilities for commerce and mobility.

d) Attributes of Adivasi households

The attributes that shape the livelihood choices and status of Adivasi households include the size of the operational holding, land topography, soil quality, access to irrigation, availability of labor at home, farm assets, family size, age and education profile, minimum income requirements, household indebtedness, the health status of family members, sources of non-farm income (if any), access to credit and markets, and social and institutional assurances (such as membership in a local Self-Help Group). Within the same village and even within the same clan, families may differ on many of these parameters, resulting in varying livelihood choices and overall well-being.



e) Livelihood activities

Adivasis engage in various livelihood activities such as farming their lands, small-scale animal husbandry, gathering Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) for household consumption and sale, and undertaking wage work in nearby farms. A significant number of them migrate, sometimes with their families, for seasonal occupations in distant locations. Additionally, they participate in non-farm activities like running small shops, practising cultural arts and crafts, traditional medicine, and taking part in government wage programs such as MGNREGA. Adivasi households also receive remittances from their relatives working elsewhere and cash support through Government schemes.

f) Livelihood outcomes

Key livelihood outcomes include income, consumption of adequate and nutritious food, health status, education of children, clothing, the quality of housing, entertainment, consumption of digital infotainment, and acquisition of household and productive assets such as TVs, LPG connections, refrigerators, motorcycles, tractors or power-tillers, pump sets, draught animals, weeding equipment, and storage facilities.





1.2 THE THREE-LEVEL INVESTIGATION

To provide a comprehensive understanding of the livelihood status across the six aspects mentioned earlier in this chapter, multiple perspectives were gathered from households, villages, intellectuals and academics working on Adivasi issues, Adivasi community leaders, and activists engaged with Adivasi communities. We employed various tools to collect data, including a household-level questionnaire (refer to Annexure L1) to gather household perspectives, a village fact sheet (refer to Annexure L2) and a semi-structured Focus Group Discussion (FGD) format (refer to Annexure L3) to capture the village-level perspective, and a semi-structured Personal Interview (PI) format (refer to Annexure L3) to obtain insights from scholars, activists, and community leaders.

Table 1.1 below provides an overview of the different quantitative and qualitative data collection tools used to gather information related to the six aspects of livelihood status.

Aspects of the study	Tools used
Cultural ethos in which livelihoods are practised	PI
The resource base within which livelihoods are practised	Secondary data, village fact sheet, FGD, PI
External interventions in terms of infrastructure and resource development	Village fact sheet, HH questionnaire, FGD, PI
Attributes of households themselves	HH questionnaire, FGD, PI
The specific activities practised in livelihoods	HH questionnaire, PI
Livelihood outcomes	HH questionnaire, PI

Sample size and sampling method:

This exercise was aimed at understanding several parameters such as functional literacy, income, food security, and dietary diversity of the Adivasi livelihoods. Based on this consideration, it was decided to limit the sample size to a total of 5000 households, and the focus was kept on "tribal-dominated" administrative blocks covered under the Intensive Tribal Development Program (ITDP).

Sampling

Information from the 2011 population census is considered for the purpose of sampling. The administrative districts, sub-districts, and blocks in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh at the time of the survey were different from those reported in the 2011 population census. The terms districts, blocks, and villages in the discussion of sampling will refer to those from the 2011 population census. We followed a multi-stage, stratified, non-purposive sampling method.

The village is the basic unit chosen to make the sampling frame. In each sample village, 20 non-purposively chosen households were interviewed. Two types of villages, Adivasi villages and non-Adivasi villages, were taken for the study. Adivasi village is one that has more than 300 residents, and 70% or more of the population is ST. Non-Adivasi village is a village that has more than 300 people, and ST population is less than 30% of the total population.

A sample of 300 villages across the ITDP blocks of the two states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh was drawn. The sample was divided equally between two states. Following is the distribution of villages across the states and types.

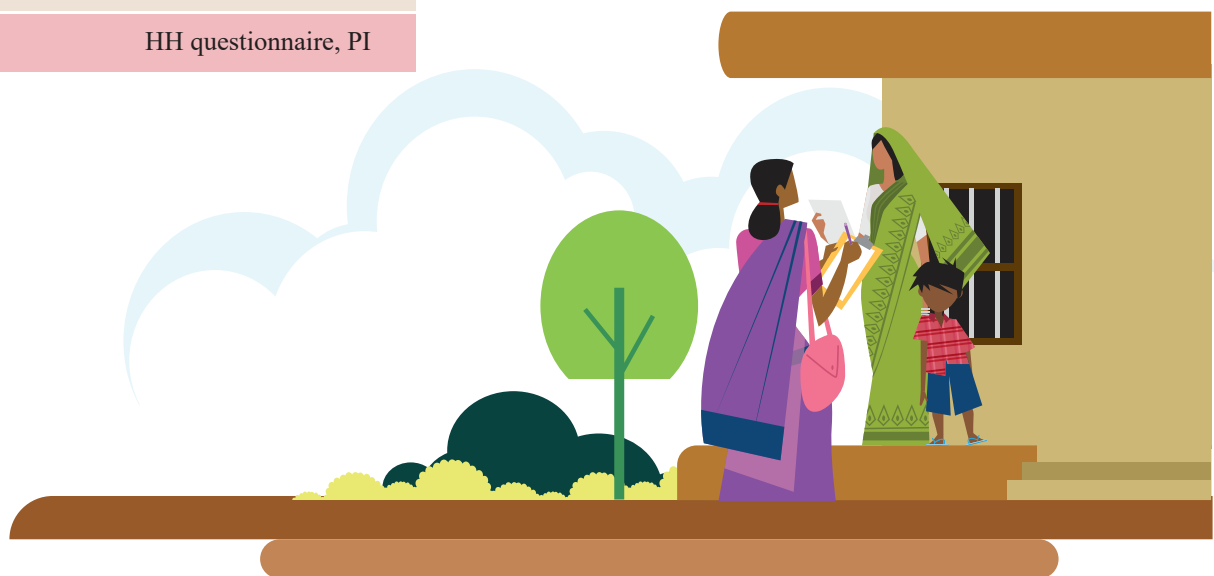


Table 1.2: Sample consideration of villages¹

Madhya Pradesh		Chhattisgarh	
TRIBAL AND NON PVTG(TNP)	115	+	TRIBAL AND NON PVTG(TNP) 115 = 230
NON-TRIBAL	25	+	NON-TRIBAL 25 = 50
PVTG	10	+	PVTG 10 = 20
TOTAL	150	+	TOTAL 150 = 300

The state sample was drawn from 9 districts in Madhya Pradesh. The ITDP blocks within these districts were categorized into three broad groups: Bhil region (Jhabua, Dhar, Barwani, and Khargone districts), Gond region (Dindori, Chhindwara, Mandla, Betul, Seoni, and Shahdol districts), and the remaining districts with ITDP blocks. The state sample was divided equally among these three regions, with three randomly selected districts from each region.

Similarly, for Chhattisgarh, the state sample was also divided equally into three regions: South, Central, and North. The south region consisted of ITDP blocks from Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Kanker, Kondagaon, Narayanpur, and Sukma districts, which were all part of the old undivided Bastar district. The central region consisted of ITDP blocks from Balod, Bilaspur, Dhamtari, Gariyabandh, Kabeerdham, Korba, Mungeli, and Rajnandgaon districts. The north region consisted of ITDP blocks from Balrampur, Jashpur, Koriya, Raigarh, Surajpur, and Surguja districts. Three districts were randomly selected from each region.

The divisions of Chhattisgarh regions, as used for sampling, are based on geographical considerations, namely the northern plateau, Mahanadi Basin in central Chhattisgarh, and the southern plateau. In Madhya Pradesh, the divisions are based on the presence of the main tribe in each region, but these divisions also overlap with geographical regions such as Malwa (Bhil) and Satpura-Baghelkhand (Gond). In the chapter on livelihood outcomes, comparisons are made among these divisions in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. However, the sample size is not sufficient to draw inferences at the level of specific tribal groups, such as Madia Gond. To achieve that, a much larger sample size would be required, and collaborative efforts and cost-sharing between PRADAN and other interested parties would be necessary.

The sample of 114 Adivasi villages across 9 districts in Madhya Pradesh and 115 Adivasi villages across 9 districts in


Chhattisgarh were allocated to the districts in proportion to population size. If X is the total population (population of Scheduled tribes from the ITDP blocks as the census 2011) of these 9 districts and m_i the ratio of the population of i^{th} district to total population of the 9 districts, villages allocated to i^{th} district will be $115 \times m_i$.

Within each district, the sample was further divided into the ITDP blocks. A maximum of 5 villages per block were selected for the survey. For example, if a district had an allocation of 17 sample villages, 4 blocks were randomly selected. Then, 5 ST villages were randomly chosen from 3 blocks, and 2 villages were selected from the 4th block. The order of blocks considered followed their administrative order. In total, there were 24 sampled blocks in Madhya Pradesh and 27 in Chhattisgarh.

Although the PVTG (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group) population accounts for approximately 4% of the total population based on available information, an 8% sample was allocated to PVTG villages to ensure an adequate sample size. Ten villages with predominantly PVTG populations were considered for the survey in both Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The selection of PVTG villages and households was based on the location of PVTGs rather than being confined to the blocks where the rest of the Adivasi sample was allocated.


A sample of 1000 non-tribal households from ITDP blocks considered for the survey is generated. From each block where the Adivasi sample is allotted, one non-Adivasi village was randomly selected from all non-ST villages; So, the number of non-Adivasi villages was 24 and 27, respectively, in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The discussion so far pertains to design. The tables in the following discussion are about the set of households that were surveyed.

Table 1.3: PVTG blocks in the survey



Madhya Pradesh

DISTRICT	BLOCK
Shahdol	Jaisingna
Sheopur	Karhal
Mandla	Narayanga



Chhattisgarh

DISTRICT	BLOCK
Gariyabandh	Gariyabandh
Jashpur	Bagicha
Narayanpur	Orchha

Table 1.4: District and number of villages in the surveyed households

DISTRICT	NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS	NO. OF VILLAGES	DISTRICT	NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS	NO. OF VILLAGES
Barwani	3	16	Bastar	4	20
Chhindwara	4	24	Bijapur	1	10
Dhar	4	20	Bilaspur	3	15
Harda	1	6	Gariyabandh	3	15
Jabalpur	4	24	Jashpur	4	26
Khargone (West Nimar)	2	11	Kabeerdham	1	4
Seoni	2	12	Kondagaon	3	16
Shahdol	3	12	Koriya	2	13
Umaria	2	15	Surajpur	4	20
Sheopur	1	6	Narayanpur	1	2
Mandla	1	2	GPM	2	12
Subtotal	27	148	Subtotal	28	153

TOTAL	NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS	45	NO. OF VILLAGES	301
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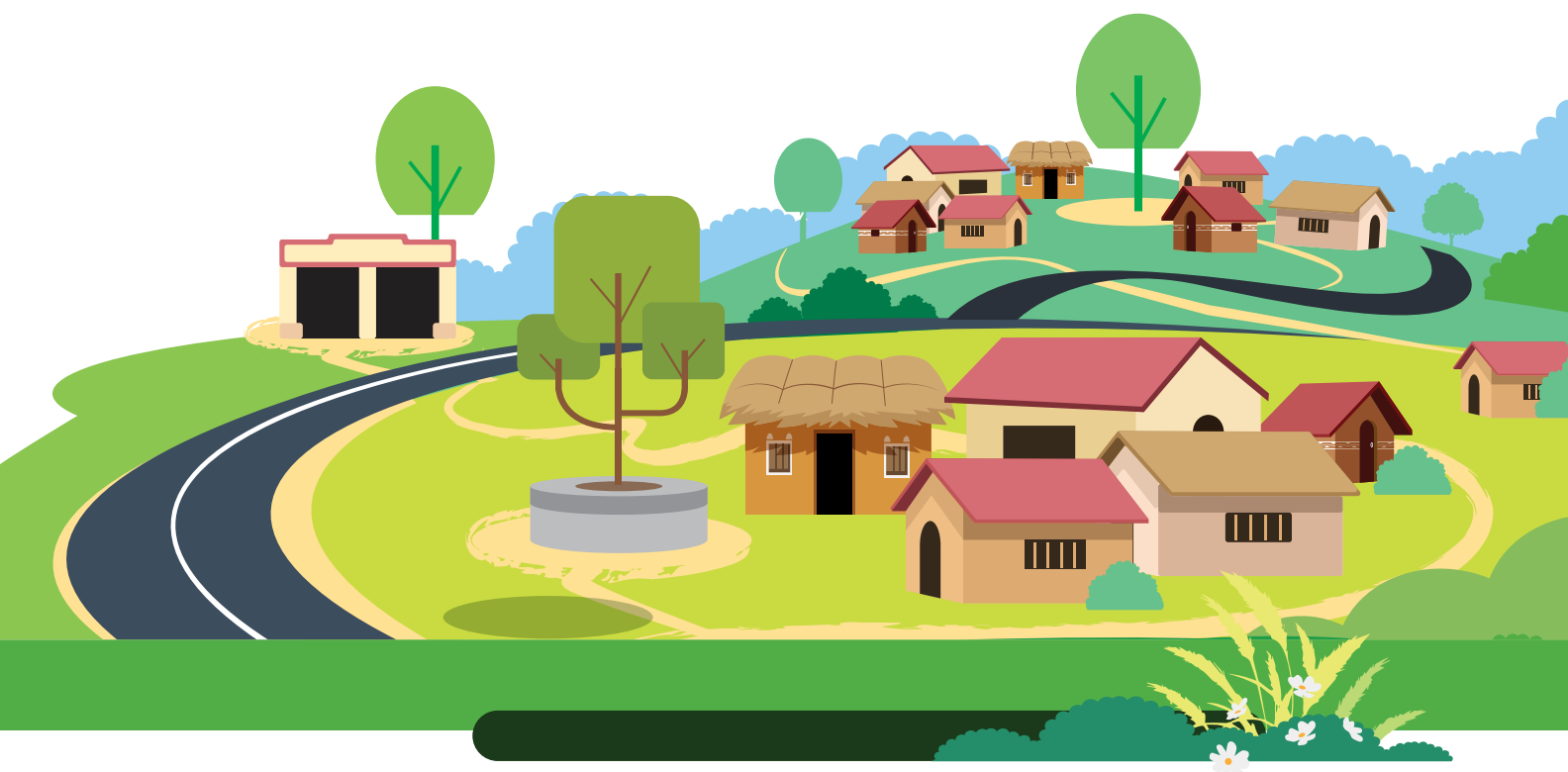
The survey instrument, the guiding questions to steer the focus group discussions in villages and the points around which interviews were held are given in Annexure – L.



Table 1.5: The overall data size

Madhya Pradesh		Chhattisgarh			
TOTAL HH	2,967	+	TOTAL HH	3,052	= 6,019
ADIVASI HH	2,405	+	ADIVASI HH	2,340	= 4,745
PVTG HH	201	+	PVTG HH	192	= 393
NON-ADIVASI HH	361	+	NON-ADIVASI HH	520	= 881
TOTAL VILLAGES	148	+	TOTAL VILLAGES	153	= 301
ADIVASI VILLAGE	117	+	ADIVASI VILLAGE	117	= 234
PVTG VILLAGE	10	+	PVTG VILLAGE	10	= 20
NON-ADIVASI VILLAGE	21	+	NON-ADIVASI VILLAGE	26	= 47
SAMPLED BLOCKS	27	+	SAMPLED BLOCKS	28	= 55
SAMPLED DISTRICTS	11	+	SAMPLED DISTRICTS	11	= 22
TOTAL FGD	24	+	TOTAL FGD	26	= 50
TOTAL INTERVIEW	11	+	TOTAL INTERVIEW	17	= 28

The entire data collection exercise was conducted during the period from May 2022 to July 2022 in Madhya Pradesh and from May 2022 to August 2022 in Chhattisgarh.





Explanatory notes:

The sampling method is given in the previous section. The data and its inferences are presented hereunder:

1. Data from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh has three categories: Adivasi, Non-Adivasi, and PVTGs. PVTGs are essentially Adivasi, but data on them is shown separately since they are considered a special category among Adivasi people. The "Non-Adivasi" category is not homogeneous. The households included in this category belong to different castes, including those of scheduled castes, OBCs, and minorities.
2. Data for female-headed households is also presented separately in the section on gender and livelihoods.
3. An attempt is made to present the picture "as is" without necessarily offering explanations as to why it is so.
4. Household income comprises two components: actual cash income earned during the year from farm produce, wages received, pensions, etc. credited in bank accounts, income from businesses, etc. The second component is the "imputed value" of goods produced or collected but consumed at home.

A substantial part of farm produce and forest collection is directly used for family sustenance. The consequence is that attempts to value the output of farm or collection enterprises at prices prevalent in the market in order to compute their household incomes may result in partial estimates as the items consumed at home, their quantities, and their quality are difficult to capture in a single-contact survey. On the other hand, activities based on the engagement of households in the "mainstream" economy relatively more easily yield data about monetized incomes. Nonetheless, we have to value the imputed consumption for a better understanding of livelihood outcomes and the well-being of households. Hence, this study has made an effort to obtain data from the respondents about monetized incomes as well as imputed income from consumption, recognising that this may still have gaps in assessing their total income. Market prices specific to the state or to the average household have been used to evaluate the imputed consumption. Essentially, our measurement is better at capturing monetized incomes using pricing information specific to households and captures the value of imputed consumption in a less specific and more general (at the state or representative household level) manner.

5. Income figures are net of out-of-pocket costs. The cost of applied family labour or homegrown inputs (farmyard manure, animal draught power) has not been netted in the gross sales proceeds.
6. For every season, crop price is calculated from the survey data. The formula for calculating data-based price was as follows:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Gross income}_{ij}^{st} \right) / \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \text{Quantity sold}_{ij}^{st} \right)$$

Where $\text{Gross income}_{ij}^{st}$ is the income of i^{th} household in state s (Madhya Pradesh or Chhattisgarh) from selling j^{th} crop in t^{th} season (kharif, rabi, or summer) and $\text{Quantity sold}_{ij}^{st}$ is the quantity of the j^{th} crop sold in t^{th} season by i^{th} household in states. These calculated prices are compared with minimum support prices (MSP) of agricultural year 2021-22 (in case of vegetable, the reference is annual prices provided by National Horticulture Board.). Wherever calculated price was different (both less than and greater than) from MSP by 20%, MSP has been considered.

For cases, where MSP is not available for reference comparison, calculated price is used as it is. For cases, where calculated price is not available then MSP is considered as the price for that crop in that season. For cases where neither state has calculated price available not MSP, then price is assumed to be ₹ 1000 per quintal.

7. For vegetables, whenever data-based prices were not available or were too low or too high (like a few rupees per quintal), a weighted average season price calculated from price information provided by the National Horticulture Board (NHB) was used. A weighted average season price for a vegetable for a given season is calculated for the key market in the state: Bhopal for Madhya Pradesh and Raipur for Chhattisgarh. When such a price is not available, for example, the summer price for Peas in Madhya Pradesh, the annual weighted average price of 2021 is used. Where NHB information is not available, prices calculated from other states for that season have been used.



Table 1.6: Crop prices considered for farm income calculation (Rs/per quintal)

Crops	Madhya Pradesh			Chhattisgarh		
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
Maize	1741	1829	2029	1870	1593	1870
Wheat	2455	2002	2143	2015	1716	1888
Paddy	1755	1700	1950	2033	1950	1768
Barley	1473	1635	1635	1635	1635	1635
Siur_Marsha_Chalai	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050
Phoolan	6296	6296	6296	6296	6296	6296
Ogla	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050
Phapra	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050
Kodo-Kutki	2690	2690	2690	2690	2690	2690
Gangdi	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050
Sugercane	290	290	290	260	290	290
Rajma	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Mash	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050
Kulth	2000	2500	2250	5979	2500	4240
Soyabean	5027	3950	4750	3950	3950	3950
Masoor	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500
Arhar	4960	6300	6300	5562	6300	6300
Urad	6300	6300	3797	7434	6300	6300
Oilseeds	3940	3940	3940	3940	3940	3940
Mustard	5818	5667	5050	5417	5050	5050
Linseed	8333	8333	8333	8333	8333	8333





Table 1.7: Vegetable prices considered for farm income calculation (Rs/per quintal)

Vegetables	Madhya Pradesh			Chhattisgarh		
	Kharif	Rabi	Summer	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
Potatoes	2000	1248	1000	1702	844	1500
Peas	1284	3920	1284	1169	2434	2444
Beans	4110	4400	4255	4110	4400	4255
Cabbage	1300	1300	1300	2568	1149	1545
Tomatoes	2119	828	3000	2092	2482	1934
Garlic	1915	4407	8000	7863	5781	4851
Katcha Aloo	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Chilies	5556	2569	2569	4495	1982	1922
Onion	1217	1551	806	1713	1643	2571
Cow Pea	2418	2660	1282	2418	2660	1282
Bengal Gram	5000	4725	4912	4530	4694	3900
Green Gram	4501	4855	5350	5200	5200	5200
Katchoo	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Kanda	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Cauliflowers	3500	4667	1841	2941	1843	3857
Lady Fingers	6708	4364	1846	2743	982	2428
Cucumber	1300	1667	800	5543	1000	1235
Coriander Ginger	2577	2577	2577	3300	3051	2385
Bitter Gourd	5896	4129	2662	3586	1500	2704
Other gourd	1333	1333	1333	1333	1333	1333
Brinjal	1408	1408	1408	2313	1504	1577


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¹The tables show the sample design. Minor variations may occur due to field conditions

²Income has been calculated by subtracting the operating cost from the revenue earned from the particular activity





This chapter is based on interviews with individuals who are well-known in their respective areas of expertise and are considered knowledgeable about the issues of Adivasis. A total of 28 respondents were interviewed – 17 from Chhattisgarh and 11 from Madhya Pradesh. Out of these, 22 belong to the Scheduled Tribes (ST), specifically the tribes of Gond, Baiga, Oraon, Bhil, Agariya and Pradhan. Among them, 11 were women. The following paragraphs summarize the information and views shared by these interviewees on diverse aspects of the cultural ethos.

ADIVASIYAT

In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, there are 42 and 46 different Adivasi groups respectively, that have been recognised as either Scheduled Tribes (ST) or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). Some cultural values are common among all of these groups. These values define the ‘adivasiyat’ (the core belief system and nature of an Adivasi) and differentiate them from non-Adivasis. The two most important values, shared by almost every respondent, were togetherness and non-hierarchical communities and non-extractive relationships with nature. All their relationships, languages, art forms, life skills, rituals, social systems and processes and livelihoods are shaped by these values.

For example, traditional agricultural practices were based on sharing of labour and seeds. Mutual help can be observed also

in the form of offering food, clothes, and shelter to those in need within the community. Most traditional agricultural practices of Adivasis are based on need rather than greed; and therefore, they are non-extractive and intended for rejuvenation. When gathering from the forest, they ensure enough space is left for rejuvenation and the maintenance of bio-diversity. On the contrary, in non-Adivasi societies, the human species is placed at the centre and all other components of nature, animate or inanimate, are considered resources to serve the human race. As a result, all their practices are designed to extract maximum profit from natural resources leading to ecological unsustainability.

a. Inter-tribal relationships and diversity:

Although there are common values and worldviews upheld by all tribes, tribal cultures are not homogeneous. While most tribal groups practised settled agriculture, PVTGs are primarily artisans.

The songs, dance forms and paintings depict the value of collectiveness and symbiotic relationship with nature. However, these representations are not exactly the same for all the tribes. For example, Gond paintings differ greatly from Bhil Paintings in terms of their form and their intended message.



b. Women in Adivasi societies:

By and large, respondents shared that Adivasi women within Adivasi society have better positions than their counterparts in non-Adivasi societies. Most respondents mentioned mobility and autonomy as reasons for the improved status of women in Adivasi society. There are no taboos associated with women going out for work or to the market. However, it was also mentioned that Adivasi women are responsible for a significant portion of household work, such as collecting forest products and engaging in agricultural activities.

Nevertheless, patriarchal discrimination remains visible in their customary practices, laws, role division and decision making processes. Customary laws deny women's right to own land, often justified by prioritising community over individuals. However, with changing times, the position of women and the gender relationship are also undergoing changes. The interviewees shared both positive and negative instances of these changes.

On one hand, they discussed how mainstream discourse around gender equality has influenced Adivasi society, leading to more Adivasi women gaining landownership. On the other hand, they highlighted how the objectification of women in the mainstream media and films has contributed to an increase in cases of sexual assault on women in Adivasi communities. Recently, community based organizations (CBOs) and Government programmes have been working to strengthen

women's organisations, self help groups (SHGs) and other associative structures, facilitating their participation in the decision-making processes in the village. Some women respondents, who are also part of SHGs, shared that this has helped women to have some control over decision-making, both within their families as well as in the village. Additionally, certain policies related to women's ownership of land have also played a role in changing the position of women in Adivasi society.

c. Changing values, relationships and aspirations:

Interviewees expressed their concern that the younger generation does not fully embrace the worldview of togetherness and non-extractive relationship with nature. They, the youth, also have limited knowledge about their traditions, skillsets and cultural values. This shift in perspective is attributed to exposure to cities, modern technology and mainstream education.

The current school education system does not teach the knowledge and skillsets required for sustainable living in the village. Furthermore, the medium of instruction in schools is often not their native language. As a result, Adivasi village youth are not equipped with the necessary skills to earn a sustainable living in their own villages or to compete with youth from non-Adivasi communities or urban areas for lucrative employment opportunities in cities.





d. Changing access and livelihoods:

Forest

In both Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, all the respondents shared that forests have always been integral to Adivasi life and livelihoods. Many of them mentioned that until very recently, around 30 to 40 years ago, Adivasis relied on the forest for almost everything. There is a saying shared by many of the respondents that Adivasis were dependent on the market only for salt and clothes, everything else was readily available in the forest. Because of this dependency, their traditional methods of collecting Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) were designed to ensure the region's biodiversity was not harmed. For example, they collected food from plants in a way that allowed for regrowth and rejuvenation of the plants. They followed specific ways and seasons for cutting and planting trees to ensure forest sustainability.

They also ensured that they collect only what they need. In the Adivasi tradition, they do not believe in the accumulation of excess amounts, be it food or money or any other products. However, the scenario is changing rapidly. The Government and the Forest Department often view forests as a resource of income, focusing on timber, wood trees and plants with market demand in their projects and schemes. This practice fails to consider the symbiotic relationship that Adivasis have with their forests.

Further, the market has been playing an important role in changing the mindset. The case of Malihan (*Bauhinia vahlii*) is illustrative. It is almost disappearing from Baiga Chak. The leaves are collected because of the huge market demand. On the other hand, it was treated as a weed by the forest department and therefore no new plantation of this creeper was done. According to most of the respondents, the Forest Rights Act 2006, if implemented in its true spirit, may be helpful in the regeneration of forests.

Agriculture

Many interviewees expressed that Adivasis had intricate knowledge of natural cycles and seasons, and they were conscious of the regeneration of flora and fauna. This has influenced their crop choices, seed selection and farming methods. The value of togetherness was also embedded in their agricultural practices, which was evident in activities such as seed exchange, labour sharing, or celebrating the harvest together in the 'Nawakhai' festival.

However, gradual changes have been visible in these regions over the past 10-15 years. People have started replacing the native seeds with high-yielding varieties, using inorganic fertilisers and pesticides. In many cases, crops like millets have been replaced with paddy or wheat. These changes in crop choices have also led to a shift in food habits among the Adivasis.

Civil Society Organisations and extension departments of government have indeed played a major role in this shift. They have helped the Adivasi farmers in adopting the recommended package of practices provided by the agricultural scientists and seed companies in order to increase the yield. Training, support, seed distribution have been provided to reinforce these practices. However, in this process, the traditional knowledge systems of Adivasis related to farms and forests have gradually become redundant. They have become beneficiaries and have lost control over their own agricultural knowledge and decision-making. Consequently, Adivasi youth have become less interested in agriculture due to this lack of control and limited scope for creativity, among other factors.

Migration

Some respondents shared that a section of Adivasis migrates to other places such as Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra for income mainly due to low farm output, decreasing access to and increasing pressure on forests, and a lack of other options for income. As their education levels are low, a majority of Adivasi youth migrate for low-paying casual and menial work. A few respondents also mentioned that fewer people were migrating for work post-COVID.

Arts and craft

There are various small artisan groups in both states who have a tradition of painting, singing and dancing or doing metal artwork. The interviewees included renowned painters from Gond and Bhil communities, metalsmiths, dancers from the Baiga community, etc. According to them, traditionally, everyone in their tribe possessed the skills of their respective art forms. However, many interviewees lamented that now only a few individuals, either recognised by outsiders or able to earn a livelihood by selling their talent in the market, were continuing these art forms. Recognition by the government has also helped them to gain access to the national and international markets. They have had to adapt their products to meet the market demand. For example, Gond paintings, traditionally done on the walls or doors are now being created




on clothes, cutlery, paper and other mediums to cater to the urban market. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the usual marketing channels were disrupted and due to a lack of access to marketing technology, the artisans faced significant challenges in selling their products. Some respondents expressed that the government can play a critical role in regenerating interest in these art forms among the youth.

Enterprise

Almost all the respondents said that, by and large, Adivasis were not good entrepreneurs. That is why markets in Adivasi-populated areas are also dominated by non-Adivasis. A slow yet gradual change in this aspect was also pointed out by some interviewees. The government and CSOs have been working in Adivasi areas to inculcate entrepreneurial energy through formulating and implementing various schemes and projects, such as promoting FPOs, so that Adivasis can claim their space in the market.







The livelihoods of the Adivasis in these states have historically depended on the forest and even their farming system is unique, depending on the type of forest fringe settlements in which they are located. Forests, land, water, and animals are the key resources that Adivasis possess. This section provides details on the availability of these resources and their characteristics in these two states. It also discusses the implications of these resources on the livelihoods of Adivasis.

Chhattisgarh entirely falls within Agroclimatic Zone VII, which is categorized as the Eastern Plateau and Hills. Madhya

Pradesh, the second-largest state in India in terms of area, falls under three Agroclimatic zones- Eastern Plateau and Hills (Zone VII), Central Plateau and Hills (Zone VIII), and Western Plateau and Hills (Zone IX). The Adivasi population is spread across Chhattisgarh, with the highest concentration in the Bastar plateau region. In Madhya Pradesh, the Southern and Eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh (i.e., the area adjoining Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra, a continuum of Adivasi settlements) have the highest concentration of Adivasis.

3.1 FOREST RESOURCE

The forest cover in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh is 41.14% and 25.14% respectively. In Chhattisgarh, the area occupied by very dense forest is 5.23% with 0.45% classified as scrubland. In Madhya Pradesh these figures are 2.17% for very dense forest and 1.95% for scrubland. According to our study, the percentage of Adivasi villages located in the forest fringe area is 93% in Chhattisgarh and 83% in Madhya Pradesh. Even the non-forest fringe Adivasi villages are at a maximum distance of 1.4 km. Sal (*Shorea robusta*), teak (*Tectona grandis*), bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), harra (*Terminalia chebula*), babool (*Acacia nilotica*), and bamboo (*Bambusa sp.*) are some of the main species in the deciduous forests of both these states. Both in Madhya Pradesh and in Chhattisgarh people expressed dependence on the forest for fuel, fodder, food, medicine, etc. They reported collecting inter-alia, firewood, Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Mahua (*Madhuca Longifolia*), Char-Chironjee, (*Buchanania cochinchinensis*), Bilva (*Aegle marmelos*), Mushroom, Sal Seed (*Shorea robusta*), Datum (tooth brush), Sargi Paan, different fruits, Banjit, Vanatulasi (*Ocimum gratissimum* Linn.), Charota (*Cassia tora*), Puttu, Amla (*Phyllanthus Emblica*), Chirata (*Swertia chirata*), Jamela, Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Boda, Harra (*Terminalia chebula*) and Bahera (*Terminalia bellirica*) from the forest for selling as well as consumption in the households. When sold, Sal seeds fetch the highest price in the market, followed by Char, tendu and Mahua. However, villagers expressed concern over the depletion of forests and their biodiversity leading to the unavailability of firewood and other minor forest products. Villagers blamed themselves for over-exploitation and the forest department for not replanting these species.

The Forest Rights Act (FRA) of 2006 was a landmark act for providing access and rights to Adivasis. Chhattisgarh, with an 89.9% approval rate for community forest rights (CFR), has had the highest approval rate in the last 16 years of the act. However, the approval rate of individual forest rights (IFR) approval remains at just 51.18% of total claims in Chhattisgarh; for Madhya Pradesh, it is only 45.55% of total claims. Nevertheless, the Centre for Environment & Development estimates that the CFR potential in Chhattisgarh is 53,843 sq. km. which is 96% of the total forest area, compared to Madhya Pradesh's 57,948 sq. km., i.e., 61% of the total forest area. This itself reflects the potential that FRA has towards Adivasi rights and livelihoods. However, it is important to note that the forest area is shrinking. From 2001 to 2021, Chhattisgarh lost 1.4% of its primary forest area, while during the same period, Madhya Pradesh experienced a loss of 0.82%. The decreasing forest cover has led to a rise in human-animal conflict, even in villages located far from the forests. These conflicts pose a threat to safety and cause crop losses in Adivasi settlements. According to the survey, 57% of the villages reported encountering animal attacks in the past year, with 45-47% of villages reporting crop damage caused by wild animals (Annexure D, table 10 and 18).

3.2 WATER RESOURCE

The annual average rainfall is 1276 mm in Chhattisgarh and 1172 mm in Madhya Pradesh. The rainfall in the Bhil region in Madhya Pradesh is however both limited to 900 mm and is more unpredictable. A plethora of seasonal streams and major rivers flow through and drain the Adivasi lands. Mahanadi, Indravati, Narmada, Son, Betwa, etc. are some of the major rivers that greatly influence the lives and livelihoods of the people of these two states.

Farming and livestock rearing are important livelihood activities for Adivasis, and historically, their settlements have been near water bodies. However, in the decades of development, there has been no focus on water resource development for Adivasis in their own areas. The water harvesting structures that were created mainly catered to non-Adivasi areas downstream. Even the groundwater development in Madhya Pradesh is significantly higher in non-Adivasi regions. According to the survey, 41% of villages in Chhattisgarh reported having reservoirs/tanks or ponds, whereas only 19% in Madhya Pradesh did so. (see Annexure D, Table 7 and 15). As per the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011, the percentage of land with assured two-season irrigation for Adivasi households in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh is 12.6% and 39.1% respectively. Only 3.6% of Adivasi households in Chhattisgarh have any kind of irrigation equipment; while in Madhya Pradesh, this percentage is 15.2%. The survey reveals that 12.4% of Adivasi households in Chhattisgarh reported having all-season irrigation facilities against the non-Adivasi percentage of 17.2%. In Madhya Pradesh, the percentages are 17.5% and 28% respectively (See Annexure C, Table 1).

Regarding drinking water facilities, 99% of villages reported having public drinking water facilities in Chhattisgarh; 22% of villages have private drinking water facilities against 48% in non-Adivasi villages. While in Madhya Pradesh, 97% of the villages reported having public drinking water facilities. 25% of villages have private drinking water facilities against 63% in non-Adivasi villages (see Annexure D, Table 7 and 15).

In the Focus Group Discussions, it emerged in many villages that there was a shortage of water for domestic use during the summer months. There are wells, borewells, and handpumps in villages. But accessing drinking water remains a struggle, especially during the summer months. In some villages, women reported that even though there was water supply to households under the Jal Nal Yojna in the village; the pipes still run dry. Many hand pumps in some villages also run dry, while

others have contaminated water, with only a few yielding clean and potable water. Households with wells also face difficulties during the summer as the water level drops and the wells dry up. Moreover, in some villages, people shared that they experienced health issues during the rainy season due to consuming contaminated water.

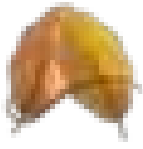
3.3 LAND RESOURCE

In both these states, land is generally classified as upland, medium upland, and lowland, with different uses in agriculture and other activities. The net sown area of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh is 33.94% and 49.91% of the geographic area, with current fallows being 1.94% and 1.26% respectively. However, over decades of development, Adivasis have been alienated from land resources by either losing lands to reserved/protected forests or losing lands to industries. SECC 2011 shows that only 53.3% of Adivasi households in Chhattisgarh and 45.3% of Adivasi households in Madhya Pradesh have land assets (See Annexure C, Table 1). For farming purposes, only about 4% of Adivasi households take lands on lease, the percentage is the same in non-Adivasi households as well.

3.4 ANIMAL RESOURCE

The 19th Livestock Census 2012 reported a total livestock population of 15.04 million in Chhattisgarh and 36.33 million in Madhya Pradesh. Grazing in forest areas is a common practice and animal stocks are also fed minor millets, as well as stalks and stovers of these plants, which easily grow on their lands. For high-yielding breeds, the investment in feed is high, as well as initial capital investment is high. Adivasis, with fragile income sources and their nature of their settlement, are unable to invest significant capital to achieve higher returns. Free grazing in the area creates tension in protecting crops and dealing with the issue of stray cows. This is one reason why rabi cultivation is not common in Adivasi areas.

All the natural and man-made resources available in Adivasi villages are summed up in Annexure D for both the states.



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#04

**INFRASTRUCTURE
AND
RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT**





7 areas of external interventions were identified by the villagers to be covered in this study. These included education, water, health and nutrition, food, access and communication, electricity and the presence of NGOs (development agencies) in the village. These interventions were selected as key external factors that have an impact on livelihoods. These interventions can be categorised as material and personnel as Buhr (2003) has done while categorising infrastructures. Material infrastructure refers to capital goods, while personnel infrastructure represents the human capital required to construct and run the material infrastructure. Buhr also suggests a third category called instructional infrastructure, which encompasses institutional structures, rules and procedures. However, we have not utilized this category. Instead, we have focused on the services and facilities provided by the institutions. This is indicated in Table 4.1 below

Table 4.1: Classes of External Interventions

AREAS	INTERVENTIONS	
	Material infrastructure	Personnel and services
Education	Distance of primary school, secondary school, higher secondary school, college	
Water	Tank/pond/reservoir, public drinking water source	
Health and nutrition	Anganwadi centre, average distance of primary health centre, CHC and pharmacy shop from villages	ASHA worker, vaccination in anganwadi centre, mid-day-meal in the school, take home ration service from anganwadi centre
Food	PDS outlet	
Communication	All-weather road connecting to block headquarter, all-weather inter-village road, mobile network	Connected with public transport
Other	Electricity	Non-government organisation's presence

Most of the existing literature on the link between infrastructure and well-being suggests a positive correlation. World Development Report by the World Bank identified infrastructure as an important tool for poverty alleviation (World Bank, 1990), (World Bank, 2000). Ifzal and Ernesto (2003), argue that sustainable and socially inclusive development is possible when economic growth is accompanied by macroeconomic management and good governance which includes infrastructure creation. Nikhil Anand (2017) shows how infrastructure is a dynamic social process that shapes and is shaped by differentiated forms of living. However, Aschauer (1990) discussed about both the positive and negative impacts of infrastructure on the well-being of different sections of people.

Studies conducted in India show similar results. One study by Jalan and Ravallion (2002) indicates that a significant proportion of poverty in poor areas can be attributed to a gap in

infrastructure and its deficiency, even after controlling for household attributes. The lack of access to products and markets resulting from such deficiencies is considered a primary cause of poverty. Other similar studies that link poverty with infrastructure in the Indian context such as those by Rao, Gupta and Sharma (1986), Amis and Kumar (2003) also show a positive correlation between infrastructure and well-being.

A set of data shared by the Honourable Union Minister for Tribal Affairs, Arjun Munda, in response to a parliamentary question raised in the Lok Sabha on November 18, 2019, further confirms the deprivation of infrastructure in tribal areas. The data shows that 34% of tribal villages are not connected by all-weather roads, 30% of villages lack public transport facilities, and 12% of tribal villages do not have schools.



Our primary data on the presence of primary schools, Anganwadi centres, primary health centres, pharmacy shops, PDS outlets, mobile networks, electricity, all-weather roads, public transport, etc. has been captured from the sampled villages and presented in tables 4.2 and 4.3 below. The data shows that the entire Adivasi region is suffering from poor infrastructure. However, within the region, Adivasi villages are more neglected.

In both states, the average distance of villages from block headquarters is highest for PVTG villages, followed by Adivasi villages. Non-Adivasi villages, on the other hand are closer to block headquarters. In Madhya Pradesh, 42% of Adivasi villages and only 30% of Adivasi and 9% of PVTG villages in Chhattisgarh are connected to block headquarters through public transport. For non-Adivasi villages, the percentages are 63% and 40% respectively for Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. However, 80% of PVTG villages in Madhya Pradesh have public transport linking them to block headquarters.

In Madhya Pradesh, 51% of Adivasi, 63% of non-Adivasi and 50% of PVTG villages have a Public Distribution System (PDS) outlet. In Chhattisgarh, the percentages are 63% for Adivasi villages, 88% for non-Adivasi villages, and 36% for PVTG villages.

In terms of Community Forest Rights (CFR) claims, in Chhattisgarh, 22% of the villages were able to settle their claims under CFR, while 29% of villages raised demands for CFR. In Madhya Pradesh, the percentages are 3% and 11% respectively, indicating lower settlement rates for CFR claims compared to Chhattisgarh.

66% of Adivasi villages in Madhya Pradesh and 72% of Adivasi villages in Chhattisgarh can access at least one mobile network. This is 84% for non-Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh. In Chhattisgarh, 100% of sampled non-Adivasi villages have access to at least one mobile network. For PVTG villages, the percentages are 90% and 64% for Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh respectively.

The average distance of the Primary Health Centre in the case of Adivasi villages is 7.5 km in Madhya Pradesh and 6.8 km in Chhattisgarh. For PVTG villages, it is 8.7 km and 5.8 km and for non-Adivasi villages, it is 5.5 km and 15.6 km, respectively in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.





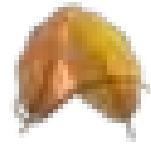
Table 4.2 : Madhya Pradesh public service access in the villages

Public Infrastructure	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with tank/pond/reservoir	19.0	16.0	40.0
Villages with public drinking water sources	97.0	95.0	100.0
Average distance from block headquarters (km)	25.0	22.0	26.0
Percentage of villages with all-weather road to block headquarters	78.0	79.0	80.0
Connecting road in not bad condition at the time of survey (percentage)	79.0	68.0	80.0
Percentage of villages connected to block headquarters by public transport	42.0	63.0	80.0
Percentage of villages with all-weather intra-village road	53.0	79.0	80.0
Intra-village road in not bad conditions at the time of survey (percentage)	67.0	74.0	90.0
Electricity connection in all hamlets – percentage	80.0	95.0	100.0
Mobile network access – percentage	66.0	84.0	90.0
Village with primary school – percentage	97.0	100.0	100.0
Average distance of the nearest primary school (km) when not in village	4.0		
Villages with secondary school – percentage	11.0	16.0	30.0
Average distance of the nearest secondary school (km) when it is not in village	7.0	6.0	10.0
Villages with higher secondary school – percentage	9.0	26.0	0.0
Average distance of the nearest higher secondary school (km) when it is not in village	9.0	6.0	16.0
Villages with college – percentage	1.0	0.0	0.0
Average distance of the nearest college (km) when it is not in village	23.0	17.0	21.0
Villages with mines nearby – percentage	4.0	11.0	30.0
Villages with polluted waterbodies as a result of mining - percentage	0.0	50.0	33.0
Villages close to forest - percentage	83.0	68.0	100.0
Average distance from forest when nearby	1.4	3.2	1.9
Villages applied for CFR - percentage of total	11.0	0.0	30.0
Villages received CFR - percentage of total	3.0	0.0	10.0
Villages with ICDS/Anganwadi - percentage of total	98.0	95.0	100.0
Villages associated with at least one NGO - percentage of total	36.0	42.0	80.0
Villages with PDS outlet- percentage of total	51.0	63.0	50.0
Villages with functioning Take Home Ration (THR) programme of Anganwadi - percentage of total	29.0	53.0	80.0
Villages with functioning mid-day meal scheme - percentage of total	75.0	84.0	100.0
Average village distance from PHC (km)	7.5	5.5	8.7
Average village distance from CHC (km)	16.9	13.8	18.0
Average distance from nearest pharmacy shop (km)	10.0	4.9	11.6



Table 4.3: Chhattisgarh public service access in the villages

Public Infrastructure	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with tank/pond/reservoir	41.0	40.0	27.0
Villages with public drinking water sources	99.0	92.0	100.0
Average distance from block headquarters (km)	20.0	14.0	32.0
Percentage of villages with all-weather road to block headquarters	80.0	100.0	82.0
Connecting road in not bad condition at the time of survey (percentage)	78.0	88.0	64.0
Percentage of villages connected to block headquarters by public transport	30.0	40.0	9.0
Percentage villages with all-weather intra-village road	62.0	84.0	55.0
Intra-village road in not bad condition at the time of survey (percentage)	66.0	80.0	55.0
Electricity connection in all hamlets – percentage	87.0	96.0	91.0
Mobile network access – percentage	72.0	100.0	64.0
Village with primary school – percentage	98.0	100.0	100.0
Average distance of the nearest primary school (km) when not in village	4.0		
Villages with secondary school – percentage	21.0	24.0	27.0
Average distance of the nearest secondary school (km) when it is not in village	6.0	4.0	8.0
Villages with higher secondary school – percentage	13.0	20.0	36.0
Average distance of the nearest higher secondary school (km) when it is not in village	9.0	4.0	7.0
Villages with college – percentage	1.0	12.0	0.0
Average distance of the nearest college (km) when it is not in village	19.0	14.0	15.0
Villages with mines nearby – percentage	5.0	4.0	0.0
Villages with polluted waterbodies as a result of mining - percentage	33.0	100.0	
Villages close to forest - percentage	93.0	80.0	100.0
Average distance from forest when nearby	1.4	2.9	0.6
Villages applied for CFR - percentage of total	29.0	0.0	18.0
Villages received CFR - percentage of total	22.0	0.0	9.0
Villages with ICDS/Anganwadi - percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Villages associated with at least one NGO - percentage of total	59.0	56.0	45.0
Villages with PDS outlet- percentage of total	63.0	88.0	36.0
Villages with functioning Take Home Ration (THR) programme of Anganwadi - percentage of total	18.0	24.0	18.0
Villages with functioning Mid-day meal scheme - percentage of total	97.0	100.0	100.0
Average village distance from PHC (km)	6.8	15.6	5.8
Average village distance from CHC (km)	14.9	20.8	17.7
Average distance from nearest pharmacy shop (km)	12.7	6.6	10.6



The survey also gathered information on the morbidity experienced by the respondent households. They were asked about illnesses occurring in the family, the diagnosis if they were aware of it, and the type of treatment they sought and received. The data presented in Tables 4.4 through 4.11 is based on recall, where the incidence of sickness refers to one month prior to the date of the contact and the incidence of death refers to a year prior to the date of the contact.

Table 4.4 Incidence of Sickness and Medical Expenses, Madhya Pradesh

Health indicator	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
HH had sick member/s (%)	19.00	23.8	41.3
Average expenditure on treatment (Rs)	5,917	10,029	1,994
HH with sick member/s who borrowed money (%)	44.4	59.3	28.9
HH with sick member/s who used welfare scheme	13.3	20.9	12
HHs reporting death of a member (%)	4.3	3.6	9.0

From above Table 4.4, it is evident that PVTG households experience a slightly larger incidence of ill-health in Madhya Pradesh, yet they are able to afford the lowest out-of-pocket costs for treatment of their illness treatment. In Chhattisgarh, as indicated in Table 4.5, non-Adivasi households have reported higher number of illnesses, but they have also reported quite high out-of-pocket costs for their treatment. In both states, health expenditure by non-Adivasi households is much higher compared to tribal or PVTG households. This could be attributed to greater awareness of wellness and a willingness to incur costs to achieve it, rather than solely reflecting the actual ill-health. It can be plausibly argued that PVTG or Adivasis may simply live with a health issue, while non-tribal households surface it, resulting in higher expenditure. Furthermore, PVTG households demonstrate a strong reliance on traditional healers for healthcare services.

Table 4.5 Incidence of Sickness and Medical Expenses, Chhattisgarh

Health indicator	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
HH had sick member/s (%)	17.9	24.4	20.8
Average expenditure on treatment (Rs)	6,847	11,604	2,334
HH with sick member/s who borrowed money (%)	19.6	29.1	7.5
HH with sick member/s who used welfare scheme	17.9	21.3	7.5
HHs reporting death of a member (%)	4.3	3.6	9.0

Tables 4.6 through 4.11 show how the households behave in regard to seeking health services. In summary, it may be stated that there is a fairly high reliance on private registered medical practitioners as well as informal practitioners in both states. This may be due to the relatively insufficient reach of the state health system.



Table 4.6 Major types of treatment sought by Adivasis, Madhya Pradesh

Disease	Govt. Hospital	Pvt. Hospital	Ayurvedic doctor	ASHA	ANM	Traditional herbs	Informal practitioner	Pharmacist	No treatment	Other
Diarrhoea/Stomach disease	20.3	49.4	13.9	3.8	0.0	1.3	8.9	1.3	1.3	0.0
Malaria	26.4	46.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	1.1	0.0
Other fever	17.5	47.9	6.0	0.4	0.9	4.3	13.2	7.7	2.1	0.0
Measles	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TB	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asthma	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jaundice	18.2	36.4	18.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diabetes	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Cancer	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Heart disease	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Covid-19	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Hypertension	50.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Table 4.7 Major types of treatment sought by Adivasis, Chhattisgarh

Disease	Govt. Hospital	Pvt. Hospital	Ayurvedic doctor	ASHA	ANM	Traditional herbs	Informal practitioner	Pharmacist	No treatment	Other
Diarrhoea/Stomach disease	22.6	32.1	2.8	9.4	3.8	0.0	20.8	0.9	7.5	0.0
Malaria	29.5	38.6	2.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other fever	16.8	18.4	1.6	16.8	1.1	2.2	38.4	3.2	1.6	0.0
Measles	60.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TB	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asthma	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jaundice	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diabetes	66.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0
Cancer	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heart disease	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Covid-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hypertension	55.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0
Other	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A



Table 4.8 Major types of treatment sought by Non-Adivasi, Madhya Pradesh

Disease	Govt. Hospital	Pvt. Hospital	Ayurvedic doctor	ASHA	ANM	Traditional herbs	Informal practitioner	Pharmacist	No treatment	Other	N
Diarrhoea/Stomach disease	26.3	36.8	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	15.8	0.0	0.0	19
Malaria	30.8	46.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	13
Other fever	36.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	30
Measles	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
TB	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Asthma	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Jaundice	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Diabetes	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	3
Cancer	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Heart disease	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Covid-19	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Hypertension	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Other	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0

Table 4.9 Major types of treatment sought by Non-Adivasi, Chhattisgarh

Disease	Govt. Hospital	Pvt. Hospital	Ayurvedic doctor	ASHA	ANM	Traditional herbs	Informal practitioner	Pharmacist	No treatment	Other	N
Diarrhoea/Stomach disease	39.1	39.1	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23
Malaria	50.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	8
Other fever	42.4	15.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	28.8	6.8	1.7	0.0	59
Measles	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
TB	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Asthma	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Jaundice	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Diabetes	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Cancer	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Heart disease	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Covid-19	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Hypertension	60.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Other	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0



Table 4.10 Major types of treatment sought by PVTG, Madhya Pradesh

Disease	Govt. Hospital	Pvt. Hospital	Ayurvedic doctor	ASHA	ANM	Traditional herbs	Informal practitioner	Pharmacist	No treatment	Other	N
Diarrhoea/Stomach disease	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
Malaria	57.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
Other fever	34.9	19.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	1.6	1.6	0.0	63
Measles	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
TB	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Asthma	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Jaundice	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Diabetes	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Cancer	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Heart disease	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Covid-19	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Hypertension	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Other	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0

Table 4.11 Major types of treatment sought by PVTG, Chhattisgarh

Disease	Govt. Hospital	Pvt. Hospital	Ayurvedic doctor	ASHA	ANM	Traditional herbs	Informal practitioner	Pharmacist	No treatment	Other	N
Diarrhoea/Stomach disease	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Malaria	42.9	14.3	0.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
Other fever	4.5	0.0	0.0	40.9	0.0	40.9	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22
Measles	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
TB	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Asthma	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Jaundice	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Diabetes	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Cancer	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Heart disease	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Covid-19	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
Hypertension	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Other	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0

The survey also collected data about the extent of knowledge about and satisfaction that the respondents felt about various state welfare schemes. The tables reflect two points. In the first place, other than benefits under RTE, there is a moderately high degree of satisfaction with other welfare programs. In some programs like Ujjwala scheme, the satisfaction level is quite impressive. The second point is that while non-tribal households report greater knowledge about these schemes, they are also less satisfied with them.

Table 4.12 Satisfaction with welfare schemes in MP

WELFARE SCHEME	PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS SATISFIED WITH THE SCHEME	
	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi
Right to Education with School System	42.1	38.7
Ujjwala cooking gas scheme	69	55.6
Swachhh Bharat Mission	53.6	45.2
Ayushman Bharat	35.4	39.1
PMAY	44.8	35.4
PM-Kisan	59.4	70.9
JSY	31.1	26.1

Table 4.13 Knowledge about welfare schemes among households in MP

WELFARE SCHEME	% ADIVASI RESPONDENTS WHO KNOW ABOUT IT	% NON-ADIVASI RESPONDENTS
RTE	23.7	25.8
Ujjwala	71.5	74.2
Swachhh Bharat	68.9	68.7
Ayushman Bharat	61.1	63.7
PMAY	73.8	71.2
PM-Kisan	49.5	49.6
JSY	48.2	48.8

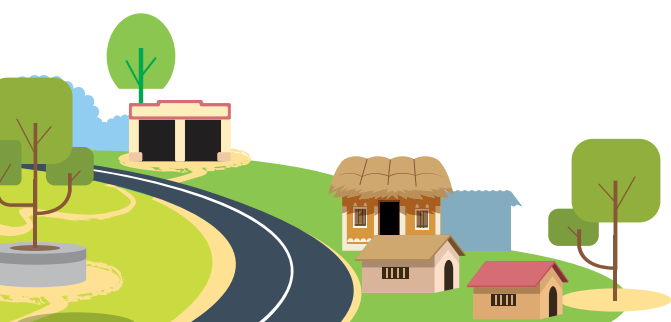


Table 4.14 Satisfaction with welfare schemes in Chhattisgarh

WELFARE SCHEME	PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS SATISFIED WITH THE SCHEME	
	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi
RTE	41.8	37.9
Ujjwala	65.9	73.4
Swachhh Bharat	64.3	69
Ayushman Bharat	65.1	74.1
PMAY	35.7	29.1
PM-Kisan	44.3	48.7
JSY	33.9	33.5

Table 4.15 Knowledge about welfare schemes in Chhattisgarh

WELFARE SCHEME	% ADIVASI RESPONDENTS WHO KNOW ABOUT IT	% NON-ADIVASI RESPONDENTS
RTE	23.4	29.4
Ujjwala	78.4	83.8
Swachhh Bharat	78.6	78.1
Ayushman Bharat	80.5	87.7
PMAY	73.6	76
PM-Kisan	43.1	45.4
JSY	42.9	50





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#05

**HOUSEHOLD
ATTRIBUTES**





This section presents data on a range of attributes about households in the sample. These attributes help us form an overall assessment of the level of social awareness and development manifested in these households. The attributes cover family size, education, levels of literacy, land holding, access to irrigation, access to the public distribution system (which is possibly the most demanded and hence ubiquitous public amenity in rural areas), and distance from the forest. The data is presented in self-explanatory tables below, and comments are inserted only when warranted.

5.1 SAMPLE CHARACTERIZATION

Table 5.1: Average household size in Madhya Pradesh

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE		HOUSEHOLDS(N)	
ADIVASIS	4.8	ADIVASIS	2,405
NON-ADIVASIS	4.4	NON-ADIVASIS	361
PVTGs	4.7	PVTGs	201

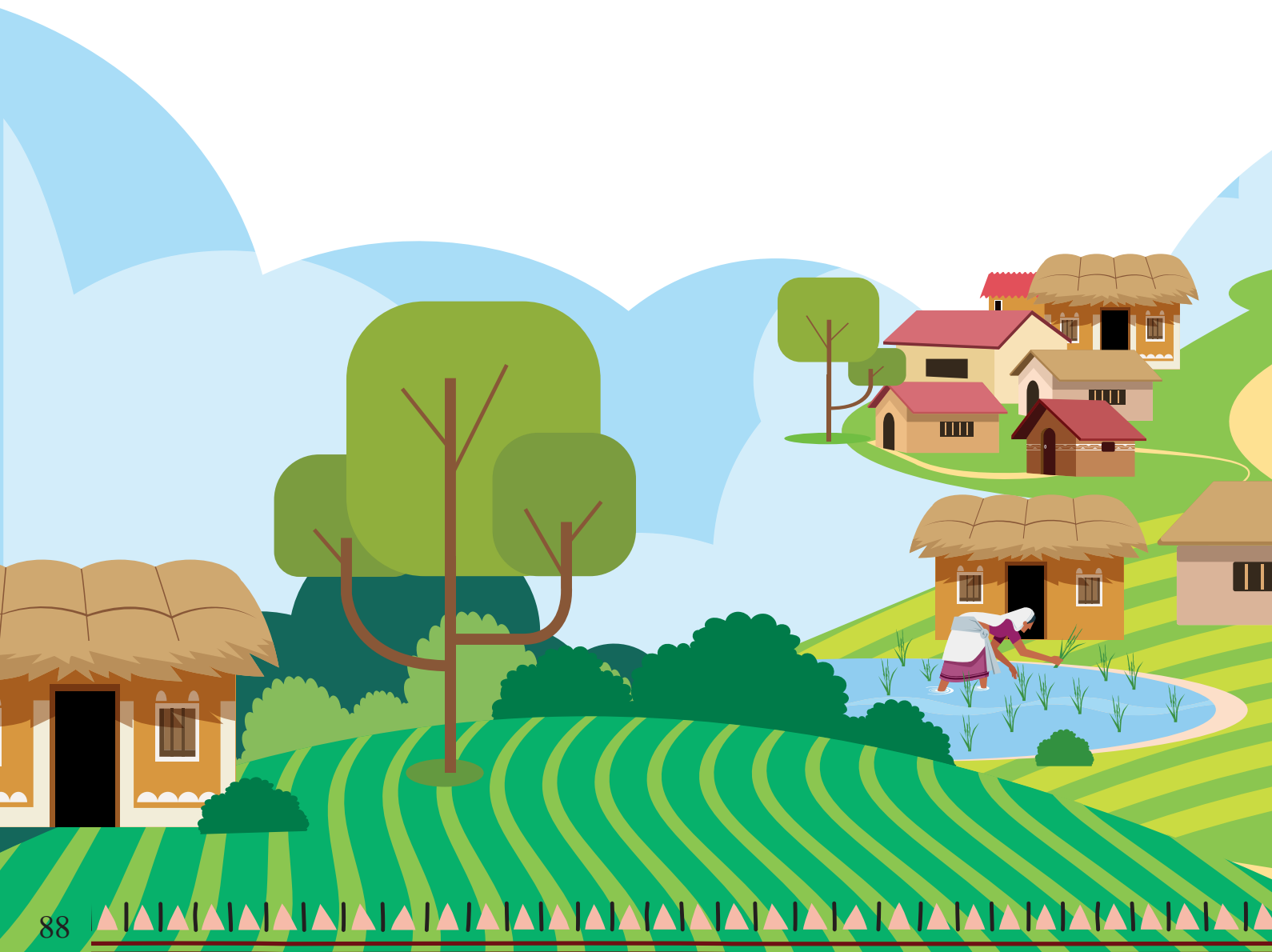


Table 5.2: Average household size in Chhattisgarh

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE		HOUSEHOLDS(N)	
ADIVASIS	4.5	ADIVASIS	2,340
NON-ADIVASIS	4.2	NON-ADIVASIS	520
PVTGs	3.9	PVTGs	192

From the above two tables (table 5.1 and 5.2), it appears that PVTG families in Chhattisgarh are small. Whether this is due to high morbidity and mortality among the PVTG or due to conscious choice by the couples in the family needs to be explored, but the difference between the family size of PVTG and other ST households seems remarkable. In MP, non-Adivasi show the smallest family size.



Table 5.3: Education attainment of household heads in Madhya Pradesh

Education level (% of total)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
No school education	58.3	31.3	69.0
Less than primary	8.8	4.9	4.0
Primary	9.3	18.6	9.5
Less than matriculation and more than primary	15.2	28.4	13.5
Matriculation	4.9	9.9	3.0
More than matriculation and less than HSC	1.5	3.2	0.0
HSC	0.7	0.6	0.5
Attended college but did not complete	0.2	0.9	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	0.8	1.7	0.5
Postgraduate	0.2	0.0	0.0
More than post-graduation	0.0	0.6	0.0
Professional diploma	0.1	0.0	0.0
N	2,326	345	200



Table 5.4: Education attainment of household heads in Chhattisgarh

Education level (% of total)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
No school education	49.0	38.2	65.6
Less than primary	6.8	9.5	12.0
Primary	11.5	12.2	12.0
Less than matriculation and more than primary	20.3	24.9	8.3
Matriculation	6.2	6.2	1.0
More than matriculation and less than HSC	2.1	2.9	0.5
HSC	2.6	2.7	0.0
Attended college but did not complete	0.2	0.2	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	0.5	1.5	0.5
Postgraduate	0.2	0.8	0.0
More than post-graduation	0.1	0.4	0.0
Professional diploma	0.5	0.6	0.0
N	2,277	518	192

Tables 5.3 and 5.4 reveal the sad state of education among the ST and PVTG in particular.

Madhya Pradesh

PVTG households 83%

ST households 75%

are headed by a person who is not educated beyond the primary stage, and a bulk of them have no school education. These proportions in

Chhattisgarh

PVTG households 87%

ST households 66%

As shown in tables 5.5 and 5.6 below, the situation is worse among women who head households. In all these tables, education among non-Adivasi shows a better picture.



Table 5.5: Education attainment of women who head a household in Madhya Pradesh

Education level (% of total)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
No school education	75.3	57.6	78.8
Less than primary	4.3	1.5	4.5
Primary	3.5	10.6	4.5
Less than matriculation and more than primary	11.1	22.7	6.1
Matriculation	3.0	6.1	6.1
More than matriculation and less than HSC	1.0	1.5	0.0
HSC	0.5	0.0	0.0
Attended college but did not complete	0.3	0.0	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	1.0	0.0	0.0
Postgraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than post-graduation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0
N	397	66	66

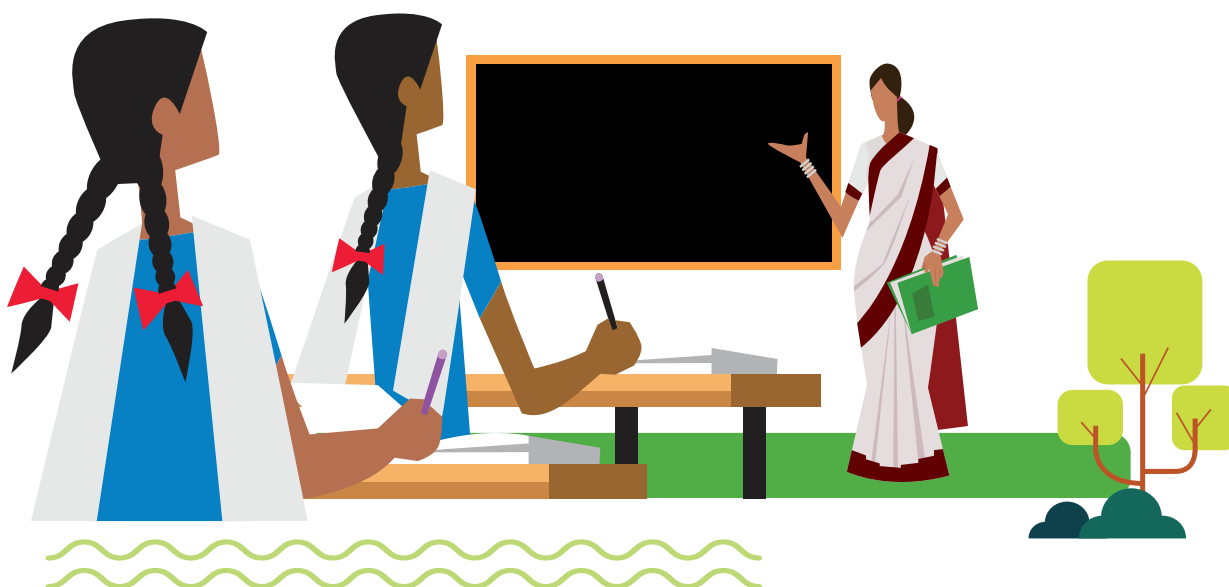
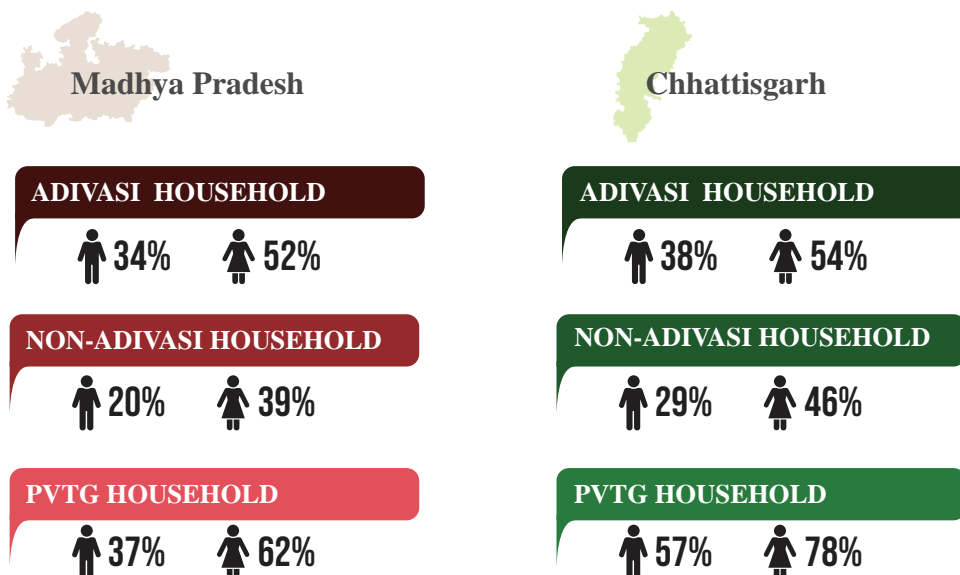


Table 5.6: Education attainment of women who head a household in Chhattisgarh

Education level (% of total)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
No school education	72	60.9	84.4
Less than primary	5.2	8.7	6.7
Primary	7.0	7.8	4.4
Less than matriculation and more than primary	10.2	14.8	2.2
Matriculation	3.4	5.2	0.0
More than matriculation and less than HSC	0.5	0.9	2.2
HSC	1.6	0.0	0.0
Attended college but did not complete	0.0	0.9	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	0.0	0.9	0.0
Postgraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than post-graduation	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional diploma	0.2	0.9	0.0
N	443	115	45

In the surveyed villages, the head of households and spouses were given a functional literacy test. The test result shows that around



can't read, write and do basic calculations at all. In non-Adivasi households

Table 5.7: Male functional literacy, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average reading score (out of 10)	2.9	4.8	1.4
Average writing score (out of 10)	3.7	6.5	2.6
Average numeracy score (out of 10)	2.3	4.1	2.2
Average functional literacy score (out of 30)	8.9	15.4	6.2
Total number of male household members given functional literacy test	1,658	248	126
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in reading	16.2	25.8	4.0
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in writing	28.3	56.5	17.5
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in numeracy test	10.1	22.2	7.1
Percentage of total number of men with more than 80% overall functional literacy score	11.9	24.6	5.6

Table 5.8: Male functional literacy, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average reading score (out of 10)	4.1	5.2	2.3
Average writing score (out of 10)	4.6	5.5	2.0
Average numeracy score (out of 10)	3.4	4.4	1.3
Average functional literacy score (out of 30)	12.1	15.1	5.6
Total number of male household members given functional literacy test	1,747	404	129
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in reading	30.2	43.1	13.2
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in writing	38.0	48.5	14.0
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in numeracy test	24.0	34.9	5.4
Percentage of total number of men with more than 80% overall functional literacy score	26.6	37.4	8.5

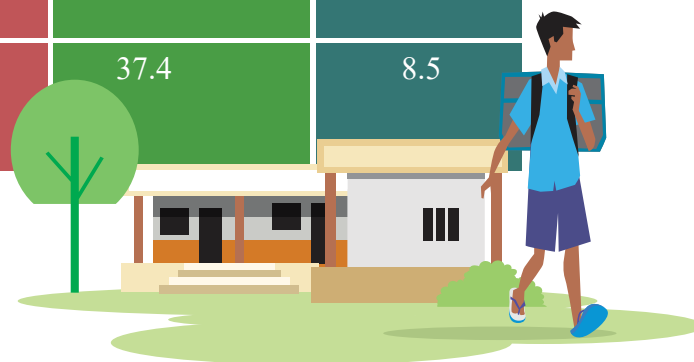


Table 5.9: Female functional literacy, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average reading score (out of 10)	1.9	2.9	1.1
Average writing score (out of 10)	2.3	4.2	1.1
Average numeracy score (out of 10)	1.6	2.7	1.3
Average functional literacy score (out of 30)	5.9	9.8	3.6
Total number of male household members given functional literacy test	1,806	297	176
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in reading	11.7	14.1	8.5
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in writing	17.9	34.7	8.0
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in numeracy test	7.8	14.8	6.3
Percentage of total number of men with more than 80% overall functional literacy score	8.7	15.2	6.3

Table 5.10: Female functional literacy, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average reading score (out of 10)	2.7	3.6	0.5
Average writing score (out of 10)	3.1	3.8	0.6
Average numeracy score (out of 10)	2.3	3.0	0.5
Average functional literacy score (out of 30)	8.0	10.4	1.6
Total number of male household members given functional literacy test	1,987	441	180
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in reading	17.7	29.5	2.2
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in writing	24.9	31.1	4.4
Percentage of men who scored more than 80% in numeracy test	15.5	21.3	2.2
Percentage of total number of men with more than 80% overall functional literacy score	16.8	24.0	2.2





5.2 ASSETS AND ACCESS

As shown in Tables 5.11 and 5.12, the average landholding of Adivasi households in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh is 3.9 acres and 3.2 acres respectively. Female-headed Adivasi households have a higher average landholding in Chhattisgarh and lower average landholding in Madhya Pradesh as compared to male-headed households in the same states. PVTGs have the lowest average land holding in Madhya Pradesh whereas non-Adivasi households have the lowest average land holding in Chhattisgarh as compared to the other two categories.

Table 5.11: Average land holding (in acres) Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	PVTG	Total
Female headed HH	2.7	2.4	6.2
Male headed HH	4.2	4	4.1
Total	3.9	3.4	4.4

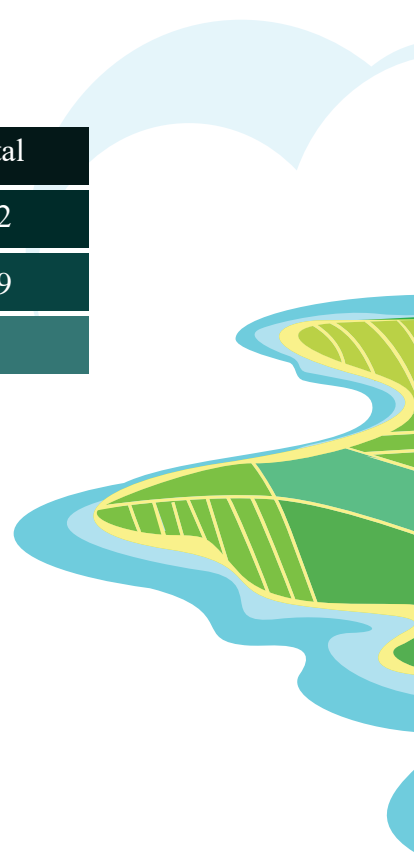
Landholding data for Non-Adivasi households in Madhya Pradesh is withheld because of a very small sample and outliers in the case of female-headed households.

Table 5.12: Average land holding (in acres) Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTG	Total
Female headed HH	3.5	1.5	3.5	3.2
Male headed HH	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.9
Total	3.2	2	2.5	3

Based on landholding patterns in the two states, households were classified into the following categories:

LANDLESS	NO OWN LAND
MARGINAL	OWN UP TO 2.47 ACRES
SMALL	OWN BETWEEN 2.47 AND 4.94 ACRES
SMALL-MEDIUM	OWN BETWEEN 4.94 AND 9.88 ACRES
MEDIUM	OWN BETWEEN 9.88 AND 24.7 ACRES
LARGE	OWN ABOVE 24.7 ACRES.



In Madhya Pradesh, 36.1% of Adivasi households reported being landless; this is almost double the percentage of landless Adivasi households in Chhattisgarh. 51.8% of Adivasi households in Chhattisgarh and 38.3% of Adivasi households in MP have marginal landholding, i.e., less than 1 hectare of land. Landlessness among these households needs deeper exploration to know whether the data refers only to formally owned land or whether this refers to operational land holdings including “encroached” lands.



Table 5.13: Household landholding pattern (values indicate percentage of households) in Madhya Pradesh

Landholding Class	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	36.1	42.8	36.4
Marginal	38.3	32.4	36.3
Small	12.9	12.7	12.4
Small-medium	11.4	9.1	10.9
Medium	0.9	1.9	3.5
Large	0.4	1.1	0.5
Number of households	2,405	361	201

Table 5.14: Landholding pattern for female-headed households (values indicate percentage of households) in Madhya Pradesh

Landholding Class	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	40.6	42.5	25.8
Marginal	39.5	34.8	54.5
Small	10.8	10.6	7.6
Small-medium	8.1	4.5	10.6
Medium	0.5	1.5	1.5
Large	0.5	6.1	0.0
Number of Female-headed Households	397	66	66



Table 5.15: Landholding pattern of households in Chhattisgarh

Landholding Class	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	15.2	32.1	48.4
Marginal	51.8	48.3	34.4
Small	18.8	12.7	8.3
Small-medium	12.4	6.5	6.8
Medium	1.3	0.4	2.1
Large	0.5	0	0
Number of households	2,340	520	192

Table 5.14: Landholding pattern for female-headed households (values indicate percentage of households) in Madhya Pradesh

Landholding Class	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	23.0	49.6	57.8
Marginal	53.3	40.9	24.4
Small	13.5	8.7	11.1
Small-medium	9.0	0.9	4.4
Medium	0.7	0.0	2.2
Large	0.5	0.0	0.0
Number of Female-headed Households	443	115	45



5.3

ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Madhya Pradesh

ADIVASI	9.1%
NON-ADIVASI	24.1%
PVTG	12.9%

Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI	1.9%
NON-ADIVASI	0.8%
PVTG	8.9%

households reported that they didn't have any PDS cards; however, the remaining households either possess BPL cards or Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards (see Tables 5.15 and 5.16 below).

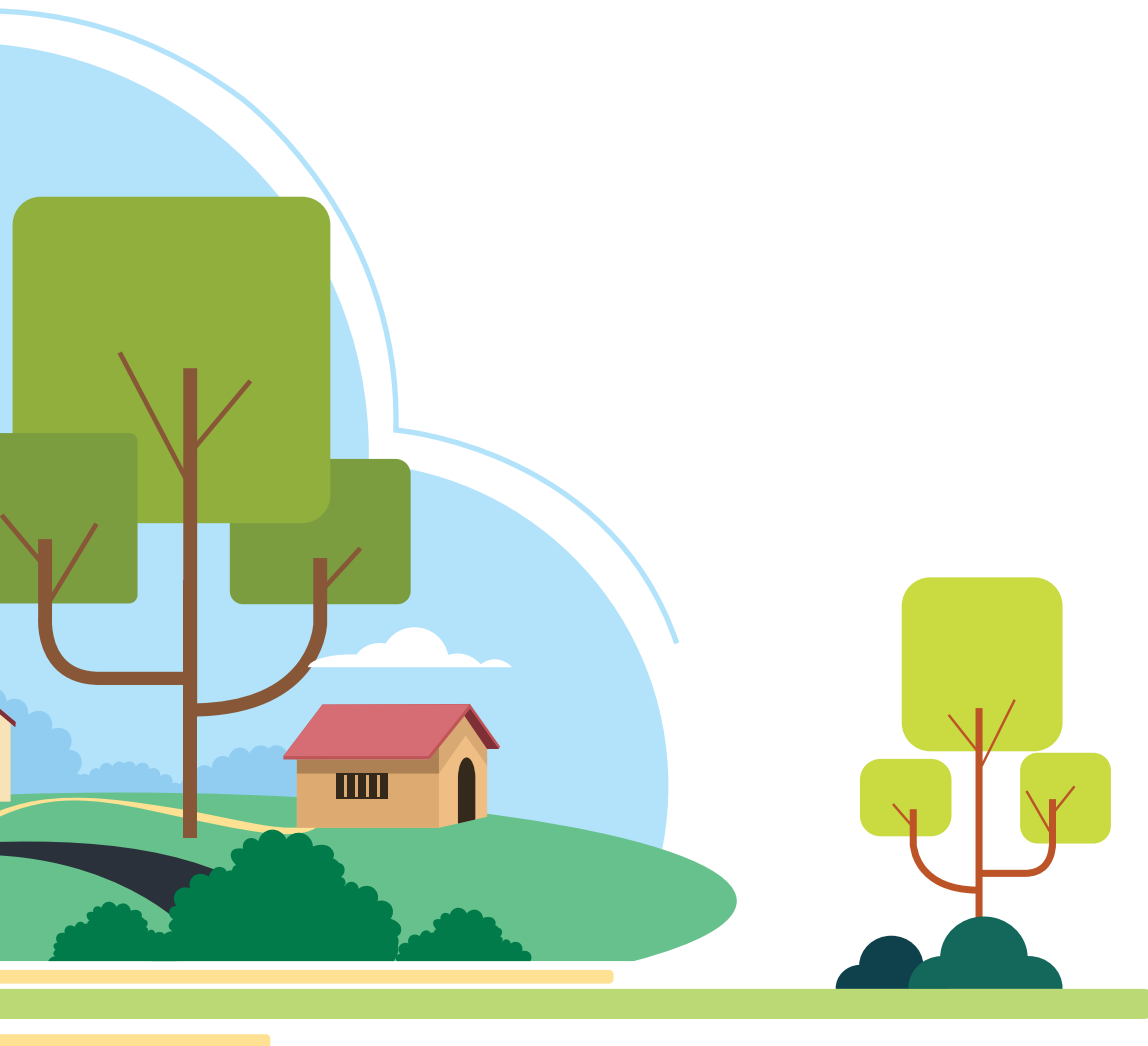


Table 5.17: PDS card type Madhya Pradesh (cell entries are the percentage of total)

	APL	BPL	Antyodaya	No Card	N
Adivasis	17.7	63.2	10.1	9.1	2,405
Non-Adivasis	21.6	49.6	4.7	24.1	361
PVTGs	8.0	54.2	24.9	12.9	201

Table 5.18: PDS card type Chhattisgarh (cell entries are the percentage of total)

	APL	BPL	Antyodaya	No Card	N
Adivasis	3.2	83.0	11.9	1.9	2,340
Non-Adivasis	4.4	81.5	13.3	0.8	520
PVTGs	0.0	33.9	57.3	8.9	192



5.4 ALL-SEASON ACCESS TO IRRIGATION

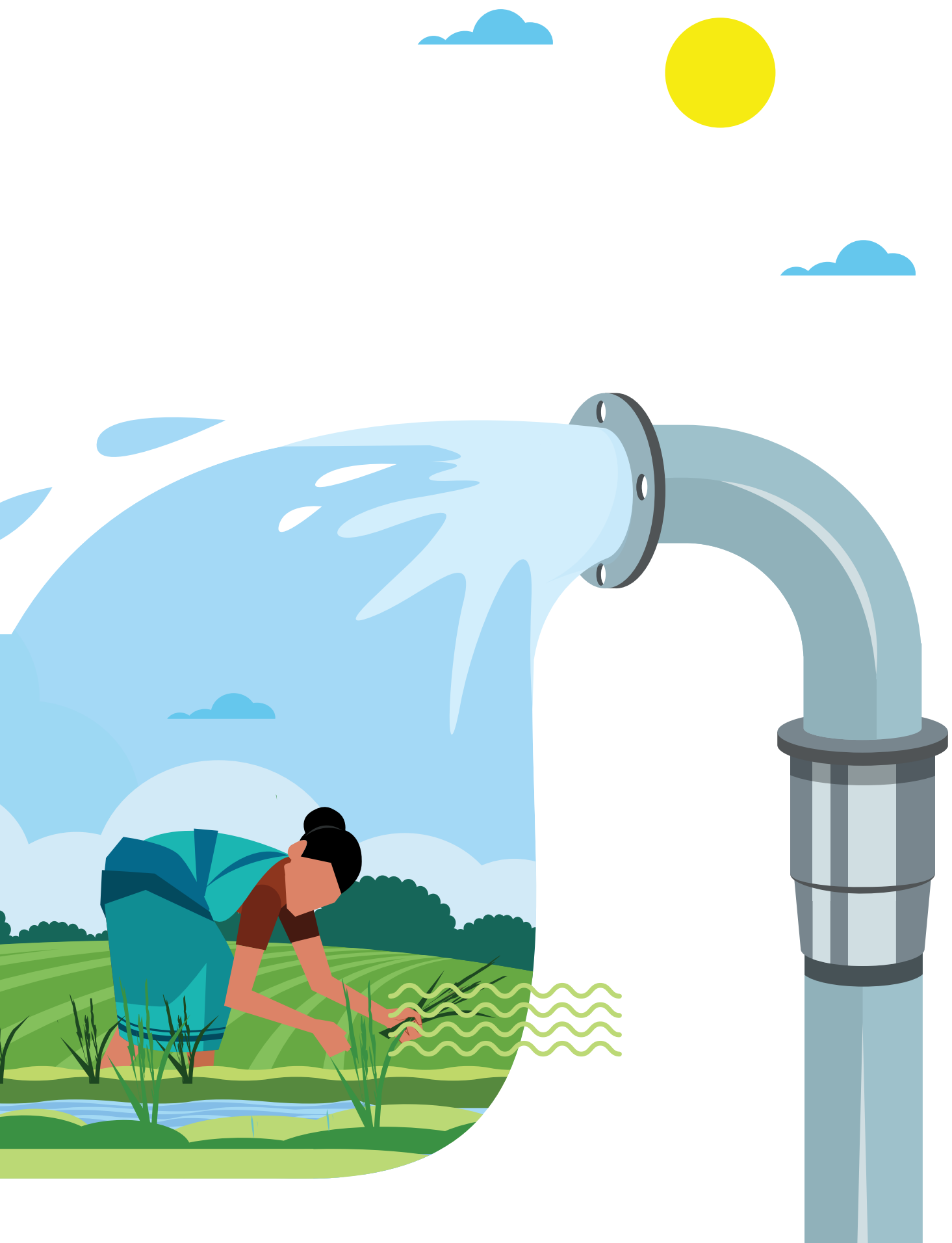
Table 5.19: All season irrigation availability in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Own land (Percentage)	17.5	28.0	30.2
Leased in land (Percentage)	20.2	28.6	36.8
Shared in land (Percentage)	21.9	16.7	46.2

Table 5.20: All season irrigation availability in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Own land (Percentage)	12.4	17.2	2.0
Leased in land (Percentage)	6.0	26.7	0.0
Shared in land (Percentage)	10.1	12.5	0.0







5.5 DISTANCE FROM FORESTS

As tables 5.21 and 5.22 (below) show, in both states, PVTG villages are geographically closest to the forest, followed by Adivasis. The average distance from forests for Adivasis is slightly higher in Madhya Pradesh than in Chhattisgarh. Among Adivasis and non-Adivasis, dependency on the forest is much less in the case of Madhya Pradesh as compared to Chhattisgarh. 62% of Adivasis and 40% Non-Adivasis reported dependency on the forest for livelihoods in Madhya Pradesh, while a whopping 90% of Adivasis and 64% non-Adivasis reported forest dependency for livelihoods in Chhattisgarh. In both states, 98% PVTGs reported forest dependency for livelihoods.

Table 5.21: Forest distance (Madhya Pradesh)

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average distance from the forest for households dependent on them for livelihood (km)	2.0	3.2	1.8
Households depending on forest for livelihood (%)	62	40	98
Average distance from the forest for households not dependent on forest for livelihood (km)	6.8	9.2	0.2
Households not dependent on forest for livelihood (%)	38	60	2



Table 5.22: Forest distance (Chhattisgarh)

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average distance from the forest for households dependent on them for livelihood (km)	1.8	2.1	0.3
Households depending on forest for livelihood (%)	90	64	98
Average distance from the forest for households not dependent on forest for livelihood (km)	2.6	9.4	0.3
Households not dependent on forest for livelihood (%)	10	36	2

Notes:

Landholding: Landholding refers to the ownership or possession of an area of land by an individual, organization, or entity. It encompasses the legal rights and control that one has over a specific piece of land, including the ability to use, occupy, transfer, or make changes to the land as permitted by law.

All-Season Access to Irrigation: All-season access to irrigation refers to the infrastructure, systems, and practices put in place to provide water for agricultural purposes throughout the year, regardless of seasonal variations or climatic conditions.







6.1 INCOME FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES

Farming, animal husbandry, collection from the forest, wage work, non-farm activities (such as making bamboo objects, engaging in pottery, providing laundry service, running general petty shops, tea shops, mahua liquor shops, vegetable shops, and providing services for cycle and machine repairing, etc), are the major livelihood activities of Adivasi, non-Adivasi, and PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. In addition, salaries, pensions, and remittances also contribute significantly to their livelihoods.

According to Table 6.1, among the Adivasi households in Madhya Pradesh that reported income, a total of 2297 households, the highest number of households, 1594 (69%), mentioned wage earning as one of their sources of livelihood. Farming was reported by 68% of households, animal husbandry by 61%, forest collection and remittance by 29% each, pensions or salaries by 19%, and non-farm activities by 5%.

In Chhattisgarh, as is shown in Table 6.2, 2311 Adivasi households reported income, out of which the highest number of households, 1957 (85%), reported engagement in farming, followed by animal husbandry (80%), wage income (72%), forest collections (51%), pension and salary (18%), remittance (6%) and non-farm (4%).

Both tables indicate that nearly three-fourths of Adivasi households depend on wage income. In both states, this proportion is much higher than those who reported deriving

income from forest collection. This appears to significantly differ from the traditional beliefs that Adivasis derive their livelihoods mainly from forests and agriculture.

The total percentages in the tables do not add up to 100 since households typically engage in multiple activities. They do so to mitigate the risk of relying solely on one income source, or because one activity alone is insufficient to sustain their families. The latter reason is likely the most common.

In both states across all categories, except PVTG households in Chhattisgarh, income from animal husbandry is showing negative figures. Negative income is possible in activities where income is calculated by subtracting costs from the revenue. Farming (crops and vegetables) and animal husbandry are two activities where households have reported their output (farming) or revenue (animal husbandry) and costs. Hence, farming and animal husbandry incomes can be negative.

Negative income indicates that the household has suffered losses in such activity in the last 365 days. Negative income is not an error, but a result of the method and reality to which the method is applied.

A large number of households engaged in animal husbandry have reported costs but no sales. Since our income calculation method subtracts costs from receipts, these households end up



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Madhya Pradesh	61%
Chhattisgarh	80%



FARMING

Madhya Pradesh	68%
Chhattisgarh	85%





WAGE INCOME

Madhya Pradesh	69%
Chhattisgath	72%



FOREST COLLECTION *and* REMITTANCE

Madhya Pradesh	29%
Chhattisgath	51%



PENSION *and* SALARY

Madhya Pradesh	19%
Chhattisgath	18%

NON-FARM ACTIVITIES

Madhya Pradesh	5%
Chhattisgath	4%

with negative income from animal husbandry. Since these households are a large fraction of total households reporting animal husbandry, we have negative income from animal husbandry as a whole. We have positive income from animal husbandry if we consider only those households who report the sale.

It is possible that many households have recently started animal husbandry or some of them are facing challenges in accessing the market or using it primarily for self-consumption. Further investigation is necessary to gain a deeper understanding of the underlying reasons.

In the case of farming, there is a possibility that for a household with negative income in farming and considerable self-consumption of farming output, prices differ from those applied to evaluate the imputed income that could have led to

positive incomes. But in the case of animal husbandry, both revenue and costs are reported by the households, thus negative income is solely the result of reported information.

(Note for Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4: Incomes reported from different components are averages for the number of households practising that activity and not averages for the whole sample. As such, rows will not add to the total household income figure. All figures are in rupees for one year, except salary/pension which is in Rs per month. All these are derived from recall data)



Table 6.1: Average income from different sources in Madhya Pradesh

	Farming	Animal Husbandry	Forest Produce	Wage	Salary/Pension	Remittance	Non-farm	Households Income
Adivasi (Rs.)	48,366	-4,127	5,478	38,999	3,703	17,500	26,078	73,900
Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	1,553	1,404	657	1,594	447	655	128	2,297
Non-Adivasi (Rs.)	70,559	-4,995	4,758	41,736	2,829	16,580	29,793	84,033
Non-Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	212	190	62	215	73	69	42	335
PVTG (Rs.)	33,962	-3,414	6,014	31,171	3,912	14,805	1,250	68,726
PVTG households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	147	73	149	156	50	65	2	201

Table 6.2: Average income from different sources in Chhattisgarh

	Farming	Animal Husbandry	Forest Produce	Wage	Salary/Pension	Remittance	Non-farm	Households Income
Adivasi (Rs.)	32,187	-2,812	7,848	25,051	2,242	16,180	15,388	53,610
Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	1,957	1,853	1,186	1,672	422	132	93	2,311
Non-Adivasi (Rs.)	36,737	-1,501	6,102	29,612	1,937	17,812	3,190	53,766
Non-Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	332	324	133	373	124	16	30	499
PVTG (Rs.)	26,161	224	8,169	16,715	2,790		4,500	43,012
PVTG households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	103	88	140	126	68	0	4	192

From the above two tables it appears that on average, a typical Adivasi household in Chhattisgarh earns Rs. 8000 or 17% less from farming than its counterpart in MP, the average non-Adivasi household in Chhattisgarh earns just a little over half from farming compared to its counterpart in MP and the average PVTG household earns Rs. 7000 or over 20% less than its counterpart in MP. Whether this is to be attributed to poorer soils or poorer market access is an interesting field for exploration. Animal husbandry appears to be a losing proposition in both States.

Data in the Tables below refers to women-headed households, a subset of the total sample. Women headed Adivasi households in MP appear to earn about 8% more total income than the sample average for all households. Non-Adivasi households show a difference of over 13% in the reverse direction. Women-headed households earn less than the sample averages for all categories in Chhattisgarh.



Table 6.3: Average household income source wise for female-headed households in Madhya Pradesh

	Farming	Animal Husbandry	Forest Produce	Wage	Salary/ Pension	Remittance	Non-farm	Households Income
Adivasi (Rs.)	40,847	-2,827	6,320	35,712	4,009	11,974	22,142	79,108
Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	240	195	165	273	174	118	32	386
Non-Adivasi (Rs.)	64,094	-4,249	7,522	26,137	1,640	12,000	29,125	74,904
Non-Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	40	29	9	40	30	16	8	61
PVTG (Rs.)	23,138	-1,025	7,032	41,119	5,159	16,438	2,000	79,291
PVTG households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	55	20	51	41	27	16	1	66

Table 6.4: Average household income source wise for female-headed households in Chhattisgarh

	Farming	Animal Husbandry	Forest Produce	Wage	Salary/ Pension	Remittance	Non-farm	Households Income
Adivasi (Rs.)	29,962	-2,934	5,723	28,366	1,424	13,867	12,250	52,109
Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	335	312	215	318	163	30	22	439
Non-Adivasi (Rs.)	29,121	-2,807	4,904	32,246	1,330	25,000	10,314	45,994
Non-Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	54	58	26	77	53	3	7	109
PVTG (Rs.)	27,645	747	6,852	14,680	1,186		3,000	34,223
PVTG households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	18	15	30	26	31	0	1	45

Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4 indicate average incomes from different streams for those households that reported income from those streams. However, not all surveyed households have each of these income streams. Therefore, to put the matter in perspective, we constructed a 'Representative Household' for each income category and for that representative household, we put the income figure by taking averages for that stream.

These proportions tell the real significance of different income streams for Adivasi, Non-Adivasi and PVTG households.

Table 6.5: Madhya Pradesh representative household income in INR

Income heads	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Farming	31,232	41,436	24,838
Animal husbandry	-2,410	-2,629	-1,240
Forest produce	1,497	817	4,458
Non-farm business	1,388	3,466	12
Wages	25,848	24,857	24,192
Salary/pension	8,260	6,864	11,678
Remittances	4,766	3,169	4,788
Household income	70,581	77,981	68,726

Table 6.6: Madhya Pradesh percentage share of income streams for representative household

Income heads	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Farming	44.2	53.1	36.1
Animal husbandry	-3.4	-3.4	-1.8
Forest produce	2.1	1	6.5
Non-farm business	2	4.4	0
Wages	36.6	31.9	35.2
Salary/pension	11.7	8.8	17
Remittances	6.8	4.1	7
Household income	70,581	77,981	68,726



Table 6.7: Chhattisgarh representative household income in INR

Income heads	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Farming	26,919	23,455	14,034
Animal husbandry	-2,226	-935	103
Forest produce	3,978	1,561	5,956
Non-farm business	612	184	94
Wages	17,899	21,241	10,969
Salary/pension	4,852	5,541	11,855
Remittances	913	548	-
Household income	52,946	51,595	43,012

Table 6.8: Chhattisgarh percentage share of income streams for representative household

Income heads	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Farming	50.8	45.5	32.6
Animal husbandry	-4.2	-1.8	0.2
Forest produce	7.5	3	13.8
Non-farm business	1.2	0.4	0.2
Wages	33.8	41.2	25.5
Salary/pension	9.2	10.7	27.6
Remittances	1.7	1.1	0
Household income	52,946	51,595	43,012

Clearly, farming accounts for almost 44% and 51% of the income for a typical Adivasi household in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, respectively. This is followed by wage employment and then salaries/pensions. Forest produce accounts for around 8% of income in Chhattisgarh; for Madhya Pradesh, it is merely 2%.

What comes as a surprisingly clear inference is the very small contribution of forest produce to the income basket of Adivasi households. This is a minuscule 2.1% in MP and 7.5% in Chhattisgarh. Some other smaller studies (the feasibility study

of NTFP in Nagri, Chhattisgarh by PRADAN) and observations from fieldwork (by Dr S J Phansalkar for the same study) among forest producer-gatherers appear to stress the importance of forest produce for the Adivasi economy. This may be because such studies focus exclusively on communities staying in or close to rich forests and who devote energy to the collection of forest produce. Forests in Western MP and Northern Chhattisgarh are perhaps quite depleted of NTFP which can be collected and that has pulled down the sample averages to these low levels.



6.2 REGION-WIDE VARIATION OF INCOME SOURCES

Table 6.9 shows that in the Gond region of Madhya Pradesh, the highest percentage of Adivasi households reported income from farming. In the Bhil region, the highest percentage of Adivasi households reported engagement in animal husbandry. In other ITDP regions, wages have been reported by the maximum percentage of Adivasi households as their source of income. Almost similar patterns can be seen for non-Adivasi and PVTG households. Only 2% of Adivasi households from the Bhil region reported income from forests. This is 44% in the case of the Gond region. For PVTG households, 81% reported income from forests in the Gond region.

Table 6.10 shows that in north and south Chhattisgarh, the maximum percentage of Adivasi households reported engagement in farming. Whereas in central Chhattisgarh, the highest percentage of Adivasi households reported income from wages. For the PVTGs, animal husbandry and forest gathering have been reported as sources of income by 100% of households in South Chhattisgarh. 72% of Adivasi households reported income from forest in central Chhattisgarh, this is more than the percentage of Adivasi households reporting income from forest in north and south Chhattisgarh.

Table 6.9: Percentage of households reporting engagement in different livelihood activities, region-wise.

Income source	B	G	O	T	B	G	O	T	B	G	O	T
Farming	56	84	55	65	40	75	48	59	#N/A	90	62	73
Animal husbandry	66	67	41	58	35	63	48	53	#N/A	51	27	36
Forest produce	2	44	39	27	0	19	22	17	#N/A	81	69	74
Wage	43	80	79	66	35	63	66	60	#N/A	80	76	78
Non-farming enterprises	5	5	6	5	13	14	8	12	#N/A	1	1	1
Remittance	20	43	20	27	8	30	11	19	#N/A	16	43	32
Salary and pensions	18	22	16	19	13	27	15	20	#N/A	42	13	25

B= Bhil region, G= Gond region, O=Other ITDP blocks, T= Madhya Pradesh Total

Table 6.10: Percentage of households reporting engagement in different livelihood activities, Chhattisgarh region-wise.

Income source	S	C	N	T	S	C	N	T	S	C	N	T
Farming	87	77	86	84	67	42	80	64	94	49	42	54
Animal husbandry	87	68	81	79	68	44	72	62	100	16	44	46
Forest produce	53	72	32	51	47	12	17	26	100	86	56	73
Wage	60	93	64	71	64	86	67	72	57	95	52	66
Non-farming enterprises	8	1	3	4	8	7	3	6	0	7	0	2
Remittance	9	6	3	6	3	4	2	3	0	0	0	0
Salary and pensions	16	18	20	18	26	23	23	24	54	30	32	35

S=South Chhattisgarh, C= Central Chhattisgarh, N= North Chhattisgarh, T= Chhattisgarh Total



As far as contribution to the total income is concerned, farming and salary or pension are jointly the highest contributors in the Bhil region for Adivasi households. In the Gond region, one-third of the contributions have been reported from each farming, wage and salary/pension by the Adivasi households. In the other ITDP blocks, the wage is the maximum contributor to the household income of Adivasis. For PVTG households, the wage is the highest contributor in the Gond region whereas the contribution of the farming is the highest in Other ITDP regions. The contribution of forest gathering to the total income is very low in all the regions across categories varying

from zero in Bhil region for both Adivasi and non-Adivasi households to 7% in the case of PVTGs in other ITDP regions.

In Chhattisgarh, the contribution of forest gathering to the total income is highest for Adivasi households in central Chhattisgarh. However, the wages have been reported as the largest contributor to the total income of Adivasi households in this region. In the south and north of Chhattisgarh, the contribution of farming is the highest. The contribution of forest gathering to the total income is the highest in the case of PVTG households in north of Chhattisgarh. In central Chhattisgarh, too, it is significantly higher than other categories.

Table 6.11: Percentage contribution of different sources in total income, Madhya Pradesh region-wise

Income source	B	G	O	T	B	G	O	T	B	G	O	T
Farming	60	33	26	44	62	57	44	53	#N/A	16	53	36
Animal husbandry	-3	-4	-3	-3	-1	-4	-4	-3	#N/A	-1	-2	-2
Forest produce	0	4	4	2	0	2	1	1	#N/A	6	7	6
Wage	28	35	57	37	27	22	45	32	#N/A	43	29	35
Non-farming enterprises	2	1	3	2	5	6	3	4	#N/A	0	0	0
Remittance	6	8	6	7	2	5	4	4	#N/A	4	9	7
Salary and pensions	7	23	8	12	5	12	8	9	#N/A	31	4	17

B= Bhil region, G= Gond region, O=Other ITDP blocks, T= Madhya Pradesh Total

Table 6.12: Percentage contribution of different sources in total income, Chhattisgarh region-wise

Income source	S	C	N	T	S	C	N	T	S	C	N	T
Farming	56	37	59	51	46	34	57	45	41	27	24	33
Animal husbandry	-2	-8	-3	-4	-1	-3	-2	-2	1	0	-1	0
Forest produce	6	13	4	8	6	1	1	3	4	15	30	14
Wage	24	53	25	34	32	63	29	41	6	44	39	26
Non-farming enterprises	1	0	2	1	1	-1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Remittance	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Salary and pensions	14	3	11	9	14	5	13	11	48	13	8	28

S=South Chhattisgarh, C= Central Chhattisgarh, N= North Chhattisgarh, T= Chhattisgarh Total



6.3 CROP DIVERSIFICATION

Households of all categories in these regions diversify their farm activities by growing a large number of crops. This can be seen in tables 6.13 and 6.14 below.

Table 6.13: Crops grown by households in Madhya Pradesh (values indicate percentage of the households growing a particular crop for the season*)

Crop	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
Maize	50.7	4.8	40.0
Paddy	45.9	0.7	3.0
Soybean	16.9	0.2	2.0
Arhar	9.3	1.3	0.0
Barley	6.3	0.2	2.0
Urad	5.5	0.4	15.0
Kodo and Kutki	4.2	0.0	0.0
Cotton	2.4	0.1	0.0
Mustard	0.5	3.5	2.0
Wheat	0.3	91.4	10.0
Chana	0.3	7.9	4.0
Oilseeds	0.3	0.0	0.0
Linseed	0.1	0.2	0.0
Rajma	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kulth	0.1	0.0	0.0
Masoor	0.0	5.7	0.0
Cultivating households	1,854	1,284	100

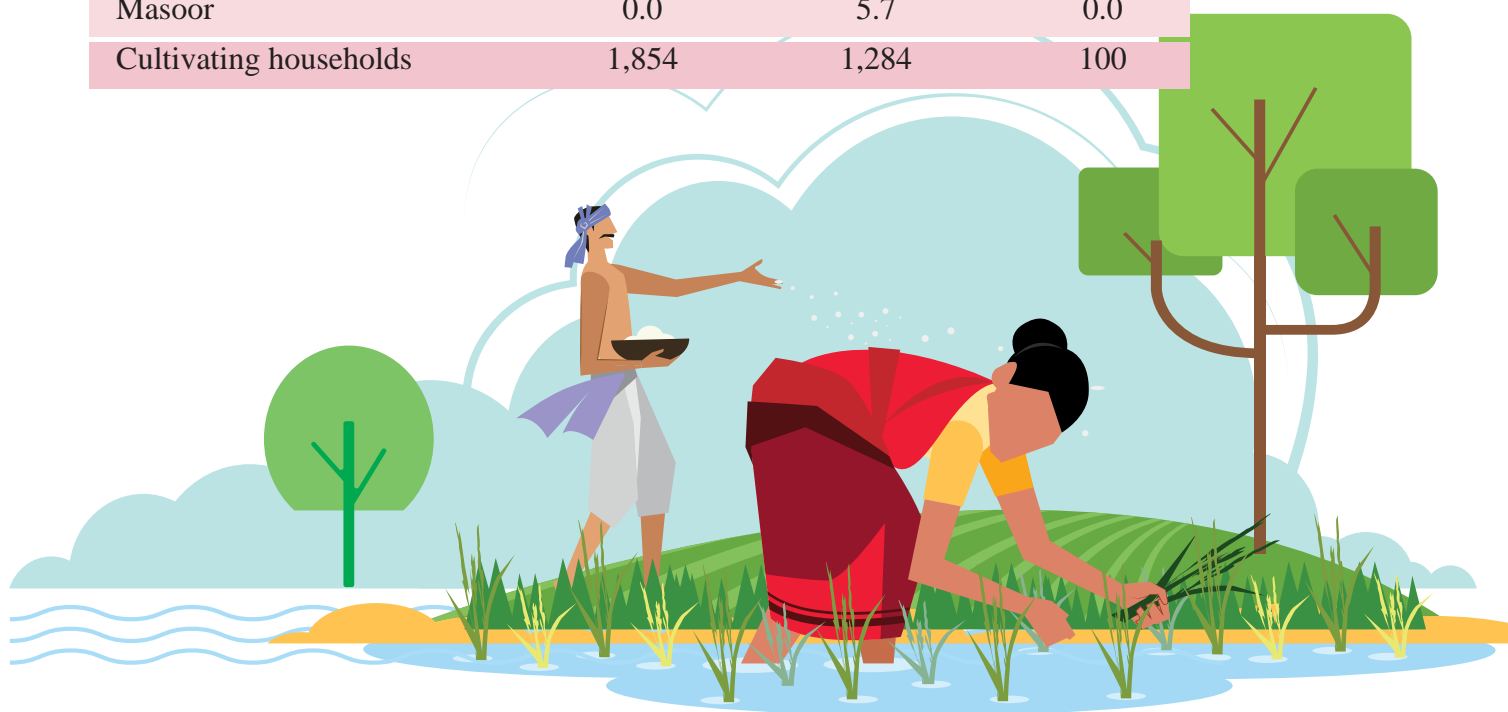


Table 6.14: Crops grown by households in Chhattisgarh (values indicate percentage of the households growing a particular crop for the season*)

Crop	Kharif	Rabi	Summer
Maize	32.9	15.7	48.1
Wheat	0.0	19.2	3.1
Paddy	97.5	13.4	48.1
Barley	0.0	1.6	0.8
Siur_Marsha_Chalai	0.0	0.3	0.0
Phoolan	0.0	1.0	0.8
Phapra	0.1	0.0	1.6
Sugarcane	0.1	1.6	1.6
Mash	0.0	0.3	0.0
Kulth	1.3	4.8	0.0
Soybean	0.0	0.3	0.0
Masoor	0.0	4.5	0.8
Arhar	7.8	3.5	0.8
Urad	11.2	20.8	7.8
Oilseeds	0.0	1.0	0.0
Mustard	0.6	23.0	0.0
Linseed	0.0	1.6	0.8
Kodo and Kutki	2.6	0.0	0.0
Cotton	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chana	0.0	1.9	0.0
Cultivating households	2,365	313	129

*Any given household may cultivate more than one crop in a season; hence, the total will not add up to 100.

Sample households in Madhya Pradesh reported cultivating 16 different crops, while households in Chhattisgarh reported cultivating 20 different crops.

Among the households that engage in Kharif cultivation, approximately, 65% do so in Madhya Pradesh and 79% in Chhattisgarh. In Madhya Pradesh, around 51% of Kharif-cultivating households grow maize, 46% cultivate paddy and 17% cultivate soybean. In contrast, in Chhattisgarh, 98% of households reported cultivating paddy and 33% cultivated maize. Kodo and Kutki are cultivated by 4.2% and 2.6% of households in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

respectively. Regarding Rabi cultivation, approximately 45% of households in Madhya Pradesh practise it, with 91% of them cultivating wheat. Only 10% of households in Chhattisgarh practise Rabi cultivation; the major crops are wheat, mustard and pulses. In both states, merely around 5% of households grow summer crops.

Such preponderance of cereal crops despite well-functioning PDS which supplies staples at quite low prices is a matter that needs to be understood properly.



6.4 INCOME AND OTHER DEPENDENCE ON FORESTS

The forest dependency of a community is defined by their strong reliance on forests for their livelihoods, cultural practices, and identity. Adivasis have historically inhabited forested regions and have deep connections to the natural resources found within these ecosystems.

Forest dependency among Adivasis can manifest in several ways such as the collection of Non-timber Forest Products (NTFPs), subsistence agriculture, livestock grazing, hunting and gathering, and cultural and spiritual practices.

The key observations regarding dependency on forests for livelihoods are as follows:

- 1) In Chhattisgarh, 90% of Adivasis and 98% of PVTGs reported their dependency on forests for their livelihoods. This is much lower in the case of Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh. From the Bhil region of Madhya Pradesh, the lowest percentage of Adivasi households reported dependency on the forest.
- 2) Those who reported dependency on the forest also live closer to the forest, within an average distance of 2 km.

- 3) Most of the forest-dependent households in both states collect fuel wood and around 98% of the households use fuel wood for their own consumption. The highest average income comes from the sale of Mahua.
- 4) The contribution of forest income to the total income is very low in the case of Madhya Pradesh, and moderately low in Chhattisgarh.
- 5) The average income from forest products is highest in central Chhattisgarh and lowest in the Bhil region of Madhya Pradesh.

As shown in Tables 6.15 and 6.16 (below), there is a notable difference in forest, dependency between Adivasis and non-Adivasis, in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. 62% of Adivasis and 40% Non-Adivasis reported dependency on the forest for their livelihoods in Madhya Pradesh whereas a whopping 90% of Adivasis and 64% non-Adivasis reported forest dependency for livelihoods in Chhattisgarh. In both states, 98% PVTGs reported forest dependency for their livelihoods.

Table 6.15: Forest distance (Madhya Pradesh)

	Adivasis	Non-Asivasis	PVTGs
Average distance from forest for households in km (dependent on them for livelihood)	2.0	3.2	1.8
Households depending on forest for livelihood (%)	62	40	98
Average distance from forest for households in km (not dependent on forest for livelihood)	6.8	9.2	0.2
Households not dependent on forest for livelihood (%)	38	60	2

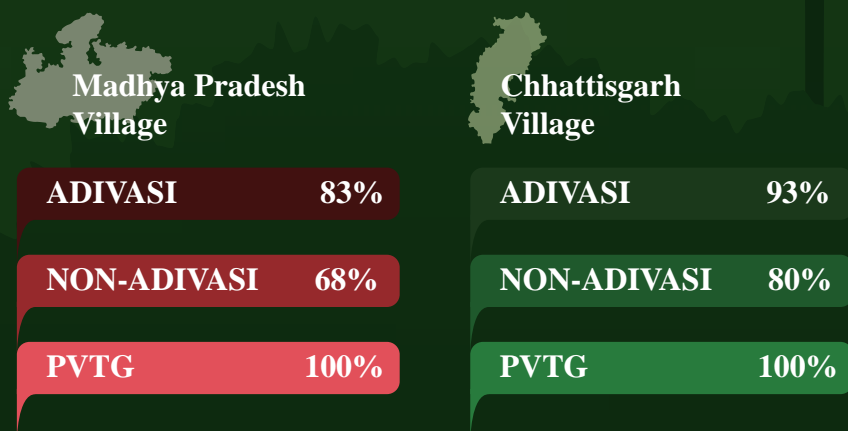


Table 6.16: Forest distance (Chhattisgarh)

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average distance from forest for households in km (dependent on them for livelihood)	1.8	2.1	0.3
Households depending on forest for livelihood (%)	90	64	98
Average distance from forest for households in km (not dependent on forest for livelihood)	2.6	9.4	0.3
Households not dependent on forest for livelihood (%)	10	36	2

There are region-wide variations in forest dependency. In north and central Chhattisgarh, the highest percentage of Adivasi households reported dependency on forests for livelihoods. The average distance of forests from forest-dependent households in those regions is 1.8 km and 1.4 km for north and central Chhattisgarh, respectively. In all the regions, almost all PVTG households reported dependency on the forest; their

households are situated closest to the forest, if not within it. The highest number of non-Adivasis reporting forest dependency is in south Chhattisgarh. On the other hand, in the Bhil region of Madhya Pradesh, the lowest percentage of households, both Adivasi and non-Adivasi, reported dependency on forests.



The Adivasi villages that were reported to be close to the forest have an average distance of 1.4 km from the forest in both states. The non-Adivasi villages that were reported to be close to the forest have an average distance of 3 km in both states. The same distance is 1.9 km and 0.6 km in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh respectively for all the PVTG villages.





Table 6.17.1, Average distance of forest (Km) from households which depend on forest for livelihoods, Bhil region in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average distance for dependent households	1.7	1	
Percentage of dependent households	35.8	5.0	
Average distance for non-dependent households	8.1	23	
Percentage of non-dependent households	64.2	95.0	

Table 6.17.2, Average distance of forest (Km) from households which depend on forest for livelihoods, Gond region in Madhya Pradesh



	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average distance for dependent households	2.8	3.8	2.2
Percentage of dependent households	75.1	49.4	95.1
Average distance for non-dependent households	7	5	0
Percentage of non-dependent households	24.9	50.6	4.9

Table 6.17.3, Average distance of forest (Km) from households which depend on forest for livelihoods, Other in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average distance for dependent households	1.4	2.5	1.5
Percentage of dependent households	80.6	43.4	99.2
Average distance for non-dependent households	2	3.6	1
Percentage of non-dependent households	19.4	56.6	0.8

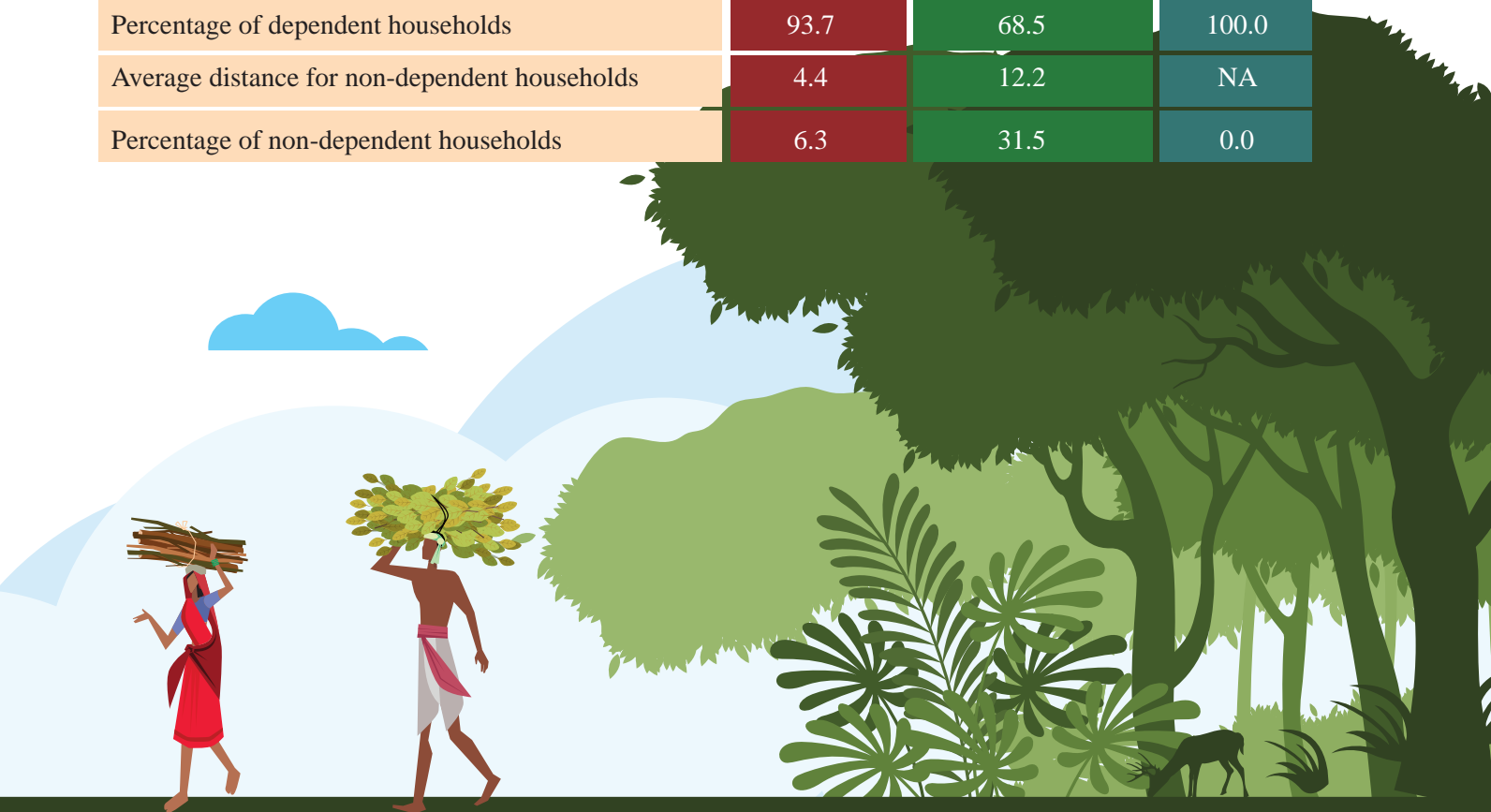


Table 6.18.1, Average distance of forest (Km) from households which depend on forest for livelihoods, South region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average distance for dependent households	2.4	1.8	0
Percentage of dependent households	85.0	81.0	100.0
Average distance for non-dependent households	1.5	2.6	NA
Percentage of non-dependent households	15.0	19.0	0.0

Table 6.18.2, Average distance of forest (Km) from households which depend on forest for livelihoods, Central region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average distance for dependent households	1.4	3.1	0.2
Percentage of dependent households	93.7	68.5	100.0
Average distance for non-dependent households	4.4	12.2	NA
Percentage of non-dependent households	6.3	31.5	0.0



Households from both states reported collecting fodder, fuel wood, sal and Tendu (*also known as Kendu*) leaves, and Mahua for own consumption, sale, or both. Tables 6.19 and 6.20 show the percentage of households using the products for household consumption, sale, or both. For example, in Madhya Pradesh 49% of households reported collecting fuel wood from the forest; 99.7% use it for household consumption and 1.1% sell it. Those who sell reported an average income of Rs 4780 per year from the sale. In Chhattisgarh, 68% of households reported collecting fuel wood from the forest; 100% use it for household consumption and 0.3% sell it. The

tables also show the percentage of respondents who reported varied levels of satisfaction with the sale price. Overall, households in Chhattisgarh are more dependent on the forest for not only fuel wood but also for fodder - 12% of households, sal -10% of households, Mahua - 38% of households and Tendu - 36% of households as compared to households from Madhya Pradesh where the dependency on forests for various products are 7%, 19% and 16% respectively for fodder, Mahua and Tendu leaves. As we do not have the imputed value of self-consumption for forest gathering, this has led to some underestimation.

Madhya Pradesh



49%
of HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED
COLLECTING FUEL WOOD
from the FOREST

99.7%
use it for
household
consumption

1.1%
Sell it

Chhattisgarh



68%
of HOUSEHOLDS REPORTED
COLLECTING FUEL WOOD
from the FOREST

100%
use it for
household
consumption

0.3%
Sell it

Table 6.19 Forest produce- wise income for Madhya Pradesh

		Fuelwood	Fodder	Mahua	Tendu
Households reported collection (%)		48.9	7.0	18.8	16.3
Households reported only consumption (%)		98.9	99.5	12.9	7.6
Households reported only sale (%)		0.3	0	70.1	90.9
Households reported both sale and consumption (%)		0.8	0.5	17	1.4
Average sale amount last year (in Rs.)		4,780	3,000	4,238	2,888
Satisfaction with the sale price (%)	Pleased	18.8	100	51.7	47
	Mostly satisfied	68.8	0	26.3	28.2
	Mostly dissatisfied	6.3	0	17.9	21.3
	Unhappy	6.3	0	4.1	3.6

Table 6.20 Forest produce wise income for Chhattisgarh

		Fuelwood	Fodder	Sal	Mahua	Tendu
Households reported collection (%)		67.9	11.6	10.1	38.3	35.6
Households reported only consumption (%)		99.7	100	80.6	39.3	4.5
Households reported only sale (%)		0	0	14.6	42.9	94.5
Households reported both sale and consumption (%)		0.3	0	4.9	17.7	1
Average sale amount last year (in Rs.)		3,929	0	2,463	5966	3,988
Satisfaction with the sale price (%)	Pleased	71.4		53.3	56.4	66.5
	Mostly satisfied	0		23.3	25.2	24.8
	Mostly dissatisfied	28.6		16.7	13.5	5.7
	Unhappy	0		6.7	4.8	3

6.5 INCOME FROM FORESTS

Table 6.1 and Table 6.2, at the beginning of this chapter, show that income dependence from the forest is more in the case of Chhattisgarh both in terms of the number of households reporting income and the average income from forest collection. 29% of Adivasi households in Madhya Pradesh and 51% of Adivasi households in Chhattisgarh reported income

from forest produce. For non-Adivasi households, the figures are 19% and 27% and for PVTG households these are 36% and 74% respectively for Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

The households reported collecting a variety of forest produce. The forest produce collected is listed in Tables 6.21

Table 6.21: NTFP list





With minor variations, caused by different dialects, the list of forest produce harvested in the two states is quite similar. In quite a few cases, a portion of the produce was consumed by the households, but certain produce, like Tendu leaves, is collected mainly for the market.

Tables 6.22 and 6.23 give the correlation between the average reported income from forest produce and the household distance from the forest. The average household income from

NTFP sales declines as the village distance from the forest rises, with two exceptions in Madhya Pradesh:

- 1) where the average income from the forest is highest in villages with a 3 km distance from the forest, and
- 2) average income from the forest for villages beyond 5 km of the forest is more than that of villages with a 4 km distance from the forest.

Table 6.22: Distance of village from the forest and average forest-based annual income in Madhya Pradesh

Distance (km)	Average income from NTFP (Rs.)	Number of households
0	6,108	256
1	5,316	293
2	5,130	135
3	6,669	67
4	4,248	22
5 km or more	4,594	95





Table 6.23: Distance of village from the forest and average forest-based annual income in Chhattisgarh

Distance (km)	Average income from NTFP (Rs.)	Number of households
0	9,715	621
1	6,727	382
2	6,443	229
3	5,610	96
4	4,955	37
5 km or more	4,927	94

Region-wise also there are a lot of variations in income from forests. The highest average annual income, more than Rs 10,000, from forest produce by Adivasi households was reported from central Chhattisgarh. The lowest income from forest reported by Adivasi households is from the Bhil region of Madhya Pradesh. PVTG households reported the highest average income from north Chhattisgarh.

Table: 6.24.1, Average income from the forests in Bhil region Madhya Pradesh

	Average income from forest produce	Households reporting
Adivasis	4928	19
Non-Adivasis		0
PVTGs		0

Table 6.24.2, Average income from the forests in Gond region Madhya Pradesh

	Average income from forest produce	Households reporting
Adivasis	5495	339
Non-Adivasis	5453	30
PVTGs	6301	66

Table 6.24.3, Average income from the forests in Other region Madhya Pradesh

	Average income from forest produce	Households reporting
Adivasis	5495	299
Non-Adivasis	4106	32
PVTGs	5787	83



Table 6.25.1, Average income from the forest in South region Chhattisgarh

	Average income from forest produce	Households reporting
Adivasis	5798	393
Non-Adivasis	6994	84
PVTGs	4474	35

Table 6.25.2, Average income from the forests in Central region Chhattisgarh

	Average income from forest produce	Households reporting
Adivasis	10083	507
Non-Adivasis	5605	19
PVTGs	8176	49

Table 6.25.3, Average income from the forests in North region Chhattisgarh

	Average income from forest produce	Households reporting
Adivasis	6704	286
Non-Adivasis	3920	30
PVTGs	10472	56





6.6 PER CAPITA INCOME

Table 6.1 shows that the average annual income for Adivasi households in Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 73,900. With an average household size of 4.8 (for average household size, see tables 5.1 and 5.2 in chapter 5), the average annual per capita income amounts to Rs. 15,396. The corresponding number for non-Adivasi households is Rs. 19,098 and for PVTG households is Rs 14,622. In Chhattisgarh, the average annual per capita income is Rs. 11,930, Rs. 12,801, and Rs. 11,028 for Adivasi, Non-Adivasi, and PVTG households, respectively. These figures highlight the overall income poverty among Adivasi households in both states.

Turning to Table 6.6 and 6.8, it is evident that the contribution of forest income is only 2.1% for Adivasi households in Madhya Pradesh and 6.5% for PVTG households. In Chhattisgarh, these percentages are slightly higher, with Adivasi households at 7.5% and PVTG households at 13.8%.

As per one estimate, per capita income in Chhattisgarh is likely to reach 1,33,000 in 2022-23.¹ The per capita income in MP is estimated at Rs. 1,40,000.² A note explaining the apparent disparity between GSDP per capita and average per capita household disposable income from SAL 2022 is given below.

A NOTE ON THE APPARENT DISPARITY BETWEEN STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA AND AVERAGE PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME FROM SAL 2022

Firstly, these two numbers, per capita Net State domestic product (NSDP) and per capita household income from the SAL survey, are not comparable. Per capita state domestic product is the total domestic product divided by the population. Total state domestic product is the sum of value added across all production activities in the economy. It includes not only households but firms as well. Only a fraction of the domestic economic product is earned by the households. The fraction of the economy's domestic product earned by rural households will be even smaller. Hence, per capita household disposable income will be lesser than per capita domestic product

of the economy unless the whole of the economy is made up of proprietors whose income is the value added in their business activity or all value addition of the firm (profits) is paid as dividend to the individual shareholders by the corporations. Since there are large corporations and not all of the profit earned by them is paid back as dividends, household disposable income will be lower than per capita domestic product. In fact, there has been a recognition of the divergence between per capita domestic product and disposable per capita household income at the national level for OECD countries.³



In the case of SAL, the divergence of per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) and average per capita household income from the survey data is likely to be higher than what could be at the state level since the survey is focused predominantly on rural tribal households from blocks which are predominantly tribal. One can expect the average of rural tribal income to be lower than that of rural income which is

again expected to be lower than that of state-level household income. One can see such a typical pattern in Table 1 through the 76th round (2018) of the National Sample Survey.⁴ National Sample Survey (NSS) records the value of consumption and not of income. But for poor households, expenditure is likely to be close to that of the income, if not higher considering subsidized consumption like PDS.

Table 6.26: Monthly Consumer expenditure from NSS 76th round (2018) - in Rs

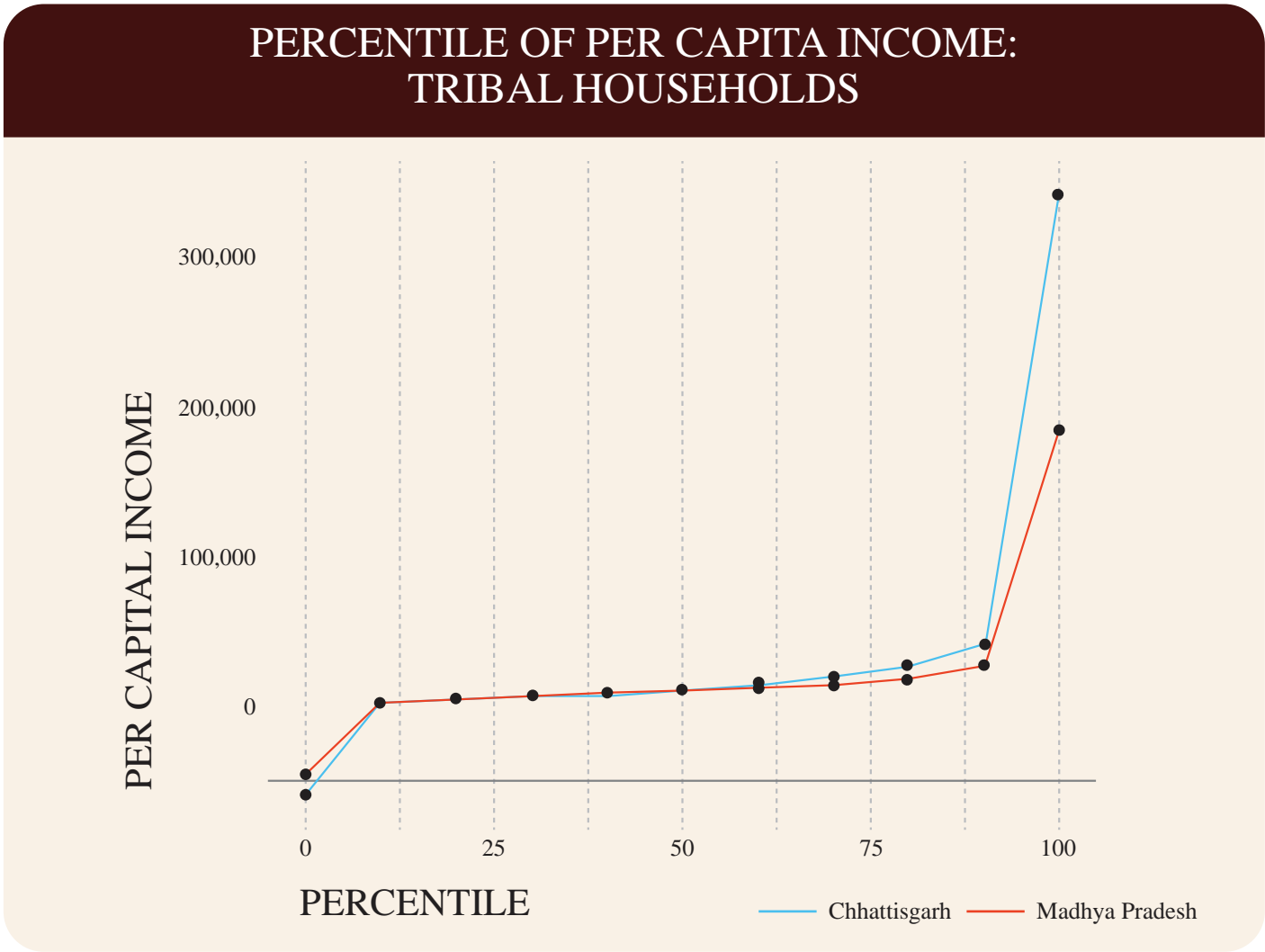
Madhya Pradesh		Chhattisgarh	
TRIBAL	6155	TRIBAL	5317
RURAL	7000	RURAL	5947
ALL	8793	ALL	7892
Khargone		Bastar	
TRIBAL	6125	TRIBAL	4275
RURAL	7248	RURAL	4383

As per the NSS 76th round (2018), the average monthly consumer expenditure for rural tribal households in Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 6155 and Rs. 8793 for the whole of Madhya Pradesh. For Chhattisgarh, the corresponding figures were Rs. 5317 and 7892 respectively.





Figure 6.1: Distribution of per capita income



In SAL data, we have nearly 10% of the tribal households in each state who have reported negative or nearly zero earnings. In other words, they have made large losses in their livelihood activities. These negative earnings have reduced the average earnings. On the other side, there are very few households with high per capita income. The average per capita income for 90th – 100th percentile group is 46463 for Chhattisgarh and Rs. 69959 for Madhya Pradesh. Hence, average per capita income has remained low.

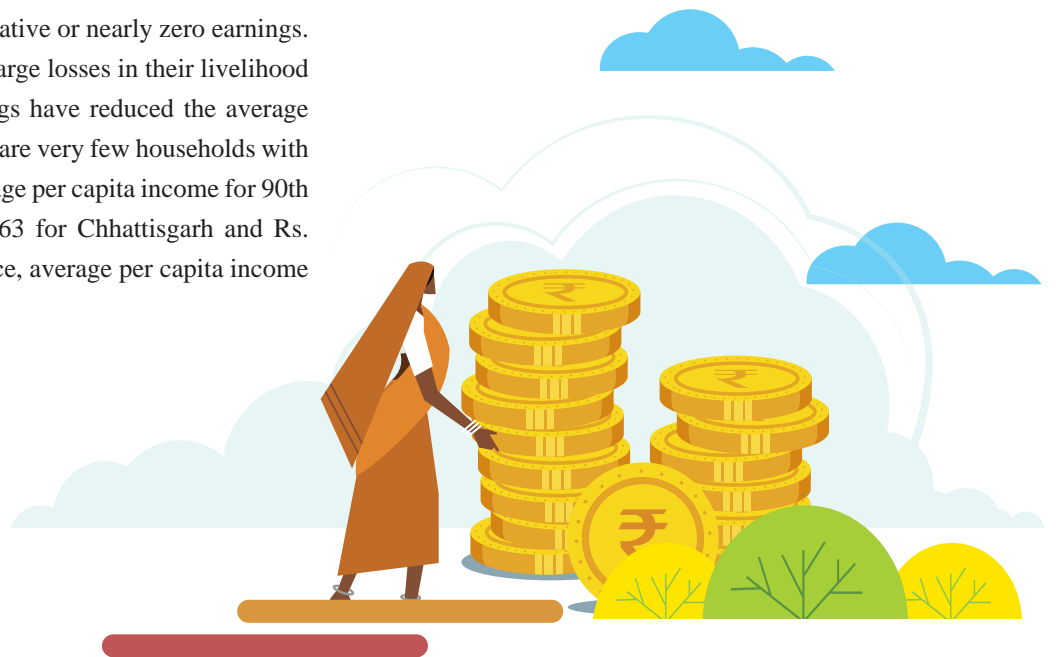


Figure 6.2: NSS 76th round Monthly consumer expenditure

MONTHLY CONSUMER EXPENDITURE: RURAL TRIBAL HOUSEHOLDS NSS 76TH ROUND (2018)

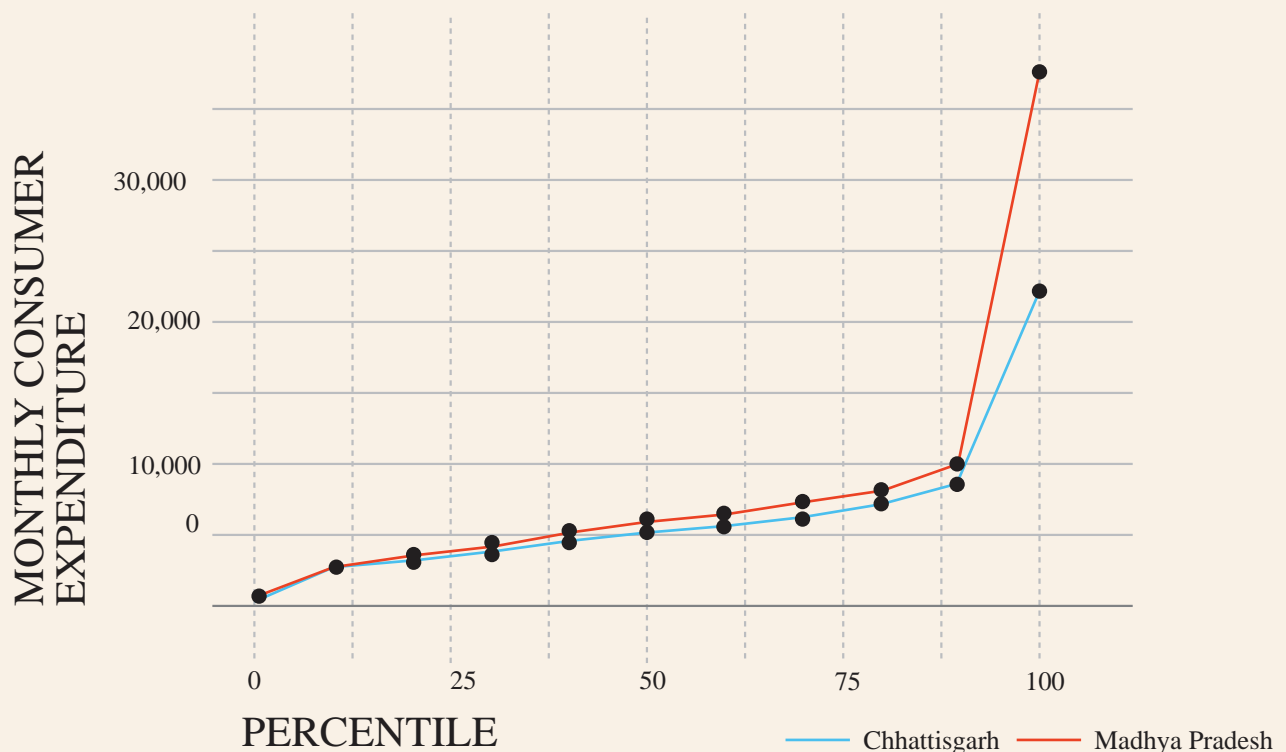


Figure 1 and Figure 2 show that the distribution of households in SAL is not radically different from what has been observed in the NSS 76th round barring the first decile. Since NSS records the consumption, it always has positive values for the same while SAL records the earnings which can be negative when households incur large losses.

The disconcerting observation from the comparison of NSS 76th round with SAL 2nd round is income from SAL in 2021-22 is lower than consumption in 2018 across the percentiles. But this can be explained by the fact that SAL has not accounted for the imputed income arising out of PDS and any other assistance received. SAL calculates what a household earns through various livelihood channels while NSS calculates what a household consumes through various

channels. For households at lower income levels, consumption can be higher than income considering the role of welfare schemes in the lives of such households.

The only point that perhaps has induced systematic downward bias in SAL numbers is the absence of stratification at the basic sampling unit. The 20 households to be surveyed in the village in the SAL survey were selected randomly without any stratification based on a priori estimate of the income of these households. NSS sample at the village level is sub-sampled into income classes through house listing and a priori estimate of the income.



REFERENCES AND NOTES

¹https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/chhattisgarh-gsdp-to-grow-by-8-at-constant-prices-economic-survey-123030300692_1.html

²<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhopal/mp-net-per-capita-income-140583-shivraj-related/articleshow/98321930.cms?from=mdr>

³See Nolan Brian, Roser Max, and Thewissen Stefan GDP per capita versus median household income: what gives rise to divergence over time? Social Macroeconomics: Working paper series, OECD, May 2016

⁴It must be noted that sample for the survey was not designed to calculate average for any sub-group within the state.



#07

**LIVELIHOOD
OUTCOMES**





The survey was conducted to assess the livelihood status of Adivasi and PVTG households in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and compare it that of non-Adivasi households. The sampling plan was designed to achieve this objective. In both states, the sample was divided equally into three regions:

South, Central, and North regions in the case of Chhattisgarh and Bhil, Gond, and other ITDP blocks region in the case of Madhya Pradesh. This division allows us to provide an indicative scenario of income, dietary diversity, and food security in these regions of both states.

7.1 INCOME VARIATIONS ACROSS REGIONS

Among all the regions in both states, the Bhil region in Madhya Pradesh shows the highest average household income for Adivasi and non-Adivasi households. In fact, the average income here is around 1.5 times or more than that in

the other regions. In the rest of the five regions in both states, the per capita income of Adivasi households varies between Rs 12,000 to Rs 15,000. In the Bhil region, it is much higher, at Rs 24,571.

Table- 7.1.1, Bhil region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	99,211	1,45,289	
Per capita income	24,571	36,875	
Number of households	820	45	0

Table- 7.1.2, Gond region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	66,724	69,755	79,564
Per capita income	15,077	13,800	20,732
Number of households	758	156	81

Table- 7.1.3, Other ITDP Blocks Annual Average Household Income in INR' in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	52,597	80,084	61,411
Per capita income	12,596	20,034	13,043
Number of households	719	134	120



Table-7.2.1, South region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	54,961	60,092	1,06,223
Per capita income	12,137	13,944	17,366
Number of households	742	172	35

Table-7.2.2, Central region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	57,072	52,980	45,468
Per capita income	14,177	14,668	14,198
Number of households	708	159	57

Table-7.2.3, North region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	49,599	48,033	19,488
Per capita income	13,063	12,071	6,969
Number of households	861	168	100





7.2 INCOME VARIATIONS ACROSS DISTRICTS

The number of respondent households in each of the three categories and their spread across districts permitted us to make only indicative statements about income variations across districts. In Madhya Pradesh, the highest average annual income for an Adivasi household has occurred in Khargone (West Nimar), Seoni and Dhar, which is almost 1 lakh rupees. Non-Adivasi households' income is also high in

these three districts, along with Barwani, Harda and Umaria. In Chhattisgarh, the highest average annual income for an Adivasi household has occurred in Gariyabandh and Bijapur districts, whereas the income of non-advansi households is highest in Bastar and Kondagaon districts. In Chhattisgarh, the average annual income of PVTG households has taken place in Narayanpur and in Madhya Pradesh, it is in Shahdol.

Table 7.3: District wise income: Madhya Pradesh

Districts	Average household income (Rs.)				Number of households			
	Total	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG	Total	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Barwani	68,572	67,052	96,875	NA	320	300	20	0
Chhindwara	51,115	47,264	70,817	NA	479	400	79	0
Dhar	1,00,101	92,299	1,51,999	NA	400	340	60	0
Harda	78,268	68,330	1,27,460	NA	120	100	20	0
Jabalpur	50,041	49,090	54,697	NA	484	401	83	0
Khargone (West Nimar)	1,56,403	1,65,105	1,07,384	NA	220	180	40	0
Seoni	1,04,624	1,06,110	97,156	NA	241	201	40	0
Shahdol	64,675	66,383	37,665	85,025	242	161	41	40
Umaria	58,445	51,481	1,03,362	NA	300	260	40	0
Sheopur	61,411	NA	NA	61,411	120	0	0	120
Mandla	74,236	NA	NA	74,236	41	0	0	41



Table 7.4: District wise income: Chhattisgarh

Districts	Average household income (Rs.)				Number of households			
	Total	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG	Total	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Bastar	61,346	58,343	73,065	NA	404	322	82	0
Bijapur	57,121	60,744	42,538	NA	201	161	40	0
Bilaspur	55,329	56,178	51,876	NA	304	244	60	0
Gariyabandh	64,990	71,758	58,810	45,468	297	200	40	57
Jashpur	46,916	54,912	45,323	19,488	522	362	60	100
Kabeerdham	45,549	45,828	44,697	NA	81	61	20	0
Kondagaon	48,358	45,746	61,030	NA	322	262	60	0
Koriya	40,638	37,150	58,078	NA	240	200	40	0
Surajpur	50,290	51,573	44,515	NA	402	321	81	0
Narayanpur	1,06,223	NA	NA	1,06,223	35	0	0	35
GPM	48,049	47,055	53,093	NA	244	204	40	0





7.3 BENEFIT FROM PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS)

Presently, the benefit from the social welfare schemes is not calculated as the family income. Among these schemes, PDS is the most crucial and it helps families to reduce their vulnerability to a great extent. Tables 7.5 and 7.6 show 98% of

Adivasi and non-Adivasi households and 91% of PVTG households from Chhattisgarh received rice from PDS. In Madhya Pradesh, 91% of Adivasi households received rice and 90% received wheat from PDS.

Table-7.5, Percentage of households received items from the PDS Shop in Madhya Pradesh

Item	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Rice consumption reported	91	70	87
Wheat consumption reported	90	69	86
Pulses consumption reported	2	4	5
Sugar consumption reported	8	5	50
Kerosene consumption reported	15	15	14
Number of households	2,405	361	201



Table- 7.6 Percentage of households received items from the PDS Shop in Chhattisgarh

Item	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Rice consumption reported	98	98	91
Wheat consumption reported	1	1	0
Pulses consumption reported	22	22	2
Sugar consumption reported	96	98	91
Kerosene consumption reported	24	28	6
Number of households	2,339	520	192





Tables 7.7. and 7.8 show per month out-of-pocket household expenditure for purchasing items from PDS. The last row in these tables shows the market price of all items together. Households of all categories in Chhattisgarh receive higher

benefits from PDS as compared to Madhya Pradesh. In both states PDS compensates the low household income from livelihood activities.

Table 7.7, Average household expenditure (Rs per month) on PDS items in Madhya Pradesh

Item	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Rice expenditure (out of pocket)	9	11	10
Wheat expenditure (out of pocket)	18	15	19
Pulses expenditure (out of pocket)	6	1	1
Sugar expenditure (out of pocket)	21	11	24
Kerosene expenditure (out of pocket)	94	94	71
Total expenditure (out of pocket)	43	46	55
Total consumption value (Market price)	865	849	1,098

Table 7.8, Average household expenditure (Rs per month) on PDS items in Chhattisgarh

Item	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Rice expenditure (out of pocket)	23	21	20
Wheat expenditure (out of pocket)	4	3	#N/A
Pulses expenditure (out of pocket)	11	11	10
Sugar expenditure (out of pocket)	19	18	19
Kerosene expenditure (out of pocket)	81	101	88
Total expenditure (out of pocket)	64	70	45
Total consumption value (Market price)	1,518	1,433	1,340



7.4 DIETARY DIVERSITY

To understand the dietary diversity of the members in the households, we used the Food Consumption Score (FCS), a tool developed by the United Nations World Food Programme. A brief description of the tool is provided in Annexure J.

In our study, we calculated the FCS of the female members of each household and separately for the rest of the household

members. In tables 7.3 and 7.5, 'household' means all household members other than the female members. Similarly, in tables 7.4 and 7.6, the FCS of female members of the households refers to the FCS of those female members who responded to our questionnaire.

Table 7.8: Dietary diversity of the households (%): Madhya Pradesh

	Poor dietary diversity	Borderline dietary diversity	Acceptable dietary diversity	Households reporting (N)
Adivasis	4.2	37.1	58.7	1,774
Non-Adivasis	2.4	25.4	72.2	291
PVTGs	1.1	34.5	64.4	177

Data from Madhya Pradesh shows a wide gap between Adivasi and non-Adivasi, concerning the percentage of households having acceptable dietary diversity. 58.7% of Adivasis and 72.2% of non-Adivasi people have acceptable dietary intake. The percentage of Adivasi people with borderline dietary diversity is also higher than that of the

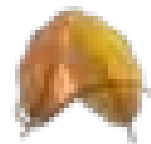
non-Adivasi people having borderline dietary diversity. The percentage of PVTGs with acceptable dietary diversity is higher than Adivasis. Further, there are only 1.1% of PVTG households with poor dietary diversity as compared to 4.2% of Adivasi and 2.4% non-Adivasi households.

Table 7.9: Dietary diversity of the female member of the households in Madhya Pradesh

	Poor dietary diversity	Borderline dietary diversity	Acceptable dietary diversity	Households reporting (N)
Adivasis	4.2	37.7	58.1	1,774
Non-Adivasis	2.7	26.5	70.8	291
PVTGs	1.1	35.6	63.3	177

The dietary diversity of the female members of the households in Madhya Pradesh shows a pattern similar to that of the other members of the household. However, the percentage of female

members with acceptable dietary diversity is slightly lower than the same for other members of the households.



The data from Chhattisgarh shows a much lower percentage of households from all categories with acceptable dietary diversity as compared to Madhya Pradesh. Only 36.3% Adivasi households, 42.9% non-Adivasi households, and

merely 16.8% PVTG households have acceptable dietary diversity. 19% of PVTG households have poor dietary diversity, while most of the households from all categories are on the borderline.

Table 7.10: Dietary diversity of the households (%): Chhattisgarh

	Poor dietary diversity	Borderline dietary diversity	Acceptable dietary diversity	Households reporting (N)
Adivasis	2.2	61.5	36.3	1,956
Non-Adivasis	2.5	54.6	42.9	441
PVTGs	19.0	64.2	16.8	179

Table 7.11: Dietary diversity of the female member of the households in Chhattisgarh

	Poor dietary diversity	Borderline dietary diversity	Acceptable dietary diversity	Households reporting (N)
Adivasis	2.0	61.9	36.1	1,956
Non-Adivasis	2.0	54.2	43.8	441
PVTGs	19.6	64.2	16.2	179

In Chhattisgarh, the dietary diversity of female household members also follows a similar pattern as the other members of the households.

Region-wise also, there is variation in the dietary diversity score (FCS). The Bhil region shows a very high percentage of

Adivasi (81%) and non-Adivasi (93%) households with acceptable dietary diversity. On the other hand, the central region of Chhattisgarh shows the lowest percentage of Adivasi households (0.6%) with poor dietary diversity and the south region in Chhattisgarh shows the lowest percentage of PVTG households (0%) with poor dietary diversity.



Table 7.12.1, Dietary diversity of households (%), Bhil region in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	2.2	2.3	
Borderline (21-35)	16.7	4.7	
Acceptable (>35)	81.1	93.0	

Table 7.12.2, Dietary diversity of households (%), Gond region in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	2.7	1.5	1.5
Borderline (21-35)	44.6	31.1	36.4
Acceptable (>35)	52.7	67.4	62.1

Table 7.12.3, Dietary diversity of households (%), Other ITDP blocks in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	7.3	3.4	0.9
Borderline (21-35)	46.1	26.7	33.3
Acceptable (>35)	46.6	69.8	65.8

Table 7.13.1, Dietary diversity of households (%), South region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	2.2	1.4	0.0
Borderline (21-35)	48.9	48.6	56.0
Acceptable (>35)	48.9	50.0	44.0

Table 7.13.2, Dietary diversity of households (%), Central region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	0.6	2.1	1.8
Borderline (21-35)	66.7	49.3	69.1
Acceptable (>35)	32.7	48.6	29.1

Table 7.13.3, Dietary diversity of households (%), North region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	3.5	3.9	33.3
Borderline (21-35)	66.1	65.4	63.6
Acceptable (>35)	30.3	30.7	3.0



7.5 HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY

The FCS gives information about the diversity of diets but does not indicate access and adequacy of food. To measure access and adequacy of food at the household level, we used the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) tool. A brief description of the tool is given in Annexure K.

Similar to FCS, the HFIAS score of the female member of each household and the HFIAS score of the rest of the household members were calculated separately. In tables 7.7 and 7.9, 'household' refers to all members of a household other than the female members who were the respondents. Similarly, in tables

7.8 and 7.10, the HFIAS score of the female members of the households refers to female members who were the respondents of our questionnaire.

The score shows that in Madhya Pradesh, 31.8% of Adivasi, 26.8% non-Adivasi, and a large percentage of PVTG households, 60.8%, are severely food insecure. 42.8% non-Adivasi households are food secure, whereas only 25.9% of Adivasi and 25.6% of PVTG households are food secure.

Table 7.14: Food security of the households (%): Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	25.9	42.8	25.6
Mildly food insecure	18.4	14.4	5.7
Moderately food insecure	23.8	16.0	8.0
Severely food insecure	31.8	26.8	60.8

The situation is by and large similar for the female members of households in Madhya Pradesh. However, the food security of female members is a little higher as compared to other members in Adivasi households.

Table 7.15: Food security of the female members of the households: Madhya Pradesh (%)

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	30.1	43.8	25.6
Mildly food insecure	15.8	14.4	7.4
Moderately food insecure	22.5	16.3	6.3
Severely food insecure	31.7	25.5	60.8







In Chhattisgarh, the percentages of food secure Adivasi (49.7%) and PVTG (48.6%) households are almost double the percentage of the same in Madhya Pradesh. The percentage of non-Adivasi food secure households here is lower than that of the Adivasi and PVTG households. The percentage of households with severe food insecurity is 27% for Adivasi, 28.8% for non-Adivasi and 41.4% for PVTG households.

Table 7.16: Food security of the households (%): Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	49.7	46.4	48.6
Mildly food insecure	15.3	17.2	4.4
Moderately food insecure	8.0	7.6	5.5
Severely food insecure	27.0	28.8	41.4

Table 7.17: Food security of the female members of the households: Chhattisgarh (%)

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	49.3	47.3	48.1
Mildly food insecure	15.0	17.4	4.4
Moderately food insecure	9.6	7.4	5.5
Severely food insecure	26.0	27.9	42.0

The pattern for food security in the case of female members is by and large similar to the rest of the members of the households in Chhattisgarh.

Region-wise also food security varies. The south region of Chhattisgarh shows the highest percentage of Adivasi households (58%) being food secure and the lowest percentage of Adivasi households (15%) being severely food insecure. In the central Chhattisgarh region, 100% of PVTG households reported being food secure. At the same time, 44% of Adivasi

households reported being severely food insecure in Central Chhattisgarh; this is the highest among the regions. In the same region, non-Adivasi households also show the highest percentage of severe food insecurity among the regions. The other ITDP blocks outside the Bhil and Gond regions in Madhya Pradesh show the lowest percentage of Adivasi households being food secure.



7.18.1, Food security of the households (%), Bhil reason in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	33.8	45.2	
Mildly food insecure	28.0	21.4	
Moderately food insecure	9.4	7.1	
Severely food insecure	28.9	26.2	
Number of households	533	42	0

Table 7.18.2, Food security of the households (%), Gond reason in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	28.2	43.9	23.1
Mildly food insecure	12.8	7.9	10.8
Moderately food insecure	17.2	15.8	9.2
Severely food insecure	41.7	32.4	56.9
Number of households	662	139	65

Table 7.18.3, Food security of the households (%), Other ITDP blocks in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	17.1	40.8	27.0
Mildly food insecure	16.4	19.2	2.7
Moderately food insecure	42.4	19.2	7.2
Severely food insecure	24.1	20.8	63.1
Number of households	648	125	111





Table 7.19.1, Food security of the households (%), South region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	57.9	61.6	92.3
Mildly food insecure	21.2	12.6	3.8
Moderately food insecure	6.2	9.9	0.0
Severely food insecure	14.7	15.9	3.8
Number of households	585	151	26

Table 7.19.2, Food security of the households (%), Central region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	38.0	32.6	100.0
Mildly food insecure	9.0	12.5	0.0
Moderately food insecure	8.5	4.2	0.0
Severely food insecure	44.4	50.7	0.0
Number of households	655	144	55

Table 7.19.3, Food security of the households (%), North region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	53.4	44.4	9.0
Mildly food insecure	16.2	26.1	7.0
Moderately food insecure	8.9	8.5	10.0
Severely food insecure	21.5	20.9	74.0
Number of households	785	153	100



7.4 HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE OF CHILDREN BELOW FIVE YEARS

Head circumference is one of the indicators of malnutrition among children below five years. The Head circumference of a child should ideally fall within the 3-97 percentiles of the recommended population scores.

In Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of male children below five years with malnutrition (outside the 3-97 percentile) is 52.2%, 63.3% and 61.4% for Adivasi, non-Adivasi and PVTG

households, respectively (see table 7.11 for the percentage of children within 3-97 percentile). A similar pattern is observed for female children in Adivasi households, while the situation is slightly better in non-Adivasi households and worse in PVTG households.

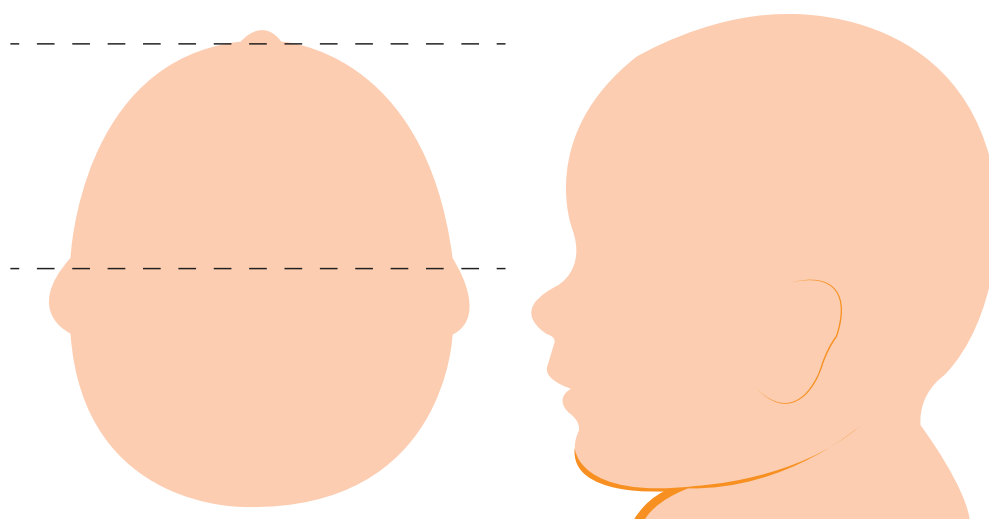


Table 7.20: Head circumference of male and female children (age up to 60 months):

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Male children with head circumference in 3-97 percentile (%)	47.8	36.7	38.6
The number of male children, aged up to 60 months, assessed	276	30	44
Female children with head circumference in 3-97 percentile (%)	48.3	51.9	27.5
The number of female children, aged up to 60 months, assessed	240	27	40

In Chhattisgarh, 42.7%, 41.3% and 54.2% of male children below five years from Adivasi, non-Adivasi and PVTG households, respectively have malnutrition. The percentage of female children with malnutrition is much lower in the case of

non-Adivasi (32.6%) and PVTGs (35.7%) as compared to the male children in those categories. In Adivasi, the situation is slightly worse for female children (see table 7.20).

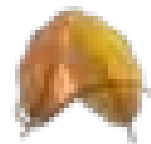


Table 7.21: Head circumference of male and female children (age up to 60 months): Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Male children with head circumference in 3-97 percentile (%)	57.3	58.7	45.8
The number of male children, aged up to 60 months, assessed	239	46	24
Female children with head circumference in 3-97 percentile (%)	56.0	67.4	64.3
The number of female children, aged up to 60 months, assessed	216	43	14

PLEASE NOTE

Dietary diversity:

Dietary diversity, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), refers to the variety and number of different food groups consumed by individuals or households over a specific period. It measures the extent to which an individual's diet incorporates a wide range of food groups, reflecting the nutritional quality and adequacy of their food intake (for more details, see Annexure - J).

Household Food security:

Household food security is defined as the availability, adequacy, and utilization of food within a household (for more details, see Annexure -K).



#08

**WOMEN AND
LIVELIHOODS
IN ADIVASI
SOCIETY**





In the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Personal Interviews (PI) conducted during this study, it was shared multiple times that Adivasi women within Adivasi society hold better positions than their counterparts in non-Adivasi societies. They are more mobile and autonomous, and there is no taboo in going out for work and to market.

However, it was also mentioned that Adivasi women shoulder most of the household work, engage in collecting fuel wood and other forest products from the forests, and they take up significant portion of agriculture labor. In the FGDs, it was revealed that Adivasi women work diligently and almost throughout the day. At times, they have to work outside as wage labourers outside their preference, solely to meet the household needs. They also participate in selling vegetables at the market and purchasing daily essentials.

When the male member of the household migrates, the women who stay back face a shortage of money, leaving them unable



to buy necessary items or go places they may need to. As a result, the household chores and responsibilities of the women increase significantly. On the other hand, when women migrate, children often stay behind, and elderly family members take on the responsibility of looking after them. In some cases, the entire family migrates, and in both situations, children's education is negatively affected.

Gender discrimination is evident in customary practices/ laws, role division, decision making within the society. The customary law denies women's right to land and they justify this with their value of prioritising community over individuals. With changing times, the position of women and the gender relationship are also changing. Media plays an influential role in this. CSOs and the Government have been working to strengthen women's organisations, SHGs and associative tiers and facilitated their participation in the decision-making processes in the village. Some women respondents, who are also part of SHGs, shared that this had

helped women to have some control over decision-making, within the family as well as in the village. Some facilitating policies related to women's ownership of land also have helped change the position of women in Adivasi society.

This chapter presents data on women's position in the Adivasi livelihoods scenarios in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Some of these could be repetitions from earlier chapters.





8.1 OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE AND SMARTPHONES



Madhya Pradesh

ADIVASI 66%



Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI 72%

settlements have mobile network coverage.

FEMALE MEMBERS

ADIVASI 6.9%

ADIVASI 11.2%

Adivasi households have mobile phones of their own.

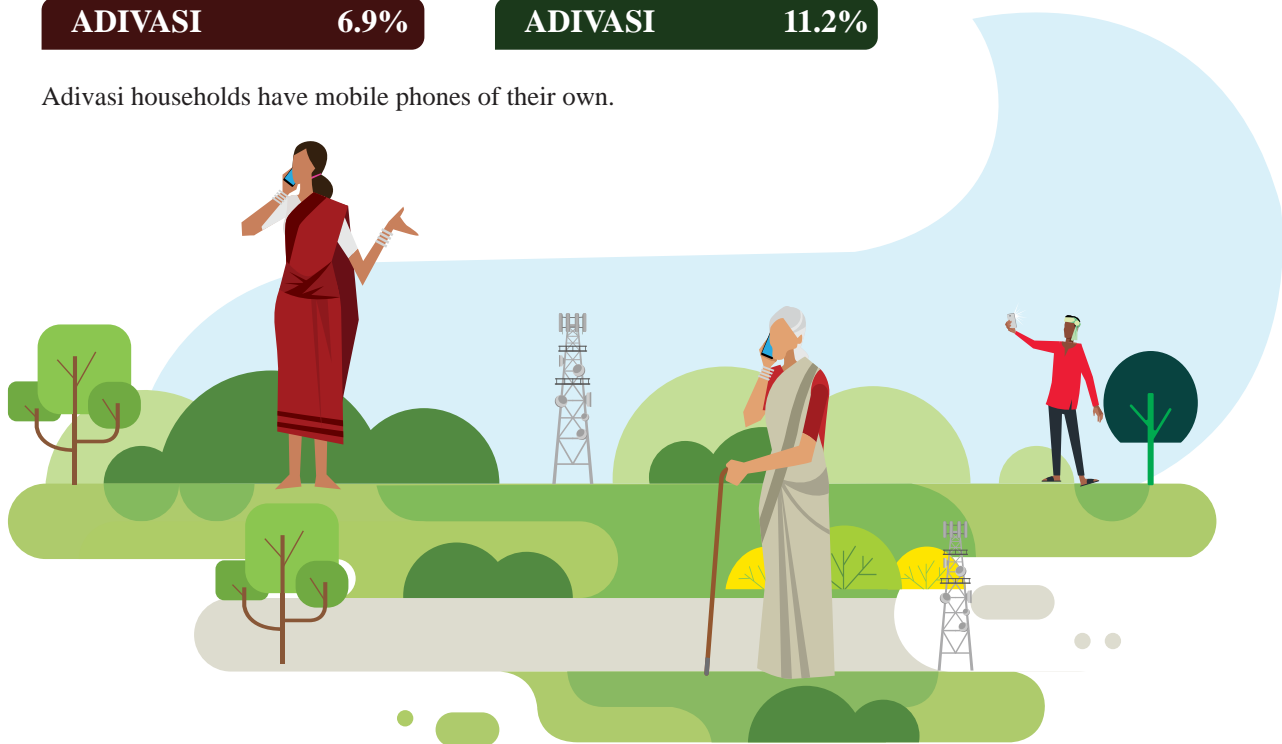


Table 8.1: Mobile phone ownership among female members of the households (%) in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Female members of households who have mobile phones	6.9	13.5	6.5
Female with smartphone	4.0	8.9	3.9

Table 8.2: Mobile phone ownership among female members of the households (%) in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Female members of households who have mobile phones	11.2	17.6	4.4
Female with smartphone	7.2	12.7	2.6



8.2 FUNCTIONAL LITERACY REGION-WISE

A region-wise functional literacy result shows that the percentage of females who scored 80% or more in the literacy test is highest in the North Chhattisgarh region. The percentage of non-Adivasi females who scored more than 80% is highest in south Chhattisgarh among the six regions in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The average literacy score

of women from Adivasi households is highest in north Chhattisgarh. The average literacy score of women from non-Adivasi households is highest in South Chhattisgarh and that from PVTG households is highest in the Gond region of Madhya Pradesh.



Table 8.3.1, Female functional literacy, Bhil region Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average reading score (out of 10)	1.5	2.8	
Average writing score (out of 10)	1.6	4.3	
Average numeracy score (out of 10)	1.6	2.5	
Average functional literacy score (out of 30)	4.7	9.7	
Total number of women household members given functional literacy test	521	42	
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in reading	10.7	11.9	
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in writing	12.9	38.1	
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in numeracy test	2.3	2.4	
Percentage of total number of women with more than 80% overall functional literacy score	4.2	9.5	



Table 8.3.2, Female functional literacy, Gond region Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average reading score (out of 10)	2.5	3.0	2.4
Average writing score (out of 10)	3.0	3.9	2.2
Average numeracy score (out of 10)	1.9	2.6	1.6
Average functional literacy score (out of 30)	7.4	9.6	6.1
Total number of women household members given functional literacy test	652	136	67
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in reading	15.8	17.6	22.4
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in writing	25.2	32.4	17.9
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in numeracy test	14.3	20.6	11.9
Percentage of total number of women with more than 80% overall functional literacy score	14.3	21.3	13.4

Table 8.3.3, Female functional literacy, Other ITDP blocks Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average reading score (out of 10)	1.7	2.8	0.3
Average writing score (out of 10)	2.3	4.6	0.5
Average numeracy score (out of 10)	1.3	2.8	1.2
Average functional literacy score (out of 30)	5.3	10.2	2.0
Total number of women household members given functional literacy test	633	119	109
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in reading	8.4	10.9	0.0
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in writing	14.7	36.1	1.8
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in numeracy test	5.7	12.6	2.8
Percentage of total number of women with more than 80% overall functional literacy score	6.6	10.1	1.8

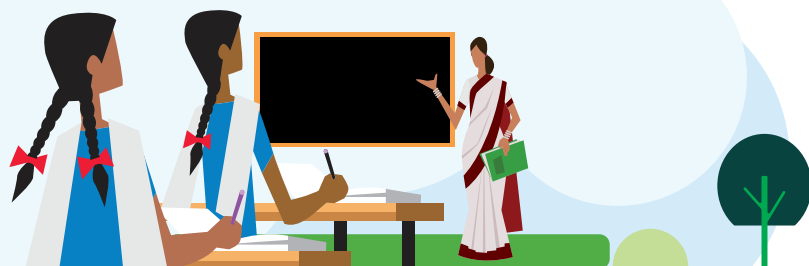


Table 8.4.1, Female functional literacy, South region Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average reading score (out of 10)	2.0	3.6	0.4
Average writing score (out of 10)	2.4	3.7	0.4
Average numeracy score (out of 10)	1.7	3.2	0.4
Average functional literacy score (out of 30)	6.1	10.5	1.1
Total number of women household members given functional literacy test	561	151	26
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in reading	13.0	32.5	3.8
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in writing	17.6	30.5	3.8
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in numeracy test	10.7	23.2	3.8
Percentage of total number of women with more than 80% overall functional literacy score	12.5	26.5	3.8

Table 8.4.2, Female functional literacy, Central region Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average reading score (out of 10)	2.4	3.7	0.7
Average writing score (out of 10)	2.6	3.9	0.8
Average numeracy score (out of 10)	1.8	2.9	0.3
Average functional literacy score (out of 30)	6.8	10.5	1.8
Total number of women household members given functional literacy test	647	140	54
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in reading	16.7	27.9	1.9
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in writing	19.2	29.3	5.6
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in numeracy test	10.5	18.6	0.0
Percentage of total number of women with more than 80% overall functional literacy score	13.3	22.1	0.0



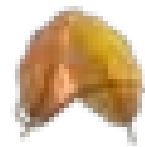


Table 8.4.3, Female functional literacy, North region Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average reading score (out of 10)	3.4	3.4	0.5
Average writing score (out of 10)	3.9	3.7	0.5
Average numeracy score (out of 10)	3.1	2.9	0.7
Average functional literacy score (out of 30)	10.3	10.1	1.6
Total number of women household members given functional literacy test	779	150	100
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in reading	21.8	28.0	2.0
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in writing	34.8	33.3	4.0
Percentage of women who scored more than 80% in numeracy test	23.0	22.0	3.0
Percentage of total number of women with more than 80% overall functional literacy score	22.8	23.3	3.0

8.3 DIETARY DIVERSITY

Women from



Madhya Pradesh

ADIVASI 58%

PVTG 63%

households and have acceptable dietary diversity. The percentage of non-Adivasis households with acceptable dietary diversity is higher here.



Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI 36%

NON-ADIVASI 44%

PVTG 16%

households have acceptable dietary diversity.

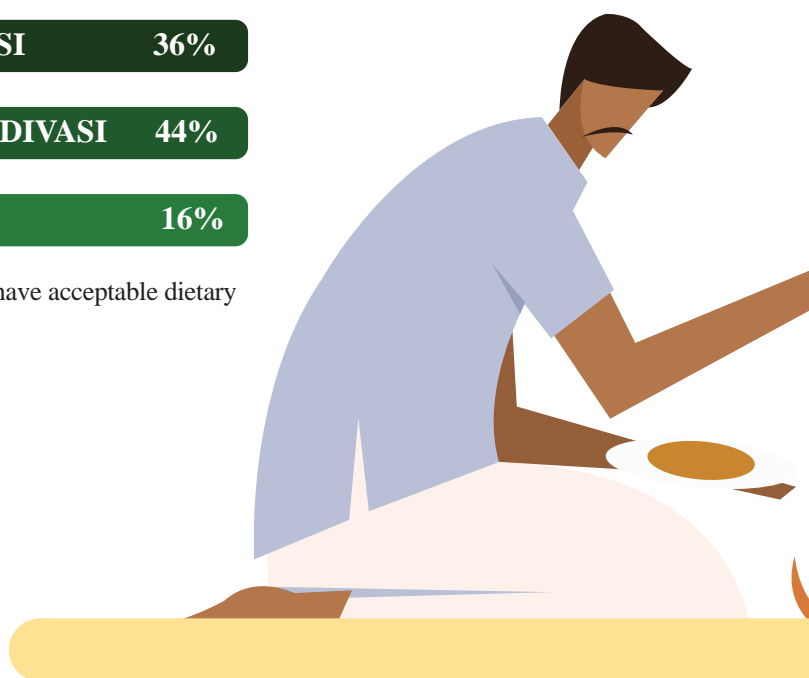


Table 8.5: Dietary diversity of female members of households (%) in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	4.2	2.7	1.1
Borderline (21.5-35)	37.7	26.5	35.6
Acceptable (>35)	58.1	70.8	63.3
Households reporting (N)	1,774	291	177

Table 8.6: Dietary diversity of female members (%) in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	2.0	2.0	19.6
Borderline (21.5-35)	61.9	54.2	64.2
Acceptable (>35)	36.1	43.8	16.2
Households reporting (N)	1,956	441	179





Region-wise disaggregated data on female dietary diversity shows that the Bhil region in Madhya Pradesh has the highest percentage of Adivasi and non-Adivasi households with acceptable dietary diversity. However, the percentage of

Adivasi and non-Adivasi households where women reported poor dietary diversity is lowest in the case of central Chhattisgarh. In south Chhattisgarh, no woman from PVTG households reported poor dietary diversity.

Table 8.7.1, Dietary diversity of the female member of households (%), Bhil region in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor(≤ 21)	2.0	2.3	0
Borderline (21-35)	17.5	9.3	0
Acceptable (>35)	80.5	88.4	0

Table 8.7.2, Dietary diversity of the female member of households (%), Gond region in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor(≤ 21)	2.5	1.5	1.5
Borderline (21-35)	45.9	29.5	34.8
Acceptable (>35)	51.6	68.9	63.6

Table 8.7.3, Dietary diversity of the female member of households (%), Other ITDP blocks in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	7.8	4.3	0.9
Borderline (21-35)	45.8	29.3	36.0
Acceptable (>35)	46.4	66.4	63.1



Table 8.8.1, Dietary diversity of the female member of households (%), South region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	2.4	2.7	0.0
Borderline (21-35)	50.2	47.9	48.0
Acceptable (> 35)	47.4	49.3	52.0

Table 8.8.2, Dietary diversity of the female member of households (%), Central region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	0.5	0.7	1.8
Borderline (21-35)	65.6	49.3	74.5
Acceptable (> 35)	34.0	50.0	23.6

Table 8.8.3, Dietary diversity of the female member of households (%), North region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Poor (≤ 21)	3.0	2.6	34.3
Borderline (21-35)	67.2	64.7	62.6
Acceptable (> 35)	29.8	32.7	3.0





8.4 FOOD SECURITY

Table 8.9: Food security among female members (%) in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Severely food insecure	31.7	25.5	60.8
Moderately food insecure	22.5	16.3	6.3
Mildly food insecure	15.8	14.4	7.4
Food secure	30.1	43.8	25.6
Number of households	1,843	306	176

Table 8.10: Food security among female members (%) in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Severely food insecure	26.0	27.9	42.0
Moderately food insecure	9.6	7.4	5.5
Mildly food insecure	15.0	17.4	4.4
Food secure	49.3	47.3	48.1
Number of households	2,025	448	181

Region-wise desegregated data shows the percentage of Adivasi and non-Adivasi households where women reported being food secure is highest in south Chhattisgarh. The

percentage of PVTG households where women reported being food secure is highest in central Chhattisgarh.

Table 8.11.1, Food security of the female member households (%), Bhil reason in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	39.4	47.6	
Mildly food insecure	23.8	14.3	
Moderately food insecure	9.4	11.9	
Severely food insecure	27.4	26.2	
Number of households	533	42	



Table 8.11.2, Food security of the female member households (%), Gond reason in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	31.9	46.0	23.1
Mildly food insecure	11.6	10.1	10.8
Moderately food insecure	14.5	14.4	7.7
Severely food insecure	42.0	29.5	58.5
Number of households	662	139	65

Table 8.11.3, Food security of the female member households (%), Other ITDP blocks in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	20.5	40.0	27.0
Mildly food insecure	13.4	19.2	5.4
Moderately food insecure	41.4	20.0	5.4
Severely food insecure	24.7	20.8	62.2
Number of households	648	125	111

Table 8.12.1, Food security of the female member households (%), South region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	58.1	61.6	88.5
Mildly food insecure	19.7	16.6	7.7
Moderately food insecure	8.4	7.3	0.0
Severely food insecure	13.8	14.6	3.8
Number of households	585	151	26

Table 8.12.2, Food security of the female member households (%), Central region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	37.1	35.4	100.0
Mildly food insecure	8.9	11.8	0.0
Moderately food insecure	10.2	3.5	0.0
Severely food insecure	43.8	49.3	0.0
Number of households	655	144	55



Table 8.12.3, Food security of the female member households (%), North region in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Food secure	53.0	44.4	9.0
Mildly food insecure	16.7	23.5	6.0
Moderately food insecure	10.1	11.1	10.0
Severely food insecure	20.3	20.9	75.0
Number of households	785	153	100

8.5 INCOME FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES

Table 8.13: Average annual household income source wise for female-headed households in Madhya Pradesh

	Farming	Animal Husbandry	Forest Produce	Wage	Salary /Pension	Remittance	Non-farm	Households Income
Adivasi (Rs.)	40,847	-2,827	6,320	35,712	4,009	11,974	22,142	79,108
Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	240	195	165	273	174	118	32	386
Non-Adivasi (Rs.)	64,094	-4,249	7,522	26,137	1,640	12,000	29,125	74,904
Non-Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	40	29	9	40	30	16	8	61
PVTGs (Rs.)	64,094	-4,249	7,522	26,137	1,640	12,000	29,125	74,904
PVTGs households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	55	20	51	41	27	16	1	66



Table 8.14: Average annual household income source wise for female-headed households in Chhattisgarh

	Farming	Animal Husbandry	Forest Produce	Wage	Salary /Pension	Remittance	Non-farm	Households Income
Adivasi (Rs.)	29,962	-2,934	5,723	28,366	1,424	13,867	12,250	52,109
Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	335	312	215	318	163	30	22	439
Non-Adivasi (Rs.)	29,121	-2,807	4,904	32,246	1,330	25,000	10,314	45,994
Non-Adivasi households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	54	58	26	77	53	3	7	109
PVTGs (Rs.)	27,645	747	6,852	14,680	1,186		3,000	34,223
PVTGs households that reported income from the source (Nos.)	18	15	30	26	31	0	1	45

8.6 DECISION MAKING

During the survey, the respondents were asked “who within the households takes a decision” on a variety of matters concerning the households. This data is captured in Tables 8.8 to 8.12 for Adivasi, PVTG and non-Adivasi villages. The term ‘Dada’ refers to the male respondent (or her husband, if the respondent were a woman); ‘Didi’ refers to the female respondent (or his wife, if the respondent were a male) and ‘Joint’ refers to the claim of the household that the couple or all the household members decide on it jointly. Other terms are self-explanatory.

On most of the topics, the decisions are taken “jointly” for the Adivasi and PVTG families in Madhya Pradesh. In non-Adivasi families also most of the decisions are taken jointly, however, the percentage of decisions made jointly is lower in comparison to Adivasi and PVTG households. The percentage of the decision taken by father/father-in-law is

higher in non-Adivasi families in comparison to the other two categories. In Chhattisgarh, across categories joint decisions have been reported in almost all cases and the percentage is also higher than in Madhya Pradesh.

On most matters, the proportion of women taking the decision was much lower than the proportion of males taking the decision in Madhya Pradesh, whereas in Chhattisgarh, the proportion of women taking decisions is slightly higher in the case of Adivasi and non-Adivasi and significantly higher in case of PVTG households.

Table 8.15: Household decision making among Adivasis (%), Madhya Pradesh

Decisions	Female respondent/ spouse of male respondent	Male respondent/ spouse of female respondent	Joint	Adult son	Adult daughter	Daughter-in-law	Young daughter	Young son	Mother/ Mother in law	Father/ Father in law	Brother/ Brother in law	Other
Child Education	8.0	17.2	47.8	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.4	4.3	12.3	0.0	0.0
Livelihood	6.8	18.2	46.6	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.6	4.4	11.5	0.0	0.0
Daily Purchase	12.1	15.2	43.9	3.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.6	5.9	10.6	0.0	0.0
Asset	6.6	17.8	47.2	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.7	3.4	12.9	0.0	0.0
Loan	6.4	17.3	47.6	4.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.8	3.2	12.9	0.0	0.0
SHG loan	9.9	14.6	47.8	4.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	6.0	9.5	0.0	0.0
Visit maternal place (Mayaka)	8.8	15.2	50.2	3.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	7.9	7.8	0.0	0.0
Family Size	6.2	14.7	52.1	3.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	7.4	7.6	0.0	0.0

Table 8.16: Household decision making among Non-Adivasis (%), Madhya Pradesh

Decisions	Female respondent/ spouse of male respondent	Male respondent/ spouse of female respondent	Joint	Adult son	Adult daughter	Daughter-in-law	Young daughter	Young son	Mother/ Mother in law	Father/ Father in law	Brother/ Brother in law	Other
Child Education	11.1	20.4	53.1	0.6	0	2.5	0	1.2	1.9	8.6	0.6	0
Livelihood	9.7	20.6	54.5	0.6	0	0.6	0	1.8	0.6	10.9	0.6	0
Daily Purchase	26.3	18	41.3	0.6	0	0.6	0	1.8	2.4	8.4	0.6	0
Asset	10.9	21.2	53.3	0.6	0	0	0	1.8	1.2	9.7	0.6	0
Loan	10.4	21.5	54	0.6	0	0	0	1.8	0.6	10.4	0.6	0
SHG loan	10.6	17	55.3	0.7	0	0	0	2.1	0.7	12.8	0.7	0
Visit maternal place (Mayaka)	9.5	19	56.5	0.6	0	1.2	0	1.2	2.4	8.3	0.6	0
Family Size	8.5	15.8	61.8	0.6	0	0	0	1.8	1.2	9.1	0.6	0



Table 8.17: Household decision making among PVTGs (%), Madhya Pradesh

Decisions	Female respondent/ spouse of male respondent	Male respondent/ spouse of female respondent	Joint	Adult son	Adult daughter	Daughter- in-law	Young daughter	Young son	Mother/ Mother in law	Father/ Father in law	Brother/ Brother in law	Other
Child Education	11.1	20.4	53.1	0.6	0	2.5	0	1.2	1.9	8.6	0.6	0
Livelihood	9.7	20.6	54.5	0.6	0	0.6	0	1.8	0.6	10.9	0.6	0
Daily Purchase	26.3	18	41.3	0.6	0	0.6	0	1.8	2.4	8.4	0.6	0
Asset	10.9	21.2	53.3	0.6	0	0	0	1.8	1.2	9.7	0.6	0
Loan	10.4	21.5	54	0.6	0	0	0	1.8	0.6	10.4	0.6	0
SHG loan	10.6	17	55.3	0.7	0	0	0	2.1	0.7	12.8	0.7	0
Visit maternal place (Mayaka)	9.5	19	56.5	0.6	0	1.2	0	1.2	2.4	8.3	0.6	0
Family Size	8.5	15.8	61.8	0.6	0	0	0	1.8	1.2	9.1	0.6	0



Table 8.18: Household decision making among Adivasis (%), Chhattisgarh

Decisions	Female respondent/ spouse of male respondent	Male respondent/ spouse of female respondent	Joint	Adult son	Adult daughter	Daughter-in-law	Young daughter	Young son	Mother/ Mother in law	Father/ Father in law	Brother/ Brother in law	Other
Child Education	6.7	2.1	72.4	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	2.8	7.9	0.1	0.0
Livelihood	6.9	2.8	72.7	4.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.4	7.7	0.1	0.0
Daily Purchase	8.3	1.2	70.6	5.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.0
Asset	6.8	2.8	71.7	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.9	7.9	0.1	0.0
Loan	6.7	2.6	71.4	5.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.6	7.8	0.1	0.0
SHG loan	13.9	1.6	67.7	3.6	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.6	4.7	3.3	0.1	0.0
Visit maternal place (Mayaka)	7.8	3.0	72.0	3.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.1	3.6	5.8	0.0	0.0
Family Size	5.3	2.0	75.3	5.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.6	5.8	0.1	0.0

Table 8.19: Household decision making among Non-Adivasis (%), Chhattisgarh

Decisions	Female respondent/ spouse of male respondent	Male respondent/ spouse of female respondent	Joint	Adult son	Adult daughter	Daughter-in-law	Young daughter	Young son	Mother/ Mother in law	Father/ Father in law	Brother/ Brother in law	Other
Child Education	7.2	6.7	71.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	3.7	5.2	0.0	0.0
Livelihood	7.9	7.4	70.9	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.6	5.3	0.0	0.0
Daily Purchase	8.5	3.1	68.5	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	9.9	3.5	0.0	0.0
Asset	7.6	7.2	70.6	2.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	3.1	5.3	0.0	0.0
Loan	7.5	6.8	71.0	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	3.3	5.4	0.0	0.0
SHG loan	11.6	6.9	69.9	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.8	0.0	0.0
Visit maternal place (Mayaka)	8.1	6.9	70.0	2.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	5.9	2.7	0.0	0.0
Family Size	5.4	6.2	75.8	3.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.9	2.4	0.0	0.0

Table 8.20: Household decision making among PVTGs (%), Chhattisgarh

Decisions	Female respondent/ spouse of male respondent	Male respondent/ spouse of female respondent	Joint	Adult son	Adult daughter	Daughter-in-law	Young daughter	Young son	Mother/ Mother in law	Father/ Father in law	Brother/ Brother in law	Other
Child Education	10.6	1.4	81.6	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Livelihood	15.1	2.8	76.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Daily Purchase	16.7	0.6	78.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Asset	15.3	1.7	77.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Loan	15.7	1.8	77.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
SHG loan	36.9	0.0	59.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Visit maternal place (Mayaka)	15.9	3.4	77.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Family Size	4.4	2.2	89.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0





In this chapter, we have tried to understand how asset ownership and access to resources affect the livelihood outcomes of Adivasi households. This chapter analyses the impact of the size of landholding, access to irrigation, and distance from forests on income, education, food security, and dietary diversity among the Adivasis.

The multivariate analysis shows that three features of the Adivasi households significantly influence the conditions and outcomes of their livelihoods. The first is landholding, is important as an asset to produce food, fodder, and other necessities. It also defines the status of an Adivasi household in the community and tends to shape access to other resources such as irrigation. The second important influencer is the location of their homes in relation to forests. In Madhya Pradesh, Adivasi households belonging to the highest income

group are situated at the furthest distance from the forest, more than 6 km. In Chhattisgarh, the situation is just the opposite. The third influencer is education, more precisely functional literacy, those who have higher education tend to have more income.

The analysis of associations of these parameters (landholding, income, and location) with development outcomes is given as tables in Annexure E for land as the anchor, Annexure F for distance from forests as an anchor, and Annexure G for income as an anchor. A full set of tables is contained in these Annexes. The following sections repeatedly refer to them. However, only significant (and not all the Tables) in these Annexes are covered in the text appearing below. Readers are encouraged to explore the details provided in the Annexes.



9.1

ASSOCIATION OF LANDHOLDING,
LOCATION AND INCOME WITH THE DEVELOPMENT

Adivasi and non-Adivasi households surveyed were classified into different classes as per their landholding. Landlessness is high in Madhya Pradesh with around 36.1% of Adivasi households being landless and 50.3% being small and marginal farmers in Madhya Pradesh. In Chhattisgarh, 15.2% of Adivasi households are landless and 70.6% are small and marginal farmers. Nevertheless, the percentage of Adivasi households either landless or small marginal farmers is around 86% in both states. Landlessness among PVTGs is higher in both states with approximately 48% of households in Chhattisgarh and 36.3% in Madhya Pradesh being landless. Landlessness is also high among non-Adivasis in this region. 42.7% in Madhya Pradesh and 32.1% in Chhattisgarh, non-Adivasi households are being landless.

In general, farm income appears to rise with landholding. However, in Madhya Pradesh, landless Adivasis households

have a higher average income than marginal Adivasi farmers. For non-Adivasi households in Madhya Pradesh, although landless households have lower average income than marginal land-holding households, the difference in average annual household income is not significant between these two categories. Similar is the case for Adivasis and non-Adivasis in Chhattisgarh. This may be due to the factor that land held by marginal farmers tends to be of inferior quality or maybe they are unable to till land owing to the migration of member/s for work outside the village. This needs to be probed further. However, in the case of PVTG households, the difference in average annual income between landless and marginal land-holding households is quite large. In Tables 9.1 and 9.2, figures represent incomes in Rupees per annum.





9.2 LANDHOLDING AND INCOME CORRELATION

Table 9.1: Association between the size of landholding and income in Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Landless	61,298	54,565	44,037
Marginal	55,543	55,568	66,690
Small	78,193	1,26,315	1,09,339
Semi-medium and above	1,56,680	2,01,247	99,915

Table 9.2: Association between the size of landholding and income in Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Landless	43,127	43,723	22,014
Marginal	46,189	44,883	34,942
Small	63,228	83,611	66,863
Semi-medium and above	78,816	1,09,988	1,66,765



9.3

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD LOCATION IN RELATION TO FOREST

We divided the households into 5 income groups by percentile in the income distribution data. The proportion of households in an income group was then divided and reported by distance from the forest. These data are shown in Tables 9.3 and 9.4 for MP Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh respectively.

PVTG households are situated very close to the forest, if not within the forest, in both states. In Chhattisgarh, PVTG households with higher income live closer to the forest or in the forest. The pattern is, by and large, opposite in Madhya Pradesh.

In Madhya Pradesh, Adivasi households belonging to the highest income group are situated at the furthest distance from the forest, more than 6 km. In Chhattisgarh, the situation is just the other way around; Adivasi households with the highest income are located nearest to the forest with an average distance of 1.8 km.

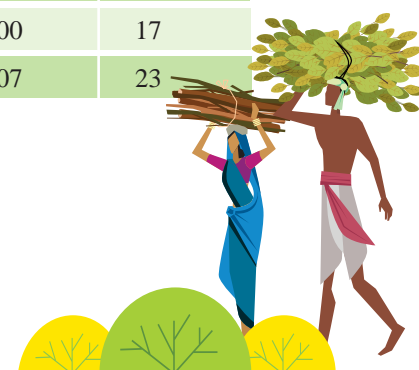
Non-Adivasi households are more distant from the forest compared to Adivasi or PVTG households. The highest income group are farthest from the forest in Madhya Pradesh; however, there is no such pattern in Chhattisgarh.

Table 9.3: Income groups and their distance from forests in Madhya Pradesh

Income group (percentile)	Average distance of the household from the forest			Number of households		
	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
0-20	3.7	4.9	1.3	462	63	42
20-40	2.3	4.8	0.8	450	66	50
40-60	2.7	4.0	1.0	465	67	35
60-80	4.0	4.7	2.7	469	58	39
80-100	6.1	11.6	3.0	451	81	35

Table 9.4: Income groups and their distance from forests in Chhattisgarh

Income group (percentile)	Average distance of the household from the forest			Number of households		
	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
0-20	2.2	4.7	0.4	428	109	64
20-40	2.0	5.2	0.2	461	91	48
40-60	1.9	4.8	0.2	468	92	40
60-80	1.8	4.3	0.3	483	100	17
80-100	1.8	5.1	0.0	471	107	23





9.4 INFLUENCERS OF THE FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

Reading, writing and numeracy levels were assessed by administering standard tests to the sample respondents in Adivasi, PVTG and non-Adivasi homes. Each of these levels was assessed on a scale of 1-10 with a total of three attributes assessed on a scale of 1-30. For all three attributes, the scores of males in the household / among respondents were substantially higher than the scores of the women, for both Adivasi and non-Adivasi households in Madhya Pradesh as well as Chhattisgarh. The scores, by and large, seem to improve with an increase in the size of landholding except for the male score in Adivasi households, where it is the other way round (see Tables 36.1 to 37.4 in Annexure E).

The sample households were grouped into 5 categories depending on percentile incomes. The group categorised in the 0-20% income percentile shows the poorest homes, while those in the 80-100% percentile show the highest income recorded in the survey. The literacy scores show an almost uniform increase from the lowest to the highest income group for both Adivasi and non-Adivasi homes and in both states. However, the pattern is not very clear in the case of males in Adivasi households when per capita income is taken into consideration. (See Tables 63.1 to 66.4 in Annexure G).

In summary, male gender, income and landholding positively correlate with literacy scores.



9.5 INFLUENCERS OF EDUCATION

The study also assessed how the education of the Head of the Household (HoHo) varies with these anchor factors of the landholding, distance from forests and household income. The sample households were grouped in several levels from no schooling of the HoHo to a college degree. It needs to be noted that one should not expect a direct association since there are several intervening variables such as the age of the HoHo, location, and the year from which schools or colleges became reasonably accessible, influencing educational attainment.

In Madhya Pradesh, 62.3% HoHo in Adivasi households with marginal land holdings have no school education. Though this is the highest among the land-holding classes, in other classes also more than 50% of HoHo have no school education. In Chhattisgarh, Adivasi households with more landholding tend

to have HoHo with no school education. In PVTG households in Madhya Pradesh, a higher percentage of HoHo have no school education. In Chhattisgarh, HoHo from landless PVTGs households is mostly deprived of school education. In non-Adivasi households, in both states, the percentage of HH with no school education is much less (See tables 4.21 to 43.4 in Annexure F).

However, in both states, the lowest income percentile group have the highest number of households with HoHo having no schooling. This holds true for all categories except non-Adivasi households in Chhattisgarh and PVTG households in Madhya Pradesh (see Tables 55.1 to 56.4 in Annexure G).

9.6 INFLUENCERS OF FOOD SECURITY

Observations on the levels of food security for different landholding classes are presented in Tables 38.1 to 39.4 of Annexure E. In general, in both states among all categories, food security increases and severe food insecurity decreases with an increase in landholding.

A high proportion of semi-medium and above landholders in Adivasi communities in Madhya Pradesh have reported severe food insecurity. A large landholding may not necessarily translate into remunerative outcomes; an Adivasi household may “own” a whole hillock which produces virtually nothing.

No specific pattern of relationship between location in relation to forest and level of food security emerges from the data (see Tables 49.1 to 50.4 in Annexure F).

Adivasi households in both Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh do not show any pattern in the relationship between household income and food security. However, non-Adivasi households in both states and PVTG households in Chhattisgarh tend to be more food secure and tend to have less severe food insecurity with increasing income (see table 62.1 to 63.4).





9.7 INFLUENCERS OF DIET QUALITY

Except for Adivasi and PVTG households in Madhya Pradesh, in all other cases, diet quality shows a positive relationship with land holding size. With the increase in landholding, households tend to have an acceptable diet. Furthermore, the percentage of households with poor dietary diversity becomes less with increasing land size. (see Tables 40.1 and 42.4 in Annexure E).

No specific pattern of association is reported between location (distance from forests) and diet quality either for Adivasi or Non-Adivasi households in either of the two states (see Tables 51.1 to 52.4 in Annexure F).

Diet quality clearly improves as one moves from households in lower-income percentile groups to higher-income percentile groups across all the categories (see Tables 59.1 to 60.4).

9.8 INFLUENCERS OF OPINIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT/ NGO

In Madhya Pradesh, more than 60% of Adivasi and around 69% non-Adivasi households expressed their satisfaction with the government's effort to improve their lives and livelihoods. In Chhattisgarh, around 69% of Adivasi households expressed their satisfaction with the same. Among PVTGs the level of satisfaction is lower as compared to the other two categories in both states.

A lower percentage of households across categories are satisfied with the effort of NGOs as compared to the efforts of the government in Madhya Pradesh. In Chhattisgarh, it is the other way around.

The satisfaction level with the efforts of government and NGOs tends to increase with the increase in income in Adivasi households in both states. In non-Adivasi and PVTG households, no such correlation has been observed.

A small percentage of respondents across categories claimed that life has improved in the last year. By and large, households in the higher income percentile reported that life had improved in the last year (see Tables 65.1 to 66.4).

REFERENCES AND NOTES

¹Here only legally held land holding is considered and this may differ from operational holding.

Notes:

Dietary diversity, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), refers to the variety and number of different food groups consumed by individuals or households over a specific period. It measures the extent to which an individual's diet incorporates a wide range of food groups, reflecting the nutritional quality and adequacy of their food intake (for more details, see Annexure - J).





This report shows significant deprivation of the entire Adivasi region in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in comparison to the rest of the country, particularly concerning livelihood outcomes are concerned. The Adivasi and PVTG households, by and large, experience poor livelihood outcomes, even within this region, when compared with the non-Adivasis residing in the same area.

Madhya Pradesh exhibits a higher household-level annual average income for Adivasis than Chhattisgarh. The Bhil region in Madhya Pradesh notably ahead of other regions in terms of annual household income, despite being a drought-prone area with low forest cover. However, its proximity to the industrial belt may be the reason for the higher household-level income. A further in-depth study may reveal the contributing factors.

The state of Chhattisgarh demonstrates better food security at the household level as compared to Madhya Pradesh. Region-wise analysis shows South and North Chhattisgarh have much higher household level food security among the regions. This improvement in food security may be attributable

to the better functioning of the Public Distribution Systems (PDS) in Chhattisgarh. Notably, very few Adivasi households in Chhattisgarh(1.9%) do not have a PDS card and the percentage of villages with a PDS outlet is much higher in Chhattisgarh as compared to the national average.

The food subsidy through PDS also has reduced the stress the households would have faced due to lower income. In Chhattisgarh, the food and other items consumed by an Adivasi household in a year have a market price of almost Rs. 18000. Only around 13% of this amount is spent by households to procure those goods. The rest 87% of the amount, the subsidy given by the government, contributes significantly to reducing the income stress of the households. Without this subsidy, households would have been in a more distressed situation. In Madhya Pradesh too, the Adivasi household in a year procures goods from PDS worth Rs. 10,000 market price, spending only 22% of the amount to procure them.

Madhya Pradesh shows higher dietary diversity at the household level as compared to Chhattisgarh. Among the



regions, the Bhil region of Madhya Pradesh shows the best dietary diversity. The low dietary diversity at the household level in Chhattisgarh may be due to their over-dependence on rice procured from the PDS. A deeper study is needed to understand the proper reason.


The contribution of income from forest gathering to the total income is very low in the case of Madhya Pradesh, and moderately low in Chhattisgarh. The percentage of Adivasi households dependent on the forest is much higher in the case of Chhattisgarh than in Madhya Pradesh. However, most of the forest-dependent households in both states collect fuel wood and around 98% of the households use fuel wood for their own consumption. The low income may be attributable to the lower availability of minor forest products due to different reasons, such as the forest department's exclusive focus on timber species and other species being considered as weeds, or may be due to climate change. This also needs further exploration.

Madhya Pradesh shows a high percentage of Adivasis being landless, 36.1% as compared to 15.2% in Chhattisgarh. It is important to understand the reason. But, more importantly,

exploring whether landlessness has been increasing during the last decade or so and, identifying the responsible factors is crucial. Displacement and dispossession from the land for development projects are generally considered key reasons for the landlessness of the people, especially Adivasis, in the mineral-rich areas of the central Indian belt. However, there may be other reasons. A deeper study is necessary to understand the phenomenon in more detail.

The percentage of children below five years with malnutrition is high in both states; however, the situation in Madhya Pradesh is worse compared to Chhattisgarh. This is an area of concern. In this study, the head circumference has been used as the indicator for malnutrition. This data may be cross-checked with other data obtained using other reliable methods. Further, there is some probability of errors in measurement.





The aim of this report is to present the current status of Adivasi Livelihoods. It is not intended to offer any recommendations for improving the situation of Adivasi or PVTGs. However, during the personal interviews, some interviewees provided suggestions for potential improvements that they believe could positively impact the lives of people, especially Adivasis and PVTGs in the area. Here are some of the suggestions shared by several interviewees:

1. The provision of quality education for Adivasis is identified as one of the crucial areas requiring significant attention and effort.
2. Development priorities should be determined at the Gram Sabha level, ensuring the opinions and consent of local people who have a deep understanding of their needs and priorities. This approach is preferable to imposing decisions from higher authorities.
3. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA 2006) grants the right to "protect, regenerate or conserve or manage" community forest resources (CFR). Many interviewees stressed the need for effective implementation of FRA 2006, as it could help Adivasi people rejuvenate the forests and preserve their biodiversity for their well-being.
4. Adivasi identity, tradition, culture, and customs emerged as critical areas requiring attention. Adivasi worldview and knowledge may be incorporated into the education system, ensuring the preservation and promotion of Adivasi tradition, culture, customs, and practices.

The data from the SAL indicates that livelihood outcomes vary across regions. Moreover, the livelihood context differs in various Adivasi regions within the two states. Hence, it is essential to devise context-specific solutions to address the specific needs and challenges in each area.



ANNEXURE **A**

PERSPECTIVES OF ADIVASI LEADERS, ACTIVISTS, SCHOLARS, SOCIAL WORKERS AND INTELLECTUAL

About this section:

This section is based on the interviews with eminent personalities who are well-known in their respective areas of expertise and have profound views about the issues of Adivasis. They either belong to the Adivasi society or are working with Adivasis for a considerably long time and are actively engaged in addressing the issues in their own ways. The diversity was captured through an initial set of traits such as age, gender, tribe, professional background, political belief, etc. An underlying hypothesis was that one could expect multiple and often conflicting perceptions, opinions and experiences across these traits.

Altogether 28 respondents were interviewed – 17 from Chhattisgarh and 11 from Madhya Pradesh; 22 are Adivasis. They were from the tribes of Gond, Baiga, Oraon, Bhil, Agariya, and Pradhan. There were 11 female respondents. Respondents were from various occupational groups. However, most of them were community leaders or social activists. A detailed list of the interviewees is given below.

Name of the interviewee's	Profession/expertise/occupation
Alice Lakra	COO, CGSRLM- BIHAN, Chhattisgarh
Anusuya Maravi	Janpad Sadasya, Madhya Pradesh
Arjun Singh Dhurve	Teacher and Padma Awardee, Madhya Pradesh
Arvind Netam	Ex-Central Minister of State (Agriculture) and MP Kanker Constituency, Kanker, Chhattisgarh
Ashwini Kange	Founder KBKS(Koya Bhumkal Kranti Sena), Joint Secretary- Sarv Adivasi Samaj , Chhattisgarh
Balwant Rahangdale	CSO (NIWCYD) Representative, Madhya Pradesh
Bhuri Bai	Indian Bhil artist, Padma Awardee ,Madhya Pradesh
Chandrakali Markam	Ex president poultry cooperative and community leader, Participated in Jagriti yatra and a awardee of many accolades by Government. Madhya Pradesh
Dharampal Saini	Teacher, Social Worker, Pioneer of Mata Rukmini Devi Ashram chain of schools, Bastar, Chhattisgarh
Dr. Saibal Jana	Chief Physician of Shaheed Hospital at Dalli Rajhara, Kanker, Chhattisgarh
Etwari Machiya Baiga	State President, Aadim Jati Baiga Samaj, Kavirdham, Chhattisgarh
Gangaram Paikra	President, Chaupal Gramin Vikas Prashikshan Evam Shodh Sansthan, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh
Godavari Maravi	Community Leader (Gender Master CRP), Madhya Pradesh
Harivansh Singh Miri	Deputy Collector-Durg, President- Kanwar Samaj Chhattisgarh
Indra Mandavi	Social worker, Vice President- SAHABHAGI SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHA, Kanker, Chhattisgarh
Kalawati Kashyap	Secretary, SAHABHAGI SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHA,Kanker, Chhattisgarh
Keshav Shori	Secretary, Founder- Disha Samaj Sevi Santhan, Kanker, Chhattisgarh



Name of the interviewee's	Profession/expertise/occupation
Lata Netam	President, Lok Astha Seva Santhan, Gariyaband, Chhattisgarh
Lata Usendi	Member Chhattisgarh Assembly in Kondagaon Constituency
Mamta Kujur	Secretary, JASHPUR JANVIKAS SANTHA, Jashpur, Chhattisgarh
Manak Darpatti	District President- Sarv Adivasi Samiti, Kanker, Chhattisgarh
Mohan Mandavi	Member of the Lok Sabha, Kanker Constituency, Chhattisgarh
Nikhil Desai	Co-Founder , Ideas Unbound Innovations, Bangalore
Pallavi Jain Govil	Principal Secretary, Tribal and SC Welfare, at Government of Madhya Pradesh
Sampatiya Uikey	Ex. Rajya sabha member, Madhya Pradesh
Sher Singh Achla	Teacher-Gondi scholars, Bhanupratpur, Kanker, Chhattisgarh
Venkat Ramanujam Ramani	Post doctoral Research Associate, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bengaluru
Vijay Dhurve	Community leader, Madhya Pradesh

Most of the interviews were conducted face to face in Raipur, Kanker, Keshkal, and Charama in the case of Chhattisgarh; and in Jabalpur and in various blocks of Dindori in case of Madhya Pradesh.

With each respondent, an hour to hour-and-half-long interview was undertaken. With the prior consent of the interviewees, the interviews were recorded. Subsequently, these interviews were translated and transcribed and subjected to content analysis. The transcriptions were further clustered under various analytical categories that emerged from the interviews and an overall trend, the similarities and differences within these categories were then analyzed. In this section, we have used certain quotes from the interviewees which seemed to aptly summarise the sense we got from more than one respondent.

What do they think about Adivasiyat and how they are different from non-advasisis?

Although there are 42 and 46 different tribes respectively in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, there are some overarching values which define and differentiate 'adivasiyat' from the way of life of non-advasisis. The most important, shared by every respondent, were the collective ethos and non-hierarchical as well as non-extractive relationship with nature. All their relationships, languages, art forms, life skills, rituals, social systems and processes reflect these values.

For example, the collective ethos is visible in all forms of the dance and songs. There is no Adivasi dance form which is performed individually, those are performed in groups. The

responsibility of birth, marriage and death rituals of any family is not entirely individual responsibility, those are shared by the community. The traditional agricultural practices were based on sharing of labours and seeds. Mutual help can be observed also in the form of offering food, clothes, and shelter to the needy people in the community.

“Adivasis help each other in challenging situations. For example, one of my neighbours was alone and badly ill. All Adivasi neighbours came together, helped her with treatment, also collected money and helped her to be hospitalized. When she died, people helped in her last rituals, some people gave money, some gave ration. Adivasis generally help each other for food/money in the time of distress, they lend money as a loan if needed”, says Anusuya Maravi, one of the active community leaders and former Janpad Sadasya.

The non-hierarchical relationship with nature is visible in their paintings. All their traditional agriculture practices are based on need rather than greed; therefore, those are non-extractive, meant to rejuvenate. Although this aspect is shared by most of the interviewees, it can be summarised well with what Sampatiya Uikey, who was also a former Member of Parliament, said, *“Adivasis do not accumulate wealth. They work to meet their needs. They work hard. Adivasis have a high level of self-esteem, they never beg”*. The methods of collecting necessary items from the forest also ensure rejuvenation and maintenance of the bio-diversity and therefore more sustainable ecologically. Ashwini Kange, a social worker and Adivasi leader said, *“The Adivasi samaj is divided into Totem systems and inmost of the cases these*

Totems are different species of local flora and fauna. The people from a particular totem protect their totem and if there are 500 totems in an area, 500 species will be protected. So, protecting the natural diversity is ingrained in their system.” On the contrary, in non-tribal societies, human beings are put in the center and all other components of nature are looked at as a resource to serve the human race. Therefore, all practices are designed to have maximum profit from natural resources leading to ecological unsustainability. Unlike most non-tribal communities, Tribals prioritise community wellbeing over individual prosperity. They also are generally honest and trustworthy and do not believe in show off, summarised well by Ashwini Kange- *“We say that we Tribals are Bhitrawale and non-Tribals are Pitrawale. This means tribals do not believe in show-offs, all their festivals and rituals are simple and focus on celebrating together. On the other hand, in most of the cases, non-tribals celebrate their festivals to show off who is doing better than whom.”* In most cases, Tribals also share a strong communal identity.

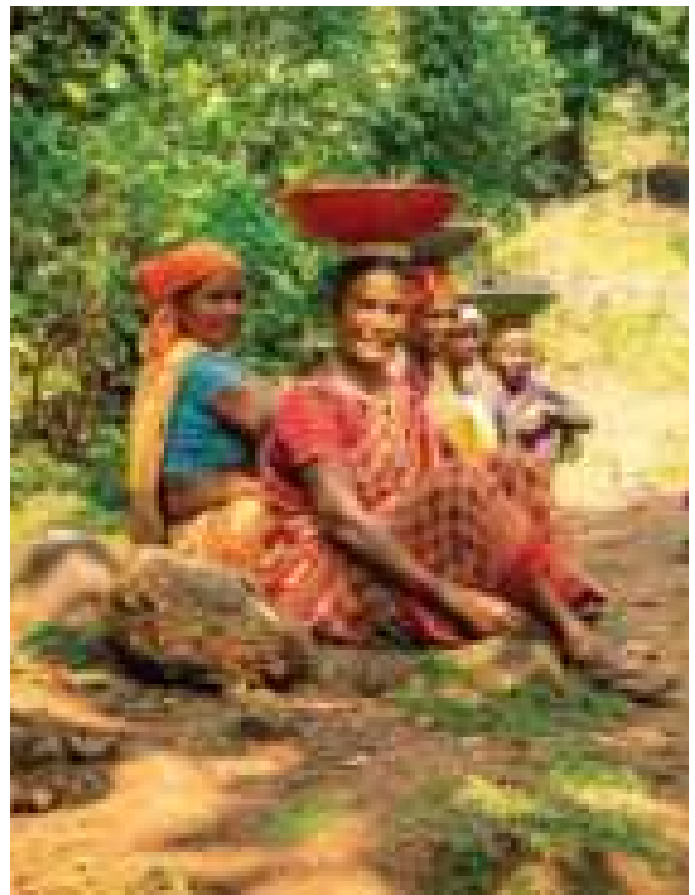
Inter-tribal relationships and diversity:

There are 42 different tribal groups in Chhattisgarh; and 46 in Madhya Pradesh. The major groups are mostly dependent on settled agriculture and forest gatherings for their livelihoods. Whereas the smaller groups are mostly artisans.

Although there are common values and worldviews that are upheld by all the tribes, they are not homogeneous. First, they consider themselves different from each other and therefore inter-tribe marriage is not welcome. Both parties, in terms of inter-tribe marriage, need marriage need to pay a penalty and, in many cases, they are outcast from the community. They are not allowed to take part in any social and cultural activities.

Some tribes; such as Gond, Pradhan; put themselves in higher ladder of the social hierarchy. *“Although tribals are not part of the caste system, it is not completely free from hierarchies. Within tribal communities there are certain hierarchies and differences in rituals and practices.”*, says Alice Lakra, a Government employee. Sampatiya Uikley also indicated this hierarchy, *“In MP, Gond is considered to have the highest rank in the caste hierarchy among tribes. Gonds have settled mostly near the Narmada river. Other tribes have settled further away from the Narmada river”*.

The songs, dance forms and paintings may depict the value of collectivism and symbiotic relationship with nature, but those are not exactly the same for all the tribes. Arjun Dhurve, a folk artist and recipient of many national awards, pointed out, *“There are differences between Baiga and other tribal groups. For example, there are four major forms of Baiga dance- Baiga prabhumi, Baiga Karma, Baiga phaag aur Ghodi Pethai. Whereas the Gond dance forms are- Saila, Reena aur Danda. They also have Karma which is different from Baiga Karma. Baiga tattoo and that of Gonds are also visually different.”*



All Tribal groups have their own languages, however, some of those are first disappearing as the younger generations do not speak their language anymore. Some major Tribal groups, such as Gond, are putting in efforts to protect their language by including them in the primary school curriculum. These languages belong to different language groups, such as Baigani language spoken by Baigas belongs to Indo-Aryan; Gondi, Dhurve, Kurukh belong to Dravidian; Korku, Ho belongs to Austro Asiatic language groups.



All Adivasi groups have their own languages, however, some of those are first disappearing as the younger generations do not speak their language anymore. Some major Adivasi Samaj, such as Gond, are putting in efforts to protect their language by including them in the primary school curriculum. These languages belong to different language groups, such as Baigani language spoken by Baigas belongs to Indo-Aryan; Gondi, Dhurvaa, Kurukh belong to Dravidian; Korku, Ho belongs to Astro Asiatic language groups.

Adivasis are divided into three categories according to their religious beliefs. A section of the population follows the older traditions, another section is Christian and a third section is tilted towards Hinduism. On one hand, some interviewees said that they follow Hinduism and worship Hindu deities; some strongly shared that Adivasis have different religions and therefore different religious practices and rituals. In both the states some of the major tribes have organised themselves in 'Samaj' and are trying to codify their religious norms and rituals. They also have developed systems for a penalty in case of aberration by any Samaj member. All Adivasi samaj together formed as Sarv Adivasi Samaj. Arvind Netam, former union minister, expressed his view, "When I used to visit north Bastar, the elders would say that the non- adivasis were Hindus

and our rituals and their rituals were different. Our rituals had no similarity with Sanatan or Hinduism; we buried the corpses for cremation unlike Hindus; we didn't worship deities, but rather we worshiped nature. However, in the last 3 decades, many things have become similar, Adivasis started to worship Ganeshji, Durga Ji and the difference is getting blurred"

Interestingly, among Gonds, which is a major tribe in both the states, this division is visible. A section of the tribe has assimilated many rituals and practices of Hinduism, such as, they build Mandir and worshipping deities; the women wore sindoor to make their marital status. On one hand, Sampatiya Uikey said, "Adivasis' dress (attire), customs and practices, and culture are different from non-Adivasis. However, that does not mean that Adivasis are not Hindu. Even 500 years ago, Hindu Gods and Goddesses such as Durga, Ganesh, etc. were worshipped by Adivasis". On the other hand Gond samaj is one of the prominent Adivasi samaj which is claiming that their religion and religious practices are different from that of Hindus. Bhuri Bai said, "We do not have any Mandir or Masjid for worship and prayer. We believe that a tree or even a stone can be our God"




Women in Adivasi societies:

There is a broader sense that Adivasi women within Adivasi society have better positions than their counterparts in non-Adivasi societies. Different respondents shared different examples of this, such as: Alice Lakra said, *“In most Adivasi communities the girls choose their partners and the community respects their choices and participates in the union process. They are encouraged to go to a haat bazaar adorning the best of clothes and explore who can be their partners. I don’t visualise that happening in our so-called modern, urban elite families. Presently the modern urban middle-class society is struggling to open up about ‘taboos’ such as live-in relationships, exploring sexualities, etc. but these are part of many Adivasi societies from the beginning.”* One of the respondents, Godavari Maravi, who is a Janpad Sadasya, shared that widow remarriage is an accepted practice- *“There is no taboo about widow remarriage. Unlike non-adviasi society, women who remarried after the death of their husband, are not looked down upon or discriminated against.”* Adivasi women do most of the household work, they also go to the forest and collect forest products, they do most of the work in agriculture, and there is no taboo in going out for work and to market. Apparently, these lead to more mobility and autonomy, as summarised by Pallavi Jain, Principal Secretary, Tribal Affairs, GoMP, *“I have served a lot in Adivasi areas almost throughout my career, and I have always felt that in tribal areas the women’s workload is more as compared to other areas. Mainly they do all the hard work for crop cultivation but at the same time, they also enjoy a much more egalitarian position in their society as compared to their counterparts in other societies.”* However, with a closer look, the discrimination is visible in their customary practices/ laws, role division, decision-making, etc. Anusuya Maravi shared about the workload, *“Adivasi women work harder than adivasi men. If they start to plow or thatch roofs, men will be left with no work and will be totally dependent on women.”* The

customary law denies women’s right to land and they justify this with their value of prioritising community over individuals. One of the explanations shared by Ashwini Kange was *“In Adivasi, samaj land is considered to be the property of a particular gotra, even if those are cultivated by individual families. As marriage is not possible within the same gotra, daughters of the family do not get the land share.”*

With changing times, the position of women and the gender relationship are also changing, both towards good and towards bad. Exposure to the outer world, media, etc. plays an influential role. *“TV serials and movies have a very strong cultural influence. You might have never heard about tribal women observing Karwa Chauth, but now the TV has epitomised women getting dressed up and observing fast for spouses. Adivasi girls have also started imbibing these practices”*, said Alice Lakra. There was no system of dowry, the marriage used to be a simple affair with no show off, and women were free to choose their partners. However, gradually, dowry in the forms of gold, car/bike, cash, etc. are being started. Anusuya Maravi shared, *“We were not used to giving dowry in our marriages, now our people have started giving dowry as they see in other societies, people have started giving the jewellery.”* On the other hand, CBOs and Govt. worked to strengthen women’s organisations, SHGs and associated tiers and facilitated them to participate in the village decision-making process. Some women respondents, who are also part of SHGs, shared that this has helped women to have some control over decision-making, within the family as well as in the village. However, there is still a long way to go. Some facilitating policies related to women’s ownership of assets including land ownership also helped in some gradual changes. Harvansh Singh Miri, a Govt. employee, said, *“According to the land law in Chhattisgarh, one cannot deny land rights to women. The daughters have equal rights to inheritance.”*





Changing access and livelihoods:

Forests:

In both MP and Chhattisgarh all the respondents shared that Forest has been part and parcel of Adivasi life and livelihoods. Many people shared that until very recently, to the range of 30-40 years ago, Adivasis used to get almost everything from the forest. There is a saying shared by many of the respondents that Adivasis were dependent on the market only for salt and clothes, rest were all available in the forest. Balwant Rahangdale, a social worker, informed, *“Baigas used to collect around 43 types of greens, more than 15 types of roots, more than 20 types of fruits in different seasons from the forest. These are used to ensure their nutrient requirement in different seasons.”* Because of this dependency, their traditional NTFP collection methods ensure that the biodiversity of the region is not harmed; such as, the food is collected in a way that it ensures regrowth/ rejuvenation; there are ways and seasons/months of cutting as well as planting trees for ensuring forest sustainability. They also ensured that they collected only what they needed. In the Adivasi tradition they do not believe in accumulation of excess amounts, be it food or money or any other product. However, the scenario is changing rapidly. The Government and Forest department looks at the forest as a resource for income, therefore all the projects and schemes mostly protect the timber, wood trees and plants having market demand. This does not consider the symbiotic relationship that Adivasis have with their forests. This is one of the reasons for reducing biodiversity, as shared by many of the respondents.

Also, the market has been playing an important role in changing the mindset gradually and Adivasis, especially the younger generation have started believing in accumulating ‘extra’ for future safety, leading to collecting more than they need from the forest and in many cases that is harming the biodiversity. E.g. Malihan is almost disappearing from Baiga Chak as people collected the leaves as per huge market demand, but on the other hand, it was treated as a weed by forest department and therefore no new plantation of this creeper is done. According to most of the respondents, FRA, if implemented in its true spirit, may be helpful. In many areas the government along with the CSOs are working to ensure FRA through IFR and CFR; but there are gaps. *“The responsibility of implementing the FRA was given to the tribal department and most of the staff who are responsible do not have any clear understanding of the context as well as the act. If the act is to be implemented in its true spirit, those who are responsible for implementing it need to be well-intended and properly equipped”*, added Balwant Rahangdale. Some respondents thought that IFR is not in alignment with Adivasi values as it promotes individualism over communitarian values.

Agriculture:

There are two groups of Adivasis, one, who traditionally were dependent on farming for many generations; two, who are mainly artisans. In the second group there are still many landless families.

Traditionally Adivasis had a deep knowledge of natural cycles and seasons, they were conscious of regenerating flora and fauna and they used to follow regenerative methods of agriculture which include crop choices, seed selection and farming methods. The value of togetherness was also embedded in these methods and rituals that are related to farming; e.g. seed-sharing/exchange; labour sharing; celebrating the harvest together 'Nawakhai'. Similar to forest products, traditionally, Adivasis were cultivated to meet their subsistence needs; not for accumulating extra food or income by selling the extra yield in the market. Like several other farming communities, most of the farm work is done by the women while men prepare the land for sowing.

A gradual change is visible in these regions where in the last 10-15 years people have started replacing the native seeds with high-yielding variety seeds; they have started using non-organic fertilisers and pesticides; the crops like millets are also replaced with paddy/wheat in many cases. "Earlier we used to cultivate millets, but these days we cultivate paddy more. We have levelled our lands for paddy. We did not use

chemical fertilisers but these days we do.", shared by Godavari Maravi. The changing food habit also reinforced the change in crop choices. Godavari continued, "Children do not prefer eating Kodo Kutki anymore. In PDS also paddy is distributed. It takes less time and effort to make rice, therefore it is easy for women to cook. You can find rice-mills everywhere, but there is no mechanised facility available to process kodo-kutki". The CSOs and extension departments of government have played a major role in this shift. They helped the Adivasi farmers to follow the package of practices provided by the scientists and seed companies in order to increase the yield through training, hand holding supports, seed distribution, etc. Shersingh Achla, a veteran teacher thinks, "Earlier we used to cultivate crops like millets, pigeon peas, etc. which needed less water. From the forest we used to get greens, roots, fruits and edible flowers. Gradually, people from outside started to reach out and told us to change our seeds and farming practices with modern seeds and fertilisers. We started to follow their advice." In this process, the Adivasis' knowledge system related to farm and forest were also getting redundant and they became beneficiaries and lost control over their own knowledge and judgement about agriculture. Along with various other factors, this lack of control and scope of creativity made the Adivasi youth less interested in Agriculture.



Migration:

Some respondents shared that a section of Adivasis migrates to other places such as Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra for income mainly because of low farm output, decreasing access to and increasing pressure on the forests, and lack of other options for income. As their education levels are low, a majority of Adivasi youth migrate for the low-paying casual menial work. A few respondents find that less people are migrating for work presently. Godavari Maravi said, *“People are migrating less these days. They can find wage work under MGNREGA in the village itself for 100 days”*.

Artistry:

There are various small artisan groups in both states who are traditionally painters or dancers or metalsmiths. The respondents include some renowned artists including Gond and Bhil painters, blacksmiths, Baiga dancers, etc. According to all of them, traditionally everyone in their tribe would have the skill of that particular art form; however, the interest is gradually decreasing among the younger generation. Therefore, only a few, who are either recognised by outsiders or are able to earn livelihood by selling their talent in the market; are continuing the artforms. Recognition by the government also helped them to be recognised by the national and international market. They also needed to modify the products according to the market demand. Such as, Gond painting was traditionally done on the walls, doors etc. However, to cater to urban market the painters now come up with clothes, cutleries, framed paintings, etc. During Covid-19 pandemic the usual marketing channels were disrupted and due to lack of access to marketing technology, the artisans also struggled to sell the products. Vijay Dhurve, who himself is a renowned blacksmith artist said, *“During Covid-19 period the scope of marketing reduced. Order for items and articles has also reduced and the possibility of putting up stalls at Melas and exhibitions also reduced.”* Some respondents think that Govt. can play a critical role in regenerating the interest among the youth. Bhuri Bai, a Bhil artist, also a Padma awardee suggested, *“It is good that some of us are recognised by the urban elite, but I think that the Government should also focus on how the skill is picked up by more and more village youth”*.

Market and Enterprise:

Almost all the respondents said that generally Adivasis are not good as entrepreneurs and that is why markets in Adivasi-populated areas are also dominated by non-Adivasis. *“I think one thing that Adivasis should learn from non-Adivasis is being a little more business-minded. Adivasis are not good as entrepreneurs, they are happy with whatever little they have.”* said Godavari Maravi. There are a slow yet gradual changes in this aspect. Govt. and CSOs have been working in Adivasi areas to inculcate entrepreneurial energy through formulating and implementing various schemes and projects such as promoting FPOs so that Adivasis can claim their space in the market. Several programmes were launched to support Adivasi youth in this as shared by Sampatiya Uikay, *“The younger generation is gradually getting inclined towards business. Prime Minister’s Make in India programme is encouraging many Adivasi youths to start their own businesses.”* She, along with some other respondents, thought through SHGs and its associated tiers also this process was getting strengthened. *“SHGs have helped women to improve their economic situation through saving, taking loans and doing business.”* The nature of the market also changed a lot as aptly summarised by Arvind Netam, *“Market has changed a lot. The earlier market was limited to local, there was no road network, no web network. Whatever was produced, there used to be hardly any surplus and most of it were consumed locally. The sense of need was also less. Now, we are connected with the world, the forest and agriculture produced from Bastar are sold in the international market. The aspirations of the younger generation are also shaped by the market in many ways. Things like chips and Maggi are available in every local market.”*

Government Schemes and Programmes:

Indravati Mandavi, a social worker, thinks that some of the schemes are implemented at the village level and benefitted the Adivasi community *“In most of the Adivasi villages people have access to Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). As the ICDS provides mid-day meals, the children are able to get nutritious cooked meals.”* There are existing acts and provisions which acknowledge the nuanced differences and



can be extremely helpful in addressing the development issues of Adivasis. Alice Lakra gives an example, *“Adivasi communities have their own customs and that has been recognised through the PESA. The Act very categorically says about respecting and acknowledging the customary laws. This act can be a strength of the Adivasi communities and can differentiate them from the rest of the mainstream society.”* Some also have some ideas about what the Government should focus on; e.g. Mamta Kujur, a social worker said, *“Our ancestors worked hard to make the agricultural lands and handed them over to us. But the younger ones who are migrating to earn are getting alienated from their land. Gradually someone else will take control over their land and the next generation will be left with no land in their possession. It will be helpful if the Government creates more income generating options in the village itself using the existing land and other resources. This is the only way to protect Adivasi values and culture.”* Dr. Saibal Jana, a veteran social worker, said *“Before designing anything for the people we need to understand the cultural heritage of those people. It is very important, because our perspectives and ideas may not match with their needs and priorities. And because of this mismatch, many schemes and projects are not reaching the intended goal. It is not essential that the community will accept anything given to them and programme planners and policy makers*

need to take note of this.” Etwari Baiga, the state leader of Baiga Samaj gives more specific example of how the Govt, projects can be more effective for PVTGs and Adivasis, *“Govt. is working for the upliftment of Adivasis and PVTGs through various schemes and projects. However, in many cases that is leading to the loss of their traditional knowledge and practices. For example, through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, old mud houses are being replaced with concrete structures. But with that, their knowledge about how to make houses suitable for their needs and weather is also getting redundant. The knowledge of growing and processing the grass, and long leaves that were being used for making those traditional houses are getting lost. It will be helpful if the traditional knowledge is taken into consideration while drafting these schemes. In this example improving the houses using their traditional material and methods will also cost less than the concrete houses.”*

Overall, the interviewees reflected on various important aspects which influence the status of livelihoods in Adivasi families. In some cases, they shared similar views. There are cases where we received conflicting views too. There are some profound insights and suggestions shared by them. Those can further be taken into account by the stakeholders while designing any programme or formulating any policy.



ANNEXURE **B**

A SUMMARY OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted in 50 villages. Due to discrepancies in data four FGDs were not considered for the analysis. A details list of the FGDs is shared below in Tables 1 and 1.

Table 1.1 : Blocks sampled for FGD in Madhya Pradesh

FGD WITH WOMEN		
Village type	Name of Blocks	Number of FGD
Adivasi Village	Barwani, Jamai(Junnardeo), Badnawar, Khirkiya, Panagar, Kahnapas(Ghansaur)Sohagpur	7
Non-Adivasi Village	Tamia	1
PVTG Village	-	-
TOTAL		8

FGD WITH YOUTH		
Village type	Name of Blocks	Number of FGD
Adivasi Village	Majholi, Maheshwar, Pati, Parasia, Dahi	5
Non-Adivasi Village	-	-
PVTG Village	Mawai	1
TOTAL		6

FGD WITH MIXED GROUP		
Village type	Name of Blocks	Number of FGD
Adivasi Village	Niwali, Bagh, Jhiranya, Seoni, Manpur', Pandhurna	6
Non-Adivasi Village	Shahpura	1
PVTG Village	Karahal	1
TOTAL		8



Table 1.2: Blocks sampled for FGD in Chhattisgarh

FGD WITH WOMEN		
Village type	Name of Blocks	Number of FGD
Adivasi Village	Bakaband, Bhopalpatnam Marwahil, Chhura, Jashpurnagar, Pandariya, Farasgon, Bhaiyathen	8
Non-Adivasi Village	Tonkapal	1
PVTG Village	Gariyaband	1
TOTAL		10

FGD WITH YOUTH		
Village type	Name of Blocks	Number of FGD
Adivasi Village	Lohanandiguda, Gaurella No .2, Kondagaon, Bharatpur(Janakpur), Premnagar	5
Non-Adivasi Village	Surajpur	1
PVTG Village	-	-
TOTAL		5

FGD WITH MIXED GROUP		
Village type	Name of Blocks	Number of FGD
Adivasi Village	Keshkal, Baikunthpur, Masturi, Mainpur, Pratappur, Jagdalpur,	6
Non-Adivasi Village	Kota	1
PVTG Village	Bagicha	1
TOTAL		9

TOTAL
FGD

24

Adivasi
Village

19

Non-Adivasi
Village

03

PVTG
Village

02



On various topics the opinions of different sections of villagers are shared below.

A. Adivasi cultural and social practices

A1. Youth Group

Chhattisgarh:

Almost all youth groups in Adivasi villages shared that the Adivasi culture is different from non-Adivasis. The adivasi samaj worships nature. They celebrate festivals like Diyari, Amush, Navakhani, etc. All villagers, both men and women, get together in the evening and dance to the sound of Mandar. Similarly, in the case of marriage, the responsibility is taken by the whole village. Marriage for them is a festival and not a ritual.

When an Adivasi person dies, there is a tradition of playing drums in Adivasi culture. Some of the youth shared that they want to change this tradition because it is not good to play drums when someone dies, it seems as if they are celebrating.

Many youth groups shared that the consumption of alcohol by Adivasis makes them spend more and it should be stopped.

Some youth groups reported that girls are now getting more educated in their villages. In a village, the youths said that in their tribe, love marriage is accepted. They can also marry from different tribes/castes, but they need to pay the samaj.

In the Non-Adivasi village also the youth group shared that the Adivasi society is a little different as they dance and worship in a slightly different way, unlike the non-Adivasis.

Madhya Pradesh:

In Madhya Pradesh, many youth groups in Adivasi villages shared that there is not much difference between Adivasi and non-Adivasi culture. Some groups shared that they are proud of their Adivasi culture.



A2. Mixed Group

Chhattisgarh:

What the mixed group shared regarding this was not very different from what youth groups said. Most villagers shared that Adivasis have their own unique ways of lifestyle, culture and lifestyle. They have rights and systems to resolve social issues at the village level and have norms for maintaining order in the village.

One group shared that they were following the non-tribal society (Sundi society of the village itself) and not eating chicken and mutton in any social programme.

During the group discussion in the Non Adivasi village it was shared that there were just two Adivasi families in the village and so they had adapted to the non Adivasi ways of living.

In the PVTG (Pahari Korwa) village, it was shared that Korva understand that they have still preserved their culture, they still speak their own language and make their own cultural festivals. It is very fanatical about its culture and ideology.

Madhya Pradesh:

In the Adivasi villages in Madhya Pradesh, most villagers shared that the Adivasi people live in harmony with nature and at the same time worship nature. By and large, they shared similar things as the youth group.





B. Idea of a good life

B1. Youth Group

Chhattisgarh:

For youths in Adivasi villages, the idea of a good life is when there is dignified and remunerative employment, every member of the family gets enough food, all the members of the house are together, they have enough money to buy clothes and other essential goods, members of the house are educated, and children are getting a good education. Some of them also prefer not to go far from the village to get a job. They want to do agriculture well so that they can get more income.

Some of the groups also mentioned concrete houses as an indicator of a good life. Participants in one The group said that a good life comes with owning a motorbike. In one group, participants shared that for a good life, alcohol has to be banned in the village.

B2. Women Group

Chhattisgarh:

Few women shared about having a peaceful life with significantly higher incomes fulfilling their substantial needs while few women visualized having developed a system of better schools, irrigation infrastructures, drinking water, roads, electricity, and hospitals in the village premises which would improve their conditions. They envisaged an environment free from alcohol consumption; women are given liberty to express their views and children get good education and food. There is a public place in the village where everyone has a space to speak about the implementation of programs for village development. As the Adivasis have a strong connection with the forest, they shared about the initiatives to be taken for forest protection. Women of non-Adivasi villages shared their idea of having a good life with a good income and employment; all the family members can pursue education and remain healthy.

Madhya Pradesh:

Most of the youth groups in Adivasi villages shared that if they get dignified and remunerative employment, they will be able to make a good living. Some of the youth shared that they are willing to do small work or pretty business as well to make more money. In a nutshell, youths shared that good lives come with better employment and more money. In one village, some youth shared that a good life comes with staying with family.

During the group discussion in a PVTG (Baiga) village, youth shared that a good life comes from irrigated agriculture, clean drinking water, proper education for children, and better health facilities. Also, if they get a chance, they would prefer to stay back and work in the village

The PVTG women shared about having a house, a water system, and harmony in the family.

Madhya Pradesh:

Women in a few Adivasi villages imagined having a peaceful and happy life; their children held values for a meaningful life. The elderly people should be respected and stay together with their families. They aspire for good employment and income opportunities that improve their quality of life. Few women also shared about women being independent in terms of education, jobs, and fulfilling their aspirations. They envision having significant land holdings so that their dependency on wages gets reduced. Their children can get a better education so that they can have better opportunities for a sustainable life.



B3. Mixed group

Chhattisgarh:

In many Adivasi villages people in mixed groups said that happiness is having a wealthy life spent with family. Other components are irrigation infrastructure, high income from agriculture, good roads and network, electricity, clean drinking water, pakka house with toilets, medical facilities, old age pension, literate family members, good education for children, etc.

In one village people said that a good life is where family members do not drink alcohol and don't have any domestic violence. In another village, people talked about remunerative employment.

In the Non Adivasi village, it was shared that the idea of a good life would be one when they work all day and sleep well at night. They also talked about better schools, good health facilities, clean and fresh air, water, medical facilities, more Anganwadi centers, etc.

In the PVTG (Pahari Korwa) village it was shared by the mixed group that there should be rights on the land. The

government should make special projects for their development and bring them to fruition. Their education should be educated and get proper nurturing support. Hand pump, well, pond should be there in the village.

Madhya Pradesh:

In Adivasi villages of Madhya Pradesh, people shared that good life comes with remunerative employment that is necessary to have good house, good clothes, education, medicines, and other essential commodities.

In one group people shared that a good value system was necessary for a good life. In another group people talked about peace in the house as a necessary condition for a good life.

For the non adivasi mixed group, the idea of a good life is to have better houses with toilet, availability of water, remunerative employment, education for children, etc.





C. Forest and forest rights

C1. Women Group

Chhattisgarh:

Almost every woman of Adivasi villages shared about forests as an integral part of their sustenance, majorly dependent on the forest. They said women are primarily responsible for collecting forest produce. The Minor Forest Products (MFP) like fruits, herbs, mushrooms, tamarind, sal seed (*Shorea robusta*), datun, *tendupatta* (*Diospyros melanoxylon* leaves), *sargi paan*, etc. are significant sources of supplementary income in their livelihood. The density of the forest has been lost because of forest depletion, serving the purpose of developmental activities. The forest products are gradually abating now. The lives of the Adivasis are affected which has led to vulnerability. The members of the village are also responsible for deforestation as the forests are cleared for agricultural work and domestic use.

Forests as a home to many wild animals have increased such as wild pigs, jackals, and wild deer. The wild animals began to attack domestic animals and birds; causing danger to humans and a record has not maintained by such attacks.

Madhya Pradesh:

Few women of villages shared about the restrictions imposed on the movement of the people collecting wood from the forest, by the officials of the forest department having fear of wood shortage. Thus, they demand gas supply and apprehended the need to refill the very expensive gas. Many women admitted that they are mainly responsible for getting wood for household needs; by taking the pain of loading wood on their heads, they have to walk miles on uneven roads. The majority of women reported that the availability of firewood is declining and deforestation is a big threat to the animals and birds that reside within the forests. Several animals and birds were seen earlier and they are gradually disappearing now.

The villagers are even responsible for the current situation of getting wood from the forest leading to deforestation.

Tendu leaves (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *mahua* (*Madhuca longifolia*), *temeru*, *kai*, and *achar leaves* are the five major Minor Forest Products (MFP) that they harness. Once, the forest offered a lot in terms of livelihood and food consumption whereas the forest has changed with limited scopes compelling them to search for daily wage work to get some cash and fulfill their basic needs. The women of villages urged for more initiatives and programs by the Government for forest rejuvenation.





C2. Mixed Group

Chhattisgarh:

In general villagers from Adivasi village in the mixed group shared that almost all of them depend on it for firewood. They get wood for making their houses and mud for construction. The forest is an integral part of their life. Lots of leafy plants and tuber crops which they cook are available in the forest. Many villagers complain that the availability of tubers, creepers that they eat are disappearing from forests.

Some villagers reported that they got IFR while others said that they also cultivated in the forest but didn't receive the IFR. Many of them do not have any idea about the BLCC and DLCC but they have approval of their documents of IFR in the gram sabha and submitted them to the Block level CEO. They haven't got any responses to the submitted documents and they do not know what the rights say but they have submitted the required documents as suggested by forest department officials. They are aware of the CFR but haven't applied for it yet. They are willing to claim the rights if we are guided about the processes.

However, in many villages, villagers said that they did not have any knowledge about forest rights. They also said that when the cattle were taken for grazing in the forest, they were harassed a lot by forest guards.

In some said that though they did not know about the CFR and IFR Acts but some of them had land in the forest and they got the land patta. Some shared that the Pattas were distributed by the Chief Minister.

In one Adivasi village, it was shared that their village comes under forest rights provisions, all the villagers of the village are eligible, and a forest protection committee has been formed in the village which prevents the cutting of trees in the forests. The community forest patta of a small forest area is easily available in the village, but the members of the village are not able to get a forest patta of a large area. The tribal villagers who had applied for individual forest patta have got it, but the non-tribals are not getting it.

In the Non Adivasi village the jungle is 7 km away from the village. That's why the villagers are not that much dependent on the forest.

During the group discussion amongst mixed groups in the PVTG (Pahari Korwa) village it was shared that the Community forest rights have not been granted in this village, only one or two families have access to patta.

Madhya Pradesh:

In most of the Adivasi villages, people shared that they did not have any information on IFR or CFR.

However, villages that are closer to the forest reported that they collect firewood from forest.

In the Non Adivasi village, people shared that they were aware of the forest rights and their village comes under the forest rights, however, one of the participants shared that they were facing a lot of difficulty to attain the patta from the government, There is no hearing even after applying.

D. Changing livelihood contexts in terms of dependency on the forest, agriculture, wage, and migration.

D1. Women Group

Chhattisgarh:

The women of Adivasi villages shared that the dependency on forests in earlier times was high whereas The dependency is getting reduced with an increase of deforestation. The availability of various forest products are observed to be reduced and thus villagers are shifting towards gas cylinders. In a few villages, villagers are mostly dependent on forests for income generation. Few of them shared that they earn more from MFPs rather than agriculture products. Most of the women explained that the ploughing was easy on the field using bullocks and now these are replaced by tractor farming. The farming practices have changed; from organic farming to conventional- the use of intensive chemical pesticides has affected human health with several diseases. Because of weather changes, and lack of irrigation infrastructure,

The villagers opt for migration. In a few villages, the women shared the wages in the village for **women is Rs. 120** and **men is Rs. 150**. There is no such work demand in villages rather than MGNREGA. They find it suitable to move outside as there are more days of work and better wages offered.



Madhya Pradesh:

Women of the Adivasi villages shared about the threat of reducing trees manifested to inadequate rainfall and wood shortage. Forests play a crucial role in the lives of Adivasis and women collect forest produce from the forest which fetches them with cash for their livelihoods. The unfavourable climate conditions harm the quantity and quality of crops. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers on agricultural fields affects human health and the environment. Most of the women shared that every year, they incur losses from the crops that they grow. Having no work opportunities in the periphery of the village, they have to travel outside to fulfill the needs and expectations of their family. The women stressed the critical part of leaving their children at home alone.





D2. Mixed group

Chhattisgarh:

Some villagers shared that there is no forest or extremely degraded forest around the village. In those villages get negligible NTPF from their own village and go to neighboring forests for firewood.

In general also, villagers reported that the resources in forests are decreasing compared to the last few years due to felling of trees. Earlier minor forest products were much more abundant in the forest. Now the availability of forest produce has reduced. In most cases, forests are dominated by rocks mostly bauxite. Villagers shared that they would not prefer industries to come although they would get employment in that case.

Many villages shared that there was a threat from wild animals like hyena, bears and leopard but even Those animals were also decreasing in numbers. Overall, many groups shared that their dependency on the forests is becoming less.

Migration has increased due to lack of employment opportunities in the village. Lots of youth go to southern states like Andhra Pradesh and stay back for years. The employment provided by MGNREGA is not preferred by youth since the work provided is less. Agriculture is not profitable as it follows traditional methods and without any irrigation sources.

However, in some villages, people reported that now they were getting employment under MGNREGA in the village itself and there are many other supporting government programmes because of which migration decreased. One village reported that they were getting work from the forest department also.

In one village, due to the introduction of new techniques in winter, crops are being produced in large quantities and the income of the people is increasing. Farmers who used to earn 10,000 earlier are now earning up to 1 lakh by taking 2-3 crops.

During the group discussion in the Non-Adivasi, villagers shared that earlier they used to migrate. Farming has become costly and loss-making. 80% of the villagers are without labour. Only 20% are cultivators.

In the PVTG (Pahari Korwa) village, it was shared that due to lack of means of livelihood, the youth are migrating, they have not been given forest rights.

Madhya Pradesh:

Most villagers shared that the main difference that happened through the years is in the livelihood options related to forest and migration. Falling of trees and decreasing of biodiversity in the village have been the major reasons why dependency on and return from forest has decreased. Even the nearby forest is disappearing fast. This is affecting the availability of firewood, timber, tendu leaves and other minor forest products.

In one case the forest near the village was declared a national reserve forest and that also causes declining of income from forest gathering.

One group shared that the introduction of machines for earthwork has reduced the opportunity of manual work and hence wage opportunities are decreasing in villages.

People from most villages shared that they are now migrating more in numbers as there is less opportunity for work in the village.

One group shared that they are already doing good farming, moving from kodo kutki millets to paddy and maize. During the winter they sow vegetables. But still, many of them go to Kerala and Maharashtra to earn more.



E. Impact of migration on women's involvement and decision-making in agriculture and households

E1. Women group

Chhattisgarh:

Women of both Adivasi and non-Adivasi villages stated that men generally migrate for work; if women migrate, it would create difficulties in household responsibilities- taking care of children, maintaining grocery and ration items, and any other needs. Decisions are usually taken with the mutual consent of both spouses. If women face an economic crisis, they opt for working as labourers in agricultural fields.

Few women also shared about the challenges faced in migration like health issues, meeting urgent household needs, and children's education gets affected. To improve the conditions of the family, the whole family is compelled to migrate. The migration often occurs after they manage the farming activities on their lands. They migrate to repay the loans that they take in the agricultural season for the crops they grow. Few women expressed that women contribute to farming and also make decisions. The decision depends upon the family size; nuclear families have more scope for women to make decisions. Women of PVTG villages shared that no one migrates from their area.

Madhya Pradesh:

Women of Adivasi villages exchanged thoughts on women traveling away from the village to work, leaving children at home, and returning home after 6 months. The women do not take the responsibility of agriculture, men usually manage farming. Many women shared the concern of getting low-paid wages more than men, thus they migrate in search of better wages. Few women were sharing about the demand for women in managing both household and agricultural fields. During agricultural periods, the children are usually left in their homes and the women are unable to provide sufficient time for their children. Most of the women shared that they have to work in the agricultural fields and after returning home, meet the household needs. They feel exhausted from the physical work and sometimes, they go to sleep without having any meal. Women find issues in performing both household and farm levels on time, but they have to manage because of livelihood needs.





F. Position of women in Adivasi society

F1. Youth group

Chhattisgarh:

Most of the youth groups in Adivasi villages shared that Adivasi women are not able to speak openly anywhere; they are less educated in comparison to non-Adivasi women. Adivasi women do all kinds of work, like plowing the field, sowing paddy, etc. They are not shy about working. Some groups shared that Adivasi women can tolerate more hardship than non-Adivasi women. One youth group shared that Adivasi women face domestic violence.

The youths in Adivasi villages further said that some women were coming forward and men's mindset was also changing. One person said, *“The elders of our house try to suppress the women, which we oppose, we stop them from doing so”*.

In the Non Adivasi village, a youth group shared that women in non-Adivasi societies dress up well as most of the Non Adivasi society is educated.

Madhya Pradesh:

Youth groups in Adivasi villages shared that women in the Adivasi society are less educated, many of them are illiterate, they do household chores and also work in others' fields, they go far away to fetch drinking water, they get married early, can not participate and enjoy and social programme or marriage, do not have good clothes and victims of domestic violence.

In the PVTG (Baiga) village of Sathiya in the Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh, it was shared that In their village, there is no difference between women in Gaur Adivasi society, they all do farming, and Both non-Adivasi and Adivasi women go to work in NREGA.



F2. Women group

Chhattisgarh:

In a few Adivasi villages, tribal women shared the ability to perform all kinds of activities like managing agricultural fields and additional households, wage earnings, and labour on other's houses while non-tribal women had no role to perform such laborious work. The Adivasi women rarely express their thoughts and views. The status of women in tribal society has been substantially different as compared to non-tribal women. Because of a good income, education, and employment, the economic status of non-tribal society is improved; the tribal communities struggle with land ownership, unemployment, and education. Alcohol consumption and early marriages are found to be rising in tribal societies. Tribal women remain engaged in agriculture and forest, which adversely affects their health. Few tribal women

shared that have more mobility and exposure to the external world than the other women. The PVTG women shared about their lack of education and thus remained confined within themselves.

Madhya Pradesh:

Mostly, Adivasi women are required to work harder and they experience poverty. Lack of quality Education is a common problem among Adivasi women and thus they have to remain engaged in labour work. The rate of alcohol consumption is high; the tribal women shared their distress about getting better clothes and affording to provide a good education to their children. The Adivasi communities face a wide range of discriminatory practices like untouchability, caste, social exclusion, etc. The Adivasi communities own less land and are unable to access different assets and opportunities.





G. Women's involvement in the market

G1. Women group

Chhattisgarh:

Many women said that there has been a change in the participation of women in the market; they are able to access markets because of the convenience of transportation. The Adivasi women mostly shared They go to markets to sell paddy and other crop products, based on household demands. Even traders visit villages to purchase the crop produced and the prices are offered by the traders. Men usually go to the big markets to directly sell the crop produced whereas women go to the markets to buy clothes. Few women shared that the money from selling the forest products is managed by themselves. Few women even said that the vegetables they grow are not sufficient and thus buy from the market which are at a higher price. A few Adivasi women stated women are now advanced in accessing markets in terms of buying or selling goods, enabling the potential of bargaining.

Madhya Pradesh:

Few women of Adivasi villages have spoken about the need of accessing markets to take care of all the needs of family members. They go to sell vegetables, purchase clothes, utensils, and even agricultural inputs. In terms of marketing cash crops, they are not familiar with market prices as they lack information on the market. Women are now not dependent on men as they have a good hold in the market, providing them with more voice and power in the market. Some women cited examples of households where women are managing households, who do not have male members in the house. There has been a trend of increasing women from the village getting a good education with employment choices. Women are now confident about the changes happening in the village.



H. Participation and role of women in Gram Sabha

H1. Women group

Chhattisgarh:

Women of Adivasi villages shared about the lack of adequate knowledge of the purpose of Gram Sabha. The participation of women in attending Gram Sabha meetings is low and the space is limited to raise their voice in the Gram Sabha. Even though few women attend the Gram Sabha, they hesitate to express their opinions on topics about women. The decisions are mostly taken by the Sarpanch and the Secretary. In a few Adivasi villages, the Kotwal (the traditional messenger) of the village visits door-to-door to inform the names of both spouses who can attend the meetings. Few women stated that there are discussions on women's issues where they can voice their concerns and share the problems to be taken forward.

In non-Adivasi villages, women shared that they are not even aware when the Gram Sabha meetings are held. They are usually holding the responsibility of managing the household and thus are not oriented on the significance of such meetings.

Madhya Pradesh:

Women of the Adivasi villages have experienced participating in the Gram Sabha meetings. They can place their opinions in the Gram Sabhas where their voices are heard and discussed. Whereas few women shared that their views are not considered which lacks in encouraging women's involvement. Most of the women shared that the Gram Sabha meetings are commonly referred for men and persons holding a good financial status or power positions; the Sarpanch plays a vital role in undertaking decisions. Most of the women expressed the need and interest to join these meetings, share their views, and be a part of resolving their concerns.





I. Water for domestic use

II. Women group

Chhattisgarh:

Women from many villages reported a lack of access to adequate water, especially in the summer season. They are usually dependent on wells, borewells, and hand pumps for water for domestic use. In a few villages, women shared that they faced a shortage of adequate water throughout the year. Although initiatives are taken by the government for water distribution; in some cases, the pipes run out of water, and in other cases, water is not safe for drinking. Some women reported an increased iron content and contamination in the water supplied through pipes. One group said that the quality of water was so poor that it was unfit for cooking, cleaning, and other household purposes. The erratic supply of electricity has been a concern. A woman has to travel at least 500 meters to fetch clean water which takes about 3-4 hours during summer while the other seasons take 15-20 minutes. It becomes difficult for them to contribute to agricultural activities and manage the daily wage work. The consumption of contaminated water affects health during the monsoon.

Madhya Pradesh:

In Madhya Pradesh also, Adivasi women from many villages reported water stress during summer. The taps, borewells, and river surface water dry out, thus compelling the women to collect water from far places. During the summer months in some villages, at times they also have to arrange water tankers to fill wells in the village so that everyone has access to water.



J. How youth are engaged

J1. Youth group

Chhattisgarh:

Most of the youth in Adivasi villages shared that they were unemployed even after finishing higher secondary. Many people were working in MNREGA but they stopped working as wages are not paid on time. Mostly, youth are engaged in agriculture. In one village youth shared that they go to forests to collect mahua, tendu leaves, etc.

From most of the Adivasi villages, youth groups shared that they migrate to other states for work. There they face threats and frequently lack access to food and money. In case they or someone from their family falls sick and they are unable to come to get treatment. The youth, who migrate do not get a good education.

Madhya Pradesh:

Youth in Adivasi villages mostly shared that they do labor work, farming, and even migrate to get work. Some of them go outside the village to get work on a daily basis. They work in

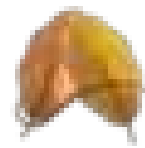
others' fields - cut sugarcane or dig tubers. They leave their village early in the morning and return when the night falls.

They usually don't get a vehicle and they face difficulty commuting. There are days when they don't get I have to work for days and have to stay at home. When they go out to work, they don't come back on time. If there is an emergency, they can not reach on time.

Youth groups in Adivasi villages also shared that there is a lot of unemployment. It is difficult to get an education by being in the village. On the other hand, they can't afford to go to the city for education. Some youths shared that there was no point to study, they would remain unemployed. Youth in one of the groups shared that the infrastructure is so bad in their village that during rains their children cannot go to school.

In a PVTG (Baiga) village, the youth shared that most of them are engaged in farming and NREGA work in the village itself and sometimes they go to Kerala for work.







K. PESA

K1. Mixed group

Chhattisgarh:

Most of the villagers said that they do not know anything about PESA and it's not in their village yet. However, some villagers said that they would get many benefits if it's implemented in their village. In some villages, people shared that they do not go to Gram Sabha. They shared that no action was taken on the applications given in the Gram Sabha.

In the non-advansi village of Rani Sagar, Bilaspur district it was shared that their village does not come under the PESA act.

In the PVTG (Pahari Korwa) village, it was shared that the people of this village neither know about PESA nor can give information about their rights.

Madhya Pradesh:

In the Advansi village of Dhar, Khargone, Seoni, villagers during the FGD said that they do not have any information and knowledge about PESA. In other districts, this question was not applicable.



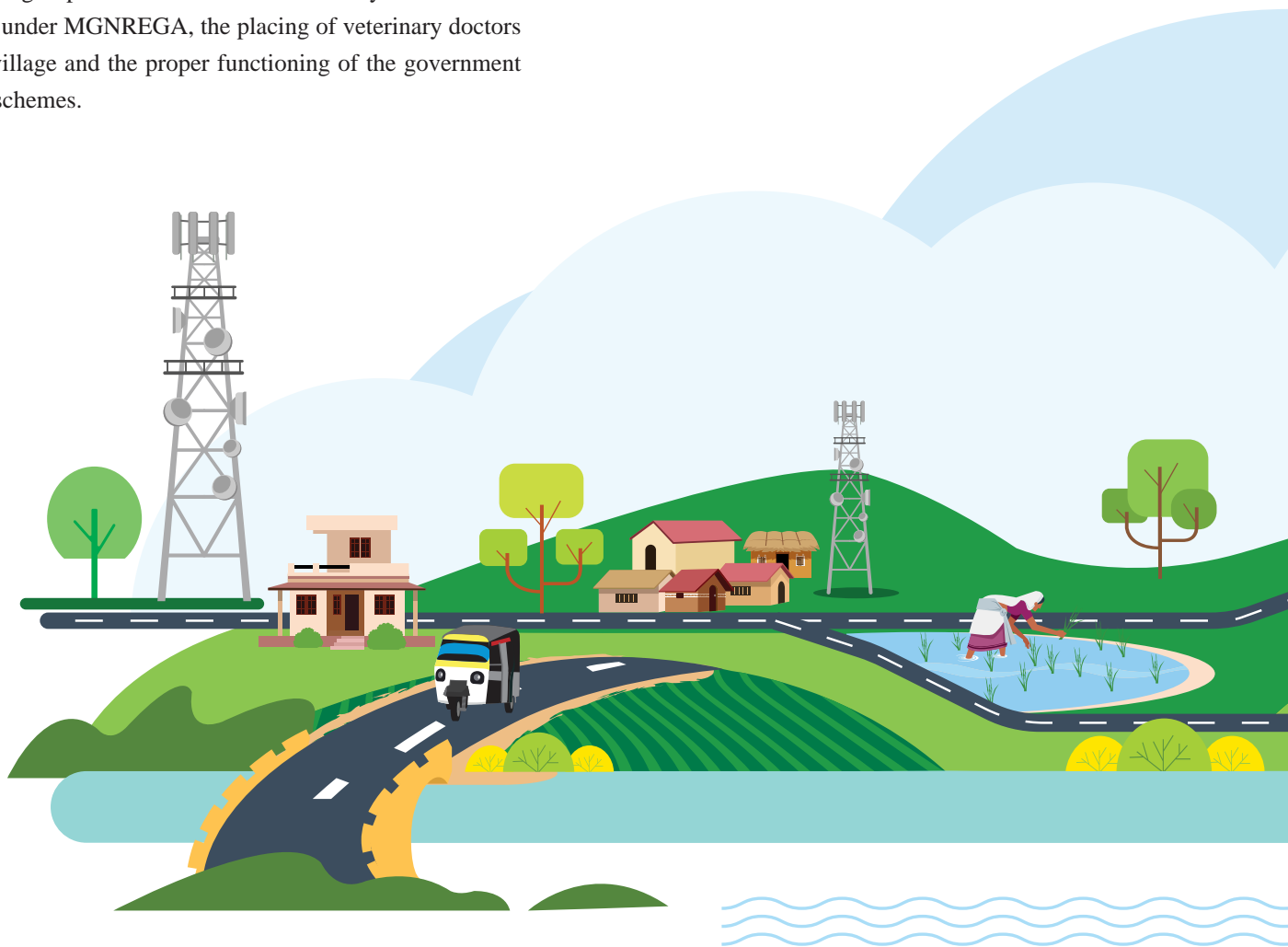
L. Priority areas for development

L1. Youth group

Chhattisgarh:

By and large the youth groups in Adivasi villages shared that development priorities should be given to remunerative employment of youth, improved agriculture, good education including higher education, proper medical facilities, proper housing, peaceful environment, irrigation, and clean drinking water. Some youth groups also talked about electricity, transport facilities and connectivity to mobile networks as well. One group shared about the availability of work and payment under MGNREGA, the placing of veterinary doctors in their village and the proper functioning of the government pension schemes.

In the non-Adivasi village, the youth group shared that the major priorities of their lives are better housing, agriculture, money, better jobs, and lastly, their respect from others. They further shared that the five priorities of the government include electricity, running water, better roads, rationing, and lastly, opportunities to get government jobs.



Madhya Pradesh:

Most of the youth groups in Adivasi villages shared that the government should prioritise housing, drinking water, sewage system, roads, school and pensions and other government social security schemes.

In the PVTG (Baiga) village, the youth group said that the priority should be agriculture, education, health, NREGA work, and tribal customs.





ANNEXURE

STATE OF THE ADIVASI LIVELIHOODS AS IT WAS: SEEING THROUGH THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CASTE CENSUS- 2011

1. SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS

As per the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC)¹ 2011, the percentage of ST households in India is 10.98%, with a high concentration in North-Eastern States with Mizoram having the highest percentage of ST households with 98.79%. In Central and Eastern India, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are among the states with a high proportion of ST households. The percentage of ST Households in Chhattisgarh as per SECC 2011 stands at 36.83% with high variation within the state. The Northern and Southern districts of Chhattisgarh have a high concentration of ST households, while the Central districts of Chhattisgarh have a relatively low concentration. Dakshin Bastar Dantewada with 86.64% has the highest percentage of ST households followed by the adjoining district of Bijapur having 84.64%, while Janjgir Champa with 13.02% has the lowest percentage. In Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of ST households stands at 25.29%, with a high concentration in the Southern and Eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh, the districts bordering Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh. Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh sharing its border with Gujarat and Maharashtra has the highest ST household concentration, which is 94.36%. This is followed by the Jhabua district which borders Gujarat and Rajasthan, where the percentage of ST households is 91.64%. All the Southern districts of Madhya Pradesh bordering Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh form a distinct belt having a high proportion of ST households with Dindori having ST households at 64.32% followed by Mandla having 62.44%.

2. LIVELIHOODS ENGAGEMENT

The SECC 2011 data captured a wide range of livelihood sources for rural households. Manual casual labour is reported to be the most important source of livelihood for rural ST households followed by agriculture and domestic work. Other kinds of livelihood sources are also captured as non-agriculture enterprises, foraging, and non-descript other activities.

2.1. Livelihood Engagement: manual casual labour, agriculture, and domestic work

51.18% of rural households and 51.28% of rural ST households in India depend on manual casual labour as their primary source of income apart from other side hustles. It is followed by agriculture as 30.1% of rural households in India reported agriculture as the main source of income. In the case of ST households, dependence on agriculture is higher than the average with 37.98% of rural ST households reporting cultivation as their primary source of income. The Central India region shares the India-level trend with 55.56% of rural ST households reporting manual casual labour as their primary source, followed by 39.23% of rural ST households depending on agriculture. Contrary to this, rural ST households in the North-Eastern region reported agriculture as their primary source (54.59%) followed by manual casual labour (24.56%). The same trend can be seen in Chhattisgarh, which is opposite to data of the Central India region, where 51.97% of rural ST households reported agriculture as their primary source of income followed by 42.54% reporting manual casual labour as their main source of livelihoods. However, Madhya Pradesh data shows that 63.58% of rural ST households, one of the highest in India, reported manual casual labour as their main livelihood. It is followed by agriculture as the prime source reported by 31.95% of rural ST households.

Apart from manual casual labour and cultivation, part-time or full-time domestic service is reported to be the third most important source of income for rural households. Lakshadweep with 11.42% of rural households and 11.21% of rural ST households reported domestic work as their main source of income is the highest among all the districts followed by the Indian states of the North-Eastern region. In the Central India region, 2.13% of rural households and 1.19% of rural ST households reported domestic work as their prime source of income, which is lower than India's figure of 2.5% in rural

¹The SECC website, <https://secc.gov.in/>



households and 2% in rural ST households. Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh follow the same trend as the Central India region with 1.19% and 1.07% of rural ST households reporting domestic work as their prime source of income. Domestic work as a primary source of income is slightly higher in average rural households of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh with figures of 1.66% and 1.62% respectively.

2.2. Livelihood Engagement: Non-Farm Sector

SECC 2011 covers two indicators in the non-farm sector:

- (a) Number of households having non-agricultural own account enterprises.
- (b) Number of Households Own/Operate an Enterprise Registered with the Government.

1.61% of rural households in India reported having non-agriculture own account enterprises. But the dependence of rural ST households on non-agriculture rural enterprises is quite less standing at just 0.64%. Tamil Nadu with 3.64% has the highest percentage of rural households depending on non-agricultural rural enterprises followed by states like

Telangana, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, and Haryana. This percentage is quite low in the Central Indian region, with Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh 0.34% and 0.4% respectively. When it comes to rural ST households only 0.14% and 0.12% respectively for these two states.

2.72% of rural households and 2.05% of rural ST households in India own or operate enterprises registered with the government. The dependence of rural households on registered enterprises is highest in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi at 19.54% followed by other Union Territories like Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. This high dependence can be seen in states like Gujarat, Haryana, Goa, and Himachal Pradesh. Daman & Diu with 16.49% has the highest percentage of rural ST households having enterprises registered with the government followed by Haryana at 15.99%. The dependence of rural and rural ST households on registered enterprises is quite low in the Central India region. 0.57% of rural households and 0.55% of rural ST households in the case of Chhattisgarh and 0.82% and 0.54% in the case of Madhya Pradesh reported this making these states have the lowest within the region.





2.3. Other Livelihood Activities

SECC 2011 also captured the prevalence of foraging, rag picking, begging, charity, and alms collection as sources of income for 0.6% of rural households and 0.46% of rural ST households. The dependence of rural households on this set of activities is highest in West Bengal at 1.49% followed by Karnataka at 1.38%. Rural households in the Central Indian region on this set of activities are among the lowest. The percentage of rural households' dependence on foraging, rag picking, and charity in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh stands at 0.65% and 0.69% respectively. In the case of rural ST households, the dependence on this set of activities is reported highest in Karnataka at 1.21% followed by West Bengal at 0.83%. The dependence of rural ST households in the North-Eastern region of India is the lowest at 0.13% followed by the Central India region at 0.46%. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, this dependence is relatively lower at 0.41% and 0.43% respectively.

The term "other" income sources refer to any source of income for a household not included in the above mentioned sources. 13.97% of rural households and 7.56% of rural ST households in India reported other sources as their primary source of income. 4.99% of rural households in Chhattisgarh and 5.80% of rural households in Madhya Pradesh reported other sources as their primary source of income. However, the percentage of rural ST households reporting other sources as their primary income is relatively lower in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh with 3.64% and 2.85% respectively. Therefore, among ST households in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, manual casual labour and agriculture are the two most significant sources of income, both of which fall under informal unorganized work with less assured outcomes. Moreover, the variations among sources of income among rural ST households across different parts of India need to be understood by superimposing resource base and landholding percentages as explained in Section 5.

3. INCOME SLAB

SECC 2011 enumerated the number of households based on their different income slabs of the highest-earning member of the household. The three income slabs used were: <5000, 5000-10000, and >10000. These metrics can be used to understand the differential income range in the population, as a measure to understand the economic or economic vulnerability of rural of the rural households.

About 75% of the rural households and 87% of rural STs in India reported that the monthly Income of the highest-earning household member is less than Rs 5,000. This percentage is the highest in the Eastern region at 79% and the lowest in the Union Territories at 36% of rural households reporting this. In the case of Chhattisgarh it is 91% and the same is 83% in Madhya Pradesh. In case of rural ST households Odisha is the highest at 96% and Lakshadweep is the lowest at 44%. This stands at 93% in both Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

17% of the rural households and 9% of rural ST households in India reported that the monthly Income of the highest-earning household member is in the range of Rs 5,000-10,000. The percentage of households reporting this figure is highest in the Union Territories region at 38% and the lowest in the



North-Eastern region of India at 15%. However, in case of rural ST households Punjab is the highest at 44% and Odisha is at 3%. In Chhattisgarh 6% rural households and 5% rural ST households reported this income slab. In Madhya Pradesh this is 11% and 5% respectively for rural and rural ST households.

The percentage of rural households and rural ST households in India reporting monthly income of the highest-earning household member is greater than Rs 10,000 is 8% and 4% respectively. This percentage is highest in the Union Territories region at 26% followed by the Northern region at 18% for rural households whereas the Eastern India region fares poorly at 6% rural households reporting this. Lakshadweep has the highest percentage of ST households at 42% and the lowest percentage is recorded in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh along with Odisha and Tamil Nadu with just 2% of the ST households reporting a monthly income of more than Rs 10,000 by the highest earning member.





4. FOOTPRINT IN THE SALARIED JOB MARKET

The presence of rural households in the market for salaried employment was quantified by SECC 2011 data. Three subcategories of salaried employment were listed: (i) government jobs, (ii) public sector jobs, and (iii) private sector jobs. The expansion of the salaried labour market has several effects, including an increase in the formalization of the labour force, greater assurance of income, and, consequently, less risk, and greater prosperity.

The percentage of rural households in India with any member in a salaried job stands at 9.65%, with Union Territories having the highest percentage of rural households in salaried jobs at 59.14%. The lowest percentage is reported in the Eastern region of India at 7.18% followed by the Central India region at 7.86%. The dependence of rural households in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh on salaried jobs is even lower at 5.34% and 5.05% respectively, just after Andhra Pradesh at 4.57%. For rural ST households, the percentage of households with a member in salaried jobs is comparatively lower at 6.43% but a huge variation in India was registered in SECC 2011 with a range of 2.72% in Odisha to 70.18% in Daman & Diu. Overall, the Union Territories region has the highest average percentage of 32.11, and the lowest average is in the Central region of India at 3.92%. The respective percentages of rural ST households with a member in salaried jobs in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are 4.61% and 3.08%.

5. RESOURCE CONDITION

Scheduled Tribe households, with most of their settlements near forest fringe areas with flowing streams and rivers, have a strong attachment to their land and water resources. This is equally seen in all the agrarian communities residing in the rural settlements. The primary means of production and the foundation (natural capital base) of rural (agrarian) livelihoods is 'land'. Land becomes the foundation of identity in rural places (also in the periphery of areas developed/redeveloped as urban areas). India's hinterland has long been affected by land alienation, land acquisition, land disputes, and conflicts. The same nature of disputes and conflicts is on the rise in the case of claims, utilization, and sharing of water resources.

5.1. Resource Condition: Landholding

SECC 2011 data shows that 43.59% of rural households have land. Chandigarh (Union Territory) has the least percentage of rural households having land at 2.31%, while Himachal Pradesh ranks highest in terms of rural households having land at 78%. The Central region of India ranks highest in terms of rural households having land at 52.48% followed by the Northern region of India at 51.58%, higher than the national average. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of rural households with land is 53.27% and 45.28% respectively, which again is higher than the national average.

In India, the proportion of rural landlessness is the highest in the Union Territory region at 91.51% followed by the Southern region of India at 65.50%. Among the ST population, 35.65% of the rural ST households are landless and depend on manual casual labour for their income. Punjab has the highest percentage of rural ST households depending on manual casual labour at 69.38%. While Andaman & Nicobar Islands have the lowest percentage of landlessness among rural ST households depending on manual casual labour at 2.30%. In Chhattisgarh, the percentage of landlessness among ST households depending on manual casual labour is lower than the national average at 28.47%. However, there is a wide variation within Chhattisgarh with ST households having better landholding in the Northern and Southern regions marked by hilly topography and dense forests as compared to the Central Plain region of Chhattisgarh. The Narayanpur and Dakshin Bastar Dantewada districts in Southern Chhattisgarh are among the districts with the lowest landlessness among ST households depending on manual casual labour at 6.61% and 8.78% respectively. Bilaspur and Mahasamund districts in the Central Plain region are among the areas with a high percentage of landlessness among ST households depending on manual casual labour at 45.82% and 46.19% respectively, which is quite higher than the national and state average. Madhya Pradesh is among the top 10 states in India with a high proportion of landlessness among ST households depending on manual casual labour at 48.78%. Most of the districts in Madhya Pradesh fall under the high proportion of landlessness among ST households at 40% or more except 4 districts in the South-Western and South-Eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh. In the South-Western



part of Madhya Pradesh, the Alirajpur district fares better with only 7.88% of ST households landless and depending on manual casual labour for their income followed by Jhabua district at 18.45%. In the South-Eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, the districts with low levels of landlessness depending on manual casual labour among ST households are Anuppur at 26.11% and Dindori at 36.86%.

5.2. Resource Condition: Control over Water

Water resources are the most critical thing when it comes to the livelihood and well-being of rural households, especially in the context when the rural economy is fundamentally agrarian. Irrigation, therefore, is an important marker signifying the control over water resources. As per SECC 2011, 40.46% of the total farming area in India is unirrigated. It implies that only about 60% of the area has some kind of irrigation and the rest is dependent on rainfall. Moreover, only 36.79% of the total irrigated area in India has assured irrigation for at least two crops. This also predicts the uncertainty of crop production beyond the normal rainy season in India. The percentage of unirrigated area is highest in the North-Eastern region of India at 60.10% with only 22.94% of irrigated area with assured

irrigation for two crops. The Central region of India is better placed as compared to India's average with 32.57% unirrigated area with 47.94% irrigated area having assured irrigation for two seasons. However, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, fare poorly with the percentage of the unirrigated area being 68.74% and 42.70% respectively. The percentage of irrigated areas with assured irrigation for two seasons is quite lower in Chhattisgarh at 12.59%, but comparatively better in Madhya Pradesh at 39.12%.

In India, the percentage of ST households owning unirrigated land is 42.59% with only 18.05% owning irrigated land. Tripura ranks bottommost with the lowest percentage of irrigated land among ST households at 3.36%, while Himachal Pradesh ranks at the top with 46.72% of ST households owning irrigated land. Chhattisgarh also has the lowest percentage of ST households having irrigated land at 4.56%. There is a state-wide variation, but this percentage lies in the range of 2.35% in the Jashpur district (the lowest) and 9.63% in the Dhamtari district (the highest). Madhya Pradesh fares much better in terms of ST households owning irrigated land at 15%, i.e., 3 times of Chhattisgarh. However, there is a wide variation within Madhya Pradesh, with irrigation situation better towards Soth-Western and Northern Madhya Pradesh.



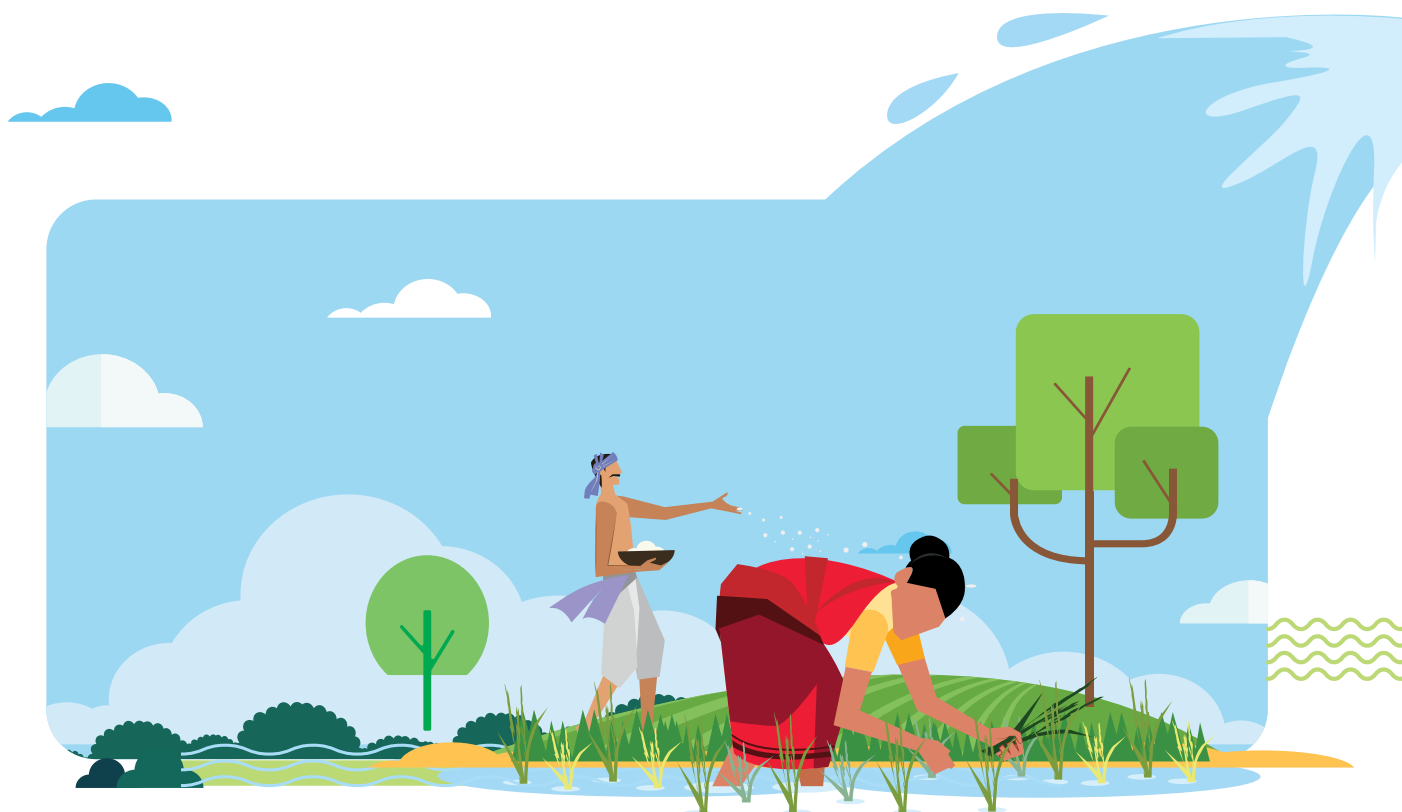


The percentage of ST households having irrigated land is the lowest in the Rewa district at 3.10% followed by Balaghat at 4%. While the percentage of ST households having irrigated land is the highest in the Bhind district at 28.12% followed by the Dhar district at 27.40%.

Moreover, the percentage of ST households in India having or owning agriculture irrigation equipment stands at 5.10%. There is a wide variation across different regions of India, with as low as 0.49% of ST households in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and as high as 13.70% of ST households in Rajasthan having ownership of irrigation equipment. In Chhattisgarh, only 2.13% of ST households have irrigation equipment. Overall, ST households in Chhattisgarh have lower access and ownership of irrigation equipment with a variation from 0.25% in the Dakshin Bastar Dantewada district (the lowest in Chhattisgarh) and 4.88% in the Dhamtari district (the highest in Chhattisgarh). In Madhya Pradesh, the situation is slightly better with 6.82% of ST households having irrigation equipment, almost 3 times of Chhattisgarh. However, there is a very large disparity in access and ownership of agriculture equipment among different regions with as low as 1.24% in the Balaghat district and as high as 18.57% in the Mandsaur district.

6. DEPRIVATION OF ST HOUSEHOLDS IN CHHATTISGARH AND MADHYA PRADESH: COMPARED TO THE OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

Seven criteria of deprivation have been outlined in the SECC data, based on which vulnerability of the rural households has been mapped. One of the criteria has been the status of belonging to the SC/ST category itself. This is more so in the case of rural parts of India where settlements and social relations are generally based on caste and ethnic stratification. Almost 22% of rural households in India are found to be under the SC/ST category. This percentage is the highest in Meghalaya at 63% with the lowest in Daman and Diu at 2.4%. There is a regional variation in the deprived households falling under SC/ST category with the Eastern region in total having the highest percentage at 26% and the Union Territorial region the lowest at 5%. Chhattisgarh with 42% and Madhya Pradesh with 31% are among the states with one of the highest proportions of the population in the SC/ST category, higher than the national average and the average of the states in the Central India region. The criteria and the respective percentages of deprivation are outlined in the sub-points below.



6.1. ST households considered for deprivation.

74% of the rural ST households have been considered deprived. Among different regions of India, the highest percentage of rural ST households considered deprived is in the Eastern region at 83%, Odisha being the uppermost at 89%. The lowest percentage of rural ST households considered deprived lies in the Union Territories at 55%, the lowermost being Lakshadweep at 13%. In the Central India region, the average percentage of rural ST households considered deprived is 77%. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the percentages of rural ST households categorized as deprived are 82% and 76% respectively, which is higher than the national average and comparable with the status in the Eastern region of India.

6.2. Housing

The percentage of rural deprived households with deprivation criteria- only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof is found to be around 13% in India. This deprivation is the lowest in the NCT of Delhi at 0.3%. Overall if we look at different regions of India, Union Territories record the lowest

percentage at 2%, while the Eastern region of India records the highest at 21%. Among the rural ST population, this deprivation percentage is 22% in India, with the highest recorded in Rajasthan at 44% and the lowest in Andaman & Nicobar Islands at 0.16%. In Chhattisgarh, the percentage of rural ST households deprived of proper housing stands at 27%. This is less than the overall percentage of rural households in Chhattisgarh deprived of proper housing, which stands at 29%. In Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of rural ST households deprived of proper housing conditions stands at 32%, which is higher than the rural households' housing deprivation by about 7% at 25%.

6.3. No adult member between the ages of 16 to 59

The percentage of rural deprived households with deprivation criteria- no adult member between ages 16 and 59 stands at 4% in India. This deprivation is the lowest in the NCT of Delhi at 0.34% followed by Chandigarh at 0.42%. However, the regional variation depicts that this deprivation is at the lowest in the Union Territories at about 1%, and the highest in the Southern region of India at around 5%. Chhattisgarh, 6.47% of the rural households, the highest in India, reported this. The corresponding deprivation percentage in rural Madhya Pradesh is 5.18%, greater than the Indian and Central India region's average. Among the rural ST population in India, the percentage is about 4%, comparable to the deprivation among the total rural population in India. With a percentage of deprivation at about 1%, the states like Haryana, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, and the Union Territories like Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep are among the areas with the lowest deprived percentage under this category. The highest deprivation among rural ST households under this category is recorded in Chhattisgarh at 5.58%, which is lower than the rural households' average of 6.47% in Chhattisgarh. Similarly in Madhya Pradesh, the deprivation among rural ST households under this category at 4.66% is lower than the average rural households of Madhya Pradesh at 5.18%. Therefore, it can be said that the percentage of deprivation under this category for average rural households is higher than the rural ST households of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.





1.1. Female-headed households with no adult male member between the ages of 16 to 59

The percentage of rural deprived households in India with deprivation criteria- female-headed households with no adult male members between the ages of 16 to 59 stands at about 4%. The lowest is reported in the NCT at 0.4%, while Tamil Nadu has the highest percentage at 6.84%. The regional variation in this criterion depicts that the female-headed rural households with no adult male members are lowest in the Union Territories at about 1%, while this deprivation is highest in the rural areas of the Southern region at 5.64%. Among the rural ST population, it stands at about 5%, slightly higher than the national average. The regional variation depicts this deprivation as lowest in the Northern region of India at 2.59%, with Punjab being the lowest in India at 1.25%. The Southern region of India is highly deprived in this criterion at 5.56% followed by the Central India region at 5.47%, with deprivation in Chhattisgarh being highest in India at 6.61%. The corresponding percentage in Madhya Pradesh is 4.46%. It is to be noted that the percentage of rural deprived households in Chhattisgarh with deprivation criteria of female-headed households with no adult male member between the ages of 16 to 59 is 6.79%, higher than the percentage of the state's rural ST households. While in Madhya Pradesh, rural households at 3.6% deprivation under this criterion are slightly less deprived as compared to the state's rural ST households.

6.5. Disabled member and no able-bodied adult member

The percentage of deprived rural households with deprivation criteria- disabled members and no able-bodied adult members in India stand at 0.40%. This deprivation is almost at similar levels across all the regions of India, except the Union Territories where the percentage of rural households is around 0.08% with the lowest levels of deprivation recorded in Punjab at 0.04% followed by the NCT at 0.05%. It is to be noted that Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are among the states with the highest level of deprivation of rural households under this criterion at 0.81% and 0.73% respectively.

Among the ST population, it stands at 0.50%, which is slightly higher than the percentage of average rural households. This deprivation among the rural ST households is recorded at the lowest in the Union Territories, and highest in the Central India region at 0.60%. Among the states in the Central India region as well as compared to other parts of India, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have high levels of deprivation under this criterion except for Sikkim at 0.80%. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the respective percentage of deprivation among rural ST households with deprivation criteria- disabled members and no able-bodied adult members are 0.70% and 0.60%.



6.6. No literate adult above 25 years

24% of the rural households in India are reported to be deprived with deprivation criteria- no literate adult above 25 years. This percentage of deprivation is the highest among the rural households of the Eastern India region at 30% and the lowest in the Union Territorial region at 6%. Among different states and Union Territories, Bihar (34.12%) records the highest percentage of rural households with no literate adult above 25 years, while Lakshadweep records the lowest at 0.64%. In the Central Indian region, the average percentage of rural households with no literate above the age of 25 years stands at 25%. However, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are among the states with the highest percentage with 34% and 33% respectively.

The percentage of rural ST households with no literate above 25 years of age stands at 39%, which is quite higher than the

average of rural households under this deprivation criterion. The North-Eastern region of India at 21% has the least proportion of rural ST households with illiterate members above the age of 25 years. This percentage is highest in the Central India region at 46% followed by the Eastern India region at 43%. Among all the states and Union Territories of India, Lakshadweep has the least proportion of adult illiterates with the percentage of rural ST households with no literate adult above 25 years at 0.63%. While Rajasthan (51.01%) has the highest percentage of rural ST households with no literate adult members above the age of 25 years. In Chhattisgarh, the percentage of rural ST households with no literate above 25 years of age is 41%. Madhya Pradesh, as compared to Chhattisgarh, has a higher proportion of rural ST households with no literate above 25 years of age, which is about 50%.





6.7. Landless households derive a major part of their income from manual casual labour

About 30% of rural households are deprived of deprivation criteria- landless households derive a major part of their income from manual casual labour. There is a wide variation in different regions of India in a range from 3% to 47%. The average lowest level of deprivation under this criterion is in the Union Territories of India at 7%, the lowest in Lakshadweep at 3.1% followed by Arunachal Pradesh at 3.68%. However, the deprivation of being landless with dependence on manual casual labour is the highest in the Eastern region of India at 41%, with Bihar being the most deprived where 47% of rural households are landless deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour. In the Central region of India, the percentage of rural landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour is 27%. However, the deprivation under this criterion is higher in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh as compared to the average of the Central India region at 34% and 38% respectively.

There is not much difference in the deprivation among rural ST households as compared to the average rural households, with about 30% reporting this. However, the variation among rural ST households highly varies, lying in the range of 1% to 50%. The average lowest level of deprivation under this criterion is in the Northern region of India at 5%. However, among states and Union Territories, Andaman & Nicobar Islands has the lowest level of deprivation under this criterion at 1.09% followed by Arunachal Pradesh at 1.54%. Moreover, rural ST households are the most deprived under this criterion in West Bengal at 50.28% followed by Bihar at 49.68%. Among the regional variations, comparatively, the Central region of India has the highest percentage of rural ST households at 34%, who reported to be landless deriving a major portion of their income from manual casual labour. It is to be noted that Chhattisgarh has a low level of deprivation under this criterion at about 25%. However, the deprivation in Madhya Pradesh is much higher than in Chhattisgarh and Central India average, where 40% of rural ST households are reported to be landless deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour.

7. EXCLUSION OF ST HOUSEHOLDS FOR THE CALCULATION OF DEPRIVATION: COMPARED TO THE OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

The analysis of deprivation excludes households based on criteria related to ownership of land and irrigation, housing type, amenities in the households, ownership of motorized vehicles and equipment, access to credit, occupation, and tax-paying status. The basis of exclusion is the 14 criteria (mentioned in the sub-points from 7.1 to 7.14.), which depicts that about 21.51% of the rural ST households (India) are excluded from the SECC 2011 data analysis with at least one of the 14 exclusion criteria. The exclusion of rural ST households in at least one exclusion criteria widely varies across different regions of India with as high as 86.60% in Lakshadweep to as low as 8.97% in Odisha. There is also a regional variation of the rural ST households excluded from the SECC data analysis for deprivation. The Union Territories have the highest average percentage of rural ST households considered for exclusion in at least one exclusion criteria at 44.50%, while the lowest average is in the Central India region at 14.88%. In the Central India region, the percentages of excluded rural ST households in at least one exclusion criteria in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are 12.44% and 14.43% respectively.

In Chhattisgarh, there is a wide variation in the percentage of exclusion of rural ST households in at least one exclusion criteria for the calculation of deprivation, lying in the range of 8.16% (Narayanpur district) and 22.35% (Durg district). The regional variation in Chhattisgarh also depicts that most of the districts with low levels of exclusion (in at least one exclusion criteria) of rural ST households are in the Central region except Narayanpur (8.16%) and Bijapur (10.48%). In the rest of the districts of Chhattisgarh, the exclusion of rural ST households (in at least one exclusion criterion) for deprivation calculation is at similar levels except for Durg (22.35%) and Dhamtari (17.54%). As compared to Chhattisgarh, the regional variations in the exclusion of rural ST households (in at least one exclusion criteria) are much higher in Madhya Pradesh, with the highest recorded in Bhind district at 69.71% and the lowest recorded in Gwalior at 7.55%. In Madhya Pradesh, the low level of exclusion of rural ST households in at least one exclusion criterion is recorded across the states where a high



percentage of the ST population exists, predominantly towards the Southern districts of Madhya Pradesh. The criteria-wise exclusion has been discussed below:

7.1 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households owning motorized two/three/four wheelers/fishing boats’: The percentage of rural ST households in India excluded from the calculation of deprivation based on households having motorized two/three/four wheelers/fishing boats is reported to be 9.88%. There is high variation in the exclusion of rural ST households based on this criterion, with the highest in Goa at 54.75% and the lowest in West Bengal at 3.35%. The respective figures for Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are 6.58% and 6.77%, which is lower than India’s average.

7.2 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households owning mechanized three/four wheelers agricultural equipment’: 1.61% of the rural ST households in India are excluded from the calculation of deprivation based on the criterion. Among the states and Union Territories, the exclusion of rural ST households under this criterion is the highest in Uttarakhand at 6.55%, while the NCT of Delhi records 0. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the percentages are 0.62% and 1.02% respectively, which shows that the exclusion based on this criterion is lower in these two states as compared to India’s and the Central India region’s average.

7.3 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households having Kisan Credit Card (KCC) with a credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above’: The percentage of excluded rural ST households with exclusion criterion stands at 1.64% in India. Among different states and Union Territories, the highest recorded percentage is in Uttarakhand at 11.93%, while the NCT of Delhi records 0. The percentages recorded in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are 1.27% and 1.90% respectively.

7.4 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households with any member as a government employee’: The percentage of excluded rural ST households with this exclusion criterion in India stands at 4.36%. Among

all the states and Union Territories, Odisha recorded the lowest exclusion at 2.01%, and the highest in Lakshadweep at 40.50%. This is recorded at 4.19% and 2.35% respectively for Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

7.5 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with the government’: The percentage of excluded rural ST households with this exclusion criterion stands at 2.05% in India. Among the different states and the Union Territories of India, the highest recorded figure is 16.49% in Daman & Diu and the lowest recorded is 0.43% in Kerala. Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh record lower figures under this exclusion criteria at 0.55% and 0.54% respectively.

7.6 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households with any member earning more than Rs. 10,000 per month’: The percentage of rural ST households excluded on this basis is 4.48% in India. Among different states and Union Territories, the highest recorded exclusion is found to be in Lakshadweep at 42.49%, while the lowest recorded in Odisha at 1.63%. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the percentages of this exclusion are found to be 2.38% and 1.89% respectively.

7.7 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households paying income tax’: Income tax-paying households is one of the criteria for exclusion of households from the calculation of deprivation and as per SECC 2011, 3.35% of rural ST households are excluded in India. Considering all the states and Union Territories in India, this exclusion of rural ST households is highest recorded in Lakshadweep at 18.93% and the lowest in Odisha at 1.12%. The percentages in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are 1.54% and 1.15% respectively.

7.8 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households paying professional tax’: In the calculation of deprivation, households paying professional tax is also one of the criteria of exclusion, and 3.35% of rural ST households in India fall under this category. The percentage of rural ST households paying income tax and professional tax are found to be the same. Hence, the exclusion of rural ST



households under this criterion is highest recorded in Lakshadweep at 18.93% and the lowest in Odisha at 1.12%, like the percentages reported in tax-paying households (See Section 7.7.). In Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, respectively, 1.54% and 1.15% of rural ST households meet the exclusion criteria for paying income tax.

7.9 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households with three or more rooms with pucca walls and pucca roof’: According to this criterion 6.34% of rural ST households are excluded in India. Among all the states and Union Territories, Tripura records the lowest exclusion of rural ST households based on this criterion at 1.21%, while Lakshadweep records the highest at 49.30%. The exclusion percentages of rural ST households in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh with the criterion of three or more rooms with pucca walls and the pucca roof stand at 2.28% and 1.99% respectively.

7.10 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households owning a refrigerator’: 3.43% of rural ST households are excluded under this criterion and there is a wide variation between the lowest percentage as recorded in Odisha at 1.18%, and the highest in Punjab at 78.75%. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the percentages of exclusion of rural ST households based on this criterion are found to be 1.90% and 1.72% respectively.

7.11 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households owning landline phones’: In India, 1.24% of rural ST households are excluded based on this criterion. Among all the states and Union Territories of India,

the highest percentage of exclusion of rural ST households on the criterion of owning a landline phone is recorded in Lakshadweep at 35.28%, while the NCT of Delhi records 0. The percentage of excluded rural ST households is recorded at 0.44% in both Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

7.12 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Households owning 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment’: The percentage of rural ST households excluded based on households owning 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment is recorded to be 1.70% in India. Among all the states and Union Territories, the highest exclusion under this category is recorded in Uttarakhand at 6.67%, the NCT of Delhi recorded 0. This exclusion percentage is recorded at 0.58% in Chhattisgarh, while a higher percentage of rural ST households are excluded based on this criterion in Madhya Pradesh at 2.76%.

7.13 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria ‘Household owning 5 acres or more land irrigated for two or more crop seasons’: The percentage of rural ST households excluded based on households owning 5 acres or more irrigated land for two or more crop seasons is recorded to be 1.32% in India. Among different states and Union



Territories, the lowest excluded percentage is recorded in the NCT of Delhi at 0 followed by 0.02% in Lakshadweep, while the highest excluded percentage is recorded in Uttarakhand at 4.59% followed by 3.64% in Assam. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the recorded percentages of exclusion under this criterion are 0.36% and 1.46% respectively.

7.14 Number of Excluded Households with exclusion criteria 'Households owning 7.5 acres or more land with at least one irrigation equipment': The percentage of rural ST households excluded based on this criterion is recorded to be 0.90% in India. Among different states and Union Territories, the lowest excluded percentage is recorded in the NCT of Delhi and Lakshadweep at 0 followed by 0.01% in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, while the highest excluded percentage is recorded in Uttarakhand at 3.34% followed by 3.23% in Haryana. The respective percentages in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are 0.49% and 1.43%.





8. SCHEDULED TRIBE RURAL HOUSEHOLDS OF CHHATTISGARH AND MADHYA PRADESH: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Both Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have a high percentage of ST households at 36.83% and 25.29%. The ST households of both states are largely settled in forest fringe areas with high dependence on the primary sector- agriculture & allied and forest-based activities. However, there is a slight difference in the sources of income for rural ST households in both states. In Chhattisgarh, 51.97 percent of rural ST households indicated that agriculture is their main source of income, while 42.54% indicated that manual casual labour is. However, data from Madhya Pradesh shows that manual casual labour is the primary source of income for 63.58% of rural ST households, followed by agriculture for 31.95% of these households. The percentage of rural ST households in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh reporting non-agriculture own account enterprises as their primary source of income is at similar levels, 0.14% and 0.12% respectively. In Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the proportion of rural ST households that depend on begging, picking up trash, and charitable giving is 0.41% and 0.43%, respectively. Therefore, in both these states agriculture and manual casual labour are the major sources, where rural ST households of Chhattisgarh are more dependent on agriculture as compared to Madhya Pradesh for their income.

In both these states, the levels of income are almost at similar levels, especially considering the record of earning members' income range. In both Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, 93% of ST households reported that their household's highest-earning member earns less than Rs 5,000 per month. In Madhya Pradesh, 5% of ST households reported a monthly income of Rs 5,000–10,000 from the highest-earning member of their family, compared to 4% in Chhattisgarh. Moreover, only 2% of rural ST households in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh reported that the highest-earning member of their households had a monthly income of more than Rs 10,000. Even the footprint of rural ST households in the job market is quite low in both states, however, the percentage of rural ST households with a member in salaried jobs is higher in Chhattisgarh at 4.61%, while the corresponding percentage for

Madhya Pradesh is 3.08%. Furthermore, the proportion of rural ST households with a member working for the government is higher in Chhattisgarh at 4.19% as compared to 2.35% in Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, Chhattisgarh has the lowest percentage of rural ST households with a member working in the public sector (0.19%), while Madhya Pradesh has a slightly higher level (0.27%). Again, at 0.23%, Chhattisgarh has the lowest percentage of rural ST households with a member working in the private sector; by comparison, Madhya Pradesh has a percentage of 0.46%, which is double that of Chhattisgarh. The trajectory of rural ST households participating in the labour force in both Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh shows that there is less dependence on jobs that provide a guaranteed monthly income.

In Chhattisgarh, the percentage of rural ST households categorized as deprived is 82%, while this percentage is 76% for Madhya Pradesh. The deprivation can also be seen in housing conditions, where the percentage of rural ST households in Chhattisgarh lacking adequate housing is 27%. The percentage of ST rural households in Madhya Pradesh who lack adequate housing conditions is 32%, higher than in Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh also fares better in households having literate adults. The percentage of rural ST households in Chhattisgarh with no literate above 25 years of age is 41%. Madhya Pradesh, as compared to Chhattisgarh, has a higher proportion of rural ST households with no literate above 25 years of age, which is about 50%. The percentage of landlessness among the rural ST households in Chhattisgarh that rely on manual casual labour is 28.47%. Madhya Pradesh, on the other hand, has a substantially higher rate of landlessness among rural ST households that rely on casual manual employment, at 48.78%. At 4.56%, Chhattisgarh has the lowest proportion of ST rural families with irrigated land. In terms of the percentage of rural ST households with irrigated land, Madhya Pradesh performs substantially better at 15%. Additionally, only 2.13% of ST households in Chhattisgarh have irrigation equipment. The situation is a little better in Madhya Pradesh, where 6.82% of ST households have irrigation equipment.



9. CONCLUSION

The SECC 2011 data show low levels of ownership and access to resources (land and water), access to investment and capital, and access to government schemes and irrigation systems, which are clear indications of the vicious cycle of poverty that affects a significant portion of the ST population. This also has implications on equity outcomes such as low adult literacy rates, predominant reliance on manual casual labour (ad hoc and unassured) as a source of income and lack of basic amenities. The data reflects that rural ST households in Chhattisgarh still live in areas with abundant forest resources as compared to Madhya Pradesh, which also gets reflected in the sources of income. The dependence of the ST population on agriculture followed by forest resources is higher in Chhattisgarh as compared to Madhya Pradesh. However, as a region, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh along with the Eastern ST regions of India have a high dependence on

agriculture followed by manual casual labour. In both Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the access to credit, irrigation, schemes, etc. is lower among the ST population as compared to the non-ST population but disaggregated data with other communities, like scheduled caste (SC) has not been compared so confirming that ST is in the most vulnerable situation would be difficult. Moreover, there is a regional variation within both these states as well with not much difference between ST and non-ST households sharing the same habitation or area. The national level gaps between ST and non-ST households do not get reflected at a district or sub-district level. It calls for understanding the regional disparity and how it shapes the life and livelihoods of ST and non-ST households including other vulnerable communities for a better comparison.





Table 2: Development profile of rural ST Households in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

Indicators	Madhya Pradesh (Values in percentage)	Chhattisgarh (Values in percentage)
ST households in total rural household	25.3	36.8
ST households with monthly income of highest earning household member < 5000	92.7	93.3
ST households with monthly income of highest earning household member 5000 – 10000	5.4	4.2
ST households with monthly income of highest earning household member > 10000	1.9	2.4
ST households with agriculture as the only source of income	31.9	52.0
ST households with manual casual labour as income source	63.6	42.6
ST households with part-time or full-time domestic service as source of income	1.0	1.2
ST households with foraging or rag picking as source of income	0.1	0.1
ST households with non-agricultural Own Account Enterprise as income source	0.1	0.1
ST households with Begging/Charity/ Alms collection as source of income	0.3	0.3
ST households with other income source	2.9	3.6
ST households with salaried jobs in Govt	2.3	4.2
ST households with salaried jobs in private sector	0.5	0.2
ST households owning motorized two/three/four wheelers/fishing boats	6.8	6.6
ST households owning mechanized three/four-wheeler agricultural equipment	1.0	0.6
ST households having kisan credit card with the credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above	1.9	1.3
ST households with any member as government & Public sec. employee	2.6	4.4
ST households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with government	0.5	0.6
ST households with any member earning more than Rs. 10,000 p.m	1.9	2.4
ST households with three or more rooms with pucca walls and pucca roof	2.0	2.3
ST households owning refrigerator	1.7	1.9
ST households owning 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment	0.4	0.3
ST household owning 5 acres or more land irrigated for two or more crop seasons	0.2	0.2
ST households owning 7.5 acres or more land with at least one irrigation equipment	0.2	0.3
ST households only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof	32	27



ST households with no adult member between age 16 to 59	4.7	5.6
ST female-headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59	4.5	6.6
Deprived ST households with deprivation criteria: a disabled member or no able bodied adult member	0.6	0.7
ST households with no literate adult above 25 years	49.9	40.7
ST landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour	40.2	25.3
Household with land	45.3	53.3
Unirrigated land	42.7	68.7
Land with assured two-season irrigation	39.1	12.6
Other irrigated land	18.2	18.7
Landowning households who also own mechanized three/four wheeler agricultural equipment	4.16	1.17
Landowning households owning irrigation equipment (including diesel/kerosene/electric pumpset, sprinkler/drip irrigation system, etc.)	15.2	3.6
Households with Kisan Credit Card with credit limit of Rs 50,000 or above	6.7	2.2
ST households considered as deprived	76	82
Deprived ST Households with criteria 1	2.07	7.98
Deprived ST Households with criteria 2	6.04	11.43
Deprived ST Households with criteria 3	6.72	6.8
Deprived ST Households with criteria 4	3.54	2.95
Deprived ST Households with criteria 5	0.58	0.9
Deprived ST Households with criteria 6	0.16	0.28
Deprived ST Households with criteria 7	0.01	0.02

ANNEXURE **D**

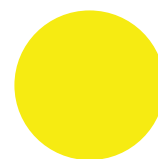
VILLAGE LEVEL DATA

MADHYA PRADESH

Table 3: Village access and communication, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average Distance distance from block headquarters (km)	25.0	22.0	26.0
Percentage of village having all-weather road to block headquarters	78.0	79.0	80.0
Percentage of villages with pucca connecting road at the time of survey	79.0	68.0	80.0
Percentage of villages connected to block headquarters via public transport	42.0	63.0	80.0
Percentage of villages with all-weather intra-village road	53.0	79.0	80.0
Percentage of villages with motorable intra-village road	67.0	74.0	90.0
Percentage of villages with electricity connection in all hamlets	80.0	95.0	100.0
Percentage of villages with mobile network availability	66.0	84.0	90.0
Total number of villages	118	19	10




Table 4: Village school and college access, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with primary school	97.0	100.0	100.0
Average distance of the nearest primary school (km) when it is not in village	4.0		
Percentage of villages with secondary school	11.0	16.0	30.0
Average distance of the nearest secondary school (km) when it is not in village	7.0	6.0	10.0
Percentage of villages with higher secondary school	9.0	26.0	0.0
Average distance of the nearest higher secondary school (km) when it is not in village	9.0	6.0	16.0
Percentage of villages with a college	1.0	0.0	0.0
Average distance of the nearest college (km) when it is not in village	23.0	17.0	21.0
Total number of villages	118	19	10





Table 5: Villages in close proximity of mines, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with mines nearby	4.0	11.0	30.0
Percentage of villages with contaminated water bodies due to the presence of mines	0.0	50.0	33.0
Total number of villages	118	19	10

Table 6: Village toilet-use and sanitation, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with growing trend in toilet use	52.0	63.0	10.0
Percentage of villages with drainage system	41.0	53.0	0.0
Percentage of villages with closed drainage system	96.0	70.0	-
Total number of villages	118	19	10



Table 7: Village with water source, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with tank/pond/reservoir	19.0	16.0	40.0
Villages with public drinking water sources	97.0	95.0	100.0
Villages with private drinking water sources	25.0	63.0	10.0
Total number of villages	118	19	10

Table 8: Village proximity to forest and CFR access, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with forest nearby	83.0	68.0	100.0
Average distance of forest from village when not nearby	1.4	3.2	1.9
Percentage of villages that have applied for CFR	11.0	0.0	30.0
Percentage of villages that have received CFR	3.0	0.0	10.0
Total number of villages	118	19	10

Table 9: Village household welfare outreach, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with ICDS/Anganwadi centre	98.0	95.0	100.0
Percentage of villages that receive routine child vaccination at ICDS/Anganwadi	97.0	95.0	100.0
Percentage of villages with ASHA didi	97.0	95.0	100.0
Percentage of villages where ASHA didi has essential medicine kit	92.0	95.0	90.0
Percentage of villages that received medicine from ASHA didi	98.0	100.0	100.0
Average village distance from PHC – km	7.5	5.5	8.7
Average village distance from CHC – km	16.9	13.8	18.0
Average distance from nearest pharmacy shop – km	10.0	4.9	11.6
Percentage of village households associated with NGO	36.0	42.0	80.0
Percentage of villages with PDS shop	51.0	63.0	50.0
Percentage of villages with functional THR programme	29.0	53.0	80.0
Percentage of villages with functional mid-day meal scheme	75.0	84.0	100.0
Total number of villages	118	19	10

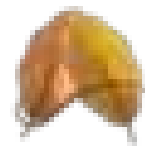


Table 10: Crop damage due to animal attack, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages that reported incidence of crop damage due to animal attack in last 12 months	47.0	42.0	40.0
Percentage of villages that encountered animal attack in the past 12 months	57.0	75.0	75.0
Total number of villages	118	19	10



C H H A T T I S G A R H

Table 9: Village household welfare outreach, Madhya Pradesh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average distance from block headquarters (km)	20.0	14.0	32.0
Percentage of village having all-weather road to block headquarters	80.0	100.0	82.0
Percentage of villages with pucca connecting road at the time of survey	78.0	88.0	64.0
Percentage of villages connected to block headquarters via public transport	30.0	40.0	9.0
Percentage of villages with all-weather intra-village road	62.0	84.0	55.0
Percentage of villages with motorable intra-village road	66.0	80.0	55.0
Percentage of villages with electricity connection in all hamlets	87.0	96.0	91.0
Percentage of villages with mobile network availability	72.0	100.0	64.0
Total number of villages	116	25	11

Table 12: Village school and college access, Chhattisgarh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with primary school	98.0	100.0	100.0
Average distance of the nearest primary school (km) when it is not in village	4.0		
Percentage of villages with secondary school	21.0	24.0	27.0
Average distance of the nearest secondary school (km) when it is not in village	6.0	4.0	8.0
Percentage of villages with higher secondary school	13.0	20.0	36.0
Average distance of the nearest higher secondary school (km) when it is not in village	9.0	4.0	7.0
Percentage of villages with a college	1.0	12.0	0.0
Average distance of the nearest college (km) when it is not in village	19.0	14.0	15.0
Total number of villages	116	25	11

**Table 13: Villages in close proximity of mines, Chhattisgarh**

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with mines nearby	5.0	4.0	0.0
Percentage of villages with contaminated water bodies due to the presence of mines	33.0	100.0	
Total number of villages	116	25	11

Table 14: Village toilet-use and sanitation, Chhattisgarh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with growing trend in toilet use–	53.0	68.0	27.0
Percentage of villages with drainage system	20.0	16.0	9.0
Percentage of villages with closed drainage system	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of villages	116	25	11

Table 15: Village with water source, Chhattisgarh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with tank/pond/reservoir	41.0	40.0	27.0
Villages with public drinking water sources	99.0	92.0	100.0
Villages with private drinking water sources	22.0	48.0	9.0
Total number of villages	116	25	11

Table 16: Village proximity to forest and CFR access, Chhattisgarh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with forest nearby	93.0	80.0	100.0
Average distance of forest from village when not nearby	1.4	2.9	0.6
Percentage of villages that have applied for CFR	29.0	0.0	18.0
Percentage of villages that have received CFR	22.0	0.0	9.0
Total number of villages	116	25	11

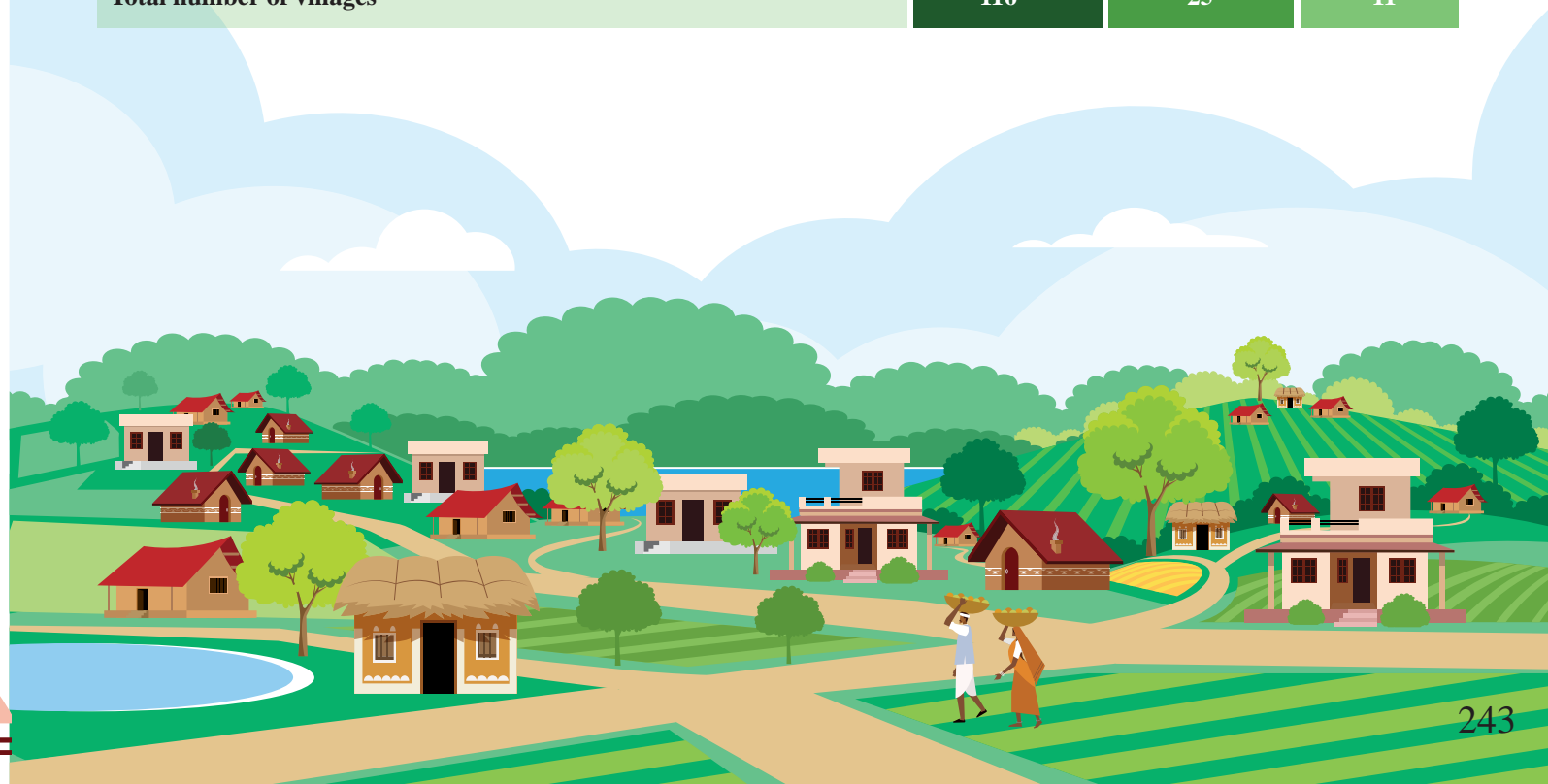


Table 17: Village household welfare outreach, Chhattisgarh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages with ICDS/Anganwadi centre	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of villages that receive routine child vaccination at ICDS/Anganwadi -	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of villages with ASHA didi	99.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of villages where ASHA didi has essential medicine kit	100.0	100.0	91.0
Percentage of villages that received medicine from ASHA didi	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average village distance from PHC – km	6.8	15.6	5.8
Average village distance from CHC – km	14.9	20.8	17.7
Average distance from nearest pharmacy shop – km	12.7	6.6	10.6
Percentage of village households associated with NGO	59.0	56.0	45.0
Percentage of villages with PDS shop	63.0	88.0	36.0
Percentage of villages with functional THR programme	18.0	24.0	18.0
Percentage of villages with functional mid-day meal scheme	97.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of villages	116	25	11

Table 18: Crop damage due to animal attack, Chhattisgarh

Indicator	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of villages that reported incidence of crop damage due to animal attack in last 12 months	45.0	40.0	73.0
Percentage of villages that encountered animal attack in the past 12 months	57.0	62.0	150.0
Total number of villages	116	25	11



ANNEXURE **E**

SURVEY FINDINGS BASED ON LAND SIZE

Table 19: Definitions of landholding classification

Landless	No owned land
Marginal	Owned land up to 2.47 acres
Small	Owned land more than 2.47 acres and up to 4.94 acres
Small-medium	Owned land more than 4.94 acres and up to 9.88 acres
Medium	Owned land more than 9.88 acres and up to 24.70 acres
Large	Owned land more than 24.7 acres

Table 20.1: Household land ownership, Madhya Pradesh

Land size	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	36.1	42.7	36.3
Marginal	38.3	32.4	36.3
Small	12.9	12.7	12.4
Small-medium	11.4	9.1	10.9
Medium	0.9	1.9	3.5
Large	0.4	1.1	0.5
Households surveyed	2,405	361	201



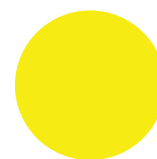


Table 20.2: Household land ownership, Chhattisgarh

Land size	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	15.2	32.1	48.4
Marginal	51.8	48.3	34.4
Small	18.8	12.7	8.3
Small-medium	12.4	6.5	6.8
Medium	1.3	0.4	2.1
Large	0.5	0.0	0.0
Households surveyed	2,340	520	192





Table 21.1: Land Ownership among female headed household, Madhya Pradesh

Land size class	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	40.6	42.4	25.8
Marginal	39.5	34.8	54.5
Small	10.8	10.6	7.6
Small-medium	8.1	4.5	10.6
Medium	0.5	1.5	1.5
Large	0.5	6.1	0.0
Female headed households	397	66	66

Table 21.2: Land Ownership among female headed household, Chhattisgarh

Land size class	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	23.0	49.6	57.8
Marginal	53.3	40.9	24.4
Small	13.5	8.7	11.1
Small-medium	9.0	0.9	4.4
Medium	0.7	0.0	2.2
Large	0.5	0.0	0.0
Female headed households	443	115	45

Table 22.1: Average Landholding, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average landholding for female headed households	2.7	32.8	2.4
Average landholding for female headed households	4.2	3.2	4.0
Total	3.9	8.6	3.4
Total HH with owned land	1,537	207	128

Table 22.2: Average Landholding, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Average landholding for female headed households	3.5	1.5	3.5
Average landholding for female headed households	3.1	2.1	2.2
Total	3.2	2.0	2.5
Total HH with owned land	1,984	353	99







Table 23.1: Association between irrigation and farm income, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of households with irrigation	17.5	28.0	30.2
Percentage of households with non-irrigation	82.5	72.0	69.8
Average income for those with irrigation (Rs)	71,473	1,11,048	63,459
Average income for those with non-irrigation (Rs)	45,068	57,968	25,881
No of households with owned land	1,547	207	129

Table 23.2: Association between irrigation and farm income, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Percentage of households with irrigation	12.4	17.2	2.0
Percentage of households with non-irrigation	87.6	82.8	98.0
Average income for those with irrigation (Rs)	57,724	60,783	66,937
Average income for those with non-irrigation (Rs)	29,173	31,944	26,744
No of households with owned land	2,004	360	99

Table 24.1: Irrigation access across land holding classes, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasi%	Non-Adivasi%	PVTG%
Marginal	17.4	23.9	30.1
Small	18.3	21.7	32.0
Small-medium	16.1	39.4	27.3
Medium	28.6	71.4	42.9
Large	30.0	50.0	0.0

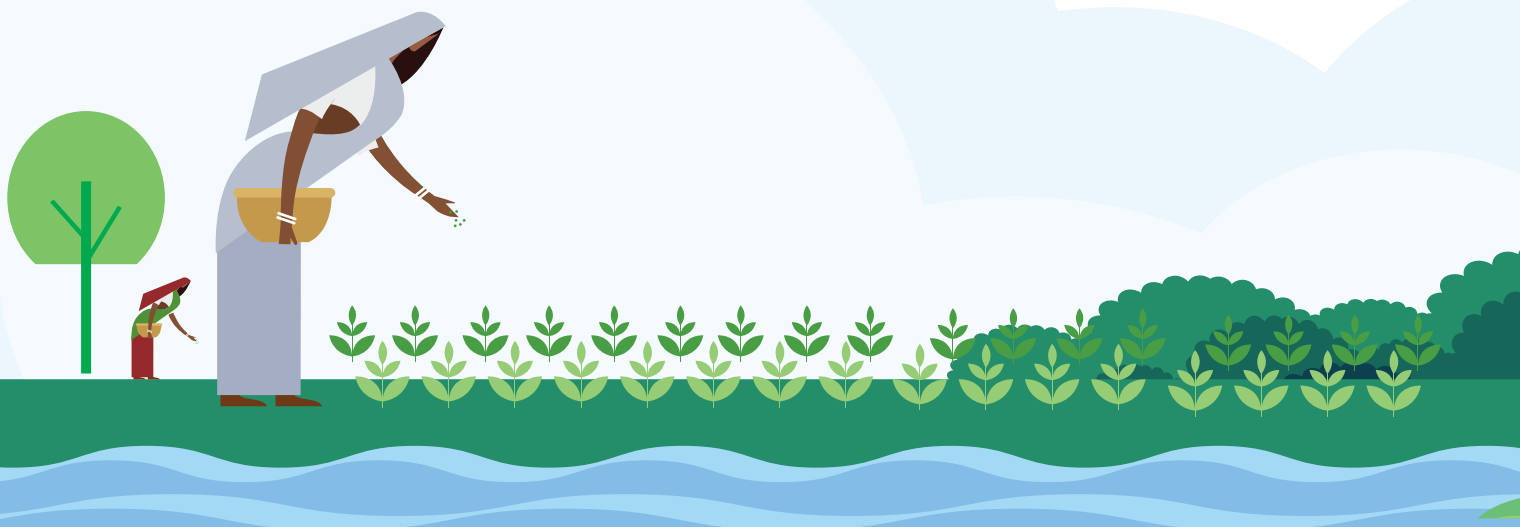


Table 24.2: Irrigation access across land holding classes, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasi%	Non-Adivasi%	PVTG%
Marginal	11.0	12.0	1.5
Small	15.5	31.8	0.0
Small-medium	14.1	26.5	7.7
Medium	19.4	50.0	0.0
Large	8.3	#N/A	#N/A

Table 25.1: Association between landholding and farm income, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	61,298	54,565	44,037
Marginal	55,543	55,568	66,690
Small	78,193	1,26,315	1,09,339
Semi-medium and above	1,56,680	2,01,247	99,915

Table 25.2: Association between landholding and farm income, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	43,127	43,723	22,014
Marginal	46,189	44,883	34,942
Small	63,228	83,611	66,863
Semi-medium and above	78,816	1,09,988	1,66,765





Table 26.1: Relationship between landholding and farm income as a percentage of total income, Madhya Pradesh

Landholding	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	-130.0	50.0	22.0
Marginal	39.0	44.0	27.0
Small	69.0	72.0	-107.0
Semi-medium and above	89.0	122.0	69.0

Table 26.2: Relationship between landholding and farm income as a percentage of total income, Chhattisgarh

Landholding	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	49.0	38.0	12.0
Marginal	54.0	55.0	40.0
Small	69.0	77.0	68.0
Semi-medium and above	70.0	74.0	61.0

Table 27.1: Association between landholding and farm income (values in INR), Madhya Pradesh

Landholding	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	25,862	18,377	14,382
Marginal	21,096	21,890	15,142
Small	45,079	95,198	58,183
Semi-medium and above	1,40,152	1,84,151	73,511

Table 27.2: Association between landholding and farm income (values in INR), Chhattisgarh

Landholding	Adivasi	Non-Adivasi	PVTG
Landless	19,602	18,065	3,340
Marginal	22,400	25,667	13,641
Small	43,244	60,469	45,733
Semi-medium and above	56,813	76,275	62,930

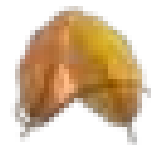


Table 28.1: Association between Adivasi household landholding and HH income percentiles, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
0-20	23.6	20.8	13.2	7.9
20-40	13.9	26.0	19.9	8.9
40-60	16.9	23.1	20.3	13.8
60-80	21.4	19.0	20.9	14.1
80-100	12.6	10.4	25.1	55.3

Table 28.2: Association between Adivasi household landholding and HH income percentiles, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
0-20	27.0	19.3	12.3	13.2
20-40	20.8	23.8	14.1	10.8
40-60	19.9	22.7	18.2	12.6
60-80	17.4	19.4	27.1	20.1
80-100	12.1	13.8	26.9	42.9

Table 29.1: Association between non-Adivasi household landholding and HH income percentiles, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
0-20	22.7	17.1	8.7	9.1
20-40	15.6	28.2	13.0	6.8
40-60	15.6	29.1	10.9	9.1
60-80	16.9	17.1	15.2	11.4
80-100	12.3	8.5	52.2	63.6



Table 29.2: Association between non-Adivasi household landholding and HH income percentiles, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
0-20	27.5	21.9	3.0	16.7
20-40	17.4	21.1	12.1	2.8
40-60	18.6	18.3	19.7	5.6
60-80	17.4	20.3	19.7	19.4
80-100	17.4	20.3	19.7	19.4

Table 30.1: Association of Adivasi household landholding with per-capita income percentiles, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
0-20	16.9	24.8	16.7	10.5
20-40	16.8	25.3	21.5	9.9
40-60	13.9	23.4	24.1	17.1
60-80	20.4	18.1	18.3	14.5
80-100	20.4	7.7	18.3	48
Number of households in landsize group	868	922	311	304
Households_not_reporting_pci	100	6	3	0



Table 30.2: Association of Adivasi household landholding with per-capita income percentiles, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
0-20	22.5	20.4	14.6	16.2
20-40	21.1	21.5	18.7	15.0
40-60	19.1	23.0	18.9	16.2
60-80	19.7	18.9	22.6	18.3
80-100	14.9	15.2	23.9	33.9
Number of households in landsize group	356	1,212	439	333
Households_not_reporting_pci	10	12	6	1

Table 31.1: Association of non-Adivasi household landholding with per-capita income percentiles, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
0-20	24.7	16.2	4.3	9.1
20-40	10.4	21.4	10.9	6.8
40-60	8.4	30.8	23.9	6.8
60-80	24.0	21.4	13.0	25.0
80-100	15.6	10.3	47.8	52.3
Number of households in landsize group	154	117	46	44
Households_not_reporting_pci	26	0	0	0

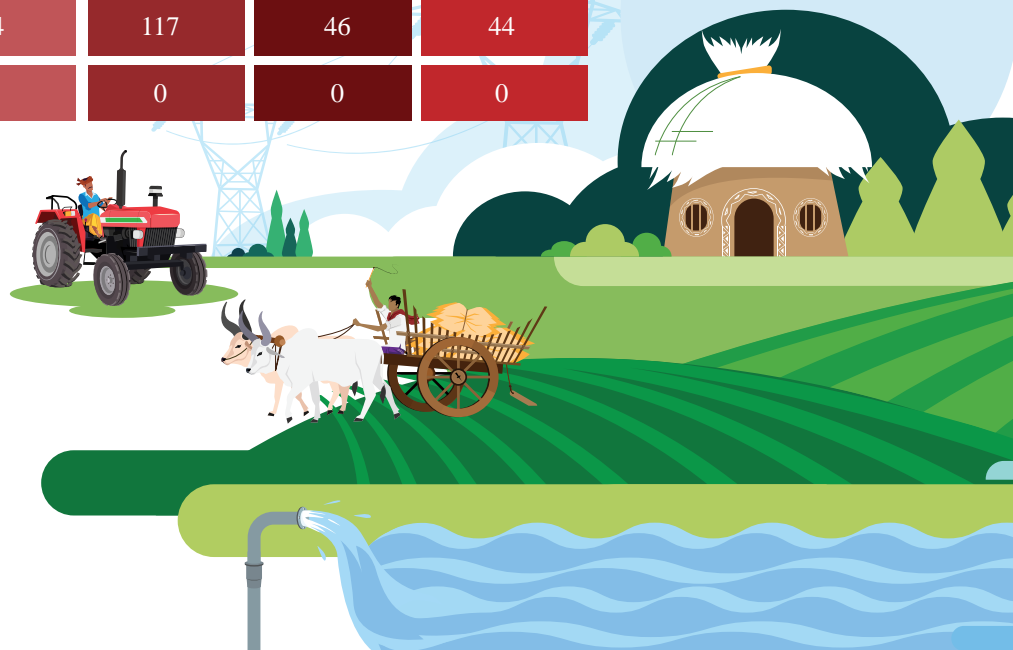


Table 31.2: Association of non-Adivasi household landholding with per-capita income percentiles, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
0-20	21.0	23.9	9.1	19.4
20-40	15.6	17.9	9.1	8.3
40-60	16.8	20.7	13.6	0.0
60-80	22.2	19.5	27.3	16.7
80-100	18.6	15.9	34.8	50.0
Number of households in landsize group	167	251	66	36
Households_not_reporting_pci	10	5	4	2





Table 31.3: Association of PVTG household landholding with per-capita income percentiles, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
0-20	37.0	15.1	16.0	3.3
20-40	24.7	21.9	16.0	10.0
40-60	15.1	21.9	12.0	33.3
60-80	15.1	23.3	24.0	26.7
80-100	8.2	17.8	32.0	26.7
Number of households in landsize group	73	73	25	30
Households_not_reporting_pci	0	0	0	0

Table 31.4: Association of PVTG household landholding with per-capita income percentiles, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
0-20	25.8	33.3	6.2	5.9
20-40	31.2	30.3	6.2	11.8
40-60	20.4	6.1	18.8	5.9
60-80	12.9	19.7	18.8	17.6
80-100	9.7	10.6	50	58.8
Number of households in landsize group	93	66	16	17
Households_not_reporting_pci	0	0	0	0



Table 32.1 : Gender segregated income percentiles for Adivasis, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	20.7	20.2
20-40	22.0	19.0
40-60	18.7	20.3
60-80	18.4	20.8
80-100	20.2	19.7

Table 32.2: Gender segregated income percentiles for Adivasis, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	23.2	16.6
20-40	19.4	20.1
40-60	21.2	20.3
60-80	18.5	21.8
80-100	17.8	21.3



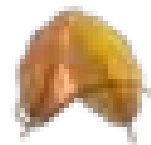


Table 33.1: Gender segregated income groups among non-Adivasis, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	21.3	16.8
20-40	26.2	17.6
40-60	23.0	20.2
60-80	9.8	19.5
80-100	19.7	26.0

Table 33.2: Gender segregated income groups among non-Adivasis, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	26.6	20.4
20-40	20.2	17.8
40-60	15.6	19.3
60-80	19.3	20.1
80-100	18.3	22.4

Table 33.3: Gender segregated income groups among PVTG, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	12.1	25.4
20-40	25.8	24.6
40-60	18.2	16.4
60-80	21.2	18.7
80-100	22.7	14.9



Table 33.4: Gender segregated income groups among PVTG, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	35.6	32.7
20-40	33.3	22.4
40-60	11.1	23.8
60-80	6.7	9.5
80-100	13.3	11.6

Table 34.1 : Adivasi HH Head wise Income group, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	14.2	21.4
20-40	21.0	20.7
40-60	21.0	19.9
60-80	22.8	18.4
80-100	21.0	19.7

Table 34.2: Adivasi HH Head wise Income group, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	17.5	19.1
20-40	23.7	19.2
40-60	18.0	22.0
60-80	19.6	20.1
80-100	21.2	19.6

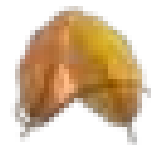


Table 35.1: Non-Adivasi HH Head wise Income group, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	19.7	17.2
20-40	24.6	12.6
40-60	11.5	20.2
60-80	29.5	22.9
80-100	14.8	27.1

Table 35.2: Non-Adivasi HH Head wise Income group, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	17.4	22.7
20-40	16.5	16.0
40-60	16.5	18.3
60-80	27.5	20.4
80-100	22.0	22.7

Table 35.3: PVTG HH Head wise Income group, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	13.6	25.4
20-40	16.7	22.4
40-60	19.7	19.4
60-80	24.2	19.4
80-100	25.8	13.4



Table 35.4: PVTG HH Head wise Income group, Chhattisgarh

Income Group (Percentile)	Female Headed Household (in %)	Male Headed Household (in %)
0-20	24.4	25.2
20-40	24.4	27.9
40-60	22.2	11.6
60-80	6.7	19.0
80-100	22.2	16.3

**Table 36.1: Association between Adivasi HH landholding and literacy score (Individual literacy indicator is scored out of 10, total scored out of 30), Madhya Pradesh**

Land size class	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
Landless	2.0	2.6	1.4	6.0	2.8	3.8	2.1	8.7
Marginal	1.7	2.0	1.5	5.2	2.8	3.5	2.4	8.7
Small	2.0	2.4	1.9	6.3	3.2	3.9	2.4	9.5
Semi-Medium and above	2.9	3.1	2.3	8.3	3.3	3.7	2.5	9.5

Table 36.2: Association between Adivasi HH landholding and literacy score (Individual literacy indicator is scored out of 10, total scored out of 30), Chhattisgarh

Land size class	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
Landless	2.4	2.6	1.8	6.9	4.6	4.8	3.5	12.9
Marginal	2.7	3.2	2.3	8.3	4.1	4.6	3.5	12.2
Small	2.9	3.2	2.5	8.5	4	4.5	3.2	11.8
Semi-Medium and above	2.6	2.7	2.2	7.6	4	4.3	3.1	11.4



Table 37.1: Association between Non-Adivasi HH landholding and literacy score (Individual literacy indicator is scored out of 10, total scored out of 30), Madhya Pradesh

Land size class	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
Landless	3.2	5.0	3.0	11.2	4.7	7.4	4.5	16.7
Marginal	1.8	2.8	2.2	6.8	3.9	5.2	3.4	12.5
Small	4.1	5.6	2.5	12.2	5.6	6.3	4.1	16.0
Semi-Medium and above	4.1	4.5	3.5	12.2	6.4	7.5	4.4	18.3

Table 37.2: Association between Non-Adivasi HH landholding and literacy score (Individual literacy indicator is scored out of 10, total scored out of 30), Chhattisgarh

Land size class	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
Landless	3.6	3.8	3.0	10.3	5.3	5.9	4.7	15.9
Marginal	3.2	3.4	2.7	9.3	4.5	4.7	3.8	13.1
Small	4.7	4.7	3.4	12.7	7.0	7.3	6.2	20.5
Semi-Medium and above	4.7	5.0	4.5	14.2	5.7	6.1	4.2	15.9

Table 37.3: Association between PVTG HH landholding and literacy score (Individual literacy indicator is scored out of 10, total scored out of 30), Madhya Pradesh

Land size class	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
Landless	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.2	2.3	2.3	5.9
Marginal	1.2	1.3	1.1	3.6	1.9	3.0	1.9	6.9
Small	1.8	1.9	2.5	6.3	1.3	2.0	2.1	5.4
Semi-Medium and above	1.3	1.2	1.6	4.2	1.4	2.8	2.5	6.7

Table 37.4: Association between PVTG HH landholding and literacy score (Individual literacy indicator is scored out of 10, total scored out of 30), Chhattisgarh

Land size class	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
Landless	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.5	3.5
Marginal	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.4	5.3
Small	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.3	1.1	7.4
Semi-Medium and above	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.0	4.5	4.3	3.7	12.5





**Table 38.1: Association between Adivasi HH landholding and food security, Madhya Pradesh**

Land size class	Food Secure insecure(In %)	Mildly Food insecure(In %)	Moderately Food insecure(In %)	Severely food insecure(In %)
Landless	25.5	17.2	24.3	33.0
Marginal	23.5	17.6	24.1	34.7
Small	29.5	24.0	24.0	22.4
Semi-Medium and above	34.1	18.3	20.1	27.4

Table 38.2: Association between Adivasi HH landholding and food security, Chhattisgarh

Land size class	Food Secure insecure(In %)	Mildly Food insecure(In %)	Moderately Food insecure(In %)	Severely food insecure(In %)
Landless	39.1	8.3	6.8	45.8
Marginal	47.5	15.5	9.2	27.8
Small	54.0	18.8	7.4	19.9
Semi-Medium and above	65.3	18.4	5.8	10.5

Table 39.1: Association between non-Adivasi HH landholding and food security, Madhya Pradesh

Land size class	Food Secure insecure(In %)	Mildly Food insecure(In %)	Moderately Food insecure(In %)	Severely food insecure(In %)
Landless	32.8	16.4	13.3	37.5
Marginal	35.2	13.3	25.7	25.7
Small	67.5	7.5	10.0	15.0
Semi-Medium and above	75.8	18.2	3.0	3.0

Table 39.2: Association between non-Adivasi HH landholding and food security, Chhattisgarh

Land size class	Food Secure insecure(In %)	Mildly Food insecure(In %)	Moderately Food insecure(In %)	Severely food insecure(In %)
Landless	37.3	12.0	8.0	42.7
Marginal	47.7	18.8	7.3	26.1
Small	58.5	24.5	3.8	13.2
Semi-Medium and above	63.0	18.5	14.8	3.7

Table 39.3: Association between PVTG HH landholding and food security, Madhya Pradesh

Land size class	Food Secure insecure(In %)	Mildly Food insecure(In %)	Moderately Food insecure(In %)	Severely food insecure(In %)
Landless	15.9	1.4	7.2	75.4
Marginal	25.4	11.9	10.2	52.5
Small	50.0	9.1	4.5	36.4
Semi-Medium and above	30.8	0.0	7.7	61.5



Table 39.4: Association between PVTG HH landholding and food security, Chhattisgarh

Land size class	Food Secure insecure(In %)	Mildly Food insecure(In %)	Moderately Food insecure(In %)	Severely food insecure(In %)
Landless	36.3	4.4	3.3	56.0
Marginal	48.4	4.7	9.4	37.5
Small	86.7	6.7	6.7	0.0
Semi-Medium and above	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 40.1: Association of Adivasi HH diet quality and landholding, Madhya Pradesh

Land size class	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
Landless	5.3	34.8	60.0	587
Marginal	3.4	39.9	56.7	789
Small	4.5	38.0	57.4	242
Semi-Medium and above	3.8	37.2	59.0	156

Table 40.2: Association of Adivasi HH diet quality and landholding, Chhattisgarh

Land size class	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
Landless	4.1	66.2	29.6	314
Marginal	1.7	64.7	33.6	1,043
Small	0.9	56.3	42.8	332
Semi-Medium and above	1.9	52.8	45.3	267

Table 41.1: Association of non-Adivasi HH diet quality and landholding, Madhya Pradesh

Land size class	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
Landless	4.2	27.1	68.6	118
Marginal	1.0	33.0	66.0	100
Small	5.0	17.5	77.5	40
Semi-Medium and above	0.0	15.2	84.8	33

Table 41.2: Association of non-Adivasi HH diet quality and landholding, Chhattisgarh

Land size class	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
Landless	2.7	58.5	38.8	147
Marginal	2.3	57.2	40.5	215
Small	0.0	37.3	62.7	51
Semi-Medium and above	0.0	39.3	60.7	28



Table 41.3: Association of PVTG HH diet quality and landholding, Madhya Pradesh

Land size class	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
Landless	0.0	36.2	63.8	69
Marginal	1.7	36.7	61.7	60
Small	0.0	36.4	63.6	22
Semi-Medium and above	3.8	30.8	65.4	26

Table 41.4: Association of PVTG HH diet quality and landholding, Chhattisgarh

Land size class	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
Landless	25.8	67.4	6.7	89
Marginal	16.9	63.1	20.0	65
Small	7.1	64.3	28.6	14
Semi-Medium and above	0.0	45.5	54.5	11



Table 42.1: Relationship between Adivasi HH land holding and education of the head of household, Madhya Pradesh

Education attainment	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
No school education	54.8	62.3	60.3	54.2
Less than primary	10.1	5.0	10.1	15.4
Primary	09.6	8.1	8.4	12.7
Less than matriculation and more than primary	14.7	16.7	14.1	12.7
Matriculation	6.0	4.7	4.7	3.0
More than matriculation and less than HSC	2.5	0.8	1.3	0.7
HSC	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.3
Attended college but did not complete	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0
Postgraduate	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
More than post-graduation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Professional diploma	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
No. of hhs in land size group	834	896	297	299





Table 42.2: Relationship between Adivasi HH land holding and education of the head of household, Chhattisgarh

Education attainment	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
No school education	42.8	47.1	52.4	59.0
Less than primary	6.2	7.4	7.2	4.7
Primary	14.7	10.7	10.2	12.5
Less than matriculation and more than primary	23.5	20.6	19.9	15.9
Matriculation	5.9	7.2	4.8	4.7
More than matriculation and less than HSC	2.0	2.8	0.9	1.0
HSC	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.0
Attended college but did not complete	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.3
Postgraduate	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
More than post-graduation	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Professional diploma	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
No. of hhs in land size group	353	1196	433	295

Table 43.1: Relationship between Non-Adivasi HH land holding and education of the head of household, Madhya Pradesh

Education attainment	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
No school education	29.7	41.8	19.6	22.7
Less than primary	2.1	4.5	15.2	4.5
Primary	17.9	14.5	21.7	27.3
Less than matriculation and more than primary	32.4	22.7	30.4	27.3
Matriculation	11.7	10.0	6.5	6.8
More than matriculation and less than HSC	3.4	1.8	4.3	4.5
HSC	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.3
Attended college but did not complete	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	0.7	2.7	2.2	2.3
Postgraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than post-graduation	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.3
Professional diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of hhs in land size group	145	110	46	44



Table 43.2: Relationship between Non-Adivasi HH land holding and education of the head of household, Chhattisgarh

Education attainment	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
No school education	40.4	42.0	28.8	19.4
Less than primary	7.8	9.6	10.6	13.9
Primary	10.8	13.6	10.6	11.1
Less than matriculation and more than primary	28.3	19.6	31.8	33.3
Matriculation	4.8	7.2	6.1	5.6
More than matriculation and less than HSC	4.2	2.4	0.0	5.6
HSC	1.2	2.4	7.6	2.8
Attended college but did not complete	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	1.2	1.2	3.0	2.8
Postgraduate	0.6	0.4	1.5	2.8
More than post-graduation	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional diploma	0.6	0.4	0.0	2.8
No. of hhs in land size group	166	250	66	36

Table 43.3: Relationship between PVTG HH land holding and education of the head of household, Madhya Pradesh

Education attainment	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
No school education	72.6	63.9	72.0	70.0
Less than primary	1.4	5.6	4.0	6.7
Primary	4.1	15.3	12.0	6.7
Less than matriculation and more than primary	16.4	11.1	12.0	13.3
Matriculation	2.7	4.2	0.0	3.3
More than matriculation and less than HSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HSC	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Attended college but did not complete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Postgraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than post-graduation	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of hhs in land size group	73	72	25	30



Table 43.4: Relationship between PVTG HH land holding and education of the head of household, Chhattisgarh

Education attainment	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
No school education	74.2	59.1	56.2	52.9
Less than primary	12.9	15.2	6.2	0.0
Primary	7.5	13.6	25.0	17.6
Less than matriculation and more than primary	4.3	10.6	12.5	17.6
Matriculation	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.9
More than matriculation and less than HSC	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
HSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Attended college but did not complete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Postgraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than post-graduation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of hhs in land size group	93	66	16	17

Table 44.1 Relationship between landholding and head circumference of children among Adivasis, Madhya Pradesh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Female %	47.4	50.5	50.0	39.1
Total female children	76	103	38	23
Male %	45.5	51.3	52.4	33.3
Total male children	88	119	42	27

Table 44.2 Relationship between landholding and head circumference of children among Adivasis, Chhattisgarh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Female %	54.5	60.7	61.5	37.8
Total female children	33	107	39	37
Male %	61.5	59.1	48.8	57.1
Total male children	39	115	43	42



Table 45.1 Relationship between landholding and head circumference of children among non-Adivasis, Madhya Pradesh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Female %	61.5	33.3	33.3	100.0
Total female children	13	9	3	2
Male %	42.9	25.0	100.0	33.3
Total male children	14	12	1	3

Table 45.2 Relationship between landholding and head circumference of children among non-Adivasis, Chhattisgarh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Female %	58.3	75.0	50.0	80.0
Total female children	12	20	6	5
Male %	45.5	65.2	50.0	75.0
Total male children	11	23	8	4

Table 45.3 Relationship between landholding and head circumference of children among PVTG, Madhya Pradesh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Female %	29.4	36.4	25	12.5
Total female children	17	11	4	82
Male %	22.2	61.5	60.0	25.0
Total male children	18	13	5	8

Table 45.4 Relationship between landholding and head circumference of children among PVTG, Chhattisgarh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Female %	50.0	100.0	0.0	50.0
Total female children	6	5	1	2
Male %	71.4	27.3	50.0	50.0
Total male children	7	11	2	4



Table 46.1: Adivasi HH landholding types and relative distance from forests, Madhya Pradesh

Forest Access	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Average distance (Km)	4.8	2.7	2.5	5.8
Depend on forest for livelihood (%)	51.0	76.7	68.8	45.4
No. of Household	868	922	311	304

Table 46.2: Adivasi HH landholding types and relative distance from forests, Chhattisgarh

Forest Access	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Average distance (Km)	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.3
Depend on forest for livelihood (%)	87.6	90.8	89.7	93.4
No. of Household	356	1212	439	333

Table 47.1: Non-Adivasi HH landholding types and relative distance from forests, Madhya Pradesh

Forest Access	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Average distance (Km)	7.1	3.6	10.8	10.1
Depend on forest for livelihood (%)	30.5	64.1	26.1	20.5
No. of Household	154	117	46	44

Table 47.2: Non-Adivasi HH landholding types and relative distance from forests, Chhattisgarh

Forest Access	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Average distance (Km)	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.7
Depend on forest for livelihood (%)	54.5	70.1	63.6	61.1
No. of Household	167	251	66	36



Table 47.3: PVTG HH landholding types and relative distance from forests, Madhya Pradesh

Forest Access	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Average distance (Km)	2.7	1.2	0.9	1.3
Depend on forest for livelihood (%)	100.0	97.3	92.0	96.7
No. of Household	73	73	25	30

Table 47.4: PVTG HH landholding types and relative distance from forests, Chhattisgarh

Forest Access	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium and above
Average distance (Km)	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.00
Depend on forest for livelihood (%)	97.80	98.50	100.00	100.00
No. of Household	93	66	16	17

ANNEXURE **F**

FOREST DISTANCE BASED RESULTS



Table 48.1: Adivasi Income group distribution for given forest distance, Madhya Pradesh

Forest distance	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
0-1 km	20.1	20.1	21.1	19.6	19.0
2-3 km	18.1	24.9	24.1	22.2	10.7
4-5 km	23.0	25.1	18.7	18.7	14.4
6 km or more	20.5	9.9	14.3	22.6	32.7

Table 48.2: Adivasi Income group distribution for given forest distance, Chhattisgarh

Forest distance	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
0-1 km	18.0	20.0	19.8	21.0	21.1
2-3 km	17.8	18.0	21.6	22.5	20.2
4-5 km	17.9	25.4	21.4	17.9	17.3
More than 5 km	26.5	20.5	17.9	17.2	17.9

Table 48.3: Non-Adivasi Income group distribution for given forest distance, Madhya Pradesh

Forest distance	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
0-1 km	32.6	20.7	17.4	14.1	15.2
2-3 km	10.7	21.4	27.4	28.6	11.9
4-5 km	10.9	12.5	29.7	10.9	35.9
6 km or more	17.9	22.1	9.5	14.7	35.8

Table 48.4: Non-Adivasi Income group distribution for given forest distance, Chhattisgarh

Forest distance	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
0-1 km	22.9	16.6	20.0	21.1	19.4
2-3 km	20.4	24.8	18.6	18.6	17.7
4-5 km	25.3	13.2	16.5	19.8	25.3
More than 5 km	19.2	18.3	17.5	20.0	25.0

Table 48.5: PVTG Income group distribution for given forest distance, Madhya Pradesh

Forest distance	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
0-1 km	17.2	30.3	20.0	16.6	15.9
2-3 km	34.0	12.8	10.6	27.7	14.9
4-5 km	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	60.0
6 km or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0

Table 48.6: PVTG Income group distribution for given forest distance, Chhattisgarh

Forest distance	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
0-1 km	32.0	24.9	21.5	8.8	12.7
2-3 km	54.5	27.3	9.1	9.1	0.0
4-5 km	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
More than 5 km	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A

Table 48.7: Adivasi distance distribution for given income group, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group	0-1 km	2-3 km	4-5 km	More than 5 km
0-20	59.3	14.3	9.3	17.1
20-40	60.9	20.2	10.4	8.4
40-60	61.7	18.9	7.5	11.8
60-80	56.7	17.3	7.5	18.6
80-100	57.4	8.6	6.0	27.9

Table 48.8: Adivasi distance distribution for given income group, Chhattisgarh

Income Group	0-1 km	2-3 km	4-5 km	More than 5 km
0-20	59.3	24.1	7.2	9.3
20-40	61.2	22.6	9.5	6.7
40-60	59.6	26.7	7.9	5.8
60-80	61.3	26.9	6.4	5.4
80-100	63.1	24.8	6.4	5.7



Table 48.9: Non-Adivasi distance distribution for given income group, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group	0-1 km	2-3 km	4-5 km	More than 5 km
0-20	47.6	14.3	11.1	27.0
20-40	28.8	27.3	12.1	31.8
40-60	23.9	34.3	28.4	13.4
60-80	22.4	41.4	12.1	24.1
80-100	17.3	12.3	28.4	42.0

Table 48.10: Non-Adivasi distance distribution for given income group, Chhattisgarh

Income Group	0-1 km	2-3 km	4-5 km	More than 5 km
0-20	36.7	21.1	21.1	21.1
20-40	31.9	30.8	13.2	24.2
40-60	38.0	22.8	16.3	22.8
60-80	37.0	21.0	18.0	24.0
80-100	31.8	18.7	21.5	28.0

Table 48.9: Non-Adivasi distance distribution for given income group, Madhya Pradesh

Income Group	0-1 km	2-3 km	4-5 km	More than 5 km
0-20	59.5	38.1	2.4	0.0
20-40	88.0	12.0	0.0	0.0
40-60	82.9	14.3	2.9	0.0
60-80	61.5	33.3	0.0	5.1
80-100	65.7	20.0	8.6	5.7

Table 48.12: PVTG distance distribution for given income group, Chhattisgarh

Income Group	0-1 km	2-3 km	4-5 km	More than 5 km
0-20	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0
20-40	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0
40-60	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
60-80	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0
80-100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 49.1: Adivasi household food security status and distance from forest, Madhya Pradesh

Forest distance	Food Secure	Food Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-1 km	22.5	21.4	29.1	27
2-3 km	27.9	17.2	19.7	35.1
4-5 km	28.4	11.9	15.9	43.8
6 km or more	35.4	12.4	13.1	39.1



Table 49.2: Adivasi household food security status and distance from forest, Chhattisgarh

Forest distance	Food Secure	Food Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-1 km	53.9	14.7	8.3	23.1
2-3 km	34.8	19.7	9.7	35.8
4-5 km	57.0	11.4	4.4	27.2
6 km or more	64.6	7.1	2.4	26.0

Table 50.1: Non-Adivasi household food security status and distance from forest, Madhya Pradesh

Forest distance	Food Secure	Food Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-1 km	36.9	14.3	15.5	33.3
2-3 km	42.5	10	21.2	26.2
4-5 km	47.5	20.3	18.6	13.6
6 km or more	45.8	14.5	9.6	30.1

Table 50.2: Non-Adivasi household food security status and distance from forest, Chhattisgarh

Forest distance	Food Secure	Food Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-1 km	59.9	12.5	7.2	20.4
2-3 km	45.5	17.3	12.7	24.5
4-5 km	32.2	21.1	5.6	41.1
6 km or more	39.6	20.8	4.2	35.4

Table 50.3: PVTG household food security status and distance from forest, Madhya Pradesh

Forest distance	Food Secure	Food Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-1 km	26.8	6.5	8.9	57.7
2-3 km	26.1	4.3	6.5	63.0
4-5 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 km or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 50.4: PVTG household food security status and distance from forest, Chhattisgarh

Forest distance	Food Secure	Food Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-1 km	50.0	2.9	5.9	41.2
2-3 km	27.3	27.3	0.0	45.5
4-5 km	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
6 km or more	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A



Table 51.1: Effect of HH distance from forest on diet quality among Adivasis, Madhya Pradesh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	4.5	36.3	59.2	672
1 km	4.6	41.3	54.1	351
2 km	4.1	44.2	51.6	217
3 km	4.1	33.0	62.9	97
4 km	10.2	42.9	46.9	49
5 km or more	2.8	33.8	63.4	388

Table 51.2: Effect of HH distance from forest on diet quality among Adivasis, Chhattisgarh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	2.2	65.1	32.7	602
1 km	1.6	64.8	33.6	571
2 km	1.7	53.4	44.9	350
3 km	1.2	61.8	37.0	165
4 km	4.0	48.0	48.0	75
5 km or more	3.1	64.2	32.6	193

Table 52.1: Effect of HH distance from forest on diet quality among non-Adivasis, Madhya Pradesh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	12.0	24.0	64.0	25
1 km	1.9	36.5	61.5	52
2 km	0.0	31.2	68.8	48
3 km	3.6	21.4	75.0	28
4 km	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
5 km or more	2.3	23.5	74.2	132

Table 52.2: Effect of HH distance from forest on diet quality among non-Adivasis, Chhattisgarh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	2.2	44.4	53.3	90
1 km	0.0	60.0	40.0	60
2 km	3.8	66.2	30.0	80
3 km	3.6	53.6	42.9	28
4 km	6.1	54.5	39.4	33
5 km or more	0.7	51.3	48.0	150



Table 52.3: Effect of HH distance from forest on diet quality among PVTG, Madhya Pradesh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	2.4	23.8	73.8	42
1 km	0.0	44.0	56.0	84
2 km	3.1	31.2	65.6	32
3 km	0.0	15.4	84.6	13
4 km	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
5 km or more	0.0	80.0	20.0	5

Table 52.4: Effect of HH distance from forest on diet quality among PVTG, Chhattisgarh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	19.4	63.2	17.4	144
1 km	8.3	75.0	16.7	24
2 km	16.7	83.3	0.0	6
3 km	80.0	20.0	0.0	5
4 km	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
5 km or more	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0

Table 53.1: Adivasis women's diet quality and HH distance from forests, Madhya Pradesh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	4.5	36.3	59.2	672
1 km	4.6	41.3	54.1	351
2 km	4.1	44.2	51.6	217
3 km	4.1	33.0	62.9	97
4 km	10.2	42.9	46.9	49
5 km or more	2.8	33.8	63.4	388

Table 53.2: Adivasis women's diet quality and HH distance from forests, Chhattisgarh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	2.2	65.1	32.7	602
1 km	1.6	64.8	33.6	571
2 km	1.7	53.4	44.9	350
3 km	1.2	61.8	37.0	165
4 km	4.0	48.0	48.0	75
5 km or more	3.1	64.2	32.6	193

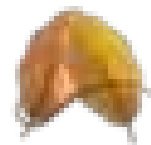


Table 54.1: Non-Adivasis women's diet quality and HH distance from forests, Madhya Pradesh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	12.0	24.0	64.0	25
1 km	1.9	36.5	61.5	52
2 km	0.0	31.2	68.8	48
3 km	3.6	21.4	75.0	28
4 km	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
5 km or more	2.3	23.5	74.2	132

Table 54.2: Non-Adivasis women's diet quality and HH distance from forests, Chhattisgarh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	2.2	44.4	53.3	90
1 km	0.0	60.0	40.0	60
2 km	3.8	66.2	30.0	80
3 km	3.6	53.6	42.9	28
4 km	6.1	54.5	39.4	33
5 km or more	0.7	51.3	48.0	150

Table 54.3: PVTG women's diet quality and HH distance from forests, Madhya Pradesh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	2.4	23.8	73.8	42
1 km	0.0	44.0	56.0	84
2 km	3.1	31.2	65.6	32
3 km	0.0	15.4	84.6	13
4 km	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
5 km or more	0.0	80.0	20.0	5

Table 54.4: PVTG women's diet quality and HH distance from forests, Chhattisgarh

Dietary diversity	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	N
0 km	19.4	63.2	17.4	144.0
1 km	8.3	75.0	16.7	24.0
2 km	16.7	83.3	0.0	6.0
3 km	80.0	20.0	0.0	5.0
4 km	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0
5 km or more	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	0



ANNEXURE

INCOME BASED RESULTS



Table 55.1: Impact of HH income on education in Adivasi households, Madhya Pradesh

Household head education	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No school education	64.0	62.8	56.8	56.8	55.7
less than primary	4.6	4.8	6.9	9.9	18.1
Primary	6.8	8.9	6.9	12.1	11.3
less than matriculation and more than primary	13.2	16.1	21.3	14.5	10.2
Matriculation	6.0	4.4	4.9	5.0	2.3
More than matriculation and less than HSC	1.8	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.7
HSC	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2
Attended college but did not complete	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.4
Postgraduate	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
More than post-graduation	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Professional diploma	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
No. of HHs in income group	453	436	447	456	442



Table 55.2: Impact of HH income on education in Adivasi households, Chhattisgarh

Household head education	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No school education	58.1	46.7	45.9	46.5	49.7
less than primary	4.7	9.2	7.2	8.2	4.3
Primary	7.4	11.2	12.2	12.6	12.7
less than matriculation and more than primary	18.1	20.5	23.5	20.0	19.2
Matriculation	4.7	7.1	6.1	6.7	6.7
More than matriculation and less than HSC	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.9
HSC	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.7
Attended college but did not complete	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.9
Postgraduate	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4
More than post-graduation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Professional diploma	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
No. of HHs in income group	403	448	460	475	463

Table 56.1: Impact of HH income on education in non-Adivasi households, Madhya Pradesh

Household head education	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No school education	42.1	37.1	35.8	21.1	20.0
less than primary	1.8	1.6	3.0	7.0	11.2
Primary	21.1	17.7	16.4	19.3	21.2
less than matriculation and more than primary	21.1	29.0	37.3	26.3	28.7
Matriculation	5.3	9.7	6.0	17.5	7.5
More than matriculation and less than HSC	5.3	1.6	1.5	3.5	3.8
HSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Attended college but did not complete	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	1.8	1.6	0.0	1.8	3.8
Postgraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than post-graduation	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.2
Professional diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of HHs in income group	57	62	67	57	80



Table 56.2: Impact of HH income on education in non-Adivasi households, Chhattisgarh

Household head education	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No school education	45.4	46.2	30.4	42.4	29.9
less than primary	8.3	5.5	6.5	11.1	15.0
Primary	9.3	12.1	17.4	13.1	8.4
less than matriculation and more than primary	26.9	25.3	27.2	17.2	25.2
Matriculation	3.7	5.5	4.3	11.1	7.5
More than matriculation and less than HSC	0.9	0.0	8.7	1.0	4.7
HSC	2.8	1.1	2.2	3.0	3.7
Attended college but did not complete	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	1.9	2.2	1.1	0.0	2.8
Postgraduate	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.9
More than post-graduation	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Professional diploma	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
No. of HHs in income group	108	91	92	99	107

Table 56.3: Impact of HH income on education in PVTG households, Madhya Pradesh

Household head education	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No school education	71.4	72.0	58.8	69.2	71.4
less than primary	0.0	6.0	11.8	0.0	2.9
Primary	11.9	4.0	8.8	17.9	5.7
less than matriculation and more than primary	9.5	14.0	17.6	12.8	14.3
Matriculation	2.4	4.0	2.9	0.0	5.7
More than matriculation and less than HSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HSC	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Attended college but did not complete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College graduate and incomplete post-graduation	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Postgraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than post-graduation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of HHs in income group	42	50	34	39	35



Table 56.4: Impact of HH income on education in PVTG households, Chhattisgarh

Household head education	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No school education	82.8	54.2	67.5	35.3	60.9
less than primary	12.5	20.8	5.0	17.6	0.0
Primary	1.6	12.5	15.0	23.5	26.1
less than matriculation and more than primary	3.1	6.2	12.5	23.5	8.7
Matriculation	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
more than matriculation and less than HSC	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
HSC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
attended college but did not complete	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
college graduate and incomplete post-graduation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Postgraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
more than post-graduation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
professional diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of HHs in income group	64	48	40	17	23

Table 57.1 : Head circumference of children by income class, Adivasi household, Madhya Pradesh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Female %	56.9	33.3	49.1	55.4	34.4
Total female children	51	39	57	56	32
Male %	47.2	46.3	45.7	46.7	46.5
Total male children	53	41	70	60	43

Table 57.2 : Head circumference of children by income class, Adivasi household, Chhattisgarh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Female %	48.5	51.2	61.4	68.6	53.3
Total female children	33	43	44	35	602
Male %	60.5	56.5	59.3	52.9	55.8
Total male children	43	46	54	51	43



Table 58.1: Head circumference of children by income class, non-Adivasi household, Madhya Pradesh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Female %	75.0	75.0	0.0	#N/A	40.0
Total female children	8	8	3	0	5
Male %	66.7	22.2	40	37.5	40
Total male children	3	9	5	8	5

Table 58.2: Head circumference of children by income class, non-Adivasi household, Chhattisgarh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Female %	90.0	75.0	70.0	57.1	42.9
Total female children	10	8	10	7	7
Male %	66.7	71.4	57.1	55.6	50.0
Total male children	6	7	14	9	8

Table 58.3: Head circumference of children by income class, PVTG household, Madhya Pradesh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Female %	33.3	22.2	22.2	0.0	75.0
Total female children	12	9	9	6	4
Male %	36.4	35.3	25	44.4	66.7
Total male children	11	17	4	9	3

Table 58.4: Head circumference of children by income class, PVTG household, Chhattisgarh

Children with head circumference not between 3-97 percentiles	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Female %	66.7	50	100	100	33.3
Total female children	3	4	3	1	3
Male %	66.7	50.0	14.3	50.0	60.0
Total male children	6	4	7	2	5



Table 59.1 : Diet quality by income class Adivasi households, Madhya Pradesh

Income group	Poor (≤ 21)	Borderline (21-35)	Acceptable (>35)	Total
0-20	4.9	45.0	50.1	367
20-40	4.6	47.0	48.4	372
40-60	4.6	35.3	60.1	388
60-80	3.7	32.8	63.5	348
80-100	3.6	25.9	70.4	247

Table 59.2 : Diet quality by income class Adivasi households, Chhattisgarh

Income group	Poor (≤ 21)	Borderline (21-35)	Acceptable (>35)	Total
0-20	4.9	45.0	50.1	367
20-40	4.6	47.0	48.4	372
40-60	4.6	35.3	60.1	388
60-80	3.7	32.8	63.5	348
80-100	3.6	25.9	70.4	247

Table 60.1: Diet quality by income class non-Adivasi households, Madhya Pradesh

Income group	Poor (≤ 21)	Borderline (21-35)	Acceptable (>35)	Total
0-20	0.0	39.1	60.9	46
20-40	8.6	46.6	44.8	58
40-60	0.0	27.9	72.1	61
60-80	2.1	19.1	78.7	47
80-100	1.5	7.5	91.0	67

Table 60.2: Diet quality by income class non-Adivasi households, Chhattisgarh

Income group	Poor (≤ 21)	Borderline (21-35)	Acceptable (>35)	Total
0-20	3.4	61.4	35.2	88
20-40	4.1	62.2	33.8	74
40-60	1.3	56.4	42.3	78
60-80	1.1	52.7	46.2	91
80-100	0.0	38.3	61.7	94



Table 60.3: Diet quality by income class PVTG households, Madhya Pradesh

Income group	Poor (<=21)	Borderline (21-35)	Acceptable (>35)	Total
0-20	0.0	27.5	72.5	40
20-40	4.3	34.8	60.9	46
40-60	0.0	42.4	57.6	33
60-80	0.0	36.4	63.6	33
80-100	0.0	40.0	60.0	25

Table 60.4: Diet quality by income class PVTG households, Chhattisgarh

Income group	Poor (<=21)	Borderline (21-35)	Acceptable (>35)	Total
0-20	41.0	55.7	3.3	61
20-40	13.3	73.3	13.3	45
40-60	7.9	73.7	18.4	38
60-80	6.2	62.5	31.2	16
80-100	0.0	52.6	47.4	19

Table 61.1 : Food security by income class, Adivasi households, Madhya Pradesh

Income group	Food Secure	Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-20	26.5	12.3	19.4	41.7
20-40	18.9	16.3	31.8	33.1
40-60	23.1	19.0	25.8	32.1
60-80	22.2	26.7	26.7	24.4
80-100	40.5	19.3	15.1	25.1

Table 61.2 : Food security by income class, Adivasi households, Chhattisgarh

Income group	Food Secure	Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-20	52.6	14.9	7.8	24.7
20-40	45.4	16.4	10.3	27.9
40-60	45.9	16.1	9.5	28.5
60-80	49.0	15.1	7.2	28.8
80-100	54.8	14.6	5.7	24.9

**Table 62.1 : Food security by income class, non-Adivasi households, Madhya Pradesh**

Income group	Food Secure	Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-20	38.0	8.0	14.0	40.0
20-40	25.0	18.3	16.7	40.0
40-60	38.3	13.3	21.7	26.7
60-80	44.2	15.4	23.1	17.3
80-100	67.1	11.4	7.1	14.3

Table 62.2 : Food security by income class, non-Adivasi households, Chhattisgarh

Income group	Food Secure	Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-20	16.1	6.5	6.5	71.0
20-40	44.4	2.2	2.2	51.1
40-60	71.8	5.1	2.6	20.5
60-80	75.0	6.2	18.8	0.0
80-100	94.7	0.0	5.3	0.0

Table 62.3 : Food security by income class, PVTG households, Madhya Pradesh

Income group	Food Secure	Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-20	15.8	2.6	13.2	68.4
20-40	19.6	8.7	10.9	60.9
40-60	21.2	6.1	12.1	60.6
60-80	41.2	5.9	0.0	52.9
80-100	36.0	4.0	0.0	60.0

Table 62.4 : Food security by income class, PVTG households, Chhattisgarh

Income group	Food Secure	Mildly Food insecure	Moderately Food insecure	Severely food insecure
0-20	16.1	6.5	6.5	71.0
20-40	44.4	2.2	2.2	51.1
40-60	71.8	5.1	2.6	20.5
60-80	75.0	6.2	18.8	0.0
80-100	94.7	0.0	5.3	0.0



Table 63.1: Variation in literacy levels by income class, Adivasi households, Madhya Pradesh

Income group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	1.7	2.1	1.4	5.3	2.8	3.4	2.2	8.4
20-40	1.8	2.0	1.6	5.4	2.8	3.4	2.1	8.3
40-60	2.1	2.5	1.6	6.2	3.2	3.9	2.3	9.5
60-80	1.8	2.3	1.5	5.6	2.8	3.6	2.2	8.7
80-100	2.3	2.7	2.0	7.0	3.1	3.8	2.4	9.3

Table 63.2: Variation in literacy levels by income class, Adivasi households, Chhattisgarh

Income group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	2.3	2.8	2.2	7.2	3.6	4.1	3.0	10.7
20-40	2.5	2.8	2.0	7.3	3.6	4.3	2.8	10.8
40-60	2.6	3.1	2.2	7.9	4.1	4.4	3.3	11.8
60-80	2.8	3.1	2.2	8.0	4.4	4.9	3.6	12.9
80-100	3.1	3.3	2.5	9.0	4.8	5.0	3.8	13.6

Table 64.1: Variation in literacy levels by income class, non-Adivasi households, Madhya Pradesh

Income group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	1.6	2.4	1.7	5.8	3.8	4.8	3.1	11.8
20-40	3.1	3.5	2.8	9.3	3.6	4.6	3.5	11.7
40-60	3.0	4.6	2.8	10.4	4.6	6.5	3.9	15.0
60-80	3.1	5.2	3.5	11.8	5.3	7.9	4.4	17.5
80-100	3.6	5.6	3.0	12.1	6.0	7.8	5.0	18.8

Table 64.2: Variation in literacy levels by income class, non-Adivasi households, Chhattisgarh

Income group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	2.5	2.6	2.2	7.3	4.6	5.0	3.8	13.5
20-40	2.7	2.6	2.1	7.4	4.3	4.2	3.1	11.6
40-60	3.7	3.8	3.1	10.7	5.7	6.2	4.8	16.8
60-80	3.6	4.1	3.0	10.8	4.6	5.2	4.3	14.1
80-100	4.7	5.1	3.9	13.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	18.4



Table 64.3: Variation in literacy levels by income class, PVTG households, Madhya Pradesh

Income group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	1.9	2.0	1.2	5.2	1.1	1.8	1.6	4.5
20-40	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	2.1	4.7
40-60	1.1	1.3	1.7	4.1	1.8	3.6	2.9	8.3
60-80	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.1	6.6
80-100	1.8	1.9	1.8	5.6	1.8	3.7	2.5	8.0

Table 64.4: Variation in literacy levels by income class, PVTG households, Chhattisgarh

Income group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	2.0
20-40	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.5	1.8	0.6	4.9
40-60	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.7	3.8
60-80	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.8	3.8	3.4	2.1	9.3
80-100	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.6	4.3	4.6	3.6	12.5

Table 65.1: Literacy variation by per capita income, Adivasi households, Madhya Pradesh

PCI group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	2.0	2.4	1.7	6.1	3.1	3.7	2.4	9.3
20-40	1.7	2.0	1.4	5.1	2.5	3.1	1.9	7.5
40-60	2.0	2.3	1.6	5.9	3.0	3.7	2.4	9.2
60-80	2.0	2.6	1.7	6.3	3.1	3.9	2.5	9.5
80-100	1.9	2.4	1.4	5.8	3.0	3.7	1.9	8.6

Table 65.2: Literacy variation by per capita income, Adivasi households, Chhattisgarh

PCI group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	2.8	3.3	2.5	8.6	3.8	4.4	3.1	11.2
20-40	2.3	2.7	2.0	7.0	3.9	4.4	3.0	11.2
40-60	2.6	2.9	2.2	7.7	4.0	4.4	3.2	11.6
60-80	2.6	3.0	2.1	7.7	4.1	4.6	3.4	12.1
80-100	3.0	3.2	2.5	8.7	4.9	5.2	4.1	14.2



Table 66.1: Literacy variation by per capita income, non-Adivasi households, Madhya Pradesh

PCI group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	1.8	2.7	1.9	6.4	3.5	4.3	3.1	10.9
20-40	3.6	4.1	2.8	10.5	4.4	5.4	3.6	13.3
40-60	2.1	2.9	2.1	7.2	4.7	5.6	3.6	13.9
60-80	3.5	5.6	3.6	12.7	5.1	7.7	4.5	17.3
80-100	3.6	5.6	2.9	12.1	5.6	7.8	4.8	18.2

Table 66.2: Literacy variation by per capita income, non-Adivasi households, Chhattisgarh

PCI group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	2.7	2.9	2.4	8.0	4.2	4.6	3.4	12.3
20-40	3.3	3.3	2.8	9.5	5.4	5.6	4.1	15.1
40-60	3.5	3.4	2.8	9.7	4.8	5.1	4.2	14.1
60-80	3.5	3.8	2.8	10.1	5.0	5.4	4.3	14.7
80-100	4.3	4.8	3.5	12.6	6.2	6.8	5.5	18.5

Table 66.3: Literacy variation by per capita income, PVTG households, Madhya Pradesh

PCI group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	1.6	1.6	1.2	4.4	0.9	1.6	2.1	4.7
20-40	0.9	0.9	1.3	3.0	1.5	2.4	2.2	6.1
40-60	0.7	0.8	1.5	3.0	1.6	3.2	2.2	7.0
60-80	0.8	0.9	1.4	3.1	1.6	2.7	2.3	6.6
80-100	1.5	1.5	1.3	4.3	1.6	3.4	2.3	7.3

Table 66.4: Literacy variation by per capita income, PVTG households, Chhattisgarh

PCI group	Female reading	Female writing	Female numeracy	Female total	Male reading	Male writing	Male numeracy	Male total
0-20	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	2.4
20-40	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.2	5.1
40-60	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.3	3.9
60-80	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.2	2.7	2.5	1.7	6.8
80-100	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.1	3.4	3.7	2.2	9.2



ANNEXURE

FEEDBACK ON GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Table 65.1: Adivasi household income and life improvement satisfaction, Madhya Pradesh

Income percentile	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	53.5	46.5	10.6
20-40	59.3	52.9	6.4
40-60	60.9	55.1	5.4
60-80	67.2	60.8	6.6
80-100	61.2	55.4	6.9

Table 65.2: Adivasi household income and life improvement satisfaction, Chhattisgarh

Income percentile	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	60.0	65.9	9.8
20-40	71.4	73.5	9.3
40-60	72.4	71.2	7.1
60-80	71.2	67.9	8.1
80-100	71.8	66.7	10.0

Table 66.1: Non-Adivasi household income and life improvement satisfaction, Madhya Pradesh

Income percentile	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	77.8	73.0	23.8
20-40	59.1	62.1	10.6
40-60	70.1	65.7	7.5
60-80	77.6	74.1	15.5
80-100	61.7	58.0	19.8







Table 66.2: Non-Adivasi household income and life improvement satisfaction, Chhattisgarh

Income percentile	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	43.1	50.5	0.9
20-40	61.5	62.6	4.4
40-60	57.6	63.0	8.7
60-80	56.0	66.0	6.0
80-100	57.0	51.4	20.6

Table 66.3: PVTG household income and life improvement satisfaction, Madhya Pradesh

Income percentile	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	31.0	40.5	23.8
20-40	26.0	42.0	14.0
40-60	28.6	45.7	0.0
60-80	48.7	56.4	10.3
80-100	28.6	42.9	11.4

Table 66.4: PVTG household income and life improvement satisfaction, Chhattisgarh

Income percentile	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	28.1	71.9	0.0
20-40	39.6	79.2	0.0
40-60	77.5	62.5	2.5
60-80	64.7	47.1	5.9
80-100	73.9	65.2	17.4



Table 67.1: Variation in the Life improvement/development opinions of Adivasi household based on the income class, Madhya Pradesh

PCI group	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	59.3	52.2	11.7
20-40	57.1	52.7	6.1
40-60	64.0	57.5	5.4
60-80	64.5	53.0	5.8
80-100	57.2	55.2	6.9

Table 67.2: Variation in the Life improvement/development opinions of Adivasi household based on the income class, Chhattisgarh

PCI group	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	60.9	65.2	9.4
20-40	73.3	71.2	10.0
40-60	74.2	70.9	8.1
60-80	70.6	70.4	7.0
80-100	68.1	67.5	9.7





Table 68.1: Variation in the Life improvement/development opinions of non-Adivasi household based on the income class, Madhya Pradesh

PCI group	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	71.4	69.8	23.8
20-40	65.3	63.3	10.2
40-60	74.6	71.4	11.1
60-80	64.6	62.0	12.7
80-100	67.9	64.2	18.5

Table 68.2: Variation in the Life improvement/development opinions of non-Adivasi household based on the income class, Chhattisgarh

PCI group	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	52.8	55.6	1.9
20-40	55.0	58.8	6.2
40-60	51.7	57.3	6.7
60-80	61.8	67.3	8.2
80-100	51.8	52.7	17.0

Table 68.3: Variation in the Life improvement/development opinions of PVTG household based on the income class, Madhya Pradesh

PCI group	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	23.3	32.6	18.6
20-40	26.8	41.5	14.6
40-60	35.0	55.0	5.0
60-80	40.5	54.8	9.5
80-100	37.1	42.9	14.3



Table 68.4: Variation in the Life improvement/development opinions of PVTG household based on the income class, Chhattisgarh

PCI group	Satisfied with the government effort	Satisfied with non-government agencies efforts	Life has improved in last year
0-20	27.1	58.3	0.0
20-40	38.5	84.6	0.0
40-60	44.4	66.7	0.0
60-80	77.4	58.1	6.5
80-100	79.4	70.6	11.8





ANNEXURE I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES FOR ADIVASIS IN MADHYA PRADESH & CHHATTISGARH.

Chhattisgarh

State Schemes (Scheduled Tribes)

Ashram Shala Yojana, Chhatrawas Yojana, Ashaasakeey Sansthaan Ko Anudaan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Utkarsh Yojana, Chhatrawas/Aashram Evan Shaala Bhavanon Ka Nirmaan, Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh Puraskaar Evan Sv. Dr Bhanvar Singh Pote Aadivasee Seva Sammaan, Chhaatr Bhojan Sahaay Yojana, Vishesh Shikshan Kendr Tyooshan Yojana, Khaady Suraksha Aadhiniyaan Ke Antargat Chhatrawasiyon Ko Khaadyaann, Yuva Kariyar Nirmaan Yojana, Mukhyamantree Baal Bhavishy Suraksha Yojana, Aaryabhath Vaanijy / Vigyaan Vikaas Kendra

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Naagarik Adhikaar Evan Sanrakshan Prakoshth Antargat Prachaar-Prasaar, Aprshyaata Nivaranaarth Aayojan, ST/SC Atyaachaar Nivaaran Adhiniyam Poonarvaas Evan Anurakshan Anudaan, Antarjaateey Vivaah Protsaahan Yojana, Alpasankhyak Bahuuddesheey Vikaas, Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, ST Post Matric, Chhaatravrti, SC Post Matric, Chhaatravrti

Education related and other major schemes run by the department

Chhatrawas Aashram Yojana, Online Chhaatravrti Vitaran, Chhaatraavrti Vidyaarthee Vitaran, Chhaatraavrti Vidyaarthee Ke Lie Vishesh Shikshan Kendr Yojana, Svaasthy Tan -Svaasthy Man Yojana, Chhaatr Bhojan Sahaay Yojana, Khaadyaan Suraksha Yojana, Gurukul Aadarsh Vidyaalay Evan Kanya Shiksha Parisar Antargat Sanchaalit Vishesh Chhatrawas, Ekalavy Aadarsh Aavaaseey Vidhaalay Yojana, Vishesh Pichhadee Janajaatiyon (Pvtg) Hetu Aavaaseey Vidyaalay, Kriḍā Parisara Yōjanā, Online Post Maitrik Chhaatravrti

Employment Oriented Schemes

B.Sc. Narsing Paathyakram Mein Nihshulk Adhyayan Suvridha Yojana, Nihshulk Vaahan Chaalak Prashikshan Yojana, Ravidas Charmashilp Yojana, Hosapeelitee Evan Hotal Mainejament Prashikshan Yojana

Schemes related to conservation and development of tribal culture

Aadivaasee Saanskrtik Dalon Ko Sahaayata Yojana, Devagundee Nirmaan / Marammat Yojana, SC & ST (Atyaachaar Nivaaran) Adhiniyam 1989, Sanshodhan Adhiniyam -2015 Tatha Sanshodhit Adhiniyam-2018 Antargat Raahat Yojana, Antarjaateey Vivaah Protsaahan Yojana, Pradhaanamantree Aadarsh Graam Yojana, Sammaan Evan Puraskaar Tatha Lokakala Mahotsav

Flagship Plans

Raajeev Yuva Utthaan Yojana Evan Traibal Yuva Hostel, Nae Dillee, Aadim Jaati Tatha Anusoochit Jaati Pree. Medikal Tatha Pree. Injeeniyaring Pareeksha Poorv Prashikshan (Koching) Yojana, Mukhyamantree Baal Bhavishy Suraksha Yojana, Aaryabhath Vigyaan-Vaanijy Shikshan Protsaahan Yojana

Other Schemes

Pradhaanamantree Jan Vikaas Kaaryakram, Aadarsh Chhatrawas Bhavan Ke Roop Mein Unnayan



Madhya Pradesh

State Scheme

Janpad Panchayat Grants for Tribal Areas, Ladli Laxmi Yojana, Baiga Mahapanchayat, , Chief Minister's Small Entrepreneur Scheme, Chief Minister's Tendu Leaf Collection Bonus Scheme, , Samanya Pichhada Varg Alpsankhyak Kalyan Vibhag, Ashram Shala Scheme, Gondwana Museum, Tantyama Arthik Kalyan Scheme 2023

Incentive Scheme

Aavaas Sahaayata Yojana, Chhaatravrtti Yojana, Kanya Saaksharata Protsaahan Yojana, Saekaal Protsaahan Yojana, Vidyaarthee Kalyaan Yojana, Pratibha Yojana, Aakaanksha Yojana, Shaikshanik Vikaas Yojana

Beneficiary Oriented Scheme

Aahaar Anudaan Yojana, Vanadhikaar Adhinyam Antaragat Hitagrahee Even Samudaayik Yojana, Vishesh Kendreey Sahaayata Antaragat Pariyojanaen

Employment Scheme

Mukhyamantree Kaushal Even Kaushal Yojana, Akhil Bhaarateey Sevaon Kee Pareeksha Hetu Nijee Sansthaan Dvaara Coaching, Civil Seva Protsaahan, Mukhyamantree Svarojagaar Yojana, Mukhyamantree Aarthik Kalyaan Yojana, Mukhyamantree Yuva Udyamee Yojana

Central scheme

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP), Van Dhan Yojana , Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), Ashram Schools, Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation (TRIFED), Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), Forest Rights Act (Recognition of Forest Rights), Housing Scheme, Student welfare scheme, SC / ST relief scheme, Scheduled Caste / Tribe Atrocities Act-2016 Scheme, Bhagwan Birsa Munda Self-Employment Scheme



ANNEXURE **J**

DIETARY DIVERSITY

FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups. (United Nations World Food Programme, Food security analysis (VAM). Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Assessment Guideline (FCS-N). VAM assessment team, WFP HQ, July 2015)

According to the FCS construction guideline, we have collected information on the list of food items and food groups that are generally consumed in the Adivasi regions of

Jharkhand and Odisha. The interviewees were asked about the frequency of consumption (in days) of those food items over a recall period of the past 7 days.

Food items were grouped into 8 standard food groups. Each food group was assigned a weight based on its nutrient content. We followed the justification provided by the WFP.

Food group	Weight	Justification
Cereals and tubers	2	Energy dense, protein content lower and poorer quality (PER less) than legumes, micro-nutrients (bound by phytates).
Pulses	3	Energy dense, high amounts of protein but of lower quality (PER less) than meats, micronutrients (inhibited by phytates), low fat.
Vegetables	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Fruits	1	Low energy, low protein, no fat, micro-nutrients
Meat and Fish	4	Highest quality protein, easily absorbable micronutrients (no phytates), energy dense, fat. Even when consumed in small quantities, improvements to the quality of diet are large.
Milk	4	Highest quality protein, micro-nutrients, vitamin A, energy. However, milk could be consumed only in very small amounts and should then be treated as a condiment and therefore reclassification in such cases is needed.
Sugar	0.5	Empty calories. Usually consumed in small quantities.
Oil	0.5	Energy dense but usually no other micronutrients. Usually consumed in small quantities
Condiment	0	

The consumption frequency of each food group is multiplied by the assigned weight and then summed up to get the Food Consumption Score (FCS).

Based on the scores, the food consumption profiles of each of the households are drawn as below:

FCS	Profiles
0 – 21 (0 – 28)	Poor food consumption
21.5 – 35 (28.5 – 42)	Borderline food consumption
>35 (>42)	Acceptable food consumption

FCS figures within the bracket are for households that consume sugar and oil on a daily basis.





ANNEXURE **K**

HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL FOOD FOOD SECURITY

(Coates, Jennifer, Anne Swindale and Paula Bilinsky. Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) for Measurement of Household Food Access: Indicator Guide (v. 2). Washington, D.C.: Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project, Academy for Educational Development, July 2006.)

In this tool, food security has been defined as a state in which “all people at all times have both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life”.

Each of the questions in this tool is asked with a recall period of 30 days. The respondent is first asked an occurrence question – that is, whether the condition in the question happened at all in the past 30 days (yes or no).

There are nine Occurrence Questions in the tool which are as follows:

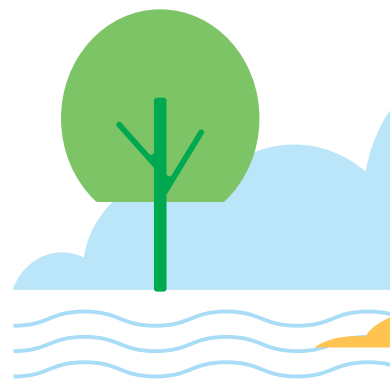
1. Did you worry that your household would not have enough food?
2. Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?
3. Did you or any household member eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?
4. Did you or any household member eat food that you preferred not to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?
5. Did you or any household member eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?
6. Did you or any other household member eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?
7. Was there ever no food at all in your household because there were no resources to get more?
8. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?

9. Did you or any household member go a whole day without eating anything because there was not enough food?

If the respondent answers “yes” to an occurrence question, a frequency-of-occurrence question is asked to determine whether the condition happened rarely (once or twice), sometimes (three to ten times) or often (more than ten times) in the past 30 days. For ‘rarely’ occurrences the corresponding score is 1, for ‘sometimes’ occurrences the score is 2 and for ‘often’ it is 3. If the respondent answers “no” to an occurrence question, the corresponding score is 0.

Like the other tools, we piloted this tool too after translating the questions in the localin local language to make sure that the respondents understand the questions properly.

To get a total HFIAS score for each household the score for each frequency-of-occurrence question is summed. The maximum score for a household can be 27 if the household’s response to all nine frequency-of-occurrence questions is “often”. The minimum score is 0 when the household responds “no” to all occurrence questions. The higher the score, the more food insecurity (access) the household experienced. The lower the score, the less food insecurity (access) a household experiences.



Households are categorized into four levels of household food insecurity (access): food secure, and mild, moderately and severely food insecure. A food-secure household experiences none of the food insecurity (access) conditions, or just experiences worry, but rarely. A mild food insecure (access) household worries about not having enough food sometimes or often, and/or is unable to eat preferred foods, and/or eats a monotonous diet or less-preferred foods, but only rarely. But it does not cut back on quantity nor experience any of the three most severe conditions (going a whole day without eating, going to bed hungry, or running out of food). A moderate food insecure household sacrifices quality more frequently, by eating a monotonous diet or less-preferred foods sometimes or often, and/or has started to cut back on quantity by reducing size of meals or the number of meals, rarely or sometimes. But it does not experience any of the three most severe conditions.

A severely food insecure household has graduated to cutting back on meal size or number of meals often, and/or experiences any of the three most severe conditions (going a whole day without eating, going to bed hungry, or running out of food), even as infrequently as rarely. In other words, any household that experiences one of these three conditions even once in the last 30 days is considered severely food insecure.





ANNEXURE **L**

L1 INSTRUMENTS USED DURING THE STUDY

(The table numbers in this Annexures are not in sequence with the table numbers in the last Annexure, and starts from 1)

- **Development Status of Adivasis of Central Indian Plateau**
- **Schedule for Household Survey**
- **Information the person/household interviewed for the objective of the survey and consent.**

Table 1: Consent and date and location of the survey

Date:			
State:	District:	Block:	Village:
Household number:			
Name of surveyor:			
Consent Read Out:		Signature:	Thumb impression:
Is the household tribal & Non tribal	1- Tribale 2- PVTG 3- Non Tribal	Drop down	
Caste/tribe of household	If code 1 & 2 "Tribal group of MP & Chhattisgarh" If code 3" then SC, OBC & General"		

- Respondent name
- Sex of the respondent
- Age of the respondent
- Marital status
- Highest formal education till date of survey
- Primary activity engaged in last 365 days

1. BASIC INFORMATION

Table 2: Household information roster

Sr/ HH ID	Name	Relation to household head	Gender	Age	Marital status	Highest formal Education till date of survey	Primary activity engaged in last 365 days (code)	Do they have a mobile phone? (1- Yes, 0- No)	If yes, is it a smartphone? (1- Yes, 0- No)	Is a person a divyang? (1- Yes, 0- No)
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

Codes for relationship with household head

1- self, 2- husband, 3- wife, 4- mother, 5- father, 6- son, 7- daughter, 8- daughter in law, 9- son in law, 10- grandfather, 11- grandmother, 12- granddaughter, 13- grandson, 14- uncle, 15- aunt, 99- other

Gender code

1- Female, 2- Male, 3- Other

Codes for marital status

1- never married, 2- currently married, 3- divorced, 4- separated, 5- widowed, 9- other

Code for formal Education

0- No school education, 1- less than primary, 2- primary (class 4), 3- less than matriculation but more than primary, 4- class 10 or matriculation, 5- more than matriculation but less than HSC, 6- HSC, 7- attended collage but did not finish, 8- college graduate and above but not post-graduate, 9- postgraduate, 10- more than post-graduation, 11- professional diploma after 10th or 12th

Codes for primary activity/occupation

1- Agricultural Labor/Labour, 2- Non-agricultural labor/labour, 3- Retired, 4- Government Job, 5- Private Job (formal as well as informal), 6- not working, 7- Livestock, 8- Agricultural enterprise, 9- Non-agricultural enterprise, 10- Cultivation, 11- housewife, 12- Student, 13- Other specify



**FOOD SECURITY (HFIAS QUESTIONNAIRE) –
TO BE ANSWERED BY FEMALE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD**

Table 3: Food security of the household

			Code (for household)
1	In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q2) 1=Yes	
1.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
2	In the past four weeks (one month), were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	0 = No (skip to Q3) 1=Yes	
2.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
3	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	0 = No (skip to Q4) 1=Yes	
3.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
4	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	0 = No (skip to Q5) 1=Yes	
4.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	

² Questions in this section are adopted from Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) for Measurement of Food Access: Indicator Guide VERSION 3 (2007) by USAID



			Code (for household)
5	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there Was there not enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q6) 1=Yes	
5.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
6	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any other household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q7) 1=Yes	
6.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
7	In the past four weeks (one month), was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	0 = No (skip to Q8) 1=Yes	
7.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
8	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q9) 1=Yes	
8.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
9	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	0 = No (End of questionnaire) 1=Yes	
9.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	



**FOOD SECURITY (HFIAS QUESTIONNAIRE) –
TO BE ANSWERED BY FEMALE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD**

Table 3: Food security of the household

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2	In the past four weeks (one month), were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	0 = No (skip to Q3) 1=Yes	
2.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
3	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	0 = No (skip to Q4) 1=Yes	
3.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
4	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	0 = No (skip to Q5) 1=Yes	
4.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	

² Questions in this section are adopted from Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) for Measurement of Food Access: Indicator Guide VERSION 3 (2007) by USAID



			Code (for household)
5	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there Was there not enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q6) 1=Yes	
5.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
6	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any other household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q7) 1=Yes	
6.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
7	In the past four weeks (one month), was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	0 = No (skip to Q8) 1=Yes	
7.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
8	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	0 = No (skip to Q9) 1=Yes	
8.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	
9	In the past four weeks (one month), did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	0 = No (End of questionnaire) 1=Yes	
9.a	How often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks (one month)) 3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks (one month))	



**DIETARY DIVERSITY :-
(TO BE ANSWERED BY FEMALE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD)**

Table 5: Diversity of Diet of the household

Srl.	Food Group	No. of days in last 7 days borrowed, (week) when consumption took place	Source (for household) 1- own production, 2- purchased, 3- 4-bartered, exchanged for labour, 5- gift from friends and relatives, 6- food aid from government, 7- other
1	Cereals and Tubers		
2	Pulses		
3	Vegetables		
4	Fruits		
5	Meat, egg and Fish		
6	Milk, curd		
7	Sugar		
8	Oil, butter		
9	Condiments		
10	Fortified foods		

Table 6: Dietary diversity of the female member of the household

Srl.	Food Group	No. of days in last 7 days borrowed, (week) when consumption took place	Source (for household) 1- own production, 2- purchased, 3- 4-bartered, exchanged for labour, 5- gift from friends and relatives, 6- food aid from government, 7- other
1	Cereals and Tubers		
2	Pulses		
3	Vegetables		
4	Fruits		
5	Meat, egg and Fish		
6	Milk, curd		
7	Sugar		
8	Oil, butter		
9	Condiments		
10	Fortified foods		

³ Questions in this section are adopted from 'Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity' by Gina Kennedy, Terri Ballard and MarieClaude Dop, Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i1983e.pdf>)





Functional Literacy
Reading paragraph

लोहारदगा जिला का सितारामपूर गाँव मे 20 दीदी लोगों ने एक महिला समिति बनाए । सभी दीदी ने प्रति सप्ताह 10 रुपये जमा कर के कुल 1 लाख रुपये के आस पास बचत कर लिए । करीब करीब सभी दीदी को बैंक से लोन (कर्ज) मिला । इस कर्ज से सभी दीदी ने आजीविका के लिए कुछ न कुछ काम चालू किया ।

Table 9: Writing response

	Word (to be said aloud, slowly and clearly by interviewer)	Response
1	Market	
2	Prime Minister	
3	Mahua	
4	सरना	
5	Family	

Numeracy test

1. $10 + 15 =$
2. $45 - 23 =$
3. $85 - 39 =$
4. $13 \times 26 =$
5. $98 \div 7 =$

Table 10: Details of literacy of an adult male and adult female member of the household

Srl.(from Household Roster)	Correctly read words (only from underlined in the paragraph for reading)	Correctly written words	Correctly solved sums

ACCESS TO LAND, WATER, AND FOREST

Table 11

	Own Land Decimal (100 decimal = 1 acre)	Leased/rented/ mortgage Land in Decimal	Leased/rented/ mortgage Land out Decimal	Sharecropping in Decimal	Share Cropping out Decimal
Total Land					
Cultivable area as on kharif season in last 365 days					
Cultivable area as on Rabi season in last 365 days					
Cultivable area as on Summer season in last 365 days					
Facility available for three seasons? 1-Yes, 2-No					
If not, in which season irrigation is not available? 5.Kharif 6.Rabi 7.Summer					
If yes, For How much land is irrigation available in Kharif 1.All the land 2.Most of the land 3.Half of the land 4.Less than half 5.None					
Source of Irrigation in kharif (mark all that applies) 1.Well 2.Pond 3.River or Stream 4.Canal 5.Tube-well / Bore-well 6.Other specify					
If yes, For How much land is irrigation available in Summer 1.All the land 2.Most of the land 3.Half of the land 4.Less than half 5.None					



	Own Land Decimal (100 decimal = 1 acre	Leased/rented/ mortgage Land in Decimal	Leased/rented/ mortgage Land out Decimal	Sharecropping in Decimal	Share Cropping out Decimal
Source of Irrigation in Summer(mark all that applies) 1.Well 2.Pond 3.River or Stream 4.Canal 5.Tube-well / Bore-well 6.OthersOther specify...					
If yes, For How much land is irrigation available in Rabi 1.All the land 2.Most of the land 3.Half of the land 4.Less than half 5.None					
Source of Irrigation in(Rabi mark all that applies) 1.Well 2.Pond 3.River or Stream 4.Canal 5.Tube-well / Bore-well 6.OthersOther specify...					

Crop codes (for Table 12, Table 13, and Table 14)

CEREALS

- 1.Maize
- 2.Wheat
- 3.paddy
- 4.barley
- 5.siur/marsha/chalai
- 6.phoolan
- 7.ogla
- 8.phapra
- 9.kodra/madua
- 10.Gangdi
- 11.Sugar cane
- 12.Other, specify

PULSES

- 13. Rajma
- 14. Mash
- 15. Kulth
- 16. Soyabean
- 17. Masoor
- 18. Arhar
- 19. Urad
- 20. Other, specify _____

VEGETABLES

- 21. Potatoes
- 22. Peas
- 23. Beans
- 24. Cabbage
- 25. Tomatoes

- 26. Garlic
- 27. Katcha aloo
- 28. Chillies
- 29. Onion
- 30. Cow pea
- 31. Bengal gram
- 32. Green gram
- 33. Katchoo
- 34. Kanda
- 35. Cauliflowers
- 36. Lladylady fingers
- 37. Cucumber
- 38. Garlic, coriander, ginger.
- 39. Bitter gourd
- 40. Other gourd
- 41. Brinjal
- 42. Other,specify _____

OIL SEED

- 43. Oil seeds
- 44. Mustard
- 45. Linseeds
- 46. Other seeds, specify



Table 12: Kharif farming details

	Cereals/Pulses/Oil seed				Vegetable			
	Crop 1	Crop 2	Crop 3	Crop 4	Veg 1	Veg 2	Veg 3	Veg 4
1 Name of Crop								
2 Crop Code								
3 Area cultivated under this crop(Bigha)								
4 Total Production quintal								
5 What did you do to the crop? 1-Only consume 2-Only sell 3-Both								
6 If code 2&3, What quantity did your HH sell? (in quintal)								
7 Total (Gross) income from sell (in ₹)								
8 Cost of cultivation(in ₹)								
9 Net income (Total income from sell – cost of cultivation) in ₹								
10 Kharif net income (in ₹)								

Table 13: Rabi farming details

	Cereals/Pulses/Oil seed				Vegetable			
	Crop 1	Crop 2	Crop 3	Crop 4	Veg 1	Veg 2	Veg 3	Veg 4
11. Name of Crop								
12. Crop Code								
13. Area cultivated under this crop(Bigha)								
14. Total Production quintal								
15. What did you do to the crop? 1-Only consume 2-Only sell 3-Both								
16. If code 2&3, What quantity did your HH sell? (in quintal)								
17. Total (Gross) income from sell (in ₹)								
18. Cost of cultivation(in ₹)								
19. Net income (Total income from sell – cost of cultivation) in ₹								
20. Rabi Net income (in ₹)								



Table 14: Summer farming details

	Cereals/Pulses/Oil seed				Vegetable			
	Crop 1	Crop 2	Crop 3	Crop 4	Veg 1	Veg 2	Veg 3	Veg 4
21. Name of Crop								
22. Crop Code								
23. Area cultivated under this crop(Bigha)								
24. Total Production quintal								
25. What did you do to the crop? 1-Only consume 2-Only sell 3-Both								
26. If code 2&3, What quantity did your HH sell? (in quintal)								
27. Total (Gross) income from sell (in ₹)								
28. Cost of cultivation(in ₹)								
29. Net income (Total income from sell – cost of cultivation) in ₹								
30. Summer net income (in ₹)								



Table 15: Crops outside Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons

	Crop Name	Code	Do you use it only for self-consumption?	Number of times sold produce in the market in last 12 months	Amount from last sell (₹)	Cost for last cycle (₹)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Code

1- Mango, 2 – Lemon, 3 – Papaya, 4 – Litchi, 5 – Guava, 6 – Jackfruit, 7 – Pomegranate, 8 – Sugarcane, 9 – Flowers, 10 – Others

1. Net income from farming (Kharif net income + Rabi net income + Summer net income + other crop net income) in ₹ - _____





Table 16: Livestock/Animal husbandry details

	Buffaloes	Cows	Goats	Poultry birds	Pigs	Fish	Other2
No. of Adult Female							
No. of Adult Male							
No. of Kids/Young							
Did you sell animals/animal produce? (1 -Yes, 0 – No_							
Total income from sell (in ₹)							
Cost of rearing (in ₹)							
Net income from animal husbandry (in ₹)							

2. How far is the forest from the village? _____ km
3. Do you depend on the forest to make your livelihoods? Yes/No
4. If Yes, please provide the details in Table 16.



Table 17: Forest produce details

Forest Produce	For Sale/household old consumption / Both	If sold, sale amount in Rs. (last year)	How satisfied are you with the sale price? (1= Pleased 2=Mostly Satisfied 3=Mostly dissatisfied 4= Unhappy)	If for sale, whom do you sell? Local market/Forest Department/Private contractor/Local Moneylender/Some community organization/Private Company/Others (Specify)	If sale, do you produce any value-added product or sell it as it is? Value addition takes place/Sell as it is
Fuelwood					
Fodder					
Saal / siali leaves /seeds					
Mahua flower /seeds					
Kendu leaves					
Seasonal fruits					
Honey					
Bamboo					
Tadi					
Mushrooms Chironji					
Surteli					
Timber					
Food (except seasonal fruits)					
Total income (in ₹)					

5. Have you heard about the Forestabout Forest Rights Act? Yes/No
6. Do you have any land for which you have applied for IFR? Yes/No
7. If Yes, have you received a IFR for that land? Yes/No
8. How many gram sabha took place in the last year?
9. If any, did you attend?
10. If attended, did you raise any issue/demand/claim?
11. What is the source of drinking water for your household



Table 18: Drinking water source details

Source of drinking water	Yes/No	Do you get sufficient water from this source in summer? (1 -Yes, 0 – No)	Do you get sufficient water from this source in monsoon? (1 -Yes, 0 – No)	Do you get sufficient water from this source in monsoon? (1 -Yes, 0 – No)	According to you, is this a clean and safe source of drinking water?	Time to fetch water (in minutes and when source water is outside the premise)
Tap (inside premise)						
Handpump (inside premise)						
Dug well (inside premise)						
Public Stand-post						
Public Hand Pump						
Public Dug well						
Pond						
River						
Spring						
Tanker						

12. What sanitation facility do you have in your household? toilet/ under construction / No facility



ACCESS TO RIGHT AND ENTITLEMENTS**Table 19: Details of awareness and access to rights and entitlements**

Srl.	Scheme name	Do you know about the scheme? 0- No, 1- Yes	If yes anyone from the household is eligible	If yes, have you applied for the scheme?	If yes, have you received the benefit? 0- No, 1-Yes	In case the benefit is monetary, what is the amount received? Rs.	In case the benefit was in kind, what was the received benefit? Rs.	Are you satisfied with this scheme? Yes -1, No-0
	RTE							
	Ujjwala							
	Swachh Bharat(Toilet)							
	Ayushman Bharat (Health card)							
	PM Awas xYojana							
	PM Kisan							
	Janani Suraksha							
	Yojana							

What is the PDS card type of the household?

1-APL, 2- BPL, 3- Antyoday, 4- No PDS card

Sex of the Cardholder-

1- Male, 2- Female, 3-Other

Table 20: Information about PDS use

Srl.	Item name	Quantity obtained in last 30 days (month)	Expenditure
1	Rice		
2	Wheat		
3	Pulses		
4	Sugar		
5	Oil		
6	Kerosene		
7			



MIGRATION

1. Has this member left the village for work even for a day during last one year?_____.

1-Yes, 2-No,

2. if No then go to Next Section

Table 21: Migration details

ID from HH roster	Month(s) in which migrated (it can be more than one) Months	How many days / she spend out of the village ? # Days	What is his/ /her main occupation as a migrant? Occupation Code	Total earning amount in this migration instance Rs.	How much money did he/she send to the household? Rs.	Name of the state/ location where migrated Drop down State

Occupation code for migration:

1. Daily wage laborer/labourer
2. Labor/labour intensive work with monthly wages (factory, cottage industry)
3. Small trader (e.g. fruit or vegetable cart, eatables)
4. Employed as service providers (excluding maid servants – e.g. barber, laundry, beauty parlor/parlour, waiter)
5. Entrepreneur in service provision ((excluding maid servants – e.g. barber, laundry)
6. Maid servants or household servant
7. Salaried employee with outdoor work (sales executives, commission agents, CSO, security)
8. Salaried employee with desk-based job in government owned establishment
9. Salaried employee with desk-based job in private sector establishment



NON-FARM ACTIVITIES**Table 22: Non-farm activities details**

	Non-farm activity 1	Non-farm activity 2	Non-farm activity 3
Nature of activity			
For how long one or more members of the household were involved in the activity in the last 365 days?			
Total receipts (in ₹)			
Cost of operation (in ₹)			

10. WAGE, SALARY, AND PENSION EARNINGS**Table 23**

HH roster ID	Number of days in last 365 days when member was engaged in the wage-earning activity	Nature of activity	Total wage earnings in last 365 days (in ₹)

Table 24 : Earning from Salary or pension

HH roster ID	Salary or pension received in last month (in ₹)



CREDIT

Table 25: Credit details

Sr.	Source of credit	Credit taken in last one year (Yes/No)	Number of times loan taken in last one year	Highest amount in the last year (Rs.)	Annual Rate of Interest (%)	Reason for credit (Health/ /Business/ Education/ House Repair/ Others (Specify))	Any outstanding loans (Yes/No)	Amount outstanding (in ₹)
1	Bank (Private Commercial)							
2	Bank (Public Commercial)							
3	Bank (Regional Rural)							
4	Bank (Cooperative)							
5	MFI							
6	SHG							
7	Friends and Relatives							
8	Moneylender							



**DECISION MAKING WITHIN HOUSEHOLD
(TO BE ANSWERED BY FEMALE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD)**

Table 26

	Decision	Codes: - Who makes the final decision? 1= Didi 2- Dada 3=Joint (Didi & Dada) 4=Adult son 5=Adult daughter 6=Daughter-in-law 7=Young daughter 8=Young son 9=Mother/Mother in law 10= Father/Father in law 11=Brother/ Brother in law 12=Other specify 99=not applicable
1	Children's education	
2.	Livelihood investments (crop choices, etc)	
3.	Daily household purchases	
4.	Asset purchase or sale	
5.	Taking loans	
6.	Use of SHG loans	
7.	(Ask only if married) respondent visiting natal family	
8.	(Ask only if married) family size	

REPORT CARD OR PERCEPTION RATINGS

1. **Are you satisfied with the efforts of the Government to develop the life and livelihoods of Adivasi (tribal) communities?** 1- Yes, 0- No
2. **Are you satisfied with the efforts of non-governmental agencies to develop life and livelihoods of Adivasi (tribal) communities?** 1- Yes, 0- No
3. **On the following scale, how much do you think your life has improved during the last year?**
1- great improvement, 2- somewhat improved, 3- no improvement, 4- somewhat worsened, 5- greatly worsened



L2 VILLAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Sampling Strategy: In each sampled village/hamlet the field investigator has to sit with five or six key informants/residents of the village and fill up the Village Information Sheet. This has to be done in parallel with the household survey.

Method: A close-ended village level questionnaire to be filled up through a joint discussion with five or six residents in the village.

Table 1: Village/Tribal Hamlet Demographics

1. Village:	2. Block:	3. District:	4. State:
5. Number of hamlets in the village:		6. Number of tribal hamlets:	
7. Number of households in the tribal hamlet/village:			



Table 2: Access to natural resources

Are there any common/ public water bodies (River, tank, Pond, reservoir, etc.) in and around the village? Yes/No		If yes, Distance from the nearest water body: _____kms/Inside village boundary					
Who is the owner of the waterbody? Panchayat/Irrigation/Forest/Others (Specify)		Do villagers/people in the hamlet use the waterbody? Yes/No					
If Yes, what purpose?		How old is the waterbody?					
Has there been any changes in the size/ depth of the waterbody recently? Yes/No		If Yes, What?					
No. of waterbodies		Has there been any changes in the use that the villagers drew from the waterbody? Yes/No					
If yes, What?		Currently who manages the waterbody?					
Drinking water source in the village/hamlet:	Source	Individual Tap connection	Public Hand Pump	Public Standpost	Public Dug well	Public sanitary well	Private Hand Pump
	Nos.						
Change in the dependence on different drinking water sources in last 5 years:	Source	Individual Tap connection	Public and Pump	Public Standpost	Public Dug well	Public sanitary well	Private Hand Pump
	Increased/ Decreased/ Constant						
Are there mines nearby? (Yes/No)	Are water bodies being contaminated due to the presence of mines? (Yes/No)						
What proportion of households have toilets? _____		Has there been any change in the trend of having toilets in the village in recent years? Increased/Decreased/No change					
Is there any drainage system in the village? Yes/No		If Yes, what is the system like? Open/Closed/ Not applicable.					
Is there any forest nearby? Yes/No		If yes, how far? _____kms					
Do people from the village/hamlet depend on the forest for the following? Yes/No		Has there been any change in availability in the last one decade? Availability has increased /Decreased/Remain same					
Fuelwood		Fuelwood					
Fodder		Fodder					
Timber		Timber					
Food items		Food items					
Medicine		Medicine					



Number of households in the village have applied for IFR? ____/N.A.	Number of households have received IFR? ____/N.A.				
Has the village applied for any CFR? Yes/No/N.A.	Has the village received any CFR? Yes/No/N.A.				
What proportion of/how many households are landless?					
Approximately number of households in the village/hamlet having irrigation pump sets?					
Approximately, how many households in the village/hamlet engage in summer and rabi agriculture?	Season	Winter (Rabi)		Summer	Both
	Number				
Approximately, how many households in the village/hamlet engage in animal husbandry	Dairy	Poultry	Goattery	Sheep	Fishery Piggery
In the last 12 months, were there any incidences of crop-damage due to animal attack (like Elephant / Monkey/Wild boar)? Yes/No	If yes, has there been an increase of such incidents? Yes/No				
Has contract farming started in your village?					
Do people in the village leave their cattle for free grazing post Kharif cultivation? Yes/No	If yes, does such practice constraint rabi/summer cultivation? Yes/No			If yes, has the village/hamlet collectively taken any action to stop free grazing (<i>paashubaandi</i>)? Yes/No	

Table 3: Access to state's development services/agencies

Do you have primary school in the hamlet/village? Yes/No	If No, what is the distance of nearest primary school? ___ kms	Do you have secondary school in the village? Yes/No	If No, what is the distance of the nearest secondary school? ___ kms
Do you have a higher secondary school in the village? Yes/no	If No, what is the distance of the nearest higher secondary school? ___ kms	Do you have a college in the village? Yes/No	If No, what is the distance of the nearest college? ___ kms
% of households having a member who has passed class X:	% of households having a member who has passed class XII:	% of households having a college drop-out member:	% of households having a graduate member:
ICDS/Anganwadi Centre in the hamlet/village: Yes/No			
Does a monthly vaccination programme take place at the ICDS/Anganwadi centre? (Yes/No)			



Is there any ASHA didi in the hamlet/Village? Yes/No		Does ASHA didi have an essential medicine kit with her? Yes/No		If yes, has anyone from hamlet received medicine from this kit? Yes/No	
Distance from PHC? _____ kms	Distance from CHC? _____ kms	Nearest pharmacy shop from the village: _____kms/ Inside village		Are households from the hamlet/village associated with any NGO (Sanstha)? Yes/No	
PDS shop inside village/hamlet premises: Yes/No					
THE program functional in village: Yes/No					
Mid-day Meal program functional in the village? Yes/No					



L3 SCHEDULE FOR FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION AT THE VILLAGE/HAMLET LEVEL

Sampling Strategy:

Altogether there are 56 blocks sampled for the study. The details are given below:

State	No. of Tribal Block	No. of PVTG block	Total
MP	24	3	26 (1 PVTG block is common with tribal block)
Chhattisgarh	27	3	30
Total	51	6	56

FGD in Adivasi village:

One Adivasi village has to be selected by the investigator in each of the selected 45 blocks for FGD with Adivasis. Out of those 45 blocks, 15 each have been selected for FGDs with women, youth (age between 18 to 35 and people from all sexes) and the mixed group (in terms of age and sex). The name of blocks for the FGD with Adivasis, mentioning FGD type (mixed, youth and women),

FGD in PVTG villages:

A PVTG village will also be selected from each of the three selected PVTG blocks for FGD. The details are given below:

FGD in non-Adivasi villages:

FGDs have to be conducted with the non-Adivasis in the six non-Adivasi villages.

Changing FGD type:

If the investigators want to change the FGD type in any block, they have to inform the central team before doing so.

Group size for FGD:

Group size should be a minimum of 12 people and a maximum of 20 people.

Common Set of Question

1. Village
2. Block
3. District
4. State
5. Number of hamlets in the village
6. Number of Adivasi hamlets
7. Number of households in the Adivasi hamlets/village:



Set of Questions to be administered during FGD with women residents in the village:

1. Do you face any problems regarding water for drinking and other domestic use in different seasons? Please elaborate.
2. How are government programs such as ICDS, Anganwadi, MDM and THR working in the village?
3. How is forest important in your life? Is the forest changing in terms of density, species, access, the safety of women, etc.? Is the change good or bad? Who/what is responsible for this change? What are the major MFPs
4. Do you people harness it/harness? Please prioritise five major MFPs in the context of the amount of harness. What is the most painful work for you at the time of harnessing the MFP(s)?
5. How is the livelihood of people changing in terms of dependency on the forest, agriculture, wage and migration? What are the reasons? How have women been impacted by these changes?
6. How is women's involvement in the market changing?
7. Do women participate in Gram Sabha? Are issues raised by women discussed? Who takes the decision in Gram sabha? What are the norms of Gram Sabha meetings in your area?
8. What issues do women in migrants' households face, both when women migrate and when they stay back?
9. How has migration impacted women's involvement and decision making in agriculture?
10. What is the position of women in Adivasi society in comparison to non-Adivasi society? -What kind of the response we expect.
11. What is your idea of a good life?

Set of Questions to be administered during FGD with mixed group in the village:

1. Do you know about the provisions around Forest Rights? Are your village and villagers eligible? What issues are you facing related to accessing the forest rights, both CFR and IFR? If received, what have been the benefits and challenges?
2. Do you know about the PESA? Do you think that PESA is getting implemented in letter and spirit? -Better to exclude this question in Chhattisgarh because of several recent incidents in the State around it.
3. How is the livelihood of people changing in terms of dependency on the forest, agriculture, wage and migration? What is the reason? What is the impact?
4. Do you think Adivasi society and its culture are different from the rest? What are the Adivasi cultural and social practices that you cherish? Are there any non-Adivasi practices that you feel are worth absorbing in Adivasi culture? Is there any area in Adivasi culture/ lifestyle that which you think should be changed?
5. What is the position of women in Adivasi society in comparison to non-Adivasi society?
6. What is your idea of a good life?

Set of Questions to be administered during FGD with young residents (20-35 years) in the village:

1. Do you think Adivasi society and culture are different from the rest? What are the Adivasi cultural and social practices that you cherish? Are there any non-Adivasi practices that you feel are worth absorbing in Adivasi culture? Is there any area in Adivasi culture/ lifestyle which you think should be changed?
2. What are youths from this village doing, by and large (e.g. Studying, working in the village, working outside, etc.)? What issues are they facing in whatever they are doing?
3. What is your idea of a good life? Given an opportunity, what do you want to do in life?
4. Rank five major priorities of your life?? What should be the five major priorities of the government for your Panchayat, Block and State??
5. What is the position of women in Adivasi society in comparison to non-Adivasi society?
6. What is the response of men in the village to see the change in women?



L4 PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH EMINENT ADIVASI LEADERS

Sampling Strategy:

We want to interview Adivasi leaders who are concerned about Adivasi communities and have ideas/ bird's eye view about Adivasi life and livelihoods. PRADAN and partner agencies, who will undertake the data collection, will identify a list of some 40-45 of them in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The sample should be diverse in terms of gender, age, tribe, profession, region. These Adivasi leaders will act as key informants with whom semi-structured interviews will be undertaken by a select group of field investigators/-study team.

Method:

1) Introduction and sharing the objectives, 2) Taking permission for recording the interview, 3) Ask Questions one by one from copy-book/ print out

Material:

Questionnaire, recording device

Semi-structured Interview Questions:

1. Do you think Adivasi society and culture are different from the rest? If so, in what ways do you think these societies are different?
2. What are the Adivasi cultural and social practices that you cherish?
3. Are there any non-Adivasi practices that you feel are worth absorbing in Adivasi culture?
4. How have the inter-tribal relationships (Adivasi-PVTG or Adivasi-Adivasi) evolved in MP/ Chhattisgarh?
5. Are traditionally held values, cultures and practices in different Adivasi societies changing? If yes, how? What are the factors that are resulting in such a change?
6. How are the aspirations of different sections of Adivasi people changing?
7. How do you look at the position of women in different Adivasi communities in MP/Chhattisgarh? Do you see any change in gender relationships? If yes, why and how?
8. Do you see a change in the way the tribal people associate themselves with the forest? Is there any change in access and control over the forest? Is FRA making any difference?
9. How is landholding changing? What are the factors for this change? What about women's ownership of land?
10. How have the traditional agriculture practices changed/evolved over time?
11. To what extent the traditional systems in the tribal society had a built-in component to avoid extreme kinds of deprivation resulting in starvation or death? Can you give specific instances of such systems? Are those changing?
12. How has the relationship with the market (as an arena where the monetary transaction takes place against the sale of goods or services) evolved/changed within tribal society?
13. Has there been any change in the livelihood activities and practices? What are the possible factors contributing to that change?
14. How do you see the status of education? Is there any difference in different Adivasi communities? Has there been any change? What are the possible factors contributing to that change?
15. What roles are different actors (Govt. CSOs, bank, etc.) playing? What is working well, and what needs improvement?
16. According to you, what could be the most crucial factor to impact well-being?



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