



TRIBAL ISSUES AND POLICY INTERVENTIONS: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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RESEARCH ARTICLE



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Abstract

Even though India has many social programs and strong constitutional safeguards in place, the structural marginalisation of the country's indigenous peoples has not been adequately addressed. In order to investigate the extent to which policy frameworks are not in alignment with lived realities, this research employs a mixed-methods approach. It combines policy evaluation, statistical datasets, legal analysis, and evidence gathered from the area of study into a single unit. According to the findings of the study, the deficient implementation of protective measures, including the PESA, the Forest Rights Act, and the Fifth and Sixth Schedules, is a consequence of a number of factors, including bureaucratic obstacles, political interference, and exploitation motivated by resources. The state of Jharkhand provides evidence to support the assertion that administrative errors contribute to an increase in socioeconomic vulnerabilities, which are shown by the persistent inequalities that exist in the areas of education, nutrition, land rights, healthcare, and infrastructure. Furthermore, the study reveals that development programs seldom use culturally grounded or really participatory approaches to their work. It also reveals that tribal groupings are often utilised as sources of political votes. The research has concluded that the following four measures are required to improve the welfare of tribal communities: (1) structural changes; (2) increased autonomy and authority for the Gram Sabha in decision-making; (3) leadership that is transparent and accountable; and (4) policy frameworks that are grounded in an anthropological comprehension of the identities, traditions, and daily lives of indigenous peoples. These conclusions were reached in light of the findings of the study.

Keywords: *Tribal Development, Policy Interventions, PESA, Forest Rights Act, Anthropological Perspective, Fifth Schedule, Sixth Schedule, Adivasi Rights, Jharkhand Tribal Areas, Governance*

Introduction

Interventions that are triggered by development, such as the construction of dams, mining operations, highways, and other infrastructure projects, are often carried out for the sake of raising living standards, creating jobs, and advancing economic growth. As a result of these efforts, indigenous and tribal populations have endured a variety of long-term negative consequences, including displacement, violence, and the loss of customary land rights, cultural homogeneity, and environmental degradation, among others (Jarić et al., 2022). In several tribal regions in India, particularly those located in the northeastern and central tribal belts, these programs serve as a means of involvement for foreign entities whose interests are often at odds with the social, cultural, and environmental issues that are pertinent to tribal communities. Since the colonial period, the presence of non-natives, including administrators, businesses, missionaries, and development organisations, has led to changes in the living environments of the indigenous people. These interventions have been used more often to support the extraction of resources, geopolitical interests, and administrative convenience than to support inclusive and systematic reform. As a result, smaller tribal groups often have a more difficult struggle to withstand the effects of institutions that are outside and dominant, and this is owing to their lack of representation on the political level and their lack of institutional power. This is the case unless there are substantial safeguards in place that address legal, cultural, or environmental issues (Bruhn & Rebach, 2007).

As a result of the ongoing implementation of blanket development plans, these issues have only become worse. It is common for policies that are created without taking into consideration the sociocultural variety, geographical sensitivity, and distinct governance systems of tribal groups to fall short of achieving the desired results. The indigenous communities are demanding an increase in their level of autonomy, their ability to govern themselves, and their ability to have a say in policymaking. However, these efforts that originate from above are greeted with scepticism, resistance, and inefficiency (Yumnam, 2010). In Northeast India and other places that are comparable to it, the continuous consequences of colonialism, the proximity of

international boundaries, large-scale migration, and demographic shifts have all played a role in the increasing instability of tribal culture, traditional institutions, and patterns of subsistence.

According to anthropologists, there are many different dimensions to the sociocultural change that is experienced by indigenous communities. Transitions may take place internally via the adoption of new ideologies or externally through the processes of forced migration, administrative relocation, or economic upheavals. The transitions that occur within a society may contribute to positive transformation, but they could also result in confusion, fragmentation of identity, and the loss of culture. This is particularly true in the case of development projects that force changes on a community without the community's appropriate planning or engagement (Sabel, 2005).

Although the well-being of tribal populations has been the focus of much policy discussion, academics have given very little attention to the social and cultural consequences of development-induced interventions. This is particularly important in the context of distinguishing between actual developmental shifts and instances of cultural deterioration. In light of this situation, the present study critically examines governmental activities and concerns of the tribes in India from an anthropological standpoint. The interactions between policies pertaining to development, governance structures, legal safeguards, and constitutional protections are investigated in relation to the socio-cultural realities of tribal communities. Additionally, the impacts of external development pressures on cultural transitions, rights, autonomy, and everyday life are examined.

Objectives

1. To assess the degree to which fundamental developmental issues are addressed and tribal rights are protected by constitutional provisions and policy initiatives, such as the Fifth/Sixth Schedules, PESA, and FRA.
2. To investigate the reality of tribal development at the local level using statistical data and case studies conducted in the field, highlighting discrepancies between the goals of policies and their actual application.

Research Methodology

This research makes use of a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methodologies in order to investigate the expansion of the indigenous communities of India. Because of the abundance of literature that addresses issues that affect tribal communities, secondary data, which is obtained from a diverse array of sources that have been published and unpublished and that have been developed by a range of different organizations such as government agencies, academic institutions, and civil society groups, plays an extremely important role. The procedure involves a great deal of investigation and analysis, which begins with an examination of the constitutional provisions, legislation, and significant court decisions that pertain to Scheduled Tribes. Additional investigations of the execution of policies are carried out by studying official documents that track the achievement of welfare programs for tribal communities, reports from legislative committees, and audit results by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG). The capacity of the study to reflect ground realities is improved by the use of field observations and in-depth case studies that have been conducted in tribal blocks in Jharkhand. This provides a greater understanding of social and cultural dynamics, limitations on government, and the realities of people's lives. Quantitative analysis makes use of a wide range of huge datasets, some of which are the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The health, education, economic situations, and infrastructural development of Adivasi communities may all be measured by using these statistics. The database that has been constructed from the combination of all of these methodological components provides a sound foundation for establishing whether or not the Scheduled Tribes of India have received benefits from the alignment of constitutional guarantees, policy efforts, and actual developmental outcomes.

Result

By using a mixed-methods study methodology that included legal analysis, policy evaluation, field investigations, and statistical examination, the researchers were able to arrive at important findings on policy-practice disconnects, governance failures, and the challenges faced by tribal communities.

Constitutional and Legal Framework: Gaps in Foundational Protections

Foundational Constitutional Provisions (Legal Analysis)

According to the legal evaluation, the constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes (STs) are seriously insufficient.

Article 342

The Indian Constitution, under Article 342, provides for the listing of tribal communities as Scheduled Tribes (Government of India, 2021). There is a growing concern that the formal recognition of Scheduled Tribes may become a victim of vote-bank politics. Often, communities with large populations attempt to exert political pressure to be included in this list. This demonstrates how a process that should be based on the Constitution and objective criteria has, to some extent, been transformed into a matter of pressure politics.

Fifth Schedule

The Fifth Schedule, which was originally designed to protect tribal territories in ten different states and included one hundred and twenty Scheduled Areas, has been substantially weakened (Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India [ORGI], 2011). The special constitutional authority that is bestowed on governors by means of Paragraph 5 is mostly ceremonial in nature. It is not uncommon for mining permits to be granted without first seeking the opinion of the Gram Sabha (Jharkhand

Tribal Development Society [JTDS], 2012). According to the findings of the CAG investigations that were conducted in the Indian states of Odisha and Rajasthan, mining licenses have been renewed without authorisation and without obtaining approval from the federal government. As a result, the Supreme Court's directives are being disregarded. The State Electricity Board of Andhra Pradesh completely ignored the judgments of the Supreme Court concerning the diversion of forest land in the area around the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam.

Sixth Schedule

Even though the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) located in the northeastern region of India have legislative authority, the evidence collected and policy data indicate that they experience the following issues:

- A lack of work opportunities (India Work Report 2024): A migration of youth due to the paucity of jobs in the local area
- The growth of the autonomous region is being constrained due to the insufficient amount of funds that it receives from the central government.
- The lack of state finance commissions, which makes it more difficult to distribute money methodically to councils.
- The absence of skilled professionals, which has led to the emergence of projects that have been inadequately designed (JTDS, 2022).

Protective Legislation: Implementation Failures (Policy Evaluation)

1. Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 – PESA

Even though PESA provides Gram Sabhas with a significant amount of autonomy in terms of decision-making, the policy analysis has shown several serious deficiencies:

- Some mining and resource extraction projects are taking place without the Gram Sabha's approval.
- Tribal autonomy has been reduced as a result of the implementation of limits on the acquisition of land in Chhattisgarh and other alterations to the state (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, n.d.; Choudhary, 2025).

2. Forest Rights Act, 2006 – FRA

Even though FRA is a revolutionary concept since it acknowledges the rights of both communities and individuals in relation to forests, there are obstacles in the way of its implementation. These obstacles include resistance from bureaucrats, a lack of awareness, and conflicts with rules concerning forests and animals. Conflicts about conservation and development, as well as pressure from businesses, make it more difficult to recognise the rights of the community. The continued emphasis on increasing community participation and simplifying the claims process is a crucial factor in achieving a significant impact (Government of India, 2011; Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2021).

Judicial Interpretation: Inconsistent Protection (Legal Analysis)

The results of important Supreme Court decisions are mixed:

- **Samatha v. Andhra Pradesh (1997):** Violations of the ban on private mining in Scheduled Areas persist (*Samatha v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, 1997).
- **Niyamgiri (2013):** Reaffirmed Gram Sabha's power, which was subsequently usurped by government entities.
- **Orissa Mining Corporation Case (2022):** Detected inadequate procedures for obtaining consent (*Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. V. Ministry of Environment and Forests*, 2022).

To summarise, administrative noncompliance, weaker enforcement, and delays are all brought to light as a result of legal action.

Tribal Development in Jharkhand

1. Educational Apartheid

The educational disparities that impact the tribal groups of Jharkhand are clearly shown by combining ASER results with Census data, statistics on education at the state level, and field observations from districts like Gumla, Simdega, Khunti, Lohardaga, Latehar, Dumka and West Singhbhum.

Institutional Framework vs. Ground Reality

There is still a lot of systematic deprivation in Jharkhand, even though the state runs a lot of institutions—including Eklavya Model Residential institutions, government elementary schools, KGBVs, and model schools—and has a large tribal population (Jharkhand State Welfare Department, 2024).

- Science labs, libraries, and ICT facilities are nonexistent in most government schools in tribal blocks.
- Approximately 40-50% of rural and tribal schools do not have functioning restrooms, and the problem is much worse for female restrooms.
- In tribal communities, the student-teacher ratio is much greater than the national average of 1:30 (sometimes exceeding 1:35-1:40).
- In areas such as Gumla, Simdega, Latehar and Khunti, single-teacher schools continue to serve remote habitations.

Pedagogical Barriers

Multi-grade classes are common, especially in rural areas with hills and forests, and teacher absence and chronic shortages impact over half of the schools in tribal areas. There is a significant achievement gap since many tribal children are first-generation learners and because the medium of instruction is not common with their native languages (Mundari, Santhali, Kurukh, Ho, Kharia).

Outcome Indicators (ASER & State Reports)

- Fifth graders in tribal districts have a far harder time grasping concepts covered in second grade, and their reading and math scores are much lower than the state average.
- In certain blocks where tribalism is prevalent, the dropout rate is more than 35–40%.
- In districts such as Gumla, Simdega, Loharaga, Khunti, and Latehar, seasonal movement greatly interrupts schooling.
- Very few indigenous females complete secondary school; this is mostly due to factors such as early marriage, poverty, and mobility concerns (Jharkhand State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd., n.d.).

2. Healthcare Deserts

NFHS-5 data for Jharkhand and field evidence from Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Khunti, and Latehar confirm acute and structural tribal health disadvantage.

Mortality Burden

Under-five mortality rates in tribal areas of eastern India are much higher than the state average, and infant mortality rates are among the highest in the country. Anaemia, limited availability, and postponed referrals contribute to a much higher maternal mortality rate in tribal regions compared to the state MMR.

Nutrition Crisis (NFHS-5)

- ST communities have a much greater rate of severe wasting and underweight, and approximately 45% of tribal children have stunting, which reflects a deep and persistent dietary shortage.
- Over 65–70% of indigenous women suffer from anaemia, which has negative effects on the health of both mothers and their infants (Xaxa, 2016).
- The variety of tribal children's diets is severely lacking, particularly in communities located on forest edges and belonging to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).

Healthcare Infrastructure

- Far beyond the national standard, one primary health centre (PHC) in distant tribal regions sometimes serves over 25,000 to 30,000 individuals.
- Health and wellness centres and sub-centres are sometimes unattended, understaffed, or physically impossible to reach because of the surrounding landscape.
- Rural tribal PHCs often report drug stock-outs for two to four months per year, and there is a persistent shortage of physicians, specialists, advanced practice nurses, and laboratory technicians.

Field Evidence from Tribal Districts

- To access health facilities, communities in mountainous and wooded areas (such as Bishunpur, Ghaghra) rely on homemade slings, bike stretchers, and hand-carried beds.
- Near-total exclusion from institutional healthcare occurs in PVTG hamlets (Birhor, Asur, Paharia) owing to remoteness and administrative neglect (Baviskar, 1995).
- Preventable maternal and newborn fatalities occur as a result of delayed referrals and difficult roads.

Political Economy of Tribal Exploitation

1. Electoral Manipulation

- Tribal members of the legislature have little influence on choices made by their political parties; these parties rely on them as a source of votes in the period leading up to elections.
- The majority of representation is symbolic in nature.
- The theological and political conflicts among tribal members lead to the formation of factions, which in turn reduces the strength of cultural cohesiveness (Guha, 2007).

2. Resource Colonialism

- Within indigenous communities where mining leases are widespread, corruption and the diversion of land are contributing to the growth of the problem.
- The percentage of land acquisition transactions that were discovered to include fraud was 68, as reported by CAG 2022.
- The narrative of Hansdev Forest is an example of how displacement might occur in the absence of restoration.

3. Bureaucratic Resistance

The funds that are provided by the Tribal Sub-Plan have been either conserved or redirected. Due to the rigorous conditions, members of the tribal community have limited access to these schemes. As a result of the fact that social audits are not conducted and the PESA and FRA are not being implemented to a sufficient degree, the likelihood of corruption occurring is present (Jayal, 2013).

Transformative Reform Agenda for Jharkhand

1. Constitutional Reforms

- Make the Governor's timely, public compliance reporting on tribal protections obligatory to strengthen the Fifth Schedule.
- Rather than using political nominations, directly elect the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) members to guarantee genuine representation.
- To ensure more autonomy over land, forests, and resource governance, it is suggested that Jharkhand's fragile tribal belts – such as Khunti, Gumla, Simdega, West Singhbhum, and Latehar – be included in the Sixth Schedule.

2. Governance Restructuring

- Create a Jharkhand Tribal Development jurisdiction with statutory jurisdiction over welfare programs, health care, education, and forest governance, headed mostly by Adivasi people.
- To stop fraudulent land purchase, mining permissions, and forest clearances, create digital Gram Sabha Consent Portals with blockchain-based verification and geotagging.
- Establish District Indigenous Rights Cells to manage dispute resolution, PESA compliance, and the Forest Rights Act's implementation.

3. Sectoral Interventions

Education

- For the first five years of education, implement a multilingual education framework using Santali, Mundari, Ho, Kurukh, and Kharia resources in all Ashram Schools, KGBV Schools, and Eklavya Model Schools.
- Restructure Jharkhand's EMRS institutions to include dietary assistance, psychological counselling, on-site health services, and culturally relevant educational resources.
- Use a "Local Youth Teacher Fellowship" program to address persistent teacher shortages, giving trained tribal kids priority (Jharkhand Education Project Council, 2022).

Healthcare

- Install a mobile medical van and telemedicine centre hybrid system in outlying areas such as Gumla, Khunti, Latehar, Dumka, and Pakur.
- Establish a Jharkhand Nutrition Revival Mission by increasing millet cultivation under MSP and distributing ragi/jowar through PDS, anganwadis, and school meals;
- Train Tribal Health Associates to follow the model of China's barefoot doctors to increase early-detection capacity for malaria, TB, sickle-cell anaemia, and maternal care.

4. Political Empowerment

- To guarantee that political representation represents true grassroots objectives, establish Tribal Candidate Selection Committees that are solely composed of Adivasi community members.
- Establish the Tribal Manifesto Audit Commission as a legislative authority to monitor the fulfilment of political pledges made to Scheduled Tribes.
- Require all tribal development projects, including Jamtara Mission, EMRS performance, FRA implementation, and PVTG welfare schemes, to undergo yearly, publicly available CAG-style audits (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] & Government of India, 2020).

Key Findings

- The constitutional protections that are now in effect, which include the Fifth and Sixth Schedules, PESA, and FRA, are often ignored and are not being enforced enough. In Jharkhand, PESA has not been implemented yet. The protections designed to maintain the autonomy and land rights of the Adivasi have been weakened by bureaucratic red tape, political intervention, and the government's inability to comply with regulations.
- Field data that has been collected in Jharkhand reveals that there is a clear and distinct difference between the pledges that have been made in terms of policy and the reality of life as it is actually lived. The fact that there are issues with nutrition, infrastructure, education, and healthcare demonstrates that growth plans overlook culturally diverse systems, geographical constraints, and community knowledge systems.
- Governance issues, such as the misuse of Tribal Sub-Plan funds, fraudulent property acquisitions, weak Gram Sabha authority, and resistance from the bureaucracy, have led to an increase in the marginalisation of socioeconomic status. The fact that political representation is still mostly symbolic and tribes are primarily seen as banks of votes makes the achievement of genuine self-governance more difficult.
- As a result of mining operations, the construction of dams, the process of industrialisation, and the implementation of huge infrastructure projects, the forced migration of communities and the destruction of cultural institutions have become persistent issues. The study that has been done in the field of anthropology indicates that the detrimental consequences of these interventions from outside sources on the environment, the capacity of people to earn a livelihood, and their sense of identity are much greater than the beneficial impacts.

- According to research findings, the following are the important measures to take to guarantee the continued long-term well-being of indigenous communities: the Gram Sabha should have more powerful decision-making powers; political leadership should be open and accountable; and frameworks for policies should be based on anthropological understandings of the identities, practices, and everyday lives of indigenous peoples. If these changes are to be put into practice, the focus of development must be reoriented in order to give precedence to equality, autonomy, and culturally important progress.

Conclusion

This research shows that tribal tribes in India are suffering from systematic inequalities in how the nation is administered and developed, not administrative errors. The Forest Rights Act, PESA, and the Fifth and Sixth Schedules protect tribal autonomy, land, and cultural identity, but political interests, bureaucratic opposition, and resource-driven exploitation often undermine them. Thus, these populations still suffer from insufficient education, long-term health hazards, relocation, cultural identity loss, and political exclusion. Anthropologically, the study reveals that standard development models typically ignore indigenous groups' distinctive linguistic, cultural, environmental, and institutional traits. Mining, infrastructural growth, and conservation activities disturb traditional livelihoods, customary systems, and long-established linkages with land and forests. Top-down tactics frequently marginalise indigenous groups by ignoring their realities, knowledge systems, and governance traditions. Governance problems in Jharkhand include weak Gram Sabhas, fraudulent property transactions, poorly handled social programs, inconsistent law enforcement, and symbolic rather than genuine political involvement. These differences demonstrate how swiftly tribal development must shift from welfare-oriented and outside-imposed to justice, autonomy, and cultural integrity. Finally, to make significant change, we must modify our mindset and prioritise tribal ideas, institutions, and voices in governance. Anthropology should inform policymaking, improve local self-governance, create transparent and accountable administrative structures, and recognise collective stewardship over land and forests. To empower its indigenous peoples and correct past injustices, India must embrace a development model that is deeply embedded in culture and robust in structure.

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