

BASELINE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROJECT TITLED

***Enhancing the Capability of Women in
Integrating Farming System to
Improve the Quality of their Lives in
the Poverty Regions of Odisha'***



**(Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Rayagada
districts of Odisha)**

Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN)

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Abbreviations

PRADAN: Professional Assistance for Development Action

APL- Above Poverty Line

BPL- Below Poverty Line

BKKY- Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana

CRP- Community resource persons

IAY- Indira Awas Yojana

ICDS- Integrated Child Development Scheme

LIC- Life Insurance Corporation

HH- Household

MDM – Mid Day Meal

MKSP- Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana

NRLM- National Rural Health Mission

OBC- Other Backward Caste

PLI- Postal Life Insurance

RSBY- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

RSVY- Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana

SC- Schedule Caste

SHG- Self Help Group

ST- Schedule Tribe

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1. Background

PRADAN, as an organization, has strong presence in the undulating and hilly regions across central and eastern India. It has established its potential in promoting rural livelihoods in both farm and non-farm sectors in India. With a long track record of innovations to develop rain-fed farming in undulating and hilly regions, PRADAN has been at the forefront in advocating a livelihoods focus in government policies and programs to develop land and water resources. It pioneered the self-help group (SHG) model to organize poor women to access mainstream financial services, has developed robust prototypes of rural enterprises suitable for poor households in farm and non-farm sectors and successfully linked poor people to urban markets.

*In a step further to better the lives of the poor women in the poorest and remotest tribal districts of Odisha, PRADAN took up the project entitled ‘**Enhancing the Capability of Women in Integrating Farming System to Improve the Quality of their Lives in the Poverty Regions of Odisha**’ conducted in the districts of Rayagada, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar.*

It primarily focused on:

- Building and nurturing SHG based women’s groups and supporting associations like clusters, federations.
- Improving productivity potential of poor people’s farmlands based livelihoods by developing land and water resources and improved production practices by adoption of sustainable farming practices,
- Facilitating market linkages and production support services,
- Developing a pool of Community resource persons(CRP) for providing required services in the community
- Convergence with mainstream Institutions and other Government Programmes

The project aimed to assist 6000 rural women whose family's primary occupation is farm-based. Its main focus was to enhance the skills of women in sustainable agriculture, improve access to input and output market and increase income from agriculture in the hands of women. The project also aimed at building the confidence of women to use their resources meaningfully by mobilizing support from the relevant institutions around them.

1.2 Research Methodology

About the Base Line Survey: An Introduction

The Base Line Survey was conducted in 4 blocks (Rayagada-1, Mayurbhanj-2 and Keonjhar-1) of the sample districts. The survey was an endeavor to analyze the situation prior to an intervention, against which progress can be assessed or comparisons made during the span of the project. The project was conducted on 1050 households and about three-fourths of them were tribal people and all of them below Rs100/day household expenditure. The project was implemented through existing women's SHGs and their associative tiers.

The main focus of the project was large scale capacity building of SHG members to facilitate adoption of improved and sustainable technologies and practices to attain rapid growth in farm and farm allied sectors taking an INRM perspective and enabling them to access markets to sustain the economic gains.

It was assumed that by the end of the project period 6000 members of women SHGs use their household resources in improving their food sufficiency and cash inflows, 60 % of these families would achieve year-long food sufficiency and cash surplus of Rs. 15,000 per annum at the end of the project period i.e. 2012-15.

The following are the objectives of the base line study:

- To capture the present demographic and socio-economic profile of the project area
- To assess the existing livelihood pattern and identify various sustainable agricultural practices in the project area
- To figure out the coverage of Mahila Kissan under various social and economic security schemes of the Government

- To analyze the prevalence of other social issues and forms of gender based discrimination that affects the decision making and empowerment of women in their community.

Methodology:

The study purposely selected the districts i.e. Rayagada, Maurbhanj and Keonjhar. A total number of 1050 households were selected on a random basis. A booklet named jeevan jeevika was framed looking at the NRLM circulated format. A pool of para-professionals was trained on the details of conducting the interviews and the process of filling up the format. Later on they trained selective good women leaders who filled the interview schedule based on survey in these three districts and tried to look into the field situation in the project areas. In-depth interviews with women SHG members were carried out to identify the important parameters that really shape the life and livelihood of the people. The entire survey work was carried out by the selective women leaders and CRPs who were supervised and guided by the para-professionals and PRADAN staffs. There has been multi-phase validation and cross validation of data.

The report has been divided into three chapters. The first chapter provides a brief background of the project and PRADAN's contribution in the study area. The second chapter includes the overall outline of the study comprising of the objectives and the research methodology that has been followed. The third and final chapter summarizes the findings.

Base Line Report

This chapter throws light on the various findings of the field study that was collected primarily from the respondents. The chapter has three subsections i.e. Rayagada, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. It comprises of the graphical and tabular explanation of data.

- **Kolnara Block, Rayagada**

Rayagada is a mineral-rich district in the southern part of the state of Odisha in India. The city Rayagada is its headquarters. The population of this district consists mainly of tribals. The Kondhas or Kondh form the majority of population followed by Souras. The District occupies a total area of 7,584.7 km². Rayagada is divided into eleven blocks. The



district generates income mainly through agriculture based activities. Paddy, wheat, ragi, green gram, black gram, groundnut, sweet potato and maize are the major crops grown in the area. According to the 2011 census Rayagada district has a population of 961,959; This gives it a

ranking of 454th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 136 inhabitants per square kilometre (350/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 15.74%. Rayagada has a sex ratio of 1048 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 50.88%. The district has a predominant tribal population of 57.52%. All the 11 blocks of the district have been covered under tribal sub-plan with three micro projects in operation for the pre-literate indigenous tribal communities. The topography of Rayagada gives a perfect platform for the tribals in sustaining their ethno-cultural identity in the district. Forest area covers an extent of 4785.36 km² out of which 777.27 km² is reserved forest. The district has been the homeland of various tribal communities with their sub-tribes, who are found in different levels of development depending upon their assimilation with the mainstream or modern communities. In the ethno-cultural map of Odisha, two tribes stand out quite prominently for their education backwardness and continuing ethnic and cultural identity, the Kondhas and the Souras

The following is the analysis of the MKSP project area in Kolnara block of Rayagada district.

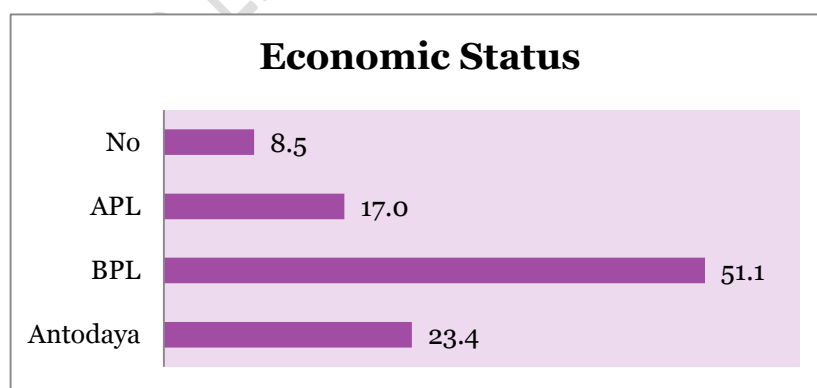
Table.1. Socio-Demographic Profile of the respondents

Social category	Numbers	Percentage
ST	93	98.9
OBC	1	1.1
Total	94	100.0

According to the above table, it could be deduced that majority (98.9) of the respondents in Kolnara block belong to ST

community while only 1 farmer belonged to the OBC community. No SC farmer was found in the sample of MKSP project area in the block.

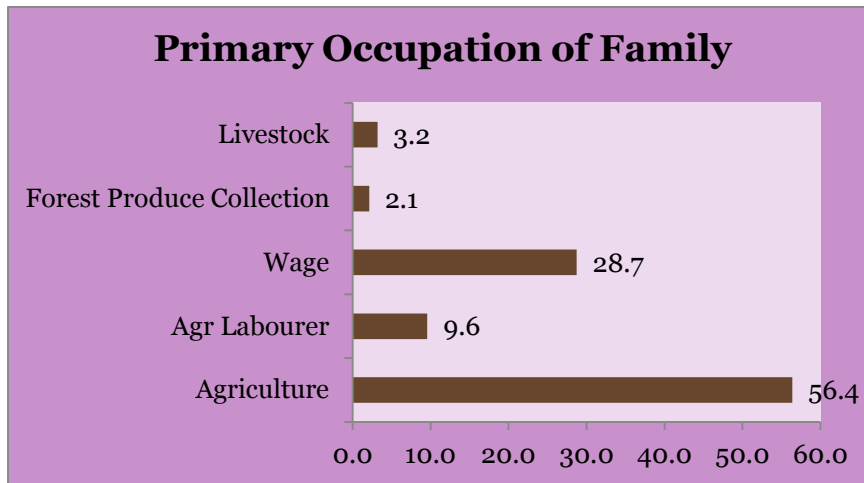
Figure 1: Economic Status of the respondents



The above table indicates that most of the respondents (51.1%) in the MKSP area belong to BPL families, followed by Antodaya card holders (23.4%), and APL families (17%). It was also

found that nearly 8.5% of the respondents didn't have any card based facility from the government (mostly belong to poor category)

Figure 2: Primary Occupation of Family



Agriculture is the primary occupation of the family as 56.4% of them are engaged in it. After agriculture, nearly 28.7% of the families are found to be engaged in wage related livelihood activities and are followed by 9.65 families who work as agriculture

labourers in other's farm land. Though majority of the respondents belong to the tribal communities, but only 2.1% are engaged in collecting forest produce and only 3.2% of the respondents earn their living from livestock.

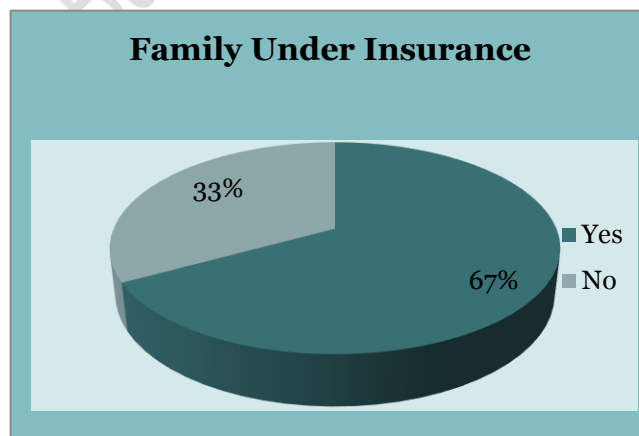
Family Patta	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	46	48.9
No	48	51.1
Total	94	100.0

Table 2: Family having Homestead Land Patta

Possessing Homestead Land Patta is essential as it ensures the person's basic right on

the land that he/she is residing or cultivating on, and as reflected in the above table there are more than 50% (51.1%) families who are not having a homestead patta.

Figure 3: If Family comes under any Insurance



Insurance plays a significant role in cushioning in case of any mishap or economic loss, and the data indicated that while 67% of the respondents have some or other insurance cover, the rest 33% don't have the same. The

insurance schemes include RSVYy, BKKY etc.

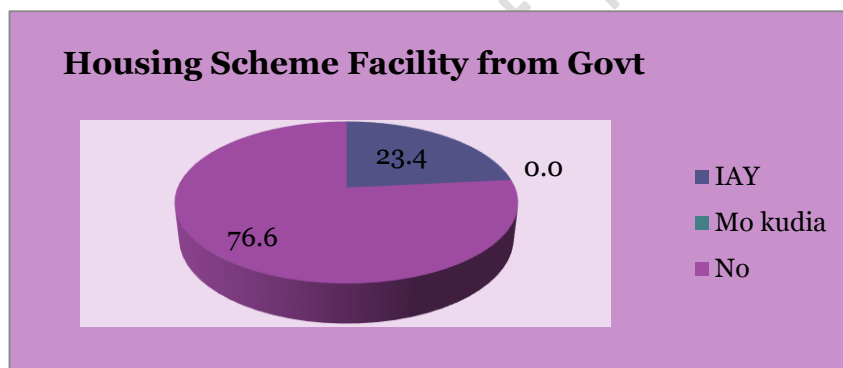
Table 3: House walls and Roofing

House Wall/Roof	Wall		Roof	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Mud	92	97.9	0	0
Brick	2	2.1	0	0
Straw	0	0.0	39	41.5
cement	0	0	1	1.1
Concrete	0	0	3	3.2
Asbestos	0	0	5	5.3
Thatch	0	0	5	5.3
Tile	0	0	41	43.6
Total	94	100.0	94	100

Data on house walls indicate that most of the houses (98%) have mud walls while meager 2% respondents have brick walls. In case of roofing, 43.6% respondents mentioned that they have tile roofs, followed by 41.5% respondents who have straw roofs. Only 1 respondent out of the entire 94 respondents has cement roof,

indicating wide prevalence of kutchha houses in the study area.

Figure 4: Housing Scheme Facility from Government



As known in the earlier table about prevalence of kutchha houses, this table reveals apathetic attitude of the government in providing any housing scheme facility to the respondents as 72%

respondents denied of any such facility. None of the respondents have been provided any facility under Mo Kudia scheme, while only 23.4% of the respondents have got facility under IAY.

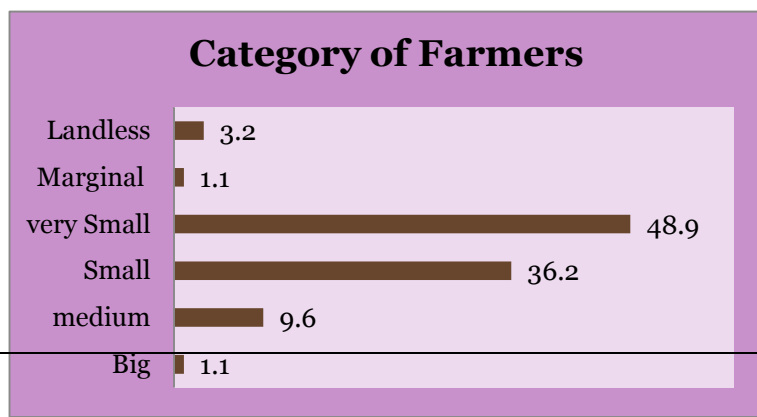
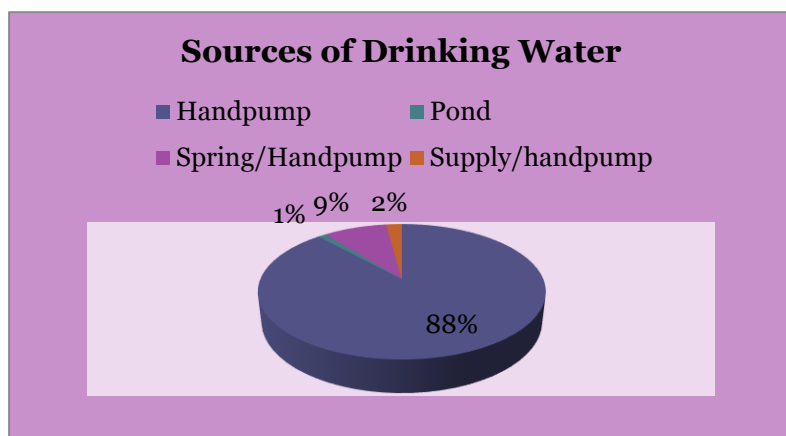


Figure 5: Category of Farmers

The study findings revealed that small (36.2%) and very small (49%) farmers

form nearly 85% of the total respondents implying that cultivated land is mostly between 1 to 2.5 acres. While there is just 1 big and marginal farmer each, 9.6% are medium and 3.2% landless farmers. The statistics reveals prevalence of small land holdings that might not provide large scale production. The study also found that there are women farmers who fell into the landless category. Many women were cultivating in the encroached lands too.

Figure 6: Sources of Drinking Water



Access to safe and pure drinking water is a basic human right, and data indicates that hand pump is the source of drinking water for 88.3% of the respondents. While both spring and hand pump quenches thirst of 8.5% of respondents, supply water is accessible to only 2 respondents out of the total interviewed ones. This

indicates apathetic attitude of the government to provide safe supply water to most of the people residing in the study area.

Table 4: Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation	Numbers	Percentage
Latrine	1	1.1
Outside	93	98.9
Total	94	100.0

Data reveals highly pathetic sanitation situation in the studied area where nearly 99% of the respondents defecate in the open while only 1 respondent affirmed of defecating in a latrine. All these respondents are women

and defecating in the open is a threat to them that includes widespread disease, unhealthy environment and also sexual harassment (in case they go alone or after sunset).

Table 5: Food Sufficiency (in months)

Food Sufficiency (in months)	Numbers	Percentage
(0-3)	25	26.6
(4-7)	38	40.4
(8-12)	31	33.0
Total	94	100.0

Data on food sufficiency reveals that 40.4% respondents have sufficient food to cater to their families needs from 4 to 7 months, while 33% families have the same for 8 to 12 months. However, nearly 26.6% respondents have sufficient food only for three months, the rest of the year

they have to employ other means and toil hard to meet the basic needs of their families.

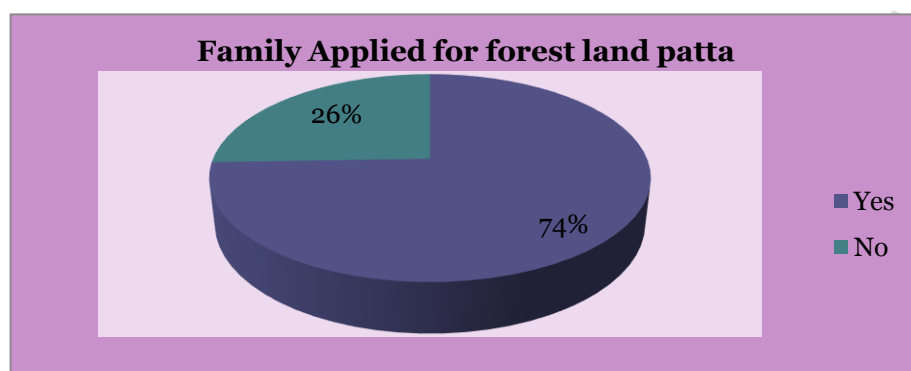
Table 6: Family Cultivating in Forest Land

Family Cultivating in Forest Land	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	71	75.5
No	23	24.5
Total	94	100.0

As per the table, 75.5% of the respondents mentioned that

their families are cultivating in the forest land while 24.5% denied in doing so. The latter includes landless farmers who have to work in other's land for survival.

Figure 7: Family Applied for Forest Land Patta



As the families are cultivating in the forest land, it is quite obvious that nearly 74% of them have applied for a forest land patta that would ensure in uninterrupted

cultivation as they would have ownership on that particular patch of land. Rest 26% families denied applying for such patta.

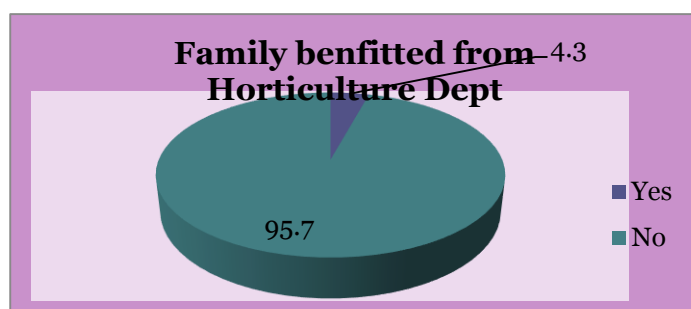
Table 7: Family Aailed Forest Land Patta

Family Aailed Forest Land Patta	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	45	47.9
No	49	52.1
Total	94	100.0

However, as per the table, only 48% of the respondents affirmed of having availed forest land patta while the

rest 52% denied of getting the patta from the government. This indicates that availing a patta from the government offices which has various channels is actually a herculean and delayed procedure.

Figure 8: Family getting Benefit from Horticulture Dept



The table reveals an apathetic attitude of the government's Horticulture department in providing benefit to the respondents.

While only 4.3% of the respondents affirmed having received benefit from the said department, a whopping 96% denied of any such benefit. Horticulture, on the other hand, has the potential to make up for the loss incurred due to agricultural production, and hence should be prioritized by the government.

Table 8: Family Benefited from MDM

Family Benefited from MDM	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	41	43.6
No	53	56.4
Total	94	100.0

MDM has been a crucial incentive that draws children to attend school and also been beneficial in ensuring high attendance rate. However, the study findings reveal that nearly

56.4% respondents denied of being benefited from the MDM, while 43.6% affirmed of the benefit. Among those who denied of the benefit, it could be quite possible they won't be having children who are going to school.

Table 9: Anganwadi providing food/education for less than 6year child

Is Anganwadi provide food/education for less than 6year child ?	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	26	27.7
No	68	72.3
Total	94	100.0

Another alarming finding is that nearly 72.3% respondents denied that the Anganwadis are providing any food or education for children less than 6 years, while only 27.7% affirmed of the same.

On the other hand, Anganwadi system was designed to carry out the ICDS programme wherein it would provide Early Child Education to children below 6 years. Among those who denied of the benefit, it could be quite possible they won't be having children who are less than 6 years.

Table 10: Benefit from Govt. Agriculture Programme

Benefit from Govt. Agriculture Programme	Yes	No	Total
Seed and fertilizer	14	80	94
Percentage	14.9	85.1	100.0
Grant/Subsidy	6	88	94
Percentage	6.4	93.6	100.0
Training	2	92	94
Percentage	2.1	97.9	100.0
Others	7	87	94
Percentage	7.4	92.6	100.0

The table reveals some startling incidences those points at the government's lethargic attitude towards providing any kind of benefit to the farmers in the MKSP study area. Training component that plays an essential role in updating and upgrading the skills of the farmers to adopt modern technologies has been provided to only 2% of the farmers. Similarly, grant/subsidy that could help the farmer financially has been provided to only 6.4% of the investigated farmers. Seeds and fertilizers have been provided to only 14% of the farmers while 7.4% of the farmers have gained in the 'others' category.

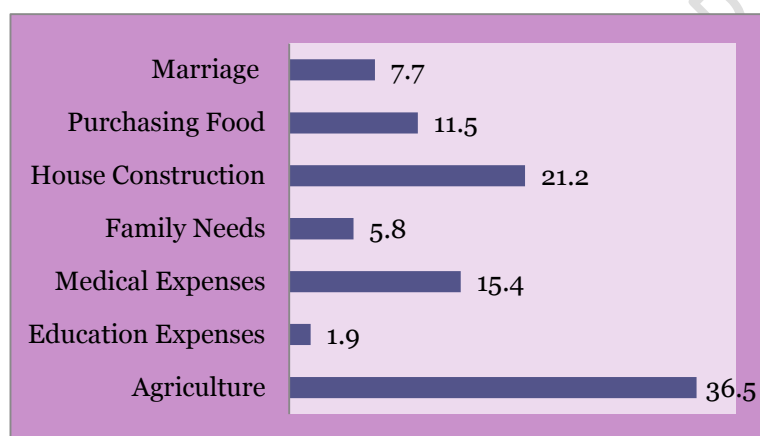
Table 11: Loan Particulars

Availed Loan	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	52	55.3
No	42	44.7
Total	94	100.0

The table reveals that out of the total respondents 55.3% have availed some or other loan while 44.7% denied of

availing loan.

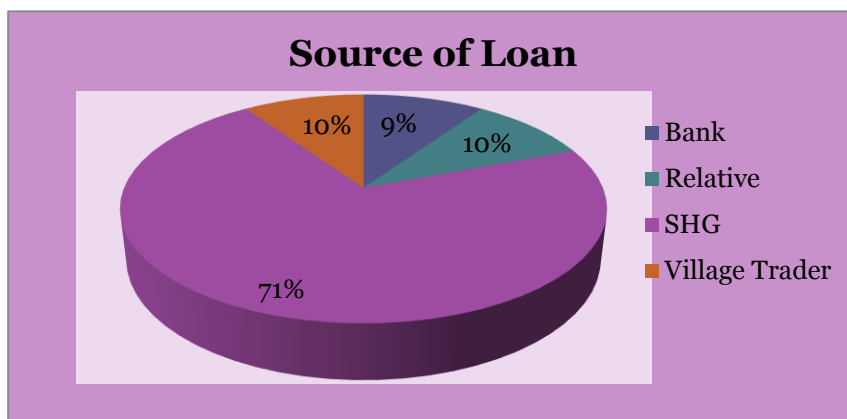
Figure 9: Loan Objective



The prime objective of availing loan as shown in the graph is agriculture (36.5%), followed by house construction (21.2%), medical expenses (15.4%), purchasing food (11.5%), marriage (7.7%), family needs (5.8%). The least percentage (1.9%) of respondents have availed loan for

educational expenses. The findings reveal that agriculture being the mainstay of their economy has asked for more loan than the other counterparts. Education has been given the least importance indicating lack of attitude to send the child for higher education (it doesn't apply to school education as it is provided free of cost by the government). As respondents have hardly got any housing scheme facility from the government, so 21.2% have availed loan for the construction of the same.

Figure 10: Source of Loan



The table reveals that majority i.e. 71.2% of the respondents have availed loan from the SHGs equally followed by Bank, relative and village trader (9.6% each). This indicates the profound presence of SHGs in

the study area and also the reliance of the people on such system. It also connotes the strong interpersonal bond between the members of the SHGs.

Table.12: Main Problem of the family

Main Problem of the family	Numbers	Percentage
Agriculture	31	33.0
Financial	25	26.6
House Related	9	9.6
Scarcity of Food and Drinking Water	14	14.9
Child related	4	4.3
Health related	3	3.2
Land related	3	3.2
no ration card	1	1.1
migration of son	1	1.1
NO problem	3	3.2
Total	94	100.0

As per the table, 33% of the families have agriculture related problems including lack of adequate irrigation facilities. The next prevalent problem is financial that is faced by nearly 26.6% of the families followed by

scarcity of food and drinking water that is faced by nearly 15% of the families. 9.6% of the respondents mentioned that they face house related problems that includes construction of the house, no house under IAY etc.

Table 13: Land Details (in acres)

	Numbe rs	Percenta ge	Numbe rs	Percenta ge	Numbe rs	Percenta ge	Numbe rs	Percenta ge
Land in acres	own land		Leased Land		Forest/encroached land		Irrigated land	
0-1	45	47.9	86	91.5	61	64.9	88	93.6
1.1-5	41	43.6	8	8.5	31	33.0	6	6.4
5.1-20	8	8.5	0	0.0	2	2.1	0	0.0

Total	94	100.0	94	100.0	94	100.0	94	100.0
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The table indicates nearly 48% of the land is between 0-1 acres indicating prevalence of marginal land holdings. While nearly 43.6% of the land is small ranging from 1.1 to 5 acres, only 8.5% of the land is in between 5.1 to 20 acres. In case of irrigated land, out of the 93.6% of land holdings irrigated are the marginal holdings.

Table 14 : Total Income from agriculture

Total Income from agriculture (in Rupees)	Numbers	Percentage
0-1000	17	18.1
1001-5000	68	72.3
5001 and 10,000	9	9.6
10,000 and above	0	0
Total	94	100.0

The table on total income from agriculture indicates that nearly 72.3% of the respondents are earning between Rs 1000 to Rs 5000 which doesn't seem to be adequate to meet the basic

requirements of survival. Therefore, it could be said that nearly 90.4 % HHs have less than Rs5,000/- income from agriculture, hence, steps should be taken to make agriculture a profit generating venture.

Table 15 Women farmer's Participation in Gram Sabha

Family Participation in Gram Sabha	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	71	75.5
No	23	24.5
Total	94	100.0

As per the table, 75.5% of the respondents affirmed that they participate in Gram Sabha meetings implying a sort of political emancipation among these poor women

farmers. On the other hand, 24.5% denied any kind of participation in such meetings.

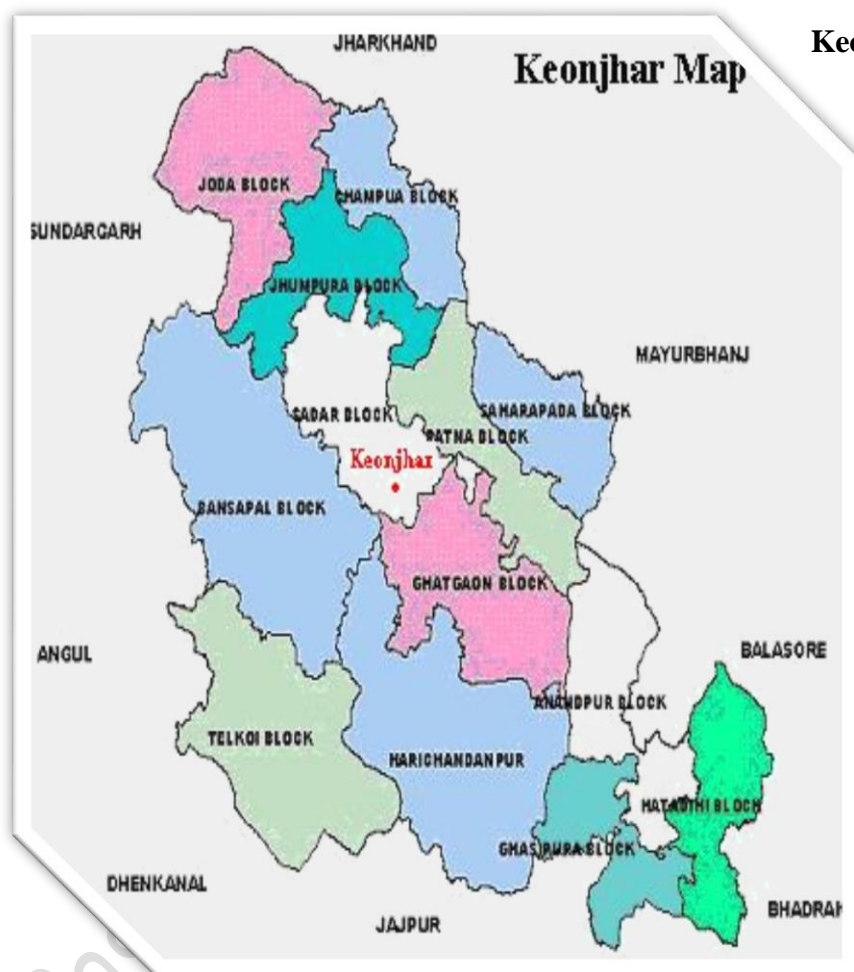
Table 16: Women farmer's Participation in other institutional meeting

Have the family Participate in other institutional meeting? (if yes, mention)	Numbers	Percentage
Panchayat Meeting	17	18.08
School Meeting	1	1.1
Others	5	5.3
No	71	75.5
Total	94	100.0

Though the earlier table revealed that majority attend Gram Sabha meetings, but according to this table nearly 75.5% of the respondents denied

that any participation in any other institutional meeting. Barely 18.08% respondents affirmed that they have attended Panchayat meetings, 1% has attended school meetings, and rest 5.3% has attended other meetings. Out of many reasons of non-attendance, earning a livelihood may be a prime reason that must be keeping the women too occupied to attend any such meeting.

• Patna Block, Keonjhar



Keonjhar is one of the 30 districts of Odisha. Keonjhar is a land locked district with an area of 8240 km. It is situated in the northern part of Odisha. It is surrounded by Singhbhum district of Jharkhand in the North, Jajpur in the South, Dhenkanal and Sundargarh in the West and Mayurbhanj and Bhadrak in the East. In 2011, Kendujhar had population of 1,802,777 of which male and female were 907,135 and 895,642 respectively. In 2001

census, Kendujhar had a population of 1,561,990 of which males were 790,036 and remaining 771,954 were females. Kendujhar District population constituted 4.30 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Kendujhar District was at 4.24 percent of Maharashtra population.

There was change of 15.42 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Kendujhar District recorded increase of 16.83 percent to its population compared to 1991. The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Kendujhar district for 2011 is 217 people per sq. km. In 2001, Kendujhar district density was at 188 people per sq. km. Kendujhar district administers 8,303 square kilometers of areas. Sex Ratio (Per 1000) 987 977 Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age) 957 962 Average Literacy 69.00 59.24 Male Literacy 79.22 71.99 Female Literacy 58.70 46.22 Total Child Population (0-6 Age) 253,418 243,655 Male Population (0-6 Age) 129,494 124,210 Female Population (0-6 Age) 123,924 119,445 Literates 1,069,023 780,918 Male Literates 616,025 479,337 Female Literates 452,998 301,581 Child Proportion (0-6 Age) 14.06% 15.60% Boys Proportion (0-6 Age) 14.28% 15.72% Girls Proportion (0-6 Age) 13.84% 15.47%.

Table 17 Socio-Demographic Profile

Social Category	Numbers	Percentage
OBC	134	21.3
SC	30	4.8
ST	465	73.9
Total	629	100

The socio demographic profile indicates that there are 73.9% ST respondents, followed by 21.3% OBC respondents, 4.8% SC

respondents. No respondent was found in the General category.

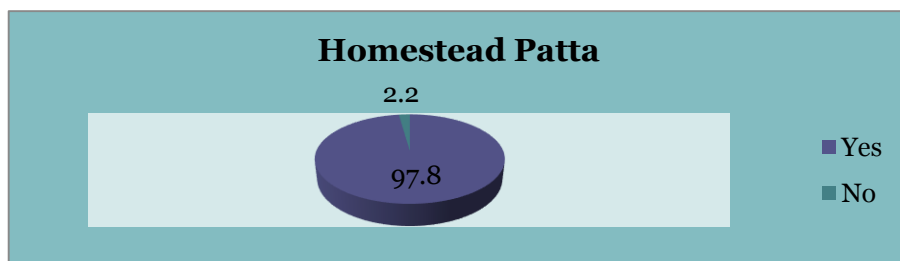
Table 18: Economic Status

Economic Status	Numbers	Percentage
Antodaya	16	2.5
APL	67	10.7
BPL	546	86.8
Total	629	100

As per the above table, there are 86.8% respondents who are BPL card holders followed by 10.7% APL

families and a meagre 2.5% Antodaya card holders.

Figure 11: Home Stead Patta



The data on homestead land patta indicates that nearly 97.8% of the

respondents have the same while 2.2% of the respondents denied having a patta.

Table 19: Primary Occupation of Family

Primary Occupation	Numbers	Percentage
Agriculture	617	98.1
Govt. Job	7	1.1
Wage	5	0.8
Total	629	100.0

A whopping 98.1% of the respondents are engaged in agriculture and related activities, while a meager 0.8% are engaged as wage earners and 1.1. % are

government servants. This indicates a significant proportion of the population depending on agriculture to earn a living.

Table 20: Family Member Getting Pension

Pension	Numbers		Percentage		
Yes	163		25.9		
No	466		74.1		
Total	629		100		
Madhubabu Pension	Old age	Widow	Disable	Disable widow	Old age widow
16	78	57	10	1	1

The data indicates that only 30% of the respondents affirmed that their family members are getting pension. Out of those who are getting pension, the highest numbers are the old

age people (78) followed by the widows (57), Madhubabu pensioners (16) and disable (10). The data indicates more number of non-working dependant population for whom the government pension acts as a support (though not adequate)

Table 21: If Family comes under any Insurance

Insurance	Numbers	Percentage
No	453	72.0
Yes	176	28.0
Total	629	100

As per the above table, the percentage of family members under any insurance scheme is significantly lower than those who are under any such scheme. This indicates lack of financial safety net in case the family suffers

any major loss like crop failure, indebtedness etc. similar situation has also been observed in

other study districts too. There are various types of insurance like LIC (133 respondents), Sahara India (25), RSBY (1), Bank of India (6), PLI (8) etc.

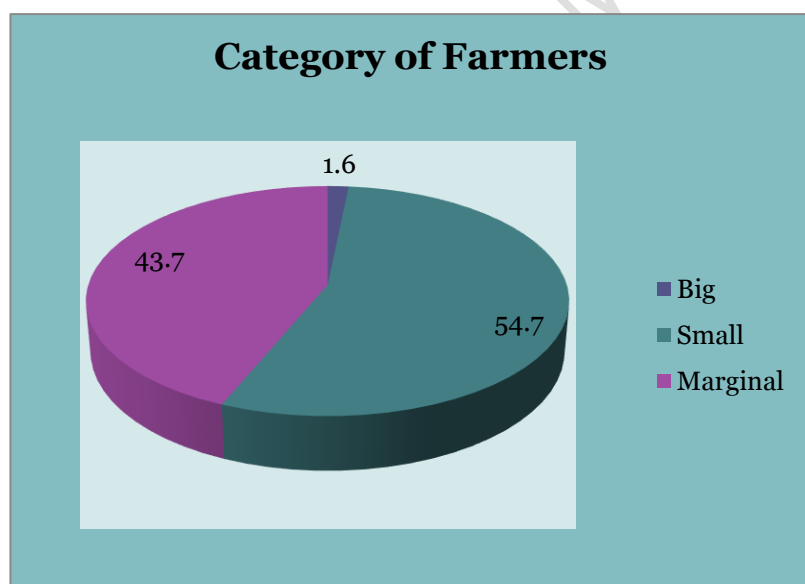
Table 22: House walls and Roofing

House Wall/Roof	Wall		Roof	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Mud	606	96.3	465	73.9
Concrete	23	3.7	7	1.1
Straw	NA	NA	157	25.0
Total	629	100	629	100.0

The data on house structure in the MKSP study area of Patna block indicates that most of the houses are kutchha houses. As per the data, nearly 96.3% of the houses have mud walls and 74% of the houses have mud roofs, only 1.1% houses

have concrete roofs and 25% have straw roofs. This implies that majority of the respondents are yet to receive any housing facility from the government. On the other hand, the governments (both at centre and state) have launched housing schemes, whose actual reach to the beneficiary still remains a distant dream.

Figure 12: Category of Farmers



The data indicates widespread prevalence of small and marginal famers in MKSP study area. With only 1.6% proportions of big farmers in the MKSP study area, the small and marginal farmers make up to nearly 98.4% of the total respondents. The percentage of small farmers (54.7%) is relatively higher than the marginal farmers (43.7%).

However, a high incidence of small holders implies that the farmers are reeling under poor economic conditions. Small and marginal holdings can never match with the total production output of the big holdings. It is, therefore imperative on the part of the government to look after the requirements that these poor farmers confront.

Table 23: Housing Scheme Facility from Government

Housing Scheme Facility from Govt	Numbers	Percentage
IAY	57	9.1
Mo Kudia	1	0.2
No	571	90.8
Total	629	100.0

As has already been aforementioned that there is high prevalence of kutchha houses in MKSP study area, the above table substantiates the fact. As per the figures, nearly 91% of the respondents denied of having received any housing scheme

facility from the government. Out of the rest, 9% and 1% have availed IAY and Mo Kudia respectively. This shows the apathetic attitude of the government in providing housing facility to its people and thus, denying basic right to proper shelter.

Table 24: Collection of Firewood

Collection of Firewood	Numbers	Percentage
Forest	580	92.2
Cow Dung	5	0.8
Other Village's Forest	44	7.0
Total	629	100.0

Forest acts as source of lifeline for the tribals who are directly or indirectly dependant on forest and its produce. The table indicates that majority (92.2%) of the respondents are dependent on the forests for collection of firewood, while 7% are dependent on forests in other villages. Merely 0.8% of the

respondents are dependent on cow dung for fire. The data not only indicates the people's dependency on forests, but also reveals that the villagers are not that aware of the usefulness of the biogas component. Villagers who venture onto other villages for firewood might be facing confrontation and inter-village conflicts.

Table 25: Women's Participation in Gram Sabha

Participation in Gram Sabha	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	499	79.3
No	130	20.7
Total	629	100

Grassroot democracy needs to be participatory, so that the voices from the below can be given a right platform in the front of the state. The above table shows that nearly 79.3% of the respondents participate in

the Gram Sabha while the rest 20.7% denied doing so.

Table 26: Participation in Other Institutional Meetings

Participation in Other Institutional Meetings	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	92	14.6
No	537	85.4
Total	629	100

Apart from attending Gram Sabha, there are other institutional meetings like school committee, Mahila Samiti, VKS etc that take place in the study area. As per the table, nearly 85.4% of the respondents denied attending such meetings while only 14.6% affirmed of attending the same. It could be possible that as women are

engaged grossly into income generating activities, they would be hardly getting enough time to attend such meetings. Moreover, by not attending such meetings their awareness and emancipation levels would be hitting low.

Table 27: Family benefited from MDM

Family benefited from MDM	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	274	43.6
No	355	56.4
Total	629	100

The significance of MDM is well known as it facilitates in attracting children to get enrolled in the schools and also helps in checking horrid dropout rates. However, as per the study findings, 56.4% respondents

denied of any sort of benefit from the MDM scheme, while 43.6% respondents affirmed the same. It could also be possible that those who denied of any benefit, won't be having any school going child.

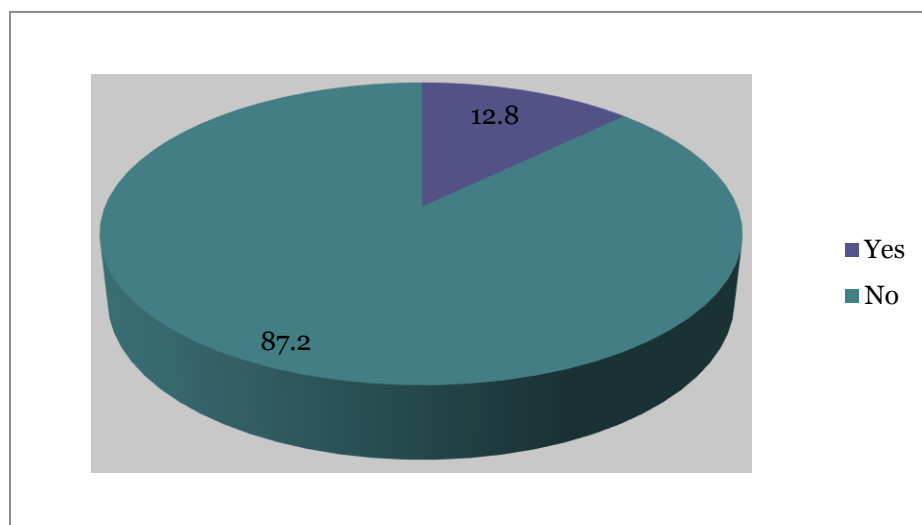
Table 28: Anganwadi providing food/education to children less than 6 yrs

Anganwadi providing food/education to children less than 6 yrs	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	179	28.7
No	445	71.3
Total	624	100

Another alarming finding is that nearly 71.3% respondents denied that the Anganwadis are providing any food or education for children less than 6 years, while only 28.7% affirmed of the same. On the other hand, Anganwadi system was designed to carry out the

ICDS programme wherein it would provide Early Child Education to children below 6 years. Among those who denied of the benefit, it could be quite possible they won't be having children who are less than 6 years.

Figure 13: Benefit from Horticulture



The table reveals an apathetic attitude of the government's Horticulture department in providing benefit to the respondents. Like found in Rayagada, wherein majority of the respondents denied of

horticulture based assistance similarly in Keonjhar nearly 87.2% denied of any such benefit. Horticulture, on the other hand, has the potential to make up for the loss incurred due to agricultural production, and hence should be prioritized by the government.

Table 29: Benefit from Govt. Agriculture Programme

Benefit from Govt. Agriculture Programme	Yes	No	Total
Seed and fertilizer	10	619	629
Percentage	1.6	98.4	100
Grant/Subsidy	0	629	629
Percentage	0	100	100
Training	185	444	629
Percentage	29.4	70.6	100
Others	0	629	629
Percentage	0	100	100

The table reveals some startling incidences that point at the government's lackluster approach towards providing any kind of benefit to the farmers in MKSP study area. Seeds and fertilizers that play a crucial role in augmenting agricultural growth has been grossly neglected wherein nearly 98.4% of the respondents denied of any such help. Training component that plays an essential role in updating and upgrading the skills of the farmers to adopt modern

technologies has been provided to only 29.4% of the farmers. In the 'others' and grant/subsidy category, none of the respondents mentioned to have got any benefit.

Table 30: Loan Particulars

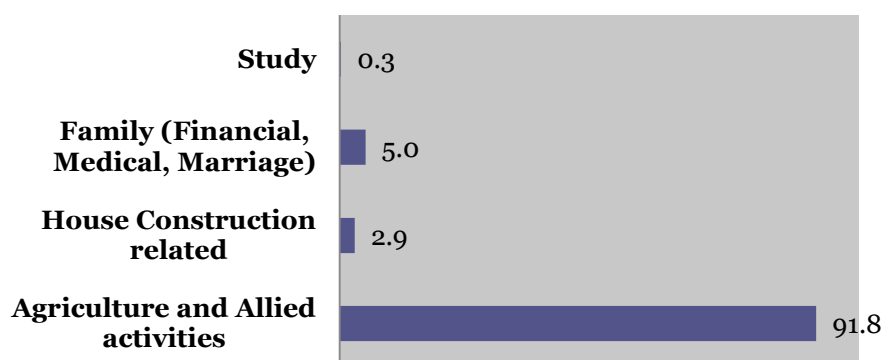
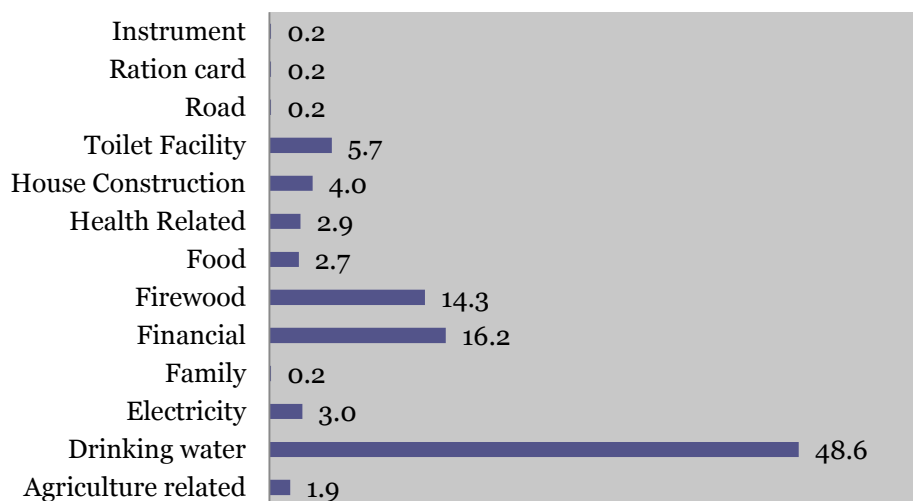
Availed Loan	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	340	54.1
No	289	45.9
Total	629	100

As per the table, the percentage of people who have availed loan in the previous year is 54.1% as compared to 46% respondents who denied of availing any loan. As per the graph, the prime objective of the loan is related to

agriculture and allied activities, which seems obvious owing to prevalence of large proportion of

agriculture dependant population and the apathetic attitude of the government to mitigate the agriculture related issues. Loan for house construction is also low as most of the respondent is still staying in kutchra

houses that doesn't require loan amount to be constructed. As obvious, the loan for higher studies is almost negligible and only 5% of the respondents have availed loan for family related issues that includes financial, medical and marriage components.

Figure-14 Loan Objective**Main problem of Family****Figure 15: Main Problem of Family**

As per the graph, drinking water remains a major challenge for 48.6% of the respondents as supply water is yet to reach the MKSP study area and other sources of water often get

defunct and remain unrepaired. 16.2% of the respondents face financial problems while 14.3% of the respondents mentioned about firewood problem, the latter problem is quite obvious as many of the respondents were found to be going to other's villages for collection of firewood. A mere 1.9% of the respondents are facing agriculture related problems which implies in absentia of any substantial government aid, they are probably managing with their conventional cultivation patterns. Though many respondents defecate outside but only 5.7% mentioned about the problem of toilet facility. Only 4% of the respondents, though majority dwells in Kutcha houses, mentioned house construction related challenges.

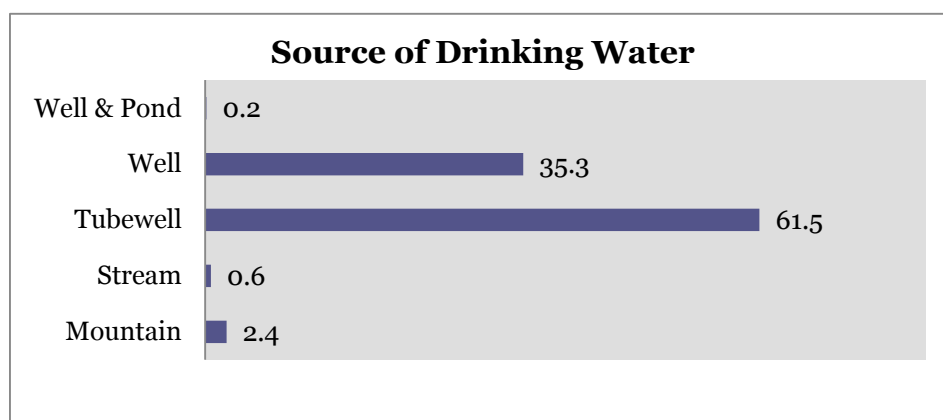


Figure 16: Source of Drinking water

The data in the graph indicates that tube well is the source of water for most of the respondents (61.5%),

followed by well (35.3%), mountain water (2.4%), stream and pond (0.8%). There seems no provision of government supply water in the study area. People depending on tube wells might be having access to safe ground water but if the tube well gets defunct then, until its repaired, people face drinking water problem (the above table on problem of the family substantiates the same).

Table 31: Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation	Numbers	Percentage
Latrine	5	0.8
Outside	624	99.2
Total	629	100

Data reveals highly pathetic sanitation situation in the studied MKSP study area where nearly 99.2% of the respondents defecate in the open while only 0.9% respondents

affirmed of defecating in a latrine. All these respondents are women and defecating in the open is a threat to them that includes widespread disease, unhealthy environment and also sexual harassment (in case they go alone or after sunset).

Table 32: Food Sufficiency (in months)

Food Sufficiency (in months)	Numbers	Percentage
0-3m	56	8.9
4m-7m	308	49.0
7m-12m	265	42.1
Total	629	100

Data on food sufficiency reveals that 49% respondents have sufficient food to cater to their families needs from 4 to 7 months, while 41.1% families have the same for 8 to 12 months. However, only 9% respondents have sufficient food only for three months, the rest of the year they have to employ other means and toil hard to meet the basic needs of their families. The figures imply that

agriculture, to an extent, is subsistence based and in absence of updated cultivation techniques, lack of training and exposure visit etc, there is still inadequacy of food for the entire year and for all the respondents. Food insecurity seems a major challenge in the study area.

Table 33: Family Cultivating in Forest Land

Family Cultivating in Forest land	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	136	21.7
No	490	78.3
Total	626	100

As per the table, only 21.7% of the respondents mentioned that their families are cultivating in the forest land while 78.3% denied in

doing so. There are no landless farmers (as mentioned in one of the earlier tables), so not many are encroaching and cultivating in the forest land. Those who are, belong to marginal farmer category who do not possess bigger holdings and are forced to encroach the forest land.

Table 34: Family Applied for Patta

Applied for Patta	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	211	34.0
No	409	66.0
Total	620	100

As indicated in the earlier table, not many are cultivating in the forest land, therefore only 34% have applied for forest land patta.

Those who have applied are those who cultivate in the forest land as well as those marginal farmers who wish to cultivate in the forest land for better profits.

Table 35: Family Awaiting Patta

Family Aailed Patta	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	77	12.4
No	544	87.6
Total	621	100

The percentage of respondents who have availed the patta is quite low at 12.4% while 87.6% have denied availing the same. It indicates the lethargic attitude of

the government mechanism in providing patta and that too with few of them as applicants. (as shown in earlier table)

Table 36 : Land Details

	Nu mbe rs	Percent age	Numb ers	Percent age	Numb ers	Percent age	Numb ers	Percent age
Land in acres	own land		Leased Land		Forest/encroach ed land		Irrigated land	
0-1	245	39.0	627	99.7	624	99.2	616	97.9
1.1-5	379	60.3	2	0.3	5	0.8	13	2.1
5 above	5	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	629	100.0	629	100.0	629	100.0	629	100.0

The table provides the land details of the respondents in the categories of own, leased,

encroached/forest and irrigated land. As per the data, in the category of own land, 39% are marginal, 60.3% are small and medium, while a meager 0.8% are big holdings. It indicates the precedence of small and marginal farmers over the big farmers in the study area. In case of the leased land, almost 98% of the land is between 0-1 acre indicating marginal holdings being leased out. Similarly, 99.2% of the total land under the encroached/forest land and 98% of the land under irrigated category are marginal too.

Table 37: Total Income from agriculture

Total Income from agriculture	Numbers	Percentage
0-1000	30	4.8
1001-5000	211	33.5
5001-10000	237	37.7
10000 above	151	24.0
Total	629	100.0

The table on total income from agriculture indicates that nearly 33.5% of the respondents are earning between Rs 1001 to Rs 5000 which doesn't seem to be adequate to meet the basic requirements of survival. In

the income group of Rs 5001- Rs 10,000 there are 37.7% of the respondents. Unlike other study

areas, the percentage of respondents in the income group of Rs.10,000 and above is 24% which implies that there are few respondents who are relatively well off than their counterparts.

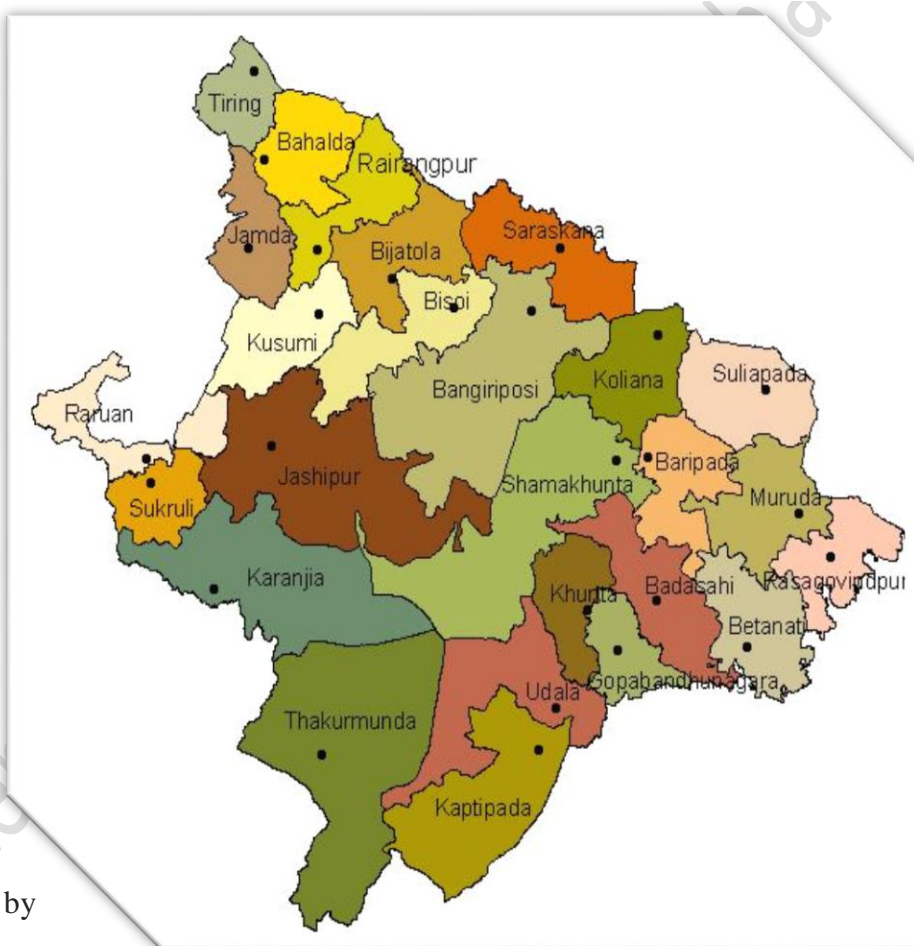
- **Jashipur and Karanjia Blocks, Mayurbhanj**

Mayurbhanj is one of the 30 districts in Odisha state in eastern India. It is the largest district of Odisha by area. Baripada city is its headquarters. As of 2011, it is the third-most-populous district of Odisha (out of 30), after Ganjam and Cuttack

Mayurbhanj is land-locked with a geographical area of 10,418 km² (4,022 sq mi) and is in the northern boundary of the state. It is bounded in the northeast by Midnapure district of West Bengal,

Singhbhum district of Jharkhand in the northwest, Baleswar district in the southeast and by Kendujhar in the southwest. More than 39% of total geographical area (4,049 km² (1,563 sq mi)) is covered with forest and hills. The district comprises four sub-divisions with 26 blocks with 382 Gram Panchayats and 3945 villages and it is the largest district of Odisha.

According to the 2011 census Mayurbhanj district has a population of 2,513,895, roughly equal to the nation of Kuwait or the US state of Nevada. This gives it a ranking of 171st in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 241 inhabitants per square kilometre



(620/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 13.06%. Mayurbhanj has a sex ratio of 1006 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 63.98%. The economy of Mayurbhanj District is mostly dependent on agriculture. The agro climatic zone and the favorable soil type induce the proper growth of agriculture. Paddy is the major cultivated crop, followed by pulses and oilseeds. While there has been decrease in the coverage of Khariff paddy in high lands, the area under pulses, oilseeds and other cereals has been showing an increasing trend due to diversification of cropping patterns.

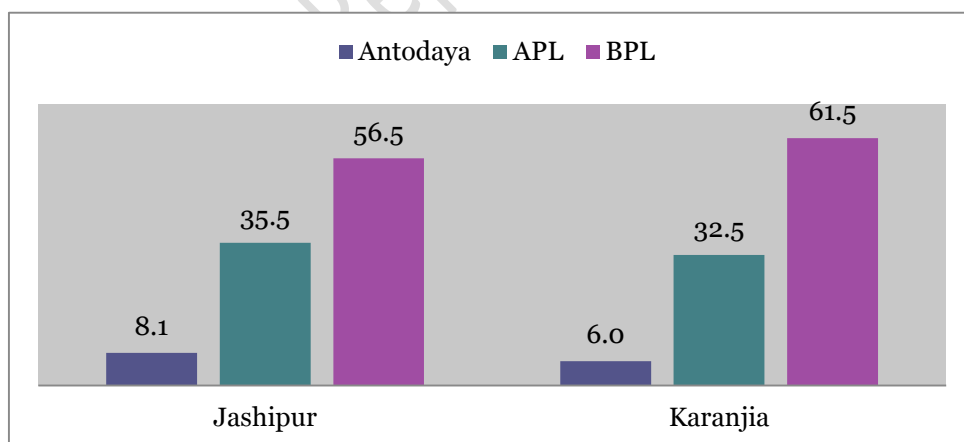
Table 38: Socio-Demographic Profile¹

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Social Category	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
OBC	4	6.5	33	12.5
SC	1	1.6	21	7.9
ST	50	80.6	210	79.2
General	7	11.3	1	0.4
Total	62	100.0	265	100.0

According to the above table, it could be connoted that ST population dominates in both Jashipur and Karanjia MKSP study area with 80.6% and 79.2% respectively. OBC population is 6.5% (Jashipur) and 12.5% (Karanjia) in both the MKSP

study area ahead of SC and General population. However, General population is relatively higher at 11.3% in Jashipur as against its SC population (1.6%). However, in Karanjia the SC population (7.9%) dominates over its General population (meager 0.4%).

Figure 17 : Economic Status of Family



The above graph indicates that most of the respondents (56.5%- Jashipur and 61.5% - Karanjia) belong to BPL families, followed by APL

¹ The total respondents for Jashipur are 62 and for Karanjia are 265. However, for some questions all the respondents didn't respond. So, the total numbers in few tables might vary.

families (35.5%- Jashipur and 32.5%- Karanjia). In comparison to the other two categories, Antodaya card holders were found to be low i.e.8.1% in Jashipur and 6% in Karanjia

Table 39: Home Stead Patta

Homestead Patta	Jashipur		Karanjia	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	45	72.6	207	78.1
No	17	27.4	58	21.9
Total	62	100.0	265	100.0

Homestead Patta is available with 72.6% families in Jashipur and 78.1% families in Karanjia MKSP study area. However, there still are

a significant number of families in both the MKSP study area who are yet to have homestead land patta.

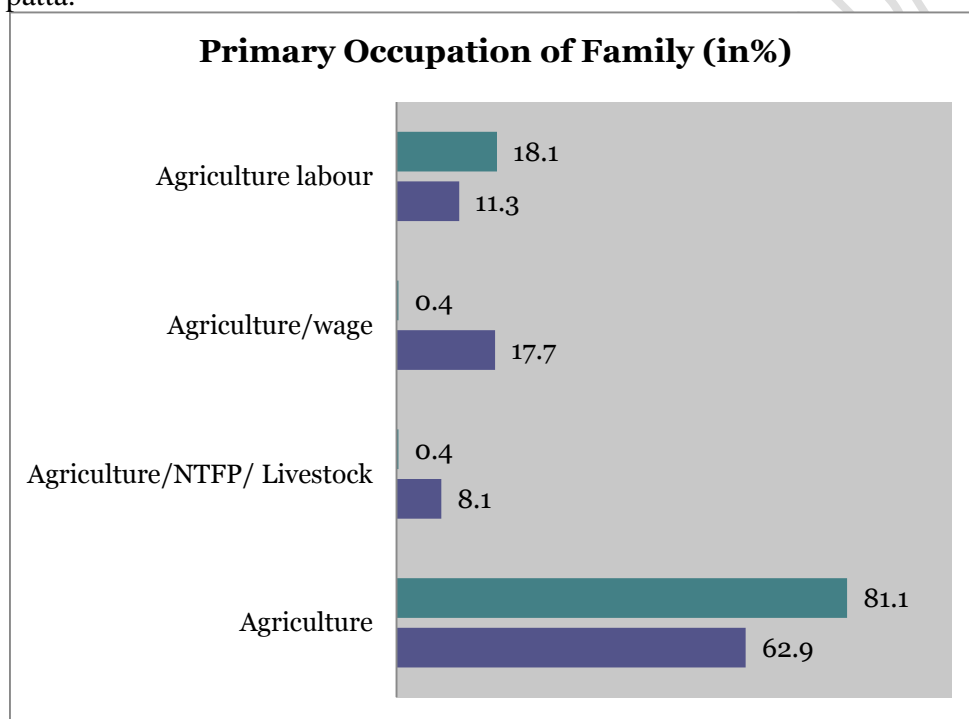


Figure Table 18: Primary Occupation of Family

The graph indicates that agriculture is the primary occupation in both the MKSP study area (81.1%- Jashipur and 62.9%-Karanjia),

the former has more families depending on agriculture as their primary source of income. Similarly, 18.1% of Jashipur's population is agriculture labourers while the same are 11.3% in Karanjia. Data shows that families in Karanjia are also occupied as wage earners and also have livestock as their source of livelihood.

Table 40: Family Member Getting Pension

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Homestead Patta	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	16	25.8	42	15.8
Madhubabu Pension	1	6.3	15	35.7
Widow	5	31.3	11	26.2
Old age	10	62.5	11	26.2
Disable	NA	NA	4	9.5
Disable/Old Age	NA	NA	1	2.4

The table indicates that 25.8% and 15.8% family members are getting pensions in Jashipur and Karanjia respectively. In Jashipur the highest pension holders are the old age people (62.5%) while in Karanjia the highest pension holders are

Madhubabu pension holders. The percentage of widow pensioners is relatively higher (31.3%) in Jashipur than in Karanjia (26.2%). This also implies a high coverage of widows in the present study.

Table 41: If Family comes under any Insurance

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Family under Insurance	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	15	24.2	30	11.3
No	47	75.8	235	88.7
Total	62	100.0	265	100.0

The percentage of family members under any insurance scheme is significantly lower than those who are under any such scheme. While in Jashipur, only 24% respondents affirmed to be insured in Karanjia the

percentage is much lower at 11.3%. This indicates lack of financial safety net in case the family suffers any major loss like crop failure, indebtedness etc.

Table 42: House walls and Roofing

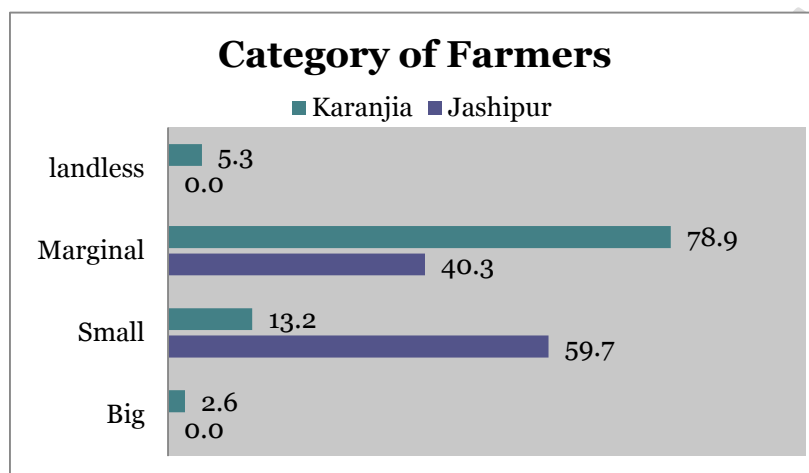
	Jashipur				Karanjia			
	Wall		Roof		Wall		Roof	
House Wall/Roof of	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Mud	50	80.6	20	32.3	261	98.5	90	34.0
Concrete	12	19.4	1	1.6	4	1.5	6	2.3

Straw	NA	NA	40	64.5	NA	NA	141	53.2
cement	0	0	1	1.6	0	0	28	10.6
Total	62	100.0	62	100.0	265	100.0	265	100.0

The above table indicates house structure of the respondents in both the MKSP study

area. As per the data, majority of the walls (80.6%-Jashipur and 98.5%- Karanjia) are made of mud. None of the walls in either of the MKSP study area are made in cement. Similarly, most of the houses have straw roofs (64.5%-Jashipur and 53.2%-Karanjia), followed by mud roofs (32.3%-Jashipur and 34%-Karanjia). This implies that majority of the respondents are residing in kutcha houses and are yet to receive any housing facility from the government.

Figure 19 : Category of Farmers



The graph depicts that Karanjia has nearly 79% marginal farmers while there are 40.3% farmers in the same category in Jashipur. There are 59.7% of small farmers in Jashipur while they are 13.2% in Karanjia. None of them are big or even landless farmers in Jashipur,

while they are only 2.6% and 5.3% in the respective categories in Karanjia. This implies that there is more percentage of farmers in the small and marginal category owning small holdings. The landless farmers must be either working as agricultural labourers in other's farms or cultivating in encroached forest lands.

Table 43: Housing Scheme Facility from Government

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Housing Scheme	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
IAY	6	9.7	29	10.9
Mo kudia	0	0	1	0.4
No	56	90.3	235	88.7

Total	62	100.0	265	100.0
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Maximum incidence of kutchha houses (as found earlier) is validated by the fact that majority of the respondents (90.3%-Jashipur and 88.7%-Karanjia) have not got any housing facility from the government. However, in Jashipur, 35.5% of the respondents affirmed of getting benefit under Mo Kudia scheme which possibly has increased the percentage of concrete houses in the MKSP study area in comparison to Karanjia (as shown in the earlier table). Only 10.9% and a meager 0.4% of the respondents have been benefited under IAY and Mo Kudia respectively in Karanjia. This indicates lack of permeation of government schemes into the remote areas for whom the schemes are actually targeted.

Table 44: Sources of Drinking Water

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Drinking Water	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Stream	14	22.6	6	2.3
Tube well	35	56.5	180	67.9
Waterfall	1	1.6	0	0.0
supply	0	0.0	10	3.8
Well	12	19.4	69	26.0
Total	62	77.4	265	100.0

As per the figures in the table, majority of the respondents i.e. 56.5% in Jashipur and 70% in Karanjia, mentioned that tube well is their source of drinking water. While stream is the second most preferred source of drinking water for 22.6% respondents in Jashipur, it is the well

(19.4%) that is the second most preferred source of drinking water in Karanjia. There is no government supply water in Jashipur, while the same is meager 3.8% in Karanjia.

Table 45: Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation facilities are utterly pathetic in both the MKSP study area. While all the respondents defecate outside in Jashipur, the percentage is equally high at

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Sanitation	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Outside	62	100.0	261	98.5
Latrine	0	0.0	4	1.5
Total	62	100.0	265	100.0

98.5 in Karanjia where the respondents mentioned about defecating outside.

Table 46: Women's Participation in Gram Sabha

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Participation in Gram Sabha	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
yes	45	72.6	232	87.5
no	17	27.4	33	12.5
Total	62	100.0	265	100.0

As per the figures, there is significant participation of the women respondents in the Gram Sabha meetings. The participation is relatively higher in Karanjia (87.5%) than in Jashipur (72.6%).

This indicates active participation and involvement of rural women in grassroots democracy.

Table 47: Source of Firewood Collection

As indicated in the table, Forest is the most preferred source of firewood collection as affirmed by 98.4% and 99.2% of the respondents in Jashipur and Karanjia respectively. It is

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Source of Firewood Collection	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Forest	61	98.4	263	99.2
Purchase/ Gobar Gas	1	1.6	2	0.8
Total	62	100.0	265	100.0

quite apparently observed in all the three districts that forest is the primary source of firewood as the districts are tribal dominated for whom forest is a major lifeline.

Table 48: Family Cultivating in forest land

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Family Cultivating in forest land	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	6	10.3	43	18.9
No	54	89.7	185	81.1
Total	60	100.0	228	100.0

As per the table, only 10.3% of the respondents affirmed of cultivating in the forest land while the rest

89.7% denied of doing so. This indicates that either the former are landless or encroaching in the forest land to cultivate so that they earn a living.

Table 49: Family applied for Forest Land Patta

As not many families are cultivating in the forest land, it is quite obvious that not many have (8.3%-Jashipur and 15% in Karanjia) applied for forest land patta. 2 respondents were denied to apply for patta in Karanjia as they belonged to the OBC category. Those cultivating the land would necessarily apply for patta so as to have uninterrupted cultivation as they would have ownership on that particular patch of land.

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Family applied for Patta	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	5	8.3	38	15.0
No	55	91.7	213	84.2
applied but rejected	0	0.0	2	0.8
Total	60	100.0	253.0	100.0

Table 50: Family availed Forest Land Patta

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Have the Family availed patta	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	0	0.0	9	3.5
no	62	100.0	247	96.5
Total	62	100.0	256	100.0

The data on availing of forest land patta implies that a meager 3.5% of the respondents have availed forest land patta and the rest are yet to avail the same. None of the respondents have

availed patta in Jashipur. By not being able to get the patta, these farmers will always be treated as encroachers in the forest land and they cannot continue farming, which has the potential to better their economic condition.

Table 51 Family getting benefit from Horticulture

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Family getting benefit from Horticulture	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
yes	0	0.0	33	12.7
no	62	100.0	226	87.3
Total	62	100.0	259	100.0

The table indicates a sorry state of affairs on the facilities/benefits provided by the Horticulture department in both the study areas. While none

have received any benefit in Jashipur, only 12.7% have received the same in Karanjia. In case of crop failure or agriculture a related problem, dependence on horticulture really helps, however, there is no such provision of safety cushion on the part of the government.

Table 52: Family getting benefit from MDM

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Family getting benefit from MDM	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
yes	25	40.3	137	52.7
no	30	59.7	123	47.3
Total	55	100.0	260	100.0

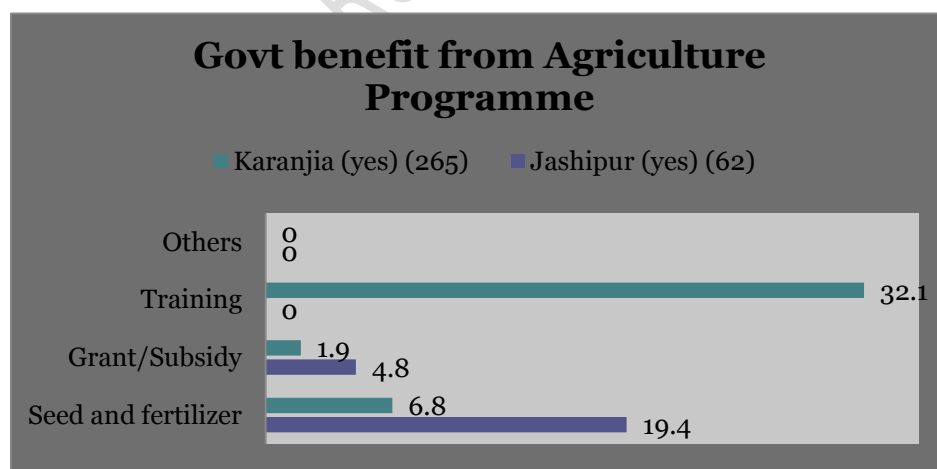
As per the figures in the table, there is a mixed response from the respondents regarding the benefit of MDM. However, majority of those who denied having being benefited by the MDM had no school going child who could have availed the MDM facility.

Table 53: Anganwadi providing food/education for less than 6 year old

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Anganwadi providing food/education for less than 6 year old	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
yes	17	27.4	76	29.2
no	45	72.6	184	70.8
Total	62	100.0	260	100.0

As per the table, only 27.4% of the respondents in Jashipur and 29.2% of the respondents in Karanjia affirmed that the anganwadi is providing food/education for less than 6 year old child. The rest who denied could possible not have a child below 6 years or would be deprived of any anganwadi facility as such.

Figure 20: Government benefit from Agriculture Programme



As per the above graph, training has been given relatively higher prominence in Karanjia MKSP study area as 32.1% of the respondents affirmed the same. On the other hand, in seed

and grant categories, there are comparatively more respondents who have been benefited (19.4%-

Seed and Fertilizer and 4.8% - Grant/subsidy). However, an overall scenario depicts that not much emphasis has been given by the government for the benefit of the farmers.

Table 54: Loan Availed

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Availed Loan	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
yes	21	33.9	127	48.7
no	41	66.1	134	51.3
Total	62	100.0	261	100.0

As per the figures in the table, 48.7% respondents in Karanjia have availed loan for some or other purpose as against 33.9% respondents in Jashipur. However, the prime reason for availing loan in both the MKSP study area is same i.e. agriculture related and allied

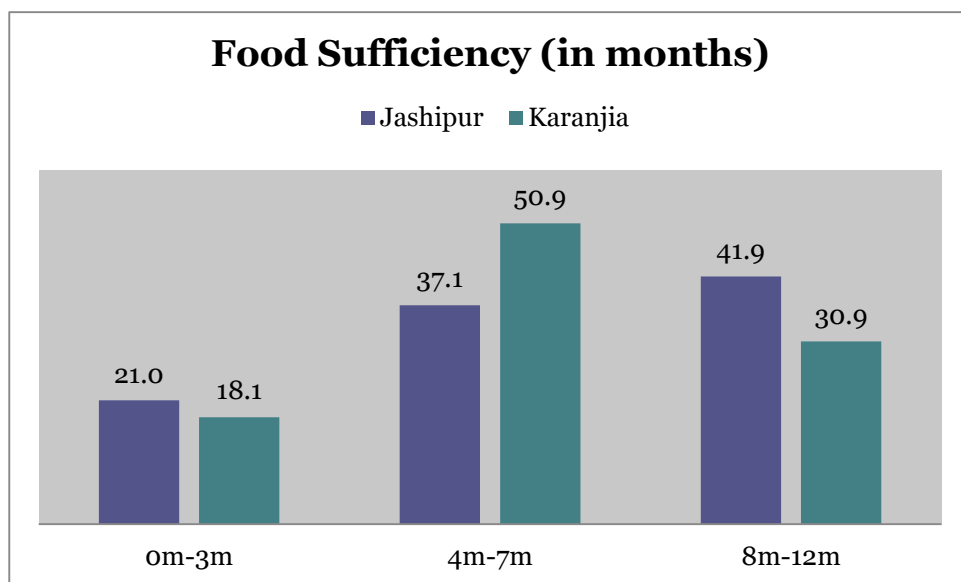
sectors. In comparison to Jashipur where 19% respondents have availed loan for business

Table 55: Loan Objective

purposes, there are merely 3.5% respondents in Karanjia have taken loan for business purpose. Construction of house also remains a major component for availing loan as mentioned by 19% and 11.5% respondents in Jashipur and Karanjia respectively. There are nearly 13.3% respondents in Karanjia who have availed loan for personal matters like education, marriage and other family functions.

	Jashipur		Karanjia	
Loan Objective	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Agriculture and allied	11	52.4	66	58.4
Construction of house and loan repayment	4	19.0	13	11.5
Business	4	19.0	4	3.5
Medical related	2	9.5	15	13.3
Personal	0	0.0	15	13.3
Total	21	100.0	113	100.0

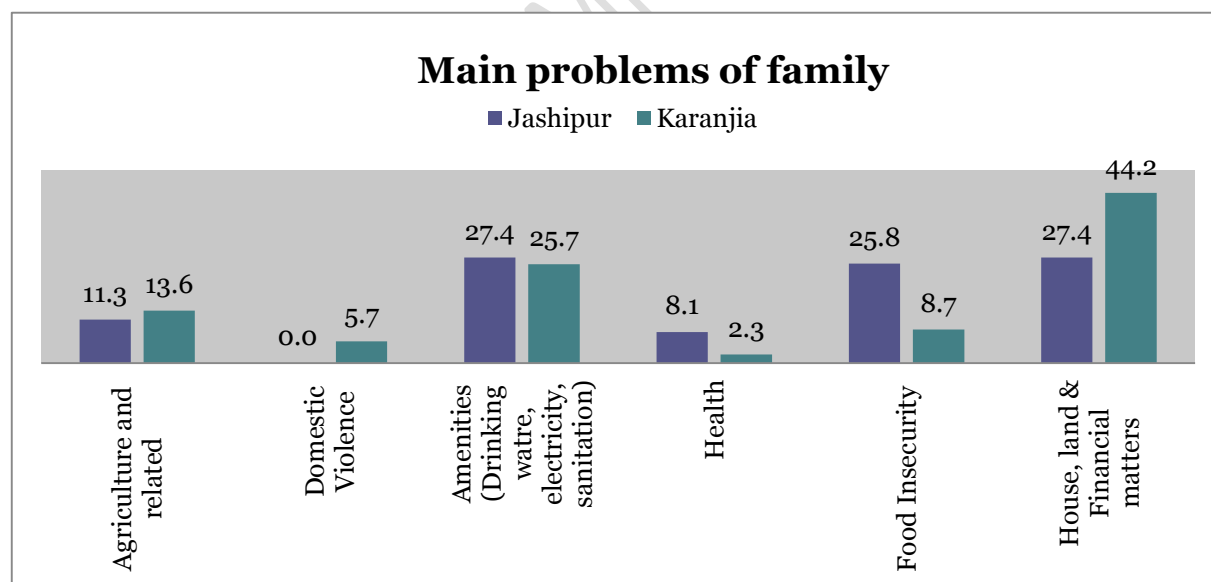
Figure 21: Food Sufficiency (in months)



The data on food sufficiency indicates that majority (50.9%) of the respondents in Karanjia have food sufficiency in between 4-7 months as it is just the post-harvesting season, while in that months category 37.1% of the respondents have food sufficiency.

However, in the other two month categories, relatively more percentage of the respondents has food sufficiency as compared to Karanjia respondents. The lowest food sufficing is found in Karanjia in 0-3 month category wherein only 18% of the respondents affirmed the same.

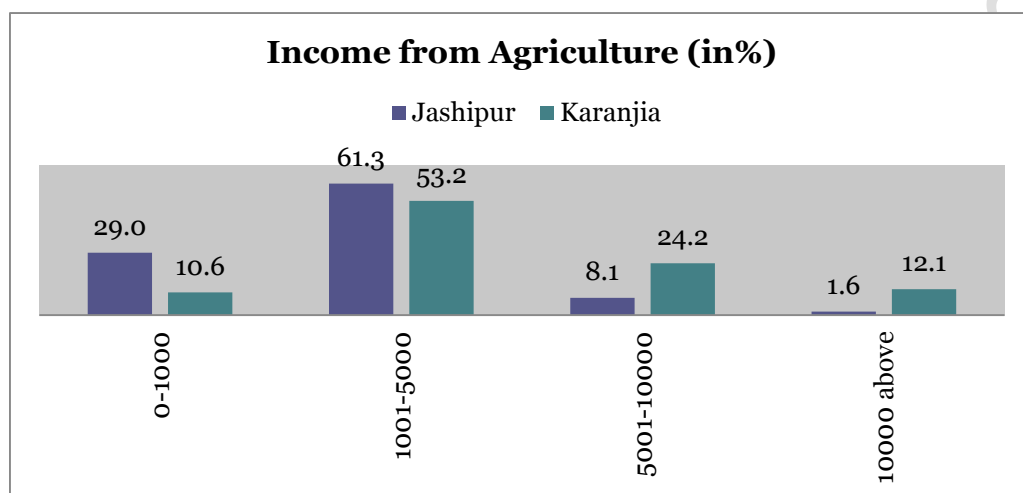
Figure 22: Main problems of family



The table provides data on main problems of the family in both the study MKSP study area. Among all the matters, the highest (44.2%) problem is related to construction of house, landlessness, unavailability of patta and inadequate financial sustainability in Karanjia MKSP

study area Similarly, agriculture related problem in Karanjia (13.6%) is marginally higher than Jashipur (11.3%). There is almost a similar concern among the respondents (27.4%-Jashipur and 25.7%-Karanjia) regarding the unavailability of safe drinking water, proper sanitation facilities and electricity. Food insecurity as a problem was considered by 25.8% of the respondents in Jashipur while in Karanjia the mentioned problem was relatively lower at 8.7%. Unlike other districts, domestic violence was found among 5.75 of the respondents in Karanjia (marital problems included alcoholism, financial issues etc.)

Figure 23: Income from Agriculture (in %)



As per the table, among all the income categories, income of the respondents from agriculture is

highest in the category of Rs 1001-Rs5000, again percentage is relatively higher in Jashipur (61.3%) than Karanjia (53.2%). However, income among the Karanjia respondents is higher in the categories of Rs 5001-Rs 10000 (24.2% against 8.1%-Jashipur) and Rs.10000 and above (12.1% as against 1.6%-Jashipur). The variation could be due to presence of big farmers having bigger land holdings in Karanjia. In the category of Rs 0- Rs 1000, there are 29% and 10.6% respondents in Jashipur and Karanjia respectively.

Table 56: Jashipur Land Details

	Number s	Percentag e	Number s	Percentag e	Number s	Percentag e	Number s	Percentag e
Land in acres	own land		Leased Land		Forest/encroached land		Irrigated land	
0	0	0	44	71.0	60	96.8	0	0.0
0.1-1	31	50	16	25.8	0	0.0	0	0

1.1-5	30	48.4	2	3.2	2	3.2	0	0
5.1-20	1	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	62	100	62	100	62	100	0	0

As mentioned earlier, Jashipur has no landless farmers and hence, the percentage is 0 in the category of own land (0 acres). There are 50% respondents who have land between 0.1-1% which are generally marginal holdings. In the category of 1.1-5 acres there are 48.4% respondents and 1.6% respondents have more than 5 acres of land. It implies a significant presence of small and marginal farmers in Jashipur. In the case of leasing of the land, 25.8% of leased land is less than 1 acres and 3.2% land falls between 1.105 acres. Surprisingly, there is no land than falls under the 'irrigated land' category. Only 3.2% land under 1.1-5 acres falls under encroached land category.

Table 57: Karanjia Land Details

	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Land in acres	own land		Leased Land		Forest/encroached land		Irrigated land	
0	15	5.7	233	87.9	252	95.1	256	96.6
0.1-1	83	31.3	29	10.9	13	4.9	9	3.4
1.1-5	160	60.4	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0
5.1 and above	7	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	265	100.0	265	100	265	100	265	100.0

As known earlier, there are 5.7% respondents who are landless farmers. There are 31% respondents who have land between 0.1-1% which are generally marginal holdings. In the category of 1.1-5 acres there are 60.4% respondents and 2.6% respondents have more than 5 acres of land. It implies a significant presence of small and marginal farmers in Karanjia. In the case of leasing of the land, 25.8% of leased land is less than 1 acres and 3.2% land falls between 1.105 acres. Surprisingly, only 3.4 % land falls under the 'irrigated land' category. Only 4.92% land under 1.1-5 acres falls under encroached land category.

Chapter III

Summary and Conclusion

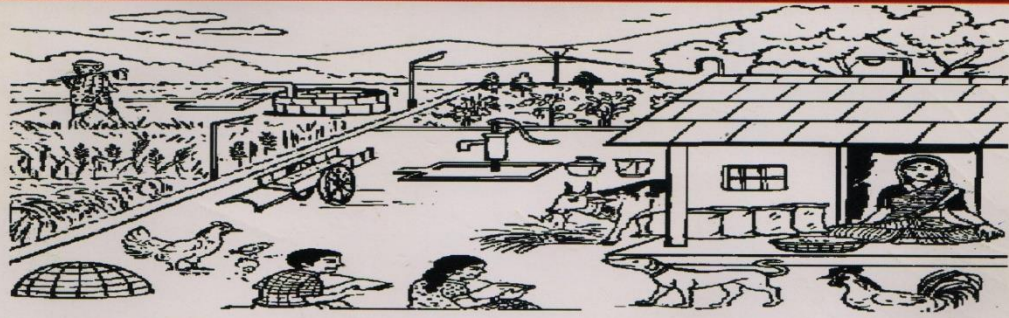
- The social category indicates that “Scheduled Tribes” are more predominant in all the MKSP study areas under the sample blocks (Jashipur-79.2%, Karanjia-80.6%, 73.9%-Patna and 98.9%-Kolnara)
- Economic status wise distribution indicates that majority of the family belongs to BPL households. (Jashipur- 56.5%, Karanjia-61.5%, 86.8%-Patna and 51.1%-Kolnara)
- Distribution of Homestead Patta indicates except in Kolnara (48.9%-having patta), most of the families affirmed than denied (Jashipur- 72.6%, Karanjia-78.1%, 97.8%-Patna)
- Agriculture is the predominant source of livelihood and the prime source of occupation as observed in all the MKSP study areas under the sample blocks. (Jashipur-81.1%, Karanjia-62.9%, 98.1%-Patna and 56.4% -Kolnara)
- Distribution of family under insurance indicates except Kolnara (67%-have insurance cover) majority of the families don’t have any insurance cover (Jashipur-75.8%, Karanjia-88.7%, 72%-Patna)
- It was found that almost all the blocks have more percentage of *kutchha* houses.
- Government has failed in providing any kind of housing scheme to the poor families in the MKSP study areas under the sample blocks (Jashipur-90.3%, Karanjia-88.7%, 90.8%-Patna and 76.6% -Kolnara)
- Distribution of farmers’ category indicates prevalence of small and marginal farmers (above 85%) over big farmers. Also landless farmers have been found in some instances.
- It was found that only in Kolnara wherein more respondents are cultivating in forest land, therein more of them have applied for forest patta (74.5%) than the non applicants (25.5%). However, in other study areas the applicants for forest land patta are less as less number of respondents’ dependant on forest land for cultivation.
- However, the distribution of families on the basis of availing the patta from the government is mostly very low as against those who have got the same. This indicates a highly negligent attitude of the government in being a timely provider of patta.

- Horticulture, as asset in case of crop failure and related issues, has been grossly overlooked by the government. Barring very few families, majority of the respondents denied any sort of horticulture related benefit. (100%-Jashipur, 83.7%-Karanjia, 87.2%-Patna, 95.7%-Kolnara)
- Participation of women in Gram Sabha meetings is more in almost all the study areas. (72.6%-Jashipur, 87.5%-Karanjia, 79.3%-Patna, 75.5%-Kolnara)
- The total income from agriculture is almost same for all the study areas falling within the range of Rs.1001 to Rs.5000. However, there are slight variations i.e. in Patna block the percentage of respondents in the income group of Rs.5000-Rs10, 000 is relatively highest. Similarly, in Patna, there are 24% respondents who earn above Rs, 10000 while none in Kolnara fall in that income bracket.
- The main problems of the families vary from area to area. While Kolnara respondents face agriculture related problems, for Patna block respondents it is drinking water, Jashipur and Karanjia respondents face land and house related challenges.
- Government benefit for agriculture programme in components like seed and fertilizers, training, grant and subsidy has been highly negligible in all the study areas.
- MDM and Anganwadi provision of food and education has been below 50% in the all the study areas.

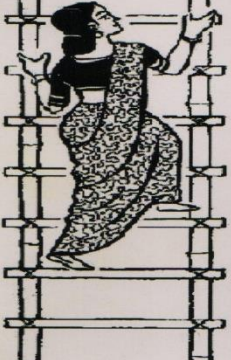
From the above findings, it could be concluded that the women farmers in the remotest areas of the study districts are in sheer despair and agony. Agriculture, being the sole source of income, is no more profit generating, let aside providing surplus over subsistence. Poverty is abject and wide prevalent among the women farmers who get trapped in the vicious cycle of loan and debt. Financial crisis brings a lot of distress and misery, often leading to absolute impoverishment. The constant apathetic attitude of the government functionaries in providing timely and effective assistance has failed to its utmost degree and the sufferers are none other than the women farmers themselves. It is in this context that the baseline study aims to find out the existing gaps in government aid and actual accessibility at the ground. The study was an endeavour to map out the pervasive factors that confront the women farmers in escaping from the clutches of poverty. The study would also be helpful in providing a roadmap for eradication of poverty from the rural-tribal hinterlands of Odisha and provide a better life and livelihood opportunity for the poor women farmers.

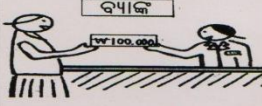
Annexure


Interview Schedule

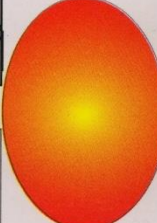



ମୋ ଜୀବନ ଓ ଜୀବିକା ବହି















ନାମ : ପିତା/ପତିଙ୍କ ନାମ :

ବଳର ନାମ : କୁଷ୍ଠର ନାମ :

ଗ୍ରାମର ନାମ : ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ : ବ୍ଲକ୍ :

ଜିଲ୍ଲା : ବହି ନମ୍ବର :



(ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ବିବରଣୀ) ତାରିଖ :....., ଫୋନ୍ ନଂ :.....

୧. ମହିଳା (ଉତ୍ତରଦାତା)ଙ୍କ ନାମ :....., ପଦବୀ
୨. ଜାତି : ହରିଜନ / ଆଦିବାସୀ / ପଛୁଆ ବର୍ଗ / ସାଧାରଣ , ବିପନ୍ନ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ - ମହିଳା ପ୍ରଧାନ,ଏକାକୀ ମହିଳା
୩. ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ସ୍ଥିତି : ବି.ପି.ଏଲ୍. / ଏ.ପି.ଏଲ୍. / ଅନ୍ତୋଦୟ / ଅନ୍ୟପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣା - ନମ୍ବର....., ରାସନ କାର୍ଡ ନଂ.....
୪. ଜର୍ କାର୍ଡ ନମ୍ବର :....., ଗତବର୍ଷ କେତେ ଦିନର କାମ ପାଇଥିଲେ :....., ଆଧାର କାର୍ଡ ନଂ
୫. ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ନାମ :....., ଶାଖା :....., ଏକାଉଣ୍ଟ ନଂ:.....
୬. ଘରଟିହର ପଟା ଅଛି କି ? (ହଁ /ନା), ଯଦି ଅଛି କାହା ନାଁରେ ଅଛି ? :.....
୭. ଜମି ପଟାରେ କାହାର ନାମ ଅଛି ? :....., ଉତ୍ତରଦାତାଙ୍କ ସହ ସମ୍ପର୍କ :.....
୮. ପରିବାରର ବିବରଣୀ : କାମ କରିପାରୁଥିବା ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା :.....

ନାମ	ଉତ୍ତରଦାତାଙ୍କ ପୂର୍ବ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି	ବୟସ	ମହିଳା/ପୁରୁଷ	ଶିକ୍ଷାଗତ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା	ବିବାହିତ (ହଁ/ନା)	ବୃତ୍ତି/ବିଜ୍ଞାନ	ବହାରକୁ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି କି ? ବିବରଣୀ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ

୯. ପରିବାରର ସ୍ଥିତି : ଅତି ଗରିବ, ଗରିବ, ଚଳଣିୟ, ଭଲ
୧୦. ପରିବାରର ବୃତ୍ତି : କୃଷି, କୃଷି ଶ୍ରମିକ, କୁଳି ମଜୁରୀ, ବନଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ, ପଶୁପାଳନ, ସରକାରୀ ଚାକିରୀ, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ (ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳତା ଅନୁସାରେ ପ୍ରାଥମିକତା ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ - ଯଥା ୧, ୨, ୩))
୧୧. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାରରେ ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧକ୍ୟ/ବିଧବା/ବିକଳାଙ୍ଗ/ମଧୁବାସୁ ଭରା କେହି ପାଉଛନ୍ତି କି ? ଯଦି ହଁ ଜଣ ।
୧୨. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାର ବିମା କରିଛନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ / ନା ଯଦି ହଁ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରର ବୀମା
୧୩. ବାସଗୃହ : ମାଟି-ଚାଳ, ମାଟି-ଟାଇଲ୍, ଲଟା-ସିମେଣ୍ଟ-ଟାଇଲ୍, ଛାତଘର (ଇନ୍ଦିରା ଆବାସ/ମୋ କୁଡିଆ/ଜି.ଜି.ଓ.ଇ)
୧୪. କେଉଁ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଚାଷି : ନାମମାତ୍ର / ଛୋଟ / ମଧ୍ୟମ / ବଡ଼ ୧୬. ଚାଷ ଉପକରଣ (ସଂଖ୍ୟା) :

ଲଙ୍ଗଳ	ପମ୍ପ ଓ ପାଇପ୍	ସ୍ପ୍ରେ ମେସିନ୍	ପାଣ୍ଡାର ଟିଲର	ଡ୍ରିଡ୍‌ର/ମାର୍କର				

(୧)

୧୭. ଜମି ବାଡି ବିବରଣୀ:- (ଏକର)

ଜମି ପ୍ରକାର	ଡଙ୍ଗର/କୁଡ଼ି	ଘରବାଡି	ଗୁଡା	ଡ଼ିପା/ପଦର/ବାଡ଼	ବିଲ/ବେଡା	ମୋଟ
ନିଜ ପଟା ଜମି						
ଲିଜ/ବଞ୍ଚା/ବନ୍ଧା						
ଜଙ୍ଗଲ/ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ/ସିସୁ						
ଜଳସେଚିତ ଜମିର ପରିମାଣ						
ଜଳସେଚନର ଉତ୍ସ						

୧୮.ବର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥିବା ଚାଷର ବିବରଣୀ:

ଜମିର ପ୍ରକାର	ଫସଲ-୧ ଫସଲ-୨	ଜମିର ପରିମାଣ(ଡି/ସେଞ୍ଚ)	ଅମଳ (କି.ଗ୍ରା)	ବିକ୍ରୟ ଟଙ୍କା
ଡଙ୍ଗର/କୁଡ଼ି				
ଘରବାଡି				
ଗୁଡା				
ଡ଼ିପା/ପଦର /ବାଡ଼				
ବିଲ/ବେଡା				

୧୯. ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଗଛ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଏବଂ ଆୟର ବିବରଣୀ :

ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବର୍ଷ	ଆୟ ସଂ	ପଣସ ସଂ	ମହୁଲ ସଂ	କୁସୁମ ସଂ	କାଜୁ ସଂ ସଂ ସଂ	ମୋଟ ଟଙ୍କା

୨୦. ପଶୁ ପକ୍ଷୀ ଏବଂ ଆୟର ବିବରଣୀ :

ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବର୍ଷ	କୁକୁଡା	ଛେଳି/ ମେଞ୍ଚା	ବଳଦ	ଗାଈ				ମୋଟ ଟଙ୍କା

୨୧. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାରର ତିନୋଟି ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ୟା ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ'ଣ ? ୧-

୨- ୩-

୨୩. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାର କେଉଁଠାରୁ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି ? ନଳକୂପ / କୂପ/ସପ୍ଲାଜ/ପୋଖରୀ/ଝରଣା/ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ

୨୪. ପରିମଳ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା : ନିଜସ୍ବ ପାଇଖାନା / ଖୋଲାଯାଗା / ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ

(୨)

୨୫. ଖାଦ୍ୟ ନିରାପତ୍ତା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ତଥ୍ୟ-

ନିଜ ଉତ୍ପାଦନରୁ ବର୍ଷର କେତେମାସ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପାଇଥାନ୍ତି ?

ବର୍ଷର କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ମାସରେ ଖାଦ୍ୟାଭାବ ହୋଇଥାଏ ?

ଖାଦ୍ୟାଭାବ ମେଣ୍ଟେଇବା ପାଇଁ କ'ଣ କରନ୍ତି ?

୨୬. କୃଷି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ତଥ୍ୟ-

ଶସ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ପାଇଁ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ସାର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି ? କମ୍ପୋଷ୍ଟ/ଜିଆଖତ/ଗୋବର ଖତ/ରାସାୟନିକ ସାର
କେଉଁଠାରୁ ବିହନ କିଣନ୍ତି ? ନିଜସ୍ୱ/ବଜାର/ଦୋକାନ/ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ

୨୭. ରଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ବିବରଣୀ- ଗତବର୍ଷ ରଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ/ନାଁ

ରଣ କରିବାର ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାରଣ କ'ଣ ?, ରଣର ପରିମାଣ ଟଙ୍କା

କେଉଁଠାରୁ ରଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି, ବାର୍ଷିକ ସୁଧରହାର

୨୮. ସରକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଭାଗିଦାରିତା-

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାର ମଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନ ଭୋଜନ ଯୋଜନାରେ ଲାଭ ପାଉଛନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ/ନାଁ

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାରର ୬ ବର୍ଷରୁ କମ୍ ଶିଶୁ ଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡ଼ି ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପାଉଛନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ/ନାଁ

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାର ସରକାରଙ୍କ କୃଷି ଯୋଜନାରେ ଲାଭ ପାଉଛନ୍ତି କି ? ୧- ବିହନ ଓ ଖତସାର ୨- ଆର୍ଥିକ ସହାୟତା

୩- ତାଲିମ, ୪- ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାର ଉଦ୍ୟାନ ବିଭାଗର ଯୋଜନାରେ ଲାଭ ପାଉଛନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ/ନାଁ

୨୯. ଜଙ୍ଗଲର ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳତା-

ଜାଳେଣୀ କାଠ କେଉଁଠାରୁ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରନ୍ତି ?

ଜଙ୍ଗଲରୁ କେଉଁ ସବୁ ଲଘୁଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରନ୍ତି ?

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାର ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଜମିରେ ଚାଷ କରୁଛନ୍ତି କି ?

ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଜମିର ପଟା ପାଇଁ ଆବେଦନ କରିଛନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ/ନାଁ, ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଜମିର ପଟା ପାଇଛନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ/ନାଁ

୩୦. ଗ୍ରାମ ଓ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ଭାଗିଦାରିତା-

ଆପଣ ପଲ୍ଲିସଭାରେ ଅଂଶ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି କି ? ହଁ/ ନାଁ

ଆପଣ ଅନ୍ୟ କେଉଁ ସବୁ ସଭା ସମିତିରେ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି ?

ଆପଣ କିମ୍ବା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପରିବାରର କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି କୌଣସି କମିଟି/ସମିତିରେ ସଭ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବା କୌଣସି ପଦବୀରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି
କି ? ଯଦି ହଁ, କେଉଁଥିରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି

ଉତ୍ତରଦାତାଙ୍କ ଦସ୍ତଖତ-

ତାରିଖ :

ସାକ୍ଷାତକାରଙ୍କ ଦସ୍ତଖତ -