

A STUDY ON FOOD SECURITY IN DEOGARH DISTRICT



Supported by
HIVOS
Bangalore

DEOGARH PRESSURE GROUP (DPG)

(WORD, JANAVIKASH, SAHAJOG, AWARD, YAVARD)

At. : Gohira Dam Site, P.O. : Dudhianali, Dist. : Deogarh

PREFACE

Apart from addressing the challenges posed by poverty and innumerable other threats to the livelihood and survival of displaced communities, there is a need to look the food security aspect from inside to address the issues that are closely connected. This means looking at the communities themselves are doing the hope that recited living tradition and their experiment at their local need to cater food security. It is extremely important not to be different dimensions such as : Support from Govt. External agencies and support from local self-governance system.

The study urges us to not simply take general "bellow the poverty line" approach but to be more focused and differentiated on the specific counters of food insecurity the defined that like condition of people fully them. The study adopted various methodologies to capture data relating to different stakeholders on food insecurity.

Study involved all the partners of Deogarh Pressure Group (DPG) which is consortium of five NGOs namely WORD, AWARD, SAHAJOG, JANA VIKAS & YAVARD. It is believed that DPG would blossom into a well knit, cohesive and purposeful unit in future to create an enabling environment in Deogarh district in fulfilling the aspiration of otherwise left out by bringing out real service gap and supportive action for fulfillment of peoples aspiration.

This study is an attempt of understanding the local nature of food insecurity and the coping mechanism of displacement communities and other local communities who are landless, marginal and poor, living together the need for wider understanding of their problem as well as possible local solution.

Thank the team members particularly Staff Members, Partner Communities, Govt. Personnel and other existing SHGs / CBOs for their cooperation in the form of financial contribution to carry out the entire study. Without their cooperation this might not be easy task.

At last word-I thank HIVOS for their cooperation in the form of financial contribution to carry out the study without which it was not possible.

(Ms. Pramila Panda)

Convenor, DPG

ABBREVIATIONS :

DPG	:	Deogarh Pressure Group
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goal
IT	:	Information Technology
FFW	:	Food for Work
NFFWP	:	National Food for Work Programme
WORD	:	Women Organisation for Rural Development
AWC	:	Aangan Wadi Centre
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
SC	:	Schedule Caste
ST	:	Schedule Tribe
Oth	:	Others
F	:	Female
M	:	Male
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
Kg	:	Kilo Gram
I.A.Y	:	Indira Awas Yojana
A.Y.	:	Antadoya Yojana
A.A.Y.	:	Antadoya Annapurna Yojana
S.G.S.Y.	:	Swornajayanti Gram Sworojagar Yojana
NFTP	:	Non Timber Forest Produces
Qntl.	:	Quintal
SHG	:	Self Help Group
LIC	:	Life Insurance Corporation
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line Family
FCI	:	Food Corporation of India
TPDS	:	Targeted Pubglic Distribution System
IRDP	:	Integrated Rural Development Programme
DWCRA	:	Development of Women & Children in Rural Area
TRYSEM	:	Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment
GKY	:	
MWS	:	Million Well Scheme
SITRA	:	
NOAP	:	National Old Age Pension
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
AWW	:	Angan Wadi Workers
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organisation
BDO	:	Block Development Officer
APL	:	Above the Poverty Line
PEM	:	Protein Energy Malnutrition
I.C.D.S.	:	Integrated Child Development Scheme
E.G.S.	:	Education Guarantee Scheme
N.C.L.P.	:	National Child Labour Project
S.N.P.	:	Supplementary Nutrition Program
W.S.H.G.	:	Women Self Help Group
WHS	:	Water Harvesting Structure
RMS	:	Rain-off Management Structures

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Section – I

INTRODUCTION : Hunger, The primal pain

1.1 Millenium Development Goals Global Benchmark

The following picture of the global reality shatters our beingness, when in a context of abundance, the world reels under scarcity, hunger, living a nescient life devoid of sense of time and truth.

1.2 billion People live on less than \$1 a day

Everyday, 800 million people go to bed hungry

Everyday, 28,000 children die from poverty-related causes

Primary issues under MDG (Millennium Development Goal)

As outlined below, eradication of poverty and hunger is accorded primacy in MDG. The question is, whether the colossal covenant is not lost in rhetoric of void, scholastic complacency and statistical overstatement and maize of global monitoring inconsistencies. India is signatory to the Declaration. MDG goals are :

- Eradicate extreme Poverty & Hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- Reduce Child Mortality
- Improve Maternal Health
- Combat HIV / AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases
- Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

Targets defined for the first Goal of MDG

Target 1 :

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day

Proportion of population below \$1 a day

Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below national poverty line)

Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty)

Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

Target 2 :

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Prevalence of underweight in children (under five years of age)

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

1.2 Portfolio of Divide

This ambitious journey is not possible without insurge of micro-research on food security, micro planning, and micro-watch and micro-monitoring research question is, to what extent our micro-social ecology is afflicted with morbidity of "DIVIDE"

- Resource Divide** : The poor have marginalized possession over land
- Employment Divide** : In a jobless economic growth model, the poor struggle to enhance their employability.
- Political Divide** : Despite euphoric attachment to PRI system, PRI fails to perform due to deficiency in term of fund, function and functionary.
- Digital Divide** : Despite IT revolution, the usability interface with remote poor rather widens information gap, rather favoring urbanites, elites and skilled ones.

1.3 Interplay across Government and Market system :

The goals of the people and the goals of the System have influenced the interplay between the people and the System. A traditional leader in simple societies, or a monarch, a Parliament or a dictator in the more complex ones may represent the System. In the beginning, religion played a crucial role in determining the goals of people and also, at times, of Systems as well. Religion represented the authority of the unknown. In that form, it could give vent, or even provide a form to the aspirations of the people. In turn, the same could guide it. Similarly, the System or the Authority to advance its independent goals could also use religion as tool. But religion in some situations also became a force for containing the System, even for guiding it. It has been assumed the form of a revolt against that authority and a center of long drawn antiestablishment struggles of the people.

In a phase of human civilization, where man was engaged in raw struggle for physical survival against adverse elements in nature, the goals of man could not but be extremely circumscribed and that too directly related to that, 'struggle'. Those who had some "access" to the supernatural powers, or had a comparatively better understanding about the same largely guided the people. This was the most potent source of their superiority amongst the people.

As the fund of knowledge about the forces of nature grew, on the one hand, the span of authority of power possessing caucus became unquestionable.

1.4 Irony of abundance and atrophy : From Global to Indian Perspective

The irony is food security in INDIA has over the years been wrongly equated with food availability only, whereas the need for capacity development as a permanent antidote to poverty has been largely overlooked. Here one need not have to reiterate the unchecked starvation deaths from regions where the problem is everything but food availability, like – access to and control over resources, information entitlement, and concentration of resources. The market drives the food to where the money is. Poverty is thus blamed as the root cause of food insecurity. Therefore nothing can be done to check the starvation deaths even if some 60 million tones of food stock is lying idle, for that matter, simply rotting in various state godowns (a very conservative figure). More than 30% of our population is estimated to be either undernourished or malnourished and its most chronic sufferers happen to be infants and children below the age of 5 years.

World Food Summit 1996 had committed to reduce the number of undernourished people to half by the year 2015. This means that the respective governments have the onus of securing food for at least 500 million people who are below the poverty line. Highest incidence of poverty is encountered in South Asia, where close to 50% of the population is BPL, followed by 19% in the Sub-Saharan Africa, 15% in East Asia, 10% in Latin America and Caribbean. The basic problem of poverty in a developing country like India lies in the under-development and under utilization of the CAPACITY of Human Resources. Unlike the East Asian Countries like Japan, this poverty-elimination, the Issue of Poverty has to be tackled through a holistic approach to development where the convergence of multi-sector approaches like-Wildlife, Agriculture, Water,

1 million tones of food are lost annually. 325 million BPL people have to depend on the said PDS system and a conservative estimate puts odd 50 million of such people on the brink of disaster. Given this hard fact, the off take / Allocated (in tones) by the states for BPL were only 145.6/ 528 for wheat and 326.9/659.8 for rice in the most demanding month of April last year (2001).

Healthcare, Technology, Livelihood, Culture and Society, Biodiversity and Ecology, Education, Laws and myriad other individual sector approaches, should bring together a series of unique participatory exercise towards arresting the poverty locally. So that conducive income generation schemes could be offered to the poor – facilitating a particular type of income generation provision for those who are totally without any assets and another type of income generation provision for those who are with limited assets comprising say, a small piece of land and some machinery. The disabled poor are also to be brought under a specific income generation provision based on the nature and type of disability.

PDS reforms should be the call of the day, let we allow the promotion of under-nutrition and malnutrition and even starvation of the ultra-poor and conveniently pull ourselves away from surviving in a civil society in view of the following: The massive failure of the "Center-State-District-PDS" food availability chain.

Huge losses incurred by the government given overhead costs of mobilization, management and movement of food stocks vis-a-vis the base ration prices.

Insecurity of accesses to qualitative and quantitative food availability at the PDS resulting in serious malnutrition and slow starvation.

DS happens to be the main center for food availability for the ultra poor people in their locality. Food is also made available to them through various programs like the FFW, Gramin Rojgar Yojana, Annapurna, Antodaya, etc. and also through relief operations only under exigent circumstances. There have also been proven reports of organizations distributing genetically engineered foods in plenty, thereby affecting adversely the 'livelihood earning' producing instincts of the poor and needy people. This type of security of access to food availability is doing more harm than good to the ultra-poor people, **by promoting food-insecurity in the name of food-security**, may be with an ulterior motive no doubt. PDS, which is the mainstay of securing local food availability for the very poor, just seems to exist physically with either depleted stocks or no stocks at all. Let alone the quality of food available. The dilution in the quality level starts from the day the food from the fields after a prolonged outdoor warehousing finally gets purchased and stored at the state godowns. The said dilution gets further enhanced during the prolonged processes of 'stop-and-start' transport from one location to another and another till it is pursued by the PDS centers, by their own admission, get a delayed and under-weight supply against fully paid orders for the required quantities of food. That apart, they have to arrange for the transportation on their own risk and means to their respective centers, which is again as per their convenience and not as per the crying needs of the Red/BPL Card Holders. And ultimately, when the food stock enters the PDS centers it is the quality of the food, which goes forever. Thanks; 'Quality of Nutrition' does not carry weight, which is why the PDS centers never bother to care for that. So the end user who happens to be the ultra poor for whom a huge 'Food Availability' hierarchy derives their cause for sustenance, has to wait long with empty stomachs for an elusive access to the availability of the food in PDS and pay their hard earned money to get that. Well, for the moment food could be secured for the waiting hungry mouths. But the point of protest here is that in the end the said end users **COULD NOT SECURE FOR THEMSELVES NEITHER THE ADEQUATE FOOD NOR ITS NUTRITIONAL SECURITY** as they do not have any other access options with very marginal income sources. **So they have to depend on the food from the PDS at subsidized prices, which quite ironically is only a shade lower from the prevalent nearby market rates.** There are several cases where the economically, marginalized are compelled to resort to inferior food like mango kernels and wild tubers for satiating their call of hunger, inviting severe malnutrition and prolonged disruption of their gastrointestinal systems, at times terminating into deaths. If this is the sorry state of the so called mainstay of food availability center called PDS, then it will not be wrong to say that **LOCAL FOOD AVAILABILITY IS HIGHLY INSECURE AS FAR AS HEALTHY FOOD ACCESSABILITY OF ULTRAPOOR PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED.**

1.4 PROBLEMS and PERSPECTIVE

Meeting human needs is the central goal of any welfare government or agency. However food is exceptional from oilier means of requirements and access to food cannot be governed by profit consideration alone. Without food, people cannot lead a good healthy and active life. Without food people

cannot be employed in a descent vocation and hence cannot care for their children. Without availability of food in a sustainable manner, people cannot fulfill their social responsibility. So provision of secured food, which is the essential requirement for survival of mankind, must be given priority. The discourses on livelihood development of humankind have focused the importance of food in human growth. However, universally it is necessary to make provision of adequate food for the people in any given area by the concerned welfare government, Universal Declaration of Human Right.

1948 says, everyone has the right to a minimum standard of living adequate for the health and well being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing...(Article 25 and Article 21 of Indian Constitution)

1.4 State of Food Security in Orissa :

Recently Orissa was in the news headlines for prevalence of acute food insecurity. There were allegations and counter allegations regarding starvation deaths followed by the visit of a Central Team. After extensive visits to the affected area, the Central Team has denied that there were any deaths due to starvation. But these flow of events clearly indicate that hunger (and also food insecurity) does exist in the state, if not starvation.

M.S. Swami Nathan Research Foundation and World Food Programme have recently published a study report regarding food insecurity in the country. The study resulted in development of a food security map of India and the salient finding in respect of Orissa is that it is an acute food insecure state. In the Food Insecurity Atlas of Rural India, Orissa is categorized as a Severe Food Insecure State along with four other states. Orissa has high level of poverty compounded with poor health facilities, high child and infant mortality rates, maternal mortality.

1.5 Background of Deogarh District :

District of Deogarh is situated in the Western region of the state having its Head Quarter at Deogarh. Deogarh is located between 21° 31' 53" N Latitude and 84° 43' 2" E Longitude. Deogarh Town is 90 K.Ms. to the east of Sambalpur Town on N.H. 6. National highway No. 6 passes through the district acts as the main artery of inter-regional trade and other links. **(ANNEXURE-1)**

Physiography :

This District is entirely of hilly tract. The Hill system of Deogarh has been categorized mainly under four ranges such as :

1. The Knajuria Range on the north running from West-East in Badbar-Pragana of Deogarh Police Station having a maximum height of 745 metres.
2. The Pradhanpat & Kaidanta Ranges having maximum height of 743 metres and 816 metres on the North.
3. The Pawri Range on the eastern side of the river Brahmani which is 678 metres in height.
4. The Ushakothi Range in Kansar & Reamal Police Stations. The hill ranges have elevation ranging from 610 metres to 762 metres from the mean Sea Levels.

Table – 1
Sex-wise Population profile

State	District	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
Orissa	Debagarh	274,095	138,425	135,670
ORISSA		36,706,920	18,612,340	18,094,580

Relevant statistics on Deogarh has been annexed.

1.6 About WORD

The WORD (Women Organisation for Rural Development) is a Non-Governmental Organisation, works in tribal of Telkoi block of Keonjhar district.

A like minded team met and took an initiative to heal the cause of poor tribal women. The issues ranged from livelihood entitlement, freedom from abuse and violence, ecological conservation, sustaining tribal culture to organized SHGs. The team, with passionate vibrancy and indomitable commitment spearheaded right-based approach to Development of/ for / by women. Today, WORD is major institution to reckon with and has been able to draw the attention of administration. WORD is now making fast stride towards broad basing organized intervention for Women Empowerment. Apart from dealing with endemic Socio, Economic and Political issues, WORD reckons that **resurgence of leftist extremism in the district is corroding the Socio Political corridor and poses a major law and order situation.**

1.7 Food Security Study

WORD conducted a food security study in sample villages of Deogarh district, as economic empowerment of women will fall short unless they manage livelihood concern with ownership, control and access to benefits.

Sampling Method : Five GPs and thirty villages including 2144 households were randomly selected through stratified random sampling method.

Super Ordinate Goal

Under such grim circumstances, WORD a pioneering right Based Organisation partnered with HIVOS and dared in to the smokescreen of information. Distortion with a mission to generate strategic information with people through participatory research on status of food insecurity in Deogarh district for enriching livelihood of women and their family.

Research Goal

"TO enrich the livelihood status of the poor on a sustainable basis by strengthening food security status of women, children, destitute, disabled removing constraints of deprivation and discrimination on a sustainable basis through wage based and income based interventions."

Research Objectives

- I. To find out the various food security measures extended by different implementing agencies in the studied areas.
- II. To examine and identify the food security measures which have been proved to be beneficial in combating the food insecurity problems and the measures, which have not been effective in tackling the food insecurity crisis.
- III. To determine strategic options for combating food insecurity on a sustainable basis.
- IV. To understand peoples perception towards this issue and solicits their preferred solutions.

Study Method : The Data collection was done through household schedules, Focused group discussion with women, men, key informants like AWC worker and PRA Mapping exercises.

The following tools have been employed :

- I. Household Schedule
- II. Key Informant's Interview
- III. Focused Group Discussion
- IV. Participatory Rural Appraisal
- V. Case Study
- VI. Stakeholder Analysis.

Study Stakeholders :

Community, DRDA, PRI members, Anganwari workers, Women and Children and WORD Community Facilitators.

Integrative Process of Research Design

Mission	Methodology	System	Results
Analyze the Food Security Provisions and Food Flow in the Resource-poor Households of the Deogarh District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team Formation - Site Selection - Research Sizing - PRA - Data Formats Design - Training to Surveyors - Survey - Data Validation - Program Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data Organization - Data Processing - Data Base - Development - MIS : Household - MIS : PDS - MIS : Nutrition Value - Research & Analysis 	State of Food and Nutrition Security in the resource-poor households in the study area

- Chronic food insecurity – is continuously inadequate diet resulting from the lack of resources to produce or acquire food.
- Nutritional food insecurity – continuous absence of nutrition food (qualitative food for life).
- Transitory food insecurity – is a temporary decline in a household access to enough food. It results from instability in food production and prices or in household incomes. It is caused by fluctuation in domestic harvests. The best example of this type of food insecurity is famine.

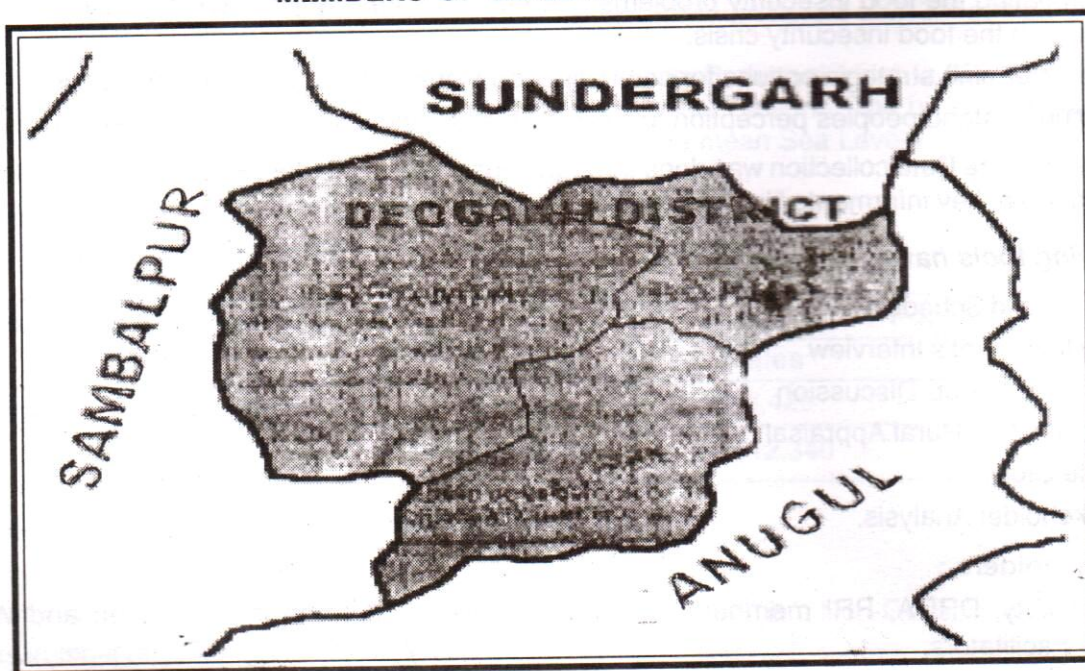
Section II

Reality Contact

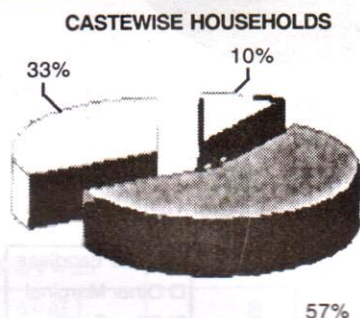
As has been indicated in the aforementioned paragraphs, a total number of 2144 households have been selected for (the present study). An attempt also has been made to find out the social composition of the population in the sample households selected for the study. The proportion of sample households as well as the sample population of these households has been so selected that it is more or less proportionate to the households belonging to different social groups existing in the study villages.

TABLE NO. – 1

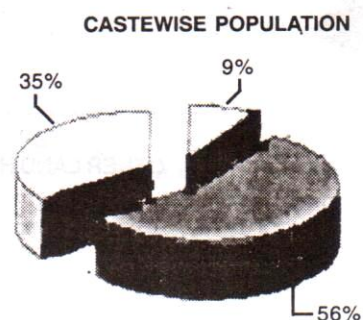
SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMPOSITION OF THE MEMBERS OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD



Name of the Panchayat	Caste wise House Hold				Population						TOTAL		
	SC	ST	OTH	Total	SC		ST		OTH				
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Dudhianali	37	290	183	510	74	78	708	692	474	459	1256	1229	2485
Kantapali	14	206	137	357	35	37	503	536	344	354	882	927	1809
Dimirikuda	42	254	27	323	66	73	443	420	48	47	557	540	1097
Tainsar	63	196	223	482	155	156	452	489	513	449	1120	1094	2214
Kelda	49	289	134	472	58	78	429	512	287	304	774	894	1668
Total	205	1235	704	2144	388	422	2535	2649	1666	1613	4589	4684	9273



SC
ST
OTHER



SC
ST
OTHER

Caste wise Primary Income Source

Name of the Panchayat	Cultivation				Labour				Service				Business				Traditional Occupation			
	SC	ST	Oth	Total	SC	ST	Oth	Total	SC	ST	Oth	Total	SC	ST	Oth	Total	SC	ST	Oth	Total
DUDHIANALI	13	177	147	337	20	97	16	133	2	3	11	16	2	2	7	11			13	13
KANTAPALI	2	34	59	95	10	156	47	213	2	9	16	27	0	1	15	16		6		6
DIMIRIKUDA	20	77	12	109	18	136	8	162		7	2	9	1	11	5	17	3	23		26
TAIN SAR	18	56	163	237	36	130	23	189	4	1	24	29	1	5	7	13	4	4	6	14
KELDA	12	43	63	118	24	211	34	269	1	14	22	37		14	10	24	12	7	5	24
TOTAL	65	387	444	896	108	730	128	966	9	34	75	118	4	33	44	81	19	40	24	83

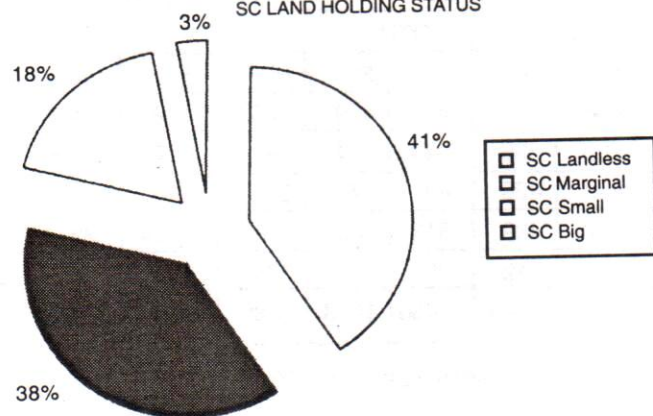
Inference : Extensive focus on cultivation and agriculture labours while technological upgradation and extensive approach for service and household sector required.

Table – 3

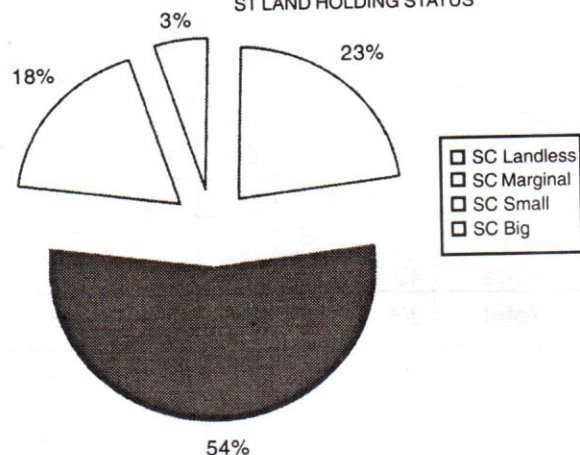
HOUSEHOLD WISE CATEGORY OF FARMER

Name of the Panchayat	SC				ST				Other			
	Landless	Marginal	Small	Big	Landless	Marginal	Small	Big	Landless	Marginal	Small	Big
Dudhianali	17	9	8		51	165	50	24	19	91	55	21
Kantapali		11	3		18	159	29		4	111	17	5
Dimirikuda	11	18	9	4	66	108	60	20	7	7	9	4
Tainsar	38	25	0	0	84	99	12	1	35	133	36	19
Kelda	16	14	17	2	59	137	74	19	13	73	34	14
Total	82	77	37	6	278	668	225	64	78	415	151	63

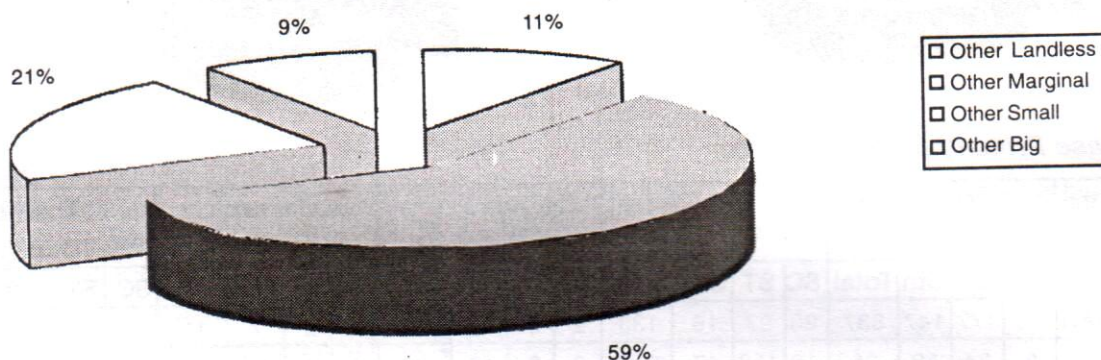
SC LAND HOLDING STATUS



ST LAND HOLDING STATUS



OTHER LAND HOLDING STATUS



Study revealed that 41% SC families are landless 23% ST families are landless and only 11% other categories families are landless. This again fingering those SC families is most food insecure families while analyzing all sorts of datas. Next to them ST families also may be considered as marginal and Landless groups clubbing together, it's comes around 77%.

Table – 4

CASTEWISE AGRICULTURALL LAND IN ACRE

Name of the Panchayat	Agricultural Land			
	SC	ST	Other	Total
DUDHIANALI	38.71	465.64	419.72	924.07
KANTAPALI	16.00	231.72	199.50	447.22
DIMIRIKUDA	51.50	266.84	89.00	407.34
TAINSAR	19.72	73.39	527.64	620.75
KELDA	26.7	433.17	316.4	776.27
TOTAL	152.63	1470.76	1552.26	3175.65

From Table – 4 and Graph shows that, Schedule Castes again having very negligible percentage of land holding (5%). This indicates unequal distribution of land resources which is the only one primary resource for managing daily livelihood and from these clearly indicating schedule castes are most food insecure families in the studied area.

Caste Wise Agricultural Land Holding Status

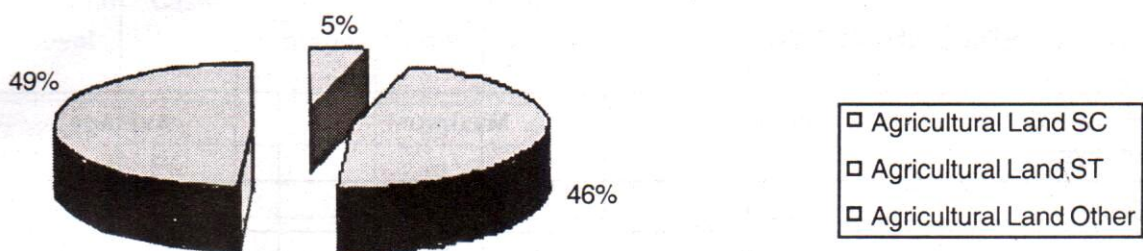
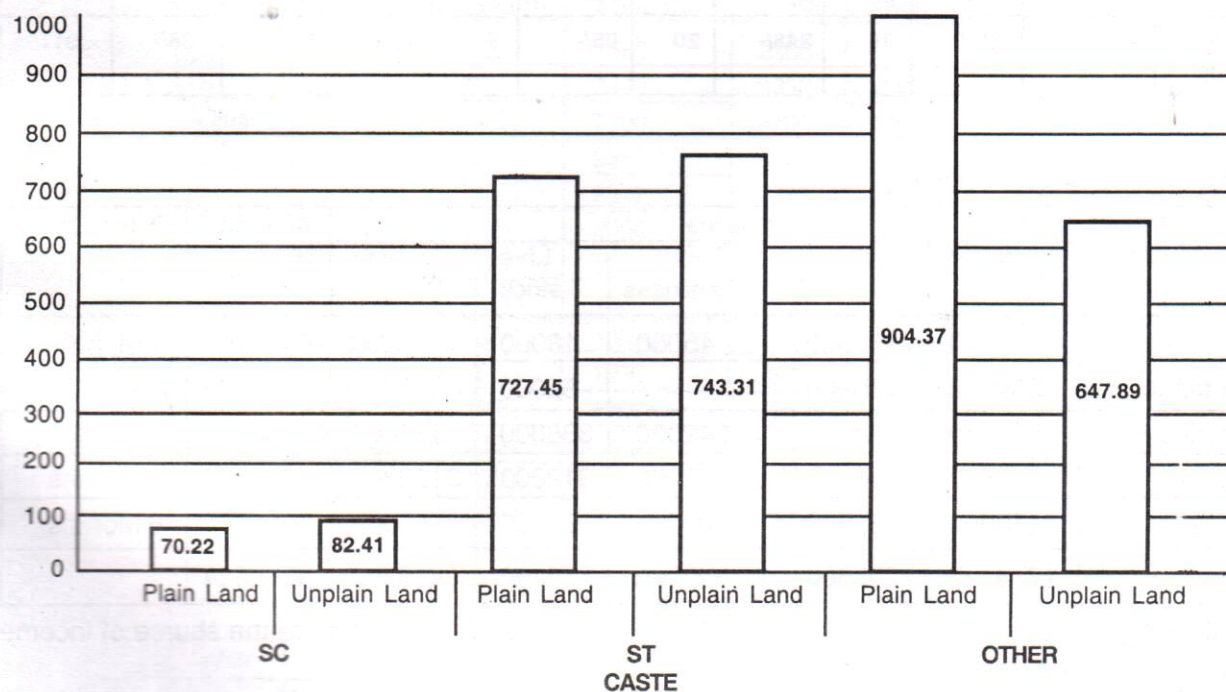


Table 5

CASTE WISE LAND TYPE IN ACRE

Name of the Panchayat	SC		ST		Other	
	Plain Land	Unplain Land	Plain Land	Unplain Land	Plain Land	Unplain Land
DUDHIANALI	18	20.71	311.94	153.7	296.8	122.92
KANTAPALI	8	8	104.21	127.51	115.5	8
DIMIRIKUDA	26	25.5	112.72	154.12	32	57
TAINSAR	11.02	8.7	43.68	29.71	326.87	200.77
KELDA	7.2	19.5	154.9	278.27	133.2	183.2
TOTAL	70.22	82.41	727.45	743.31	904.37	647.89

Caste wise plain vis-à-vis Unplained Land holding



Yield in plain land is more than unplain land, but as shown in above graph Maximum plain land is with the other caste communities or with the ST communities indicating SC are more food insecure than the other two category.

CULTIVATION PERIOD IN MONTH

Table – 6

Name of the Panchayat	Minimum	Maximum	Average
DUDHIANALI	6 months	6 - 12 months	6 - 8 months
KANTAPALI	4 months	6 - 10 months	5 - 7 months
DIMIRIKUDA	5 months	4 - 5 months	5 months
TAINSAR	4 months	6 months	5 months
KELDA	6 months	6 - 10 months	3 - 5 months

Inference : Cropping intensity to be enhanced.

Table – 7

USE OF FERTILISER / PESTISIDE AVERAGE PER ACRE

Name of the Panchayat	Compost		Gromer		Urea		Potash		Pesticide		Total
	Qunt.(qnt. In a Bullock Cart	Amount	Qunt. Kg.	Amount	Qunt. Kg.	Amount	Qunt.	Amnt.	Qunt.	Amnt.	
Dudhianali	7	350/-	82	820/-	30	150/-	15	75/-	800 M.L.	192/-	1587/-
Kantapali	2	100/-	20	220/-	18	72/-	0	0	250	100/-	492/-
Dimirikuda	4	200/-	30	300/-	20	100/-	10	50/-	400	100/-	750/-
Tainsar	6	300/-	20	200/-	20	100/-	10	50/-	400	100/-	750/-
Kelda	10	500/-	20	200/-	10	50/-	5	25/-	500	200/-	975/-
Total in Average	6	290/-	34	348/-	20	95/-	8	40/-	470	138/-	911/-

Table – 8

OTHER SOURCE OF INCOME

Name of the Panchayat	Source					Amount (Rs.)	Time Spent
	NTPF	Labour	Small business	Live stock	Fishing		
Dudhianali	413570	158600	45000	18000	13200	648370	1 Month
Kantapali	204902	180900		56000	441802	441802	5 Months
Dimirikuda	565050	834000	342000	338000	189000	2268050	3 Months
Tainsar	484800	1047000	272000	319000	2122800	4245600	4 Months
Kelda	110000	82000	30000	33000	50000	305000	6 Months
Total	1778322	2302500	689000	764000	2816802	8350624	

Other than agriculture, NTPF, Labour, Small Business, Livestocks & Fishing are the source of income avenues for the study area's communities.

Table – 9 : INVOLVED IN GOVT. SPONSORED PROGRAMME

Name of the Panchayat	Caste	Govt. Sponsored Programme							Total
		Old age Pension	I.A.Y.	A.Y.	A.A.Y.	S.G.S.Y.	Widow Pension	Handi capped	
Dudhianali	SC	16	20	1	9	0	0	2	48
	ST	110	46	5	117	2	0	2	282
	Other	13	9	1	20	0	0	0	43
Kantapali	SC	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	ST	6	11	4	2	15	16	1	55
	Other	1	7	2	0	0	6	0	16
Dimirikuda	SC	11	38	8	14	45	0	2	118
	ST	32	55	7	89	25	1	0	209
	Other	10	33	15	62	22	5	0	147
Tainsar	SC	13	10	3	29	0	0	0	55
	ST	35	37	6	50	10	0	0	138
	Other	36	46	1	35	0	0	0	118
Kelda	SC	17	19	6	0	3	0	0	45
	ST	56	57	33	0	4	0	0	150
	Other	34	20	22	0	6	0	0	82
Total	SC	57	88	18	52	48	1	4	268
	ST	239	206	55	258	56	17	3	834
	Other	94	115	41	117	28	11	0	406
		390	409	114	427	132	29	7	1508

Table – 10 : Expenditure Items & Amount (Average per Family)

Name of the Panchayat	Caste	Items & Amount (Rs.)						Total Amount
		Fooding	Health	Education	Cloth	Festivals	Others	
Dudhianali	SC	43200	3000	1560	2600	1700	2000	54060
	ST	43450	3000	2440	3650	2920	3200	58660
	Other	64800	3600	7700	6700	4800	4500	92100
Kantapali	SC	9103	841	931	1140	952	1150	14117
	ST	25731	3525	2311	2872	2305	8350	45094
	Other	14828	2250	2050	3500	1570	2200	26398
Dimirikuda	SC	7600	2000	1600	7000	0	0	18200
	ST	22200	5100	4000	6500	0	0	37800
	Other	10100	15000	13000	14300	0	0	52400
Tainsar	SC	46200	6000	1200	2600	0	0	56000
	ST	39000	6000	1050	24000	0	0	70050
	Other	116500	6000	3400	3900	0	0	129800
Kelda	SC	10661	1050	460	1750	0	0	13921
	ST	43050	4550	2780	4100	0	0	54480
	Other	24685	1950	2130	2400	0	0	31165
Total	SC	70564	12891	5751	26790	2652	3150	121798
	ST	173431	22175	12581	41122	5225	11550	266084
	Other	230917	28800	28280	30172	6370	6700	331239
Grand Total		474912	63866	46612	98084	14247	21400	719121

Expenditure Items

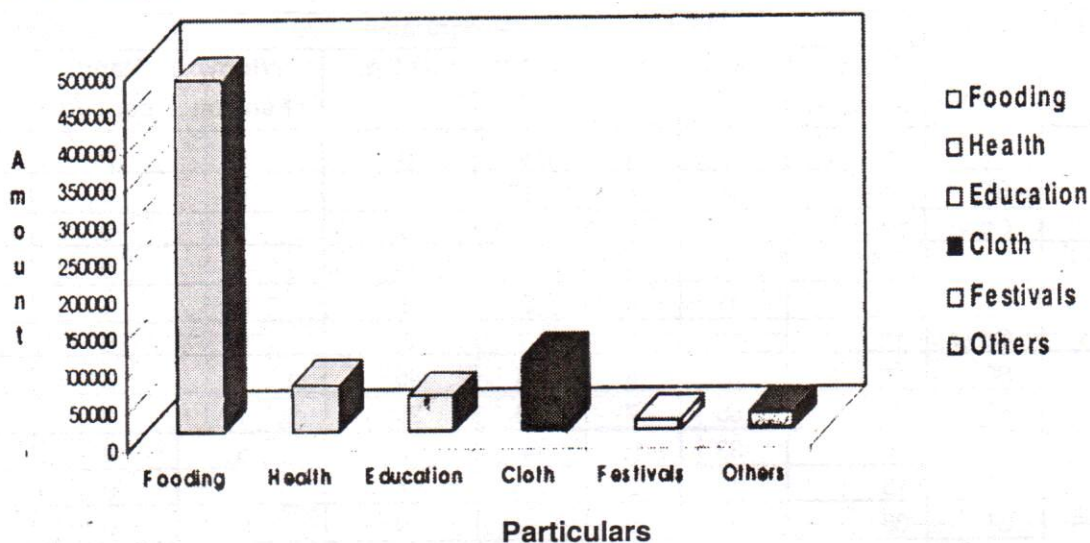


Table – 11

AVAILABILITY OF WATER IN DEFFERENT LAND & SOURCE

Sl.	Name of the Panchayat	Type of land	Source of the irrigation					
			Rain	Canal	Stream	Pond	Kata	Boring
1	DUDHIANALI	Plain	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
		Unplain	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
2	KANTAPALI	Plain	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
		Unplain	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
3	DIMIRIKUDA	Plain	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
		Unplain	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
4	TAINSAR	Plain	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
		Unplain	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
5	KELDA	Plain	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
		Unplain	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Table – 12

AVARAGE QUANTITY OF PRODUCTION IN DIFFERENT LAND TYPE & PRODUCT (Per Acre)

Nos. of Panchayat	Type of land	Produce						Vegetable
		Rice	Wheat	Biri	Mugadal	Kultha	Teel	
5 GPs 30 Villages	Plain	8 - 10 Qntl.	15 - 20 Qntl.	40 - 50 Kg.	50 - 60 Kg.	30 - 40 Kg.	35 - 40 Kg.	1 - 1.5 Qntl.
	Unplain	6 - 8 Qntl.	-	-	-	30 - 40 Kg.	30 - 35 Kg.	

Table – 13

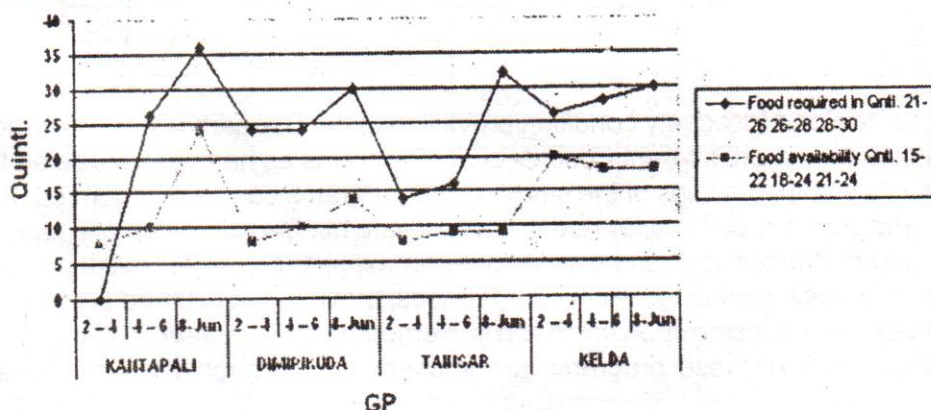
PRODUCE & HARVESTING PERIOD

Nos. of Panchayat	Harvesting Period							
	Rice	Biri	Wheat	Kolotha	Mungadal	Teel *	Groundnut	Veg
5 GPs 30 Villages	Sept.-Nov Mar-Aprl	December	Jan.-Feb.	December	February	January	May- Oct.-Nov.	Sept.- January

Table – 14

AVARAGE FOOD REQUIRED AS PER FAMILY SIZE

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat	Family Size	Food required In Qntl.	Food availability Qntl.	Period of shortage In months	Availability period (month)
1	DUDHIANALI	2 - 4	21 - 26	15 - 22	4 - 6	8 - 10
		4 - 6	26 - 28	18 - 24	4 - 6	
		6 - 8	28 - 30	21 - 24	4 - 6	
2	KANTAPALI	2 - 4	20 - 24	8	8	4
		4 - 6	26	10	8	4
		6 - 8	36	24	4	8
3	DIMIRIKUDA	2 - 4	24	8	8	4
		4 - 6	24	10	7	5
		6 - 8	30	14	6	6
4	TAINSAR	2 - 4	14	8	6	6
		4 - 6	16	9	5	7
		6 - 8	32	9	8	4
5	KELDA	2 - 4	26	20	2	10
		4 - 6	28	18	4	8
		6 - 8	30	18	4	8

FOOD REQUIREMENT vis-à-vis AVAILABILITY

The study revealed that there is a huge gap between food requirement and food availability as shown in above graph.

Table – 15

CASTE WISE AVERAGE LAOAN AMOUNT & PURPOSE

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat	Cast	Average loan amount Minimum-Maximum (Rs.)	Purpose
1	DUDHIANALI	SC	200 - 1000	Consumption/Agriculture/Business/ Education/Health/Marriage
		ST	100 - 5000	
		Other	300 - 3000	
2	KANTAPALI	SC	1000 - 1500	-DO-
		ST	100 - 1500	
		Other	400 - 1000	
3	DIMIRIKUDA	SC	400 - 2000	-DO-
		ST	200 - 3000	
		Other	700 - 5000	
4	TAIN SAR	SC	1000 - 5000	-DO-
		ST	1050 - 6000	
		Other	1000 - 7000	
5	KELDA	SC	1000 - 4000	-DO-
		ST	1000 - 3000	
		Other	1000 - 7000	

Table – 16

AVERAGE SAVINGS PER ANNUM

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat	Average saving per month	Saving at
1	DUDHIANALI	200 - 600	Bank, SHG, LIC
2	KANTAPALI	150 - 900	Bank, SHG, LIC
3	DIMIRIKUDA	200 - 750	Bank, SHG, LIC
4	TAIN SAR	200 - 1000	Bank, SHG, LIC
5	KELDA	100 - 900	Bank, SHG, LIC

Section III**System and Service**

Considering the acute Food Insecurity condition prevailing in the Deogarh district covered for the study, Government has implemented different Food Security Programs as has been revealed from the empirical study. On the basis of the findings of the study, all the programs can be categorized under two broad heads such as – Programs directly supported to compensate hunger (provision of supplying food grains) and secondly Indirect Support to create opportunities for mitigating Hunger (making provision of education, creating opportunities, providing health care facilities, providing agriculture support services etc.). Basically these programs are being sponsored and implemented through various line departments of Government and also some of these programs are implemented through the Non Government Organizations.

In this exercise, an attempt has been made to list out the major programmes to combat Acute Food Insecurity, which are under implementation in the study area. The following is a brief description

indicating the purpose, package and the target beneficiaries of each of the Food Security Measures in operation in the study area with a view to familiarize the reader with the programs in vogue in most of the Critically Food Insecure Areas of the State.

I. **Public Distribution System (PDS)** : This is a program, which is basically meant to distribute food to the poor families at a reasonable price through the fair price shops. Such a provision is meant for only Below Poverty Line Families. Under this, there is provision of 16 K.G. Rice and 2 Liter Kerosene Oil for each BPL family at a subsidized price fixed by the Government. It needs to be indicated here that each BPL family in Orissa has been issued with a PDS Card, which is popularly known as Ration Card. The Public Distribution System can be traced back to 1943, the Bengal Famine. In fact, in the year 1964, Government of India established Food Corporation of India (FCI) with the prime objective to cope with emergency situation, to distribute food to the consumers at fair price shops and to provide fair prices to farmers. In the year 1996, the Universal PDS was converted to Targeted PDS (TPDS), which became only applicable to the families below the Official Poverty Line. However, since income pattern of the poor fluctuates, often they do not get grains when they have money and when they have money PDS has reportedly no supply identified. Subsequently, from October 2002, the quantity got increased to 35 K.Gs and each beneficiary selected under this program can avail the specified amount of Food Grain at a subsidized price of Rs.3 per KG. Only the poorest among the BPL Families are eligible to be included under the scheme.

VII. **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yajona (SGSY)** : It was launched in April 1999. In fact, this programme took birth as all the poverty alleviation programmes such as IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, GKY, MWS amalgamated and a new programme in the name of SGSY was launched. This is a centrally assisted scheme jointly funded by Government of India and the Government of Orissa in 75:25 ratio of funding. The principal objective of this programme is to create income sources through infrastructure and skill development (Capacity Building) of SHG Members. One of the specialities of the scheme is that the beneficiaries selected may be individual or in a group and in the selection of beneficiary, priority is given to the woman.

National Old Age Pension (NOAP) Scheme : This scheme was operative from 15th August 1995 and the State Government adopted it from April 1995, which is named as State OAP. Only those persons who are above 65 years and have no body to fall back upon are eligible to be beneficiary under the scheme. The Scheme provides each beneficiary an amount of Rs.75/- and Rs.25/- of Pension every month under Govt. of India & Orissa categories respectively.

XII. **National Disabled Pension**: Under this scheme, the mentally and physically challenged persons are eligible to be paid a monthly pension of Rs.100/- per month to meet their immediate need.

XIII. **Indira Awas Yajona** : This is a scheme under which financial support is provided to poorest of the poor families (BPL), not having a pucca house, to construct a sustainable residential structure. There are a large number of other Government and Non Government initiated Programs meant for tackling the food insecurity state in different pockets of Orissa, but the aforementioned schemes/programmes are some of the important ones, which are sponsored mainly by government.

Section- IV

MIND MAP

An attempt was made in this empirical study to elicit the perception of different stakeholders regarding the Food Insecurity Indicators. For this, various stakeholders such as Self Help Group (SHG) members, Village Development Committee (VDC) members, Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members,

School Teachers, Block Development Officers, Angan Wadi Workers (AWW) and the NGO personnel were interviewed and their opinions in connection with the perception of Food Insecurity Indicators were recorded and were analyzed. On the basis of the analysis of data, an attempt has been made to put together their perceptions:

I. Perception of SHG Member : The SHG Members were interviewed as Key Stakeholders during the study and they have revealed that there are 08 Indicators, which can be used to identify persons/households as Food Insecure. They are :

- Women Headed Household
- Dirty Cloths put on by a person
- No use of Oil on the head
- Weak Health
- No earning member in the Household
- Male members of family migrated out
- Not able to eat 2 square meals a day
- No treatment of ailing persons in the family.

II. Perception of VDC Member : During the course of the study, VDC Members in the study villages were asked to state as to what they think the main causes of Food Insecurity of an individual to be. The following are some of the key Food Insecurity indicators indicated by the VDC Members :

- Landlessness
- Large family size
- Single women headed family
- No earning member in the family
- Depend on wage labor
- Disable Family Member
- Illiterate
- Indebtedness
- Low productivity of the crop
- No earning member in the family.

III. Perception of PRI Member: PRI Members were asked to indicate their perception of Food Insecurity Status of an Individual on the basis of the response obtained by the study team.
From different categories of PRI Members in the study villages, the following key indicators were perceived by majority of the respondents:

- Landlessness
- Large family size
- Below Poverty Line
- Families having Physically Handicapped Persons
- Bullock having weak health
- Persons living in squatters
- Illiterate.

Perception by Villagers in General

- Migration
- Drop out of children from school
- Child Labor
- Homelessness

- Daily wage earning as source of livelihood
- Lack of self motivation
- No surplus income
- Large family size.

V. Perception of Block Development Officer (BDO) : The following are some of the key Food Insecurity Indicators indicated by the BDOs during the study, which they think are the attributes of a Food Insecured person/household.

- Old persons who are physically incapable to do any remunerative work
- Physically weak
- No assured source of living
- Migration
- BPL Families dependant on Casual Labor
- No permanent source of income
- Low wage rate
- No crop diversification
- Small and marginal farmers.

VI. Anganwadi Workers (A W W) : In all the study villages, Angan Wadi Workers were asked to identify the Food Insecurity Indicators, as they perceive. The analysis of the study reveals that the following 5 indicators were perceived by the AWWs:

- Migrants
- Weak Health
- Chronic Patient
- Illiteracy
- Liquor Addiction.

VII. Non Government Organizations (NGOs) : NGOs were taken as one of the most important Stakeholders in the study. They were also asked to reveal the Food Insecurity Indicators as perceived by them in respect of indentifying Food insecure people. The NGO personnel as Food Insecurity indicators identified the following indicators :

- Landless
- Low income range families
- Persons/families dependant on wage earning
- Persons/families without productive assets
- Single cropping pattern
- No Crop diversification
- Availing Poor Health Care System
- Low wage rate
- No savings for future
- Unviable/low landholding size

On the basis of the analysis of data collected from the Key Stakeholders during the empirical study in respect of the perception of Food Insecurity Indicators the details of which have been discussed above, the following seven key Food Security Indictors have emerged out which have been revealed by most of the stakeholders :

1. Landlessness
2. Below Poverty line

3. Large Family Size
4. Low Income Level
5. Lack of assured source of earning.
6. Women Headed Household.
7. Lack of unproductive assets.

Section V

EFFICACY AND EFFECTIVENESS

4.1 Effectiveness of the Food Security Measures:

In this section an attempt has been made to assess and find out the effectiveness of each of the major Food Security Measures under implementation in the study villages as perceived by the respondents (both the beneficiaries and the stakeholders) in the empirical study. However a brief analysis with regard to the effectiveness of each of the 13 major Food Security Programs are indicated below

I. Public Distribution System (PDS) : The findings of the study revealed that the PDS program is extremely beneficial to all categories of beneficiaries. According to them, it greatly supports families with additional food grains and it is also mostly helpful during the lean period (during rainy season) when there is scarcity of foodstuff.

Difficulties: However, the following are some of the bottlenecks encountered during the process of implementation of the program:

There is no fixed period or date for the availability of the commodity in the fair price shops. Hence when people come to know about the availability after a couple of days, the commodities are often shown to have exhausted and this creates problem for the beneficiaries for procuring the ration. It also has been seen that the ration commodity is sold by the fair price shops at a higher price to business concerns.

Often the location of the fair price shops is located at distant places and the inaccessibility often deprives people from getting the ration under the PDS.

In a large number of cases, PDS Card is not provided to many BPL households whereas it is provided to many APL households and thus due to wrong identification of beneficiaries usually the right person gets deprived and the wrong person avails it.

VIII. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) : This is a Program, which has been responsible in making the SHGs vibrant in a number of study villages. However, the following are some of the most important benefits the programme has rendered to the beneficiaries:

- I. SHGs have been assisted financially, which has enabled them to undertake Income Generation activities.
- II. Training on Micro enterprise development has been imparted to the SHG Members, which helped the beneficiaries to go in for various micro enterprise development activities.
- III. Supplementary family income has increased considerably in case of the beneficiary households.
- IV. It has also increased the saving habit of the SHG Members.

Difficulties : Under the program some of the bottlenecks which have been identified by the study team are the following :

- I. The activities or income generating activity carried out by the beneficiaries are stereotypic in nature and not selected on the basis of the local resources, skills. Hence area specific income generation activities which may be innovative in nature should be introduced.

- II. Although Micro Enterprises are pursued by the SHGs under the programme, it has been noticed that in most of the places there is no supportive infrastructure for the same vocation. Hence there is an urgent need at almost all the places of supportive infrastructure to facilitate the successful implementation of the micro enterprise.
- III. One of the requirements identified, which need to be done as part of the programme at all places, is to provide managerial and technical skills to handle income-generating assets.

IX. National Old Age Pension (NOAP) Scheme: So far as the National Old Age Pension Scheme is concerned, it supports old persons to meet some of their immediate requirement like medicine etc. This also has increased the self-esteem of the old age persons. Besides, the other family members also have become more caring for the old persons as revealed from the findings of the study.

Difficulties: It has been seen that only one day in a month has been fixed for the disbursement of the Old Age Pension. What is really happening is that if a pensioner is not able to come on that day, she has to wait for the next month for the pension. In view of this, at least two days in a month should be kept for the disbursement of the pension.

XI. National Family Benefit Scheme: National Family Benefit Scheme is a very pro-poor program, which supports the dependant family members of a family whose only member dies due to some accidental reason.

Difficulties : Although this is a very good pro-poor scheme which can be availed by families failing in to the set criteria, yet it was found during the study that majority of the families are not aware of such a scheme. Hence there is a necessity of explaining the villagers the procedures of the scheme to avail the benefit.

XII. National Disabled Pension : It helps the differently challenged (physically handicapped) person to meet his/her immediate needs and also helps as a livelihood support instrument.

Difficulties : In reviewing the scheme, it has been noticed that the amount of pension is very less and it may be prudent to like the pension amount and secondly it may be considered to keep the amount of pension depending on the degree of disability.

4.2 Impact of Food Security

An attempt was made in this study to find out the impact of Food Security Measures on the beneficiaries and their households. For the purpose as many as 33 Impact Indicators have been used the details of which are given in the matrix below. On the basis of the analysis of empirical data, following are some of the key findings articulated by people :

- I. Family Income has increased
- II. Hand loan or loan from the private persons/money lenders practice has been reduced
- III. Availability of loan from financial institutions have increased
- IV. Infrastructures for basic services increased
- V. Extent of saving of family increased
- VI. Access to better education for children increased
- VII. Children got scope to complete education
- VIII. Mother and child care practices have improved
- IX. Pregnant women got better delivery facilities
- X. People got better access to health service
- XI. Awareness level of people about opportunities of income generating schemes improved
- XII. More people possessed bi-cycle and motorized vehicle
- XIII. Inter-birth interval (spacing) between two children has improved

- XIV. Improvement in the connectivity to different places is noticeable
- XV. People are having better access to safe drinking water facilities
- XVI. Families are more able to purchase their livelihood commodities
- XVII. Enrollment of students in schools increased
- XVIII. Incidence of Malnourished Children below 3 years of age decreased
- XIX. Incidence of Migration to distant places in search of employment decreased
- XX. Use of bio-fertilizer increased
- XXI. Importance of animal husbandry felt by families
- XXII. Harvesting of rainwater is an important development indicator
- XXIII. Unused lands are used for productive purpose
- XXIV. Vegetable cultivation have been undertaken by most of the families
- XXV. Demand for land-based income generating activities increased
- XXVI. The villagers for fishery lease common ponds in
- XXVII. The villagers protect degraded forests
- XXVIII. Women are taking part in family decision making process
- XXIX. Productivity of land increased
- XXX. People are not sitting idle
- XXXI. Extent of shortage of food grains and seeds in crisis period decreased/reduced
- XXXII. People are having more access to fair price shops
- XXXIII. Family health status improved

Ultimate analysis shows that despite implementation of these programs the wellbeing indicators did not suggest much improvement as mothers and children remained at the fringe and intrahousehold gender discrimination is prevalent in food distribution. That apart micro nutrient nutrition, otherwise called as silent/invisible food security showed visually chronic anemia, PEM effects, underweight baby/children, infant mortality and morbid child delivery.

Section - VI

Consequences and coping

6.1 CONSEQUENCES :

The findings of the empirical study have revealed that the studied area is largely plagued with acute Food Insecurity. Though the factors of the acute Food Security will be discussed in details in the next Chapter, in this section an attempt has been made to indicate the important consequences of Food Insecurity as revealed from the empirical study findings. On the basis of the analysis of the study the following are some of the key consequences of Food Insecurity observed in the area of study:

Migration : The study came out with the finding that due to acute food insecurity, a large number of families migrates out from the villages to distant places. While some of the persons/families have migrated out permanently settling elsewhere for earning their livelihood, some others have migrated temporarily/seasonally only during acute food insecurity seasons as they go out in search of employment opportunities to other places. It also has been further revealed from the study that due to migration, many of the families have been in the clutches of the contractors and have suffered immensely getting further impoverished.

Malnutrition of Children and Mother : It was reported by the study team as observed from the Register maintained by the Angan Wadi Worker that the incidence of Children & Mother (Pregnant & Lactating) belonging to the malnourished category have increased in the Food Insecure areas in general and during the food insecurity spells in particular.

Silent hunger : It was reported during the Focused Group Discussion in the study villages that a large number of persons were victims of Food Insecurity so much so that many of them have become either half starved or have succumbed to death due to silent starvation.

Poor Condition of the House : The study team on the basis of their observation in the food insecure areas have reported that the houses have been very poorly maintained and many of the houses in such areas have not even been thatched due to the stark poverty resulted due to acute food insecurity condition prevailing.

Increased Indebtedness : The Statistical data obtained from the analysis of the empirical study indicate that more number of people have come in to the fold of indebtedness in the Food Insecure areas and the extent of indebtedness also have increased manifold - the primary reason being Food Insecurity.

Reduced Level of Nutritional Intake : The Nutritionist of the study team has reported that there has been substantial reduction in the level of nutritional intake in case of persons in the family who are in food insecure state. Reduced level of Nutritional Intake is resulting in health hazards of the family members in general and the vulnerable sections of the community in particular.

More dependence on Wage Labour : It has been noticed that in almost all villages covered under the study, the food insecure families who were depending on agriculture or other vocations earlier for their livelihood have by and large resorted to wage earning. In other words, due to the food insecurity crisis there has been more dependence on wage labor in case of the local people.

Increase of Diseases : Incidence of persons suffering from diseases has increased in such places where food insecurity is more acute and the study also has come up with the finding that during the food insecurity spells, the persons suffering from diseases are mostly not taken to the doctor for Medicare due to non-availability of funds with the family.

Increased School Dropout/Discontinuance of Children : Another revealing consequence of food insecurity as evidenced from the findings of the empirical study is that as a consequence of acute food insecurity, in almost all schools located in the food insecure villages incidence of drop outs have increased manifold. The reason that can be attributed to the increased school dropout is that since the parents are not able to feed their children and are not able to provide cloths & study materials, they are not able to send them to the school and hence large-scale dropout.

Distress Sale/pawning of Land & Assets: In most of the villages affected by food insecurity, there is increased incidence of distress sale of land and assets. In fact, it has taken place since the people wanted to feed their family members in half starved situation and to allow them to survive and there is no taker of land at market price. Finding no other alternative, the food insecure people have sold their land to the moneylenders and land mafias at a throwaway price ending up as landless.

6.2 COPING MECHANISM

One of the major aspects of the study was to identify the details of the coping mechanism of the people during food insecurity period. During the empirical study, special attention was given to elicit information on this score. The detailed analysis of data in this regard has come up with the following major findings:

- I. It was observed that most of the people are food secure from October to Mid January, partially secure from Mid January to Mid June and more food insecure from Mid June to Mid September. But from Mid August to Mid October, people are most food insecure in majority of the study villages.
- II. People are *relatively food secure* during the Month of October to Mid January precisely because during this period there is harvesting of paddy & NTFP collection between October to early December whereas during the late December till January harvesting of rabi crop is

done and vegetables are grown in large variety which sustains the people living in the study area.

III. But during the *partially food secure* period ranging from Mid January to Mid June, there is moderate food scarcity and there is an interesting coping mechanism which one notices in case of the people in the study areas. In fact, during Mid January to Mid March, although the local employment/work opportunities gets reduced drastically, yet (the local people earn their livelihood partially by collecting the kendu leaf, collecting firewood from the forest & sailing them, collection of bamboo and sailing the same & also collection of forest produce like Anla, Sahara, Bahada and sailing them in the market. In addition to these activities, the food insecure people also collect different kinds of NTFPs and sell them in the local market thereby earning their livelihood during the period.

IV. The study team also very meticulously observed and recorded the major food of the people during different levels of food security in the study villages and a detailed analysis is given below :

- During January-March, which is considered as Partially Food Insecure Period for most of the people in the study villages, the Major Food consists of Rice & Vegetables and other NTFP vocations.

The March-April month period during which the people are partially Food Insecure. People usually eat Rice, Yahweh and other vegetables and fruits for their survival.

- But during the April-May during which the people are also partially food insecure. The major food of the food insecure comprises of Rag, Charade, Jam, and Mango etc.

But during the period June to August - the more food insecure period, the major food of the people are Mahwah, Bhat Kanda, Palm, Kahajar, Kendu etc. But on the other hand the main food of the people during the August-September (most food insecure) comprises of Rice, Maize and vegetables.

But what is noticeable during the food secure period spanning from October to Mid January is that during this period, the major food of the people are Rice, Vegetable and Dal, but nutritionally inadequate.

This is clearly indicative that though there are dire consequences of Food Insecurity, people during different period of the year eat food in a manner which proves how effectively they have developed their coping mechanism that has made possible their very survival.

Section- VII

Insights and Foresights

In this section, an attempt has been made to put together different factors of Food Insecurity as revealed from the empirical study in the villages covered under the study. Some of the major factors emerging out of the study are as follows :

Single Cropping pattern, no cropping intensity: invariably it was found out that majority of the food insecure families in the study villages do not have irrigation facilities and hence practice single cropping pattern and are highly dependant on rain water. This has resulted in much lower scale of productivity and consequently food scarcity.

Low level of education : Another important factor associated with Food Insecurity is the low level of education of the family members plagued with food insecurity. In fact, due to very low level of education, people are not aware of viable economic opportunities available in & around them for which they have not been able to capitalize on the available opportunities. This has ultimately culminated in food insecurity.

Low Landholding Size : One of the major factors of food insecurity that can be accounted for is low landholding size, which is not economically viable for livelihood support. In view of this, the study findings revealed this as a key factor of food insecurity.

Dependency on Casual labor : People in the Food insecure areas covered under the study are largely dependent on Casual Labor. What is more disturbing is that there is inadequate requirement of casual labor and on an average a person gets about 190 days of casual labor in a year and this inadequate earning do not suffice ensuring the livelihood of the food insecure person & his family and hence food scarcity.

No Crop Diversification : What has been observed by the study team during the empirical study is that the same traditional crop and the seed is being used by the persons in the food insecure areas which is giving very low. But what was found to be conspicuously absent in the study areas is non-use of new yield of seed of high yielding variety and also cropping diversification, which if adopted can provide much higher yield and can take care of the food insecurity status. Therefore there is a need for crop diversification in the area where Food Insecurity State persists.

In addition to the aforementioned major factors of Food insecurity observed in the study villages plagued with acute food insecurity, the following are some other additional factors revealed from the study to be existing in critically food insecure areas of the State.

- No sustainable livelihood resources
- Low wage rate paid to the people in the area of study contributing to food insecurity
- No surplus for future savings
- Improper identification of distress families and not bringing them to the fold of food security measures.

CHAPTER-VIII

Marching Ahead

In the foregoing sections, emphasis has been made to highlight the Stakeholders perception of Food Insecurity, Factor of Food Insecurity, Coping Mechanism, Effectiveness of each of the Major Food Security Programs in operation in the project area and also impact of Food Security Measures on the beneficiaries. On the basis of the study findings an attempt has been made in this section to put forth some general recommendation for tackling the problem of Food insecurity in a more sustainable manner. Some of the major recommendations are as follows :

BPL should not be mandatory for the purpose of granting a PDS Card: BPL list is an obsolete remnant of 1997 PRI survey : It has been seen in the study area that the process of identification of BPL families are very faulty in a large number of cases and it has been observed that there are a large number of families who have been left behind without being considered as Below Poverty Line. As a result of this, many deserving families who are vulnerable and in true sense of the term very poor are debarred from being included under the Food Security Intervention (PDS Card) and continue to remain Critically Food Insecure. Therefore, it is crucially important that for the purpose of granting of PDS Card, official identification of BPL should not necessarily be the sole criteria. On the contrary, Village Development Committee should decide the beneficiaries to be granted PDS Card, which will give a fare deal to the deserving families.

Providing better access to credit : Access to credit facilities is almost a certain pre-requisite to overcome the Food Insecure Status in case of a Family. But what has been found in most of the respondent families who are chronically food insecure in the study villages is that majority of them are not accessible to credit institutions for availing credit facilities for which it is becoming almost impossible for them to take up any income generation activities or purchase of any productive assets which can protect them from encountering the adverse consequences of Food Insecurity. Therefore, mechanism should be in place, which can provide access of credit from financial institutions at a reasonable rate without many hassles. This will certainly go a long way in reducing the consequences of food insecurity on a sustainable basis.

- **PRI to grant license on NTFP product on just and fair basis :** Most of the areas covered under the empirical study eventually fall in tribal pockets. It also further needs to be stressed that collection of Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) is the major source of livelihood for the families covered under the study. But what has happened in reality is that the families who are collecting these products are selling at a throwaway price to the traders and middlemen as a result of which they even do not get the support price. This is becoming the prime reason for their food insecurity status. Therefore, it is proposed that there should be some mechanism by which government can purchase the products from the collectors (persons) at a fixed minimum support price. This will certainly help the NTFP collectors to earn their livelihood better and in all probability help to overcome the state of food insecurity to a large extent
- **Diversified farming system (mono crop pattern to be changed to multi crop pattern) :** The study team has come up with the finding that invariably all the families covered for the study practice mono crop or grow single crop and do not go in for multi crop pattern. This results in abysmally low income. It is therefore suggested that diversified farming system should be encouraged and mono crop pattern to be changed to multi crop pattern, which will be more remunerative to the persons who are currently getting very low earning culminating in to a food insecure status.
- **Community participation / managed PDS (by SHG) :** Although Public Distribution System (PDS) is a very powerful intervention in reducing hunger and starvation in the chronically food insecure areas, yet it is observed that at many places where the empirical study has been conducted, the management of PDS is very poorly done and often there is mismanagement and pilferage of ration and it does not go to the family food basket. On the contrary the beneficiaries sell it in the market at much higher price making money from it. The study team has come with the suggestion that the community at village level or hamlet level should be given responsibility to manage the PDS with the help of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), in some places out side the State of Orissa such an attempt has been made with success.
- **Redistribution of land by taking land from the absentee landlord and also from the large landholders to the Food Insecure families :** One of the interesting findings of the study is that, in the study area, there are a large number of absentee landlords who invariably possess huge extent of land. On the other hand, most of the food insecure persons are those who either work as agricultural labor or sharecropper in the field of the absentee landlord. Therefore, it is suggested that government may think of implementing the existing policy of acquiring ceiling surplus areas from the large landholding families and also from absentee landlord and distribute among the small and landless families who incidentally are the food insecure families. In fact, such a step can be extremely useful in overcoming the food insecure status of the families suffering from food scarcity.
- **Micro Perspective Plan at village level in both on and off farm sector :** It has been observed in the study villages most of which are located in chronically food insecure pockets of the state that although government has implemented a large number of food security measures, yet the activities done under the programmes are done without any plan & vision. Therefore, it is suggested that each village should be taken as a unit and a detailed survey for need identification & resource mapping to be done on the basis of which a 5 year perspective longterm plan with activities can be drawn up. Over a period of five years different longterm activities can be taken up so that after a span of 5 years, the villagers will be self reliant and the adverse effects of food insecurity can be overcome without any support in such areas.
- **Women Empowerment through SHGs and Microenterprises :** The study team is of the view that Empowerment of Women is the key to economic development of the families. Therefore, it is suggested strongly that Women SHGs need to be formed in all the study villages located in Food Insecure Pockets and by providing support and ensuing forward and backward linkages in respect of different kinds of Microenterprises to be supported for empowering women. Such type of intervention will be extremely helpful in combating food insecure situation prevailing in a number of villages of Orissa.

- **Reasons of Migration to be analyzed and Prevention Strategy to be chalked out :** Large scale out migration from the villages located in the chronically food insecure villages is a regular feature as revealed from the findings of the empirical study. However, it has been observed that due to large scale out migration - especially in case of the male members of the family to distant places in search of livelihood, the families staying back in the original villages are becoming more food insecure. This is because, it has been revealed from the study findings that a large number of male earning members after migrating out to distant places are marrying out there once again and are not supporting the family back in the village. This is enhancing the food insecurity status of the families residing back in the original village. Therefore, it is suggested that the reasons of migration need to be analyzed and accordingly prevention strategy is required to be chalked out which is likely to reduce the magnitude of problem the food insecure people are encountering in the study villages.

- **Mixed Cropping pattern needs to be emphasized :** Mixed cropping pattern needs to be emphasized by growing a mixture of crops in the fields, the farmers can insulate themselves from total crop failure caused by weather or pest epidemics thereby avoiding a very severe food insecurity situation in a particular village.

- **Providing Usufruct right :** The study team is of the view that Providing Usufruct right of land up to 30- degree slopes to the tribal in the food insecure areas should be kept as a mandatory provision. This is an intervention, which can be able to overcome the adverse consequences of food insecurity persisting in the drought prone areas resulting in Food Insecure pockets.

- **Transform Morphology of POs :** We have NGO promoted, Govt. promoted, traditional and PRI POs. The POs are to a lesser degree complementary, often overlapping and even conflicting. The village social engine can substantially improve if these POs. work in unison and synergy.

- **Micro watch & citizenry engagement :** Under employment guarantee scheme, NFFWP, large sum of money and grains are pumped in. Each village must have a micro watch group in transparent execution of these schemes.

- **Revamp Watershed :** It makes sense to revamp existing defunct watersheds, than commissioning new ones, unless necessary to enhance cropping intensity.

- **Participation of smallholders :** This concept is picking up, have come out successful in BAIF's WADI model of agroforestry and livestock programss mall is beautiful. this practice does not bypass market, rather work in unison with it.

- **Gramsabha and social audit:** Food insecurity can be an outcome of pleading anonymity in local governance's SHGs movement can add another dimension is to participate actively in decision making.

- **Promote backyard garden:** This is almost a cliché, due to somewhat queer reason. This must be promoted.

- **Go for Grain Banks.** Very useful to loan out in kind during lean season.

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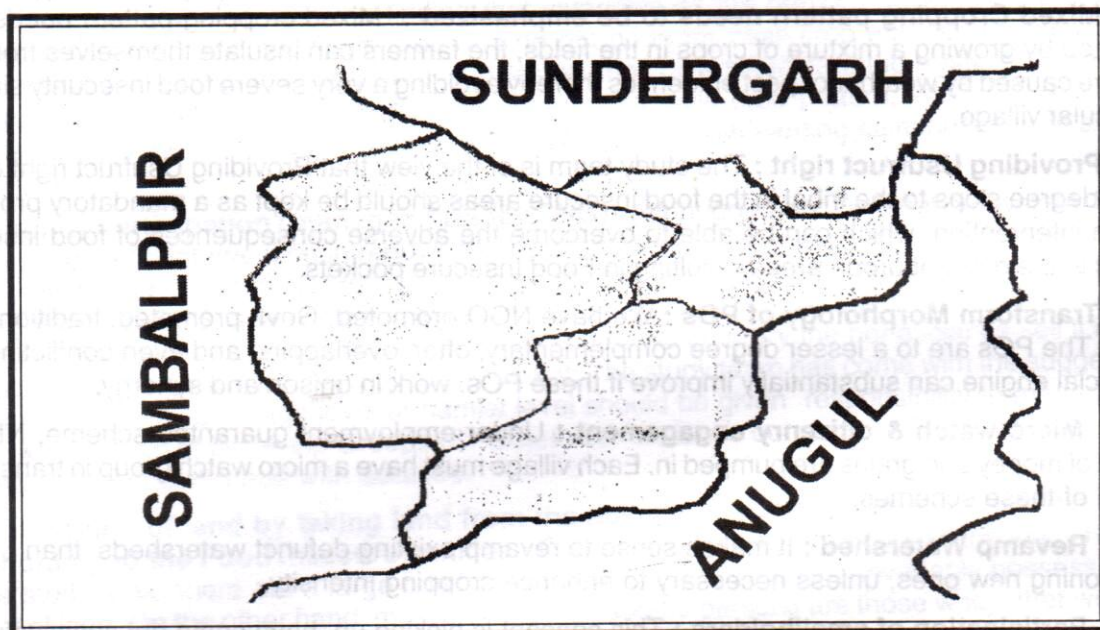
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Annexure-1

Demography and Development Profile of Deogarh

Introduction :

Deogarh District has been created after bifurcation from up-divided Sambalpur district and started functioning w.e.f. 01.01.1994 vide Revenue & Excise Department Notification No.56413/R., dt.22.12.1993. Angul District bound this district on the East & the South, West by Sambalpur district & North by Sundargarh district.



The statistical data of Deogarh district are as follows :

Geography. :

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 - | Area | 2781.66 Sq. K.M. |
| 2 - | latitude 84°30' | North/South |
| 3 - | Longitude | 21°-35 East/West |

Demographic :

- | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 - | Population | 2,74,095 (as per 2001 Census) |
| 2 - | Male | 1, 38,425 |
| 3 - | Female | 1, 35,670 |
| 4 - | S.C | 31,285 |
| 5 - | S.T | 74,209 |

SOCIAL WELFARE SECTION

The District Social Welfare section is looking after the implementation of the following programmes in Deogarh District.

1. Integrated Child Development Scheme (I.C.D.S.)
2. Social Defense
3. Handicapped Welfare
4. Child Welfare
5. Women Welfare
6. Mid Day Meal Programme
7. Mission Shakti

Objective :

Six packages of service of I.C.D.S. aims to improve the nutritional and health status of children below six years of age, lay the foundation for their proper physical, psychological and social development, reduce among young children the incidence of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition, improve the nutritional and health status of pregnant and nursing women and enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper health and nutrition education.

PROGRAMME

Mid Day Meal Programme :

This programme is being implemented in Deogarh District since 01.07.1995. Under this programme dry ration @ 3 Kgs. of rice are being provided to the primary school students reading from Class-I to V from 2001 to 31 August 2004. From September 2004 cooked meal is served in Primary Schools.

This program is continuing in 429 Primary schools, 40 N.C.L.P. Schools and 287 E.G.S. Schools of Deogarh District covering 46,666 students.

During the year 2005-2006 Q.12,123.03 of rice has been allotted to Deogarh District and Q.6, 061.50 of rice & Q.1,000.00 of Dal have been distributed under this programme.

Supplementary Nutrition Program (S.N.P.) :

With a view to improving the health and nutritional status of children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers, the supplementary nutrition program has been included as one of the most important components of ICDS program. Under this scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to 6 months to 6 years children and to expectant nursing women from low-income families for a period of 300 days per annum.

This programme is being implemented through three I.C.D.S. Projects in this District covering 20500 beneficiaries through 294 Anganwadi Centers. Foodstuff like Rice and Dal are being used under this programme. Under this scheme norms have been fixed by Government at the following rates:

Sl. No.	Category	Ration Size (per day)	
		Rice	Dal
1	2	3	4
1.	Mild and moderate Children (6 month - 6 years)	80 gm.	15gm.
2.	Severely malnourished	160 gm.	30 gm.
3.	Pregnant & Lactating mothers	200 gm.	35 gm.

Coverage of Beneficiaries :

Coverage of beneficiaries under S.N.P. allotted to different Projects is indicated below :

Sl. No.	Categorywise beneficiaries	Barkote	Reamal	Tilebani	District Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	P.W.	619	611	484	1,714
2.	N.M.	687	649	566	1,902
3.	6 months to 3 years	2,850	2,927	2,806	8,583
4.	3 years to 6 years	2,844	2,813	2,644	8,301
	Total	7,000	7,000	6,500	20,500

Mission Shakti :

Mission Shakti was introduced in this District since 2001. A target of 800 groups was fixed to this District under this scheme from the year 2001 to 2005. As per letter No.221 dt.07.07.2005 of Director, Mission Shakti, Bhubaneswar that the Mission Shakti campaigning has been extended up to 2008. The new target for formation of 1600 W.S.H.Gs. under Mission Shakti from 2001 to 2008 is communicated to all C.D.P.Os. vide this office letter No.5959 dt.19.07.2005. The details project wise target and achievement position is given below:-

Name of the project	Target	Achievement	Total No. of members	Amount deposited deposited	No. of S.H.Gs. credit linkage	Amount of linked	Major generating schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barkote	555	466	5,518	24,31,160/-	355	1,55,47,700/-	PCPI, Seasonal business, Bamboo works, Minor forest product.
Tilebani	470	314	4,621	8,44,941/-	184	55,43,500/-	
Reamal	575	532	7,411	27,94,085/-	206	63,42,683/-	
Total	1,600	1,312	17,550	60,70,186/-	745	2,74,33,883/-	

Enrolment Position :

The enrolment position of Institutions for the Academic Session 2005-06 is furnished below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Students Enrolment Position										Grand Total
		S.C.		S.T.		Others		Total				
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Government High School, Kansar	19	01	124	10	03	08	146	19	165		
2.	Parposi Ashram School	05	-	50	-	-	-	55	-	55		
3.	Saida Sevashram	21	12	21	18	38	40	80	70	150		
4.	Goyalmara Sevashram	06	07	41	39	20	19	67	65	132		
5.	Kaliapal Sevashram	05	01	41	32	12	19	58	52	110		
6.	Dimiriposi Sevashram	-	01	14	11	07	03	21	15	36		
7.	Khulundikudar Sevashram	-	-	32	21	03	02	35	23	58		

DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

FUNDS POSITION / PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF DRDA DEOGARH UPTO END OF MARCH - 2004

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	O.B. as on 01.04.2003	Allotment Received				Total Funds 3+7	Expenditure	Balance	% of Expenditure	Physical		
			Central Share	State Share	Others	Total					Project Taken up	Project Completed	Mandays generated (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	S.G.R.Y. (I)	-	255.40	82.62	-	338.03	338.03	338.03	00	100%	666	658	5.03
2.	S.G.R.Y. (II)	33.24	250.02	92.18	-	342.21	375.45	375.45	00	100%	1,059	1,049	5.20
3.	I.A.Y. (Normal)	1.55	83.20	14.40	8.80	106.40	107.95	114.77	-6.82	106%	599	574	-
4.	S.G.SY	0.09	46.92	15.64	-	62.56	62.65	92.03	-29.38	146%	993	923	-
					-						Cases Sanctioned	Cases Disbursed	
5.	O.B.B.	-	66.00	-	-	66.00	66.00	66.00	-	100%	22	22	0.53
6.	PMGY (GA)	-6.65	16.70	-	-	16.70	10.05	7.58	-	100%	26	26	-

FOOD GRAIN (in M.T.) (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	O.B.	Allocation	Release	Lifted	Total	Utilisation	% of utilisation	Balance
01.	S.G.R.Y. (unified)	0.00	3,770.00	3,770.00	3,770.00	3,770.00	2,639.00	70%	1,320.00
02.	N.F.F.W.P.	1,947.00	4,137.00	4,137.00	2,452.50	4,399.50	4,399.50	100%	Nil

Bank-wise Disposal of S.G.S.Y. loan application up to end of November, 2005										(Rs.in Lakhs)		
Name of the Bank	Physical Target	No. of Applications			Subsidy			Credit		Pending in Bank financed	Amount disbursed	
		Sponsored	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Rejected	Target	Amount disbursed	Target	Amount disbursed		Target	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11			
Commercial Bank												
S.B.I.	80	115	54	39	0	61	3.60	12.32	4.70			
U.B.I.	100	112	39	35	0	73	3.45	15.34	3.9			
C.B.I.	110	150	57	67	0	93	5.95	16.94	7.7			
U. Co.	20	32	12	12	0	20	1.00	3.08	1.00			
Andhra Bank	20	22	0	0	0	22	0.00	3.08	0.00			
Total	330	431	162	153	0	269	14.00	50.76	17.30			
Co-Operative Bank												
CARD Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0			
S.D.C.C. Bank	73	99	35	35	0	64	3.50	11.27	4.89			
Total	73	99	35	35	0	64	3.50	11.27	4.89			
Regional Rural Bank												
B.A.G.B.	162	169	78	42	0	91	3.60	24.93	4.45			
Others (Specity)												
Grand Total	565	699	275	230	0	424	21.10	86.96	26.64			

Scheme - N.F.F.W.P. :

Name of Block	Annual Physical Target (Mandays in Lakhs)	Achievement till 30th November 2005	% of Achievement	Funds available (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	% of Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barkote	6.99	3.18	45%	142.87	142.87	100%
Reamal	7.26	3.25	45%	192.87	192.87	100%
Tileibani	9.87	3.73	38%	142.87	167.75	117%
Total	24.12	10.16	42%	478.61	376.36	105%

Food Grain Position :

Scheme - S.G.R.Y.

(Food grain in M.T.)

Name of Block	Annual Target	O.B.	Lifted	Total	Utilised	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barkote	1,441.906	-	1,441.906	1,441.906	1000.00	441.906
Reamal	1,209.80	-	1,209.80	1,209.80	849.00	360.80
Tileibani	1,118.294	-	1,118.294	1,118.294	790.00	328.294
Total	3,770.00		3,770.00	3,770.00	2639.00	1131.00

Scheme - N.F.F.W.P. :

(Food grain in M.T.)

Name of Block	Annual Target	O.B.	Lifted	Total	Utilised	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barkote	1235.00	649.00	683.00	1332.00	1332.00	-
Reamal	1285.00	689.00	684.00	1373.00	1373.00	-
Tileibani	1617.00	609.00	1053.00	1662.00	1662.00	-
Total	4137.00	1947.00	2420.00	4367.00	4367.00	-

Physical and Financial Performance of Schemes :

Scheme - S.G.R.Y.

Name of Block	Annual Physical Target	Achievement till 30th November 2005	% of Achievement	Funds available (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)	% of Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barkote	210	117	56%	10.21	12.45	121%
	(21 group)					
Reamal	190	70	37%	7.33	7.16	98%
	(19 group)					
Tileibani	165	43	26%	7.23	7.28	110%
	(16 group)					
Total	565	230	41%	24.77	29.89	107%

Scheme - S.G.R.Y.

Name of Block	Annual Target (Mandays in lakhs)	Achievement till 30th November 2005	% of Achievement	Funds available (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in Lakhs)	% of Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barkote	4.10	1.86	46%	152.01	103.29	68%
Reamal	3.93	1.59	40%	125.56	99.64	79%
Tileibani	3.84	1.24	32%	125.30	79.97	64%
Total	11.87	4.71	40%	402.87	282.90	70%

The district of Deogarh is full of hilly forest land, small springs and less fertile sloppy wasteland. The economy of the district depends on agriculture. The district comes under high rainfall area which accounts 1,421 mm/year on an average. But the district is facing frequent drought due to erratic distribution of rainfall. Most of the rainfall occurs in the month of July and August which results in excess run off causing soil erosion, sand casting, gully creation etc. So there felt an immediate need for run off management, which would help in increasing the productivity of land, restoring soil fertility, developing land etc. For this purpose Govt. of India has sanctioned 12 nos. of **watershed development project** on March 23, 2002 in 24 villages of Tileibani Block of this district

“Integrated Wasteland Development Project” : The project targets to treat 6,852 hectares of land & to uplift the socio-economic status of about 9,000 schedule caste and schedule tribe people residing in the target area with a total out lay of 411.2 lakhs by 2007.

Structure Constructed	Physical
WHS	26 nos.
RMS	18 nos.
Diversion Bund	8,023 RMT
Diversion weir	2 nos.
Gully Control Str.	54 nos.
Land Development	103 Hec.
Loose Boulders Check Dams	333 nos.
Loose Boulders Str.	105 nos.
PT	5 nos.
Canal Work	1,500 RMT
Renovation of Ponds	7 nos.

In project area ridge to valley treatment approach is adopted using locally available material and eco friendly technologies. Harvesting runoff water, recharging the ground water, conserving soil and its fertility is given due importance. For this purpose Rain-off Management Structures, Water Harvesting Structures, Diversion Weirs, Diversion Bunds, Loose Boulder Structures, Canals, Brushwood Check Dams, Gully Control Measures, Percolation Tanks are constructed. Till now 56 water bodies have been created and they are providing irrigation to about 405 hectares of land during Kharif and 63 hectares during Rabi. Also 1,837.50 hectares of land has been treated at the end of second year.

To avoid distress sale of paddy due to over production during normal season, WDT is encouraging for crop diversification. Also this is saving the farmers from crop losses due to soil moisture stress during drought. Cultivation of oil seed crops like ground nut, mustard are given due importance and the response of the farmers are up to satisfactory. They are shifting gradually from paddy to other non-paddy crops.

Prior to the implementation of this programme migration of the landless poor was a regular practice. By creating 1,13,552 man days of work, migration of labour force has been completely stopped. Further 74 nos. of SHG are formed which are successfully taking different key activities i.e. sericulture, Pisciculture, Poultry, Farming, Vegetable cultivation etc. By this the rural women flocks are able to supplement their socio-economic status.