

# MONITORING OF SOCIAL INPUTS IN GANJAM & NUAPADA DISTRICTS OF ORISSA

**(TEN VILLAGES STUDIES)**

## **PART II**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The central concern of the present study is to ascertain the status of people's access to existing services and their adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency within the framework of structural changes being advocated today.

This review of social inputs was undertaken with a view to:

1. Understanding the existing situation,
2. Gaining a perspective about the achievements and limitations of the various planning and implementing bodies;
3. Understanding how far the goals of these plans have been achieved;
4. Examining the contribution of Panchayati raj Institutions towards programme implementation;
5. Measuring the extent of dovetailing of local needs with the programmes;
6. Gauge the efficacy of financial dimensions including resource mobilisation and its disbursement.

The main sources of information were the local people who are the recipients/beneficiaries of the entire programme as well as the officials involved in the delivery of these inputs at all levels of administration.

Our review shows that with regard to certain sectors the Government appears to have achieved much in terms of creation of facilities, institutions, training and placing of personnel etc. Over the years the situation has also improved considerably in terms of coverage. However, several of the services such as health care or education have not reached the stipulated coverage norms in the study area.

The relevance of ground realities as observed in the villages or micro level have been related to the concerns perceived as important at the State or macro level and vice versa. The present trend in the Indian economy is towards liberalisation and privatisation. The main emphasis therefore is on the development of physical and financial infrastructure, which is to be paid for by the users. The underlying assumption is that people will pay for whatever they perceive to be essential. The enhanced coverage has led to enhanced physical access, However, it has not necessarily made this access affordable. In the health sector user fees have been introduced at the tertiary level making health care unaffordable. Privatised services such as transport and electricity have been priced out of the average villager's reach, which consequently leads to restricted physical access.

The real question therefore is whether sufficient attention is paid to understanding people's felt needs and perceptions of these needs while promoting the policy of privatising social inputs and formulating the various plans. The creation of facilities relating to health, education, roads, irrigation, and power in our country are many times driven by political considerations and are made to please constituencies and ensure bonded votebanks.

The technical aspects relating to feasibility, coverage, adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency are sacrificed in favour of reaching targets of expenditure and establishment of physical inputs. Moreover, inadequate state financing, bureaucratic red tape and government apathy has delayed projects, money has lapsed and the expected outcomes have not been reached.

Financial inadequacy plays a major role in compromising the quality of coverage, adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency. In effect, the people for whom the facilities and services are meant are denied access.

In recent years with the economic reforms and liberalisation of the Indian economy international funding for the social sectors has increased. The financial support is given to sponsor structural reforms in these sectors. The World Bank is a major player in this.

E.g. the purpose of the Bank's support to the health sector programme is increasing the role of the private sector in the delivery of health services. These reforms are directed more towards reducing government involvement in the delivery of services than towards improvement of the health status of the population. The Bank is promoting a move away from the welfare state and towards privatisation of delivery of social services. This approach ignores the negative impact of market oriented reforms on the poorer sections of the population who are being further marginalised. It is important to be more discerning as far as the choice of sectors for which economic reforms are advised. In a state like Orissa where over 50% of people live below the poverty line the need for creating social safety nets, which would protect these marginalised groups, can not be emphasised enough. This essentially envisages a greater intervention by the State, rather than otherwise.

The other significant example of failure of reforms supported by International funding agencies is illustrated by the case of the Power sector. The entire blueprint for the reforms was prepared by these agencies and was faithfully implemented by the State Government. The huge losses suffered by GRIDCO are indicative of the way these reforms are being pushed through inspite of the unpreparedness of the Government to support them. Moreover, it is not possible for a predominantly poor consumer base to pay the increased tariff. The cost of installation of meters is prohibitive for GRIDCO as well as the consumers. This has led to a significant reduction in the number of official consumers, giving rise to the use of a rough and ready appropriate technology to harvest power supply in the villages.

The multiplicity of agencies involved in delivery of inputs makes maintenance difficult. Quality of services provided or ensuring continuity in services is not a major concern with every input-making department. The chain of responsibility to assure good quality service is not articulated clearly and this is clearly reflected in the frequency of non -functioning hand pumps and telephones installed for emergency services, ill-equipped schools and health centres in the villages, washed out or pot holed roads. Adequacy, availability, effectiveness have little meaning because by their very state of dis-repair the facilities and services are non-usable. Maintenance of facilities and continuity in the delivery of services are essential in order to achieve the desired impacts. Any break in the smooth and effective functioning would lead to counter intuitive results.

In social sectors such as health and education the referral system or intra-sectoral linkages are important to ensure that desired impacts are reached. Consideration of the significance of sequential nature of inputs is of paramount importance to ensure proper functioning of these facilities and services. For this inter sectoral convergence in time and space are critical. Lack of consensus, co-ordination and co-operation amongst these bodies is primarily responsible for delays in crucial decision-making. Local needs and local sensibilities hardly find a place in this non context specific planning. At a time when decentralisation and people's participation in governance and development are being emphasised in order to ensure successful implementation, centralised planning and a multiplicity of planning agencies is a contradiction.

The decentralised planning process envisages participation by the people as well as their representatives in decision-making concerning social inputs being made for local use. This would be a healthy democratic decision making process ensuring efficiency, equity and accountability.

The experience of the ten selected villages from Nuapada and Ganjam districts underlines the importance of devolution of decision making powers to the Panchayats with regard to location of inputs/facilities, delivery of services, maintenance of inputs and monitoring of the quality and adequacy of facilities. This has to be supported by the necessary devolution of required funds by way of grants as well as powers to mobilise resources locally through levying of taxes and charges.

People perceive the Panchayat as an agency providing services like issuing of ration cards or employment during the lean season. People felt that it has limited decision-making authority and is not effective in implementing developmental activities in the village as in the case of Parasaudar (Budhipalli Gram Panchayat-Nuapada district). In this village, the people's demand for digging new tube wells and construction of a pucca road to the main road has not been taken cognisance of and this had led to a feeling of resentment.

The following chart clearly indicates areas where a close local supervision would improve the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of the amenities created.

### Villagewise Analysis of the Functioning of Social Inputs and other Support Sectors

Village	HEALTH CARE					WATER SUPPLY					SANITATION					PRIMARY EDUCATION					PDS								
	ss	id	sp	q	lit	eff	ss	id	sp	q	lit	eff	ss	id	sp	q	lit	eff	ss	id	sp	q	lit	eff	ss	id	sp	q	lit
Parkod	1	⊙	m	⊙	⊙	1	1	-	⊙	1	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	-	⊙	m	1	m	1	⊙	⊙				
Baloda	1	⊙	m	⊙	⊙	1	1	-	1	1	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	-	⊙	m	1	m	1	⊙	⊙				
Doto	1	⊙	m	⊙	⊙	1	1	-	1	1	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	-	⊙	m	1	m	1	⊙	⊙				
Parasaudar	1	m	m	⊙	⊙	1	⊙	-	⊙	1	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	-	⊙	m	1	m	1	⊙	⊙				
Langleshwar	1	⊙	m	⊙	⊙	1	⊙	-	m	⊙	m	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	⊙	1	m	1	⊙	⊙				
Singipur	1	m	m	m	m	1	⊙	-	m	⊙	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	-	⊙	m	1	m	1	⊙	⊙				
P. Sonpur	1	m	m	⊙	⊙	1	⊙	-	⊙	⊙	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	-	⊙	m	1	m	1	⊙	⊙				
Anantraipur	1	m	m	m	m	1	⊙	-	m	⊙	m	-	-	-	-	1	m	-	m	m	1	m	1	m	⊙				
Nalabanta	1	1	m	⊙	⊙	1	⊙	-	⊙	⊙	m	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	⊙	⊙	1	m	1	⊙	⊙				
Cheramaria	1	⊙	m	⊙	⊙	1	⊙	-	1	1	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	-	⊙	m	1	m	1	⊙	⊙				

1 Accessibility  
1 Affordability  
1 Effectiveness

1 Adequacy  
1 Efficiency

⊙ Partial Accessibility  
⊙ Partial Affordability  
⊙ Partial Effectiveness

⊙ Partial Adequacy  
⊙ Partial Efficiency

m Inaccessible  
m Non Affordable  
m Ineffective

m Inadequate  
m Inefficient

**Villagewise Analysis of the Functioning of Social Inputs and other Support Sectors (Contd.)**

Village	TRANSPORT (Bus Service)					COMMUNICATION (Post & Telephone)					IRRIGATION					ELECTRICITY																																																
	ssi	b	eq	uac	y	or-	dab	-i-	litv	C-	ien	ctiv	e-	ssi	b	eq	uac	y	or-	dab	-i-	litv	C-	ien	ctiv	e-	ssi	b	eq	uac	y	or-	dab	-i-	litv	C-	ien	ctiv	e-	ssi	b	eq	uac	y	or-	dab	-i-	litv	C-	ien	ctiv	e-	ssi	b	eq	uac	y	or-	dab	-i-	litv	C-	ien	ctiv
Parkod	1		⊙			m	⊙				1	1	-	⊙	⊙	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	m	m	m																																							
Baloda	⊙	m	⊙	m	m	1	1	-	⊙	⊙	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	m	m	m																																												
Doto	m	m	⊙	m	m	1	1	-	1	1	⊙	m	⊙	m	⊙	1	⊙	m	m	m																																												
Parasaudar	⊙	⊙	⊙	m	m	1	1	-	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	1	⊙	m	m	m																																												
Langleshwar	1	1	⊙	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	⊙	m	⊙																																												
Singipur	⊙	m	⊙	m	m	1	1	-	1	1	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	m	m	m																																												
P. Sonpur	1	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	1	1	-	1	1	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	m	m	m																																												
Anantraipur	m	m	⊙	m	m	1	1	-	m	⊙	m	-	-	-	-	1	⊙	m	m	m																																												
Nalabanta	1	1	⊙	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	1	⊙	⊙	m	⊙																																												
Cheramaría	1	1	⊙	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	m	1	⊙	⊙	m	⊙																																												

1 Accessibility  
1 Affordability  
1 Effectiveness

1 Adequacy  
1 Efficiency

⊙ Partial Accessibility  
⊙ Partial Affordability  
⊙ Partial Effectiveness

⊙ Partial Adequacy  
⊙ Partial Efficiency

m Inaccessible  
m Non Affordable  
m Ineffective

m Inadequate  
m Inefficient

The study clearly indicates that a uniform approach can not be taken for privatising social inputs and charging for services delivered. Affordability should be one of the main considerations while making these decisions. Affordability of the State Government as well as affordability of the recipients. It is quite apparent that the Government of Orissa can not be compared to other State Governments such as Maharashtra, Karnataka Gujarat etc. considering the difference in their economic bases and therefore their ability to generate revenues for the State exchequer. The Government of Orissa received two significant "matching" grants under the 10<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. One for School drinking water supply and the other for rural connectivity. In both cases the State Government was unable to match the grants and returned nearly 60% of the money to the Centre. The same was found in the case of irrigation where international funding was involved.

It can also be observed that due to various factors the economic base is neither diversified nor particularly healthy. This leads to poverty, which could almost be viewed as endemic. One of the better, relevant "poverty programmes" in the state is distribution of essentials under the Public Distribution Scheme and the other one is the mid-day meal programme. The PDS and mid-day meal programmes could be modified to ensure more effective results. It would be a good idea to increase the quota of grains distributed under the PDS and also to diversify it with the addition of good quality dal to stop consumption of Kesri Dal, which is toxic as also to add to the calorie and nutrient components of the diet. The mid day meal is the single most important factor bringing children to school and it should be strengthened by increasing the quantity of food and improving the dietary content.

Perhaps it may be wise to give amnesty to States like Orissa where essential services are in short supply and ability to pay for them in even shorter supply. It may be in the interest of "greater public good" that all the grants given for these essential social sectors are given without the condition of "matching" but perhaps with a condition that the creation of facilities and services must meet the criteria for accessibility, adequacy, affordability, efficiency and effectiveness during the period of the grant. The State Government must also sustain them after the period of the grant is over. If not the entire grant can then be treated as a loan. This amnesty can be reviewed annually to ensure that it has the desired effects.



## Chapter 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Human development is a function of social, economic, political and psychological factors that affect the individual or household in a society. Growth in income, wealth or consumption presents only a generalised picture of material human well being. Greater efforts are required to enhance the feeling of well being on material as well as non-material fronts. Human development is about enlarging people's choices; choices which are varied and changing over time. Denial of choices and opportunities leads to a feeling of insecurity and helplessness. It is important not to forget that the effect of material well being is critical to ensure the feeling of security per se.

Given this fact government intervention is necessary to initiate poverty alleviation programmes. The strategies for these need to look into the dynamics of determinants of development that lead to and sustain a desirable development situation.

The basic needs approach (i.e. human needs in terms of health, food, education, water) to development has been gaining acceptance during the last decade. It stresses on the access to these facilities and services and the importance of human resource development to increase the well being of people. These 'social inputs' viz. the subsidised services such as health and education provided by the government is an effort to augment the real incomes of the people so as to free a portion of their income to meet their requirements of savings and investments.

The present study focuses on the evaluation and monitoring of the social inputs that facilitate the creation of facilities and delivery of services. The services and facilities considered here are the services concerned directly with Human Resource Development such as health, education, drinking water and sanitation. Apart from looking at the conventional social sectors it also examines sectors that are closely concerned with ensuring food security, physical access to facilities and delivery of services. Transport and communication, post and telegraph sectors are key sectors in relation to adequacy of physical accessibility and the speed with which a facility or service can be approached. For food security it is important to assess incomes and also ability to enhance them either with better use of locally available resources or through migration. The infrastructure sectors of irrigation and electricity have been examined in their role as support sectors. Local employment availability through JRY/JGSY has also been examined with the help of Panchayat level information to gauge the days of employment available without enhancement of agriculture and/or industries.

Village level case studies are used to illustrate local situation and bring out nuances of decision making by people of different communities and income classes vis- a-vis their expenditure priorities, both personal and public and their perceptions regarding government institutions, government facilities and delivery of services by government functionaries. Since village case studies form the backbone of the research they were selected carefully and as objectively as possible.

Human development being the main concern, it was decided that villages must be selected on the basis of their status as related to human development. The other side of this same coin is the status of human poverty in these villages. While analysing the data the following critical assumptions were made: Poverty essentially means deprivations of different kind and these deprivations result from differential or inequitable access. This inequitable access is a result of one or more factors, the most critical amongst these are the "economic status" of a household which determines the "ability to pay" and "physical status" as determined by the physical access to different facilities and services. Utilization of the facilities and services is considered to be a function of the actual presence of the service or facility in the settlement or in the vicinity as well as ability to pay for the transport to get there and pay for the service if necessary. "Social status" is the other important determinant, which leads to inequality in access. A household's place in the

social hierarchy and a person's birth as a female of the species may affect their access to certain facilities and services. E.g. A female child may not be sent to school at all or may be sent to school until she gets married. This would mean no access at all to education or a curtailed/limited access to education.

The analysis thus focuses on examining the status of these three factors, viz.

1. Income levels, as determined by the type of occupation one is engaged in and ownership of/access to productive assets,
2. The presence of basic services and facilities either within the settlement or in the vicinity and physical access to the facilities and services and,
3. The composition of the population to estimate the proportion of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes to assess the general social status of the village.

The estimates were made for each village in the selected four blocks from the two districts for which secondary data is available. The blocks are Chikiti, Khallikot and Asika from Ganjam District and Nuapada block from Nuapada district.

The village case studies are instrumental in illustrating the local variations and the nuances of expenditure priorities of people of different communities and income classes and their perceptions regarding government institutions and government facilities and delivery of services by government functionaries. The selection of villages for in - depth studies is based on the analysis carried out to establish the Multiple Deprivation typologies for villages in the selected blocks. In Nuapada district the following four villages viz. Parkod, Baloda, Doto and Parasaudar were selected for a primary survey. In Ganjam district, Pati Sonpur and Anantraipur from Chikiti block; Nalabanta and Cheramaria from Aska block and Langleshwar and Singipur from Khallikot block were the selected villages for the primary survey.

The main assessment criteria for each of the sectors are availability, accessibility, adequacy, and quality and people's perceptions of the facilities and services. These parameters have been judged on the basis of the data collected from the sources of delivery mechanisms as well as the people's perceptions of the delivery of services and facilities. The effectiveness and efficiency have been analysed in terms of the functioning of various facilities. For instance, the number of non-functioning hand pumps and telephone connections in a village has been identified. Availability, accessibility and adequacy of services and facilities are the key determinants of the physical quality of life. The availability and accessibility have been reviewed through a spatial planning technique – the scalogram. Scalogram is a technique to rank the settlements on a Guttman scale, based on the functional complexity of facilities and services in a settlement ranked according to the number of people living in the settlement.

**Table No. 1 Block-wise distribution of households to various categories and their levels of consumption expenditure: Asika, Khalikote and Chikiti Block**

**Table No. 2 Block-wise distribution of households to various categories and their levels of consumption expenditure: Nuapada Block**

**Table No. 3 Scalogram of Available Services and Facilities - Asika Block**

Reference: Excel File (Asika Scalogram.xls)

**Table No. 4 Scalogram of Available Services and Facilities - Khallikote Block**

Reference: Excel File (Khallikote Scalogram.xls)

**Table No. 5 Scalogram of Available Services and Facilities - Chikiti Block**

Reference: Excel File (Chikiti Scalogram.xls)

**Table No. 6 Scalogram of Available Services and Facilities - Nuapada Block**

Reference: Excel File (Nuapada Scalogram.xls)

**Table No. 7**  
**Asika C.D. Block List of Villages according to Typologies and Location Code number**

Deprivations	High - I	Medium - II	Moderate - III	Low - IV
Income (Rs.)	< 63.84	63.84 - 95.76	95.76 - 124.68	> 124.68
Accessibility (Centrality Score)	< 39	40 - 56	60 - 79	> 80
Social (Concentration of SC / ST population)	> 75%	50 - 75%	25 - 50%	< 25%
Multiple (Composite Score)	10 - 12	8 - 9	4 - 7	0 - 3

Code No.	Name of Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
64	Singipur	II	I	IV	II
65	Banthapalli	I	I	III	I
66	Khukundia	II	III	IV	III
86	Gahangu	III	II	IV	III
87	Nahada	II	II	IV	III
88	Kendupadar	I	II	IV	II
89	Chatula	II	I	IV	II
90	Munigadi	II	I	IV	II
91	Malati	II	I	IV	II
113	Nimina	II	II	IV	III
114	Benapata	I	II	IV	II
115	Runkuda	I	I	I	I
116	Khandarvali	II	II	IV	III
120	Chandramadaipur	III	I	IV	III
145	Kandhasundarapalli	III	I	I	I
146	Landajuali	II	II	IV	III
1	Phappalapur	II	II	IV	III
2	Asuraipalli	II	II	IV	III
3	Nuapalli	I	II	IV	III
4	Danchandanpedhi	I	II	IV	II
5	Sanakholi	I	I	III	II
6	Santarapur	I	II	IV	I
7	Badakholi	III	III	IV	II
8	Bhejput	II	II	IV	III
9	Pandiapathara	II	III	III	III
10	Sunapalli	II	I	IV	III
11	Bhetanai	III	III	III	II
12	Dhanija	II	III	IV	III
13	Badagada	II	I	IV	III
14	Jaganathpur	II	I	IV	II
15	Kamagada	II	III	III	II
16	Bhaguapalli	IV	I	IV	III
17	Balisira	II	III	I	III
18	Sapuapalli	II	II	II	II

Code No.	Name of Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
19	Sumantapalli	II	II	III	II
20	Jaganathpursasan	II	II	IV	II
22	Golabandhapalli	IV	I	I	III
39	Jaganathpursasan				
40	Sahaspur	I	II	IV	I
43	Khandabandha	III	I	III	III
44	Dantaribagada	I		IV	I
45	Magurapalli	II	IV	IV	III
46	Gunthupada	II	II	IV	III
47	Risipur	III	I	IV	III
48	Gobanala	II		I	II
49	Sidhanai	III	II	IV	III
50	Gadagadahill	III	I	I	III
51	Bhetanai	II	I	IV	I
52	Narayanpur	II	I	III	II
53	Bajrakote	II	II	I	II
54	Sandhinupalli	II		IV	II
55	Sahapur	I	II	III	III
56	Kharia	III	IV	IV	II
57	Dhunkuni	III	I	IV	III
58	Nuababanpur	II	I	IV	III
59	Babanapur	II	III	IV	II
60	Alipur	III	II	IV	III
61	Kotibadi	II	I	IV	III
62	Karpuranuagam	II	II	IV	II
63	Pathara	I	II	IV	III
64	Nirala	II	II	IV	II
65	Balichai	II	II	IV	III
66	Debabhumi	II	III	IV	III
67	Chadiapalli	III	II	III	III
68	Mangalapur	II	IV	IV	III
69	Mamudhia	III	II	IV	III
71	Gangapur Alias Purusotatoma	II	II	IV	III
74	Bhaliapalli	I	II	III	III
95	Khandadeuliraisingipur	II	II	I	II
96	Jaganathpalli	III	I	II	I
97	Tumbathengapalli	III	I	IV	II
98	Gandapalli				
104	Amalapada				
105	Kalasanghapur	II	III	IV	III
106	Narasinghapalli	II	II	IV	III
107	Karatali	II	I	III	III

108	Mankundapur	III	II	IV	II
109	Baragan	III	II	IV	III
110	Ghatakuri	III	II	IV	III
111	Katinada	IV	II	IV	III
112	Kumbhari	II	II	III	III
113	Dhobapalli	III	II	IV	II
114	Magura	III	II	IV	III
115	Venketraipalli	II	II	IV	III
116	Haradapadar	II	III	III	III
117	Tarasingi	II	II	III	III
118	Agraharam Narayan Pur	IV	I	I	II
119	Jayapur	II	III	IV	II
120	Padhala	II	II	III	III
121	Nalabantha	II	III	IV	II
122	Pataliguda	III	I	III	III
124	Nuabila				
125	Kornoli	I	I	IV	II
126	Goudagotha	II	I	III	II
145	Khandadeuli	I	II	IV	II
146	Nuagam	I	II	IV	II
147	Simakhai	III	I	IV	II
148	Samaiguda	III	I	IV	III
149	Kandhabharatapalli	IV	I	I	III
150	Baghuapalli				
151	Dhanakhala				
152	Kandharaipalli				
153	Khadabagha	II	II	IV	II
154	Belapada	IV	I	I	III
155	Cheramarua	II	II	IV	II
156	Amunianarayanpur				
157	Kendupadar	II	II	IV	III
158	Mantapada	II	II	IV	III
163	Nabaratnapur	III	I	IV	III
164	Fulasarapalli	IV	I	IV	III

**Table No. 8 Khallikote C.D. Block List of Villages according to Typologies and Location Code number**

Deprivations	High - I	Medium - II	Moderate - III	Low - IV
Income (Rs.)	< 63.84	63.84 - 95.76	95.76 - 124.68	> 124.68
Accessibility (Centrality Score)	< 35	36 - 54	55 - 73	> 76
Social (Concentration of SC / ST population)	> 75%	50 - 75%	25 - 50%	< 25%
Multiple (Composite Score)	10 - 12	8 - 9	4 - 7	0 - 3

Code No.	Name of Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
142	Kathagada				
143	Deulapalli	II	I	IV	II
172	Chandapur				
173	Nandapur	III	I	IV	III
174	Karanjara	IV	II	IV	II
175	Sanamadha Pur	IV	I	III	III
176	Chellu	IV	II	IV	III
177	Langalghai				
178	Chandapur	IV	I	IV	III
179	Langalaghai Bedhanalinakayapur	IV	IV	IV	IV
180	Gurunda				
181	Godanuagam	IV	II	IV	III
187	Bilaspur	III	I	IV	III
188	Gothiali				
139	Duitianuapalli	IV	I	I	II
140	Babala	IV	I	I	II
167	Balipur	IV	II	I	II
168	Nuapalli	IV	I	I	II
169	Medipur	IV	I	I	II
170	Bania	IV	II	IV	III
171	Kharinipada	IV	I	III	III
172	Khrinihill				
173	Gudijhara	III	I	II	II
174	Raghunathpur	IV	I	IV	III
175	Jharapalli	IV	I	I	II
176	Kumanda	IV	II	III	III
177	Badarampallikheta				
178	Badarampalli	IV	II	IV	III
182	Patrapur				
183	Mukundapur	IV	I	III	III
1	Nolasingh	IV	I	I	II
2	Chhakasinga	IV	II	I	II

Code No.	Name of Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
3	Chatragara Hill				
4	Barapola	IV	II	I	II
5	Bolamalabhaliapadara	III	II	I	II
6	Sanabola	IV	II	I	II
7	Bolamalapanchakaniabalarampur	IV	II	I	II
8	Ramachandrapur	III	II	IV	III
9	Kurumpur	IV	II	I	II
10	Sialiapat	III	I	I	I
11	Sarisapatbanjar				
12	Bolamalaghodapada	IV	I	I	II
13	Badapalli	IV	II	I	II
14	Marainuagan	IV	II	I	II
15	Gunduripur	IV	II	I	II
16	Nuapalli	IV	II	I	II
17	Jharapalli	IV	II	I	II
18	Malakhojapalli	IV	I	IV	III
19	Muhulabanka				
20	Tiniambasialipata				
21	Karadabadi				
22	Raisolapadar				
23	Paladhuapalli	IV	I	I	II
24	Khojapalli	IV	IV	IV	IV
25	Kiapalli				
26	Raipada	III	II	IV	III
27	Khariapalli				
28	Badakhetabijaykrushnasaranapur	IV	II	IV	III
29	Jamjholakheta				
30	Purunabadakheta				
31	Kaitharabanabila	IV	I	IV	III
32	Aitipurbanabilla	I	III	IV	III
33	Jamajholabanjar				
34	Aitipur	IV	III	IV	III
35	Ratnapur	III	I	IV	III
36	Kumarasing	IV	II	I	II
37	Kaitharabanabilla				
38	Amalapada				
39	Chhatramuthabana				
40	Badhinuapalli				
41	Kaithada Banabilla	IV	I	IV	III
42	Singipur	IV		IV	IV



43	Parinuagan	IV	I	IV	III
44	Kaithadabanabila	IV	I	IV	III
45	Tentuliapalli	IV	II	IV	III
46	Kaithada	IV	I	IV	III
47	Lakhmanapur	IV	II	IV	III
48	Raghudaspur				
49	Ostapada	IV	II	IV	III
50	Biripur	IV	II	IV	III
51	Bhikapada	IV	II	IV	III
52	Manapalli	IV	II	IV	III
53	Kendubadijholamala	III	I	IV	III
54	Kendupata	IV	II	IV	III
55	Nutanabasantabana				
56	Kenchuapada	III	I	IV	III
57	Mentapur				
58	Nutanakhuntapalli	IV	I	IV	III
59	Gopalapur				
60	Kendubadi	IV	II	IV	III
61	Kusadhipabiranalinalakhyapur	IV	II	III	III
62	Barapadar	III	II	IV	III
63	Badhinuapalli	III	II	IV	III
64	Bhakutidiha	IV	II	IV	III
65	Birakrushnasaranapur	III	II	III	III
66	Chindipithachandanpur	IV	II	IV	IV
67	Purunabedha				
68	Chotarapur				
69	Kairasi	IV	IV	IV	IV
70	Manikyapur	III	I	IV	III
71	Meheswarapur	III	I	IV	III
72	Bagalpur	IV	III	IV	III
73	Gopalpur	IV	I	IV	III
74	Paikanheipur	IV	II	IV	III
75	Langaleswara	IV	II	III	III
76	Nizogatotapadara				
77	Bakutugam	IV	II	IV	III
78	Telidiha	IV	III	IV	III
79	Nagardihapatana	IV	II	IV	III
80	Patharakata	IV	I	IV	III
81	Karapadara				
82	Langaleswarakhara				
83	Bhejput	IV	III	IV	III

Code No.	Name of Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
84	Kamaladeipur				
85	Kandigan	IV	II	IV	III
86	Lochapada	IV	I	III	III
87	Patanakanheipur	IV	III	IV	III
88	Thekuapalli	IV	I	I	II
89	Sakhrapoibanjara	IV	I	III	III
90	Jemadeipur	IV	II	IV	III
91	Bikrampur	IV	III	IV	III
92	Khamara	III	II	IV	III
93	Sebatideipur	III	I	IV	III
94	Longharasrikrishnasaranpur	IV	II	IV	III
95	Panditagan	III	II	IV	III
96	Kalakhuntabanjara	IV	II	IV	III
97	Gurunthi	IV	I	IV	III
98	Gurapalli	IV	II	IV	III
99	Srinalilakshyapur	III	II	IV	III
100	Uparabalantara	IV	IV	IV	IV
101	Pathara	IV		IV	IV
102	Odiaalapur	IV	I	IV	III
103	Upuliaalapur	III	I	IV	III
104	Kankei				
105	Singadapalli	IV	II	IV	III
106	Phasidi	IV	I	IV	III
107	Hajapata				
108	Kesapur	IV	III	II	III
109	Gopakuda	III	I	IV	III
110	Kathagada	IV	II	IV	III
111	Gadabedhabana				
112	Phulajhara	IV	I	IV	III
113	Maluaghai				
114	Khallikotegadabedhabana	IV	I	II	II
115	Baunsiapada				
116	Nutanatikapodi	IV	I	IV	III
117	Matiabanjara				
118	Kadalibasanta	III	II	III	III
119	Teragharia				
120	Basantabana				
121	Haripur	III	I	I	I
122	Tulasipur	III	I	IV	III
123	Atikapodi	IV	I	IV	III

Code No.	Name of Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
124	Sidhapalli	IV	I	IV	III
125	Bharasagadakasta	IV	I	II	II
126	Bharasa	IV	II	III	III
127	Bharasanuapalli	IV	I	IV	III
128	Paladhuapalligadakasta				
129	Ghodapada	III	I	I	I
130	Daunra	IV	II	II	III
131	Marthabilla				
132	Barajarapur	III	II	IV	III
133	Banabanjara				
134	Gopapur	III	II	III	III
135	Kanasuna				
136	Barasara	III	II	III	III
137	Chikili	IV	II	IV	III
138	Kancharapalli				
141	Guhariapata	IV	II	I	II
142	Paladhuapalligadabedhabana				
143	Paladhuapalli	IV		IV	IV
144	Karakholahill				
145	Pananuagan	IV	I	IV	III
146	Chandramanidasbanjara				
147	Dalibati	II	I	IV	II
148	Nikarada	III	I	IV	III
149	Haridamunla	IV	I	IV	III
150	A Portion Of Chilikalake				
151	Kankadkuda				
152	Samalanasi	III	I	I	I
153	Dhakaballi	III	I	I	I
154	Barakuda				
155	Cheliakuda	III	I	I	I
156	Jaganathapatana	IV	II	I	II
157	Bahadapalli	IV	II	III	III
158	Ambathapalli	IV	I	I	II
159	Kumbhidhepa	III	I	I	I
160	Pitagadia	IV	I	I	II
161	Kanaka	IV	II	IV	III
162	Sagumirigilendi				
163	Jodibana				
164	Sakiri	IV	II	I	II
165	Dimiria	IV	I	IV	III
166	Bahutipalli	III	I	IV	III

196	Badapalli	IV	I	I	II
197	Baurigandapalli	IV	I	I	II
204	Sabilia	IV	II	III	III
205	Chilikalake				
229	Pitanapalli	IV	II	IV	III
230	Solabandha	III	II	IV	III
231	Nutanberhampur	IV	II	IV	III
236	Pustapur	IV	IV	IV	IV
242	Kanchana	IV	IV	IV	IV
243	Bhatapada	III	II	IV	III
244	Ranipada	IV	I	IV	III
258	Danapur	IV	II	IV	III
259	Krushnapur				
260	Naikanipalli	IV	II	IV	III
261	Ambajharanuapalli	III	I	IV	III
262	Kalakhuantabanjara	IV	I	I	II
263	Ghadaka	IV	I	IV	III
264	Mathura	IV	III	IV	III
265	Talapada	IV	IV	IV	IV
266	Santabandha	IV	II	III	III
267	Magurabadi				
268	Talarampalli	IV	I	IV	III
269	Dengapadar	III	I	IV	III
273	Achulapasipada	IV	I	IV	III
274	Krishnagirihiill				

**Table No. 9 Chikiti C.D. Block List of Villages according to Typologies and Location Code number**

Deprivations	High - I	Medium - II	Moderate - III	Low - IV
Income (Rs.)	< 63.84	63.84 - 95.76	95.76 - 124.68	> 124.68
Accessibility (Centrality Score)	< 33	34 - 48	49 - 63	> 64
Social (Concentration of SC / ST population)	> 75%	50 - 75%	25 - 50%	< 25%
Multiple (Composite Score)	10 - 12	8 - 9	4 - 7	0 - 3

Code No.	Name of Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
56	Bataradapalli	II	I	I	I
57	Haripurpalli	II	I	I	I
58	Khajuripada				
73	Dabhar	III	II	IV	III
74	Dabharpurushottampur	IV	I	II	II
75	Deuliapada	III	II	IV	III
76	Chandpur	III	I	IV	III
77	Belapanthy	III	I	IV	III
78	Baidyanalsasan	II	I	III	II
79	Kaithapadabadua	II	I	I	I
80	Sundara Birachaitanapursasanan	III	I	IV	III
81	Patrachudi	IV	I	IV	III
82	Debipur	IV	I	I	II
83	Balarampur	II	I	II	I
106	Satakatahill				
107	Anangakrupamayapur	II	I	IV	II
108	Sanakelajhori	III	I	IV	III
109	Badakalajhori	IV	II	IV	III
110	Rajakishorepur	III	I	IV	III
111	Jaganathpur				
112	Siripur	III	I	I	I
113	Brahmananuapada	III	I	IV	III
114	Chadhiapada Alias Nuapada	III	II	IV	III
115	Lalamentalaxminarayanpur	III	I	IV	III
116	Jogiapalli	IV	I	I	II
117	Birameghapur	II	I	IV	II
118	Satrumardanasingpur	III	I	IV	III
119	Gummabirasinghapur	III	I	IV	III
120	Patigovindapur	III	II	III	III
125	Birasinghalaxminarayanpur	II	I	IV	II

Code No.	Name of Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
127	Birarajapur				
128	Kandhakhududi	IV	I	I	II
129	Balipadar	IV	I	I	II
130	Sinkulibali				
131	Nuabandha	II	I	I	I
132	Haridabadi				
133	Chikitigada				
134	Karakhali	IV	I	I	II
135	Kandhatinigharia				
136	Malakuta	IV	I	I	II
137	Sundarpur	IV	I	I	II
138	Batapalli	IV	I	I	II
139	Ramaguda	III	I	I	I
140	Maundapur	II	I	IV	II
141	Dhepagam	I	I	IV	II
142	Jadupur	II	I	II	I
143	Liakhai	III	II	IV	III
144	Haradapadar				
145	Khududi	I	I	IV	II
146	Kampanuagam	III	II	IV	III
147	Krushnapur	II	III	IV	III
148	Badagam	II	I	IV	II
149	Kolathia	III	II	IV	III
150	Bhalasing	III	II	IV	III
151	Panderi	III	II	IV	III
152	Amundi	III	I	IV	III
153	Chiladi	IV	I	III	III
154	Khajuria	I	II	IV	II
155	Ramachandrapur	III	III	III	III
156	Mukutapur	III	I	III	II
157	Kusabadigopinathpur	III	II	II	II
158	Dhanaghara	II	I	III	II
159	Radhamohanpur	I	I	IV	II
160	Tentuliakulamanipur	III	I	III	II
161	Gobindachandrapur	I	I	IV	II
162	Ramapur	II	I	IV	II
163	Medinipur				
164	Chandapur	I	II	IV	II
165	Nakamudia	IV	I	I	II
166	Talaharidabadi	IV	I	I	II
168	Bhusapadar	IV	I	I	II
169	Uparaharidabadi	IV	I	I	II

Code No.	Name of Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
170	Totagam	IV	I	I	II
171	Laubadi	III	I	II	II
172	Jaganathpur	III	II	IV	III
173	Subarnapur	II	II	IV	III
174	Jagamohanpur	III	II	IV	III
175	Olapur	IV	III	II	III
176	Badapalanka	III	II	IV	III
177	Dalapalanka	III	I	III	II
178	Kashmirsasan	IV	I	IV	III
179	Boliarsingpalli	IV	I	I	II
180	Janakimanipur	I	II	IV	II
181	Kalabada	III	IV	IV	III
182	Maisanpur	I	III	IV	III
183	Madhusudanpur	IV	I	III	III
184	Badabaranga	II	II	IV	III
185	Pendurakhalisasan	III	I	IV	III
186	Parasamba	II	II	IV	III
187	Kotilingi	II	III	IV	III
188	Panapana	II	I	IV	II
189	Brundabanchandrapur	II	II	IV	III
190	Ratnamanipur				
191	Rajamanipur				
192	Kharadhar	I	I	III	I
193	Baghamari				
194	Madhabandha	I	IV	IV	III
195	Kamakulomanipur	I	I	IV	II
196	Barada	II	I	IV	II
197	Polasara	II	I	IV	II
198	Madanpur	I	I	I	I
199	Rampa	III	II	IV	III
200	Deulamadili	I	I	IV	II
45	Gobindanagar	III	II	IV	IV
46	Jhinkipadar	IV	I	I	III
47	Radhamohanpur	II	I	IV	I
48	Kishorachandrapur	III	I	II	III
49	Jharapalli	IV	I	I	II
50	Panada	III	I	II	I
51	Palli	IV	I	I	II
52	Jaganathpur	II	I	I	I
53	Erendra	II	I	II	I
54	Krushnanagar	II	I	III	I
55	Limakundia	II	I	III	II

Code No.	Name of Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
56	Baribada	II	II	IV	II
57	Pitatali	II	III	IV	III
58	Hinjhiligan	II	I	III	III
59	Gopinathpur	II	I	III	II
60	Danapur	II	I	IV	II
61	Ramachandrapalli	II	I	IV	II
62	Girisola	II	IV	IV	II
64	Haripur	II	I	IV	III
67	Kountapalli	II	I	IV	II
78	Ekasingi	II	I	IV	II
80	Gobindapur	IV	I	IV	III
81	Jhatipadar	III	II	IV	III
82	Jagapur	II	II	IV	III
83	Subani	III	IV	II	III
84	Lunimathi				
85	Sorla	I	III	II	III
86	Dayanidhipeta	III	I	IV	III
87	Chandanbada	III	II	IV	III
88	Alladapur	IV	I	IV	III
89	Katuru	IV	I	I	III
90	Sonapur	II	III	II	I
91	Keutakaitha	II	I	I	II
92	Patisonapur	IV	I	IV	II

**Table No. 10 Nuapada Block List of Villages according to Typologies and Location Code number**

Location codes with suffix 'A' refer to those that are repeated in the Census. These villages are identified on the toposheets and code numbers with suffix 'A' given for purpose of identification.

Deprivations	High - I	Medium - II	Moderate - III	Low - IV
Income (Rs.)	< 63.84	63.84 - 95.76	95.76 - 124.68	> 124.68
Accessibility (Centrality Score)	< 44	45 - 67	68 - 90	> 91
Social (Concentration of SC / ST population)	> 75%	50 - 75%	25 - 50%	< 25%
Multiple (Composite Score)	10 - 12	8 - 9	4 - 7	0 - 3



Code no.	Name of the Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
1	Kurumunda	IV		II	III
1	Forfouj			IV	
2	Amodi			II	
2	Sirigidi		I	I	III
3	Tamikidadar(kha)			III	
3	Chhotkendubahara	II	I	I	I
4	Tamakidadar(khurd)				
4	Kenduhahara	IV	I	II	II
5	Kodoguda			I	
5	Jamusalebhata	I	I	I	I
6	Saraipali	III		III	III
6 A	Bhainsadaraha	I	I	II	I
7	Bhaleswar			II	
7	Brahmani	II	I	I	I
8	Bakharmal			IV	
8	Gidhinipani	IV	I	II	II
9	Beltukri			III	
9	Pasamara	II	I	I	I
10	Pandaripani			III	
10	Dalipathna	II	I	I	I
11	Deogaon			IV	
11	Daldali	IV	I	II	II
12	Singpur			III	
12	Amanara	IV	II	II	III
13	Barakothi			I	
13	Mohara	III	I	II	II
14	Kandadhap	II		II	III
14 A	Patalghutkuri	II	I	IV	II

15	Masankunda	II	I	III	II
15 A	Pawartola	II	I	III	II
16	Kadamberi			II	
16 A	Khalana	IV	I	IV	III
17	Dhanora	II	II	III	II
17 A	Sarabang	III		III	III
18	Bisora	III		III	III
18 A	Bhainsimundi	IV	I	II	II
19	Gudapathra			IV	
19	Haldi	II	I	II	I
20	Negipali			II	
20	Bhajipala	IV	I	I	II
21	Jhitiki	IV		IV	IV
21 A	Nandapur	I	I	I	I
22 A	Lukupali	II		III	III
22	Dumerpani	II	I	III	II
23 A	Babankera	III		IV	IV
23	Silda	II		I	III
24	Doto	II	I	I	I
24 A	Patarpali	II	I	II	I
25	Chingarasara	IV		III	IV
25	Bhera(kala)			II	
26	Bhansimundi (bhusudi)			IV	
26	Hanspuri	IV	I	II	II
27	Semeria	II	I	II	I
27	Godfula			III	
28	Senbhata	IV		I	III
28 A	Junani	I	I	III	I
29 A	Goherendihi	II		III	III
29	Pagarpani	IV	I	I	II
30	Kuliabandha	III		III	III
30 A	Tileijhar	II	I	II	I
31	Bhanpur	IV		II	III
31 A	Anlajuba	III	I	II	II
32 A	Dhumabhata	II		I	II
32	Sahipala	IV	I	II	II
33	Bhotha	IV		III	IV
33 A	Pipalchhendi	II	I	II	I
34	Kukurimundi	I		II	III
34 A	Jamadaraha	I	I	I	I
35	Parkod	IV	II	III	IV
35 A	Chhelilendi	I	I	II	I

Code no.	Name of the Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
36	Parasauadar	I	III	IV	II
36 A	Kotenchuan	III		II	III
37	Amalidadar	I	II	IV	II
37	Sialati			I	
38	Beheradihi	II		I	III
38	Paraskhol(khurd)				
39	Jenjera	IV	I	IV	III
39	Paraskhol(kala)			IV	
40	Jangula			IV	
40	Parsabuda	II		IV	III
41	Budhipali	IV	I	IV	III
41 A	Mahuabhata	IV		IV	IV
42	Baloda	IV	I	IV	III
42 A	Salebhata	I	I	III	I
43	Bhaisatal			IV	
43	Padampur	IV	I	III	III
44	Bhandarpuri	I	IV	III	III
44	Rajpur nuapada			IV	
45 A	Darlinawapara	I		I	II
45	Sirtol	II		III	III
46	Jamuli	I		II	III
46 A	Dianmunda	I	I	I	I
47 A	Biromal	III	I	II	II
47	Jhilmila	IV	I	II	II
48 A	Chichirpani	III		I	III
48	Ratipali	I	I	II	I
49	Chhindpani	I	I	I	I
49	Thakur nuapada			IV	
50 A	Jampani	I		II	III
50	Sakhatora	III	I	II	II
51 A	Tangopani	IV		III	IV
51	Gadtor	II	I	I	I
52	Saraipali	I		III	III
52 A	Hernamunda	IV	I	I	III
53	Bairbhadi	III		II	III
53 A	Ratapali	IV	I	IV	IV
54 A	Darlipali orf chuhuri	III		III	III
54	Maulibhata	III	I	II	II
55 A	Kodomeri	II		III	III
55	Karchul	IV	I	I	II
56	Mudhela	III		II	III
56 A	Chipajhar	IV	I	III	III

Code no.	Name of the Village	Income	Accessibility	Social	Multiple
57	Mahatamtara	II		I	III
57 A	Pandaripani	IV	I	III	III
58	Thelkobeda	I		II	III
58 A	Lanjimar	II	I	III	II
59	Amsena	I		IV	III
59 A	Ranchampur	II		II	III
60	Gotama	I	I	III	I
60	Bhera			II	
61	Kolda	IV	I	III	III
61 A	Patharpunji	II		IV	III
62	Kalyanpur	II		I	III
62 A	Torra	II	I	III	II
63	Chanabeda	II		II	III
63 A	Motanuapada	IV		III	IV
64	Saliha (kala)	IV		II	III
64	Tariamahuabhata			I	
65	Saliha (khurd)			IV	
65	Kukuratal	II	I	I	I
66	Jhalbahal	IV		III	IV
66 A	Dhwaja bhata	II		I	III
67	Kermeli	II		I	III
67 A	Supali	II	I	III	II
68	Magurpani	III		III	III
68 A	Kukuri mundi	II		I	III
69	Darlimunda	III		II	III
69 A	Musarangi	IV	I	I	II
70	Khaliapani	III		I	III
70 A	Sethjampani	II	I	II	I
71	Rohenpani			IV	
71	Kalamidadar		I	II	III
72	Bhainsadadar	IV		II	III
73	Chulabhat	III		I	III
74	Pandaripani	III	I	I	I
75	Gangadigarh	IV	I	II	II
76	Siliaribahara	IV	I	II	II
77	Kodopali	IV	I	III	III
78	Bhotha	IV	I	III	III
79	Chhotlodra	IV	I	I	II
80	Katingpani	IV	I	II	II
81	Lodra	IV	I	I	II
82	Bharuamunda	III	I	II	II
83	Dharambandha	III	IV	III	III

84	Patora	IV	I	III	III
85	Jhalap		I	I	III
86	Tikrapada	IV	III	I	III
87	Maraguda	II	III	I	III
88	Pethiapali	II	I	I	I
89	Kermeli	II	I	I	I
90	Golabandh	II	I	I	I
91	Kankermanji	II	I	I	I
92	Gobara	III	I	II	II
93	Tamwat	IV	III	II	III
94	Khoksa	II	I	III	II
95	Dhamanpuri	I		III	III
96	Sunarital	I	I	II	I
113	Khairani	III	I	II	II
116	Pakhanpadar	I	I	I	I
117	Gangadigarh	IV		II	I
118	Bagjore			IV	
119	Rajibnagar	II	I	III	II

### 1.01 Adequacy

Adequacy of a particular facility or service is estimated by seeing whether the facility or service is adequate to support the population available in the settlement. In order to measure this, population thresholds i.e. the minimum population required to sustain that service are used to set standards. These are called 'norms' or normative standards. Government norms have been used to find out the adequacy of facilities and services in a settlement.

### 1.02 Quality

A physical verification of the facilities and services has been carried out to assess their quality. The physical infrastructure in each of the sectors has been assessed in terms of its maintenance and functionality. For instance the physical status of the infrastructure of schools has been examined, its classrooms, the teaching aids etc. Roads within the village as well as connecting roads to the nearest towns have been assessed on the basis of their physical quality. People's opinions have been considered to review the quality of drinking water and delivery of health services.

### 1.03 People's Perceptions

The success of any delivery mechanism hinges on the satisfaction of its beneficiaries. The successful functioning of the facilities and services would necessarily depend on the utilisation rates and the people's perceptions. In the primary survey, people's perceptions with regard to the availability, accessibility, quality and adequacy of the facilities and services have been considered to assess the effectiveness of the service.

## Chapter 2.0 VILLAGE CASE STUDY - PARKOD

### 2.01 Location

Village: Parkod; Block: Nuapada; District: Nuapada

Parkod, the headquarters of Parkod Panchayat is a medium size settlement. It is located at a distance of ten kilometres from Khariar Road Town and is connected to it by a pucca road. This village is located on plains by the side of the non-perennial Kharkhara nalla or stream.

### 2.02 People

According to the 1991 census the total population of Parkod was 1302 with 260 households. The total number of Males was 637 and total Females was 665. The total SC population was 317 (24.35%) and the total ST population was 123 (9.44%).

According to the Panchayat secretary the approximate caste wise composition of the village is as follows.

**Table No. 11 Caste- Class matrix: No. of Households**

	Castes	Approx. HH	Landless HH	HH with 2 to-5 acres	HH with more than 5 acres
OBC	Koshti	33	3	10	20
	Kumbhar	33	-	30	3
	Rout (Yadav)	25	1	24	--
	Kalhar	15	1	4	10
	Sahu(Teli)	11	-	10	1
	Naie	2	2	--	--
SC	Harijan	30	5	10	15
	Satnami	25	12	8	5
	Kevath	10	-	10	--
	Dhobi	5	5	--	--
	Dhansi	1	--	1	--
	Lohar	2	2	--	--
Muslim		25	10	8	7
Total		217	41 (18.89%)	115 (52.99%)	60 (27.64%)

Source: Primary survey, March 2000

Parkod has an interesting social composition in that, that it has both Hindus and Muslims (approximately 88.5% Hindus and 11.5% Muslims) and the caste composition is made up entirely of Other Backward Castes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. The Koshtis, Kumbhars, Rauts, Harijans, Satnamis and the Muslim communities have comparable numerical strength.

The main occupation in the village is agriculture and this is the determinant of domination. The distribution of agricultural land holdings reveals that the Koshti caste is the economically dominant caste.

### 2.03 Household Selection

The following table gives the details of the households selected for the survey.

**Table No. 12 Household Selection**

Caste	Landholding	No. of HH
Koshti	3 acres	1
Rout	2.5 acres	1
Harijan	3 acres	1
Kumbhar	2 – 3 acres	2
Sahu	> 5 acres	1

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

### 2.04 Economic activities

Agriculture is the main occupation of the village. The following table gives the classification of occupations.

**Table No. 13 Classification of occupations (1991 census)**

Category	Total	Percentage to the total workers
Cultivators	177	37.26%
Agricultural labourers	240	50.51%
Livestock, forestry & fishing	0	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0
Manufacturers & processing in household industry	0	0
Manufacturers & processing in other than household industry	12	2.53%
Construction workers	0	0
Trade and Commerce	14	2.95%
Transport, storage, communication	0	0
Other services	32	6.74%
Total workers	475	100%

Source: District Statistical Handbook 1991.

Paddy is the main crop of the village, which is cultivated only in the Kharif season. Agriculture depends entirely on the vagaries of the monsoon with no access even to any protective irrigation.

The average yield of the paddy is Nine (9) Quintals per acre, which in effect means five (5) quintals of rice per acre.

**Table No. 14 Agricultural income of surveyed households**

HH No.	Caste	Land acres)	Yield of paddy (Q)	Yield of rice (Q)	Annual self consumption		Annual sale	
					Quantity (Q)	Price	Quantity (Q)	Price
1	Kumbhar	2		12	12	12000	--	--
2.	Koshti	3	27	15	15	15000		
3.	Harijan	3	27	15	15	15000		
4	Kumbhar	3	Left fallow					
5.	Rout (Yadav)	2.5	26.25	14	14	16800		
6.	Teli	17	204	109	11	13200	98	68600

Source: Primary survey, March 2000

Animal husbandry is not at all significant in this village. Out of the six families interviewed two families had cattle, however the milk yield was very low.

**Table No. 15 Ownership of cattle and the yield in surveyed households**

HH. No.	Caste	Cows	Bulls	Buffaloes	Milk/day
5	Rout (Yadav)	3	2	-	100 ml
6.	Teli	2	2	2	500 ml

Source: Primary survey, March 2000

Some of the villagers work as agricultural labourers with daily wages of Rs. 25 for men and Rs. 20 for women. During lean season few get employment under the JRY/ JGSY schemes. They earn Rs. 30 as daily wages.

After the harvest, in the month of November around 33% of the village population temporarily migrate in search of employment to places like Mumbai, Raipur and cities in UP. Most of these migrants work as labourers. These migrants return back to the village at the onset of the monsoon, in June. The following table gives the migration status in the surveyed households.



**Table No. 16 Household migration status in 2000**

HH No.	Caste	Total land holding (acre)	Family size			No. of members temporarily migrated		Lean season activity
			Total	Adults		M	F	
				M	F			
1.	Kumbhar	Nil	12	3	4	2	--	Daily wages
2.	Koshti	3	6	1	2	--	--	Runs a shop in the village
3.	Harijan	3	7	3	4	2	--	Daily wage labourers in brick kilns in UP.
4.	Kumbhar	3	4	1	1	--	--	labourers in the village
5.	Rout (Yadav)	2.5	11	3	5	--	--	labourers in the village
6.	Teli	17	5	3	2	--	--	Money saved after the Kharif harvest. One member works as LIC agent.

Source: Primary surveys (March 2000)

From the above table it is clear that those who have small land holdings and depend entirely on agriculture have to look for additional employment to make ends meet during the lean season.

From the household case studies it can be seen, that of the four families, which needed additional employment for livelihood needs, two individuals each from two families migrated out of Orissa. Three individuals from two families did not migrate and worked on JRY/JGSY supported schemes. They worked for three weeks for a wage of Rs.30 per day per person, earning about Rs 540 each. These casual workers expected to get more work on and off. However, they were unable to give any estimate about the number of days for which they would get this sort of employment.

The migrants worked in M.P. and U.P. from November to May and earned about Rs 50 to 60 per day per head. They were able to earn double the wages as compared to the people who stayed back to work on JRY/JGSY schemes. Assuming that they spent one person's wages to live, they were able to bring back between Rs. 7000 and 8000.

It is important however to point out that it is very difficult to estimate person days of employment generated under any kind of construction activity. The JRY/JGSY activities, as can be observed from table no 6 deal mostly with construction type of activities. Various members of the Village Committee manage these activities almost as turn key projects. It was found that local people are not necessarily employed to carry out the work and are also not necessarily paid the full complement of wages due to them. It would not be possible to comment on the effect of these works on out migration.

## 2.05 Consumption Expenditure

A Consumption Expenditure study has been carried out to determine the calorie intake and expenditure on food and other items. The consumption of food grains available under the Public Distribution System (PDS) has also been taken into consideration.

**Table No. 17 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 1 Caste : Kumbhar

Total Members: 11 Adults:7 Children: 4

Standard Family Size: 9

Item	Quantity (gm) /day/family	Price(Rs)	Monthly Rs.	K.Calories available	% to total Calories
Rice PDS	667	Rs. 4	79.2	255.3	23.60%
Rice Self	2990	Rs.11	987.27		
Rice Bought	500	Rs. 11	165	189.75	17.52%
Buter Dal	500	Rs. 12	180	189.75	17.52%
Potatoes	100	Rs. 4	120	107.67	9.95%
Onions	200	Rs. 4	24	12.1	1.11%
Red Chili	50	Rs. 40	60	13.53	1.25%
Sugar bought	50	Rs. 14.50	217.5	222.88	20.60%
SugarPDS	50	Rs. 12.50	18.75	19.9	1.84%
Oil	67	Rs.28	56.28	63	5.82%
Chicken	33	Rs. 80/ kg	79.2	4.033	0.37%
Fish (Briget/ Roha)	33			3.589	0.33%
Kerosene (PDS)	133	Rs.4.50/litre	17.99		
			1987.2	1081.50	100%

## Calorie Requirement According to Work Pattern

Person	Age	Calories required
M	45	3800
M	25	3800
M	23	3800
M	1	1240
F	42	2925
F	22	2925
F	21	2925
F	20	2925
F	4	1690
F	3	1240
F	2	1240
		28510

**Table No. 18 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 2 Caste: Koshta

Total Members: 6 Adults: 3 Children: 3

Standard Family Size: 4.5

Item	Quantity per day per family	Price	Monthly Rs.	K.Calories available	% to total calories
Rice PDS	444 gms	Rs. 4	55.02	255.3	9.51%
Rice Self	1.16 kg	Rs. 11	382.80	841.8	31.38%
Rice Bought	1.16 kg	Rs. 11	382.80	1021.2	38.07%
Udat Dal	180 gms	Rs. 10	54	100.63	3.75%
Potatoes	222 gms	Rs. 4	26.64	35.89	1.33%
Cabbage	222 gms	Rs. 4	26.64	9.99	0.37%
Brinjal	222 gms	Rs. 4	26.64	8.88	0.33%
Okra	222 gms	Rs. 4	26.64		0.99%
Onions	354 gms	Rs. 4	26.64	32.45	1.20%
Sugar bought	180 gms	Rs. 14.50	78.3	115.42	4.30%
SugarPDS	66 gms	Rs. 12.50	24.75	43.78	1.63%
Oil	132 gms	Rs. 28	110.88	198	7.38%
Kerosene (PDS)		Rs. 4.50 / litre			
			1221.75	2682.02	100%

## Calorie Requirement According to Work Pattern

Person	Age	Caloris Required
M	32	3800
M	7 months	842.8
F	55	1875
F	28	2925
F	8	1950
F	6	1690
		13082.8

**Table No. 19 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 3 Caste: Harijan

Total Members: 7 Children: Nil

Std. Family Size: 7

Item	Quantity per day per family	Price	Monthly Rs	K.Calories available	% to total calories
Rice PDS	665 gms	Rs 4	79.80	327.75	12.45%
Rice Self	740 gms	Rs.11	244.2	1362.75	51.77%
Rice Bought	665 gms	Rs. 11	877.80	327.75	12.45%
Udat Dal	497 gms	Rs. 10	149.1	246.37	9.36%
Potatoes	161 gms	Rs 4	21.88	23.28	0.88%
Cabbage	329 gms	Rs 4	39.48	12.96	0.49%
Brinjal	329 gms	Rs 4	39.48	11.52	0.43%
okra	329 gms	Rs 4	39.48	11.52	0.43%
Onions	266 gms	Rs 4	31.92	24.2	0.91%
Sugar bought	133 gms	Rs. 14.50	57.85	75.62	2.87%
SugarPDS	49 gms	Rs. 12.50	18.37	27.86	1.05%
Milk	0.133 litres	Rs. 8 / litre	31.92	9.38	0.35%
Oil	133 gms	Rs 28	111.72	171	6.49%
			1743	2631.96	100%

Calorie Requirement According to Work Pattern

Person	Age	Calories required
M	50	3800
M	28	3800
M	25	3800
F	48	2925
F	23	2925
F	20	2925
F	20	2925
		23100

**Table No. 20 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 4 Caste: Kumbhar

Total Members:4 Adults:2 Children: 2

Std. Family size: 3

Item	Quantity per day per family	Price (Rs.)	Monthly Rs.	Calories	% to total Calories
Rice Bought	330 gms	Rs.11	109	2301.15	81.5%
Batara Dal	40 gms	12	144	18.975	0.67%
Chana Dal	40 gms	12	144		
Potatoes	52 gms	4	62.4	129.01	4.56%
Cabbage	80 gms	4	96	5.94	0.21%
Brinjal	80 gms	4	96	5.28	0.18%
Onions	160 gms	4	19.2	24.2	0.85%
Oil	40 gms	28	33.6	81	2.86%
Sugar bought	24 gms	14.5	11	222.88	7.89%
chicken	80 gms	80 /kg	19	23.98	0.84%
Fish (Briget/ Roha)	40 gms	20		5.335	0.18%
Mutton	84 gms	1.6			
Eggs		10		5.709	0.20%
Kerosene		56			
Firewood		80			
Medicines		335			
			590.10	2823.44	100%

Calorie Requirement According to Work Pattern

Person	Age	Calories Required
M	26	3800
M	1 month	583.2
F	50	1875
F	23	3225
F	3	1240
		10723.2

**Table No. 21 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 5 Caste : Yadav

Total Members : 11 Adults :8 Children : 3

Std. Family Size : 9.5

Monthly Item	Quantity (gm) /day/family	Monthly (Rs.)	K.Calories available	% to total calories
Rice PDS	770	60	241.5	11.93%
Rice Self	4521	1397	1414.5	69.92%
Rice Bought	385	120	120.75	5.96%
Batara Dal	77	24	24.15	1.19%
Potatoes	462	48	40.74	2.01%
Cabbage	77	8	1.89	0.09%
Brinjal	77	8	1.68	0.08%
Green Vegetables	77	8		
Onions	154	28	7.7	0.38%
Dhaniya	44			
Red Chili	11	13		
Jeera	44			
oil	99	67	81	4%
Sugar PDS	55	18	20.9348	1.03%
Sugar bought	154	72	55.72	2.75%
Milk	121		6.7	0.33%
Salt	77	4		
Fish (Briget/ Roha)	44	30	3.395	0.16%
Eggs (only for men)	231	12	2.1798	0.10%
		1939	2022.82	100%

## Calorie Requirement According to Work Pattern

Person	Age	Calories Required
M	55	2875
M	35	3800
M	26	3800
M	16	2640
M	11	2190
F	50	2225
F	33	2925
F	24	2925
F	10	1970
F	8	1950
F	5	1690
		28990

**Table No. 22 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 6 Caste: Teli

Total Members: 6 Adults : 5 Children : Nil

Std. Family size: 5+1 servant

Item	Quantity (gm) /day/family	Monthly (Rs.)	K.Calories available	% to total calories
Rice Self	2664	1034	1531.8	68.81%
Udat Dal	264	200	152.68	6.85%
Moog Dal	264	200	153.12	6.87%
Potatoes	264	32	42.68	1.91%
Cabbage	264	32	11.88	0.53%
Brinjal	264	32	10.56	0.47%
Ladies finger	264	32		
Green Vegetables	66	8	2.86	0.12%
Onions	132	28	12.1	0.54%
Red Chili	6	8	2.46	0.11%
oil	66	50	99	0.04%
Sugar bought	168	90	111.44	5%
Milk	498		76.36	3.43%
Salt	66	12		
Fish (Briget/ Roha)	36	30	5.335	0.23%
Eggs (only for men)	798	48	13.8054	0.61%
		1836	2226.07	100%

Calorie Requirement According to Work Pattern

Person	Age	Calories Required
M	50	2425
M	24	2425
M	25	2875
M	18	2425
F	48	1875
F	16	1875
		13900

Source: Primary survey, March 2000

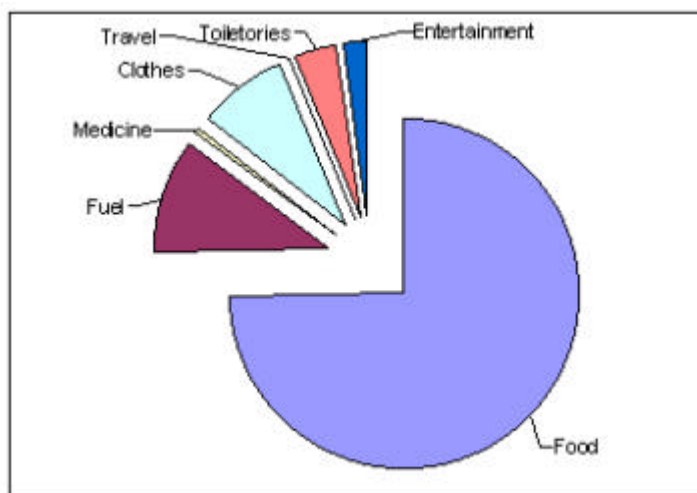
**Table No. 23 Monthly Share of PDS item vis-à-vis Total Consumption**

HH	Family Size	PDS Consumption						Total Consumption					
		Rice		Sugar		Kerosene		Rice		Sugar		Kerosene	
		Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (lit)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (lit)	Price (Rs.)
HH 1	9	20	90	1.5	18.75	5	20	168	1126	3.1	41.95	5	20
HH 2	4.5	20	90	1.5	18.75	5	20	95	615	1.5	18.75	5	20
HH 3	7	20	90	1.5	18.75	5	20	123	811	3	40.5	5	20
HH 4	3	Nil		Nil		5	20	60	420	1.68	24.36	5	20
HH 5	11	20	90	1.5	18.75	5	20	146	972	12	171	5	20
HH 6	6	Nil		Nil		Nil		80	560.44	3	43.5	Nil	

**Table No. 24 Monthly Expenditure on Various Items**

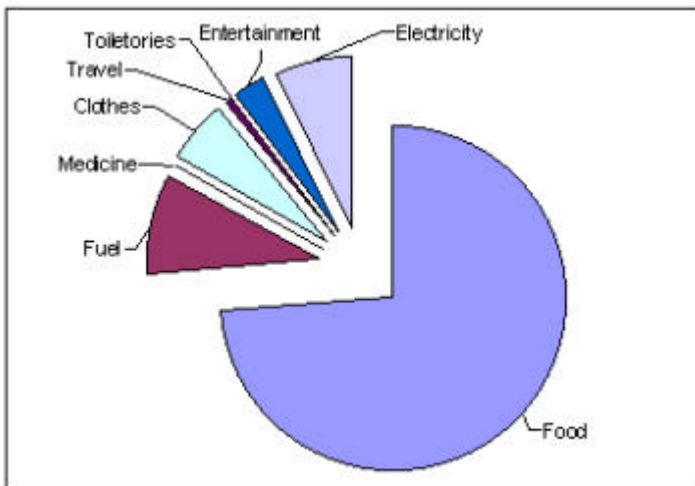
	HH No. 1		HH No. 2		HH No. 3		HH No. 4		HH No. 5		HH No. 6	
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
Food	1987.2	74.72	1221.75	73.58	1743.00	73.17	590.10	48.70	1939.01	73.18	1836.60	71.84
Fuel	276.9	10.41	156.75	9.44	204.00	8.56	176.05	14.53	274.35	10.35	215.00	8.41
Medicine	8.33	0.31	0.00	0.00	4.17	0.18	337.50	27.85	83.33	3.14	0.00	0.00
Clothes	225.00	8.46	100.00	6.02	175.00	7.35	50.00	4.13	250.00	9.44	250.00	9.78
Travel	2.00	0.08	12.00	0.72	6.00	0.25	33.00	2.72	3.00	0.11	70.00	2.74
Toiletries	100.00	3.76	0.00	0.00	200.00	8.40	0.00	0.00	50.00	1.89	125.00	4.89
Entertainment	60.00	2.26	50.00	3.01	50.00	2.10	25.00	2.06	50.00	1.89	60.00	2.35
Electricity	0.00	0.00	120.00	7.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2659.43	100.00	1660.50	100.00	2382.17	100.00	1211.65	100.00	2649.69	100.00	2556.60	100.00

HH No. 1 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items

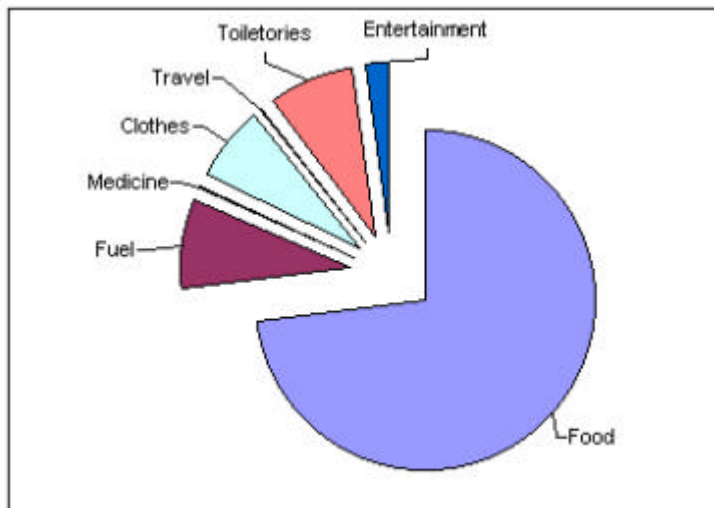




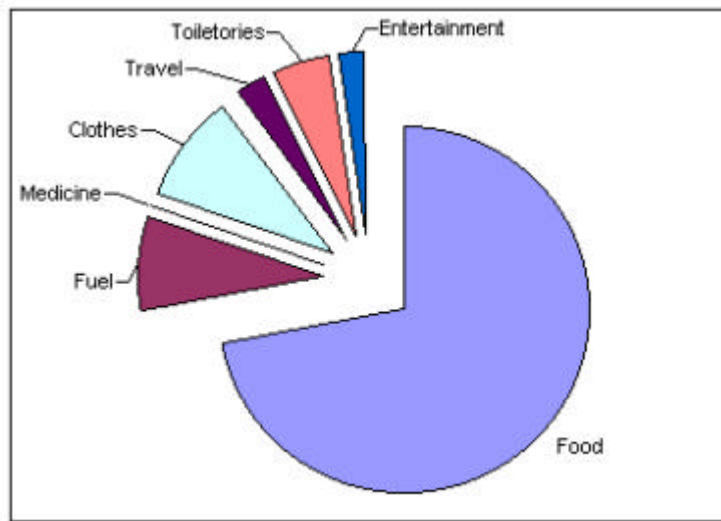
HH No. 2 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



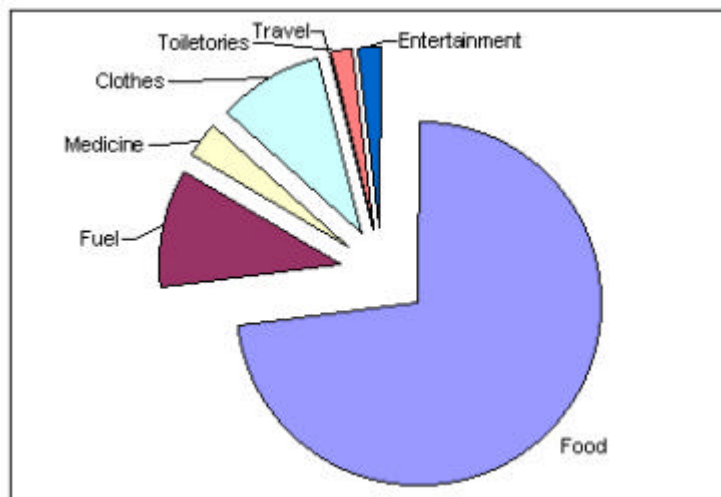
HH No. 3 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



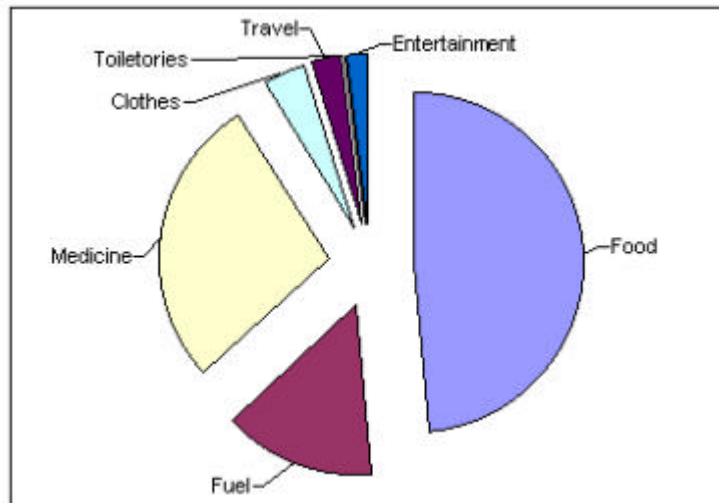
HH No. 4 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



HH No. 5 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



HH No. 6 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



A perusal of the above table shows that upto 74.72 % of the income is spent on food and only .31% on medical care which indicates that the ability to pay for other essential services is limited. The importance of the PDS is clearly evident as access to the same would facilitate adequacy of energy requirements and free a portion of income to be spent on nutrient requirements.

## 2.06 Panchayat

Parkod village is the main settlement of the Parkod Panchayat. The Panchayat office building is situated in the village. The Panchayat has fifteen members excluding the Sarpanch who is elected directly by the entire constituency.

Three members represent Parkod village. The current Sarpanch who is a Harijan is also from Parkod. Of the three ward members, one is a lady. The Panchayat secretary also lives in the same village.

In this village six communities namely the Koshtis, Kumbhars, Rauts, Harijans, Satnamis and the Muslim have comparable numerical strength. Hence no one community is able to dominate the village affairs on the basis of their status in the social hierarchy

The Village Committee, which is a non-statutory local institution, is the most powerful institution of the village. The seven people who constitute the Village Committee are from economically dominant families. Caste or religions have no significance so far as this committee is concerned. Of the seven members two were interviewed to gain insights into the functioning of this committee. They belonged to the Muslim, Teli communities respectively. Given the fact of their economic independence they are vocal, articulate and powerful.

The Teli member is around 50 years of age, owns 17 acres of land and is educated upto the 9<sup>th</sup> class. One of his sons is a graduate and works as a L. I. C. agent. His other son has just completed high school. He lives in a large pucca house with its own compound, which consists of a courtyard, a well and a cattle shed. He has been a member of the Panchayat and a President of the Agricultural Co-operative Society for two terms He is thus experienced and familiar with the

functioning of institutions influencing the socio-political situation of the village. He goes often to the District headquarter to meet Government officials regarding problems of the village; subscribes to a newspaper and is politically aware. He frequently visits Raipur and has travelled outside the State and is aware of the comparative differences in levels of development between Orissa and other States like Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The Muslim member is the President of the Village Committee. He is also an educated, middle aged person. He owns 15 acres of land and lives in a large pucca house. He belongs to an old respected family of the village. This family was amongst those who took the initiative to establish a High School in the village. He also takes the initiative to better the lot of the village e.g. he is pursuing complaints regarding the non-functional solar telephone tower and repair to the railings of the village well. He often goes to the District headquarters to meet various government officials regarding the villagers' grievances. His awareness about the outside world results from his frequent visits to his brother who is settled in Mumbai.

The Village committee is primarily in charge of deciding the awards of contracts for undertaking various developmental activities in the village. It also acts as a vigilance committee for the village. Members of this committee are not elected but are nominated. Locally, this committee is perceived to be more powerful than the Panchayat. It is perceived to be the local authority, which invites meetings of the Palli Sabha, which is a statutory body.

The Palli Sabha mainly discusses management of the annual Village Fair village. They also decide the beneficiaries of the pension scheme and of Indira Awas Yojana. This gathering decides the amount and collects fines from the villagers who are accused of misbehaviour according to the village society.

Most of the villagers view the Panchayat as an agency providing services like issuing of ration card or employment during the lean season. It is also visualised as a charitable institution providing houses and other assistance to the needy and the poor.

Influential and powerful people of the village and the members of the Village committee who are the de facto decision makers for the village feel that the Panchayat has limited control over resources and limited decision-making authority. It can be observed from the following table that the Panchayat has been providing employment opportunities consistently since 1992 with works carried out under JRY/JGSY. This year the internal road of the village was getting repaired under JRY/ JGSY. The following table gives activities carried out and the total amount of money spend under this scheme from the year 1992 to 1999.

**Table No. 25 Activities carried out by Panchayat under JRY/ JGSY schemes**

Year	Activity	Amount (Rs.)	Annual Total (Rs.)
1992-93	SC/ST Land Development (4 Bene.)	6000	6,000
1993-94	Tank maintenance	35235	1,04,480
	Stones laid for village road.	49245	
	Murum - village road.	20000	
1994-95	Murum - village road.	15000	15,000
1995-96	Plantation fence	113364	1,38,364
	Road leading to the tank	10000	
	Land levelling (5beneficiaries)	15000	
1996-97	Plantation (Mango 1000)	40000	1,71,743
	Culvert	11383	

	Bore well (Plantation motor)	70000	
	Tank maintenance	50000	
	Plantation house	36360	
1997-98	Primary school roof repairs	35000	85,000
	Tank steps	50000	
1998-99	Plantations- 1200saplings	47750	97,750
	(Mango, Banana and Jackfruit)		
	Tube well (Panchayat) 205 ft.	50000	
1999-00	Compound Wall for the G.P. building 4ft to 6ft.	15000	15,000

Source: Panchayat records, March 2000

It can be seen from the Panchayat expenditure table given above that over the last eight years the activities, which are prioritised, for spending are plantations Rs 3,07,474.00 or (48.55%) of the total outlay tank maintenance Rs. 1,35,235.00 or (21.35%) of the outlay followed by road repair works Rs 1,05,628.00 or (16.67%). Of the total outlay, the remaining 13.43% of the budget are spent on other construction activities including a borewell, which cost Rs 50,000/-

Looking at the performance of all three priority expenditure areas, we have the following to report.

Only 400 trees out of the 2200 planted have survived according to the Panchayat information. The fence is broken in places and there may be pilferage. The plantation motor on the borewell was at that time not functioning.

Steps have been built in the tanks and they were maintained properly.

Roads are level and some work has been carried out to keep them from washing away every monsoon. They were, however, neither paved nor surfaced in any way and turn muddy during the rain. There is no rain/storm water drainage along the sides of roads

The school roof on which Rs 35,000 had been spent as well as the Gram Panchayat office compound wall have been adequately looked after and the borewell in the Panchayat office also functioned well.

The only scheme, which appears to be malfunctioning, is that of the plantation which also happens to have the highest expenditure priority. The norms according to which grants have been disbursed are unrealistic and need to be context specific. . The Panchayat has expended all the money that was disbursed to them under the "Bagicha" scheme. But the actual out lay required for plantation for that particular topography and climate would be as follows

E.g. in 98-99 1200 saplings of fruit trees were planted. Looking at the soil conditions 4 pits 3x 3x 3 could be dug in a day by one person. This would generate 300 person days of employment at the rate of Rs 30. The labour component of this scheme would thus cost Rs 9000 for land preparation. An additional labour cost of watering etc could amount to Rs. 7200 or 240 person days of employment. Thus the total labour component could be valued at Rs 16,200. The saplings would be valued at Rs 10,000 given the mix of mango, banana and jackfruit (They cost approximately Rs. 12, Rs, RS.1 and Rs 4 respectively) The total cost of raising this fruit plantation would thus be Rs. 26,200 leaving a net margin of about Rs. 21,550 for the Village committee member who manages the project

## 2.07 Health

A Primary Health Sub Centre (PHSC) is located in the village. This Centre is expected to provide health service to six other villages. Four of these villages have more than 25% ST population. The following table gives composition of population for these seven villages.

**Table No. 26 Composition of population of the villages served by the Parkod PSHC**

Name of the village	Total population	Total SC population	Total ST population	Percent SC population	Percent ST population
Parkod	1302	317	123	24.35	9.45
Baloda	642	16	113	2.49	17.6
Kukurimundi	183	108	0	59.02	0
Semeria	379	76	120	20.05	31.66
Bhansimundi	470	82	187	17.45	39.79
Chingarasara	467	89	110	19.06	23.55
Doto	440	47	323	10.68	73.41
Total	3883	735	976	18.93	25.13

Source: District Census Handbook, 1991.

The PHSC has a building of its own which is connected by a kuchha road. It has a hand pump located within its premises. Although the PHSC does not have a legal electricity connection, the Female Health Worker has managed to get an illegal connection.

The Female Health Worker is in-charge of the PHSC. A male health worker was appointed four years back, but he has not joined till date. The Female Health Worker is expected to visit all the seven villages once a month. A Doctor from Khariar Rd. CHC pays a visit to the PHSC twice a month. One of the visits is for the monthly ICDS office meeting where he discusses issues relating to the ICDS program. The FHW and the Anganwadi worker participate in this meeting. During his second visit he addresses the health-related issues and prescribes treatment.

According to the FHW the diseases commonly present in the area include, malaria, T.B, diarrhoea, dysentery and scabies. Sickle Cell Anaemia is also prevalent amongst tribal women.

The stock of medicines for malaria, ORS for diarrhoea and dysentery is adequate. But medicines for scabies, TB and anaemia are inadequate.

The FHW visits the households in the village and the Anganwadi for immunisations and pre and postnatal care.

The following table describes the illnesses in the surveyed families, facilities availed and the cost incurred for recovery for the last year.

**Table No. 27 Disease profile of the surveyed households**

HH No.	Caste	Illness	Medical Aid	Cost (Rs.)	
1	Kumbhar	Malaria	Govt. hospital- Khariar rd	NA	Nurserefuses to give free medicines.  Bribe required for blood test.
3.	Harijan	Malaria	Local S.C.	NA	NA
4.	Kumbhar	breathing problem	Khariar rd.	1000	The family sold some of their assets in order to take care of the growing expenses.
		Diarrhoea	Khariar rd	2300	
		Weakness during Pregnancy	Khariar rd	750	
5	Rout (Yadav)	Fever	Khariar rd.	700	-
		Diarrhoea	Khariar rd.	200	
		Fever-swelling on hands and legs.	Khariar rd.	100	

Source: Primary survey (March 2000)

People prefer to go to Khariar Rd. town for health care services, as they find the FHW not sufficiently attentive.

### 2.08 Drinking water

The village has sixteen bore wells with hand pumps, three open dug wells and two tanks which cater to its water requirements. For drinking purpose, villagers use water from the borewells. These borewells were dug and are maintained by the Public Health Department. Each of these wells is approximately 100 to 110 feet deep. Out of the 16 hand pumps 3 are not functional. Some of these wells produce water with a high iron content.

Two more borewells, each about 400 to 450 feet deep, were also drilled to provide piped drinking water to the villagers. However, money was not sanctioned for laying the pipelines and these wells are capped and are not in use.

In 1986 three open wells were dug in the village. In the same year, the boundary walls of the three wells collapsed and since then the wells are not in use. Villagers have complained about it and have demanded an enquiry into the contract. According to the villagers no progress in this direction has ever been made.

The following table gives the water source used by each of the households that were interviewed. All the families collect water from the tube well nearest to them for drinking, cooking and for washing utensils. The same tube well is also occasionally used as a place for bathing and washing clothes.

**Table No. 28 Drinking water facility for the surveyed households**

HH No.	Caste	Source	Availability	Potability	Perception / Comments
1	Kumbhar	Tube-well (Handpump)	Throughout the year	Good	Women collect the water
2.	Koshti	Tube-well (Handpump)	Throughout the year	High Iron content	Long queue at the Handpump. Women collect the water
3	Harijan	Tube-well (Handpump)	Throughout the year	Good	Women collect the water.(for drinking and washing utensils)
4	Kumbhar	Tube-well (Handpump)	Throughout the year	Good	The tube well was 10 feet away Drinking water Collected 3 times a day.
5.	Rout (Yadav)	Tube-well (Handpump)	Throughout the year	Good	The tube well is about 20 feet away. 4 women in the family each fetch 5 vessels (Hande) of 50 Litres daily.
6.	Teli	Pvt. well	Throughout the year	Good	Has a servant to fetch water from the well in the back yard

Source: Primary survey (March 2000)

### 2.09 Sanitation

The two tanks in the village are used as a source of water for sanitation purposes. They are used as a source of water for drinking and washing the cattle. People use the same tanks for bathing and washing clothes. Parkod does not have community latrines, drainage or garbage disposal systems. Health and Education facilities (the Schools and the Primary Health Sub Centre) as well as the Panchayat office also lack toilet facilities.

According to the FHW the cattle sheds built close to the houses are the main source of malaria spreading mosquitoes Unhygienic and unsanitary habits of bathing and washing clothes near a drinking water source are primary culprits, responsible for spread of diseases like scabies, diarrhoea and dysentery.

The following table gives a summary of availability of sanitation facilities of the households surveyed.

**Table No. 29 Sanitation practices of the surveyed households**

HH No.	Caste	Toilet Block near the house	Drainage System	Garbage Disposal	Remarks/Perceptions
1	Kumbhar	Not present	Not present	In the backyard.	Not aware of importance of hygienic surroundings.
2	Koshti	Not present	Not present	In the backyard.	
3.	Harijan	Not present	Not present	In the backyard.	Do not like latrines, as they are dirty.
4.	Kumbhar	Not present	Not present	In the backyard.	Cleaning of utensils outside the kitchen at a distance.
5.	Rout (Yadav)	Not present	Not present	In the backyard	Cattle had separate shed near the house. Source of mosquitoes
6.	Teli	present	Not present	In the backyard	



Source: Primary survey (March 2000)

## 2.10 Education

The following table gives the status of educational levels in the surveyed households.

**Table No. 30 Status of Educational Levels in the surveyed households**

HH no.	Caste	Family size		age	education
1	Kumbhar	11	Male	45	Illiterate
				25	5 <sup>th</sup>
				23	5 <sup>th</sup>
				1	-
			Female	42	Illiterate
				22	Illiterate
				21	Illiterate
				20	Illiterate
			4	-	
			3	-	
			2	-	
2	Koshti	6	Male	32	5 <sup>th</sup>
				7 months	-
			Female	55	Illiterate
				28	10 <sup>th</sup>
				8	2 <sup>nd</sup>
			6	1 <sup>st</sup>	
3	Harijan	7	Male	N.A	N.A
			Female	N.A	N.A
4	Kumbhar	4	Male	26	7 <sup>th</sup>
				1 month	-
			Female	50	Illiterate
				23	Illiterate
			3	-	

5	Rout (Yadav)	11	Male	55	Illiterate
				35	Illiterate
				26	Illiterate
				16	10 <sup>th</sup>
				11	2 <sup>nd</sup>
			Female	50	Illiterate
				33	Illiterate
				24	6 <sup>th</sup>
				12	7 <sup>th</sup>
				8	4 <sup>th</sup>
6	Teli	5	Male	50	9 <sup>th</sup>
				24	B.A
				18	12 <sup>th</sup>
			Female	48	8 <sup>th</sup>
				16	10 <sup>th</sup>

Source: Primary survey (March 2000)

The table further reveals that illiteracy amongst men is 40% (4 out of 10) and amongst women it is 53.84% (7 out of 13).

There is a Primary, middle and a High school in the village. The primary school in the village was established in 1924. Villagers are hence used to the formal system of education for more than eight decades. In 1988 the villagers took the initiative to establish a high school in the village. The school was managed by the villagers for a decade and was then taken over by the Government in 1998.

People in the village feel that an educated person has better chances of getting well paid jobs. They therefore send their children to the school. In the school the medium of instruction is Oriya but most of the villagers use Chattisgadhi as a common language. It was found that the teachers taught the students in Chattisgadhi whereas all the textbooks are in Oriya. The teachers, parents and the students perceive this contrast as a problem.

Secondly seasonal migration of the families in search of employment leads to a high rate of dropouts. 77% of the total students enrolled in the first standard drop out before they reach standard 4.

From the households surveyed it is very clear that the children in the age group of 5-14 are enrolled in the school. Out of the six families four families do not get assured employment in the village during the months of November to May. Most of the older generation in these four families had to abandon their education because of this reason.

The following table summarises the status of Primary Education in Parkod.

**Table No. 31 Primary Education : Parkod**

INPUT		OUTPUT	COVERAGE	EXPECTED OUTCOME				IMPACT	
97-98		The school has 5 rooms of which 4 are used as classes and 1 is used as the teacher's room. (1 room short). The school does not have a compound wall, drinking water facility and toilets.	The school serves the village Parkod with the population of 1302 (1991).  SC: 24%  ST: 9.4%	Enrolment				Education should bring in awareness and empower an individual to participate actively in the decision making process for the community i.e. in the functioning of the Gram Panchayat. In this village large section of the society perceived the Panchayat as an agency providing services like issuing of ration card or employment during the lean season. It was also visualised as a charitable institution providing houses and other assistance to the needy and the poor. Influential and	
The school roof was repaired.(Rs. 35000)				Total	SC	ST			
				95-96	185	63	8		
				96-97	179	66	9		
				97-98	185	59	11		
				98-99	184	58	11		
				99-00	202	70	12		
Total number of teachers positions as per the norms	5	All classrooms have black boards. Students sit on the floor, as they are not provided with desks or mats.  The school in all has 2 cupboards, 5 chairs, 4 tables and 2 benches		Drop out rate is very high 77% of the total student drop out before they reach 4 <sup>th</sup> standard. Main reason for this is the seasonal migration of the families in search of employment.					
Trained teachers (Salary Rs 3600- 6228)	1								
Untrained teachers (Salary Rs. 3250- 4758)	2								
Vacancy	2								
Every year, books are distributed among SC & ST students. However the number of books received by the school is insufficient and no student gets the full set.		The school has a globe, one map each of the world, India, Orissa and Nuapada. It also has science and maths mini-kits. These aids are used regularly for teaching. The school does not have any model, a TV, tape recorder and any sports equipment.		Literacy rate (percent)					
				Total	SC	ST			
				Male	50	20	45		
				Female	28	12	5		

Students receive one meal in the school (125 gm. rice, 15 gm. Dal, 1 gm. Oil). A cook and a helper cook the meal. Salary of the cook is Rs. 200 and that of the helper is Rs100. Rs. 80 per month is received as cost of fuel which is grossly inadequate.	Of the 3 teachers, only 2 attend school regularly. 2 teachers find it very difficult to manage the entire school. (Teacher student ratio with 3 teachers is 67 and with 2 teachers is 101 for the year 99-2000)		The Mid-day meal scheme is instrumental in attracting and retaining students in the school.	Influential and powerful people of the village felt that the Panchayat had limited control over resources and decision-making authority.
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Source:Primary Survey,March 2000.

## 2.11 Transport and Communication

The village is connected to Khariar Road town by a pucca road. A four-kilometre section of this road was single lane, full of potholes and with no discernible shoulders, making it dangerous for travel. According to the villagers the situation worsens during the monsoon.

One State Transport bus and two privately operated buses service the village on a daily basis. The village has a pucca bus stop with a shelter. A one way trip to Khariar road costs Rs. 3 per head. According to the villagers the bus service is regular but inadequate. In case of emergency villagers hire a locally, privately owned jeep which cost between Rs. 300 to 500 for a round trip to Khariar Road Town (10kms.). The availability of this vehicle depends on the whims and fancies of the owner. There are some private motorised two wheelers. Many villagers own bicycles and prefer to travel by bicycles to the town, which takes about an hour but ensures freedom of movement and choice of time.

**Table No. 32 Internal Roads: Village Parkod**

INPUT			OUTPUT	COVERAGE	EXPECTED OUTCOME
Year	Scheme	Amount			
93-94	JRY	49,245	Stones laid for village road.	Sections of the internal roads of the village.	Every year different sections of the road get temporarily repaired. These actions help in improving the road condition for few months. However, in the monsoon the road condition becomes muddy and slippery.
	JRY	20,000	Murrum-village road		
94-95	JRY	15,000	Murrum village road		
95-96	JRY	10,000	Road leading to the tank		
96-97	JRY	11,383	Culvert		
			Employment generation.	All villagers who need employment during the lean season. From the 6 households interviewed 4 needed additional employment in the lean season. 2 households were able to gain employment under JRY scheme.	Preventing seasonal migration in search of employment. Members from the 2 households interviewed had to migrate outside Orissa in search of employment.

Source: Panchayat Records and Primary Survey, March 2000.

All the internal roads in the village are kuchha. They get muddy and slippery during the rainy season. Patches of these roads gets temporarily repaired under JRY/ JGSY.

The following table summarises the modalities of transport adopted by the households interviewed.

**Table No. 33 Transport practices of the surveyed households**

HH. No	Caste	Freq. of travel	Purpose	Where	How	Rate	Remarks / Perceptions
1.	Kumbhar	Not fixed	Medical	Khariar Rd.	bus	Rs. 6 per round trip	
2.	Koshti	Twice a month	Purchase of material for grocery shop.	Khariar Rd.	bus.	Rs. 6 per round trip	Govt. bus offers regular service but not adequate.
3.	Harijan	Not fixed	Medical	Khariar Rd.	bus	Rs. 6 per round trip	
4.	Kumbhar	Not fixed	Medical	Khariar Rd.	Cycle or bus		Hires a jeep in case of emergency costing Rs. 300 for a round trip
5.	Rout (Yadav).	Not fixed	Medical Festival	Khariar Rd.	Cycle or bus		Use cycle to go to Khariar rd.
6.	Teli.	2 family members commute daily	Education, work	Khariar Rd.	Bus Scooter	Rs. 6 per round trip per head	Self owned

Source: Primary survey (March 2000)

### 2.12 Post and Telegraph

There is a post office in the village. The service provided by the office is regular.

A solar telephone was installed in the village in 1993. According to the villagers it is not functional since the day of its installation. Villagers have complained several times to the Nuapada Exchange but so far no actions are forthcoming to make it functional.

### 2.13 Irrigation

Irrigation facilities do not exist in the village. Agriculture is rainfed with a single cropping pattern that has resulted in a high rate of migration.

### 2.14 Electricity

The GRIDCO Company supplies electricity to the village. Approximately 100 (46%) houses in the village are electrified. Villagers have a tendency to take illegal electric connections, as there is a substantial saving in the installation charges. An illegal connection costs around Rs. 250 for installation and has to be paid only once since there is no user charge. Such connections get

disconnected after detection. The expenditure for a legal connection is more than Rs. 100 per month. The following table gives the status of electricity in the surveyed households.

**Table No. 34 Status of Electricity in the surveyed households**

H.H.No.	Caste	Connection	Legal/illegal	Rate for connection	Approx. Bill per month.	Remarks/Perceptions
1.	Kumbhar	Not Present	--		--	Not-affordable
2.	Koshti	Present	Legal	Rs.2000	Rs. 125	Gridco supply
3.	Harijan	Present	Illegal	Rs.250		Illegal connection gets cut on detection
4.	Kumbhar	Not Present	--	--	--	Not-affordable
5.	Rout (Yadav)	Not Present	--	--	--	Not-affordable
6.	Teli	Present	legal	Rs. 2000	Rs. 400	Low voltage, irregular

Source: Primary surveys March 2000

## 2.15 Lacks, Gaps and Mismatches

### 2.15.1 Lacks

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Drainage and Sewerage	No Drainage, Sewerage and garbage collection system.	Most of the villagers did not have toilet blocks.  Garbage is thrown in the backyards.  No storm water drains by the side of the roads.	

### Gaps 2.15.2 Gaps

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Education	Inadequate number of rooms in the school.		The Primary school has in all 4 classrooms (1 room short).  Two standards have to share one classroom.
	Vacancies of teachers.		Out of 5 positions of teachers 2 posts are vacant.  Of the 3 teachers, only 2 attend school regularly. 2 teachers find it very difficult to manage the entire school. ( Teacher student ratio with 3 teachers is 67 and

			with 2 teachers is 101 for the year 99-2000)
	The School building does not have all the facilities.	The School building does not have electricity, toilet facility and compound wall.	The hand pump in the school premise is not working.
	Inadequate distribution of school books to SC/ ST students.	According to the teacher no student gets the entire set of books.	
Health care	PHSC building does not have all the facilities.	Building does not have electric connection, toilet facility and compound wall.	
	Inadequate stock of medicines.	Medicines for scabies, TB and anaemia are inadequate.	

Gaps (Contd.)

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
	Vacancy for one post of the male health worker.	A male health worker was appointed four years back, worked for two years and is on leave for the past two years.	
Drinking water facility	Incomplete piped water system		Two borewells, each about 400 to 450 feet deep, were drilled to provide piped drinking water to the villagers. However, money was not sanctioned for laying the pipelines and these wells are capped and are not in use.
	Non functional open wells	Railing of the wells had fallen in the wells making them defunct.	Three open wells dug by the Government were not in use.
Transport and communication	Non functional solar telephone	A solar telephone was installed in the village in 1993. According to the villagers it is not functional since the day of its installation.	
Skills	Villagers depend on unskilled labour for their livelihood security	Villagers migrate in the lean season as labourers.	In six families surveyed family members from 4 households worked as unskilled labourers in and out of the village.  30% of the households in the village migrate as labourers.
PDS	Distribution does not take cognisance of	A cardholder can buy 20 Kg of rice, 1.5 Kg of sugar and 15 lit of kerosene at the	In the 6 households surveyed, 2 had family size of 11, 2 had family size of 6,

	the family size	subsidised rate irrespective of the family size.	and other 2 had 7 and 4 members respectively. All the families were entitled to the same amount.
	PDS helps to augment energy intake but does not help in securing other nutrients.	Rice, the staple grain of the area is distributed at a subsidised rate of Rs 4 per Kg.  People buy Kesari Dal as it is the cheapest one available. This dal if not cooked properly can lead to the disease Lathyrism.	Of the 6 surveyed households 3 families consumed Kesari Dal.

### 2.15.3 Mismatches

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Education	Medium of instruction vis a vis text books	In the school the medium of instruction is Odiya but most of the villagers use Chattisgadhi as a common language. It was found that the teachers taught the students in Chattisgadhi whereas all the textbooks are in Odiya.	
JRY/JGSY activities	Plantation activity to increase village funds	The saplings included Banana, which requires lot of water.	Total expenditure incurred between 1992-99 is Rs 3,07474=00 or (48.55%) of the total outlay.  In all 2200 saplings were planted of which only 400 survived.

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.



### Chapter 3.0 VILLAGE CASE STUDY - BALODA

#### 3.01 Location

Village: Baloda; Block: Nuapada; District: Nuapada

Baloda village is a part of the Parkod Panchayat. It is located 7 kms from Parkod and is connected by a kuchha road. The nearest town is Khariar Road Town, which is 17 Kms away.

#### 3.02 People

According to the 1991 census the total population of Baloda was 642 with 112 households. The total number of Males was 321 and total Females was 321. The total SC population was 16 (2.49%) and the total ST population was 113 (17.6%). The following table explains the distribution of households according to the castes in the village.

**Table No. 35 Caste-wise Distribution of Households in Baloda Village**

Category	Castes	Primary Data	Panchayat
OBC	Sahu	40	15
	Raut	40	27
	Kumbhar	-	30
	Bairagee	4	5
	Kallar	-	7
SC	Harijan	6	5
	Kevat ( Nisat)	5	6
ST	Nayak Banjara	30	30
	Pandey	22	-
	Danasena	6	-
	Gound	10	-
	Total	163	125

Source: Primary Survey, Panchayat Records, March 2000

The village has two settlements, one of the Harijans and the other of castes like Sahu, Rauts, Kumbhars, etc. The main castes of the village are the Kumbhars, Banjaras and Rauts. The settlement pattern suggests that the settlement was divided on the basis of caste.

The Primary survey revealed that the Sahu and Rauts were equal in numerical terms but according to the Panchayat the Kumbhars and the Nayak Banjaras were equal in numerical terms. The following table gives the ownership of land according to the castes.

**Table No. 36 Ownership of land of different castes according to Panchayat Information**

Castes	Panchayat	Landless	2- 5 acres	More than 5acres
Sahu	15	4	5	6
Raut	27	6	19	2
Kumbhar	30	5	21	4
Bairagee	5	-	5	-
Kallar	7	-	6	1

Harijan	5	-	5	-
Kevat (Nisat)	6	-	-	6
Nayak Banjara	30	4	21	5
Total	125	19	82	24

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

It can be seen from the above table that most of the villagers have land from 2 acres to five acres of land. There are very few households who own more than 5 acres of land.

The following table gives the caste and landholding of the surveyed households.

**Table No. 37 Selection of Households**

Caste	Landholding	No. of HH
Pandey	landless	1
Kumbhar	4 acres	1
Harijan	8 acres	1

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

### 3.03 Economic Activities

The following table gives the distribution of Occupational Categories according to the 1991 Census.

**Table No. 38 Distribution of Occupational Categories**

Category	Total no. of people	Percentage to the total workers
Cultivators	107	35.08%
Agricultural labourers	198	64.92%
Livestock, forestry & fishing	0	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0
Manufacturers & processing in household industry	0	0
Manufacturers & processing in other than household industry	0	0
Construction workers	0	0
Trade and Commerce	0	0
Transport, storage, communication	0	0
Other services	0	0
Total workers	305	100

Source: District Census Handbook, 1991.

According to the Census information there are only cultivators and Agricultural labourers in the village. This distribution of occupations has not changed over a period of time. The main crop of the village is paddy apart from which groundnut, sesam and gram are also grown. Agriculture is rainfed with a single cropping pattern(June to mid October.)

**Table No. 39 Agricultural income of surveyed households**

HH. No.	Caste	Crop	Acreage	Total Yield of (Q)	Self Consumption		Sold	
					Qty (Q)	Price (Rs.)	Qty	Price (Rs.)
1.	Pandey			Nil				
2.	Kumbhar	Paddy	3	30	20	9/kg	-	-
		Groundnut	1	5	93.75kg	25/kg	93.75kg	25/kg
3.	Harijan	Paddy	8	37.5	20	9/kg	5	9/kg

Source: Primary survey, March 2000

The agricultural income is not enough to sustain the families for the entire year. During the lean season i.e. November to May, for want of alternative skills and opportunities, people migrate to places like Lucknow (U.P), Raipur (M.P) and also to Mumbai (Maharashtra) in search of work. Most of these migrants work as masons, helpers, brick-makers, etc. and send remittances back home.

The following table gives the migration status of the surveyed households.

**Table No. 40 Migration Status of Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Total land holding (acre)	Family size			No. of members temporarily migrated		Lean season activity
			Total	Adults		M	F	
				M	F			
1.	Pandey	Nil	6	2	4	-	-	-
2.	Kumbhar	4	12	6	6	1	1	Daily wage labourers in brick kilns in UP.
3.	Harijan	8	7	3	4	1	-	Daily wage labourers in brick kilns in M.P.

Source: Primary Survey (March 2000)

The income from animal husbandry is not significant. enough in this village. The three surveyed households possessed cattle. The milk yield is used for home consumption.

**Table No. 41 Ownership of cattle and yield in surveyed households**

HH. No.	Caste	Cows	Bulls	Milk/ day
1	Pandey	1	2	½ litre/day
2	Kumbhar	1	2	1 litre/day
3	Harijan	1	4	-

Source: Primary survey, March 2000

### **3.04 Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

A Consumption Expenditure study has been carried out to determine the calorie intake and expenditure on food and other items. The consumption of food grains available under the Public Distribution System (PDS) has also been taken into consideration.

**Table No. 42 Household Consumption expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 1 Pandey

Standard Unit 5

Item	Quantity (gm) /day / family	K.Calorie available	Monthly Rs.
Rice Bought	2500	8625	135
Urad dal	250	867.5	37.5
Chana Dal	35.7	116.73	84
Potatoes	250	242.5	4.5
Onions	150	82.5	3.6
Cabbage	250	67.5	4.5
Brinjal	125	30	1.5
Red Chili	30	73.8	7.8
Tomatoes	250	50	6
Coriander	20	57.6	12
Garlic	50	72.5	12
Oil	45	405	7.2
Sugar PDS	55	218.9	3.6
Milk	71.4	47.83	6
Total		10957.35	54.2

Calorific Requirement according to work/occupation

Family Members	Age	Calories Required According to the work
M	60	2875
M	29	3800
F	50	1875
F	23	2925
F	3	1240
F	2	1240
Total		13955

**Table No. 43 Household Consumption expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 2 Kumbhar

Standard Unit: 9.5

Item	Quantity (gm) /day/family	K.Calorie available	Monthly Rs.
------	---------------------------	---------------------	-------------

Rice PDS			
Rice Self	5000	17250	142
Udad dal	1000	3470	79
Chana Dal	500	1860	44
Potatoes	1000	970	9
Onions	200	110	2
Cabbage	400	108	4
Brinjal	800	192	10
Green Vegetables	67	17	1
Red Chili	36	88	6
Tomatoes	143	29	13
Coriander	50	144	13
Garlic	100	145	13
Oil	86	770	7
Sugar PDS	50	199	1
Sugar bought	133	529	8
Milk	143	96	25
Total Calories for the family		25976.01	119.035

Calorific Requirement according to work/occupation

Family Members	Age	Calories Required According to the work
M	55	3800
M	28	3800
M	24	3800
M	6	1690
M	6	1690
M	3	1240
F	48	1875
F	23	2925
F	20	2225
F	18	2060
7F	5	1690
F	2	1240
Total		28035

**Table No. 44 Household Consumption expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 3 Harijan Standard Unit: 7

Item	Quantity (gm) /day/ family	K.Calorie available	Monthly Rs.
Rice PDS	665	2294	6
Rice Self	3999.94	13800	231
Urad dal	499.94	1735	53

Potatoes	749.98	727	10
Onions	147.35	81	2
Cabbage	199.99	54	2
Brinjal	336	81	10
Red Chili	7	17	1
Tomatoes	199.99	40	3
Coriander	21	60	11
Garlic	56	81	10
Oil	133	1197	14
Sugar PDS	49	195	2
Sugar bought	133	529	10
Eggs	55.86	97	8
Total Calories		20988.89	87.43

Calorific Requirement according to work/occupation

Family Members	Age	Calories Required According to the work
M	50	3800
M	24	3800
M	21	3800
F	75	1875
F	47	2925
F	45	2925
F	15	2060
Total		21185

**Table No. 45 Household wise daily Calorie Consumption vis a vis Calorie Requirement**

	HH No. 1	HH No. 2	HH No. 3
Basis	K.Calories	K.Calories	K.Calories
Actual Calories (AC)	10957.25	25976.01	20988.89
According to work/occupation (AW)	13955	28035	21185
Deficit (AC-AW)	-2997.75	-2058.99	-196.11
Standard(STU*2400)	12000	22800	16800
Deficit (AC-STD)	-1042.75	3176.01	4188.89

**Table No. 46 Monthly Share of PDS item vis-à-vis Total Consumption**

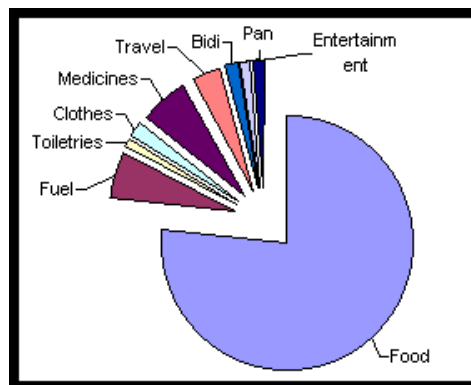
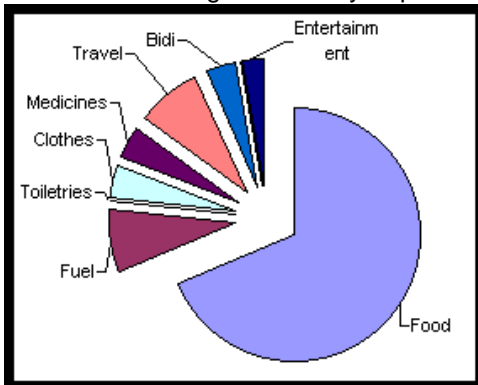
		PDS Consumption						Total Consumption					
		Rice		Sugar		Kerosene		Rice		Sugar		Kerosene	
HH	Family Size	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (lit)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (lit)	Price (Rs.)
HH	5			1.5	18.75	5	22.5	75	337.5	1.5	18.75	5	22.5

1													
HH 2	10			1.5	18.75	5	22.5	149.9	709.49	5.49	76.6	5	22.5
HH 3	7	20	90	1.5	18.75	5	22.5	140	930	5.49	76.6	5	22.5

**Table No. 47 Monthly Expenditure on different items**

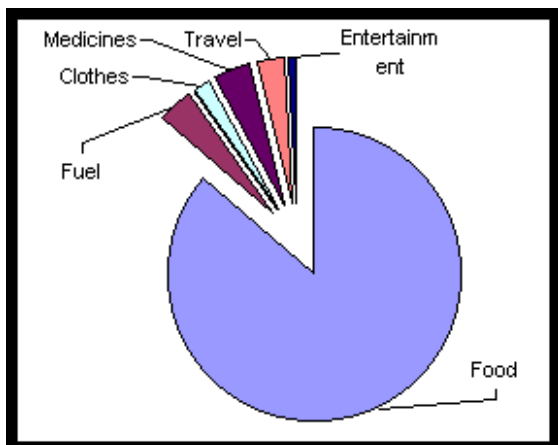
Items	HH No. 1		HH No. 2		HH No. 3	
	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%
Food	1626	68.56	3571.05	76.52	2622.9	86.31
Fuel	189	7.96	274.35	5.87	121.8	4.00
Toiletries	0	0	51.3	1.09	0	0
Clothes	99	4.17	99.75	2.13	48.3	1.58
Medicines	99	4.17	299.25	6.41	123.9	4.07
Travel	199.5	8.41	159.6	3.42	98.7	3.24
Bidi	90	3.79	85.5	1.83	0	0
Pan	0	0	59.9	1.28	0	0
Entertainment	69	2.90	65.55	1.40	23.1	0.76
Total	2371.5	100	4666.25	100	3038.7	100

HH No. 1&2 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



HH No. 3 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items





A perusal of the above table shows that upto 86.30% of the income is spent on food and only 4.07% on medical care which indicates that the ability to pay for other essential services is limited. The importance of the PDS is clearly evident as access to the same would facilitate adequacy of energy requirements and free a portion of income to be spent on nutrient requirements.

### 3.05 Panchayat

Baloda village is a part of the Parkod Panchayat. This panchayat comprises of 10 villages. They are Bhusudi, Semeria, Kukurimundi, Parkod, Baloda, Bhaisatal, Bhandarpuri, Jamuli, Mudhela and Mahatamtara. It consists of 16 members including a sarpanch (SC male). The Gram Sabha is conducted once a year. The people are informed about it by way of a notice. The people are expected to discuss their problems in the Palli Sabha which is a meeting of the villagers and then the matter is brought to the notice of the entire Panchayat in the Gram Sabha. According to the interviews carried out, the illiterates do not attend the Gram Sabhas because they cannot read the notice. The Palli Sabhas do take place and all the people of the village attend but people are not very forthcoming at the Gram Sabha. The Panchayat is considered to be an institution where grievances can be shared and discussed and not as an institution that takes up development works for the betterment of the village.

The Panchayat is perceived to be an agency which issues caste certificates, ration cards and takes care of the needy by giving them financial help. It is not considered as a decision making center for development work. The villagers who are aware of how the Panchayat is supposed to function feel that it does not have enough financial resources to undertake development works in the village.

Where there is no one caste dominating the decision making process, all active people have a say in the decision making and keep a check in the functioning of the members in the context of issuing the certificates, providing rations and carrying out pre-determined development works. However, since most of the decisions regarding these works take place at the Block and District levels the local people have no sense of ownership about the decisions taken.

The Panchayat has spent some money under the JRY scheme for the village on different development works in the last decade.

### Table No. 48 Developmental Works Carried out and Expenditure Incurred By the Panchayat

Year	Activity	Scheme	Amount (Rs.)
1992-93	Baloda-Bhaisatal Rd.(mud-work)	JRY	27500
1993-94	Tank work	JRY	24571
1994-95	Murrum Village rd.	JRY	20000
1995-96	SC/ST Land Development (2 Beneficiaries)	JRY	6000
1996-97	Tank work	JRY	20000
1997-98	Baloda-Kharkhara Nala Rd.	JRY	20000
1998-99	Murrum Village rd.	JRY	15000
1999-2000	School Repairs	JGSY	13398

Source: Parkod Panchayat Records, 2000

It can be observed that a large amount of money is spent on road repairs and tank work. But no money has been spent on sanitation, street lighting, etc for this village. It can also be seen that the projects do not get completed in one year and are carried forward for the next financial year.

### 3.06 Health

This village is covered by the Parkod Sub Health Centre. It was reported that the Female Health Worker from the SHC visits the village only during the immunisation programmes. It is mandatory for the Female Health Worker to undertake preventive health care and to provide basic medical care. The irregularity of the FHW compels people to go to the CHC at Khariar Road Town. The absence of a reliable bus service to Khariar Road Town is a major constraint for availing medical treatment particularly in case of an emergency when the availability depends on the whims and fancies of owners of private vehicles. Private doctors are preferred, as their treatment is perceived to be more effective.

The following table gives a disease profile of the surveyed households.

**Table No. 49 Disease profile of the surveyed households**

HH No.	Caste	Illness	Medical Aid	Cost (Rs.)	Comments
1	Pandey	Common cough and cold	Govt. hospital- Khariar Rd. Town	100 incurred for a month	Nurse visits the village only for immunisation.
2.	Kumbhar	Arthritis	Govt. hospital-	1600/year	Nurse does not visit the village.
		Common cough and cold	Khariar Rd. Town		Does not help in emergency
3.	Harijan	Common cough and cold	Govt. hospital- Khariar Rd. Town	100 incurred for medicines and doctor's fees	

Source: Primary Survey (March 2000)

### 3.07 Drinking water

There are five tube wells (hand-pumps) constructed by the Public Health Department (PHD) in the village, of which one is not working. The department is responsible for the maintenance of these wells in terms of cleaning the surrounding area of the hand pump, repairing the pump, etc. Their depths vary from 80 to 100 ft below the ground. The wells provide clean, potable water. There are only two privately owned wells in the village. The villagers have an access to these wells in summer.

Other than tube-wells there is one tank in the village. It is used for bathing, washing clothes, utensils, rice, and cattle. The table below gives the sources of drinking water used by the surveyed households.

**Table No. 50 Different Sources of water used by Surveyed Households**

HH No	Caste	Source	Purpose & Frequency	Availability	Potability	Remark/ Perception
1	Pandey	Tube -well (Handpump) near the house	Drinking water – Collected twice a day	Throughout the year	Good	-Women folk fetch the water  - No discrimination among the castes
		Tank - Owned by the Government	Washing, Bathing, Cleaning – utensils, clothes, cattle.	Throughout the year	-	-No discrimination.
2	Kumbhar	Tube -well (Handpump) ten yards away	Drinking water – Collected thrice a day	Throughout the year	Satisfactory	-The Panchayat should clean the moss near the pumps.  -Young boys and women fetch the water
		Tank	Washing, Bathing, Cleaning – utensils, clothes, cattle.	Throughout the year	-	-Everybody uses it.
3	Harijan	Tube -well (Handpump) near the house	Drinking water – Collected thrice a day	Throughout the year	Alright	-Women fetch the water  -No discrimination  -All use the same water.

						-Can draw water from any pump in the village.
		Tank	Washing, Bathing, Cleaning – utensils, clothes, cattle.	Throughout the year		-Everybody uses it.

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

### 3.08 Sanitation

The village does not have a drainage system. There are no toilet blocks in the village. People use the area near the tank for defecating. Generally the people dispose off their garbage in the backyard of their houses. The houses appeared to be clean and neat.

The following table gives a summary of availability of sanitation facilities of the surveyed households.

**Table No. 51 Sanitation practices of the surveyed households**

HH No	Caste	Toilet Block	Drainage System	Garbage Disposal	Remarks / Perceptions
1	Pandey	No	No	Thrown in the backyard of the house	-Use fields and small children are sent near the tank for defecating.
2	Kumbhar	No	No	Thrown in the backyard of the house	-Use fields and small children are sent near the tank for defecating.
3	Harijan	No	No	Thrown in the backyard of the house	-Use fields and small children are sent near the tank for defecating.

Source: Primary Survey (March 2000)

### 3.09 Education

The following table gives the education status of the surveyed households.

**Table No. 52 Education Status of the surveyed households.**

HH no.	Caste	Family size		Age	Education
1	Pandey	6	M	60yrs	2 <sup>nd</sup>
			M	29yrs	3 <sup>rd</sup>
			F	50yrs	Literate
			F	23yrs	4 <sup>th</sup>
			F	3yrs	Anganwadi
			F	2yrs	Anganwadi
2	Kumbhar	12	M	55yrs	9 <sup>th</sup>
			M	28yrs	7 <sup>th</sup>
			M	24yrs	4 <sup>th</sup>
			M	6yrs	2 <sup>nd</sup>
			M	6yrs	2 <sup>nd</sup>
			M	3yrs	Anganwadi
			M	48yrs	2 <sup>nd</sup>
			F	23yrs	4 <sup>th</sup>
			F	20yrs	3 <sup>rd</sup>
			F	18yrs	2 <sup>nd</sup>
			F	5yrs	1 <sup>st</sup>
3	Harijan	7	M	50yrs	Literate
			M	24yrs	9 <sup>th</sup>
			M	21yrs	Literate
			F	75yrs	-
			F	47yrs	-
			F	45yrs	Literate
F	15yrs	Literate			

Source: Primary Survey (March 2000)

From the above table it can be seen that 90% of the men are literate (10 out of 11) and only 64.28% of the women are literate (9 out of 14). Most of the older generation has left school because of migration.

The village has a primary school (1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup>) with a building of its own. It has two rooms and one kitchen, but the entire building is in a dilapidated state. The Operation Black Board Scheme by the State Government provides for a globe, maps, black board for the schools but it has not received any of these teaching aids. The lack of teaching aids is an impediment to the teaching process. The shortage of teaching staff was a major constraint (one teacher for five classes). The Mid-Day Meal Scheme appeared to be functioning well in the school. The following table explains the status of Primary Education in Baloda.

**Table No. 53 Primary Education: Baloda**

INPUT		OUTPUT	COVERAGE	EXPECTED OUTCOME	
99-2000		The school has only 2 rooms of which one is in a dilapidated state and is not used as a classroom. The school <i>veranda</i> is used as a classroom. The school does not have a compound wall, drinking water facility, toilets and electricity.	The school serves the village Balada with the population of 642 (1991).  SC: 2.5%  ST: 17.6%	Enrolment	
School repairs to be carried out this year (Sanctioned money Rs. 13398)				98-99	130
				99-00	147
Total number of teachers	1	Both the classrooms do not have black boards. The school has only one rolling black board.		According to the teacher, the drop out rate is comparatively low in Baloda as the migrant families leave their children behind with other relatives. These children find part time employment in the village as brick kiln workers. However, very few continue their education after 5 <sup>th</sup> , as they start migrating with their parents in search of employment.	
Trained teachers (Salary Rs 3600-6228)	1				
Untrained teachers (Salary Rs. 3250- 4758) Vacancy	- 1				
Every year, books are distributed among SC & ST students. However the number of books received by the school is insufficient and no student gets the full set.		The school does not have any teaching aids or sports equipment. The teacher buys chalks from his own salary.		Literacy rate (1991 Census)	
				Male (42.07%)	
				Female (17.29%)	
				Total (29.42%)	
Students receive one meal in the school.		Only one teacher has to manage all five			

The helper is paid Rs100. Rs. 80 per month is received as cost of fuel which is grossly inadequate.	classes of the school. (average teacher student ratio for last two years is 138.5)	
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Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

Temporary migration has an adverse effect on the child's school performance culminating in a high drop out rate. These drop outs work on brick-kilns, which are located near the village or in the fields thus augmenting the family income.

The village has an Anganwadi, run by a lady teacher, a cook and helper. The children are served 150 grams of food per day per child. The high enrollment rates(30-35 students) can be attributed to the meal served at the Anganwadi. Children spend about 4-5 hours in the Anganwadi.

### 3.10 Transport and Communication

The village is connected by a one-km stretch of kutcha road, off the Khariar Road Town – Parkod road. The people have to walk for a kilometer to reach the bus stop. There are no Government buses that ply on this road. There is only one private bus, which is supposed to come three times a day but this service is not reliable. The village has only one private vehicle, which operates more like a taxi. The villagers travel to Khariar Road Town, 10 kms, by cycle, bullockcarts and sometimes have to walk

**Table No. 54 Internal Roads: Village Baloda, District Nuapada**

INPUT			OUTPUT	COVERAGE	EXPECTED OUTCOME
Year	Scheme	Amount			
92-93	JRY	27,500	Baloda-Bhaisatal Rd. (mud –work)	Sections of the internal roads of the village.	Every year different sections of the road get repaired. These activities help in improving the road condition for few months. It also improves the connectivity in the village. However, in the monsoon the road condition becomes muddy and slippery.
94-95	JRY	20,000	Murum village rd.		
97-98	JRY	20,000	Baloda-Kharkhar Nala Rd.		
98-99	JRY	15,000	Murum village road		

Source: Panchayat Records and Primary Survey: March 2000.

The following table gives the modalities of transport in the surveyed households.

**Table No. 55 Modalities of Transport in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Frequency	Purpose	Place	Mode of Transport	Remarks/ Perceptions
1	Pandey	Once a day, one member	Work purpose (priest)	Khariar Rd. Town, Parkod	Cycle, Bus, Trekker	-It is difficult to travel on cycle in the rainy season.
2	Kumbhar	Once a day, one member	To buy household provisions or to visit people or to get pesticides, equipment, etc	Khariar Rd. Town	Cycle, Bus, Trekker	-Bus comes thrice a day but there is no specific time, Therefore inconvenient
3	Harijan	Once a day, one member	Work purpose (sell or buy salt)	Khariar Rd. Town, Parkod	Walk, Cycle, Bus,	-No proper transport, the bus does not come on time.

Source: Primary Survey (March 2000)

### 3.11 Post and telegraph

The nearest post office is located at Parkod 7 kms. away. The postman, from the Parkod post office, visits the village everyday and offers his services for reading and writing letters.

In the year 1997 the village was connected by a solar operated wireless set to provide emergency access to police, doctor, fire station and other such facilities. This service could be used by the villagers only for six months after its installation and since then is defunct.

### 3.12 Irrigation

There are no irrigation facilities in the village. Rainfed agriculture and a subsequent single cropping pattern has resulted in a high migration rate.

### 3.13 Electricity

The high cost of electricity has made it unaffordable to a majority of the people. In Baloda, only five households, out of the total 112, have electricity (4 %). These five households are people who work in Mumbai, Lucknow and were able to pay the initial payment for the meter and also have the ability to pay the monthly bill. Electric poles have not been installed in the Harijan Basti.

The village does not have any kind of street lighting. It is the responsibility of the Panchayat to provide the same but no action has been taken so far.

The following table gives the status of electricity in the surveyed households.



**Table No. 56 Status of Electricity in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Connection	Legal/ Illegal	Remarks/ Perceptions
1	Pandey	No	-	-Initial payment is very high, cannot afford it (Rs 2000/-).
2	Kumbhar	Yes	Legal	-Bill is sent only after six months.  -High amount of bill
3	Harijan	No	-	-Initial payment is very high, cannot afford it.

### 3.14 Lacks, Gaps and Mismatches

#### 3.14.1 Lacks

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Drainage and Sewerage	No Drainage, Sewerage and Garbage collection system.	Most of the villagers did not have toilet blocks.  Garbage is thrown in the backyards.  No storm water drains by the side of the roads.	
Transport and Communication	No transport facility.	There is no bus service to the village.	The village is 1 Km from the nearest bus stop.

#### 3.14.2 Gaps

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Education	Inadequate number of rooms in the school.		There are 2 classrooms in the Primary school of which 1 is in a dilapidated state.  All standards have to share one classroom.
	Inadequate teaching staff.	There is a vacancy in the school which has not been filled.	Out of 2 positions of teachers 1 post is vacant.  Average teacher student ratio for last two years is 138.5
	School building does not have all the facilities	The school building does not have drinking water facility, electric connection, toilet facility and compound wall.	There is no handpump in the school.
	Inadequate distribution of school books to SC/ ST students.	According to the teacher no student gets the entire set of books.	

	Inadequate teaching aids.	Teacher buys chalks from his own salary.	There are no blackboards, maps, globe etc.
Skills	Villagers depend on unskilled labour for their livelihood security.	Villagers migrate in the lean season as labourers.	In two families surveyed 50% of the family members migrated as labourers.  40% of the households in the village migrate as labourers.

Gaps (Contd.)

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
PDS	Distribution does not take cognisance of the family size	A cardholder can buy 20 kg of rice, 1.5 Kg of sugar and 15 lit of kerosene at the subsidised rate irrespective of the family size.	The 3 households surveyed had varying family sizes of 6, 12 and 7. All the families were entitled to the same amount.
Health care	Inadequate service.	The FHW visits the village only during immunisation programmes.	
Transport and communication	Non functional solar telephone.	A solar telephone was installed in the village in 1993. According to the villagers it is not functional after six months of its installation.	

**3.14.3 Mismatches**

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Education	Medium of instruction vis a vis text books	In the school the medium of instruction is Odiya but most of the villagers use Chattisgadhi as a common language. It was found that the teacher taught the students in Chattisgadhi whereas all the textbooks are in Odiya.	

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

## Chapter 4.0 VILLAGE CASE STUDY - DOTO

### 4.01 Location

Village Doto; Block: Nuapada; District: Nuapada

Doto is located at about a distance of 17 kms. from Khariar Road town, about 5 kms. from Bisora and 7 kms. from Parkod. The approach to the village both from Bisora or Parkod is by a *kaccha* road. The village comes under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bisora Panchayat.

### 4.02 People

According to the 1991 census the village had a population of 440 distributed over 87 households, 47 SC, 323 ST, and 70 General. According to the information given by the villagers, the present population is around 500 people distributed over 100 households. This is a predominantly tribal village with a population distributed as follows: 73.40% ST, 10.68% SC, and, 15.92% OBC. As seen in the other villages in this block the people primarily speak Chattisgadhi.

According to the Panchayat secretary and information given by the villagers, the approximate caste wise composition of the village is as follows:

**Table No. 57 Caste – Class Matrix: No. of households**

Category	Castes	HH	Landless HH	HH with 2 - 5 acres land holdings	HH with > 5 acres land holdings
OBC	Raut	75	50	23	2
SC	Harijan (Ghada)	5	-	4	1
	Satnami	2	-	1	1
	Kevat	4	-	4	-
ST	Ghot	4	-	2	2
	Total	90	50	34	6

Source: *Primary Survey and Panchayat Records, March 2000*

Households interviews were conducted to study the socio-economic condition of the households themselves, the village and to elicit the views and the perceptions of the people about government provided social inputs. An attempt was made to ensure representation to the main caste-class population groups. A sample of 4 households was selected, as shown in the table below.

**Table No. 58 Selection of Households**

Household No.	Castes	Households selected	Land Holding Size of the Family
1	Raut	1	10 acres (4.16 ha)
2	Ghot	1	35 acres (14.17 ha)
3	Kevat	1	2 acres (0.80 ha)
4	Satnami	1	3 acres (1.21 ha)

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

#### 4.03 Settlement

The village has a linear but concentrated type of settlement. Houses are mostly located according to caste groups although the pattern is not a uniform one and there is no clear-cut differentiation between the castes. There did not appear to be any discrimination between the various castes in the village. The village has one main street with other radial lanes joining it mainly perpendicularly. The anganwadi is located at the entrance of the main settlement and the primary school is located beyond the anganwadi but within the village. Close to the school, a new tank is being constructed.

#### 4.04 Economic Activities

The following table gives the classification of occupations according to the 1991 census.

**Table No. 59 Classification of occupations (1991 census)**

Sr. No.	Category	Total	Percentage to the total workers
1	Cultivators	134	73.23 %
2	Agricultural labourers	43	23.50%
3	Livestock, forestry & fishing	0	
4	Mining and Quarrying	0	
5	Manufacturers & processing in household industry	0	
6	Manufacturers & processing in other than household industry	1	0.54%
7	Construction workers	0	
8	Trade and Commerce	3	1.63%
9	Transport, storage, communication	0	
10	Other services	2	1.10 %
	Total workers	183	100%

Source: District Census Information, 1991

The village has an agrarian economy. The 1991 census show that 73.23% of the population falls in the category of cultivators thus the predominant occupation of the village is agriculture. The situation even a decade later does not appear to have changed substantially. Agriculture in this area is largely rain fed and hence dependent on the vagaries of rainfall in the region.

Paddy is the main crop of the village of which various local varieties are cultivated in the village. It is a single crop cultivated only in the Kharif season. The other minor crops include groundnut, pulses like butter dal, mug etc. grown on a small scale. This produce is used only for home consumption. The dependence on the monsoon and its vagaries results in low yield of paddy cultivation. The average yield of paddy is 8 quintals per acre, which in effect means 4 - 5 quintals of rice per acre. The yield from the other crops varies according to the water availability and the moisture retention capacity of the soil. Single cropping owing to the lack of water supply through the year, leaves the people with no choice but to look for alternative employment. With none being available locally the people have little choice but to migrate. Doto has a fair degree of seasonal migration to other areas, the preferred place being Madhya Pradesh because of geographical proximity and the close family, social and cultural ties they have with the State being *Chattisgarhi* themselves.

**Table No. 60 Agricultural Income (Paddy) in the Surveyed Households**

HH. No.	Caste	Landholding (acres)	Yield of paddy (Quintal)	Yield of rice (Quintal)	Income Rs. 5 per kg.
1	Raut	10 (5 barren)	37.5	20	Rs. 4000
2.	Ghot	35 (10 barren)	150	80	Rs. 20000
3.	Kevat	2	75	3	Do not sale
4.	Satnami	3	13.5	7.43	Rs. 500

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

**Table No. 61 Agricultural Income (Other crops) in the Surveyed Households**

HH. No.	Caste	Land under cultivation	Yield of (Quintal)	Home Consumption.
1	Raut	-	-	
2.	Ghot	Groundnut 2.5 acres  Udid dal 0.5 acre	2.5  0.5	All  Used for home consumption
3.	Kevat			
4.	Satnami			

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

**Table No. 62 Income from other sources in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Occupation	Infrastructure	Income per month	Annual Income
1	Raut	-	-	-	-
2	Ghot	-	-	-	-
3	Kevat	Tailoring	Sewing machine	1284	15400
		Grocery shop	Shop	750	9000
		Labour	1 Male & 1 Female	1200 (2 months)	2400
4	Satnami	-	-	-	-

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

**Table No. 63 Animal Husbandry in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Cows	Bulls	Buffaloes	Milk	
1	Raut	1	4	-	½ litres pre day	Home Consumption
2	Ghot	2	2	-	1 ½ litres per day	Home Consumption
3	Kevat	-	-	-	-	
4	Satnami	-	-	-	-	

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

From the above table, it can be said that the milk yield is utilised for home consumption and is not sold. The household no. 3 i.e. *Kevat* family buys milk for home consumption, whereas the household no. 4 i.e. *Satnami* do not consume milk. In general, a few families in the village have excess milk generated and cater to the local needs of the people. The families who have the capacity and require to buy milk but do not have livestock, buy the milk from the village itself. The available livestock does not provide milk throughout the year, so the families with livestock too depend for milk, as and when required on the families selling milk in the village.

#### 4.05 Migration

The village has an agrarian economy that is dependent on monsoon. A low yield from agriculture and non-availability of other work options in the village and the vicinity, is responsible for migration mainly to Madhya Pradesh. Around 30% of the people migrate during the lean season

from the village Doto to other areas for search of work and on an average, a family can expect to earn and bring back about Rs. 7000 – 9000 during this period.

From amongst the surveyed households, one member of the *Kevat* caste family migrates to Madhya Pradesh. This person is engaged in the collection of *tendu* leaves from which he earns about Rs. 1800 per month. This is a seasonal work lasting a mere six weeks and hence the earnings from this activity are unlikely to be substantial.

**Table No. 64 Household –wise migration details in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Total Adults	No. migrated	Place/ Work	Income
1	Raut	-	-	-	-
2	Ghot	-	-	-	-
3	Kevat	7	1 male	Madhya Pradesh / Tendu leaves collection	Rs. 1800 per month
4	Satnami	-	-	-	-

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

#### **4.06 Consumption – Expenditure Pattern.**

A Consumption Expenditure study has been carried out to determine the calorie intake and expenditure on food and other items. The consumption of food grains available under the Public Distribution System (PDS) has also been taken into consideration.

**Table No. 65 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 1, Caste: Raut,

Total Members: 5, Adults: 2, Children: 3,

Std. Unit: 4

Item	Quantity per day per family	Price (Rs.)	Monthly Rs.	K. Calories available	% to total Calories
Rice	1334 gm	Rs. 11	440.22	4602.3	54.86%
Rice PDS	666 gm	Rs. 4	80	2297.7	27.34%
Butter Dal	50 gm	Rs. 12	18	520.5	6.20%
Udat Dal					
Chana Dal					
Sugar	25 gm	Rs. 14.50	10.87	99.5	1.18%
Sugar PDS	50 gm	Rs. 12.50	18.75	199	2.37%
Oil	30 gm	Rs. 28	28	270	3.22%

Potatoes	100 gm	Rs. 4	16		
Green Vegetables	75 gm	Rs. 4		65	0.78%
Vegetables	100 gm	Rs. 10	40		
Onions	70 gm	Rs. 4	16		
Chili	5 gm	Rs. 40	6		
Turmeric	2.5 gm	Rs. 30	2.5		
Masala	5 gm	Rs. 5 (25 gm)	5		
Salt	15 gm	Rs. 3	2		
Chicken	70 gm	Rs. 80 /kg	80		
Hen Eggs	0.6	Rs 2 per piece	30		
Sweets (Diwali)		Rs. 400 /year	34		
K. oil (PDS)	60 ml	Rs. 4.50 /litre	8		
Milk	500 ml	Rs. 8 /litre	120	335	3.99%
Electricity		Rs. 2500 /year	209		
Match Box	0.08 pack	Rs. 0.50 /pack	2		
Fire wood		Rs. 600 /year	50		
Clothes		Rs. 1500 /year	125		
Medicines		Rs. 2000 /year	167		
Travel		Rs. 500 /year	42		
Entertainment		Rs. 300 /year	25		
Marriage		Rs. 20000 /year			
Death		Rs. 4000 /year			
			1575.34	8389	100

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

Person	Age	Work Type	Calories Required
Male	45	Heavy	3800
Female	40	Heavy	2925
Boy	13		2450
Girl	8		1950
Girl	7		1950
Total			13075

**Table No. 66 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**



Household No. 2, Caste: Ghot, Total Members: 9, Adults: 6, Children: 3, Std. Unit: 7.5

Item	Quantity per day per family	Price (Rs.)	Monthly Rs.	K. Calories available	% to total Calories
Rice	3.5 kg	Rs. 11	1155	12075	78.01%
Butter Dal	100 gm	Rs. 12			
Udat Dal	100 gm	Rs. 12			6.72%
Chana Dal	100 gm	Rs. 12	108	1041	
Sugar	100 gm	Rs. 14.50	43.5	398	2.57%
Sugar PDS	50 gm	Rs. 12.50	18.75	199	1.28%
Oil	70 gm	Rs. 28	58.8	630	4.08%
Potatoes	125 gm	Rs. 4	24		
Green Vegetables	150 gm	Rs. 4		130	0.84%
Vegetables	150 gm	Rs. 10	80		
Onions	125 gm	Rs. 4	24		
Chili	15 gm	Rs. 40	10		
Turmeric	12 gm	Rs. 30	5		
Masala	14 gm	Rs. 5 (25 gm)	5		
Salt	25 gm	Rs. 3	4.5		
Sweets (Diwali)		Rs. 900 /year	75		
K. oil (PDS)	100 ml	Rs. 4.50 /litre	13.5		
Milk	1.5 lit	Rs. 8 /litre	360	1005	6.50%
Electricity		Rs. 3000 /year	250		
Match Box	0.10 pack	Rs.0.50 /pack	2		
Fire wood		Rs. 1000 /year	84		
Clothes		Rs. 4000 /year	334		
Medicines		Rs. 3000 /year	250		
Festivals		Rs. 4000 /year	334		
Travel		Rs. 2500 /year	209		
Entertainment		Rs. 2000 /year	167		
Marriage		Rs. 50000 /year			
Death		Rs. 8500 /year			
			3615.05	15478	100

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

### Calorie Requirement According to Work Pattern

Person	Age	Work Type	Calories Required
Male	35	Heavy	3800
Male	22	Heavy	3800
Male	18	Heavy	3800
Female	28	Heavy	2925
Female	19	Heavy	2925
Female	18	Heavy	2925
Boy	10		2190
Girl	4		1690
Girl	1		1240
Total			25295

**Table No. 67 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 3, Caste: Kevat,

Total Members: 13, Adults: 7, Children: 6,

Std. Unit: 10.5

Item	Quantity per day per family	Price (Rs.)	Monthly Rs.	K. Calories available	% to total Calories
Rice	5334 gm	Rs. 11	1760.22	18402.3	69.40
Rice PDS	666 gm	Rs. 4	80	2297.7	8.66
Tur Dal	250 gm	Rs. 12			
Udat Dal	250 gm	Rs. 12			
Chana Dal	250 gm	Rs. 12	270	2602.5	9.82
Sugar	165 gm	Rs. 14.50	71.77	656.7	2.48
Sugar (PDS)	50 gm	Rs. 12.50	18.75	199	0.75
Potatoes	½ kg	Rs. 4	32		
Green Vegetables	¼ kg	Rs. 4			
Vegetables	½ kg	Rs. 10	100		
Onions	¼ kg	Rs. 4	32		
Oil	115 gm	Rs. 28	96.6	1035	3.90
Red Chili	16 gm	Rs. 40	13	650	2.45
Haldi	17 gm	Rs. 30	7		
Masala	7 gm	Rs. 5 (25 gm)	10		
Chicken	35 gm	Rs. 80 /kg	80		

Meat (red)	35 gm	Rs. 100 /kg	100		
Hen Eggs	1.71	Rs 2 per piece	102.6		
Sweets (Diwali)		Rs. 900	75		
K. oil (PDS)	85 ml	Rs. 4.50 /liter	11.475		
Milk	1 liter	Rs. 8 /litre	240	670	2.53
Bidi	1 pack	Rs.0.50 /pack	15		
Pan	1 pan	Rs. 2 /pan	60		
Match Box	1 pack	Rs.0.50 /pack	15		
Fire wood		Rs. 3600 /year	300		
Clothes		Rs. 2400 /year	200		
Medicines		Rs. 4000 /year	334		
Travel		Rs. 520 /year	44		
Entertainment		Rs. 600 /year	50		
Electricity		Rs. 1800 / year	150		
Marriage		Rs. 25000 /year			
Death		Rs. 10000 /year			
			4268.41	26513.2	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

#### Calorie Requirement According to Work Pattern

Person	Age	Work Type	Calories Required
Male	40	Heavy	3800
Male	37	Sedentary	2425
Male	33	Sedentary	2425
Female	60	Sedentary	1875
Female	35	Sedentary	1875
Female	33	Sedentary	1875
Female	28	Sedentary	1875
Boy	11		2190
Boy	9		1950
Boy	3		1240
Girl	13		2060
Girl	7		1950
Girl	2		1240
Total			26780

**Table No. 68 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 4, Caste: Satnami,

Total Members: 2, Adults: 2, Children: 0,

Std. Unit: 2

Item	Quantity per day per family	Price (Rs.)	Monthly Rs.	K. Calories available	% to total Calories
Rice	1.5 kg	Rs. 11	495	5175	85.22%
Tur Dal	100 gm	Rs. 12	36	347	5.72%
Sugar (PDS)	50 gm	Rs. 12.50	18.75	199	3.28%
Vegetables	100 gm	Rs. 10	60	81.25	1.34%
Onions	20 gm	Rs. 4	12		
Masala	5 gm	Rs. 5 (25 gm)	5	270	4.45%
oil	30 gm	Rs. 25	22.5		
Sweets (Diwali)		Rs. 200	17		
K. oil (PDS)	84 ml	Rs. 4.50 /litre	13.5		
Cloths		Rs. 400 /year	34		
Medicines		Rs. 300 /year	25		
Travel		Rs. 200 /year	17		
Entertainment		Rs. 100 /year	9		
Marriage		Rs. 5000 /year			
Death		Rs. 1000 /year			
			764.75	6072.25	100

*Source: Primary Survey, March 2000*

## Calorie Requirement According to Work Pattern

Person	Age	Work Type	Calories Required
Male	48	Heavy	3800
Female	34	Heavy	2925
Total			6725

**Table No. 69 Household wise daily Calorie Consumption vis-à-vis Calorie Requirement**

	HH No. 1	Monthly Cost Rs.	HH No. 2	Monthly Cost Rs.	HH No. 3	Monthly Cost Rs.	HH No. 4	Monthly Cost Rs.
Total Calorie Consumed	8389	913.34	15478	1896.55	26513.2	3013.94	6072.25	649.25
Actual Required std. Per person	13075	1423.52	25295	3099.45	26780	3044.27	6725	719.04
Std. Unit 4 times 2400	9600	1045.19	18000	2205.58	25200	2864.66	4800	513.22
Std. Deficit	-1211	-131.85	-2522	-309.03	1313.2	149.28	1272.25	136.03
Actual Deficit	-4686	-510.18	-9817	-202.90	-266.8	-30.33	-652.75	-69.79

**Table No. 70 Monthly Share of PDS item vis-à-vis Total Consumption**

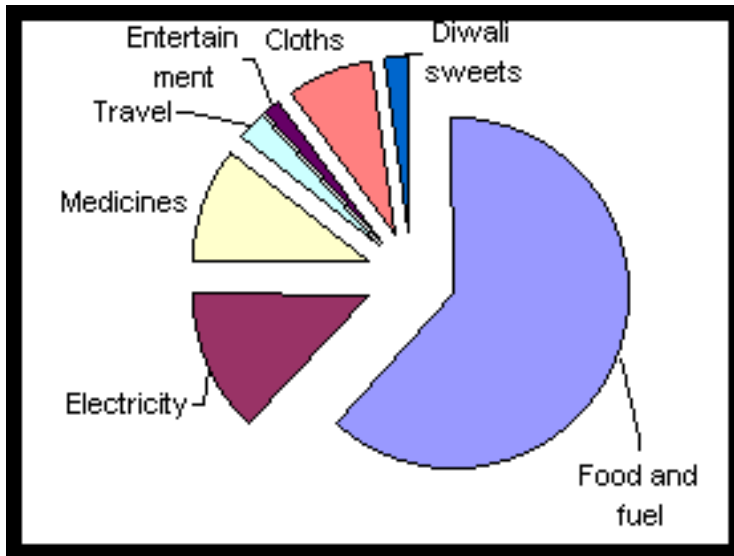
HH	Std Unit	Family Size	Rice				Sugar				K. Oil			
			(PDS)		Total		(PDS)		Total		(PDS)		Total	
			Qty kg.	Rate Rs	Qty kg.	Rate Rs	Qty kg.	Rate Rs	Qty lit.	Rate Rs	Qty lit.	Rate Rs		
HH No. 1	4	5	20	4	60	11	1.5	12.50	2.25	14.50	1.8	4.50	1.8	4.50
HH No. 2	7.5	9			105	11	1.5	12.50	4.5	14.50	3	4.50	3	4.50
HH No. 3	10.5	13	20	4	180	11	1.5	12.50	6.45	14.50	2.5	4.50	2.5	4.50
HH No. 4	2	2			45	11			1.5	14.50		4.50		

**Table No. 71 Monthly Expenditure on Various Items**

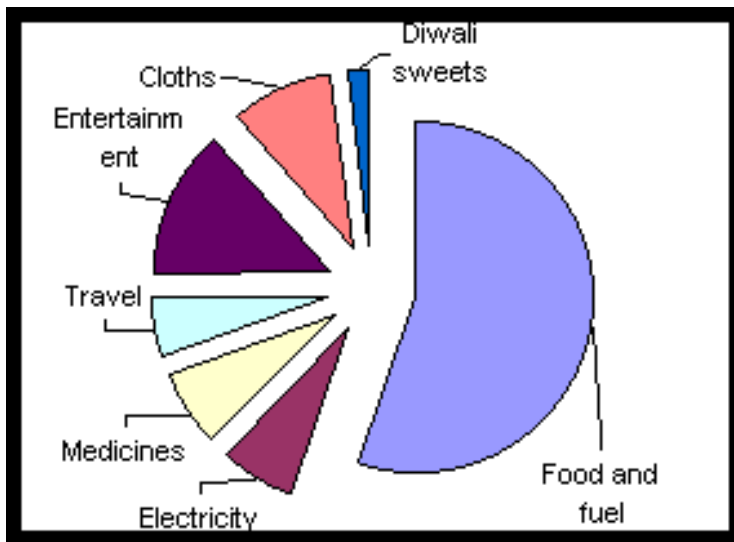
Items	HH No. 1		HH No. 2		HH No. 3		HH No. 4	
	Expenses per month	%	Expenses per month	%	Expenses per month	%	Expenses per month	%
Food and fuel	973.34	61.79	1996.05	55.22	3340.42	78.26	662.75	86.66
Electricity	209.00	13.27	250.00	6.92	150.00	3.51		
Medicines	167.00	10.60	250.00	6.92	334.00	7.82	25.00	3.27
Travel	42.00	2.67	209.00	5.78	44.00	1.03	17.00	2.22
Entertainment	25.00	1.59	501.00	13.86	125.00	2.93	9.00	1.18
Cloths	125.00	7.93	334.00	9.24	200.00	4.69	34.00	4.45
Diwali sweets	34.00	2.16	75.00	2.07	75.00	1.76	17.00	2.22
TOTAL	1575.34	100.00	3615.05	100.00	4268.42	100.00	764.75	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

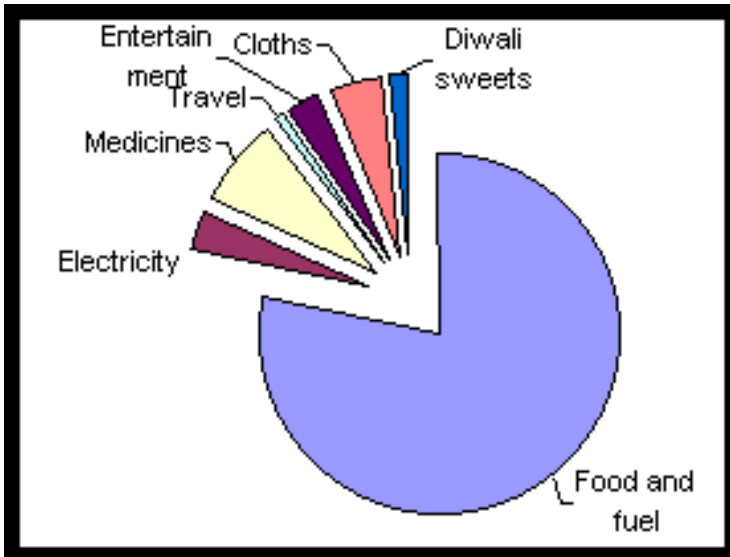
HH No. 1 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



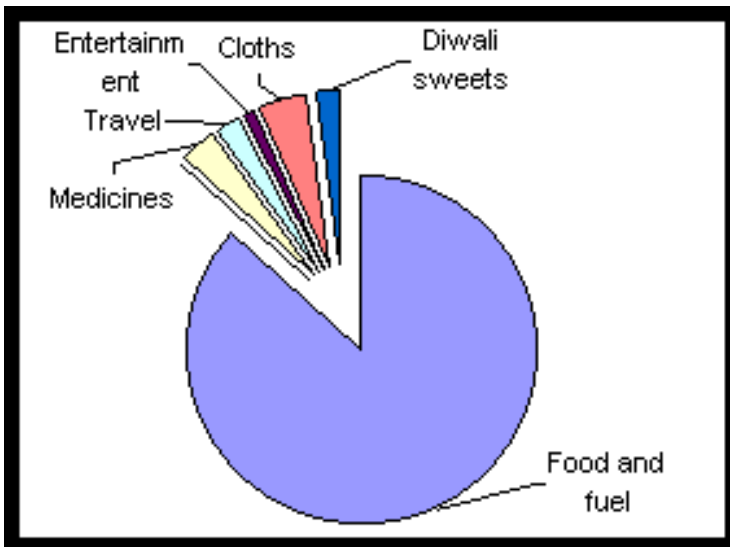
HH No. 2 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



HH No. 3 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



HH No. 4 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



A perusal of the above table shows that upto 86.66 % of the income is spent on food and only 3.27% on medical care which indicates that the ability to pay for other essential services is limited. The importance of the PDS is clearly evident, as access to the same would facilitate adequacy of energy requirements and free a portion of income to be spent on nutrient requirements.

#### 4.07 Panchayat

The village Doto, as stated earlier, falls under Bisora Panchayat. The panchayat office is located at Bisora, which is 5 km from the village. The other villages falling under the Panchayat are Masankunda, Bisora, Jhitiki, Lukupali, Babankera, Doto, and Chingarasara. According to the 1991 census information, the total population of the Panchayat is 5498 divided as males 2716 and females 2782. There are in all 997 residential households in the Panchayat.

The Panchayat has nine members including the Sarpanch. One of the eight elected members represents Doto. Panchayat meetings are held in turns at different villages in the Panchayat. Only 25 - 30 people from the village Doto attend the Gram Sabha and overall there is very low attendance for the Gram Sabha with an average attendance of only 4% to 5% of the total Panchayat population. The works carried out by the panchayat for the village Doto is as follows

**Table No. 72 Bisora Panchayat Expenditure 1997-2000**

Year	Activity	Scheme	Amount (Rs.)
1997-98	Spent on internal Grampanchayat road	JRY	20,000
	School Repairs U.P. school		19,413
	Spent on Tank digging and Bridge construction	EAS	1,00,000
	Tank de-slitting	JRY	15,000
1998-99	Spent on internal road	JRY	30,000
1999-2000	Doto - Babankhera Murram Road	JGSY	10,000
	Watershed & Soil Conservation Department - New Tank Construction	Jal Chayya	2,00,000
	TOTAL		394413

*Source: Panchayat Records, March 2000*

As can be seen from the above table, the Panchayat since 1997-98 has undertaken various activities in Doto under the JRY, EAS, JGSY, and Watershed & Soil Conservation Department. The main activities related to road making/repairs (15.22%), tank construction/maintenance (79.86%), School works (4.92%). Tank construction and its maintenance appears to be the area where most of the funds are spent and road construction and maintenance is the second ranking area where the funds are utilised. The allocation of funds for education is minimal and this is reflected through the present status of the schools. It must also be remembered that the works undertaken under the schemes are expected to generate employment, albeit temporary, for the local people. In this village, the on going activity appears to have ensured local employment. The tank being dug under the Watershed & Soil Conservation programme was on during the field visit of the present researchers. Some of the workers on the site were from the village.

The Bisora Panchayat has proposed following types of developmental activities for the village Doto. According to the information collected from the Panchayat office -

Addition of two class rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,20,000/-

A bridge on the nala for the road from Lokopalli to Doto



Amongst the total five toilets for the entire panchayat, two are expected to come up in the village Doto.

The Panchayat has its own sources for generation of revenue at the local level. The types of taxes collected by the Bisora panchayat are as follows -

Cycle Rs. 5/-

Bullock Cart Rs. 10/-

Business tax Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/-

Through cycle and bullock cart tax, the Panchayat was able to generate Rs. 3000/- and the expected amount of business tax is Rs. 5000/-. The Orissa Gram Panchayat Act has provisions for the Panchayat to levy taxes. The areas and the amount collected by the Bisora Panchayat shows that there is no high potential for the generation of tax. The reason can be that there are very few taxpayers or all the legible taxpayers do not pay taxes.

#### 4.08 Health

The village Doto comes under the Parkod sub centre. The Female Health Worker visits the village once a month for medical check ups, immunisation, family welfare work, child and mother welfare and check ups at the Anganwadi. The visit mainly focuses on preventive and promotive work and less on curative care. Two private doctors, whose qualifications the villagers do not know - but most probably not qualified - visit the village every morning from 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. They have no dispensaries in the village but conduct home visits. In the absence of any regular and adequate medical care, the people of the village have to go to the CHC or private practitioner at Khariar Road Town(17 kms). Here too one heard complains of government doctors conducting private practice from their official residence. Some of the villagers avail of this private service and pay for it. The following table gives the disease profile in the Surveyed Households.

**Table No. 73 Disease Profile in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Disease	Place	Cost	Comments
1	Raut	Cough and Cold and other diseases	Khariar Road Pvt. Hospital Nurse visits once a month from Parkod	Rs. 1500 – 2000 per year	Govt. doctor charges Rs. 10 and medicine is free  Pvt. Doctor charges Rs. 40 – 50 and is preferred due to superior performance.
2	Ghot	Malaria	Khariar Road Pvt. Hosp. Nurse visits once a month from Parkod	Rs. 2000 – 3000 per year	Pvt. Doctor is preferred due to superior performance.

3	Kevat	Diarrhoea	Khariar Road Pvt. Hosp.	Rs. 200 for Diarrhoea.  Rs. 3000 – 4000 per year	Use both govt. and pvt. Health services
4	Satnami	Cough and Cold and other minor problems	Khariar Road Pvt. Hosp.	Rs. 200 – 300 per year	Use both govt. and pvt. Health services

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

#### 4.08 Drinking water

The village has adequate drinking water supply. Six hand pumps supply water for all the 12 months of the year. These are so located that most villagers find it convenient and easy to carry water from the hand pumps to their houses. Almost all the households depend on the hand pump for their water requirement. A few families have their own private wells.

**Table No. 74 Sources of Drinking Water in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Source	Purpose	Availability	Potability	Adequacy	Collection of water
1	Raut	Tube-well (Hand pump)	Drinking water	Throughout the year	Good	Adequate	All members collect the water located 20 ft. from house
2.	Ghot	Well located in the house.  Tube-well (Hand pump)	Drinking water	Throughout the year	Good	Adequate, as and when required they also use the hand pump.	Well is located in the house compound and everybody uses it as per requirement
3	Kevat	Tube-well (Hand pump)	Drinking water	Throughout the year	Good	Adequate	Women collect the water, located 30 ft. away
4	Satnami	Tube-well (Hand pump)	Drinking water	Throughout the year	Good	Adequate	Women collect the water Located 10 ft away

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

There are 3 tanks in the villages and these are used for washing clothes, utensils and bathing. A commonly observed phenomenon in this village, as in other villages of Orissa, is that the animals are washed in the same tank where the villagers have their baths or use it for other washing

purposes. One new tank for the village is under construction. This pond is located slightly away from the main settlement and is dug under the Watershed scheme.

#### 4.10 Sanitation

The village has no community latrines which is a part of the government's sanitation programme. There appears to be no demand from the people, since they themselves do not feel the need. Nor do they appear to be aware of the implications from the hygiene point of view. Houses constructed under the *Indira Gandhi Aawas Yojana* (IGAY) were provided with toilets. However, the people do not use these because they have not been in the habit of using latrines. If at all these latrines are used these are used by the women folk of the family and at night.

#### 4.11 Sewerage

There is no drainage system in the village and the water from the hand pumps spills over and remains stagnant. Water from the household kitchens or bath/wash rooms flows on to the streets which then becomes an open drain. It needs to be pointed out that with washing, cleaning and bathing activities carried out at the tank waste water generated from the households is quite less in volume and hence not a hygiene and public health problem.

The village, as in most villages, has no garbage collection system. The villagers use the backyards of their houses to throw their waste. Some of the households dig pits in the backyard of their houses into which all the waste is thrown. It is later used as manure in the fields.

**Table No. 75 Sanitation, Drainage and Garbage Disposal in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Toilet Block	Drainage System	Garbage Disposal	Remarks / Comments
1	Raut	No	No	In the backyard	
2	Ghot	No	No	In the backyard and make pit and use it as manure.	Use the waste water for small kitchen garden
3.	Kevat	No	No	In the backyard	
4.	Satnami	No	No	In the backyard	

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

#### 4.12 Education

The following table gives the status of the educational levels in the surveyed households.

**Table No. 76 Educational Levels in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Total members	Male	Female	Boy	Girl	Illiterate	Education
1	Raut	5	1 [45]	1 [40]	1 [13]	2 [08] [07]	F [40]	M - 5 <sup>th</sup> B - 8 <sup>th</sup> G - 3 <sup>rd</sup> G - 2 <sup>nd</sup>
2	Ghot	9	3 [35] [22] [18]	3 [28] [19] [18]	1 [10]	2 [04] [01]	M [35] F [28] F [19]	M - 8 <sup>th</sup> M - 7 <sup>th</sup> F - 5 <sup>th</sup> B - 6 <sup>th</sup> G - anganwadi
3	Kevat	13	3 [40] [37] [33]	4 [60] [35] [33] [28]	3 [11] [09] [03]	3 [13] [07] [02]	F [60] F [35]	M - 3 <sup>rd</sup> M - 5 <sup>th</sup> M - 10 <sup>th</sup> F - literate F - literate B - 5 <sup>th</sup> B - 3 <sup>rd</sup> B - anganwadi G - 5 <sup>th</sup> (Stopped) G - 2 <sup>nd</sup> G - anganwadi
4	Satnami	2	1 [48]	1 [34]	-	-	M [48] F [34]	

*NB: Figure in the parenthesis denotes ages.*

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

It can be seen that all the children of school going age are enrolled (except one drop out) and the older family members are illiterate. There seems to be a sea change in the attitude towards education that would enhance the well being of the people.

Doto has one Government run Primary School with classes from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> standards. The school is run in a Government constructed building and has two rooms. It has only one teacher who has to take care of all the five classes. The school has 3 blackboards, one chair and one table for the use of the teacher. The entire school has a total enrolment of 64 students divided as follows:

**Table No. 77 Primary School Enrolment in Doto**

Students		ST		SC	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
38	26	31	19	4	5

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

The above table shows the composition of the students in the school. It needs to be remembered that the village has a predominantly ST/SC population which explains their large number. The SC and ST students are provided books free of cost. The dropout number of the school for 1999 - 2000 was 21.87 percent (i.e. total of 14 students out of 64 has dropped out).

Out of the 50 students on an average, about 25 students (i.e. 50%) attend the school daily. The school records for the academic year 1999-2000 show the following performance:

**Table No. 78 Class –Wise Primary School Enrolment in Doto**

Standard	Students	Appeared for Exam	Passed	Failed	Absent
I	17	11	8	3	6
II	10	9	7	2	1
III	10	6	6	-	4
IV	15	7	7	-	8
V	8	8	8	-	-
Total	60	41	36	5	19

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

After the completion of primary schooling, some parents send their wards to Parkod for further education. Parkod has a middle school consisting of 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> standards and a high school from 8<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> standards.

#### 4.12.1 Anganwadi

The village Anganwadi has 50 children from the age group of 3-5 years. The Anganwadi is conducted from 7.00 am to 11.00 am. A meal consisting of *roti, sabji, and laddu* is served to the children. A cook and a helper assist the Anganwadi teacher. The Female Health Worker visits the Anganwadi once a month and carries out medical check up and immunisation.

The following table summarises the status of Primary Education in Doto.

**Table No. 79 Primary Education in Doto**

INPUT		OUTPUT	COVERAGE	EXPECTED OUTCOME	IMPACT	
97 - 98 The school building was repaired (Rs .19413)		The school has only 2 rooms. The school does not have drinking water facility, toilet facility, compound wall, and electricity connection.	The school serves the village Doto. ST: 73.40% SC: 10.68% OBC: 15.92%	Enrolment		
				98-99	60	
				99-00	64	
Total number of teachers	1	Both the classrooms have blackboards Students sit on the floor, as they are not provided with desks or mats.  The school in all has one chair and a table.		Seasonal migration is identified as the main reason for dropouts. 33% of the children enrolled in 98-99 dropped out in 99-2000. Very few continue their education after 5 <sup>th</sup>		
Trained teachers (Salary Rs 3600-6228)	1					
Untrained teachers (Salary Rs. 3250- 4758)	-					
Vacancy	1					
Every year, books are distributed free of cost to SC & ST students. However, the number of books received by the school is insufficient and no student gets the full set.		The school does not have any teaching aids or sports equipment. The teacher buys chalks from his own salary.  Only one teacher has to manage all five classes of the school. (average teacher student ratio for last two years is 62)				

**Primary Education (Continued...)**

INPUT	OUTPUT	COVERAGE	EXPECTED OUTCOME	IMPACT
Students receive one meal in the school (125 gm Rice, 15 gm. Dal, 1 gm. Oil). A cook and a helper cook the meal. Salary of the cook is Rs. 200 and that of the helper is Rs. 100. Rs. 80 per month is received as cost of fuel which is grossly inadequate.				
One room for Anganwadi with an attached small kitchen is located in the village.  Monthly visit by FHW to the Anganwadi.  Supplementary diet is served to the children - <i>roti, sabji, and laddu.</i>	About 50 children from the age group of 3 -5 years attend the school.  Carries out immunisation of the children and routine medical check-up.  This encourages the parents to send their children to the anganwadi.	Covers the village Doto.	The immunisation programme can achieve better results	

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

**4.13 Transport and Communication**

Doto is connected by a *kaccha* road to Parkod and Bisora as mentioned at the beginning. The village has no bus service. People from this village have to go to either Parkod or Bisora to catch a bus, which will take them to Khariar Road town or Nuapada. One of the villagers owns a jeep, which the villagers use during emergencies to reach Khariar Road town. The people have to pay for this service. The cost for one trip to Khariar Road town by the private jeep from Doto is around Rs. 700-900. The one way bus fare from Parkod to Khariar Road town is Rs. 4 and from Bisora it is Rs. 5. The people of this village generally use bicycles to travel to Khariar Road town or to commute to other places of work. They may occasionally use a bullock cart.

**Table No. 80 Modalities of Transport in the Surveyed Households**

H.H. No	Caste	Travel	Purpose	Place	Mode of Transport	Cost	Remarks/ Comment
1.	Raut	Not fixed	Medical and general purchases	Khariar Rd.	Cycle, Jeep	Rs. 10 per round trip	
2.	Ghot	Twice a week	General purchase and sale of agri. Produce.	Khariar Rd. and Parkod	Jeep, Pvt. / Govt. Bus	Rs. 10 per round trip	Govt. bus service crowded and not good.
3.	Kevat	Once a week	Purchase of material for grocery shop, tailoring works and vegetables	Khariar Rd.	Cycle, Bus	Rs. 10 per round trip	
4.	Satnami	Not fixed	For General purchase & vegetables	Khariar Rd.	Cycle	-	

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

**Table No. 81 Transport Services Available in Doto**

Mode of transport	Place	Nos.	Frequency	Rate to Khariar rd.
Govt. bus	Parkod	1	Daily	Rs. 5
	Bisora			
Pvt. Bus	Parkod	1	Daily	Rs. 5
	Bisora			
Jeep	Doto	Not fixed	Daily	Rs. 7 and special trip by jeep Rs 800 – 900
	Parkod			
	Bisora			

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000



**Table No. 82 Transport and Communication in Doto**

INPUT				OUTPUT	COVERAGE	EXPECTED OUTCOME
Year	Activity	Scheme	Amount			
1997-98	Spent on Internal road	JRY	20,000	<i>Kaccha</i> roads connecting households to the school, pond etc.	The internal roads of the village.	The internal movement within the village is easier, the vehicles like jeep whenever needed can go inside the village.
1998-99	Spent on Internal road	JRY	30,000	Internal <i>kaccha</i> roads connecting the main village road.	The internal roads of the village	
1999-2000	Road Connecting Babankhera	JGSY	10,000	Road connectivity from Doto to Babankhera village.	Road from Doto to Babankhera	The village does not have connectivity to other places by pacca roads and murum road is much better especially during the monsoon season.

Source: Panchayat Records and Primary Survey March 2000

#### 4.14 Post and Telegraph

The nearest post office is at Bisora. The postman provides regular service to the villagers.

#### 4.15 Telephone Connection

In recent years, the government has undertaken an ambitious scheme of extending telephone services to all the villages especially to meet emergencies. Rural areas in India face various infra-structural constraints such as irregular power supply. Moreover, the cost of laying a vast network of telephone lines in rural areas is high and hence prohibitive. Innovative technology has been developed and put into use.

Under this scheme the village telephone connection has a direct satellite link and operates on solar battery. Unlike some of the other villages studied the telephone in this village works. The villagers can receive telephone calls free of charge and make local calls to place like Khariar Road town on payment of Rs. 2 per call. The telephone was installed in 1993.

#### 4.16 Irrigation

In the village Doto there is one lift irrigation scheme that has 20 beneficiaries and about a hundred acres of land is brought under irrigation. However, there is no canal irrigation but the government under the *Jeevan Dhara* scheme provided 17 wells to farmers in the village. As per the information provided by the villagers none of these wells have water and has not helped the farmers as a source for irrigation.

The river *Jonk* flows past close to the village as stated earlier and as has been described above a few large farmers when in need of water for their paddy crop hire diesel pumps to lift water from the river. The cost of hiring the diesel is Rs. 20 per hour.

#### 4.17 Electricity

Interviews with the villagers brought up issues such as illegal payments required for electricity connections, provision of meter, billing and availability of power supply which play a very important role in the availing of the service. Between 6 to 7 households (7%) have electricity connection installed in their houses. Around 3 to 4 have television sets. Some households appear to have illegal connections. Of the four households surveyed, three had legal connection although one had no metre installed. One family had no electricity. The regular charges for installing a connection as per information by official sources, was Rs. 1800 but village interviewees claimed to have paid between Rs 2000- 2500. There appeared to be no proper billing system. Metre reading was irregular and billing was done annually. With just a couple of bulbs and no electrical appliances the villagers ended paying Rs. 180/- to Rs. 250/- per month. The people complained about these huge bills.

**Table No. 83 Status of Electricity in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Connection	Legal/ Illegal	Rate for connection	Bill per month / year	Remarks/ Comments
1.	Raut	Present	Legal	Rs. 2200	Rs. 2500 per year	Paid more money for connection
2.	Ghot	Present	Legal	Rs. 2200	Rs. 250 per month	Paid more money,  There is no meter hence has to pay high price
3.	Kevat	Present	Legal	Rs. 2500	Rs. 1800 per year	There is meter and have paid more money than actual payment
4.	Satnami	Not Present	-	-	-	Non-affordable

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000

#### 4.18 Lacks, Gaps and Mismatches

#### 4.18.1 Lacks

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
EDUCATION	Non availability of educational aids.	Non – availability of teaching aids like globe, charts, maps and other essential things like chalks are not provided. The teacher spends his own funds for purchase of these aids.	
	Drinking water facility	Drinking water facility not available for the students.	
Drainage and Sewerage	Toilet facility not available.  No Drainage, Sewerage and Garbage collection system.	There is no common or private toilet.  The garbage is disposed either in the backyards or on the roads.  No drainage system in the village.	The households built under the IGAY were provided with toilets, which are used by the women only at night.

#### 4.18.2 Gaps

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
EDUCATION	School building does not have all the facilities	School building does not have electric connection, toilet facility and compound wall.	The hand pump in the school premise is not working
	Vacancy of Teacher	One teacher has to manage five classes, which results in very low quality of education.	The primary school should have two teachers, but there is only one teacher who manages about 50 students from five classes
HEALTH	Private Practice by the Government Doctors	The villagers pay the government doctors for their private practice.	The government doctors conduct private practice.
	Visit by the Female Health Worker.		The FHW visits the village only once a month.
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION	Roads	The road connecting to other places is Kaccha and therefore, no bus service is available from the village.	There is a kaccha road connecting the village to Parkod and Bisora.

### 4.18.3 Mismatches

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Education	Medium of instruction vis a vis text books	In the school the medium of instruction is Odiya but most of the villagers use Chattisgadhi as a common language. It was found that the teachers taught the students in Chattisgadhi whereas all the textbooks are in Odiya.	
Irrigation	Wells provided under Jeevan Dhara Scheme.	None of the wells provided under these schemes function and help the farmers as a source of irrigation	There are about 17 wells in the village under this scheme.

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

## Chapter 5.0 VILLAGE CASE STUDY - PARASAUDAR

### 1. 5.01 Location

Village: Parasaudar; Block: Nuapada; District: Nuapada

Parasaudar is located 4 kilometers from Khariar Road Town to which it is connected by a pucca road for 2 kms. and the next 2 kms. off the main road by a katcha road. The village is situated between Jonk river and Kharkara nalla. Parasaudar comes under the Budhipalli Gram Panchayat.

### 2. 5.02 People

The 1991 census shows the village had 78 households and the total population as 398. The SC population numbered 14 and OBC 384 [of which 150 were Kevat] making a total of 398. The village had no ST population. The present number of households is between 80- 90 with approximately 500 population, as learnt from the Panchayat Secretary.

**Table No. 84 Population-Parasaudar**

Total	Male	Female	HH
398	197	201	78

Source: Census, 1991.

### 5.03 Caste Structure

Inquiries with the villagers on the approximate caste wise composition of the village along with their land holding brought out the following information.

**Table No. 85 Caste-Class matrix: No. of Households**

Caste	Landholding (No. of households)			Total
	Landless	2-5 acres	>5 acres	
OBC – Teli(Sahu)	--	34	1	35
OBC – Raut	1	4	--	5
S.C. – Kevat	--	35	--	35
Harijan			1	1

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

A perusal of the above table shows that the OBC and SC caste groups are more or less equal both in their numerical strength and land holding in the village. An equitable distribution of land is evident amongst the OBC Telis and the SC Kevats, whilst two families -the solitary Harijan [SC] family and one Teli [OBC] family have the largest landholdings of more than 5 acres. Thus, no single caste group dominates in the village.

The village has a linear settlement with a single street passing through the village and houses on both side with a few radial lanes. This could be termed the old settlement. A few new houses have come up a little beyond the original habitation. The new settlement [ a distance of about 75 to 80 metres] consists of about 6 households. This new settlement came up when a few resident families demanded land to build new houses. The existing residences had either collapsed or grown too small as the number of family members increased. The procedure involved the families paying a fee of Rs.1000 to the village, which was deposited into the village fund. The land was leased to these families for constructing new houses and the new settlement came up. These houses have access to drinking water since a hand pump is located in the immediate vicinity but have no electricity since the service has not been extended up to them as the area is at a distance from the main village.

#### 5.04 Household Selection

Keeping the social and demographic situation in mind an attempt was made to select the households so as to represent the various castes and land holding size. Of these the Teli and the Kevat claimed BPL status. The latter had a BPL ration card ,the former had no ration card at all but informed that he had earlier been granted the status. The following table shows the families selected.

**Table No. 86 Selection of Households**

Caste	Landholding	No. of HH surveyed
Kevat	2-5 acres	2
Teli(Sahu)	2-5 acres (34 HH)	1
	>5 acres (1 HH)	
Harijan	> 5 acres	1

Source: Primary Survey; March 2000.

#### 5.05 Economic Activities

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. Agriculture being rain fed in this area,paddy is cultivated in the Kharif season from June to October. The average yield per acre stood at 7 bags of paddy of one quintal or 3.2 quintals of processed/ refined / polished rice. The agriculturists were unable to grow any crop during the rabi season. A river and a nalla passed by close to the village. The villagers were, however, unable to use these waters to irrigate their land due to lack of any facilities such as water pumps. It had no other irrigation facilities. But the villagers have been able to put the river to good use for cultivation activities. From November onwards to May i.e. during the Rabi season when they are unable to cultivate their own agricultural land,the villagers grow vegetables such as Barbatti, Karela, Baigan and fruits (watermelons, musk melons) on patches of land on the bank of the river. Each of the family may secure between 3 to 4 acres on the riverbank and cultivate it. This is not land owned by the villagers but belongs to the government. Cultivation of vegetables and fruits on the riverbank is a traditional activity undertaken by the villagers for the last two to three generations. The villagers are able to grow up to 6000 to 7000 melons per acre which fills up one to two medium sized motorised carriers [ tempos] and which then is sold at the of Rs 1500-2000 per vehicle. The rent for one vehicle is between Rs700 to 800. The vegetables sold in the market can bring in Rs 400-500 per week. The villagers here are engaged in cultivation through the year thus ensuring a livelihood. Migration from this village thus did not take place on the same scale as in some of the other surveyed villages.

**Table No. 87 Agricultural Income (Paddy) in the surveyed households**

HH. No.	Caste	Landholding ( acres)	Yield of paddy(Q)	Yield of rice(Q)	Income Rs. 7 per kg.
1	Kevat	2-5 acres	6 Quintal	3.2 Quintal	
2.	Teli (Sahu)	2-5 acres (34 HH)			
3.	Harijan	>5 acres (1 HH)	6 Quintal	3.2 Quintal	
4.	Kevat	> 5 acres			

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

**Table No. 88 Agricultural Income (Vegetable and fruit cultivation) in the surveyed households**

HH. No.	Caste	Landholding ( acres)	Yield of vegetables	Yield of fruit	Income
1	Kevat	2-5 acres			
2.	Teli(Sahu)	2-5 acres (34 HH)			
3.	Harijan	>5 acres (1 HH)		2 cartloads	Rs. 4000- fruits  Rs.400 per week- vegetables
4.		> 5 acres			

### 5.06 Migration

Migration, though not on a large scale, from this village is common as in the case of the other villages studied. Given that the families are unable to grow and harvest a second paddy crop, the size of the land holdings and for want of alternative means of livelihood individual migration is common although some times entire families may migrate. Some of this migration may be permanent but is by and large, mainly seasonal and hence temporary. Most of the villagers come back during the agricultural season. Remittances are send by the family members back home and in some cases the family may provide the migrant member and his family with their share of the rice grown on the family land. The villagers migrate to mainly MP and UP where they are engaged in the collection of tendu leaves[ a seasonal activity lasting about six weeks]. Working as labourers on brick –kilns, construction sites or as farm labour.

The table below gives the surveyed household wise migration details.

**Table No. 89 Household migration status in 2000**

HH No.	Caste	Total Adults	No. migrated	Place/ Work
1.	Kevat	7	Males-2	.November to May to UP as labourers in brick making units.
2.	Teli	2	Male-1	Khariar Rd. as labourer.
3.	Harijan	6	Males -3	3 out of 4 brothers have migrated permanently to Raipur as skilled workers in an auto repair , gas agency and as a salesman. Remittance Rs. 1000 per month.

Source: Primary Survey; March 2000.

Animal husbandry or dairy activity is not a major occupation in the village. Overall observation was that the villagers did not consume milk on a regular basis. People did not drink milk but one family reported using it for making tea. One of the households interviewed had two buffaloes. These yielded between one to two litres of milk per day considered quite low. Since the family did not consume the milk it was sold at the rate of Rs 10 per one litre to a restaurant at Khariar Road Town. But since the buffaloes yielded milk for only six months in a year the income accrued from this milk yield was not for the entire year.

#### **5.07 Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

A Consumption Expenditure study has been carried out to determine the calorie intake and expenditure on food and other items. The consumption of food grains available under the Public Distribution System (PDS) has also been taken into consideration.

**Table No. 90 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 1 Kevat

Adults: 5; Children: 2; Std. Family size: 6

Item	Quantity (gm) /day/family	K.Calorie available /day	Monthly Rs.
Rice Self	3000	10350	360
Udad dal	138	515.84	104
Chana Dal	66	222.66	50
Potatoes	26	258.66	32
Onions	133	72.66	28
Cabbage	133	36	80
Brinjal	133	32	64
Green Vegetables	133	34.66	40
Red Chili	11	27.06	13.2
Garlic	6	9.66	8



Oil	166	1500	150
Sugar PDS	50	199	18.75
Sugar bought	66	265.33	30
Milk	250	167.5	75
	Total Calories	13691.07	1052.95

Calorific Requirement according to work/occupation

Family Members	Age	Calories Required According to the work
M	35	3800
M	22	3800
M	10	2190
F	32	2925
F	19	2925
F	17	2060
F	5	1690
Total		19390

**Table No. 91 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 2 Sahu

Adults: 2; Children: 1; Std. Family size: 2.5

Item	Quantity (gm) /day/family	K.Calorie available /day	Monthly Rs.
Rice Self	1000	3450	210
Batara/ Khesari Dal	66.66	230	40
Potatoes	133	129.33	16
Onions	133	72.66	20
Cabbage	33	9	16
Brinjal	33	8	20
Green Vegetables	33	8.66	10
Red Chili	3	8.2	4
Tomatoes	33	6.66	16

Garlic	3	4.83	4
Oil	33	300	35
Sugar bought	66	265.33	32
Total Calories		4492.7	423

Calorific Requirement according to work/occupation

Family Members	Age	Calories Required According to the work
M	26	3800
M	4	1690
F	24	2925
Total		8415

**Table No. 92 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 3 Harijan

Adults: 4; Children: 2; Std. Family size: 5

Item	Quantity(gm) /day/family	K.Calorie available /day	Monthly Rs.
Rice PDS			
Rice Self	2000	6900	660
Rice Bought	66	2300	140
Wheat Self	27	947.98	50
Tur Dal	100	335	84
Chana Dal	100	334	75
Masur Dal	100	343	75
Potatoes	266	258.66	32
Onions	266	145.33	56
Cabbage	66	18	24
Brinjal	66	16	20
Green Vegetables	66	17.33	20
Red Chili	5	13.12	6.67
Tomatoes	133	26.66	20
Garlic	6	9.66	8
Oil	66	600	50

Sugar PDS	50	450	50
Sugar bought	45	1791	216
Chicken	133	145.33	200
Fish (Briget/ Roha)	133	129.33	160
Mutton	66	78.66	160
Eggs	0.04	69.2	48
Total Calories		14928.3	2154.67

Calorific Requirement according to work/occupation

Family Members	Age	Calories Required According to the work
M	50	3800
M	26	3800
F	52	2925
F	23	2925
F	7	1950
F	4	1690
Total		17090

**Table No. 93 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 4 Kevat

Adults: 5; Children: 2; Std. Family size: 6

Item	Quantity (gm) /day/family	K.Calorie available /day	Monthly Rs.
Rice PDS	66	2300	80
Rice Self	3.330	11500	900
Batara Dal	66	230	40
Potatoes	400	388	48
Onions	333	181.66	70
Barbatti	333	181.66	70
Brinjal	133	32	40
Red Chili	11	27.88	13.6
Garlic	6	9.66	8

Oil	33	300	25
Sugar PDS	50	199	18
Sugar bought	11	464.33	63
Chicken	8	9.08	20
Fish (Briget/ Roha)	5	5.17	6.67
	Total Calories	15719.47	1402.27

Calorific Requirement according to work/occupation

Family Members	Age	Calories Required According to the work
M	45	3800
M	20	3800
M	9	1950
F	40	2925
F	18	2060
F	16	2060
F	13	2060
Total		18655

**Table No. 94 Household wise daily Calorie Consumption vis a vis Calorie Requirement**

	HH No. 1	HH No. 2	HH No. 3	HH No. 4
Basis	K.Calories	K.Calories	K.Calories	K.Calories
Actual Calories (AC)	13691.07	4492.7	14928.3	15719.47
According to work/occupation (AW)	19390	8415	17090	18655
Deficit (AC-AW)	-5698.93	-3922.3	-2412.7	-2935.53
Standard(STU*2400)	14400	6000	12000	14400
Deficit (AC-STD)	-708.933	-1507.3	2677.3	1319.47

**Table No. 95 Monthly Share of PDS item vis-à-vis Total Consumption**

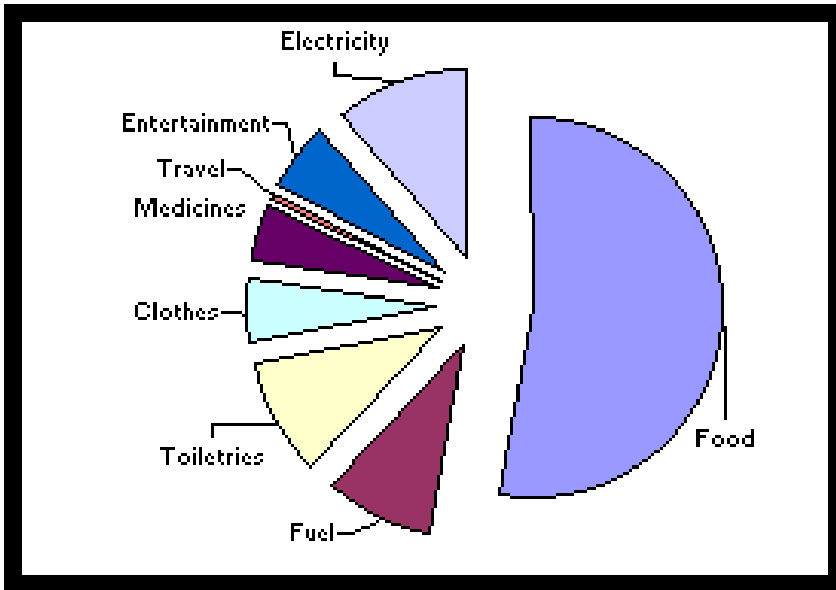
	PDS Consumption			Total Consumption		
	Rice	Sugar	Kerosene	Rice	Sugar	Kerosene

HH	Family Size	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (lit)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (lit)	Price (Rs.)
HH 1	7			1.5	18.75	2	9	90	360	3.5	48.75	2	9
HH 2	3					2	9	30	210	2	32	2	9
HH 3	6			1.5	18	3	12	80	800	15	234	3	12
HH 4	7	20	80	1.5	18	3	12	120	980	5	81	3	12

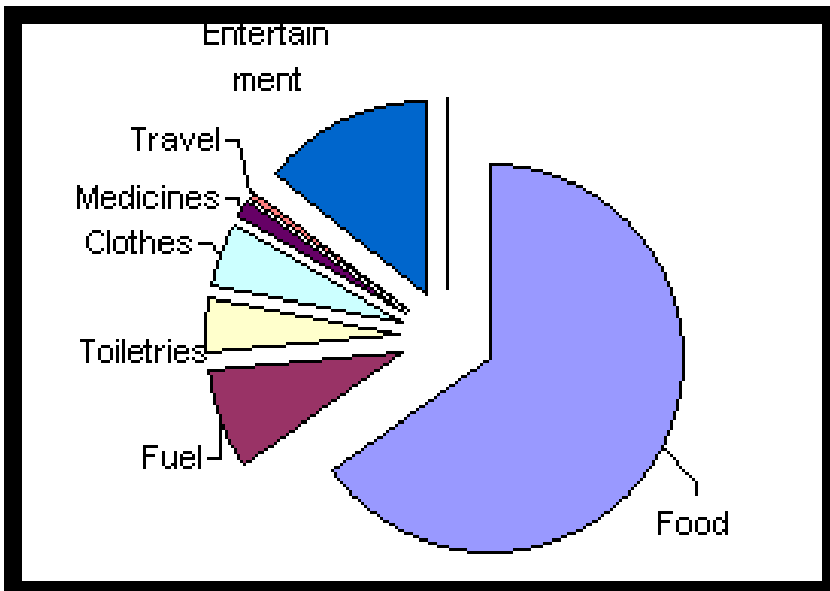
**Table No. 96 Monthly Expenditure on different items**

Items	HH No. 1		HH No. 2		HH No. 3		HH No. 4	
	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%
Food	1052.95	52.71	423	65.21	2154.67	78.11	1402.27	77.88
Fuel	184	9.21	54	8.32	307	11.13	227	12.60
Bidi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Pan	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Toiletries	200	10.01	30	4.62	63	2.28	60	3.33
Clothes	105.84	5.30	34	5.24	111	4.02	62.5	3.47
Medicines	100	5.01	8.34	1.29	8.3	0.30	16.67	0.92
Travel	10	0.50	6	0.92	21	0.76	2	0.11
Entertainment	120	6.01	93.34	14.39	60	2.17	30	1.66
Electricity	225	11.26	0	0.00	33.34	1.20	0	0
Total	1997.79	100	648.68	100	2758.31	100	1800.44	100

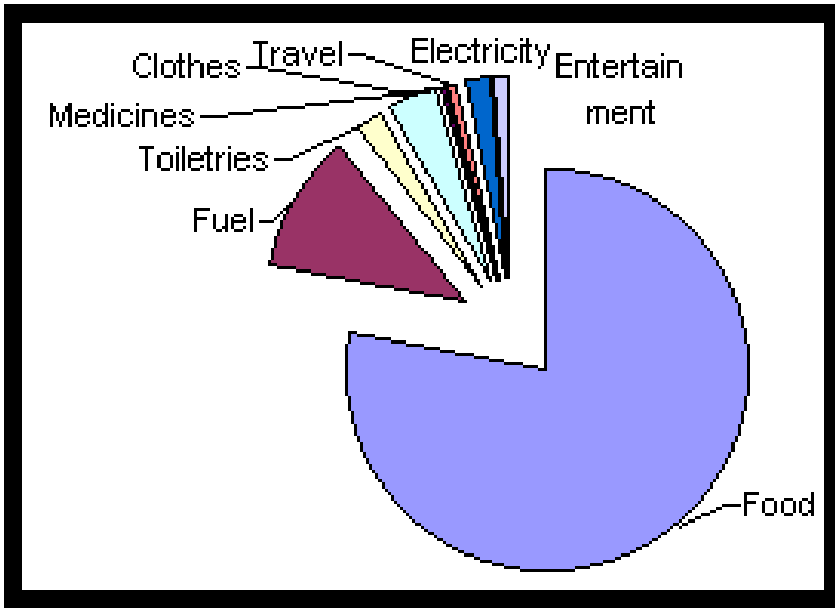
HH No. 1 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



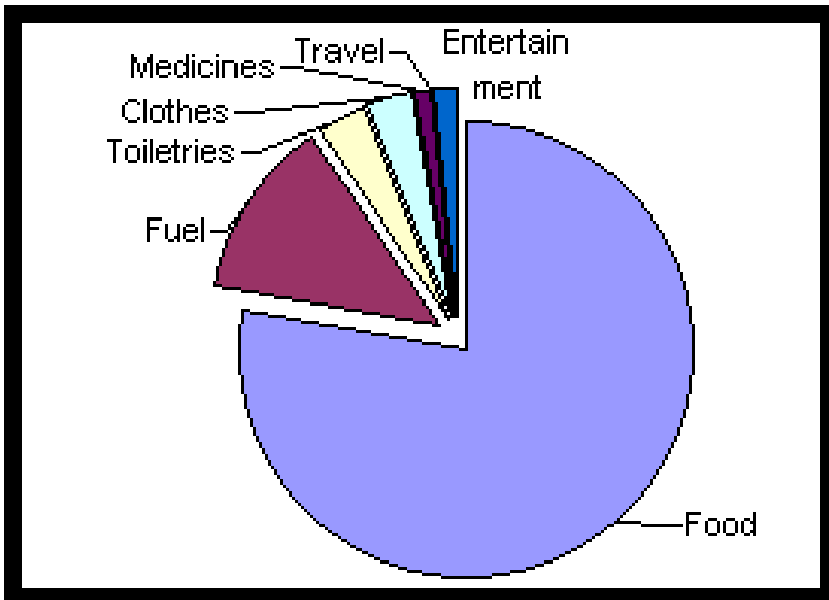
HH No. 2 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



HH No. 3 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



HH No. 4 Percentage of Monthly Expenditure on various items



A perusal of the above table shows that upto 77.45 % of the income is spent on food and only .94% on medical care which indicates that the ability to pay for other essential services is limited. The importance of the PDS is clearly evident as access to the same would facilitate adequacy of energy requirements and free a portion of income to be spent on nutrient requirements.

## 5.08 Panchayat

Parasaudar comes under the Budhipalli Gram Panchayat. Besides these two villages the Panchayat includes the villages of Amalidadar, Beheradihi, Jenjera and Jangula and has a population of 2900. The Panchayat was established in 1983-84. The Panchayat has 12 members of whom 4 were women and 8 men. Of the 4 one each belonged to the Panchayat

Parasaudar had two representatives in the Panchayat, one of whom was a woman. The Panchayat takes up various developmental works under different government schemes. The money comes through the BDO to the Panchayat. The Panchayat has a Village Committee consisting of 7 members, which supervises the spending of the money. One of the criteria for determining the grant amount to the Panchayat, is the percentage of SC and ST in the population covered by the Panchayat. Since some of the villages under the Budhipalli Panchayat have none or small SC/ST population, the grants received by the Panchayat are less than those received by some of the surrounding Panchayats. The Panchayat is, however, a recipient of the special KBK grant. In 1998 it received Rs 1,00,000.

The perception among the respondents was that the Panchayat was not effective in implementing any developmental activities in the village. The people's demand for digging new tube wells and construction of a pucca road to the main road in the Palli sabhas had been scuttled, and this had led to a feeling of resentment. The male Panchayat representative had done little for the development of the village and hence was seen as not effective. Records for the Panchayat show that in 1998 a total of 9 households under the Panchayat had received assistance under IAY. Of these 3 households were from Parasaudar. In 1999 it was two households and in 2000 one family had been the beneficiary.

Apart from cultivation of land the village offers few employment opportunities or means of livelihood to the local people. The government attempts to offer some succour under various employment guarantee schemes such as JRY, JGSY EAS etc. The work is short term and hence temporary but ensures some income to the local people apart from development of the village as seen in the Table below. A list of schemes offered by the JRY and activities carried out by Panchayat under JRY/ JGSY schemes have been enumerated in the Table below.

**Table No. 97 Expenditure of the Budhipali Panchayat-1992-2000**

Year	Activity	Scheme	Mandays	Amount
1992-93	Jinjera Village road	JRY	180	8,985
Rs. 84,360	Improvement Jinjera tank road		180	8828
	Improvement Behradi tank road		246	9489
	Renovation Parasaudar Tank		619	15480
	Tube well deposit Pasaudar			20000
	TOTAL			62,782
1993-94	Improvement of Tank Jangula	JRY	94.9	23727
Rs. 121380	Improvement of Tank Budhipali		696	17422
	Murum work Jinjera Road		376	11610
	Improvement of Behradi road		197	7112



	SC/ST Land Development		48	9407
	SC/ST Land Development		48	4919
	SC/ST Land Development		48	1200
	SC/ST Land Development		48	1200
	SC/ST Land Development		48	1200
	SC/ST Land Development		48	1200
	SC/ST Land Development		20	500
	Improvement Behradi-Parasaudar Road		642	23955
	Improvement Parasaudar Road		174	1093
	TOTAL			104545
1994-95	Improvement of Budhipali to Tank rd.	JRY	528	13200
Rs. 95950	Improvement Parasaudar to M.P. Border		154	20000
	SC/ST Land Development		160	4000
	Improvement of Behradi to Parasaudar Rd.			24509
	TOTAL			61709
1995-96	Completion of Godown G.P	JRY	155	22000
Rs. 119110	Repair of Jamula School Boundary Amlidadar		42	8184
	Murum Work Matagudi Rd.		400	10000
	Improvement Budhipali-Kharkhara Nala Rd.		507	19979
	Improvement Budhipali-Kharkhara Nala Rd.		400	10000
	Improvement Jamula-Kharkhara Nala Rd.		115	13000
	SC/ST Land Development		120	3000
	SC/ST Land Development		96	2397
	SC/ST Land Development		102	2546
	SC/ST Land Development		109	2730
	SC/ST Land Development		71	1766
	SC/ST Land Development		120	3000
	SC/ST Land Development		107	2668
	SC/ST Land Development		62	1551
	TOTAL			102821
Budhipali Panchayat Information- village				



	SC/ST Land Development			2000
	TOTAL			105739
1999-2000	Completion Jinjera school boundary wall	JGSY		30000
Rs. 96670	Behradi steps in tank for bathing			20600
	Amlidadar-Matagudi Rd.			18100
	TOTAL			68700
	6 schools : Salary to the cook Rs.200/m	MDM		9000
	Salary to the helper Rs. 100/m	(for 5 months)		

Source: Panchayat Records, March 2000.

### 5.09 Health

The diseases reported to be common in the village are malaria, diarrhoea, scabies ARI and leprosy .The village has no private medical practitioner but non-qualified private doctors – quacks visit the homes of patients in the village. It had no government facility but the FHW from the Subcentre in Jenjera village visits Parasaudar once or twice a week or on call. She undertakes immunisation, home visits for post natal and neo-natal check up, and disinfection of the wells, dispenses medicines for such minor problems as fever and collects vital statistics. However, the supply of medicine is inadequate. The FHW conducts child deliveries but most of these are undertaken by the trained traditional birth attendant or the untrained dai. Between January 1, 2000 to March 8, 2000 the following number of births were registered; Jenjera- 8: Jangula –4, Parasaudar- 1: Beheradihi- 1, Amalidadar –2. The vital statistics records maintained by the FHW were not up to date and somewhat disorganised.

In the absence of regular, adequate and effective provision of even basic medical care the villagers go to the CHC at Khariar Road. Very often medicines are not available at the CHC. The doctor prescribes medicines, which the villagers buy at the local medical stores. The cost of medicines for malaria, for instance, costs Rs 60-70. If the treatment is not effective enough to cure them or make them feel better then they visit a private doctor. Here the costs can go up to Rs 100-200 for malaria treatment including the medicines. However, some villagers reported, the private doctor gives credit up to forty five days. People also go to the Government doctor at Khariar Road, who runs a private practice.

The following table illustrates the illnesses and medical care received during the last one year in the surveyed households.

**Table No. 98 Disease profile of the surveyed households**

HH No.	Caste	Common Disease	Medical Aid	Cost	Perceptions
1	Teli (Sahu)	Malaria	Private doctor - Khariar Rd. Commute on cycle.	Rs.100	Private health care effective. Doctor gives credit for 2 months.
2	Harijan	Married daughter with a history of 3 miscarriages visits regularly for rest and recuperation.			

**5.10 Drinking Water**

There were 4 hand pumps in the village, out of which one was not functioning. Two of these were in the original settlement, one of which was located close to the school. The school had no hand pump of its own. The village school does not appear to have benefited from the scheme for providing all schools with drinking water, the funds for which were allotted by the Tenth Finance Commission. The hand pumps ensured water supply through out the year. One out of the four surveyed households had an open well. The villagers had made a demand for two more hand pumps, which remained unfulfilled since it was not taken up by the Panchayat. The information as received in the Panchayat was that it had undertaken the boring of 9 hand pumps during the last 3 years of which 3 were in Parasaudar. The Panchayat Secretary also said that the area experienced some problems in water supply during April- May i.e. during summer. The boring of hand pumps is undertaken up by the Public Health Department. The request for handpumps has to come from the Panchayat members to the Panchayat which in turn approaches the PHD. The PHD is also responsible for the repairs and maintenance of the hand pumps. The existing hand pumps are seen as inadequate. One respondent informed us that fights are common at the hand pumps. The table below gives the sources of drinking water in the surveyed households.

**Table No. 99 Sources of Drinking Water in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Source	Availability/Adequacy	Distance from the house	Potability	Comments
1	Kevat	Tube-well (Hand pump)	Throughout the year	30 feet	Good	Women collect the water
2.	Teli(Sahu)	Tube-well (Hand pump)	Throughout the year	30 feet	Good	Women collect the water
3	Harijan	Tube-well (Hand pump)	Throughout the year	10 feet	Good	Women collect the water.
4.	Kevat	Tube-well (Hand pump)	Throughout the year	100 feet	Good	Women collect the water.

### 5.11 Sanitation

Toilet and drainage facilities were non-existent in both the surveyed households and the village itself. The Panchayat had no programme for the constructing of community latrines or a drainage system.

### 5.12 Education

The table below gives the status of educational levels in the surveyed households.

**Table No. 100 Educational levels in the surveyed households**

HH no.	Caste	Family size		age	Education
1	Kevat	7	Male	32	7 <sup>th</sup>
				26	7 <sup>th</sup>
				4	-
			Female	23	Illiterate
				20	Illiterate
				2	--
2	Teli	3	Male	25	8 <sup>th</sup>
				2	--
			Female	20	Illiterate
3	Harijan	6	Male	55	Illiterate
				26	7 <sup>th</sup>
			Female	52	Illiterate
				23	Illiterate
				7	2 <sup>nd</sup>
				4	--
4	Kevat	7	Male	45	Illiterate
				20	7 <sup>th</sup>
				9	3 <sup>rd</sup>

			Female	40	Illiterate
				18	Illiterate
				16	Illiterate
				13	7 <sup>th</sup>

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

The low female literacy rate suggests a gender bias towards access to educational opportunities. However the children from among all the households interviewed were enrolled in school.

Parasaudar has a literacy rate of 71.42% for males and 10% for females. The village has one primary school from class 1 to class 5. It has a total strength of 69 students (98-99] but between 25 - 30 students were said to be regular however the information could not be verified since the school was closed on the day the researchers visited the village. The difference between the enrolment figure and attendance number gives some idea about the irregularity in attendance and perhaps the drop out number. The school had two teachers. The school housed in a Government constructed building has only one room. Playground, drinking water, electricity and toilet facilities are non-existent. This students receive a mid day meal consisting of rice and daal.

After the 5<sup>th</sup> standard students have to go to Parkod to join the middle and high school. Most students have to walk all the way to Parkod, which is about 2-3 km from this village. One of our respondent stated that girls were usually sent to school upto the 5<sup>th</sup> standard after which parents may not send them to school because of the distance to be travelled and the expenses which have to incurred for the higher classes. Education up to the 5<sup>th</sup> standard cost virtually nothing. For the higher classes various costs are involved which parents may not be able to afford. This is the attitude towards girl education.

A night school for underprivileged children has been started by a Khariar Road based NGO in 1996. Classes are held from 7pm to 9 pm. The teacher is a local volunteer who has passed the 8<sup>th</sup> standard and during the day works at Khariar Road as a labourer. This school had 30 students between the ages of 6-14 years. The table below summarises the status of Primary School Education in Parasaudar.

**Table No. 101 Primary Education: Village Parasaudar, District Nuapada**

INPUT	OUTPUT	COVERAGE	EXPECTED OUTCOME	IMPACT
96-97  The school building was repaired (Rs. 11550)	The school has only one room. The school does not have a compound wall, play ground, drinking water facility, electricity and toilet facility.	The school serves the village Parasabhadar with the population of 398 (1991).  SC: 3.5%  ST: Nil	Total enrolment for the year 98-99 was 69.	

Total number of teachers	1	Students sit on the floor, as they are not provided with desks or mats.		Enrolment of girls was less compared to boys. Drop out rate is comparatively low in this village as villagers find employment opportunity within the village for the entire year and do not have to migrate out in search of work. Many students pursue education after 5 <sup>th</sup> in the neighbouring village.	Education should bring in awareness and empower an individual to participate actively in the decision making process for the community i.e. in the functioning of the Gram Panchayat. In this village, a large section of the society perceived the Panchayat as an agency providing services like issuing of ration card or employment during the lean season. It was also visualised as a charitable institution providing houses and other assistance to the needy and the poor. Influential and powerful people of the village felt that the Panchayat was a powerless body that had limited control over resources and decision-making authority.
Trained teachers (Salary Rs 3600-6228)	1				
Untrained teachers (Salary Rs. 3250- 4758)	-				
Vacancy	0				
Every year, books are distributed among SC & ST students. However the number of books received by the school is insufficient and no student gets the full set.					

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

### 5.13 Transport and Communication

Parasaudar was connected to the main road by a katcha road (2kms.) and by a pucca road to Khariar Road (4 kms.) and Janjira (1.5 kms.) A bus stop is located on the main road. A government bus and two private buses run on the Khariar Road – Parkod / Bisora route. Villagers from this village avail of these services. The government bus makes only one trip and the private

buses two to three trips. Both the services charge a fare of Rs 3 for a one way trip to Khariar Road. Household wise mode of transport and frequency of travel is given in the table below.

**Table No. 102 Mode of Transport and Frequency of Travel in the Surveyed Households**

H.H. No	Caste	Frequency of travel	Purpose	Place	Mode of Transport	Cost	Remarks / Perceptions
1.	Kevat	Not fixed	medical	Khariar Rd.	Govt. bus	Rs. 6 return fare.	Government buses crowded.
2.	Teli(Sahu)	4 days a week for 6 months	Employment for 6 months	Khariar Rd.	Cycle		
3.	Harijan	Once a week	On duty	Khariar Rd	Cycle		Katcha road in a bad condition.
4.	Kevat	Not fixed	Medical, festivals	Khariar Rd., Jinjra	Cycle, bullock cart		

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

The table below gives the availability of the various modes of transport in Parasaudar.

**Table No. 103 Transport facilities in Parasaudar**

Mode of transport	Nos.	Frequency	Fare to Khariar rd.
Govt. bus	1	Daily	Rs. 3
Pvt. Bus	2	Daily	Rs. 3

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

The respondents stated that there was a demand for a pucca road from Jinjara to Parasaudar but it could not be fulfilled for lack of funds with the Panchayat. The internal roads in the village get muddy during the monsoon. Restoration of roads is an activity to be undertaken by the Panchayat through the JRY schemes.

#### 5.14 Post and Telegraph

The nearest post office is located at Jinjara (1.5 kms.) away. The services of the postman are regular. A telephone connection was established in 1998 but has not been functional since inception.

#### 5.15 Irrigation

Parasaudar has no irrigation facilities. A canal is under construction and the date of completion is not known. But there is also a feeling that they will not get water from this canal and that they would have to fight for it. Other surrounding villages might get a preference and that their village



would be the last to get water. Even within the village, some people are likely to get it, while others might be denied access to the water. People will have to pay for this water at a per acre rate. The talathi decides the tax. As seen earlier the people of the village have put the river to good use by using the banks to grow vegetables and fruits. However, one of the respondents, reported hiring a diesel pump and installing it at the river to irrigate his land whenever there was less rainfall. He would hire it twice a month. The hiring charges were Rs. 35 per hour apart from the cost of diesel, which was Rs 16 per litre. It takes 10 to 12 hours to irrigate one acre.

### 5.16 Electricity

The village has been electrified but only two houses (2%) were reported to have a domestic connection. Some of the respondents cited high costs as the reason for not having the connection. The initial cost for installing a connection is Rs. 2000. The monthly bill could amount to Rs 150. Clearly electricity was not a priority for the people.

The household wise availability to electricity is given in the table below.

**Table No. 104 Electricity Connection in the Surveyed Households**

HH	Caste	Connection	Legal/Illegal	Rate	Bill per month	Remarks
1	Kevat	Available.	Illegal	Rs.450 for 2 months	No receipt for bill.	Official rate for connection- Rs.2000
2.	Teli (Sahu)	Not available.	-	--	--	Non-affordable.
3.	Harijan	Available.	Illegal	Rs. 100 for 3 months.	No receipt for bill	
4.	Kevat	Not available.	---	--	--	Not-affordable

*Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.*

Two out of the four surveyed households had electricity. The connections had been acquired illegally. No meter was installed, no reading of utilisation and hence no proper billing. In the surveyed households, it was observed that payment was made on an ad hoc basis without any meter reading and no bill was issued for payment. This raises serious concerns about the provision of any social input, in this case where mere provision does not ensure its reach to every citizen.

### 5.17 Women's Savings Group

An NGO based in Khariar Road has initiated a Women's Small savings group which has been in operation for the past four years. The group consists of 14 members and deposits Rs. 5 per month in a bank. Loans were available at 3% interest per month. However, no one has availed of them as yet. Perhaps what is important that women have been introduced to this scheme, which thus ensures at least a small saving every month.

### 5.18 Lacks, Gaps and Mismatches

### 5.18.1 Lacks

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Drainage and Sewerage	No Drainage, Sewerage and Garbage collection system.	Most of the villagers did not have toilet blocks.  Garbage is thrown in the backyards  No storm water drains by the side of the roads.	
Transport and Communication	Absence of transport facility.		The village is 2 Km away from the nearest bus stop.

### 5.18.2 Gaps

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Education	Inadequate number of rooms in the school.		The Primary school has only 1 classroom.  All standards have to share the same room.
	School building does not have all the facilities.	School building does not have drinking water facility, electricity, toilet facility and compound wall.	
	Inadequate distribution of school books to SC/ ST students	According to the teacher no student gets the entire set of books.	
Drinking water facility	Inefficiency in maintenance of facility		1 hand pump is not functional out of the total 4.
Transport and communication	Non functional solar telephone	A solar telephone was installed in the village in 1993. According to the villagers it is not functional since the day of its installation.	

Gaps (Contd.)

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Skills	Villagers depend on unskilled labour for their livelihood security.	Villagers migrate in the lean season as labourers.	Out of the 4 families surveyed, family members from 3 households worked as unskilled labourers in and out of the village.
PDS	Distribution does not take cognisance of the family size	A cardholder can buy 20 Kg of rice, 1.5 Kg of sugar and 15 lit of kerosene at the subsidised rate irrespective of the family size.	In the 4 households surveyed, 2 had a family size of 7 and other 2 had 3 and 6 members respectively. All the families were entitled to the same amount.
	PDS helps to augment energy intake but does not help in securing other nutrients.	Rice, the staple grain of the area is distributed at a subsidised rate of Rs 4 per Kg.  People buy Kesari Dal as it is the cheapest one available. This dal if not cooked properly can lead to the disease Lathyrism.	Of the 4 surveyed households 2 families consumed Kesari Dal.

**5.18.3 Mismatches**

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Education	Medium of instruction vis a vis text books.	In the school the medium of instruction is Odiya but most of the villagers use Chattisgadhi as a common language. It was found that the teachers taught the students in Chattisgadhi whereas all the textbooks are in Odiya.	

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

## Chapter 6.0 VILLAGE CASE STUDY - LANGLESHWAR

### 6.01 Location

Village: Langleshwar; Block: Khallikote; District: Ganjam

Langleshwar is nestled on the banks of the Chilika Lake. Its strategic location adjacent to the National highway no.5 makes it easily accessible to cities like Behrampur. The Chilika Lake is a source of livelihood to the fishing community. This village is the headquarters of the Langleshwar Panchayat.

### 6.02 People

Sixty years ago, Langleshwar was a swampy and dense forest area with about fifty households. Subsequently people migrated from Puri and cleared the forest area. According to the 1991 census the population of the village is 1338 (Male: 680, Female: 658) with 229 households. There is no ST community in the village, the population of the SC community is 496 (Male: 254, Female: 242) or 37%. The approximate caste composition and landholdings of the people is as follows-

**Table No. 105 Caste- Class matrix: No. of Households**

	Castes	Approx. HH	Landless HH	HH with 2 to-5 acres	HH with more than 5 acres
	Pundit	7	-	7	-
	Patnaik	15	-	15	-
	Chasi (Odiya)	165	-	165	-
OBC	Machijivi	35	35	-	-
SC	Mochi	5	5	-	-
	Dhobi	5	5	-	-

Source: Primary survey, March 2000

The entire population of the village is Hindu. Chasi or Udiya are the politically dominant communities of the village. The upper caste households (Pundit and Patnaik) are educated and economically well off. These communities are not entirely dependent on agriculture for their livelihood security but have secure jobs in government or private organisations. About ten people from the village are employed in the nearby naval base INS Chilika.

The following households were selected for a primary survey.

**Table No. 106 Selection of households**

HH no	Caste	Landholding	Occupation
1	Chasi (Odiya)	3 acres(leased)	Agriculture
2	Machijivi	nil	Fishing
3	Baidya	3 acres	School Teacher

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.

### 6.03 Economic Activities

The major occupational categories according to the 1991 census in the village are given in the following table.

**Table No. 107 Distribution of Occupational Categories**

Category	No. of People	Percentage to total workers
Cultivators	41	9.44%
Agricultural Labourers	17	3.92%
Livestock, Forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities.	137	31.56%
Mining and Quarrying	1	0.23%
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in Household industries.	10	2.3%
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than Household industries.	14	3.22%
Constructions	12	2.76%
Trade and Commerce	78	17.97%
Transport, Storage and Communications	21	4.84%
Other Services	81	18.66%
Marginal Workers	22	5.06%
Total Workers	434	100%

Source: District Census Handbook, 1991.

The primary survey revealed that agriculture is the main occupation of the village. A double cropping pattern is prevalent both in the Kharif and Rabi seasons. The main crop in the Kharif season is Paddy and that of the Rabi season is Moog. The average yield of paddy is 10 bags (4.5 Quintals of polished rice) per acre. The average yield of Moog is 50 Kg. per acre.

Generally the upper caste families (about 20 in number) have leased their land for cultivation to the landless households on an equal yield sharable basis. Each of these families owns 2 to 5 acres of land. It should be noted that there is no landlord who owns more than 5 acres of land. This tenure arrangement could be one reason for the low yield.

The first household interviewed cultivated 3 acres of leased land. Paddy was cultivated in the Kharif season while Moong in the Rabi season. The following table summarises the agricultural income of the family-

**Table No. 108 Agricultural income of the HH no. 1**

Family size	Land cultivated	Total yield(Quintals)	For HH consumption	Shared with the landlord
Adults: 9	Kharif: 3 Acre	Paddy: 30 bags  (14 Q rice)	7 Q	7Q

Children: 4	Rabi : 3 Acre	Moog : 2 baga (100 Kg)	50 Kg.	50 Kg.
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Source: Primary survey, March 2000.

Landless people earn their livelihood by working as labourers. A male labourer earns Rs. 50 whereas a female earns Rs. 30 per day. The SC communities are mainly engaged as agricultural labourers. They are also involved in traditional occupations like broom making, basket making, etc.

The proximity to Chilika Lake makes fishing an important occupation. Traditional ways of fishing are still practised in the village. The second household interviewed practised only fishing. This is a very large family with 21 members including 11 adults and 9 children. The family owns a non-mechanised small boat for fishing in the Chilika Lake. Men folk of the family go fishing everyday and the daily catch is about 1.5 Kg. By selling this catch the family earns Rs. 25 each day. This family is a member of the Fishing Co-operative Society at Balugaon. Every day the family buys upto 10 Kg of fish at Rs. 10 per Kg. from the Society. They sell it at the rate of Rs. 12 per Kg. making an additional income of Rs. 20. Thus in all the family earns Rs. 45 per day which is not enough for their livelihood security. This family is heavily indebted and over the period of time has taken loan amounting to Rs.1,07,000.

Those who depend either only on agriculture or fishing as their occupation cannot earn enough money for the entire year. Many of the villagers have thus migrated to cities like Behrampur, Surat and Mumbai. According to the villagers each household has at least one member who has permanently or temporarily migrated. They have established contacts in these cities and are able to get work once they migrate.

#### 6.04 Consumption Expenditure Pattern

A Consumption Expenditure study has been carried out to determine the calorie intake and expenditure on food and other items. The consumption of food grains available under the Public Distribution System (PDS) has also been taken into consideration.

##### Table No. 109 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern

Household No. 1

Caste: Udiya, Family Size: 13

Std. Unit: 12

Item	Quantity (gm) /day/family	K.Calorie/day/family	Price/kg	Monthly Rs.
Rice PDS	666	2300	4	80
Rice Self	1944	6709.1		233.36
Rice Bought	3333	11500	10	1000
Chana Dal	100	334	32	96
Moog dal	100	343	30	90
Potatoes	200	1940	6	360

Onions	500	272.5	5	45
Barbati	66	18	5	10
Brinjal	66	16	8	16
Red Chili	8	20.5	40	10
Tomatoes	66	13.33	5	10
Garlic	6	9.66		8
Oil	100	900		150
Sugar PDS	33	132.66	12	12
Sugar bought	133	530.66	17	68
chicken	5	6.1766	55	9.35
Fish (Zinga/ Bangada/ Paplet)	66	64.66	40	80
Total Calories		25110.27	2277.71	2277.71

Calorific Requirement according to work/occupation

Family Members	Age	Calories Required According to the work
M	65	2425
M	40	3800
M	32	3800
M	26	3800
F	60	1875
F	30	2225
F	25	2225
F	22	2225
F	20	2225
F	15	2060
F	13	2060
F	11	1970
F	8	1950
Total		32640

**Table No. 110 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**

Household No. 2

Caste: Machhijeevi, Family Size: 2,

Std. Unit: 18.5

Item	Quantity (gm) /day/family	K.Calorie/day/family	Price/kg	Monthly Rs.
Rice PDS	66	2277	2.9	89.9
Rice Bought	7000	24150	70	2100
Chana Dal	500	1670	12.5	375

Moog dal	750	2572.5	21	630
Potatoes	1000	970	5	150
Onions	750	408.75	4.5	135
Cabbage	500	135	3	90
Brinjal	500	120	2	60
Green Vegetables	250	65	2.5	75
Red Chili	35	86.1	0.35	10.5
Tomatoes	250	50	1	30
Garlic	17	24.65	0.085	2.55
Oil	20	180	0.5	15
Sugar PDS	50	199	0.625	18.75
Sugar bought	100	398	1.45	43.5
chicken	34	37.06	1.84	55
Fish (Zinga/ Bangada/ Paplet)	1000	970	20	600
Total Calories		34313.06		4480.2

Calorific Requirement according to work/occupation

Family Members	Age	Calories Required According to the work
M	65	2425
M	45	2875
M	40	2875
M	34	2875
M	28	2875
M	20	2875
M	18	2640
M	16	2640
M	15	2450
M	13	2450
M	6 months	583.2
F	60	1875
F	40	2225
F	35	2225
F	30	2225
F	24	2225
F	14	2060
F	12	1970
F	10	1970
F	2	1240
F	1	1240
Total		46818.2

**Table No. 111 Household Consumption Expenditure Pattern**



Household No. 3

Caste: Baidya, Family Size: 8

Std. Unit: 6.5

Item	Quantity (gm) /day/family	K.Calorie/day/family	Price/kg	Monthly Rs.
Rice PDS	670	2311.5	3.015	90.45
Rice Self	1500	5175	10.5	315
Rice Bought	1000	3450	9	270
Chana Dal	500	1670	12.5	375
Moog dal	250	857.5	7	210
Potatoes	500	485	3	90
Onions	250	136.25	1.5	45
Cabbage	250	67.5	1	30
Brinjal	250	60	0.75	22.5
Green Vegetables	280	72.8	2.8	84
Red Chili	8	19.68	0.32	9.6
Tomatoes	200	40	0.8	24
Garlic	7	10.15	0.7	21
Oil	6	54	0.15	4.5
Sugar PDS	50	199	0.625	18.75
Sugar bought	60	238.8	0.87	26.1
chicken	140	152.6	7.7	231
Fish (Zinga/Bangada/Paplet)	250	242.5	5	150
Total Calories		15242.3		2016.9

Calorific Requirement according to work/occupation

Family Members	Age	Calories Required According to the work
M	48	2875
M	35	2875
M	12	2190
M	6	1690
F	42	2225
F	30	2225
F	8	1950
F	3	1240
Total		17270

**Table No. 112 Household wise daily Calorie Consumption vis a vis Calorie Requirement**

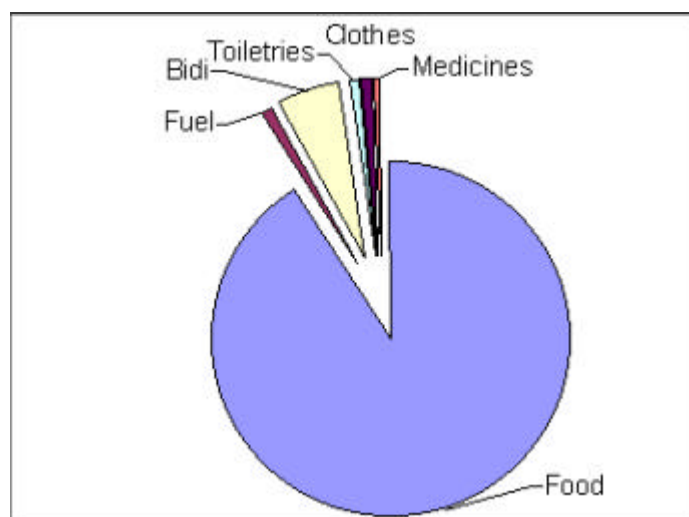
	HH No. 1	HH No. 2	HH No. 3
Basis	K.Calories	K.Calories	K.Calories
Actual Calories (AC)	25110.2767	34313.06	15242.28
According to work/occupation (AW)	32640	46818.2	17270
Deficit (AC-AW)	-7529.7233	-12505.14	-2027.72
Standard(STU*2400)	28800	44400	15600
Deficit (AC-STD)	-3689.7233	-10086.94	-357.72

**Table No. 113 Monthly Share of PDS item vis-à-vis Total Consumption**

	Household	Family Size	PDS Consumption						Total Consumption					
			Rice		Sugar		Kerosene		Rice		Sugar		Kerosene	
			Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (lit)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (kg)	Price (Rs.)	Qty. (lit)	Price (Rs.)
HH 1	13	20	80	1	12	5	22.5	178.34	1313.86	5	80	5	22.5	
HH 2	21	20	90	1.5	18.75	5	22.5	230	2189.9	4.5	62.25	5	22.5	
HH 3	8	20	90.45	1.5	18.75	5	22.5	95	675.45	3.3	44.85	5	22.5	

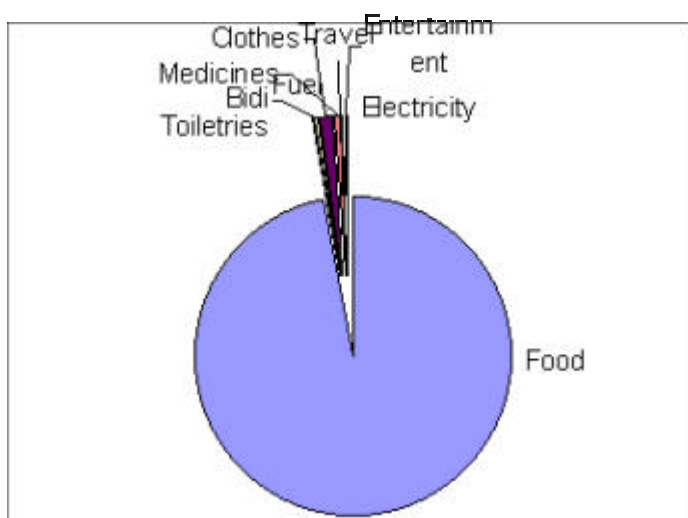
**Table No. 114 Monthly Expenditure on different items**

Items	HH No. 1		HH No. 2		HH No. 3	
	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%	Total Expenditure	%
Food	2277.71	90.74	4480.2	97.07	2016.9	80.23
Fuel	30	1.20	15	0.32	35	1.39
Bidi	150	5.98	12	0.26	12	0.48
Pan	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Toiletries	15	0.60	10	0.22	60	2.39
Clothes	20.83	0.83	50	1.08	125	4.97
Medicines	16.67	0.66	16.66	0.36	10	0.40
Travel	0	0.00	15	0.32	40	1.59
Entertainment	0	0.00	10	0.22	15	0.60
Electricity	0	0.00	6.66	0.14	200	7.96
Total	2510.21	100	4615.52	100.00	2513.9	100.00

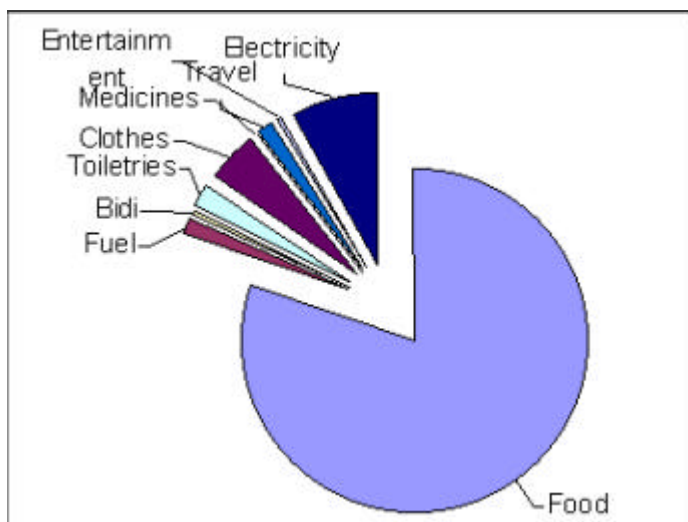


HH No. 1 Percentage of Monthly expenditure on various items

HH No. 2 Percentage of Monthly expenditure on various items



HH No. 3 Percentage of Monthly expenditure on various items



A perusal of the above table shows that upto 97.07 % of the income is spent on food and only .36% on medical care which indicates that the ability to pay for other essential services is limited. The importance of the PDS is clearly evident as access to the same

would facilitate adequacy of energy requirements and free a portion of income to be spent on nutrient requirements.

### 6.05 Panchayat

The population of the Panchayat is divided into six settlements namely, Ribhanmouda, Nagardevpatna, Bakutgaon, Singipur, Parinuagaon and Bejipur. Ribhanmouda and Nagardevpatna together form the village Langleshwar. Ribhanmouda is a cluster of 9 small settlements and Nagardevpatna is a cluster of 5 small settlements. These small settlements are very close to each other and are according to caste groups.

Langleshwar is the headquarters of the Panchayat and is located between the Highway and Chilika Lake. The other four villages are on the other side of the highway spread over a distance of about 5 Kilometres from the highway.

The Panchayat consists of 20 members. Ten members are elected from Langleshwar whereas the other 4 villages together elect 10 members. The following table gives the composition of the Panchayat in March 2000.

**Table No. 115 Composition of the Langleshwar Panchayat (March 2000)**

Name of the village	Total no. of representatives			Open		OBC		SC	
	T	M	F	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Langleshwar	10	8	2	4	1	2	0	2	1
Bejipur	3	2	1	2	1				
Parinuagaon	3	3				3			
Bakutgaon	3	2	1	1	1	1			
Singipur	1		1				1		
	20	15	5	7	3	6	1	2	1

Source: Panchayat records March 2000.

The Sarpanch is directly elected and resides in Langleshwar. The Sarpanch and 11 other members of the Panchayat belong to BJD and the 9 members belong to Congress party. The local MLA also belongs to the BJD.

The Panchayat secretary lives in Langleshwar and has been working as a secretary for this Panchayat for more than a decade.

The Gram Panchayat does not have its own building for its office. The office is located in a dark, dirty room rented from a local co-operative for Rs. 100 per month.

A village committee of 7 members monitors the activities of the Panchayat. Elders, who are knowledgeable and influential, select this committee with the approval of the BDO. They also work as contractors for developmental works carried out in the village. According to the secretary many a times, committee members invest initially in part or completely to construct any facility in the Panchayat and later get a refund from the Panchayat. Thus even if the flow of money from the Government is not timely, the development work within the Panchayat is carried out and completed. For example, in the year 1998-99 the entire Panchayat budget of Rs. 1,36,000 was spent on developmental work. The Panchayat was compensated for Rs. 1,02,000 only and the balance Rs. 34,000 is yet to be received from the State Government.

The Gram Panchayat receives money in three instalments and is deposited in the bank. The Panchayat bank account is jointly operated by the Sarpanch or Upa-Sarpanch and the secretary.

The Panchayat takes up various construction activities like construction of steps in tanks, small irrigation tanks, school building repairs and rainwater drains. The following table gives details of the action plan for 1999-2000.

**Table No. 116 Action Plan 1999-2000- Langleswar Panchayat**

No.	Work	Amount budgeted
1	Steps at tank- Langleswar	13,000
2	Steps at tank- Dharmasagar	15,000
3	Steps at tank- Guluni	12,000
4	<i>Annikath</i> (Small irrigation tank, with capacity to irrigate 40 acre of land)	15,000
5	Village rain water drain at Tendurapalli, Langleswar	15,000
6	<i>Annikath</i> (Small irrigation tank at Nagardevpatna, Langleswar with capacity to irrigate 10 acre of land)	5,000
7	School building repairs (2 school buildings one each at Langleswar and Parinuagaon)	80,000
8	22% of the budget given to SC families for fire proofing their houses (Rs. 75000 per family)	37,500
	Total	1,92,500

Source: Panchayat records, March 2000.

A perusal of the action plan reveals that during 1999-2000 41.56% of the budget was spent on school building repairs, 20.78% on constructing steps to tanks, 19.48% on fireproofing SC houses, 15.58% on irrigation dams and 2.6% on rain water drains.

The Gram Panchayat mostly depends on the higher tiers of the PRIs and the State Government for financial support. The allocation through schemes like EAS, JRY/ JGSY, IAY are a major source of income to the Panchayat. The Panchayat has evolved innovative ways to mobilise financial resources but there is still a large scope to generate financial support for the Panchayat. There are in all 59 tanks within the Panchayat. Currently the Panchayat is able to generate only Rs. 15,000 per annum in the form of licence fees for fishing activity. This potential needs to be tapped in order to increase the Panchayat revenue. The following table gives the income-expenditure account of the Panchayat. This does not include money under various ongoing schemes.

**Table No. 117 Income Expenditure Accounts of Langleswar Panchayat**

Income				Expenditure			
Activity	Actual	Current	Proposed	Activity	Actual	Current	Proposed
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000		1997-98	1998-99	99-2000
Shop License fees	30	210	500	Cycle Token printing			400
Cycle License fees			2000	Secretary Allowance	5000	12000	26500

Rice mill	240		400	Peon's Allowance	400	600	10000
Recovery of Shop License			2400	Road Repair	10000	20000	20000
Govt. Servicemen's Grant	1800	4200	26000	Well Repair			5000
Sarpanch Allowances	2400	900	3600	Contingency	420	127.5	500
Up-Sarpanch Allowances	2400	900	3600	P.A. system for Announcement	110	200	200
Office Maintenance		2825	8000	Travel Allowance	120	100	500
Fish tank License			5000	Meeting - Ward member allowance		6020	10000
Peon Allowance			1000	Independence, Republic Celebration	200	200	200
Daily market rent			1600	Red Cross Charity			250
Daily market rent receivable			300	Office Equipment			5000
Ward Members meeting exp.	1590	3810	7000	Office Rent			2000
Contingency Reserve Interest		838	3000	Purchase of small fish	2150		1500
Fish tanks Auctioned - 59	14320	8860	15000	Labour wages	2750		1500
B.P.L rice sacks sale		9600	10000	Ward Election Deposit paid	1750		
Audit - Reserve Fund Adjustment	285		3000	Sarpanch's allowance	2400	900	3600
Tender form		8		U. Sarpanch Allowance	2400	900	3600
				Stationary	265	355	500
				Postage			200
				Newspaper			400
Total	23065	32311	99900	Total	16465	41462.5	91850
Cash Balance	18498.97	25098.97	15947.47	Cash Balance	25098.97	15947.47	23997.47
Grand Total	41563.97	57409.97	115947.47	Grand Total	41563.97	57409.97	115847.47

Source: Panchayat records, March 2000.

From the table it is clear that the Panchayat is innovative in generating revenue by imposing bicycle licence fees, auctioning tanks for fishing and selling of empty BPL rice sacks. However, actual recovery in terms of fees and rents is very low. Villagers do not pay bicycle fees and are reluctant to pay the daily market rent.

## 6.06 Health

Langleshwar comes under the Khallikote Primary Health Centre. There is a family welfare centre at Langleshwar and a female health worker (FHW) stays in the village. People generally visit the Khallikot PHC or the Balugaon homeopathic dispensary for treatment. In case of emergencies, vehicles are hired for Rs. 150 per trip to Khallikote or Balugaon.

The common diseases prevalent in the village are Diarrhoea and Malaria. The following table gives a disease profile of the surveyed households.

**Table No. 118 Disease profile of the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Illness	Medical Aid	Cost (Rs.)
1	Odiya	Arthritis	No treatment sought	NA
		fever	Govt. dispensary Balugaon	100
2.	Machijivi	Malaria	Khallikot PHC	60
		Diarrhoea		40
		Chickenpox		40
		Typhoid		100
3	Baidya	Cough and cold	Dispensary at Balugaon	Rs. 10

Source: Primary survey (March 2000)

The main reason for the spread of diseases is the multiple usage of tanks for bathing, washing clothes, defecating and washing animals. The Panchayat is demanding a health centre in the village to tackle the high occurrences of diseases, but had no plans to provide clean drinking water. The tube wells in the village provide salty water and public wells were very dirty.

## 6.07 Drinking water

There are 6 bore wells (hand pumps) drilled by the Public Health Department in the village. The depth of these bore wells is between 80 to 100 feet. As a result all these wells provide salty water. Two of these hand pumps are not functioning.

There are 10 to 12 wells in the village including the three government wells. These three wells are extremely dirty and are not in use.

Besides these wells and hand pumps there are three tanks in the village. The water in these tanks is used for bathing, washing clothes, defecating, washing animals.

The following table gives the water source used by each of the households that were interviewed.

**Table No. 119 Drinking water facility in the Surveyed Households**

HH No.	Caste	Source	Availability	Potability	Perception / Comments
1	Odiya	Tube -well (Handpump)	Throughout the year	Salty	Women collect the water 4 to 5 times a
2.	Machijivi	Tank	Throughout the year	Salty	The tank is 100 ft away and womenfolk of the family collect water as and when required
3	Baidya	Tube -well (Handpump)	Throughout the year	Salty	Women collect the water from the tube well which is very near (10 ft away)

Source: Primary survey (March 2000)

## 6.08 Sanitation

Most of the villagers use the fields near the village for defecating. Very few houses have toilet blocks. Of the three families surveyed the Baidya family had a toilet and a bathroom in the house. The newly constructed houses under IAY also had toilet blocks.

### 6.08.1 Garbage Disposal

There is no garbage collection system in the village. The garbage is disposed in the back yard of the house. A proper drainage system does not exist in the village.

## 6.09 Education

The following table gives the status of the educational levels of the surveyed households.

**Table No. 120 Status of Educational levels of the Surveyed Households.**

HH no.	Caste	Family size		Age	Education
1	Odiya	13	Male	65	Illiterate
				40	Illiterate
				32	Illiterate
				26	Illiterate



			Female	60	Illiterate
				30	Illiterate
				25	Illiterate
				22	Illiterate
				20	Illiterate
				15	10 <sup>th</sup>
				13	8 <sup>th</sup>
				11	5 <sup>th</sup>
				8	1 <sup>st</sup>
2	Machijivi	21	Male	65	Illiterate
				45	Illiterate
				40	Illiterate
				34	6 <sup>th</sup>
				28	BA
				20	5 <sup>th</sup>
				18	6 <sup>th</sup>
				16	10 <sup>th</sup>
				15	10 <sup>th</sup>
				13	8 <sup>th</sup>
				6 months	-
			Female	60	Illiterate
				40	Illiterate
				35	Illiterate
				30	Illiterate
				24	Illiterate
				14	8 <sup>th</sup>
				12	7 <sup>th</sup>

				10	4 <sup>th</sup>
				1	-
				2	-
3	Baidya	8	Male	48	BA
				35	MA
				12	6 <sup>th</sup>
				6	2 <sup>nd</sup>
			Female	42	12 <sup>th</sup>
				30	12 <sup>th</sup>
				8	3 <sup>rd</sup>
				3	AW

Source: Primary survey, March 2000.

There are two primary schools (A and B), one middle school, a high school and a junior college in Langleshwar. A primary survey was made of the Langleshwar A school. The following input output table explains the situation.

**Table No. 121 Primary Education, Langleshwar**

INPUT	OUTPUT	COVERAGE	EXPECTED OUTCOME			IMPACT	
Since 1997 two new rooms were built for the Langleshwar A school under EAS.	Langleshwar has two Primary schools (A & B), one Middle school, a high school and a Junior	The school serves the village Langleshwar with the population of 1338 (1991).	Enrolment (B School)				
				Open	SC		Total
			96-97	92	67		159
			97-98	94	67		161
			98-99	135	99		234

	and a Junior College. Both the primary schools have their own building. B school has 3 rooms (2 short), play ground, compound wall and drinking water facility. It does not have a toilet facility.	(1991). SC: 37% ST: Nil	99-00	142	98	240	
number of teachers	All 3 classrooms have black boards and other educational aids including globe, map of India, Orissa and Ganjam. Maps for the World, Block and Village were lacking. They had		Drop out rate of the school is low (less than 5% leave the school before 4 <sup>th</sup> ).	Education has not been successful in breaking traditional taboos regarding caste discrimination. Lower caste people are not allowed to enter the temples.			
					A	B	
Posts required (as per norms)					7	6	
Sanctioned Posts					7	3	
Teachers in position					6	3	
Vacancies	1	Nil					
Every year, books are distributed among SC & ST students. However			Literacy rate (percent)				
				Total	SC	ST	
			Male	79.75	NA	NA	

<p>the number of books received by the school is insufficient and no student gets the full set.</p> <p>Students receive one meal in the school (125-gm. rice, 15 gm. Dal, 1 gm. Oil). A cook and a helper cook the meal. Salary of the cook is Rs. 200 and that of the helper is Rs100. They get Rs. 80 per month as cost of fuel, which is grossly inadequate. They receive 8ps per student to buy vegetables.</p>	<p>science and maths mini-kits. The school has 6 skipping ropes and 2 small balls as sports equipment.</p> <p>Students sit on the floor, as they are not provided with desks or mats.</p> <p>The school in all has 6 chairs, a table, a bench and a cupboard.</p> <p>All three teachers live in the same village and come to the school regularly. Average teachers student ratio for last 4 years is 1:66</p> <p>B school has 6 teachers (1 vacancy) and last years teacher student ratio was 1:40.</p>		Female	28.6	NA	NA	
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Source: Primary Survey: March 2000.

There was a high level of indebtedness amongst the fishermen and their perceptions were different from the better-off people. The educational aspirations were limited to a basic primary school education. There were no complaints about the quality of education in the local primary school. However the schoolteacher interviewed felt that the teaching staff was inadequate, the mid-day meal was of an inferior quality and for these reasons children were ill equipped to cope up with the demands of a higher education.

## 6.10 Transport and Communication

The village is located on the National highway 5 which is in a very good condition. A railway track (Bhubaneswar- Behrampur section) runs through the settlement. Thus the village is very accessible and well connected.

Government transport is not available in Langleshwar. Private buses frequently ply on the highway (around 20 per day). The one way bus fare to Khallikote and Balugaon is Rs. 3. The buses generally are over crowded with people sitting on the roofs of the buses and hanging by the windows. People also use trekkers (also crowded) to commute to interior villages.

The broad gauge railway line running through the village is of no use to the villagers as no train stops by the village. The nearest railway station is at Balugaon.

## 6.11 Post and Telegraph

There is a post office in the village. The postman lives in the village and his service is perceived as satisfactory. The post office also has a telephone connection.

## 6.12 Telephone

The village is connected by two out going lines. There is a STD booth on the highway. However, the facility is inadequate and according to the villagers it is very difficult to get through the connections. The Solar telephone installed in the village is out of order.

## 6.13 Irrigation

There are no irrigation facilities in the village. This is one of the main reasons for the non-viability of agriculture as a sustainable source of income.

## 6.14 Electricity

The table below gives the status of electricity in the surveyed households.

**Table No. 122 Status of Electricity in the surveyed households**

H.H.No.	Caste	Connection	Legal/illegal	Rate for connection	Approx. Bill per month.	Remarks/ Perceptions
1.	Odiya	Not Present	--		--	Not-affordable
2.	Machijivi	Present	Legal	Rs.2000	Rs. 200	
3.	Baidya	Present	Legal	Rs.2000	Rs. 200	

Source: Primary survey, March 2000

200 households of the village are electrified (87%). It costs Rs. 2000 to get a new legal connection. The monthly charges vary between Rs. 200 to 400 depending on the gadgets used by the household. By just using a 60 Wt. bulb and a fan the bill amounts to Rs. 200 per month which is considered as very high. Those who take illegal connection pay a flat rate of Rs. 250 per month. The supply of electricity is not regular, especially in the summer. Villagers experience regular power cuts ranging from 2 to 4 hours.

## 6.15 Lacks, Gaps and Mismatches

### 6.15.1 LACKS

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Drainage and Sewerage	No Drainage, Sewerage and garbage disposal collection system.	Most of the villagers did not have toilet blocks.  Garbage is thrown in the backyards.  No storm water drains by the side of the roads.	

### 6.15.2 GAPS

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Education	Inadequate number of rooms in the school.		In the Primary school there are in all 3 class-rooms (2 room short)
	Vacancies of teachers.		Average teachers student ratio for last 4 years is 1:66  B school has 6 teachers (1 vacancy) and Last years teacher student ratio was 1:40.
	School building does not have all the facilities.	School building does not have electric connection and toilet facility	
	Inadequate distribution of school books to SC/ ST students.	According to the teacher no student gets the entire set of books.	
Drinking water facility	Salty drinking water.	All tube wells had salty water.	
	Non functional open wells.	Government open wells were extremely dirty and hence were defunct.	Three open wells dug by the Government were not in use.

Gaps (Contd.)

Sector		Qualitative indicators	Quantitative indicators
Transport and communication	Non functional solar telephone.	The Solar telephone installed in the village is out of order.	
	Inadequate telephone lines	It is very difficult to get through the connections	Only 2 lines connect the village
Skills	Villagers depend on unskilled labour for their livelihood security.	Villagers migrate in the lean season as labourers.	Out of the 3 families surveyed, family members from 2 households worked as unskilled labourers in and out of the village.  30% of the households in the village migrate as labourers.
PDS	Distribution does not take cognisance of the family size.	A cardholder can buy 20 Kg of rice, 1.5 Kg of sugar and 15 lit of Kerosene at the subsidised rate irrespective of the family size.	Out of the 3 households surveyed, family sizes were 13, 21 and 8. All the families were entitled to the same amount.
Health	Insufficient awareness regarding sanitation and hygiene.	The main reason for the spread of diseases is the multiple usage of the tanks in the village. The same tank is used for bathing, washing clothes, defecating and washing animals.	The common diseases prevalent in the village are Diarrhoea and Malaria.

Source: Primary Survey, March 2000.