

# Performance Audit of Food Security Schemes in Orissa and UP

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Parshuram Rai

Project Director

# **Performance Audit of Ten Food Security Schemes in Orissa and UP**

## **Executive Summary**

The **Centre for Environment and Food Security (CEFS)** has conducted performance audit of ten food security and poverty alleviation schemes in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh (UP). The schemes covered under this audit include, 1.The Public Distribution System (PDS), 2. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), 3. Mid-day Meals (MDM), 4.Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), 5.National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), 6. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), 7.Annapurna, 8.National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), 9.Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), and 10.The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).

This performance audit was conducted during July- October 2010 through sample survey in 130 villages spread over 12 districts of Orissa and UP (Bundelkhand). The sample districts of Orissa include Bolangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Gajapati,Sundergarh and Kendujhar. The sample districts in UP (Bundelkhand) include Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur and Lalitpur.

The CEFS carried out questionnaire-based survey of 25 very poor dalit/advansi (SC/ST) households in every sample village. The total number of sample households covered under this survey is 3250. 53.4 per cent of the sample households are dalit and 46.6 per cent are advansi.

### **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)**

We found large numbers of very poor dalit and advansi households in Orissa and UP who have not received even a single day of NREGS employment in last five years or received it only for a few days. Over 67 per cent of the very poor and needy sample households in Orissa and UP did not get even a single day of the NREGS employment during previous one year (previous 12 months from the month of survey). This survey was conducted only among extremely poor advansi and dalit households, most of whom desperately need NREGS job and earn their livelihood primarily by casual wage employment. Most of these households live a life of chronic hunger and extreme deprivation.

The average NREGS employment actually provided to the surveyed households in Orissa and UP during the previous one year was only about 10 days against the 100 days of stipulated entitlement in one year. Moreover, segregated data of Orissa is very disturbing. The average NREGS employment actually provided to the surveyed households in Orissa during the previous one year was only about 4 days per household against about 20 days of average NREGS employment provided to the surveyed households in UP during the previous one year.

Only 7.3 per cent of the total sample households had received above 50 days of NREGS employment in the previous one year.

### **NREGS Employment in Orissa**

About 77 per cent of the very poor and needy sample households in Orissa did not get even a single day of the NREGS employment during previous one year. The average NREGS employment actually provided to the surveyed households in Orissa during the previous one year was only about 4 days per household. Only 2.2 per cent of the sample households in Orissa had got over 50 days of job during the previous year. It is shocking to note that out of 2000 very poor households surveyed in Orissa, only 5 households had received 100 days of job during the previous year.

The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Bolangir district during previous 12 months was about 8 days. The status of NREGS in Nuapada and Kalahandi is worse. The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household during previous 12 months was only about 3 days in Nuapada district. The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household during previous 12 months was only about 3 days even in infamous Kalahandi district.

The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Ganjam district during previous 12 months was less than half day (0.26 day to be precise). During previous year, all the 300 sample households from 12 sample villages of Ganjam put together had got only 80 days of NREGS job as against their total entitlement of 30,000 days. It is a tragic irony that Ganjam district was declared by Orissa Government as the best practice district in NREGS and it has received best performing /model district award by the Central Government too. In fact, we had included Ganjam in this survey to study and learn the NREGS best practices of the district so that we could prescribe those practices for other districts of Orissa and other states too. However, we have sadly ended up discovering only worst NREGS practices in this so-called best practice district of Orissa.

The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household during previous 12 months was about 4 days in Gajapati, about 5 days in Sundargarh and about 6 days in Kendujhar district.

### **NREGS Employment in UP (Bundelkhand)**

Over 52 per cent of the very poor and needy sample households in UP (Bundelkhand) did not get even a single day of the NREGS employment during previous one year. About 20 days of average NREGS employment was provided to the surveyed households in UP(Bundelkhand) during the previous year. The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household during previous 12 months was about 21 days in Chitrakoot district, about 19 days in Banda, about 9 days in Mahoba, about 26 days in Hamirpur and about 31 days in Lalitpur district.

### **Did you receive the full wages?**

While 72 per cent of those households who had got NREGS employment in the previous one year said that they had received their full wages, 26 per cent said that they did not receive their full wages. While 21 per cent of relevant samples in UP said that they did not get full wages, 31.6 per cent of relevant households in Orissa said that they did not get their full wages.

### **Generally how many days after the work do you receive your wages?**

Only 23.4 per cent of the sample households said that they had received their wages within the stipulated period of 15 days. 23.3 per cent of relevant respondents said that they had received their wages within one month, 17.3 per cent said that they had received their wages within two months, 7 per cent had got their wages within four months, 1.3 per cent had got it within six months and a shocking 27.9 per cent of the relevant households said that they were absolutely uncertain as to when they would receive their NREGS wages.

### **Transparency and Accountability in NREGS**

We found very serious irregularities and rampant corruption in the implementation of the NREGS in UP and Orissa. Very few villagers have seen muster rolls. Live muster rolls are never available at the worksite. There is little transparency and accountability in the implementation of the rural job scheme in Orissa and UP. The grievance redressal mechanism is as good as non-existent. Payment of unemployment allowance is unheard of.

In none of the surveyed villages there has been any Gram Sabha meeting or Social Audit of NREGS work. At least, none of the villagers in these surveyed villages has ever attended any Gram Sabha meeting or participated in any social audit of the NREGS

projects. We were told by the villagers that NREGS related Gram Sabhas and Social Audits were conducted only in the official records and not on the ground.

### **Modus operandi of job denial under NREGS**

#### **The needy poor households are denied wage employment in three ways :**

First, the officials and functionaries of implementing agencies ensure that when someone applies for NREGS work (written or oral) they are not issued any acknowledgement or proof of the work application so that the labourers would neither be able to prove denial of employment to them nor claim the consequent unemployment allowance in case the employment is denied. Since the amount of unemployment allowance is to be paid from the funds of the state governments, they ensure that they do not give any proof of denial of employment.

Second, the NREGS is a demand driven scheme but it is being implemented as a supply driven scheme. In other words, the labourers are not given job as and when they need and would like to do the work, but when the implementing agencies decide to give the wage employment as per their convenience.

Third, since the wage payment is not made within the stipulated period of two weeks and many a time labourers are forced to wait for months together (in some cases even years), they do not see any point in working under the NREGS because these people are extremely poor and live a hand to mouth existence and can not wait for the due wages for months.

### **NREGS and Distress Migration**

There is no let up in the distress migration of dalits, adivasis and other poor communities from the rural areas of UP and Orissa. Due to brazen denial of the NREGS employment, large numbers of poor villagers have migrated to cities and towns in search of the casual wage employment. The level of distress migration from most of the sample villages of Orissa and UP is very high ; in many cases over 50-60 per cent of the working population has migrated from the village. The current level of distress migration in the sample districts of Orissa and UP is as high as ever.

### **NREGS and Poverty Alleviation**

The current level of hunger and deprivation in the sample districts of UP and Orissa is as deep, demeaning and dehumanising as ever even after five years of the launch of the NREGS. The NREGS has made virtually zero impact on the livelihood security of

UP's and Orissa's rural poor. On the Human Development Index, the Sub-Saharan villages would fare much better than most of the sample villages in UP and Orissa. Chronic hunger and abject poverty are widespread in all the villages of UP and Orissa surveyed by the CEFS. Large numbers of children in these villages are suffering from acute malnutrition. Hunger and abject poverty are apparent and writ large on the hollowed cheeks, sunken eyes and distended bellies of the children living in the sample villages of Orissa and UP.

## **Public Distribution System (PDS)**

### **Type of Ration Cards among Sample Households**

Among 3250 total surveyed households, more than one third (34.2 per cent) had no ration card whatsoever. In other words, over one third of these extremely poor dalit and adivasi households have no access to public distribution system (PDS) at all. Of 3250 sample households, only 4 had Annapurna cards - 1 in UP and 3 in Orissa. In the total surveyed households, 17.8 per cent had Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards, 35.1 percent had below poverty line (BPL) cards and 12.7 per cent had above poverty line (APL) cards. It must be noted that almost all the surveyed households are extremely poor dalits and adivasis who earn their livelihood by casual wage employment and are either landless or have very little area of productive land. Most of these sample families live a life of chronic hunger and semi-starvation, still over one third of them are completely out of the PDS.

### **Type of Ration Cards in UP**

It is distressing to note that a staggering 43.7 per cent of the surveyed households in UP (Bundelkhand) do not have any ration card whatsoever and 19.8 per cent households have APL cards on which they get nothing except Kerosene oil. To put it differently, a staggering 63.5 per cent of extremely poor dalit/adivasi households in Bundelkhand region of UP have no access to the PDS grain whatsoever. 20.1 per cent of the sample households in UP have BPL cards and 16.4 per cent have Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards. Only one sample household in UP has Annapurna card.

In Chitrakoot district of UP, 46 per cent of sample households have no ration card and 4.7 per cent have APL card.

Only 27 per cent of the households in Banda district have access to PDS grain and the remaining 73 per cent have no access to PDS grain whatsoever.



In Mahoba district, 28.7 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card and 51.3 per cent have APL cards. In other words, a staggering 80 per cent of surveyed households in Mahoba district are effectively out of the PDS and have no access to PDS grain whatsoever. 13.7 per cent of the sample households in Mahoba have BPL cards, 6.3 per cent have AAY cards and not a single household has Annapurna card. In other words, only 20 per cent of the households in Mahoba district have effective access to PDS grain and the remaining 80 per cent have no access to PDS grain whatsoever. It is important to note here that these 80 per cent of sample households who are absolutely out of the PDS are extremely poor dalits.

61.6 per cent of the surveyed households in Hamirpur district are effectively out of the PDS and have no access to PDS grain.

Only 49.5 per cent of the sample households in Lalitpur district have effective access to PDS grain and the remaining 51.5 per cent have no access to PDS grain.

**A staggering 63.5 per cent of these extremely poor dalit/advansi households in Bundelkhand region of UP have neither BPL nor AAY cards and, therefore, have no access to PDS grain whatsoever.**

### **Type of Ration Cards in Orissa**

**28.3 per cent of the sample households in Orissa do not have any ration card.** In Orissa, 44.5 per cent of the sample households have BPL cards, 18.8 per cent have AAY cards, 8.3 per cent have APL cards and 3 households have Annapurna cards. In the KBK districts of Orissa, every household which has a ration card (AAY, BPL or APL) has effective access to PDS grain ; but, in the non-KBK districts only BPL and AAY card holders have effective access to PDS grain and APL card holders hardly get any grain under the PDS.

In Bolangir district, 26.4 per cent of the surveyed households do not have any ration card. In Nuapada district, 26.8 per cent of the surveyed households do not have any ration card. In Kalahandi district, 32 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card. In Ganjam district, 36.3 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card. In Gajapati district, 52 per cent of the surveyed households do not have any ration card. In Sundargarh district, 26.8 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card. In Kendujhar district, only 9.4 per cent of the sample households are without ration card. About 90 per cent of surveyed households in Kendujhar have either Antyodaya cards or BPL cards. It is crystal clear from the above figures that Kendujhar district has the best PDS coverage among all the 7 sample districts of Orissa.

**During last 12 months have you actually received your full quota of grain?**

State-wise segregation of PDS data suggests that performance of the PDS is far better in Orissa compared to UP (Bundelkhand). While 75 per cent of ration card holders in Orissa said that during previous 12 months they had actually received their full quota of grain and only 25 per cent said that they did not get their full quota of grain actually during that period, only about 37 percent of ration card holders from UP had actually received their full quota of grain in the previous one year and about 62 per cent of the ration card holders in the state did not receive their full quota of grain actually during that period.

## **Problems in PDS**

### **What are the problems you have faced in availing your food grain entitlements under PDS?**

22.5 per cent of respondent households identified “full quantity of grain not provided” as a major problem faced by them in availing their food grain entitlements under the PDS. “Irregular availability of grain at the PDS shop” was identified by 13.5 per cent of the respondents as a major problem faced by them. Only one respondent in the total samples said that there was over-pricing by dealer. 22.2 per cent of sample households said that there was corruption in the PDS. 33.5 per cent of the respondents said that poor quality of grain was given to them under the PDS. “Lack of cash when grain was available at the PDS shop” was a problem faced by 21.2 per cent of the surveyed households.

## **MDM (Mid Day Meal Scheme)**

While only 1.3 per cent of the total households said that their children were getting regular, adequate and satisfactory mid day meal in their schools, an overwhelming 73.3 per cent of the respondents said that their children were getting regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory meal in their schools. 15.6 per cent of the households said that their children were getting irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory meal and 3.1 per cent said that their children were getting mid day meal only once in a while. It was shocking to find that school-going children of 4 per cent households had never got mid day meal in their schools. 2.7 per cent of surveyed households did not have school going children.

### **State-wise data analysis of MDM**

State-wise segregation of the MDM data suggests that the performance of this scheme is far better in Orissa in comparison to UP (Bundelkhand). While only 0.1 per cent of

school going children in UP were getting regular, adequate and satisfactory MDM, 2.1 per cent of the children in Orissa were getting regular, adequate and satisfactory MDM. While an overwhelming 86.7 per cent of Orissa's children were getting second best category of MDM (regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory meal), only 51.8 per cent of children in UP were getting regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory meal in their schools. 36.6 per cent of children in UP do get irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory MDM and 15.6 per cent of Orissa's children get this category of MDM. 4 per cent children of UP and 2.5 per cent children of Orissa get mid day meal only once in a while. 4.2 per cent children of UP and 3.9 per cent children of Orissa never get mid day meal of any kind in their schools.

## **ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services)**

### **During last one year did any member of your family receive ICDS Benefits?**

The performance of ICDS in UP and Orissa is very bad. Only 0.6 per cent of the respondent households had received first category of ICDS (regular, adequate and satisfactory) during previous 12 months. While 32.2 per cent of surveyed households had received second best category of ICDS (regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory), 21.2 per cent of the samples had got irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory ICDS. It is shocking to note that 30.5 per cent of the total sample households (3250) had received ICDS benefits only once in a while during previous one year. Moreover, 12.6 per cent of sample households (despite being extremely poor, needy and eligible) had received no ICDS benefits whatsoever during the previous year. Only 2.9 per cent of the sample households were not eligible for ICDS.

As in the case of MDM, the performance of ICDS was far better in Orissa in comparison to UP. The state-wise segregation of the ICDS data shows that this scheme is as good as non-existent in UP but situation is not so bad in Orissa. While not a single sample household in UP had received regular, adequate and satisfactory ICDS, about 1 per cent sample households in Orissa said that they had availed regular, adequate and satisfactory ICDS during previous 12 months. While only 1 per cent households in UP had received the second best category of ICDS (regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory), 51.7 per cent of Orissa households had availed regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory ICDS in previous one year. 12.8 per cent samples in UP had got irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory ICDS and 26.4 per cent of Orissa households had got this category of ICDS. **It is distressing to note that a staggering 57.1 per cent of the households in UP had received ICDS benefits only once in a while.** 13.9 per cent of Orissa households too belong to this category. **Moreover, 25.7 per cent of**

**UP households had received no ICDS benefits whatsoever during previous one year.** Only 4.5 per cent of Orissa households said that they did not get any ICDS benefit in previous one year. 3.4 per cent of UP samples and 2.7 per cent of Orissa samples were found to be ineligible for ICDS.

It is distressing to note that 6 per cent sample households in Bolangir district, 20 per cent in Kalahandi district, 8.3 per cent in Ganjam, 58.7 per cent in Chitrakoot district, 16.1 per cent in Banda, 1 per cent in Mahoba, 14.8 per cent in Hamirpur and 36.5 per cent households in Lalitpur district did not get any ICDS benefit whatsoever during the previous one year.

## **NOAPS (National Old Age Pension Scheme)**

20.1 per cent of the total households have got old age pension card but 26.3 per cent of the households have not received NOAPS cards despite being eligible and extremely poor. Segregated data suggests that while 27.4 per cent of the UP households have got NOAPS card, only 15.6 per cent of Orissa households have got this card. **The performance of national old age pension scheme is far better in comparison to other food security and social security schemes in both states. 97 per cent of the NOAPS card holders are getting regular and full amount of pension.**

## **NFBS (National Family Benefit Scheme)**

The performance of NFBS in Orissa and UP is so poor that most of the respondent households are not even aware about this scheme. Less than 1 per cent (0.8 per cent) of total sample households had availed NFBS benefit during previous 10 years. In other words, only 27 households in the total samples were found to be NFBS beneficiary.

## **NMBS (National Maternity Benefit Scheme)**

Among all the 10 food security and poverty alleviation schemes covered in this survey, performance of the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) is worst. This scheme is as good as non-existent. Hardly anyone knows about this scheme. It is shocking to note that only 4 households in total had availed NMBS benefit during previous 5 years. We found only 1 household in Orissa (Bolangir) and 3 households in UP (2 in Mahoba and 1 in Lalitpur) who had received benefit under NMBS.

## **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozagar Yojana (SGSY)**

The performance of SGSY was equally disappointing. It is distressing to note that only 22 households in the total samples said that they had availed some benefits under SGSY. All 22 SGSY beneficiary households were from UP and we could not find a single sample household in Orissa who had ever secured any benefit under SGSY. Of 22 SGSY beneficiaries found in UP, 3 are in Chitrakoot district, 2 are in Banda, 3 are in Mahoba and 14 are in Hamirpur district.

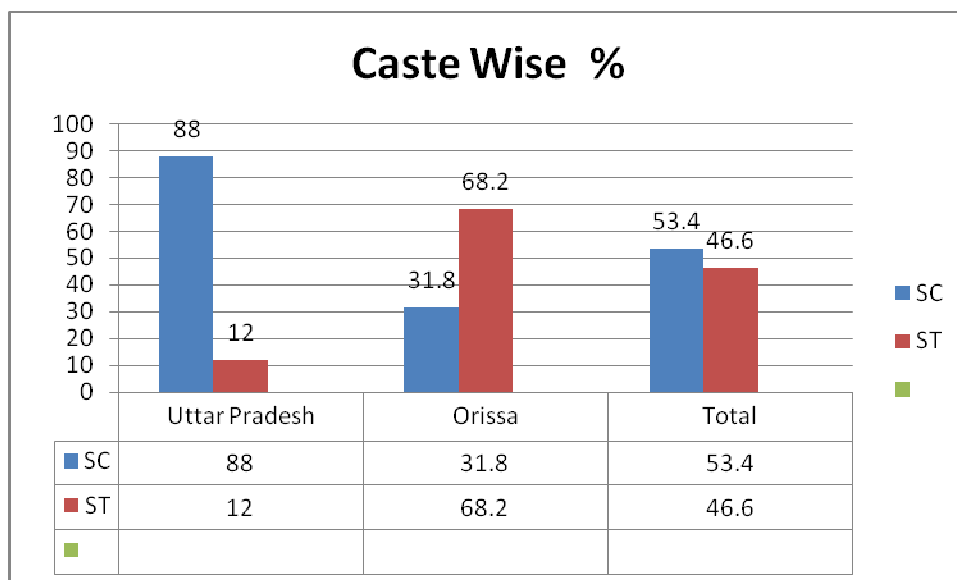
# **Findings of the Household Survey in Orissa and UP**

Delhi-based **Centre for Environment and Food Security (CEFS)** has conducted performance audit of 10 food security and poverty alleviation schemes in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh (UP). The schemes covered under this survey are namely, **1.The Public Distribution System (PDS), 2. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), 3. Mid-day Meals (MDM), 4.Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), 5.National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), 6.National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), 7.Annapurna, 8.National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), 9.Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), and 10.The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).**

This performance audit was conducted during July- August 2010 in UP and during September – October 2010 in Orissa. This performance audit was conducted through schedule-based sample survey in 130 villages spread over 12 districts of Orissa and UP. The CEFS conducted performance survey in seven districts of Orissa, namely – Bolangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Gajapati, Sundergarh and Kendujhar. All the sample districts of UP selected for this survey are from the most backward region of the state called Bundelkhand. The sample districts of UP selected for this survey are Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur and Lalitpur. We carried out schedule-based survey of 25 very poor dalit/advansi (SC/ST) households in every sample village.

## **Size and Type of Sample Households**

All the sample households covered under this performance audit are either dalit (Schedule Caste-SC) or advansi (Schedule Tribe-ST). **The total number of sample households covered under this survey is 3250.** 53.4 percent of sample households are dalit and 46.6 percent are advansi. The total number of sample households from Orissa is 2000 and that from UP is 1250. While 88 percent of sample households from UP are dalit and 12 percent advansi, sample households of Orissa have 31.8 percent of dalits and 69.2 percent advansi.



## National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

No major food security and poverty alleviation scheme in Orissa and UP (Bundelkhand) is performing as badly as the NREGS. It is distressing to note that over 67 per cent of the very poor sample households in Orissa and UP did not get even a single day of the NREGS employment during previous one year. To put it differently, of 3250 total sample households covered under this survey, as many as 2192 households had not secured even a single day of the NREGS work in the previous one year (previous 12 months from the date of survey). Many of these sample households have not received even job cards. It is important to note here that this survey was conducted only among extremely poor adivasi and dalit households, most of whom desperately need NREGS job and earn their livelihood primarily by casual wage employment. Most of these households live a life of chronic hunger and extreme deprivation.

It is shocking to note that the average NREGS employment actually provided to the surveyed households in Orissa and UP during the previous one year was only about 10 days against the 100 days of stipulated entitlement in one year. Moreover, segregated data of Orissa is very disturbing. The average NREGS employment actually provided to the surveyed households in Orissa during the previous one year was only about 4 days per household against about 20 days of average NREG employment provided to the surveyed households in UP during the previous one year. The actual average employment per household has been arrived at by calculating total days of actual employment of the total sample households and dividing it by total number of sample households.

Of the total sample households surveyed under this performance audit, staggering and unbelievable 67.4 per cent had got zero NREGS employment during the previous one year, 7.8 per cent had got between 1-10 days of NREGS employment and another 7.8 per cent had got between 11-20 days of employment during the previous one year. 5.7 per cent of the sample households had secured NREGS work between 21-30 days, 2.1 per cent had got it between 31-40 days, 1.9 per cent had got between 41-50 days, 2.2 per cent had received it for 51-60 days, 0.9 per cent got it for 61-70 days, 1.1 per cent got it for 71-80 days, 0.8 per cent had got for 81-90 days, 1.2 per cent had received it for 91-100 days and the remaining 1.1 per cent had managed to secure above 100 days of wage employment under NREGS during the previous one year. In other words, only 7.3 per cent of the total sample households had received above 50 days of NREGS employment in the previous one year.

## **NREGS in Orissa**

It is shocking to note that about 77 per cent of the very poor and needy sample households in Orissa did not get even a single day of the NREGS employment during previous one year. The average NREGS employment actually provided to the surveyed households in Orissa during the previous one year was only about 4 days per household. Only 2.2 per cent of the sample households in Orissa had got over 50 days of job during the previous year. It is shocking to note that out of 2000 very poor households surveyed in Orissa, only 5 households had received 100 days of job during the previous year.

The segregated data analysis of Orissa suggests that the average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Bolangir district during previous 12 months (previous 12 months from the date of household survey) was about 8 days (8.83 days to be precise). It should be noted that Bolangir is one of the most backward and poor districts of India with highest distress migration in the country.

**The status of NREGS in Nuapada and Kalahandi is worse. The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Nuapada district during previous 12 months (previous 12 months from the date of household survey) was only about 3 days(3.44).The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in infamous Kalahandi district during previous 12 months was also only about 3 days (3.008). The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Ganjam district during previous 12 months was less than half day (0.26 day to be precise).** During previous year, all the 300 sample households from 12 sample villages of Ganjam put together had got only 80 days of NREGS job as against their



total entitlement of 30,000 days. It is a tragic irony that Ganjam district was declared by Orissa Government as the best practice district in NREGS and it has received best performing /model district award by the Central Government too. In fact, we had included Ganjam in this survey to study and learn the NREGS best practices of the district so that we could prescribe those practices for other districts of Orissa and other states too. However, we have sadly ended up discovering only worst NREGS practices in this so-called best practice district of Orissa.

The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Gajapati district during previous 12 months was about 4 days (4.97 days). The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Sundargarh district during previous 12 months was about 5 days (5.32). The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Kendujhar district during previous 12 months was about 6 days (6.28).

The comparative data analysis of sample districts of Orissa suggests that on account of actual average NREGS employment during previous one year, Ganjam district (the so-called best performing district of Orissa in official assessments with many awards and accolades for its so-called best practices) is the worst performing district not only in Orissa but even among all the 12 districts of Orissa and UP covered in this survey. Will it be correct to say that with about 8 days of average employment to needy and poorest households Bolangir is the best performing district? At least, statistically speaking, it is correct. However, what is the meaning and significance of 3-4-5-6-8 days of NREGS employment in one year to the most needy and poorest adivasi and dalit households of Orissa? Is this the kind of wage employment NREGS is supposed to provide and is this the kind of employment that is supposed to “blunt the harsh edges of extreme poverty “in rural India?

### **NREGS in Bundelkhand**

Over 52 per cent of the very poor and needy sample households in UP (Bundelkhand) did not get even a single day of the NREGS employment during previous one year. About 20 days (20.93) of average NREG employment was provided to the surveyed households in UP(Bundelkhand) during the previous one year.

The segregated data analysis of UP suggests that the average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Chitrakoot district during previous 12 months (previous 12 months from the date of household survey) was about 21 days (21.43 days to be precise).

The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Banda district during previous 12 months was about 19 days(19.76). The average

actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Mahoba district during previous 12 months was only about 9 days(9.32). The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Hamirpur district during the previous year was about 26 days(26.44). The average actual NREGS employment provided to per needy and eligible household in Lalitpur district during previous one year was about 31days (31.81).

### **Did you receive the full wages?**

While 72 per cent of those households who had got NREGS employment in the previous one year said that they had received their full wages, 26 per cent said that they did not receive their full wages. 2 per cent of the households in this category could not say for sure whether they had received their full wages or not.

Statewise segregation of this data suggests that while 75.8 per cent of the households in UP said that they had received their full wages, 67.3 per cent of relevant samples in Orissa said that they had got their full wages. While 21 per cent of relevant samples in UP said that they did not get full wages, 31.6 per cent of relevant households in Orissa said that they did not get their full wages. 2.7 per cent of UP households and 1.1 per cent of Orissa households could not give a clear answer to this question.

74.2 per cent of relevant samples in Bolangir district, 81.4 per cent in Nuapada, 74.3 per cent in Kalahandi, 77.8 per cent in Ganjam, 67.2 per cent in Gajapati, 49.1 per cent in Sundargarh, 70.2 per cent in Kendujhar, 85.4 per cent in Chitrakoot, 86.6 per cent in Banda, 56.6 per cent in Mahoba, 74.3 per cent in Hamirpur and 69.7 per cent in Lalitpur district said that they had received their full wages.

### **Generally how many days after the work do you receive your wages?**

Only 23.4 per cent of the sample households said that they had received their wages within the stipulated period of 15 days. 23.3 per cent of relevant respondents said that they had received their wages within one month, 17.3 per cent said that they had received their wages within two months, 7 per cent had got their wages within four months, 1.3 per cent had got it within six months and a shocking 27.9 per cent of the relevant households said that they were absolutely uncertain as to when they would receive their NREGS wages.

## **State-wise analysis**

State-wise segregation of this data suggests that 20.5 per cent of Orissa samples had received their wages within 15 days, 25 per cent had received it within one month, 25.5 per cent had got it within two months, 12.9 per cent had got it within four months, 2.4 per cent had got within six months and remaining 13.7 per cent households were absolutely uncertain as to when they would receive their NREGS wages.

While 25.3 per cent of UP samples had received their wages within 15 days, 22.1 per cent had received it within one month, 11.6 per cent had got it within two months, 2.9 per cent had got it within four months, 0.5 per cent had got within six months and remaining 37.6 per cent households of UP were absolutely uncertain as to when they would receive their NREGS wages.

## **District-wise analysis**

Only 9.7 per cent of sample households in Bolangir district had received their wages within two weeks, 38.7 per cent had received within one month, 48.4 per cent had got it within two months, 1.6 per cent within four months and 1.6 per cent were absolutely uncertain as to when they would receive their NREGS wages.

Only 2.5 per cent of sample households in Nuapada district had received their wages within two weeks, 20 per cent had received within one month, 35 per cent had got it within two months, 40 per cent within four months and 2.5 per cent within 6 months.

In Kalahandi district, 15.4 per cent of sample households had received their wages within two weeks, 29.2 per cent had received within one month, 40 per cent had got it within two months, 4.6 per cent within four months, 3.1 per cent within six months and 7.7 per cent were absolutely uncertain as to when they would receive their NREGS wages.

In Ganjam district, 28.6 per cent of sample households had received their wages within two weeks and remaining 71.4 per cent had received within one month.

In Gajapati district, 55.9 per cent of sample households had received their wages within two weeks and remaining 44.1 per cent had received within one month.

In Sundargarh district, 9.5 per cent of sample households had received their wages within two weeks, 21.4 per cent had received within one month, 14.3 per cent had got it within two months, 16.7 per cent within four months and 38.1 per cent were absolutely uncertain as to when they would receive their NREGS wages.

In Kendujhar district, 36.4 per cent of sample households had received their wages within two weeks, 23.9 per cent had received within one month, 17 per cent within four months, 6.8 per cent within six months and 15.9 per cent were absolutely uncertain as to when they would receive their wages.

In Chitrakoot district, 43.6 per cent of sample households had received their wages within two weeks, 14.5 per cent had received within one month, 11.6 per cent within two months, 4.1 per cent within four months, 0.6 per cent within six months and 25.6 per cent said that there was absolute uncertainty as to when they would receive their wages.

In Banda district, 41.3 per cent of sample households had received their wages within two weeks, 22.7 per cent had received within one month, 1.3 per cent within two months, another 1.3 per cent within four months, again another 1.3 per cent within six months and 32 per cent said that there was absolute uncertainty as to when they would receive their wages.

In Mahoba district, only 7.9 per cent per cent of sample households had received their wages within two weeks, 9.5 per cent had received within one month, 1.6 per cent within two months and a staggering 81 per cent respondents said that there was absolute uncertainty as to when they would receive their wages.

In Hamirpur district, only 8.5 per cent per cent of sample households had received their wages within two weeks, 27.9 per cent had received within one month, 8.5 per cent within two months, 5.4 per cent within four months, 0.8 per cent within six months and 48.8 per cent respondents said that there was absolute uncertainty about payment of their wages.

In Lalitpur district, 15.8 per cent of sample households had received their wages within two weeks, 33.3 per cent had received within one month, 27.2 per cent within two months, 0.9 per cent within four months and 22.8 per cent households said that there was absolute uncertainty about payment of their wages.

## **Public Distribution System (PDS)**

### **Type of Ration Cards among Sample Households**

Among 3250 total surveyed households, more than one third (34.2 per cent) had no ration card whatsoever. In other words, over one third of these extremely poor dalit and adivasi households have no access to public distribution system (PDS) at all. Of 3250

sample households, only 4 had Annapurna cards- 1 in UP and 3 in Orissa. In the total surveyed households, 17.8 percent had Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards, 35.1 percent had below poverty line (BPL) cards and 12.7 per cent had above poverty line (APL) cards. **It must be noted that almost all the surveyed households are extremely poor dalits and adivasis who earn their livelihood by casual wage employment and are either landless or have very little area of productive land. Most of these sample families live a life of chronic hunger and semi-starvation, still over one third of them are completely out of the PDS.**

## **Type of Ration Cards in UP**

**It is distressing to note that a staggering 43.7 per cent of surveyed households in UP (Bundelkhand) do not have any ration card whatsoever and 19.8 per cent households have APL cards on which they get nothing except Kerosene oil. To put it differently, a staggering 63.5 per cent of extremely poor dalit/adivasi households in Bundelkhand region of UP are effectively out of PDS and therefore have no access to the PDS grain whatsoever.** 20.1 per cent of the sample households in UP have BPL cards and 16.4 per cent have Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards. Only one sample household in UP has Annapurna card.

In Chitrakoot district of UP, 46 per cent of sample households have no ration card and 4.7 per cent have APL card, 33 per cent have BPL card, 16.3 per cent have AAY card and no one has Annapurna card. In Banda district, 52 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card and 21 per cent have APL cards. In other words, **a staggering 73 per cent of surveyed households in Banda district are effectively out of the PDS and have no access to PDS grain whatsoever.** Moreover, all the sample households of Banda district are extremely poor dalits of Narayani block (poorest and most backward block of Banda district with regular stories of starvation, hunger and malnutrition). 17 per cent of sample households in Banda have BPL cards, 9.5 per cent have AAY cards and only one household has Annapurna card. In other words, **only 27 per cent of the households in Banda district have access to PDS grain and the remaining 73 per cent have no access to PDS grain whatsoever.**

In Mahoba district, 28.7 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card and 51.3 per cent have APL cards. In other words, **a staggering 80 per cent of surveyed households in Mahoba district are effectively out of the PDS and have no access to PDS grain whatsoever.** 13.7 per cent of sample households in Mahoba have BPL cards, 6.3 per cent have AAY cards and not a single household has Annapurna card. In other words, **only 20 per cent of the households in Mahoba district have effective access to PDS grain and the remaining 80 per cent have no access to PDS grain whatsoever. It is important to note here that these 80 per**

**cent of sample households who are absolutely out of the PDS are extremely poor dalits.**

In Hamirpur district, 47.2 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card and 14.4 per cent have APL cards. In other words, **61.6 per cent of surveyed households in Hamirpur district are effectively out of the PDS and have no access to PDS grain.** 24 per cent of sample households in Hamirpur have BPL cards, 14.4 per cent have AAY cards and not a single household has Annapurna card. To put it differently, **only 38.4 per cent of the households in Hamirpur district have effective access to PDS grain and the remaining 61.6 have no access to PDS grain. It is important to note here that all the sample households of Hamirpur are very poor dalits.**

In Lalitpur district, 50 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card. 8.5 per cent of sample households have BPL cards, 41 per cent have AAY cards and not a single household has Annapurna card. Only one household has APL card. To put it in perspective, **only 49.5 per cent of the sample households in Lalitpur district have effective access to PDS grain and the remaining 51.5 per cent have no access to PDS grain. It is important to note here that all the sample households of Lalitpur are very poor dalits or Sahariya adivasis.**

All the five sample districts of UP are among 100 poorest districts of India with very high proportion of extremely poor and hungry population. All the surveyed villages are among most deprived and backward villages with very high proportion of dalit population ; and all the sample households are extremely poor dalits (except in the case of Lalitpur where Sharaiya adivasi households have been also included). If this is the scale of PDS coverage in the dalit villages of poorest districts in UP, it is not so difficult to imagine the actual scale of PDS coverage in the villages and districts falling under general category. Given the actual scale and dimensions of poverty and hunger observed in all the sample villages of UP, CEFS is of the firm view that all the sample households covered in the five sample districts should have got either AAY or BPL cards. **However, a staggering 63.5 per cent of these extremely poor dalit/ adivasi households in Bundelkhand region of UP have neither BPL nor AAY cards and, therefore, have no access to PDS grain whatsoever. If these extremely poor dalit households are not eligible for subsidized food grains, who else in the country is more eligible for the PDS?**

## **Type of Ration Cards in Orissa**

**28.3 per cent of the sample households in Orissa do not have any ration card.** In Orissa, 44.5 per cent of the sample households have BPL cards, 18.8 per cent have AAY cards, 8.3 per cent have APL cards and 3 households have Annapurna cards. In the KBK districts of Orissa, every household which has a ration card (AAY,BPL or APL) has effective access to PDS grain ; but, in the non-KBK districts only BPL and AAY card holders have effective access to PDS grain and APL card holders hardly get any grain under the PDS.

**In Bolangir district, 26.4 per cent of the surveyed households do not have any ration card,** 16.4 per cent have APL cards, 45.6 per cent have BPL cards, 11.6 per cent have AAY cards and no one has Annapurna card.

**In Nuapada district, 26.8 per cent of the surveyed households do not have any ration card,** 5.2 per cent have APL cards, 52.4 per cent have BPL cards, 15.6 per cent have AAY cards and no one has Annapurna card.

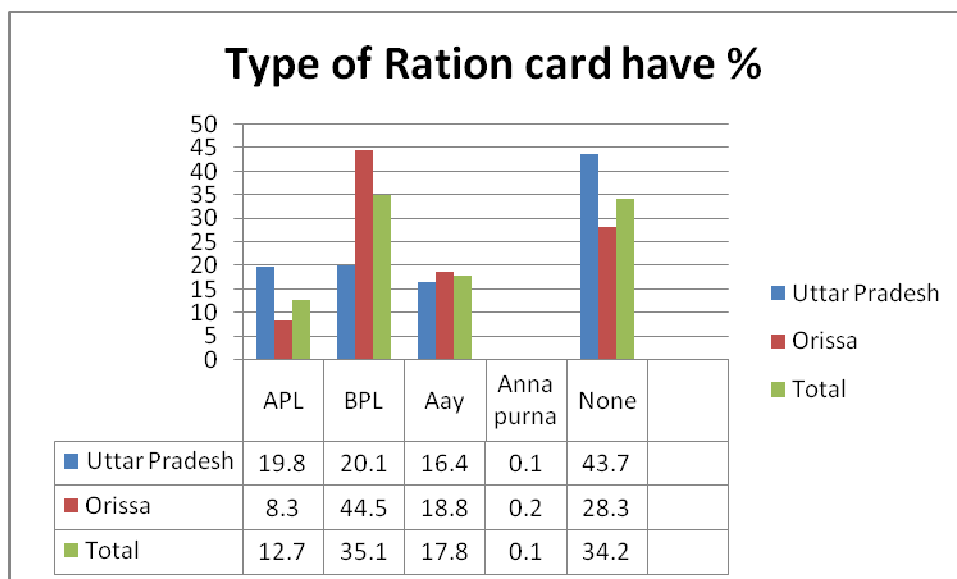
**In Kalahandi district, 32 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card,** 16 per cent have APL cards, 38.4 per cent have BPL cards, 13.6 per cent have AAY cards and no one has Annapurna card.

**In Ganjam district, 36.3 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card,** only one of the sample has APL card, 45.7 per cent have BPL cards, 17.7 per cent have AAY cards and none has Annapurna card.

**In Gajapati district, 52 per cent of the surveyed households do not have any ration card,** 5.5 per cent have APL cards, 34.5 per cent have BPL cards, 8 per cent have AAY cards and no one has Annapurna card. While the figure of 52 per cent sample households not having any ration card is true for the sample universe of Gajapati, it may not be true for the district as a whole. Secondly, while in some villages of Gajapati large number of households claimed that they did not have any ration cards, the veracity of their claims is suspect because in some villages dalits and adivasis were trying to outsmart one another by making bogus claims about denial of ration cards to them. However, **there is no denying the fact that there are large numbers of poor dalit/adivasi households in many villages of Gajapati who do not have any ration card.**

**In Sundargarh district, 26.8 per cent of the sample households do not have any ration card,** 15 per cent have APL cards, 51 per cent have BPL cards, 7.3 per cent have AAY cards and no one has Annapurna card.

In Kendujhar district, only 9.4 per cent of the sample households are without any ration card and not a single sample has APL card. 39.7 per cent of the surveyed households in Kendujhar have BPL cards, 50 per cent have AAY cards and 3 households have Annapurna cards. **In other words, about 90 per cent of surveyed households in Kendujhar have either Antyodaya cards or BPL cards. It is crystal clear from the above figures that Kendujhar district has the best PDS coverage among all the 7 sample districts of Orissa.** However, while the above figures are true for the sample universe in Kendujhar, it may not be true for the district as a whole because many of the sample villages are *JUAG* (primitive tribe) villages where almost all households have got either AAY or BPL cards. It is important to note here that while we found 3 households in Kendujhar who had Annapurna cards, we could not find a single sample household with Annapurna card in the remaining 6 sample districts of Orissa.



### **Bribe for Ration card**

In answer to the question – did you pay bribe to get your ration card?- 91.3 per cent of the respondents replied no and only 6.7 per cent said that they had to pay bribe for getting their ration cards. Only 6.7 per cent of the sample households in UP had paid bribe to get their ration cards and 92.5 per cent did not pay any bribe. While 6.7 per cent of the sample households in Orissa had paid bribe to get their ration cards, 90.7 per cent households did not pay any bribe.



## **During last 12 months have you actually received your full quota of grain?**

When asked - During last 12 months have you actually received your full quota of grain? - **63 per cent of ration card holders replied yes and 37 per cent of ration card holders replied no. State-wise segregation of this data suggests that performance of the PDS is far better in Orissa compared to UP(Bundelkhand). While 75 per cent of ration card holders in Orissa said that during previous 12 months they had actually received their full quota of grain and only 25 per cent said that they did not get their full quota of grain actually during that period, only about 37 percent of ration card holders from UP had actually received their full quota of grain in the previous one year and about 62 per cent of the ration card holders in the state did not receive their full quota of grain actually during that period.**

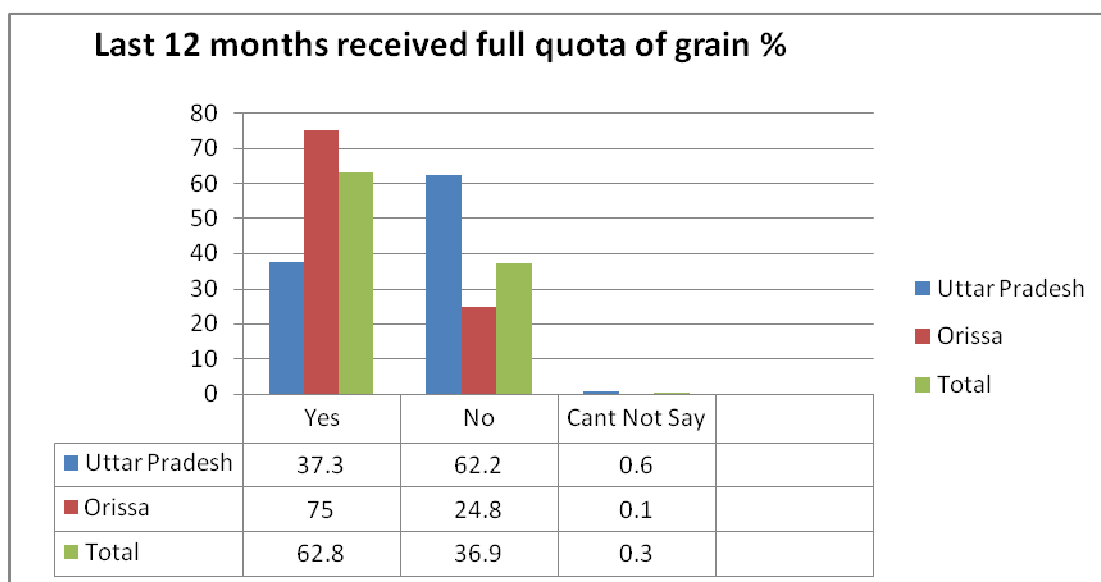
The better performance of the PDS in Orissa is largely on account of the implementation of the universal PDS in KBK (Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput) districts. Due to universal PDS in the KBK region, even APL card holders are getting 25 kgs of grain every month. The APL card holders in non-KBK districts of Orissa and in all the districts of UP are hardly getting any subsidized grain under the PDS. Actually, in the non-KBK districts of Orissa and in the districts of UP the APL card is popularly known as “Kerosene card” and not ration card because these card holders get only kerosene oil by virtue of being APL households. During the household survey in non-KBK districts of Orissa and UP, when we would request the adivasi and dalit households in the village to bring and show their ration cards to the survey team, only BPL and AAY card holders would bring their ration cards and those who had APL card did not bring and show their cards. Since APL card holders actually do not get any ration, they do not consider it as ration card. This is a telling commentary on the absolute failure of the PDS system to deliver grain entitlements to APL card holders. **Where is the PDS grain allotted for APL card holders going?**

## **Dismal state of PDS in UP**

Only 35.8 per cent of ration card holders in Chitrakoot, 40.9 per cent in Banda, 18.1 per cent in Mahoba, 50.8 per cent in Hamirpur and 60 per cent ration card holders in Lalitpur said that they had actually received their full quota of grain during previous 12 months. 64.2 per cent of ration card holders in Chitrakoot, 56.8 per cent in Banda, 81 per cent in Mahoba, 49.2 per cent in Hamirpur and 40 per cent ration card holders in Lalitpur said that they had not received their full quota of grain during previous 12 months.

## Better State of PDS in Orissa

97.2 per cent of the ration card holders in Bolangir, 89.1 per cent in Nuapada, 100 per cent in Kalahandi, 54.3 per cent in Ganjam, 9.4 per cent in Gajapati, 54.8 per cent in Sundargarh and 91.4 per cent in Kendujhar district said that they had actually received their full quota of grain during previous 12 months. 2.8 per cent of ration card holders in Bolangir district, 10.9 per cent in Nuapada, none in Kalahandi, 45.7 per cent in Ganjam, 88.5 per cent in Gajapati, 45.2 per cent in Sundargarh and 8.6 per cent in Kendujhar district said that they had not received their full quota of grain during previous 12 months. It is obvious from the above analysis that **the performance of PDS is much better in the KBK districts compared to non-KBK districts of Orissa. It is also clear from the above figures that among 7 sample districts of Orissa, the performance of PDS is best in Kalahandi and worst in Gajapati district. Kendujhar is the only non-KBK district where the performance of PDS is satisfactory and almost at par with KBK districts.**



### What proportion of food grain quota have you received in last 12 months?

As shown above, 37 per cent ration card holders had said that they did not receive their full quota of grain actually during previous one year, we further asked this category of respondents as to what proportion of food grain quota had they actually received? 27.3 per cent households in this category said that they did not get any grain at all and 11.7 per cent said that they had received only negligible quantity of their grain entitlement in

the previous one year. It is important to note here that the majority of these households had APL cards, despite being extremely poor dalits and adivasis. 54.3 per cent of respondents in this category said that they had received about 75 per cent of their grain quota. It is important to note here that most of this category of households had BPL or AAY card and generally they were getting their full grain quota regularly but the actual weight of the grain would be normally 2-3 kg less when weighed at home.

2.6 per cent respondents in this category said that they had received about 50 per cent of their grain quota and 3.7 per cent said that they had got only about 25 per cent of grain quota during previous 12 months.

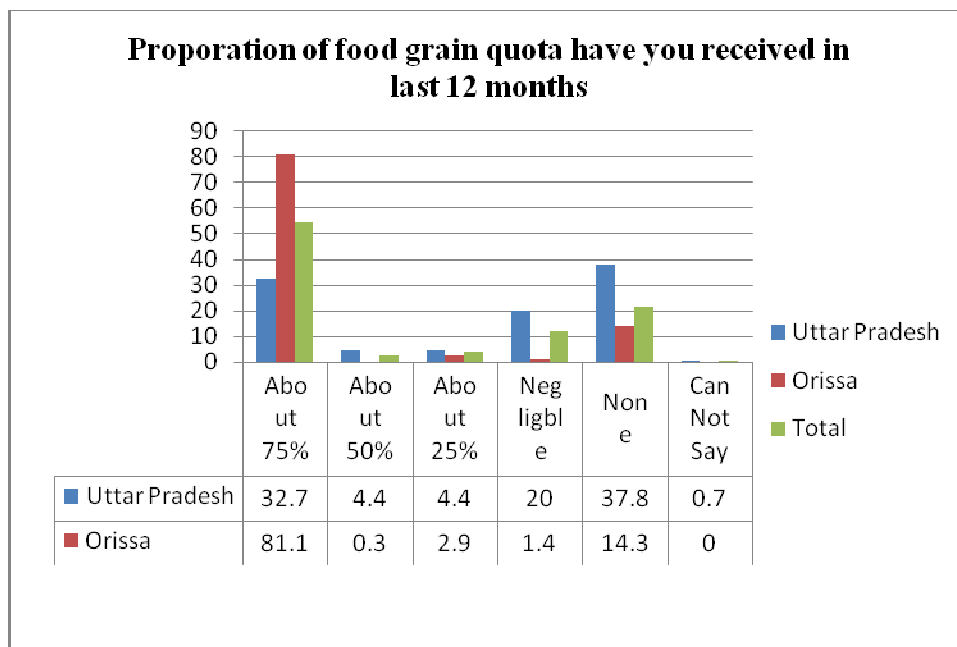
## **State-wise segregation of this data**

### **UP**

37.8 per cent per cent of UP households in this category said that they did not get any grain at all and 20 per cent said that they had received only negligible quantity of their grain entitlement in the previous one year. 32.7 per cent of UP respondents in this category said that they had received about 75 per cent of their grain quota. 4.4 per cent respondents in this category said that they had received about 50 per cent of their grain quota and another 4.4 per cent said that they had got only about 25 per cent of grain quota during previous 12 months.

### **Orissa**

14.3 per cent of Orissa households in this category said that they did not get any grain at all and 1.4 per cent said that they had received only negligible quantity of their grain entitlement in the previous one year. 81.1 per cent of Orissa respondents in this category said that they had received about 75 per cent of their grain quota. Only one household in this category said that it had received about 50 per cent of grain quota and 2.9 per cent said that they had got only about 25 per cent of grain quota during previous 12 months.



## Problems in PDS

### What are the problems you have faced in availing your food grain entitlements under PDS?

22.5 per cent of respondent households identified “full quantity of grain not provided” as a major problem faced by them in availing their food grain entitlements under the PDS. “Irregular availability of grain at the PDS shop” was identified by 13.5 per cent of the respondents as a major problem faced by them. Only one respondent in the total samples said that there was over-pricing by dealer. 22.2 per cent of sample households said that there was corruption in the PDS. 33.5 per cent of the respondents said that poor quality of grain was given to them under PDS. “Lack of cash when grain was available at the PDS shop” was a problem faced by 21.2 per cent of the surveyed households.

### State-wise data Analysis of the problems in PDS

While 34.2 per cent of the sample households from UP said that full quantity of grain was not provided, only 15.3 per cent of samples from Orissa said so.

While 34.2 per cent of sample households from UP identified irregular availability of grain at the PDS shop as a problem, less than 1 per cent of Orissa respondents

identified this as a problem.

No respondent from Orissa and only one respondent from UP had experienced overpricing by the PDS dealer.

34.2 per cent of UP respondents and 14.7 per cent of Orissa respondents said that there was corruption in the PDS.

While no respondent from UP identified poor quality of grain as a problem, 54.4 per cent of Orissa samples said that the quality of PDS grain given to them was poor.

Only 3 respondents from UP but 34.4 per cent of Orissa respondents identified lack of cash when grain was available at the PDS shop as a problem.

### **District -wise data Analysis of the problems in PDS**

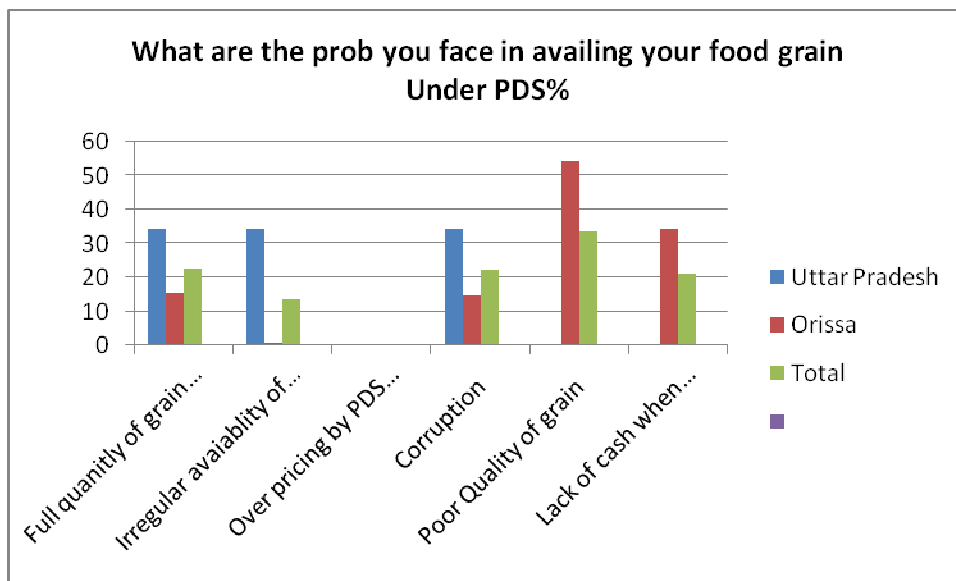
5.2 per cent respondents from Bolangir district, 8.4 per cent respondents from Nuapada district, none from Kalahandi, 30.3 per cent from Ganjam district, 37.5 per cent from Gajapati, 19.3 per cent from Sundargarh, 8 per cent from Kendujhar, 35 per cent from Chitrakoot, 25.5 per cent from Banda, 58 per cent from Mahoba, 24 per cent from Hamirpur and 18.5 per cent respondents from Lalitpur district said that full quantity of grain was not provided to them.

Zero per cent respondents from Bolangir, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Gajapati, Sundargarh and Kendujhar districts, 4.4 per cent respondents from Nuapada district, 35 per cent from Chitrakoot district, 25.5 per cent from Banda, 58 per cent from Mahoba, 24 per cent from Hamirpur and 18.5 per cent respondents from Lalitpur district said that there was irregular availability of grain at the PDS shop.

0.4 per cent respondents from Bolangir district, 7.2 per cent respondents from Nuapada district, none from Kalahandi, 30 per cent from Ganjam district, 37.5 per cent from Gajapati, 20.3 per cent from Sundargarh, 8 per cent from Kendujhar, 35 per cent from Chitrakoot, 25.5 per cent from Banda, 58.3 per cent from Mahoba, 24 per cent from Hamirpur and 18.5 per cent respondents from Lalitpur district said that there was corruption in the PDS.

70.8 per cent respondents from Bolangir district, 69.2 per cent respondents from Nuapada district, 66.8 per cent from Kalahandi, 56 per cent from Ganjam district, 30.5 per cent from Gajapati, 36.3 per cent from Sundargarh, 56.3 per cent from Kendujhar district and none from sample districts of UP said that the quality of PDS grain was poor.

68.8 per cent respondents from Bolangir district, 69.2 per cent respondents from Nuapada district, 68.8 per cent from Kalahandi, 46.7 per cent from Ganjam district, 1 per cent from Gajapati, 8.3 per cent from Sundargarh, none from Kendujhar, Chitrakoot, Banda and Mahoba districts, 0.4 per cent from Hamirpur and 1 per cent respondents from Lalitpur district identified 'lack of cash when grain was available at the PDS shop' as a problem. **It is important to note here that majority of households who identified 'lack of cash when grain was available at the PDS shop' as a problem are adivasi. Very few dalit households identified this as a problem. That is why large number of Orissa samples (majority of Orissa samples are adivasi and majority of UP samples are dalit) identified this as a problem.**



## MDM (Mid Day Meal Scheme)

While only 1.3 per cent of the total households said that their children were getting regular, adequate and satisfactory mid day meal in their schools, an overwhelming 73.3 per cent of the respondents said that their children were getting regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory meal in their schools. 15.6 per cent of the households said that their children were getting irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory meal and 3.1 per cent said that their children were getting mid day meal only once in a while. It was shocking to find that school-going children of 4 per cent households had never got mid day meal in their schools. 2.7 per cent of surveyed households did not have school going children.

## **State-wise data analysis of MDM**

State-wise segregation of the MDM data suggests that the performance of this scheme in Orissa is far better in comparison to UP (Bundelkhand). While only 0.1 per cent of school going children in UP were getting regular, adequate and satisfactory MDM, 2.1 per cent of the children in Orissa were getting regular, adequate and satisfactory MDM. While an overwhelming 86.7 per cent of Orissa's children were getting second best category of MDM (regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory meal), only 51.8 per cent of children in UP were getting regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory meal in their schools. 36.6 per cent of children in UP do get irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory MDM and 15.6 per cent of Orissa's children get this category of MDM. 4 per cent children of UP and 2.5 per cent children of Orissa get mid day meal only once in a while. 4.2 per cent children of UP and 3.9 per cent children of Orissa never get mid day meal of any kind in their schools.

## **District-wise data analysis of MDM**

While 6.8 per cent of the sample households from Bolangir district, 12.5 per cent from Gajapati district and only one household from Chitrakoot district said that their children were getting regular, adequate and satisfactory mid day meal in their schools, children of not a single household from Nuapada, Kalahandi, Ganjam. Sundargarh, Kendujhar, Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur and Lalitpur districts were getting regular, adequate and satisfactory mid day meal in their schools.

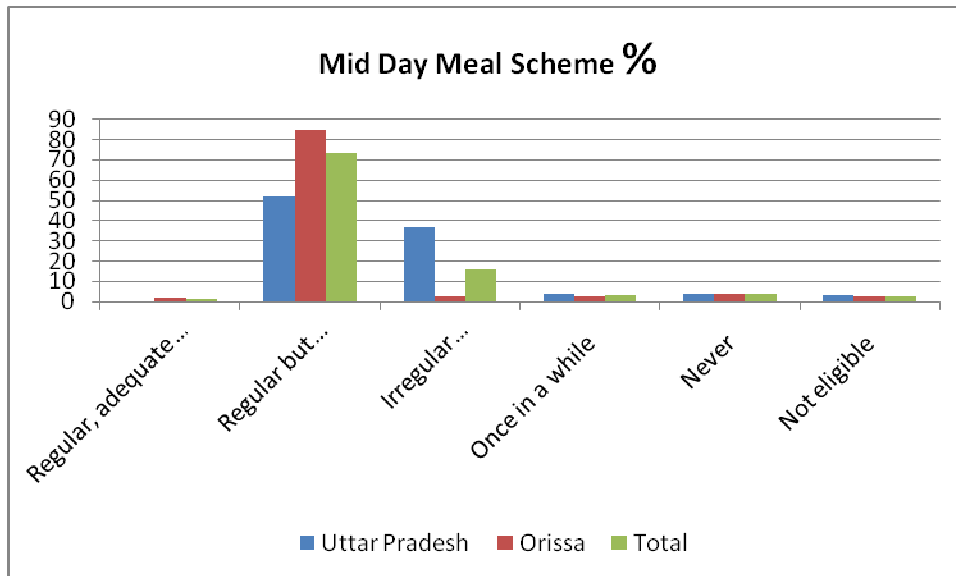
School going children of 74.4 per cent sample households in Bolangir district, 99.6 per cent in Nuapada, 90 per cent in Kalahandi, 65.9 per cent in Ganjam, 75 per cent in Gajapati, 100 per cent in Sundargarh, 92.9 per cent in Kendujhar, 49.7 per cent in Chitrakoot, none in Banda district, 49 per cent in Mahoba, 90 per cent in Hamirpur and 63 per cent in Lalitpur district are getting regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory meal in their schools.

School going children of 8.4 per cent samples in Ganjam, 7.1 per cent in Kendujhar, 30.2 per cent in Chitrakoot, 87.4 per cent in Banda, 39.3 per cent in Mahoba and 37 per cent in Lalitpur are getting irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory mid day meal.

School going children of 8.4 per cent sample households in Ganjam, 12.5 per cent in Gajapati, 12.6 per cent in Banda, 0.3 per cent in Mahoba and 9.6 per cent in Hamirpur are getting MDM only once in a while.

It is shocking to note that school going children of 10 per cent households in Kalahandi,

0.4 per cent in Nuapada, 17.2 per cent in Ganjam, 9.1 per cent in Chitrakoot and 8.3 per cent in Mahoba never get any kind of mid day meal in their schools.



## ICDS

### During last one year did any member of your family receive ICDS Benefits?

The performance of ICDS in UP and Orissa is very bad. Only 0.6 per cent of the respondent households had received first category of ICDS (regular, adequate and satisfactory) during previous 12 months. While 32.2 per cent of surveyed households had received second best category of ICDS (regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory), 21.2 per cent of the samples had got irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory ICDS. **It is shocking to note that 30.5 per cent of the total sample households (3250) had received ICDS benefits only once in a while during previous 1 year. Moreover, 12.6 per cent of sample households (despite being extremely poor, needy and eligible) had received no ICDS benefits whatsoever during the previous year.** Only 2.9 per cent of the sample households were not eligible for ICDS.

**As in the case of MDM, the performance of ICDS was far better in Orissa in comparison to UP. The state-wise segregation of the ICDS data shows that this scheme is as good as non-existent in UP but situation is not so bad in Orissa.**

While not a single sample household in UP had received regular, adequate and satisfactory ICDS, about 1 per cent sample households in Orissa said that they had



availed regular, adequate and satisfactory ICDS during previous 12 months. While only 1 per cent households in UP had received the second best category of ICDS (regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory), 51.7 per cent of Orissa households had availed regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory ICDS in previous one year. 12.8 per cent samples in UP had got irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory ICDS and 26.4 per cent of Orissa households had got this category of ICDS. **It is distressing to note that a staggering 57.1 per cent of households in UP had received ICDS benefits only once in a while.** 13.9 per cent of Orissa households too belong to this category. **Moreover, 25.7 per cent of UP households had received no ICDS benefits whatsoever during previous one year.** Only 4.5 per cent of Orissa households said that they did not get any ICDS benefit in previous one year. 3.4 per cent of UP samples and 2.7 per cent of Orissa samples were found to be not eligible for ICDS.

### **District –wise analysis of ICDS data**

Regular, adequate and satisfactory ICDS was available to not a single household in any of the sample districts, except 7.2 per cent households in Bolangir district.

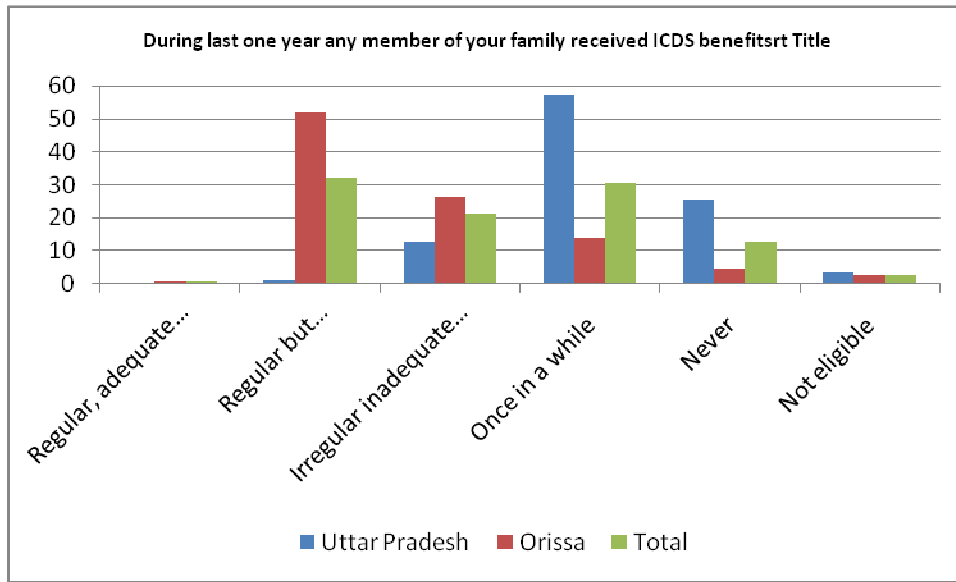
Regular but inadequate and unsatisfactory ICDS (second best category) was available to 42.8 per cent sample households in Bolangir district, 89.6 per cent in Nuapada district, 10 per cent in Kalahandi, 17.3 per cent in Ganjam, 25 per cent in Gajapati, 100 per cent in Sundargarh, 50.3 per cent in Kendujhar, only one household each in Chitrakoot and Hamirpur, 4.5 per cent households in Banda, only two households in Mahoba and no one in Lalitpur district.

Irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory ICDS (third best category) was available to 12 per cent sample households in Bolangir district, 10 per cent in Nuapada district, 30 per cent in Kalahandi, 32.7 per cent in Ganjam, 62.5 per cent in Gajapati, 49.7 per cent in Kendujhar, 22.1 per cent in Chitrakoot, 12.6 per cent in Banda, 15.3 per cent in Mahoba and 9.2 per cent households in Hamirpur district.

11.2 per cent sample households in Bolangir district, 40 per cent in Kalahandi, 41.7 per cent in Ganjam, 12.5 per cent in Gajapati, 8.1 per cent in Chitrakoot, 66.8 per cent in Banda, 80 per cent in Mahoba, 75.2 per cent in Hamirpur and 63.5 per cent households in Lalitpur district had availed ICDS benefits only once in a while during previous one year.

**It is distressing to note that 6 per cent sample households in Bolangir district, 20 per cent in Kalahandi district, 8.3 per cent in Ganjam, 58.7 per cent in Chitrakoot district, 16.1 per cent in Banda, 1 per cent in Mahoba, 14.8 per cent in Hamirpur**

**and 36.5 per cent households in Lalitpur district did not get any ICDS benefit whatsoever during the previous one year.**



## **National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)**

20.1 per cent of the total households have got old age pension card but 26.3 per cent of the households have not received NOAPS card despite being eligible and extremely poor. The remaining 53.6 per cent of the surveyed households were not eligible for NOAPS. Segregated data suggests that while 27.4 per cent of the UP households have got NOAPS card, only 15.6 per cent of Orissa households have got this card. 42.5 per cent of UP households and 16.2 per cent of Orissa households have not received NOAPS card despite their eligibility. 30.1 per cent of UP samples and 68.3 per cent of Orissa samples were not eligible for NOAPS.

**Is the card holder getting regular and full amount of pension?**

**The performance of national old age pension scheme is far better in comparison to other food security and social security schemes in**

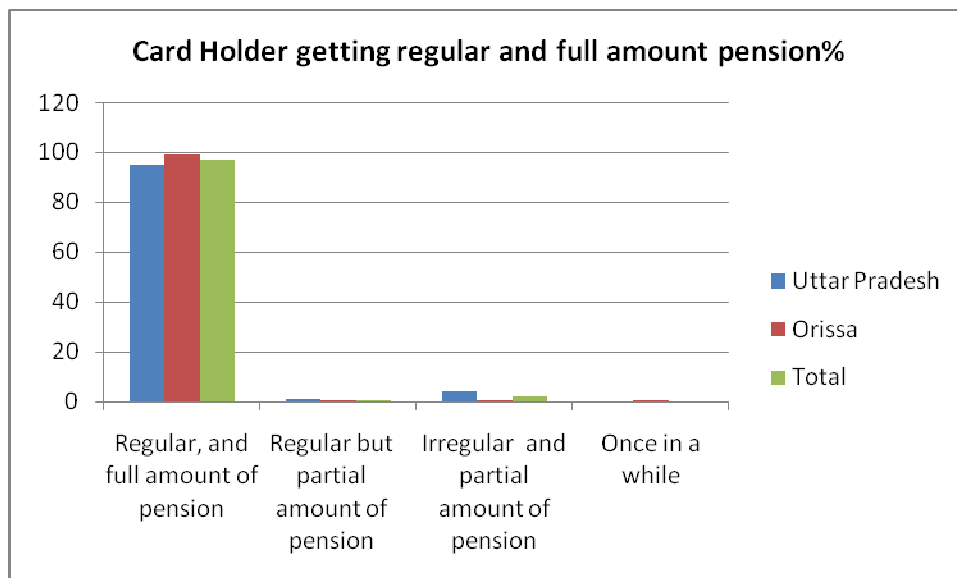
**both states. 97 per cent of the NOAPS card holders are getting regular and full amount of pension.** Only 0.7 per cent of card holders (4 households) are getting regular but partial amount of pension. 2.1 per cent of NOAPS card holders (13 households) are getting irregular and partial amount of pension, most of them from UP. There was only one card holder who was getting NOAPS once in a while.

While 99 per cent of NOAPS card holders in Orissa are getting regular and full amount of pension, 95.1 per cent of card holders in UP are getting regular and full amount of pension. Only 1 per cent NOAPS card holders in UP and 0.3 per cent card holders in Orissa are getting regular but partial amount of pension. While 3.9 per cent NOAPS card holders (12 households) in UP are getting irregular and partial amount of pension, only 0.3 per cent (1 household) in Orissa falls in this category. In the total samples, there is no NOAPS card holder in UP who gets NOAPS once in a while, only one household from Orissa is getting NOAPS once in a while.

This is arguably one of the best performance by any food security, social security and poverty alleviation scheme anywhere in the country. This does not give only a sense of great satisfaction and hope but also has many important lessons for improving the delivery mechanism of other food security and social security schemes in the country. What is the distinguishing feature of NOAPS and why is there not so much of corruption and leakage in this scheme? **Is this success story of NOAPS a strong vote for conditional cash transfer to the beneficiaries of other schemes?**

### **District-wise analysis of NOAPS data**

100 per cent of NOAPS card holders in Nuapada, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Gajapati, Sundargarh and Kendujhar districts are getting regular and full amount of old age pension. 94.1 per cent NOAPS card holders in Bolangir, 98.1 per cent in Chitrakoot, 97.1 per cent in Banda, 92.5 per cent in Mahoba, 96.3 per cent in Hamirpur and 82.6 per cent in Lalitpur district are getting regular and full amount of old age pension.



## NFBS (National Family Benefit Scheme)

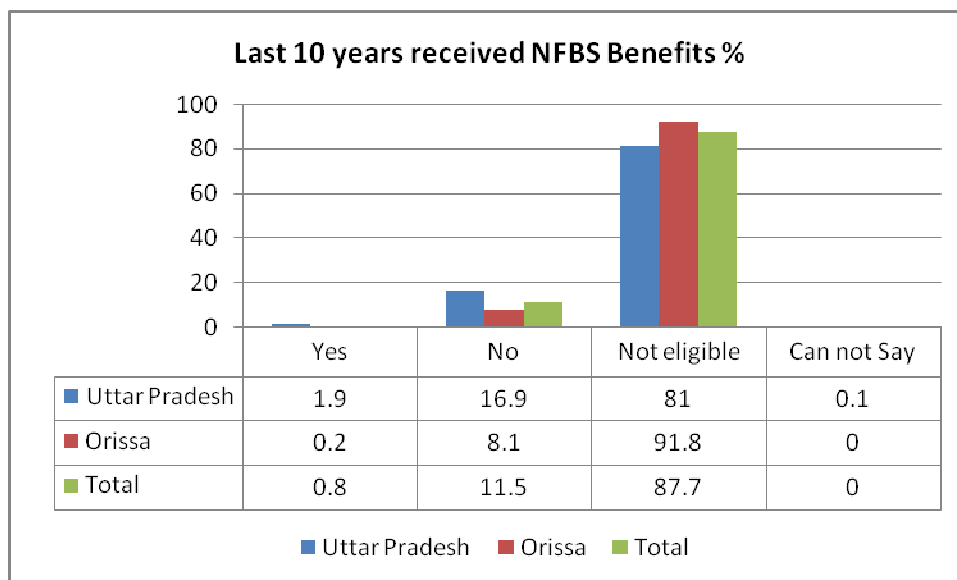
**Has your family ever in last 10 years received NFBS benefits (after death of the primary bread winner: 18-64 years)?**

The performance of NFBS in Orissa and UP is so poor that most of the respondent households are not even aware about this scheme. For getting an appropriate answer to this question, investigators had to explain a lot of things to respondents. Less than 1 per cent (0.8 per cent) of total sample households had availed NFBS benefit during previous 10 years. In other words, only 27 households in the total samples were found to be NFBS beneficiary. It is shocking to note that 11.5 per cent of the sample households did not get any benefit under NFBS in previous 10 years despite their eligibility (death of the primary bread winner of the family aged between 18-64 years). The beneficiaries of this scheme complained of huge corruption in this scheme. It is difficult to avail the benefit of this scheme without giving bribe to recommending and sanctioning authorities. 87.7 per cent of sample households were not eligible for this scheme because there was no death of primary bread winner in these households.

State-wise segregation of NFBS data suggests that NFBS is performing comparatively better in UP. While 24 sample households (1.9 per cent) in UP had received NFBS benefit, only 3 households (0.2 per cent) in Orissa had availed NFBS benefit during previous 10 years. However, while 16.9 per cent of eligible households in UP did not get NFBS benefit, only 8.1 per cent of eligible households were denied NFBS benefit in

Orissa. 81 per cent of UP households and 91.8 per cent of Orissa households were not eligible for NFBS.

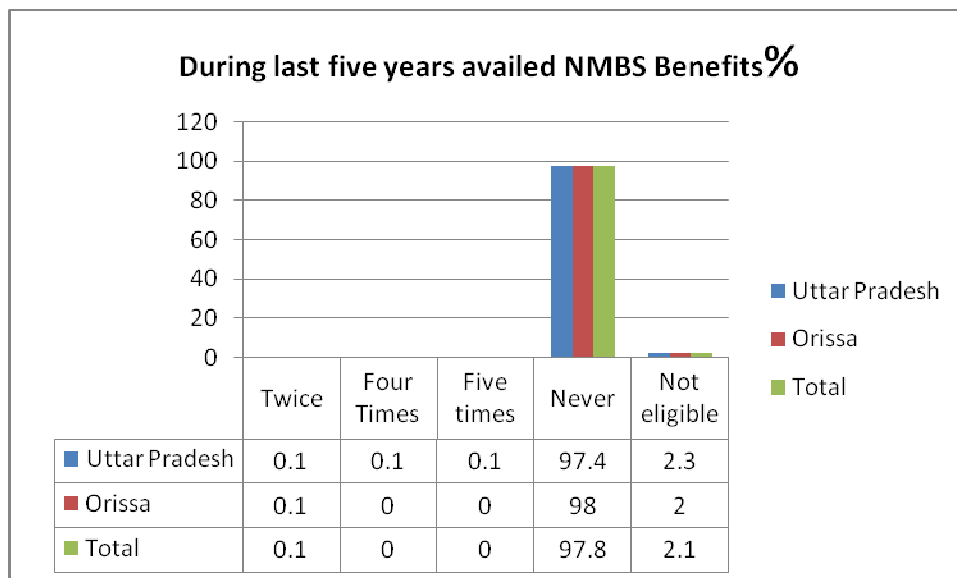
While not a single household in Bolangir, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Sundargarh and Lalitpur districts had availed NFBS benefit during previous ten years, one household each in Nuapada, Ganjam and Kendujhar districts, 9 households in Chitrakoot, 5 in Banda, 7 in Mahoba and 3 in Hamirpur district had received NFBS benefit during previous ten years.



## NMBS (National Maternity Benefit Scheme)

### During last five years, how many times has your family availed NMBS benefits?

Among all the 10 food security and poverty alleviation schemes covered in this survey, performance of National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) is worst. This scheme is as good as non-existent. Hardly any one knows about this scheme. It is shocking to note that only 4 households in total had availed NMBS benefit during previous 5 years. We found only 1 household in Orissa (Bolangir) and 3 households in UP (2 in Mahoba and 1 in Lalitpur) who had received benefit under NMBS.



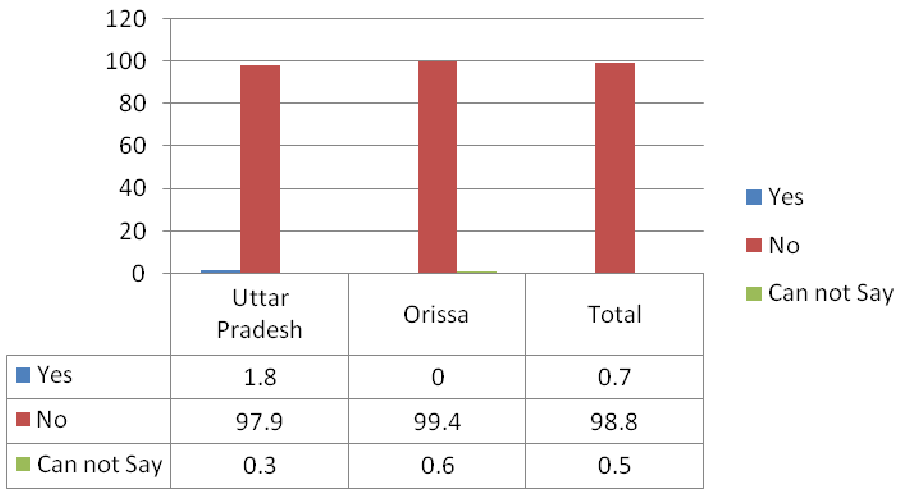
## Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The performance of SGSY was equally disappointing. It is distressing to note that only 22 households in the total samples said that they had availed some benefits under SGSY. All 22 SGSY beneficiary households were from

UP and we could not find a single sample household in Orissa who had ever secured any benefit under SGSY. Of 22 SGSY beneficiaries found in UP, 3 are in Chitrakoot district, 2 are in Banda, 3 are in Mahoba and 14 are in Hamirpur district.

A staggering 98.8 per cent of the surveyed households in Orissa and UP said that they had never ever received any benefit under the SGSY. Very few people knew about this scheme. 0.5 per cent of sample households said that they could not say if they had received any benefit under this scheme.

### Benefitted from SGSY%



## **Recommendations**

- **Implement Universal PDS with Exclusion of 25- 30 per cent households on the basis of objective parameters like – Employment in the Organised Sector, Ownership of Motor vehicle, Tax payee etc.**
- **Launch National Campaign to bring Transparency and Accountability in the delivery of all food security and social security schemes**
- **Implement Section 4 of RTI and ensure pro-active disclosure of every information related to all food security and social security schemes**
- **Disclose all information regarding the actual delivery of food security and poverty alleviation schemes on the district websites**
- **Create and operate National /State level MIS (Management Information System) for all food security and social security schemes**
- **Awareness campaign for enforcement of all food security entitlements at GP, Block and District levels**
- **Make Social Audit of all food security and social security schemes mandatory**



- **Effective and Independent oversight body at GP level (of villagers, activists, NGOs) for Vigilance and Monitoring of the food security and social security schemes**
- **Create Effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism and provide for exemplary punishment for Officials/functionaries responsible for irregularities in the functioning and delivery of all the food security and social security schemes**
- **Initiate a national debate on the desirability, viability and potential of the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) as a substitute for the existing Kind Transfer**

# Case Studies from UP

## Chitrakoot District

### Devi ka purva (Goda GP)

Devi ka purva is a poor dalit village located in Karvi block of Chitrakoot district. This dalit village is located at a distance of about 15 kms from the district headquarters. Of 150 total households in the village, 148 are dalit (Schedule Caste-SC). Though BPL and AAY card holders of the village are getting their grain quota regularly, APL card holders do not get any grain under the PDS. Many APL cards of the village were in the possession of *Ketedar* (PDS dealer). There was no Annapurna card in the village. School going children of the village were getting regular but poor quality of meal in the school. There is an anganwadi (ICDS centre) in the village which opens regularly but very little supplementary nutrition is provided there. Very few households have NOAPS cards, but those who have it are getting the pension regularly. While some families of the village had availed NFBS benefit, we could not find a single NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in the village.

The performance of NREGS in this dalit village of Bundelkhand was very poor. Only a few NREGS projects have been implemented in the village and very few households have received some wage employment. Due to lack of wage employment in the village, over 50 labourers have migrated to cities and towns in search of wage employment. This dalit village was facing very serious drinking water problem because a single well was source of drinking water for the entire village. Three hand pumps of the village were lying defunct.

### Rampur Mafi (Bharatpur GP)

This is an entirely dalit village with 150 households. The NREGS in this village is as good as non-existent. Hardly anyone has received NREGS work. These poor dalits earn their livelihood by working as casual labourer at a stone crusher in the neighbourhood. Many of these poor dalit families have no ration card at all. Some BPL card holders told us that during October- November 2009 some households did not get their PDS grain at all or got only partial quantity. Anganvadi of the village is located at a distance of 4 KMs,

therefore, no one from this village goes there. However, the MDM was regular and satisfactory too.

### **Chheriha dandi Kolan (Chherihakhurd GP)**

This entirely Kol village has 55 households. It is important to note here that *Kols* are actually adivasi (ST) but in the official records of UP they have been classified as dalit (SC). Kols are one of the most deprived and backward communities in the country. On the Human Development Index they are at the bottom and their living condition is worse than that of the people of Sub-Saharan Africa.

It is distressing to note here that about half of the households in this Kol village have no ration card at all despite their extreme poverty. Of the remaining, many have only APL cards, therefore, they do not get any grain under PDS.

There is no Anganvadi in this village and there is no ICDS service whatsoever. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The performance of the NREGS in this village is pathetic and outrageous. We were told by the villagers that there was massive corruption and serious irregularities in the implementation of the NREGS. During the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), villagers said that over 50 per cent of the NREGS funds were stolen by the district authorities and by the time the NREGS projects arrived in the village, hardly any fund was left. There is hardly any visible presence of the NREGS in this deprived Kol village located in the *PATHA* region (notorious for its hunger, deprivation and backwardness) of Bundelkhand. Bogus job cards and fake job entries are common. Those who actually need NREGS work do not get it and many who never work under NREGS do get NREGS wages. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent.

### **Jaromafi (Jaromafi GP)**

Of 300 total households in the village, about 150 are very poor dalits. Majority of dalit families have either APL card or no ration card at all. very few of dalits have BPL or AAY cards. Those who have APL cards do not get any grain under the PDS. Anganvadi of the village opens only once in a while and ICDS services are as good as non-existent. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village of *PATHA* region.

The performance of the NREGS in this village is very poor. We were told by the villagers that there was massive corruption and serious irregularities in the implementation of the NREGS. There was no certainty about the wage payment even

after months of the work. During the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), villagers told us that due to lack of wage employment over 60 labourers from this village had migrated to cities and towns in search of casual wage employment. Very little NREGS work has been provided in this deprived village of Bundelkhand. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

## **TIKURI-CHARKHAUA (Unchadih GP)**

**TIKURI-CHARKHAUA, located in Manikpur block, is an entirely Kol dalit village and has 44 households whose deprivation and backwardness is literally outrageous and shameful. The level of deprivation, exploitation and injustice in Tikuri is truly shocking. During our survey of Tikuri village in July 2010, we found that not a single household of this village had got any ration card whatsoever. There was no Anganwadi in the village and no ICDS service whatsoever. There is no school in the village and only 3-4 children from the village go to the school located in the neighbouring village. There is not a single Annapurna, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.**

**Only ten households had been provided Job cards and some NREGS employment. Some of them had got NREGS employment in a project implemented in the nearby sanctuary during 2009 but they had not received their wages even after one year of the work. It is distressing to note that not a single day of NREGS employment was provided by Grampanchayat to any one in this village till May 2010. After the intervention of CEFS activists Rajkishor Yadav and Gajendra Singh during June 2010, some NREGS work was provided by the Grampanchayat.**

**Tikuri is a textbook Kol dalit village which had been denied almost every single human right and the residents of the village had been living a life of extreme deprivation and hunger. No government scheme had ever reached this village of Bundelkhand where people were literally living their lives on the edge and they typified the "LAST MAN" of Gandhian variety. The level of deprivation, exploitation and injustice in Tikuri stirred and shocked our conscience and we took a vow to do something immediately. For last 15 years, I have been visiting poorest dalit and adivasi villages all over India, but never ever I got so outraged and infuriated after seeing the level of deprivation as I got after seeing the plight of Tikuri's dalits.**

There was neither any school nor ICDS centre in the village and most children were apparently suffering from severe malnutrition. Not a single government scheme had ever reached these hapless dalits. Moreover, these dalit families were virtually living life of bonded labour. They are landless and have been surviving by doing sharecropping in the lands of landlords. The landlords have virtually treated these dalits as their bonded labour because their huts are built on the lands of landlords. Not a single family had got the benefit of Indira Awas Yojana. They had hardly any source of drinking water.

For better part of the year, they live a life of semi-starvation and eat CHAKORA grass (famine time food). All of us in the research team also ate their boiled *chakora* grass and chapattis made of KHENSARI (internationally prohibited for human consumption).

As a matter of rule, the CEFS never shares any details/findings of any survey to the media before the full report is ready. However, the plight of Tikuri's Kol dalits infuriated me so much that I decided to give a shock-therapy to district administration. Immediately after visiting this village, I called up a friend in Sahara News TV and requested him to make a special and stinging programme on the plight of Tikuri's Kol dalits. I briefed him in detail the story line and angle. Sahara TV agreed to make a special programme on the same. We asked our local activists Rajkishor Yadav and Gaiendra Singh Yadav to line up the things in the village and take Sahara team for the shoot. Sahara team did about 4 hours of shooting on the plight of dalits in Tikuri and made 6-7 minute-long special programme on Tikuri.

On 8th August 2010, the special programme on the plight of Tikuri's dalits was repeatedly telecaste on Sahara's national News channel –SAMAY, and also on their UP reginal channel - Uttar Pradesh /Uttarakhand Sahara News. The Chief Minister Ms Mayavati's aides reportedly informed her about this damning programme and thereafter she herself saw this programme. After watching the programme, Ms Mayawati reportedly got infuriated and immediately called Chief Secretary on Sunday and asked him to explain as how come that this level of deprivation, injustice and exploitation of dalits could happen under her regime. The CS immediately called up Divisional Commissionr and DM of Chitrakoot. He asked for an immediate report with urgent action taken report. On Monday, the DM of Chitrakoot sent a big team of district officials (SDM, Supply Inspector, BDO, police inspector, Kannongo and many other officials/functionaries) to Tikuri. Before the arrival of officials, our local

activists (Rajkishor Yadav and Gajendra Singh Yadav) had arrived in the village and briefed dalits as to how to deal with the officials.

The team of district officials stayed in the village for the whole day because the DM was calling them up every half an hour and saying that he was getting continuous calls from the CM as to what corrective measures were taken. Our activists told us that SDM and BDO were literally sweating out and trembling beyond control while talking to the DM. The district administration was forced to admit that there was massive problem in the village.

## **IMPACT**

By the end of the day (Monday, 9<sup>th</sup> August 2010), Rs 1,97,000/ of NREGS wages that were pending for long were paid to the labourers of Tikuri and local bank branch was made to remain open till late in the night to ensure the same on the instruction of the DM. To save its skin, the district administration released Rs 90 lakh of NREGS fund to be paid immediately as pending wages in the entire Manikpur block the next day. The district administration immediately agreed to provide all 43 dalit families of Tikuri Antyodaya and BPL cards. The district administration again visited the village on Tuesday(10<sup>th</sup> August) to identify surplus land in that Grampanchayat and they allocated some land to every dalit family of Tikuri for habitation. The pattas for residential land were distributed in the village by the SDM on 15<sup>th</sup> August. 43 Indira Awas Yojana houses were immediately sanctioned for Tikuri's dalits.

The DM personally went to visit the village on 11<sup>th</sup> August. The Panchayat Secretary was suspended. The BDO, after repeatedly getting fired by DM on Monday, suffered a massive heart attack same evening and was hospitalized in Allahabad. During the next one week every day some or the other district official was visiting Tikuri. Within one week the socio-economic profile of Tikuri dalits was changed beyond recognition.

Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand regional Sahara News Channel had

**telecasted that special programme repeatedly for 5 days and many Hindi Newspapers had also done stories on Tikuri. The CEFS felt proud and delighted to see the immediate impact of our intervention on dalits of Tikuri. We hope to apply a variety of shock-therapies to corrupt and callous official machinery in Bundelkhand and Orissa in the future too.**

### **Morkata- Kol Village (Unchadih GP)**

Morkata is another entirely Kol village covered under our performance audit. This village of Chitrakoot district is also extremely deprived and backward, but many households in this village have no ration card or job card. There is no school in the village and only 30 out of 70 children of the village go to the school located 5 KMs away in the neighbouring village. There is no Anganvadi in the village and no ICDS service whatsoever available despite most children apparently suffering from chronic hunger and malnutrition. Most children had distended bellies, sunken eyes and hollowed cheeks. There is not a single Annapurna, NOAPS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. We found one NFBS beneficiary in the village. The performance of the NREGS is relatively better because most households had secured about 30-40 days of employment. However, we were told by the villagers that there were serious irregularities in the NREGS and wage payment was absolutely uncertain. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.

### **Amarpur (Unchadih GP)**

Amarpur is an extremely deprived village with large number of destitute and handicapped persons. However, there is hardly any social security scheme available to the unfortunate people of this village.

It is distressing to note that of 25 dalit households surveyed in Amarpur, 24 have no ration card whatsoever. Only one of the surveyed families had BPL card. The MDM was irregular, inadequate and of very poor quality. There is no Anganvadi in the village and no ICDS service available despite many children suffering from acute malnutrition. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. Very few among the eligible and needy are getting NOAPS.

Most surveyed households have either got no NREGS employment at all or got it only for few days. The performance of the NREGS in this extremely deprived village of Bundelkhand is very poor and pathetic. As in the case of other villages of

Bundelkhand, there has been no social audit of any NREGS project or any Gramsabha related to NREGS. Transparency and accountability provisions have no tangible or visible presence in this village..

## **Banda District**

### **Kartal (Kartal GP)**

Kartal, located in Narayani block, is a big village with very large number of extremely poor families but there is very little reach of the social security schemes. Most dalits of the village are landless and rely on casual wage employment for their survival. However, the performance of the NREGS is very poor in this village. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, large number of villagers have migrated to cities and towns in search of livelihood. During the PRA, villagers told us that there was massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. We were told by the villagers that “the Forest Department does not pay our NREGS wages even after 6-8 months of the work and when we ask them for wage payment they threaten to send us in the jail.” There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent.

Large number of very poor households in Kartal have no ration card at all. Large number of children in this village are suffering from malnutrition but MDM and ICDS services are as good as non-existent. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

### **Panchampur (Panchampur GP)**

Panchampur is a very poor and backward village of Banda district. Of the total 150 households in Panchampur, about 50 are dalits. We found very serious irregularities in the PDS. Large number of extremely poor dalits who have BPL and AAY cards are not getting any grain under PDS. There seems to be an arbitrary list of BPL and AAY card holders in this village. Many of the BPL and AAY card holders have been told by the Panchayat functionaries that their cards have been cancelled. The quality of MDM is very poor and ICDS services are as good as non-existent. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is an absolute failure in this poor village. Very few days of actual employment has been provided under the NREGS. There is huge delay in the payment



of wages. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, over 75 per cent of dalits have migrated to cities and towns in search of livelihood. During the PRA, villagers told us that there was massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent.

## **Kanay (Kanay GP) A success Story**

**Kanay, located in Narayani block, is a model Ambedkar village of Banda district. Of 200 total households in the village, 100 are dalit. Kanay is really an oasis in the desert and ray of hope in the area of darkness. Almost every single food security, poverty alleviation and social security scheme in the village is working to the satisfaction of every villager. There is hardly any credible complaint against the functioning of any scheme. This is all due to an absolute honest Gram Pradhan (Shri Amod Rawat). Kanay received Rashtrapati Purashkar for the best Gram Panchayat during 2007-8.** However, the functioning of the ICDS is not satisfactory and we did not find any Annapurna, or NMBS beneficiary in the village.

## **Nahari (Nahari GP)**

Nahari is a big but backward village of Banda district. Located in Nahari GP of Narayani block, this village has about 400 households in total. Dalits constitute about half population of this village. Dalits of Nahari are extremely poor and survive by casual wage employment. Most dalits of this Bundelkhand village are living a life of chronic hunger and semi-starvation. **It is distressing to note that only about 20 per cent of dalit households in this village have ration card. In other words, about 80 per cent of dalit households in this deprived village have no access to PDS grain whatsoever.**

When we visited the village school it was lunch time and MDM was being served. The quality of the meal was very poor. Children were being served *CHAPATI* (Indian bread) and watery vegetable without hardly any visible vegetable. We found 3-4 girl students who were cooking *CHAPATI*. There was a single teacher to take care of about 200 children of various classes. After spending about an hour at the village school, we found almost everything that is wrong with the education system in rural India. The birth place of Goswami Tulasi Das (composer of immortal Sri Ram Charit Manas) is Rajapur village in undivided Banda district; therefore, we asked students of this school if any one of them knew about Tulasi Das. There was absolute silence in the class for some time and students of 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> class were looking at each other. Finally, one girl student stood up and replied that Tulasi Das was a dreaded dacoit of Banda district. When we persisted further with this question, a boy student stood up and said that Tulasi Das was a

politician. None of them had even heard names of Swami Vivekananda, Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad or Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. However, all of them knew about Karina Kapur, Ashwarya Rai, Amitabh Bachhan, Shahrukh Khan, Sachin Tendulkar and MS Dhoni. May God save this country from this kind of education system!

The ICDS services were available only once in a while. In the name of ICDS, children below 3 years are given a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. We were told by the villagers that ICDS food was diverted and sold out in the black market as buffallow feed. **One local journalist summed up the real state of ICDS in one sentence, “In Bundelkhand, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) has actually become Buffallow Development Services.”**

There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is an absolute failure in Nahari. Very few days of actual employment has been provided under the NREGS. Despite being casual labourers, most households of Nahari have not received any NREGS employment during last 5 years or received it only for 20-30 days. During the PRA, villagers told us that there was massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent. Villagers told us that the model tank of the village constructed under the NREGS was located at such a place that it was of no use to villagers.

**Lotan is only 42 years old but looks very weak and old. He is an extremely poor dalit of Nahari. His wife died of starvation in 2005. Before her death no one in the family had got anything to eat for 10 days together. Lotan did not have money even for the last rites of her wife and some people in the village helped him to perform the same. The marriage of his daughter was also done with the help of villagers. Lotan did not get a single rupee of help from the “GREAT” welfare state of India.**

**Sunderlal is an extremely poor villager of Nahari but has received no work under the NREGS in previous 4 years. His father had died of starvation on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2005. Before his father’s death the entire family had starved for 15 days. The last rites of his father were performed with the help of villagers. This family had a small plot of land but that too has been now captured by Medini Pandit of Udaipurawa (neighbouring village). Rahul Gandhi had also visited those families of Nahari where starvation deaths had taken place but these unfortunate families did not get any help from anywhere. Villagers told us that there had been at least**

**4-5 starvation deaths in this village during previous 6 years but the Govt refused to accept them as starvation deaths and did not provide any help to the victim families.**

Villagers told us that there was huge corruption in every scheme and it was impossible to avail benefits of any scheme without paying bribe. They told us that Rs 200-300 was the bribe rate for getting Old Age Pension and Rs. 15,000/ was the bribe rate to secure Rs. 40, 000/ under Indira Awas Yojana.

**The deprived dalits of Nahari are acutely aware about the tragic irony of their socio-political profile. They said, “Our Chief Minister, Rural Development Minister, Gram Pradhan, Bank Manager and Kotwal (police sub-inspector) - all are dalit but none of them is doing anything to help the deprived and hungry dalits of Nahari village”.**

## **Mahoba District**

### **Bilakhi (Bilakhi GP)**

Most households of this deprived village are APL card holders who do not get any PDS grain. Of 350 dalit households in this village, very few have BPL or AAY cards and majority of dalit families are effectively out of the PDS. ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

**The NREGS is a massive failure in Bilakhi village of Mahoba district. Large number of dalits do not have even job card and those who have job card have received very few days of work under the NREGS. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, about one thousand labourers of this village have migrated to cities and towns in search of livelihood. Casual wage employment in the cities is the main source of livelihood for most of the villagers. The level of distress migration is very serious and unusual in this village of**

**Bundelkhand. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.**

### **Murani (Pawa GP)**

Of 100 total households in Murani about 50 are dalit. In this village too, most dalit households are APL card holders who do not get any PDS grain. Of 25 dalit households surveyed, only two had BPL and another two had AAY cards. In other words, majority of dalit families of Murani are effectively out of the PDS. The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available only on Saturday. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

There is hardly any visible presence of NREGS in this village. Most households have either got no NREGS employment during last five years or got only for 5-10 days. Those who got a few days of work under the NREGS have not received their wages. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, over 80 per cent of labourers of this village have migrated to cities and towns in search of wage employment. Villagers told us that there was widespread corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Khama (Khama GP)**

**Most dalit households of this deprived village have either APL card or no ration card at all. Very few dalits have BPL or AAY card. To put it differently, majority of dalit families of Khama have no access to PDS grain. The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. Villagers told us that there was massive corruption in the ICDS. ICDS food is diverted and sold out in the black market as animal feed. Kashiram Ahirwar, a resident of Khama said, "In last one year I have purchased about three hundred KGs of ICDS food (*PANJEERI*) to feed my buffalows. It is openly diverted and sold out in the black market at the rate of Rs 6 per kg." There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.**

The NREGS is a massive failure in Khama village of Mahoba district. Most households have got hardly any job under the NREGS. Very few households have received a few

days of work under the NREGS and even for that work they have not received wages. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from this village. Large number of labourers of this village have migrated to cities and towns in search of livelihood. There is massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Ganj (Ganj GP)**

Ganj is a very deprived village located in Jaitpur block of Mahoba district. It is distressing to note that there is hardly any presence of any government scheme in this village. We found outrageous level of neglect, apathy and corruption in Ganj.

Most dalit households of this deprived village of Bundelkhand have either APL card or no ration card at all. Very few dalits have BPL or AAY card. In other words, majority of dalit families of Ganj have no access to PDS grain. Of 200 total households in the village 120 are dalit. It was shocking for us to find that there were only 7 BPL cards and only one AAY card in this extremely poor and backward village of Bundelkhand.

The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. In the name of MDM only a few spoons of boiled rice mixed with salt and turmeric is served. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of PANJEERI (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. Villagers told us that there was massive corruption in the ICDS..

There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. Only one of the 25 households surveyed is getting NOAPS.

The NREGS is a massive failure in Ganj village of Mahoba district. Most households have got no job under the NREGS during last 5 years. Very few households have received 5-10 days of work under the NREGS. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from this village. Large number of labourers of this village have migrated to cities and towns in search of livelihood. There is massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent.

### **Godha (Godha GP)**

Godha is a big but very backward and poor village located in Charkhari block of Mahoba district. Of 1000 total households 350 are dalit. Over 90 per cent of dalit households of this deprived village have APL cards and less than 10 per cent have BPL or AAY cards. To put it differently, **over 90 per cent of dalit households of Godha have no access to PDS grain whatsoever.** The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, or NMBS beneficiary in this village. We found some SGSY beneficiaries in this village. However, the SGSY beneficiaries told us that they had to pay 20 per cent of the SGSY loan amount as commission to Branch Manager of Allahabad Bank.

The NREGS is a massive failure in Godha village of Mahoba district. Most households have got hardly any job under the NREGS. Very few households have received a few days of work under the NREGS and even for that work they have not received wages. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from this village. Large number of labourers of this village have migrated to cities and towns in search of wage employment. There is massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent. Villagers told us that during 2007-08, Anghora – Godha link road was constructed under the NREGS by Block Panchayat but that was actually done by a contractor. **We were informed by villagers that in order to avail farm loan through Kisan Credit Card, farmers had to pay 25-30 per cent of loan amount as commission to Bank Manager.**

### **Gaurhari (Gaurhari GP)**

Gaurhari is a big but backward and deprived village located in Charkhari block of Mahoba district. Of 1000 total households 250 are dalit. Majority of dalit households of this deprived village have either no ration card or only APL cards. Very few dalit families have BPL or AAY cards. In other words, majority of dalit households of Gourhari have no access to PDS grain whatsoever. The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. There is not a single Annapurna, SGSY, or NMBS beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is a massive failure in Gaurhari village of Mahoba district. Many households do not have even job card. Those who have job card have got 20-30 days of NREGS employment in last 5 years. **Only 2 of the 25 surveyed households had got 25-30 days of job during previous 12 months and the remaining 23 sample households had not secured even a single day of NREGS employment during that period.** This village is surrounded by stone quarries and labourers working there get only Rs 70 as daily wage. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, labourers of this village work in these stone quarries under hazardous conditions and many of them have even died due to accidents during the work. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent.

### **Bhattewara Kala (Gouharari GP)**

Of 300 total households in the village 100 are dalit. Majority of dalit households of this deprived village have APL cards. Very few dalit families have BPL or AAY cards. In other words, majority of dalit households of this village have no access to PDS grain whatsoever. We found fake entries of ration lifting in many APL cards. Many BPL card holders told us that they did not get any PDS grain in January 2010.

The MDM food in the village school is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. However, we were told by the villagers that no MDM food was available during previous one month. ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. There is not a single Annapurna, SGSY, NFBS, or NMBS beneficiary in this village.

The state of the NREGS in this village of Mahoba district is shocking and scandalous. Most surveyed households either do not have job cards or job cards are in the custody of Gram Pradhan. Even those who have job card have actually got no NREGS employment in last 5 years but there are fake job entries in their job cards. Some households did get a few days of job but they were not paid full wages. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from this village. Large number of labourers of this village have migrated to cities and towns in search of wage employment. There is massive corruption and horrible irregularities in the implementation of the NREGS in this village of Bundelkhand. There has been no NREGS related Gram Sabha or social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent.

## **Budoura (Fadana GP)**

Of 130 total households in Budoura village 75 are dalit. Majority of dalit households of this deprived village have APL cards and very few have BPL or AAY cards. To put it differently, majority of dalit households of Budoura have no access to PDS grain whatsoever. The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. Some people are getting old age pension. Many old people of the village told us that men of Gram Pradhan had taken Rs 500-1000 as bribe promising old age pension to them but did not give anything.

The NREGS is a massive failure in Budoura village of Mahoba district. Most households have got hardly any job under NREGS. Very few households have received 5-10 days of work under the NREGS and even for that work they have not received wages. There is long delay in the wage payment. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from this village. Large number of poor workers of this village have migrated to cities and towns in search of wage employment. There is massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. Villagers told us that there was huge financial bungling in Budoura – Fadana road constructed under the NREGS. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

## **Rawatpura (Kulpahar GP)**

**Rawatpura is a very poor and backward village located in Jaitpur block of Mahoba district. Of 300 total households in Rawatpura village about half are dalit. We found massive corruption and irregularities in the PDS of Rawatpura. Most dalit households of this deprived village have APL cards and some of them at best get only 5-10 KGs of PDS grain in one year. Villagers told us that large number of APL cards are in the custody of the Kotedar (PDS dealer) and he diverts massive quantity of PDS grain into the black market by making fake entries of grain lifting on the ration cards. We learnt that many of the BPL and AAY card holders of the village were not provided any PDS grain during previous 2-3 months. Villagers said, "Our Kotedar is very corrupt and he is diverting our PDS grain in the black market and making a lot of money while poor dalits go hungry."**

**The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and**



nothing on the remaining days. It is shocking to note that there is not a single Annapurna, NOAPS, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand.

The NREGS is a massive failure in this village of Mahoba district. Most households have either got no job at all or got only 5-10 days of work under NREGS. There is long delay in the wage payment. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from this village. Large number of poor workers of this village have migrated to cities and towns in search of wage employment. Villagers told us that there was massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent. It is distressing to note that every single food security and poverty alleviation scheme in this village is either non-existent or is in shambles. The level of corruption and irregularities in the running of all the public welfare schemes in Rawatpura is nauseating and unbelievable.

### **Thathewara (Thathewara GP)**

Thathewara is another deprived village of Jaitpur block where all the government schemes are in a shambles. Of 200 total households in Thathewara village about 70 are dalit. We found massive corruption and irregularities in the PDS of this village. Majority of surveyed households of this deprived village have APL cards and they are not getting any PDS grain. Some of them get only 5-10 KGs of PDS grain in one year but there are fake entries of 50-60 KGs of grain lifting on their ration cards. Villagers told us that Kotedar diverts massive quantity of PDS grain into the black market by making fake entries of grain lifting on the ration cards. We learnt that many of the BPL and AAY card holders of the village were also not getting PDS grain. There is widespread corruption in the PDS of Thathewara. Many people had to pay Rs 500 as bribe to get BPL card. Moreover, the PDS shop opens only once in a month and is located 12 KMs away from the village. Many a time when poor villagers reach the PDS shop after walking for two hours they are made to return back empty handed.

We were shocked to learn that no MDM food whatsoever is ever served in the village school.

ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of PANJEERI (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. Villagers told us that PANJEERI was sold out in the black market as animal feed. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand. Many old people of the village have given Rs 300 as bribe to Gram Pradhan in the hope of getting old age pension.

The NREGS is a massive failure in this village of Mahoba district. Most households have either got no job at all in last 5 years or got only 5-10 days of work under NREGS. Those who have got a few days of work under the NREGS have not received wages. There is long delay in the wage payment. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from this village. About 50 per cent of villagers have migrated to cities and towns in search of wage employment. Villagers told us that “when labourers demand job from Gram Pradhan he says that there is no job. Job cards of prosperous Yadava families have been used for fake job entries and for misappropriation of NREGS funds. Some villagers worked in Thatthewara- Kataharadang Road constructed under the NREGS about three months ago but no one has received any wage so far. Many poor labourers are not going to Delhi in the hope that their wage payment would come in their bank account”. There is massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS of this village. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.

Every single food security and poverty alleviation scheme in this village too is either non-existent or is in a shambles. The level of corruption and irregularities in all the public welfare schemes in Thatthewara is scandalous, outrageous and unbelievable.

## **Hamirpur District**

### **Kharounj (Kharounj GP)**

Kharounj is a very deprived and backward village located in Kurara block of Hamirpur district. Of 800 total households in Kharounj about 400 are dalit. Most surveyed households have APL cards. Some APL card holders get 5-10 KGs of PDS grain in a year but there are fake entries of 45- 50 KGs of grain lifting on their ration cards.

The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS or NMBS beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand. Some families have availed SGSY benefit but they had to pay 15-20 per cent of loan amount as bribe. Some old people are getting old age pension but that was sanctioned after paying Rs. 500 as bribe and many more have given Rs 500 as bribe in the hope of getting it sanctioned in the future.

The NREGS is an absolute failure in this deprived village of Hamirpur district. Most households have either got no job at all in last 5 years or got only 5-10 days of work under NREGS. Some people who had got a few days of work under the NREGS did not receive their wages. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from this village. Large number of villagers have migrated to cities and towns in search of wage employment. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground. The brazen denial of wage employment under the NREGS to the most needy and extremely poor labourers of Kharounj was outrageous and stunning.

### **Jalla (Jalla GP)**

Jalla is another very deprived and backward village located in Kurara block of Hamirpur district. Of 700 total households in Jalla about 250 are dalit. Most surveyed dalit households have APL cards. Very few households have BPL card. Villagers told us that only supporters of Gram Pradhan have got BPL cards. The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. There is not a single Annapurna, SGSY or NMBS beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand. We found only one NFBS beneficiary in the village despite three households being eligible for the same.

In this village too, the NREGS is an absolute failure. Most households have either got no job at all in last 5 years or got only 10-20 days of work under the NREGS. Villagers told us that the Gram Pradhan had denied job to them saying **“You have not voted for me. I would not give NREGS job to you. Do whatever you can.”** **We were informed by the villagers that there were large number of bogus job cards in this village and there was open loot of NREGS funds by the Gram Pradhan and other functionaries. The supporters of Pradhan have given their job cards to him for fake job entries and they get 30-40 per cent of embezzled funds as their share. Raj Kumar Chamar, a dalit labourer, said, “Gram Pradhan engaged some labourers in**

**the construction of his own building and also for harvesting crops in his own fields and made payment to those workers from NREGS funds by making fake job entries in their job cards. I myself was one of those NREGS workers who worked in the construction of his building and on his farm fields.”Villagers told us that the Gram Pradhan had only 8 bighas of land before becoming Pradhan but he has purchased 20 bighas of land recently near Kurara from the money he has misappropriated from NREGS funds. He has also bought a gun from the embezzled NREGS money.**

Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from this village. There has been no Gram Sabha or social audit of any NREGS project ; and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.

### **Para (Para GP)**

Para is a big but very deprived and backward village located in Kurara block of Hamirpur district. Of 1000 total households in Para about 500 are dalit. The villagers told us that many families of relatively prosperous castes like Brahmin, Thakur and OBCs had BPL and AAY cards whereas many poor dalits had got only APL cards.

Most surveyed dalit households have APL cards on which some get 10-15 KGs of PDS rice in a year but there are fake entries of 50-60 KGs of rice lifted on their ration cards. We found confirmed cases of widespread corruption and irregularities in the functioning of the PDS. The PDS shop opens only once in a month.

Villagers told us that Kotedar diverts massive quantities of PDS grain into the black market by making fake entries of grain lifting on the ration cards. We learnt that even BPL and AAY card holders of the village are not getting PDS grain regularly. The Kotedar is relative of an ex -DM and he frequently indulges in intimidatory tactics to silence the poor villagers.

The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available only once in a week. Under ICDS, children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* (powder/flour of roasted grain mixed with sugar) every Saturday and nothing on the remaining days. There is not a single Annapurna, SGSY or NMBS beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand.

In this village too, the NREGS is a big failure. Most households have got only 10-15 days of work under the NREGS during last five years. Labourers who had worked in an NREGS project implemented by the Forest Department previous year did not receive their wages. There is widespread corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from

this village. There has been no Gram Sabha or social audit of any NREGS project ; and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.

### **Kandour (Kandour GP)**

Of 500 total households in Kandour about 150 are dalit. Majority of dalit households have APL cards and about 60 per cent of dalit households are effectively out of the PDS. The villagers told us that there was widespread corruption in the PDS. The PDS shop opens only once in a month.

The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available only once in a while and children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* on some Saturdays. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS or NMBS beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand. We found some SGSY beneficiaries in this village.

The state of the NREGS employment is relatively better in this village but there is massive corruption and irregularities. Many labourers who had worked in an NREGS project implemented by the Forest Department did not receive their wages. There are large number of job card holders in this village who actually do not need or do NREGS work, but, they have given their job cards to the Gram Pradhan for fake job entries and they get 20 per cent of the embezzled funds as their share. There has been no Gram Sabha or social audit of any NREGS project ; and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Shankarpur (Para GP)**

Of 200 total households in Shankarpur about 150 are dalit. Majority of dalit households have APL cards on which they do not get any PDS grain. Sometimes even BPL card holders do not get PDS grain.

The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available once in a while and children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* on some Saturdays. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, SGSY or NMBS beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand.

The state of the NREGS employment is relatively better in this village but there is massive corruption and irregularities. Most people had got 20-25 days of job during previous one year but many labourers who had worked in an NREGS project implemented by the Forest Department did not receive their wages. There are large number of job card holders in this village who actually do not need or do NREGS work, but, they have given their job cards to the Gram Pradhan for fake job entries and they get 30 per cent of the embezzled funds as their commission and the remaining 70 per

cent is misappropriated by Pradhan and other functionaries. Most NREGS projects in this village have been actually implemented by contractors. We found very high distress migration from this village. There has been no Gram Sabha or social audit of any NREGS project ; and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Beri (Beri GP)**

Beri is a very big but deprived and backward village located in Kurara block of Hamirpur district. Of 2000 total households in Beri about 400 are dalit. Majority of dalit households have APL cards on which they get at best 10-15 KGs of PDS grain in one year. The MDM food is of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. ICDS is available once in a while and children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* on some Saturdays. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, SGSY or NMBS beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand.

The NREGS is a big failure in this village. Most households have got only 15-20 days of job in last five years. During the previous one year, most families have either got no job or got only 5-10 days of job. There is rampant corruption and serious irregularities in the NREGS. In this village too, there are large number of job card holders who actually do not need or do NREGS work, but, they have given their job cards to the Gram Pradhan for fake job entries and they get 20 per cent of the embezzled funds as their share. There is very high distress migration from this village due to denial of wage employment to the needy labourers. There has been no Gram Sabha or social audit of any NREGS project ; and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

## **Lalitpur District**

### **Madanpur (Madanpur GP)**

Madanpur is an extremely deprived village located in Madawara block of Lalitpur district. Of 200 total households in the village 30 are Sahariya adivasi. All the Sahariya households of this village are extremely deprived and live a life of text-book poverty, chronic hunger and semi-starvation. Sahariya adivasis of this village are living in virtual subjugation of local landlords (Rajput). They have negligible land and earn their livelihood by collection and sell of fuelwood and by working as farm labourer in the fields of local landlords. It is important to note here that Sahariya adivasis are arguably the

most deprived and backward community in India with unusually high level of hunger, starvation, child mortality and child malnutrition.

We were shocked to find that many Sahariya households of Madanpur have no ration card whatsoever. Some Sahariya households have BPL cards but their cards have been cancelled and they are not getting any PDS grain. However, majority of Sahariya households of this village have Antyodaya cards and they are getting PDS grain regularly. The MDM food is regular but of very poor quality and is served in very small quantity. We were shocked to find that **there is no ICDS service whatsoever** despite many of Sahariya children in this village apparently suffering from hunger and acute malnutrition. The distended bellies, hollowed cheeks and sunken eyes of Sahariya children in Madanpur are a telling commentary on the corrupt and callous delivery mechanism for public welfare schemes in Uttar Pradesh. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, SGSY or NMBS beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand.

**We were stunned to find that not a single Sahariya Household of Madanpur has received even a single day of actual NREGS employment during last five years. However, some job cards have fake job entries. Who else in the country is more needy and deserving of NREGS employment than these Sahariya adivasis?**

### **Bamhourikalan (Bamhourikala GP)**

Bamhourikalan is another extremely deprived village located in Madawara block of Lalitpur district. Of 500 total households in the village 60 are dalit. There is rampant corruption and serious irregularities in the functioning of PDS. Of 25 surveyed households, only two have Antyodaya card and the remaining have BPL card. It is distressing to note that not a single BPL card holder is getting regular PDS grain. Some BPL card holders are getting grain only once or twice in a year, some are getting irregular and some are getting no PDS grain at all. Villagers told us that Kotedar diverts massive quantities of PDS grain into the black market. One very poor dalit family told us that their BPL card had been cancelled and they buy rice from the Kotedar at the rate of Rs.15 per kg.

**The MDM food is irregular, bad and served in very small quantity. It is distressing to note that there is no ICDS service whatsoever despite majority of dalit children in this village suffering from hunger and acute malnutrition.**

There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, SGSY or NMBS beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand.

The NREGS is a big failure in this village. Most households have got hardly 30-40 days of work under the NREGS in entire five years. There is widespread corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, there is massive distress migration from this village. There has been no Gram Sabha or social audit of any NREGS project ; and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.

### **Sorai (Sorai GP)**

Sorai is a big but extremely deprived village located in Madawara block of Lalitpur district. Of 1000 total households in the village 200 are Sahariya adivasi. All the Sahariya households of this village are extremely deprived and live a life of chronic hunger and semi-starvation. It is distressing to note that every single food security and poverty alleviation scheme in this village is in a shambles. Many extremely poor Sahariya households have neither ration card nor job card. They have hardly got any benefit even under the remaining schemes.

Large number of extremely poor Sahariya households are absolutely out of PDS. None of them has APL or BPL card. Most Sahariya households have Antyodaya cards but about half of them are not getting any PDS grain for over 3 years because their cards have been cancelled.

The MDM food is regular but bad and inadequate. CDS is available only once in a while and children are given only a fistful of *PANJEERI* on some Saturdays. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, SGSY or NMBS beneficiary in this deprived village of Bundelkhand. We found only one NOAPS beneficiary despite many people being eligible for the same.

The NREGS is a big failure in this village too. Most households have got only a few days of work under the NREGS in last five years. There is widespread corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. There has been no Gram Sabha or social audit of any NREGS project ; and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.



# Case Studies from Orissa

## Bolangir District

We conducted household survey in 10 extremely deprived villages of Bolangir district. We were happy to find that the PDS was working satisfactorily and there was hardly any credible complaint except that (1) some very poor households do not have ration card,(2) the quality of the PDS grain is not good and (3) the actual weight of the PDS grain is 2-3 kg less when weighed at home. **The positive impact of the universal PDS implemented in the KBK districts of Orissa is clearly visible. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg. All the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg.**

The MDM was available regularly but the quality was poor and quantity inadequate. The functioning of ICDS was not so good. In most of the villages Anganwadi opens regularly but services are poor and inadequate. In some villages, Anganvadi opens only once in a while.

**It is distressing to note that the NREGS is a big failure in all the sample villages of Bolangir. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all or got it only for very few days. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, large number of poor adivasis and dalits have migrated to Andhra Pradesh in search of wage employment. The NREGS has hardly any visible presence in the sample villages of Bolangir. Villagers told us that due to inordinate delay in the wage payment many labourers had lost interest in the NREGS work. There is rampant corruption and serious irregularities in the NREGS. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.**

### Buromal (Bhanpur GP)

Buromal is a small but very deprived and backward village located in Khaprakhol block of Bolangir district. Of 70 total households in the village 35 are adivasi and 30 are dalit.

All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. **It was a pleasant surprise for us that none of the villagers had any complaint about the functioning of the PDS.**

The MDM was available regularly but the quality was poor and quantity inadequate. The ICDS services were available only once in a while. Those who have old age pension card are getting Rs 200/ per month regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The performance of the NREGS in this poor village is outrageous and scandalous. The NREGS is an absolute failure in this village. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all or got it only for a few days. It is distressing to note that many households who earn their livelihood primarily by casual wage employment have not been provided even a single day of wage employment under the NREGS in last five years. Due to brazen denial of NREGS employment, large number of villagers have migrated to Andhra Pradesh (AP) in search of casual wage employment. Villagers complained of inordinate delay in the payment of NREGS wages. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Hanupali (Bhanpur GP)**

Hanupali is another small but very deprived and backward village located in Khaprakhol block of Bolangir district. Of 66 total households in the village 58 are adivasi and one dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS. However, Pavitra Kunwar (aged 50) complained that he secured his BPL card in 2010 only after paying Rs 500 as bribe.

The MDM was available regularly but the quality was poor and quantity inadequate. There is no Anganwadi in this deprived adivasi village, but some pregnant women get 1-2 KGs of rice sometimes. It was shocking to find that children were getting no ICDS service whatsoever. Those who have old age pension card are getting Rs 200/ per month regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is an absolute failure in this village too. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all or got it only for a few days. It is distressing to note that many households who earn their livelihood primarily by casual wage employment have not been provided even a single day of wage employment under the NREGS in last five

years. Only two NREGS projects (one CC road and one pond) have been implemented in this poor adivasi village during last five years. Due to denial of NREGS employment large number of villagers have migrated to AP in search of casual wage employment. Villagers complained of inordinate delay in the payment of NREGS wages. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Bramhani (Bhanpur GP)**

Bramhani is very deprived and adivasi dominant village located in Khaprakhol block of Bolangir district. Of 138 total households in the village 92 are adivasi and 15 dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS. However, Suvridha Bhue and her husband (both aged over 60), despite being extremely poor adivasi have neither ration card nor job card. They are not getting any benefit under any social security scheme either.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens only once a week and very little services are available under the ICDS. Those who have old age pension card are getting Rs 200/ per month regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is an absolute failure in this village too. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all or got it only for a few days. **It is distressing to note that many deprived households do not have even job cards and many who have job card have not been provided even a single day of wage employment under the NREGS in last five years. There has been only negligible wage employment under the NREGS in last 5 years.** Due to denial of NREGS employment over fifty per cent labourers of this poor village have migrated to AP in search of casual wage employment. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Kantapali (Matiabhata GP)**

Kantapalli is a very deprived and adivasi dominant village located in Khaprakhol block of Bolangir district. Of 62 total households in the village 47 are adivasi and 6 are dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS..

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly and the ICDS services are relatively far better in this village. Under ICDS, pregnant women are given 4 KGs of rice and 500 grams of pulse every month whereas children below six are given 2 KGs of rice and 250 grams of pulse. The cooked food is provided to only very old and deprived people under the Emergency feeding programme.. Those who have old age pension card are getting Rs 200/ per month regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is an absolute failure in this village too. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all or got it only for a few days. It is distressing to note that large number of deprived households do not have even job cards and many who have job card have not been provided even a single day of wage employment under the NREGS in last five years. There has been only negligible wage employment under the NREGS in last 5 years. During the PRA(participatory rural appraisal), villagers told us that there was massive corruption in the NREGS and Sarpanch, Panchayat Secretary and Ward member demanded Rs 500-600/ as bribe for issuing job card. Kumaru Bariha said, "Ward member (Dhani Bariha) asked for one hen and one bottle of liquor from me as bribe for the job card."Job cards of all the surveyed households were blank. Due to denial of NREGS employment large number of labourers of this poor village have migrated to AP in search of casual wage employment. The villagers said, "we do not want to go to AP but since there is no NREGS employment here we have no choice but to go there for sheer survival."There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Anakamara (Matiabhata GP)**

Anakamara is a very deprived and adivasi dominant village located in Khaprakhol block of Bolangir district. Of 234 total households in the village 154 are adivasi and 67 are dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS. However, some households do not have any ration card at all.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are inadequate and unsatisfactory. Those who have old age pension card are getting Rs 200/ per month regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is a big failure in this village too. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all or got it only for a few days. It is distressing to note that many deprived households do not have even job cards and many who have job card have not been provided even a single day of wage employment under the NREGS in last five years. There has been only negligible wage employment under the NREGS in last 5 years and there has been only one NREGS project in this village so far, even that one (road project) is incomplete. Due to denial of NREGS employment large number of labourers of this poor village have migrated to AP in search of wage employment. **Almost entire village desperately needs NREGS employment because most households are either landless or have negligible land and earn their livelihood by casual wage employment.** There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

## Nuapada District

We conducted household survey in 10 extremely deprived villages of Nuapada district. We were happy to find that the PDS was working satisfactorily and there was hardly any credible complaint except that some households did not have ration card. The MDM was available regularly but the quality was poor and quantity inadequate. The functioning of ICDS was not so good. In most of the villages Anganwadi opens regularly but services are poor and inadequate. In some villages, Anganwadi opens only once in a while. The NREGS is a big failure in every sample village of Nuapada.

### Budhapara (Palsada) (Damjhar GP)

Budhapara is a very deprived village located in Boden block of Nuapada district. Of 200 total households in the village 100 are adivasi and 20 are dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are inadequate and unsatisfactory. Those who have old age pension card are getting Rs 200/ per month regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is a big failure in this village. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all in last five years or got it only for a few days. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are

as good as non-existent. There is widespread corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. We found many fake entries in the job cards. Baisnaba Jagat is a very poor dalit of this village. While his job card (no.15357) has fake job entries for 24 days(2007), he actually had got only 2 days of job and Rs 150/ as wage. Sagar Jagat is also a poor dalit of this village. While his job card (no.15300) has bogus job entries for 24 days (2007), he actually did not get even a single day of job during 2007. His job card was in the custody of Sarpach for over 6 months.

### **Salepada (Damjhar GP)**

Salepada is an extremely deprived village located in Boden block of Nuapada district. Of 65 total households in the village 63 are adivasi and 2 are dalit. We found nauseating level of hunger, deprivation and corruption in this village. Many families of this village were working as *HALIA* (*bonded* labourers of local landlords) till a few years ago. We talked to some families who had actually worked as *HALIA*. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. The villagers told us that 10 BPL and Antyodaya cards were sanctioned for this village recently but the Sarpanch diverted all those cards to people of other village after getting bribe for the same. Kokil Majhi is an extremely poor adivasi but Sarpanch and Ward member have taken Rs. 5000/ from him promising a house under the Indira Awas Yojana.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are inadequate and unsatisfactory. Those who have old age pension card are getting Rs 200/ per month regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary even in this extremely deprived village.

The NREGS is an absolute failure in this village. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all in last five years or got it only for a few days. Many households who had worked under the NREGS during 2006-07 were paid only half of the wages. In 2007, Ampada-Salepada road was built under the NREGS but the workers have not received their full wages till now even after lodging a complaint with the BDO. It is distressing to note that after 2007 not a single NREGS project has been implemented in this village where most households depend solely on casual wage employment for their survival. Moreover, we were shocked to find that the actual local wage rate for the agricultural labourers was only Rs.25-30. Due to denial of NREGS employment and very abysmal local wage rate for farm labourers, over 50 per cent of labourers have migrated to AP in order to earn their livelihood as casual labourer. The villagers told us that "only bogus Gram Sabha and Palli Sabha are held where no

villager actually attends these Sabhas (meetings).”Villagers had even complained to the BDO that the NREGS project implemented in their village during 2007 was not approved in the Palli Sabha. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Durkamunda (Damjhar GP)**

Durkamunda is a very deprived adivasi/dalit village located in Boden block of Nuapada district. Of 200 total households in the village 100 are adivasi and 100 are dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are inadequate and unsatisfactory. Those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is a big failure in this village too. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all or got it only for a few days. The widespread corruption and serious irregularities have made NREGS absolutely meaningless for the extremely deprived adivasis and dalits of this village. The NREGS projects of the village have been actually done by contractors and even most job cards of the village were in the custody of the contractor. The contractor pays only Rs.50 as daily wage for the NREGS work. The villagers complained to the MLA and District Labour Officer about the lower wage paid by the contractor but no one bothered to even probe the matter. Due to failure of the NREGS the poor adivasis and dalits of this village have no choice but to work as casual labourer at the rate of just Rs.30-40 per day. The prevailing wage rate of Rs.30-40 is in itself a telling commentary on the scale and dimensions of deprivation in the villages of Nuapada. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Birighat (Birighat GP)**

Birighat is a deprived village located in Khariar block of Nuapada district. Of 200 total households in the village about 50 are dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are inadequate and unsatisfactory. Those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. There is not a single Annapurna or SGSY beneficiary in this village. However, 6-7 pregnant women had got Rs 500 each about six months after the pregnancy under the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS).

The state of the NREGS is very dismal in this village too. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all during last five years or got it only for a few days. Many households do not have even job card. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Bhimapadar (Lanji GP)**

Bhimapadar is a classic adivasi village located in Khariar block of Nuapada district. This extremely deprived village is surrounded by forest from all sides. This village is severely afflicted with FLUOROSIS because the ground water of this village has dangerous level of fluoride. Most villagers are suffering from fluorosis because ground water is the only source of their drinking water. Of 90 total households in the village 85 are adivasi and 5 dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are inadequate and unsatisfactory. Those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The state of the NREGS is no different even in this village. Most households have either got no NREGS employment at all or got it only for a few days. Very few households have got some work under the NREGS. There has been very little NREGS work in this village. Previous year most villagers had given written application seeking wage employment under the NREGS but did not get any. Due to denial of NREGS employment there is very high level of distress migration from this adivasi village. Most adivasis of this village are small and marginal farmers but also work as casual labourers at the daily wage of just Rs.30. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.



## **Uparpita (Lanji GP)**

Uparpita is an adivasi dominant village located in Khariar block of Nuapada district. Of 225 total households in the village 200 are adivasi and 15 dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are inadequate and unsatisfactory. Those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The state of the NREGS is very dismal in this village too. Most households have got very few days of NREGS employment during last five years. There is massive corruption and irregularities in this village. Sixty four workers of the village had worked for 8 days (15-22 September 2009) in Kendupati-Palsada Road project implemented under the NREGS but none of them had been paid the wages even after one year of the work. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent. There is very high distress migration from this village due to failure of the NREGS.

It is interesting to note that Mr BK Sinha(Secretary) and Ms Amita Sharma(Joint Secretary-NREGA) from the Union Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) had come for inspection in Lanji GP on the same day we visited Uparpita village of Lanji GP. The villagers told us that they had been invited at the GP school where Mr Sinha and Ms Sharma held a meeting to listen to the problems of the poor villagers. However, the villagers were disappointed after reaching there because Mr Sinha and Ms Sharma were surrounded by large number of officials and these poor villagers could not dare say anything about their grievances. We would not be surprised if MORD officials would have returned back with a rosy picture of the NREGS and other schemes in the deprived villages of Nuapada. One fails to understand as to why these MORD officials need to spend money from the public exchequer on their inspection tours which are only guided tours and apparently meaningless because they end up with only bogus information about the schemes provided by the same corrupt and callous officials who ensure that nothing reaches to the rural poor. The so-called field tours of these officials are no different than the bogus social audits of the NREGS projects being conducted in the official records. Did these MORD officials come to know that NREGS was an absolute failure in the villages they visited? Impossible. CEFS would be happy to be

proved wrong. Can MORD make public their findings of the Nuapada field visit on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2010?

## **Kalahandi District**

### **Rajendrapur (Bandhapari GP)**

Rajendrapur is a deprived village located in Lanjigarh block of Kalahandi district. Of 60 total households in the village 35 are adivasi and 25 dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are inadequate and unsatisfactory.

**The ICDS centre of the village is run in collaboration with Sterilite Foundation (Vedanta Aluminium Ltd). However, in the name of running and supporting ICDS centres, Vedanta's contribution is only peanuts, literally and figuratively both. Sterilite /Vedanda supported ICDS centres actually get a few KGs of CHUDA (beaten rice) and groundnut every month. In other words, every child in Vedanta supported Anganwadis gets 2-3 spoons of fried chuda mixed with groundnuts. To put it in monetary terms, the Vedanta foundation's contribution to one ICDS centre is actually not more than Rs. 10,000-12,000 annually. It is a big scam to allow Vedanta to put up huge hoardings and advertisements at the ICDS centres about their contribution in running 400 Anganwadis in Kalahandi district for just peanuts. However, the MOU signed between Orissa Govt and M/s. Sterilite Foundation (M/s. Vedanta Aluminium Ltd) claims that the later will take the responsibility of "providing additional child care services, i.e. providing noon meal, supplying Anganwadi equipment, supplying pre-school materials for joyful learning of the children 3-6 years in the Anganwadi Centre and providing health care services to the children."These claims are limited to the MOU only and the actual contribution of Vedanta to these poor children is only a few spoons of fried chuda mixed with groundnuts. Is this the kind of noon meal Vedanta is supposed to provide to these children under the MOU?**

Those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The state of the NREGS is very dismal even in this village. 20-25 households do not have even job card. In the previous 12 months hardly any one got NREGS employment. Some labourers got a few days of job in a watershed project implemented under the NREGS. There is massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. During 2008, three farm ponds were built under the NREGS in this village and the sanctioned budget for each farm pond was Rs. 35,000/-. But, the Junior Engineer (JE) demanded Rs 5000/ as bribe for releasing the full amount to pond owners. The pond owners refused to give bribe, therefore, JE released only half of the budgeted amount. Rai Majhi is owner of one of these ponds and he was given only Rs 18,000/ against the budgeted amount of Rs. 35,000/-. Sandru Majhi got only 13,000/ and Seemanchal Manjhi got only Rs 17,000/ against the sanctioned budget of Rs 35,000/.

There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

### **Kendubordi (Lanjigarh GP)**

Kendubordi is a classic adivasi village located in Lanjigarh block of Kalahandi district. Of 82 total households in the village 81 are very poor adivasi. This village is located hardly one km away from the Vedanta Alumina Refinery at Lanjigarh. This village has been the centre of protest against the Vedanta plant. The level of deprivation and backwardness of Kendubordi's adivasis is a very sad commentary on the tall claims about development works by Vedanda. To know the truth behind the bogus claims of Vedanta one needs to do nothing but just visit Kendubordi village and the fraudulent claims on the CSR (corporate social responsibility) stand exposed stiff naked. It is shocking and unbelievable to see the scale and dimensions of deprivation in a village located next to such a big industrial plant. However, things do not remain such a big puzzle when we talk to the adivasis of Kendubordi. Not a single labourer from this village has been ever provided any kind of employment (casual or regular) in the Vedanta plant. Is it the kind of industrialization and economic growth that is supposed to remove poverty from Kalahandi and Orissa? After visiting this village we realized that Vedanta's tall claims of having brought prosperity in the adivasi villages of Kalahandi is nothing short of a huge CSR scam that needs to be exposed before the entire nation. The poor adivasis of Kendubordi narrated outrageous tales of their persecution and suffering at the hands of Vedanta staff and political mafia hired by the Vedanta Industries. We learnt that since this village has been protesting against the expansion of Vedanta refinery, even government officials and local authorities give this village a step-motherly treatment

After seeing the real face of the industrial growth and poverty reduction at Lanjigarh first hand we could only pray :

**“God save this country from the industrial growth, economic development, employment generation and poverty reduction of Vedanta variety !”**

All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. None of the villagers had any major complaint about the functioning of the PDS.

**It was shocking to find that no MDM food whatsoever was given to anyone.** The Anganwadi opens once in a while. Children below six and pregnant women are given one kg of rice in 2-3 months but 5-6 old persons are given some cooked food regularly. Those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

**We found disastrous failure of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village. During first four years of the NREGS, no one in the village was provided even a single day of the NREGS employment. During 2010 some NREGS work has been done but very few labourers have got a few days of job.**

### **Kandakhal (Chancher GP)**

Kandakhal is a deprived and adivasi dominant village located in Kesinga block of Kalahandi district. Of 80 total households in the village 72 are adivasi and 8 dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. However, about 30 households of this village do not have any ration card despite being extremely poor. This deprived village has 30 APL cards, 11 BPL cards and only 2 Antyodaya cards..

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens once in a while. For the previous five months Anganwadi centre was closed. Children and pregnant women were not getting anything under the ICDS but some old people were getting 4 kg of rice in 3-4 months.

Those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The state of the NREGS in this deprived village of Kalahandi is absolutely grim. It is distressing to note that during previous 12 months no one in this deprived village had secured even a single day of job under the NREGS despite most households being extremely poor and casual labourers. These poor villagers survive by working as casual labourer at the daily wage of Rs 50-70.

### **Gotiyapada (Kasrupada GP)**

Gotiyapada is a small adivasi dominant village located in Kesinga block of Kalahandi district. Of 35 total households in the village 25 are adivasi. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate.

The Anganwadi is as good as non-existent. For the previous five months no ICDS service was available. Children and women never get anything under the ICDS, but earlier some old people used to get only small quantity of boiled rice in the name of cooked food. Those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is absolute failure in this village of Kalahandi. It is distressing to note that during previous 12 months no one in this deprived village had secured even a single day of job under the NREGS despite most households being extremely poor and casual labourers. These poor villagers survive by working as casual labourer at the daily wage of Rs 50-70. Many households have not got any job under the NREGS in last five years. **Some people had got a few days of job in 2006-7, but after 2007 no one in the village has got even a single day of NREGS job.**

### **Kanabira (Gaigaon GP)**

Kanabira is a very deprived adivasi dominant village located in Kesinga block of Kalahandi district. Of 202 total households in the village 18 are adivasi. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. However, about one third households of this deprived village do not have any ration card and are completely out of the PDS. Bhuj Sabar is a very poor adivasi with only one acre of land and 13 members in the family. But, he has neither ration card nor job card and his family has no access to any other social security scheme of the government.

The MDM food is available regularly and is also satisfactory. The ICDS centre of the village is run in collaboration with Vedanta Foundation. For previous two months pregnant women were not getting anything at the Anganwadi but some old people were getting cooked food regularly under the Emergency Feeding Programme. There are 40 children enrolled at this Anganwadi. For the previous two months these children were getting nothing but a few spoons of fried chuda (beaten rice) mixed with some groundnuts given by the Vedanta Foundation. Loya Adwel is the Anganwadi worker of this village and she says that Vedanta Foundation gives 30 KGs of chuda, 4 KGs of groundnuts and one kg of cooking oil to this Anganwadi every month. In other words, the total annual contribution/ cost of the Vedanta Foundation for running one Anganwadi is roughly about Rs 10,000-12,000. Vedanta can not get this kind of deal anywhere. For a paltry contribution of just Rs 10,000-12,000 annually per Anganwadi it has been allowed to claim that it is running these Anganwadis in collaboration with the Orissa Govt. Vedanta Foundation is running 400 Anganwadis in Kalahandi district in collaboration with Orissa Govt. Vedanta and Orissa Govt must stop this demeaning kind of CSR in Kalahandi district. It is an affront to the dignity of the poor children of Orissa that for a few spoons of chuda and groundnuts it can claim on big hoardings that these ICDS centres are run jointly by Vedanta Foundation and Orissa Govt.

We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is absolute failure in this village too. It is distressing to note that during previous 12 months no one in this deprived village had secured even a single day of job under the NREGS despite most households being extremely poor and casual labourers. These poor villagers survive by working as casual labourer at the daily wage of Rs 60. Many households have not got any job under the NREGS in last five years. **Some people had got a few days of job in 2006-7 in a bundh project implemented under the NREGS, but after 2007 no one in the village has got even a single day of NREGS job despite being landless or having less than one acre of land. Due to failure of the NREGS, over 50 per cent of the labourers have migrated to AP in search of wage employment for survival.**

### **Chingadipas (Gopinathpur GP)**

Chingadipas is an extremely poor and text book adivasi village located in Thuamul Rampur block of Kalahandi district. Of 32 total households in the village 22 are adivasi and 7 dalit. All the APL and BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. But, many households do not have any kind of ration card.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is poor and quantity inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly but we found massive corruption and very serious irregularities in the ICDS services. Pregnant women are given less than one kg of rice per month, old persons get one kg rice per month and children get 1-2 kgs of rice in 2-3 months. Every beneficiary is made to pay Rs.1 per kg of rice as transportation cost. There is massive corruption in the ICDS services of the village. No wonder that large number of children in Thuamul Rampur block suffer from hunger and acute malnutrition. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The NREGS is a big failure in this village of Kalahandi. Surveyed households have either got no job at all or got 10-20- 50 days of job during entire five years. The villagers told us that many job cards of the village were in the custody of mate and there were bogus job entries on these job cards. The wage payment for a work done during 2009 was made after 12 months. There is massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS of this village. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

## **Ganjam District**

### **Badapalli (Subalaya GP)**

Badapalli is an extremely deprived and entirely dalit village located in Ganjam block of the district. All 70 households of the village are dalit. Almost all households are landless, extremely poor and casual labourers. Many households do not have even ration card. The APL card holders of the village hardly get any PDS grain.

But, BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg.

The MDM food is available regularly. The ICDS centre opens regularly and children in the age group of 3-6 years do get cooked food but old people are getting nothing. Pregnant women do get 2 kgs of rice and 500 grams of pulse every month. We did not find a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

**The state of the NREGS is outrageous and scandalous. We were shocked to find that not a single person of this deprived dalit village had been given even a single**

**day of the NREGS employment during previous four years.** Some households had got a few days of NREGS employment in 2006-07. These poor dalits survive by earning Rs. 30-40 daily by collecting and selling firewood, stone breaking and other odd labour work. **Over 70 per cent of the male members have migrated to AP in search of odd wage employment.** Women who go to forest for firewood collection have to pay Rs 5 to the Forest Guard for every head-load.

### **Satuli (Santoshpur GP)**

Satuli is also an extremely deprived and entirely dalit village located in Ganjam block of the district. All 45 households of the village are dalit. Over 50 per cent households are landless, extremely poor and casual labourers. These poor dalits survive by earning Rs. 30-40 daily by collecting forest produce and making leaf-plate and bamboo-basket.

The APL card holders of the village hardly get any PDS grain. But, BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg.

The MDM food is available regularly. The ICDS centre opens once in a while and its services are as good as non-existent. Very few children get something to eat sometimes. The old people get nothing. Pregnant women do get only 1 kg of rice per month against their monthly entitlement of four and a- half kgs of rice and 500 gms of pulse. We did not find a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

**The state of the NREGS is outrageous and scandalous. It is distressing to note that not a single person of this deprived dalit village had been given even a single day of the NREGS employment during previous three years.** There are fake job entries in many job cards. Some households had got a few days of NREGS employment during 2006-07. **Over 80 per cent of the male members have migrated to AP in search of odd wage employment.**

### **Biripur (Karpada GP)**

Biripur is a deprived village located in Ganjam block of the district. Of 300 total households in the village 100 are dalit.. About one third of dalits are absolutely landless and the remaining have very little land. These poor dalits survive by earning Rs. 50-60 for casual labour.

The APL card holders of the village hardly get any PDS grain. But, BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and



all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg.

The MDM food is not provided regularly and the quality is also poor. The ICDS centre opens once in a while and its services are as good as non-existent. We did not find a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

**The state of the NREGS is absolutely grim. Not a single person of this deprived village had been given even a single day of the NREGS employment during previous one year.** In last five years people have got only 15-20 days of job. Over 40 per cent of the male members have migrated to AP in search of odd wage employment. The villagers told us that “the Sarpanch demands Rs. 300-500/ as bribe for making job cards”. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent.

### **Jharapokhari (Chikalakhandi GP)**

Jharapokhari is an extremely deprived and entirely dalit village located in Chhatrapur block of Ganjam district. All 80 households of the village are very poor dalit. The APL card holders of the village hardly get any PDS grain. But, BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg.

The MDM food is available regularly. The ICDS centre opens regularly. While children get regular cooked food, the old people get nothing. Pregnant women do get 3 kgs of rice and half kg pulse per month. We did not find a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

**Not a single person of this deprived village had been given even a single day of the NREGS employment during previous one year.** In last five years people have got only 10-20 days of job. There is very high level of distress migration from this village. There is massive corruption and irregularities in the NREGS. The villagers told us that “the GRS (Gram Rojgar Sahayak) is always present at the Bank Branch when labourers go there to withdraw their NREGS wages. After withdrawing the wage money from the bank labourers are made to hand over the entire money to the GRS and the GRS takes away the extra money (wages for the fake job entries) for himself and the remaining amount is returned back to the concerned labourers”. The family of Savitri Das (job card no-9552) had worked for one month under the NREGS during 2008 but did not get any wage for that work. When we checked her pass book, Rs 11,760/ was shown as

withdrawn by Savitri Das as NREGS wage for the work done during 2008. **Now it should not be so difficult to understand as to how Ganjam became the best performing district during 2009 !** There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent..

### **Arjunpalli (Sundarpur GP)**

Arjunpalli is an extremely deprived and entirely dalit village located in Chhatrapur block of Ganjam district. All 68 households of the village are landless dalit and earn their livelihood by stone-breaking, share-cropping and casual labour. The APL card holders of the village hardly get any PDS grain. But, BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. However, the actual weight of the PDS grain is normally two kgs less.

The MDM food is available regularly and is supplied by the Nandi Foundation. The ICDS centre opens regularly. While children in the age group of 3-6 get regular cooked food, children below three years of age get one-and-a-half kg rice per month. Pregnant women do get only one –and- a -half kg of rice and 200 grams of pulse per month. Large number of children in this village are suffering from hunger and malnutrition. We did not find a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

**The state of the NREGS in this dalit village is literally outrageous and scandalous. It is distressing to note that not a single NREGS project has been implemented in this dalit village so far. Except 7-8 labourers who were provided 8-10 days of job during 2007 in the neighbouring village, no one in this village has been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in last five years, despite all of them being landless casual labourers and extremely poor dalit. They manage to earn hardly Rs. 35-40 per day by doing bone-breaking work of stone-breaking. If the landless, hungry and deprived dalits of Arjunpalli do not need and deserve NREGS who else in the country does?**

### **Spaikapada (Kalipalli GP)**

Spaikapada is also a deprived and entirely dalit village located in Chhatrapur block of Ganjam district. All 100 households of the village are dalit. The APL card holders of the village do not get any PDS grain. But, BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg.

The MDM food is available regularly. The ICDS services are irregular and inadequate. We did not find a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. Some old people are getting NOAPS and we also found some NFBS beneficiaries in this village.

The state of the NREGS in this dalit village is very bad. **No one in this dalit village has been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous 12 months.** During last five years only two NREGS projects (one bundh and one road during 2008-09) have been implemented in this dalit village. Irregularities and long delay in the wage payment has made these poor dalits loose their faith in the NREGS. There has been no social audit of any NREGS project and transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent.

### **Bpikpada (Kalipalli GP)**

Bpikpada is an extremely deprived and entirely dalit village located in Chhatrapur block of Ganjam district. All 68 households of the village are dalit. Except three families, all are landless. We were shocked to find that 30 landless and very poor dalit households of this village had only APL cards. All the APL cards were in the custody of the PDS dealer and APL card holders get only kerosene and no grain at all. But, BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg.

The MDM food is available regularly but the quality is very poor. The Anganwadi opens once in a while and the ICDS services are irregular, inadequate and very poor. We did not find a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. Some old people are getting NOAPS and we also found some NFBS beneficiaries in this village.

The state of the NREGS in this dalit village is no better. **No one in this dalit village has been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous 12 months.** During last five years only one NREGS project (pond) has been implemented in this dalit village. The landless and deprived dalits of this village survive mainly by casual labour.

## Telimala (Kalimeghi GP)

Telimala is an extremely deprived and classic adivasi village located in Beguniapada block of Ganjam district. There is text-book deprivation, hunger and corruption in this adivasi village. All the households (*Saura* adivasi) of this village survive by casual farm labour and collection of forest produce. We were shocked to find that except the PDS, not a single government scheme had any presence whatsoever in this deprived adivasi village. Almost all households live a life of chronic hunger and semi-starvation. This village is also vulnerable to malaria and diarrhea. During 2007, two persons of the village died of diarrhea. During 2009, three children (one was seven months old and the other was one- and- a -half years old) of the village died of malaria. However, at the root of all these deaths is dehumanizing level of poverty, chronic hunger and acute malnutrition.

The BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. However, the actual weight of the PDS grain is always 3-5 KGs less than the entitlement and there is huge corruption in the PDS. The quality of the PDS rice is very poor.

There is no school in this village. There is a school in the neighbouring village but there is no teacher. Therefore, the children of this adivasi village have access to no education whatsoever. **Where are the custodians of the Fundamental Right to Education?** Since there is no school the question of MDM does not arise. There is no Anganwadi either and no ICDS service whatsoever is available to anyone in this village. Almost all the children of this adivasi village have distended bellies, sunken eyes and hollowed cheeks ; and are apparently suffering from hunger and severe malnutrition. Some of the children seemed to be in the third and fourth stage of protein-calorie malnutrition. **Where are the defenders of the Supreme Court's orders on ICDS and MDM?**

We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. No one in the village is getting old age pension.

**It is outrageous and distressing to note that not a single household of this deprived and starving village has ever got even a single day of NREGS employment.**

**Was Ganjam district awarded the best NREGS district award for this 'distinction'?**

**These adivasis get Rs. 40-50 as daily wage for the casual farm labour. 7-8 labourers have migrated to AP in search of wage employment. Most households earn Rs. 200-300/ per month from the collection and sell of the forest produce like firewood, honey, roots and vegetables (Cheranga,Karba,Pithala,Masyakanda, Bansakarna, Argun Sag etc).**

### **Barabara (Kalimeghi GP)**

Barabara is an extremely deprived adivasi village located in Beguniapada block of Ganjam district. All 30 households in the village are adivasi. All the households of this village survive by casual farm labour and collection of forest produce. These adivasis get Rs. 30-50 as daily wage for the casual farm labour.

The BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. However, the actual weight of the PDS grain is always 3-5 KGs less than the entitlement and there is huge corruption in the PDS. The quality of the PDS rice is very poor.

There is a school in this village but it hardly opens. There is one teacher who never comes to the school. There is no question of MDM either. There is an Anganwadi which opens only once in a month.The ICDS services are as good as non-existent. We did not find a single Annapurna,NFBS,NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. Only one person in the village is getting old age pension.

**It is shocking to note that not a single household of this deprived adivasi village has got even a single day of NREGS employment during previous four years. In 2006 one NREGS project was implemented in the village where some people had got a few days of job. After that no NREGS work has been done in this village.**

**For which achievement Ganjam district was given model NREGS district award by the Central Government?**

## **Baidapada (Kalimeghi GP)**

Baidapada is also extremely deprived adivasi village located in Beguniapada block of Ganjam district. All 25 households in the village are very poor adivasi and have little land. All the households of this village survive by casual farm labour and collection of forest produce. These adivasis get Rs. 40-50 as daily wage for the casual farm labour.

The BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. However, the actual weight of the PDS grain is always 3-5 KGs less than the entitlement and there is huge corruption in the PDS. The quality of the PDS rice is also poor.

There is a school in this village but it does not open regularly. The children complained of massive corruption and irregularities in the MDM. The MDM food is given only once or twice in a week. There is an Anganwadi which opens only once in a week. The ICDS services are as good as non-existent. Children are given food only once in a week. Pregnant women get 750 grams of rice and 250 grams of pulse per month. There is apparently massive corruption in the ICDS. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. No one in the village is getting old age pension either.

The state of the NREGS in this adivasi village is no better. **No one in this adivasi village has been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous 2 years.** During previous five years only one NREGS project (road project during 2007-08) had been implemented in this deprived village and most households had got 20-30 days of job in that project.

## **Gajapati District**

### **Kantaikuli (Mohana GP)**

Kantaikuli is a deprived adivasi village located in Mohana block of Gajapati district. All 32 households in the village are poor adivasi and survive by farming, casual daily wage and collection of forest produce.

The BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice

every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. However, the actual weight of the PDS grain is always 3-5 KGs less than the entitlement and there is rampant corruption in the PDS. The MDM food is regular but qualitatively poor and quantitatively insufficient. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are poor and inadequate. Children below six years get regular cooked food but pregnant women get only 2 kgs of rice and 250 grams of pulse every month. We did not find a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

**The state of the NREGS in this adivasi village of Gajapati district is absolutely abysmal. No one in this adivasi village has been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous 2 years.**

### **Adapanka (Adava GP)**

Adapanka is a very deprived and displaced adivasi village located in Mohana block of Gajapati district. Of 48 total households in the village 46 are adivasi and 2 dalit. All households of the village are extremely poor and landless. They lost their land to Harbhangi dam project and their original village is now submerged in the dam reservoir. These poor people survive by casual daily wage in the neighbouring villages and collection of forest produce. The daily wage for farm labourers is only Rs 40-50.

The BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. However, the actual weight of the PDS grain is always 1-2 KGs less than the entitlement quantity. The MDM food is regular but qualitatively poor and quantitatively insufficient. There is a mini - Anganwadi in the village which opens only occasionally and the ICDS services are very poor and inadequate. Children below six years do not get cooked food but they are given one and a half kg of rice and 250 grams of pulse per month. Pregnant women get only 2 kgs of rice and 250 grams of pulse every month. Most children of this village have distended bellies, sunken eyes and hollowed cheeks and are apparently suffering from hunger and severe malnutrition. The children of this village seemed to be unusually quiet and inactive. This is a sure sign of acute malnutrition. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

**The state of the NREGS in this village of Gajapati district is also abysmal. No one in this extremely deprived village has been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous one year.** During previous five years, only one NREGS project (in 2008) has been implemented in this displaced village. These landless and deprived adivasis have a very deep sense of exploitation, injustice and deprivation. They said, **“whenever we try to lodge a complaint against any**

**government official /functionary, they silence us by threatening to brand us naxalite and throw us into the jail.”Is this the kind of rule of law the founding fathers of Indian Constitution wanted to establish? The corrupt and callous administrative machinery of this country seems to be dead determined to convert law abiding citizens into insurgents. Any one who cares to understand the roots of naxal menace in this country must visit this village. After visiting this deprived adivasi village it would not be so difficult to understand as to who is a real threat to the rule of law and constitution of India.**

### **Budhaneli (Dambaguda GP)**

Budhaneli is an extremely deprived and entirely adivasi village located in Mohana block of Gajapati district. All 90 households of the village are very poor adivasi. They earn their livelihood by stone-breaking, casual daily wage and forest produce. The local daily wage for casual labourers is only Rs 40. One person earns not more than Rs 30-40 per day by stone –breaking. 15-20 labourers of the village have migrated to towns in search of livelihood.

There are no APL cards in the village. The BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs.2/ per kg and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month at the rate of Rs 2/ per kg. However, the actual weight of the PDS grain is normally 2-3 kgs less than the entitlement quantity.**The village school opens only for 2-3 days in a month and children get MDM food only when the school opens.The ICDS centre opens only once or twice in a month and the services are as good as non-existent.We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS,NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.**

The state of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village is absolutely shocking. **No one in this extremely deprived village has been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous two years.** During previous five years, only one NREGS project(pond work in 2008) has been implemented in this village and some labourers of the village got 10-20 days of job in that project. **But, most households of the village have not been provided even a single day of NREGS employment since its launch in 2006. Moreover, about 40 households of the village do not have even valid job cards.**



## Sanakhani (Mohana GP)

Sanakhani is an extremely deprived village located in Mohana block of Gajapati district. Of 150 total households in the village half are adivasi and half dalit.

**It is shocking to note that about half households of this poor village have no ration card whatsoever.** Those who have ration card are getting PDS grain regularly.

The MDM food is regular but qualitatively poor and quantitatively insufficient. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are poor and inadequate. We did not find a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

The state of the NREGS in this village is not good either. **No one in this deprived village has been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous one year.**

## Dekapanka (Paniganda GP)

Dekapanka is an extremely deprived village located in Mohana block of Gajapati district. Of 140 total households in the village 25 are adivasi and 80 dalit. Most households of the village are landless and extremely poor. They earn their livelihood by stone-breaking and casual daily wage (Rs 50-60 per day).

**It is shocking to note that large number of households of this poor village have no ration card whatsoever.** Those who have ration card are getting PDS grain regularly. The MDM food is regular but qualitatively poor and quantitatively insufficient. **The Anganwadi opens regularly and the ICDS services are also relatively far better. Children in the age group of 3-6 years are getting cooked food regularly and those below three years of age do get 2 kgs of rice per month. Pregnant women get 4 kgs of rice and 500 grams of pulse every month.** We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The performance of the NREGS in this village of Gajapati district is very dismal. It is shocking to note that no NREGS project was implemented and no one in this deprived village was provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the first four years.** However, one road project was implemented during the previous one year (2009-10) and labourers had got some wage employment. The wage payment was done on the measurement basis and the labourers got Rs 62-84 as daily wage. Due to lack of wage employment under the NREGS, large number of labourers of this village have migrated to cities and towns in search of odd wage employment.

# Sundargarh District

## Baladmal (Baragad GP)

Baladmal is an adivasi dominant village located in Sundargarh block of Sundargarh district. Of 160 total households in the village 120 are adivasi and 15 dalit. Most households of the village are casual labourers.

The APL card holders of the village do not get any PDS grain. But, all the BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month regularly. The MDM food is regular, adequate and satisfactory. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are not so good. Children in the age group of 3-6 years are getting cooked food regularly but those below three years of age do not get anything. Pregnant women get only 2 kgs of rice and 250 grams of pulse every month. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The NREGS is a big failure in this village. No one in this deprived village was provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous one year. Only two NREGS projects (one road and one pond) had been implemented during five years of the NREGS. Many poor households of the village have not received even a single day of the NREGS job in the entire five years. Those who had got NREGS job, it was only for 10,20 or 30 days during entire five years.** Inordinate delay in the wage payment has made many workers loose faith in the NREGS. Almost all households are casual labourers. Due to failure of the NREGS, over 50 per cent of labourers have migrated to Gujarat, Maharashtra and other states in order to earn their livelihood by casual wage employment. The villagers told us that there was rampant corruption in the village and they could not avail benefits of any scheme without paying bribe to Sarpanch and other government officials. No one attends Gram Sabha because the villagers think that they would not get anything out of that meeting. There has not been any social audit of the NREGS projects and the transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.

## Kendmal (Baragad GP)

Kendmal is also an adivasi dominant village located in Sundargarh block of Sundargarh district. Of 150 total households in the village 120 are adivasi and 3 dalit. Most

households of the village are either landless or have negligible land and earn livelihood by odd daily wage.

The APL card holders of the village do not get any PDS grain. But, all the BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month regularly. The MDM food is regular but poor and unsatisfactory. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are not so good. Children are getting cooked food regularly but pregnant women get only 2 kgs of rice and 500 grams of pulse every month. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The NREGS is a big failure in this village too. No one in this deprived village was provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous one year. Only one NREGS project (road) had been implemented during entire five years of the NREGS and most households had been given only 10-15 days of job. Many poor households of the village have not received even a single day of the NREGS job in the entire five years.** Most households survive by daily wage in Sundargarh and Jharsuguda.

### **Rajpur (Rajpur GP)**

Rajpur too is an adivasi dominant village located in Subdega block of Sundargarh district. Of 200 total households in the village 180 are adivasi and 10 dalit. Most households of the village are very poor and earn their livelihood by odd daily wage.

The APL card holders of the village do not get any PDS grain. But, all the BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month regularly. The MDM food is regular but poor and unsatisfactory. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are not so good. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The state of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village is shocking and scandalous. It is distressing to note that not a single NREGS project has been implemented in this village so far. No one in this village has been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in last five years, despite all of**

**them being casual labourers and extremely poor. All job cards are absolutely blank.**

### **Khuntgaon (Sanpatrapali GP)**

Khuntgaon is an adivasi dominant village located in Tangarpali block of Sundargarh district. Of 125 total households in the village 100 are adivasi and 20 dalit. Most households of the village are very poor and earn their livelihood by casual wage employment.

The APL card holders of the village do not get any PDS grain. But, all the BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month regularly. The MDM food is regular but poor and unsatisfactory. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are poor and unsatisfactory. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

The state of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village is no less shocking. **No one in this extremely deprived village has been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous two years.** During previous five years, only one NREGS project (in 2008) has been implemented in this village and some labourers of the village got 10-20 days of job in that project. **But, most households of the village have not been provided even a single day of NREGS employment since its launch in 2006.**

### **Sunajor (Sanpatrapali GP)**

Sunajor is a big adivasi dominant village located in Tangarpali block of Sundargarh district. Of 400 total households in the village 350 are adivasi and 40 dalit. Most households of the village are very poor and casual labourers.

The APL card holders of the village do not get any PDS grain. But, all the BPL card holders of the village are getting 25 KGs of PDS rice and all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month regularly. The MDM food is regular but unsatisfactory. The Anganwadi opens regularly and the ICDS services are relatively better. Children get cooked food and pregnant women get 4 kgs of rice and half kg of pulse every month. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The performance of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village of Sundargarh district is outrageous. No one in this**

**extremely deprived village had been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the first four years. The first NREGS project in the village began only in September 2010 and some workers got 10-15 days of job in that project.**

### **Didigajharan (Lephripara GP)**

Didigajharan is an adivasi dominant village located in Lephripara block of Sundargarh district. Of 200 total households in the village 170 are adivasi and 3 dalit. Most households of the village are very poor and casual labourers.

Many BPL card holders of the village have been informed that they are now under APL category and APL card holders are occasionally given 7 kgs of wheat at the rate of Rs 7 per kg. But, all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month regularly. The MDM food is regular. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are poor. Children get cooked food but pregnant women get less than 2 kgs of rice per month. We did not find a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The performance of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village of Sundargarh district is absolutely abysmal. No one in this extremely deprived village had been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous 12 months. Labourers had been provided only 10-20 days of job during the entire five years of the NREGS despite being very poor casual labourers.**

### **Surguda (Bheurapara) (Chhatanpali GP)**

Surguda too is an adivasi dominant village located in Lephripara block of Sundargarh district. Of 150 total households in the village 100 are adivasi and 25 are dalit. Most households of the village are very poor casual labourers.

In this village too, many BPL card holders have been informed that they are now under APL category and APL card holders are occasionally given 7 kgs of wheat at the rate of Rs 7 per kg. But, all the Antyodaya card holders are getting 35 KGs of PDS rice every month regularly. However, the actual weight of the PDS grain is always 2-3 KGs less than the entitlement quantity.

The MDM food is regular but poor. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are not good. Children get cooked food but pregnant women get less than 2 kgs of rice and 250 grams of pulse per month. We did not find a single Annapurna,

NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The performance of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village of Sundargarh district is absolutely shocking. No one in this extremely deprived village had been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the first four years despite all adivasi and dalit households being very poor casual labourers and being in desperate need of the wage employment. The first NREGS project in the village began only in 2010 and some workers got 10, 20, 30 days of job in that project. The local daily wage is only Rs 50. If the NREGS is not meant for the extremely poor adivasis and dalits of this deprived village, who else is it meant for?**

## **Kendujhar District**

### **Talachampe (Talachampe GP)**

Talachampe is an entirely *Juang* adivasi (primitive tribe) village located in Bansapal block of Kendujhar district. All 54 households in the village are extremely deprived *Juang* adivasi.

It is a pleasure to note that the PDS is working to the satisfaction of all the households in this village of primitive tribe. All households have either BPL or Antyodaya cards and they are getting their grain entitlements regularly without any problem.

The MDM food is regular but poor. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are not proper and satisfactory. Children in the age group of 3-6 get cooked food but children below 3 years of age and pregnant women get less than 1 kg of rice and 250 grams of pulse per month. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The performance of the NREGS in this primitive adivasi village of Kendujhar district is absolutely dismal. During the entire five years of the NREGS, these households have got only 10,20,30 days of NREGS employment despite all adivasi households being very poor casual labourers and being in desperate**

**need of the wage employment. The local daily wage is only Rs 50. However, these Juang households manage to earn Rs 1000-1500 per month by selling forest produce like firewood and leafplate. The income from the forest produce has kept these Juang adivasis alive and going.**

## **Upparchampey (Talachampey GP)**

Upparchampey is also an entirely *Juang* adivasi (primitive tribe) village located in Bansapal block of Kendujhar district. All 45 households in the village are extremely deprived Juang adivasi.

The PDS is working to the satisfaction of all the households in this village of primitive tribe. All households have either BPL or Antyodaya cards and they are getting their grain entitlements regularly without any problem. However, the actual weight of the PDS rice is sometimes one kg less.

The MDM food is available regularly. The Anganwadi also opens regularly but for previous two months there was irregular supply of rice and no one got any rice. Children get cooked food and pregnant women get 4 kg of rice and 500 grams of pulse per month. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The performance of the NREGS in this primitive adivasi village of Kendujhar district is no better. During the entire five years of the NREGS, these households have got only 10,20,30 days of NREGS employment despite all adivasi households being very poor casual labourers and being in desperate need of the wage employment. Some workers who had worked in a project in April 2010 had not received their wages till October 2010. Some job cards of the village were in the custody of the GRS for previous 4 months. These Juang households manage to earn about Rs 1000 per month by selling forest produce like firewood and leafplate. There has been no social audit of the NREGS projects and the transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.**

## **GuptaGanga (Gonasika GP)**

Gupta Ganga too is an entirely *Juang* adivasi (primitive tribe) village located in Bansapal block of Kendujhar district. All 65 households in the village are extremely deprived Juang adivasi. This village is located at a distance of 40 kms from the district headquarters. This village is the origin point of Baitarani river (a river of great importance in the Hindu mythology).

The PDS is working to the satisfaction of all the households in this village of primitive tribe. All households have either BPL or Antyodaya cards and they are getting their grain entitlements regularly without any problem.

The MDM food is regular and satisfactory. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are irregular, inadequate and unsatisfactory. The villagers are not happy with the functioning of the ICDS. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The performance of the NREGS in this primitive adivasi village of Kendujhar district is absolutely dismal. No one in this Juang village had been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous 12 months. During the entire five years of the NREGS, these households have got only 10, 15, 20 days of NREGS employment despite all households being very poor casual labourers and being in desperate need of the wage employment. Wage payment for the work done in 2008 was made after six months of the work and many households had some days of wages still pending at the time of survey in October 2010. There has been no social audit of the NREGS projects and the transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.**

These Juang households manage to earn about Rs 1000 per month by selling forest produce like firewood and leafplate. Gupta Ganga is a classic adivasi village surrounded by hills and forests by all sides. Except for 3-4 households, all households are landless but do *PODU CHAS* (shifting cultivation). Most of the neighbouring Juang villages also do shifting cultivation.

### **UpparBaitarani (Gonasika GP)**

Uparbaitarani is a *Juang* adivasi (primitive tribe) dominant village located in Bansapal block of Kendujhar district. Of 41 total households in the village 31 are Juang.

The PDS is working to the satisfaction of all the households in the village. All households have either BPL or Antyodaya cards and they are getting their grain entitlements regularly without any problem.

The MDM food is regular but inadequate. The Anganwadi opens regularly and the ICDS services are also relatively better. Children get regular cooked food and pregnant women get 4 kgs of rice and 500 grams of pulse every month. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.



The performance of the NREGS in this adivasi village of Kendujhar district is shocking. **No one in this deprived village had been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the first four years of the NREGS.** However, in the previous one year some NREGS work had been done and labourers were given 10-20 days of job. But, the wage payment was made six months later. The villagers complained of massive irregularities in the NREGS. There has been no social audit of the NREGS projects and the transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.

Upparbaitarani is a classic adivasi village virtually cut off from the mainstream society. All households of the village desperately need wage employment because they have no other opportunity for the wage employment ; but the NREGS has failed in this most deserving village. These Juang households earn only about Rs 200-300 per month by selling forest produce like leafplate but there is no marketing facility for firewood. These households have very small plots of land and also do *PODU CHAS* (shifting cultivation).

### **Danala (Suakati GP)**

Danala is a big *Bhuiya* adivasi dominant village located in Bansapal block of Kendujhar district. Of 452 total households in the village 400 are adivasi and 20 dalit.

**It is distressing to note that large number of very deprived households in this adivasi village do not have any ration card while many rich and prosperous households have got BPL card. For example, Sushant Kumar Samal owns a mine in Kandhamal, Babaji Barik is a contractor and has 5 trucks, Danardan Barik, Suresh Kumar Patra, Umakant Bindari and Kudaman Sahu – all are contractors and each owns 5 trucks but these people have BPL cards while large number of extremely poor adivasis have no ration card at all.**

The BPL and AAY card holders are getting PDS grain regularly but the actual weight of rice is normally 2 kgs less. The MDM food is regular but inadequate and poor. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are inadequate and poor. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The performance of the NREGS in this adivasi village of Kendujhar district is shocking and outrageous. No one in this deprived village had been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous four years despite all adivasi households being very poor casual labourers and being in desperate need of the wage employment. However, in the first year of the NREGS (2006-07) one NREGS work had been done and labourers were given 15-20 days of job in that project.**

These Bhuiya households earn their livelihood by shifting cultivation, forest produce and odd daily wage. Average monthly income from forest produce is about Rs 800-1000.

### **Jambhiripashi (Singhpur GP)**

Jambhiripashi is a very deprived village located in Bansapal block of Kendujhar district. Of 100 total households in the village 45 are adivasi and 3 dalit.

The PDS is working to the satisfaction of all the households in the village. All BPL and Antyodaya card holders are getting their PDS rice regularly. The MDM food is regular but inadequate and poor. The Anganwadi does not open regularly and the ICDS services are irregular, inadequate and poor. There is not a single Annapurna, NFBS, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The performance of the NREGS in this deprived village of Kendujhar district is abysmal. No one in this deprived village had been provided even a single day of NREGS employment in the previous two years despite all households being very poor casual labourers and being in desperate need of the wage employment. However, in the second year of the NREGS (2007-8) one bundh project was implemented in two phases and many households had got 10-20 days of job in that project but they were paid only partial wages. The villagers told us that there was rampant corruption and irregularities in the NREGS of this village. There were bogus and inflated job entries in the job cards and muster rolls. There has been no social audit of the NREGS projects and the transparency and accountability provisions are non-existent on the ground.**

These households earn their livelihood primarily by casual wage employment and many of them are petty peasant. The leafplate making is economically not viable because of absence of local marketing facility.

### **Talabarada (Singhpur GP)**

Talabarada is a small but textbook Bhuiya adivasi village located in Bansapal block of Kendujhar district. All 35 households in the village are very poor Bhuiya adivasi. This is a classic adivasi village surrounded by forests from all sides and not accessible by road. None of the households has *patta* land but most of them do shifting cultivation. Every day 10-12 labourers of the village go to Khandadhar mines located 16 kms away. They start from the village at 3 am in the morning and return back to village by 8 pm and get Rs 70 as daily wage for that bone –breaking work in the mines.

The PDS is working to the satisfaction of all the households in the village. All BPL and Antyodaya card holders are getting their PDS rice regularly. The school does not open regularly, hence, MDM is also irregular. The Anganwadi opens regularly. Children get cooked food regularly but pregnant women get only 2 kgs of rice and 250 grams of pulse every month. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly.

**The performance of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village of Kendujhar district is absolutely abysmal. During entire five years of the NREGS, only one NREGS project (road work in December 2008) had been implemented in this village and the households had got hardly 10-12 days of job in that project. Moreover, the wage payment was made one year later. Except this 10-12 days of job, no other NREGS employment had been provided to any one since its launch in 2006 despite all households being very poor casual labourers and being in desperate need of the wage employment.**

### **Singhpur (Singhpur GP)**

Singhpur is a Bhuiya adivasi dominant village located in Bansapal block of Kendujhar district. Of 250 total households in the village 210 are adivasi and 15 are dalit. This is the headquarter of Singhpur GP. Most adivasis are petty peasants and have small plots of land and they also work as casual labourers in the neighbouring mines.

The PDS is working to the satisfaction of all the households but many families in the village do not have any ration card. All BPL and Antyodaya card holders are getting

their PDS rice regularly. The MDM is regular and satisfactory. The Anganwadi opens regularly and the ICDS services are almost satisfactory. We also found one Annapurna card holder (old woman) who was getting 10 kgs of rice free every month. There is not a single NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. Some had availed NFBS benefits too.

**The performance of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village of Kendujhar district is dismal. During entire five years of the NREGS, hardly 20-30 days of job had been provided in this village. In 2009 one road project was implemented and most households had got 10-15 days of job but no one received any wage payment for that work. During early 2010 one road project was implemented and many households had got 6-7 days of job but the wage payment for that work was still pending at the time of survey in October 2010. There is rampant corruption and irregularities in the functioning of the NREGS in this village. There has been no social audit of the NREGS projects and the transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.**

### **Sarupat (Rutisila)**

Sarupat is an adivasi dominant village located in Ghatgaon block of Kendujhar district. Of 220 total households in the village 180 are adivasi. Most adivasis are very poor with tiny plots of land. They survive by odd daily wage and forest produce (firewood and leafplate). The local daily wage is only Rs 50.

The PDS is working to the satisfaction of all the households. All BPL and Antyodaya card holders are getting their PDS rice regularly. The MDM is regular but unsatisfactory. The Anganwadi opens regularly but the ICDS services are inadequate and unsatisfactory. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. Some had availed NFBS benefits too.

**The performance of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village of Kendujhar district is absolutely dismal. During entire five years of the NREGS, most households have either got no employment at all or got it for only 10-20 days. During the previous 12 months, only 20 households of the village had got 4-5 days of job and the remaining did not get even a single day of job. Most job cards of the village were in the possession of the GRS for previous 2 years. There has been no social audit of the NREGS projects and the transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.**

## **Rutisila (Rutisila)**

Rutisila is a *Batudi* adivasi dominant village located in Ghatgaon block of Kendujhar district. Of 198 total households in the village 190 are adivasi and 3 dalit. Most adivasis are very poor with tiny plots of land. They survive by odd daily wage and forest produce (firewood and leafplate). The average monthly income from forest produce is only about Rs 200-300 per household. The local daily wage is only Rs 50.

The PDS is working to the satisfaction of all the households but many families in the village do not have any ration card. All BPL and Antyodaya card holders are getting their PDS rice regularly. The MDM is regular and satisfactory. The Anganwadi opens regularly and the ICDS services are also almost satisfactory. There is not a single Annapurna, NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village. But, those who have old age pension card are getting it regularly. Some had availed NFBS benefits too.

**The performance of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village of Kendujhar district is absolutely abysmal. During entire five years of the NREGS, most households have either got no employment at all or got it for only 10-20-30 days. There has been no social audit of the NREGS projects and the transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.**

## **Gayalamunda (Purumunda GP)**

Gayalamunda is an entirely *Juang* adivasi village located in Ghatgaon block of Kendujhar district. All 45 households in the village are Juang adivasi. This is a classic adivasi village surrounded by forests from all sides and not accessible by road. Due to elephant menace around the village, only 2-3 families do some farming and the remaining survive primarily by forest produce and casual wage employment.

The PDS is working to the satisfaction of all the households in the village. There are 63 BPL and AAY cards in the village. All BPL and Antyodaya card holders are getting their PDS rice regularly. **We also found one Annapurna card holder who was getting 10 kgs of rice free every month.** The MDM is regular and satisfactory. The Anganwadi opens regularly and the ICDS services are adequate and almost satisfactory. There is not a single NMBS or SGSY beneficiary in this village.

**The performance of the NREGS in this deprived adivasi village of Kendujhar district is scandalous. There is rampant corruption and serious irregularities in the NREGS. In the previous 12 months, two NREGS projects (one pond and one Ghat cutting) had been executed in the village. The budget was Rs 5 lakh for each project. The entire Ghatcutting work was done by JCB machine in May-June 2010 and half of the pond work was also done by JCB machine. The labourers of this**

village had refused to work in the Ghatcutting project because it was bone-breaking work, hence, the work was done by JCB. But in official records, the same was shown to have been done by labourers and fake job entries in the muster rolls against the names of labourers were shown. During August-September 2008, one road work was done in Purmunda village on measurement basis and many labourers from this village had worked in that project. The daily wage came to only Rs.20-30 per day. The labourers initially refused to take that wage payment as a protest against the low wage, but after 2-3 months they accepted that wage payment. The adivasis of this village are angry with the functioning of the NREGS. There has been no social audit of the NREGS projects and the transparency and accountability provisions are as good as non-existent.

# **Annexure-1**

## **Brief Introduction of 10 Food Security and Social Security Schemes**

### **1-Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY)**

The aim of the Antyodaya Anna Yojana scheme, launched in 2000, is to provide special food-based assistance to destitute households. These households are given a special ration card (an “Antyodaya card”), and are entitled to special grain quotas at highly subsidised prices. Against each Antyodaya card, beneficiary household or individuals are entitled to 35kg. of subsidized rice or wheat per month from the designated local ration shop. The subsidized price charged is Rs. 2/- per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3/- per kg. for rice. Under no circumstance a FPS dealer should charge any additional charges above this price.

#### **AAY Supreme Court Order Summary:**

1. Every family or individual in the following social group should be given an Antyodaya Card: Aged, infirm, disabled, destitute men and women, pregnant and lactating women, destitute women;
2. widows and other single women with no regular support;
3. old persons (aged 60 or above) with no regular support and no assured means of subsistence;
4. households with a disabled adult and assured means of subsistence;
5. households where due to old age, lack of physical or mental fitness, social customs, need to care for a disabled, or other reasons, no adult member is available to engage in gainful employment outside the house;
6. primitive tribes.

### **2- Annapurna Yojana**

The Annapurna Scheme was launched by the ministry of rural development in 2001. Indigent senior citizens above the age of 65 years, who do not receive the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), are covered under the scheme. The implementation of the scheme at the ground rests with the States/UTs. Under the scheme, Gram

Panchyats are required to identify and display a list of eligible persons after giving wide publicity.

The Annapurna Scheme envisaged supply of 10 kg. of foodgrains (6 kg wheat + 4 kg rice) every month free of cost to destitute old age persons. However, the programme became virtually a non- starter as it covered only the left out eligible persons under the National Old Age Pension Scheme. Existing pensioners were deprived of the foodgrains component. Ever since the scheme was transferred to the state governments in April 2002, the Ministry of rural development began playing only the role of a facilitator and the state governments have been permitted to choose to use the cash component to provide grain; and of course, only a few states have done so.

### **3- Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS)**

In June 1997, the Government of India launched the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with focus on the poor. Under the TPDS, States are required to formulate and implement foolproof arrangements for identification of the poor for delivery of food grains and for its distribution in a transparent and accountable manner at the FPS level.

#### **Central Issue Price (CIP)**

The present Central Issue Price (CIP) of food grains being supplied under TPDS is as under: -

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>APL</b>	<b>BPL</b>	<b>AAV</b>
Rice	8.30	5.65	3.00
Wheat	6.10	4.15	2.00

### **4- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)**

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is the only major national programme that addresses the health and nutrition needs of children under the age of six. It seeks to provide young children with an integrated package of services, including supplementary nutrition, health care and pre-school education. Since the needs of a young child cannot be addressed in isolation from those of his or her mother, the



programme also extends to adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers. ICDS services are provided through a vast network of ICDS centres, better known as "Anganwadis".

Under this programme, children up to 6 years should be provided 300 calories and 8-10 grams of protein; adolescent girls 500 calories and 20-25 grams of protein per day and pregnant and nursing mothers 500 calories and 20-25 grams of protein per day. Undernourished children are entitled to double the daily supplement provided to the other children (600 calories and/or special nutrients on medical recommendation).

The ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme with the state governments contributing towards 50 per cent of the costs of supplementary nutrition (i.e. Rs. 1 per child per day).

#### ICDS Supreme Court Order Summary:

1. Every settlement in rural areas and urban slums must be covered with Anganwadi Centres.
2. Supplementary nutrition should be provided to every child under six, every adolescent girl, every pregnant woman and nursing mother for 300 days in a year.
3. All the services of ICDS including immunization, health education, pre-school education, and supplementary nutrition must be provided to ALL children up to the age of six years, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers.
4. Efforts must be made to ensure that all SC/ST habitations in the country have AWCs as early as possible. Similar efforts shall also be made to cover all urban slums.
5. Private contractors should be banned from the supply of supplementary nutrition. Local women's SHGs and Mahila Mandals should be encouraged to supply supplementary food distributed in Anganwadi Centres.
6. The BPL status of a family is not a criterion for accessing the ICDS.
7. All State Governments/Union Territories are to put on their website full data for the ICDS schemes including where AWCs are operational, the number of beneficiaries category-wise, the funds allocated and used and other related matters
8. Communities (rural and urban) are entitled to an "anganwadi on demand" if there are more than 40 children under the age of six and there is no provision of an anganwadi centre.

## **Emergency Feeding Programme**

This programme is also implemented through ICDS infrastructure. Emergency Feeding Programme, is a food-based intervention targetted for old, infirm and destitute persons belonging to BPL households to provide them food security in their distress conditions. The objective of this food-based intervention is to provide one square meal a day to old, infirm and indigent persons on a sustained basis which will help the poorest and most vulnerable section of the rural population to cope with food insecurity and food distress periods to break the food insecurity cycle. The Programme is also expected to have an impact on the life expectancy of the people in the area.

This was introduced in May, 2001. The Scheme is being implemented by Government of Orissa in eight KBK Districts namely Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Naupada, Rayagada and Sonapur of Orissa covering around 2 lakh beneficiaries. Under the scheme, foodgrains (rice) at BPL rates are being allocated to the State Government since May, 2001 by Department of Food & Public Distribution.

Cooked food containing, inter-alia, rice- 200gms, Dal (pulse)- 40 gms, vegetables- 30 gms is provided in the diet of each EFP beneficiary daily by the State Government. The scheme is being implemented in the KBK districts under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) and Special Central Assistance is allocated by the Planning Commission.

## **5- Mid-day Meal Scheme(MDS)**

Every Government and Government-aided primary school and all schools run by a State Government, UT Administration, or with Government money by a Local Body or Non-Government organisation, in every part of the country must provide a nutritious, clean hot cooked meal to all primary school children. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme serves a two-fold purpose. First, it provides nutrition to primary school students across the country. Second, it helps increase attendance at schools with the lure of a quality meal. Cooked meals with a minimum content of 450 calories and 12 grams of protein is to be provided on each working day of the school.

The Mid-day Meal Scheme has recently been expanded to cover children in upper primary schools too.

The Government of India contributes to the mid day meal scheme in the form of supply of free foodgrain (@ 100 grams per child per day) and a contribution of Rs. 1.50 per child per day towards cooking costs provided the State Government/UT Administration contributes a minimum of 50 paise.

Many independent studies, carried out on the MDMS by researchers and civil society organizations, suggest that this scheme has many benefits such as increasing enrolment and attendance in schools, especially of girl children, and addressing the issue of classroom hunger, thereby also increasing learning ability. The MDMS also has large socialisation and educational benefits. However, these studies have also found that there is still a lot to be achieved as far as the quality of the midday meal is concerned. For instance, in many places the same menu is given every day (usually roti or rice and a watery dal or sambar) with no vegetables, eggs, fruits and so on.

#### MDM Court Order Summary:

1. Cooked mid-day meal should be provided in all government and government aided primary schools in the State / Union Territories.
2. In all drought-affected areas, the mid day meal is to be provided to primary school children throughout the summer vacation.
3. This meal is to be provided free of cost to all school children. Money for the meal is not to be collected from parents of children under any circumstances.
4. The Central Government is also to allocate funds to meet the conversion costs of food-grains into cooked mid day meals. Provisions are also to be made for the construction of kitchen sheds, better infrastructure and improved facilities including facilities for drinking water.
5. In appointment of cooks and helpers preference is to be given to dalits, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

#### **6-National Maternity Benefit Scheme**

The National Maternity Benefit Scheme was introduced in 2001 to provide nutrition support to pregnant women. Under this scheme BPL pregnant women are given a one time payment of Rs. 500/- 8–12 weeks prior to delivery. In the year 2005, the Government of India launched the Janani Suraksha Yojana under the National Rural Health Mission to provide cash incentives for women to have an institutional delivery. The NMBS was merged into the JSY and with the intervention of the Supreme Court the benefits under the NMBS retained, irrespective of place of delivery.

#### NMBS Court Order Summary:

1. All BPL pregnant women should be paid Rs. 500/- under NMBS 8–12 weeks prior to delivery for each of the first two births.

2. The benefit under NMBS/JSY must be paid irrespective of place of delivery, and also irrespective of age and number of children.

### **7-National Family Benefit Scheme**

The National Family Benefit Scheme provides for lumpsum cash assistance to families below the poverty line on the death of the primary breadwinner (member of household whose earnings contribute substantially to household income) between the age group of 18–65 years. The Scheme provides for Rs. 10,000/- to be paid in cash to the family in case of the breadwinner's death. This payment is made after inquiring the surviving head of the bereaved household.

NFBS Court Order Summary:

1. The entire sum of Rs. 10,000/- has to be paid within four weeks of the breadwinner's death through the local Sarpanch.

### **8- National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)**

The National Old Age Pension Scheme is available to all poor persons aged 65 years or older. Under the NOAPS, the Central Government provides for Rs. 200/- per pensioner per month and the states are urged to contribute an equal amount. The scheme should be implemented as per state guidelines and the old age pension beneficiaries should get the benefit regularly each month before 7th of of the month. After the expansion of the scheme to all old persons below the poverty line, the scheme has been renamed as "Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme".

NOAPS Court Order Summary:

1. State governments have been directed to complete the identification of persons entitled to pensions under NOAPS, and to ensure that the pensions are paid regularly.
2. Payment of pensions is to be made by the 7th day of each month.
3. The scheme must not be discontinued or restricted without the permission of the Supreme Court. This actually applies to all the schemes covered by the interim order of November 28th 2001.
4. The NOAPS grants paid by the Central Government to the State Governments

under “Additional Central Assistance” should not be diverted for any other purposes.

### **9- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozagar Yojana (SGSY):**

This scheme is being implemented since 1999. The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to BPL families to bring them above the poverty line. This objective is achieved by forming Self Help Group (SHGS) from the rural people through the process of credit mobilisation, their training and capacity building and by providing income generating assets. Key activities for group mobilisation selected in the district are dairy, animal, minor irrigation, poultry, piggery, leather, tendu leaves, bamboo product, readymade cloth, fishries, bee keeping, goat groups, bricks products etc.

They may take up the activity either individually or in Groups, called the Self-Help Groups. For successful Self-Employment, it is necessary to take up the right activity. For this purpose, 4 to 5 activities are selected in each Block with the help of officials, non-officials and the Bankers. These are called ‘Key Activities’, and should be such that they give the Swarozgaris an income of Rs. 2000 per month, net of Bank loan repayment.

Effective Self-Employment not only means choosing the Right activity but also carrying out the activity in the Right manner. Self-Employment involves procurement of raw material, production, marketing of goods and dealing with finance. A single Swarozgari may not be able to do all this by himself/herself. It is therefore advisable for the Swarozgaris to form Groups – the Self-Help Groups. SGSY actively promotes Self-Help Groups.

Self-Help Group :

A Self- Help Group (SHG) may generally consist of 10-20 persons. However, in difficult areas like deserts, hills and areas with scattered and sparse population and in case of minor irrigation and disabled persons, this number may be from 5-20. The difficult areas have to be identified by the state level SGSY Committee.

Compositions of the Self-Help Group :

Generally all members of the Group should belong to families below the poverty line. However, if necessary, a maximum of 20 per cent, and in exceptional cases, where

essentially required, upto a maximum of 30per cent of the members in a Group may be from families marginally above the poverty line, living continuously with BPL families and if they are acceptable to BPL members of the Group. The APL members of Group will not be eligible for subsidy under the scheme and shall not become office bearers(Group leader, assistant group leader or treasurer) of the group. The BPL families must actively participate in the management and decision making which should not be entirely in the hands of APL families.

In case of disabled persons a group may comprise of persons with diverse disabilities or group may comprise of both disabled and non-disabled persons below the poverty line.

### **10- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)**

The NREGS is a landmark social security legislation that epitomizes the right to employment on demand.It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household. NREGS has a Right -based framework, unlike earlier employment generation programmes. Its demand based entitlements stem from the fundamental right “to live with dignity”and sets it apart from other cash conditional transfers, as well as a social safety net, dependent on Government benefaction.

# **Annexure-2**

## **List of Surveyed Villages /Districts**

### **Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand)**

**District code 1. Chitrakoot District**

**Village code and Name Grampanchayat Block**

- 1. Devi ka purva Goda Karvi**
- 2.Pahara Pahara Karvi**
- 3.Look Patouda Karvi**
- 4. Patouda Patouda Karvi**
- 5. Sunaudapurva Bharatpur Karvi**
- 6. Rampur Mafi Bharatpur Karvi**
- 7. Chheriha dandi Kolan Chherihakurd Manikpur**
- 8.Kol Colony Kihuniya Manikpur**
- 9. Jaromafi Jaromafi Manikpur**
- 10.Tikuri Unchadih Manikpur**
- 11.Morkata(Kol Village) Unchadih Manikpur**
- 12.Amarpur Unchadih Manikpur**

## **2. Banda District**

- 1.Kartal Kartal Narayani**
- 2.Ragauli Bhatpura Ragauli Bhatpura Narayani**
- 3.Panchampur Panchamur Narayani**
- 4.Kanay Kanay Narayani**
- 5.Nahari Nahari Narayani**
- 6.Banjarapurva Pongari Narayani**
- 7. Motepurva Pongari Narayani**
- 8. Mukera Mukera Narayani**

## **3. Mahoba District**

- 1.Bilakhi Bilakhi Kabarai**
- 2.Murani Pawa Kabarai**
- 3.Khama Khama Jaitpur**
- 4. Ganj Ganj Jaitpur**
- 5.Bamhourri Beldara Bamhourri Beldara Charakhari**
- 6. Godha Godha Charkhari**
- 7. Gaurhari Gaurhari Charkhari**
- 8.Bhattewara Kala Gouharari Charkhari**
- 9.Budoura Fadana Panwadi**



**10.Kilhova Kilhova Panwadi**

**11.Rawatpura Kulpahar Jaitpur**

**12.Thathewara Thathewara Jaitpur**

**4. Hamirpur District**

**1.Kharounj Kharounj Kurara**

**2.Kutubpur Kutubpur Kurara**

**3.Bhainsapali Bhainsapali Kurara**

**4. Rithara Patara Kurara**

**5.Jalla Jalla Kurara**

**6.Para Para Kurara**

**7.Kandour Kandour Kurara**

**8.Shankarpur Para Kurara**

**9.Beri Beri Kurara**

**10.Jakhela Jakhela Kurara**

**5. Lalitpur District**

**1.Madanpur Madanpur Madawara**

**2.Darutala Madanpur Madawara**

- 3. Didouniya Didouniya Madawara**
- 4. Jalandhar Jalandhar Madawara**
- 5. Bamhourikalan Bamhourikala Madawara**
- 6. Sorai Sorai Madawara**
- 7. Pisanari Siroun Madawara**
- 8. Sakara Dhourisagar Madawara**

## ***Orissa***

**District Code : 1 Bolangir District**

- 1. Chabripali Bhanpur Khaprakhol**
- 2. Thutibhatta Bhanpur Khaprakhol**
- 3. Buromal Bhanpur Khaprakhol**
- 4. Hanupali Bhanpur Khaprakhol**
- 5. Bramhani Bhanpur Khaprakhol**
- 6. Salepali Matiabhata Khaprakhol**
- 7. Kantapali Matiabhata Khaprakhol**
- 8. Anakamara Matiabhata Khaprakhol**
- 9. Kendubhata Matiabhata Khaprakhol**
- 10. Matiabhata Matiabhata Khaprakhol**

## **2 Nuapada District**

- 1. Bendrabahal Bargaon Khariar**
- 2. Khudpej Khudpej Khariar**
- 3. Budhapara(Palsada) Damjhar Boden**
- 4. Salepada Damjhar Boden**
- 5. Durkamunda Damjhar Boden**
- 6. Bhaludungari Dabri Khariar**
- 7. Birighat Birighat Khariar**
- 8. Kusamal Birighat Khariar**
- 9. Bhimapadar Lanji Khariar**
- 10. Uparpita Lanji Khariar**

## **3. Kalahandi District**

- 1. Rajendrapur Bandhpari Lanjigarh**
- 2. Balisara Bandhpari Lanjigarh**
- 3. Kendubordi Lanjigarh Lanjigarh**
- 4. Kandakhal Chanher Kesinga**
- 5. Gotiyapada Kasrupada Kesinga**
- 6. Khamari Gaigaon Kesinga**
- 7. Kanabira Gaigaon Kesinga**

- 8.Chingadipas Gopinathpur Thuamul Rampur**
- 9.Fataki Mahul(Harijanpada) Gopinathpur Thuamul Rampur**
- 10.Pokharighat Chanher Bhawanipatna**

#### **4. Ganjam District**

- 1.Badapalli Subalaya Ganjam**
- 2.Satuli Santoshpur Ganjam**
- 3.Balasingipalli Umuridharmasaranpur Ganjam**
- 4.Biripur Karpada Ganjam**
- 5.Jharapokhari Chikalakhandi Chhatrapur**
- 6.Komapalli Bhikaripalli Chhatrapur**
- 7.Arjunpalli Sundarpur Chhatrapur**
- 8.Spaikapada Kalipalli Chhatrapur**
- 9.Bpikpada Kalipalli Chhatrapur**
- 10.Telimala Kalimeghi Beguniapada**
- 11.Barabara Kalimeghi Beguniapada**
- 12.Baidapada Kalimeghi Beguniapada**

## **5 Gajapati District**

- 1.Kantaikuli Mohana Mohana**
- 2. Adapanka Adava Mohana**
- 3.Budhaneli Dambaguda Mohana**
- 4.Betarsing Mohana Mohana**
- 5.Sanakhani Mohana Mohana**
- 6 Badakhani Mohana Mohana**
- 7.Telangapada Kattama Mohana**
- 8.Dekapanka Paniganda Mohana**

## **6. Sundargarh District**

- 1. Baladmal Baragad Sundargarh**
- 2. Dhaunla Khaman Baragad Sundargarh**
- 3.Timadihi Baragad Sundargarh**
- 4.Kendmal Baragad Sundargarh**
- 5.Khaparikhaman Kinjirma Sundargarh**
- 6.Ghantibud Kinjirma Sundargarh**
- 7.Patkijor Sanpatrapali Tangarpali**
- 8. Rajpur Rajpur Subdega**
- 9.Khuntgaon Sanpatrapali Tangarpali**

- 10. Sunajor Sanpatrapali Tangarpali**
- 11. Telendihi Ratanpur Tangarpali**
- 12. Balijori Ratanpur Tangarpali**
- 13. Suarijor Lephripa Lephripa**
- 14. Didigajharan Lephripa Lephripa**
- 15. Badgaonmal Lephripa Lephripa**
- 16. Surguda (Bheurapara) Chhatanpali Lephripa**

#### **7. Kendujhar District**

- 1. Rugudi Talachampe Bansasal**
- 2. Talachampe Talachampe Bansasal**
- 3. Upparchampe Talachampe Bansasal**
- 4. GuptaGanga Gonasika Bansasal**
- 5. UpparBaitarani Gonasika Bansasal**
- 6. Danala Suakati Bansasal**
- 7. Jatra Jatra Bansasal**
- 8. Jambhiripashi Singhpur Bansasal**
- 9. Talabarada Singhpur Bansasal**
- 10. Singhpur Singhpur Bansasal**
- 11. Sarupat Rutisila Ghatgaon**
- 12. Rutisila Rutisila Ghatgaon**

**13.Purumunda Purumunda Ghatgaon**

**14. Gayalamunda Purumunda Ghatgaon**